

QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK



1967

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QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK

1967

No. 28

S. E. SOLOMON

Deputy Commonwealth Statistician

and

Government Statistician of Queensland

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS
QUEENSLAND OFFICE

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PREFACE

The *Queensland Year Book 1967* is presented in an enlarged form, which it is hoped will prove to be a more effective means of displaying the statistical facts of the State's progress. It contains all the tables and descriptive matter of previous issues, with the addition of new features in the form of some articles on special subjects contributed by expert writers, and illustrations in full colour as well as the usual selection in black and white.

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

In addition to the Year Book, the Queensland Office of the Bureau of Census and Statistics publishes annually the *Queensland Pocket Year Book*, which gives in handy pocket reference size a brief summary of the main statistics over a period of years without comment. The *Statistics of Queensland* now appear as eight separate publications, each of which provides detailed statistical tabulations. Latest statistics are released as soon as they become available in the *Monthly Summary of Queensland Statistics* and in press bulletins on special subjects (see page 516).

Contributors to whom special thanks are due are Mr T. H. Connah, M.Sc., Geological Survey of Queensland, for the article on Geology (pages 3 to 8), Mr S. L. Everist, B.Sc., Government Botanist, for that on Vegetation (pages 9 to 13), and Mr J. T. Woods, M.Sc., Queensland Museum, for that on Fauna (pages 13 and 14).

The actual preparation of the Year Book has been carried out under the direction of Mr D. C. L. Smith, B.Com., Assistant Statistician. Editorial work was commenced by the late Mr R. F. Delaney, B.A., B.Com., to whose enthusiasm the extended first chapter is largely due, and has been completed by Mr L. I. Hume, assisted by Messrs G. K. Maccheroni, B.Com., and E. J. Readdy. The Government Printer and his staff are to be congratulated for their part in preparing what it is hoped will be a much more attractive publication than that which has been previously offered. Thanks are also due to the many business firms, individuals, farmers and graziers, public authorities, and others, who contributed the basic information upon which the statistics depend.

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9 July 1968

NOTE

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

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

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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 goldfields of Gympie, Mount Morgan, Clermont, Ravenswood, Charters Towers, and many lesser ones; the tinfields 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 metaliferous 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; pozzolan 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 grassland, and constitutes one of the most important wool-growing areas of the State.

5 VEGETATION

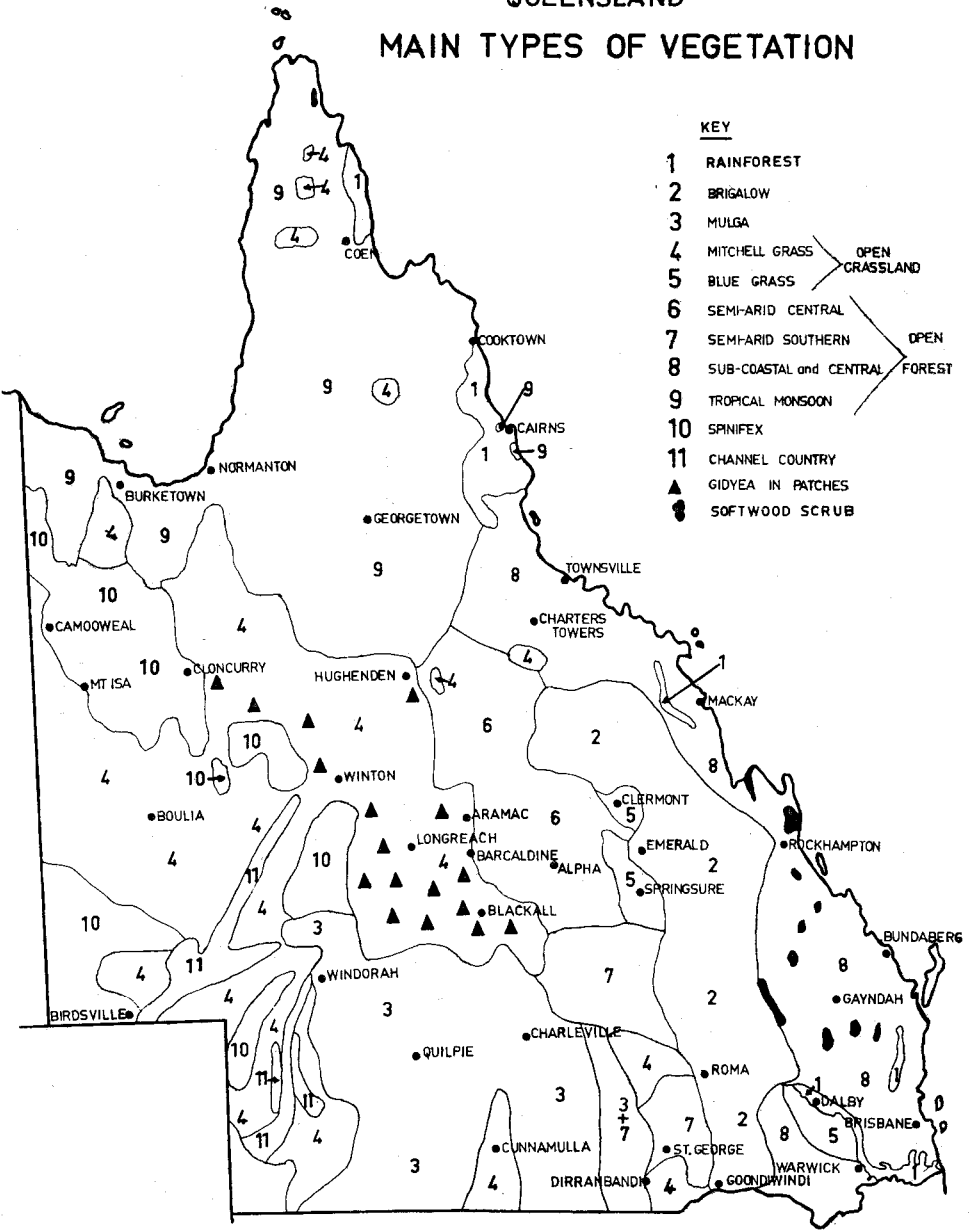
The vegetation of Queensland may be classified broadly into seven main types: rainforests, softwood scrubs, Acacia scrubs, open forests, open grasslands, spinifex, and channel country communities. These reflect the great complexity of soils, rainfall, and temperature which exists within the State. Their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

QUEENSLAND MAIN TYPES OF VEGETATION



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.

Gidysea 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. Gidysea scrubs are also cleared and either sown to pasture or allowed to develop natural grasses. Gidysea 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 suavissima*), channel millet (*Echinochloa turneriana*), and bluebush (*Chenopodium auriumum*). 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 (see photograph facing page 32) 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 (see photograph facing page 32) 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.

Several species of whales and dolphins frequent the coastal waters. However, the most unusual of the marine mammals is the Dugong. This sirenian once occurred in large numbers as far south as Brisbane and was hunted commercially, but is now no longer common.

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.

About one thousand species of fish have been recorded from Queensland waters, but this is not surprising in view of the long tropical coastline and the extensive reef development. However, our best known fish is a freshwater form—the Queensland Lungfish, which is a survival of a prehistoric group. It occurs naturally in the Mary and Burnett Rivers.

The various groups of invertebrate animals are all well represented, and while they are often spectacular 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 1967 more than two million acres, while the area of fauna sanctuaries of various categories exceeds fourteen million acres.

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.

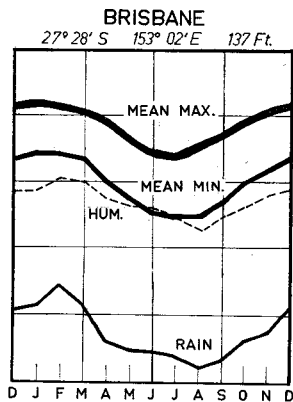
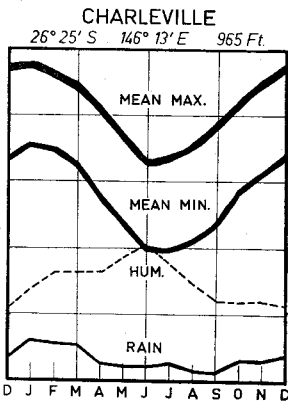
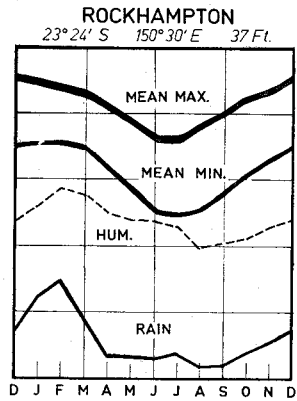
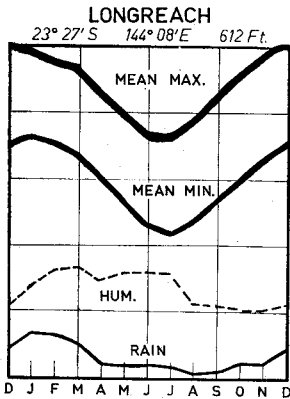
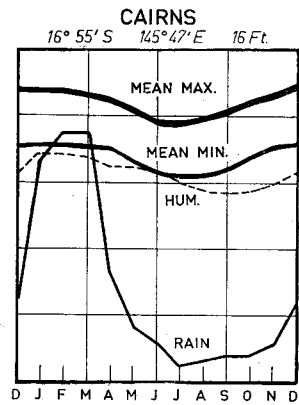
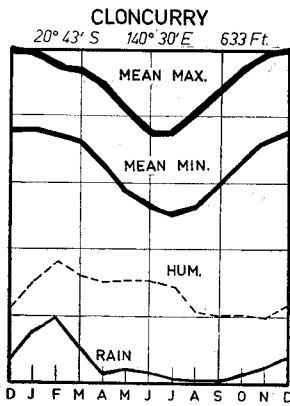
The drier air of the winter months in Queensland is conducive to cold nights, particularly in the southern interior where night temperatures often drop below 40°F and widespread frosts are experienced.

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 1931-1960.

METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS

Month	Mean Maximum Daily Temperature (Deg)		Mean Minimum Daily Temperature (Deg)		3 p.m. Relative Humidity (%)		Rainfall (In)	
	1966	Average ¹	1966	Average ¹	1966	Average ¹	1966	Average ¹
CLONCURRY (NORTH INLAND)								
January	98.4	99.3	76.8	76.3	34	30	4.74	3.95
February	100.5	95.9	77.1	74.9	25	36	1.25	4.96
March	98.2	94.5	72.9	72.6	18	33	0.36	2.64
April	94.6	89.7	70.0	65.8	18	29	0.00	0.65
May	83.1	82.8	58.3	58.9	22	30	0.01	0.99
June	79.3	76.9	54.3	52.2	26	30	0.23	0.72
July	77.6	76.7	50.8	50.6	20	28	0.00	0.34
August	78.6	81.3	56.6	53.0	30	21	1.35	0.14
September	87.6	88.2	62.5	59.8	16	20	0.04	0.23
October	92.1	95.3	66.2	67.5	13	20	0.15	0.63
November	97.9	99.2	74.2	72.5	19	19	1.21	1.22
December	98.7	101.0	76.2	75.5	23	23	2.54	2.09
Year	90.5	90.1	66.3	65.0	22	26	11.88	18.56
LONGREACH (CENTRAL INLAND)								
January	93.3	99.5	72.0	73.4	43	28	5.21	3.26
February	99.5	96.3	70.9	71.7	22	32	0.56	3.15
March	96.4	94.2	66.0	68.9	19	33	0.00	2.49
April	91.4	87.9	62.9	60.4	19	29	0.00	1.15
May	80.0	80.6	51.1	52.8	25	32	0.00	1.04
June	75.1	74.3	47.5	46.6	30	33	0.73	0.99
July	74.4	73.7	44.7	44.8	24	32	0.01	0.94
August	73.5	78.4	51.5	47.0	40	23	2.74	0.28
September	85.0	85.3	55.1	54.1	27	22	0.47	0.42
October	88.6	92.8	59.9	61.8	16	21	0.01	1.20
November	94.4	97.2	67.9	67.3	21	21	1.79	1.26
December	98.6	100.2	72.7	71.2	18	22	0.03	2.20
Year	87.5	88.4	60.2	60.0	25	27	11.55	18.38
CHARLEVILLE (SOUTH INLAND)								
January	90.3	96.4	70.2	71.1	32	27	4.79	2.96
February	93.5	93.2	67.5	69.9	24	33	2.35	2.71
March	90.8	90.2	63.7	65.8	21	33	0.16	2.67
April	86.0	82.3	56.0	55.9	20	33	0.00	1.31
May	72.9	74.2	41.8	47.3	27	37	0.13	1.09
June	68.8	67.6	40.2	41.7	12	41	0.39	1.04
July	65.9	67.0	35.7	39.9	31	36	0.13	1.19
August	66.7	71.4	45.1	42.3	43	29	3.60	0.77
September	77.0	78.7	48.6	48.7	22	24	1.07	0.68
October	81.1	86.0	55.0	57.3	22	23	0.58	1.59
November	89.8	91.5	64.1	63.8	22	23	0.77	1.52
December	93.9	95.7	70.0	68.2	19	22	0.57	1.86
Year	81.4	82.9	54.8	56.0	25	30	14.54	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)	
	1966	Average ¹	1966	Average ¹	1966	Average ¹	1966	Average ¹

CAIRNS (NORTH COASTAL)

January	86.6	88.2	73.2	74.2	63	68	8.92	16.86
February	89.9	88.3	75.0	74.3	62	68	2.78	18.48
March	87.6	86.9	72.3	73.0	58	67	7.35	18.47
April	85.9	84.4	69.5	70.4	53	65	5.83	8.09
May	80.8	81.2	67.6	66.9	58	64	2.31	4.24
June	79.2	78.1	64.5	63.7	56	63	1.67	2.83
July	78.5	77.7	62.7	62.5	50	61	0.38	1.35
August	79.2	79.0	66.9	62.1	57	58	2.47	1.54
September	82.5	81.6	66.3	64.6	52	56	0.00	1.67
October	84.3	84.6	68.8	68.0	47	57	0.55	1.61
November	86.4	86.7	72.4	71.2	59	59	1.66	3.86
December	87.2	88.5	72.4	73.3	53	63	2.58	6.50
Year	84.0	83.8	69.3	68.7	56	63	36.50	85.50

ROCKHAMPTON (CENTRAL COASTAL)

January	86.0	89.6	69.7	71.5	49	52	5.04	6.08
February	89.4	88.1	71.5	71.5	51	57	3.10	7.36
March	88.5	86.6	67.3	69.3	40	55	0.31	4.64
April	85.5	83.9	63.7	63.3	44	49	0.58	1.73
May	78.9	78.6	53.9	57.2	37	48	0.14	1.73
June	73.7	73.7	51.0	51.5	42	48	2.48	1.61
July	72.5	73.2	46.7	49.4	38	46	1.11	1.98
August	73.2	76.5	54.9	50.5	49	39	2.36	0.75
September	81.5	80.7	56.9	56.2	38	41	3.08	0.78
October	81.6	85.4	59.5	62.2	37	42	0.97	1.98
November	86.8	87.9	63.8	66.5	45	46	2.51	2.67
December	88.3	90.1	67.8	69.6	44	48	2.69	3.66
Year	82.2	82.9	60.6	61.6	43	47	24.37	34.97

BRISBANE (SOUTH COASTAL)

January	82.4	84.6	67.6	69.2	51	58	1.42	5.61
February	86.5	83.7	70.7	69.3	60	61	4.60	7.19
March	83.3	81.9	66.3	67.1	53	60	4.26	5.80
April	78.8	78.6	63.7	61.6	51	55	4.85	3.05
May	74.4	73.6	54.5	55.9	40	53	0.68	2.23
June	69.7	69.3	52.0	51.6	48	52	6.69	2.22
July	68.0	68.6	49.4	49.4	42	49	0.79	1.93
August	69.7	71.0	52.9	50.5	50	45	4.29	1.19
September	74.6	74.4	55.9	54.8	47	49	2.29	1.77
October	76.7	78.3	59.5	60.4	48	53	2.11	3.03
November	81.7	81.2	64.1	64.6	49	56	6.65	3.61
December	82.1	83.5	67.3	67.6	55	57	5.17	5.37
Year	77.3	77.4	60.3	60.1	49	54	43.80	43.00

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

METEOROLOGY, BRISBANE, 1966

Month	Mean Corrected Barometer 9 a.m.	Shade Temperature					Rainfall		
		Mean	Absolute Maximum	Absolute Minimum	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	Total	Wet Days ¹	Average for 30 Years ²
	In	Deg	Deg	Deg	Deg	Deg	In	No	In
January	30.02	75.0	92.0	63.0	82.4	67.6	1.42	8	5.61
February	29.87	78.6	96.8	63.0	86.5	70.7	4.60	14	7.19
March	30.01	74.8	94.6	59.1	83.3	66.3	4.26	12	5.80
April	30.09	71.3	88.6	55.0	78.8	63.7	4.85	10	3.05
May	30.17	64.5	79.4	45.4	74.4	54.5	0.68	6	2.23
June	30.20	60.9	75.2	47.5	69.7	52.0	6.69	4	2.22
July	30.12	58.7	75.2	40.3	68.0	49.4	0.79	3	1.93
August	30.22	61.3	76.6	45.7	69.7	52.9	4.29	10	1.19
September	30.08	65.2	82.7	49.3	74.6	55.9	2.29	10	1.77
October	30.10	68.1	81.2	49.9	76.7	59.5	2.11	12	3.03
November	30.00	72.9	92.8	58.3	81.7	64.1	6.65	7	3.61
December	30.01	74.7	87.4	61.2	82.1	67.3	5.17	15	5.37
Year	30.07	68.8	96.8	40.3	77.3	60.3	43.80	111	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.

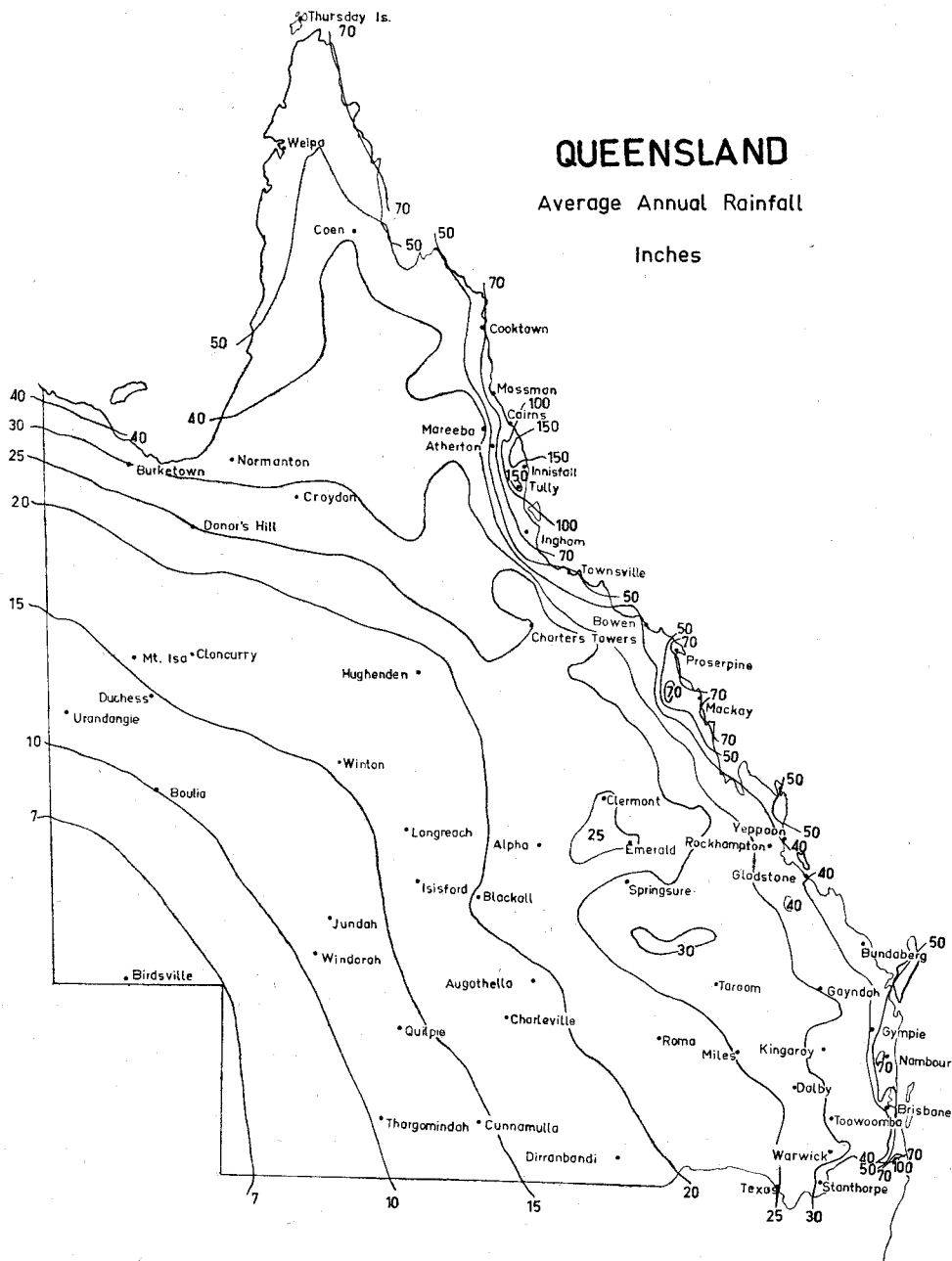
Annual Amount of Rainfall—Average annual rainfall in Queensland varies from about 5 inches in the desert of the extreme south-western corner of the State to about 160 inches in parts of the sugar lands of the wet north-eastern coast, the latter being the wettest part of Australia.

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.

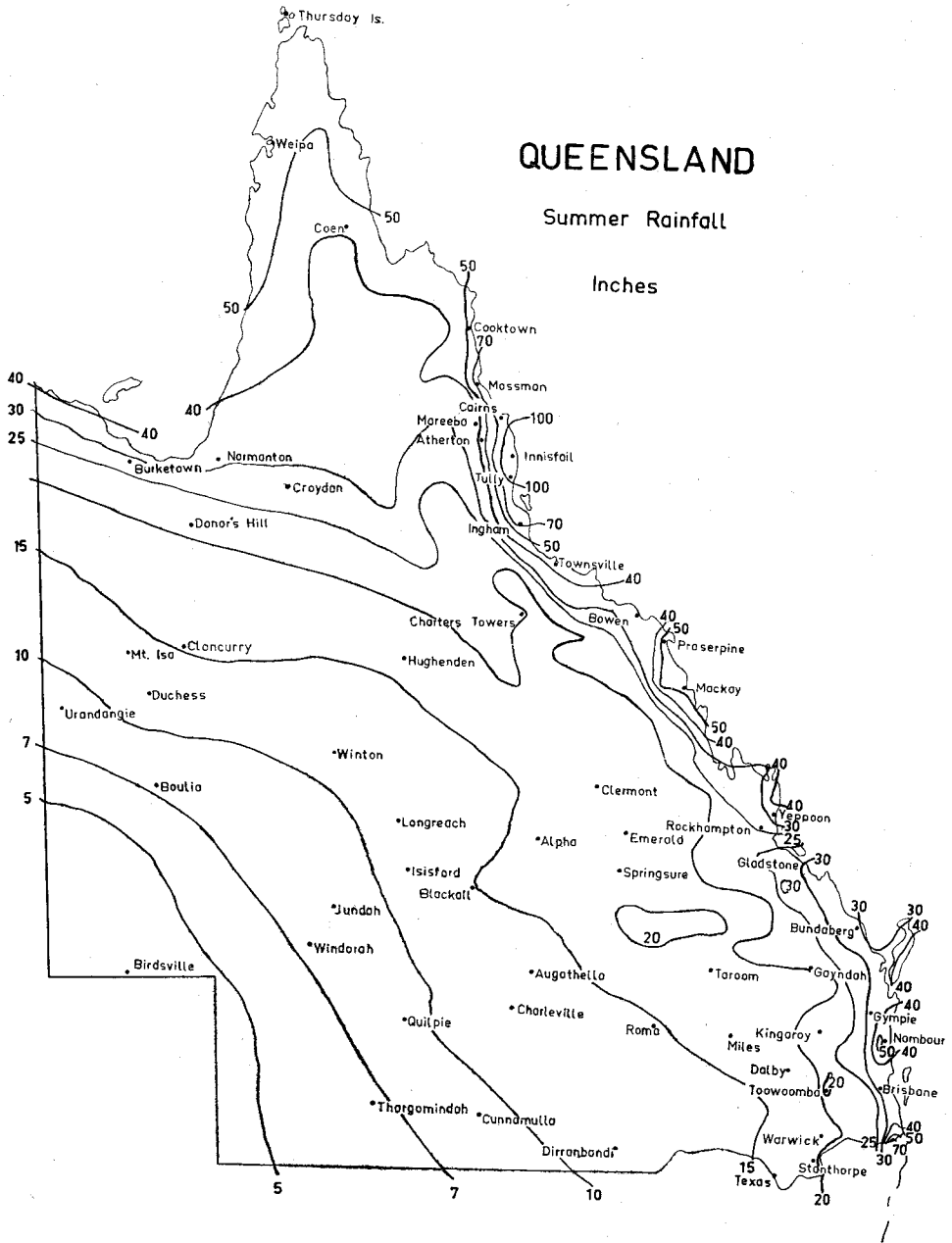
Maps on pages 20 to 22 show the average annual, summer, and winter rainfalls. Each map represents a generalised estimate of average rainfall throughout the State and does not include minor local variations due to topography.

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

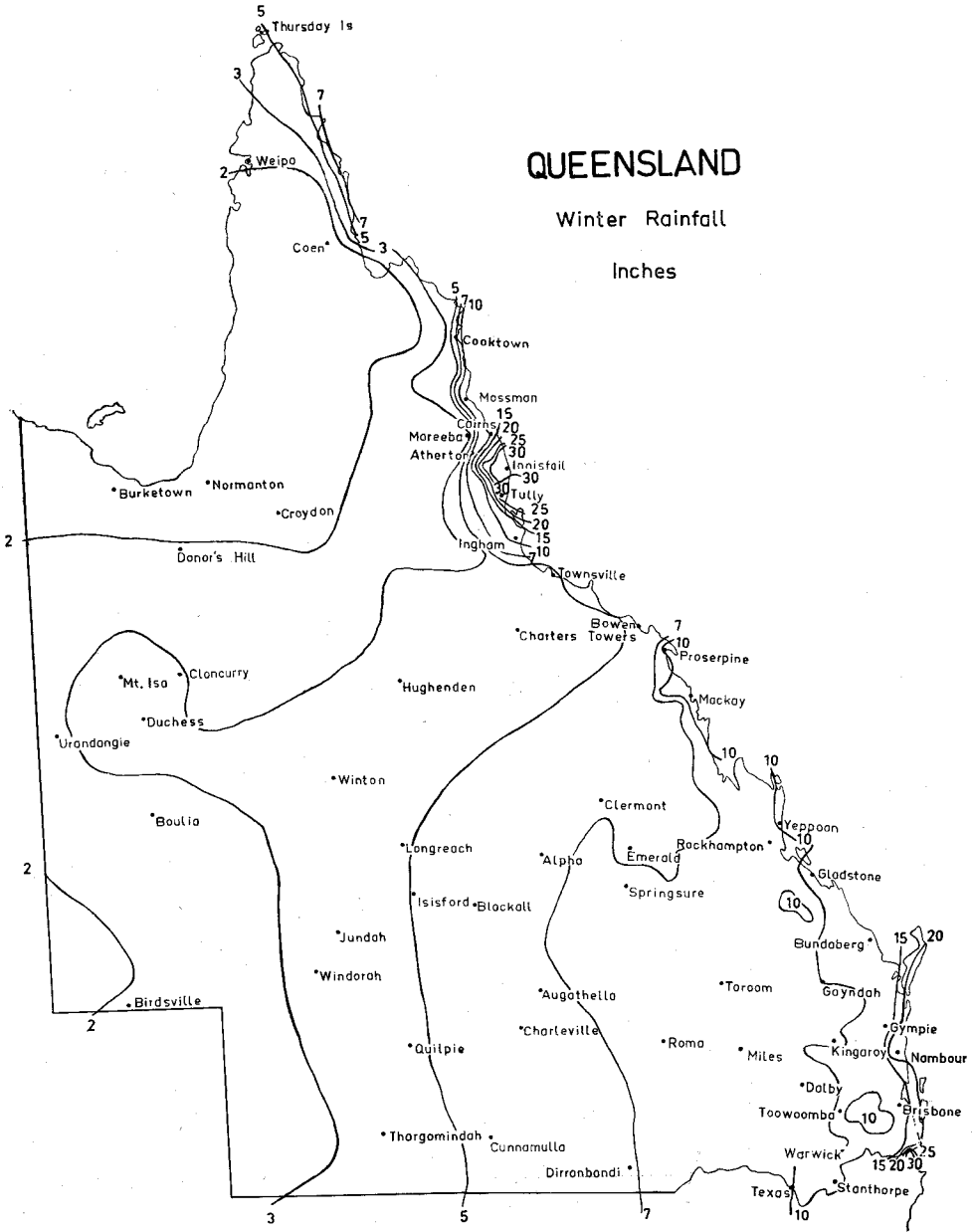
The table on page 23 shows for a number of typical reporting stations the annual rainfall in each of the last ten years, as well as the average annual rainfall over a period of thirty years.



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



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



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

ANNUAL RAINFALL, QUEENSLAND, 1957 TO 1966

Locality	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	Average ¹
	In	In	In	In	In	In	In	In	In	In	
<i>Coastal</i>											
Brisbane ..	20.6	46.6	45.8	27.9	42.3	41.4	49.1	48.2	41.0	43.8	43.0
Bundaberg ..	26.3	62.0	57.1	36.1	39.9	67.6	35.0	35.9	29.1	40.0	46.7
Gladstone ..	19.8	37.1	31.1	30.3	42.1	49.5	32.0	28.3	17.0	31.8	39.5
Rockhampton ..	15.6	37.1	27.7	31.8	33.4	25.3	24.8	28.3	18.5	24.4	35.0
Mackay ..	40.9	138.6	74.7	67.6	53.1	53.6	108.0	56.2	46.3	35.8	66.5
Townsville ..	29.0	56.0	48.9	53.8	23.5	34.6	42.1	49.6	40.6	20.9	45.5
Innisfail ..	140.2	138.6	188.0	110.2	90.5	115.3	135.4	171.5	136.8	76.9	143.0
Cairns ..	77.2	82.2	107.5	49.7	46.5	73.1	88.2	102.9	79.9	36.5	85.5
Thursday Island ..	67.9	53.3	48.5	56.8	35.9	51.6	56.4	66.1	50.0	50.0	66.8
Burketown ..	28.5	29.7	27.5	20.9	10.4	17.5	16.0	36.4	29.0	15.4	30.5
<i>Sub-Coastal</i>											
Warwick ..	16.5	28.5	35.8	20.7	26.8	31.3	26.5	28.5	27.2	26.2	27.6
Toowoomba ..	21.4	44.8	52.2	25.5	37.8	32.8	35.8	39.8	29.0	35.1	39.6
Kingaroy ..	16.1	37.4	46.5	20.7	28.8	34.0	27.5	33.5	32.7	31.5	30.9
Gayndah ..	13.3	38.1	41.7	23.8	33.0	29.7	23.7	34.1	27.2	31.7	32.0
Emerald ..	16.6	24.3	27.9	21.7	25.9	20.6	27.2	17.7	15.4	20.4	25.1
Charters Towers ..	18.0	43.5	23.3	25.3	18.6	29.9	21.8	28.5	23.5	15.0	25.5
Atherton ..	58.7	61.1	68.7	43.5	39.4	50.7	66.9	67.7	45.4	36.0	60.5
Coen ..	45.5	42.5	51.6	40.7	25.9	38.2	42.1	54.7	34.1	37.9	42.2
<i>Western</i>											
Cunnamulla ..	5.9	9.6	8.0	10.2	14.9	16.5	15.2	15.9	5.5	12.7	14.3
Charleville ..	14.8	13.5	19.9	19.6	21.2	24.6	32.9	10.9	10.5	14.5	19.4
Blackall ..	12.2	16.7	21.8	23.6	23.6	20.6	30.9	17.1	14.3	18.5	21.2
Longreach ..	14.4	18.7	20.0	18.6	17.4	19.0	30.3	19.7	11.4	11.5	18.4
Boulia ..	10.5	8.6	8.0	6.7	5.1	9.7	2.0	7.4	3.0	8.5	10.3
Winton ..	18.2	16.1	9.6	18.0	10.2	14.3	15.5	12.1	6.7	7.7	16.6
Hughenden ..	14.6	11.8	9.9	16.1	11.7	18.7	19.6	20.5	11.4	10.7	18.8
Cloncurry ..	24.4	14.9	17.6	18.3	7.9	18.0	12.7	18.2	9.3	11.9	18.6
Croydon ..	37.6	17.6	25.2	23.6	16.8	24.1	26.6	52.1	16.0	12.9	29.0

¹ For thirty-year period, 1931 to 1960.

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

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

Maps showing average summer and winter rainfall throughout Queensland appear on pages 21 and 22.

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

Droughts—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 1½ to 2 inches of winter rain, and heavy winter rain is considered no advantage as it frequently produces no herbage and merely blackens and spoils the dry standing summer grasses on which the stock rely.

In the inland pastoral districts 15 inches or more of summer rain produces a very good season, provided it comes in several soaking falls. In southern and central inland Queensland, of which Charleville and Longreach are typical, over 15 inches fall about one summer in four. In the northern inland, of which Richmond is typical, this occurs more frequently, one year in two or three. Taking less than 10 inches of summer rain as a measure of a poor season in these pastoral districts, Charleville and Longreach expect such a season rather less often than one year in two, and Richmond about one year in four. On the other hand, Charleville expects good winter rains (6 inches or over) one year in two, Longreach one year in five, and Richmond one year in nine. Pastoral settlement under such climatic conditions is stable but sheep and cattle numbers vary considerably, and considerable skill in management of flocks and herds, paddocks and water, and fodder supplies is required by the pastoralist. Severe droughts, with low rainfall for more than a year, 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.

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	4½-5	October to December
Beans, Green	South Queensland Highlands: October to December	3	December to February
	Coast: February to October	3	April to December
	North Queensland Tableland: August to April	2½-3	November to June
	Coast: April to July	2½-3	June to August
Beans, Navy	December, January	3-3½	April, May
Beans, Soy	November, December	3½-4½	April, May
Canary Seed	April to June	4½-5	October, November
Citrus Fruits .. .. .	.. .. .	..	April to September
Cotton	South and Central Qld September to November	5-7	February to May
	North Queensland December, January	5-7	May to July
Deciduous Fruits .. .. .	.. .. .	..	December to April
Grapes .. .. .	.. .. .	..	December to March
Hay, Lucerne	Perennial; New Sowings in Autumn	..	Non-irrigated—Chiefly summer Irrigated—All year
Hay, Wheaten	April to June	3-5	September
Hay, Oaten	April to June	3-5	September to October
Linseed	April to June	4½-5	September to November
Maize	South Queensland September to January	4½-7	March to July
	North Queensland November to January	5-7	June to August

TIMES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING PRINCIPAL CROPS—*continued*

Crop	Time of Planting	Length of Growing Season	Main Time of Harvesting
		Months	
Millet, Panicum, and Setaria	August to February ..	3	December to May
Oats	May to July	4-6	October, November
Onions	March to May	5-6	August to November
Papaws .. .. .	.. .. .	..	April to June, and September to March
Peanuts	September to December	5	March, April
Pineapples	September to March ..	..	February, March; and August to October
Potatoes	South Queensland		
	January, February ..	3½-4½	May
	June to August ..	3½-4½	November
	North Queensland		
	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 April and July, August	3-4	March to October
	North Queensland		
	March to June ..	3-4	July to October
Wheat	April to July	4½-5½	October, November

11 SEASONAL CONDITIONS IN QUEENSLAND

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

Pastures in areas away from the coast were dry and frosted in July. Sheep areas in the south and south-west were relieved for short periods in August but elsewhere stock numbers and wool production were

depleted. Winter cereals progressed well in the southern districts but deteriorated in Central Queensland. Sugar areas in the north had favourably fine weather for harvesting.

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

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

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

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

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

In February rainfall was well below, and temperatures above, normal. March was also a dry month. Temperatures continued to be high in March and April, although isolated frosts were recorded in the Granite Belt. Many pastoral areas reverted to drought, but useful rains fell in April in the northern coastal districts and the south-eastern corner of the State. The sheep country continued to deteriorate in May, when rainfall was poor throughout the State.

In June, widespread soaking rains fell in southern districts, particularly on the coast, with some useful falls in the Central Highlands, on the western border, and in isolated areas of the far north, but in other regions drought conditions persisted. Frosts were widespread.

1966-67—Light but useful rains in the southern border districts early in July improved spring prospects there. Apart from the northern and southern coasts, where moderate falls were received, the remainder

of the State received little or no rain. A cold change brought widespread heavy frosts and strong drying winds. Drought conditions encroached further upon wide areas of the inland, but winter grains in south-eastern districts experienced excellent seasonal conditions. Some frost damage was incurred but on the whole the frosts were beneficial.

Record rains in August over most of the State broke the recurring drought which threatened many inland areas, though parts of the far west, the Gulf country, and the Peninsula received little or no relief. The sheep country derived immense benefit from the rains, but sugar cane harvesting was disrupted. All horticultural areas received a boost.

The excellent seasonal conditions in south-east Queensland and the central interior were further consolidated by storm rains in September. Patches of drought were in evidence in the Carpentaria region, near Winton, and in the far west and south-west. Fine weather which prevailed in the sugar cane areas allowed cutting to proceed without interruption. Excellent seasons were assured for both wheat and barley.

Conditions showed little overall change during October. Slight relief was received in November in Peninsula and Carpentaria districts from thunderstorm rains. Nearly all the far-western sheep country now needed rain badly, but the dry weather aided the harvesting of crops of wheat and barley.

Rainfall was again below normal in December. Drought areas persisted in western districts, extending from the southern border to the Carpentaria district, but fair to good conditions continued in the south-east as far as the Central Highlands. Generally, agricultural areas were favoured but prospects deteriorated in pastoral regions. Some severe hail and wind damage was sustained in the southern horticultural districts.

Southern coastal areas received beneficial cyclonic falls late in January and good storm rains occurred in the Maranoa and the Central Highlands, but the remainder of the State received below normal registrations. Except for the Western Downs, grain-growing areas experienced fair to good conditions generally. Some severe damage was inflicted on horticultural crops by heavy rain and strong winds associated with the cyclone.

February rainfall was the best of the summer months in tropical Queensland, but only temporary local relief was afforded to the drought-stricken central and southern interiors. Sheep areas in the far west, south-west, and south remained in the grip of severe drought, but water supplies and feed were plentiful in most dairying areas.

Most of the State received better than normal rains during March. The north received torrential falls resulting in widespread flooding which caused some damage to sugar cane crops.

Seasonal conditions during April were mostly poor in all but a few coastal districts south from Cairns which received useful rainfalls. Generally fine weather improved conditions in the far north. The south-western and central inland pastoral districts remained dry. The agricultural situation in April was generally satisfactory, except in parts of Central Queensland and the Western Downs.

In May, conditions in most coastal districts were good but drought was widespread through most of the sheep country. Far northern cane-

growing areas received soaking rains. Planting of winter cereals commenced in the south-east which had received rain; little was sown in the central districts. Horticultural areas on the central coast and in the Upper Burnett were dry but elsewhere useful rain had fallen.

Heavy and widespread rains during June checked the deteriorating trend which had developed in some areas in the previous two months. These rains brought relief to the dry cane and grain districts, and to a large part of the sheep-raising country. The outlook for both beef and dairy cattle was favourable. Some crop losses and erosion occurred during heavy flooding in areas of the south-east, and most agricultural work was seriously interrupted. However, the long-term benefits of the rains were substantial. Some drought areas persisted in the far west and the central and southern inland.

12 BASIC ECONOMY

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

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. Two-thirds of the sugar production is exported. The principal statistical divisions of the State for other agricultural crops are as follows: Wheat, Downs and Rockhampton Divisions; pineapples, Moreton and Maryborough; maize, Downs, Maryborough, and Cairns; sorghum, Downs and Central Western; tobacco, Cairns (Atherton Tableland); 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, and oil is conveyed by pipeline from south-western Queensland to refineries in 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 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 and ships almost one-third of the total quantity of overseas exports.

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, 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 industry and domestic use; power stations are being established on the coalfields.

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 of 600,000, 19 per cent are employed in manufacture, 17 per cent in primary production, 17 per cent in commerce, and 15 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, 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



NATURAL GAS FLARE IN SOUTH-EAST QUEENSLAND. NATURAL GAS IS TO BE PIPED TO BRISBANE FOR INDUSTRIAL AND DOMESTIC USE

Photo: *Queensland Department of Industrial Development*



Herbert River Ringtail-possum
Photo: Queensland Museum



Lorikeets
Photo: State Public Relations Bureau



False Vampire Bat
Photo: Queensland Museum

Striped Possum
Photo: Queensland Museum

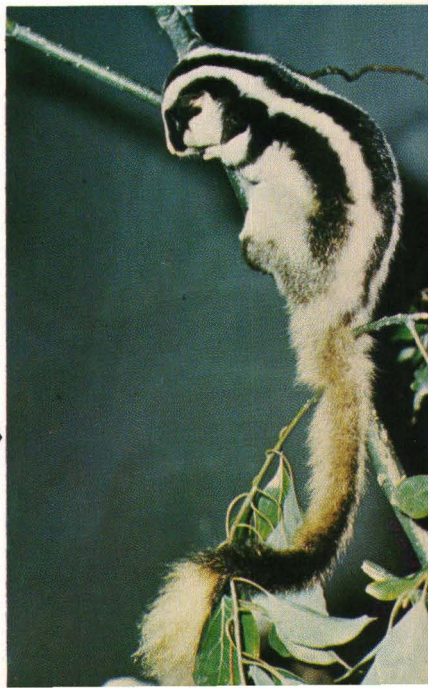




Photo: Queensland Museum Red Bottle Brush



Calythix sp. Photo: Queensland Museum



Photo: State Public Relations Bureau

VEGETATION Chapter 1

Tea-tree blossoms

Photo: Sydney G. Hughes Pty Ltd



Cooktown Orchid,
Queensland's
floral emblem

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 \$105.5 million and at the end of March 1967 the Gold Coast had 2,417 accommodation establishments, and these, together with caravan parks and camping grounds, provide tourist accommodation for a total of 115,000 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 17 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 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 Headlands, Maroochydore, and Coolool. The lush canefields of the Maroochy River Valley and Bli Bli, the peaks of the Glass House Mountains, and the beauty of sub-tropical rain-forest in 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 nearly 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 took advantage

of conducted tours of Mount Isa Mines in 1966. 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 appear certain to figure in future 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 189 at the beginning of 1967.

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. In 1966 a Bureau production on Brisbane and its environs was entered for the film contest held in conjunction with the 1967 Pacific Area Travel Association Conference in Seattle. The Bureau's 1967 film features the Cairns and Cooktown areas, and this also will be shown throughout the world.

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 have 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 also is a member of the Australian National Travel Association and subsidises its activities annually. Queensland thus gains valuable publicity during the efforts of A.N.T.A. to project Australia's image to tourists overseas.

While the Bureau is the largest booking agency in the State, its collections from this activity only reflect 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 past eleven years.

Year	Publicity Vote \$	Bureau's Collections \$
1956-57	15,000	2,604,816
1957-58	18,000	2,670,166
1958-59	36,000	2,825,460
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

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 \$400, provided the local authority and private enterprise in the area each contribute at least one-third of the cost. By the end of April 1967, 18 areas had taken advantage of this scheme.

There has been a great improvement in accommodation facilities for tourists throughout the State. In 1957 there were only 16 motels in Queensland. This total had grown to 420 motels by the end of March 1967, involving an investment of \$21 million. In the same period, 100 new hotels were built or completely rebuilt at a cost of \$44 million.

• 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 17 January 1968*)

Premier and Minister for State Development—Hon. Jack Charles Allan Pizzey

Treasurer—Hon. Gordon William Wesley Chalk

Minister for Works and Housing—Hon. Johannes Bjelke-Petersen

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 Local Government and Conservation—Hon. Harold Richter

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 Mines, Main Roads, and Electricity—Hon. Ronald Ernest Camm

Minister for Transport—Hon. William Edward Knox

Minister for Industrial Development—Hon. Frederick Alexander Campbell

Minister for Lands—Hon. Victor Bruce Sullivan

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

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 1966 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 and continued until 1942. From then to 1962 members were elected on a relative majority vote ("first past the post"). At the election of 1907 the franchise was widened to include women on the principle of "one adult, one vote." Legislation in 1914 provided for compulsory voting

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	11,055
Aspley	Kedron	Campbell, Hon. F. A. (<i>Liberal</i>)	13.8	17,691
Baroona	Milton	Hanlon, P. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	2.1	11,979
Belmont	Holland Park	Newton, H. F. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	32.9	16,595
Brisbane	Kelvin Grove	Mann, J. H. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	3.8	10,243
Bulimba	Balmoral	Houston, J. W. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	12.1	13,064
Chatsworth	Carina	Hewitt, W. D. (<i>Liberal</i>)	3.5	11,140
Clayfield	Eagle Junction	Murray, J. (<i>Liberal</i>)	2.4	11,195
Greenslopes	Annerley	Hooper, K. W. (<i>Liberal</i>)	2.7	11,962
Hawthorne	Balmoral	Kaus, W. B. (<i>Liberal</i>)	3.0	11,361
Ithaca	Rainworth	Miller, C. J. (<i>Liberal</i>)	3.2	11,555
Kedron	Enoggera	Lloyd, E. G. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	4.8	13,598
Kurilpa	Yeronga	Hughes, C. M. (<i>Liberal</i>)	2.9	10,968
Merthyr	New Farm	Ramsden, S. R. (<i>Liberal</i>)	2.8	10,532
Mount Coot-tha	Ashgrove	Lickiss, W. D. (<i>Liberal</i>)	94.0	15,365
Mount Gravatt	Holland Park	Chinchen, G. T. (<i>Liberal</i>)	48.0	16,638
Norman	East Brisbane	Bromley, F. P. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	2.2	9,944
Nudgee	Nudgee	Melloy, J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	26.4	14,462
Nundah	Hendra	Knox, Hon. W. E. (<i>Liberal</i>)	9.7	12,560
Salisbury	Inala	Sherrington, D. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	42.6	18,334
Sandgate	Brighton	Dean, H. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	15.4	12,414
Sherwood	Sherwood	Herbert, Hon. J. D. (<i>Liberal</i>)	20.5	13,778
South Brisbane	Highgate Hill	Bennett, C. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	2.7	11,522
Toowong	Taringa	Porter, C. R. (<i>Liberal</i>)	5.4	12,176
Wavell	Wavell Heights	Dewar, A. T. (<i>Liberal</i>)	4.5	15,339
Windsor	Wilston	Smith, P. R. (<i>Liberal</i>)	2.6	11,196
Wynnum	Wynnum	Harris, E. D. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	11.5	13,835
Yeronga	Moorooka	Lee, N. E. (<i>Liberal</i>)	6.7	11,580
Total Metropolitan			385.0	362,081

for the first time in Australia, but contingent voting remained optional. Members were first paid in 1889 when *The Payment of Members Act* provided for an annual salary of \$600.

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

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

GENERAL ELECTION, 28 MAY 1966

Number of Votes Cast	Votes Cast as Percentage of Total Enrolment	First Preference Votes Cast for Candidates of Each Party					In-valid Votes Cast	Percentage of In-valid Votes Cast	
		Country Party	Liberal Party	Australian Labour Party	Queensland Labour Party	Independent			Other
<i>(28 Electorates)</i>									
10,427	94.3	..	5,524	3,695	1,035	..	..	173	1.7
16,676	94.3	..	8,633	6,408	1,444	..	..	191	1.1
10,987	91.7	..	3,313	6,359	822	..	151 ¹	342	3.1
15,623	94.1	..	5,494	8,898	951	..	..	280	1.8
8,805	86.0	..	2,749	4,726	983	..	..	347	3.9
12,390	94.8	..	3,738	7,788	691	..	..	173	1.4
10,614	95.3	..	5,149	4,170	675	445	..	175	1.6
10,340	92.4	..	5,688	3,356	1,074	..	..	222	2.1
11,230	93.9	..	6,074	3,952	1,054	..	..	150	1.3
10,694	94.1	..	3,929	4,263	789	1,546	..	167	1.6
10,822	93.7	..	5,225	4,363	1,069	..	..	165	1.5
12,892	94.8	..	3,901	7,682	1,121	..	..	188	1.5
9,996	91.1	..	5,203	3,926	458	..	89 ²	320	3.2
9,640	91.5	..	4,781	3,745	830	..	..	284	2.9
14,400	93.7	..	8,522	4,463	1,227	..	..	188	1.3
15,700	94.4	..	8,647	5,464	1,349	..	..	240	1.5
9,174	92.3	..	3,087	5,080	700	..	107 ³	200	2.2
13,728	94.9	..	4,685	8,547	..	..	270 ⁴	226	1.6
11,687	93.0	..	5,971	4,599	972	..	..	145	1.2
16,942	92.4	..	5,097	11,484	..	..	..	361	2.1
11,465	92.4	..	3,510	7,087	666	..	..	202	1.8
12,873	93.4	..	8,430	4,233	..	..	..	210	1.6
10,166	88.2	..	3,033	5,736	822	..	258 ⁵	317	3.1
11,295	92.8	..	7,254	2,825	1,033	..	..	183	1.6
14,536	94.8	..	7,209	5,895	1,046	51	113 ³	222	1.5
10,500	93.8	..	5,049	4,449	851	..	..	151	1.4
13,012	94.1	..	4,896	6,986	685	..	207 ⁶	238	1.8
10,962	94.7	..	5,499	4,180	1,106	..	..	177	1.6
337,576	93.2	..	150,290	154,359	23,453	2,042	1,195	6,237	1.8

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

¹ Communist Party. ² Social Credit. ³ North Queensland Labour Party, 9,260; Communist Party, 194. ⁴ Not contested. ⁵ Resigned. At by-election 16 March 1968,

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

Offices in the second (1967-68) Session of the Thirty-eighth Parliament were held by the following Members:

GENERAL ELECTION, 28 MAY 1966—continued

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

M. J. Ahern (Country) elected. ⁶ Deceased. At by-election 24 June 1967, K. B. Tomkins (Country) elected. ⁷ Percentages of enrolment in contested electorates only.

Speaker—Hon. D. E. Nicholson

Chairman of Committees—K. W. Hooper

Temporary Chairmen of Committees—H. Dean, F. D. Graham, A. M.

Hodges, W. A. R. Rae, and P. R. Smith

Leader of Opposition—J. W. Houston

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

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

Members' Pensions—A scheme of pensions for Members of Parliament was introduced from 1 January 1949. Rates of contributions from all Members have varied since the inception of the scheme and since 14 December 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 9 years and have attained the age of 60 years. Members leaving Parliament at an earlier age may also become eligible for a pension under special specified conditions.

The rates of annuity vary according to length of service and, for Members retiring subsequent to 14 December 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 acting 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 Census, to 124. The number of Members in each of the several States is in proportion to population, with a minimum of five (which still applies in Tasmania). The Queensland number has been 18 from the 1949 election.

Members of both Houses are elected by adult suffrage, but enrolment is not compulsory for aboriginal natives. Half of the Senators for each State are elected every three years for a six-year term by the whole State voting as one electorate. Members of the House of Representatives are elected to represent single-member electorates for 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 twelve senior Ministers who constitute the Cabinet, and fourteen Ministers of non-Cabinet rank who attend meetings of the Cabinet only when required, as, for example, when the business of Cabinet concerns their Departments. Names of Members of the present Commonwealth Executive are shown on the next page.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

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

(Appointed 28 July 1965)

THE COMMONWEALTH MINISTRY

(As from 28 February 1968)

CABINET MINISTERS

- Prime Minister*—Rt Hon. J. G. Gorton (V.)
Trade and Industry—Rt Hon. J. McEwen (V.)
Treasurer—Rt Hon. W. McMahon (N.S.W.)
External Affairs—Rt Hon. P. M. C. Hasluck (W.A.)
Defence—Hon. A. Fairhall (N.S.W.)
Primary Industry—Hon. J. D. Anthony (N.S.W.)
Postmaster-General, and Vice-President of the Executive Council—Hon.
 A. S. Hulme (Q.)
National Development—Hon. D. E. Fairbairn, D.F.C. (N.S.W.)
Labour and National Service—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.)
Education and Science—Hon. J. M. Fraser (V.)

OTHER MINISTERS

- Air and assisting the Treasurer*—Hon. G. Freeth (W.A.)
External Territories—Hon. C. E. Barnes (Q.)
Civil Aviation—Hon. R. W. C. Swartz, M.B.E., E.D. (Q.)
Immigration—Hon. B. M. Snedden, Q.C. (V.)
Health—Hon. A. J. Forbes, M.C. (S.A.)
Repatriation—Senator Hon. G. C. McKellar (N.S.W.)
Housing—Senator Hon. Dame Annabelle J. M. Rankin, D.B.E. (Q.)
Attorney-General—Hon. N. H. Bowen, Q.C. (N.S.W.)
Navy—Hon. C. R. Kelly (S.A.)
Interior—Hon. P. J. Nixon (V.)
Army—Hon. P. R. Lynch (V.)
Customs and Excise—Senator Hon. M. F. Scott (W.A.)
Social Services and 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.)

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION,

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

¹ Social Credit² Independent.³ Deceased. At by-election 30 September 1967,

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 26 Nov. 1966)	Senate (Election of 25 Nov. 1967)
Liberal-Country	419,021	348,939
Australian Labour	354,643	369,304
Democratic Labour	63,196	110,310
Communist	456	..
Non-Party	4,909	..
Total Valid Votes	842,225	828,553
Invalid	15,605	26,440
Total Votes Cast	857,830	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 Labour*)
Gair, Hon. V. C. (*Democratic Labour*)
Keeffe, J. B. (*Australian Labour*)
Lawrie, A. G. E. (*Country*)
Wood, I. A. C. (*Liberal*)

QUEENSLAND, 26 NOVEMBER 1966

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

D. N. Everingham (*A.L.P.*) elected.

QUEENSLAND SENATORS (*continued*)

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

Byrne, C. B. (*Democratic Labour*)

Georges, G. (*Australian Labour*)

Maunsell, C. R. (*Country*)

Milliner, B. R. (*Australian Labour*)

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>)	April 1967
Queensland	Hon. J. C. A. Pizzey (<i>Country-Liberal</i>)	May 1966
S. Australia	Hon. R. S. Hall (<i>Liberal-Country</i>)	March 1968
W. Australia	Hon. D. Brand (<i>Liberal-Country</i>)	March 1968
Tasmania	Hon. E. E. Reece (<i>Labour</i>)	May 1964

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

5 ALL AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS

A comparison of the 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, 1965-66

Particulars	Common-wealth	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
Members¹								
Upper House No	60	60	34	..	20	30	19	223
Lower House No	124	94	66	78	39	50	35	486
Annual Salary⁴								
Upper House \$	7,000 ²	2,040 ³	5,600 ⁴	..	6,500 ⁵	6,500 ⁶	4,600 ⁷	..
Lower House \$	7,000 ²	6,840 ⁸	5,600 ⁴	6,700 ⁹	6,500 ⁵	6,500 ⁶	4,600 ⁷	..
Total Cost								
Executive \$1,000	1,069	322	322	207	150	285	215	2,571
Parliament \$1,000	7,828	2,088	1,662	1,339	1,135	1,166	564	15,782
Total \$1,000	8,897	2,410	1,985	1,546	1,285	1,451	779	18,354
Cost per Head								
Executive \$	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.13	0.14	0.35	0.58	0.22
Parliament \$	0.68	0.50	0.52	0.81	1.05	1.41	1.53	1.38
Total \$	0.78	0.57	0.62	0.94	1.19	1.76	2.11	1.60

¹ At 31 December 1966. ² Plus expense allowances: Senators, \$2,100; Members of House of Representatives, \$2,200 to \$2,600. ³ Plus allowance of \$1,440. ⁴ Plus allowances varying from \$1,700 to \$2,400 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 \$1,400 to \$2,800 according to distance of electorate from Perth. ⁷ Plus allowance according to area of electorate and distance from Hobart, varying from \$600 to \$1,100 in the case of the Legislative Council and from \$1,100 to \$1,850 in the case of the House of Assembly. ⁸ Plus allowances varying from \$1,620 to \$2,400 according to location of electorate. ⁹ Plus electorate allowance ranging from \$1,100 to \$2,630.

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, since when there have been 14 Cities, 5 Towns, and 112 Shires.

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 441. 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 this day, the election is held on the first Saturday in May.

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 at 30 June 1967 were as follows: Lord Mayor, \$10,000 salary and \$10,000 allowance; Vice-Mayor, Chairman of the Council, and Chairmen of Committees (3), \$5,872; and aldermen (23), \$5,172.

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 1966 election there were 18 Divisions.

(e) *Basic Wage Districts:* The State Industrial Court divided the State into five districts for Basic Wage purposes in November 1921. These districts are Southern Division (Eastern and Western Districts); Mackay Division; and Northern Division (Eastern and Western Districts); they have not been altered since 1921. The boundaries of these districts are shown on page 394.

(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 442 and 443 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 collector's 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 233 square miles (including 191 square miles in the City of Brisbane, 30 square miles in the City of Ipswich, 10 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

I GROWTH OF POPULATION

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

The first Census taken in Queensland was on 7 April 1861 when the population was 30,059 (18,121 males, 11,938 females). A Census was then taken by the Colonial Government at five-year intervals to 1901, except in 1896, and later Censuses have been made by the Commonwealth Government in 1911, 1921, 1933, 1947, 1954, 1961, and 1966. During the intercensal period 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 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.

POPULATION OF STATES AT CENSUSES

State or Territory	1901	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966
Queensland						
Sub-tropical ..	353,052 ¹	706,738	853,040	1,017,814	1,174,367	<i>n</i>
Tropical ..	145,077 ¹	240,796	253,375	300,445	344,461	<i>n</i>
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	4,233,823
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	371,416
N. Territory ..	4,811	4,850	10,868	16,469	27,095	37,433
A. C. Territory ..	..³	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	11,550,444

¹ Estimated.

² Included with New South Wales.

n Not yet available.

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

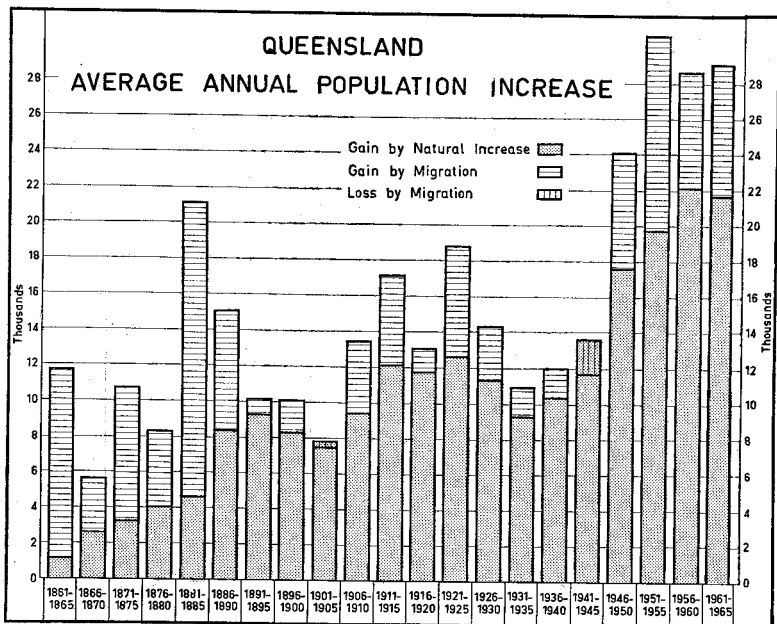
The population of Queensland in 1859 was the second smallest of the six Colonies, Western Australia's being the smallest. In 1867 it exceeded that of Tasmania, and in 1885 that of South Australia, and since that date it has retained third place. According to the Censuses taken by the several Colonies 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 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 1961

Year	At 31 December			Mean for Year Ended 30 June	Mean for Year Ended 31 December
	Males	Females	Total		
1961 ..	779,942	751,422	1,531,364	1,503,703	1,515,516
1962 ..	790,092	763,499	1,553,591	1,530,755	1,542,188
1963 ..	805,460	780,341	1,585,801	1,554,095	1,568,863
1964 ..	820,531	795,950	1,616,481	1,585,350	1,600,968
1965 ..	836,522	812,476	1,648,998	1,616,898	1,633,800
1966 ..	850,231	827,012	1,677,243	1,649,648	1,663,773

¹ Excluding 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 1965-66 and the calendar year 1966, and also masculinity rates.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES¹, 1966

State or Territory	Estimated Population at		Mean Population		Masculinity at 30 June 1966 ²
	30 June 1966 ^a	31 December 1966	Year Ended 30 June 1966	Year Ended 31 December 1966	
New South Wales ..	4,233,823	4,269,229	4,206,383	4,236,527	100.7
Victoria	3,219,526	3,249,179	3,193,387	3,220,730	100.5
Queensland	1,663,685	1,677,243	1,649,648	1,663,773	102.9
South Australia ..	1,091,875	1,101,476	1,078,855	1,091,482	101.0
Western Australia ..	836,673	851,205	825,964	837,420	104.1
Tasmania	371,416	373,885	369,582	371,613	101.8
Northern Territory ..	37,433	38,773	36,463	37,558	135.0
A. C. Territory	96,013	100,030	92,608	96,484	108.5
Australia	11,550,444	11,661,020	11,452,890	11,555,587	101.4

¹ Excluding 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 4 males, and Queensland an excess of 3 males, for every 100 females. In the other States the sexes are more evenly divided.

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

POPULATION INCREASE, AUSTRALIA

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

1 JANUARY 1928 TO 31 DECEMBER 1933						
New South Wales	162,992	16,872	179,864	10.67	1.10	11.77
Victoria	85,739	-3,092	82,647	7.97	-0.29	7.68
Queensland	62,128	10,520	72,648	11.30	1.91	13.21
South Australia	28,771	-15,724	13,047	8.35	-4.56	3.79
Western Australia	28,813	11,554	40,367	11.13	4.46	15.59
Tasmania	15,553	-2,594	12,959	11.51	-1.92	9.59
Australia ¹	384,670	20,467	405,137	9.86	0.53	10.39

1 JANUARY 1934 TO 31 DECEMBER 1939						
New South Wales	126,471	25,316	151,787	7.86	1.57	9.43
Victoria	61,544	692	62,236	5.55	0.06	5.61
Queensland	58,932	10,514	69,446	9.99	1.78	11.77
South Australia	21,098	-5,312	15,786	5.96	-1.50	4.46
Western Australia	26,126	986	27,112	9.59	0.36	9.95
Tasmania	14,235	-3,923	10,312	10.06	-2.77	7.29
Australia ¹	309,456	31,719	341,175	7.57	0.78	8.35

1 JANUARY 1940 TO 31 DECEMBER 1945 ²						
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 Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. ² Actual population increases in this period were somewhat less than those shown, no deductions having been made for deaths of members of the defence forces.

The preceding table brings out the following features:

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

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

Overseas Migration—At the end of the 1939-1945 War, Australia embarked on a programme of planned, large-scale immigration in order to develop its resources by strengthening and diversifying the economy. Since then over 2½ million people have come to Australia and immigration continues to be a major objective of Australian policy.

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

PERMANENT MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, AUSTRALIA

Year	Settlers Arriving		Departures		Net Gain	
	Assisted	Total	Former Settlers	Total	New Settlers	Total
1961-62 ..	42,062	85,808	9,241	16,400	76,567	69,408
1962-63 ..	57,159	101,888	8,697	15,588	93,191	86,300
1963-64 ..	71,052	122,318	8,659	15,887	113,659	106,431
1964-65 ..	88,616	140,152	10,271	17,100	129,881	123,052
1965-66 ..	89,190	144,055	16,363	22,961	127,692	121,094

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 2,506,736 permanent and long-term arrivals in Australia from October 1945 to June 1966, including 1,359,359 males and 1,147,377 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 855,718, leaving a net permanent and long-term increment of 1,651,018.

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 1966, 1,239,242 persons arrived under such schemes, compared with the total of 2,506,736 permanent and long-term arrivals. Their nationalities were as follows:

	Assisted Arrivals	Other Permanent and Long-term Arrivals	Total
British	714,225	620,182	1,334,407
Italian	44,706	255,325	300,031
Greek	42,486	109,588	152,074
Dutch	87,233	54,383	141,616
German	78,192	28,984	107,176
Polish	65,019	18,191	83,210
Yugoslav	32,406	27,730	60,136
Stateless	27,957	21,209	49,166
United States ..	8,770	31,521	40,291
Hungarian	23,531	5,102	28,633
Others	114,717	95,279	209,996
Total	1,239,242	1,267,494	2,506,736

Of the 714,225 assisted arrivals of British nationality, 665,710 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 1966, there were 4,415,389 births in Australia. Of these, an estimated 484,900 were born to migrant parents, while a further 456,400 had one overseas-born and one Australian-born parent. These two classes account for one in every five children born in Australia in this period. In the same period, of 1,626,529 marriages in Australia, 383,940 involved overseas-born persons. In 222,490 cases an overseas-born person married an Australian-born person, while in 161,450 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 percentages for the whole of Australia were 9.8 per cent in 1947 and 18.4 per cent in 1966.

In the ten years 1957 to 1966, 34,877 foreign nationals living in Queensland were naturalised as Australian citizens. This represented 8.3 per cent of the total for Australia.

Half of the 702,512 settler arrivals in Australia in the period July 1960-June 1966 were dependants. Of the 347,837 workers, 6 per cent had farming or other rural occupations, 12 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 38 per cent, 15 per cent were regarded as 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 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) increased by over 15 per cent, whereas the number aged 21-64 increased by almost 8 per cent.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

Age Group	Census 1954	Census 1961			Census 1966		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0-4 ..	147,501	85,910	81,459	167,369	87,400	83,251	170,651
5-9 ..	138,955	80,399	76,288	156,687	88,546	83,892	172,438
10-14 ..	107,565	78,037	73,765	151,802	82,926	78,602	161,528
15-19 ..	92,441	62,191	60,036	122,227	77,905	74,820	152,725
20-29 ..	190,278	99,584	92,290	191,874	115,847	108,167	224,014
30-39 ..	192,618	106,012	98,259	204,271	101,489	95,315	196,804
40-49 ..	166,570	96,641	92,396	189,037	102,998	98,415	201,413
50-59 ..	126,197	76,569	69,707	146,276	87,488	83,088	170,576
60-69 ..	96,441	52,715	56,336	109,051	58,375	60,892	119,267
70-79 ..	45,645	28,983	33,036	62,019	31,824	39,510	71,334
80 and over	14,048	7,538	10,677	18,215	9,099	13,836	22,935
Total ..	1,318,259	774,579	744,249	1,518,828	843,897	819,788	1,663,685
Under 21 ..	503,310	317,357	301,720	619,077	349,978	333,190	683,168
21-64 ..	712,547	397,352	372,803	770,155	426,655	404,128	830,783
65 and over	102,402	59,870	69,726	129,596	67,264	82,470	149,734

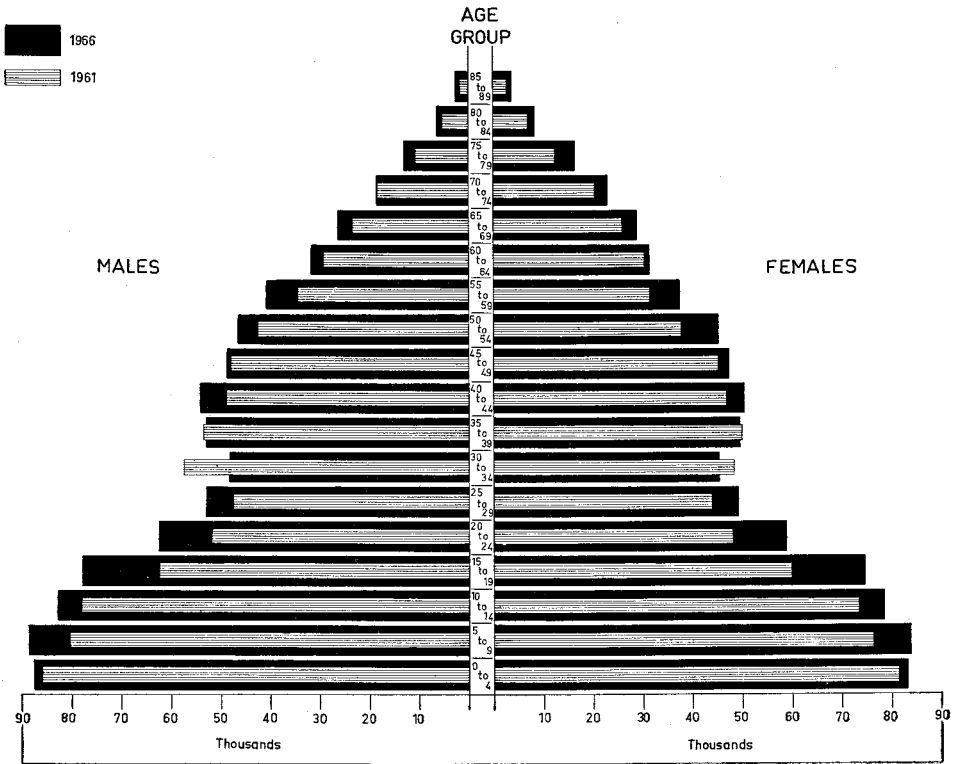
Birthplaces—At each Census the population is grouped according to the birthplaces of the people, and the results for the 1954, 1961, and 1966 Censuses are shown in the following table.

BIRTHPLACES OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

Birthplace	Census 1954	Census 1961			Census 1966		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Australia	1,160,595	673,927	667,142	1,341,069	731,943	729,886	1,461,829
New Zealand	4,612	3,142	2,628	5,770	4,139	3,469	7,608
Europe							
U.K. and Ireland ..	92,951	49,855	43,474	93,329	55,938	50,174	106,112
Germany	6,785	4,568	3,902	8,470	4,863	4,163	9,026
Greece	2,676	2,382	1,406	3,788	2,546	1,851	4,397
Italy	16,795	12,373	7,627	20,000	11,972	8,300	20,272
Malta	2,088	1,105	723	1,828	1,315	831	2,146
Netherlands	5,232	5,392	4,164	9,556	5,593	4,275	9,868
Poland	3,787	2,405	1,373	3,778	2,394	1,401	3,795
U.S.S.R.	3,089	1,587	1,525	3,112	1,482	1,509	2,991
Yugoslavia	1,472	2,041	653	2,694	2,246	872	3,118
Other	8,850	7,792	3,903	11,695	8,136	4,444	12,580
Other Countries ..	9,327	8,010	5,729	13,739	11,330	8,613	19,943
Total	1,318,259	774,579	744,249	1,518,828	843,897	819,788	1,663,685

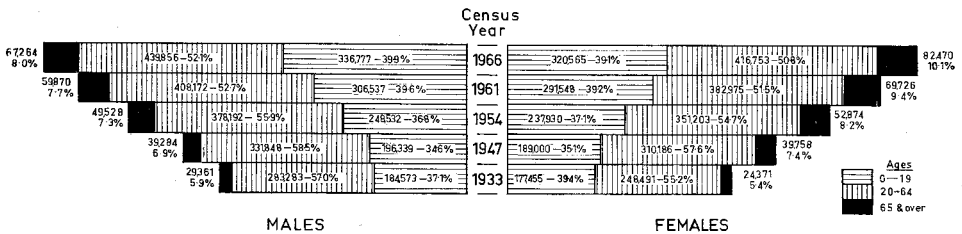
The figures above are merely a record of place of birth irrespective of the parents' race or nationality. Figures for nationality (allegiance) are

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.



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 1954, 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, QUEENSLAND

Religion	Census 1954	Census 1961			Census 1966		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Christian							
Church of England	454,095	247,231	239,084	486,315	263,810	258,730	522,540
Catholic ¹	316,962	189,066	183,284	372,350	213,584	212,085	425,669
Presbyterian ..	151,586	86,487	86,829	173,316	93,169	95,323	188,492
Methodist	146,456	81,971	83,585	165,556	88,239	91,352	179,591
Lutheran	28,612	18,212	16,911	35,123	20,721	19,516	40,237
Baptist	20,113	10,677	11,577	22,254	12,425	13,607	26,032
Orthodox ² .. .	8,402	6,487	5,290	11,777	7,432	6,464	13,896
Congregational ..	9,086	4,477	4,689	9,166	4,751	5,198	9,949
Salvation Army ..	7,124	3,960	4,358	8,318	4,358	4,686	9,044
Churches of Christ	6,751	3,657	3,970	7,627	4,217	4,770	8,987
Seventh Day							
Adventist .. .	4,331	2,556	2,917	5,473	3,242	3,715	6,957
Brethren .. .	4,142	1,741	2,058	3,799	1,521	1,702	3,223
Other ³	26,025	16,036	16,053	32,089	18,735	19,117	37,852
Total Christian ..	1,183,685	672,558	660,605	1,333,163	736,204	736,265	1,472,469
Non-Christian .. .	2,409	1,613	1,081	2,694	1,891	1,391	3,282
Indefinite	2,397	1,735	1,349	3,084	2,631	2,026	4,657
No Religion	3,777	3,185	1,361	4,546	7,422	3,536	10,958
No Reply	125,991	95,488	79,853	175,341	95,749	76,570	172,319
Total	1,318,259	774,579	744,249	1,518,828	843,897	819,788	1,663,685

¹ Roman Catholic and Catholic undefined.

² Greek, Russian, etc.

³ Including Protestant and Christian undefined.

Conjugal Condition—The next table shows the conjugal condition of the people at the 1954, 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.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

Conjugal Condition	Census 1954	Census 1961			Census 1966		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Never Married							
Under Age 15 ..	394,021	244,346	231,512	475,858	258,872	245,745	504,617
Age 15 and Over	255,767	168,953	113,253	282,206	187,210	129,239	316,449
Total Never Married	649,788	413,299	344,765	758,064	446,082	374,984	821,066
Married ¹	595,682	338,880	338,614	677,494	372,894	373,565	746,459
Widowed	63,497	17,518	56,167	73,685	19,108	65,211	84,319
Divorced	7,677	4,882	4,703	9,585	5,813	6,028	11,841
Not Stated	1,615	.. ²	.. ²	.. ²	.. ²	.. ²	.. ²
Total	1,318,259	774,579	744,249	1,518,828	843,897	819,788	1,663,685
Percentages ³	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Never Married ..	27.72	31.87	22.09	27.06	32.00	22.51	27.30
Married	64.57	63.91	66.04	64.96	63.74	65.08	64.40
Widowed	6.88	3.30	10.95	7.06	3.27	11.36	7.27
Divorced	0.83	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.99	1.05	1.02

¹ Including married but "permanently separated," numbering 17,902 in 1954, 21,406 in 1961, and 23,478 in 1966. The latter included 11,102 men and 12,376 women.
² In 1961 and 1966, a conjugal condition was allocated prior to tabulation in all instances where this information was not stated.
³ Excluding persons under 15 and, in 1954, those whose conjugal condition was not stated.

Period of Residence in Australia—The next table gives particulars of the periods of residence in Australia of the population at the Censuses of 1954, 1961, and 1966.

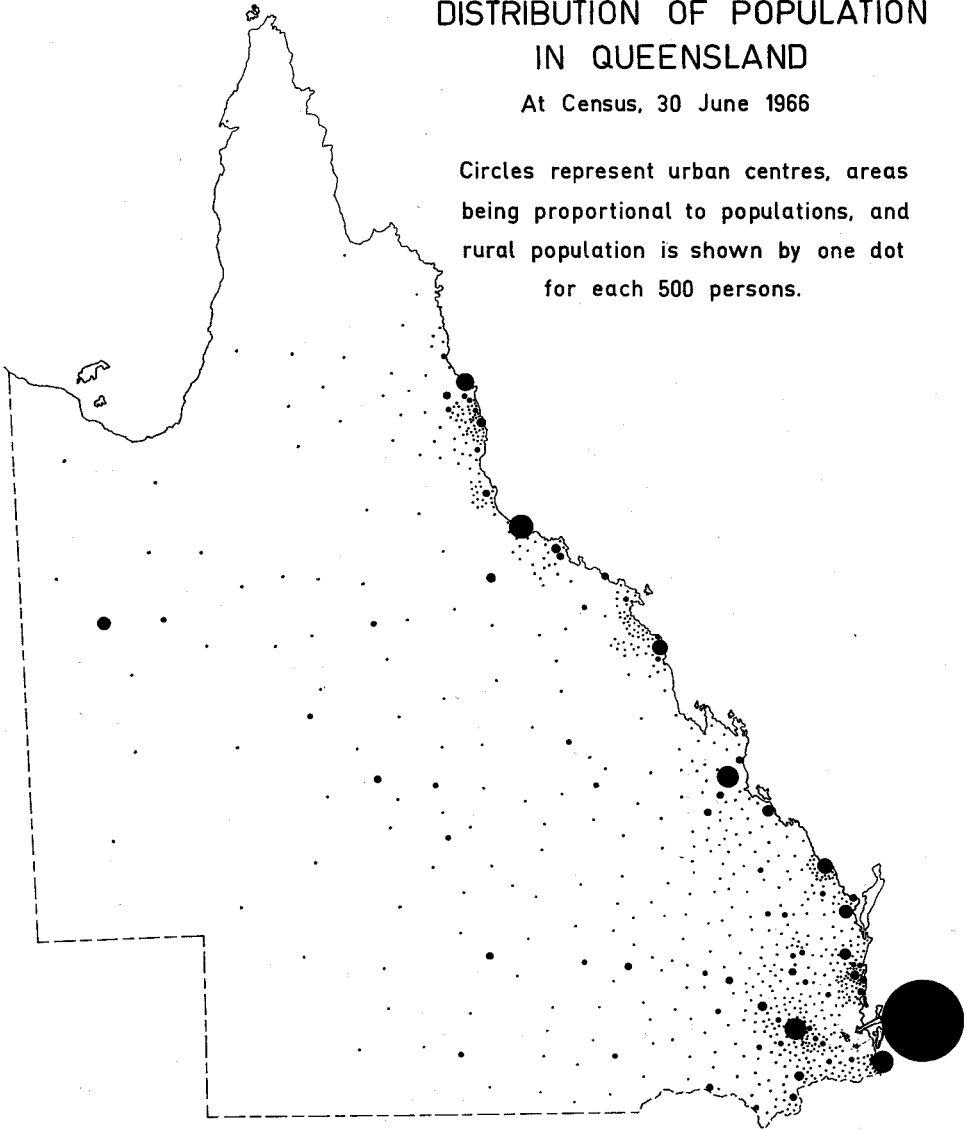
PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA, QUEENSLAND

Period of Residence in Australia (Years)	Census 1954	Census 1961			Census 1966		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Australian Born ..	1,160,595	673,927	667,142	1,341,069	731,943	729,886	1,461,829
Under 1	7,400	5,406	3,874	9,280	7,846	6,205	14,051
1 and under 2 ..	6,202	3,631	2,617	6,248	5,622	4,688	10,310
2 and under 3 ..	10,507	3,759	2,854	6,613	4,874	3,908	8,782
3 and under 4 ..	11,709	3,285	3,013	6,298	3,484	2,951	6,435
4 and under 5 ..	14,995	3,547	2,833	6,380	2,829	2,561	5,390
5 and under 6 ..	9,504	3,904	2,773	6,677	3,349	2,671	6,020
6 and under 7 ..	3,578	3,618	2,637	6,255	3,445	2,666	6,111
7 and under 12 ..	91,570	71,006	54,414	125,420	14,874	12,568	27,442
12 and under 19 ..					28,666	21,457	50,123
19 and over					33,834	27,779	61,613
Not Stated	2,199	2,496	2,092	4,588	3,131	2,448	5,579
Total Born Overseas	157,664	100,652	77,107	177,759	111,954	89,902	201,856
Total	1,318,259	774,579	744,249	1,518,828	843,897	819,788	1,663,685

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 1947, 1954, 1961, and 1966 Censuses, 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 1947 ¹	Census 1954 ¹	Census 1961 ¹	Census 1966 ²
Central City Areas	80,437	71,021	62,332	60,272
North Side Inner Suburbs	77,559	75,413	77,402	76,758
North Side Outer Suburbs	67,166	106,581	136,882	157,790
Western Suburbs	33,160	46,616	66,749	80,627
South Side Inner Suburbs	31,320	34,762	37,530	38,228
South Side Outer Suburbs	71,836	107,057	140,982	159,516
Bayside	29,731	40,889	48,962	52,914
Other Brisbane City	10,821	19,981	22,829	30,435
Total City of Brisbane	402,030	502,320	593,668	656,540
Cities other than Brisbane	41,265	52,810	70,353	81,849
Shires	14,170	20,075	28,613	39,546
Total Brisbane Statistical Division ..	457,465	575,205	692,634	777,935
Moreton	89,266	100,552	117,378	137,074
Maryborough	112,159	122,921	128,652	132,105
Downs	116,069	132,069	142,397	146,792
Roma	15,563	18,627	21,188	20,812
South Western	11,573	14,734	15,250	13,679
Total South Queensland (excluding Brisbane Statistical Division) ..	344,630	388,903	424,865	450,462
Rockhampton	78,660	88,198	94,123	104,019
Central Western	20,745	22,425	25,247	24,706
Far Western	4,911	5,352	6,107	5,280
Total Central Queensland	104,316	115,975	125,477	134,005
Mackay	37,338	42,947	46,887	55,201
Townsville	66,853	75,699	89,803	99,093
Cairns	73,600	90,787	100,184	105,547
Peninsula	5,331	6,500	7,596	7,908
North Western	14,995	19,272	29,394	30,248
Total North Queensland	198,117	235,205	273,864	297,997
Migratory	1,887	2,971	1,988	841
Total Queensland	1,106,415	1,318,259	1,518,828	1,661,240

¹ Figures for Brisbane Statistical Division have been partly estimated to accord with the 1966 boundaries. ² Field Count.

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 1947, 1954, 1961, and 1966 Censuses, 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 4 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 1966	Population					
		Census, 30 June 1947	Census, 30 June 1954	Census, 30 June 1961	Census, 30 June 1966 ¹		
					Males	Females	Total

BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION²

Central City Areas

City	1.81	21,391	17,938	12,771	6,919	5,139	12,058
North City	3.31	27,983	25,308	22,351	10,096	11,875	21,971
South City	2.75	31,063	27,775	27,210	12,601	13,642	26,243
<i>Total</i>	<i>7.87</i>	<i>80,437</i>	<i>71,021</i>	<i>62,332</i>	<i>29,616</i>	<i>30,656</i>	<i>60,272</i>

North Side Inner Suburbs

Ascot	2.25	16,865	16,095	16,617	7,183	9,264	16,447
Fernberg	1.47	10,897	10,562	10,896	5,397	5,661	11,058
Ithaca	1.71	8,767	9,692	10,435	4,888	5,541	10,429
Meeandah	4.30	1,876	2,029	1,740	824	822	1,646
Newmarket	1.96	10,675	11,302	12,464	5,893	6,302	12,195
Normanby	1.02	13,798	11,859	11,233	5,382	5,591	10,973
Windsor	1.88	14,681	13,874	14,017	6,674	7,336	14,010
<i>Total</i>	<i>14.59</i>	<i>77,559</i>	<i>75,413</i>	<i>77,402</i>	<i>36,241</i>	<i>40,517</i>	<i>76,758</i>

North Side Outer Suburbs

Ashgrove	1.43	8,393	9,085	9,343	4,280	4,888	9,168
Aspley	7.77	803	1,105	1,511	901	1,023	1,924
Bald Hills	8.46	770	1,316	2,203	1,495	1,384	2,879
Banyo	3.13	3,088	5,434	6,707	3,783	3,850	7,633
Chermside	5.94	5,055	15,215	19,972	12,647	13,537	26,184
Enoggera	1.89	6,057	10,064	11,467	5,599	5,707	11,306
Geebung	3.69	1,806	7,296	13,358	8,937	8,906	17,843
Hendra	2.50	6,230	6,901	7,343	3,570	3,682	7,252
Kalinga	1.03	7,983	7,398	7,632	3,465	4,131	7,596
Kedron	1.69	10,210	12,595	12,999	6,263	6,693	12,956
Mitchelton	4.89	3,708	9,094	13,183	7,302	6,696	13,998
Nundah	2.70	11,234	13,885	15,615	7,508	8,095	15,603
Stafford	4.20	1,075	5,863	12,467	8,758	8,927	17,685
The Gap	7.26	754	1,330	3,082	2,978	2,785	5,763
<i>Total</i>	<i>56.58</i>	<i>67,166</i>	<i>106,581</i>	<i>136,882</i>	<i>77,486</i>	<i>80,304</i>	<i>157,790</i>

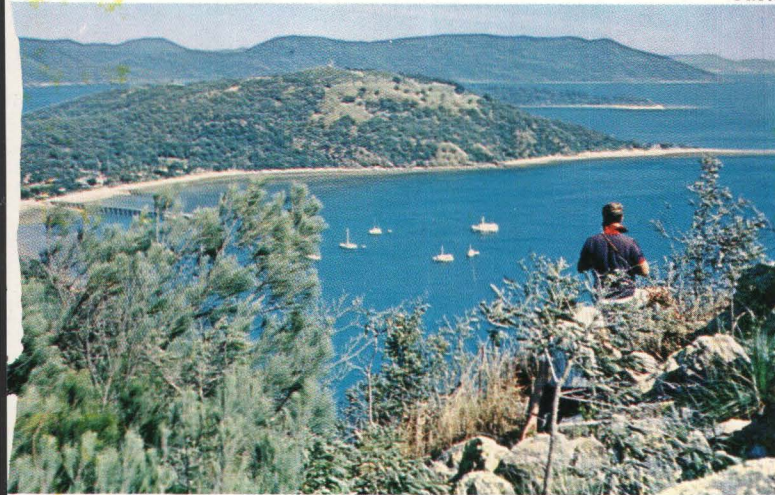
TOURIST INDUSTRY

Chapter 1

Mount Tibrogargan,
Glasshouse Mountains,
showing pineapple plants
in foreground



Photo: Queensland Tourist Bureau



An island of the
Whitsunday Group

Photo: Queensland Tourist Bureau

Carnarvon
National
Park





ABORIGINES—Chapter 3
Aboriginal rock painting

Photo: Queensland Tourist Bureau

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH—Chapter 5
Sugar Research Institute, Mackay



LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS: AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles at 30 June 1966	Population					
		Census, 30 June 1947	Census, 30 June 1954	Census, 30 June 1961	Census, 30 June 1966 ^a		
					Males	Females	Total
<i>Western Suburbs</i>							
Corinda	3.14	6,676	9,668	11,396	6,070	6,561	12,631
Darra	4.08	690	2,309	3,485	2,139	2,083	4,222
Graceville	1.75	4,201	6,225	7,221	3,596	3,945	7,541
Inala	4.27	635	2,801	12,278	9,385	9,268	18,653
Indooroopilly	4.42	8,681	11,182	14,032	7,529	7,788	15,317
Kenmore	4.05	525	907	2,205	2,736	2,912	5,648
St Lucia	1.34	2,101	4,268	6,385	3,637	3,320	6,957
Toowong	1.81	9,651	9,256	9,747	4,564	5,094	9,658
<i>Total</i>	<i>24.86</i>	<i>33,160</i>	<i>46,616</i>	<i>66,749</i>	<i>39,656</i>	<i>40,971</i>	<i>80,627</i>
<i>South Side Inner Suburbs</i>							
Balmoral	2.52	13,868	15,104	15,627	7,724	8,042	15,766
East Brisbane	1.19	12,438	11,230	10,958	5,291	5,486	10,777
Morningside	2.68	5,014	8,428	10,945	5,746	5,939	11,685
<i>Total</i>	<i>6.39</i>	<i>31,320</i>	<i>34,762</i>	<i>37,530</i>	<i>18,761</i>	<i>19,467</i>	<i>38,228</i>
<i>South Side Outer Suburbs</i>							
Archerfield	7.08	134	502	1,150	1,168	1,108	2,276
Camp Hill	1.84	7,669	10,986	12,481	5,916	6,475	12,391
Carina	4.02	343	3,059	5,437	3,347	3,319	6,666
Chatsworth	2.02	7,247	13,202	15,245	7,187	7,746	14,933
Cooper's Plains	8.15	3,402	7,463	11,782	8,474	8,336	16,810
Ekibin	1.57	11,705	11,501	13,019	6,275	6,947	13,222
Greenslopes	1.87	13,686	13,478	13,411	6,407	6,934	13,341
Holland Park	3.09	5,848	11,831	19,852	11,022	11,588	22,610
Moorooka	7.12	8,559	12,571	15,006	8,374	8,410	16,784
Mount Gravatt	6.42	1,170	3,350	9,006	6,348	6,289	12,637
Murarie	3.87	898	2,162	2,989	1,765	1,782	3,547
Tarragindi	2.31	2,607	7,032	10,492	6,157	6,383	12,540
Yeronga	2.17	8,568	9,920	11,112	5,649	6,110	11,759
<i>Total</i>	<i>51.53</i>	<i>71,836</i>	<i>107,057</i>	<i>140,982</i>	<i>78,089</i>	<i>81,427</i>	<i>159,516</i>
<i>Bayside</i>							
Boondall	5.79	1,100	2,240	3,010	2,314	1,930	4,244
Nudgee	18.44	2,640	2,772	3,189	1,478	1,373	2,851
Sandgate	5.82	12,057	16,889	20,756	11,179	11,452	22,631
Wynnum	7.61	13,934	18,988	22,007	11,330	11,858	23,188
<i>Total</i>	<i>37.66</i>	<i>29,731</i>	<i>40,889</i>	<i>48,962</i>	<i>26,301</i>	<i>26,613</i>	<i>52,914</i>
<i>Other Brisbane City</i>							
Western	73.29	1,396	1,702	2,760	2,036	1,905	3,941
South Western	29.08	3,467	8,155	5,587	4,196	2,921	7,117
South Eastern	54.14	2,378	4,063	5,576	3,848	3,660	7,508
Eastern	19.01	3,580	6,061	8,906	6,113	5,756	11,869
<i>Total</i>	<i>175.52</i>	<i>10,821</i>	<i>19,981</i>	<i>22,829</i>	<i>16,193</i>	<i>14,242</i>	<i>30,435</i>
TOTAL CITY OF BRISBANE	385.00 ^b	402,030	502,320	593,668	322,343	334,197	656,540

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS: AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles at 30 June 1966	Population					
		Census, 30 June 1947	Census, 30 June 1954	Census, 30 June 1961	Census, 30 June 1966 ^a		
					Males	Females	Total
<i>Cities Other Than Brisbane</i>							
IPSWICH	47.00	32,394	38,953	48,679	27,291	27,243	54,534
REDCLIFFE	13.53	8,871	13,857	21,674	13,276	14,039	27,315
<i>Total</i>	<i>60.53</i>	<i>41,265</i>	<i>52,810</i>	<i>70,353</i>	<i>40,567</i>	<i>41,282</i>	<i>81,849</i>
<i>Shires</i>							
Albert (part)	67.68	2,277	3,620	5,342	3,792	3,585	7,377
Beaudesert (part)	91.20	871	1,093	1,435	1,214	1,095	2,309
Caboolture (part)	78.24	1,993	2,858	4,149	2,700	2,493	5,193
Moreton (part)	52.32	687	791	800	498	450	948
Pine Rivers (part)	136.44	3,511	5,053	7,695	6,234	5,982	12,216
Redland (part)	81.60	4,831	6,660	9,192	5,859	5,644	11,503
<i>Total</i>	<i>507.48</i>	<i>14,170</i>	<i>20,075</i>	<i>28,613</i>	<i>20,297</i>	<i>19,249</i>	<i>39,546</i>
TOTAL BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION	953.01	457,465	575,205	692,634	383,207	394,728	777,935

SOUTH QUEENSLAND (EXCLUDING BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION)

<i>Moreton Division</i>							
GOLD COAST	47½	13,888	19,807	33,716	24,073	25,265	49,338
Albert (part)	462½	4,984	5,094	5,327	3,406	3,021	6,427
Beaudesert (part)	1,068½	8,097	8,450	9,201	5,299	4,453	9,752
Boonah	570	6,239	5,929	5,852	2,796	2,672	5,468
Caboolture (part)	390½	3,723	4,243	4,728	2,558	2,378	4,936
Esk	1,485	7,137	6,985	6,430	3,216	2,888	6,104
Gatton	610	6,419	7,137	7,594	4,252	3,563	7,815
Kilcoy	555	2,551	2,473	2,406	1,210	1,127	2,337
Laidley	268	4,755	4,617	4,793	2,491	2,337	4,828
Landsborough	425	6,460	7,765	8,319	4,539	4,246	8,785
Maroochy	445	15,014	17,869	19,071	10,734	10,594	21,328
Moreton (part)	647½	7,984	7,734	7,706	3,910	3,544	7,454
Pine Rivers (part)	159½	1,304	1,256	1,066	585	482	1,067
Redland (part)	69	380	705	615	668	450	1,118
Not Incorporated	123½	331	488	554	175	142	317
<i>Total</i>	<i>7,326½</i>	<i>89,266</i>	<i>100,552</i>	<i>117,378</i>	<i>69,912</i>	<i>67,162</i>	<i>137,074</i>
<i>Maryborough Division</i>							
BUNDABERG	17½	15,926	19,951	22,839	12,452	12,952	25,404
GYMPIE	7	8,413	9,964	11,094	5,355	5,922	11,277
MARYBOROUGH	10	15,162	17,952	19,126	9,501	10,146	19,647
Biggenden	510	2,179	1,974	1,882	882	839	1,721
Burrum	1,530	7,875	8,408	8,991	4,665	4,575	9,240
Eidsvold	1,855	1,313	1,311	1,242	928	768	1,696
Gayndah	1,045	3,407	3,352	3,400	1,670	1,498	3,168
Gooburrum	490	3,825	4,131	4,372	2,504	2,260	4,764
Isis	660	3,639	4,243	3,951	1,932	1,788	3,720
Kilkivan	1,255	4,141	3,923	3,636	1,792	1,545	3,337
Kingaroy	935	8,063	8,059	8,548	4,212	4,114	8,326
Kolan	1,025	2,502	2,502	2,657	1,376	1,230	2,606
Mundubbera	1,610	2,064	2,326	2,617	1,299	1,279	2,578
Murgon	270	3,732	4,175	4,530	2,348	2,306	4,654
Nanango	670	4,184	3,938	3,743	1,834	1,661	3,495

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS: AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles at 30 June 1966	Population					
		Census, 30 June 1947	Census, 30 June 1954	Census, 30 June 1961	Census, 30 June 1966 ¹		
					Males	Females	Total
<i>Maryborough Division—continued</i>							
Noosa	338	5,925	6,296	6,117	3,441	3,230	6,671
Perry	910	628	496	455	201	173	374
Tiaro	855	2,666	2,567	2,205	1,152	955	2,107
Widgee	1,135	7,834	8,139	7,948	4,017	3,466	7,483
Wondai	1,380	4,626	4,850	4,510	2,347	1,987	4,334
Woocoo	595	750	660	640	327	240	567
Woongarra ..	269½	3,305	3,704	4,149	2,574	2,362	4,936
<i>Total</i>	<i>17,372</i>	<i>112,159</i>	<i>122,921</i>	<i>128,652</i>	<i>66,809</i>	<i>65,296</i>	<i>132,105</i>
<i>Downs Division</i>							
TOOWOOMBA ..	44	35,194	43,149	50,134	27,004	28,770	55,774
WARWICK	10	7,429	9,151	9,843	4,894	5,193	10,087
DALBY	19	4,385	6,182	7,600	4,409	4,461	8,870
GOONDIWINDI ..	6	2,467	2,950	3,274	1,778	1,752	3,530
Allora	270	2,217	2,106	1,961	1,003	887	1,890
Cambooya	245	1,959	1,848	1,732	867	750	1,617
Chinchilla	3,355	5,203	6,021	6,063	3,152	2,937	6,089
Clifton	334	2,768	2,542	2,572	1,322	1,225	2,547
Crow's Nest ..	630	4,036	3,733	3,474	1,683	1,650	3,333
Glengallan	670	5,119	4,639	4,388	2,082	1,826	3,908
Inglewood	2,265	4,057	4,441	4,868	2,281	1,903	4,184
Jondaryan	735	5,257	5,416	5,785	2,943	2,804	5,747
Millmerran	1,740	3,012	3,473	3,423	1,862	1,645	3,507
Murilla	2,334	2,493	3,090	3,599	1,860	1,628	3,488
Pittsworth	425	3,599	3,731	3,821	1,980	1,732	3,712
Rosalie	845	6,716	6,538	6,190	2,961	2,610	5,571
Rosenthal	760	1,825	1,631	1,582	833	724	1,557
Stanthorpe	1,035	7,419	8,335	8,514	4,331	4,165	8,496
Tara	4,315	2,278	3,149	3,558	1,923	1,604	3,527
Waggamba	5,340	2,590	2,968	3,123	1,579	1,331	2,910
Wambo	2,197	6,046	6,976	6,893	3,513	2,935	6,448
<i>Total</i>	<i>27,574</i>	<i>116,069</i>	<i>132,069</i>	<i>142,397</i>	<i>74,260</i>	<i>72,532</i>	<i>146,792</i>
<i>Roma Division</i>							
ROMA	30	3,894	4,248	5,571	3,002	2,998	6,000
Balonne	12,015	4,040	5,527	6,105	3,160	2,711	5,871
Bendemere	1,510	1,526	1,602	1,518	827	639	1,466
Booringa	10,730	2,601	3,117	3,592	1,799	1,539	3,338
Bungil	5,090	2,117	2,481	2,628	1,416	1,151	2,567
Waroo	5,275	1,385	1,652	1,774	860	710	1,570
<i>Total</i>	<i>34,650</i>	<i>15,563</i>	<i>18,627</i>	<i>21,188</i>	<i>11,064</i>	<i>9,748</i>	<i>20,812</i>
<i>South Western Division</i>							
Bulloo	28,425	547	672	772	391	256	647
Murweh	16,952	5,930	7,532	7,845	3,824	3,568	7,392
Paroo	18,385	3,165	4,143	4,099	1,939	1,649	3,588
Quilpie	26,055	1,931	2,387	2,534	1,235	817	2,052
<i>Total</i>	<i>89,817</i>	<i>11,573</i>	<i>14,734</i>	<i>15,250</i>	<i>7,389</i>	<i>6,290</i>	<i>13,679</i>
TOTAL S. QLD (excl. Brisbane Stat- istical Division) ..	176,739½	344,630	388,903	424,865	229,434	221,028	450,462

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS: AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles at 30 June 1966	Population					
		Census, 30 June 1947	Census, 30 June 1954	Census, 30 June 1961	Census, 30 June 1966 ^a		
					Males	Females	Total
CENTRAL QUEENSLAND							
<i>Rockhampton Division</i>							
ROCKHAMPTON	62	34,988	40,670	44,128	22,481	23,571	46,052
GLADSTONE	11	5,244	6,944	7,181	7,241	5,131	12,372
Banana	6,073	8,146	9,116	10,751	7,137	5,787	12,924
Broadsound	7,140	1,415	1,537	1,539	1,003	635	1,638
Calliope	2,435	3,801	3,734	3,553	2,355	1,852	4,207
Duarina	6,220	1,790	1,905	1,858	1,212	819	2,031
Fitzroy	1,930	3,773	3,554	3,576	1,968	1,622	3,590
Livingstone	4,930	6,452	7,031	7,320	4,131	3,650	7,781
Miriam Vale	1,445	1,784	1,706	1,594	757	635	1,392
Monto	1,640	4,270	4,458	4,397	2,200	1,925	4,125
Mount Morgan	195	4,954	5,060	4,871	2,237	2,178	4,415
Taroom	6,950	1,921	2,381	3,250	1,876	1,484	3,360
Not Incorporated	20	122	102	105	79	53	132
<i>Total</i>	<i>39,051</i>	<i>78,660</i>	<i>88,198</i>	<i>94,123</i>	<i>54,677</i>	<i>49,342</i>	<i>104,019</i>
<i>Central Western Division</i>							
Aramac	8,970	1,592	1,714	1,790	912	732	1,644
Barcaldine	3,255	2,147	2,200	2,384	1,184	1,102	2,286
Bauhinia	9,795	1,456	1,633	1,827	1,240	863	2,103
Belyando	11,485	3,067	3,104	3,253	1,661	1,333	2,994
Blackall	6,295	2,488	2,780	3,291	1,629	1,425	3,054
Emerald	4,345	2,331	2,644	3,210	1,927	1,555	3,482
Ilfracombe	2,535	450	544	653	376	279	655
Jericho	8,385	1,479	1,600	1,623	833	666	1,499
Longreach	9,080	4,137	4,343	5,013	2,580	2,375	4,955
Peak Downs	3,090	716	818	1,079	618	477	1,095
Tambo	3,980	882	1,045	1,124	513	426	939
<i>Total</i>	<i>71,215</i>	<i>20,745</i>	<i>22,425</i>	<i>25,247</i>	<i>13,473</i>	<i>11,233</i>	<i>24,706</i>
<i>Far Western Division</i>							
Barcoo	23,900	835	1,010	1,037	564	343	907
Boulia	23,620	676	764	833	386	249	635
Diamantina	36,560	234	239	327	229	91	320
Isisford	4,065	657	807	867	445	299	744
Winton	20,780	2,509	2,532	3,043	1,485	1,189	2,674
<i>Total</i>	<i>108,925</i>	<i>4,911</i>	<i>5,352</i>	<i>6,107</i>	<i>3,109</i>	<i>2,171</i>	<i>5,280</i>
TOTAL C. QLD	219,191	104,316	115,975	125,477	71,259	62,746	134,005
NORTH QUEENSLAND							
<i>Mackay Division</i>							
MACKAY	8	13,486	14,762	16,809	9,228	9,409	18,637
Mirani	1,271	4,567	5,056	4,760	3,017	2,335	5,352
Nebo	3,927	534	447	575	301	177	478
Pioneer	1,065	11,606	14,316	15,741	10,637	9,229	19,866
Proserpine	1,020	3,877	4,576	5,113	3,285	2,969	6,254
Sarina	510	3,268	3,790	3,886	2,487	2,127	4,614
Not Incorporated	14	..	..	3	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>7,815</i>	<i>37,338</i>	<i>42,947</i>	<i>46,887</i>	<i>28,955</i>	<i>26,246</i>	<i>55,201</i>

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS: AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles at 30 June 1966	Population					
		Census, 30 June 1947	Census, 30 June 1954	Census, 30 June 1961	Census, 30 June 1966 ¹		
					Males	Females	Total
<i>Townsville Division</i>							
CHARTERS TRS	16	7,561	6,961	7,633	3,973	3,560	7,533
TOWNSVILLE ..	111	34,109	40,471	51,143	29,919	28,841	58,760
Ayr	1,940	12,462	15,208	16,758	9,734	8,906	18,640
Bowen	8,141	8,083	8,518	9,491	4,886	4,412	9,298
Dalrymple ..	26,134	2,311	1,914	2,206	1,232	769	2,001
Thuringowa ..	1,589	2,327	2,627	2,572	1,608	1,253	2,861
<i>Total</i>	<i>37,931</i>	<i>66,853</i>	<i>75,699</i>	<i>89,803</i>	<i>51,352</i>	<i>47,741</i>	<i>99,093</i>
<i>Cairns Division</i>							
CAIRNS	19	16,644	21,020	25,204	13,520	13,035	26,555
Atherton	243	4,335	5,401	5,806	2,660	2,655	5,315
Cardwell	1,120	4,346	5,045	5,183	3,167	2,466	5,633
Douglas	921	2,493	3,100	3,354	2,219	1,708	3,927
Eacham	441	3,740	3,881	3,842	1,856	1,740	3,596
Herberton	3,675	3,198	4,150	3,815	1,898	1,744	3,642
Hinchinbrook ..	1,041	9,212	11,381	11,890	7,490	6,157	13,647
Johnstone	630	12,265	14,980	15,784	8,900	7,647	16,547
Mareeba	20,336	6,312	7,595	10,212	5,769	5,045	10,814
Mulgrave	670	10,485	13,477	14,427	8,074	7,226	15,300
Not Incorporated ..	47	570	757	667	260	311	571
<i>Total</i>	<i>29,143</i>	<i>73,600</i>	<i>90,787</i>	<i>100,184</i>	<i>55,813</i>	<i>49,734</i>	<i>105,547</i>
<i>Peninsula Division</i>							
THURSDAY ISLAND	1½	944	2,062	2,218	1,211	1,338	2,549
Cook	48,164	1,139	1,545	1,869	1,534	877	2,411
Not Incorporated ..	352	3,248	2,893	3,509	1,431	1,517	2,948
<i>Total</i>	<i>48,517½</i>	<i>5,331</i>	<i>6,500</i>	<i>7,596</i>	<i>4,176</i>	<i>3,732</i>	<i>7,908</i>
<i>North Western Division</i>							
Burke	16,140	250	248	361	172	122	294
Carpentaria	26,360	610	566	834	604	415	1,019
Cloncurry	19,293	2,759	3,052	4,869	1,888	1,481	3,369
Croydon	10,960	167	161	181	91	71	162
Etheridge	15,380	860	815	828	597	347	944
Flinders	16,070	3,310	3,293	3,953	2,164	1,506	3,670
McKinlay	15,725	1,633	1,647	2,134	1,002	696	1,698
Mount Isa	15,917	3,888	7,884	13,967	9,984	7,250	17,234
Richmond	10,400	1,478	1,586	2,214	1,019	801	1,820
Not Incorporated ..	465	40	20	53	18	20	38
<i>Total</i>	<i>146,710</i>	<i>14,995</i>	<i>19,272</i>	<i>29,394</i>	<i>17,539</i>	<i>12,709</i>	<i>30,248</i>
TOTAL N. QLD	270,116½	198,117	235,205	273,864	157,835	140,162	297,997

MIGRATORY

Migratory ⁴ .. ..	..	1,887	2,971	1,988	466	375	841
TOTAL STATE ..	667,000	1,106,415	1,318,259	1,518,828	842,201	819,039	1,661,240

¹ Field Count. ² Figures for the Brisbane Statistical Division have been partly estimated to accord with the 1966 boundaries. ³ Including 10 square miles of Brisbane River not included within Statistical Areas. ⁴ 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 twenty to thirty 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 953 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. See the map on page 72.

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 ²	..	..	1,241 ²	..	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	4,079	13,580	5.4	45.2	19.6
1871 ..	18,180	6,668	13,279	38,127	9.5	31.7	15.1
1881 ..	37,127	7,743	17,054	61,924	17.0	29.0	17.4
1891 ..	88,083	13,326	23,130	124,539	34.8	31.6	22.4
1901 ..	103,756	17,863	23,683	145,302	37.7	29.2	20.8
1911 ..	127,406	24,061	23,629	175,096	46.7	28.9	21.0
1921 ..	192,167	38,566	27,627	258,360	76.4	34.2	25.4
1933 ..	262,850	48,152	30,385	341,387	89.6	36.0	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	57,349	47,651	692,634	176.2	45.6	38.7
1966 ³ ..	719,140	13,836	44,959	777,935	233.5	46.8	43.3

¹ Figures throughout are estimated on a constant area of 953 square miles.

² Including 1,066 convicts.

³ Field Count.

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 have both merged with

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

The movement in the population of urban centres 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 2,349,590 (60.0 per cent); Melbourne, 2,228,511 (69.3 per cent); Brisbane, 777,935 (46.8 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:

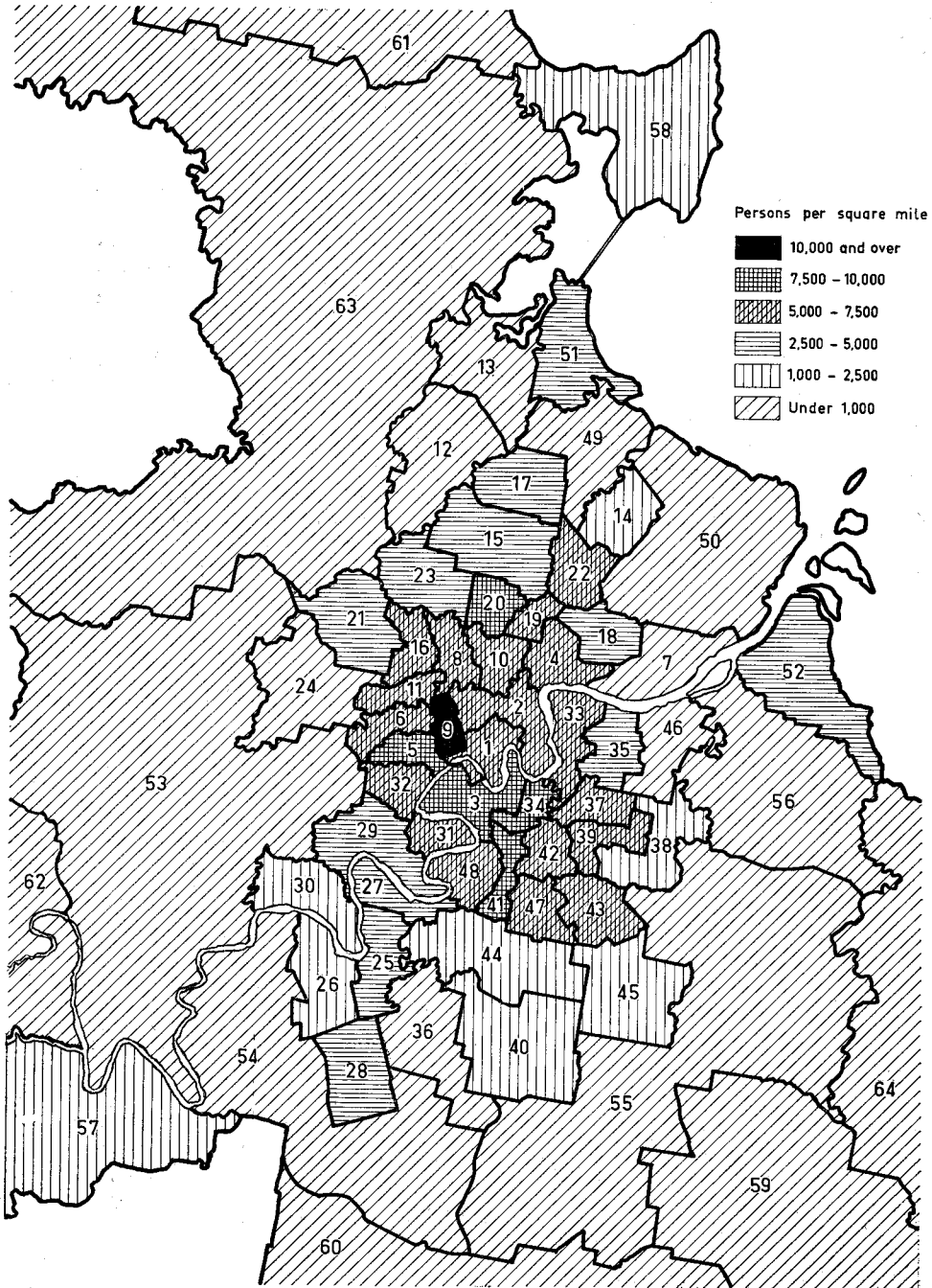
<i>Central City Areas</i>	15 Cherside	<i>South Side Inner</i>	<i>Bayside</i>
1 City	16 Enoggera	<i>Suburbs</i>	49 Boondall
2 North City	17 Geebung	33 Balmoral	50 Nudgee
3 South City	18 Hendra	34 East Brisbane	51 Sandgate
	19 Kalinga	35 Morningside	52 Wynnum
	20 Kedron		<i>Rural</i>
<i>North Side Inner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

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 are set out below, with the exception of the Metropolitan Area (see page 70).

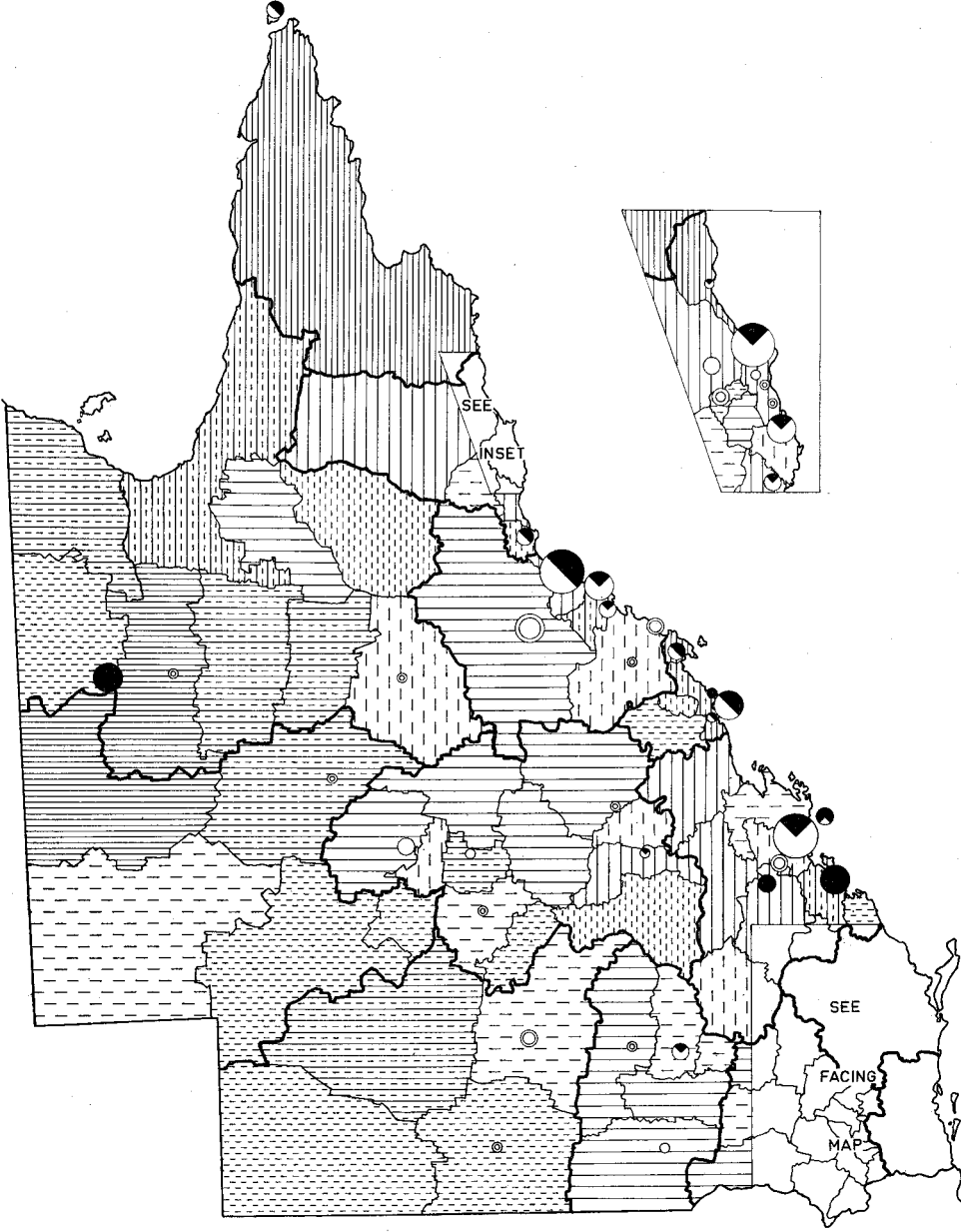
	1954	1961	1966		1954	1961	1966
Atherton	2,527	2,930	2,888	Kilcoy	924	1,033	1,147
Ayr	7,082	8,010	8,668	Kingaroy	4,464	4,914	5,070
Babinda	1,641	1,736	1,553	Laidley	1,404	1,423	1,511
Barcaldine	1,705	1,738	1,780	Lawnton-Petrie	1,344	1,801	2,501
Beaudesert	2,388	2,890	3,305	Longreach	3,350	3,806	3,864
Beenleigh	1,375	1,772	2,022	Mackay	18,296	21,361	24,566
Biloela	1,399	2,048	3,553	Mareeba	3,369	4,637	4,813
Birkdale-				Maroochydore ²	2,536	3,068	4,098
Wellington Pt	1,418	1,862	2,268	Maryborough	17,952	19,805	20,381
Blackall	1,885	2,205	2,002	Miles	1,193	1,457	1,479
Boonah	1,768	1,957	2,041	Millmerran	985	1,060	1,122
Bowen	4,600 ¹	5,160	5,134	Mitchell	1,407	1,822	1,705
Bundaberg	19,951	22,839	25,404	Monto	1,702	1,795	1,804
Caboolture	1,533	2,068	2,541	Mossman	1,461	1,491	1,617
Cairns	21,020	27,423	29,185	Mount Isa	7,433	13,358	16,713
Caloundra	2,124	2,837	3,654	Mount Morgan	4,152	4,511	4,051
Charleville	4,517	5,154	4,799	Mundubbera	876	1,074	1,102
Charters Towers	6,961	7,633	7,533	Murgon	1,710	2,168	2,257
Childers	1,438	1,359	1,342	Nambour	4,678	5,506	6,211
Chinchilla	2,579	3,072	3,332	Nanango	1,353	1,314	1,300
Clermont	1,587	1,737	1,648	Oakey	1,641	1,871	1,966
Cleveland	1,252	1,505	1,729	Pittsworth	1,401	1,461	1,550
Cloncurry	1,955	2,438	2,174	Proserpine	2,187	2,523	2,948
Collinsville	1,856	2,122	1,884	Rockhampton	40,670	42,850	45,349
Cooroy	1,069	1,025	1,043	Roma	4,248	5,571	6,000
Cunnamulla	1,955	2,234	1,992	Rosewood	1,582	1,754	1,676
Dalby	6,182	7,600	8,870	St George	1,698	2,185	2,231
Edmonton-				Sarina	1,983	2,119	2,421
Hambledon	1,476	1,167	1,214	Slade Point	441	575	1,152
Emerald	1,633	2,029	2,188	Stanthorpe	2,907	3,334	3,635
Gatton	2,163	2,623	3,063	Tara	710	990	1,053
Gayndah	1,644	1,805	1,715	Texas	939	1,266	1,230
Gladstone	6,944	7,181	12,372	Tewantin	1,766	2,015	2,725
Gold Coast	19,807	31,123	48,009	Thursday Island	2,062	2,218	2,549
Goondiwindi	2,950	3,274	3,530	Toowoomba	43,149	46,716	52,120
Gordonvale	1,989	2,234	2,194	Townsville	40,471	48,794	56,687
Gympie	9,964	11,094	11,277	Tully	2,808	2,678	2,856
Hervey Bay	3,544	4,091	4,528	Warwick	9,151	9,843	10,087
Home Hill	2,793	3,217	3,462	Winton	1,398	1,784	1,653
Hughenden	1,772	2,329	2,007	Wondai	1,202	1,123	1,197
Ingham	3,943	4,694	5,358	Woodridge	568	878	1,477
Innisfail	6,649	6,917	7,419	Yeppoon	2,704	2,869	3,429

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

² Including Mooloolaba.

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.

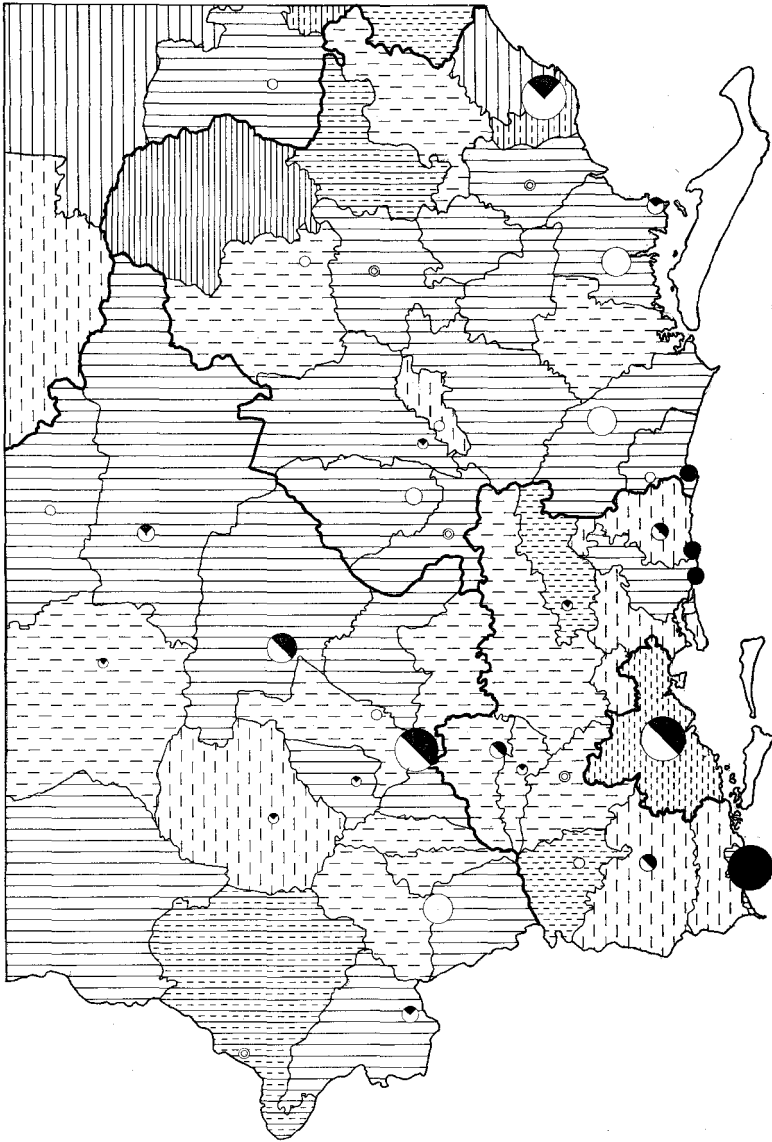
INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION, 1961 TO



KEY TO BOTH DIAGRAMS

Shires (Rural Population only)		Towns	
% Increase	Decrease %	Size in 1966	% Increase
0-5	0-5	1,000-2,500	○ 0-5
6-11	6-11	2,500-6,250	◐ 6-11
12-17	12-17	6,250-25,000	◑ 12-17
18-23	18-23	25,000 & over	◒ 18-23
24 & over	24 & over		◓ 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, or 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 usual provision in respect of registration also applies to the birth of an illegitimate child.

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

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

BIRTHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND

Statistical Division (Usual Residence of Mother)	Births in 1966			Birth Rate ¹	
	Males	Females	Total	1965	1966
Brisbane	7,539	7,061	14,600	19.7	18.8
Moreton	1,141	1,109	2,250	15.4	16.4
Maryborough	1,243	1,228	2,471	20.1	18.7
Downs	1,607	1,450	3,057	21.9	20.8
Roma	279	296	575	29.9	27.6
South Western	170	143	313	26.9	22.9
<i>Total South</i>	<i>11,979</i>	<i>11,287</i>	<i>23,266</i>	<i>19.8</i>	<i>18.9</i>
Rockhampton	1,054	1,037	2,091	20.0	20.1
Central Western	295	287	582	24.8	23.6
Far Western	60	65	125	25.3	23.7
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>1,409</i>	<i>1,389</i>	<i>2,798</i>	<i>21.1</i>	<i>20.9</i>
Mackay	682	588	1,270	23.9	23.0
Townsville	965	960	1,925	20.0	19.4
Cairns	1,195	1,185	2,380	24.7	22.5
Peninsula	161	142	303	.. ²	.. ²
North Western	458	443	901	27.9	29.8
<i>Total North</i>	<i>3,461</i>	<i>3,318</i>	<i>6,779</i>	<i>23.5</i>	<i>22.7</i>
Total Queensland	16,849	15,994	32,843	20.6	19.8

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

Births by Month of Registration—On the next page, births throughout Queensland are shown according to the months in which they were registered. Percentage distributions are shown for 1966 and for the average of the last five years. On the average, births in November,

December, and January together account for only 23.8 per cent of the annual total compared with 25.8 per cent for May, June, and July.

BIRTHS BY MONTH OF REGISTRATION, QUEENSLAND

Month of Registration	Births in 1966			Per Cent of Annual Total	
	Males	Females	Total	1966	Five Years 1962-1966
January	1,365	1,332	2,697	8.2	8.8
February	1,359	1,257	2,616	8.0	8.0
March	1,573	1,447	3,020	9.2	8.7
April	1,296	1,318	2,614	8.0	8.5
May	1,468	1,396	2,864	8.7	8.8
June	1,460	1,432	2,892	8.8	8.3
July	1,382	1,301	2,683	8.2	8.7
August	1,515	1,383	2,898	8.8	8.5
September	1,436	1,312	2,748	8.4	8.2
October	1,387	1,358	2,745	8.4	8.4
November	1,418	1,299	2,717	8.3	7.7
December	1,190	1,159	2,349	7.2	7.3
Total	16,849	15,994	32,843	100.0	100.0

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

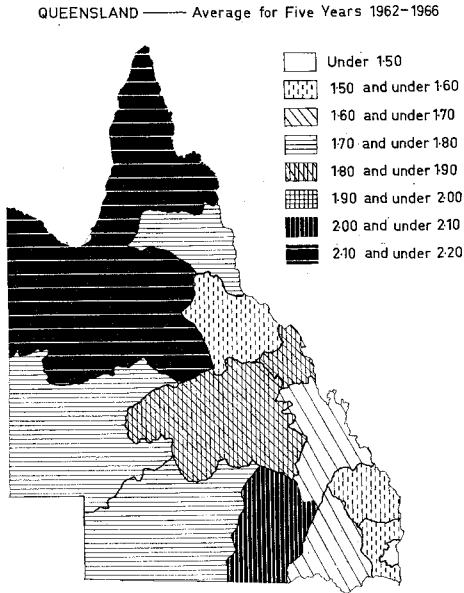
The Queensland birth rate, which was 45.6 in 1861, fell to 24.5 in 1903, recovered to 30.1 in 1913 and thereafter fell steadily to reach its lowest level of 18.1 in 1933. Increased births during and after the 1939-1945 War restored the birth rate to the level of the early 1920s, but since 1961 the rate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

BIRTH AND REPRODUCTION RATES, AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1966

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
1962 ⁵ ..	21.4	22.1	23.1	21.7	22.6	25.0	22.2	1.79	1.66	1.72	1.60
1963 ⁵ ..	20.8	21.6	22.9	21.2	22.2	23.7	21.6	1.79	1.62	1.72	1.56
1964 ⁵ ..	19.6	20.9	21.9	20.2	20.9	22.6	20.6	1.68	1.53	1.61	1.47
1965 ⁵ ..	18.7	20.1	20.6	19.7	19.9	20.5	19.7	1.57	1.45	1.51	1.40
1966 ..	18.4	19.9	19.8	18.6	20.3	19.9	19.3	1.47	1.40	1.42	1.36

¹ Births per 1,000 mean population. ² Gross reproduction rate. ³ Net reproduction rate. ⁴ Average of annual birth rates, but reproduction rates shown are for first year of each decade. ⁵ Revised in accordance with preliminary results of the 1966 Census. n Not available.

NET REPRODUCTION RATES



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 1.42 in 1966 means that the number of female births in 1966 was 42 per cent more than was required to replace the present generation of women, compared with 79 per cent more five years earlier.

NET REPRODUCTION RATES, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1946 TO 1966

Statistical Division	1946-1950	1951-1955	1956-1960	1961-1965	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Brisbane ¹	1.33	1.40	1.48	1.54	1.56	1.56	1.50	1.44	1.38
Moreton ¹	1.51	1.62	1.82	1.66	1.73	1.68	1.63	1.47	1.36
Maryborough	1.65	1.75	1.69	1.70	1.79	1.78	1.57	1.47	1.33
Downs	1.72	1.80	1.86	1.77	1.87	1.84	1.70	1.54	1.42
Roma	1.92	2.04	2.37	2.12	2.19	2.24	2.03	1.90	1.71
South Western	1.78	2.04	2.14	1.91	2.14	1.92	1.81	1.58	1.28
Rockhampton	1.54	1.67	1.69	1.72	1.84	1.78	1.62	1.52	1.48
Central Western	1.63	1.81	2.14	1.98	2.16	2.13	1.90	1.58	1.46
Far Western	1.47	1.70	1.94	1.90	1.83	1.72	1.96	1.57	1.41
Mackay	1.51	1.66	1.88	1.89	1.81	2.00	1.83	1.82	1.69
Townsville	1.39	1.57	1.72	1.66	1.73	1.73	1.55	1.48	1.40
Cairns	1.60	1.74	1.86	1.86	1.84	1.93	1.83	1.77	1.57
Peninsula & North Western	2.10	2.02	2.75	2.20	2.27	2.30	2.21	1.85	1.96
Whole State	1.49	1.59	1.70	1.67	1.72	1.72	1.61	1.51	1.42

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.

The average age of fathers has fallen from 32.24 years in 1950 to 30.43 years in 1966. The ages of married mothers fell from 28.38 to 26.97 years and that of unmarried mothers from 26.19 to 23.60 years. The average age of all mothers in 1966 was 26.64 years, compared with 28.27 in 1950.

Ages of Mothers and Duration of Marriage—The first part of the following table shows the ages of mothers at the birth of their first child after marriage. The second part shows the ages and the duration of the marriages of the mothers of all nuptial children born in 1966, and also the ages of mothers of ex-nuptial children.

CONFINEMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1966, AGE OF MOTHER BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE

Age of Mother at Birth of Child	Total	Duration of Marriage						
		Ex-nuptial	Under 9 Months	9 Months and under 1 Year	1 Year and under 2 Years	2 Years and under 3 Years	3 Years and under 4 Years	4 Years and under 5 Years	5 Years and Over

FIRST NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS

Under 20 ..	2,431	..	1,828	255	297	38	8	5	..
20-24 ..	5,166	..	1,437	742	1,669	779	356	126	57
25-29 ..	2,155	..	225	189	486	374	272	215	394
30-34 ..	567	..	61	60	94	64	38	40	210
35-39 ..	253	..	31	19	40	30	18	8	107
40 and Over	79	..	10	8	16	7	4	5	29
Total ..	10,651	..	3,592	1,273	2,602	1,292	696	399	797

ALL CONFINEMENTS

Under 20 ..	4,155	1,226	1,828	257	560	206	64	14	..
20-24 ..	10,734	942	1,437	742	2,207	2,181	1,607	885	733
25-29 ..	8,984	477	225	189	592	863	1,073	1,155	4,410
30-34 ..	4,921	282	61	61	126	172	180	228	3,811
35-39 ..	2,804	189	31	19	51	65	57	50	2,342
40 and Over	927	77	10	8	17	13	12	10	780
Total ..	32,525	3,193	3,592	1,276	3,553	3,500	2,993	2,342	12,076

In the next table, all nuptial confinements which occurred during 1966 are shown according to the duration and previous issue of the current marriage.

NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1966

Duration of Marriage	Total Confinements ¹	Total Children of Current Marriage ²	Average Number of Children	Confinements according to Number of Previous Children of Current Marriage					
				0	1	2	3	4	5 and Over
Under 5 Years	17,256	26,775	1.55	9,854	5,653	1,535	204	10	..
5 Years and under 10	7,137	22,890	3.21	639	1,353	2,516	1,642	677	310
10 Years and under 15	3,217	14,615	4.54	127	249	575	753	640	873
15 Years and under 20	1,383	7,978	5.77	28	54	138	235	251	677
20 Years and under 25	300	2,019	6.73	3	8	20	48	32	189
25 Years and over . .	39	350	8.97	..	1	..	4	2	32
Total	29,332	74,627	2.54	10,651	7,318	4,784	2,886	1,612	2,081

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 1966.

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 1966 the masculinity of births registered in the various States was as follows: New South Wales, 106.91; Victoria, 104.98; Queensland, 105.35; South Australia, 107.72; Western Australia, 107.23; and Tasmania, 102.88. 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 1966 was 3,227, the percentage of the total births being 9.83. 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 8.40 per cent during the five years 1962 to 1966. In 1966, 1,226 of the mothers of these infants were under 20 years of age, 1,419 were aged 20-29, and 548 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 464 in 1966, compared with 570 in 1965.

Multiple Births—During 1966, 329 pairs of twins were registered, consisting of 108 pairs of males, including 2 where one was stillborn and 2 where both were stillborn, 110 pairs of females, including 4 where one was stillborn and 3 where both were stillborn, and 111 pairs of a male and a female, including 2 where the male was stillborn, 3 where the female was stillborn, and 1 of stillborn twins. There were 4 sets of triplets,

consisting of 3 sets of three males (including 1 set in which 2 were stillborn), and 1 set of one male and two females. One in every 96 of the confinements in 1966 resulted in a multiple birth.

Stillbirths—During March 1959 notification of stillbirths in Queensland was made compulsory. Prior to that date a system of voluntary notification operated and it appears likely that nearly all such births were notified. Particulars of stillbirths are given on page 85.

Infant Mortality tables will be found 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 7 days before the intended marriage. Marriageable age is 18 years for a male and 16 years for a female. Males between 16 and 18 years and females between 14 and 16 years may apply to a Judge or Magistrate for permission to marry a person of marriageable age.

Age and Conjugal Condition at Marriage—The following table shows the age and conjugal condition at marriage of all persons married during 1966. Of the 13,325 marriages celebrated, 2,122 bridegrooms and 5,976 brides were minors, including one 14 year old bride, 27 brides aged 15, three bridegrooms aged 16, and 48 aged 17.

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND, 1966, AGE AND CONJUGAL CONDITION

Age at Marriage	Never Previously Married		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 20	1,175	4,239	..	3	..	..	1,175	4,242
20-24	6,850	6,409	2	14	10	39	6,862	6,462
25-29	2,772	970	10	29	82	129	2,864	1,128
30-34	696	231	13	33	108	116	817	380
35-39	340	108	33	49	136	126	509	283
40-44	133	71	43	56	109	104	285	231
45-49	83	50	62	76	78	71	223	197
50-54	58	30	58	65	77	57	193	152
55-59	31	22	69	49	47	24	147	95
60 and Over ..	43	25	162	113	45	17	250	155
Total	12,181	12,155	452	487	692	683	13,325	13,325

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 almost 1½ years and for females by just over 1 year. On the other hand, the average age at re-marriage has increased by about 1½ years for those who had been widowed and by about 1 year for divorced persons.

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND, AVERAGE AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES

Year	Never Previously Married		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1957	26.37	22.98	54.11	47.11	41.60	36.96	28.22	24.80
1958	26.21	22.80	54.58	47.41	40.91	36.82	27.98	24.56
1959	26.16	22.65	55.18	47.95	41.72	37.26	28.11	24.71
1960	25.89	22.60	55.97	48.30	41.39	37.88	27.67	24.41
1961	25.77	22.51	55.32	48.49	41.89	37.36	27.70	24.36
1962	25.62	22.36	56.51	48.32	42.41	38.61	27.60	24.23
1963	25.50	22.21	55.82	49.57	42.18	38.25	27.43	24.08
1964	25.30	22.07	55.87	49.71	42.65	38.87	27.29	24.02
1965	25.00	21.94	56.48	50.23	42.66	38.03	26.84	23.72
1966	24.94	21.96	55.16	49.00	42.16	38.39	26.86	23.79

Religious Denominations—The 13,325 marriages in 1966 were celebrated by officials of the following denominations: Roman Catholic, 3,644; Church of England, 3,448; Presbyterian, 1,931; Methodist, 1,911; Lutheran, 373; Baptist, 232; Congregational, 112; Orthodox (Greek, Russian, etc.), 111; Salvation Army, 89; other religious denominations, 415; and civil officers, 1,059.

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

Jan.	9.5	April	10.0	July	5.8	Oct.	7.8
Feb.	7.5	May	9.3	Aug.	7.7	Nov.	7.6
Mar.	6.6	June	8.0	Sept.	8.9	Dec.	11.5

Marriage Rates—Crude marriage rates for each State from 1861 to 1966 are given below.

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES¹, AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1966

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
1962 ⁴	7.6	7.5	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.0	7.4
1963 ⁴	7.7	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.2	7.4
1964 ⁴	7.9	7.8	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.9	7.7
1965 ⁴	8.4	8.4	7.9	8.2	7.9	7.9	8.3
1966	8.4	8.4	8.0	8.3	8.4	7.9	8.3

¹ Number of marriages per annum per 1,000 mean population. ² Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. ³ Average of annual rates. ⁴ Revised in accordance with preliminary results of the 1966 Census.

6 DEATHS

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

There were 14,861 deaths registered in Queensland during 1966. These are analysed geographically below, by principal 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, as well as the crude death rate and infant mortality rate, is 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, 1966

Statistical Division (Usual Residence)	All Deaths			Deaths under One Year	Crude Death Rate ¹	Rate of Infant Mortality ²
	Males	Females	Total			
Brisbane	4,218	3,474	7,692	216	9.9	15
Moreton	692	417	1,109	40	8.1	18
Maryborough	677	519	1,196	47	9.1	19
Downs	733	586	1,319	56	9.0	18
Roma	89	52	141	10	6.8	17
South Western	63	35	98	8	7.2	26
<i>Total South</i>	<i>6,472</i>	<i>5,083</i>	<i>11,555</i>	<i>377</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>16</i>
Rockhampton	514	347	861	40	8.3	19
Central Western	110	51	161	9	6.5	15
Far Western	29	16	45	2	8.5	16
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>653</i>	<i>414</i>	<i>1,067</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>18</i>
Mackay	239	171	410	20	7.4	16
Townsville	496	314	810	30	8.2	16
Cairns	496	251	747	53	7.1	22
Peninsula	54	40	94	19	11.9	63
North Western	121	57	178	31	5.9	34
<i>Total North</i>	<i>1,406</i>	<i>833</i>	<i>2,239</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>23</i>
Total Queensland	8,531	6,330	14,861	581	8.9	18

¹ Deaths per 1,000 mean population.

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

Deaths by Month of Registration—Deaths in 1966 are shown on the next page according to the month in which they were registered. The percentage distribution by months for 1966 is also compared with an average distribution for five years in which the seasonal anomalies of any one year are evened out. From this, it appears that 30 per cent of deaths occur in July, August, and September, compared with 22 per cent in the humid summer months of January, February, and March. This pattern is almost identical for both sexes.

DEATHS, BY MONTH OF REGISTRATION, QUEENSLAND

Month of Registration	Deaths in 1966			Per Cent of Annual Total	
	Males	Females	Total	1966	Five Years 1962-1966
January	631	480	1,111	7.5	7.6
February	570	440	1,010	6.8	6.8
March	616	473	1,089	7.3	7.2
April	585	426	1,011	6.8	7.2
May	707	467	1,174	7.9	8.2
June	819	557	1,376	9.3	8.9
July	792	547	1,339	9.0	10.9
August	1,027	795	1,822	12.3	10.6
September	776	620	1,396	9.4	8.9
October	740	519	1,259	8.5	8.4
November	688	542	1,230	8.3	7.8
December	580	464	1,044	7.0	7.5
Total	8,531	6,330	14,861	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 8.74, which compares favourably with the mortality experience of other developed countries.

CRUDE DEATH RATES¹, AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1966

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
1962 ⁴	9.25	8.66	8.55	8.35	7.69	8.07	8.71
1963 ⁴	9.20	8.85	8.47	8.14	7.69	7.82	8.70
1964 ⁴	9.62	8.87	9.08	8.61	8.07	8.71	9.05
1965 ⁴	9.34	8.86	8.65	8.27	7.70	8.27	8.80
1966	9.58	8.91	8.94	8.55	8.10	8.51	9.00

¹ Number of deaths per annum per 1,000 mean population. During the 1939-1945 War, all deaths of service personnel were excluded. ² Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. ³ Average of annual rates. ⁴ Revised in accordance with preliminary results of the 1966 Census.

Infant Mortality—The percentage of deaths within the first year of life is very important, as those who survive this period now have an excellent chance of surviving to adulthood. The deaths of infants at various periods after birth are shown in the following table. It is clear that the first week of life is the most dangerous. The table also shows the greater vitality of female infants which offsets the male preponderance in the number of births (page 80).

INFANT DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES, QUEENSLAND, 1966

Particulars	Under 1 Week			Under 4 Weeks			Under 1 Year		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Number of Deaths	196	166	362	220	178	398	326	255	581
Death Rate ¹	11.6	10.4	11.0	13.1	11.1	12.1	19.3	15.9	17.7

¹ Deaths per 1,000 live births.

The main causes of infant deaths in 1966 are shown below.

INFANT DEATHS, QUEENSLAND, 1966

Cause	Sub-tropical	Tropical	Total
Congenital Malformations	78	33	111
Immaturity	82	32	114
Birth Injuries	44	23	67
Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	31	14	45
Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy	74	27	101
Pneumonia (Aged 4 weeks and over)	32	22	54
Gastro-enteritis and Colitis (Aged 4 weeks and over)	7	18	25
Other	53	11	64
Total	401	180	581

Congenital malformations and immaturity together account for almost 40 per cent of deaths of infants under one year of age. Most deaths from congenital malformations and almost all deaths from immaturity occur within the first four weeks of life. Between the ages of four weeks and one year, infective conditions are the main causes of death.

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

STILLBIRTHS AND INFANT MORTALITY, QUEENSLAND

Year	Stillbirths				Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still)			
	Males	Females	Total ¹	Masculinity ²	Stillbirths	Deaths under 4 Weeks	Deaths 4 Weeks to 1 Year	Total
1957 ..	301	276	597	109	17.4	15.0	6.3	38.7
1958 ..	274	259	548	106	15.9	13.5	5.6	35.0
1959 ..	289	246	553	117	15.3	14.4	5.5	35.2
1960 ..	288	250	551	115	15.4	15.6	5.1	36.1
1961 ..	281	260	553	108	14.9	14.6	5.1	34.6
1962 ..	290	221	520	131	14.4	14.8	6.0	35.2
1963 ..	250	214	476	117	13.1	14.6	5.2	32.9
1964 ..	203	178	402	114	11.4	13.4	5.6	30.4
1965 ..	193	185	391	104	11.5	12.4	5.2	29.1
1966 ..	204	191	405	107	12.2	12.0	5.5	29.7

¹ Including stillbirths of unstated sex.

² Males per 100 females.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES¹ BY DISTRICTS, QUEENSLAND

Statistical Division	1946-1950 ²	1951-1955 ²	1956-1960 ²	1961-1965 ²	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Brisbane ³	27	22	18	17	17	17	17	15	15
Moreton ³	26	23	18	16	16	18	15	14	18
Maryborough	29	23	24	22	23	23	20	21	19
Downs	25	22	19	19	18	19	18	18	18
Roma	28	29	22	26	20	21	25	23	17
South Western	36	37	36	33	45	34	39	16	26
Rockhampton	26	24	22	22	27	18	21	18	19
Central Western	32	29	22	24	30	17	21	28	15
Far Western	49	36	26	32	41	36	19	45	16
Mackay	23	22	24	18	22	16	16	22	16
Townsville	24	21	21	20	16	29	17	19	16
Cairns	29	25	25	25	31	23	26	19	22
Peninsula and North Western	58	41	34	36	40	35	39	40	42
Whole State	28	24	21	20	21	20	19	18	18
Sub-tropical Queensland ..	27	23	20	18	19	19	18	17	16
Brisbane Stat. Division ³ ..	27	22	18	17	17	17	17	15	15
Other Sub-tropical Cities	32	22	22	18	18	22	18	16	23
Sub-tropical Towns & Shires	25	25	21	21	23	19	19	20	17
Tropical Queensland	30	26	24	24	27	24	24	21	22
Tropical Cities	26	25	25	21	21	23	18	19	19
Tropical Towns and Shires ..	32	26	24	25	30	25	27	23	24

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

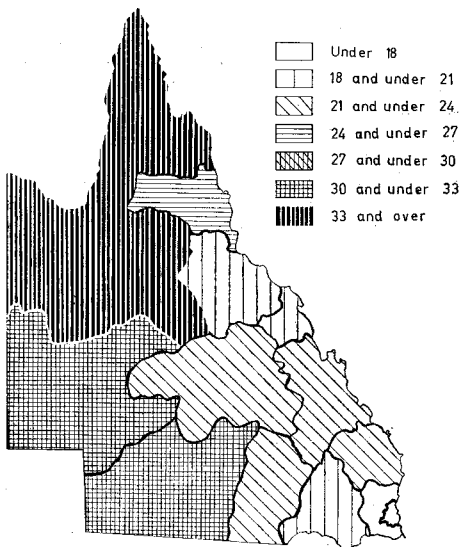
Infant Mortality Rates by Districts and States—The table and map on this page illustrate the variations in rates between districts. Because of the relatively small numbers in some areas, the quinquennial averages

are more typical than the figures for single years.

The variations are largely due to distance and the time taken to reach maternal, child-welfare, or medical services. However, the rate in Tropical Queensland is usually a little higher than in the sub-tropical area.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Queensland—Average for Five Years 1962-1966



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

INFANT MORTALITY RATES¹, AUSTRALIA, 1901 TO 1966

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
1962	21.36	18.50	21.13	19.15	22.27	20.69	20.41
1963	19.90	18.92	20.09	18.67	20.42	17.94	19.55
1964	20.29	16.89	19.24	19.03	19.66	20.12	19.06
1965	19.11	17.45	17.82	18.43	21.75	16.59	18.47
1966	19.16	17.44	17.69	17.52	19.34	14.59	18.17

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

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

MATERNAL MORTALITY, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

Year	Live Births		Maternal Deaths ¹		Maternal Mortality Rate ²	
	Queensland	Australia	Queensland	Australia	Queensland	Australia
1911	16,991	122,193	98	615	5.77	5.03
1921	20,333	136,198	108	643	5.31	4.72
1931	17,833	118,509	108	650	6.06	5.48
1941	21,518	134,525	92	490	4.28	3.64
1951	29,652	193,298	35	203	1.18	1.05
1961	36,637	239,986	28	107	0.76	0.44
1962	35,690	237,081	23	85	0.64	0.36
1963	35,934	235,689	9	64	0.25	0.27
1964	34,972	229,149	10	75	0.29	0.33
1965	33,551	222,854	10	74	0.30	0.33
1966	32,843	222,626	13	66	0.40	0.30

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

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

EXPECTATION OF LIFE, VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Country	Period	Expectation of Life, in Years, at Age								
		0	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	65
Australia—Male ..	1891-00	51.1	56.9	51.4	42.8	35.1	27.7	20.5	14.0	11.3
	1901-10	55.2	60.0	53.5	44.7	36.5	28.6	21.2	14.4	11.3
	1920-22	59.2	62.7	56.0	47.0	38.4	30.1	22.2	15.1	12.0
	1932-34	63.5	65.5	58.0	48.8	39.9	31.1	22.8	15.6	12.4
	1946-48	66.1	67.3	59.0	49.6	40.4	31.2	22.7	15.4	12.3
	1953-55	67.1	67.9	59.5	50.1	40.9	31.7	22.9	15.5	12.3
Australia—Female	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
	1953-55	72.8	73.2	64.8	55.1	45.4	36.0	27.0	18.8	15.0
Queensland—Male	1960-62	74.2	74.5	65.9	56.2	46.5	37.0	27.9	19.5	15.7
	1960-62	67.9	68.5	59.9	50.5	41.3	32.1	23.5	16.0	12.9
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	1961-63	71.0	71.5	62.5	53.1	43.5	34.0	25.0	16.9	13.5
France	1963	70.7	71.2	62.6	52.9	43.5	34.2	25.4	17.6	14.0
Ireland, Republic of	1950-52	65.8	67.8	59.7	50.2	41.2	32.3	23.8	16.1	12.7
Italy	1954-57	67.9	70.5	62.5	52.9	43.4	34.1	25.2	17.2	13.6
Japan	1963	69.8	70.4	62.1	52.4	43.1	33.8	25.0	17.0	13.4
Malaya, Fedn of ..	1956-58	57.0	60.7	55.4	45.9	37.5	29.5	21.9	15.4	12.7
Netherlands ..	1956-60	73.1	73.4	65.0	55.2	45.6	36.0	26.9	18.6	14.8
New Zealand ..	1955-57	70.6	71.3	62.9	53.3	44.0	34.6	25.6	17.6	14.1
Norway	1951-55	72.9	73.6	65.2	55.5	46.1	36.7	27.6	19.2	15.4
Scotland	1961-63	69.0	69.8	61.2	51.5	41.9	32.5	23.7	16.0	12.7
U.S.A.	1963	70.0	70.8	62.2	52.6	43.2	34.0	25.3	17.7	14.3

7 DISEASES

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

DEATH RATES¹ FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES, QUEENSLAND

Cause of Death	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1965 ²	1966
Tuberculosis	1.08	0.59	0.51	0.42	0.27	0.20	0.05	0.03	0.03
Malignant Neoplasms ..	0.47	0.67	0.79	0.82	1.03	1.13	1.21	1.27	1.32
Diabetes Mellitus	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11
Vascular Lesions affecting									
Central Nervous System ..	<i>n</i>	0.45	0.45	0.37	0.63	0.99	1.11	1.21	1.25
Heart Diseases	0.57	1.14	1.39	1.36	2.15	2.25	2.54	2.96	3.16
Hypertensive Disease ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	0.46	0.31	0.17	0.16
Pneumonia	0.68	0.34	0.49	0.42	0.45	0.30	0.27	0.27	0.33
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	0.38	0.42	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.29	0.15	0.12	0.09
Congenital Malformations ..	0.09	0.14	0.15	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.14	0.11	0.09
Diseases of Early Infancy ..	0.48	0.60	0.75	0.48	0.42	0.39	0.30	0.20	0.20
Accidents	1.00	0.77	0.60	0.55	0.65	0.57	0.53	0.61	0.59
All Other Causes	6.94	4.52	4.90	3.02	2.52	1.94	1.59	1.59	1.62
All Causes	11.72	9.70	10.65	8.19	8.97	8.73	8.30	8.65	8.94

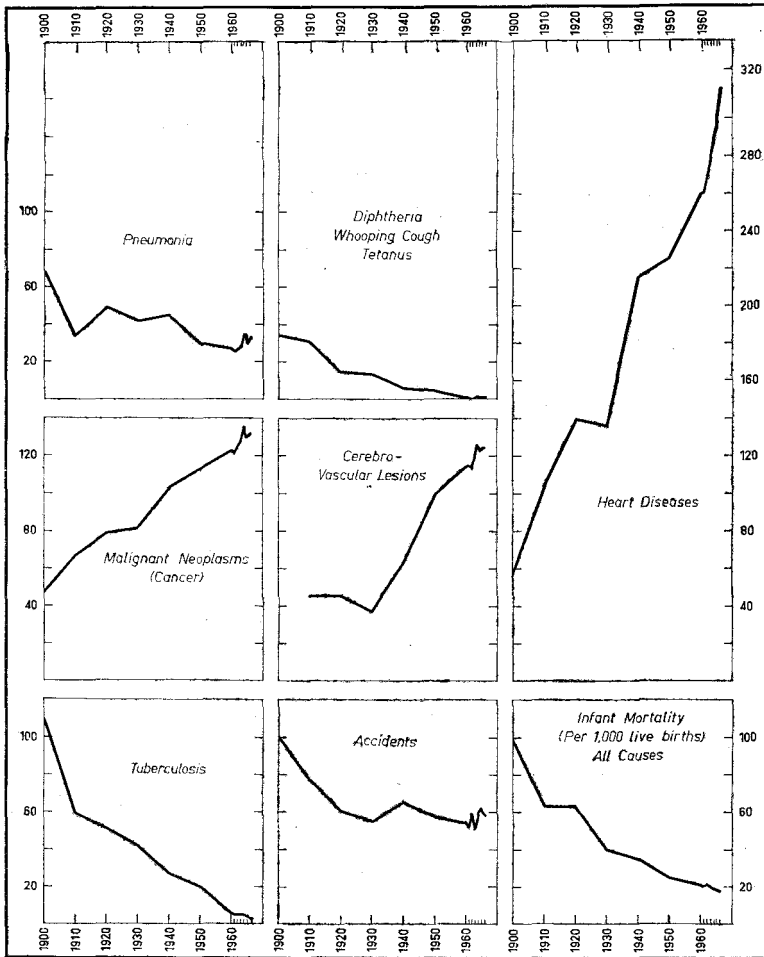
¹ Deaths per 1,000 mean population. ² Revised in accordance with preliminary results of the 1966 Census. *n* Not available.

From the beginning of 1950, comparisons of causes of deaths with earlier periods cannot be made with exactness. As well as regrouping

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

DEATH RATES—SELECTED CAUSES—1900—1966

PER 100,000 MEAN POPULATION



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

CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND

Cause of Death (Abridged International List, 1955 Revision)	Males					
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59
Tuberculosis (Respiratory) .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	6
Other Tuberculosis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..
Syphilis and its Sequelae	2	..	..	..	..	2
Dysentery, All Forms .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal Infections	4	1	..	..	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	1	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus and Other Rickettsial Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	2	..	1	..	3	2
Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues	18	14	13	32	79	240
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	2	1	1	..	2	..
Diabetes Mellitus .. .. .	..	..	..	3	4	10
Anaemias .. .. .	..	1	..	1	1	2
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System .. .. .	..	2	3	12	38	76
Non-meningococcal Meningitis	7	..	..	..	..	2
Rheumatic Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease .. .. .	..	1	..	5	8	9
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease .. .. .	..	..	4	30	149	479
Other Diseases of Heart	3	1	1	3	8	15
Hypertension .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	10
With Heart Disease .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	10
Without mention of Heart .. .. .	..	..	..	3	4	14
Influenza	1	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	52	1	1	3	16	21
Bronchitis	2	..	..	2	..	30
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .. .. .	..	1	..	1	4	10
Appendicitis .. .. .	..	1	1	..	..	2
Intestinal Obstruction; Hernia	3	..	..	1	1	2
Gastritis, Duodenitis, Enteritis, Colitis, except Diarrhoea of Newborn	32	1	1	..	4	2
Cirrhosis of Liver .. .. .	..	..	1	4	4	9
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	5	4	3	9	12
Hyperplasia of Prostate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and the Puerperium .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations	77	3	3	..	4	1
Diseases of Early Infancy	183	..	..	..	..	..
Senility; Ill-defined Causes .. .. .	..	..	1	..	2	3
All Other Diseases	23	19	12	23	44	86
Motor Vehicle Accidents	16	74	80	45	41	31
All Other Accidents	45	21	46	52	45	53
Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries .. .. .	..	6	23	38	42	32
Homicide and Operations of War	2	2	5	8	3	3
Total	477	155	201	271	517	1,165

¹ Including 1 female whose age was not specified.

Notifiable Diseases—Certain communicable diseases are required by law to be notified to the Local Authority and the Director-General of

AGE GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1966

		Females									Total ¹		
60-69	70 and Over	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70 and Over	Males	Females	Total	
10	18	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	36	3	39
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	4
2	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	8	3	11
..	
..	
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7
..	
..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	6
..	
3	3	5	..	1	2	2	1	4	5	14	20	34	
322	508	15	13	15	30	84	163	229	418	1,226	967	2,193	
3	1	2	..	..	..	4	3	1	3	10	13	23
21	40	..	..	..	1	2	9	25	76	78	113	191
2	13	1	..	2	..	1	..	8	16	20	28	48	
197	614	4	1	4	9	33	91	154	834	942	1,130	2,072	
..	1	6	1	..	..	2	..	2	2	10	13	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
8	13	..	1	1	3	8	8	15	27	44	63	107	
829	1,399	..	..	1	5	43	133	319	1,263	2,890	1,764	4,654
40	188	2	1	..	2	..	8	20	200	259	233	492	
19	36	..	..	..	1	1	7	8	85	66	102	168
12	18	..	..	1	4	5	11	8	26	51	55	106
3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	6	14	20
42	176	29	1	..	6	3	12	19	160	312	230	542	
88	199	3	..	..	1	..	7	7	30	321	49	370
11	34	..	..	..	..	2	5	5	13	61	25	86
1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	7	4	11
3	9	3	..	..	..	2	3	8	27	19	43	62
11	7	21	..	3	..	1	3	2	14	58	44	102	
8	8	1	..	..	2	3	6	5	5	34	22	56
19	22	..	2	3	6	13	20	6	23	75	73	148	
5	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	..	59
..	..	..	2	4	6	1	..	..	..	..	13	13
2	2	50	2	2	2	2	5	1	1	92	65	157	
..	..	144	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	183	144	327
3	17	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	24	26	31	57
125	381	21	7	15	25	55	86	98	354	713	661	1,374	
24	28	20	25	16	10	9	15	9	17	339	121	462	
36	61	24	8	3	7	6	14	13	78	359	153	510	
24	12	..	4	12	25	28	20	9	10	177	108	285	
1	3	1	5	1	2	2	3	..	..	27	14	41
1,874	3,871	360	74	84	150	316	636	981	3,728	8,531	6,330	14,861	

Health and Medical Services by the attending doctor. Venereal diseases are notifiable only to the Director-General. The following table shows the

number of notifications since 1901. Totals for early years are omitted because they are not comparable, as figures are not available for some of the diseases which were notifiable in these years.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, QUEENSLAND

Disease	1901	1909-10	1919-20	1930	1940	1950	1960	1965	1966
Breast Abscess .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	71	23	24
Diarrhoea (Infantile) .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	167	174	293	195
Diphtheria	252	552	2,841	1,686	598	172	6	..	1
Dysentery (Bacillary)	n	n	n	4	19	244	47	35	151
Hansen's Disease .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	8	30	1	2	1	1
Hepatitis (Infective and Serum)	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	713	556	843
Hookworm .. ..	..¹	1	5	10	18	62	82	63	8
Leptospirosis ² .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	55	55	105	75	55
Malaria .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	9	9	10	24	57	28	44
Meningitis, Cerebro-spinal .. ..	..¹	10	32	3	5	44	30	113	132
Poliomyelitis, Acute Anterior	.. ¹	.. ¹	17	4	44	106	6	2	1
Puerperal Infections	10	11	26	40	152	19	29	21	20
Rheumatic Fever .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	126	109	101
Q Fever .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	255	361	270
Rubella .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	6	12	113	184
Scarlet Fever	115	33	340	617	248	446	127	171	123
Tuberculosis .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	343	525	594	844	723	653
Typhoid Fever ³	793	760	731	130	53	9	7	2	6
Typhus Fever .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	n	33	53	13	4	3
Veneral Diseases	n	n	2,848	1,714 ⁴	1,258	577	1,146	1,589	1,695
Other	n	n	n	5	35	52	116	73	88
Total	n	n	n	n	3,083	2,631	3,968	4,355	4,598

¹ Not notifiable. ² Including Weil's Disease, Parawell Disease, and Seven-day Fever. ³ Including Para-typhoid Fever. ⁴ Figure for the year ended 30 June.
n Not available.

Diseases Treated in Hospitals—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 1965, whether by discharge, transfer, or death. Patients still in hospital at 31 December 1965 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 1965, patients discharged from hospital numbered 256,317, compared with 254,665 in 1964. The discharges represented 1,571 and 1,592 cases per 10,000 mean population respectively. Public hospital discharges in 1965 numbered 198,857, or 77.6 per cent of the total, and private hospital discharges 57,460, or 22.4 per cent.

The three major causes of hospitalisation were diseases of the respiratory system (37,450 cases), accidents, poisonings, and violence (35,556), and diseases of the digestive system (32,348), accounting for 14.6, 13.9, and 12.6 per cent, respectively, of all cases treated.

PATIENTS TREATED IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1965

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> ..	2,946	1,910	169	258	46	28	1	4
Tuberculosis	728	291	11	18	23	9	..	..
<i>Neoplasms</i>	5,193	5,991	1,309	2,336	758	507	86	109
Malignant	4,007	3,384	556	554	749	493	83	106
Other and Unspecified	1,186	2,607	753	1,782	9	14	3	3
<i>Allergic, Glandular, and Nutritional Diseases</i>	2,517	3,163	482	773	58	71	9	15
Allergic Disorders	1,413	1,399	294	335	17	12	3	4
Diabetes Mellitus	631	935	131	185	36	48	6	7
<i>Blood and Blood-forming Organs</i> ..	508	568	52	142	28	21	3	3
<i>Mental, Psychoneurotic Disorders</i> ..	4,080	3,989	512	1,161	15	21	1	2
<i>Nervous System and Sense Organs</i> ..	6,741	5,980	1,182	1,503	564	588	69	86
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	1,691	1,716	220	336	481	524	55	75
Otitis Media and Mastoiditis ..	663	580	108	104	1	..	1	..
<i>Circulatory System</i>	7,794	6,659	1,496	1,856	1,046	721	140	129
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	441	476	29	25	25	19	..	..
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	3,238	1,992	582	452	642	428	93	59
Other Heart Diseases	1,617	1,171	267	361	230	166	38	51
Hypertensive Disease	562	771	102	208	46	37	2	4
<i>Respiratory System</i>	15,324	12,188	4,977	4,961	309	164	32	38
Acute Upper Respiratory Infections	3,130	3,005	463	392	..	1	..	..
Influenza	629	608	158	247	2	1	1	..
Pneumonia	3,212	2,258	547	568	169	99	14	15
Bronchitis	3,105	1,951	453	482	66	14	9	6
Hypertrophy of Tonsils and Adenoids	2,967	2,880	2,746	2,586	1	..	..	..
<i>Digestive System</i>	13,143	10,873	4,009	4,323	177	111	26	27
Teeth and Supporting Structures ..	810	918	555	795	..	..	..	..
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1,789	768	248	168	48	14	3	2
Appendicitis	2,540	2,251	846	1,054	3	..	1	..
Intestinal Obstruction, Hernia ..	3,195	1,267	1,227	493	34	19	6	7
Gastritis, Enteritis, Colitis ..	2,413	2,488	254	373	20	21	2	2
<i>Genito-urinary System</i>	5,304	10,703	1,774	6,129	132	126	12	25
Nephritis and Nephrosis	680	526	91	100	52	53	..	10
Infections of Kidney	367	1,375	102	367	17	60	..	3
Calculi of Urinary System	399	237	83	47	7	2	..	..
Hyperplasia of Prostate Gland ..	927	..	205	..	38	..	5	..
Diseases of Breast	47	516	20	453	..	..	..	1
Diseases of Genital Organs	1,388	6,121	801	4,565	1	3	..	3
<i>Pregnancy and the Puerperium</i> .. ..	..	8,869	..	1,890	..	3	..	2
<i>Skin and Cellular Tissue</i>	3,566	2,330	1,189	1,161	..	3	..	1
<i>Bones and Organs of Movement</i>	3,718	2,786	643	795	23	14	3	6
<i>Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early Infancy</i>	1,273	989	233	128	43	44	3	1
<i>Senility and Ill-defined</i>	10,156	9,102	2,940	4,015	130	114	57	66
<i>Accidents, Poisonings, and Violence</i> ..	21,072	9,422	3,044	2,018	274	199	6	20
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2,641	904	13	20	80	33	1	..
Assaults and Attempted Suicide ..	708	986	24	70	17	18	..	..
Total All Classes	103,335	95,522	24,011	33,449	3,603	2,735	448	534

HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1965,

Disease for which Treated	Males					
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59
<i>Infective and Parasitic Diseases</i>	661	483	492	334	273	328
Tuberculosis	18	18	35	75	113	160
<i>Neoplasms</i>	250	366	390	431	712	1,221
Malignant	68	55	101	198	472	932
Other and Unspecified	182	311	289	233	240	289
<i>Allergic, Glandular, and Nutritional Diseases</i>	595	443	234	236	334	417
Allergic Disorders	470	339	152	123	145	201
Diabetes Mellitus	29	69	51	66	73	132
<i>Blood and Blood-forming Organs</i>	131	28	34	29	35	61
<i>Mental, Psychoneurotic Disorders</i>	84	210	591	932	1,176	867
<i>Nervous System and Sense Organs</i>	1,591	596	499	606	719	953
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	15	8	18	44	94	303
Otitis Media and Mastoiditis	576	82	38	26	17	14
<i>Circulatory System</i>	249	328	279	549	1,141	1,882
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	87	147	39	28	74	51
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease ..	9	11	17	95	474	935
Other Heart Diseases	9	18	23	44	80	266
Hypertensive Disease .. .. .	..	3	16	51	124	169
<i>Respiratory System</i>	9,867	2,371	1,305	1,003	1,022	1,315
Acute Upper Respiratory Infections	2,438	465	221	116	76	61
Influenza	132	128	105	97	89	88
Pneumonia	1,189	332	224	262	336	376
Bronchitis	1,223	231	103	113	177	371
Hypertrophy of Tonsils and Adenoids	4,463	801	258	133	34	10
<i>Digestive System</i>	3,787	2,268	1,943	1,776	1,929	2,167
Teeth and Supporting Structures	594	274	234	98	67	60
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	31	211	369	437	456
Appendicitis	446	1,386	757	353	196	135
Intestinal Obstruction, Hernia	750	225	351	433	588	774
Gastritis, Enteritis, Colitis	1,645	168	158	124	116	128
<i>Genito-urinary System</i>	1,576	536	467	461	681	898
Nephritis and Nephrosis	253	147	64	59	92	63
Infections of Kidney	34	44	55	54	64	89
Calculi of Urinary System .. .. .	..	9	41	56	104	139
Hyperplasia of Prostate Gland .. .. .	..	..	..	5	17	147
Diseases of Breast	6	11	10	9	11	6
Diseases of Genital Organs	1,177	217	134	119	141	140
<i>Pregnancy and the Puerperium</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Skin and Cellular Tissue</i>	798	811	689	569	619	551
<i>Bones and Organs of Movement</i>	497	702	570	574	610	616
<i>Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early</i>						
<i>Infancy</i>	1,047	228	51	58	48	35
<i>Senility and Ill-defined</i>	2,248	1,566	1,410	1,407	1,751	1,754
<i>Accidents, Poisonings, and Violence</i>	4,447	5,534	4,664	2,893	2,519	1,898
Motor Vehicle Accidents	158	704	815	372	253	172
Assaults and Attempted Suicide	17	88	175	149	141	88
Total All Classes	27,828	16,470	13,618	11,858	13,569	14,963

¹ Including 540 males and 544 females whose ages were not specified.

AGES OF ALL PATIENTS TREATED

		Females								Total ¹		
60-69	70 and Over	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70 and Over	Males	Females	Total
296	237	576	436	288	226	165	178	136	153	3,115	2,168	5,283
169	147	6	17	32	58	59	50	44	43	739	309	1,048
1,462	1,643	255	579	844	1,135	1,771	1,404	1,086	1,216	6,502	8,327	14,829
1,235	1,494	73	46	138	364	656	805	820	1,021	4,563	3,938	8,501
227	149	182	533	706	771	1,115	599	266	195	1,939	4,389	6,328
421	301	418	448	476	474	557	554	467	512	2,999	3,936	6,935
174	92	311	310	248	233	211	212	111	83	1,707	1,734	3,441
179	161	34	68	76	56	96	161	254	366	762	1,120	1,882
79	155	76	34	45	58	96	90	126	181	560	710	1,270
461	231	61	414	775	1,014	1,095	811	563	386	4,592	5,150	9,742
1,122	1,800	1,232	539	433	490	762	829	1,061	2,114	7,923	7,483	15,406
441	977	6	8	23	33	150	209	435	1,184	1,911	2,052	3,963
10	5	448	111	46	24	25	13	6	9	771	684	1,455
2,115	2,714	220	310	411	743	1,180	1,353	1,489	2,782	9,290	8,515	17,805
13	31	73	131	55	58	63	64	23	44	470	511	981
1,076	1,187	6	13	18	43	157	399	662	1,140	3,820	2,444	6,264
451	983	8	14	26	33	112	171	280	885	1,884	1,532	3,416
176	125	..	12	33	89	206	234	176	224	664	979	1,643
1,448	1,918	7,949	2,804	1,357	997	871	865	805	1,429	20,301	17,149	37,450
49	62	1,948	677	289	147	95	85	68	73	3,494	3,397	6,891
70	72	125	169	127	106	68	84	62	104	787	855	1,642
406	621	899	215	156	230	225	237	254	603	3,759	2,826	6,585
560	774	929	213	148	140	190	209	232	355	3,558	2,433	5,991
5	1	3,729	1,201	332	126	33	20	10	4	5,713	5,466	11,179
1,722	1,496	3,120	2,541	2,065	1,513	1,663	1,588	1,256	1,419	17,152	15,196	32,348
20	12	621	399	367	114	93	65	35	8	1,365	1,713	3,078
319	208	1	28	87	158	241	178	141	100	2,037	936	2,973
50	50	401	1,577	737	297	130	80	43	35	3,386	3,305	6,691
710	577	324	62	93	197	270	286	241	284	4,422	1,760	6,182
137	176	1,485	249	215	144	153	164	162	286	2,667	2,861	5,528
1,161	1,278	407	1,160	3,449	3,690	3,828	2,175	1,194	877	7,078	16,832	23,910
59	30	147	101	60	71	92	80	30	44	771	626	1,397
73	56	68	231	309	309	291	242	149	135	469	1,742	2,211
87	46	..	8	33	71	69	53	27	23	482	284	766
413	547	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,132	..	1,132
9	5	7	48	203	179	315	112	58	44	67	969	1,036
142	110	26	546	2,481	2,695	2,670	1,322	615	304	2,189	10,686	12,875
..	..	..	1,499	5,922	2,785	513	..	..	..	..	10,759	10,759
374	316	566	560	383	389	419	358	352	445	4,755	3,491	8,246
433	343	285	428	318	334	507	559	487	644	4,361	3,581	7,942
26	7	812	131	38	41	30	29	14	13	1,506	1,117	2,623
1,309	1,593	1,974	1,899	1,670	1,522	1,659	1,393	1,170	1,753	13,096	13,117	26,213
1,154	885	2,669	1,934	1,186	912	949	990	952	1,785	24,116	11,440	35,556
92	60	82	289	190	95	86	80	51	44	2,654	924	3,578
44	18	23	192	274	234	165	74	53	30	732	1,056	1,788
13,583	14,917	20,620	15,716	19,660	16,323	16,065	13,176	11,158	15,709	127,346	128,971	256,317

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 17,816, or more than one-third, of discharges of children under 10 years. Patients aged 70 years and over numbered 30,626, 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 15,610, or 28 per cent, of all male discharges at these ages. The lower rate of exposure of females to accident risks was reflected in the 4,981 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 (103,335) exceeded female cases (95,522) in public hospitals, but there was a marked excess of females in private hospitals (males 24,011, females 33,449). At all age groups except 0 to 9 years, higher percentages of females than of males were treated in private hospitals, the difference widening to its greatest extent at ages 40 to 49 and then narrowing again.

PATIENTS TREATED IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HOSPITALS, 1965

Age Group	Public			Private			Percentage of Patients Treated in Private Hospitals	
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
0-9 Years ..	21,165	15,864	37,029	6,663	4,756	11,419	23.9	23.1
10-19 Years ..	13,652	12,455	26,107	2,818	3,261	6,079	17.1	20.8
20-29 Years ..	11,418	14,346	25,764	2,200	5,314	7,514	16.2	27.0
30-39 Years ..	9,694	11,536	21,230	2,164	4,787	6,951	18.3	29.3
40-49 Years ..	11,143	11,300	22,443	2,426	4,765	7,191	17.9	29.7
50-59 Years ..	12,089	9,341	21,430	2,874	3,835	6,709	19.2	29.1
60-69 Years ..	11,069	8,236	19,305	2,514	2,922	5,436	18.5	26.2
70 Years and Over	12,661	12,031	24,692	2,256	3,678	5,934	15.1	23.4
Unstated ..	444	413	857	96	131	227	17.8	24.1
Total All Ages	103,335	95,522	198,857	24,011	33,449	57,460	18.9	25.9
Average Age ..	36.95	37.12	37.03	33.87	38.36	36.48	22.4	

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 12.6 days, males having a slightly lower average of 12.3 days than females with 13.0. The period of treatment varied appreciably with diseases and ranged from 84.5 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 6.7 days and persons aged 70 and over 29.4 days in hospital.

AVERAGE PERIOD IN HOSPITAL (IN DAYS), PUBLIC HOSPITALS, 1965

Disease for which Treated	Males			Females		
	Cases	Total Patient-Days	Average Period	Cases	Total Patient-Days	Average Period
<i>Infective and Parasitic Diseases</i> ..	2,946	86,690	29.4	1,910	36,605	19.2
Tuberculosis	728	64,981	89.3	291	21,149	72.7
<i>Neoplasms</i>	5,193	86,848	16.7	5,991	85,818	14.3
Malignant	4,007	76,185	19.0	3,384	64,860	19.2
Other and Unspecified	1,186	10,663	9.0	2,607	20,958	8.0
<i>Allergic, Glandular, and Nutritional Diseases</i>	2,517	29,081	11.6	3,163	48,206	15.2
Allergic Disorders	1,413	10,628	7.5	1,399	10,978	7.8
Diabetes Mellitus	631	11,423	18.1	935	25,308	27.1
<i>Blood and Blood-forming Organs</i> ..	508	9,193	18.1	568	8,830	15.5
<i>Mental, Psychoneurotic Disorders</i> ..	4,080	51,055	12.5	3,989	84,534	21.2
<i>Nervous System and Sense Organs</i> ..	6,741	140,243	20.8	5,980	153,896	25.7
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	1,691	60,554	35.8	1,716	86,202	50.2
Otitis Media and Mastoiditis	663	4,932	7.4	580	3,958	6.8
<i>Circulatory System</i>	7,794	140,609	18.0	6,659	130,602	19.6
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ..	441	10,069	22.8	476	10,031	21.1
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	3,238	65,488	20.2	1,992	43,389	21.8
Other Heart Diseases	1,617	27,501	17.0	1,171	32,098	27.4
Hypertensive Disease	562	9,003	16.0	771	10,320	13.4
<i>Respiratory System</i>	15,324	122,192	8.0	12,188	91,307	7.5
Acute Upper Respiratory Infections	3,130	13,152	4.2	3,005	12,862	4.3
Influenza	629	3,385	5.4	608	3,236	5.3
Pneumonia	3,212	36,450	11.3	2,258	36,422	16.1
Bronchitis	3,105	35,683	11.5	1,951	15,997	8.2
Hypertrophy of Tonsils and Adenoids	2,967	8,473	2.9	2,880	8,894	3.1
<i>Digestive System</i>	13,143	113,469	8.6	10,873	95,815	8.8
Teeth and Supporting Structures ..	810	1,737	2.1	918	1,925	2.1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	1,789	22,764	12.7	768	11,642	15.2
Appendicitis	2,540	18,802	7.4	2,251	16,504	7.3
Intestinal Obstruction, Hernia ..	3,195	28,996	9.1	1,267	12,985	10.2
Gastritis, Enteritis, Colitis	2,413	14,194	5.9	2,488	14,823	6.0
<i>Genito-urinary System</i>	5,304	61,998	11.7	10,703	92,823	8.7
Nephritis and Nephrosis	680	13,527	19.9	526	10,181	19.4
Infections of Kidney	367	4,613	12.6	1,375	16,108	11.7
Calculi of Urinary System	399	3,986	10.0	237	3,358	14.2
Hyperplasia of Prostate Gland	927	19,250	20.8	..	..	..
Diseases of Breast	47	336	7.1	516	3,390	6.6
Diseases of Genital Organs	1,388	7,671	5.5	6,121	44,853	7.3
<i>Pregnancy and the Puerperium</i> .. ..	..	..	..	8,869	72,297	8.2
<i>Skin and Cellular Tissue</i>	3,566	33,436	9.4	2,330	24,786	10.6
<i>Bones and Organs of Movement</i> ..	3,718	68,527	18.4	2,786	50,764	18.2
<i>Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early Infancy</i>	1,273	21,018	16.5	989	18,593	18.8
<i>Senility and Ill-defined</i>	10,156	108,779	10.7	9,102	134,802	14.8
<i>Accidents, Poisonings, and Violence</i> ..	21,072	202,133	9.6	9,422	108,265	11.5
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2,641	29,128	11.0	904	10,170	11.3
Assaults and Attempted Suicide ..	708	3,683	5.2	986	4,283	4.3
Total All Classes	103,335	1,275,271	12.3	95,522	1,237,943	13.0

8 MENTAL SICKNESS

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

There was a mental hospital at Townsville from 1940 to the beginning of April 1948, when the premises became part of the general hospital, the psychiatric section of which now treats early and incipient cases of mental sickness. A psychiatric clinic was commenced in Brisbane in 1945 and, for the year ended 30 June 1966, 652 new patients were treated. A psychiatric clinic was established in Toowoomba in 1946. An epileptic home at Willowburn, Toowoomba, was opened in 1919.

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

The number of mental patients in 1874 was 300, which represented a rate of 1.83 per 1,000 of the population. The number of cases increased, probably due largely to better supervision and notification, until 1956 when patients numbered 4,735. At 30 June 1966 there were 3,875 patients in the four mental hospitals and 103 in the epileptic home. The decrease in the number of in-patients during recent years has been due mainly to the larger proportion of senile patients being treated in general hospitals and the emphasis now placed on psychiatric services at these hospitals. Though the cases have increased, the rate reached its peak in 1909, when it was 3.95 per 1,000. At 30 June 1966 the rate was 2.41.

Interstate comparisons should be treated with caution because of the different coverage of the various State mental services, but, excluding patients at intellectual deficiency centres, the 1965 rates were approximately as follows: New South Wales, 3.16; Victoria, 2.74; Queensland, 2.46; South Australia, 2.59; Western Australia, 2.61; and Tasmania, 2.50.

The number of patients discharged as recovered or relieved was generally less than 50 per cent of the admissions each year during the first half of the century. In the 1950s this percentage averaged nearly 60 per cent and in 1965-66 was 81 per cent.

Both the willingness to refer mentally-ill persons for treatment at an early stage and the continuing advance of medical research are improving the proportion of recoveries. *The Mental Health Act of 1962* provided for the further development of methods of treatment.

With advances in these modern methods, particularly the discovery of tranquillising drugs, it was found that the period in hospital was shortened. As a result an endeavour has been made in Queensland to treat patients in their homes, in day hospitals, or wards in general hospitals. This policy has resulted in a decrease in admission rate to the special hospitals and a gradual realisation by the community that mental illness is just another illness which can be treated in a general hospital.

Since the first year for which information is available, the number of male patients has exceeded the number of females, the figures at 30 June 1966 being 2,384 males and 1,594 females. Of the four hospitals, Goodna treats the greatest number, 1,962 being patients at 30 June 1966, when Toowoomba had 1,075, Ipswich 597, and Charters Towers 241.

The epileptic home at Toowoomba is solely for mentally sub-normal epileptic patients, and at 30 June 1966 contained 103 patients, the total

having changed very little during a quarter of a century. While male patients predominate in the mental hospitals, female patients exceed the male patients in this institution, the figures at 30 June 1966 being 49 males and 54 females. This feature is observed as far back as records are available.

For statistics of mental hospitals, see Chapter 5.

9 ABORIGINES

In the early days of settlement in Australia, the advance of the white population on to the domain of the indigenous people led not only to much hostility but also to a rapid decline of the aboriginal population. The public conscience became awakened to the plight of the Aborigines and, in Queensland, legislation dating back to 1884 provided detailed control.

Earlier legislation was repealed in 1939 when *The Aborigines Preservation and Protection Act* and *The Torres Strait Islanders Act* were passed. The purpose of these Acts, and of amendments to them in 1946, was the preservation and protection of the indigenous people. From the time of first contact with the white community to the turn of the century in Queensland, the aboriginal population decreased from 50,000 to 15,000; today it is increasing.

In 1965 the Queensland Government made a further detailed review of the social and economic progress of the indigenous people, particularly from the point of view of their assimilation and integration, and of their becoming and being accepted as members of the general community 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, which was proclaimed on 28 April 1966, virtually removes all restrictive measures of administration from the people, but at the same time provides for assistance and protection where needed. Previously, every person with a preponderance of aboriginal blood not holding a certificate of exemption was considered to be a ward of the Government. Conversely, the new Act provides for the issue of 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 legally embraced by the legislation.

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 are

required to assist families in regional areas as needed and generally co-ordinate the work performed by the Clerks of the Court in relation to Aborigines throughout the State.

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

Particular restrictive measures previously incorporated within the Acts have now been removed. No restriction on the obtaining of intoxicating liquor 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*.

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

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, in a judgment on 7 March 1966, granted, as from 1 December 1968, full award coverage to Aborigines employed in the pastoral industry in the Northern Territory. The judgment, which stated the principle that there must be one industrial law similarly applied to all Australians, aboriginal or not, abolished all restrictive clauses from the Cattle Station Industry (Northern Territory) Award. Consequent to this judgment, an application is before the Queensland State Industrial Commission seeking the extension of the Station Hands Award to cover full-blood Aborigines now exempted from it.

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 1966 totalled \$1,790,710. For the year ended 30 June 1966 withdrawals totalled \$2,385,678 and deposits \$2,441,205.

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 1966, luggers and cutters owned and operated by Islanders won 50 tons of pearl-shell and 103,389 live shells for pearl culture.

Recent attempts to revive the beche-de-mer industry have been successful, and good prices are being obtained for high quality produce in Far Eastern countries.

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 1966 amounted to \$2,015,606 from revenue and \$359,991 from loan funds. Expenditure from a Welfare Fund built up from the sale of produce, livestock, native weapons, and curios amounted to \$536,497. Hospitalisation charges, borne by the Department of Health, are not included.

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.

Details of the population under the care of the Department of Aboriginal and Island Affairs at 30 June 1966 are shown in the following table. It should be noted that these figures do not include an estimated 1,100 full-blood and 20,000 half-blood non-assisted Aborigines.

POPULATION AND SCHOOL ENROLMENT, ABORIGINAL AND ISLANDER COMMUNITIES, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1966

Locality	Population	School Enrolment ¹		
		Boys	Girls	Total
Community Areas				
Government				
Cape York	1,030	124	119	243
Cherbourg	1,077	157	168	325
Palm Island	1,400	193 ²	207 ²	400 ²
Weipa	289	33	35	68
Woorabinda ³	426	64	59	123
Yarrabah	826	121	123	244
Church				
Brethren				
Doomadgee	548	71	76	147
Church of England				
Edward River	262	28	27	55
Lockhart River	262	35	26	61
Mitchell River	452	69	73	142
Lutheran				
Bloomfield River	140	..	..	..
Hopevale	405	50	48	98
Presbyterian				
Aurukun	623	72	63	135
Mornington Island	565	71	64	135
Roman Catholic				
Hammond Island	166	..	..	..
Country Reserves	20,236	360 ⁴	401 ⁴	761 ⁴
Torres Strait Islands				
Total	28,707	1,448	1,489	2,937

¹ At 1 August 1966. See also page 122. ² Including St Michael's (R.C.) Palm Island Convent, 72 boys, 74 girls. ³ Including Foleyvale. ⁴ Children in Country Reserves attend the nearest State school. ⁵ Including St Paul's (C. of E.) Moa Island, 16 boys, 25 girls.

At 30 June 1966 there were seven aboriginal communities, namely, Cherbourg (via Murgon), Palm Island (off Townsville), Woorabinda and

Foleyvale (via Rockhampton), Cowal Creek (near Cape York), Yarrabah (via Cairns), and Weipa (Cape York Peninsula), and three hostels (at Cairns, Townsville, and Mount Isa), controlled by the Government, and nine reserves managed by religious bodies. The church reserves are subsidised by the Government. There are 15 island villages and two mainland villages (Cape York), with schools, and a hostel at Thursday Island, which care for Torres Strait Islanders.

The Department of Education provides and staffs schools for the government communities but schools for the church communities and the island villages are conducted by church or island authorities, although they work to the Department of Education syllabus. At 31 March 1966, 302 children were attending secondary schools and 15 teachers were receiving training in Queensland at government expense.

Queensland contains the third highest number of full-blood Aborigines, the percentage of the total at 30 June 1966 in each State being as follows: New South Wales, 6.0; Victoria, 0.7; Queensland, 22.0; South Australia, 6.3; Western Australia, 24.9; Tasmania, 0.0; and Northern Territory, 40.1.

The following table shows the number of full-blood and half-blood Aborigines recorded in the various States in 1921, 1931, 1941, 1947, 1961, and 1966. The total number of full-bloods in Australia has been declining slowly during the period shown, but it should be noted that the large decrease shown in 1941 was mostly due to the exclusion of Torres Strait Islanders. Half-bloods, on the other hand, have been steadily increasing in numbers. Because the questions relating to race for the 1966 Census were changed from those asked at the 1961 and earlier Censuses, the figures for 1966 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

ABORIGINAL POPULATION, AUSTRALIA

At 30 June	New South Wales	Victoria	Queens- land	South Australia	Western Australia	Northern Territory	Australia ¹
FULL-BLOODS							
1921 ..	1,597	144	14,014	1,609	25,587	17,349	60,300
1931 ..	864	49	13,654	1,657	23,110	19,567	58,901
1941 ..	594	88	8,977 ²	2,798	21,709	13,451	47,620
1947 ..	953	208	9,100 ²	2,139	20,338	13,900	46,638
1961 ..	1,488	253	8,686 ²	2,147	10,121 ²	17,386 ²	40,081
1966 ..	2,755	314	10,201 ²	2,931	11,542	18,594	46,356
HALF-BLOODS							
1921 ..	4,588	442	3,090	811	1,960	460	11,536
1931 ..	8,503	557	4,052	1,692	3,397	813	19,014
1941 ..	10,022	687	6,451 ²	2,220	4,407	1,037	25,191
1947 ..	10,607	1,069	7,211 ²	2,983	5,896	1,247	29,327
1961 ..	13,228	1,543	11,010 ²	2,737	8,155	2,318	39,172
1966 ..	n	n	n	n	n	n	n

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. n Not available.

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). 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.

The following table shows the referendum voting in each of the States and the total for the Commonwealth.

REFERENDUM UPON CONSTITUTION ALTERATION (ABORIGINES), 1967

State	Electors Enrolled	Votes Cast				
		Total	In Favour	Not in Favour	Invalid	Per Cent in Favour
New South Wales ..	2,315,828	2,166,507	1,949,036	182,010	35,461	90.0
Victoria	1,734,476	1,630,594	1,525,026	85,611	19,957	93.5
Queensland	904,808	848,728	748,612	90,587	9,529	88.2
South Australia ..	590,275	560,844	473,440	75,383	12,021	84.4
Western Australia ..	437,609	405,666	319,823	75,282	10,561	78.8
Tasmania	199,589	189,245	167,176	18,134	3,935	88.3
Total	6,182,585	5,801,584	5,183,113	527,007	91,464	89.3

On 7 September 1967 the Commonwealth Government announced that, following the result of the referendum, a special Office of Aboriginal Affairs would be established in Canberra with direct responsibility to the Prime Minister. This office would provide for consultation between the States and Commonwealth Departments.

• Chapter 4

PUBLIC JUSTICE

1 THE LEGAL SYSTEM

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

For the purpose of Supreme Court business, the State is divided into three divisions with Central Registries at Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville, and District Registries at Circuit towns. Ten Judges are appointed to the Southern Division (Brisbane), one of whom is President of the Industrial Court, and one each to the Central (Rockhampton) and Northern (Townsville) Divisions. Judges 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 nine by January 1968. Of these, eight are appointed to Brisbane (one of whom constitutes 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.

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 Queensland Police are controlled by a Commissioner, and at 30 June 1966 there were 305 police stations in the State, grouped for administrative purposes into 17 police districts. The General Police, Criminal Investigation Branch, Licensing Branch, Traffic Branch, and the Police Depot function separately.

The number of police officers is shown in the following table, the figure for 1966 including 238 detectives, 133 plain clothes police, 15 police-women, 4 probationaries, 109 cadets, and 11 native trackers.

QUEENSLAND POLICE

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
<i>Police Officers¹</i>					
Metropolitan No	1,416	1,427	1,426	1,439	1,548
Country No	1,348	1,385	1,406	1,383	1,438
Total No	2,764	2,812	2,832	2,822	2,986
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Salaries \$	7,057,520	7,327,516	7,654,240	8,361,006	8,802,570
Uniforms and Allowances ² \$	1,255,414	1,361,970	1,413,690	1,501,288	1,418,828
Motor Vehicles, and Wireless					
Equipment \$	441,282	550,674	549,444	854,344	916,115
Administrative Expenses \$	775,348	813,344	847,316	933,934	1,388,598
Grant to Superannuation Fund \$	945,000	1,001,700	1,051,800	1,051,800	1,051,800
Total \$	10,474,564	11,055,204	11,516,490	12,702,372	13,577,911

¹ At end of year.

² Including overtime.

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

There is also a cadet system under which youths of 15½ to 17½ years of age are enrolled, performing general clerical work and obtaining a preliminary knowledge of police routine. After attaining the age of 19 years, they are sent to the Police Depot to receive the usual training before being appointed constables.

Members of the Force desiring promotion from one rank or grade to the next higher rank or grade must pass a qualifying examination, held annually, the subjects being law and police duties. The rank of constable is divided into three grades, namely, senior constable, constable first class, and constable. There is a system of interchange of detectives between this State and New South Wales and Victoria.

The Police Force, members of which retire on reaching the age of 60 years unless earlier for medical reasons, has its own superannuation fund, male members contributing 5½ per cent of their annual salaries and female members 5 per cent. Contributions of members are now invested to build up the fund and payment of superannuation allowances is met from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The State grant is shown in the foregoing table. During 1965-66 the amount of pensions paid to retired policemen and to the widows and children of deceased policemen amounted to \$900,590, and the number of contributors at 30 June 1966 was 2,864.

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

Police headquarters can communicate by radio with a number of motor vehicles and motor launches, and a number of police stations throughout the State. All police stations in the metropolitan area have fixed frequency radio sets (F.M. type) installed, and are in constant communication with the Police Communications Centre at Police Headquarters, Brisbane. Radio communication with interstate police headquarters and other centres is also available. Motor vehicles equipped with radio are also attached to police stations with radio facilities. During 1965-66, 352,082 local and 16,884 interstate messages were handled.

An Accident Analytical Section is attached to the Metropolitan Traffic Branch. A continuous examination of drivers' records is maintained to improve driving performance. The Police Road Safety Lecturing Section of this Branch delivers lectures to schools and organisations.

The Queensland Police Citizens Youth Welfare Association conducts clubs in Brisbane and Ipswich for the development of physical fitness and good citizenship of youth. The Brisbane clubs had a membership of 2,772 and Ipswich 752 at 30 June 1966.

A Juvenile Aid Bureau, staffed by detectives and policewomen, advises children and parents on remedial measures for potential juvenile lawbreakers.

In addition to its principal functions of the prevention and detection of crime, protection of life and property, and maintaining order, the Police Force performs a wide range of duties, the police attached to country stations usually representing many State and Commonwealth Departments.

3 PRISONS

During 1965-66 there were seven prisons in use in the State. Brisbane, with three divisions for males and one for females, and Townsville, for males only, are maximum-security and reformatory prisons. At Wacol, Brisbane, a medium-security prison and farm is being developed. The State Farms at Palen Creek and Numinbah, south of Brisbane, are minimum-security prisons. The other prisons are the Thursday Island Prison and the Gaol at Rockhampton, both for short-term prisoners. Plans are in hand for a multi-security type of prison at Rockhampton, and a medium-security prison at Townsville adjacent to the present prison. A 200-bed security patients hospital is being built by prison labour at Wacol. This unit will provide for the detention, occupational therapy, and treatment of mentally ill prisoners.

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 ²
1956-57	6	3	2,110	203	691	22	51
1957-58	6	3	2,439	195	816	27	59
1958-59	6	3	2,824	217	906	19	64
1959-60	6	3	3,014	230	907	24	63
1960-61	5	3	3,381	244	921	29	63
1961-62	5	3	3,179	310	873	17	58
1962-63	5	2	3,592	340	916	30	61
1963-64	5	2	3,670	281	826	18	53
1964-65	5	2	3,886	330	987	37	63
1965-66	5	2	3,987	288	1,035	24	64

¹ Individuals confined on more than one occasion during the year are counted separately for each confinement. ² Revised in accordance with 1966 Census results.

Convicted prisoners in confinement per 100,000 of the population in the various States at 30 June 1965 were as follows: New South Wales, 69; Victoria, 59; Queensland, 58; South Australia, 66; Western Australia, 70; and Tasmania, 57. The figures exclude aborigines, except for New South Wales and Victoria.

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

The minimum-security prisons are operated and referred to as State Farms. At 30 June 1966 they held 74 prisoners. Each farm is controlled by a superintendent, assisted by prison officers, who are competent instructors in the various farming activities. Prisoners are placed on their honour not to attempt escape.

Under *The Offenders' Probation and Parole Act of 1959*, which repealed *The Prisoners' Parole Acts, 1937 to 1943*, the Parole Board

may recommend to the Governor in Council the release on parole of prisoners undergoing life sentences while the Board itself may parole other prisoners. During 1965-66, 24 prisoners were paroled.

Children under the age of 17 are dealt with in the Children's Courts. Children convicted may be committed to the care of the State and placed in various Homes or Industrial Schools, including a Training Centre for boys at Westbrook near Toowoomba. At June 1966, there were 98 boys and 108 girls so committed to such institutions.

4 CRIMINAL COURTS

Higher Courts—Criminal cases are dealt with at the three Supreme Courts (Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville), by the Supreme Court on Circuit, and by District Courts. The main offences with which persons were charged during 1965-66 and how they were dealt with are shown below.

HIGHER COURTS, CRIMINAL CASES, QUEENSLAND, 1965-66

Offence	Persons Charged		How Dealt With			
	Males	Females	Sentenced or Bound Over ¹	Found Insane	Acquitted	Other ²
Murder	13	1	7	1	5	1
Attempted Murder	6	..	2	1	3	..
Manslaughter	37	1	6	..	18	14
Offences against Females	155	..	115	..	22	18
Other Offences against the Person	155	8	100	..	31	32
Offences against Property	1,139	24	1,087	..	47	29
Other	17	3	13	..	4	3
Total	1,522	37	1,330	2	130	97

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, CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS, AUSTRALIA

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland ²	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia ³
1956 ..	1,933 ²	1,249	431	362	241	184	4,512
1957 ..	2,225	1,643	584	459	200	205	5,407
1958 ..	2,274	1,779	883	457	255	276	6,005
1959 ..	2,325	1,799	915	499	216	290	6,153
1960 ..	2,635	1,996	1,020	580	183	295	6,800
1961 ..	2,712	2,307	1,279	606	203	304	7,530 <i>r</i>
1962 ..	2,513	2,329	1,175	718	228	270	7,339 <i>r</i>
1963 ..	2,907	1,894 ^r	1,187	745	300	293	7,433 <i>r</i>
1964 ..	2,689	1,793	1,134	629	240	172	6,764 <i>r</i>
1965 ..	2,900	1,618	1,201	713	292	170	7,055
RATE PER 100,000 MEAN POPULATION							
1965 ..	70	52	74	68	36	46	63

¹Supreme, County, and District Courts.

² Figures for 12 months ended

30 June of year shown.

³ Including N.T. and A.C.T.

r Revised since last issue.

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

HIGHER COURTS, CRIMINAL CASES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Murder	Attempted Murder	Manslaughter	Offences against Females	Other against Person	Against Property	Other	Total
1956-57	10	8	33	75	141	445	35	747
1957-58	6	9	27	87	131	762	10	1,032
1958-59	14	2	28	97	114	747	25	1,027
1959-60	16	1	26	126	155	863	21	1,208
1960-61	8	9	25	143	144	1,088	16	1,433
1961-62	9	10	25	139	132	1,021	26	1,362
1962-63	14	8	29	134	121	1,028	33	1,367
1963-64	9	9	26	157	169	943	18	1,331
1964-65	12	6	21	166	157	1,019	8	1,389
1965-66	14	6	38	155	163	1,163	20	1,559

Lower Courts—A total of 50 Stipendiary Magistrates and a large number of Justices of the Peace exercised jurisdiction in 208 Magistrates Courts during 1965-66. The following table shows, for the last ten years, the numbers of criminal cases dealt with by these Courts, as well as cases dealt with by Children's Courts and by Industrial Magistrates.

LOWER COURTS, CRIMINAL AND QUASI-CRIMINAL CASES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Assault	Stealing	Against Good Order		Road Traffic Laws	All Other	Total
			Drunkenness	Other			
1956-57 ..	496	3,353	23,550	2,564	16,076	7,572	53,611
1957-58 ..	481	3,591	28,242	2,909	19,415	7,830	62,468
1958-59 ..	613	3,726	26,993	2,856	22,229	9,356	65,773
1959-60 ..	685	4,153	28,634	3,015	28,502	8,815	73,804
1960-61 ..	618	4,408	26,298	2,510	34,697	10,917	79,448
1961-62 ..	648	4,319	26,663	2,557	34,814	10,771	79,772
1962-63 ..	697	4,992	28,995	2,729	38,588	11,736	87,737
1963-64 ..	725	4,622	31,135	2,674	46,913	11,809	97,878
1964-65 ..	737	5,003	29,388	2,840	61,540	14,060	113,568
1965-66 ..	740	5,810	29,223	3,176	57,580	15,214	111,743

Breaches of road traffic laws, which made up about 30 per cent of all cases in 1956-57 and had risen to about 54 per cent in 1964-65, fell by nearly 4,000 cases to represent about 51 per cent of all cases in 1965-66. 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. In 1965-66, 209,437 minor traffic breaches were settled by payment of a penalty without Court proceedings. This included 110,980 regulated parking breaches enforced by Local Authorities. Total amount of all penalties amounted to \$1,024,424. The figures shown include a number of delayed hearings involving traffic offences committed before August 1965 and do not, therefore, reveal the full extent to which the new traffic enforcement notice system may relieve the Courts of traffic cases in later years.

LOWER COURTS, CASES HEARD, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1965-66

Statistical Division	Drunkenness		Road Traffic Laws		Other Offences		Total Offences	
	Number of Cases	Rate ¹	Number of Cases	Rate ¹	Number of Cases	Rate ¹	Number of Cases	Rate ¹
Metropolitan ..	16,024	23.3	38,470	55.8	13,856	20.2	68,350	99.2
Moreton ..	972	4.4	5,446	24.9	2,397	11.0	8,815	40.3
Maryborough ..	832	6.4	2,415	18.4	1,049	8.0	4,296	32.8
Downs ..	736	5.0	2,427	16.6	1,610	11.1	4,773	32.8
Roma ..	588	28.5	298	14.4	369	17.8	1,255	60.8
South Western ..	658	48.5	216	15.9	246	18.1	1,120	82.6
Rockhampton ..	1,724	16.7	1,428	13.8	957	9.3	4,109	39.8
Central Western ..	767	31.2	287	11.7	373	15.2	1,427	58.3
Far Western ..	274	52.3	59	11.3	136	26.0	469	89.5
Mackay ..	663	12.1	1,443	26.3	493	9.0	2,599	47.5
Townsville ..	2,099	21.4	2,356	24.0	1,307	13.3	5,762	58.6
Cairns ..	2,136	20.4	1,938	18.5	1,280	12.2	5,354	51.1
Peninsula ..	489	62.3	8	1.0	107	13.6	604	77.0
North Western ..	1,261	42.0	789	26.3	760	25.3	2,810	93.6
Total ..	29,223	17.7	57,580	35.0	24,940	15.1	111,743	67.8

¹ Rate per 1,000 population.

Applications concerning ejectment orders (151), hire purchase (79), variation of maintenance orders (31), prohibition orders (7), insanity (11), and cases remanded to other States (16) are excluded from all tables in this section.

Drunkenness and breaches of road traffic laws made up 78 per cent of all cases in 1965-66. In the Metropolitan Area, 56 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 35 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 1965-66.

Among the various types of offences, the 20 to 29 years group most frequently provided the highest proportion of the men charged. About half of the 5,893 charges brought against juvenile males aged from 10 to 19 years involved stealing or other offences against property. Three of every ten of the women brought before the Courts were charged with traffic offences and almost the same number were charged with drunkenness. The 56 males and 42 females shown in the under 10 years age group for "other" offences were charged as neglected or uncontrollable children.

LOWER COURTS, AGES OF PERSONS CHARGED, QUEENSLAND, 1965-66

Age Group	Assaults	Offences against Females	Other against Person	Stealing	Other against Property	Drunkness	Other against Good Order	Drunk in Charge of Motor Vehicle	Other Traffic Laws	Other	Total
MALES CHARGED—NUMBER¹											
Under 10	..	..	..	9	3	..	..	..	..	56	68
10 to 19	108	72	137	2,607	537	1,018	653	78	459	229	5,898
20 to 29	225	42	163	1,503	503	4,974	974	404	480	205	9,473
30 to 39	94	13	37	508	236	6,103	423	445	201	184	8,244
40 to 49	48	3	18	322	154	7,467	363	367	134	91	8,967
50 to 59	18	5	14	114	49	4,867	202	207	72	52	5,600
60 to 69	15	..	1	40	6	1,858	84	37	34	24	2,099
70 & Over	9	..	2	9	4	612	24	12	8	6	686
Not Stated	205	22	82	125	160	255	161	44	51,250	8,569	60,873
Total	722	157	454	5,237	1,652	27,154	2,884	1,594	52,638	9,416	101,908

MALES CHARGED—PERCENTAGE IN EACH AGE GROUP²											
Under 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
10 to 19	21	53	37	51	36	4	24	5	33	27	14
20 to 29	44	31	44	29	34	18	36	26	35	24	23
30 to 39	18	10	10	10	16	23	16	29	14	22	20
40 to 49	9	2	5	7	10	28	13	24	10	11	22
50 to 59	3	4	4	2	3	18	7	13	5	6	14
60 to 69	3	..	..	1	1	7	3	2	2	3	5
70 & Over	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	1	2

FEMALES CHARGED—NUMBER											
Under 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	42
10 to 19	3	..	2	225	22	43	77	1	13	138	524
20 to 29	3	..	2	107	29	320	92	3	10	18	584
30 to 39	4	..	3	86	21	547	42	6	11	14	734
40 to 49	2	..	2	65	13	583	50	9	11	6	741
50 to 59	..	..	..	54	3	451	16	1	9	4	538
60 to 69	..	..	..	18	1	110	1	..	2	2	134
70 & Over	..	..	..	2	..	8	..	..	..	..	10
Not Stated	6	..	1	16	8	7	14	..	2,801	3,067	5,920
Total	18	..	10	573	97	2,069	292	20	2,857	3,291	9,227

FEMALES CHARGED—PERCENTAGE IN EACH AGE GROUP²											
Under 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	1
10 to 19	25	..	22	40	25	2	28	5	23	62	16
20 to 29	25	..	22	19	32	16	33	15	18	8	18
30 to 39	33	..	34	16	24	27	15	30	20	6	22
40 to 49	17	..	22	12	15	28	18	45	20	3	23
50 to 59	..	..	..	10	3	22	6	5	16	2	16
60 to 69	..	..	..	3	1	5	..	..	3	1	4
70 & Over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

¹ Excluding 608 companies which are included among males in other tables.
² Excluding persons whose ages were not stated.

LOWER COURTS, CASES TRIED

Offence	Persons Charged		
	Males	Females	Total
<i>Offences against the Person</i>	1,333	28	1,361
Murder and Attempted Murder	26	4	30
Manslaughter	53	2	55
Offences against Females	157	..	157
Assault, Common	310	6	316
Assault, Aggravated	234	4	238
Assault Occasioning Bodily or Grievous Bodily Harm	109	6	115
Other Assaults	69	2	71
Dangerous Driving	315	1	316
Other Offences against the Person	60	3	63
<i>Offences against Property</i>	6,889	670	7,559
Burglary and Housebreaking	96	..	96
Breaking, Entering, and Stealing (other Premises)	744	5	749
Stealing and Illegally Using Motor Vehicles	501	13	514
Other Stealing	3,896	555	4,451
Unlawful Possession of Property and Receiving	461	17	478
False Pretences	479	55	534
Malicious Damage	476	17	493
Illegally on Premises	125	5	130
Other Offences against Property	111	3	114
<i>Forgery and Offences against the Currency</i>	13	2	15
Forgery and Uttering Forged Instruments	13	2	15
Offences against the Currency .. .. .	..	..	..
<i>Offences against Good Order</i>	30,038	2,361	32,399
Drunkenness	27,154	2,069	29,223
Obscene, Threatening, Abusive Language	999	112	1,111
Vagrancy	627	141	768
Indecent, Riotous, Offensive Conduct	776	23	799
Other Offences against Good Order	482	16	498
<i>Other Offences</i>	64,243	6,166	70,409
Breach of Maintenance Order and Desertion of Wives and Children	1,541	..	1,541
Offences against Gambling Laws	377	34	411
Offences against Liquor Laws	1,393	104	1,497
Offences against Factory and Industrial Laws	847	45	892
Offences against Revenue Laws	1,720	242	1,962
Offences against Broadcasting and Television Laws	472	1,679	2,151
Offences against Health Laws	146	29	175
Drunk in Charge of a Motor Vehicle	1,594	20	1,614
Other Offences against Traffic and Transport Laws	53,109	2,857	55,966
Offences against Railway Laws	98	7	105
Offences against Local Authority By-Laws	1,445	736	2,181
Other Offences	1,501	413	1,914
All Offences	102,516	9,227	111,743

¹ Including 658 males and 124 females bound over or admitted to probation.

AND RESULTS OF TRIALS, QUEENSLAND, 1965-66

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.
156	9	80	2	18	2	536	3	180	..	363	12
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	4
10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..
6	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	144	..
57	4	25	1	4	1	151	..	64	..	9	..
19	2	40	1	1	..	92	1	81	..	1	..
28	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	5
2	..	4	..	13	1	37	1	12	..	1	..
28	..	5	..	..	..	249	1	20	..	13	..
5	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	47	3
244	20	1,104	182	12	7	3,269	391	1,063	46	1,197	24
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	..
13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	731	5
20	..	79	4	..	..	131	2	155	2	116	5
120	14	812	165	10	6	2,175	336	615	25	164	9
52	2	79	3	2	..	240	9	50	2	38	1
6	2	25	5	..	1	289	35	144	10	15	2
20	2	88	2	..	..	319	7	41	6	8	..
8	..	8	2	..	..	58	2	50	1	1	..
4	..	13	1	..	..	57	..	8	..	29	2
1	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	8	..
1	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	8	..
..
501	32	9,977	849	15,961	1,093	2,799	277	798	110	2	..
415	17	9,842	813	14,717	1,024	2,011	207	169	8	..	..
19	4	43	6	593	53	315	44	29	5	..	..
32	11	44	25	2	2	40	8	509	95	..	..
25	..	38	3	464	9	206	9	42	2	1	..
10	..	10	2	185	5	227	9	49	..	1	..
10,019	932	258	61	328	20	53,374	5,039	258	112	6	2
579	..	..	..	..	..	959	..	3	..	..	..
6	2	..	..	308	19	62	13	1	..	..	..
50	11	22	3	2	..	1,318	90	1	..	..	..
402	8	..	..	..	..	445	37	..	..	..	..
262	69	..	..	..	..	1,458	173	..	..	..	..
11	36	..	..	..	..	461	1,643	..	..	..	..
21	7	..	..	..	..	125	22	..	..	..	..
81	..	1	2	7	..	1,441	18	64	..	..	..
8,194	697	175	19	11	1	44,692	2,139	37	1	..	..
6	..	14	1	..	..	68	5	10	1	..	..
109	25	2	1	..	..	1,334	710	..	..	..	..
298	77	44	35	..	..	1,011	189	142	110	6	2
10,921	994	11,419	1,095	16,319	1,122	59,981	5,710	2,300	268	1,576	38

5 CIVIL COURTS

Writs of Summons matters dealt with by the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts of Queensland during the last five years are shown hereunder.

HIGHER COURTS, CIVIL CASES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Actions Commenced						
Summons and Plaints Issued	No	2,048	1,991	2,332	2,419	2,732
Petitions, Matrimonial						
Actions Lodged ¹	No	1,091	1,081	1,084	1,227	1,247
Actions Tried						
Summons and Plaints						
With Jury	No	12	13	28	24	22
Without Jury	No	167	222	254	329	309
Judgments by Default ²	No	306	308	306	334	355
All Judgments						
Summons and Plaints						
For Plaintiff	No	457	508	547	645	650
For Defendant	No	28	35	41	42	36
Total Amount Awarded	\$	2,605,308	3,706,790	2,691,700	3,253,936	3,480,520
Matrimonial Actions ³	No	858	927	971	988	1,101

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 1965-66 the amounts had increased to \$2,901,000 and \$3,481,000 respectively.

MAGISTRATES COURTS, CIVIL CASES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Cases Dealt With	No	19,005	20,225	21,856	20,254	21,275
Amount Claimed	\$	2,932,714	3,298,174	3,285,896	3,444,330	3,657,042
Verdicts for Plaintiffs	No	15,978	17,447	18,543	17,103	17,931
Amount Awarded ¹	\$	2,391,212	2,839,934	2,847,888	2,889,928	2,900,765

¹ To plaintiffs, excluding costs and amounts paid into Court and accepted in settlement of cases not heard (\$204,312 and \$281,610 respectively in 1965-66).

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 1966 and for the last pre-war year.

DIVORCES ETC. GRANTED, AUSTRALIA

State	1939	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
New South Wales ..	1,553	3,131	3,306	3,041	3,455	4,538
Victoria	805	1,623	1,626	2,151	2,103	2,144
Queensland	201 ¹	928	919	986	1,059	1,039
South Australia ..	243	692	770	890	855	1,080
Western Australia ..	244	585	554	545	606	640
Tasmania	80	249	261	230	280	319
Northern Territory ..	4	38	38	31	41	58
A. C. Territory ..	7	44	41	93	135	103
Australia	3,137	7,290	7,515	7,967	8,534	9,921

¹ Year ended 30 June.

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

DIVORCE RATE¹, AUSTRALIA

State	1901 to 1910	1911 to 1920	1921 to 1930	1931 to 1940	1941 to 1950	1951 to 1960	1966
New South Wales	27.2	32.3	55.9	65.4	119.3	110.0	166.1
Victoria	16.4	28.5	38.5	50.0	102.4	81.4	106.5
Queensland	4.4	8.0	20.0	26.4	86.9	68.6	104.6
South Australia	3.1	6.8	24.5	50.7	112.0	89.0	172.1
Western Australia	13.8	20.8	52.9	70.9	153.1	113.7	126.0
Tasmania	6.0	5.4	26.1	40.8	82.3	88.0	122.6
Australia ²	17.1	23.9	41.9	54.2	110.5	94.3	138.2

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

The 1,039 dissolutions in Queensland in 1966 included 1,031 divorce decrees made absolute and 7 decrees for nullity of marriage. One judicial separation was granted.

In 485 cases the petitioner was the husband and the petitions were on the grounds of adultery (134 cases), desertion (233), separation (109), and other grounds (9). In 554 cases the wife was the petitioner on the grounds of adultery (86), desertion (285), separation (120), and other grounds (63).

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 ground of cruelty has increased four-fold in four 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., GROUNDS ON WHICH GRANTED, QUEENSLAND

Ground	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Single Grounds					
Adultery	157	157	165	192	206
Desertion	505	484	506	550	512
Separation	158	185	220	221	229
Cruelty	10	19	19	33	40
Drunkenness	5	4	8	9	14
Other	9	13	18	16	11
Dual Grounds					
Adultery and					
Desertion	7	14	8	15	12
Separation .. .. .	..	2	2	..	2
Other	1	..	2	..	..
Desertion and					
Separation	62	26	21	6	6
Other	9	8	6	9	..
Drunkenness and Cruelty					
Other	2	6	7	6	7
Other	1	1	3	2	..
Three Grounds or More					
Other	2	..	1	..	..
Total	928	919	986	1,059	1,039

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 49 per cent of all the cases.

DIVORCES ETC., AGES OF PARTIES AT DISSOLUTION, QUEENSLAND, 1966

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	19	5	..	..	..	..	..	25
25-29	1	52	82	6	1	..	..	..	142
30-34 .. .. .	..	13	57	57	10	5	..	..	142 ¹
35-39 .. .. .	..	2	20	72	69	9	2	..	174
40-44 .. .. .	..	3	5	19	61	70	9	5	172
45-49 .. .. .	..	..	1	10	20	44	48	15	138
50 and Over .. .. .	..	1	1	1	8	30	54	147	242
Total	2	90	171	165	169	158	113	167	1,035²

¹ Excluding one action in which the age of the wife was not stated.

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

Prior to 1944, the greatest proportion of divorces was provided by marriages which had lasted from 10 to 20 years. Towards the end of the 1939-1945 War, marriages of less than 10 years' duration started to provide the greatest proportion, rising from 27.4 per cent in 1942 to a peak of 46.3 per cent in 1946. In 1944, divorces of persons married less than 5 years rose to 17.5 per cent of all divorces, compared with about 5 per cent before 1943, but were low again at 7.3 per cent in 1966. The proportion from marriages of 5 to 10 years' duration, which rose in post-war years to a peak of 37.6 per cent in 1949, was 21.9 per cent in 1966, 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 1966 being 53 per cent.

The following table shows marriages dissolved in 1966 classified according to duration of marriage and origin of petition.

DURATION OF MARRIAGES DISSOLVED¹, QUEENSLAND

Duration of Marriage	Divorces, 1966			Proportion at Each Duration		Proportion where Husband Petitioner	
	Petition of		Total	1966	1965	1966	1965
	Husband	Wife					
				%	%	%	%
Under 5 Years	44	32	76	} 29.3	} 33.1	} 58	} 46
5 Years and under 10 Years	109	119	228				
10 " " " 15 " "	102	111	213	} 37.6	} 38.7	} 48	} 41
15 " " " 20 " "	76	102	178				
20 " " " 30 " "	113	135	248	23.9	20.2	46	41
30 " " " 40 " "	35	46	81	7.8	6.4	43	53
Over 40 Years	6	9	15	1.4	1.6	40	65
Total	485	554	1,039	100.0	100.0	47	43

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 December 1965 the statutory maximum number of restaurant licences was increased from 32 to 34 and, at 30 June 1966, all 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 1966, 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	Wine-sellers and Restaurants	Spirit Merchants	Registered Clubs ¹	Sporting Clubs	Packet	Ex-Service-men's Clubs	All Licences ²
1962 ..	1,141	22	141	55	352	5	47	1,763
1963 ..	1,134	31	137	56	363	10	47	1,778
1964 ..	1,125	28	134	56	373	10	49	1,775
1965 ..	1,116	31	131	56	380	9	50	1,773
1966 ..	1,106	34	128	62	387	9	52	1,778

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

² Excluding railway refreshment rooms

During 1965-66 eleven licensed victuallers' licences were surrendered or cancelled. None of the cancelled licences held by the Commission was removed to premises in a new locality.

During 1965-66 fees amounted to \$3,397,309 from licensed victuallers', restaurant, and booth licences, and \$347,766 from spirit merchants' licences. Revenue from club and packet licences amounted to \$296,086. The total revenue from all sources was \$4,125,358.

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.

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

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

At 30 June 1966 land held under the Real Property Acts totalled 26,423,789 acres and under the Registration of Deeds Acts ("old system") 1,218 acres.

The following table gives details of the numbers of transactions and further information is given in Chapter 14.

LAND TITLES BUSINESS, QUEENSLAND

Transactions	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
UNDER REAL PROPERTY ACTS					
Transfers	36,514	38,168	44,109	49,974	50,328
Mortgages	26,679	28,363	31,422	34,467	34,790
Releases from Mortgage	20,379	22,327	24,239	25,529	24,883
Other Dealings	20,977	22,247	25,816	26,089	28,463
UNDER REGISTRATION OF DEEDS ACTS (OLD SYSTEM)					
Conveyances	3	19	15	11	9
Mortgages	9	7	4	6	5
Releases from Mortgage	6	4	5	5	3
Other Dealings	2	8	25	8	4

• Chapter 5

SOCIAL SERVICES

1 SCHOOLS

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

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

The use of audio-visual aids in schools has become 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 required at non-State secondary schools, but, to assist with these, the Government pays to the principal of each approved school \$57 per year on behalf of each pupil enrolled for the first three years of secondary schooling and \$61 per year on behalf of each pupil enrolled for the last two (post-junior) years.

Government Schools—The following types of State schools were in operation during 1967.

At Primary level

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

At Secondary level

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

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 1966 was 2,294 boys and 1,435 girls.

Other Private Schools—These schools, of which there were 338 in 1966, are not subject to State control. The Roman Catholic Church conducted 296 of these schools, the Church of England 20, and other religious denominations 21. There was one undenominational school. Enrolments for 1966 were Roman Catholic, 35,718 boys and 35,796 girls; Church of England, 3,015 boys and 2,550 girls; other schools, 2,024 boys and 2,689 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 122. Children of natives living outside such communities attend ordinary schools.

Government Expenditure on Education—The Government of Queensland spent \$52,172,706 on schools during 1965-66. This amounted to \$31.67 per head of population, compared with \$2.81 in 1920-21 and \$1.11 in 1910-11, the year in which compulsory education was introduced. If government expenditure on education and buildings is taken to include not only State schools but also subsidies to grammar schools, university, libraries, art galleries, etc., it amounted to \$63,689,431 in 1965-66, or \$38.66 per head. In 1860 there were 73 children receiving education per 1,000 of mean population; in 1900, 224; and in 1966, 218. 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.

State and Private Schools—Particulars of State and private schools for the year 1966 are given in the tables below and on the next page. Particulars for technical education are shown on page 125.

SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND, 1 AUGUST 1966

Type	Schools	Teachers		Enrolment	
		Full-time	Part-time	Boys	Girls
	No	No	No	No	No
Government Primary					
State	1,176	6,022	568 ¹	99,936	92,468
Provisional	16			..	143	119
Correspondence	1	69	..	1,543	1,531
Special	20	203	..	1,158	594
Native ²	14	51	..	373	402
<i>Total</i>	1,227	6,345	568	103,153	95,114
Other Primary					
Grammar	3 ³	3	..	53	20
Other	284	1,381	257	27,228	27,499
Mission	10	54	..	513	506
<i>Total</i>	294	1,438	257	27,794	28,025
Total Primary	1,521	7,783	825	130,947	123,139
Government Secondary					
High	93	3,254	71	33,729	30,050
Departments at Primary Schools	154 ³			38	3,662	3,637
Correspondence	1	38	..	1,602	1,108
<i>Total</i>	94	3,292	109	38,993	34,795
Other Secondary					
Grammar	8	153	27	2,241	1,415
Other	120 ⁴	1,057	284	13,012	13,025
Mission	1 ³	1	..	4	5
<i>Total</i>	52	1,211	311	15,257	14,445
Total Secondary	146	4,503	420	54,250	49,240
Total All Schools	1,667	12,286	1,245	185,197	172,379

¹ Including 566 sewing mistresses. ² Administered by the Department of Native Affairs and located in aboriginal communities. ³ Attached to other schools and excluded from the total. ⁴ Including 76 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			Government Expenditure on Schools ³
	State	Other	State	Other	State	Other	Total	
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
1957 ..	1,560	296	7,637	2,235	214,301	62,838	277,139	23,932
1958 ..	1,559	294	7,942	2,329	224,237	64,589	288,826	29,823
1959 ..	1,542	303	8,713	2,335	233,121	67,276	300,397	32,379
1960 ..	1,521	306	8,774	2,479	239,082	69,916	308,998	36,599
1961 ..	1,479	322	9,053	2,574	243,977	72,823	316,800	38,991
1962 ..	1,459	324	9,351	2,668	250,990	74,879	325,869	44,088
1963 ..	1,434	342	9,664	2,801	254,503	78,315	332,818	49,634
1964 ..	1,379	350	9,877	3,011	259,560	81,023	340,583	50,488
1965 ..	1,336	350	10,012	3,035	263,967	83,413	347,380	52,173
1966 ..	1,321	346	10,314	3,217	272,055	85,521	357,576	n

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

Ages of scholars at all State and private schools in 1966 are given below.

AGES OF SCHOLARS, QUEENSLAND, AT 1 AUGUST 1966

Age	Primary Schools			Secondary Schools		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 6	10,229	9,760	19,989	..	..	..
6	18,055	16,839	34,894	..	..	..
7	17,701	16,970	34,671	..	..	..
8	17,119	16,517	33,636	..	..	..
9	16,951	16,509	33,460	..	..	..
10	17,164	16,152	33,316	1	..	1
11	16,895	16,054	32,949	35	38	73
12	11,570	10,592	22,162	5,233	5,334	10,567
13	3,911	2,847	6,758	13,193	12,862	26,055
14	1,052	642	1,694	14,446	13,787	28,233
15	186	145	331	10,524	9,412	19,936
16	114 ¹	112 ¹	226	5,704	4,563	10,267
17 .. .. .	..	..	..	3,047	2,194	5,241
18 and Over .. .. .	..	..	..	2,067	1,050	3,117
Total	130,947	123,139	254,086	54,250	49,240	103,490

¹ Aged 16 and over.

Practically all children from the age of 6 years to 13 years were receiving full-time education. Of older age groups, the approximate proportions of all children in the State receiving full-time education were as follows: 14 years, 94 per cent; 15 years, 65 per cent; 16 years, 34 per cent; and 17 years, 18 per cent.

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

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Scholarship ¹		Junior	Senior	Number Matri- culated	Students Commenced at University
	Total Candidates	Candidates Passed	Total Candidates	Total Candidates		
1957	17,703	12,384	9,597	2,984	1,433	1,578
1958	20,831	16,439	9,869	3,244	1,606	2,017
1959	25,753	20,393	11,809	3,876	1,864	2,090
1960	29,311	23,430	14,184	3,618	1,808	2,586
1961	26,511	22,211	18,724	4,203	2,219	2,724
1962	27,338	24,019	22,922	5,112	2,731	2,864
1963 .. .. .	..¹	.. ¹	21,861	6,586	3,108	3,030
1964 .. .. .	..	..	21,952	7,643	n	3,385
1965 .. .. .	..	..	22,821 ^r	7,641	n	3,586
1966 .. .. .	..	..	24,124	8,634	n	3,723

¹ Abolished from 1963. See text above. n Not available. r Revised since last issue.

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) Technical Colleges | (v) Teachers' Colleges |
| (ii) Institutes of Technology | (vi) Evening Tutorial Classes |
| (iii) Rural Training School | (vii) Conservatorium of Music |
| (iv) Queensland Agricultural College | |

Technical Colleges—There were 14 technical colleges and one technical correspondence school in operation during 1966, with a total enrolment of 28,449, of whom 532 were full-time, 19,938 part-time, and 7,979 correspondence students. The colleges provide technical education to certificate level and apprenticeship tuition. Details of apprentices in training are shown on page 405.

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 442 full-time, 4,319 part-time, and 579 correspondence students during 1966.

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 1967 numbered 48.

Queensland Agricultural College—Of 810 students enrolled at this institution during 1966, 437 were full course students, 8 were part-time students, and 365 attended special short courses. The full course students included 410 taking diploma courses in agriculture, dairying, stock, and horticulture, and 27 university students doing their third year degree course in agricultural science.

Teachers' Colleges—Training at the Teachers' Colleges commences after the Senior Public Examination at the termination of secondary education and is of two years' duration. At August 1966, the total number of teachers in training was 2,511, including 183 teaching fellowships and 146 special teacher scholarship holders attending the Queensland University.

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 qualifying examinations. Enrolments at 1 August 1966 totalled 3,696, including 18 who undertook a matriculation course as full-time day students.

The Queensland Conservatorium of Music—This institution was opened in February 1957 and, in 1966, had a director, 6 full-time and 26 part-time teachers, and an enrolment of 33 full-time and 403 part-time students.

Technical Education—The following table gives particulars of students and teachers in the field of technical education in Queensland in 1966.

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES, QUEENSLAND,
STUDENTS AND STAFF, 1966

Particulars	Full-time		Part-time		Correspondence	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Students						
Courses						
Fellowship ¹	92	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma ²	148	89	1,160	55	170	1
Associateship ³ .. ..	..	..	117	..	..	..
Advanced Certificate ⁴	95	..	..	..	..	..
Certificate ⁴	102	287	3,231	300	841	21
Apprenticeship	161	..	11,019	586	5,731	446
Other .. ..	..	..	4,162	3,627	1,240	108
Total	598	376	19,689	4,568	7,982	576
Teachers						
Institute of Technology	45	2	356	7	71 ⁵	2 ⁵
Technical Colleges ..	265	30	382	79	150 ⁵	4 ⁵
Total	310	32	738	86	221	6

¹ Civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering. ² Mainly sugar chemistry and commercial illustration (full-time), and architecture, industrial chemistry, and civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering (part-time). ³ Technician courses in civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering. ⁴ Mainly chemistry, sugar chemistry, and office training (full-time), accountancy, management, etc. (part-time), and accountancy, agricultural science, building, and engineering drafting (correspondence). ⁵ Part-time only. ⁶ Full-time 47 males, balance part-time.

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

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

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

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

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND

Year	Full-time Teaching Staff ¹		Students ²			Receipts ³			
	Pro-fessors	Other	Full-time	Part-time	Ex-ternal	Government Aid ⁴	Students' Fees etc.	From Foundations and Bequests ⁵	From All Sources
1957	33	259	2,298	1,455	1,862	1,831,858	619,978	206,014	2,797,432
1958	32	283	2,753	1,728	2,237	2,264,624	683,194	277,672	3,328,484
1959	32	347	3,092	2,137	2,215	2,893,348	845,366	238,908	4,215,670
1960	36	381	3,654	2,519	2,527	3,154,300	1,009,734	456,250	4,805,318
1961	37	457	3,854	3,058	2,613	4,710,146	1,231,196	416,604	6,408,898
1962	41	539	4,402	3,575	2,530	5,179,680	1,438,178	1,279,152	7,975,604
1963	41	555	4,920	4,049	2,497	5,925,064	1,605,348	663,332	8,367,350
1964	47	618	5,606	4,330	2,488	6,525,308	1,926,820	1,410,186	10,091,938
1965	54	673	6,238	4,773	2,570	8,426,636	2,423,992	1,632,588	12,747,746
1966	65	740	6,814	5,293	2,714	n	n	n	n

¹ Part-time staff provided 63,500 hours of tuition in 1966. ² Excluding students attending Extension Lectures at the University. ³ Excluding receipts for all capital purposes which amounted to \$4,074,234 in 1965. ⁴ Including grants for special purposes, but not fee payments under Commonwealth and State Scholarship schemes, which are included in the next column. ⁵ Excluding capital of new foundations. n Not available.

The next table shows, for the various courses of study at the University, the number of enrolments, and the degrees etc. conferred during 1966. In 1966, 5,280 students (36 per cent of the total) had their fees fully or partially paid for them through some form of financial assistance. Of these, 3,070 (21 per cent of all students) held Commonwealth Scholarships and 93 (1 per cent) held State Open Scholarships. For full-time students, the respective percentages were 64, 42, and 1.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND ENROLMENTS AND DEGREES ETC., 1966

Faculty or Board	New Enrolments ¹			Total Enrolments ¹			Degrees Conferred ²		Diplomas and Certificates Conferred ²	
	Males	Fe-males	Total	Males	Fe-males	Total	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males
Arts	440	709	1,149	1,707	2,137	3,844	126	132	8	5
Science	406	156	562	1,612	519	2,131	221	98	..	..
Engineering	279	2	281	879	3	882	121	2	1	..
Commerce and Economics	455	62	517	1,824	180	2,004	106	9	116	7
Agriculture	84	3	87	323	15	338	31	1	6	..
Law	118	11	129	561	29	590	20	3	..	..
Dentistry	74	3	77	250	15	265	18	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	106	13	119	421	48	469	55	2	..	..
Medicine	154	98	252	843	423	1,266	115	22	3	42
Education	217	229	446	1,674	766	2,440	62	24	153	84
Architecture	69	1	70	289	13	302	14	..	..	..
Ph. D. Degrees	29	5	34	262	28	290	.. ³	.. ³	..	..
Total	2,431	1,292	3,723	10,645	4,176	14,821	889	293	287	138

¹ Year ended 31 December 1966. Including Townsville College (new, 170 males and 55 females, and total, 383 males and 123 females). ² Year ended 31 July 1966. Excluding 96 post-graduate honours. ³ Ph.D. degrees (included with faculty figures above) were conferred on 30 males and one female.

From its inception until 1949, the University was housed in temporary premises in the centre of Brisbane. Most faculties are now accommodated

on a site of 242 acres in a pocket of the Brisbane River at St Lucia some five miles from the centre of the city. The grounds contain five ovals, sixteen tennis courts, a boat shed, and other sporting facilities. The University has an extensive building programme, which, for the period 1964-1966, is in excess of \$6,600,000.

Some of the principal field stations and laboratories of the University include the Redland Bay Experimental Farm (vegetable crops, sugar cane, tropical fibres and crops and tropical pastures—14 acres); the Moggill Experimental Farm containing 450 acres of improved pastures and 300 animals; the Dunwich Marine Laboratory on Stradbroke Island; the Biological Research Station at Heron Island on the Great Barrier Reef; an experimental silver-lead mine at Indooroopilly; the Seismograph Stations at Mount Nebo and Charters Towers; the Remedial Education Centre; the High Voltage Laboratory of the Department of Electrical Engineering; the Electron Microscope Unit; the Computer Centre (containing a G.E. 225 Computer); the Radon Laboratory; the Hydraulics Research Laboratory; the Structures, Soils and Concrete Laboratories; and the Anthropological Museum containing a high quality collection of material from Australian aborigines and from New Guinea. There is a comprehensive reference library containing over 300,000 volumes.

Most Departments of the University, assisted by special grants, carry out research as a normal part of the activities of staff members and of post-graduate students. The number of Ph.D. candidates rose from 39 in 1957 to 290 in 1966, and in the same period the number of Master's candidates rose from 73 to 486 and the number of post-graduate Honours candidates from 44 to 109. The Engineering Departments and certain other Departments provide specialised testing services for an appropriate fee.

The seven residential colleges for men and the number of students accommodated in 1967 are as follows: Cromwell (Cong.), 106; Emmanuel (Pres.), 173; King's (Meth.), 187; St John's (C. of E.), 165; St Leo's (R.C.), 103; International House (non-denominational), 98; Union (non-denominational), 180. The two women's colleges are Duchesne (R.C.), 76, and Women's (non-denominational), 159.

The University College at Townsville was opened in 1961. In 1966 it had an enrolment of some 388 full-time and 168 part-time students. Teaching in first year courses is provided in all Faculties except Architecture, for second and third year students in Arts, Science, and Engineering, and for fourth year students in Engineering. The first student graduated at the end of 1963. There is a hall of residence and five colleges which in 1967 accommodated 79 men and 34 women attached to the Townsville University College.

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

4 SCIENCE AND ART

Libraries—The Library Board of Queensland was established in 1945 under the provisions of *The Libraries Act of 1943*. Its duty is to attain the fullest co-operation and improvement of the library facilities of the State, with the object of placing such facilities on a sound basis for the benefit

and educational improvement of citizens generally. The Board consists of 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, both adults and children, and to municipal libraries in areas of low population.

The holdings of the Public Library and extension services are as follows: Main Reference Collection, 175,337 volumes and 10,421 maps and pamphlets; Oxley Memorial Library, 24,428 volumes and 23,922 maps, pamphlets, and miscellaneous items; the Country Extension Service, 85,890 volumes.

Since 1948, a course in librarianship has been held annually at the Public Library for the purpose of preparing trainees for the examinations of the Library Association of Australia. Since 1959, tutorial classes at a more advanced level have been conducted at the Central Technical College, where students are prepared for some subjects of the Association's Registration Examination. Ten candidates qualified for registration in 1966.

The policy of the Library Board of Queensland is to encourage Local Authorities to operate library services. As a result, there are now 76 Local Authorities conducting 130 library services, of which 105 are free.

The Brisbane City Council operated 18 libraries at 30 June 1966, 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 1966, 30,867 adult and 52,161 child borrowers were registered at these libraries, and the book stock, which circulates among all the libraries, was 383,096. In the year ended 30 June 1966 the Council expended \$284,072, and received a government subsidy through the Library Board of \$62,097.

Various Town and Shire Councils with large areas and sparse populations have pooled their resources to provide library services on a regional basis. Four such services have been established so far, viz, the South-Western (7 Shires), the Central-Western (8 Shires), the North-Western (10 Shires), and the Central Highlands (5 Shires), with headquarters at Charleville, Barcardine, Mount Isa, and Emerald respectively.

Provided local bodies comply with conditions laid down by the Library Board, they are eligible to receive from the State Government a reimbursement of half their expenditure on books, accommodation, and equipment, with a maximum of \$8,000 to any library in any one year in respect of subsidy for accommodation.

For the year ended 30 June 1966 the State Government granted \$514,102 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 1965-66 was \$114,549. Its collections comprise extensive exhibited and reference series, mainly in the fields of zoology, geology, and ethnology, and some mechanical and historical material is held with a view to future museum development. It is now the recognised State depository for valuable type material in natural science and has built up a valuable and extensive library covering zoology, geology, and anthropology.

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

Art Gallery—The Queensland Art Gallery, Brisbane, maintained by the State Government, was founded in 1895. The Gallery collection comprises mainly Australian paintings, but there are also examples of European art. European originals include seven French paintings by Picasso, Degas, de Vlaminck, Renoir, and Toulouse Lautrec, and bronzes by Degas and Epstein. The Australian collection has paintings from contemporary Australian artists. In addition to an endowment of \$24,000, government expenditure on the Gallery in 1965-66 amounted to \$38,228. Acquisitions during the year cost \$20,280.

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

5 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 132 and 133.

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

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

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

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

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

Child guidance clinics staffed by psychiatrists, consultants, psychologists, and social workers are conducted at Brisbane and Toowoomba for the diagnosis and treatment of children with emotional and behaviour dis-

orders. A Youth Rehabilitation Hospital in Brisbane provides psychiatric assessment, treatment, and supervision for delinquent children, and accommodates about 40 boys as in-patients. The staff of the Division of Welfare and Guidance also visit homes for children.

A comprehensive maternal and child welfare service is provided throughout the State, and details are given on page 141.

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

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

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

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

The Queensland Institute of Medical Research established in 1947 has published nearly 300 reports on various diseases, including leptospirosis, scrub typhus, virus infections, mouse leukaemia, parasites, lead poisoning, and asthma. A field station at Innisfail assists in the investigation of fevers and mosquito-borne viruses in North Queensland.

The Queensland Radium Institute is situated at the 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, is employed.

Local Authority Services—Local authorities are responsible for environmental sanitation, including rodent control, mosquito eradication, camping areas, and hygiene in food establishments, including cafes. They also provide immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, and smallpox in children, and immunisation with 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 Organisations—The Royal Flying Doctor Service of Australia, which originated in Queensland in 1928, provides medical and dental services to white and aboriginal persons in isolated areas. The service

is not conducted for profit and donations and government contributions cover much of the annual overhead and capital expenditure. Medical advice may be given by means of the two-way radio sets with which most homesteads are equipped, or in serious cases the doctor is flown to the patient. In Queensland the service operates from three air bases (Mount Isa, Charters Towers, and Charleville). During the year ended June 1966, consultations numbered 14,283, including 4,202 by radio. In addition, 316 flights were made, involving a total of 142,068 miles, and 176 patients were transported to hospital. Government subsidies in 1966 amounted to \$119,147.

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.

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 1966 the National Fitness Fund received \$25,696 from the Commonwealth and \$16,000 from the State Government; other receipts (principally camp fees) amounted to \$83,281. Expenditure on camps and hostels was \$53,945 and on physical education \$29,343.

6 MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL BENEFITS

Medical and Hospital Benefit Schemes—A Hospital Benefit Scheme has operated throughout Australia since 1 January 1952, and a Medical Benefits Scheme has operated since 1 July 1953. These Schemes are based on the principle of voluntary insurance with approved organisations against the cost of medical attention and hospitalisation. Commonwealth Benefits at present payable are authorised under the *National Health Act* 1953-1967, administered by the Commonwealth Department of Health.

The Commonwealth Hospital Benefit Scheme provides for a payment to be made to those hospital patients who are members of a registered hospital benefit organisation. From 1 January 1963, the previous distinction between "ordinary" and "additional" benefits was abolished, and benefit organisations now pay the combined benefit to, or on behalf of, insured patients. Insured patients in approved hospitals (public or private) receive \$2 per day, or (for patients serving a waiting period or temporarily unfinancial) \$0.80 a day. If a patient is treated free, however, his benefit organisation pays the amount direct to the hospital. Benefit organisations are subsequently reimbursed by the Commonwealth for all benefits paid on its behalf, but benefits additional to those just described are paid out of their own funds. For uninsured patients,

hospitals receive \$0.80 a day direct from the Commonwealth. Approved hospitals receive \$5.00 per day for all pensioners enrolled in the Pensioner Medical Service (and their dependants) who are treated free in public wards. Prior to 1 January 1959, organisations' rules generally provided for disallowance of claims for fund benefit in cases of chronic or pre-existing ailments and long-term illnesses, but provision is now made for fund benefit to be paid in these cases from special accounts guaranteed by the Commonwealth where the treatment is in an approved hospital. For all patients in approved nursing homes \$2 per day is payable direct to the homes. In addition, patients in approved nursing homes are entitled to payment of special account fund benefit when they can establish, that in illness and treatment, their circumstances are similar to those of patients in recognised public hospitals.

Commonwealth Medical Benefits are paid either on a fee-for-service basis in respect of the items set out in the 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 Benefit Funds, taken from the Bulletin of Statistics issued by the Commonwealth Department of Health, are shown in the following table.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL BENEFIT SCHEMES, QUEENSLAND

Item	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
MEDICAL BENEFITS					
Number of Registered Organisations	6	6	6	6	6
Membership	280,001	292,065	302,723	308,868	314,450
Number of Professional Services ..	2,493,878	2,618,677	2,709,709	2,993,110	3,111,730
Amount of Commonwealth Benefit Paid \$	2,315,000	2,418,514	2,583,266	3,746,884	4,142,173
Amount of Fund Benefit Paid (incl. ancillary benefits) \$	3,693,384	3,866,294	4,093,168	4,364,962	4,581,412
HOSPITAL BENEFITS					
Number of Registered Organisations	3	3	3	3	3
Membership	292,579	296,353	304,801	308,928	312,743
Amount of Commonwealth Benefit Paid					
Ordinary \$	3,406,188	1,815,542	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹
Additional \$	2,294,592	4,678,576	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹
Total \$	5,700,780	6,494,118	5,735,604	5,777,236	5,945,652
Amount of Fund Benefit Paid \$	3,224,984	3,500,400	3,486,348	3,954,188	4,344,768

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

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 free medicines and free medical attention of a general practitioner nature. Doctors participating in the scheme are paid on a fee-for-service basis by the Commonwealth Government.

7 HOSPITALS

There is a system of public hospitals throughout the State. During 1965-66, 60 District Hospitals Boards administered 136 public hospitals (including seven tuberculosis hospitals or annexes, one being for the coloured population of the far north), and 10 ambulance brigades. A hospital for the treatment of Hansen's disease (leprosy) was controlled by the Department of Health, and six other hospitals, two of which admitted public maternity cases, received aid from the Government. There were 123 public maternity hospitals, most of which were special sections of the public hospitals. At 30 June 1966 there were 49 private hospitals registered in the State, 16 of which were in the Brisbane Statistical Division.

The Royal Brisbane, the Princess Alexandra, the Chermside, the Brisbane Children's, and the Brisbane Women's Hospitals provide public hospital accommodation for Brisbane. The Mater Misericordiae (R.C.) 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 service, to out-patients. In-patient treatment in the public wards is also free. In conjunction with public hospitals, 41 dental clinics (excluding the Brisbane and South Brisbane Dental Hospitals) and 51 branch clinics were in operation during 1965-66.

The 49 private hospitals and 76 convalescent homes in Queensland at 30 June 1966 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.

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

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

The State Government is responsible for the net annual cost of administration and maintenance of all public hospitals. Queensland hospitals are grouped into eleven regions, each served by one base hospital except Moreton which has two, both in Brisbane. The Commonwealth Government contributes to the cost of public (and private) hospital treatment by the provision of hospital benefits to patients, brief particulars of which are given on page 132.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND¹

Year	Hospitals	Staff ²		Patients Treated		Deaths during Year	Expenditure ³
		Medical	Other	General	Maternity		
	No	No	No	No	No	No	\$
1956-57 ..	139	798	9,568	173,517	33,718	5,794	22,435,128
1957-58 ..	139	788	9,820	181,598	34,975	5,737	23,800,470
1958-59 ..	138	808	10,157	187,626	35,194	5,806	26,089,910
1959-60 ..	139	825	10,784	188,830	35,773	6,218	27,456,080
1960-61 ..	139	853	11,467	184,918	36,886	6,138	29,691,210
1961-62 ..	140	881	11,762	195,501	37,850	6,387	31,515,914
1962-63 ..	140	903	12,104	196,965	37,974	6,343	32,815,670
1963-64 ..	141	920	12,302	206,136	37,883	6,650	35,357,164
1964-65 ..	144	960	12,632	214,871	36,351	6,795	37,936,686
1965-66 ..	143	956	13,019	217,990	36,875	6,723	40,297,790

¹ Including government sanatoria and lazarets, and subsidised private hospitals.
² Average number employed during year to 1959-60. From 1960-61, number at end of year.
³ Excluding expenditure from loans (1965-66, \$4,069,585).

Particulars of public hospitals in the various States for the year 1964-65 are shown in the following table. For purposes of Commonwealth Hospital Benefit payments (see page 132), some of these hospitals are regarded as wholly or partly public nursing homes.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, AUSTRALIA, 1964-65

State	Hospitals	In-patients				Receipts	
		Treated during Year	Treated per 1,000 of Popn	Deaths during Year	Remaining at End of Year	Government Contributions ¹	Total
	No	No	No	No	No	\$1,000	\$1,000
New South Wales ..	267	553,060	134	16,296	18,505	67,715	112,544
Victoria ..	153	314,783	100	10,219	10,238	46,203	75,676
Queensland ..	143	251,222	156	6,795	8,740	28,388	40,894
South Australia ..	66	105,098	100	3,478	3,329	14,871	24,085
Western Australia ..	92	118,483	147	2,681	3,571	20,951	29,070
Tasmania ..	27	39,109	107	1,375	2,035	8,564	11,291
Northern Territory ..	4	11,496	338	291	385	2,810	3,256
Aust. Capital Territory ..	1	12,851	152	318	374	4,151	4,900
Total ..	753	1,406,102	125	41,453	47,177	193,653	301,717

¹ Including loan receipts, but excluding Commonwealth Hospital Benefits paid direct to public hospitals.

The table on pages 136-139 gives particulars for the year 1965-66 of the staff, patients treated, and finances of public hospitals in the various statistical divisions of Queensland. The total for all hospitals under each board is given, and boards have been allocated to statistical divisions, for which totals are also given, according to the location of the board's headquarters.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS,

Name of Statistical Division and Hospitals Board	Hos- pitals	Staff at 30 June 1966			Patients Treated during Year			Average Daily Number Resident In- patients
		Medi- cal	Nursing	Other	In-patients		Out- patients	
					General	Mater- nity		
(i) Boards	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
<i>Metropolitan</i>	13	464	2,479	2,958	77,784	11,047	260,300	3,078
Chermside	1	28	388	357	4,699	..	1,474	683
North Brisbane	6	299	1,226	1,676	40,277	9,510	154,308	1,218
Redcliffe	1	5	61	51	2,570	622	15,039	67
South Brisbane	5	132	804	874	30,238	915	89,479	1,110
<i>Moreton</i>	8	26	351	259	13,653	3,376	54,460	387
Ipswich	5	19	217	160	7,260	1,776	30,348	235
Gold Coast	1	4	63	50	3,366	966	15,645	79
Maroochy	2	3	71	49	3,027	634	8,467	72
<i>Maryborough</i>	15	41	579	482	16,008	2,799	67,866	708
Bundaberg	3	14	137	117	3,650	1,052	20,097	171
Central Burnett	3	3	45	37	1,262	157	1,690	39
Gympie	1	5	99	77	2,754	540	13,446	108
Isis	1	1	11	12	416	34	912	11
Maryborough	2	14	162	137	4,008	465	18,107	190
South Burnett	5	4	125	102	3,918	551	13,614	188
<i>Downs</i>	16	39	576	496	19,200	3,144	77,828	831
Chinchilla	1	1	28	22	1,431	180	2,156	33
Dalby	3	2	83	97	2,577	472	6,240	218
Goondiwindi	1	2	27	23	1,288	254	3,060	34
Inglewood	2	2	20	21	1,373	119	2,252	27
Miles	2	2	24	26	1,337	143	4,070	29
Stanthorpe	1	1	43	30	1,657	232	4,440	40
Tara	1	1	9	9	360	42	2,991	7
Toowoomba	4	23	273	218	6,858	1,310	47,372	366
Warwick	1	5	69	50	2,319	392	5,247	77
<i>Roma</i>	9	7	95	110	4,989	653	18,428	108
Balonne	4	3	29	33	1,879	229	5,660	43
Roma	5	4	66	77	3,110	424	12,768	65
<i>South Western</i>	7	7	63	73	2,513	420	14,477	89
Charleville	3	4	42	43	1,572	303	7,645	62
Cunnamulla	2	1	13	17	588	81	5,363	18
Quilpie	2	2	8	13	353	36	1,469	9
<i>Rockhampton</i>	13	30	362	312	13,165	1,928	54,873	586
Banana	3	3	29	31	1,830	296	5,681	33
Gladstone	2	3	42	34	2,312	335	9,501	59
Mount Morgan	1	1	32	30	646	115	4,561	26
North Burnett	3	3	28	23	769	139	2,794	25
Rockhampton	4	20	231	194	7,608	1,043	32,336	443
<i>Central Western</i>	13	12	114	133	5,856	605	20,801	135
Barcardine	3	5	23	30	853	99	5,529	21
Blackall	3	1	26	26	977	104	5,693	20
Clermont	2	2	19	17	975	88	1,975	24
Emerald	1	1	18	16	796	88	3,037	21
Longreach	3	2	21	35	1,798	172	3,268	39
Springsure	1	1	7	9	457	54	1,299	10

QUEENSLAND, 1965-66

Government Aid ¹	Receipts				Expenditure			Average Cost per In-patient per Day
	Patients' Payments	Dental Clinics	Other	Total ²	On In-patients	Other ³	Total ⁴	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
15,821,299	962,141	208,767	31,837	17,024,044	13,436,599	3,587,445	17,024,044	11.96
1,969,483	91,813	..	1,451	2,062,747	2,039,852	22,895	2,062,747	8.19
8,198,513	389,411	139,179	20,440	8,747,543	6,202,842	2,544,701	8,747,543	13.95
362,079	19,281	..	159	386,295	291,797	94,498	386,295	11.96
5,291,224	461,636	64,812	9,787	5,827,459	4,902,108	925,351	5,827,459	12.10
1,575,094	214,519	11,619	19,238	1,820,470	1,550,322	266,424	1,816,746	10.98
957,114	109,758	7,527	6,951	1,081,350	895,303	185,050	1,080,353	10.42
306,064	80,491	4,092	6,186	396,833	343,929	50,220	394,149	11.91
311,916	24,270	..	6,101	342,287	311,090	31,154	342,244	11.77
2,519,451	426,654	16,703	21,283	2,984,091	2,570,406	410,147	2,980,553	9.94
641,963	81,265	4,162	5,773	733,163	599,389	132,957	732,346	9.58
202,774	9,266	..	989	213,029	198,351	14,678	213,029	14.04
368,566	91,753	5,917	1,952	468,188	409,694	58,482	468,176	10.37
64,043	3,762	..	357	68,162	62,315	3,606	65,921	15.59
785,383	68,237	6,624	8,644	868,888	717,372	151,515	868,887	10.32
456,722	172,371	..	3,568	632,661	583,285	48,909	632,194	8.49
2,703,410	449,816	15,162	48,215	3,216,603	2,864,846	350,778	3,215,624	9.45
150,258	11,041	..	679	161,978	158,477	3,501	161,978	13.29
412,291	137,763	2,013	29,879	581,946	543,383	38,543	581,926	6.84
102,578	36,591	..	1,345	140,514	123,063	17,438	140,501	9.83
127,090	7,755	..	2,205	137,050	124,069	11,677	135,746	12.61
172,675	10,230	..	270	183,175	166,997	16,064	183,061	15.66
175,270	37,424	3,356	666	216,716	200,052	17,931	217,983	13.65
72,794	1,876	..	602	75,272	66,248	8,240	74,488	27.16
1,236,856	140,371	6,991	10,701	1,394,919	1,194,944	199,966	1,394,910	8.94
253,598	66,765	2,802	1,868	325,033	287,613	37,418	325,031	10.23
572,798	145,129	6,911	18,804	743,642	625,259	118,373	743,632	15.82
153,473	21,445	2,530	16,884	194,332	157,435	36,896	194,331	9.95
419,325	123,684	4,381	1,920	549,310	467,824	81,477	549,301	19.74
418,146	58,508	7,002	3,022	486,678	397,446	87,804	485,250	12.26
232,210	51,792	2,280	1,509	287,791	247,680	40,111	287,791	11.01
108,023	4,359	3,011	1,167	116,560	86,821	29,704	116,525	12.98
77,913	2,357	1,711	346	82,327	62,945	17,989	80,934	19.60
1,837,921	249,898	20,568	13,555	2,121,942	1,772,465	341,091	2,113,556	8.28
171,101	30,037	4,783	1,030	206,951	177,770	28,956	206,726	14.90
177,970	29,659	4,333	580	212,542	168,246	45,071	213,317	7.82
133,405	1,889	609	2,094	137,997	116,258	20,974	137,232	12.20
161,174	11,250	429	353	173,206	160,298	12,908	173,206	17.55
1,194,271	177,063	10,414	9,498	1,391,246	1,149,893	233,182	1,383,075	7.10
892,531	77,703	9,141	14,034	993,409	832,656	155,115	987,771	16.93
224,384	2,551	3,968	1,981	232,884	178,767	54,117	232,884	23.33
167,700	8,116	356	1,767	177,939	155,632	22,207	177,839	21.70
129,878	12,999	..	1,572	144,449	128,269	16,179	144,448	14.79
129,086	6,911	..	1,076	137,073	126,167	8,937	135,104	16.57
180,799	42,445	4,817	6,770	234,831	187,038	44,226	231,264	13.08
60,684	4,681	..	868	66,233	56,783	9,449	66,232	15.12

PUBLIC HOSPITALS,

Name of Statistical Division and Hospitals Board	Hos- pitals	Staff at 30 June 1966			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>(i) Boards—continued</i>								
<i>Far Western</i>	2	1	15	21	842	81	3,427	20
<i>Winton</i>	2	1	15	21	842	81	3,427	20
<i>Mackay</i>	3	8	118	94	4,241	459	14,295	169
<i>Mackay</i>	2	7	95	73	3,246	313	10,212	145
<i>Proserpine</i>	1	1	23	21	995	146	4,083	24
<i>Townsville</i>	7	35	411	340	13,168	1,957	56,239	497
<i>Ayr</i>	2	3	60	55	2,230	536	12,531	70
<i>Bowen</i>	2	2	42	41	1,374	212	8,530	37
<i>Charters Towers</i>	1	1	32	40	1,080	158	6,047	25
<i>Townsville</i>	2	29	277	204	8,484	1,051	29,131	366
<i>Cairns</i>	16	33	466	396	18,970	2,865	79,786	649
<i>Atherton</i>	3	4	78	62	2,940	343	15,085	92
<i>Cairns</i>	5	22	187	164	6,448	1,076	30,073	277
<i>Ingham</i>	1	1	36	33	1,886	373	6,675	49
<i>Innisfail</i>	1	2	72	55	3,755	469	8,045	101
<i>Mareeba</i>	4	2	52	42	1,656	340	8,650	69
<i>Mossman</i>	1	1	19	18	888	96	6,868	29
<i>Tully</i>	1	1	22	22	1,397	168	4,390	33
<i>Peninsula</i>	3	3	60	69	2,022	295	10,602	97
<i>Thursday Island</i>	3	3	60	69	2,022	295	10,602	97
<i>North Western</i>	11	11	101	134	7,767	961	37,371	146
<i>Cloncurry</i>	1	1	17	23	1,066	121	2,801	17
<i>Etheridge</i>	2	..	3	7	180	..	1,656	3
<i>Hughenden</i>	1	1	9	11	629	107	1,573	8
<i>Julia Creek</i>	1	1	6	9	375	31	1,075	6
<i>Mount Isa</i>	2	7	51	59	4,544	615	21,902	95
<i>Normanton</i>	3	..	8	15	644	41	6,924	11
<i>Richmond</i>	1	1	7	10	329	46	1,440	6
Total 60 Boards	136	717	5,790	5,877	200,178	30,590	770,753	7,499
<i>(ii) Other Hospitals</i>								
<i>Metropolitan</i>	4	229	723	433	12,571	5,700	5,349	652
<i>Moreton</i>	1	9	21	14	90	..	..	52
<i>Downs</i>	1	..	100	47	5,133	585	213	124
<i>Townsville</i> ⁶	1	1	4	10	18	..	..	11
Total Other	7	239	848	504	17,812	6,285	5,562	838
Total All Hospitals	143	956	6,638	6,381	217,990	36,875	776,315	8,337

¹ Including Commonwealth Hospital Benefits² Excluding loan receipts.³ Including expenditure on out-patients, dental clinics, ambulances, etc.

QUEENSLAND, 1965-66—continued

Receipts					Expenditure			Average Cost per In- patient per Day
Government Aid ¹	Pat- ients' Pay- ments	Dental Clinics	Other	Total ²	On In- patients	Other ³	Total ⁴	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
122,193	4,752	3,647	581	131,173	101,118	30,055	131,173	14.08
122,193	4,752	3,647	581	131,173	101,118	30,055	131,173	14.08
663,708	24,771	12,400	4,984	705,863	545,474	154,849	700,323	8.84
521,401	10,806	8,663	1,612	542,482	412,125	126,534	538,659	7.78
142,307	13,965	3,737	3,372	163,381	133,349	28,315	161,664	15.28
2,276,516	223,628	19,991	17,727	2,537,862	2,088,340	447,902	2,536,242	11.51
284,766	49,656	1,910	851	337,183	285,356	51,751	337,107	11.25
242,018	8,207	7,013	1,673	258,911	195,573	63,141	258,714	14.57
229,334	16,767	2,306	458	248,865	205,436	43,420	248,856	22.65
1,520,398	148,998	8,762	14,745	1,692,903	1,401,975	289,590	1,691,565	10.49
2,468,551	328,771	17,709	11,291	2,826,322	2,342,323	473,773	2,816,096	9.89
345,720	37,604	..	439	383,763	301,229	82,522	383,751	8.94
1,163,079	100,028	6,090	7,636	1,276,833	1,088,337	181,393	1,269,730	10.78
181,556	40,442	3,124	350	225,472	174,788	49,955	224,743	9.74
309,676	88,136	3,996	1,309	403,117	345,951	56,777	402,728	9.37
230,720	41,409	2,711	1,039	275,879	219,378	55,319	274,697	8.76
109,415	4,176	1,788	225	115,604	85,876	29,181	115,057	8.25
128,385	16,976	..	293	145,654	126,764	18,626	145,390	10.64
398,870	601	1,309	308	401,088	338,536	56,533	395,069	9.58
398,870	601	1,309	308	401,088	338,536	56,533	395,069	9.58
971,157	59,222	10,272	7,130	1,047,781	849,158	189,486	1,038,644	15.99
159,570	4,561	3,412	2,469	170,012	128,643	35,780	164,423	20.28
27,124	..	464	211	27,799	17,566	9,449	27,015	18.67
121,836	4,016	889	397	127,138	102,355	23,622	125,977	33.46
54,000	3,097	1,267	1,135	59,499	50,046	9,448	59,494	23.27
456,017	45,397	2,068	1,928	505,410	444,557	60,731	505,288	12.88
69,126	..	479	876	70,481	45,263	25,196	70,459	11.15
83,484	2,151	1,693	114	87,442	60,728	25,260	85,988	29.75
33,241,645	3,226,113	361,201	212,009	37,040,968	30,314,948	6,669,775	36,984,723	11.08
2,444,948	63,299	..	263,848	2,772,095	n	n	2,756,784	n
61,293	2,191	..	24,582	88,066	85,565	..	85,565	4.54
56,006	267,544	..	5,360	328,910	444,868	1,342	446,210	9.84
24,508	..	..	..	24,508	24,508	..	24,508	6.39
2,586,755	333,034	..	293,790	3,213,579	n	n	3,313,067	n
35,828,400	3,559,147	361,201	505,799	40,254,547	31,591,406 ⁵	6,671,117 ⁶	40,297,790	10.38 ⁶

⁴ Excluding loan expenditure, \$4,069,585.
disease (leprosy).

⁶ Incomplete.

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

Mental Hospitals—A general discussion on the incidence of mental sickness in the State will be found in section 8 of Chapter 3. The following table shows the operations of the various establishments for the treatment of mental disorders. At 30 June 1966 there were four mental hospitals and one hospital for epileptic patients. The hospitals are under the control of the Department of Health, and there is a Director of Psychiatric Services who reports annually on the conduct of these institutions. In accordance with the Commonwealth-State Mental Institutions Benefits Agreement, no charge has been made for the maintenance of patients in mental hospitals since 1 November 1949.

Particulars of mental hospitals in Queensland for the last five years are shown in the following table. For a long period before 1932-33 the proportion of female patients was under 40 per cent; in the next twelve years they increased to nearly half the total, and remained at about that proportion until recently when the proportion again showed a downward trend, the 1965-66 figure being 40 per cent.

MENTAL HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Hos- pitals	Staff		Patients Admitted during Year ¹	Re- covered and Re- lieved	Deaths	Patients at End of Year		Expendi- ture
		Medi- cal	Nursing				Males	Females	
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	\$
1961-62	5	20	1,128	1,616	1,228	253	2,427	1,845	5,541,842
1962-63	5	27	1,172	1,750	1,414	241	2,412	1,787	5,558,424
1963-64	5	29	1,218	1,754	1,527	223	2,349	1,656	5,545,876
1964-65	5	28	1,198	1,785	1,330	251	2,318	1,704	5,911,858
1965-66	5	29	1,204	1,586	1,278	255	2,384	1,594	6,327,620

¹ Excluding transfers between institutions.

8 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	Country	Queensland		
	No	No	No	No	%
1935	332	..	332	8,851	3.8
1940	978	..	978	9,203	10.6
1945	1,474	..	1,474	9,459	15.6
1950	2,149	71	2,220	10,399	21.3
1955	2,873	110	2,983	11,307	26.4
1960	3,515	194	3,709	12,370	30.0
1962	3,984	236	4,220	13,182	32.0
1963	4,143	289	4,432	13,275	33.4
1964	4,439	306	4,745	14,523	32.7
1965	4,625	280	4,905	14,114	34.8
1966	4,796	301	5,097	14,861	34.3

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

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

The number of crematoria and the percentage of cremations to deaths in each State for the year ended 30 June 1965 were as follows: New South Wales, 7 and 42.8; Victoria, 4 and 35.2; Queensland, 3 and 34.8; South Australia, 1 and 18.6; Western Australia, 2 and 32.0; Tasmania, 2 and 30.0.

9 AMBULANCES

Ambulance services were established in 111 districts of the State at 30 June 1966. Ten of the services were under the control of local hospitals boards, while control of the other 101 services, which were centres of the Queensland Ambulance Transport Brigade, was vested in local committees, consisting of members elected triennially by subscribers of not less than \$2 per annum.

The local committee is responsible for the raising and disbursement of funds, the Government endowing subscriptions 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	\$
1961-62 ..	111	567	732	54,744	210,501	247,698	2,156,302
1962-63 ..	111	567	703	57,858	215,340	260,196	2,186,672
1963-64 ..	111	590	632	60,455	227,429	292,274	2,351,280
1964-65 ..	111	610	596	62,158	234,740	297,851	2,423,253
1965-66 ..	111	633	592	59,915	226,693	290,238	2,677,596

10 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 1966 there were 270 Maternal and Child Welfare Centres in the State, comprising 50 parent centres and 220 sub-centres, and 6 Ante-natal Clinics. Fifteen 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 is not available. An Infant Welfare Railway Car visits 6 centres in the Winton-Hughenden-Cloncurry area, at which attendances in 1965-66 totalled 3,500. These are included in the total attendances shown in the next table.

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Maternal and Child Welfare Centres					
Parent Centres No	43	45	48	48	50
Sub-centres No	208	213	217	216	220
New Cases Seen					
Infants ¹ No	23,052	23,070	22,856	22,765	23,060
Expectant Mothers .. No	1,681	1,389	1,568	1,894	2,464
Total Attendances at Clinics No	467,248	446,578	444,372	451,951	457,956
New Cases Seen by Clinic					
Doctors No	1,656	1,941	2,145	2,576	2,141
Attendances to See Clinic					
Doctors No	5,415	5,882	6,014	6,320	6,842
New-born Babies Visited .. No	30,712	29,986	29,444	28,803	28,757
Subsequent Visits No	1,601	2,266	1,935	1,828	1,265
Ante-natal Clinics					
Resident Centres No	3	4	4	5	6
New Cases Seen No	631	940	958	999	1,125
Total Attendances at Clinics No	6,751	8,253	9,028	10,046	10,829
Total Expenditure \$	771,232	815,838	913,736	955,246	1,000,100

¹ Infants under 12 months only.

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

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 35 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 grades 9 and 10 at secondary schools by specially appointed sisters of the Maternal and Child Welfare Service.

Creches and Kindergartens—The Creche and Kindergarten Association of Queensland operates one combined creche and kindergarten, three kindergartens, and one training college in Brisbane, and a kindergarten at Coolangatta. A small fee is charged for services, money is raised by subscription, and a government grant is received. In addition, 57 kindergartens, 35 in Brisbane and 22 in other centres, are affiliated with the Association. In 1965-66 total receipts were \$509,776, including \$130,217 State Government aid. The average daily attendance was 3,615.

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

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

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

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Applications Received	966	1,040	1,194	1,295	1,401
Children Adopted					
Boys	438	492	555	645	713
Girls	434	435	529	621	685
Total	872	927	1,084	1,266	1,398
Adopters					
Non-relatives	669	715	818	918	1,077
Relatives	41	55	56	81	74
Spouse of Natural Parent	162	157	210	267	247
Ages of Children Adopted					
Under 1 Year	640	678	750	859	993
1 Year and under 6 Years	103	127	152	183	193
6 Years and under 12 Years	76	60	101	116	119
12 Years and under 21 Years	53	62	81	108	93

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

STATE CHILDREN AT 30 JUNE, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Inmates of Institutions	1,038	1,023	1,016	1,151	1,284
In Hospitals	55	44	57	66	125
Boarded Out					
With Foster Mothers	621	708	733	809	903
With Relatives	4,399	4,809	3,918	4,520	5,314
Sent to Employers	128	97	241	231	206
Released on Probation	421	476	414	396	483
Miscellaneous	119	144	143	123	224
Total	6,781	7,301	6,522	7,296	8,539

of \$2 per week provided that their income does not exceed \$52 per year and that they pay rent or board or lodging. The amount of supplementary assistance decreases as the *means assessed* rise above \$52.

For invalid pensioners, and age pensioners who are permanently incapacitated for work or permanently blind, there are wives' allowances and special provisions for dependent children. A wife's allowance of \$6 per week and child allowance of \$1.50 per week for each dependent child under 16 years of age may be paid. Except for the allowance for the first child, these payments are subject to means test. For student children the payment is extended to the 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.

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

AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Pensioners ¹					Total Payments ²	Pensioners per 1,000 Population ³	
	Age		Invalid		Total		Age	Invalid
	Male	Female	Male	Female		No		
1961-62	31,856	61,801	8,202	6,448	108,307	\$5,735	60.8	9.5
1962-63	32,079	64,069	8,980	6,896	112,024	59,483	61.3	10.1
1963-64	32,432	65,976	9,538	7,355	115,301	63,550	61.5	10.6
1964-65	32,763	67,291	9,767	7,635	117,456	68,119	61.3	10.7
1965-66	33,180	68,428	9,816	8,002	119,426	70,859	61.2	10.7

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. ³ Revised in accordance with preliminary results of the 1966 Census.

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

AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1965-66

State or Territory	Pensioners ¹					Total Payments ²	Pensioners per 1,000 Population	
	Age		Invalid		Total		Age	Invalid
	Male	Female	Male	Female		No		
New South Wales	73,362	173,955	22,907	19,518	289,742	\$174,201	58.5	10.0
Victoria	46,150	117,006	13,910	11,277	188,343	111,019	50.7	7.8
Queensland	33,180	68,428	9,816	8,002	119,426	70,859	61.2	10.1
South Australia ..	17,330	42,148	4,607	3,914	67,999	39,691	54.5	7.8
Western Australia	13,020	30,856	4,817	3,758	52,451	30,760	52.5	10.3
Tasmania	5,809	13,372	2,027	1,417	22,625	13,439	51.7	9.3
N. Territory	647	679	243	165	1,734	1,102	35.7	11.0
A. C. Territory ..	298	744	113	154	1,309	794	10.9	2.8
Total	189,796	447,188	58,440	48,205	743,629	442,355 ³	55.2	9.2

¹ At 30 June 1966, including pensioners in benevolent homes. ² See note ² to previous table. ³ Including \$489(000) paid to persons temporarily abroad.

There is wide variation between the States in the proportions of persons in the appropriate age groups who receive age pensions. Male age pensioners at 30 June 1961 represented the following percentages

of all males over 65 years recorded at the Census of that date: Queensland, 51.1; Western Australia, 48.5; New South Wales, 47.8; South Australia, 44.5; Tasmania, 44.4; and Victoria, 41.1. The proportion of females over 60 years receiving pensions was higher than the corresponding proportion for males over 65 years in all States. Female percentages were as follows: Western Australia, 58.7; Queensland, 58.5; New South Wales, 55.0; South Australia, 53.5; Tasmania, 53.2; and Victoria, 48.2.

13 WIDOWS' PENSIONS

Pensions for widows have been paid by the Commonwealth Government from 30 June 1942. "Widows" include deserted wives, divorced women, dependent females, women whose husbands are in mental hospitals and women whose husbands are imprisoned. The following rates came into operation in October 1966. The weekly rate for a widow who has dependent children under 16 years of age is \$17 plus \$1.50 per week for each child. For student children the payment is extended until the child is 21 years of age. Widows who are over 50 years of age, and have no children, receive \$11.75. A widow under 50 years of age who has no child is eligible, if she is in necessitous circumstances, for a pension of \$11.75 a week for a period not exceeding 26 weeks after her husband's death, or, where the widow is pregnant, until the birth of her child. A widow who is considered to be entirely dependent on her pension and who is paying rent may receive supplementary assistance of \$2 a week. There is a merged means test on income and on property similar to that for age and invalid pensions.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS AT 30 JUNE 1966

State or Territory	Pensions Current			Average Fort-nightly Pension	Pensions Paid, 1965-66	
	Class "A" ¹	All Classes	Total per 10,000 Population		Amount	Per Head of Population
	No	No	No	\$	\$1,000	\$
New South Wales ..	11,759	26,125	62	29.50	18,753	4.46
Victoria	7,961	17,251	54	28.70	12,692	3.98
Queensland	5,300	10,805	65	29.14	7,987	4.85
South Australia ..	3,042	6,567	60	28.72	4,802	4.46
Western Australia ..	2,288	5,071	61	27.94	3,602	4.37
Tasmania	1,211	2,327	63	29.78	1,791	4.85
Northern Territory ..	99	202	54	30.18	159	4.40
A. C. Territory ..	136	258	27	30.88	165	1.79
Total	31,796	68,606	59	29.06	50,017 ²	4.37

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 \$65(000) paid to persons temporarily abroad.

14 WAR PENSIONS

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

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

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

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

WAR PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Recipients ¹		Expenditure ²	Per 1,000 Population ³	
	Incapacitated Ex-members	Dependants		Recipients	Expenditure
	No	No	\$1,000	No	\$
1961-62 ..	29,820	64,955	18,078	61.5	11,812
1962-63 ..	30,975	66,123	20,788 ²	61.9	13,382
1963-64 ..	31,899	66,428	23,084	61.5	14,572
1964-65 ..	32,541	65,905	23,337	60.3	14,448
1965-66 ..	32,787	64,170	25,973	58.4	15,765

¹ At 30 June each year. ² Including payments for widows' allowances and miscellaneous war pensions from 1962-63. ³ Revised in accordance with preliminary results of the 1966 Census.

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

WAR PENSIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1965-66

Where Payable	Pensions Current at 30 June					Expenditure during Year ¹
	Incapacitated Ex-servicemen	Dependants of Incapacitated Ex-servicemen	Dependants of Deceased Ex-servicemen	Miscellaneous ¹	Total	
	No	No	No	No	No	\$1,000
N. S. Wales ² ..	77,710	122,284	20,654	320	220,968	59,012
Victoria ..	62,626	102,125	16,718	160	181,629	49,602
Queensland ..	32,787	56,736	7,434	441	97,398	25,973
South Australia ⁴	20,969	35,566	5,033	88	61,656	14,667
Western Australia	19,188	31,016	4,317	39	54,560	12,637
Tasmania ..	8,623	15,831	1,984	8	26,446	6,919
Abroad ..	1,372	1,759	1,036	6	4,173	1,680
Total ..	223,275	365,317	57,176	1,062	646,830	170,490

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

15 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 1965-66.

SERVICE PENSIONS, 1965-66

State of Payment	Service Pensions Current at 30 June					Expenditure during Year
	Ex-servicemen	Dependants of		Miscellaneous ¹	Total	
		Living Service Pensioners	Deceased Service Pensioners			
	No	No	No	No	No	\$,1000
N. S. Wales ² ..	16,214	3,916	905	..	21,035	9,499
Victoria	12,565	3,065	562	3	16,195	6,626
Queensland .. .	7,892	2,940	404	251	11,487	4,477
South Australia ³	5,200	1,238	342	3	6,783	3,025
Western Australia	6,187	1,131	437	2	7,757	3,571
Tasmania .. .	1,709	827	101	..	2,637	964
Total .. .	49,767	13,117	2,751	259	65,894	28,172 ⁴

¹ Including native members of the Forces and act of grace pensions. ² Including Australian Capital Territory. ³ Including Northern Territory. ⁴ Including \$10(000) for service pensions paid overseas.

16 MATERNITY ALLOWANCES

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

The amount of allowance payable since 1 July 1947 has been as follows. No other children, \$30; one or two other children, \$32; three or more other children, \$35. Payment of \$20 on account of a maternity allowance may be made available four weeks before the expected date of the birth. The balance is paid immediately after the birth. Since 5 April 1944, the amount payable has been increased by \$10 for each additional child in the case of a multiple birth.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Total Confinements ¹	Claims Paid	Amount Paid
	No	No	\$1,000
1961-62	36,337	36,339	1,178
1962-63	36,330	35,659	1,153
1963-64	35,468	34,966	1,128
1964-65	33,973	33,963	1,093
1965-66	33,383	33,488	1,075

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

The next table shows the number of claims paid according to the number of other surviving children under 16 years of age, and the amounts paid in the various States in 1965-66.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, AUSTRALIA, 1965-66

State or Territory	Claims Paid				Total Births on which Claims Paid ¹	Amount Paid
	No Other Children	One or Two Other Children	Three or More Other Children	Total		
	No	No	No	No	No	\$1,000
New South Wales	28,890	35,143	13,706	77,739	78,595	2,475
Victoria	22,751	29,288	11,895	63,934	64,669	2,040
Queensland	11,630	14,274	7,584	33,488	33,837	1,075
South Australia	7,254	9,605	3,735	20,594	20,823	657
Western Australia	5,747	7,753	3,264	16,764	16,936	536
Tasmania	2,555	3,455	1,568	7,578	7,642	243
Northern Territory	599	650	482	1,731	1,745	55
A. C. Territory	749	1,039	390	2,178	2,207	70
Abroad	119	158	28	305	309	8
Total	80,294	101,365	42,652	224,311	226,763	7,159

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.

17 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 1966

State or Territory	Endowed Children under 16 Years ¹			Student Children 16 Years and Over ²			Amount Paid 1965-66 ³
	Claims	Endowed Children	Per 1,000 Population	Claims	Endowed Children	Per 1,000 Population	
	No	No	No	No	No	No	\$1,000
N. S. Wales	587,291	1,270,262	300.2	42,210	45,534	10.8	61,050
Victoria	443,753	982,651	305.4	47,737	51,286	15.9	49,235
Queensland	227,230	534,734	321.9	15,263	16,480	9.9	26,626
South Australia	157,204	350,927	321.7	14,260	15,276	14.0	16,988
Western Australia	120,973	282,827	338.5	8,092	8,679	10.4	13,624
Tasmania	53,813	126,870	341.8	3,633	3,929	10.6	6,318
N. Territory	6,835	15,612	420.1	265	299	8.0	1,057
A. C. Territory	13,177	29,582	308.4	1,421	1,570	16.4	1,478
Abroad	214	468	..	19	24	..	56
Total	1,610,490	3,593,933	311.4	132,900	143,077	12.4	176,432

¹ Excluding claims covering 25,287 endowed children in 488 approved institutions.

² Excluding 349 student children in 88 institutions.

³ Including amounts paid to approved institutions for endowed children.

18 REHABILITATION

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

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

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

During treatment, payment of pension or benefit continues. When vocational training begins, pension or benefit is replaced by a rehabilitation allowance plus a training allowance of \$3 a week. With an invalid pensioner or a sickness, unemployment, or special beneficiary, the rehabilitation allowance is equal to and calculated in the same manner as an invalid pension. For a widow pensioner, the rate of rehabilitation allowance is the same as that of the widow's pension. Additional allowances towards living-away-from-home costs are paid where necessary, and fares and subsistence (including those of an authorised attendant) incurred in connection with treatment, training, or attendance for an interview or for medical examination may also be paid.

A person who is receiving rehabilitation as a free service may, where necessary, receive artificial replacements, surgical aids, or appliances free of charge. Books and tools of trade (costing not more than \$80) may be supplied to those who undertake training. Should these items be kept after the trainee commences work, he must pay for them by small instalments. Every effort is made to place each rehabilitated person in a suitable job. If, after treatment or training, a person is unable to work, his right to continuance of benefit or pension is not prejudiced.

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	\$
1961-62	4,323	376	334	216,224
1962-63	3,523	380	300	203,310
1963-64	3,736	378	316	217,882
1964-65	3,204	305	251	231,134
1965-66	3,202	228	193	251,361

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

19 COMMONWEALTH PENSIONS AND SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES EXPENDITURE

The following table shows the total expenditure in each State on social and health services, excluding cost of administration, for 1965-66.

SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES AND PENSIONS EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA, 1965-66

Item	New South Wales	Vic-toria	Queens-land	South Aus-tralia	West-ern Aus-tralia	Tas-mania	Total ¹
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>Social Benefits</i>							
Age and Invalid Pensions ..	174,201	111,019	70,859	39,691	30,760	13,439	442,355
Funeral Benefits	410	282	165	91	66	33	1,050
Child Endowment	61,050	49,235	26,626	16,988	13,624	6,318	176,432
Widows' Pensions	18,753	12,692	7,987	4,802	3,602	1,791	50,017
Maternity Allowances	2,475	2,040	1,075	657	536	243	7,159
Tuberculosis Allowances	437	291	344	93	61	50	1,286
Unemployment Benefits	2,773	1,216	2,458	709	368	275	7,813
Sickness Benefits	2,665	1,667	961	512	457	174	6,483
Special Benefits ²	368	551	174	62	47	57	1,261
Commonwealth Rehabilitation	537	427	251	203	187	54	1,660
<i>National Health Services</i>							
Hospital Benefits	25,086	13,349	9,378	5,458	5,286	1,991	60,743
Medical Benefits	16,477	11,156	4,144	4,978	3,387	1,140	41,282
" " Pensioners	5,389	3,404	1,907	1,285	958	386	13,365
Pharmaceutical Benefits	27,611	18,951	9,013	5,670	4,205	2,098	67,713
" " Pensioners	10,034	5,674	3,772	2,289	1,665	637	24,071
Milk for School Children	2,910	2,382	1,256	799	619	398	8,493
Tuberculosis Campaign ³	6,585	3,019	2,068	662	697	338	13,379
Miscellaneous	5,202	4,288	2,253	1,333	790	407	17,012 ⁴
Total	362,964	241,645	144,693	86,281	67,316	29,829	941,574
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total Per Head of Population ..	86.3	75.7	87.8	80.1	81.6	80.8	82.3

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory and amounts paid abroad.

² Including payments to migrants in reception and training centres.

³ Including reimbursements to States for maintenance of hospitals.

⁴ Including certain items not allocated to States, e.g., running expenses of Blood Fractionation Plant, \$847(000), and subsidies to home nursing services, \$546(000).

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 permits the conversion to freehold or to perpetual lease of Settlement Farm Leases or of Grazing Selections, and of all industrial lands.

As a result of these policies, the greater part (86 per cent) of the land in Queensland remains as Crown land and is leased to the occupiers. Eight per cent, chiefly in town dwelling-sites and in the more closely settled

farming areas near the coast, has been alienated as freehold land. Roads, stock routes, and public reserves account for 5 per cent of the total area, leaving little over 1 per cent (mostly in remote areas) unoccupied.

2 AREAS AND TENURES

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

TYPES OF LAND TENURE, QUEENSLAND

Type of Tenure	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	1,000 Ac	1,000 Ac	1,000 Ac	1,000 Ac	1,000 Ac
Freehold					
Alienated by Purchase	26,083	26,171	26,276	26,384	26,442
Alienated without Payment ..	92	92	92	93	93
In Process of Alienation ..	2,204	2,778	3,817	5,120	7,841
Total Freehold	28,379	29,041	30,185	31,597	34,375
Leasehold					
Pastoral Tenures	259,679	258,447	261,128	259,856	259,397
Selection Tenures	101,697	102,034	101,857	100,959	98,490
Special Leases	3,510	3,607	4,170	4,448	4,923
Development Leases .. ..	..	7	7	7	7
Country, Suburban, and Town Lands Perpetual Leases ..	43	45	46	49	49
Leases, Claims, and Licences under Mining Acts	2,323	2,193	2,102	2,499 ^r	2,574
Total Leasehold	367,251	366,333	369,310	367,817^r	365,439
Reserves (excluding Leased Area) ¹ ..	17,928	17,811	17,458	17,150	16,990
Roads and Stock Routes	3,875	3,908	3,958	3,978	4,025
Unoccupied and Unreserved	9,447	9,787	5,968	6,338 ^r	6,050
Total Area of State ..	426,880	426,880	426,880	426,880	426,880

¹ See second table on page 161. ^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 1965

State	Private Lands		Crown Lands		Total Area	Proportion Private Lands
	Alienated	In Process of Alienation	Leased	Other		
	1,000 Ac	1,000 Ac	1,000 Ac	1,000 Ac	1,000 Ac	%
New South Wales ¹ ..	59,897	5,916	112,917	19,307	198,037	33.2
Victoria	31,867	2,293	6,185	15,901	56,246	60.7
Queensland	26,477	5,120	367,817	27,466	426,880	7.4
South Australia ..	16,096	398	148,335	78,417	243,245	6.8
Western Australia ² ..	30,487	14,928	246,038	333,135	624,589	7.3
Tasmania ²	6,616	208	977	9,084	16,885	40.4
Northern Territory ¹ ..	324	..	191,840	140,816	332,979	0.1
Aust. Capital Territory ²	64	41	282	214	601	17.5
Australia	171,828	28,904	1,074,391	624,340	1,899,462	10.6

¹ At 30 June 1965.
18(000) acres.

² At 30 June 1966.


³ Including Jervis Bay area,

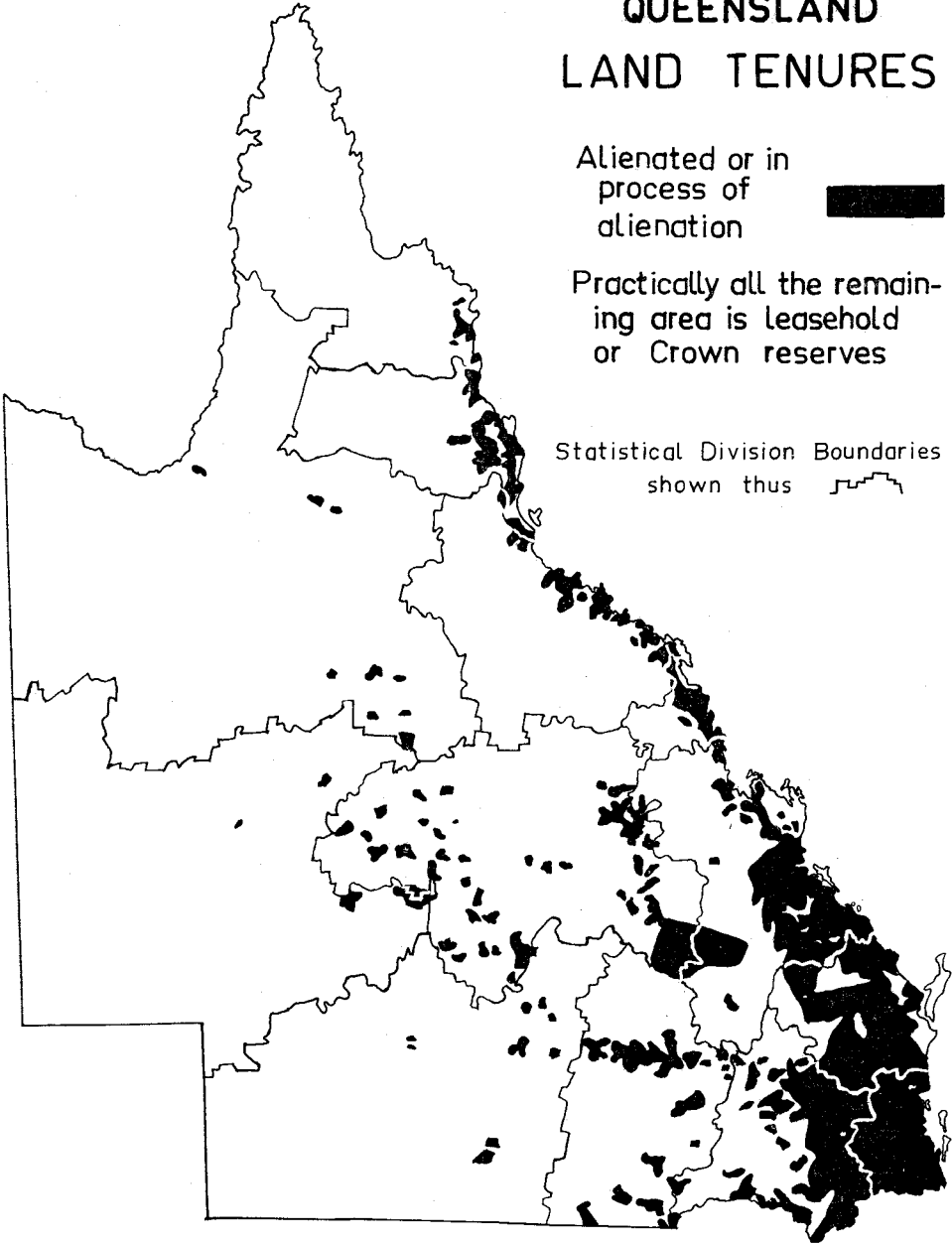
QUEENSLAND LAND TENURES

Alienated or in
process of
alienation



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

Statistical Division Boundaries
shown thus 



Freehold Land—Up to 31 December 1965, 52,995 allotments of town land comprising 26,526 acres had been alienated from the Crown for a total purchase price of \$4,808,363, as well as 26,357,612 acres of mainly farm land in 102,764 lots for a total purchase price of \$32,587,727. Further details are set out below.

FREEHOLD LAND, QUEENSLAND, 31 DECEMBER 1965

Particulars	Area
	Acres
Alienated by Deed of Grant in Fee-simple	
Town Lands Purchased	26,526
Country and Suburban Lands Purchased	26,357,612
Granted without Payment	92,601
Total Alienated	26,476,739
In Process of Alienation	
Freeholds Auctioned, not yet paid for	215,766
Country, Suburban, and Town Leases being converted to Freehold ..	6,753
Selections ¹	4,897,645
Total in Process of Alienation	5,120,164

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 in the table on page 119.

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

The general policy in regard to leasehold tenures is to make each property of a sufficiently large area to permit a reasonable living to be made from it after providing a reserve for bad seasons, and to make the term sufficiently lengthy to encourage lessees to make permanent improvements adequate to the capacity of the property. When a Pastoral Lease or Grazing Selection expires or is surrendered, and is made available under selection tenure, the late lessee has priority in respect of the whole area if the land is not suitable for subdivision or in the selection of at least a good living area if the property is subdivided. To improve security of tenure a lessee may apply for a new lease at any time within the last ten years of the current lease. A new lease over the whole or part of the existing lease may be offered by the Crown, but the lessee is not bound to accept. Instead, he may allow the existing lease to run to expiry and then assert his priority rights. Many of the leases are subject to conditions regarding improvements, such as clearing, ringbarking, the provision of water facilities, and the eradication of animal pests and noxious weeds, and most selection leases are subject to conditions of personal residence either by the selector or his registered agent.

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

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

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

Where the re-leasing of pastoral land is under review and the land may be dealt with under a more secure tenure at any time, it may be leased under a temporary yearly tenancy, known as an Occupation 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 whilst retaining the land for timber. This type of lease is now replaced by the longer term Special Lease of Forest Reserves (see page 158).

The extent and nature of Pastoral Leases at 31 December 1965 are summarised below.

PASTORAL LEASES, 31 DECEMBER 1965

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) ..	2,030	246,084	1,622,217	121.2	6.59
Occupation Licences	891	13,529	128,421	15.2	9.49
Forest Grazing Leases (on Reserves)	46	243	2,965	5.3	12.21
Total	2,967	259,856	1,753,602	87.6	6.75

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 1965 are summarised below.

SELECTION TENURES, 31 DECEMBER 1965

Tenure	Leases	Area	Annual Rental	Average Area	Average Rent per Acre
	No	1,000 Ac	\$	Acres	Cents
Grazing Homesteads	4,354	69,126	2,635,008	15,876	3.8
Grazing Farms	2,965	24,473	} 880,106	} 8,254	} 3.4
Settlement Farm Leases	300	1,129				3,764
Agricultural Selections					
Perpetual Lease	8,259	6,230	596,997	754	9.6
In Process of Alienation	3,693	4,898	497,738	1,326	10.2
Total	19,571	105,856	4,609,849	5,409	4.4

Brigalow Lands Development Scheme—Development and closer settlement of the brigalow lands in the Fitzroy River Basin with a view to increased beef production has been undertaken by agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments under the terms of *The Brigalow and Other Lands Development Act of 1962*, whereby the Government acquires large areas of land (by negotiation rather than by resumption) and clears and improves them before making them available as smaller holdings. Under the Agreement and after providing for the original landholders, not less than one-quarter of the blocks must be auctioned as freehold and the remainder made available under a selective ballot system as Purchase Leases or Grazing Homesteads. By 30 June 1966, 2,539,000 acres of a total of 9,500,000 acres under the scheme had been acquired. Of this area acquired, 49 retention areas (1,051,693 acres) had been granted to former lessees and compensation monies paid; 84 blocks (895,752 acres) had been made available for ballot; and 25 blocks (222,100 acres) had been auctioned as freehold, realising an average of \$5.72 per acre.

Financial assistance from the Commonwealth Government has been approved for the development of a further 6 million acres in the Mackenzie-Isaac River basin, immediately north of the present project.

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 below.

Development leases are issued to private interests to develop or subdivide Crown land for industrial, residential, or tourist purposes. On

fulfilment of the imposed conditions, the lessee may sell the land, or part of it, paying an agreed percentage of the sale price to the Crown in return for the issue of freehold title.

SPECIAL LEASES, 31 DECEMBER 1965

Type	Leases	Area	Annual Rental	Average Area	Average Rent per Acre
	No	1,000 Acres	\$	Acres	Cents
Reserves	2,202	3,657	86,632	1,661	2.4
Special Purposes	6,690	791	269,738	118	34.1
Development Leases	10	7	6,998	728	96.1

Country, Suburban, and Town Lands—These are leased under Auction Perpetual Lease tenure at an annual rental equal to 3 per cent of the amount bid at auction by competitors for the land. Town Leases cover residential allotments not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, Suburban Leases cover areas not exceeding 20 acres, and Country Leases farms not exceeding 2,560 acres. This type of tenure has also been frequently used in opening up new seaside and other areas for development. Conditions may be imposed as to the minimum amount of improvements to be made within a given period. At the end of December 1965 there were 13,763 such leases covering 48,698 acres, of an annual rental value of \$307,194. They had an average size of 3.5 acres and an average rent of \$6.31 per acre. The 25 town lots auctioned during 1965 averaged 38 perches in area and had an average capital value of \$66 (annual rental \$1.98). Three Suburban Leases averaged 1.3 acres in area and \$20 in capital value, while two Country Leases averaged 2.5 acres in area and \$25 in capital value.

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

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

Gold Mining Leases have a term of 21 years renewable for further periods of 21 years at an annual rental of \$2 per acre. The maximum area is 100 acres but most leases do not exceed 25 acres. Except on areas used for residences, other buildings, water supplies, and ore-stacking, one man must be employed for every 10 acres leased, although exemption may be obtained if expenditure of not less than \$60 per acre has been made.

Mineral Leases cover areas where mining for specified minerals other than gold is intended. The term of such leases is 21 years, renewable on expiry. For minerals the annual rental is \$1 per acre plus a royalty on production (non-metallic minerals) or on profit (metallic minerals); the maximum area is 320 acres and labour conditions are the same as for gold mining leases. For coal, the annual rental is \$1 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. The annual rental is \$1 per acre and the maximum term 21 years.

Miners' Homestead Leases provide for the settlement of mining fields by permitting the holding of land for purposes other than mining. They are available to persons not less than 18 years of age and to companies and churches. The maximum area within a town boundary is 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 1965, 5,532 Miners' Rights were issued and it is estimated that about 5,000 acres were so occupied. A claim is made by staking the four corners of an allowable area and seeking registration of the claim by the local Warden. Allowable areas vary according to the nature of the mining process to be carried out, and the mineral involved, and several claims may be amalgamated by a group of shareholders. Provided the claim is continuously worked and prescribed labour conditions are fulfilled, the holder has recognised rights to the land and its mineral produce. No rent is payable.

Occupation 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 ½c per acre is payable, permits prospecting for one year and is renewable. At 31 December 1965, 24,348 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



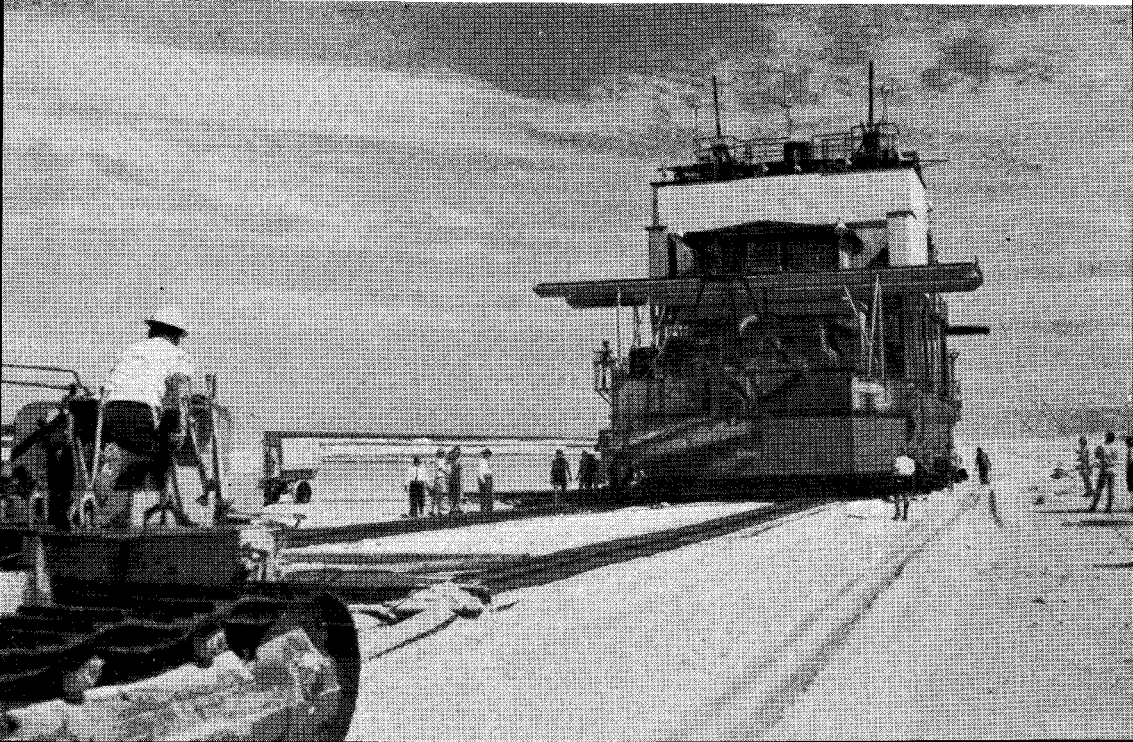
Giant drag-line, Moura open-cut coalfield

Photo: "The Courier-Mail"

MINING—Chapter 7

Mineral sands mining dredge, Stradbroke Island, in process of being re-located

Photo: "The Courier-Mail"



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 not affected the cultivated lands to any extent, 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 1966 were estimated as follows.

Region	Area of Cultivated Land Affected by Erosion	Area Treated with Contour Banks and Waterways
	Acres	Acres
East Darling Downs	938,000	138,300
West Darling Downs	1,044,000	115,900
Burnett	390,000	130,000
East Central Queensland ..	367,000	31,800
West Central Queensland ..	273,000	91,400
North Queensland	80,000	17,500
South-east Coastal	70,000	4,600
Total	3,162,000	529,500

The Department of Primary Industries provides a special advisory service in soil conservation, and some 4,600 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 1966 was 1,160,000 acres. Over two million acres have been covered by topographic mapping work in affected areas, and contour maps with 10 ft contours are now available for 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.

4 IRRIGATION AND WATER CONSERVATION

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

The right to the use and flow and to the control of water in watercourses, lakes, springs, and artesian wells in Queensland vests in the Crown, and the Commissioner of Irrigation and Water Supply is 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 1967, the Irrigation and Water Supply Department controlled and operated storages amounting to 567,826 acre feet. This total included Callide Dam, nine miles from Biloela, capacity 37,800 acre feet, which provides water for the Calcap Power Station on the Callide open-cut coal field. Three dams (Coolmunda, Wuruma, and Eungella), under construction at 30 June 1967, will provide additional storage of 321,000 acre feet.

The total area under agriculture in Queensland in 1965-66 was 4.1 million acres with an annual value of production of approximately \$274,221,000. Of this area some 297,000 acres were irrigated, from which the value of crops produced was estimated at \$82,375,000.

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 1967 was 530,026 acre feet, comprising four dams with a total capacity of 477,700 acre feet and 42 weirs of 52,326 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, 22 are in South, 9 in Central, and 11 in North Queensland. Weir capacity ranges from 8,000 to less than 50 acre feet; 9 of them have a capacity each of over 1,000 acre feet.

Under *The Farm Water Supplies Assistance Acts, 1958 to 1965*, technical assistance is available to landholders throughout the State on all matters relating to water conservation and utilisation for domestic, stock, and irrigation purposes, on individual holdings or groups of holdings, 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 1966-67, 1,211 applications were received for assistance under this Act, and \$799,664 paid in advances by the bank.

Details of the major current government irrigation areas and projects are set out below. About 10 per cent of the area under irrigation in the State is concentrated in the four 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, lucerne, hay, and dairy products 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 9,562 acres were irrigated in 1966-67. Sugar cane, maize, fresh beans, and seed beans 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 will 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. Expenditure on this area to 30 June 1967 was \$32.1m, comprising \$12.7m on the Tinaroo Falls Dam and \$19.4m 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, 9,200 acres being planted on 531 farms in 1966-67. Of these plantings, 4,441 acres were irrigated from the channel system, 4,696 acres by private

pumping from regulated streams, and 63 acres from unregulated streams. During the year an additional 2,780 acres were irrigated for the production of maize, peanuts, seed crops, 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 1966-67 a total of 6,219 acres on the 20 farms in the area was irrigated. Fat lamb raising on irrigated pastures, fodder growing, and cotton 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 been approved. The main work is the construction of the Kajarabie Dam on the Balonne River, 13 miles upstream from St George. The dam will store 81,000 acre feet of water and will enable the area irrigated to be increased from the present level of 6,200 acres to about 27,000 acres.

(e) *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 248 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 1967, 3,315 acre feet was diverted to the power station in addition to the 4,265 acre feet diverted for irrigation.

(f) *Mary Valley Irrigation Project*—Borumba Dam, a rockfill dam on Yabba Creek near Imbil, was completed in March 1964. The dam has a storage capacity of 34,500 acre feet. It supplies Gympie with water in addition to providing sufficient for the irrigation of some 18,000 acres. During 1966-67, 1,457 acre feet of water was diverted for irrigation and 1,480 acre feet to the city of Gympie. Fodder, vegetables, fruit, and maize are the main crops irrigated.

(g) *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.

(h) *Macintyre Brook Irrigation Project*—Coolmunda Dam, under construction on Macintyre Brook near Inglewood, is an earthfill structure with a maximum height above creek bed of 61 feet. It will store 61,000 acre feet and supply water for irrigation to some 8,000 acres. Expenditure to 30 June 1967 was \$5.65m.

(i) *Burnett River Irrigation Project*—Work commenced in 1964-65 on the Wuruma Dam which is being constructed on the Nogo River, a

tributary of the Burnett, 30 miles from Eidsvold. The dam will be a mass concrete gravity structure with a maximum height of 142 feet and will impound 157,000 acre feet of water. The storage will provide for irrigation along the banks of the Burnett River for a distance of approximately 100 miles. Expenditure to 30 June 1967 was \$2.7m.

(j) *Broken River Irrigation Project*—Construction is in progress on 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.

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.

So far the Cunningham, Bonshaw, and Glenarbo 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.

Proposals under Investigation—Preliminary investigations have been completed for two major irrigation proposals, namely, Emerald and Burnett-Kolan. The Emerald Irrigation Project envisages the construction of Maraboon Dam on the Nogoia 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. Estimated cost of the scheme is \$26.6m. The Burnett-Kolan Irrigation Project is based on the construction of Monduran Dam on the Kolan River with a capacity of 450,000 acre feet, and irrigation works to supply 335 cane farms with a gross assigned area of 28,000 acres between the Burnett and Kolan Rivers.

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 168) and, in accordance with the requirements of *The Land and Water Resources Development Acts, 1943 to 1962*, the investigation of the availability of underground water is being pursued by hydrogeological mapping and drilling.

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

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.

Artesian Water—Western Queensland beyond the 20-inch annual rainfall belt is predominantly pastoral and is mainly dependent for water supplies on artesian and sub-artesian bores, and, where normal surface storage is not readily available, on excavated tanks. The Great Artesian Basin in Queensland consists approximately of the area lying west of the Great Dividing Range, excluding the Cloncurry Mineral Field and the Barkly Tableland. It comprises 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 1967, 3,028 artesian bores had been drilled to an average depth of 1,395 feet. In addition, 12,607 sub-artesian bores, within the Great Artesian Basin, had been registered.

ARTESIAN BORES, QUEENSLAND

Date	Bores Flowing	Bores Ceased Flowing	Total Bores Drilled	Daily Flow ¹	Total Depth Drilled	Average Depth of New Bores ²
	No	No	No	1,000 Gal	1,000 Ft	Feet
31 December 1894 ..	262	5	267	99,600	311	1,180
31 December 1904 ..	647	69	716	265,700	1,065	1,770
31 December 1914 ..	1,068	161	1,229	354,900	2,013	1,770
31 December 1924 ..	1,251	325	1,576	328,500	2,587	1,650
31 December 1934 ..	1,291	523	1,814	282,400	2,914	1,370
31 December 1943 ..	1,301	707	2,008	229,200	3,109	930
31 December 1948 ..	1,439	685	2,124	227,780	3,190	700
30 June 1953 ..	1,507	826	2,333	221,800	3,365	837
30 June 1958 ..	1,671	894	2,565	215,000	3,645	1,207
30 June 1963 ..	1,898	916	2,814	200,000	3,953	1,237
30 June 1967 ..	1,995	1,033	3,028	197,000	4,223	1,262

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

Bore Water Supply Areas are constituted under the Water Acts. Water from artesian bores is distributed through properties by bore drains or ditches. Works are financed by government loans and rates are levied annually to cover loan repayments and maintenance of drains. At 30 June 1967, 61 areas were operating. A total daily flow of 25,211,000 gallons was distributed in 2,567 miles of drains over a benefited area of 4.8 million acres.

Stock Route Watering—In 1935 the Trunk Stock Route System was inaugurated and from then on the construction of watering facilities on stock routes was greatly expanded. The Irrigation and Water Supply Department acts as a constructing authority for the Stock Routes Co-ordinating Board in these matters, and had completed 570 facilities to 30 June 1966.

Irrigation on Rural Holdings—According to returns received from primary producers for 1965-66, crops or pastures were irrigated on 9,897 holdings, or 22.5 per cent of all rural holdings in the State. The total area of crops irrigated was 297,288 acres, or 7.3 per cent of the total

area under crop, and 24,430 acres of introduced pasture and 10,816 acres of native pasture were irrigated. The average area irrigated per holding using irrigation was 33.59 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 1965-66, water from underground sources was used to irrigate 172,255 acres on 3,634 holdings, while surface water was used to irrigate 133,356 acres on 5,590 holdings. On 96 holdings, chiefly market gardens in Brisbane, 497 acres were irrigated from town water supplies. A combination of sources of water was used by 611 irrigators on 26,426 acres. These figures include pastures as well as crops.

A total of 17,482 acres on 286 holdings was irrigated by gravity flow without the aid of pumping plant, compared with 13,556 acres on 300 holdings in 1964-65. Among power-plants, oil engines pumped water for 107,209 acres on 4,641 holdings and electric motors for 154,908 acres on 4,346 holdings. Electricity and oil engines were used in combination on 567 holdings to irrigate 49,420 acres.

CROPS IRRIGATED, QUEENSLAND

Crop	1964-65			1965-66		
	Total Area	Area Irrigated	Proportion Irrigated	Total Area	Area Irrigated	Proportion Irrigated
	Acres	Acres	%	Acres	Acres	%
Sugar Cane	590,758	120,556	20.4	606,979	140,994	23.2
Vegetables	55,536	35,020	63.1	57,783	38,726	67.0
Fruit	49,217	8,092	16.4	50,983	9,049	17.7
Tobacco	14,042	13,499	96.1	12,509	12,116	96.9
Cotton ¹	13,455	4,148	30.8	11,167	6,333	56.7
Cereals (all purposes) ..	3,229,315	71,634	2.2	2,791,632	27,264	1.0
Fodder, n.e.i.				379,208	58,473	15.4
Other Crops				166,559	4,333	2.6
All Crops ¹	3,952,323	252,949	6.4	4,076,820	297,288	7.3

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

The next table shows the distribution of irrigated crops in 1965-66.

DISTRIBUTION OF IRRIGATED CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1965-66

Statistical Division	Sugar Cane	Vegetables	Fruit	To-bacco	Cotton	Other	Total
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Moreton ¹	215	25,568	3,201	882	1,201	36,594	67,661
Maryborough	45,418	5,676	2,750	770	133	11,932	66,679
Downs .. ..	..	659	1,534	368	2,005	16,896	21,462
Roma .. ..	..	81	27	..	565	4,779	5,452
South Western .. ..	..	8	45	..	..	12	64
Rockhampton	285	1,067	505	37	2,236	14,653	18,782
Central Western .. ..	..	16	19	..	..	234	268
Far Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mackay	19,782	171	35	..	80	345	20,413
Townsville	73,744	4,093	620	77	1	3,175	81,710
Cairns	1,550	1,368	305	9,983	2	1,221	14,428
Peninsula and North Western	..	21	10	..	110	230	370
Total Queensland ..	140,994	38,726	9,049	12,116	6,333	90,070	297,288

¹ Including Metropolitan.

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 1965-66, 9 per cent of the logs cut by all mills in the State were from Crown plantations and 58 per cent from Crown forests. The cut from Crown forests included 87 per cent of the total of hoop and bunya pine, 52 per cent of the cypress pine, 41 per cent of the hardwood, and 88 per cent of the cabinet woods. The quantity of milling timber cut from Crown lands in 1965-66 amounted to 241 million super feet, compared with 226 million super feet in 1964-65. In addition, 3.9 million super feet of pulp wood was cut from Crown forests in 1965-66, compared with 3.6 million super feet in 1964-65.

The sale of timber yielded \$3.7m in 1965-66. The costs of harvesting and marketing this timber amounted to \$1.5m, with a further \$0.4m being spent on access roads. Silvicultural operations to replace forests cut for use are being actively pursued, the expenditure on reforestation in 1965-66 being \$4.1m. In all these activities of the Forestry Department, 2,127 persons were employed at 30 June 1966.

The following table gives details of the operations of the Forestry Department for five years.

OPERATIONS OF FORESTRY DEPARTMENT, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Forest Reservations¹					
State Forests, Permanent .. 1,000 Ac	5,170	5,474	5,528	6,203	6,553
Timber Forests, Temporary 1,000 Ac	3,033	2,619	2,527	2,043	1,996
National Parks and Scenic Areas 1,000 Ac	928	947	1,041	1,046	1,049
Reforestation					
Area of Plantations ² .. 1,000 Ac	102	107	112	115	121
Area Treated for Natural Regeneration to Date ¹ .. 1,000 Ac	647	702	742	773	797
Nurseries ¹ Number	23	21	21	21	24
Harvesting and Marketing					
Milling Timber					
Native Forest .. 1,000 Sup Ft	159,968	162,601	178,554	188,286	198,589
Plantation .. 1,000 Sup Ft	26,660	31,116	33,243	37,757	38,116
Pulp Wood 1,000 Sup Ft	..	..	416	3,637	3,918
Sleepers 1,000 Sup Ft	21,316	25,065	34,939	29,674	21,436
Railway Timbers .. 1,000 Sup Ft	2,666	1,814	1,626	1,430	1,461
House Blocks and Poles 1,000 Sup Ft	2,922	1,639	2,020	2,458	2,121
Fencing Timber .. 1,000 Sup Ft	2,161	2,278	2,109	2,202	1,747
Mining Timber .. 1,000 Sup Ft	772	829	922	1,039	1,141
Fuel Tons	38,329	40,450	34,035	33,163	24,453

¹ At 30 June.² At 31 March.

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

FORESTS, RESERVES, AND PARKS, IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS¹, 30 JUNE 1966

Statistical Division	State Forests		Timber Reserves		National Parks		Scenic Areas	
	No	Acres	No	Acres	No	Acres	No	Acres
Moreton ²	78	455,525	39	46,561	10	78,872	34	8,814
Maryborough	126	1,615,158	66	193,317	3	21,625	8	2,417
Downs	67	1,758,731	18	47,541	5	50,823	4	494
Roma	13	380,850	5	112,202	..	..	..	..
Rockhampton	33	789,457	64	369,917	3	16,784	18	2,097
Central Western	3	132,359	10	210,763	2	131,400	..	..
Mackay	7	154,880	22	126,733	24	255,359	64	15,539
Cairns	47	1,266,384	41	888,811	28	456,037	44	8,641
Total	374	6,553,344	265	1,995,845	75	1,010,900	172	38,002

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

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 1966, an effective plantation area of 121,166 acres had been established.

A minimum of 375,000 acres of good quality softwood plantations is considered necessary. By the end of March 1966, approximately 116,022 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. In 1965-66, three new nurseries were sown for the first time, bringing to 24 the number operated by the Department throughout the State.

Principal species planted is hoop pine, which occurred 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 1965-66, 42.4m super feet were marketed.

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

REFORESTATION, IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS¹, 1965-66

Particulars	Statistical Division						Total
	More-ton ²	Mary-borough	Downs	Rock-hamp-ton	Mackay	Cairns	
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Area of Plantation Estab-lished ³							
Hoop Pine	64	2,094	4	245	31	109	2,547
Other Native Conifers ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Slash Pine	600	1,500	..	..	5	..	2,105
Other Exotic Conifers ..	48	217	103	1	717	25	1,111
Native Forest Hardwoods	40	..	..	..	..	..	40
Other Broadleaved Species ⁴	1	5	..	..	..	..	6
Total	753	3,816	108	246	753	134	5,810
Net Area of Effective Planta-tion ⁵							
Hoop Pine	849	50,805	4	3,916	33	1,361	56,968
Other Native Conifers ..	8	2,024	1	5	3	278	2,319
Slash Pine	13,430	23,201	767	52	2,479	11	39,940
Other Exotic Conifers ..	4,002	4,970	2,987	33	4,643	160	16,795
Native Forest Hardwoods	772	2,839	..	..	..	76	3,687
Other Broadleaved Species ⁴	56	1,019	13	1	22	346	1,457
Total	19,117	84,858	3,772	4,007	7,180	2,232	121,166
Natural Forest Treated 1965-66							
Natural Hoop Pine .. ..	..	47	..	..	..	..	47
Natural Rainforest .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	270	270
Cypress Pine .. .. .	..	..	10,941	..	..	..	10,941
Eucalypts	2,070	12,176	1,850	1,082	3,138	..	20,316
Total	2,070	12,223	12,791	1,082	3,138	270	31,574

¹ Allocated to statistical divisions by location of Forestry district centres, except that Yarraman District is allocated to Maryborough Division. ² Including Brisbane.

³ Year ended 31 March 1966.

⁴ Including silky oak, maple, red cedar, etc.

⁵ As at 31 March 1966.

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.

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 170, the area reserved as national parks has grown to more than one million acres. In these parks the Department has provided 265 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 now only slightly greater than that of secondary production. In primary industry, four main products provide over half of the total value; they are wool, beef cattle, sugar cane, and dairy products. The remainder is made up of coal and minerals, 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 the Second World War, has led to a more intensive use of these natural pastures. More and better fences and watering facilities have been provided and there has been an improvement in the rate of turn-off of cattle for slaughter.

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

The diverse rural industries of Queensland were carried on, in 1965-66, on 43,914 holdings, which had a total area of 380,325,000 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, 1965-66

Statistical Division	Total Holdings	Total Area of Holdings	Number of Holdings Carrying			
			Dairy Cattle ¹	Beef Cattle ²	Sheep	Pigs
			No	No	No	No
Moreton ³	9,567	3,340,619	4,616	2,872	139	2,868
Maryborough	7,637	8,290,315	3,559	3,013	106	2,379
Downs	9,424	15,512,139	2,891	5,130	2,368	2,592
Roma	1,508	20,721,752	53	1,278	1,023	80
South Western	654	54,830,290	3	567	582	13
<i>Total South</i>	<i>28,790</i>	<i>102,695,115</i>	<i>11,122</i>	<i>12,860</i>	<i>4,218</i>	<i>7,932</i>
Rockhampton	4,349	22,067,095	1,292	2,866	244	1,214
Central Western	1,363	42,341,411	13	1,167	704	55
Far Western	357	62,454,890	3	270	287	8
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>6,069</i>	<i>126,863,396</i>	<i>1,308</i>	<i>4,303</i>	<i>1,235</i>	<i>1,277</i>
Mackay	2,196	3,989,526	138	631	3	80
Townsville	1,695	20,688,538	14	579	13	91
Cairns	4,390	13,630,452	531	663	3	383
Peninsula	85	24,570,468	..	79	..	4
North Western	689	87,887,636	1	561	380	13
<i>Total North</i>	<i>9,055</i>	<i>150,766,620</i>	<i>684</i>	<i>2,513</i>	<i>399</i>	<i>571</i>
Total Queensland	43,914	380,325,131	13,114	19,676	5,852	9,780

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

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	204	5,825	3,385	1,920
100 to 199	214	2,252	2,901	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 1965-66. The numbers for sugar cane

are of growers of five or more acres, while those for wheat, maize, and sorghum represent growers of twenty or more acres. The numbers shown for the fruit and vegetable crops are of growers of one or more acres.

GROWERS OF MAIN CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1965-66

Statistical Division	Sugar Cane	Wheat	Maize	Sorghum	Pine-apples	Bananas	Potatoes	Tomatoes
Moreton ¹	337	161	204	128	612	428	818	520
Maryborough	1,615	386	606	578	272	82	125	99
Downs .. ..	..	3,424	834	1,331	..	..	46	280
Roma .. ..	..	169	3	33	..	..	..	2
South Western .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
<i>Total South</i>	<i>1,952</i>	<i>4,140</i>	<i>1,647</i>	<i>2,071</i>	<i>884</i>	<i>510</i>	<i>989</i>	<i>901</i>
Rockhampton	70	668	118	832	135	33	28	95
Central Western .. ..	..	130	2	151	..	..	..	..
Far Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>798</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>983</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>95</i>
Mackay	1,796	..	..	4	7	2	4	12
Townsville	835	..	18	46	23	6	25	191
Cairns	2,487	3	271	8	23	79	83	28
Peninsula .. ..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
North Western .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
<i>Total North</i>	<i>5,118</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>290</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>232</i>
Total Queensland	7,140	4,941	2,057	3,113	1,073	631	1,129	1,228

¹ Including Metropolitan.

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 1965-66, compared with corresponding averages ten years earlier, show significant increases in the numbers of grain growers. For wheat the figures rose from 4,225 to 5,035, while farmers growing sorghum increased from 2,440 to 3,066, and maize growers from 1,656 to 2,232. On the other hand, growers of pineapples decreased from 2,064 to 1,083, and banana growers from 1,571 to 692.

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. The value of production was estimated by applying to 1965-66 crop acreages and numbers of livestock unit values derived from average yields or turnovers and average prices in a series of preceding years. Where no activity accounted for 50 per cent or more of the production, the holding was classified as multi-purpose. An exception to the general 50 per cent rule was made for the class "Sheep-Cereal Grain", in which these two activities together had to account for 75 per cent or more of the total.

Of the 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 State	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 attached to institutions, holdings with bee-hives only, hatcheries with no commercial production, and all holdings having an ascribed production value of less than \$1,600. ³ Including Metropolitan.

Rural Holdings Classified by Size of Holding—A classification has been made of rural holdings according to area of holding at 31 March 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 State</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.

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		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Proprietors ¹	No	45,746	44,994	44,353	44,546	44,291
Unpaid Relatives	No	3,426	3,244	2,987	2,958	2,667
Employees	No	18,254	18,515	18,870	18,619	17,878
<i>Total</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>67,426</i>	<i>66,753</i>	<i>66,210</i>	<i>66,123</i>	<i>64,836</i>
Wages Paid ² during Year ..	\$1,000	29,382	29,964	31,538	33,152	33,479

¹ Including share-farmers.

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

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

Machinery on Holdings—The following table shows the types of machinery used on rural holdings. See page 167 for irrigation.

MACHINERY USED ON RURAL HOLDINGS, QUEENSLAND

Description	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	No	No	No	No	No
<i>Cultivating</i>					
Rotary Hoes					
Self Contained Power Unit	3,682	3,728	3,630	3,479	3,534
Tractor Drawn	1,630	1,657	n	n	3,879
Fertiliser Distributors	10,681	11,112	11,670	12,758	12,842
<i>Planting</i>					
Grain Drills: Combine	10,983	11,536	11,640	12,468	12,756
Other	2,350	2,221	2,009	2,282	2,431
Maize or Cotton Planters	7,323	7,261	6,861	6,736	6,519
Sugar Cane Planters	5,857	5,849	6,097	6,639	6,586
<i>Harvesting</i>					
Headers and Other Grain and Seed					
Harvesters	6,993	7,183	6,963	7,220	7,207
Corn Pickers	888	896	890	904	949
Forage Harvesters	621	740	874	961	1,143
Mowers, Agricultural, Reciprocating					
(Cutter-bar) Type ¹ : Power Driven ..	7,672	8,316	8,884	9,494	8,061
Ground Driven	5,963	5,654	5,073	4,804	3,406
Hay Rakes	12,175	12,299	12,279	12,528	12,358
Hay Balers: Pick-up Type	1,701	1,876	1,975	2,112	2,563
Stationary	379	383	344	n	n
Potato Digging Machines	1,079	1,160	1,125	1,123	1,137
Peanut Pickers	240	254	266	310	355
<i>Dairying</i>					
Holdings with Milking Machines	14,170	13,945	13,409	12,928	12,366
Milking Machines (Units)	47,486	46,674	45,072	44,074	42,199
<i>Grazing</i>					
Holdings with Shearing Machines	5,148	5,144	5,018	5,099	5,073
Shearing Machines (Stands)	18,957	18,977	18,950	19,359	19,139
<i>Traction</i>					
Tractors: Wheeled	56,194	51,202	60,749	64,440	57,682
Crawler .. .. .						6,684	7,274
<i>Other</i>					
Hammermills (incl. Roughage Mills) ..	5,782	6,250	6,477	7,027	7,408
Windmills	40,803	44,056	43,964	45,496	45,668

¹ Prior to 1965-66, the figures shown include some rotary type mowers.
n Not available.

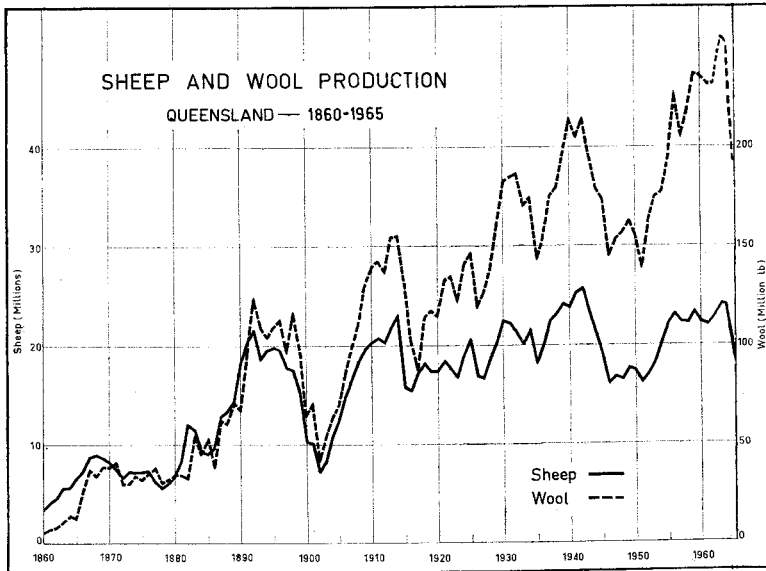
3 LIVESTOCK

More than half the total of rural production in Queensland comes from sheep, and beef and dairy cattle. 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.

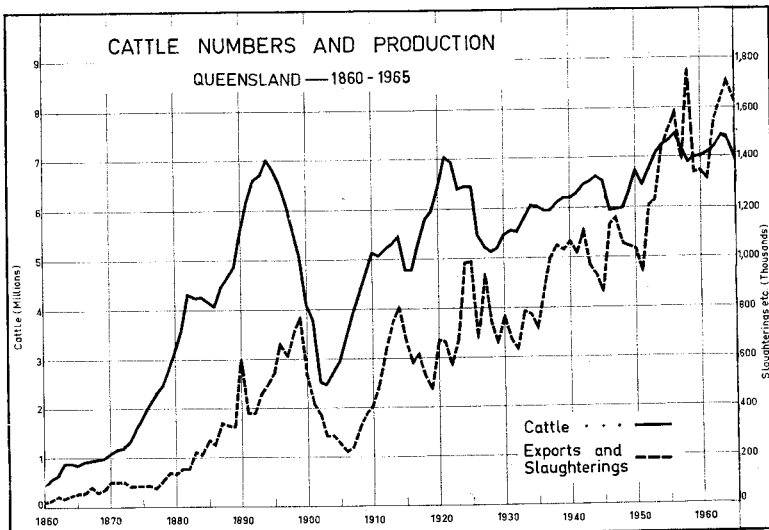
Pig breeding, generally associated with dairy farming, is confined mostly to the Moreton, Maryborough, Downs, and Rockhampton districts.

Types of Livestock—Since March 1943, livestock have been classified according to their principal types. The table on page 180 shows the results of such classification for the last five years.



The above graph shows the number of sheep in Queensland each year, and the corresponding wool production.

Wool production has increased more than the number of sheep, reflecting the breeding of better sheep for wool.



The above graph shows the number of cattle of all kinds in Queensland each year, and, to a different scale, the number slaughtered for home consumption and export, plus net outward border crossings, roughly indicating the productivity of the cattle industry.

In calculating the number of cattle slaughtered, nine calves have been taken as equal to one head of large stock, and net border crossings have been reduced by 20 per cent to allow for calves.

LIVESTOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH

Description	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	No	No	No	No	No
<i>Horses</i>					
Draught over 1 Year	13,678	10,973	8,917	7,055	5,491
Other over 1 Year	190,410	187,658	184,602	181,474	172,670
Foals under 1 Year	13,255	13,387	13,046	12,900	11,379
Total Horses	217,343	212,018	206,565	201,429	189,540
<i>Beef Cattle</i>					
Bulls	99,132	107,323	105,543	108,547	105,049
Bull Calves for Service .. .. .	..¹	.. ¹	19,440	16,109	16,337
Cows and Heifers	2,835,551	2,955,354	3,033,648	3,124,718	2,924,594
Calves and Vealers	1,134,476	1,224,210	1,308,540	1,274,536	1,111,266
Other (Spayed Cows, Bullocks, etc.)	1,872,952	1,803,395	1,815,087	1,810,430	1,772,752
Total for Meat Production ..	5,942,111	6,090,282	6,282,258	6,334,340	5,929,998
<i>Dairy Cattle</i>					
Bulls	23,241	22,245	20,971	18,789	16,887
Bull Calves for Service .. .. .	..²	.. ²	6,806	4,021	3,664
Dairy Cows: In Milk	762,672	767,338	544,774	477,727	468,871
Dry			184,984	211,656	157,792
House Cows and Heifers (on Non-dairy Holdings)			42,844	43,659	39,291
Heifers (1 year and Over)	220,170	203,148	183,075	181,019	167,686
Heifer Calves	149,668	150,625	136,599	121,293	103,754
Total for Milk Production ..	1,155,751	1,143,356	1,120,053	1,058,164	957,945
Total All Cattle	7,097,862	7,233,638	7,402,311	7,392,504	6,887,943
<i>Sheep</i>					
Rams	261,678	270,300	269,587	268,221	250,323
Breeding Ewes	9,187,889	9,276,089	9,436,104	9,372,008	8,405,469
Other Ewes	1,292,636	1,338,711	1,454,170	1,616,696	976,819
Lambs and Hoggets	3,843,313	4,019,982	4,655,814	3,861,464	1,433,571
Wethers	7,539,782	7,905,638	8,521,565	8,898,063	7,318,302
Total Sheep	22,125,298	22,810,720	24,337,240	24,016,452	18,384,484
<i>Pigs</i>					
Boars	9,808	9,420	9,258	9,233	8,947
Breeding Sows	55,948	54,441	56,227	60,564	60,743
Suckers, Weaners, and Slips	124,609	114,328	322,659	336,231	347,545
Baconers and Porkers	136,231	122,924			
Backfatters	2,054	1,764			
Stores	103,959	99,621			
Total Pigs	432,609	402,498	388,144	406,028	417,235

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

The number of beef cattle at 31 March 1966 was 6.4 per cent below the 1965 figure. This drought-reduced number was the lowest recorded since 31 March 1961. The number of dairy cattle decreased by 9.5 per cent, and was the lowest since 31 December 1928. The figure for pigs was 2.8 per cent above the number in 1965 but still well below the peak year of 1961.

Owing to severe drought conditions, sheep numbers decreased by 23.5 per cent from their 1965 level to their lowest total since 1954.

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

LIVESTOCK, AUSTRALIA, AT 31 MARCH 1966

State or Territory	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
New South Wales	151	4,153	61,396	480
Victoria	n	3,397	30,968	384
Queensland	190	6,888	18,384	417
South Australia	n	690	17,993	224
Western Australia	35	1,271	24,427	144
Tasmania	n	492	4,127	96
Northern Territory ¹	39	1,032	9	2
Australian Capital Territory	1	13	258	..
Total Australia	n	17,936	157,563	1,746
Queensland as % of Australia	n	38.4	11.7	23.9

¹ At 30 June 1966. n Not available.

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 184 to 187.

LIVESTOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH 1966

Statistical Division	Horses	Beef Cattle	Dairy Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
	No	No	No	No	No
Moreton ¹	14,700	238,442	323,111	10,995	100,334
Maryborough	16,570	484,538	264,397	10,080	108,863
Downs	21,024	508,585	183,005	3,411,304	124,015
Roma	11,122	307,432	5,942	2,918,053	2,051
South Western	10,027	197,483	1,241	2,897,390	246
Total South	73,443	1,736,480	777,696	9,247,822	335,509
Rockhampton	24,346	1,105,127	120,028	230,560	63,990
Central Western	20,696	662,245	5,544	4,105,697	1,666
Far Western	9,738	187,790	1,046	1,795,886	257
Total Central	54,780	1,955,162	126,618	6,132,143	65,913
Mackay	4,383	167,847	13,240	345	1,610
Townsville	13,677	592,945	2,063	836	4,363
Cairns	6,664	195,180	36,958	352	9,019
Peninsula	5,027	105,226	156	..	75
North Western	31,566	1,177,158	1,214	3,002,986	746
Total North	61,317	2,238,356	53,631	3,004,519	15,813
Total Queensland	189,540	5,929,998	957,945	18,384,484	417,235

¹ Including Metropolitan.

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.

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.

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

LIVESTOCK, INCREASE AND SLAUGHTERING, QUEENSLAND

Year	Cattle (including Calves) Slaughtered	Sheep				Pigs Slaughtered
		Ewes Mated	Lambs Marked	Lambling %	Sheep (including Lambs) Slaughtered	
	No	No	No	%	No	No
1956-57	1,654,862	8,184,343	4,458,033	54.5	1,272,430	440,092
1957-58	1,554,812	7,824,548	2,977,605	38.1	1,382,889	463,476
1958-59	1,898,601	7,254,543	3,433,530	47.3	1,639,007	522,060
1959-60	1,537,506	8,515,912	4,612,423	54.2	2,123,731	531,218
1960-61	1,478,718	7,426,735	3,865,164	52.0	2,943,354	555,352
1961-62	1,593,963	7,916,219	4,354,434	55.0	2,425,645	597,635
1962-63	1,816,629	8,307,336	4,606,764	55.5	2,134,493	604,948
1963-64	1,868,080	8,819,241	5,160,814	58.5	2,421,152	607,782
1964-65	1,972,622	7,942,096	4,457,184	56.1	2,955,211	624,724
1965-66	1,899,955	5,487,043	1,796,001	32.7	2,786,065	642,413

Stock Losses—Losses of cattle and sheep from drought and other natural causes in 1965-66 were very large because of the severe drought which prevailed in Queensland during the year. Cattle losses totalled 658,115, compared with 279,238 in 1964-65 and 555,990 in the drought year of 1957-58. Sheep losses were 4,679,799 in 1965-66 and 1,389,404 in 1964-65, compared with about 1,500,000 in a normal good season and 2,187,695 in the drought year 1957-58.

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

In 1965-66 there were 36 meatworks and 10 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 1966. Other particulars will be found in section 10 of this chapter.

MEATWORKS AND BACON FACTORIES

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Establishments No	41	45	45	44	46
Workers ¹ No	7,831	8,424	8,824	8,649	8,941
Salaries and Wages Paid .. \$1,000	17,078	17,618	18,490	21,028	22,243
Stock Killed					
Cattle and Calves No	1,345,418	1,561,150	1,614,108	1,708,170	1,655,379
Sheep No	1,312,950	1,068,176	1,316,014	1,783,261	1,738,216
Lambs No	308,362	282,593	315,681	385,657	311,734
Pigs No	520,106	524,922	527,343	547,569	568,204
Fresh Meat Produced					
Beef and Veal .. 1,000 Lb	430,118	484,866	493,081	475,674	528,512
Mutton .. 1,000 Lb	44,706	35,967	43,927	57,630	53,620
Lamb .. 1,000 Lb	9,853	9,842	10,079	12,051	9,586
Bacon and Ham .. 1,000 Lb	16,607	16,409	15,287	15,610	16,150
Pork .. 1,000 Lb	17,120	19,870	22,155	21,358	24,142
Canned Products .. 1,000 Lb ²	36,241	28,532	26,667	31,653	27,114
Value of All Products .. \$1,000	150,562	164,468	183,002	201,593	235,851

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, 1965-66

Country to which Exported	Meat	Cattle Hides and Sheep Skins	Leather	Tallow and Edible Animal Fats
Overseas	\$	\$	\$	\$
United Kingdom	36,867,435	485,685	211,956	172,770
Other Commonwealth	9,550,123	62,115	714,846	649,470
France	734,455	2,583,932	..	..
Germany, Federal Republic	536,303	651,016	..	21,461
Greece	443,920	29,758	312	..
Italy	1,705,396	2,671,670	..	31,542
Japan	5,629,784	4,658,025	..	271,167
Sweden	1,077,292	68,897	..	..
U.S.A.	57,274,425	18,610	230	2,390
Other Countries	2,253,434	1,627,422	53,550	844,226
Total Overseas	116,072,567	12,857,130	980,894	1,993,026
Interstate	22,430,778	957,803	4,231,444 ¹	1,970,086
Total	138,503,345	13,814,933	5,212,338	3,963,112

¹ Including leather manufactures and substitutes (not apparel).

Included in the figures above for exports to other Australian States during 1965-66 were fresh beef and mutton, \$9,106,324, fresh pork, \$2,404,565, bacon and hams, \$3,129,523, canned meats etc., \$3,467,174, and inedible tallow, \$209,049.

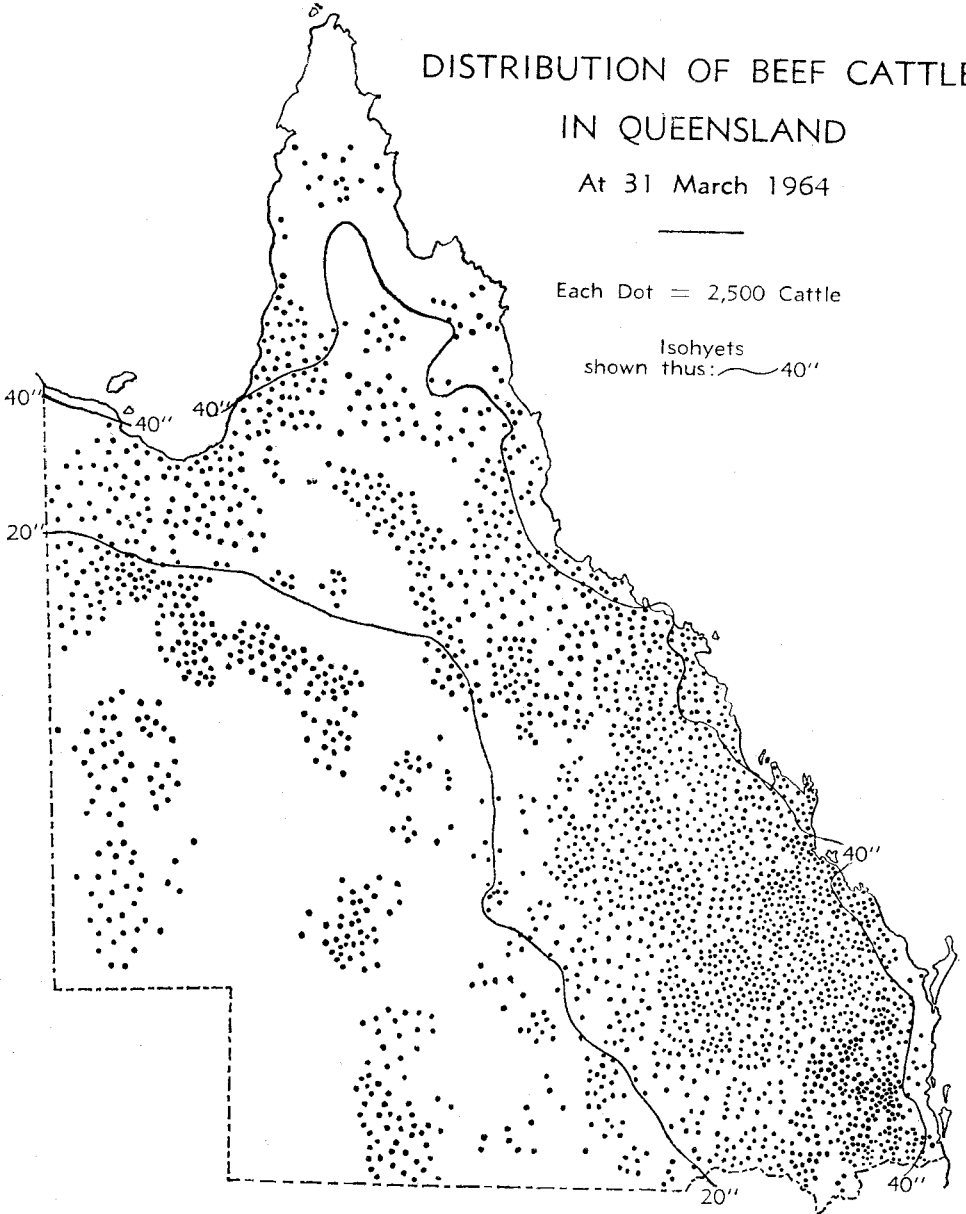
In addition, the movement of live animals across the interstate borders accounted for net exports from the State to the value of \$6,505,421 for cattle and \$1,066,381 for pigs, and a net import value of \$4,283,940 for sheep. In 1965-66, 1,025 cattle, valued at \$126,365, were exported overseas, 695 of them to New Guinea.

DISTRIBUTION OF BEEF CATTLE IN QUEENSLAND

At 31 March 1964

Each Dot = 2,500 Cattle


Isohyets
shown thus: ~ 40''

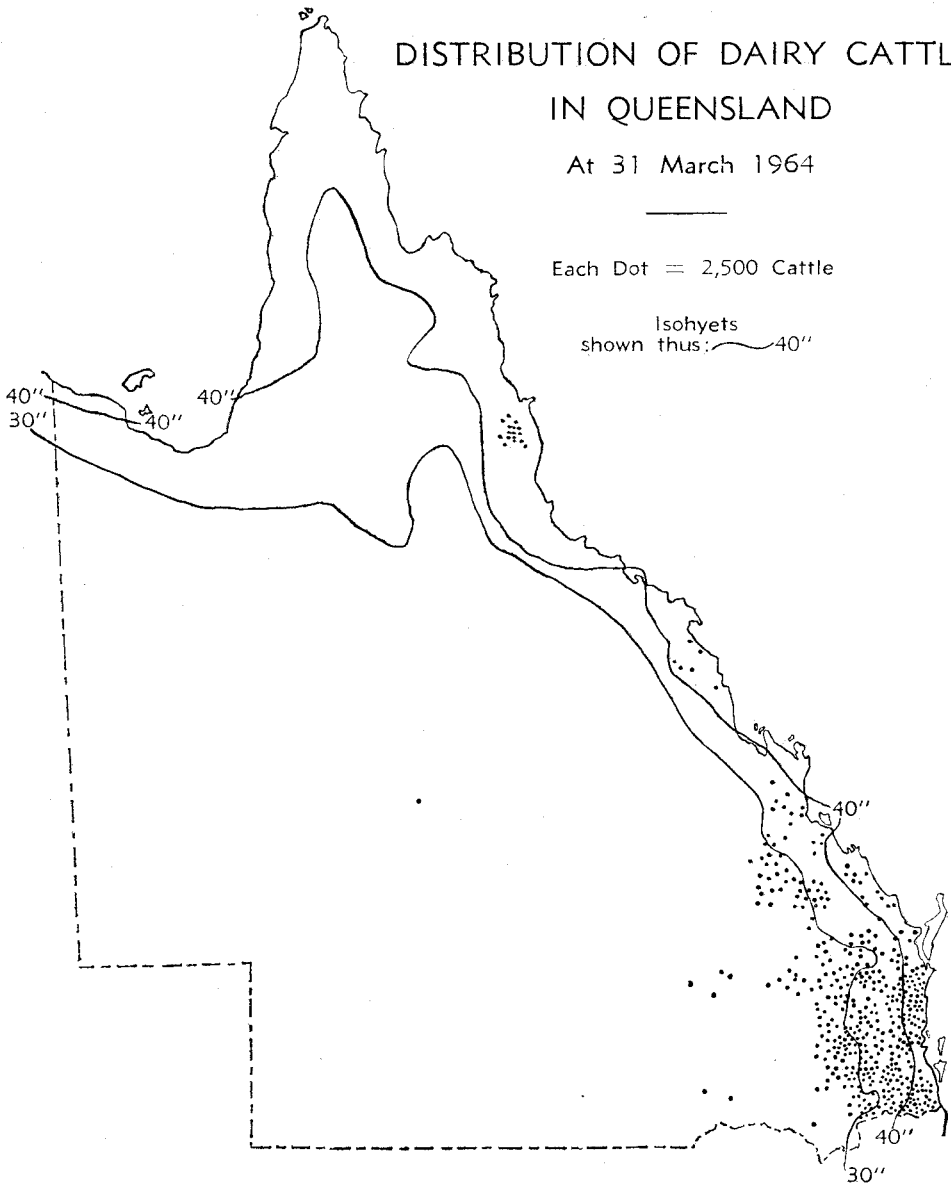


DISTRIBUTION OF DAIRY CATTLE IN QUEENSLAND

At 31 March 1964

Each Dot = 2,500 Cattle

Isohyets
shown thus:  40"

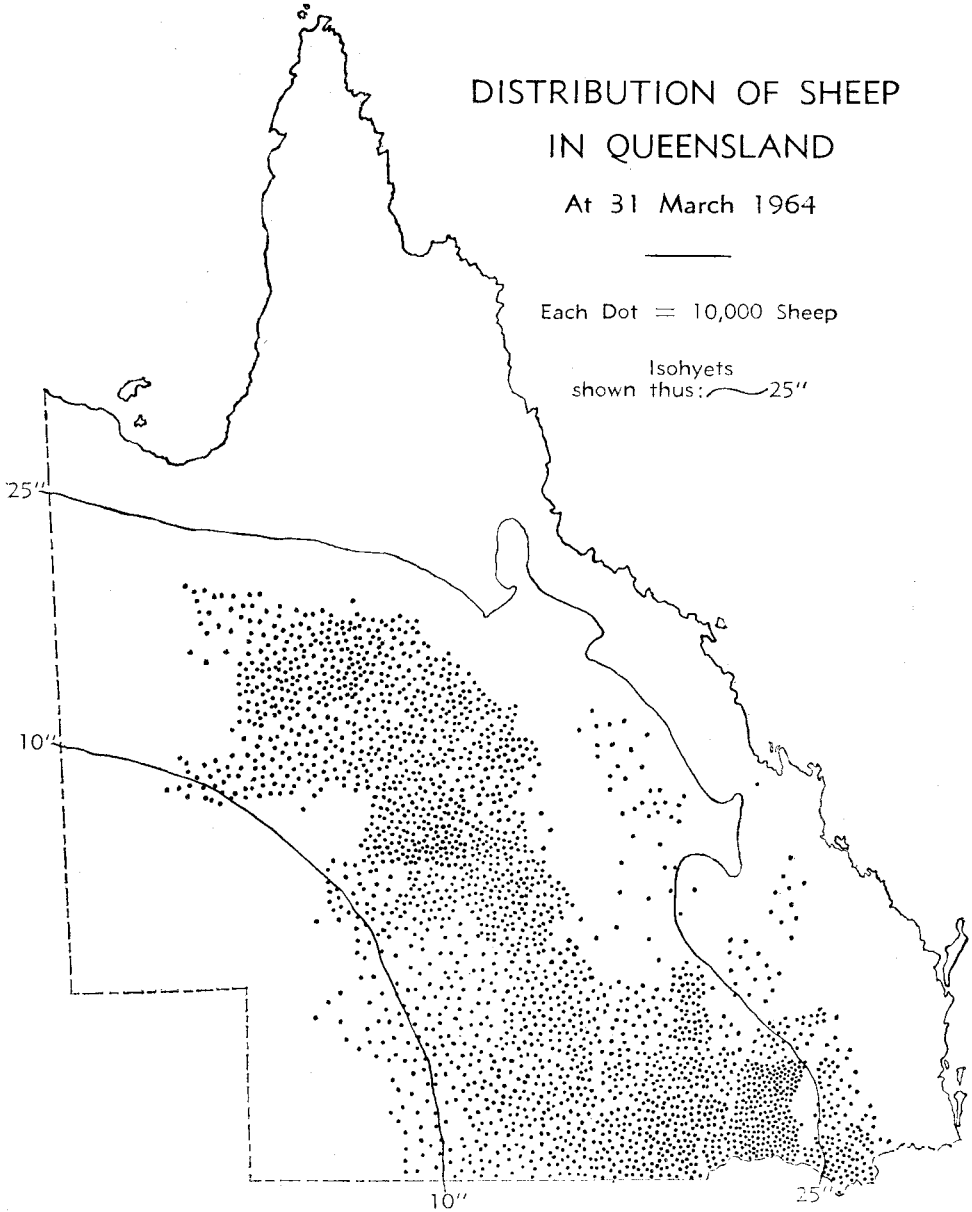


DISTRIBUTION OF SHEEP IN QUEENSLAND

At 31 March 1964

Each Dot = 10,000 Sheep

Isohyets
shown thus: — 25''

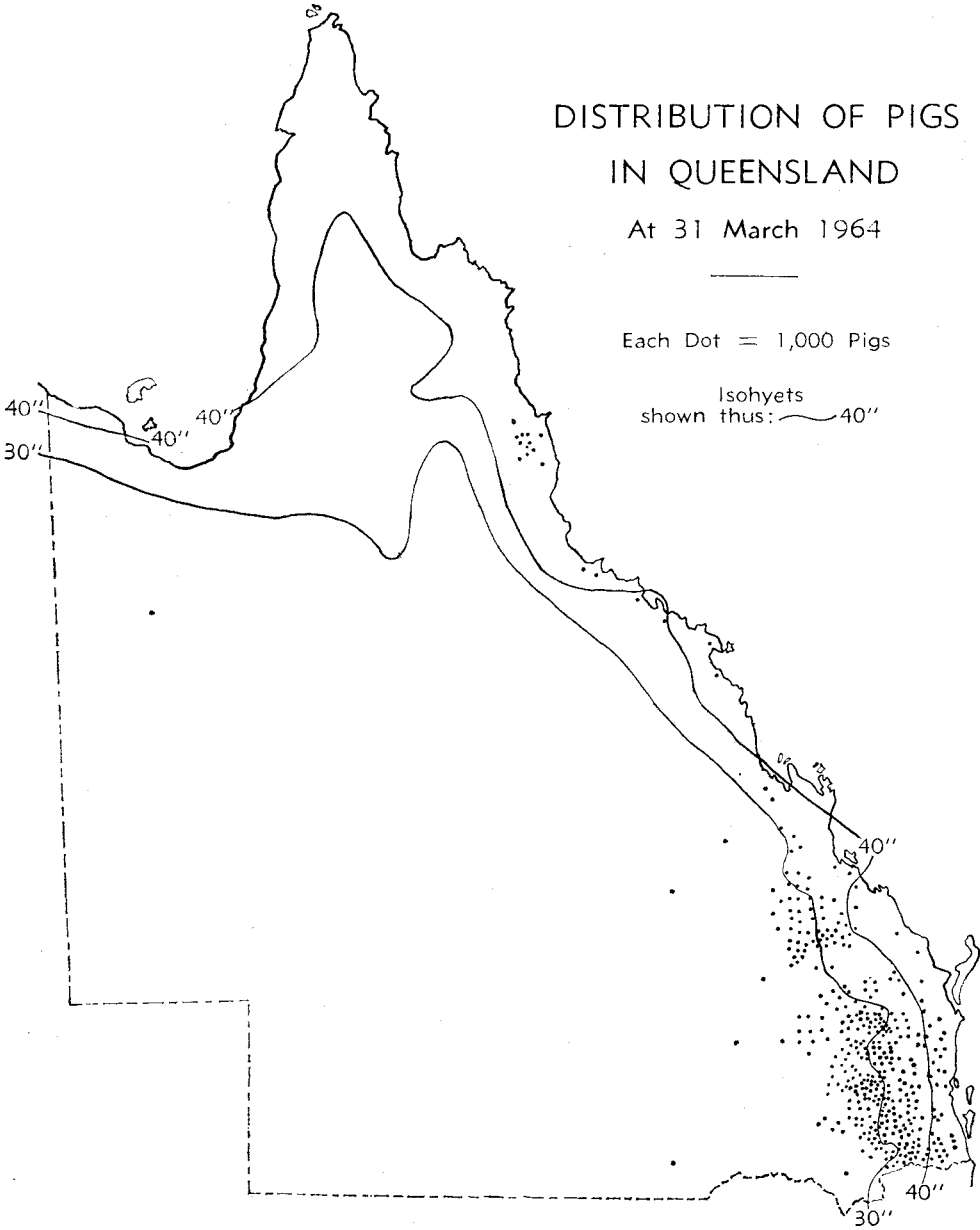


DISTRIBUTION OF PIGS IN QUEENSLAND

At 31 March 1964

Each Dot = 1,000 Pigs

Isohyets
shown thus: — 40''



4 WOOL

Wool is one of the State's most valuable products. Most of the sheep are pure-bred merinos. At 31 March 1965, pure-bred merinos numbered 23,654,367 and merino-comebacks, 47,068. At the same date there were 185,980 crossbreds. Among other recognised breeds, Corriedale (43,370), Polwarth (41,677), Border Leicester (16,300), Dorset Horn (5,611), and Romney Marsh (4,247) were the most common.

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

WOOL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Year ¹	Sheep and Lambs Shorn	Total Wool Produced ²		Value of Wool Produced ³
	No	Lb Greasy		\$
1956-57	24,071,462	227,664,000		155,044,000
1957-58	23,502,364	204,375,000		107,672,000
1958-59	22,863,901	219,148,000		90,150,000
1959-60	24,247,555	236,196,000		109,146,000
1960-61	24,003,083	235,590,000		101,718,000
1961-62	23,685,479	230,333,000		101,274,000
1962-63	24,437,560	233,638,000		115,462,000
1963-64	25,263,584	255,386,000		141,458,000
1964-65	26,223,118	251,426,000		117,218,000
1965-66	20,711,627	192,773,000		90,961,000

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

The large decline in sheep and lambs shorn and a drop in the average fleece weight from 8.16 lb to 7.73 lb, caused by severe drought conditions, resulted in the amount of wool obtained for 1965-66 in each of the major wool-producing divisions of the State, with the exception of the North Western Division, being far below that reported a year earlier. South Western, Roma, and Far Western Divisions were the most seriously affected with clip decreases of 42.1, 34.7, and 29.3 per cent respectively. Of the total sheep shorn in 1965-66, 1,612,518 (7.78 per cent) were lambs.

The greatest shearing activity during 1965-66 was in July, August, and September, when 44 per cent of the State's shearing took place. The numbers shorn tapered off during October, and relatively few sheep were shorn during November and December. Slightly increased shearing activity occurred again during January and February to reach a peak in March, when about 10 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, except that the adverse seasonal conditions seriously affected lambing and greatly reduced the numbers available for shearing in the autumn.

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 the second world war. New South Wales then produced nearly one-half of the Australian wool, while Queensland and Victoria together supplied about one-third.

Partly because of a series of poor seasons, Queensland production was at a 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 had risen since 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 on record, wool production in both Western Australia and South Australia exceeded the Queensland production. In 1965-66 New South Wales provided approximately one-third, Victoria one-fifth, South Australia and Western Australia each one-seventh, and Queensland one-eighth of the total wool. Estimated quantities produced in each State (in terms of wool in the grease) were New South Wales, 579,500,000 lb; Victoria, 366,600,000 lb; Queensland, 192,800,000 lb; South Australia, 232,300,000 lb; Western Australia, 247,300,000 lb; and Tasmania, 41,900,000 lb, making up an Australian total (with Territories) of 1,662,300,000 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, 1965-66

Statistical Division	Sheep and Lambs Shorn	Wool Produced (in- cluding Crutchings)		Proportion of Wool Produced in Each Division	Proportion of Total Sheep in Each Division ¹
		Total	Per Sheep		
		No	Lb Greasy			Lb Greasy	%	%
Moreton ²	13,825	91,721	6.63	0.1	0.1
Maryborough	10,451	75,204	7.20	0.0	0.0
Downs	3,546,356	28,501,126	8.04	17.8	18.5
Roma	3,200,928	23,722,918	7.41	14.8	15.9
South Western	3,197,957	22,448,698	7.02	14.0	15.8
<i>Total South</i>	<i>9,969,517</i>	<i>74,839,667</i>	<i>7.51</i>	<i>46.7</i>	<i>50.3</i>
Rockhampton	238,947	1,974,740	8.26	1.2	1.3
Central Western	4,917,306	39,436,560	8.02	24.7	22.3
Far Western	2,082,699	16,630,679	7.99	10.4	9.8
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>7,238,952</i>	<i>58,041,979</i>	<i>8.02</i>	<i>36.3</i>	<i>33.4</i>
Mackay	50	225	4.50	0.0	0.0
Townsville	801	4,791	5.98	0.0	0.0
Cairns	858	7,143	8.33	0.0	0.0
Peninsula .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
North Western	3,501,449	27,172,898	7.76	17.0	16.3
<i>Total North</i>	<i>3,503,158</i>	<i>27,185,057</i>	<i>7.76</i>	<i>17.0</i>	<i>16.3</i>
Total Queensland	20,711,627	160,066,703	7.73	100.0	100.0

¹ As at 31 March 1966.² Including Brisbane.

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 1966.

OVERSEAS EXPORTS OF WOOL FROM QUEENSLAND

Country to Which Exported	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
QUANTITY (1,000 LB GREASY)					
Austria	1,940	2,360	1,850	3,088	2,582
Belgium	14,397	12,883	15,862	14,157	10,808
China (Mainland)	5,559	8,731	7,935	4,966	712
Czechoslovakia	2,309	2,787	3,859	2,010	2,362
France	19,014	18,794	20,218	16,894	14,512
Germany, Federal Republic of	18,813	18,372	21,161	23,761	22,998
Italy	26,360	19,095	22,819	17,626	24,822
Japan	75,489	62,490	72,692	71,504	63,847
Mexico	2,171	2,969	2,694	3,881	2,196
Poland	2,858	3,162	4,758	4,573	4,497
Turkey	3,939	4,753	3,451	3,353	3,489
United Kingdom	36,897	45,234	45,429	32,914	21,189
U.S.A.	16,707	16,109	12,485	20,982	20,982
U.S.S.R.	8,461	7,430	5,875	8,906	4,760
Other Countries	10,061	10,923	11,981	16,407	13,313
Total	244,975	236,092	253,069	245,022	213,069

VALUE (\$1,000)

Austria	1,052	1,392	1,206	1,813	1,517
Belgium	5,584	5,118	7,634	5,560	4,438
China (Mainland)	3,288	5,398	5,378	3,136	453
Czechoslovakia	1,306	1,692	2,556	1,208	1,376
France	7,838	8,680	10,766	8,029	6,420
Germany, Federal Republic of	7,948	8,718	11,810	11,755	10,883
Italy	12,428	9,187	12,827	8,900	12,159
Japan	40,374	35,660	45,998	39,644	33,821
Mexico	1,124	1,536	1,756	2,330	1,291
Poland	1,528	1,750	3,104	2,566	2,277
Turkey	2,198	2,924	2,422	2,133	1,918
United Kingdom	15,527	20,954	25,117	16,271	9,658
U.S.A.	7,182	6,991	5,851	9,848	10,042
U.S.S.R.	4,620	4,810	4,438	5,697	3,213
Other Countries	4,534	5,458	6,926	8,589	6,742
Total	116,531	120,268	147,789	127,479	106,208

During 1965-66 Japan maintained its dominance among the markets for Queensland wool, taking 30 per cent of the quantity of greasy wool exported compared with 21 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 greasy wool having fallen from 19 to 10 per cent in ten years.

Included above is the greasy equivalent of wool which was scoured or carbonised in Queensland and exported clean. In 1965-66 exports of scoured and carbonised wool were 9,887,676 lb, the principal importing countries being U.S.A. (3,803,892 lb), United Kingdom (2,520,824 lb),

Federal Republic of Germany (852,629 lb), Japan (652,499 lb), Hong Kong (622,499 lb), and Italy (513,070 lb).

Wool Sales—Particulars of wool sold in the Brisbane market during the ten years ended 30 June 1966 are shown in the next table, and further details of the marketing of wool are given on page 347.

BRISBANE WOOL MARKET ¹

Year	Sales	Bales Sold	Wool Sold		Amount Realised	Average Price per Lb	
			Greasy	Scoured		Greasy	Scoured
	No	No	Lb	Lb	\$	Cents	Cents
1956-57 ..	11	798,906	237,173,354	3,307,995	169,391,890	70.07	96.43
1957-58 ..	11	705,656	208,576,353	2,214,101	114,833,874	54.22	78.08
1958-59 ..	11	725,198	221,500,856	2,766,954	94,565,920	41.97	57.87
1959-60 ..	12	793,696	245,391,573	2,463,816	118,751,982	47.68	70.35
1960-61 ..	11	776,463	238,655,873	2,378,355	107,692,990	44.51	62.03
1961-62 ..	11	772,997	240,918,325	2,434,670	110,804,178	45.35	63.30
1962-63 ..	11	780,211	244,039,937	1,183,394	123,747,906	50.43	57.01
1963-64 ..	12	845,714	264,583,876	731,761	149,406,402	56.28	67.11
1964-65 ..	12	829,598	256,484,750	706,456	123,060,501	47.82	57.42
1965-66 ..	10	630,688	196,891,683	807,931	95,919,893	48.50	53.72

¹ Including wool received from New South Wales, amounting to 50,288 bales (15,265,307 lb) in 1965-66.

Wool Processing—In 1965-66 there were eight wool-scours and fellmongeries in the State, and three woollen mills. The mills used 6,402,333 lb of greasy wool. Particulars are as follows.

WOOL-SCOURS, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOLLEN MILLS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Establishments No	13	11	11	12	11
Workers ¹ No	1,228	1,310	1,293	1,403	1,392
Salaries and Wages \$	1,908,636	2,051,754	2,026,002	2,387,100	2,459,152
Materials Used					
Sheepskins 1,000	471	.. ²	.. ²	.. ²	.. ²
Greasy Wool 1,000 Lb	23,859	26,393	23,370	22,968	21,518
Production					
Scoured Wool ³ 1,000 Lb	14,058	14,641	12,018	13,979	12,285
Woollen Cloth Sq Yd	1,453,100	1,876,319	1,731,655	2,001,215	2,209,782
Blankets Pairs	15,538	21,170	11,500	25,485	21,978

¹ Average number of workers during period of operation. ² Not available for publication. ³ Including wool obtained from skins in fellmongeries; also wool subsequently used in woollen mills.

5 DAIRYING

The dairying industry is situated mainly on a strip of moist pastures stretching along the east coast from the border of New South Wales northwards to Rockhampton, on the Darling Downs, and on the Atherton Tableland west of Cairns. Butter, cheese, milk, and milk products in 1965-66 were worth \$59,427,000 (including bounty), while the value of pig products in the related industry of pig-raising was \$32,434,000. The following table gives particulars for the last 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
1956-57 ..	1,323,512	630,558	288,377	92,785	15,987	41,732	4,333
1957-58 ..	1,223,971	608,142	236,144	73,012	11,593	25,350	822
1958-59 ..	1,197,399	600,574	221,803	92,589	18,412	50,629	6,001
1959-60 ..	1,183,173		799,050	87,908	19,023	46,759	9,459
1960-61 ..	1,157,343		757,501	70,059	16,177	24,616	5,648
1961-62 ..	1,155,751		762,672	80,210	20,101	32,081	7,603
1962-63 ..	1,143,356		767,338	82,000	22,851	28,853	12,758
1963-64 ..	1,120,053	544,774 ²	184,984 ²	79,523	21,263	35,239	9,129
1964-65 ..	1,058,164	477,727 ²	211,656 ²	73,824	19,095	30,480	8,799
1965-66 ..	957,945	468,871 ²	157,792 ²	70,189	17,773	21,746	4,501

¹ As at 31 March.² Excluding house cows.

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

DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND, 1965-66

Statistical Division	Dairy Cows ¹	Milk Produced ²	Milk per Cow ¹	Butter Made in	Cheese Made in
				Factories ³	Factories ³
	No	1,000 Gal	Gal	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb
Moreton ⁴	217,055	70,401	324	22,382	4,084
Maryborough	179,272	59,209	330	24,465	1,788
Downs	116,214	48,181	415	13,691	11,594
Roma	1,722	384	223	..	..
South Western	85	5	57	..	..
<i>Total South</i>	<i>514,348</i>	<i>178,180</i>	<i>346</i>	<i>60,538</i>	<i>17,466</i>
Rockhampton	78,768	21,444	272	8,129	..
Central Western	1,108	85	77	..	..
Far Western	120	16	130	..	..
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>79,996</i>	<i>21,545</i>	<i>269</i>	<i>8,129</i>	<i>..</i>
Mackay	7,268	1,887	260	182	..
Townsville	619	125	202	..	..
Cairns	24,432	8,531	349	1,340	307
Peninsula .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
North Western .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total North</i>	<i>32,319</i>	<i>10,545</i>	<i>326</i>	<i>1,522</i>	<i>307</i>
<i>Total Queensland</i>	<i>626,663</i>	<i>210,269</i>	<i>336</i>	<i>70,189</i>	<i>17,773</i>

¹ At 31 March 1966, excluding house cows. ² Year ended 31 March 1966, as recorded on farmers' statistical returns. Excluding production from house cows. ³ Year ended 30 June 1966. ⁴ Including Metropolitan.

Most of the butter production is from the southern part of the coastal strip. In 1965-66 Maryborough and Moreton Statistical Divisions each produced about one-third of the State's total production. Downs Division produced almost 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.

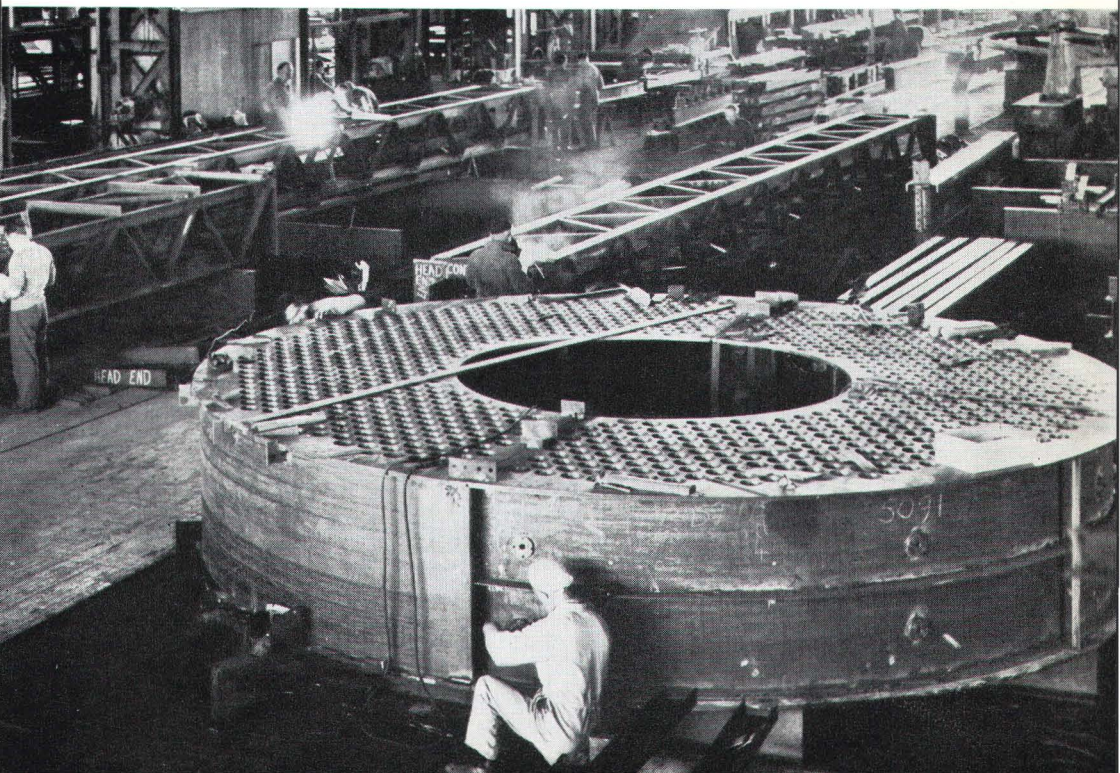


Photo: "The Courier-Mail"

Chain manufacturing, Brisbane

MANUFACTURING—Chapter 7

A steel fabrication bay at an engineering works, Brisbane



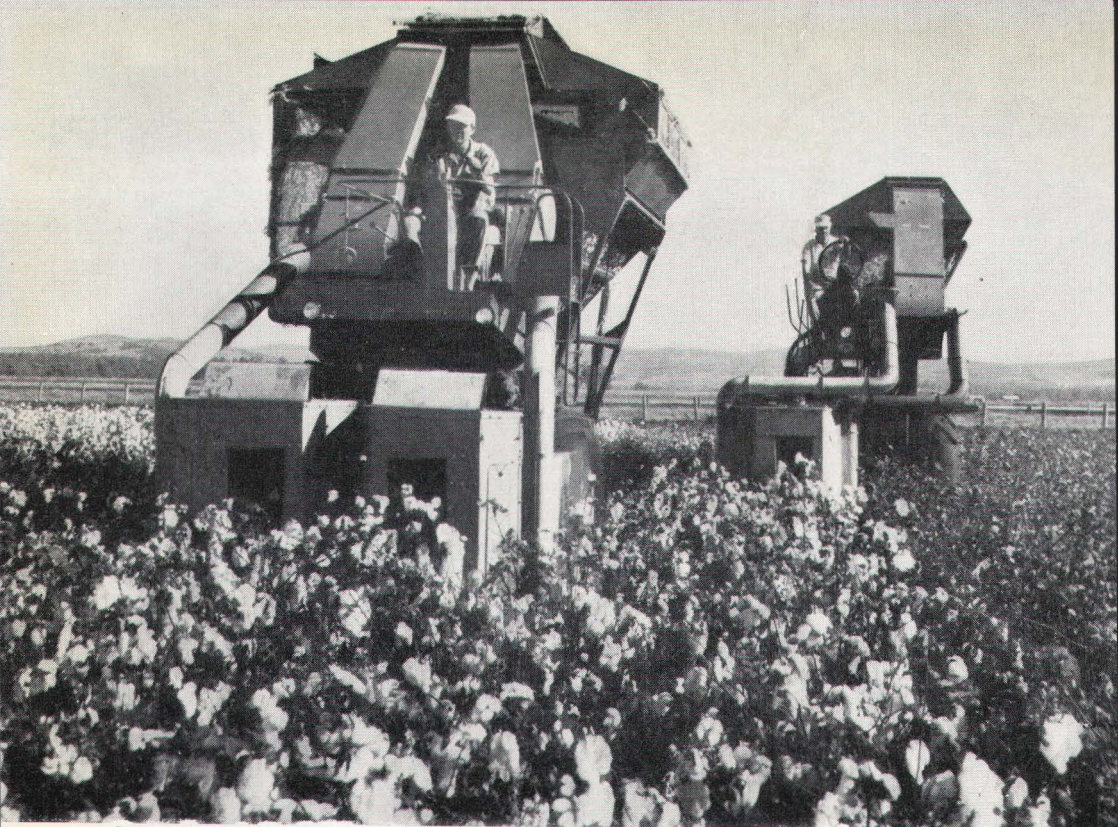


Photo: State Public Relations Bureau

Cotton harvesting,
Forest Hill,
Lockyer Valley



AGRICULTURE
Chapter 7

Peanut harvesting,
Kingaroy

DAIRYING, AUSTRALIA, 1965-66

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 ..	768,255	307,015	386	73,901	9,088	33,575
Victoria	1,222,058	736,661	604	250,594	58,157	20,960
Queensland	665,954	218,681	313	70,189	17,773	27,646
South Australia ..	161,215	99,897	611	16,160	35,906	9,195
Western Australia ..	119,473	61,799	507	18,053	2,657	9,296
Tasmania	154,717	87,890	578	31,370	6,586	2,379
Northern Territory ..	374	92	234	..	..	..
Aust. Capital Territory	1,915	1,026	524	..	..	..
Total	3,093,961	1,513,061	480	460,267	130,167	103,051

¹ At 31 March 1966. Including house cows.

² Year ended 30 June 1966.

³ Milk produced throughout the year July 1965 to June 1966, divided by the average of the numbers of cows at 31 March 1965 and 31 March 1966.

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	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Dairy Holdings ¹ No	..	..	14,839	13,735	13,114
Dairy Factories No	71	70	69	69	63
Value of					
Land and Buildings \$	4,173,994	3,893,128	3,922,752	4,405,788	5,418,373
Plant \$	5,409,624	5,417,590	5,320,688	5,495,242	6,058,833
Workers ² No	1,675	1,668	1,703	1,698	1,651
Salaries and Wages \$	3,223,258	3,332,164	3,466,366	3,613,382	3,680,824
Butter ³ { 1,000 Lb	79,841	81,661	79,220	73,546	70,189
.. .. . \$	32,460,576	32,674,490	33,853,030	32,149,680	29,207,813
Cheese ³ { 1,000 Lb	20,101	22,851	21,263	19,095	17,773
.. .. . \$	4,482,844	5,090,282	5,339,814	5,152,798	4,666,701

¹ Excluding holdings with house cows only. Not available before 1963-64.

² Average for whole year.

³ Values include subsidy or bounty (see page 337).

For the marketing of butter and cheese, see Chapter 10. Exports for the last ten years are shown in the table on page 192.

Poultry Farming—The raising of poultry for commercial purposes is now an important industry. In 1966, 486 rural holdings were dependent on poultry production for at least half of their income.

At 31 March 1966, fowls kept on all rural holdings numbered 3,843,072, of which 1,719,879 were hens and pullets, compared with 3,819,976 and 1,782,721 respectively at 31 March 1965. During 1965-66 table poultry sold by all rural holdings numbered 9,399,000, compared with 8,308,000 for 1964-65. The total recorded egg production of 18,384,346 dozen during 1965-66 amounted to about 130 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 1965-66 was estimated for Australia at 205 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 1966 exceeded 87,000.

The most significant development in the poultry industry during recent years has been the rapid increase in the number of broilers (or table chickens) slaughtered. The following table shows the number and estimated dressed weight of poultry slaughtered in licensed poultry slaughterhouses in Queensland.

POULTRY SLAUGHTERED IN LICENSED POULTRY SLAUGHTERHOUSES,
QUEENSLAND

Year	Chickens	Hens	Stags	Turkeys	Ducks and Drakes	Geese
NUMBER OF BIRDS						
1962-63	5,127,775	668,062	10,754	11,670	50,555	47
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
ESTIMATED DRESSED WEIGHT (1,000 LB)						
1962-63	12,922	2,609	46	105	227	¹
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

¹ Less than 500 lb.

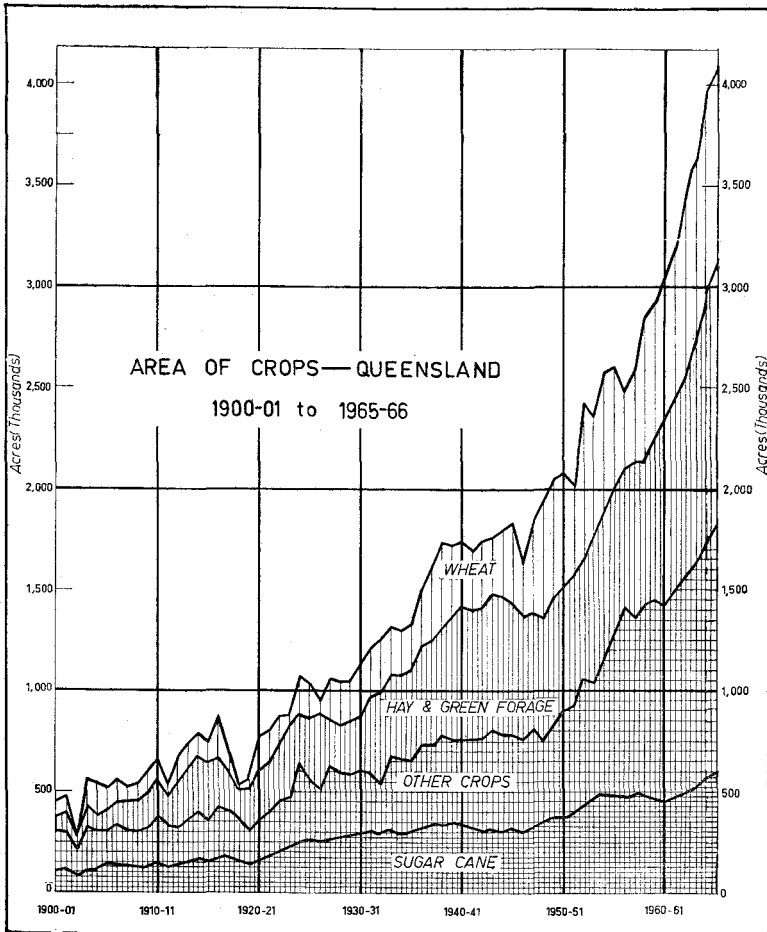
Bee Keeping—Returns were received from 419 bee keepers with five or more hives for 1965-66, when adverse seasonal conditions resulted in the lowest honey production for four years. The 1,472,000 lb of honey produced averaged 68 lb per productive hive, compared with 3,794,000 lb, averaging 130 lb per hive, in 1964-65. The value of the products of the industry in 1965-66, including 25,000 lb of beeswax, was estimated at \$155,000.

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

The diagram on the next page illustrates the growth, and the distribution between the main crops, of the cultivated area of Queensland since the beginning of this century. The area under all crops at the turn of the century had been doubled by 1924-25 and quadrupled by 1945-46. In 1965-66 the area was almost nine times the 1900-01 level. In the rest of Australia the area under crop doubled by 1945-46 and by 1965-66 was still less than four times the 1900-01 level.

However, due to the predominance of cereal crops in the other States, the area under crop in Queensland in 1965-66 was still only 12 per cent of



the Australian total, and represented 2.5 acres per head of population compared with 3.1 acres for the rest of Australia.

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

The large increase in the acreage of hay and green forage was a natural accompaniment of the growth of the dairying industry, and reflected the general increase in the use of improved pastures.

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

Sugar cane has been the most stable element in Queensland agriculture. The decades following the two World Wars were periods of expansion, and there has been rapid growth during the 1960s (see page 203).

PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND

Crop	1900-01	1939-40	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
<i>Area</i>					
Sugar Cane ¹ Acres	72,651	262,181	402,060	450,956	487,375
Barley Acres	7,533	13,208	175,863	225,292	338,187
Maize Acres	127,974	176,844	166,598	168,300	153,081
Sorghum Acres	.. ²	4,397	303,857	292,769	332,768
Wheat Acres	79,304	362,044	937,606	1,025,521	953,756
Green Forage Acres	41,445	550,716	1,010,570	1,111,197	1,143,462
Hay Acres	42,497	59,970	76,594	79,087	147,865
Cotton Acres	..	41,212	28,465	13,550	13,455
Peanuts Acres	.. ²	12,337	44,482	45,554	57,298
Potatoes Acres	11,060	12,446	15,886	14,005	16,080
Pumpkins ³ Acres	.. ²	.. ²	12,440	12,295	13,154
Tobacco Acres	665	3,653	15,579	14,042	12,509
Apples Acres	.. ²	3,415 ⁴	8,541 ⁴	9,178 ⁴	9,158 ⁴
Bananas Acres	6,215	6,345 ⁴	4,465 ⁴	4,291 ⁴	4,243 ⁴
Pineapples Acres	939	5,451 ⁴	7,406 ⁴	7,694 ⁴	8,481 ⁴
<i>Production</i>					
Sugar Cane 1,000 Tons	848	6,039	11,501	14,286	13,546
Barley 1,000 Bush	127	270	5,191	7,111	9,137
Maize 1,000 Bush	2,457	3,345	4,427	4,887	3,209
Sorghum 1,000 Bush	.. ²	62	6,612	5,883	6,533
Wheat 1,000 Bush	1,194	6,795	22,274	22,830	17,429
Hay Tons	78,758	102,750	179,422 ⁵	163,325 ⁵	274,798 ⁵
Cotton (Raw) 1,000 Lb	..	6,260	2,817	2,238	3,621
Peanuts 1,000 Lb	.. ²	13,020	51,070	22,665	60,898
Potatoes Tons	20,014	28,306	90,201	82,389	97,744
Pumpkins ³ Tons	.. ²	.. ²	38,074	38,455	37,847
Tobacco 1,000 Lb	452	2,094	17,231	10,675	14,580
Apples 1,000 Bush	.. ²	247	1,481	1,324	1,375
Bananas 1,000 Bush	1,161	844	684	767	751
Pineapples 1,000 Doz	425	2,382	4,143	4,056	4,588
<i>Yield per Acre</i>					
Sugar Cane Tons	11.68	23.03	28.60	31.68	27.79
Barley Bush	16.86	20.42	29.52	31.56	27.02
Maize Bush	19.20	18.91	26.58	29.04	20.96
Sorghum Bush	.. ²	14.12	21.76	20.09	19.63
Wheat Bush	15.06	18.77	23.76	22.26	18.27
Hay Tons	1.85	1.71	2.34	2.07	1.86
Cotton (Raw) Lb	..	152	99	165	269
Peanuts Lb	.. ²	1,055	1,148	498	1,063
Potatoes Tons	1.81	2.27	5.68	5.88	6.08
Pumpkins ³ Tons	.. ²	.. ²	3.06	3.13	2.88
Tobacco Lb	679	573	1,106	760	1,166
Apples Bush	.. ²	72	173	144	150
Bananas Bush	187	133	153	179	177
Pineapples Doz	452	437	559	527	541

¹ Area cut for crushing each year.
consumption. ⁴ Area bearing only.
(7,619 tons in 1965-66).

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, 1965-66

Crop	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia ¹
<i>Area</i>							
Sugar Cane ² 1,000 Acres	16	..	487	..	..⁴	..	503 ⁸
Barley .. 1,000 Acres	236	192	338	1,098	413	20	2,298
Maize .. 1,000 Acres	42	2	153	..	..⁶	..	197
Sorghum .. 1,000 Acres	100	..	333	..	..	..	433
Wheat .. 1,000 Acres	4,577	3,074	954	2,745	6,150	14	17,515
Green Forage 1,000 Acres	1,952	525	1,143	1,210	414	89	5,335
Hay ³ .. 1,000 Acres	733	1,150	155	299	291	148	2,780
Cotton .. 1,000 Acres	33	.. ⁴	13	..	8	..	55 ⁸
Peanuts .. 1,000 Acres	.. ⁶	..	57	..	..	..	58
Potatoes .. 1,000 Acres	22	34	16	6	6	12	96
Tobacco .. 1,000 Acres	2	9	13	..	..	..	23
<i>Production</i>							
Sugar Cane 1,000 Tons	609	..	13,546	..	..⁴	..	14,155 ⁸
Barley .. 1,000 Bush	3,802	3,217	9,137	18,514	6,481	684	41,835
Maize .. 1,000 Bush	1,607	101	3,209	..	..⁷	..	4,918
Sorghum .. 1,000 Bush	605	..	6,533	..	..	..	7,149
Wheat .. 1,000 Bush	39,117	60,591	17,429	39,976	102,156	368	259,666
Hay ³ .. 1,000 Tons	978	1,873	282	368	414	257	4,179
Seed Cotton 1,000 Lb	103,280	.. ⁴	10,138	..	20,431	..	133,850 ⁸
Peanuts .. 1,000 Lb	500	..	60,898	..	..	..	61,398
Potatoes .. 1,000 Tons	105	241	98	56	63	76	639
Tobacco .. 1,000 Lb	1,698	11,511	14,580	..	..	..	27,789
<i>Yield per Acre</i>							
Sugar Cane .. Tons	38.5	..	27.8	..	..⁴	..	28.1 ⁸
Barley Bush	16.1	16.7	27.0	16.9	15.7	34.4	18.2
Maize Bush	38.3	60.3	21.0	..	60.0	..	25.0
Sorghum Bush	6.1	..	19.6	..	..	..	13.9
Wheat Bush	8.5	19.7	18.3	14.6	16.6	26.1	14.8
Hay ³ Tons	1.33	1.63	1.82	1.23	1.42	1.74	1.50
Seed Cotton .. Lb	3,113	.. ⁴	754	..	2,460	..	2,436 ⁸
Peanuts Lb	1,270	..	1,063	..	..	..	1,064
Potatoes Tons	4.8	7.0	6.1	9.8	10.1	6.4	6.6
Tobacco Lb	975	1,292	1,166	..	..	..	1,200

¹ Including A.C.T. and N.T. ² Area cut for crushing. ³ Including hay cut from permanent pasture. ⁴ Not available for publication. ⁵ Incomplete. ⁶ Less than 500 acres. ⁷ Less than 500 bushels.

Although Queensland's proportion (12 per cent) of the area of Australia's agricultural crops was lower in 1965-66 than the State's proportion of the Australian population (14 per cent), the value of its crops was 23 per cent of the Australian total. Queensland's wheat acreage has more than kept pace with the steeply rising Australian total, this State's share having grown from 5.2 to 5.4 per cent during the last five years.

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 increasing their area in the ten years to 1965-66 from 63,000 to 155,000 acres, Queensland hay crops doubled their proportion of the Australian total in rising from 2.8 to 5.6 per cent. Following the boost given to their production in this State by the special demands of the 1939-1945 War period, potatoes have maintained their greater importance among Queensland crops, and their acreage, as a proportion of the Australian total, has grown from 10.9 to 16.7 per cent in the ten years to 1965-66.

Value of Agricultural Production—The gross value of all agricultural production in Queensland for the season 1965-66 has been estimated at \$274,221,297. 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 1965-66 was approximately \$242,206,834.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1965-66

Crop	Area Under Crop	Production	Gross Value
	Acres		\$
<i>Sugar Cane</i>	606,979	..	114,840,210
Cut for Crushing	487,375	13,545,719 tons	112,168,562
Cut for Plants	14,243	334,374 tons	2,671,648
Standover etc.	105,361	..	..
<i>Grain</i>	1,892,953	..	53,046,790
Barley (2-row)	301,591	8,144,808 bush	9,466,646
Barley (6-row)	36,596	992,496 bush	1,054,743
Canary Seed	13,440	141,525 bush	402,446
Maize	153,081	3,208,950 bush	6,037,184
Millet, Panicum, etc.	56,416	726,276 bush	1,562,233
Oats	44,983	734,589 bush	690,514
Sorghum	332,768	6,532,821 bush	8,595,577
Wheat	953,756	17,429,445 bush	25,230,876
Other	322	4,107 bush	6,571
<i>Seed</i>	3,115	..	1,089,206
Lucerne	546	34,913 lb	10,474
Sudan Grass	2,434	1,426,320 lb	213,948
Permanent Pasture .. .. .	..¹	1,066,745 lb	864,327
Other	135	15,240 lb	457
<i>Hay</i>	147,864	..	13,791,470
Lucerne	89,793	216,063 tons	11,235,276
Oaten	14,385	20,182 tons	1,210,920
Wheaten	33,542	27,332 tons	874,624
Permanent Pasture .. .. .	..²	7,619 tons	190,475
Other	10,144	11,221 tons	280,175
<i>Other Fodder</i>	1,146,423	..	14,330,926
Lucerne	106,842	..	1,388,946
Oats	559,955	..	7,279,415
Sorghum	131,513	..	2,367,234
Sugar and Cow Cane	3,724	..	66,461
Other Green Forage	341,429	..	3,166,294
Vegetables	2,960	..	62,576
<i>Other Field Crops</i>	175,968	..	26,081,222
Arrowroot	172	1,870 tons	26,586
Cotton ³	13,455	3,620,884 lb ⁴	1,320,138

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1965-66—continued

Crop	Area Under Crop	Production	Gross Value
	Acres		\$
<i>Other Field Crops (continued)</i>			
Ginger	242	2,792,873 lb ⁴	171,347
Linseed	12,266	57,903 cwt	358,912
Navy Beans	3,400	9,042 bush	49,966
Peanuts ⁵	57,298	60,898,361 lb	5,212,900
Safflower	56,727	522,810 bush	886,920
Soybeans	4,729	24,702 bush	84,575
Sunflower Seed	10,653	163,230 bush	340,063
Tobacco ⁶	12,509	14,580,142 lb	16,278,101
Other (including Nurseries etc.)	4,517	..	1,351,714
<i>Citrus Fruit</i>			
Lemons	4,780	..	2,796,960
Mandarins	336	91,529 bush	236,151
Oranges	1,450	230,486 bush	859,489
Other	2,938	721,227 bush	1,639,204
Other	56	27,060 bush	62,116
<i>Other Orchard Fruit</i>			
Apples	14,185	..	6,010,661
Apricots	9,158	1,375,268 bush	3,968,463
Custard Apples	366	27,260 bush	186,647
Mangoes	188	24,401 bush	112,611
Nuts	706	53,051 bush	229,495
Peaches	192	94,909 lb	14,236
Pears	1,467	175,268 bush	525,380
Plums	624	107,200 bush	284,657
Other	1,212	121,549 bush	472,713
Other	272	34,130 bush	216,459
<i>Grapes</i>			
.. .. .	2,920	10,774,721 lb	958,957
<i>Plantation Fruit</i>			
Bananas	14,285	..	10,832,883
Papaws	4,243	751,029 bush	3,104,503
Passion Fruit	1,186	478,883 bush	831,039
Pineapples	195	27,280 bush	209,793
Strawberries	8,481	4,588,194 doz	6,117,592
Other	162	1,049,718 lb	562,446
Other	18	1,065 bush	7,510
<i>Fruit Areas Not Yet Bearing</i>			
.. .. .	14,813	..	..
<i>Vegetables for Human Consumption</i>			
Beans, Green	54,823	..	30,442,012
Cabbages and Cauliflowers	6,400	9,419 tons	2,853,496
Carrots	1,411	590,021 doz	1,092,012
Cucumbers	529	4,766 tons	640,694
Lettuces	1,045	200,207 bush	733,620
Onions	446	572,156 bush	589,321
Peas, Green	2,748	17,728 tons	2,588,288
Potatoes	1,021	778 tons	191,742
Pumpkins	16,080	97,744 tons	12,703,528
Sweet Potatoes	13,154	37,847 tons	1,981,198
Tomatoes	353	1,223 tons	142,143
Turnips	5,506	1,091,533 bush	4,773,749
Watermelons and Rock Melons	152	498 tons	37,818
Other	3,988	12,486 tons	1,022,566
Other	1,990	..	1,091,837
Total	4,079,108	..	274,221,297

¹ Harvested from 33,378 acres of permanent pasture. ² Harvested from 6,717 acres of permanent pasture. ³ 1965 crop. ⁴ Weight of raw cotton. ⁵ Including 850,904 lb retained on farms as seed. ⁶ 1966 crop.

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

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Crop	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Sugar Cane ¹	94,646	125,555	156,911	127,234	114,840
Barley	3,594	4,771	5,675	7,687	10,521
Canary Seed	1,528	2,615	1,102	318	402
Maize	6,660	6,035	6,504	6,837	6,037
Sorghum	8,659	8,166	7,602	6,670	8,596
Wheat	18,071	27,550	31,948	32,157	25,231
Other Grain	2,381	2,298	1,900	2,226	2,259
Hay	8,373	6,790	6,629	7,267	13,791
Other Fodder ²	9,174	9,508	10,922	12,880	14,331
Cotton	1,217	1,509	958	678	1,320
Onions	1,911	911	1,353	2,014	2,588
Peanuts	2,583	3,053	4,460	2,119	5,213
Potatoes	7,612	4,053	3,265	8,153	12,704
Pumpkins	1,087	1,012	1,330	2,530	1,981
Tobacco	14,368	16,757	16,833	11,027	16,278
Tomatoes	3,941	3,688	5,664	4,467	4,774
Apples	3,233	3,386	3,665	3,752	3,968
Bananas	1,947	2,080	1,813	2,687	3,105
Citrus Fruits	2,430	2,666	2,524	3,034	2,797
Grapes	771	1,045	912	1,019	959
Pineapples	5,325	5,169	5,087	5,363	6,118
Other Fruits	3,029	3,360	3,286	3,787	3,653
Other Agriculture	8,011	10,501	14,090	16,735	12,755
Total	210,550	252,478	294,434	270,639	274,221

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 203).

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1965-66

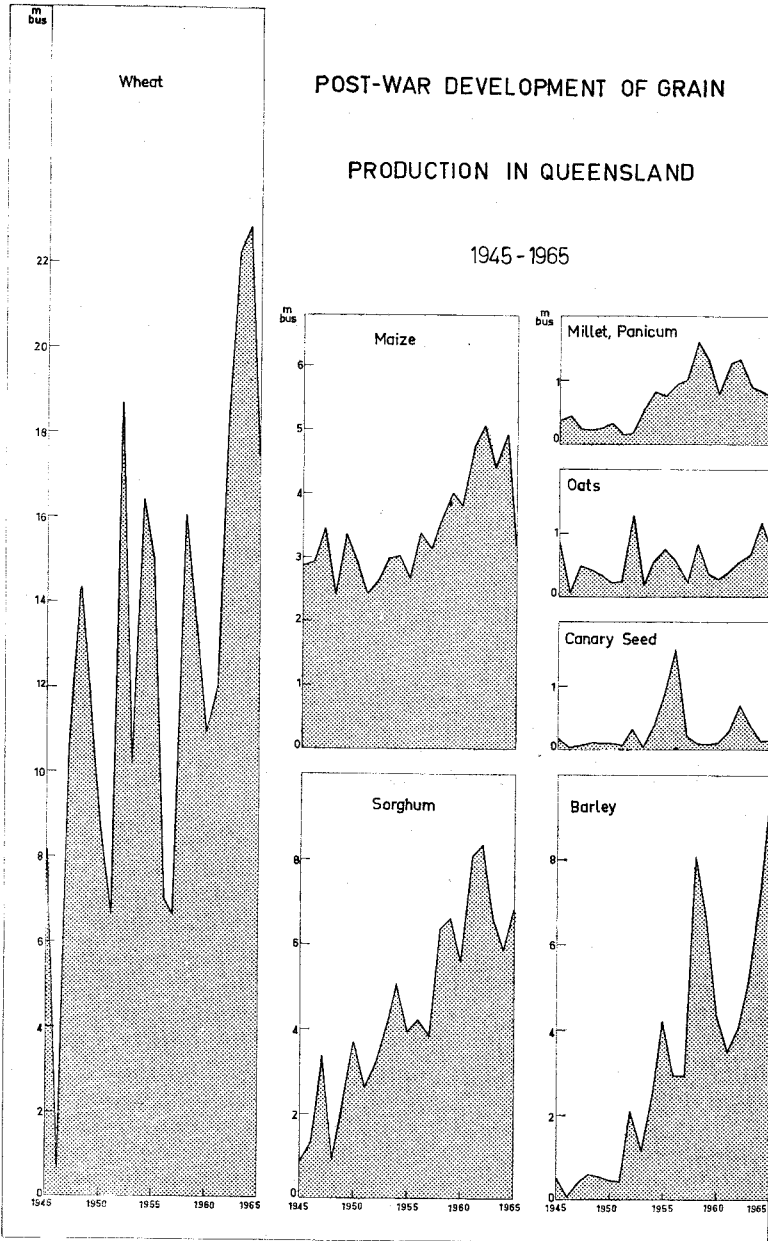
Statistical Division	Wheat	Maize	Bananas	Pine-apples	Cotton (Raw)	Tobacco	Tomatoes
	1,000 Bush	1,000 Bush	1,000 Bush	1,000 Dozen	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb	1,000 Bush
Moreton ¹	279	422	453	2,175	711	980	419
Maryborough	585	561	47	1,275	259	912	44
Downs	14,440	1,517	..	..	579	306	100
Roma	157	2	..	..	166	..	..
South Western .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total South</i>	<i>15,461</i>	<i>2,501</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>3,450</i>	<i>1,716</i>	<i>2,198</i>	<i>563</i>
Rockhampton	1,398	104	19	1,077	1,834	71	55
Central Western	568	6	..	..	2	..	..
Far Western .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>1,966</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>1,077</i>	<i>1,836</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>55</i>
Mackay .. .. .	..	1	..	14	35	..	21
Townsville .. .. .	..	43	4	19	1	87	442
Cairns	2	552	228	28	1	12,224	11
Peninsula .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
North Western .. .. .	..	..	..	..	32	..	..
<i>Total North</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>598</i>	<i>233</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>12,311</i>	<i>473</i>
Total Queensland	17,429	3,209	751	4,588	3,621	14,580	1,092

¹ Including Metropolitan.

POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT OF GRAIN

PRODUCTION IN QUEENSLAND

1945 - 1965



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

grew steadily until the outbreak of the 1939-1945 War, when the fall in exports from 522,000 tons to 60,000 tons in three years caused a decline in the industry. Development trends in production and exports which were established during the 1920-1940 period were not regained until 1957-58. Improved export outlets for a time favoured the more recent growth in the industry, but world prices have since fallen to uneconomic levels.

The production of sugar cane is now the leading feature of Queensland agriculture and occupies most of the river flats and fertile coastal valleys. Cultivation is intensive and irrigation is used wherever practicable, as in the Ayr and Bundaberg areas. Harvesting begins in most districts about June and ends in November or December. Mechanisation is increasing, almost 49 per cent of the cutting and 96 per cent of the loading being done mechanically in 1966.

Queensland sugar growing is based on Central Mills, of which 31 operated during the 1965 season. Thirteen of the mills were controlled co-operatively by the growers. Each mill has assigned to it the cane grown on a particular area. This system was first developed as an essential accessory to individual small-farm production, and is further outlined in the chapter on Marketing. Growers and mills collaborate closely in organisation and technical research.

Sugar cane is grown in two States of Australia—Queensland and New South Wales. Of the 1,953,343 tons of raw cane sugar produced in Australia in 1965-66, 96.4 per cent was produced in Queensland and 3.6 per cent in New South Wales.

By 1965-66 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 area has increased yearly and in 1965-66 an area of 606,979 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-fifth. 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 and reaching 39,840 acres in 1965-66.

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, with the following modifications to suit the distribution of the sugar industry: (a) although actually in Rockhampton Statistical Division, Broadsound

Shire, being portion of the Mackay sugar area, is included in Mackay Division; (b) the Shire of Miriam Vale, although in Rockhampton Statistical Division, has been transferred to Maryborough Division, as the cane is crushed at the Bundaberg mills. Some cane grown in the Cairns Division is crushed in a mill in the Townsville Division, and thus it is not possible to show "sugar per acre cut" separately for these divisions, while the figures for "cane for each ton of sugar" for these divisions are calculated on sugar made and cane crushed in the mills situated in each division.

SUGAR PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Season	Area Cultivated ¹	Area Cut for Crushing	Cane Produced	Sugar Produced ²	Cane per Acre Cut	Sugar per Acre Cut	Cane for Each Ton of Sugar
	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1870	6,342	2,188	n	2,854	n	n	n
1880	20,224	12,497	n	15,861	n	1.27	n
1890	50,922	40,208	n	68,924	n	1.71	n
1900	108,535	72,651	848,328	92,554	11.68	1.28	9.17
1910	141,779	94,641	1,840,447	210,756	19.45	2.23	8.73
1920	162,619	89,142	1,339,455	167,401	15.03	1.88	8.00
1930	296,070	222,044	3,528,660	516,783	15.89	2.33	6.83
1940	350,851	263,299	5,180,868	759,416	19.68	2.88	6.82
1950	381,545	263,666	6,691,706	879,844	25.38	3.34	7.61
1960	449,524	327,246	8,685,426	1,319,633	26.54	4.03	6.58
1961	472,393	372,223	9,020,734	1,315,393	24.23	3.53	6.86
1962	479,228	387,477	12,098,582	1,770,084	31.22	4.57	6.84
1963	508,414	402,060	11,500,672	1,648,273	28.60	4.10	6.98
1964	590,758	450,956	14,286,350	1,854,883	31.68	4.11	7.70
1965	606,979	487,375	13,545,719	1,883,364	27.79	3.86	7.19

CULTIVATION AND PRODUCTION IN DIVISIONS, 1965

Cairns	203,233	186,088	5,175,149 ³	716,934	27.81	} 4.37	{ 7.08
Townsville ..	76,670	57,573	2,263,439 ³	348,610	39.31		
Mackay	192,496	159,166	4,165,983	578,948	26.17	3.64	7.20
Maryborough ..	118,192	71,984	1,630,997	201,578	22.66	2.80	8.09
Moreton ⁴	16,388	12,564	310,151	37,294	24.69	2.97	8.32

¹ Excluding fodder crops. ² 94 per cent net titre. ³ Cane crushed in mills in these divisions was: Cairns, 5,077,698 tons; and Townsville, 2,360,890 tons. ⁴ Including Metropolitan. n Not available.

Sugar production for 1966 was 2,200,000 tons produced from 15,514,000 tons of cane cut from 535,000 acres.

Cane fields in Queensland in 1965-66 yielded, per acre harvested, 27.79 tons of cane or 3.86 tons of sugar, while in New South Wales the return was 38.51 tons of cane or 4.42 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 1965-66 the yield of sugar per acre *harvested* in New South Wales was 15 per cent higher than in Queensland, while the yield per acre *cultivated* was 43 per cent lower. Average yields of sugar per acre cultivated in 1965-66 were Queensland, 3.10 tons, and New South Wales, 1.76 tons, compared with 3.14 and 2.56 tons respectively in the previous year.

The increase in the efficiency of the sugar industry under white labour has been the outstanding achievement of Queensland agriculture in this

century, and has been brought about by intense scientific and technical research, and its application to farm and mill practice.

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 \$620,828 for the year ended 30 June 1966.

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 1965-66 was \$20,599,000. Queensland is practically the sole Australian source of pineapples and most other tropical fruits, but in 1965-66 supplied only about one-sixth of the Australian banana crop. The following table compares the Queensland fruit production with that of other States.

FRUIT CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1965-66

Particulars	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia ¹
Bearing Area							
Apples Acres	13,278	16,731	9,158	4,699	11,760	15,454	71,111
Bananas Acres	18,654	..	4,243	..	345	..	23,256
Citrus Fruits .. Acres	26,427	6,868	4,780	10,534	4,545	..	53,182
Grapes Acres	18,444	44,788	2,920	53,534	7,531	..	127,217
Pineapples Acres	94	..	8,481	..	..	..	8,585
Production							
Apples .. 1,000 Bush	2,924	4,206	1,375	1,308	1,603	8,364	19,783
Bananas .. 1,000 Bush	3,743	..	751	..	199	..	4,694
Citrus .. 1,000 Bush	5,221	1,256	1,070	2,911	480	..	10,942
Grapes Tons	97,254	283,020	4,810	183,802	13,230	..	582,116
Pineapples .. 1,000 Bush	29	..	4,894	..	..	..	4,924
Total Area Under Fruit							
Bearing Acres	95,258	102,139	36,170	83,038	27,221	19,065	362,983
Non-bearing .. Acres	23,246	21,479	14,813	19,678	7,709	3,361	90,346
Gross Value of Fruit							
Production .. \$1,000	58,538	56,159	20,599	31,825	10,007	18,623	195,793

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

Pineapples, apples, citrus, and bananas are the most important Queensland fruit crops. They were worth \$6,118,000, \$3,968,000, \$2,797,000, and \$3,105,000 respectively in 1965-66. 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 (478,883 bushels in 1965-66) are grown chiefly in the rural areas around Brisbane and in the Gladstone district, custard apples (24,401 bushels in 1965-66) 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 \$959,000. Stanthorpe (south of the Darling Downs) is the main producer of grapes, and smaller quantities are grown at Roma and in the Moreton and Brisbane districts. In 1965-66, 23,957 gallons of wine were made.

The high country around Stanthorpe enables fruits of the cool temperate zone to be grown. In 1965-66 the State produced 1,375,268 bushels of apples, 175,268 bushels of peaches, 107,200 bushels of pears, 121,549 bushels of plums, and 27,260 bushels of apricots. The total value of these five fruits was \$5,438,000 and the quantity was 1,806,545 bushels.

Cotton—The high price of cotton during the American Civil War (1861-1865) established cotton-growing in Queensland, and by 1870 an area of 14,674 acres was under cotton. The industry, however, rapidly declined and in each year from 1876 to 1920 less than 1,000 acres were planted. A guaranteed price brought the area to over 40,000 acres in the years 1923-1925. A fall to half this area followed despite government bounty payments. The depression years brought the area to 68,000 acres and it remained over 40,000 acres until 1943. Following a fall to 2,688 acres in 1949, a guaranteed price was set in 1951 and the area recovered to nearly 37,000 acres by 1960-61 but declined to 13,455 acres in 1965-66.

The Dawson-Callide Valleys in Central Queensland produce about one-half 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, in the 1965 season about 55 per cent of the crop was irrigated, resulting in a considerably higher average yield per acre than in previous years.

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 332,768 acres in 1965-66. The 1965-66 crop produced 6,532,821 bushels, worth \$8,596,000. 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 38 per cent of the sorghum acreage is now in the Downs Division, 23 per cent in the Rockhampton Division, and 24 per cent in the Central Western Division.

Forage or Saccharine Sorghums, used for fodder when green, have been grown in Queensland for a number of years, and 131,513 acres were planted in 1965-66, from which fodder valued at \$2,367,000 was obtained.

Tobacco—Small amounts of tobacco have been grown in Queensland since the earliest days. A peak production was reached in 1894 with 915

acres yielding 1,072,000 lb of cured leaf. At this time New South Wales was the chief grower of tobacco, followed by Victoria. In Queensland, the industry slowly declined through the thirty years after 1895 with the exception of three years (1904 to 1906) of high area and production, and fell as low as 96 acres in 1925. Increased tariff protection led to an expansion of cultivation in all States after 1930. In 1965-66 Queensland produced 52 per cent of the Australian crop, the remainder coming from Victoria and New South Wales. The area under tobacco in Queensland in 1965-66 was 12,509 acres, producing 14,580,142 lb of dried leaf valued at \$16,278,000. Approximately 83 per cent of this production was from the Mareeba district (Atherton Tableland), 7 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—Peanuts have been grown in Queensland in small quantities for many years, but, under tariff protection, the area rose from 210 acres in 1923 to a pre-war peak of 21,220 acres in 1938. The area increased after the war to a record 59,279 acres in 1958-59, yielding 69,628,895 lb. In 1965-66, 57,298 acres yielded 60,898,361 lb valued at \$5,213,000. The most important area for peanuts is the Nanango-Kingaroy-Murgon district in the south-west of the Maryborough Division, followed by the Atherton Tableland and areas near Rockhampton. The crop is processed and marketed by the Peanut Marketing Board (see Chapter 10).

Linseed and Safflower—Both these oil crops are grown mainly in the Downs and Central Western Divisions. Linseed was first grown commercially in Queensland during 1947-48, when 112 acres were harvested. The crop fluctuates greatly from year to year, and a peak production of 683,498 cwt from 97,092 acres was reached in 1964-65. Prolonged dry weather, together with the application by oil-seed crushers of quotas to contract growers, resulted in a greatly reduced production in 1965-66 of 57,903 cwt from 12,266 acres. Safflower, first recorded in 1953-54, has increased steadily and a harvest of 522,810 bushels was obtained from 56,727 acres in 1965-66. This crop increased rapidly in the Central Western Division where 23,486 acres were harvested in 1965-66 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 1965-66, 13,440 acres produced 141,525 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 1965-66, the area was 172 acres and the production 1,870 tons, worth \$27,000. The crop is grown in the Logan-Southport section of the Moreton Division.

Ginger—There has been a ginger growing industry centred around Buderim for many years. Wartime import restrictions fostered the industry with the result that, in the immediate post-war years, production increased to over 1,500,000 lb, but it fell steeply after 1950 under competition from imported ginger. The industry has since expanded under tariff protection, and production, including quantities retained for seed, amounted to 2,792,873 lb in 1965-66.

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 \$25,231,000 in 1965-66. Maize was worth \$6,037,000 in 1965-66 for the grain crop, and large amounts were grown as green forage. It is grown mainly in Maryborough, Moreton, Downs, and Cairns Divisions. The marketing of wheat and maize is described in Chapter 10.

Artificial Fertilisers—The following table gives particulars of areas fertilised and quantities used on the various crops.

ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED ON CROPS AND PASTURES, QUEENSLAND

Year ¹	Sugar Cane	Vegetables	Fruit	Other Crops	Pastures	Total
AREA FERTILISED (ACRES)						
1961-62	377,858	30,644	29,984	138,077	29,985	606,548
1962-63	379,364	33,540	31,239	157,613	32,731	634,487
1963-64	467,050	33,101	32,499	190,321	43,907	766,878
1964-65	507,925	31,844	33,687	247,611	87,769	908,836
1965-66	519,483	35,370	35,288	292,845	131,300	1,014,286
SUPERPHOSPHATE USED (CWT)						
1961-62	214,860	29,752	20,747	121,874	39,670	426,903
1962-63	243,607	23,093	14,656	126,290	47,299	454,945
1963-64	318,129	19,617	15,603	157,099	66,598	577,046
1964-65	206,581	13,144	10,003	193,594	149,934	573,256
1965-66	177,813	15,163	13,380	252,816	206,002	665,174
OTHER ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED (CWT)						
1961-62	1,568,039	179,523	202,604	127,427	21,522	2,099,115
1962-63	1,692,347	187,775	209,217	153,344	20,302	2,262,985
1963-64	2,462,067	196,743	234,241	173,006	23,428	3,089,485
1964-65	2,697,298	201,355	256,551	210,255	35,191	3,400,650
1965-66	2,803,725	223,558	281,605	256,346	59,338	3,624,572
TOTAL ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS PER ACRE FERTILISED (CWT)						
1961-62	4.7	6.8	7.4	1.8	2.0	4.2
1962-63	5.1	6.3	7.2	1.8	2.1	4.3
1963-64	6.0	6.5	7.7	1.7	2.1	4.8
1964-65	5.7	6.7	7.9	1.6	2.1	4.4
1965-66	5.7	6.7	8.4	1.7	2.0	4.2

¹ Year ended 31 March.

Use of Aircraft in Land and Crop Treatment—During the year ended 31 March 1966 aircraft were engaged in treating 330,685 acres with 5,197

tons of superphosphate and 370,595 lb of seed, and 1,376 acres with other materials. In addition, 409,589 acres were either sprayed or dusted with insecticides, herbicides, or fungicides.

7 FISHERIES

Fisheries production in Queensland was worth \$6,086,000 in 1965-66, compared with \$1,114,000 in 1945-46 when pearl-shell and other tropical fishing was resumed after the war. Fish, which in 1945-46 were valued at \$858,000 and accounted for 77 per cent of the total value of fisheries production, are now valued at \$1,776,000, only 29 per cent of the total. About half of the quantity of fish caught in 1965-66 was mullet, with mackerel, tailer, whiting, and bream next in order of importance.

The quantity of prawns caught has risen from 176,000 lb valued at \$28,000 in 1945-46 to 6,034,000 lb valued at \$2,185,000 in 1965-66.

The production of pearl-shell and trochus-shell which quickly rose after 1945-46 to a peak of 1,975 tons in 1950-51 has since steadily declined, largely due to the competition from plastics. However, in the last few years, the establishment of a pearl culture industry has created a new market for shell and helped to sustain the industry. Australian pearl culture operations are the joint venture of Japanese, who supply the technical knowledge, and Australian partners. A particularly large variety of pearl is being produced.

The next table gives details of production for five years. The operations of the Fish Board are given in Chapter 10. After operating for ten years, whaling ceased in Queensland during 1962-63.

FISHERIES PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Product	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
QUANTITY					
Fish ¹ Tons	3,944	4,036	3,982	3,641	4,563
Crabs 1,000 Lb	625	571	571	638	586
Crayfish, Lobsters, etc. .. Cwt	520	285	420	267	264
Prawns 1,000 Lb	4,400	4,971	5,118	5,737	6,034
Oysters 150 Lb Sacks	2,153	2,203	1,133	2,030	2,537
Scallops 1,000 Lb	100	157	170	113	700 ²
Squid 1,000 Lb	117	119	114	95	101
Whales ³ No	591	68	..	..	..
Pearl-shell ⁴ Tons	450	467	448	444	447
Trochus-shell Tons	204	159	64	31	11
VALUE					
Fish ¹ \$	1,339,650	1,470,200	1,474,776	1,484,628	1,776,398
Crabs \$	118,438	114,604	120,340	144,588	140,007
Crayfish, Lobsters, etc. .. \$	13,774	7,452	9,264	5,524	7,118
Prawns \$	1,224,000	1,570,658	1,775,832	2,141,982	2,184,546
Oysters \$	38,402	33,360	19,840	35,716	56,268
Scallops \$	24,000	33,658	52,000	28,558	34,148
Squid \$	19,578	17,476	19,062	20,002	15,433
Whales ⁵ \$	309,720	72,182	..	..	..
Pearls and Pearl-shell .. \$	524,966	875,500	1,245,426	1,870,270	1,869,793
Trochus-shell \$	55,450	36,566	9,800	5,394	1,902
Total \$	3,667,978	4,231,656	4,726,340	5,736,662	6,085,613

¹ Excluding fresh water fish for which no reliable information is available.

² In-shell weight. ³ Figures are for the season (May-September) terminating in the financial year shown. ⁴ Including live mother of pearl used in the production of artificial pearls. ⁵ Cost of whales landed at treatment plant.

The public revenue received from fisheries of all kinds for licences, leases, fines, forfeitures, etc. amounted in 1965-66 to \$96,569.

Labour and capital engaged in the fishing industry in Queensland in 1965-66 are shown in the next table.

LABOUR AND CAPITAL ENGAGED IN FISHERIES, QUEENSLAND, 1965-66

Particulars	General Fisheries ¹	Oyster Fisheries	Tropical Fisheries ²	Total
Boats Engaged No	1,791	50	28	1,869
Value of Boats and Equipment \$	7,004,826	n	n	7,004,826 ³
Men Employed No	2,250	164	400	2,814

¹ Including only those licensed to take fish for sale. ² Excluding cultured pearl fishing. ³ Incomplete. n Not available.

8 MINES AND QUARRIES

Prior to 1952, mining statistics in Queensland were based on the figures published by the Queensland 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 212.

Mineral production has always yielded the State a fairly large income. By 1873 its annual value exceeded \$2m. From 1905 to 1918 the value was always at least \$6m. It then fell to a relatively low level from 1921 to 1931, in most of these years not reaching \$4m. Increasing activity during the 1930s raised the value from about \$2m in 1931 to about \$10m in 1940. High prices of metals and generally increased production raised the value (at the mine) of mineral output to \$99m in 1965.

Royalties—Revenue received by the Queensland Department of Mines from royalties for the five years ended 31 December 1965 is shown below.

ROYALTIES COLLECTED, QUEENSLAND

Year	Coal	Other Minerals	Petroleum	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1961	54,086	628,166	..	682,252
1962	57,934	333,212	904	392,050
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

Gold—Production reached its peak in 1900, when 676,000 fine oz were produced, valued at \$5,744,000. At this time the Charters Towers field was in its prime with 283,237 oz for the year, followed by Mount Morgan with 199,262 oz. Production declined after 1900 until by 1930 the output was only 7,821 oz. After that year production increased substantially and from 1933 to 1942 the annual production averaged nearly 120,000 oz. The 101,000 oz produced in 1964 was the highest in any year since 1941. In 1965 production was 77,000 oz.

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

Silver—Silver has been produced in small quantities at Herberton and other fields since 1870 but the bulk of the production now comes from Mount Isa. From 1932 to 1954 the State's yearly production fluctuated between 2,000,000 and 4,000,000 oz except for the years 1943 to 1946 when Mount Isa Mines temporarily discontinued producing silver-lead-zinc to concentrate on copper. In 1963 the State's highest silver production of 6,202,000 oz was recorded. Production fell back to 4,636,000 oz in 1965.

Copper—Copper production in the State developed in the late 1900s, reached a peak of 24,000 tons in 1913, and fell abruptly after the end of the 1914-1918 War. Its discovery at Mount Isa led to increased production, and war-time demands brought the State output up to 15,800 tons in 1944. Reconstruction and adaptation at Mount Isa (Australia's largest producer) resulted in a lull in production from 1946 to 1952, but output then rose from 21,000 tons in 1953 to 80,000 tons in 1960. The 1965 figure, temporarily reduced through industrial trouble, was 60,406 tons, with Mount Isa and Mount Morgan the only large producers. Copper is refined at Stuart near Townsville. It is planned to expand the plant from its present capacity of 85,000 tons a year to an ultimate capacity of 100,000 tons.

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

Lead and Zinc—Production has increased with the growth of Mount Isa. After gold and coal they were the most important minerals produced, but during the 1939-1945 War copper supplanted them. Subsequent to the outbreak of war their combined value exceeded the value of the gold output. Early in 1943, however, the production of these minerals was suspended in favour of copper, and in 1944 and 1945 there was no production at all. In 1946 production was resumed and has regained its 1939 level. In 1965 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. Until 1967 most of this bauxite was exported overseas, chiefly to Japan. Smaller amounts are shipped to Bell Bay in Tasmania. An alumina plant, with an initial capacity of 600,000 tons per annum, which opened at Gladstone in August 1967, processes bauxite from Weipa. At present approximately 80 per cent of the alumina produced by this plant is exported to the United States for further treatment.

Coal—Production showed a steady growth until it reached over 1,000,000 tons in 1913. From 1913 to 1940, annual production was usually about 1,000,000 tons, but during the 1939-1945 War it rose sharply, reaching 1,700,000 tons in 1943. Following slight declines in the immediate post-war years, production began to increase steadily, and in 1965 it was 4,154,000 tons. Ipswich is the main coal field, followed by Moura, Bowen, Maryborough (Howard), and Callide. Smaller amounts are mined in the Blair Athol, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and other districts. Over a quarter of the State's output of coal is now mined by open-cut methods at Moura, Callide, and Blair Athol. The Moura field has been developed for large-scale overseas export of coal, principally to Japan. Shipments are made through Gladstone.

Mineral Sands Concentrates—These minerals are obtained from beach deposits on the south-east coast of Queensland, and the 1965 production was 104,645 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 operation at Brisbane. Although substantial reserves of natural gas have been established, the only commercial use at present being made of this fuel is at the Roma power-house and hospital. It is planned to establish a fertiliser producing complex on Gibson Island, near the mouth of the Brisbane River, and it is probable that the first large-scale commercial use of natural gas will be as a feedstock for this industry, and for reticulation to Brisbane users of domestic gas.

Uranium—Deposits of uranium ore were discovered in 1954, and production of uranium oxide commenced at Mary Kathleen, near Mount Isa, in 1958. When operations ceased in 1963, 4,029 tons of uranium oxide, valued at \$80m, had been produced. The mine has been placed on a care and maintenance basis so that production can be resumed when there is again a demand for uranium.

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 at present is the State Treatment Works at Irvinebank which processes tin ore. During 1965 this establishment treated 9,449 tons of ore for a production of 131 tons of concentrates. The Venus mill at Charters Towers which crushes gold ores is owned by the State but operated by a lessee. The Government also operates a number of drills in experimental work and in proving reserves on the various fields. There is a government assay office at Cloncurry, to which 2,365 samples were submitted during 1965.

Annual Mining Census—As mentioned on page 209, annual mining censuses have been conducted each year commencing with 1952. Detailed returns are collected from establishments employing four or more persons engaged in mining and quarrying, including ore dressing and elementary smelting of metallic minerals when carried out at or near the mine. Establishments primarily engaged in smelting or refining (including the smelting sections of the large plants operated at Mount Morgan and Mount Isa) are omitted from the collection and classified to the manufacturing industry. Estimates of numbers employed, value of output, and value of production (based on simplified returns and Department of Mines records) are made for small mines omitted from the detailed census.

The values of mineral output as shown by the censuses differ somewhat from those recorded by the Queensland 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 these smelters.

The following table shows details from the 1965 mining census and a comparison of totals for the last five years. It refers to all mines and quarries except that salaries and wages for small mines and quarries are omitted.

The amounts shown under the heading of value of production have been calculated by deducting from the value of output the value of power,

fuel, and materials used in producing that output. The value of output includes subsidy and bounty payments. In 1965 these payments were gold subsidy, \$631, copper bounty, \$419, and pyrites bounty, \$191,604.

MINING AND QUARRYING¹ OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1965

Industry Group	Average Employment ²		Salaries and Wages Paid ³	Value of Output ⁴	Power, Fuel, and Materials Used	Value of Production ⁵
	During Period Worked	During Whole Year				
	No	No	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Metal Mining						
Gold	3,787	3,023	12,535	52,193	10,302	41,891
Silver-Lead-Zinc						
Copper-Gold						
Tin						
Mineral Sands	660	513	726	3,713	743	2,969
Other Metal	400	390	1,292	5,582	1,821	3,761
Non-metal Mining	189	167	702	3,773	271	3,503
Fuel Mining	2,458	2,429	8,256	28,437	4,769	23,669
Clay ⁶	77	51	n	242	24	218
Other Non-metal	335	264	743	2,123	622	1,501
Total Mining	7,906	6,837	24,256	96,064	18,553	77,511
Quarrying ⁸	412	368	839	2,900	669	2,231
Total	8,318	7,205	25,095	98,964	19,222	79,742

SUMMARY FOR FIVE YEARS

1961 ⁷	8,934	7,933	21,127	64,440	17,573	46,868
1962 ⁷	8,507	8,065	20,855	74,232	16,192	58,040
1963 ⁷	8,609	8,174	22,228	84,084	22,135	61,949
1964	8,431	8,016	23,826	97,287	22,880 ^r	74,406 ^r
1965	8,318	7,205	25,095	98,964	19,222	79,742

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. ⁸ Not available. ^r Revised since last issue.

Mineral Production in Australian States—The next table affords direct comparison between Australian States for the year 1965. The explanations preceding the Queensland table also apply to the other States.

MINING¹ AND QUARRYING OPERATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1965

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.	1,041	21,704	21,294	71,849	266,857	41,901	224,956
Victoria	469	4,693	4,324	12,547	48,924	8,967	39,957
Queensland	578	8,318	7,205	25,095	98,964	19,222	79,742
South Aust.	321	2,473	2,063	5,457	39,466	5,487	33,979
West. Aust.	307	8,269	7,663	21,737	51,139	14,300	36,840
Tasmania	184	2,792	2,547	8,909	28,998	8,689	20,309
N. Territory ²	78	911	774	3,155	9,293	2,927	6,367
Total	2,978	49,160	45,870	148,749	543,642	101,493	442,150

¹ Excluding mining of uranium. (11 quarries).

² Including Australian Capital Territory

The quantities of the principal metals contained in the various minerals and the quantity of coal produced in each State are shown in the next table. The Queensland figures include the metal contents of concentrates 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, 1965

Mineral ¹	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	North-ern Territory	Australia
Gold 1,000 Oz	10	19	77	.. ²	656	33	83	878
Silver 1,000 Oz	10,636	.. ³	4,636	.. ²	245	1,678	86	17,281
Copper Tons	5,211	3	60,406	23	626	15,168	8,951	90,388
Tin .. Tons	1,124	8	1,176	..	468	1,045	28	3,849
Lead 1,000 Tons	297	..	50	.. ²	1	14	.. ³	362
Zinc 1,000 Tons	271	..	31	..	1	46	..	349
Rutile ⁴ 1,000 Tons	155	..	54	..	..²	..	..	209
Zircon ⁴ 1,000 Tons	155	..	46	..	23	..	..	225
Tungsten ⁵ .. Tons	..	..	..	..	..	1,176	..	1,176
Coal ⁶ 1,000 Tons	24,130	20,701	4,154	2,016	994	102	..	52,097
Iron ⁷ 1,000 Tons	..	..	..	2,812	1,486	..	..	4,297

¹ Metallic content of mine output only. ² Less than half the unit of quantity shown. ³ In terms of TiO₂. ⁴ Zircon content. ⁵ In terms of WO₃. ⁶ Including 20,659,000 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
1956	8	346	2	90	..	5	10	441
1957	6	400	..	68	..	5	6	473
1958	6	340	2	74	2	3	10	417
1959	5	371	..	82	2	8	7	461
1960	3	350	1	62	..	1	4	413
1961	5	312	1	87	1	4	7	403
1962	6	308	1	50	..	5	7	363
1963	6	268	..	42	..	3	6	313
1964	6	219	..	38	..	2	6	259
1965	6	262	..	41	3	2	9	305

The Queensland Mines Rescue Station, which operates from Bundamba on the Ipswich coal field, is a voluntary organisation 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 station. 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 1965.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL QUARRIES, QUEENSLAND, 1965

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	3	54,933	31,911	135,542	29	69,392
Blue Metal	19	821,441	309,262	1,587,586	230	527,953
Granite	16	158,254	429,454	702,754	75	129,038
Freestone, Sandstone	2	6,785	975,274	474,102	78	112,963
Other	12					
Total	52	1,041,413	1,745,901	2,899,994	412	839,346

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, 1965

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
<i>Census Mines</i> ³	116	7,294	24,256	94,833	17,425	77,408
Moreton	49	2,024	6,594	17,833	3,233	14,600
Maryborough	13	276	791	1,365	283	1,081
Downs and Roma	8	121	342	5,773	90	5,683
Rockhampton	16	1,407	4,164	13,183	4,712	8,471
Townsville and Mackay	7	211	707	2,142	530	1,612
Cairns and Peninsula	15	454	1,423	6,830	964	5,866
North Western and Central Western	8	2,801	10,235	47,708	7,613	40,095
<i>Small Mines</i> ⁴	410	612	n	1,231	104	1,127
<i>Quarries</i>	52	412	839	2,900	669	2,231
Metropolitan	11	117	265	1,094	263	831
Moreton	8	74	99	224	42	182
Maryborough	6	30	47	106	15	91
Downs	8	71	164	417	84	333
Rockhampton	4	24	48	134	24	110
Townsville and Mackay	8	60	143	633	150	483
Cairns	7	36	74	293	91	202
Total	578	8,318	25,095	98,964	18,198	80,766

¹ Persons employed during period worked. ² See note to this item in first table on page 212. ³ Mines employing four or more persons. ⁴ Mines employing less than four persons. n Not available.

It will be noticed that almost half the mines output is in the North Western and Central Western Divisions. Production in those areas is chiefly highly priced metals and is valued at nearly three times that of the Moreton Division (where coal predominates), although employment is only 34 per cent greater.

9 TIMBER

Queensland possesses the largest area in any Australian State suitable for permanent forestry production, and its native timber resources have been an important asset in a continent not well endowed with softwoods. The exploitation of these timber assets has been an aid to settlement, but it has proceeded at a pace which threatens to exhaust accessible supplies long before the products of a still inadequate reforestation can replace them. Queensland is a net importer of timber and is likely to continue to be so for many years to come.

The 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, 383m super feet having been milled to 30 June 1966. 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 harvested from Crown lands.

The following table gives a summary of the log timber processed by all mills, including those which operate only intermittently and are excluded from the annual factory collection.

The decline in the use of pine from natural forests and the increase in the use of plantation timber are important features of the last ten years. Because of seasonal logging difficulties, single year comparisons may be misleading, but, if the figures are averaged over the five years 1961-62 to 1965-66 and compared with the averages for the five years 1956-57 to 1960-61, it will be seen that the total quantity processed has declined by 18 per cent.

LOG TIMBER PROCESSED, QUEENSLAND, 1956-57 TO 1965-66
(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							
1956-57	48,038	51,772	269,226	32,500	48,245	20,029	13,993	483,803	
1957-58	52,547	56,744	257,472	26,678	44,785	19,460	14,397	472,083	
1958-59	45,627	54,071	252,500	26,631	48,458	19,931	17,365	464,583	
1959-60	39,695	55,738	264,069	24,644	49,595	20,176	6,244	480,105	
1960-61	37,250	50,473	252,482	27,389	48,558	19,008	6,951	459,202	
1961-62	27,946	45,275	215,450	20,914	39,791	19,464	7,168	388,620	
1962-63	30,391	50,044	212,014	21,404	38,937	24,626	6,817	397,066	
1963-64	31,282	53,328	230,424	20,306	42,772	26,366	6,910	423,866	
1964-65	29,117	55,447	219,397	22,646	43,862	31,227	6,534	420,318	
1965-66	27,776	50,402	217,418	23,167	45,579	30,293	5,978	408,638	

The quantity of plantation grown timbers processed during 1965-66 was 9.1 per cent of all native timbers processed, compared with 4.3 per cent in 1956-57.

The next table shows details of the 1965-66 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, 1965-66
(1,000 Super Feet)

Species	By Sawmills (according to Mill Capacities)			By Plywood and Veneer Mills etc.	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	4,043	9,427	8,056	6,249	27,776
Cypress	25,192	22,634	2,577	..	50,402
Hardwoods	77,229	98,242	41,189	758	217,418
Cabinet Woods	2,571	5,400	10,021	5,175	23,167
Miscellaneous	6,866	10,736	14,754	13,223	45,579
Plantations					
Hoop, Bunya, and Kauri Pine	882	11,522	17,793	97	30,293
Other	2,398	2,628	461	491	5,978
Imported	162	25	220	7,617	8,024
Total	119,343	160,615	95,070	33,610	408,638

Mills making annual factory returns in 1965-66 included 504 sawmills, 36 plywood mills, and 48 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 1965-66 these items together amounted to 6,426,629 super feet.

SAWMILLS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Mills No	556	544	538	520	504
Workers ¹ No	5,626	5,559	5,723	5,698	5,848
Salaries and Wages ² . . \$1,000	9,565	9,585	10,160	10,772	11,601
Land, Buildings, and Plant \$1,000	9,347	10,006	10,185	10,945	11,154
Sawn Timber Produced ³					
Quantity 1,000 Sup Ft	200,869	205,786	222,786	222,395	211,005
Value \$1,000	24,369	25,099	27,033	28,873	31,590

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 1965-66 among the three main divisions of the State as follows: Southern, 370; Central, 54; Northern, 80. The Southern division accounted for 142,654,584 super feet of sawn native timber, the Central division for 19,328,396 super feet, and the Northern division for 49,022,311 super feet.

Operations of plywood mills are shown in the following table.

PLYWOOD MILLS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Mills No	38	40	39	35	36
Workers ¹ No	1,368	1,522	1,562	1,566	1,414
Salaries and Wages ² . . \$1,000	2,412	2,602	2,759	2,981	2,825
Land, Buildings, and Plant \$1,000	2,973	3,708	3,604	3,859	4,344
Plywood ³ 1,000 Sq Ft	98,086	85,745	97,253	94,766	80,761
Veneers ³ 1,000 Sq Ft	133,014	169,010	177,551	186,967	175,109
Value of Plywood . . . \$1,000	8,301	8,010	8,804	9,050	7,384
Value of Veneers . . . \$1,000	2,230	2,487	2,563	2,892	2,790

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 following figures, compiled in accordance with the above definition, include practically all manufacturing operations.

FACTORIES, SIX AUSTRALIAN STATES, 1965-66

State	Estab- lish- ments	Workers ¹		Salaries and Wages ²	Capital Values ³		Output	Produc- tion ⁴
		Males	Females		Mach- inery and Plant	Land and Buildings		
	No	No	No	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
N.S.Wales	24,448	382,205	132,129	1,288.8	1,430.8	1,307.4	6,024.3	2,582.9
Victoria ..	17,928	305,141	128,796	1,060.1	953.2	1,120.7	4,508.9	1,951.5
Queensland ..	5,948	94,204	21,419	262.4	364.5	238.2	1,460.0	518.7
South Aust.	6,031	94,459	22,120	277.5	352.8	260.2	1,242.3	513.8
Westn Aust.	4,818	50,271	8,802	130.6	150.4	138.1	653.7	275.3
Tasmania	1,776	27,626	6,272	81.7	112.5	84.9	388.7	155.6
Total ..	60,949	953,906	319,538	3,101.1	3,364.2	3,149.6	14,278.0	5,997.8

¹ Average for whole year, including working proprietors. ² Excluding drawings of working proprietors. ³ Book values as returned by factory owners. ⁴ Output, less value of goods consumed in process of production.

The chief manufacturing States of Australia are New South Wales and Victoria. These two States have been favoured by their central position to serve an Australia-wide market, the advantages of large populations, and, in New South Wales, the possession of extensive and conveniently located coal fields.

In consequence of these facts, the Commonwealth tariffs have tended to give further impetus to the growth of manufactures in these States. Together, they accounted in 1965-66 for \$4,534.4m out of a total value of production of \$5,997.8m for the six Australian States. In 1965-66 Queensland was third among the States in value of manufacturing production but was the lowest State in production per head of population. For 1965-66, production per head was as follows: New South Wales, \$614; Victoria, \$611; South Australia, \$477; Tasmania, \$421; Western Australia, \$334; Queensland, \$315.

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 who also controls the Registration of Companies Office. 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 given in Chapter 13.

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.

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>							
1956-57 ..	5,465	101,934	151,915	125,585	99,751	767,110	266,828
1957-58 ..	5,452	100,743	154,235	139,037	108,998	783,326	275,564
1958-59 ..	5,572	103,503	167,072	146,348	117,545	870,699	297,157
1959-60 ..	5,681	103,543	174,626	160,626	131,017	904,499	309,452
1960-61 ..	5,809	103,440	179,907	180,134	145,410	948,644	325,123
1961-62 ..	5,756	100,129	182,035	185,241	153,225	957,129	334,569
1962-63 ..	5,828	103,614	191,196	191,586	167,573	1,089,319	361,009
1963-64 ..	5,887	109,467	213,916	206,720	183,947	1,249,739	420,673
1964-65 ..	5,899	114,727	247,061	254,478	201,675	1,293,466	455,351
1965-66 ..	5,948	115,950	262,437	364,490	238,249	1,460,031	518,688
<i>Brisbane³</i>							
1956-57 ..	1,981	53,519	79,175	41,228	55,968	364,585	142,078
1957-58 ..	2,016	53,236	81,473	43,550	59,564	377,875	150,559
1958-59 ..	2,073	53,946	86,087	47,597	64,989	404,909	159,805
1959-60 ..	2,103	54,326	91,742	53,772	70,220	432,894	169,516
1960-61 ..	2,166	54,748	95,837	59,073	79,886	442,712	177,909
1961-62 ..	2,171	53,743	97,910	70,834	88,270	462,759	188,207
1962-63 ..	2,188	55,169	101,977	74,821	97,159	487,772	196,499
1963-64 ..	2,239	58,365	112,951	79,839	107,648	540,675	218,196
1964-65 ..	2,278	61,945	131,177	87,921	117,490	617,839	249,856
1965-66 ..	2,551	70,909	158,831	165,155	149,089	772,753	311,606
<i>Rest of State</i>							
1956-57 ..	3,484	48,415	72,741	84,357	43,782	402,524	124,750
1957-58 ..	3,436	47,507	72,763	95,487	49,434	405,451	125,005
1958-59 ..	3,499	49,557	80,984	98,751	52,556	465,790	137,352
1959-60 ..	3,578	49,217	82,884	106,854	60,797	471,605	139,935
1960-61 ..	3,643	48,692	84,070	121,061	65,524	505,932	147,214
1961-62 ..	3,585	46,386	84,125	114,407	64,955	494,370	146,362
1962-63 ..	3,640	48,445	89,217	116,765	70,414	601,547	164,509
1963-64 ..	3,648	51,102	100,966	126,881	76,300	709,064	202,477
1964-65 ..	3,621	52,782	115,884	166,557	84,185	675,627	205,495
1965-66 ..	3,397	45,041	103,606	199,336	89,160	687,278	207,082

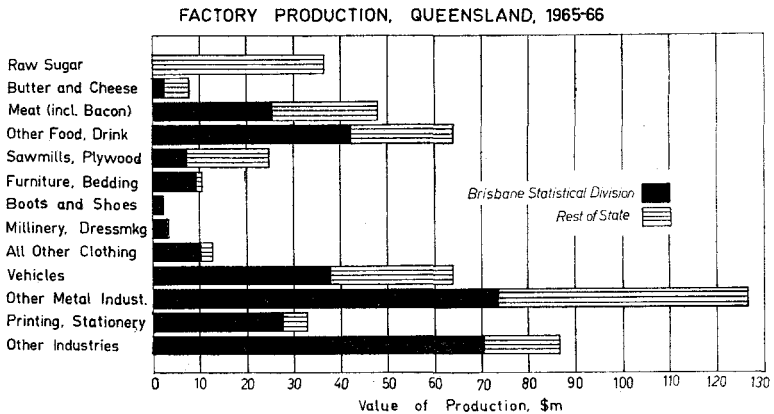
¹ Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating. ² Excluding drawings of working proprietors. ³ For years prior to 1960-61, details relate only to the City of Brisbane. From 1960-61 to 1964-65, the area includes the City of Redcliffe and part of Pine Rivers Shire. For 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. r Revised since last issue.

In the preceding table, the last column, "Production", represents the value of the wealth produced by the factories as such. This is the amount which the goods they made are worth in excess of the value of the things which they had to use to make these goods. (No allowance has been made for depreciation and certain overhead expenses, such as insurance, which strictly should have been deducted to arrive at this figure, but it is not considered practicable to deduct these.)

In manufacturing, many goods are treated in several factories, the output of one becoming the raw material of another. Hence such commodities are counted more than once in the aggregate value of output and raw materials. The value of production is assessed without such duplications and should be used in judging activity in manufacturing as a whole. It is the fund which provides wages and salaries, profits, interest, and rent. In 1965-66, production of factories (\$518,688,000) was worth 94 per cent of the value of the net production of primary industries (\$551,183,000).

Further particulars to those in the following pages are given for meatworks on page 182; butter and cheese factories, pages 192 and 193; sugar mills, page 203; and sawmills and plywood mills, pages 216 and 217.

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 1965-66 accounted for 75 per cent of the State's total factory production. Of this, factories in the Brisbane Statistical Division accounted for \$311,606,000, or 60 per cent of the total factory production of the State, and provided 61 per cent of the total salaries and wages. Twenty-one per cent of the State's factory production in 1965-66 was from North Queensland. The remaining 4 per cent was from Central Queensland.

Ten years earlier, in 1955-56, North Queensland's share of the State's factory production was lower at 19 per cent, while Central Queensland's proportion was higher at 6 per cent. Twenty years earlier,

in 1945-46, the respective proportions were 18 and 7 per cent. Of the factories of North Queensland, sugar mills, meatworks, metal smelting and refining, sawmills, and plywood mills are the most important.

The heavy investment in plant and machinery in North Queensland, due mainly to sugar mills and the metal extraction and refining industries, is shown in the table below. With less than one-sixth of the workers in the State's factories, North Queensland has almost one-third of the total value of land, buildings, and plant. This feature is reflected in the figures of value of production per worker which, in 1965-66, averaged \$5,827 in North Queensland, compared with \$4,406 in the Brisbane Statistical Division, \$3,678 in the balance of South Queensland, and \$3,995 in Central Queensland.

FACTORIES, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND CITIES, 1965-66

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	2,551	70,725	158,831	772,753	311,606	314,244
<i>Brisbane</i>	2,256	62,076	140,348	684,934	277,805	284,697
<i>Ipswich</i>	136	6,749	14,315	58,249	23,750	13,776
<i>Redcliffe</i>	52	376	604	2,250	1,184	830
Moreton	472	3,761	7,199	45,705	14,035	14,749
<i>Gold Coast</i>	120	942	1,761	7,085	3,613	3,414
Maryborough	582	8,185	18,072	84,910	30,467	39,938
<i>Bundaberg</i>	119	2,029	4,671	21,388	9,740	8,444
<i>Gympie</i>	66	644	1,213	8,070	2,226	2,188
<i>Maryborough</i>	92	2,304	5,340	18,520	8,209	6,321
Downs	680	7,788	15,771	85,761	28,005	20,709
<i>Toowoomba</i>	235	4,500	9,385	41,763	15,912	12,057
<i>Warwick</i>	46	550	1,183	9,989	2,567	1,591
Roma	94	593	1,181	7,018	2,415	2,101
South Western	50	215	346	1,181	640	577
Total South	4,429	91,267	201,400	997,328	387,168	392,318
Rockhampton	377	5,153	10,761	61,952	21,104	19,388
<i>Rockhampton</i>	170	3,511	7,564	30,801	12,797	9,171
Central Western	92	480	824	2,676	1,449	1,240
Far Western	12	45	81	216	131	126
Total Central	481	5,678	11,666	64,844	22,684	20,754
Mackay	225	3,780	10,228	66,237	17,775	45,436
<i>Mackay</i>	121	1,220	2,524	10,096	4,623	4,778
Townsville	305	6,496	17,417	148,106	35,000	49,949
<i>Charters Towers</i>	25	148	228	670	399	282
<i>Townsville</i>	182	4,114	10,534	99,626	22,558	22,082
Cairns	443	7,427	18,934	104,866	33,692	74,173
<i>Cairns</i>	110	1,929	4,437	17,633	8,357	7,898
Peninsula	11	65	126	323	185	158
North Western	54	910	2,665	78,328	22,184	19,950
Total North	1,038	18,678	49,371	397,861	108,836	189,667
Total Queensland	5,948	115,623	262,437	1,460,031	518,688	602,739

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 Ipswich, which has railway workshops and

woollen mills. Other important manufacturing cities are Maryborough, with engineering works and sawmills; Townsville, meatworks, railway workshops, copper refining, and cement works; 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, 1965-66

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: Central City Areas

Meat (including Bacon)	4	78	180	2,012	626	293
Other Food, Drink	60	2,529	5,311	44,617	13,452	18,133
Furniture, Bedding	43	490	969	3,531	1,657	1,073
Boots and Shoes	8	389	721	2,150	1,079	788
Millinery, Dressmaking	48	1,045	1,371	4,010	2,235	1,171
All Other Clothing	100	3,465	4,867	13,178	7,728	4,296
Vehicles	176	3,097	6,675	16,553	9,911	7,413
Other Metal Industries	189	4,876	12,231	36,239	18,632	12,663
Printing, Stationery	76	3,718	9,072	29,055	16,331	13,267
Other Industries	157	3,411	7,476	31,314	15,139	12,775
<i>Total</i>	<i>861</i>	<i>23,098</i>	<i>48,873</i>	<i>182,660</i>	<i>86,790</i>	<i>71,872</i>

Brisbane Division: North Side Inner Suburbs

Food and Drink	23	975	2,398	22,913	9,122	9,127
Sawmills, Plywood	8	325	723	2,262	796	562
Furniture, Bedding	25	438	914	3,865	1,684	860
Boots and Shoes	4	88	149	471	202	199
All Other Clothing	22	190	276	751	527	488
Vehicles	72	1,383	3,460	11,124	5,245	5,752
Other Metal Industries	73	2,097	5,076	20,246	9,711	7,686
Printing, Stationery	12	386	880	3,268	1,775	1,781
Other Industries	67	1,559	4,050	25,089	9,819	10,452
<i>Total</i>	<i>306</i>	<i>7,441</i>	<i>17,926</i>	<i>89,987</i>	<i>38,882</i>	<i>36,907</i>

Brisbane Division: North Side Outer Suburbs

Food and Drink	29	1,629	3,707	25,558	8,052	7,128
Sawmills, Plywood	17	159	324	1,376	689	483
Furniture, Bedding	21	246	526	1,901	895	766
Millinery, Dressmaking	3	66	80	232	140	42
All Other Clothing	14	140	195	672	410	283
Vehicles	64	934	2,045	5,044	2,683	2,689
Other Metal Industries	65	2,340	5,723	27,000	10,852	7,930
Printing, Stationery	11	179	371	2,819	870	1,208
Other Industries	64	1,881	4,329	21,351	8,509	4,970
<i>Total</i>	<i>288</i>	<i>7,574</i>	<i>17,298</i>	<i>85,953</i>	<i>33,100</i>	<i>25,498</i>

FACTORIES, INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1965-66—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>Brisbane Division: Western Suburbs</i>						
Food and Drink ..	10	177	394	2,769	1,549	1,161
Sawmills, Plywood ..	5	245	497	1,902	678	553
Furniture, Bedding ..	6	296	623	2,376	1,056	1,508
Clothing	13	99	143	407	270	271
Vehicles	27	95	129	489	260	306
Other Metal Industries ..	16	931	2,352	9,877	5,481	3,482
Printing, Stationery ..	5	26	25	170	82	73
Other Industries ..	23	908	2,524	12,191	6,085	7,703
<i>Total</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>2,777</i>	<i>6,688</i>	<i>30,181</i>	<i>15,462</i>	<i>15,058</i>
<i>Brisbane Division: South Side Inner Suburbs</i>						
Food and Drink ..	20	467	938	5,563	2,297	2,126
Sawmills, Plywood ..	4	129	289	1,737	452	652
Furniture, Bedding ..	20	361	815	2,548	1,212	593
Millinery, Dressmaking	4	185	230	833	425	214
All Other Clothing ..	7	28	29	89	59	112
Vehicles	30	162	309	878	502	654
Other Metal Industries ..	41	1,773	4,303	14,335	6,502	7,161
Printing, Stationery ..	5	69	95	476	226	155
Other Industries ..	17	135	369	3,294	1,206	674
<i>Total</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>3,359</i>	<i>7,377</i>	<i>29,752</i>	<i>12,881</i>	<i>12,341</i>
<i>Brisbane Division: South Side Outer Suburbs</i>						
Meat (including Bacon)	8	3,557	8,507	86,449	18,681	8,238
Other Food, Drink ..	45	1,070	2,294	19,375	6,051	6,801
Sawmills, Plywood ..	15	378	753	3,472	1,252	795
Furniture, Bedding ..	35	621	1,281	5,699	2,272	1,349
Boots and Shoes ..	3	235	427	1,232	622	274
Millinery, Dressmaking	3	27	30	58	51	45
All Other Clothing ..	21	332	411	1,433	709	483
Vehicles	72	1,464	3,598	12,741	6,009	4,858
Other Metal Industries ..	106	4,188	10,850	37,621	17,668	12,923
Printing, Stationery ..	13	793	1,704	10,377	3,959	2,816
Other Industries ..	79	1,790	3,749	18,251	7,967	7,565
<i>Total</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>14,455</i>	<i>33,604</i>	<i>196,708</i>	<i>65,241</i>	<i>46,146</i>
<i>Brisbane Division: Bayside</i>						
Food and Drink ..	15	320	684	3,444	1,125	1,285
Sawmills, Plywood ..	4	40	103	580	240	83
Furniture, Bedding ..	5	36	39	236	84	70
Clothing	12	167	176	562	372	223
Vehicles	16	103	228	516	314	338
Other Metal Industries ..	24	297	684	2,956	1,533	923
Printing, Stationery ..	4	34	68	134	94	131
Other Industries ..	16	475	1,569	39,154	10,941	51,965
<i>Total</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>1,472</i>	<i>3,552</i>	<i>47,582</i>	<i>14,702</i>	<i>55,018</i>

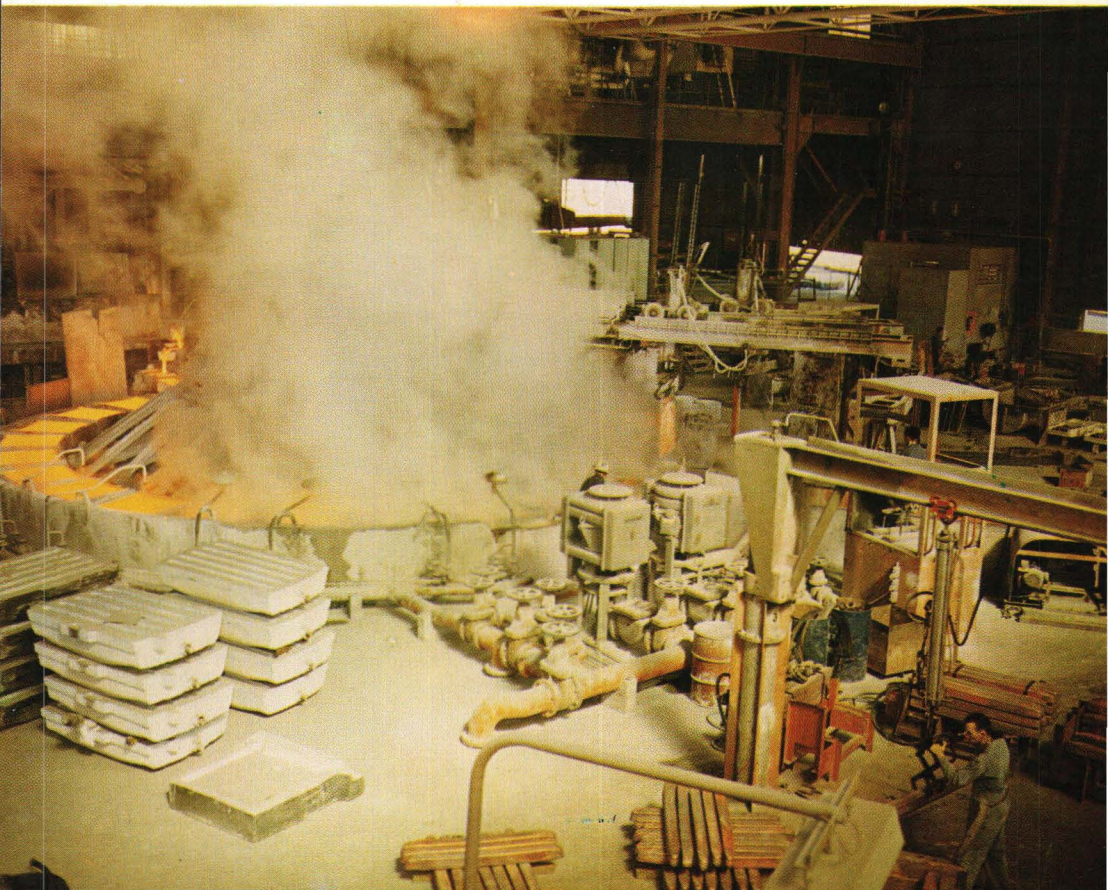
FACTORIES, INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1965-66—contd

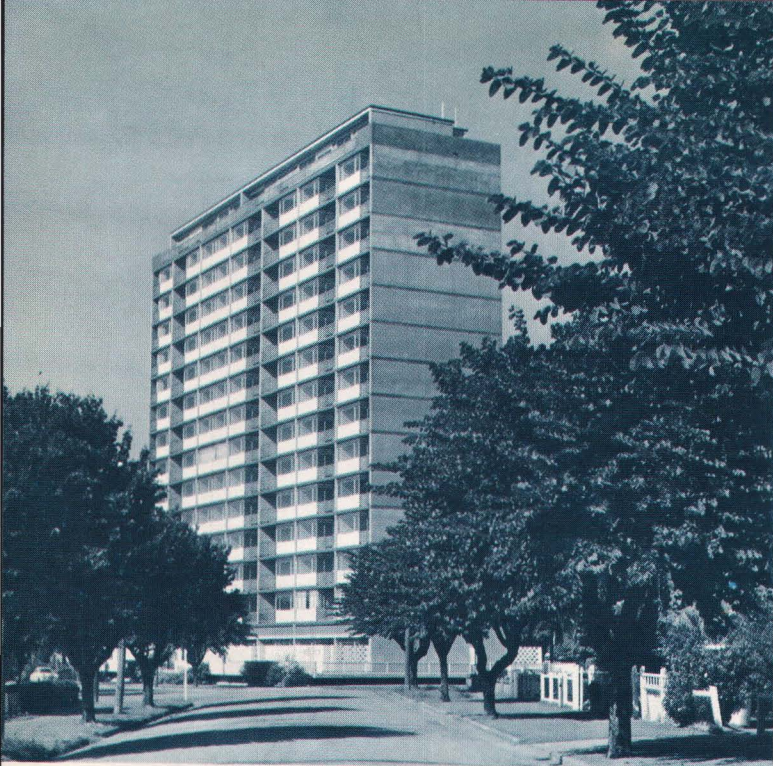
Industry	Estab- lish- ments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages ²	Output	Production (Value Added)	Land, Buildings, and Plant
	No	No	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>Brisbane Division: Rural</i>						
Food and Drink ..	5	303	870	8,197	2,336	1,347
Sawmills, Plywood ..	6	62	99	607	224	224
Furniture, Bedding ..	6	23	33	144	61	44
Vehicles ..	6	573	1,664	4,473	3,587	16,094
Other Metal Industries ..	13	410	975	2,923	1,574	1,458
Other Industries ..	16	529	1,391	5,766	2,967	2,690
<i>Total</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>1,900</i>	<i>5,031</i>	<i>22,110</i>	<i>10,748</i>	<i>21,857</i>
<i>Brisbane Division: Outside City of Brisbane</i>						
Food and Drink ..	52	1,042	2,348	34,323	6,768	6,811
Sawmills, Plywood ..	36	551	954	3,790	1,830	707
Clothing ..	28	354	379	1,211	763	435
Vehicles ..	73	3,312	7,415	14,070	9,060	2,691
Other Metal Industries ..	33	523	1,154	5,940	1,882	1,443
Other Industries ..	73	2,867	6,233	28,484	13,498	17,460
<i>Total</i>	<i>295</i>	<i>8,649</i>	<i>18,483</i>	<i>87,819</i>	<i>33,801</i>	<i>29,546</i>
<i>Total Brisbane Division</i>						
Butter and Cheese ..	6	311	732	10,452	2,537	2,641
Meat (including Bacon)	21	4,465	10,706	119,369	25,409	10,962
Other Food, Drink ..	244	7,371	16,193	125,399	42,113	48,847
Sawmills, Plywood ..	98	2,092	4,242	18,287	7,412	5,029
Furniture, Bedding ..	175	2,624	5,407	21,138	9,260	6,462
Wool Scours etc. ..	6	176	461	1,562	716	313
Boots and Shoes ..	19	809	1,449	4,401	2,185	1,436
Millinery, Dressmaking	64	1,409	1,815	5,570	3,087	1,573
All Other Clothing ..	207	4,592	6,220	17,318	10,321	6,314
Vehicles ..	536	11,123	25,524	65,887	37,571	40,794
Other Metal Industries ..	560	17,435	43,347	157,138	73,836	55,669
Printing, Stationery ..	137	5,720	13,854	57,120	27,573	30,329
Other Industries ..	478	12,598	28,881	169,112	69,587	103,874
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,551</i>	<i>70,725</i>	<i>158,831</i>	<i>772,753</i>	<i>311,606</i>	<i>314,244</i>
<i>Moreton Division</i>						
Butter and Cheese ..	10	190	425	7,579	829	1,131
Other Food, Drink ..	73	998	2,264	22,569	4,838	6,783
Sawmills, Plywood ..	87	727	1,298	4,479	2,294	1,453
Furniture, Bedding ..	14	45	54	238	126	115
Clothing ..	35	240	278	702	518	480
Vehicles ..	144	693	1,112	3,470	1,891	1,606
Other Metal Industries ..	41	382	784	2,633	1,503	1,263
Printing, Stationery ..	6	94	215	402	317	321
Other Industries ..	62	392	768	3,632	1,718	1,597
<i>Total</i>	<i>472</i>	<i>3,761</i>	<i>7,199</i>	<i>45,705</i>	<i>14,035</i>	<i>14,749</i>
<i>Maryborough Division</i>						
Raw Sugar ..	7	1,315	3,970	17,397	3,928	21,989
Butter and Cheese ..	14	253	562	11,044	963	2,060
Other Food, Drink ..	98	1,301	2,481	24,175	7,828	5,959
Sawmills, Plywood ..	89	1,395	2,813	8,060	4,441	1,919
Furniture, Bedding ..	20	108	158	522	259	128
Clothing ..	32	127	105	335	256	295



MINING—*Chapter 7.* Mount Morgan open-cut copper mine

MANUFACTURING—*Chapter 7* Casting copper, Townsville



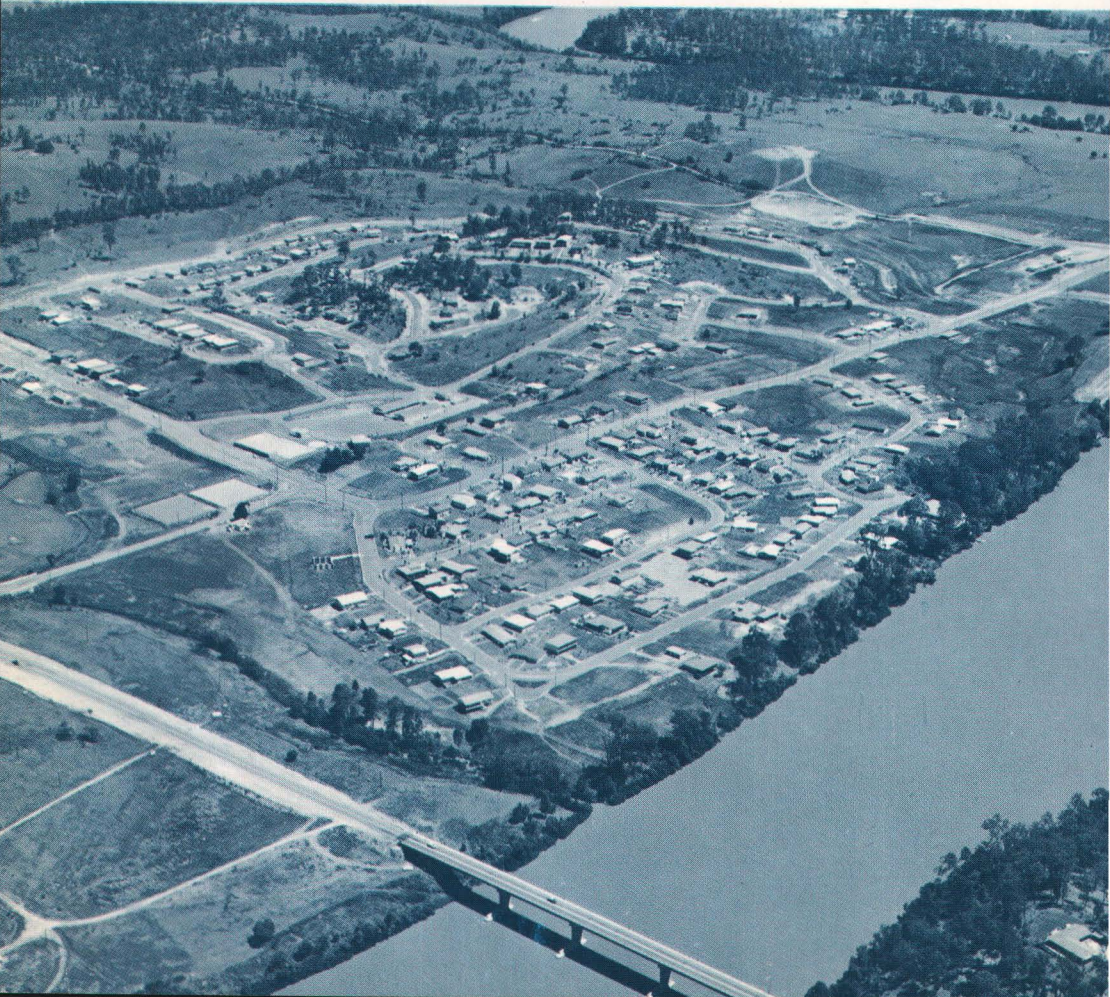


Home units, Brisbane

HOUSING—Chapter 7

Photo: *Australian News and Information Bureau*

Suburban development,
Jindalee, Brisbane



FACTORIES, INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1965-66—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>Maryborough Division—continued</i>						
Vehicles	190	1,206	2,106	5,533	3,183	2,082
Other Metal Industries ..	69	1,862	4,550	14,016	7,284	3,545
Printing, Stationery ..	14	216	489	957	751	764
Other Industries ..	49	402	838	2,872	1,571	1,197
<i>Total</i>	<i>582</i>	<i>8,185</i>	<i>18,072</i>	<i>84,910</i>	<i>30,467</i>	<i>39,938</i>
<i>Downs Division</i>						
Butter and Cheese ..	22	430	982	10,556	1,821	2,229
Meat (including Bacon)	5	1,155	2,641	29,895	4,868	2,722
Other Food, Drink ..	100	790	1,500	13,824	4,208	3,609
Sawmills, Plywood ..	88	668	1,237	4,879	2,259	1,081
Furniture, Bedding ..	15	47	50	223	120	118
Clothing	51	346	391	908	711	707
Vehicles	225	1,796	3,303	8,512	4,977	3,780
Other Metal Industries ..	85	1,563	3,494	10,308	5,097	3,107
Printing, Stationery ..	24	361	777	1,734	1,204	879
Other Industries ..	65	632	1,395	4,923	2,740	2,476
<i>Total</i>	<i>680</i>	<i>7,788</i>	<i>15,771</i>	<i>85,761</i>	<i>28,005</i>	<i>20,709</i>
<i>Roma Division</i>						
Food and Drink ..	19	203	488	4,811	1,123	969
Sawmills, Plywood ..	19	123	235	1,021	561	305
Metal Industries ..	42	238	417	1,054	638	605
Other Industries ..	14	29	41	131	94	222
<i>Total</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>593</i>	<i>1,181</i>	<i>7,018</i>	<i>2,415</i>	<i>2,101</i>
<i>South Western Division</i>						
Food and Drink ..	10	44	48	282	128	140
Metal Industries ..	30	138	244	744	421	299
Other Industries ..	10	33	55	154	91	138
<i>Total</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>215</i>	<i>346</i>	<i>1,181</i>	<i>640</i>	<i>577</i>
<i>Rockhampton Division</i>						
Butter and Cheese ..	5	140	244	3,971	1,223	1,056
Other Food, Drink ..	57	1,539	3,384	28,418	7,661	9,189
Sawmills, Plywood ..	50	371	665	2,555	1,369	875
Furniture, Bedding ..	13	48	76	239	115	109
Clothing	32	118	105	316	244	305
Vehicles	113	1,788	3,736	7,237	4,895	1,764
Other Metal Industries ..	57	682	1,579	12,342	3,055	1,369
Printing, Stationery ..	9	158	329	1,189	592	583
Other Industries ..	41	309	642	5,685	1,950	4,136
<i>Total</i>	<i>377</i>	<i>5,153</i>	<i>10,761</i>	<i>61,952</i>	<i>21,104</i>	<i>19,388</i>
<i>Central Western Division</i>						
Food and Drink ..	19	80	104	565	284	220
Sawmills, Plywood ..	4	30	61	184	97	65
Clothing	12	36	29	94	78	84
Metal Industries ..	45	281	548	1,646	877	697
Other Industries ..	12	53	83	186	113	173
<i>Total</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>480</i>	<i>824</i>	<i>2,676</i>	<i>1,449</i>	<i>1,240</i>

FACTORIES, INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1965-66—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>Far Western Division</i>						
Food and Drink ..	5	14	14	83	41	36
Other Industries ..	7	31	67	133	90	90
<i>Total</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>216</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>126</i>
<i>Mackay Division</i>						
Raw Sugar	8	1,833	6,198	47,173	9,458	36,873
Other Food, Drink ..	26	401	973	6,955	2,238	3,525
Sawmills, Plywood ..	22	163	302	1,227	584	367
Furniture, Bedding ..	14	52	79	272	141	103
Clothing	17	109	100	326	207	197
Vehicles	75	453	818	2,431	1,394	1,286
Other Metal Industries ..	35	434	1,002	2,826	1,564	1,258
Printing, Stationery ..	6	127	282	571	435	284
Other Industries ..	22	208	474	4,456	1,754	1,542
<i>Total</i>	<i>225</i>	<i>3,780</i>	<i>10,228</i>	<i>66,237</i>	<i>17,775</i>	<i>45,436</i>
<i>Townsville Division</i>						
Raw Sugar	4	1,006	3,404	28,640	6,578	24,672
Meat (including Bacon)	6	1,059	3,238	23,597	5,492	3,605
Other Food, Drink ..	49	345	584	3,658	1,799	1,816
Sawmills, Plywood ..	9	179	432	1,763	886	490
Furniture, Bedding ..	14	62	103	503	244	159
Clothing	22	104	112	388	299	326
Vehicles	84	1,475	3,274	6,104	4,220	1,983
Other Metal Industries ..	60	1,425	4,082	73,773	10,611	11,535
Printing, Stationery ..	13	248	529	1,872	926	1,175
Other Industries ..	44	593	1,657	7,828	3,947	4,188
<i>Total</i>	<i>305</i>	<i>6,496</i>	<i>17,417</i>	<i>148,106</i>	<i>35,000</i>	<i>49,949</i>
<i>Cairns Division</i>						
Raw Sugar	10	2,598	8,915	61,679	15,225	56,989
Other Food, Drink ..	74	925	1,994	16,124	4,757	6,360
Sawmills, Plywood ..	71	1,494	3,103	9,084	4,887	3,845
Furniture, Bedding ..	17	86	134	396	208	200
Clothing	26	100	93	335	247	435
Vehicles	119	932	1,746	4,615	2,857	2,138
Other Metal Industries ..	76	754	1,675	5,560	2,780	2,008
Printing, Stationery ..	12	167	363	874	605	627
Other Industries ..	38	371	910	6,199	2,126	1,572
<i>Total</i>	<i>443</i>	<i>7,427</i>	<i>18,934</i>	<i>104,866</i>	<i>33,692</i>	<i>74,173</i>
<i>Peninsula Division</i>						
Metal Industries ..	5	42	98	236	143	78
Other Industries ..	6	23	28	87	42	80
<i>Total</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>323</i>	<i>185</i>	<i>158</i>
<i>North Western Division</i>						
Food and Drink ..	18	94	164	884	432	408
Metal Industries ..	21	759	2,385	77,069	21,507	19,116
Clothing	7	20	16	93	73	75
Other Industries ..	8	37	100	282	171	352
<i>Total</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>910</i>	<i>2,665</i>	<i>78,328</i>	<i>22,184</i>	<i>19,950</i>
Total Queensland ..	5,948	115,623	262,437	1,460,031	518,688	602,739

¹ Average number of workers employed during whole year.

² Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

Factories by Type—All the States of Australia have among their manufacturing industries a large proportion of local and workshop production, and of processing primary products, but the latter feature is most marked in Queensland. In the next table factories have been classified into the three groups of processing, sheltered, and competitive.

FACTORIES, TYPES AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1965-66

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	830	4,539	8,642	34,208	13,660	48,043
North Side Inner	705	4,138	1,858	7,992	4,888	26,751
North Side Outer	2,153	9,918	1,451	6,009	4,055	17,174
Western	245	678	985	4,544	1,547	10,240
South Side Inner	476	1,763	1,119	5,150	1,768	5,968
South Side Outer	4,646	24,543	3,103	12,247	6,739	28,450
Bayside	281	1,065	358	1,150	843	12,488
Rural	551	3,500	189	745	1,161	6,503
Outside Brisbane City	1,352	7,465	3,920	12,056	3,384	14,280
Total Brisbane ..	11,239	57,608	21,625	84,102	38,045	169,896
Moreton	1,650	6,612	1,217	3,918	915	3,506
Maryborough ..	3,669	13,267	1,943	5,520	2,592	11,679
Downs	2,617	11,438	2,700	7,984	2,498	8,583
Roma	} 279	1,538	289	799	34	94
South Western ..			178	511	34	114
Total South ² ..	8,215	32,854	6,327	18,732	6,073	23,976
Rockhampton ..	1,766	9,434	2,384	7,351	1,016	4,319
Central Western ..	38	119	381	1,165	} 67	185
Far Western ..	..	..	39	111		
Total Central ..	1,804	9,553	2,804	8,627	1,083	4,504
Mackay	2,239	11,534	772	2,610	775	3,631
Townsville	2,856	20,278	2,107	7,002	1,568	7,721
Cairns	} 5,045	42,693	1,480	4,707	1,399	6,719
Peninsula			47	126	} 48	194
North Western ..			399	1,621		
Total North ..	10,140	74,505	4,805	16,066	3,790	18,265
Total Queensland ..	31,398	174,520	35,561	127,526	48,991	216,641

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 only one per cent, while those in sheltered and competitive industries have increased by 12 and 27 per cent respectively. In 1965-66, 78 per cent of the workers in competitive industries, 61 per cent of those in sheltered industries, and 36 per cent of those in processing industries worked in the Brisbane Statistical Division. While the general pattern has not changed much since 1955-56, some of the individual statistical divisions have shown considerable development in competitive manufacture.

Competitive production has increased in Townsville, Mackay, Rockhampton, Cairns, and Maryborough over the ten-year period at a faster rate than in Brisbane, but the numbers of workers are much fewer in these country centres. Among these divisions, Townsville has shown the greatest rate of increase, its employment in competitive industries 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.

Female Employment—Female employment in factories in 1910 was 20 per cent of the total employment. The percentage dropped to 16 in 1925-26, but rose during the depression and again in the war years to reach a peak of 22 per cent in 1942-43. Since then, a relatively greater increase in the number of male employees in factories has reduced the female percentage. It was 19 per cent in 1965-66. Among the industry groups shown in the table on the next page, the clothing and footwear industries employed 28 per cent of the female factory labour, and food and drink factories 26 per cent.

In the ten years from 1955-56, the meat industry showed the greatest rate of increase in female employment, the number of workers rising from 577 to 1,381, or by 139 per cent. Other steep increases occurred in the vehicle industry in which females employed rose from 935 to 1,359 during the ten years, and in other metal industries where female workers practically doubled in reaching a total of 2,283. On the other hand, female employment in the footwear industry and in millinery and dressmaking decreased substantially during the same period.

Juvenile Employment—The number of workers under 21 years of age employed in Queensland factories in June 1966 was 22,035, compared with 22,701 a year earlier and 16,741 in 1956. This represented 19.1 per cent of the average total employment throughout 1965-66, compared with 16.6 per cent in 1956. Employees under 16 years of age, both boys and girls, now number 444 less than ten years ago, and all employees from 16 to 20 inclusive 5,738 more, their proportions of average total factory employment throughout 1965-66 being 2.2 per cent and 16.9 per cent respectively.

Considering each sex separately, juvenile employment as a percentage of all employment in June 1966, compared with June 1956, in brackets, was as follows: Under 16 years, males 1.5 (2.1), females 5.3 (6.9); 16 years and under 21 years, males 14.1 (10.9), females 29.4 (27.2).

General Employment—The following table shows details of employment in factories of each of the main groups of industry for 1965-66, and totals for each of the last ten years.

FACTORIES, EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1965-66

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	
Raw Sugar	31	6,801	207	7,008	40	7	684	97
Butter and Cheese	60	1,226	192	1,418	19	6	176	84
Meat (including Bacon)	46	7,560	1,381	8,941	236	86	937	407
Other Food, Drink	778	7,761	3,743	11,504	114	120	865	922
Sawmills, Plywood	540	6,613	649	7,262	134	25	651	172
Furniture, Bedding	284	2,516	559	3,075	69	16	485	117
Wool Scours etc.	8	178	6	184	1	..	14	2
Boots and Shoes	22	370	446	816	14	26	47	110
Millinery, Dressmaking	69	103	1,400	1,503	1	153	8	479
All Other Clothing	446	1,477	4,243	5,720	33	401	187	1,472
Vehicles	1,605	18,998	1,359	20,357	208	30	3,253	477
Other Metal Industries	1,013	22,851	2,283	25,134	221	50	3,645	582
Printing, Stationery	230	5,163	1,981	7,144	79	96	786	716
Other Industries	816	12,587	2,970	15,557	197	116	1,499	663
Total	5,948	94,204	21,419	115,623	1,366	1,132	13,237	6,300

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS

1956-57	5,465	83,972	17,522	101,494	1,708	1,205	9,044	4,714
1957-58	5,452	82,913	16,967	99,880	1,588	1,151	9,265	4,713
1958-59	5,572	85,469	17,289	102,758	1,571	1,226	9,479	4,829
1959-60	5,681	85,020	17,698	102,718	1,588	1,271	9,894	5,187
1960-61	5,809	84,524	17,963	102,487	1,477	1,318	9,356	4,942
1961-62	5,756	82,160	17,497	99,657	1,518	1,564	9,921	5,133
1962-63	5,828	84,549	18,454	103,003	1,664	1,630	10,872	5,670
1963-64	5,887	89,126	19,565	108,691	1,987	1,494	11,920	6,173
1964-65	5,899	93,402	20,909	114,311	1,830	1,411	13,046	6,414
1965-66	5,948	94,204	21,419	115,623	1,366	1,132	13,237	6,300

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

² Number on pay-roll on pay-day

Compared with 100,559 workers in 1955-56, the total of 115,623 shown above represented an increase of 15,064 in ten years. More than two-thirds of this gain was made by the vehicles and other metal industries which together employed 29 per cent more workers. Other industry groups in which employment substantially increased over the ten years were printing and stationery, meat, and other food and drink. Six of the industry groups shown in the table, notably boots and shoes and sawmills and plywood mills, employed fewer workers in 1965-66 than in 1955-56.

Size of Establishment—In the ten years ended 1965-66, the number of large factories employing more than 100 persons increased by 24, while the employment therein increased by 5,591. They had 46.9 per cent of all workers in 1965-66, compared with 48.1 per cent ten years earlier. The proportion in factories with up to 10 workers decreased from 16.0 to 14.8 per cent. The number of workers in factories with from 11 to 100 workers increased during the ten years by 7,973, and the proportion of total employment in these factories increased from 35.9 to 38.3 per cent. The number of factories with fewer than four workers increased from 1,796 to 2,021, with an increase in employment from 3,733 to 4,157, but with a decrease from 3.7 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), 93 per cent; other metal industries, 49 per cent; boots and shoes, 46 per cent; printing and stationery, 43 per cent; and vehicles, 42 per cent.

Small-scale organisation was most apparent in furniture etc., where 25 per cent of the workers were in establishments with less than 11 workers, and in vehicles (which include motor repair workshops) and sawmills, in each of which 24 per cent of workers were employed in such smaller establishments.

FACTORIES, EMPLOYMENT¹ ACCORDING TO SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT, BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1965-66

Industry	Number of Workers Engaged in Establishment							All Estab-lish-ments
	Under 4	4	5 to 10	11 to 20	21 to 50	51 to 100	101 and Over	
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Raw Sugar .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	62	6,946	7,008
Butter and Cheese ..	3	..	137	229	691	52	306	1,418
Meat (including Bacon) ..	3	..	33	63	129	434	8,279	8,941
Other Food, Drink ..	666	312	1,468	1,002	1,867	1,841	4,434	11,590
Sawmills, Plywood ..	313	132	1,269	1,298	1,618	1,627	1,029	7,286
Furniture, Bedding ..	194	68	517	711	898	166	530	3,084
Wool Scours etc. ..	3	..	11	43	26	..	101	184
Boots and Shoes ..	13	8	19	31	101	265	379	816
Millinery, Dressmaking ..	19	16	149	195	541	331	253	1,504
All Other Clothing ..	356	184	680	557	1,071	1,186	1,686	5,720
Vehicles	1,404	768	2,791	2,589	2,952	1,363	8,541	20,408
Other Metal Industries	550	320	1,804	2,700	3,849	3,621	12,319	25,163
Printing, Stationery ..	100	44	399	618	1,328	1,558	3,097	7,144
Other Industries ..	533	332	1,573	1,713	2,982	2,053	6,498	15,684
Total	4,157	2,184	10,850	11,749	18,053	14,559	54,398	115,950
Number of Factories ..	2,021	546	1,583	812	571	211	204	5,948

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS

1956-57	3,819	2,300	10,705	10,119	15,413	11,764	47,814	101,934
1957-58	3,869	2,172	10,716	9,918	16,030	11,036	47,002	100,743
1958-59	4,005	2,236	10,444	10,282	16,556	10,596	49,384	103,503
1959-60	4,104	2,260	10,706	10,370	16,247	12,079	47,777	103,543
1960-61	4,334	2,364	10,822	9,958	16,548	11,675	47,739	103,440
1961-62	4,400	2,204	10,473	9,794	16,499	11,315	45,444	100,129
1962-63	4,479	2,152	10,570	10,463	16,555	11,892	47,503	103,614
1963-64	4,401	2,030	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

¹ Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each establishment was operating.

Relatively greatest increases in production are occurring among the large factories during recent years. For example, while the value of

production of the 2,567 factories with four workers and under has increased in the last two years from \$18,742,000 to \$20,854,000, the production of the 18 factories with 501 workers or more has risen from \$54,225,000 to \$63,642,000, and in the size group 401 to 500 workers the increase has been from \$19,971,000 to \$49,428,000.

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 220.

FACTORY OUTPUT AND COSTS, QUEENSLAND, 1965-66

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	158,105	1,647	120,263	36,195	23,196
Butter and Cheese ..	44,703	611	36,383	7,709	3,159
Meat (including Bacon)	235,853	2,801	185,201	47,851	22,243
Other Food, Drink ..	180,476	3,583	112,851	64,042	23,621
Sawmills, Plywood ..	51,674	953	25,873	24,848	14,426
Furniture, Bedding ..	23,534	121	12,938	10,474	6,064
Wool Scours etc. ..	1,587	73	777	737	477
Boots and Shoes ..	4,421	24	2,200	2,198	1,455
Millinery, Dressmaking	5,920	34	2,590	3,296	1,941
All Other Clothing ..	20,555	352	7,387	12,816	7,347
Vehicles	109,141	1,297	43,979	63,866	43,563
Other Metal Industries	354,122	5,583	222,015	126,524	62,329
Printing, Stationery ..	64,895	1,097	31,242	32,556	16,948
Other Industries ..	205,044	7,978	111,491	85,575	35,670
Total	1,460,031	26,154	915,189	518,688	262,437

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS

1956-57	767,110	14,431	485,852	266,828	151,915
1957-58	783,326	14,582	493,181	275,564	154,235
1958-59	870,699	16,600	556,942	297,157	167,072
1959-60	904,499	17,094	577,953	309,452	174,626
1960-61	948,644	17,277	606,244	325,123	179,907
1961-62	957,129	17,769	604,791	334,569	182,035
1962-63	1,089,319	19,922	708,389	361,009	191,196
1963-64	1,249,739	21,803	807,263	420,673	213,916
1964-65	1,293,466	22,507	815,608	455,351	247,061
1965-66	1,460,031	26,154	915,189	518,688	262,437

¹ Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

Capital Employed—The next table shows the horse-power of engines used, the value of capital equipment employed, and calculations showing the production, salaries and wages paid, and capital employed per worker. The capital values shown are depreciated book values as stated by the firms concerned.

The table also shows the relative importance of each industry group per 1,000 of the State's population, and the change in total factory

production per 1,000 population over the last ten years. During this period the net value of production per 1,000 mean population increased by 65 per cent.

FACTORY CAPITAL EMPLOYED, PRODUCTION, ETC., QUEENSLAND, 1965-66

Industry	Engines Used	Land, Buildings, and Plant	Per Worker ¹			Per 1,000 Mean Population
			Production (Value Added)	Salaries and Wages ²	Land, Bldgs, and Plant	Production
	H.P.	\$1,000	\$	\$	\$	\$
Raw Sugar	202,768	143,987	5,165	3,310	20,546	21,977
Butter and Cheese	23,712	9,693	5,437	2,228	6,836	4,681
Meat (including Bacon)	43,992	31,112	5,352	2,490	3,480	29,053
Other Food and Drink	66,421	70,025	5,567	2,216	6,087	38,884
Sawmills, Plywood	102,850	15,498	3,422	2,112	2,134	15,087
Furniture, Bedding	9,392	7,398	3,406	2,140	2,406	6,360
Wool Scours etc.	1,686	360	4,007	2,591	1,954	448
Boots and Shoes	774	1,472	2,694	1,816	1,804	1,334
Millinery, Dressmaking	472	1,642	2,193	1,339	1,093	2,001
All Other Clothing	4,397	9,242	2,241	1,408	1,616	7,782
Vehicles	49,140	57,213	3,137	2,301	2,811	38,777
Other Metal Industries	99,857	98,854	5,034	2,548	3,933	76,821
Printing, Stationery	29,274	35,209	4,557	2,420	4,928	19,767
Other Industries	160,744	121,034	5,501	2,355	7,780	51,958
Total	795,479	602,739	4,486	2,367	5,213	314,929

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS

1956-57	481,687	225,336	2,629	1,573	2,220	191,412
1957-58	512,409	248,034	2,759	1,625	2,483	193,786
1958-59	522,829	263,893	2,892	1,707	2,568	204,795
1959-60	549,262	291,643	3,012	1,786	2,839	209,372
1960-61	569,626	325,544	3,172	1,847	3,176	216,215
1961-62	581,680	338,466	3,357	1,919	3,396	219,102
1962-63	603,001	359,159	3,505	1,945	3,487	232,759
1963-64	634,444	390,668	3,870	2,057	3,594	267,434
1964-65	670,114	456,153 ^r	3,983	2,253	3,990 ^r	285,266
1965-66	795,479	602,739	4,486	2,367	5,213	314,929

¹ Average over whole year. ² The figures in this column exclude working proprietors' drawings, and the rates are calculated on employees only. ^r Revised since last issue.

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 \$2,629 to \$4,486, or by 71 per cent. However, this is not a measure of the increase in physical terms, or the productivity of the worker.

The relatively fixed item of land, buildings, and plant (capital) is not only affected by price changes but also by the extent to which factories currently revalue their assets. Fixed capital per worker will obviously rise in periods of low employment.

In the ten years to 1965-66, the horse-power of engines used in Queensland factories rose by 68 per cent, compared with an increase of

97 per cent in the preceding ten-year period. 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 printing and stationery, which recorded a three-fold increase in horse-power of engines used, and raw sugar and meat, for each of which the increase was almost 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

Commodity	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Aerated Waters .. 1,000 Gal	12,160	12,595	13,239	14,581	14,952
Arrowroot Tons	352	263	337	369	187
Biscuits 1,000 Lb	21,389	21,321	23,919	25,040	25,929
Blankets 100 Pairs	155	212	115	255	220
Bran and Pollard .. 1,000 Bush	5,556	5,879	6,461	6,531	6,809
Bread 1,000 Lb	230,374	232,913	233,809	234,470	236,051
Bricks, Clay 1,000	67,898	66,240	83,765	89,910	104,328
Butter 1,000 Lb	79,841	81,660	79,220	73,546	70,189
Cheese 1,000 Lb	20,101	22,851	21,263	19,095	17,773
Cloth, Woollen .. 1,000 Sq Yd	1,453	1,876	1,732	2,001	2,210
Confectionery .. 1,000 Lb	3,566	3,396	3,512	2,829	2,240
Cordials and Syrups ¹ .. 100 Gal	8,095	9,730	10,321	11,953	13,868
Cotton Lint 1,000 Lb	3,830	4,683	3,211	2,239	3,625
Flour, Wheatens ² .. Tons	148,251	154,060	172,617	174,804	181,127
Footwear					
Boots, Shoes, Sandals 100 Pairs	14,449	14,466	15,990	18,161	19,104
Slippers 100 Pairs	4,788	4,835	5,229	5,028	3,522
Fruit, Preserved ³ .. 1,000 Lb	73,943	74,410	78,196	84,033	89,773
Hides and Skins 1,000	2,921	2,890	3,246	3,884	4,016
Jam 1,000 Lb	13,499	11,791	12,932	11,149	11,583
Leather : Dressed .. 1,000 Sq Ft	11,785	14,938 ⁴	18,030 ⁴	18,100 ⁴	16,705 ⁴
Sole 1,000 Lb	4,331	5,116	5,970	5,673	3,780
Lime, Quick Tons	10,495	11,775	16,447	17,033	18,441
Meat					
Beef and Veal .. 1,000 Lb	430,118	484,866	493,081	475,674	528,512
Mutton and Lamb 1,000 Lb	54,559	45,809	54,006	69,681	63,207
Pork 1,000 Lb	17,120	19,870	22,155	21,358	24,142
Bacon and Ham .. 1,000 Lb	16,607	16,409	15,287	15,610	16,150
Canned Products .. 1,000 Lb	36,241	28,532	26,667	31,653	27,114
Paints and Enamels					
Liquid 1,000 Gal	1,291	1,350	1,580	1,653	1,765
Paste and Powder .. 1,000 Lb	1,776	1,844	1,832	1,560	1,433
Pickles, Sauces, etc. .. 1,000 Pt	2,168	2,237	2,765	3,033	2,855
Plywood 1,000 Sq Ft	98,086	85,745	97,253	94,766	80,761
Soap Tons	5,393	5,519	2,867	2,553	3,029
Stoves, Ovens, and Ranges .. No	19,796	23,380	31,898	42,692	43,461
Sugar, Raw Tons	1,315,393	1,770,084	1,648,273	1,854,883	1,883,364
Tallow ⁵ Tons	38,365	45,971	48,496	44,655	39,513
Timber, Sawn ⁶					
Hardwoods .. 1,000 S. Ft	126,039	125,138	134,522	136,936	135,522
Softwoods : Natural 1,000 S. Ft	40,205	43,942	46,330	47,268	41,709
Plantation 1,000 S. Ft	12,936	15,138	16,421	18,214	16,257
Sleepers 1,000 S. Ft	21,746	21,779	26,287	20,486	18,579
Veneers 1,000 Sq Ft	133,014	169,010	177,551	186,967	175,109
Water Heating Systems .. No	17,019	16,031	18,542	20,811	19,603
Wheatmeal Tons	8,396	9,749	9,334	9,083	9,048
Wool, Scoured .. 1,000 Lb	14,058	14,641	12,018	13,979	12,716

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 1965-66 quantities (in 1,000 super feet) were as follows: Hardwoods, 2,246; natural and plantation softwoods, 3,120. Sawn timber produced for sale as such by these mills is included.

Values of the commodities shown in the preceding table were as follows. The basis of valuation is the estimated selling value of the products at the factory door, undelivered.

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL FACTORY PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND

Commodity	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Aerated Waters	7,393	8,111	8,538	9,873	10,049
Arrowroot	85	64	89	87	44
Biscuits	5,131	5,242	5,908	6,361	6,799
Blankets	129	142	71	200	169
Bran and Pollard	2,300	2,485	2,604	2,843	2,994
Bread	15,816	16,449	17,490	18,231	21,270
Bricks, Clay	2,299	2,479	3,300	3,830	4,523
Butter ⁷	32,461	32,674	33,853	32,150	29,208
Cheese ⁷	4,483	5,090	5,340	5,153	4,667
Cloth, Woollen	1,571	2,169	2,512	2,955	2,461
Confectionery	960	905	919	833	803
Cordials and Syrups ¹ ..	1,192	1,621	1,712	1,756	1,927
Cotton Lint	1,457	1,724	1,235	858	1,365
Flour, Wheaten ²	11,448	12,126	12,949	13,000	14,135
Footwear					
Boots, Shoes, Sandals ..	4,171	4,445	4,861	5,091	5,297
Slippers	732	727	784	730	582
Fruit, Preserved ³	10,807	10,824	11,049	11,866	13,252
Hides and Skins	6,471	8,165	7,578	8,464	10,525
Jam	2,137	1,828	2,002	1,801	1,942
Leather : Dressed	4,348	4,732 ⁴	5,377 ⁴	5,258 ⁴	5,537 ⁴
Sole	1,549	1,747	1,914	1,732	1,363
Lime, Quick	160	273	291	250	285
Meat					
Beef and Veal	89,314	101,060	114,151	116,652	146,644
Mutton and Lamb	6,783	6,116	9,072	13,373	13,095
Pork	4,119	5,477	7,105	7,597	7,373
Bacon and Ham	8,975	8,475	8,535	9,910	10,221
Canned Products	13,197	10,419	9,319	11,158	10,607
Paints and Enamels					
Liquid	5,371	5,715	6,299	6,886	7,385
Paste and Powder	328	312	295	259	254
Pickles, Sauces, etc. ..	540	559	644	742	715
Plywood	8,301	8,010	8,804	9,050	7,384
Soap	1,191	1,291	552	451	548
Stoves, Ovens, and Ranges	1,883	2,217	2,764	4,288	3,538
Sugar, Raw	123,168	165,565	207,975	173,287	155,549
Tallow ⁵	5,193	5,379	6,212	7,776	7,161
Timber, Sawn ⁶					
Hardwoods	16,549	16,761	18,022	19,741	22,724
Softwoods : Natural ..	5,165	5,639	5,961	6,198	
Plantation	1,399	1,498	1,660	1,827	7,733
Sleepers	1,263	1,232	1,486	1,173	1,283
Veneers	2,230	2,487	2,563	2,892	2,790
Water Heating Systems ..	1,012	959	1,096	1,234	1,180
Wheatmeal	694	835	810	774	766
Wool, Scoured	17,695	12,531	8,892	11,238	9,008

¹ to ⁶ See notes ¹ to ⁶ to table on page 233.⁷ Including subsidy or bounty.

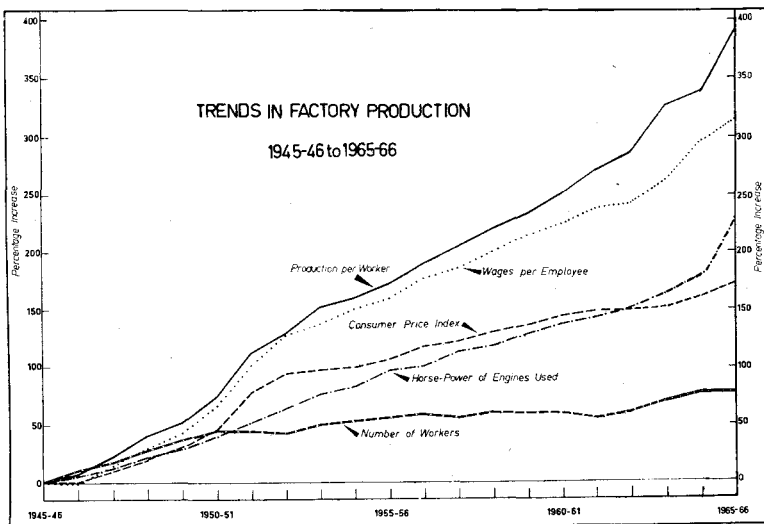
The list of items in the preceding tables is by no means a complete list of the important products of Queensland's factories. It is restricted by the necessity of having purely homogeneous and uniform items, and, further, by the necessity to preserve, in both Queensland and Australian statistics, the confidential information in individual returns when a commodity is produced by less than three factories, 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, 1965-66

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	158.1	7.3	.. ¹	6.7	.. ¹
Butter and Cheese ..	60	44.7	1.8	1.5	1.7	2.4
Meat (including Bacon)	46	235.9	6.3	9.7	5.2	12.9
Other Food, Drink ..	333	152.9	12.9	9.1	15.5	9.5
Sawmills, Plywood ..	540	51.7	5.1	4.1	5.6	4.9
Furniture, Bedding ..	284	23.5	2.7	0.8	2.9	0.8
Wool Scours etc. ..	8	1.6	.. ¹	.. ¹	0.1	0.1
Boots and Shoes ..	22	4.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5
Millinery, Dressmaking	69	5.9	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.3
All Other Clothing ..	126	15.0	2.2	0.8	2.5	1.2
Vehicles	396	62.3	11.1	2.2	11.1	3.3
Other Metal Industries	1,013	354.1	49.9	6.6	53.3	7.7
Printing, Stationery ..	230	64.9	9.0	1.4	9.7	1.7
Other Industries ..	816	205.0	21.1	12.2	23.7	13.4
Total	3,974	1,380.1	130.5	49.2	139.0	58.5

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. It also shows that salaries and wages have risen at a rate comparable with the rate of improvement in efficiency as suggested by the value of production per worker. To assist in making allowances for price rises during the period, the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index has also been plotted.

11 HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER

Electricity—Forty-eight generating stations classified for statistical purposes as electricity suppliers operated in 1965-66. These were all establishments whose main purpose was to supply electricity to outside consumers. There were, in addition, 18 factories (17 sugar mills and a sawmill) and a mining establishment which generated electric power for their own use and sold small amounts. In addition, a large number of factories generated for their own use only. None of these is classified as a generating station in this section.

During 1965-66, 21 Local Authorities operated 25 generating stations. Regional Electricity Boards operated 11 stations. The Northern Electric Authority of Queensland operated four stations, and the Southern Electric Authority of Queensland seven stations. The remaining station belonged to Mount Isa Mines. The Brisbane City Council's three thermal stations were transferred to the Southern Electric Authority in January 1963, and the Council took over all reticulation within the City of Brisbane. The hydro-electric station at Somerset Dam is still operated by the Council, supplying power to the Southern Electric Authority.

The largest source of hydro-electric power in 1965-66 was the Tully Falls scheme (72,000 kW) which was commissioned on 21 September 1957. Other hydro-electric power stations were at Barron Gorge (60,000 kW), and Somerset Dam (3,200 kW). Among the other generators steam was the usual power for the larger undertakings, and crude oil and gas engines for the smaller. At Roma locally produced natural gas was used. Recent developments are referred to on page 238.

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
1961-62 ..	52	1,648	3,980	931,032	2,715,127	419,257	109,569
1962-63 ..	51	1,682	3,963	988,826	2,982,083	439,161	109,260
1963-64 ..	52	1,682	4,181	1,135,133	3,330,468	457,427	123,605
1964-65 ..	48	1,637	4,625	1,084,890	3,517,572	475,972 ^r	121,889
1965-66 ..	48	1,709	4,994	1,199,377	3,950,260 ⁴	495,500	142,741

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, 229,509(000) kWh were produced by factories which generate for their own use, and 11,926(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, 1965-66

State or Territory	Estab- lish- ments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages	Fuel, Lubri- cants, etc. Used	Elec- tricity Gener- ated ²	Value of Output ³	Value of Generat- ing Stations ⁴
	No	No	\$1,000	\$1,000	Million kWh	\$1,000	\$1,000
New South Wales	49	4,008	11,774	30,854	15,129	132,243	571,910
Victoria	22	3,883	12,841	25,904	9,372	89,797	270,142
Queensland	48	1,709	4,994	17,529	3,950	46,643	142,741
South Australia	30	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵
Western Australia	85	1,082	3,240	.. ⁵	1,629	23,065	56,442
Tasmania	14	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵
Northern Territory	5	65	242	569	.. ⁶	2,016	5,662
Total	253	12,600	38,879	94,151	37,003 ⁷	331,736	1,296,817

¹ Average for whole year. ² Excluding electricity generated in some other factories (see previous page). ³ Valued at the generating station. ⁴ The Queensland value of output at prices paid by consumers was \$67,112(000). ⁵ Values of land, buildings, and equipment of generating stations only. ⁶ Not available for separate publication, but included in total. ⁷ Excluding Northern Territory.

State Electricity Commission—Established in January 1938, the State Electricity Commission consisted of four Commissioners until 1 July 1948 when a single Commissioner for Electricity Supply was appointed. The Commission's main functions are to secure a proper and sufficient supply of electricity, to ensure the safety of the public, to review prices charged to consumers, to grant licences to supply electricity, and to control and advise the electricity undertakings generally. It is also authorised to co-ordinate the industry's development throughout Queensland, and substantial progress has been made in this direction.

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

From 1 February 1953 the City Electric Light Co. Ltd became, under legislation passed in 1952, a public authority called the Southern Electric Authority of Queensland, to the board of which the Commissioner for Electricity Supply and another government member were appointed. The capital of the Southern Electric Authority is raised in debentures and inscribed stock guaranteed by the State and in variable interest stock not guaranteed by the State.

This authority had the right to supply the whole of the south-eastern corner of the State, excepting an area of the City of Brisbane which was supplied by the Brisbane City Council. From 1 January 1963, under an agreement between the Authority and the Council, the Southern Electric Authority became solely responsible for generation and main transmission for the whole south-eastern area of the State, and for selling electricity in bulk to the Council for distribution within the whole of Brisbane.

In 1940 an agreement was made with the Toowoomba Electric Light and Power Co. Ltd whereby that company became the co-ordinating authority for the supply of electricity in the Toowoomba, Warwick, Killarney, and Allora districts. The supply was extended later to include Stanthorpe and a number of other adjacent districts on the Darling

Downs. This undertaking was absorbed by the Southern Electric Authority in 1954 as a further step in the planned development of the electricity supply industry in south-eastern Queensland. The Authority's transmission system now extends as far west as Dalby, and bulk supply is provided to the Dalby Town Council which is responsible for the Western Downs area extending as far as Meandarra and Jackson.

In co-ordinating the development of electricity supply, the Commission had to face problems arising from low population density, an extensive primary producing economy, and a developing secondary industry. Development was planned on a regional basis and Regional Electricity Boards were constituted under *The Regional Electric Authorities Acts, 1945 to 1964*. Each Board comprises representatives of the Local Authorities within its region and a representative of the State Electricity Commission. The function of these Boards is to control the development of electricity supply within their regions and provision is made for the transfer to the Boards of Local Authority undertakings in other areas of the State. At June 1966 there were six Regional Electricity Boards: three in North Queensland (Cairns, Mackay, and Townsville), one in Central Queensland (Capricornia), one in South Queensland (Wide Bay-Burnett), and one in Western Queensland (Central Western).

The Northern Electric Authority of Queensland was created on 1 July 1964 to supply electricity in bulk to the three northern Boards. It also took over the loan liabilities of these Boards. Some small generating stations still remain under the control of the Cairns and Townsville Regional Boards.

In addition to the large regional areas of supply, there is a number of smaller regions of supply in western areas where Local Authority Councils have accepted the responsibility for supplying electricity beyond existing town or shire boundaries. In southern border areas the most convenient source of supply is from New South Wales generators.

Development extending over the period since 1938 has been divided into recognisable stages. The first stage, which is now largely completed in the areas of the Regional Electricity Boards and the Southern Electric Authority, saw the construction of central power stations at the principal load centres, and of transmission systems supplying smaller centres. Two of these main power stations are hydro-electric—the Kareeya Station at Tully Falls with an installed capacity of 72,000 kW and the Barron Gorge station of 60,000 kW capacity which was opened in September 1963, following which the original 3,800 kW hydro-electric station close to the Barron Falls itself ceased production. The remaining large generating stations are thermal, using coal as fuel.

The second stage provides for the interconnection of regional transmission systems to take advantage of lower production costs at larger power stations. At the same time, it is becoming more economic to locate power stations on coalfields rather than at load centres, and present construction is concentrated on the development of four new power stations situated on coalfields (two at Swanbank, one at Callide, and one at Collinsville).

The Southern Electric Authority is constructing a station at Swanbank on the West Moreton coalfields which was commissioned in May 1966 with an initial capacity of 66,000 kW and will have an ultimate capacity

of 396,000 kW by 1969. This will supply the needs of the interconnected networks of Southern Electric Authority, the Brisbane City Council, the Dalby Town Council, and the Wide Bay-Burnett Regional Board. A second thermal station at Swanbank is planned with a capacity of 480,000 kW; a generating set of 120,000 kW is expected to be commissioned each year from 1970 to 1973.

Approval has been given for construction of two gas turbine power stations at Swanbank and Middle Ridge, near Toowoomba. The Swanbank station will have a capacity of 30,000 kW and will be commissioned in 1969, and the Middle Ridge station will have a capacity of 60,000 kW and will be commissioned in 1970.

Callide power station on the Callide coalfields, commissioned in June 1965 with an initial capacity of 30,000 kW, will have an ultimate capacity of 120,000 kW by 1969. This will serve the networks of the Capricornia Regional Board.

In the Central Western Board area, generation facilities are to be concentrated at Longreach and Barcardine, and the remaining centres are to be supplied by transmission, thus enabling the smaller and less efficient stations to be closed down. Ultimately the area will be interconnected with the supply system of the Capricornia Regional Electricity Board.

The systems of the Cairns, Townsville, and Mackay Regional Boards, which are now all interconnected, are fed by the two North Queensland hydro-electric stations and by large thermal stations at Townsville (37,500 kW) and Mackay (15,250 kW, including 3,000 kW of diesel plant). Work is proceeding on a new station on the coalfield at Collinsville to be commissioned in 1968 with an initial capacity of two 30,000 kW sets and an ultimate capacity of 120,000 kW to be reached in 1971.

The natural result of the interconnection of regional supply systems has been the severance of the production and distribution functions. In South Queensland, generation and main transmission are the responsibility of the Southern Electric Authority which sells in bulk to the other authorities who are responsible for distribution.

The Southern Electric Authority, however, still distributes over a large rural area in south-eastern Queensland, and the Wide Bay-Burnett Board is continuing to generate base load requirements at its power station and purchases peak load requirements from the Southern Electric Authority. In North Queensland, generation and main transmission are the responsibility of the Northern Electric Authority which sells in bulk to the three distributing Boards.

The possibility of building a power station on the major coalfields in Central Queensland to provide power for all three major networks in the State is now being examined.

Electricity tariffs in Queensland are controlled by and are subject to review by the Commission. Tariffs in Queensland compare favourably with tariffs charged throughout mainland Australia.

The sale or use of any equipment that is considered to be unsafe or dangerous may be prohibited by the Commission. All articles which have been prescribed by the Commission must be approved by the Commission or the appropriate authority in another State before being offered for sale in Queensland.

The Commission also administers the Act under which a special board issues licences to electrical workers and contractors in Queensland. Apprentices to the electrical trade are required to serve an apprenticeship of four years and prove competence by examination before being issued with licences to perform electrical work.

From the calendar year 1938, at the beginning of which the Commission was established, to the financial year 1964-65, installed generating plant in Queensland increased from 136,000 kW to 942,802 kW, the consumption of electricity increased from 192.2m units to 2,815.1m units, and the number of consumers from 149,191 to 475,972. The original cost of assets in service rose from \$13.8m to \$405.7m. The overall total investment in Queensland on electrical development to 30 June 1966 was \$477.6m, of which \$47.2m was expended during the year 1965-66.

Public and private loans (including Treasury loans) for capital works negotiated by the Commission in the year ended 30 June 1966 amounted to \$12.9m, of which \$6.9m was from private loans. The total of all loans negotiated by the Commission up to 30 June 1966 was \$138.2m, comprising private loans \$71.9m and public loans \$66.3m.

Areas supplied with electricity now include 93 per cent of the population of the State, and, of the ultimate consumption within Queensland in 1964-65, 45.2 per cent was domestic, 52.9 per cent commercial and industrial, 1.0 per cent for traction, and 0.9 per cent for public lighting. Electricity was supplied to 26,500 farming properties. Electrical transmission and distribution systems in the State comprised 36,650 circuit miles of line at 30 June 1966.

ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND, 1964-65

Number of Consumers Served	Undertakings	Consumers		Average Consumption per Consumer		Per Unit Sold	
		Domes- tic	Total	Domes- tic	Total	Average Production Cost	Average Normal Revenue
	No	No	No	Units	Units	Cents	Cents
1— 100	7	331	475	873	1,638	13.85	9.41
101— 200	8	900	1,146	1,071	1,696	8.40	7.57
201— 500	2	405	517	1,131	1,906	7.30	7.18
501— 1,000	5	2,612	3,291	1,604	3,279	4.94	4.90
1,001—10,000	6	13,769	17,672	1,904	3,471	3.75	3.82
Over 10,000	7	381,496	452,877	3,174	6,047	2.14	2.22
Total	35	399,513	475,978	3,112	5,914	2.22	2.27

The foregoing table has been compiled from information supplied by the State Electricity Commission. The electricity undertakings have been classified according to the number of consumers, and their finances reduced to a "per unit sold" basis. The smaller undertakings have a much higher cost per unit, with a correspondingly high price per unit sold to consumers. In certain cases the operating finances of an electricity undertaking are supplemented by a grant from the general fund of the local Shire Council.

The average revenue per consumer amounted to \$134.27, and the average original capital cost per consumer of assets in service was \$852.26.

Electrical accidents in industry or elsewhere must be notified to the Commissioner for Electricity Supply. Those reported over the last three years are shown in the following table.

ELECTRICAL ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1963-64			1964-65			1965-66		
	Em- ploy- ees ¹	Others	Total	Em- ploy- ees ¹	Others	Total	Em- ploy- ees ¹	Others	Total
Fatal	5	13	18	3	13	16	3	10	13
Non-fatal	30	251	281	38	238	276	42	223	265
Total	35	264	299	41	251	292	45	233	278

¹ Within the electrical industry.

Gas—Gas was generated at 14 gasworks in Queensland in 1965-66, five of the works being situated in the Brisbane area. All Queensland gasworks are privately owned and operated. The number of works was one less than in 1964-65, generation having ceased at Mount Morgan where consumers were supplied with liquid petroleum gas in cylinders.

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
1961-62 ..	16	332	676	193,379	2,810	137,892	5,731
1962-63 ..	16	313	672	189,379	2,832	138,501	5,650
1963-64 ..	16	323	665	190,114	2,860	139,033	5,554
1964-65 ..	15	298	672	176,485	2,863	139,481	5,827
1965-66 ..	14	249	615	149,810	2,953	138,771	5,537

¹ Average for whole year. ² Recorded book values of land, buildings, and plant of works only, excluding all distribution plant.

Coke sold during 1965-66 amounted to 35,175 tons, valued at \$331,310, and 2,436,236 gallons of tar were sold for \$163,792. In the Brisbane area the five gasworks sold 2,349 million cubic feet of gas during 1965-66.

Details of gasworks in the various States are in the table below.

GASWORKS, AUSTRALIA, 1965-66

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 ..	34	1,022	3,107	671	.. ⁴	27,785	21,454
Victoria	30	1,329	4,339	198	20,090	26,212	41,903
Queensland	14	249	615	150	2,953	4,540	5,537
South Australia ..	4	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴
Western Australia ..	3	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴
Tasmania	2	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴
Total	87	3,055	9,325	1,195	49,036	66,624	82,257

¹ Average for whole year. ² Value at gasworks. ³ Recorded book values of land, buildings, and plant of works only, excluding all distribution plant. ⁴ Not available for separate publication, but included in total. The Queensland value of output at prices paid by consumers was \$6,946(000).

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 1947-48 to 1964-65, and for the latest year, 1965-66.

NET VALUE¹ OF PRIMARY AND MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA²

State	Average 3 Years Ended 30 June 1950 ³	Average 3 Years Ended 30 June 1953 ³	Average 3 Years Ended 30 June 1956 ³	Average 3 Years Ended 30 June 1959	Average 3 Years Ended 30 June 1962	Average 3 Years Ended 30 June 1965 r	Year Ended 30 June 1966 s
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PRIMARY⁴

	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
N.S. Wales	469,352	792,378	765,994	774,346	830,272	1,037,182	935,046
Victoria ..	293,968	501,164	514,292	547,342	609,346	736,884	792,579
Queensland	203,170	331,062	389,878	427,698	448,282	558,278	551,296
South Aust.	138,330	231,700	225,396	239,292	228,948	297,701	306,648
Westn Aust.	115,986	191,680	188,618	193,772	235,616	263,999	367,172
Tasmania ..	38,742	68,488	75,912	75,492	74,406	91,431	102,515
Total ..	1,259,548	2,116,472	2,160,090	2,257,942	2,426,870	2,985,475	3,055,256
Queensland Proportion	% 16.13	% 15.64	% 18.05	% 18.94	% 18.47	% 18.70	% 18.04

MANUFACTURING

	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
N.S. Wales	502,008	844,828	1,164,838	1,513,318	1,899,088	2,288,093	2,668,921
Victoria ..	373,670	645,368	901,658	1,135,636	1,414,174	1,767,077	2,024,620
Queensland	105,186	176,666	238,930	291,882	338,878	433,754	542,996
South Aust.	89,764	159,426	221,456	266,574	337,966	435,029	505,830
Westn Aust.	43,934	84,070	123,890	151,678	187,364	235,857	289,230
Tasmania ..	31,770	56,604	78,074	103,208	124,386	153,951	170,641
Total ..	1,146,332	1,966,962	2,728,846	3,462,296	4,301,856	5,313,761	6,202,238
Queensland Proportion	% 9.18	% 8.98	% 8.76	% 8.43	% 7.88	% 8.16	% 8.75

ALL PRODUCTION

	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
N.S. Wales	971,360	1,637,206	1,930,832	2,287,664	2,729,360	3,325,275	3,603,967
Victoria ..	667,638	1,146,532	1,415,950	1,682,978	2,023,520	2,503,961	2,817,199
Queensland	308,356	507,728	628,808	719,580	787,160	992,032	1,094,292
South Aust.	228,094	391,126	446,852	505,866	566,914	732,730	812,478
Westn Aust.	159,920	275,750	312,508	345,450	422,980	499,856	656,402
Tasmania ..	70,512	125,092	153,986	178,700	198,792	245,382	273,156
Total ..	2,405,880	4,083,434	4,888,936	5,720,238	6,728,726	8,299,236	9,257,494
Queensland Proportion	% 12.82	% 12.43	% 12.86	% 12.58	% 11.70	% 11.95	% 11.82

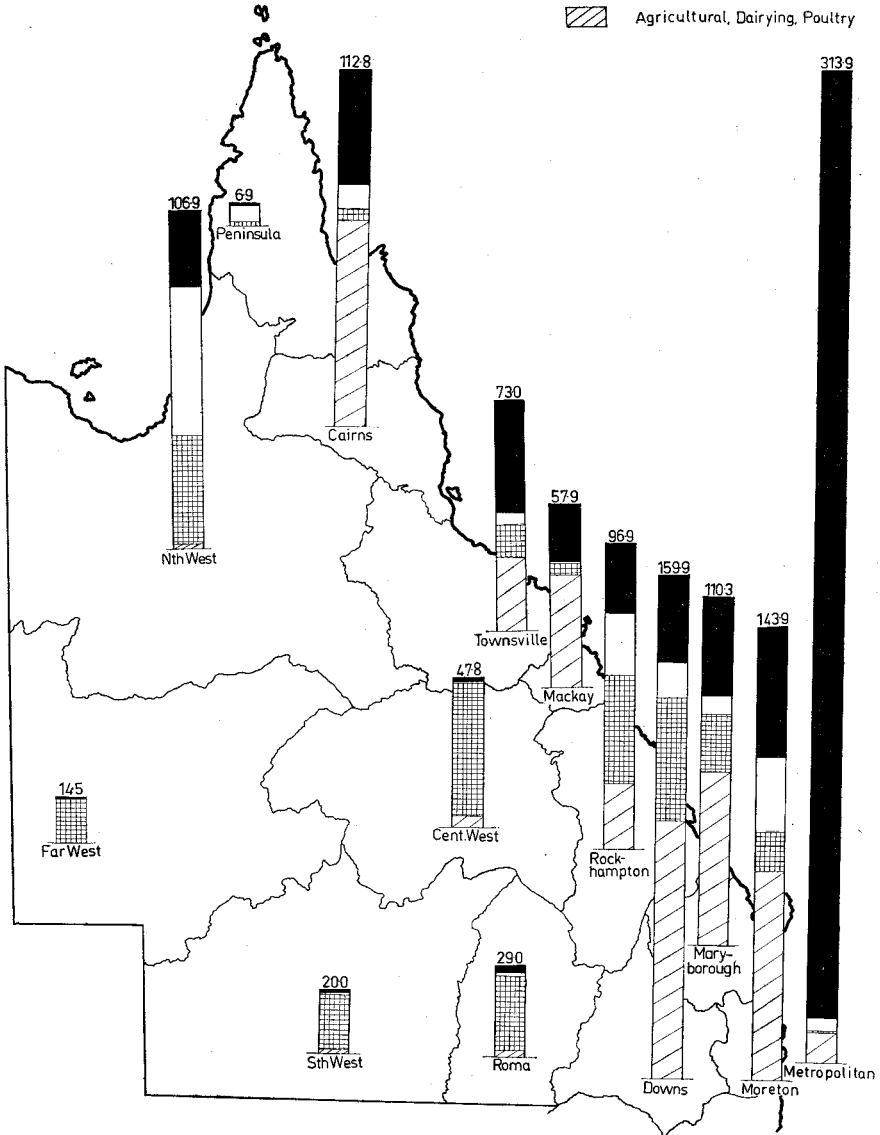
¹ The relation between "gross" and "net" values of primary production is shown in the table at the foot of page 245 and the concept of "net value" (value added) of manufacturing production is explained on page 220. ² Excluding Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory. ³ Excluding amounts distributed from realisation of post-war wool stocks. The amount for Queensland is included in the table on page 246. ⁴ Including local value, i.e., gross value at place of production, for forestry, fisheries, and trapping; excluding uranium mining. r Revised since last issue. s Subject to revision.

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION 1965-66

By Statistical Divisions

(Amounts are in \$million)

- Manufacturing (Net)
- Mining, Forestry, Fishing
- Pastoral
- Agricultural, Dairying, Poultry



Full details of value of production by statistical divisions are given in the table on pages 248 and 249.

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 1965-66.

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES,
QUEENSLAND

Industry	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Agricultural					
Grain Crops	40,893	51,435	54,732	55,895	53,047
Hay	8,373	6,790	6,629	7,267	13,791
Other Fodder ¹	9,174	9,508	10,922	12,880	14,331
Sugar Cane	94,646	125,555	156,911	127,234	114,840
Fruit	16,735	17,706	17,286	19,642	20,599
Tobacco	14,368	16,757	16,833	11,027	16,278
All Other	26,361	24,727	31,121	36,696	41,334
Total	210,550	252,478	294,434	270,639	274,221
Pastoral					
Wool (less Fellmongered etc.) ..	96,490	109,926	133,892	110,436	84,154
Sheep Killed in Factories	7,637	6,948	9,409	10,676	11,464
Sheep Killed Elsewhere ²	3,568	3,638	4,296	3,640	4,047
Net Exports of Live Sheep	-745	-2,062	-130	1,431	-4,284
<i>Total Sheep-raising</i>	<i>106,950</i>	<i>118,450</i>	<i>147,467</i>	<i>126,183</i>	<i>95,381</i>
Cattle Killed in Factories	82,504	94,788	104,510	112,456	133,704
Cattle Killed Elsewhere ³	15,719	16,484	17,874	18,757	20,035
Net Exports of Live Cattle	7,012	11,270	10,432	13,308	6,632
<i>Total Cattle-raising</i>	<i>105,235</i>	<i>122,542</i>	<i>132,816</i>	<i>144,521</i>	<i>160,371</i>
Horses	211	224	397	236	275
Total	212,396	241,216	280,680	270,939	256,027
Dairying and Pig-raising					
Cream for Butter Factories ⁴ ..	29,006	30,336	28,940	27,356	24,652
Milk for Factories ⁴	6,584	7,244	7,246	6,821	6,946
Milk other than for Factories ..	16,804	16,705	17,414	18,599	20,415
Farmers' Butter and Cheese	127	117	112	105	109
<i>Total Dairying</i>	<i>52,521</i>	<i>54,402</i>	<i>53,712</i>	<i>52,882</i>	<i>52,123</i>
Pigs Killed in Factories	11,564	13,267	14,409	15,917	16,701
Pigs Killed Elsewhere ³	1,176	1,563	1,680	1,623	1,519
Net Exports of Live Pigs	763	754	423	773	1,066
<i>Total Pig-raising</i>	<i>13,503</i>	<i>15,584</i>	<i>16,512</i>	<i>18,313</i>	<i>19,286</i>
Total	66,024	69,986	70,224	71,195	71,409
Poultry					
Poultry Slaughtered etc.	3,532	4,750	5,950	6,644	7,378
Eggs Produced	5,812	6,586	8,088	7,885	8,935
Total	9,344	11,336	14,038	14,528	16,313
Bee-keeping					
Honey and Wax	116	264	272	404	155
Total Rural Production	498,430	575,280	659,648	627,706	618,125
Trapping					
Furred Skins etc.	558	688	1,366	1,509	1,560

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

Industry	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Forestry					
Logs for Milling and Export ..	13,338	13,656	14,378	14,645	14,973
Firewood, Railway Timber, etc. . .	2,490	2,518	3,030	3,131	3,070
Total	15,828	16,174	17,408	17,777	18,043
Fishing					
Edible Fish	2,778	3,248	3,471	3,861	4,214
Whales	310	72	..	..	..
Other Fisheries	580	912	1,255	1,876	1,872
Total	3,668	4,232	4,726	5,737	6,086
Mining					
Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Tin, Zinc ⁵	41,292	49,811	54,620	61,648	56,018
Fuel ⁶	17,076	17,212	21,227	29,381	35,482
Gems, Ores, Other Minerals ⁷ .. .	22,454	23,478	22,474	9,799	12,501
Stone Quarry Products	2,278	2,981	2,649	2,955	2,900
Total⁷	83,100	93,482	100,970	103,783	106,901
Total Primary Production⁷ ..	601,584	689,856	784,118	756,511	750,715

¹ Including vegetables for stock fodder. ² In slaughterhouses and on holdings.
³ Including subsidy or bounty: 1961-62, \$4,430(000); 1962-63, \$4,440(000); 1963-64, \$4,278(000); 1964-65, \$3,972(000); 1965-66, \$3,743(000). ⁴ Including subsidy or bounty: 1961-62, \$390(000); 1962-63, \$424(000); 1963-64, \$396(000); 1964-65, \$344(000); 1965-66, \$342(000). ⁵ Gross value of ores before treatment. ⁶ Including coal, crude oil, and natural gas. ⁷ Including uranium production.

Net Value of Primary Production—Details of the net values of recorded primary production in 1965-66 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, 1965-66

Particulars	Agricultural	Pastoral	Dairying, Poultry, and Bees	Mining	Forestry, Fishing, etc.	Total
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Gross Production Valued at						
Principal Markets	274,221	256,027	87,877	106,901	25,689	750,715 ¹
Costs of Marketing	32,015	21,593	6,363	7,937	5,110	73,017
Gross Production Valued at						
Place of Production	242,207	234,434	81,515	98,964	20,579	677,698
Costs of Production						
Seeds and Fodder	6,231	29,453	24,394	.. ¹	.. ²	60,078 ³
Other Materials etc.	37,311	6,083	3,708	19,222	.. ¹	66,324
Net Value of Production	198,665	198,898	53,413	79,742	20,579⁴	551,296⁴

¹ Not applicable. ² Not available, but probably small. ³ Incomplete.
⁴ Including "local" value, i.e., gross value at place of production, for forestry, fishing, and trapping.

Changes in Value of Production—The following table shows estimated gross values of production. The values are based for primary industries on the prices obtained in the principal markets, and for manufacturing on the net value of production at the factory door. No allowance is made for costs of marketing, or costs of production, in the primary

industries, and there is some duplication in the total as the products of one primary industry sometimes become the raw material of another.

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

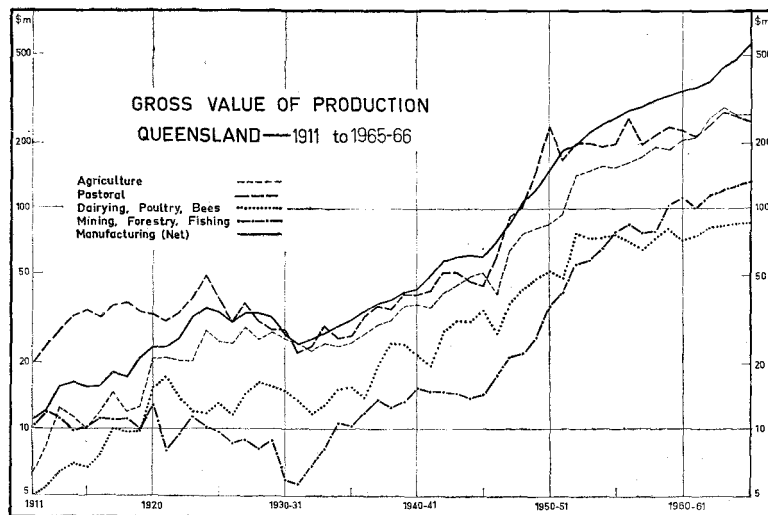
GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Year	Agricultural	Pastoral	Dairying, Poultry, and Bees	Mining	Forestry, Fishing, 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	25,830
1923 ..	20,212	39,000	12,000	4,630	6,800	82,642	32,097
1924-25 ..	27,984	49,684	11,932	4,752	5,442	99,794	35,267
1925-26 ..	25,106	38,976	13,228	3,906	5,778	86,992	33,762
1926-27 ..	24,364	30,336	11,588	3,496	5,126	74,908	30,539
1927-28 ..	29,008	37,224	14,454	3,600	5,342	89,628	33,620
1928-29 ..	25,418	30,680	16,364	3,194	5,012	80,668	33,505
1929-30 ..	27,608	28,072	15,686	3,764	5,128	80,258	32,261
1930-31 ..	25,642	28,092	15,000	2,658	3,260	74,654	27,057
1931-32 ..	24,382	22,180	13,466	2,696	2,948	65,672	24,267
1932-33 ..	22,612	23,742	11,760	3,254	3,580	64,948	25,514
1933-34 ..	24,606	29,202	12,904	4,398	3,710	74,818	27,425
1934-35 ..	23,812	25,784	15,194	5,264	5,294	75,348	29,247
1935-36 ..	24,760	26,574	15,570	4,860	5,470	77,236	31,366
1936-37 ..	27,114	32,290	13,928	5,636	6,316	85,284	34,369
1937-38 ..	29,862	36,124	19,546	7,164	6,370	99,066	37,206
1938-39 ..	31,128	34,836	24,472	6,536	5,988	102,960	38,603
1939-40 ..	36,232	40,816	24,344	6,936	6,374	114,702	41,946
1940-41 ..	36,776	40,748	21,728	8,516	6,882	114,650	43,289
1941-42 ..	35,548	42,234	19,444	8,656	6,160	112,042	49,661
1942-43 ..	41,264	51,362	27,624	8,564	6,162	134,976	58,089
1943-44 ..	45,012	51,302	31,048	7,168	7,386	141,916	60,421
1944-45 ..	49,268	46,686	30,756	7,080	6,742	140,532	61,804
1945-46 ..	51,626	44,248	34,390	7,242	7,118	144,624	60,539
1946-47 ..	41,052	60,938	27,120	7,808	9,620	146,538	70,673
1947-48 ..	64,264	91,644	37,138	11,258	9,822	214,126	85,773
1948-49 ..	76,614	102,318	43,126	10,666	11,242	243,966	107,079
1949-50 ..	81,826	144,908 ²	48,074	14,436	11,624	300,868	122,708
1950-51 ..	84,842	234,432	51,946	22,038	14,100	407,358	150,919
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, Fishing, 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 ²	22,900	601,980 ³	324,783
1960-61 ..	203,442	228,014	72,756	89,120 ³	23,190	616,522 ³	341,255
1961-62 ..	210,550	212,396	75,484	83,100 ³	20,054	601,584 ³	350,595
1962-63 ..	252,478	241,216	81,586	93,482 ³	21,094	689,856 ³	380,966
1963-64 ..	294,434	280,680	84,534	100,970 ³	23,500	784,118 ³	441,873
1964-65 ..	270,639	270,939	86,127	103,783	25,022	756,511	478,423
1965-66 ..	274,221	256,027	87,877	106,901	25,689	750,715	542,996

¹ Including Heat, Light, and Power. ² Including amounts distributed from realisation of post-war wool stocks. ³ Including uranium production, excluded prior to 1959-60.



The above diagram is drawn on a logarithmic scale, so that a given proportionate increase is represented by the same distance on all parts of the vertical scale.

Value of Production in Divisions—The table on the next two pages gives the distribution among statistical divisions of the gross value of recorded production for 1965-66.

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	Moreton ¹	Mary- borough	Downs	Roma	South Western	Rock- hampton
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Agricultural						
Grain Crops	2,062	4,106	40,453	260	..	3,242
Hay	5,447	1,980	3,729	117	..	2,026
Other Fodder ²	1,140	1,588	7,442	1,008	34	2,033
Sugar Cane	2,615	13,846	..	..	..	887
Fruit	7,462	3,466	6,243	32	9	1,962
Tobacco	1,126	1,016	269	..	..	90
All Other	22,682	8,342	2,630	72	14	2,193
Total	42,534	34,345	60,766	1,489	58	12,,433
Pastoral						
Wool	49	40	14,997	12,475	11,800	1,038
Sheep	6	6	2,083	1,782	1,769	141
Beef Cattle	13,007	17,792	21,438	9,233	5,059	32,711
Horses	14	1	254	6	..	..
Total	13,076	17,839	38,772	23,496	18,629	33,890
Dairying and Pig-raising						
Dairying	17,721	13,876	12,487	136	18	4,728
Pigs	4,637	5,032	5,732	95	11	2,958
Total	22,359	18,908	18,220	231	29	7,685
Poultry	10,662	1,293	2,699	29	12	704
Bee-keeping	82	29	38	..³	..	2
Trapping	9	18	223	600	424	18
Forestry	4,408	3,886	2,877	602	31	1,274
Fishing	2,791	870	..	..	..	182
Mining						
Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Tin, Zinc .. ..	..	37	30	..	..	4,866
Fuel ⁴	11,526	1,222	7,640	108	..	12,787
Other Minerals, Gems, etc.	7,313	201	88	..	..	392
Quarry Products	1,318	106	417	..	..	134
Total	20,157	1,566	8,176	108	..	18,179
Total Primary	116,078	78,754	131,771	26,555	19,183	74,367
Manufacturing (net) ..	341,582	31,567	28,087	2,477	818	22,542
Total Primary (gross) and Manufacturing (net)	457,660	110,321	159,858	29,032	20,001	96,909

¹ Including Metropolitan. ² Less than \$500. ³ Including vegetables for stock

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 and apiaries) 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, 1965-66

Central Western	Far Western	Mackay	Townsville	Cairns	Peninsula	North Western	Total
\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1,739	..	4	179	997	2	1	53,047
334	..	8	92	37	2	20	13,791
965	..	49	13	55	.. ^a	4	14,331
..	..	34,372	19,168	43,953	..	..	114,840
8	.. ^a	35	300	1,078	3	.. ^a	20,599
..	..	..	87	13,690	..	..	16,278
351	.. ^a	159	2,831	2,000	21	39	41,334
3,396	.. ^a	34,628	22,670	61,810	27	64	274,221
20,723	8,749	.. ^a	3	4	..	14,279	84,154
2,507	1,097	.. ^a	1	.. ^a	..	1,834	11,227
18,676	4,423	3,531	10,799	3,629	776	19,297	160,371
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	275
41,906	14,268	3,532	10,802	3,633	776	35,410	256,027
81	13	604	61	2,380	4	15	52,123
77	12	74	202	417	3	34	19,286
158	25	678	263	2,797	7	49	71,409
18	2	84	208	576	2	23	16,313
.. ^a	..	..^a	1	2	1	..	155
158	6	.. ^a	3	.. ^a	44	57	1,560
156	..	631	434	3,669	..	75	18,043
..	..	57	131	121	1,879	54	6,086
.. ^a	..	..	62	3,653	80	47,290	56,018
275	..	..	1,924	..	..	..	35,482
42	..	9	299	65	3,724	367	12,501
..	..	128	505	293	..	..	2,900
317	..	137	2,790	4,011	3,804	47,657	106,901
46,109	14,301	39,747	37,302	76,619	6,540	83,389	750,715
1,668	179	18,186	35,677	36,210	401	23,602	542,996
47,777	14,480	57,933	72,979	112,829	6,941	106,991	1,293,711

fodder. ^a Including 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-west.

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 less than 5 per cent of all building operations.

The table on the next page shows particulars of approvals during the ten years ended 1966 as far as they are available. The figures give a fairly complete measure of all building operations proposed to be undertaken, the only operations exempt from approvals being small jobs of low value, mostly alterations and maintenance, and all governmental operations. Figures for the latter have been included in the table.

It may be noted, however, that 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 always be lower than the number of approvals issued, but the discrepancy will vary with economic conditions.

To measure the extent of building work undertaken, rather than the extent of intentions to build, a regular statistical collection has, since 1946, been made from builders, including persons building their own houses (see page 252), and this has provided a measure of actual commencements. In 1966 commencements of new dwelling units were 89.4 per cent of approvals issued in the Brisbane Statistical Division, and 97.2 per cent of approvals for the whole State. Corresponding percentages for 1965 were 91.1 and 96.7.

During the period from 1951 to 1966 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 1966 these proportions had changed to 42.0 and 50.1 per cent respectively. While the value of houses approved in 1966 was 101 per cent more than in 1951, the value of other new buildings was thirteen times as great.

In the immediate post-war period the proportion of approvals for fibro-cement walled houses was high, amounting to 33.0 per cent of the 1946 total for brick etc., timber, and fibro-cement together.

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 1959 and 1966 respectively were as follows: Brick etc., 6.7 and 33.4 per cent; timber, 65.8 and 45.9 per cent; and fibro-cement, 27.5 and 20.7 per cent. Approvals for the construction of houses reached their lowest post-war level in 1955 when 9,007 were issued. In 1966 the number recorded was 12,257, the highest in fifteen years and 3.0 per cent above the total for 1965.

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	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	No

BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION²

1957	3,611	20,145	1,326	17,684	4,686	43,840	3,800
1958	4,279	24,304	2,942	16,054	6,214	49,514	4,819
1959	4,134	24,694	5,964	17,458	8,538	56,653	4,829
1960	4,704	30,217	6,972	24,626	11,024	72,840	5,601
1961	4,649	30,573	5,304	23,992	9,042	68,912	5,308
1962	5,070	34,631	4,316	19,672	9,748	68,365	5,516
1963	5,173	37,200	6,430	38,658	9,282	91,570	5,824
1964	5,181	41,029	9,828	40,004	8,512	99,372	6,342
1965	5,035	41,699	10,916	51,175	9,668	113,458	6,847
1966	6,120	50,544	11,715	38,163	10,059	110,482	7,723

OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS³

1957	3,321	16,132	12,316		3,492	31,940	n
1958	3,608	18,510	13,790		4,156	36,456	4,505
1959	3,379	17,938	17,442		4,990	40,370	4,329
1960	3,465	19,820	6,356	10,862	6,216	43,254	4,345
1961	2,708	16,624	5,786	9,936	4,014	36,360	2,999
1962	2,474	15,456	1,976	15,326	4,716	37,474	2,722
1963	2,709	17,666	4,198	18,024	4,340	44,228	3,089
1964	2,969	21,134	7,642	22,866	4,428	56,070	3,770
1965	3,421	25,902	11,667	27,271	4,706	69,546	4,903
1966	3,455	27,934	15,740	32,802	4,341	80,817	5,379

ALL SHIRES

1957	2,119	9,336	8,960		2,222	20,518	n
1958	2,210	9,700	6,754		2,718	19,172	2,368
1959	2,426	11,398	9,278		3,170	23,846	2,653
1960	2,921	14,848	1,574	9,134	3,554	29,110	3,124
1961	2,192	11,564	958	7,490	3,494	23,506	2,319
1962	2,221	12,590	2,170	10,738	3,946	29,444	2,408
1963	2,667	16,392	2,662	16,058	3,418	38,530	2,900
1964	3,107	20,380	2,536	16,308	3,950	43,174	3,410
1965	3,449	23,725	4,315	17,621	4,178	49,839	3,845
1966	2,682	19,972	4,818	14,314	4,120	43,224	3,123

TOTAL QUEENSLAND

1957	9,051	45,613	5,194	35,092	10,400	96,297	9,842
1958	10,097	52,513	6,960	32,580	13,088	105,141	11,692
1959	9,939	54,030	12,974	37,168	16,698	120,869	11,811
1960	11,090	64,886	14,902	44,622	20,794	145,205	13,070
1961	9,549	58,763	12,047	41,417	16,550	128,778	10,626
1962	9,765	62,677	8,462	45,736	18,410	135,285	10,646
1963	10,549	71,257	13,290	72,741	17,040	174,328	11,813
1964	11,257	82,541	20,005	79,178	16,890	198,616	13,522
1965	11,905	91,326	26,898	96,067	18,552	232,843	15,595
1966	12,257	98,450	32,273	85,280	18,520	234,523	16,225

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-one provincial Cities and Towns until March 1958; 20 until April 1960; 19 until December 1960; 17 until June 1965; and 16 thereafter. n Not available.

Details of the number of jobs and the value of work authorised for each type of work in each city and town during 1966 are shown below. All governmental and semi-governmental approvals are included.

BUILDING APPROVALS, QUEENSLAND, 1966

Local Authority Area	New Houses		Other Work Approved ¹	All Approvals	New Dwelling Units ²
	No	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	No
<i>Brisbane Statistical Division</i> ³	6,120	50,544	59,938	110,482	7,723
<i>Other Cities</i>	3,186	25,710	50,403	76,113	5,075
Bundaberg	219	1,636	1,033	2,669	247
Cairns	190	1,548	2,350	3,899	270
Charters Towers	17	122	532	655	17
Gold Coast	1,081	8,658	14,574	23,232	2,417
Gympie	42	327	591	918	42
Mackay	115	846	1,213	2,059	141
Maryborough	73	563	519	1,083	87
Rockhampton	259	2,031	1,703	3,735	304
Toowoomba	447	3,962	2,957	6,920	538
Townsville	701	5,685	24,429	30,113	962
Warwick	42	330	500	830	50
<i>Towns</i>	269	2,224	2,480	4,704	304
Dalby	29	241	395	636	33
Gladstone	217	1,780	1,736	3,516	244
Goondiwindi	10	88	152	240	14
Roma	12	99	180	279	12
Thursday Island	1	16	18	34	1
<i>Shires</i>	2,682	19,972	23,252	43,224	3,123
Total Queensland	12,257	98,450	136,073	234,523	16,225

¹ New flats, hotels, etc., and other new buildings, and all alterations and additions to dwellings and other buildings. ² New houses and individual private dwelling units incorporated in new blocks of flats and other new buildings. ³ Cities of Brisbane, Ipswich, and Redcliffe, and parts of the Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture, Moreton, Pine Rivers, and Redland.

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

VALUE OF COMPLETED BUILDING OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Type of Work	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
New Dwellings	64,568	67,674	83,194	103,771	121,492
Other New Buildings	44,970	52,666	70,432	84,390	108,045
Additions, Alterations, Repairs, etc.	13,304	13,604	16,064	17,857	15,794
Total	122,842	133,944	169,690	206,018	245,331

In addition to the completed work, there were under construction, at 31 December 1966, dwelling units to the value of approximately \$32,331,000 and other new buildings to the value of \$92,825,000.

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 ²		Private Ownership		
	Houses	Flats	Other Dwelling Units	By Govt Authorities ³	By Private Contractors	By Private Contractors	By Owner-Builders	

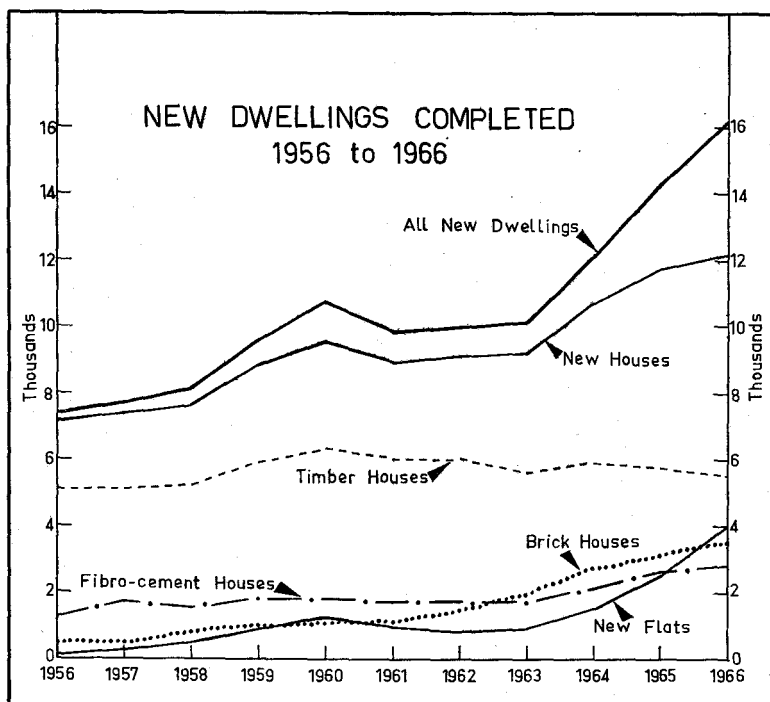
COMMENCED

1962	..	..	9,206	595	30	161	8,438		1,232	9,831
1963	..	..	9,429	919	42	163	1,541	7,570	1,116	10,390
1964	..	..	10,648	1,804	46	140	1,172	9,819	1,367	12,498
1965	..	..	11,806	3,231	41	113	1,464	12,083	1,418	15,078
1966	..	..	12,109	3,579	85	111	1,425	12,728	1,509	15,773

COMPLETED

1962	..	..	9,179	777	39	177	8,504		1,314	9,995
1963	..	..	9,288	878	38	160	1,321	7,496	1,227	10,204
1964	..	..	10,612	1,466	46	155	1,413	9,152	1,404	12,124
1965	..	..	11,692	2,536	47	118	1,299	11,510	1,348	14,275
1966	..	..	12,139	3,896	74	119	1,610	12,860	1,520	16,109

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.



PRODUCTION

Cost of Building—The next table, containing information compiled by the Queensland Housing Commission, gives the average cost of a standard house, and details of all Workers' Dwellings completed, during the last ten years. The standard house chosen is one built of timber on concrete stumps, having a tiled roof, a total floor area of 1,275 square feet, with four main rooms, and a kitchen, bathroom, laundry, and sleep-out verandah.

WORKERS' DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Average Cost of Standard Type ¹	All Dwellings ² Completed during Year							Total Completed	Average Cost
		Completed at Cost of								
		Under \$4,001	\$4,001-\$4,800	\$4,801-\$5,600	\$5,601-\$6,400	\$6,401-\$7,200	\$7,201 and Over			
\$	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	\$		
1956-57	5,888	37	212	368	129	74		820	5,214	
1957-58	5,888	12	151	367	128	50		708	5,278	
1958-59	6,000	6	115	287	103	43	23	577	5,408	
1959-60	6,302	5	42	247	176	32	19	521	5,592	
1960-61	6,164	2	18	153	269	90	61	593	6,086	
1961-62	6,164	..	6	75	390	143	68	682	6,248	
1962-63	6,190	..	3	69	361	140	59	632	6,290	
1963-64	6,742	..	1	17	107	179	118	422	6,846	
1964-65	6,936	..	1	2	27	190	202	422	7,276	
1965-66	7,073	..	..	1	13	139	186	339	7,467

¹ As at 30 June. For description, see above. ² The term "dwelling" here refers to "houses" only.

The following table, derived from Local Authority approvals of houses for private ownership, supplies further data regarding recent trends in building costs, as well as changes in the average sizes of houses constructed.

FLOOR AREA AND COST OF HOUSES APPROVED, QUEENSLAND

Year	Average Floor Area			Average Cost per 100 Sq Ft		
	Brick ¹	Timber	Fibro-cement	Brick ¹	Timber	Fibro-cement
	Sq Ft	Sq Ft	Sq Ft	\$	\$	\$
1957	1,325	1,093	940	557	478	415
1958	1,395	1,098	953	559	491	432
1959	1,414	1,132	980	576	496	424
1960	1,462	1,140	974	599	525	446
1961	1,439	1,156	1,009	610	536	463
1962	1,587	1,191	1,024	561	534	475
1963	1,640	1,210	1,065	565	540	488
1964	1,647	1,241	1,123	579	557	511
1965	1,708	1,248	1,093	593	568	545
1966	1,672	1,204	1,100	620	612	573

¹ Including brick-veneer, stone, and concrete.

The average costs given in the first table on this page for the Housing Commission's "standard" dwelling have shown since the 1939-1945 War a

smaller relative increase (147 per cent) than those derived from approvals for timber houses (272 per cent). The former figure, however, gives a more accurate assessment of the actual rise in building costs. The latter reflects varying standards permitted, or obtainable, in practice in each year. In the early post-war years the houses being built were of a very minimum standard, for the most part. As materials and resources became available, the average standard reflected in approvals overtook and even surpassed the steady standard of the Commission's hypothetical measure of costs. In 1965-66 the Commission's figure represented \$555 per 100 square feet, compared with \$591 for approvals.

14 RETAIL TRADE

The statistics in this section relate to the number of retail establishments throughout Queensland and the turnover of these establishments.

Information of this nature was first collected for the year ended 30 June 1948 by a full census of all retail establishments. As this was the first census of its type in Australia, its scope and the data sought were the minima consistent with the objective of securing a record of the number of such establishments, their type, their geographical distribution, their aggregate sales of goods, and a simple commodity dissection together with a record of the value of certain services provided. This census was followed by a second census of all retail establishments which operated during the year ended 30 June 1949.

A third census was taken for the year ended 30 June 1953 in which retailers were asked to furnish more detailed information concerning the dissection of their turnover into commodity groups, and questions were asked about stocks of goods on hand, the number of persons engaged in the business, and credit sales. A further census was taken in respect of the year ended 30 June 1957, and another for the year ended 30 June 1962.

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

During the period between censuses, variations in the value of retail sales have been measured by means of quarterly sample surveys based on returns covering approximately 45 per cent of all retail sales in Australia.

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

Because of their importance and relatively small numbers, the strata containing the largest firms are fully enumerated at sample surveys. (A large firm is defined as one with an annual turnover during the census year of not less than \$500,000 in New South Wales, Victoria, and

Queensland, \$200,000 in South Australia and Western Australia, and \$100,000 in Tasmania.) Other strata are sampled on a simple random basis.

Once selected, stores remain in the sample until the next census. However, to keep the sample representative of current conditions, allowance is made for stores in the sample closing down or changing their type, and for new stores to be introduced into the sample. For this purpose an up-to-date register of all stores is maintained through an annual re-listing. The regular complete censuses provide checks on the accuracy of the sample surveys.

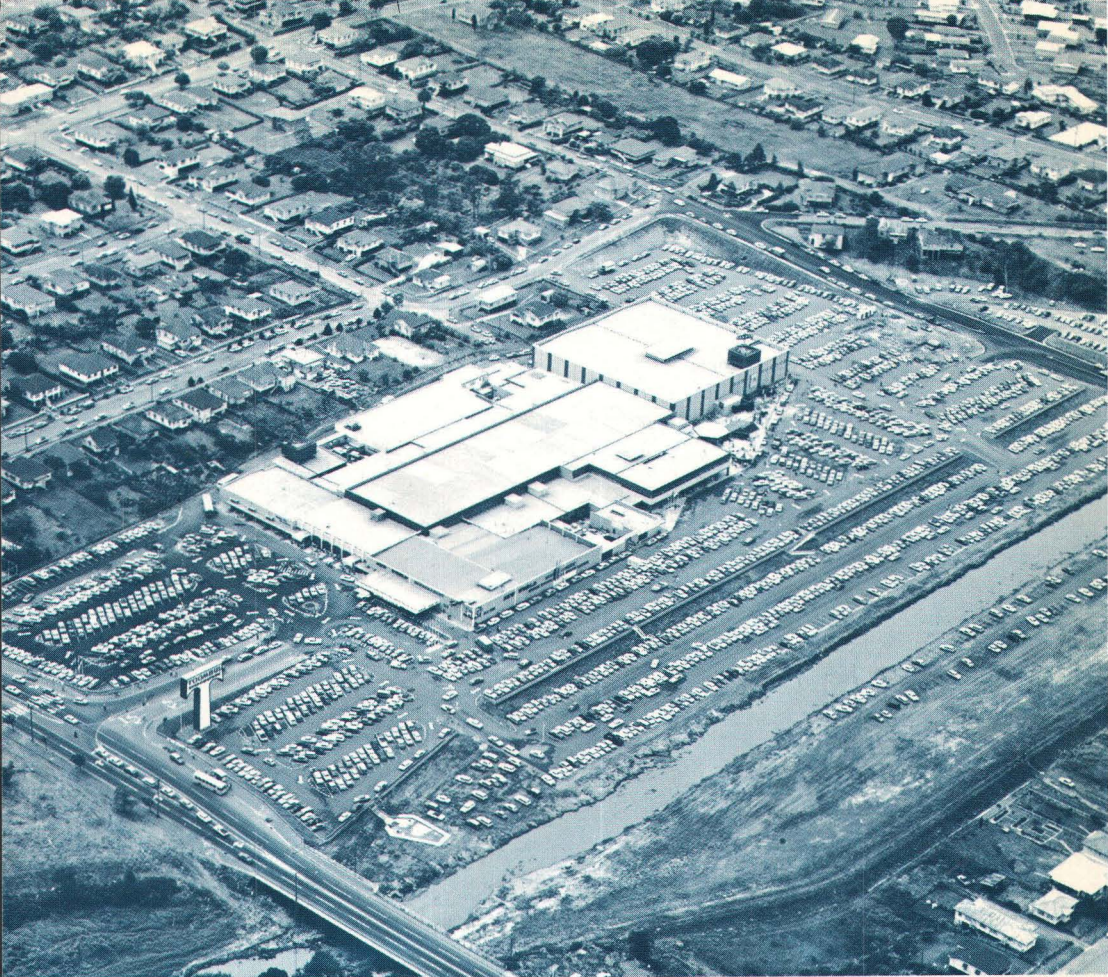
Retail Sales in Queensland—The following table shows, on a comparable basis throughout, the value of retail sales of goods in each of the commodity groups specified, for the years 1952-53, 1956-57, and from 1961-62 to 1965-66. (Figures relate to establishments with total retail sales of \$1,000 or more. The total amount of retail sales of establishments so excluded for these years is not significant—less than 0.1 per cent of total—and their omission does not affect the validity of the comparisons shown.)

TOTAL RETAIL SALES CLASSIFIED BY COMMODITY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND

Commodity Group	1952-53 ¹	1956-57 ¹	1961-62 ¹	1962-63 ^{2r}	1963-64 ^{2r}	1964-65 ^{2r}	1965-66 ²
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Groceries	84.8	107.5	124.8	128.1	134.3	145.3	153.4
Butchers' Meat	33.6	42.6	57.4	60.4	62.5	68.0	72.4
Other Food ³	52.0	71.3	96.4	101.9	108.7	119.4	128.4
Total Food and Groceries	170.4	221.4	278.6	290.4	305.5	332.7	354.2
Beer, Wine, and Spirits	44.5	63.7	74.6	76.4	85.4	93.1	100.1
Clothing and Drapery	78.0	98.6	113.2	115.3	127.6	133.3	137.4
Footwear	11.8	14.1	18.3	20.1	20.4	21.1	22.0
Hardware, China, and Glass-ware ⁴	12.0	16.2	21.8	23.2	24.5	26.4	26.2
Electrical Goods and Radios ⁵	21.6	31.5	48.2	53.6	61.6	62.5	59.6
Furniture and Floor Coverings	16.1	21.9	26.3	29.0	32.6	36.6	38.1
Chemists' Goods	12.8	21.0	37.0	40.5	44.0	48.0	52.0
Newspapers, Books, and Stationery	12.6	17.4	21.5	22.9	25.1	27.4	29.1
Other Goods ⁶	37.2	52.3	62.1	66.8	73.4	78.5	83.2
Total (excluding Motor Vehicles etc.)	417.0	558.1	701.6	738.2	800.1	859.6	901.9
Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, etc. ⁷	112.6	178.9	218.0	279.5	326.5	352.3	343.6
Total	529.6	737.0	919.6	1,017.7	1,126.6	1,211.9	1,245.5

¹ Census figures. 1952-53 and 1956-57 censuses have been adjusted on a basis comparable with 1961-62 census. ² Survey figures. ³ Including fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, cooked provisions, fish, 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.

The total of retail sales, excluding those of motor vehicles etc., rose by 4.9 per cent in 1965-66. Among the commodity groups, the greatest rates of increase were 8.3 per cent for chemists' goods, making a striking four-fold increase since 1952-53, and 7.5 per cent for beer, wine, and



RETAIL TRADE—Chapter 7
Toombul suburban shopping centre, Brisbane

Photo: *Westfields Pty Ltd*

BUILDING—Chapter 7
Commercial buildings, Brisbane

Photo: *Brisbane City Council*





AGRICULTURE—*Chapter 7*
Sugar cane burning prior to cutting

Photo: *L. and D. Keen*

SHIPPING—*Chapter 8*
Mackay Harbour



spirits. Sales of all food and groceries were 6.5 per cent higher than in 1964-65. Following an almost three-fold increase in twelve years, sales in the electrical goods and radios group decreased by 4.6 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 some indication of the geographical distribution of retail trade at the 1956-57 and 1961-62 censuses.

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, SALES, AND STOCKS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, CITIES AND TOWNS, QUEENSLAND, 1956-57 AND 1961-62

District	Establishments		Total Value of Retail Sales		Total Value of Retail Stocks at 30 June	
	1956-57	1961-62	1956-57	1961-62	1957	1962
	No	No	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>Statistical Divisions</i>						
Metropolitan	5,633	5,978	314,648	397,360	37,014	47,630
Moreton	2,148	2,422	75,562	102,506	8,976	11,354
Maryborough	1,622	1,649	57,916	70,774	9,078	9,736
Downs	1,756	1,738	72,882	86,084	10,186	11,444
Roma and South Western	469	482	19,920	22,852	2,802	3,108
<i>Total South</i>	<i>11,628</i>	<i>12,269</i>	<i>540,928</i>	<i>679,576</i>	<i>68,056</i>	<i>83,272</i>
Rockhampton	1,182	1,125	43,020	50,716	5,934	6,002
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		3,002		
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 1964-65 and 1965-66 are given in the next table.

RETAIL SALES BY COMMODITY GROUPS, EACH QUARTER, QUEENSLAND

Commodity Group		September Quarter	December Quarter	March Quarter	June Quarter	Year
		\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Groceries	1964-65	35.3	38.6	34.2	37.2	145.3
	1965-66	37.9	41.1	36.0	38.4	153.4
Butchers' Meat ..	1964-65	16.8	17.5	16.5	17.2	68.0
	1965-66	18.0	18.4	17.6	18.4	72.4
Other Food ¹	1964-65	28.0	30.9	29.7	30.8	119.4
	1965-66	31.2	33.6	31.3	32.3	128.4
Beer, Wine, and Spirits	1964-65	21.7	25.7	23.3	22.4	93.1
	1965-66	23.2	27.7	24.9	24.3	100.1
Clothing and Drapery	1964-65	31.2	38.8	28.3	35.0	133.3
	1965-66	33.3	39.7	28.9	35.5	137.4
Footwear	1964-65	5.2	5.9	4.5	5.5	21.1
	1965-66	5.3	6.0	4.8	5.9	22.0
Hardware, China, and Glassware ²	1964-65	6.0	7.8	6.5	6.1	26.4
	1965-66	6.1	7.8	6.0	6.3	26.2
Electrical Goods and Radios ³	1964-65	16.1	17.6	14.2	14.6	62.5
	1965-66	15.7	16.7	13.7	13.5	59.6
Furniture and Floor Coverings	1964-65	9.3	10.4	8.2	8.7	36.6
	1965-66	10.1	10.8	8.3	8.9	38.1
Chemists' Goods ..	1964-65	12.1	12.9	11.0	12.0	48.0
	1965-66	12.8	14.1	11.9	13.2	52.0
Newspapers, Books, and Stationery	1964-65	6.2	7.4	7.3	6.5	27.4
	1965-66	6.6	7.9	7.7	6.9	29.1
Other Goods ⁴	1964-65	18.3	23.3	18.0	18.9	78.5
	1965-66	19.7	24.8	18.8	19.9	83.2
Total (excluding Motor Vehicles etc.) ..	1964-65	206.2	236.8	201.7	214.9	859.6
	1965-66	219.9	248.6	209.9	223.5	901.9
Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, etc. ⁵	1964-65	88.1	91.3	83.7	89.2	352.3
	1965-66	92.3	84.9	81.8	84.6	343.6
Total	1964-65	294.3	328.1	285.4	304.1	1,211.9
	1965-66	312.2	333.5	291.7	308.1	1,245.5

¹ to ⁵ See notes ³ to ⁷ to table on page 256.

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	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Net Current Expenditure on Goods and Services	11,315	12,104	13,056	14,199	15,182
Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure	3,638	3,946	4,441	5,139	5,607
Increase in Value of Stocks	-205	319	137	625	186
Statistical Discrepancy ¹	-38	-7	67	168	93
Gross National Expenditure	14,710	16,362	17,701	20,131	21,068
Plus Exports of Goods and Services	2,469	2,494	3,163	3,049	3,148
National Turnover of Goods and Services	17,179	18,856	20,864	23,180	24,216
Less Imports of Goods and Services	2,204	2,620	2,866	3,474	3,625
Gross National Product	14,975	16,236	17,998	19,706	20,591
Less Net Indirect Taxes	1,578	1,721	1,831	2,065	2,224
Gross National Product at Factor Cost	13,397	14,515	16,167	17,641	18,367
Less Depreciation Allowances of Trading Enterprises	1,187	1,250	1,410	1,541	1,666
Net National Product	12,210	13,265	14,757	16,100	16,701
Less Net Income Payable Overseas	217	283	302	293	270
National Income	11,993	12,982	14,455	15,807	16,431
Plus Net Income Payable Overseas	217	283	302	293	270
Net National Product	12,210	13,265	14,757	16,100	16,701
Less Net Operating Surplus of Companies and Public Enterprises	1,777	2,088	2,369	2,620	2,634
Less Interest etc. Paid by Unincorporated Enterprises and Dwellings Owned by Persons	351	385	422	476	529
Plus Interest Received by Persons	380	408	433	495	530
Dividends Received by Persons	344	352	384	394	399
Cash Benefits to Persons	915	952	1,047	1,101	1,181
Remittances from Overseas	63	67	100	112	119
Personal Income	11,784	12,571	13,930	15,106	15,767

¹ See note ¹ to next table.

Gross National Product is the total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period after deduction of the cost of goods and services, other than capital equipment, used in the process of production. Thus gross national product, as here defined, is "at market prices". It is equivalent to gross national expenditure plus exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services. *Gross National Product at Factor Cost* is that part of the cost of producing the gross national product which consists of gross payments to factors of production (labour, land, capital, 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 51 per cent in both 1961-62 and 1965-66. This item has increased by \$2,953m, or 39 per cent, since 1961-62.

In the same period, the gross operating surplus of trading enterprises increased by \$2,017m, or 35 per cent. This figure is made up of increases in the surpluses of companies (\$865m), unincorporated enterprises (\$583m), dwellings owned by persons (\$318m), and public enterprises (\$251m).

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. 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 264 to 266. Consumption expenditure by public authorities and financial enterprises together is only about one-fifth of personal consumption.

Gross fixed capital expenditure accounts for about one-quarter of total expenditure. About two-thirds of this is private expenditure and one-third public. Changes in stocks, usually accounting for about 2 per cent of the total, fell to 0.8 per cent in 1965-66.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION ACCOUNT, AUSTRALIA

Item	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Wages, Salaries, and Supplements ..	7,639	8,064	8,792	9,809	10,592
Gross Operating Surplus of Trading Enterprises					
Companies	1,982	2,238	2,536	2,792	2,847
Unincorporated Enterprises	2,743	2,997	3,460	3,534	3,326
Dwellings Owned by Persons	641	729	817	891	959
Public Enterprises	392	487	562	615	643
Gross National Product at Factor Cost	13,397	14,515	16,167	17,641	18,367
Indirect Taxes less Subsidies	1,578	1,721	1,831	2,065	2,224
Gross National Product	14,975	16,236	17,998	19,706	20,591
Imports of Goods and Services	2,204	2,620	2,866	3,474	3,625
National Turnover of Goods and Services	17,179	18,856	20,864	23,180	24,216
Net Current Expenditure on Goods and Services					
Personal Consumption	9,591	10,272	11,047	11,904	12,531
Financial Enterprises	202	207	233	256	279
Public Authorities	1,522	1,625	1,776	2,039	2,372
Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure					
Private	2,295	2,530	2,875	3,340	3,639
Public Enterprises	743	778	847	998	1,096
Public Authorities	600	638	719	801	872
Increase in Value of Stocks	-205	319	137	625	186
Statistical Discrepancy ¹	-38	-7	67	168	93
Gross National Expenditure	14,710	16,362	17,701	20,131	21,068
Exports of Goods and Services	2,469	2,494	3,163	3,049	3,148
National Turnover of Goods and Services	17,179	18,856	20,864	23,180	24,216

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 261.

The figures show that about a fifth of all personal income is spent on food, while income tax now absorbs more than 10 per cent. Consumption expenditure on cigarettes, tobacco, and alcoholic drinks together (almost 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	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Wages, Salaries, and Supplements ..	7,639	8,064	8,793	9,809	10,592
Interest etc. Received	380	408	433	495	530
Dividends	344	352	384	394	399
Unincorporated Enterprises Income					
Farm	926	1,106	1,390	1,255	902
Other	1,166	1,209	1,318	1,440	1,516
Income from Dwelling Rent	351	413	466	500	528
Remittances from Overseas	63	67	100	112	119
Cash Benefits from Public Authorities ..	915	952	1,046	1,100	1,180
Total Receipts	11,784	12,571	13,930	15,106	15,767

PERSONAL CURRENT ACCOUNT, OUTLAY, AUSTRALIA

Item	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Personal Consumption Expenditure					
Food	2,300	2,394	2,506	2,690	2,875
Cigarettes and Tobacco	337	347	358	395	415
Alcoholic Drinks	625	647	692	740	821
Clothing, Footwear, Drapery	1,063	1,101	1,195	1,261	1,299
Dwelling Rent	1,006	1,114	1,226	1,329	1,438
Household Durables	762	809	870	931	924
Chemists' Goods	268	287	310	338	365
Gas, Electricity, Fuel	273	288	307	325	342
Newspapers, Books, etc.	168	175	194	206	215
All Other Goods	295	306	321	347	372
Purchase of Motor Vehicles	456	602	680	733	661
Operation of Motor Vehicles	360	400	438	490	548
Other Travel and Communication	415	430	456	509	541
Hospital, Medical, and Funeral Expenses	292	322	368	399	424
All Other Services	971	1,050	1,126	1,211	1,291
Total Consumption	9,591	10,272	11,047	11,904	12,531
Interest Paid	132	132	162	171	170
Income Tax Payable	984	1,088	1,272	1,497	1,661
Estate and Gift Duties	115	122	137	140	137
Remittances Overseas	47	54	61	65	73
Saving	915	903	1,251	1,329	1,195
Total Outlay	11,784	12,571	13,930	15,106	15,767

A dissection of personal income by States for the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 is shown in the next table. In 1965-66, personal income in Queensland increased by 4.5 per cent, compared with a rise of 4.4 per cent for Australia as a whole.

ITEMS OF PERSONAL INCOME BY STATES

State	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
<i>Wages, Salaries, and Supplements (\$m)</i>					
New South Wales ¹	3,134	3,295	3,581	3,996	4,272
Victoria	2,230	2,369	2,573	2,881	3,101
Queensland	915	965	1,066	1,192	1,291
South Australia ²	669	708	777	879	944
Western Australia	464	492	541	589	681
Tasmania	227	234	254	272	303
Australia	7,639	8,064	8,793	9,809	10,592

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

New South Wales ¹	1,161	1,279	1,469	1,537	1,376
Victoria	1,028	1,116	1,272	1,335	1,282
Queensland	456	539	620	588	565
South Australia ²	291	314	392	399	379
Western Australia	205	215	236	224	285
Tasmania	88	92	102	113	107
Australia	3,230	3,555	4,091	4,196	3,994

ITEMS OF PERSONAL INCOME BY STATES—*continued*

State	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
<i>Cash Benefits from Public Authorities (\$m)</i>					
New South Wales ¹	353	369	402	421	458
Victoria	238	246	270	288	307
Queensland	141	146	164	170	181
South Australia ²	85	88	97	102	109
Western Australia	68	71	79	82	87
Tasmania	30	32	35	37	39
Australia	915	952	1,047	1,100	1,180

<i>Total Personal Income (\$m)</i>					
New South Wales ¹	4,648	4,943	5,452	5,954	6,106
Victoria	3,496	3,731	4,115	4,504	4,690
Queensland	1,512	1,650	1,850	1,950	2,037
South Australia ²	1,045	1,110	1,266	1,380	1,432
Western Australia	737	778	856	895	1,053
Tasmania	345	358	391	422	449
Australia	11,784	12,571	13,930	15,106	15,767

<i>Total Personal Income per Head of Population (\$)</i>					
New South Wales ¹	1,158	1,209	1,313	1,410	1,421
Victoria	1,183	1,239	1,340	1,437	1,469
Queensland	988	1,062	1,168	1,207	1,236
South Australia ²	1,040	1,083	1,204	1,275	1,285
Western Australia	989	1,015	1,087	1,111	1,276
Tasmania	977	1,000	1,078	1,152	1,215
Australia	1,111	1,164	1,265	1,346	1,378

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory.

² Including Northern Territory.

Personal consumption expenditure by States is set out below.

PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY STATES, 1965-66

Item	N.S.W. ¹	Vic.	Qld	S.A. ²	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Food	1,077	839	396	265	212	85	2,875
Cigarettes and Tobacco	166	118	54	37	28	13	415
Alcoholic Drinks	339	212	111	71	65	24	821
Clothing etc.	522	371	158	122	85	41	1,299
Rent	590	419	190	123	80	36	1,438
Household Durables	350	255	132	94	65	26	924
Chemists' Goods	152	96	51	32	24	10	365
Gas, Electricity, Fuel	129	119	35	31	16	12	342
Newspapers, Books, etc.	86	65	29	15	13	7	215
All Other Goods	135	111	50	34	31	12	372
Travel and Communication ³	687	491	232	163	123	53	1,750
Medical, Hospital, and Funeral Expenses	179	119	46	41	29	11	424
All Other Services	523	372	166	106	90	35	1,291
Total	4,933	3,588	1,650	1,133	862	366	12,531

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, 1965-66

Item	N.S.W. ¹	Vic.	Qld	S.A. ²	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Food	251	263	240	238	257	230	251
Cigarettes and Tobacco ..	39	37	33	33	34	35	36
Alcoholic Drinks	79	66	67	64	79	65	72
Clothing etc.	121	116	96	110	103	111	114
Rent	137	131	115	110	97	98	126
Household Durables ..	81	80	80	84	79	70	81
Chemists' Goods	35	30	31	29	29	27	32
Gas, Electricity, Fuel ..	30	37	21	28	19	33	30
Newspapers, Books, etc. ..	20	20	18	13	16	19	19
All Other Goods	31	35	30	31	38	33	33
Travel and Communication ³	160	154	141	146	149	144	153
Medical, Hospital, and Funeral Expenses ..	42	37	28	37	35	30	37
A. Other Services	122	117	101	95	109	95	113
Total	1,148	1,124	1,002	1,017	1,045	991	1,095

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	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Indirect Taxes	1,668	1,799	1,941	2,160	2,364
Direct Taxes	1,768	1,740	2,009	2,432	2,681
Interest etc. Received	76	71	80	103	112
Public Enterprises Income	364	459	520	574	588
Total Receipts	3,876	4,069	4,550	5,269	5,745
Net Current Expenditure on Goods and Services	1,522	1,625	1,776	2,039	2,372
Subsidies	90	78	110	95	140
Interest etc. Paid	400	437	471	504	530
Overseas Grants	66	73	87	107	129
Cash Benefits to Persons	915	952	1,047	1,101	1,181
Grants towards Private Capital Expenditure	12	11	11	31	53
Surplus on Current Account	871	893	1,048	1,392	1,340
Total Outlay	3,876	4,069	4,550	5,269	5,745

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) which does not result in the creation of fixed tangible assets, or the acquisition of land, buildings, or second-hand goods (other than imported). It comprises wages, salaries and supplements and expenditure on currently produced goods and services; fees etc. charged by public authorities for services rendered and goods sold are offset against purchases. Net expenditure overseas by public authorities and purchases from public enterprises are included. All expenditure on defence is classified as current.

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	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
CURRENT ACCOUNT					
Exports f.o.b.	2,128	2,123	2,732	2,575	2,629
Imports f.o.b.	1,701	2,065	2,237	2,739	2,822
Balance of Trade	427	58	495	-164	-193
Invisible Credits					
Transportation	200	220	254	279	291
Travel	36	35	43	54	58
Property Income	80	76	94	118	111
Government	45	48	62	60	77
Other	123	135	172	194	200
Invisible Deb'ts					
Transportation	335	374	418	484	512
Travel	82	90	102	114	122
Property Income	297	359	396	411	422
Government	35	37	42	51	65
Other	164	181	215	258	300
Balance on Current Account ..	-2	-469	-53	-777	-877
CAPITAL ITEMS					
Government Securities					
Domiciled Overseas	13	93	22	-20	-25
Domiciled in Australia	-3	-9	-3	-5	-1
Other Official Capital Movements .. .. .	..	-10	-60	-19	44
Private					
Marketing Authorities	-66	10	30	-61	38
Companies: Inflow of Investment	298	444	429	557	656
Outflow of Investment	-15	-8	-9	-16	-30
Other Private Capital Movements (including Balancing Item)	-49	95	94	44	256
Monetary Movements					
Change in Net I.M.F. Position	158	23	..	22	40
Change in International Reserves	19	128	447	-318	21
Other	-1	-5	3	-1	..
Net Monetary Movements	176	146	450	-297	61

• 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 exceeded \$500m in 1965-66.

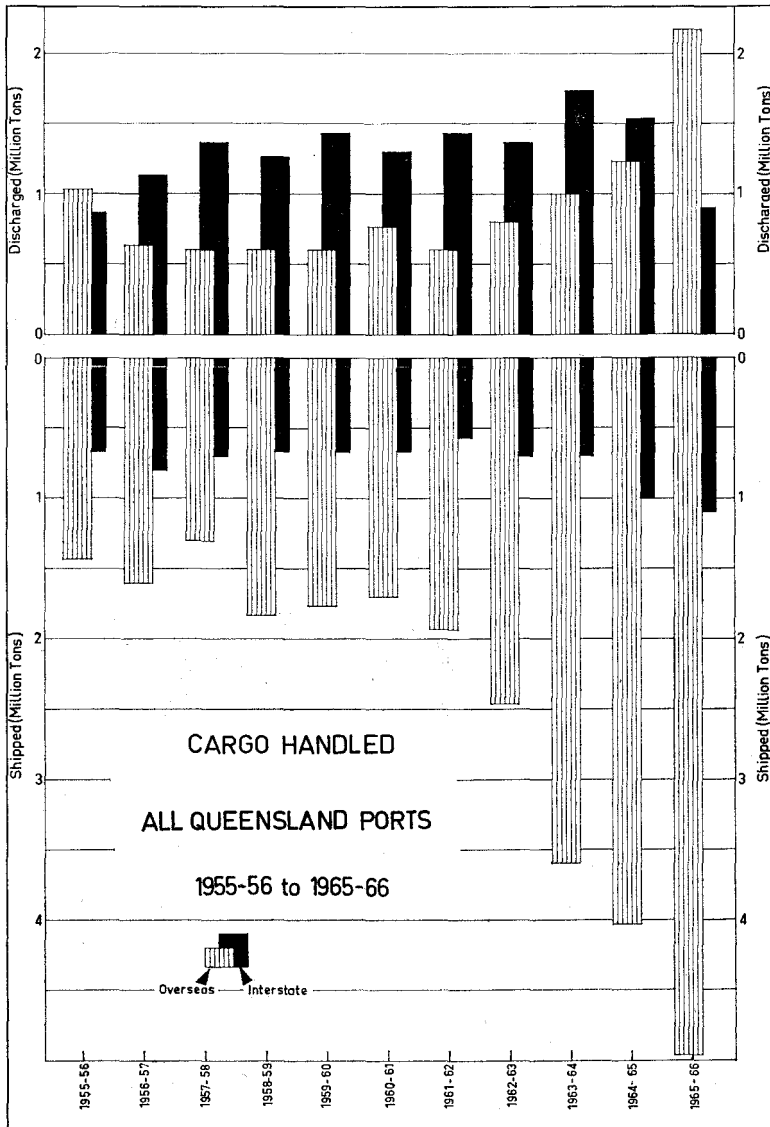
2 SEA TRANSPORT AND PORTS

Sea transport takes precedence historically in Queensland transport, and the location of ports (see map on page 276) 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

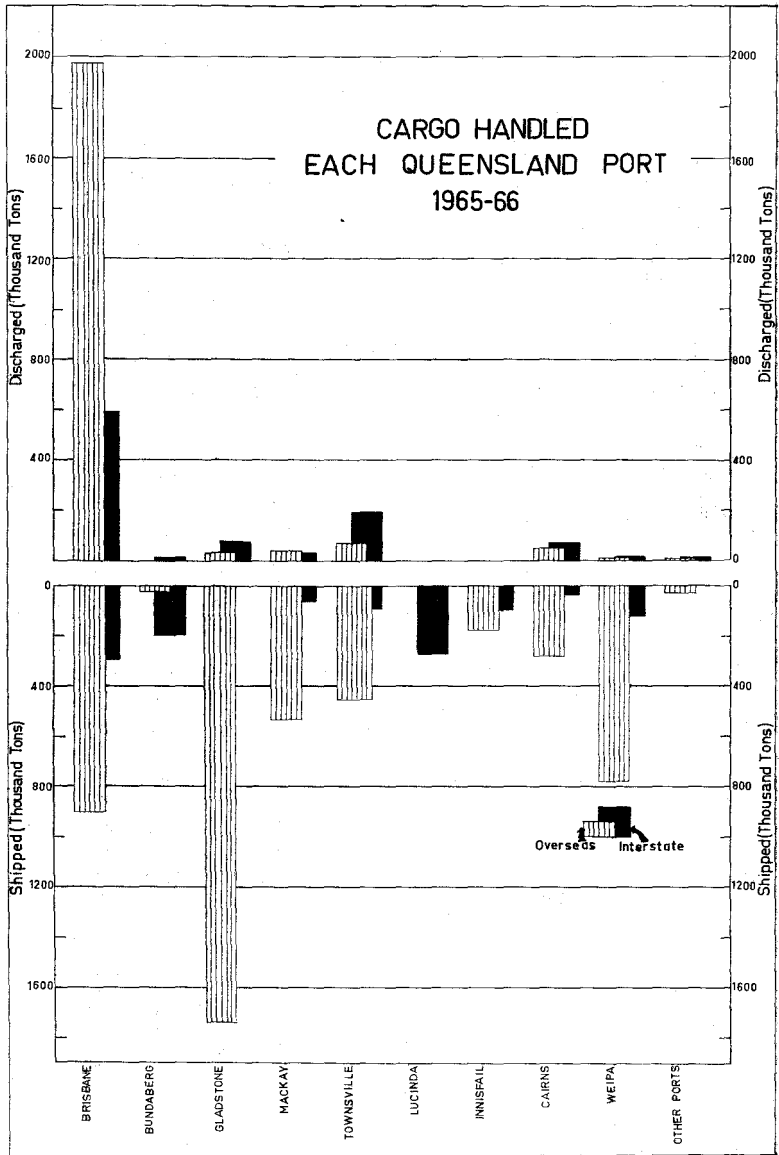
been provided to accommodate large tankers. Dry docking facilities are available in a modern graving dock for vessels of tonnages up to 34,000 tons gross. Other facilities include wheat and mineral sands bulk handling and wool dumping installations. The first roll-on roll-off wharf terminal in Brisbane is now being constructed and is expected to be in use in 1968.

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, is equipped to handle coal, grain, ore, etc. in bulk. Facilities have been constructed for the bulk handling of inward shipments of bauxite ore and outward shipments of alumina. Development of this port as a major coal loading port is nearing completion. The port is also equipped with bulk oil storage.

Port Alma, near the mouth of the Fitzroy River, is the overseas port and bulk oil storage for Rockhampton, which is 36 miles distant. It exports meat and blister copper, and berth extensions are being made 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. Bowen is a landlocked harbour on the shores of Port Denison. Townsville has bulk handling installations for sugar and zinc concentrates and bulk oil storage. 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. 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 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 State Treasury through the Department of Harbours and Marine, which also supervises the engineering activities of the other ports. Many of the Brisbane wharves are owned by private shipping interests.

Brisbane Harbour Finances—The accounts of the Brisbane Harbour under the control of the Department of Harbours and Marine are set out in the following table. These accounts include the Brisbane River Account. The loan indebtedness of the harbour at 30 June 1966 was \$4,787,314, and the Working Account had a credit balance of \$1,611,203.

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
1961-62	1,484	2,166	1,256	1,698	1,808
1962-63	1,640	2,514	1,774	2,146	2,176
1963-64	1,858	2,501	3,346	3,837	840
1964-65	2,125	2,795	2,305	2,646	989
1965-66	2,094	3,121	2,157	2,498	1,611

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 1966 accumulated balances for these sections of the Department's activities were *Dr* \$13,062 and *Dr* \$532,718, respectively.

Finances of other Harbours not under Boards—Details of the operating accounts of the three most important other harbours controlled by the State Treasury are shown below.

Harbour	Receipts	Expenditure	Balance
	1965-66	1965-66	30 June 1966
	\$	\$	\$
Weipa	4,522,543	3,799,636	<i>Cr</i> 711,167
Innisfail (Mourilyan)	157,183	761,822	<i>Dr</i> 394,849
Maryborough-Urangan	27,950	27,185	<i>Cr</i> 132,761

Five other small harbours had credit balances aggregating \$27,178 and two had debit balances amounting to \$29,299.

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, 1965-66

Harbour Board	Wharfage and Harbour Dues	Total Receipts (excluding Loan) ¹	Working Expenses	Total Expenditure (excluding Loan) ²	Loan Indebtedness, 30 June 1966 ³
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bowen	15,041	27,093	23,113	32,665	533,932
Bundaberg	372,632	1,831,403	235,250	1,998,929	6,295,604
Cairns	525,161	1,172,739	398,895	1,126,328	7,032,676
Gladstone	354,855	3,140,564	151,414	2,805,655	6,258,877
Mackay	465,623	1,371,058	510,488	1,245,750	4,158,010
Rockhampton	67,278	113,770	45,431	123,904	2,757,743
Townsville	722,927	1,204,979	426,921	1,775,169	8,398,669
Total	2,523,517	8,861,606	1,791,512	9,108,400	35,435,511

¹ Including government subsidy. ² Including construction and debt charges. ³ Excluding temporary loans. Since 1945 relief from liability for certain indebtedness has been granted to Bowen, \$353,416; Bundaberg, \$31,068; and Rockhampton, \$1,434,370.

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 1965-66, \$364,834 and \$23,896 was spent on such projects from these funds respectively.

Cargo Discharged and Shipped—The following table shows the amounts of cargo moving into and out of the various Queensland ports, other than purely intrastate movements, during the year ended 30 June 1966. 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 SHIPMENTS, 1965-66

Port	Cargo Discharged			Cargo Shipped		
	Overseas	Interstate	Total	Overseas	Interstate	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Brisbane	1,971,933	582,147	2,554,080	943,932	282,606	1,226,538
Maryborough	358	9,429	9,787	..	..	..
Bundaberg .. ..	..	15,158	15,158	20,714	156,401	177,115
Gladstone	35,104	60,178	95,282	1,741,564	..	1,741,564
Rockhampton	5,464	8,668	14,132	19,060	453	19,513
Mackay	40,594	31,665	72,259	538,631	59,743	598,374
Bowen .. ..	..	245	245	8,699	..	8,699
Townsville	71,539	119,314	190,853	454,219	89,800	544,019
Lucinda Point .. ..	..	..	..	..	266,617	266,617
Innisfail .. ..	..	..	..	165,525	83,732	249,257
Cairns	51,857	64,636	116,493	280,672	31,944	312,616
Thursday Island	47	70	117	52	..	52
Weipa	5,178	8,134	13,312	786,353	120,783	907,136
Total	2,182,074	899,644	3,081,718	4,959,421	1,092,079	6,051,500

¹ Expressed in terms of tons weight or tons measurement of 40 cubic feet according to the type of cargo.

The next table gives the tonnage of cargo passing through Queensland ports, excluding intrastate movements, during the five years ended

30 June 1966. Comparing 1965-66 with 1955-56, 61 per cent more cargo was discharged (110 per cent more from overseas and 3 per cent more interstate) and 189 per cent more was shipped (248 per cent more overseas and 63 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
1961-62	615,362	1,439,293	2,054,655	1,935,582	558,297	2,493,879
1962-63	786,453	1,378,290	2,164,743	2,462,082	714,112	3,176,194
1963-64	993,011	1,719,183	2,712,194	3,601,175	694,865	4,296,040
1964-65	1,241,905	1,548,913	2,790,818	4,045,580	994,106	5,039,686
1965-66	2,182,074	899,644	3,081,718	4,959,421	1,092,079	6,051,500

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 1965-66. "Net tonnage" is the volume of enclosed space which can be utilised for cargo or passengers.

TOTAL SHIPPING ENTERING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1965-66

Port	On Voyages beyond Queensland				On Coastwise Voyages			Total Entries
	From Overseas Direct	From Overseas via States	From Other States	Total	Originating beyond Qld	Entirely within Qld	Total	
Brisbane	496	378	533	1,407	145	33	178	1,585
Maryborough .. ..	..	1	..	1	15	29	44	45
Bundaberg	5	..	22	27	27	17	44	71
Gladstone	84	2	23	109	28	1	29	138
Rockhampton	4	10	10	24	52	..	52	76
Mackay	37	2	40	79	88	..	88	167
Bowen	1	3	1	5	22	..	22	27
Townsville	69	23	55	147	203	..	203	350
Lucinda Point .. ..	..	..	59	59	5	..	5	64
Innisfail	17	1	16	34	9	..	9	43
Cairns	66	13	24	103	174	6	180	283
Thursday Island ..	41	..	9	50	35	3	38	88
Weipa	52	1	14	67	58	5	63	130
Total	872	434	806	2,112	861	94	955	3,067

NUMBER OF VESSELS

Brisbane	496	378	533	1,407	145	33	178	1,585
Maryborough .. ..	..	1	..	1	15	29	44	45
Bundaberg	5	..	22	27	27	17	44	71
Gladstone	84	2	23	109	28	1	29	138
Rockhampton	4	10	10	24	52	..	52	76
Mackay	37	2	40	79	88	..	88	167
Bowen	1	3	1	5	22	..	22	27
Townsville	69	23	55	147	203	..	203	350
Lucinda Point .. ..	..	..	59	59	5	..	5	64
Innisfail	17	1	16	34	9	..	9	43
Cairns	66	13	24	103	174	6	180	283
Thursday Island ..	41	..	9	50	35	3	38	88
Weipa	52	1	14	67	58	5	63	130
Total	872	434	806	2,112	861	94	955	3,067

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS)

Brisbane	2,235	1,702	1,912	5,849	555	2	557	6,406
Maryborough .. ..	..	1	..	1	86	1	87	88
Bundaberg	28	..	46	74	114	1	115	189
Gladstone	700	10	146	856	161	..	161	1,017
Rockhampton	19	45	14	78	235	..	235	313
Mackay	192	7	121	320	355	..	355	675
Bowen	4	14	1	19	82	..	82	101
Townsville	203	94	125	422	683	..	683	1,105
Lucinda Point .. ..	..	..	136	136	8	..	8	144
Innisfail	70	1	56	127	20	..	20	147
Cairns	148	40	50	238	455	1	456	694
Thursday Island ..	1	..	9	10	7	1	8	18
Weipa	322	7	54	383	24	..	24	407
Total	3,922	1,921	2,670	8,513	2,785	6	2,791	11,304

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

TOTAL SHIPPING CLEARING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1965-66

Port	On Voyages beyond Queensland				On Coastwise Voyages			Total Clearances
	To Overseas Direct	To Overseas via States	To Other States	Total	Terminating beyond Qld	Entirely within Qld	Total	
NUMBER OF VESSELS								
Brisbane	612	278	460	1,350	181	33	214	1,564
Maryborough .. ..	..	..	2	2	14	29	43	45
Bundaberg	3	2	37	42	13	17	30	72
Gladstone	91	6	6	103	37	1	38	141
Rockhampton	12	5	6	23	53	..	53	76
Mackay	58	..	37	95	70	..	70	165
Bowen	3	1	..	4	24	..	24	28
Townsville	96	15	85	196	158	..	158	354
Lucinda Point .. ..	..	..	15	15	50	..	50	65
Innisfail	6	2	16	24	19	..	19	43
Cairns	86	11	23	120	157	6	163	283
Thursday Island	38	..	12	50	33	1	34	84
Weipa	54	..	22	76	49	5	54	130
Total	1,059	320	721	2,100	858	92	950	3,050

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS)

Brisbane	2,722	1,204	1,719	5,645	703	2	705	6,350
Maryborough .. ..	..	..	14	14	73	1	74	88
Bundaberg	1	5	86	92	76	1	77	169
Gladstone	759	49	28	836	194	..	194	1,030
Rockhampton	35	25	6	66	247	..	247	313
Mackay	299	..	99	398	265	..	265	663
Bowen	8	4	..	12	95	..	95	107
Townsville	341	49	128	518	569	..	569	1,087
Lucinda Point .. ..	..	..	32	32	112	..	112	144
Innisfail	19	4	39	62	85	..	85	147
Cairns	203	43	60	306	391	1	392	698
Thursday Island	8	..	2	10	7	..	7	17
Weipa	325	..	71	396	8	1	9	405
Total	4,720	1,383	2,284	8,387	2,825	6	2,831	11,218

The next table shows the total entries and clearances of ships at all the ports of Queensland.

As in the preceding tables, each ship is counted once as an entry at each port it enters, and once as a clearance at each port it leaves. For example, a ship starting from Sydney for overseas via Brisbane, calling at Townsville and Cairns, and leaving Cairns for overseas would be recorded as one "From Other States" entry, two "Coastwise" clearances, two "Coastwise" entries, and one "To Overseas Direct" clearance.

In the ten-year period covered by this table, the number of vessels entering (or clearing) Queensland ports increased by approximately 30 per cent, while net tonnage of vessels increased by 76 per cent due to an increase in the average size of ships. Cargo discharged has increased in quantity over the period by 76 per cent, while cargo shipped has increased by 153 per cent.

TOTAL SHIPPING AT QUEENSLAND PORTS

Year	On Voyages beyond Queensland				On Coastwise Voyages			Grand Total
	Over-seas Direct	Over-seas via States	Other States	Total	Beyond Qld	Entirely within Qld	Total	
NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED								
1956-57	370	246	688	1,304	669	395	1,064	2,368
1957-58	375	330	690	1,395	739	381	1,120	2,515
1958-59	412	371	701	1,484	763	587	1,350	2,834
1959-60	456	388	747	1,591	706	462	1,168	2,759
1960-61	474	453	799	1,726	665	389	1,054	2,780
1961-62	472	472	748	1,692	707	456	1,163	2,855
1962-63	626	431	772	1,829	711	423	1,134	2,963
1963-64	732	491	789	2,012	763	306	1,069	3,081
1964-65	751	414	879	2,044	707	203	910	2,954
1965-66	872	434	806	2,112	861	94	955	3,067

NUMBER OF VESSELS CLEARED

1956-57	512	187	609	1,308	676	395	1,071	2,379
1957-58	540	201	633	1,374	757	382	1,139	2,513
1958-59	587	266	667	1,520	749	581	1,330	2,850
1959-60	586	269	743	1,598	710	460	1,170	2,768
1960-61	679	262	807	1,748	659	388	1,047	2,795
1961-62	698	284	722	1,704	699	462	1,161	2,865
1962-63	775	249	805	1,829	709	421	1,130	2,959
1963-64	943	262	835	2,040	720	307	1,027	3,067
1964-65	886	272	922	2,080	684	206	890	2,970
1965-66	1,059	320	721	2,100	858	92	950	3,050

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.

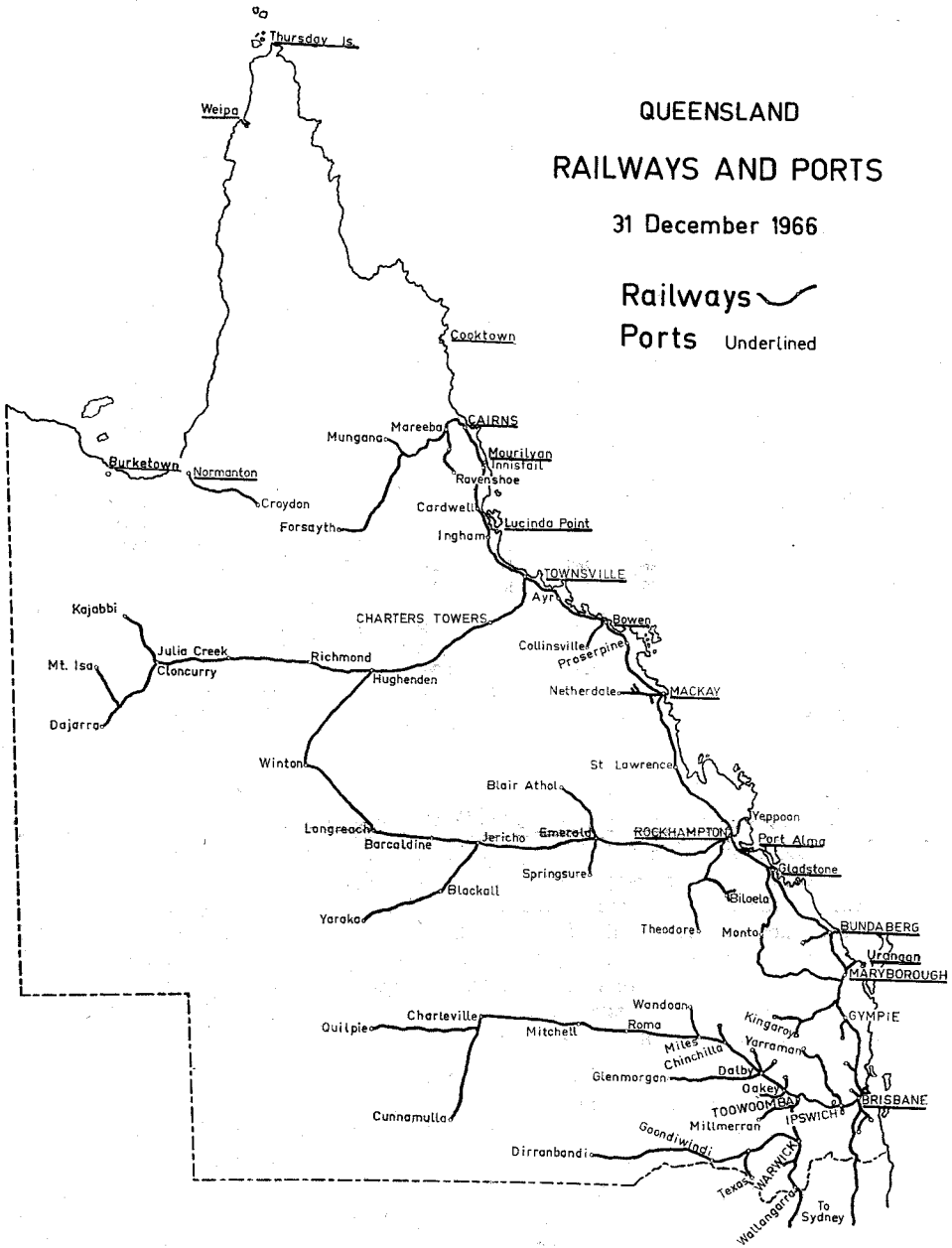
The railway mileage required to connect the interior with ports and markets is therefore abnormally large in relation to population and production, even for Australia. There are three main lines terminating in the distant interior. None of the other States has so large a proportion of distant terminals.

The mileages of the railways shown on the map on page 276 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 Yaraka, 475; to Winton, 537; Northern line: Townsville to Mount Isa, 603; to Kjabbi, 540.

QUEENSLAND
RAILWAYS AND PORTS

31 December 1966

Railways
Ports Underlined



Even in Western Australia, where the mileage is greater in proportion to population, most of the railway system can be shown on a map of the south-western corner of the State. 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 mileage of 6,567 miles was reached in 1932. This mileage included the South Brisbane-Border section of the uniform gauge railway to Sydney (69 miles of 4 ft 8½ in gauge track).

The growth in air and 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 1966 was 5,785.

At the outset a gauge of 3 ft 6 in was deliberately chosen, although previously New South Wales had adopted 4 ft 8½ in, and Victoria 5 ft 3 in. The choice was between fewer lines with more speed, and more lines with less speed. The decision has been justified by the extent of Queensland's railway system today.

The standard gauge (4 ft 8½ in) railway from Kyogle, New South Wales, to South Brisbane was opened for traffic on 27 September 1930. The line was built under an agreement between the Commonwealth and the States of Queensland and New South Wales. The total cost was \$8,742,000. The cost of the Queensland section was \$4,400,000 and Queensland's share of this under the agreement was \$1,250,000. Net profits or losses after payment of interest on capital costs are divided between Queensland and New South Wales in proportion to route mileage in each State, 69 and 112 miles respectively.

In view of the increased mineral production of the north-western portion of the State, it was found necessary to rebuild the Mount Isa-Townsville-Collinsville railway line to an adequate standard to cope with increased traffic. This project, with an estimated cost of \$55m, was completed in 1965. The work involved installation of 300 miles of heavier rails, 110 miles of new or regraded line, the reconstruction of 330 bridges and culverts, and the purchase of 15 new diesel locomotives and the acquisition or rebuilding of 500 wagons, together with the provision of necessary auxiliary facilities. The expenditure to 30 June 1966 totalled \$51,189,216.

A direct line from Gladstone to Moura is being constructed to assist in the development of the coal export trade. Expenditure to 30 June 1966 on the project was \$8,027,198. Estimated to cost more than \$27.5m, the new line is expected to operate from April 1968.

During the year ended 30 June 1967, 43 diesel-electric locomotives were delivered, making a total of 213 in service, with a further 50 in the course of manufacture. The locomotives in service are 90-ton and 60-ton units, required for main line and branch line haulages.

The diesel-electric locomotives are now performing all long-distance passenger haulages throughout the State, and the haulage on most of the larger branch lines.

This increased use of diesel-electric locomotives, which haul heavier loads at faster speeds, has resulted in substantial economies. In the year 1965-66, diesel-electrics represented 23 per cent of locomotive stock and were responsible for 82 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 are being improved by the use of diesel-electric locomotives.

Changes in rolling stock during the five years ended 30 June 1966 are shown in the next table.

QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS, ROLLING STOCK

At 30 June	Locomotives				Cars	Rail Motors, Trailers, etc.	Brake Vans	Wagons
	Steam	Diesel- mech.	Diesel- electric	Total				
1962	698	10	73	781	1,179	187	144	26,603
1963	667	11	86	764	1,163	184	135	26,225
1964	661	11	109	781	1,152	174	134	26,013
1965	613	11	139	763	1,123	153	131	25,714
1966	576	11	170	757	1,076	151	150	25,024

*Passenger Traffic**—Passenger traffic provided 10 per cent of the total earnings in 1965-66, compared with 9 per cent in 1961-62. Average earnings per suburban passenger train-mile in 1965-66 were \$1.08, compared with \$1.07 in 1964-65. Similar figures for country services were \$0.92 in 1965-66 and \$0.95 in 1964-65. Passengers on season and workers' weekly tickets represent 64 per cent of metropolitan and 56 per cent of non-metropolitan travellers.

After the 1939-1945 War, country passenger journeys remained fairly steady until 1952-53, but, from then until 1965-66, they decreased by 61 per cent. Suburban journeys were at their peak in 1955-56, their subsequent decrease being 22 per cent. In the twelve months to 30 June 1966, country journeys decreased by 7.7 per cent, while suburban journeys increased by 4.4 per cent.

*Goods Traffic**—Goods traffic provided 87 per cent of total earnings in 1965-66, compared with 84 per cent in 1961-62. Average earnings per ton of goods per mile fell in that period from 4.0c to 3.6c and earnings per ton of goods fell from \$7.64 to \$7.55. Since the introduction of diesel-electric locomotives, the average gross load of goods and livestock trains on the 3 ft 6 in gauge lines, excluding the Cooktown and Normanton lines (now closed), has risen from 312 tons in 1953-54 to 471 tons in 1965-66 (diesel-electric 557 tons, steam 262 tons).

In 1965-66 earnings from livestock traffic increased by \$1,103,412, due principally to the carriage of 151,700 more cattle and 248,662 more sheep than in 1964-65.

The following table shows, for the last five years, details of the finances and working operations of the railways. It should be noted that the capital account shown represents capital remaining after the writing off of \$56m on all lines under *The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act of 1931*. The capital account shown for the South Brisbane-Border Railway is the capital liability borne by Queensland, and represents only about a quarter of the total expenditure on the Queensland section of this uniform gauge line (see page 278).

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	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Lines Open Miles	6,077	6,077	5,954	5,785	5,785
Traffic Train-Mileage 1,000 Miles	17,563	17,952	19,161	17,605	17,640
Train-Mileage per Mile Open Miles	2,890	2,954	3,218	3,043	3,049
Capital Account (opened lines) ¹ \$1,000	205,745	212,809	223,252	233,911	246,699
Total Earnings \$1,000	72,318	75,244	84,260	81,321	84,178
Earnings per Train-Mile \$	4.12	4.19	4.40	4.62	4.77
Total Working Expenses ² \$1,000	76,297	75,592	78,468	80,758	84,370
Expenses per Train-Mile \$	4.34	4.21	4.10	4.59	4.78
Net Revenue \$1,000	-3,978	-348	5,792	563	-192
Working Expenses as % of Earnings %	105.5	100.5	93.1	99.3	100.2
<i>Coaching Traffic</i>					
Train-Mileage 1,000 Miles	6,563	6,395	6,350	5,871	5,873
Country 1,000 Miles	4,713	4,689	4,608	4,093	4,053
Suburban ³ 1,000 Miles	1,850	1,706	1,742	1,778	1,820
Passengers Carried ⁴ 1,000	26,701	26,082	25,903	25,215	25,979
Country 1,000	3,811	3,668	3,391	2,961	2,752
Suburban ³ 1,000	22,890	22,414	22,512	22,254	23,227
Earnings Collected \$1,000	9,680	9,624	9,516	9,086	9,052
Passengers \$1,000	6,710	6,632	6,376	6,036	5,958
Country \$1,000	4,756	4,700	4,450	4,140	3,988
Suburban ³ \$1,000	1,954	1,932	1,926	1,896	1,970
Parcels, Mails, etc. \$1,000	2,970	2,992	3,140	3,050	3,094
<i>Goods Traffic⁵</i>					
Train-Mileage 1,000 Miles	11,000	11,557	12,811	11,734	11,767
Tonnage ⁶ 1,000 Tons	8,153	8,736	9,796	10,031	10,050
Minerals (including Coal) 1,000 Tons	3,306	3,240	3,977	4,049	4,234
Agricultural Produce 1,000 Tons	2,566	3,112	3,131	3,368	3,120
Other Goods 1,000 Tons	1,599	1,703	1,971	1,949	1,950
Livestock 1,000 Tons	682	681	717	665	746
Earnings Collected \$1,000	60,354	63,462	72,370	69,696	72,535
Minerals (including Coal) \$1,000	14,416	15,040	17,700	16,099	18,702
Agricultural Produce \$1,000	11,880	13,950	15,386	15,337	15,094
Other Goods \$1,000	25,486	26,214	30,554	29,907	29,281
Livestock \$1,000	8,572	8,258	8,730	8,353	9,458
Average Length of Haul ⁴ Miles	195	196	205	192	214
Average Gross Load of Goods Trains ⁶ Tons	381	383	403	429	471
Rents, Refreshment Rooms, etc. \$1,000	2,284	2,158	2,374	2,539	2,590

¹ Excluding expenditure on reconstruction of the Mount Isa Line, suspended lines, loan works, rolling stock under construction, and suspense accounts. ² Including interest, redemption, and sinking fund charges on Uniform Gauge Railway. ³ Metropolitan District only. ⁴ Excluding duplications where transfers have occurred between the uniform gauge and the 3 ft 6 in systems. ⁵ Excluding departmental traffic. ⁶ Excluding Uniform Gauge Railway, the Normanton Railway, and the Innisfail and Mourilyan Tramways.

The tonnage of coal and coke carried in the last three years has increased as follows: 1963-64, 2,524,000; 1964-65, 2,810,000; 1965-66, 3,317,000. Wool carried in those years was 51,506, 49,986, and 37,086 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 Railway Commissioner under a special agreement. Details of divisional operations are given in the next table.

QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS, DIVISIONAL OPERATIONS, 1965-66

Particulars	Southern Division	Central Division	Northern Division ¹	South Brisbane-Border ²	Total
Lines Open Miles	2,329	1,641	1,746	69	5,785
Traffic Train-Mileage .. 1,000 Miles	8,594	4,926	3,817	303	17,640
Train-Mileage per Mile Open .. Miles	3,690	3,002	2,186	4,387	3,049
Capital Account (opened lines) .. \$1,000	137,265	55,972	51,068 ³	2,394	246,699 ³
Total Earnings Allotted \$1,000	32,411	24,950	24,683	2,134	84,178
Coaching ⁴ \$1,000	6,359	2,672	2,092	520	11,643
Goods and Livestock \$1,000	26,052	22,278	22,591	1,614	72,535
Earnings per Train-Mile \$	3.77	5.07	6.47	7.05	4.77
Total Working Expenses \$1,000	41,164	20,646	19,892	2,668	84,370 ³
Expenses per Train-Mile \$	4.79	4.19	5.21	8.81	4.78
Net Revenue \$1,000	-8,753	4,304	4,791	-534	-192
Working Expenses as % of Earnings %	127.0	82.8	80.6	125.0	100.2
Coaching Traffic⁴					
Passengers Carried? 1,000	24,770	306	692	211	25,979
Earnings Collected \$1,000	5,887	1,089	1,589	487	9,052
Passengers \$1,000	3,966	591	1,048	353	5,958
Parcels, Mails, etc. \$1,000	1,921	498	541	134	3,094
Goods Traffic⁴					
Tonnage ⁷ 1,000 Tons	3,504	3,208	2,643	695	10,050
Minerals (including Coal) 1,000 Tons	1,554	1,796	857	27	4,234
Agricultural Produce .. 1,000 Tons	880	906	1,271	63	3,120
Other Goods 1,000 Tons	832	235	279	604	1,950
Livestock 1,000 Tons	238	271	236	1	746
Earnings Collected \$1,000	33,360	15,269	22,292	1,614	72,535
Minerals (including Coal) .. \$1,000	5,357	5,269	7,982	94	18,702
Agricultural Produce \$1,000	7,357	3,083	4,274	380	15,094
Other Goods \$1,000	18,350	3,371	6,422	1,138	29,281
Livestock \$1,000	2,296	3,546	3,614	2	9,458
Rents, Refreshment Rooms, etc. .. \$1,000	1,622	479	456	33	2,590

¹ Including Innisfail and Mourilyan Tramways (30 miles of 2 ft gauge).
² Uniform gauge (4 ft 8½ in) operated by New South Wales Railways. ³ Excluding expenditure on reconstruction of the Mount Isa Line, suspended lines, loan works, rolling stock under construction, and suspense accounts. ⁴ Including Rents, Refreshment Rooms, etc. ⁵ Including interest, redemption, and sinking fund charges on Uniform Gauge Railway. ⁶ Dissected into Divisions according to the stations at which carriage was originated. Departmental traffic is excluded. ⁷ See note 4 to preceding table.

During 1965-66 net expenditure on loan account (exclusive of South Brisbane-Border Railway) totalled \$11,540,931. Of this, \$6,061,122 was general expenditure on surveys, rolling stock, and depreciation. Of the remaining \$5,479,809, \$2,394,952, or 43.7 per cent, was expended in the Southern Division, \$1,775,137 (32.4 per cent) in the Central Division, and \$1,309,720 (23.9 per cent) in the Northern Division. In addition, during 1965-66, \$6,522,580 was expended on the Moura to Gladstone railway project.

Local Authority and Private Railways—At 30 June 1966 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 remaining 4 miles were operated by the Bowen Consolidated Mines in the north of the State.

All Australian Railways—Most of the railways of other States are owned and operated, as in Queensland, by the State Government. The following table shows the mileage, classified according to gauge, and rolling stock of the government railways. The Commonwealth railways consist of the standard gauge trans-Australian line from Port Pirie, S.A., to Kalgoorlie, W.A., the Central Australia line of standard gauge from Port Augusta to Marree and of 3 ft 6 in to Alice Springs, a 3 ft 6 in line from Port Augusta to Hawker, a 3 ft 6 in line from Darwin inland to Birdum, and a standard gauge branch of 5 miles linking Canberra to the New South Wales system.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, 1965-66

Government	Route Mileage—Each Gauge				Rolling Stock				Staff ¹
	5' 3"	4' 8½"	3' 6"	All	Locomotives		Coaching	Goods & Service	
					Diesel-electric	Other			
	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	No	No	No	No	No
N. S. Wales ..	..	6,055	..	6,055	269	495	3,453	22,535	46,147
Victoria ..	3,977	202 ²	..	4,188 ³	185	284	2,427	22,809	26,222
Queensland ..	..	69	5,686	5,785 ⁴	170	587	1,373	25,028	25,620
South Australia	1,650	..	828	2,478	109	144	584	8,272	8,052
Westn Aust. ..	..	..	3,747	3,747	98	258	514	12,890	11,345
Tasmania ..	..	..	500	500	37	40	133	2,524	2,160
Cwealth ..	..	1,330	922	2,252	57	9	151	2,117	2,952
Total ..	5,627	7,656	11,683	25,005	925	1,817	8,748 ⁵	96,192 ⁶	122,498

¹ Excluding staff engaged on construction. ² Uniform gauge line between Wodonga and Melbourne which parallels the existing 5 ft 3 in gauge route. ³ Including 9 miles of 2 ft 6 in gauge. ⁴ Including 30 miles of 2 ft 0 in gauge. ⁵ Including 72 vehicles jointly owned by Victoria and South Australia and 41 vehicles jointly owned by New South Wales and Victoria. ⁶ Including 1 vehicle jointly owned by Victoria and South Australia and 16 vehicles jointly owned by Victoria and New South Wales.

The next table shows the traffic carried, earnings, and working expenses of the government railway systems in the various States. Figures are not strictly comparable because of varying adjustments to earnings and expenses in the various States, some of which have been noted.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, 1965-66

Government	Train Miles	Passenger Journeys ¹	Goods etc. Carried ¹	Gross Earnings ²	Working Expenses	Profit on Working
	1,000	1,000	1,000 Tons	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
New South Wales ..	37,694	257,568	26,917	195,336	179,792	15,544
Victoria ..	20,145	149,125	12,156	99,519	101,006	-1,486
Queensland ..	17,640	25,979	10,049	84,178	84,126	52
South Australia ..	6,492	15,511	4,789	28,947	32,388 ³	-3,441
Western Australia ..	8,043	10,168	6,384	42,571	39,730 ³	2,841
Tasmania ..	1,283	1,304	1,072	5,985	7,547 ³	-1,561
Commonwealth ..	2,955	342	2,976	18,091	17,316 ³	775
Total ..	94,252	459,997	64,343	474,627	461,905	12,724

¹ Intersystem traffic is included in the total for each system over which it passes. ² Excluding government grants. ³ Including provision of reserves for depreciation.

4 STREET TRAMWAYS AND BUSES

Brisbane—The City of Brisbane is now the only Queensland city served by a system of street tramways, the Rockhampton steam tramways having been replaced by motor buses in 1939.

The first tramway commenced to operate in Brisbane during August 1885. Six miles of tramway had been laid down, but only a portion was opened. The line was worked for several years as a horse tramway, but with very unsatisfactory results. Efforts were made by the company to obtain the requisite capital to convert the tramway to an electric one, and during 1896 the Brisbane Electric Tramways Company, a private company with head office in London, was formed. It acquired the interest of the original 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, which then consisted of a route mileage of 42 miles, was purchased by the Government, and the Brisbane Tramway Trust was appointed to control and operate it. In 1925 the Greater Brisbane scheme amalgamated all the city and suburban municipalities, and the new City Council was given control of the tramways. It took over the liabilities of the Tramway Trust, about \$4m due in London.

The City Council instituted motor bus services in July 1940, and during 1948 it took over most of the private bus services. In August 1951 the Council started to operate trolley buses. Extensions of transport routes are now being restricted to motor bus services which have also replaced trams on some routes. At 30 June 1966, 261 trams and 342 buses were in service, compared with 408 trams and 239 buses ten years earlier. The government railways provide suburban railway transport.

Other Cities—In other cities passenger transport services are provided by motor buses operated either privately or as municipal services.

Details of passenger road transport services in cities with populations over 10,000 are set out in the next table.

URBAN PASSENGER ROAD TRANSPORT SERVICES, 1965-66

Service	Route Open	Vehicles	Staff	Vehicle Mileage	Passengers Carried	Earnings	Salaries and Wages	Capital Value ¹
	Miles	No	No	1,000	1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>Metropolitan</i> ² ..	1,014	824	2,728	18,156	103,454	9,562	7,025	9,145
Municipal								
Tramways ..	59	261	1,699	5,953	56,011	4,948	4,358	4,714
Trolley Buses ..	20	36	.. ³	1,126	5,979	.. ³	.. ³	.. ³
Motor Buses ..	212	306	714	6,258	27,885	2,821	1,908	3,379
Private								
Motor Buses ..	723	221	315	4,819	13,579	1,793	759	1,052
<i>Other Cities</i> ..	1,014	263	317	4,332	15,242	1,287	580	834
Cairns ⁴ ..	96	25	30	454	1,200	127	50	62
Ipswich ⁴ ..	102	50	53	877	3,154	288	117	155
Maryborough ⁴ ..	58	5	7	74	349	23	14	7
Rockhampton ⁵ ..	40	30	55	481	2,222	166	138	159
Toowoomba ⁴ ..	115	43	41	523	2,375	177	41	142
Townsville ⁴ ..	130	38	60	845	2,660	256	117	83
Other ⁶ ..	473	72	71	1,078	3,282	250	103	226
All Cities ..	2,028	1,087	3,045	22,488	118,696	10,849	7,605	9,980

¹ At 30 June. ² Including Redcliffe. ³ Included with Metropolitan municipal motor buses. ⁴ Private motor bus service. ⁵ Municipal motor bus service. ⁶ Private motor bus services in Bundaberg, Gold Coast, Gympie, Mackay, Mount Isa, and Warwick. Details not available for separate publication.

5 ROADS

Queensland's roads cover not only the more closely settled areas along the coast, but they extend throughout the inland areas into the far-west and north-west of the State.

The next table shows Queensland roads at 30 June 1966 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 1966

Local Authority	Formed Roads					Unformed Roads	Total All Roads
	Concrete or Other High Standard	Sealed Pavement	Unsealed Pavement	Not Paved	Total		
	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles
Brisbane ..	130	1,634	30	381	2,175	289	2,464
Other Cities	80	1,612	166	153	2,011	357	2,368
Towns ..	2	126	20	33	181	30	211
Shires ..	137	11,834	19,638	42,236	73,845	42,664	116,509
Total ..	349	15,206	19,854	42,803	78,212	43,340	121,552

Although certain of the more important roads are under the control of the Main Roads Department, most of the roads are solely under the control of the Local Authorities and are constructed and maintained by them. The construction of these roads may be financed by the expenditure of the Local Authorities' own funds, or by Treasury or other loans. In many cases, whatever the method of finance, construction is assisted by the State and Commonwealth Governments from government funds.

A proportion of the funds received annually by Queensland from the Commonwealth tax on petrol is made available to Local Authorities for expenditure on rural roads within their areas. The total amount allocated in this way each year is paid into the Commonwealth Aid (Local Authority Roads) Fund, and Local Authorities are reimbursed actual expenditure on approved projects. Local Authorities also receive a proportion of the collections under *The Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Acts, 1957 to 1958* (see page 291), whereby owners of commercial goods vehicles contribute towards wear and tear of public highways in Queensland. The fees are collected by the Department of Transport and paid into the Roads Maintenance Account Trust Fund, from which distributions are made to the Department of Main Roads and Local Authorities, on an approved basis, for the maintenance of public highways. Transactions through both funds have been as follows:

	COMMONWEALTH AID (LOCAL AUTHORITY ROADS) FUND			ROADS MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT			
	Receipts	Payments	Balance at 30 June	Receipts	Payments to M.R.D.	Payments to Local Authorities	Balance at 30 June
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1961-62	4,520	4,712	484	1,818	800	998	168
1962-63	5,012	5,158	338	2,202	976	1,220	174
1963-64	2,806	3,144	..	2,558	1,290	1,200	242
1964-65	2,789	2,789	..	3,027	1,962	1,307	..
1965-66	2,846	2,846	..	3,142	1,742	1,400	..

In certain instances, 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. Expenditure on Beef Cattle Roads during 1965-66 amounted to \$4,005,015, which included a Commonwealth grant of \$2,000,000. 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.

The Main Roads Department recorded a direct expenditure of \$37.3m on the construction and maintenance of roads during 1965-66, and other government departments spent \$0.6m on various road and bridge projects, while Local Authorities spent a further \$30.8m, making a gross total expenditure on roads, streets, and bridges of \$68.8m. However, allowance must be made for the duplication of \$2.5m (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 1965-66 was \$66.3m.

Main Roads—A Main Roads Board, consisting of three members, was appointed under *The Main Roads Act of 1920*, and commenced operations in 1921. In 1925 the Board was replaced by the Main Roads Commission under the control of a single Commissioner. The Commission became a Department in February 1951. The Department controls and has a major financial responsibility in the maintenance and construction of such roads as have been gazetted under its Act. These roads were classified under the following headings: State Highways, Main, Developmental, Secondary, Mining Access, Farmers', and Tourist Roads, and Tourist Tracks. Since 6 April 1959, all roads other than State Highways, Developmental, and Main Roads have been gazetted as Secondary Roads. Under the new road plan of Queensland which came into operation on 1 July 1963, a complete review of the four types of gazetted roads, i.e., State Highways, Developmental Roads, Main, and Secondary Roads resulted in the addition of approximately 3,500 to the total mileage of gazetted roads, as well as altering substantially the allocation to each type. Details are set out in the following table.

QUEENSLAND ROADS

At 30 June	Main Roads Department, Gazetted Roads						Total Formed Roads
	State Highways	Developmental	Main	Tourist Roads	Other	Total	
	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles
1957 ..	8,246	235	10,636	297	1,561	20,975	58,748
1958 ..	8,254	235	10,553	297	1,561	20,900	61,435
1959 ..	8,252	235	10,434	1,860 ¹		20,781	65,031
1960 ..	8,252	230	10,460	1,800 ¹		20,742	67,316
1961 ..	8,247	230	10,273	1,900 ¹		20,650	71,424
1962 ..	8,251	230	10,110	2,057 ¹		20,648	72,131
1963 ..	6,262	4,263	5,130	8,465 ¹		24,120	71,665
1964 ..	6,323	4,374	5,199	8,558 ¹		24,454	73,796
1965 ..	6,323	4,373	5,199	8,557 ¹		24,452	76,688
1966 ..	6,331	4,377	5,176	8,554 ¹		24,438	78,212

¹ Classed as secondary roads.

The surfaces of the 24,438 miles of roads gazetted at 30 June 1966 were as follows: Bitumen surfaced or concrete pavement, 9,346 miles; gravelled pavement, 5,685 miles; formed only, 8,264 miles; and unformed, 1,143 miles. Actual lengths of roads completed by the Department during the year ended 30 June 1966, including upgrading of surfaces, were 886 miles of bitumen surfaced or concrete pavement, 11 miles of gravelled pavement, and 68 miles of unformed roads.

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 1966, limited access had been applied to several sections of the highways between Brisbane, Ipswich, and Toowoomba, and between Brisbane and Gympie, and other highways running through towns.

From 19 July 1965 the Commissioner of Main Roads has been the traffic engineering authority, advises the Minister on traffic engineering matters, and is responsible for uniformity in signs, standards, and methods. Local Authorities are responsible for 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 Commonwealth taxation on petrol. Receipts and expenditure of the Main Roads Department during the five years ended 1965-66 are shown in the next table.

MAIN ROADS DEPARTMENT

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
RECEIPTS					
(i) Main Roads Fund					
State Government Loan	558,000	1,000,000	500,000	400,000	..
State Government Grant .. ..	..	104,000	260,000	..	86,000
Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Act	800,454	975,630	1,290,052	1,961,787	1,741,758
Motor Vehicle Registration Fees	11,626,960	12,339,188	13,664,334	15,530,980	15,704,051
Maintenance Repayments by Local Authorities	1,493,592	1,554,560	1,586,372	1,124,936	1,124,785
Commonwealth Grants					
Commonwealth Aid Roads ..	13,304,460	14,216,904	17,900,076	20,516,435	22,327,989
Other	79,946	35,018	76,574	14,000	14,000
Plant Hire, Plans, Survey Charges	3,377,026	3,835,572	4,790,258	4,910,112	4,634,476
Other	410,824	405,646	657,056	836,739	622,855
Total	31,651,262	34,466,518	40,724,722	45,294,989	46,255,914
(ii) Other Funds					
Channel Country Roads	600,000	..	..	..	..
Beef Cattle Roads ¹	1,961,878	2,038,998	4,094,514	4,600,000	4,000,000
Fitzroy Brigalow Land Development Roads .. ..	..	218,812	545,500	638,922	730,219
Commonwealth Aid, Local Authority Roads					
Road Maintenance Account, Local Authority Roads ²	4,519,000	5,011,700	2,805,820	2,788,585	2,845,569
Traffic Engineering ³	1,017,570	1,225,786	1,268,186	1,065,462	1,400,000
Urban Roads ⁴ .. ..	..	..	..	..	238,404
.. ..	..	..	..	..	1,100,034
All Receipts	39,749,710	42,961,814	49,438,742	54,387,958	56,570,140
EXPENDITURE					
(i) Main Roads Fund					
Declared Roads: Construction ..	17,634,070	19,531,372	25,205,506	29,065,406	25,396,761
Maintenance	5,757,530	5,939,444	6,506,948	6,465,673	6,875,876
Other Roads	35,562	87,440	110,562	114,494	116,348
Buildings	417,330	268,736	602,590	384,288	727,464
Interest and Redemption	812,072	769,808	798,150	900,180	708,353
Purchase of Plant	1,107,144	783,488	1,023,788	1,499,596	1,215,103
Maintenance of Plant	1,443,052	1,471,132	1,635,690	1,780,322	1,761,895
Administrative ⁵	4,075,966	4,610,462	5,611,466	6,619,586	7,942,667
Total	31,282,726	33,461,882	41,494,700	46,829,545	44,744,467
(ii) Other Funds					
Channel Country Roads	600,000	..	..	..	..
Beef Cattle Roads	1,961,878	2,133,512	3,444,868	5,148,042	4,005,015
Fitzroy Brigalow Land Development Roads .. ..	..	218,812	545,500	638,922	730,219
Commonwealth Aid, Local Authority Roads					
Road Maintenance Account, Payments to Local Authorities ..	4,712,206	5,157,138	3,143,960	2,788,585	2,845,569
Traffic Engineering	997,662	1,220,286	1,200,230	1,306,642	1,400,000
Urban Roads .. ..	..	..	..	..	217,992
.. ..	..	..	..	..	116,376
All Expenditure	39,554,472	42,191,630	49,829,258	56,711,736	54,059,638

¹ Including Commonwealth grants of \$1,300,000 in 1961-62, \$1,590,000 in 1962-63, \$2,097,022 in 1963-64, \$2,300,000 in 1964-65, and \$2,000,000 in 1965-66. ² That portion of collections under the Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Act applied to Local Authority roads. ³ See page 286. ⁴ Established for the implementation of urban road traffic planning. For 1965-66, allocations were \$600,000 from Treasury Loan Fund and \$500,000 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.

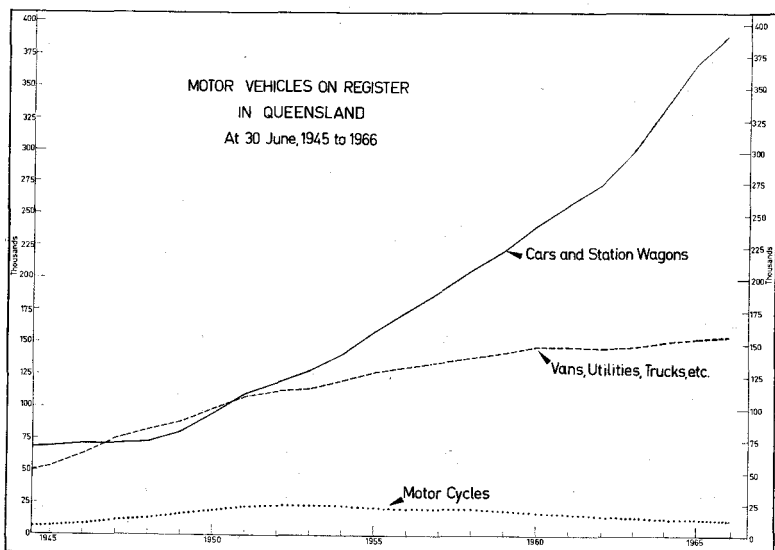
MOTOR VEHICLES IN QUEENSLAND¹

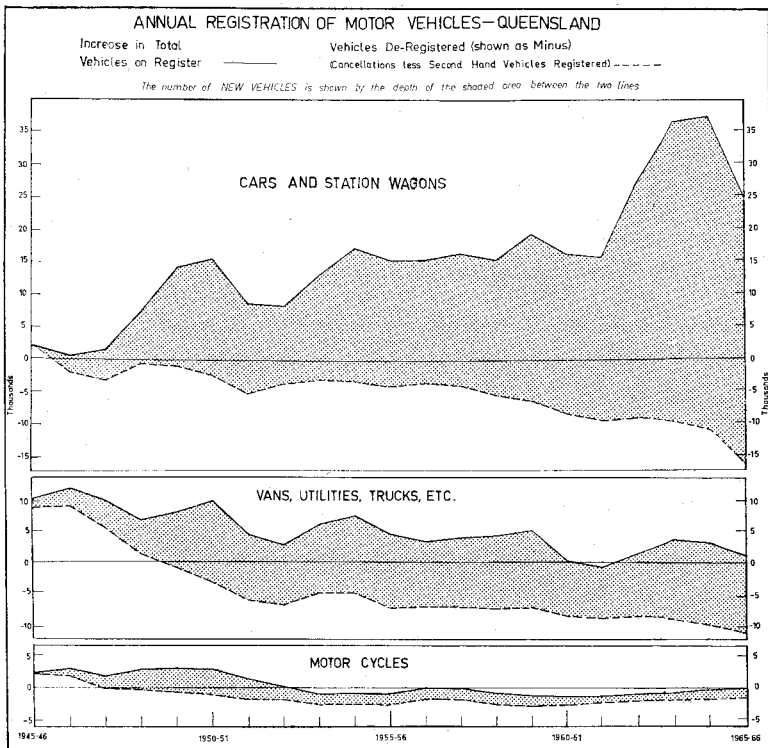
At 30 June	Cars and Station Wagons ²	Buses	Trucks and Lorries	Utilities and Panel Vans	Motor Cycles	Total Motor Vehicles	Revenue Collected
	No	No	No	No	No	No	\$
1957 ..	189,752	1,128	38,051	95,181	20,245	344,357	11,431,714
1958 ..	205,989	1,238	37,975	98,589	20,116	363,907	11,923,426
1959 ..	221,214	1,376	38,560	101,620	19,090	381,860	13,172,070
1960 ..	240,280	1,509	39,547	105,037	17,654	404,027	14,446,916
1961 ..	256,324	1,599	39,720	104,870	16,066	418,579	15,384,552
1962 ..	271,815	1,753	39,774	103,764	14,639	431,745	16,875,418
1963 ..	298,784	1,898	41,290	103,582	13,451	459,005	18,768,660
1964 ..	334,850	2,188	43,985	104,153	12,713	497,889	21,861,752
1965 ..	371,220	2,373	47,091	103,791	12,432	536,907	24,871,864
1966 ..	396,640 ³	2,603	49,829	102,987	12,483	564,542	25,015,319

¹ Including vehicles registered at the Main Roads Department and Commonwealth-owned vehicles, but excluding all defence service vehicles. ² Including ambulances.
³ Including 2,206 licensed as taxicabs.

During the year 1965-66, new vehicles registered were as follows: Cars and station wagons, 41,708; trucks and lorries, 4,698; utilities and panel vans, 7,617; motor cycles, 1,716; and buses, 292. For the first time in thirteen years, the number of motor cycles on the register increased during the twelve months.

The registrations of new motor vehicles in the last five years have been as follows: 1961-62, 34,001; 1962-63, 47,412; 1963-64, 60,153; 1964-65, 62,420; and 1965-66, 56,031.





The registrations of motor vehicles in the various Australian States and Territories in the last five years are shown below.

MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED¹, AUSTRALIA

State or Territory	Motor Vehicles ² Registered at 30 June					Gross Revenue 1965-66 ³
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	
	No	No	No	No	No	\$1,000
New South Wales ..	1,088,439	1,157,412	1,230,652	1,312,582	1,369,038	60,362
Victoria ..	876,633	931,543	989,985	1,049,814	1,092,980	44,505
Queensland ..	431,745	459,005	497,889	536,907	564,542	25,226
South Australia ..	328,707	343,634	363,248	382,736	395,427	12,202
Western Australia ..	242,061	258,178	277,939	291,474	313,016	12,473
Tasmania ..	102,637	107,427	114,617	122,507	129,223	4,260
Northern Territory ..	10,112	11,191	13,274	14,076	15,549	240
A. C. Territory ..	20,529	24,183	28,117	32,149	36,038	604
Total ..	3,100,863	3,292,573	3,515,721	3,742,245	3,915,813	159,872

¹ All figures are subject to revision.

² Including motor cycles.

³ Including refunds.

At 30 June 1966 the numbers of motor vehicles per 1,000 population were as follows: Northern Territory, 421; Australian Capital Territory, 389; Western Australia, 379; South Australia, 367; Tasmania, 349; Queensland, 343; Victoria, 342; New South Wales, 326. Five years earlier, at 30 June 1961, the number for Queensland was 278.

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 were as follows as from 1 January 1967: The sum of the horse-power and the weight (in cwt) of the vehicle ready for use charged at (a) \$0.65 per unit when the weight is less than two tons; (b) \$0.95 per unit when the weight is more than two tons but less than three tons; and (c) \$1.30 per unit when the weight is three tons or more. For omnibuses the rate is \$0.60 per unit; for trailers \$0.65 per cwt or part thereof, and for caravan trailers \$0.90 per cwt; for tractors \$6.30 per year; and for vehicles with a load capacity of over four tons, owned and used by a primary producer solely in connection with his business, \$2 per annum.

From 1 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 or re-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 286) 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 1965-66 on *motor cars* ranged from \$13.80 to approximately \$53. On *trucks and utilities*, the fees ranged from about \$13.20 to over \$35 for a truck with a capacity of one ton, and up to \$84.60 for five-ton trucks. *Motor cycles* are charged \$4.50, or \$6.80 with a side car. Average fees during 1965-66 were as follows: Cars, \$26.67; utilities, \$26.63; trucks, \$53.66; buses, \$69.59.

Drivers—Under the provisions of *The Traffic Acts, 1949 to 1965*, every driver of a motor vehicle or motor cycle must obtain a driver's 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 to cover periods of ten years, five years, or one year, according to age.

The Motor Vehicles Insurance Acts, 1936 to 1963, require owners to be insured, before registering their vehicles, and to remain insured against unlimited liability for personal injury caused by negligence or wilful default of drivers (Third Party Risk). From 1 January 1967 the owners of all vehicles are 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 in Western Queensland is exempt from the payment of permit fees in an area west of a line from Charleville to Jericho in Southern Queensland and west of a line from Hughenden to Princess Charlotte Bay in 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 1966, 15,807 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 1965-66 amounted to \$1,741,758, is applied to the maintenance of public highways.

7 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Summary for Ten Years—The next two tables give a summary of road traffic accidents occurring on public highways and reported to the police in Queensland for the last ten years.

Up to 30 June 1957 all accidents had to be reported, but since 1 July 1957 accidents involving only property damage up to \$50 in value need not be reported. Also since this date it appears that some accidents involving minor personal injury have not been reported. To ensure completeness in the field covered, injury statistics from 1957-58 are confined to persons seriously injured, i.e., requiring medical or hospital treatment. As a result, figures up to 1956-57 are not comparable with those for later years.

While the number of casualties per 10,000 population has increased during recent years, the increase in casualties has been only proportionate to the increase in vehicles in use and the rate per 1,000 vehicles has remained steady.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, TEN YEARS

Year	Motor Vehicles ¹ r	Persons Killed	Persons Injured ²	Per 1,000 Vehicles ¹ r		Per 10,000 Population	
				Persons Killed	Persons Injured ²	Persons Killed	Persons Injured ²
1956-57 ..	337,009	325	9,800	1.0	29.1	2.3	70.3
1957-58 ..	355,758	342	7,128 ²	1.0	20.0 ²	2.4	50.1 ²
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	53.3
1962-63 ..	446,771	420	8,779	0.9	19.6	2.7	56.6
1963-64 ..	480,803	441	10,089	0.9	21.0	2.8	63.9 ³
1964-65 ..	520,434	461	10,343	0.9	19.9	2.8 ³	63.8 ³
1965-66 ..	553,118	475	10,099	0.9	18.3	2.9	61.2

¹ Average monthly number on register, excluding all defence service vehicles.

² See penultimate paragraph, page 291, concerning restrictions of coverage from 1957-58.

³ Revised in accordance with preliminary results of the 1966 Census. 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 injured according to the capacities in which they were involved.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS¹, QUEENSLAND, TEN YEARS

Year	Accidents Reported		Persons Killed or Injured									
	Total	Casualty ²	Pedestrians		Motor Drivers		Motor Cyclists		Pedal Cyclists		Others ³	
			K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.
1956-57 ..	39,910	7,527	78	1,138	75	2,334	44	1,635	21	1,175	107	3,518
1957-58 ..	16,410 ¹	5,128 ¹	77	797 ¹	85	1,960 ¹	46	974 ¹	30	633 ¹	104	2,764 ¹
1958-59 ..	16,664	5,603	84	736	91	2,143	39	994	24	656	95	3,171
1959-60 ..	18,029	5,720	96	856	102	2,456	30	887	20	556	111	3,299
1960-61 ..	17,506	5,424	81	712	112	2,491	25	789	18	474	117	3,141
1961-62 ..	20,321	5,915	87	825	109	2,729	32	786	24	548	89	3,249
1962-63 ..	22,123	6,345	109	934	134	3,012	25	738	24	530	128	3,565
1963-64 ..	25,625	7,113	108	899	159	3,740	25	707	23	591	126	4,152
1964-65 ..	28,073	7,205	95	930	180	3,892	22	583	16	554	148	4,384
1965-66 ..	29,885	7,037	114	898	175	3,985	19	460	17	506	150	4,250

¹ See penultimate paragraph, page 291, concerning restrictions of coverage from 1957-58.

² Accidents causing human death or injury.

³ Passengers in vehicles, crews of trams, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, etc.

Time of Occurrence—In 1965-66, accidents were most frequent on Saturdays. These days had an average of 119 accidents, followed by Fridays with an average of 101, and days before and after public holidays, with 97. Sundays averaged 80, public holidays 77, and other week days were lowest with 67.

According to time of day, the greatest number of accidents happened between 4 and 6 p.m., one-third of the daily total being between 4 and 8 p.m.

Types and Causes of Accidents—The following tables show accidents classified according to types of vehicles etc. involved, and main causes, for the Metropolitan Area and the whole State.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1965-66

Type of Accident	Accidents Reported		Persons Killed		Persons Seriously Injured	
	Total	Casualty ¹	Metro-politan ²	Total Queens-land	Metro-politan ²	Total Queens-land
Pedestrian and						
Car	826	715	58	88	422	676
Van or Utility	166	146	4	15	78	142
Truck etc.	57	53	4	9	28	46
Motor Cycle	27	21	..	..	12	29
Pedal Cycle	14	11	..	..	8	12
Tram, Bus, etc.	38	30	1	2	28	29
Other	4	4	..	1	1	3
Car and						
Car	10,725	1,329	17	56	1,046	2,421
Van or Utility	3,568	496	5	39	307	909
Truck etc.	1,599	255	6	32	154	409
Motor Cycle	384	246	3	7	128	277
Pedal Cycle	416	323	2	8	126	326
Tram, Bus, etc.	410	29	2	3	45	49
Other	912	97	1	6	9	129
Van or Utility and						
Van or Utility	409	62	1	2	38	125
Truck etc.	333	73	2	6	28	102
Motor Cycle	78	49	..	2	15	54
Pedal Cycle	86	71	1	4	26	70
Tram, Bus, etc.	59	6	..	3	6	14
Other	237	27	..	3	2	33
Truck etc. and						
Truck etc.	160	17	..	3	5	20
Motor Cycle	15	14	1	1	7	14
Pedal Cycle	31	25	3	4	7	22
Tram, Bus, etc.	51	4	..	..	4	6
Other	88	16	..	1	1	20
Motor Cycle and						
Motor Cycle	13	10	..	..	4	15
Pedal Cycle	11	9	..	..	1	10
Tram, Bus, etc.	8	6	..	..	12	13
Other	20	15	..	1	1	15
Pedal Cycle and						
Pedal Cycle	10	10	..	..	5	12
Tram, Bus, etc.	6	5	..	1	1	4
Other	6	6	..	..	4	7
Tram, Bus, etc. and						
Tram, Bus, etc.	7	2	..	..	4	4
Other	3	1	..	..	1	1
Other Vehicle and						
Other	3	..	..	..	..	..
Moving Vehicle and Obstruction³						
Car	1,148	117	2	8	88	163
Van or Utility	230	36	..	2	20	43
Truck etc.	143	9	..	..	3	14
Motor Cycle	20	15	1	1	6	15
Pedal Cycle	24	21	..	..	14	21
Tram, Bus, etc.	14	1	..	..	..	1
Other	15	..	..	..	..	..
Other Types (Sole Vehicle etc.)						
Car	5,624	1,884	19	107	555	2,833
Van or Utility	1,117	416	3	36	74	574
Truck etc.	507	143	1	12	16	161
Motor Cycle	153	128	2	8	40	131
Pedal Cycle	50	45	..	1	20	45
Tram, Bus, etc.	45	29	..	..	23	73
Other	15	10	..	3	1	7
Total	29,885	7,037	139	475	3,424	10,099

¹ Accidents causing human death or serious injury. and Redcliffe and part of the Pine Rivers Shire.

² Including Cities of Brisbane

³ Including stationary vehicle.

ROAD TRAFFIC

Cause	Metro				
	Accidents Reported		Killed		
	Total	Casualty ^a	Pedestrians	Others	Total
<i>Drivers of Motor Vehicles, excluding Motor Cyclists</i>	11,195	1,649	13	60	73
Excessive Speed	736	251	1	13	14
Not Keeping to the Left	708	87	..	1	1
Not Giving Right of Way at Intersection	2,611	379	..	9	9
Careless Right Turn at Intersection	778	155	..	3	3
Intoxicated	352	96	3	17	20
Inexperience	141	20	2	..	2
Inattentive	1,571	240	5	4	9
Reversing Without Care	296	23	..	..	..
Overtaking Improperly	479	48	..	4	4
Following too Closely	2,141	91	..	1	1
Infirmity	49	13	..	3	3
Driver Asleep or Drowsy	113	61	..	2	2
Dazzled by Approaching Lights	63	21	..	1	1
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal	1,030	142	2	2	4
Careless at Railway Level Crossing	12	4	..	..	..
Other	115	18	..	..	..
<i>Motor Cyclists</i>	125	82	..	3	3
Excessive Speed	16	13	..	1	1
Not Keeping to the Left	7	5	..	..	..
Not Giving Right of Way at Intersection	29	20	..	..	..
Careless Right Turn at Intersection	6	4	..	..	..
Intoxicated	2	2	..	2	2
Inexperience	18	11	..	..	..
Inattentive	15	12	..	..	..
Overtaking Improperly	9	5	..	..	..
Following too Closely	7	2	..	..	..
Dazzled by Approaching Lights .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal	16	8	..	..	..
Careless at Railway Level Crossing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Pedal Cyclists</i>	144	110	..	3	3
Not Keeping to the Left	29	25	..	1	1
Not Giving Right of Way at Intersection	22	14	..	..	..
Careless Right Turn at Intersection	15	11	..	..	..
Intoxicated .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Inattentive	43	32	..	..	..
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal	7	5	..	..	..
Other	28	23	..	2	2
<i>Tram Crews</i>	119	14	1	..	1
Error of Judgment by Driver	29	2	1	..	1
Inattentive Driving	86	8	..	..	..
Other	4	4	..	..	..
<i>Drivers of Animal-drawn Vehicles and Riders of Animals</i>	2	2	..	..	..
<i>Pedestrians</i>	512	445	52	..	52
Careless in Crossing or Walking on Roadway	345	302	36	..	36
Intoxicated	73	65	14	..	14
Child Playing on Roadway	7	3	..	..	..
Children under Seven Years Acting in Irresponsible Manner	63	55	1	..	1
Incorrectly Boarding Vehicle	12	11	..	..	..
Other	12	9	1	..	1

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

ACCIDENTS, 1965-66

politan ¹			Queensland								
Seriously Injured			Accidents Reported		Killed			Seriously Injured			
Pedestrians	Others	Total	Total	Casualty ²	Pedestrians	Others	Total	Pedestrians	Others	Total	
129	2,285	2,414	22,619	4,603	27	308	335	215	6,908	7,123	
6	351	357	3,215	1,170	6	87	93	10	1,810	1,820	
..	144	144	1,758	304	..	22	22	1	593	594	
2	580	582	4,561	877	..	29	29	2	1,413	1,415	
5	246	251	1,180	264	..	5	5	7	405	412	
6	131	137	866	308	6	92	98	13	419	432	
1	29	30	430	119	2	7	9	2	194	196	
62	267	329	2,883	533	8	17	25	119	641	760	
10	18	28	631	31	..	..	..	13	24	37
2	64	66	886	123	1	15	16	2	215	217	
1	117	118	3,111	156	..	1	1	1	219	220	
..	13	13	121	49	..	7	7	..	63	63	
..	84	84	602	262	..	12	12	1	353	354	
1	26	27	293	92	1	1	2	5	124	129	
30	195	225	1,791	239	3	4	7	35	356	391	
..	4	4	95	45	..	7	7	..	53	53	
3	16	19	196	31	..	2	2	4	26	30	
3	84	87	303	215	..	11	11	6	226	232	
..	12	12	48	39	..	3	3	..	39	39	
..	7	7	17	14	..	1	1	..	16	16	
..	20	20	56	42	..	1	1	..	43	43	
..	4	4	8	5	..	..	..	..	5	5
..	..	..	10	9	..	4	4	..	6	6
..	12	12	35	24	..	1	1	..	25	25	
3	13	16	40	31	..	1	1	5	32	37	
..	5	5	20	9	..	..	..	..	10	10
..	3	3	24	10	..	..	..	..	14	14
..	
..	8	8	37	24	..	..	..	..	28	28
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	1	7	8
2	110	112	338	276	..	9	9	3	272	275	
1	24	25	63	55	..	1	1	1	56	57	
..	15	15	56	40	..	..	..	..	41	41
..	11	11	27	21	..	..	..	..	21	21
..	..	..	9	8	..	..	..	..	8	8
1	31	32	104	84	..	3	3	2	80	82	
..	7	7	31	25	..	2	2	..	25	25	
..	22	22	48	43	..	3	3	..	41	41	
4	11	15	119	14	1	..	1	4	11	15	
..	1	1	29	2	1	..	1	..	1	1	
3	7	10	86	8	..	..	..	3	7	10
1	3	4	4	4	..	..	..	1	3	4
..	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2
401	14	415	803	699	83	..	83	629	24	653	
274	5	279	502	435	50	..	50	396	9	405	
52	3	55	117	108	21	..	21	89	5	94	
3	1	4	12	6	..	..	..	6	1	7
54	4	58	132	114	9	..	9	106	7	113	
11	..	11	13	12	..	..	..	12	..	12
7	1	8	27	24	3	..	3	20	2	22	

ROAD TRAFFIC

Cause	Metro				
	Accidents Reported		Killed		
	Total	Casualty ¹	Pedestrians	Others	Total
<i>Passengers</i>	40	28	..	1	1
Alighting Improperly from Vehicle	9	7	..	..	..
Riding Improperly or Falling	16	14	..	..	..
Intoxicated	2	2	..	1	1
Interfering with Driver's Control	4	..	..	..	..
Other	9	5	..	..	..
<i>Parties Not Involved</i>	385	64	..	1	1
Swerving to Avoid Vehicle etc.	258	43	..	..	..
Swerving to Avoid Pedestrian	10	2	..	..	..
Swerving to Avoid Straying Animal	63	13	..	1	1
Other	54	6	..	..	..
<i>Motor Vehicle Defects, excluding Motor Cycles</i>	481	81	..	1	1
Brakes	259	27	..	..	..
Steering	35	10	..	..	..
Tyres	77	23	..	..	..
Head or Rear Lights	10	5	..	..	..
Loading	27	2	..	..	..
Other	73	14	..	1	1
<i>Motor Cycle Defects</i>	11	10	..	1	1
Brakes	3	3	..	..	..
Steering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Tyres	3	3	..	1	1
Head or Rear Lights	2	2	..	..	..
Other	3	2	..	..	..
<i>Pedal Cycle Defects</i>	22	17	..	..	..
Brakes	10	6	..	..	..
Head or Rear Lights	9	8	..	..	..
Other	3	3	..	..	..
<i>Tramway Faults</i>	6	1	..	..	..
<i>Animal-drawn Vehicle Defects</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Animals</i>	80	10	..	1	1
Animal Ridden or in Vehicle	6	5	..	1	1
Animals Straying in Roadway	71	3	..	..	..
Other	3	2	..	..	..
<i>Road Conditions</i>	225	49	..	..	..
Loosely Gravelled	22	3	..	..	..
Wet and Slippery	118	29	..	..	..
Obstructed	27	10	..	..	..
Other	58	7	..	..	..
<i>Weather</i>	78	27	1	1	2
Vision Obscured by Rain, Dust, etc.	30	8	..	..	..
Glaring Sun	34	14	1	1	2
Other	14	5	..	..	..
<i>Other Causes</i>	5	1	..	..	..
Total	13,430	2,590	67	72	139

¹ Including Cities of Brisbane and Redcliffe and part of Pine Rivers Shire.

ACCIDENTS, 1965-66—continued

politan ¹			Queensland								
Seriously Injured			Accidents Reported		Killed			Seriously Injured			
Pedestrians	Others	Total	Total	Casualty ²	Pedestrians	Others	Total	Pedestrians	Others	Total	
..	29	29	91	67	..	4	4	..	74	74	
..	7	7	16	14	..	..	..	..	14	14
..	14	14	41	39	..	2	2	..	38	38	
..	1	1	6	5	..	2	2	..	3	3	
..	..	..	15	4	..	..	..	..	12	12
..	7	7	13	5	..	..	..	..	7	7
2	81	83	1,237	227	..	4	4	4	324	328	
1	60	61	604	110	..	2	2	2	161	163	
..	2	2	26	8	..	..	..	..	12	12
..	13	13	431	89	..	2	2	..	127	127	
1	6	7	176	20	..	..	..	2	24	26
7	115	122	1,636	396	2	12	14	15	612	627	
2	37	39	505	70	..	1	1	3	119	122	
..	16	16	208	74	..	5	5	..	113	113	
..	40	40	545	166	..	4	4	..	273	273	
3	3	6	55	15	2	..	2	5	13	18	
1	1	2	93	14	..	..	..	3	15	18
1	18	19	230	57	..	2	2	4	79	83	
..	12	12	30	23	..	1	1	1	25	26	
..	3	3	8	5	..	..	..	1	4	5
..	
..	2	2	8	7	..	1	1	..	7	7	
..	3	3	5	4	..	..	..	..	5	5
..	4	4	9	7	..	..	..	..	9	9
..	18	18	51	39	..	2	2	..	39	39	
..	6	6	13	7	..	..	..	..	8	8
..	9	9	29	24	..	2	2	..	23	23	
..	3	3	9	8	..	..	..	..	8	8
..	2	2	6	1	..	..	..	..	2	2
..	
..	11	11	1,074	91	..	3	3	..	119	119	
..	4	4	13	9	..	1	1	..	8	8	
..	4	4	892	71	..	2	2	..	99	99	
..	3	3	169	11	..	..	..	..	12	12
..	75	75	1,185	277	..	3	3	1	431	432	
..	5	5	273	82	..	1	1	..	114	114	
..	38	38	361	75	..	..	..	1	101	102
..	11	11	134	35	..	..	..	..	44	44
..	21	21	417	85	..	2	2	..	172	172	
9	17	26	368	103	1	4	5	19	128	147	
5	3	8	193	55	..	1	1	12	76	88	
4	8	12	142	41	1	3	4	7	42	49	
..	6	6	33	7	..	..	..	..	19	10
1	..	1	23	4	..	..	..	1	4	5
558	2,866	3,424	29,885	7,037	114	361	475	898	9,201	10,099	

² Accidents causing human death or serious injury.

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 1965-66 was used.

AGES OF PERSONS KILLED OR SERIOUSLY INJURED IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1965-66

Age Group	Pedestrians	Motor Drivers	Motor Cyclists	Pedal Cyclists	Passengers	Others ¹	Total	Rate per 10,000 Persons of Each Age
Under 5	76	..	..	..	286	..	362	20.8
5-6	88	..	..	5	115	..	208	29.5
7-16	234	24	2	350	810	7	1,427	44.8
17-20	57	981	225	43	1,077	2	2,385	202.3
21-29	72	1,207	127	17	680	1	2,104	106.2
30-39	65	716	57	21	349	..	1,208	62.4
40-49	105	528	27	22	352	1	1,035	52.1
50-59	95	346	16	29	290	2	778	46.3
60 and Over	197	253	14	28	322	1	815	39.1
Not Known	23	105	11	8	105	..	252	..
Total	1,012	4,160	479	523	4,386	14	10,574	64.2

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, 1965-66

Age Group	Drivers of Motor Cars	Drivers of Utilities, Trucks, etc.	Motor Cyclists	Pedal Cyclists	Pedestrians	Passengers	Others ³	Total
Under 5 .. ..	..	..	..	..	83	14	..	97
5-6 .. ..	..	..	..	6	102	6	..	114
7-16	77	17	3	303	200	13	9	622
17-20	5,270	878	213	24	29	9	16	6,439
21-29	5,631	1,758	114	13	47	10	55	7,628
30-39	3,094	1,254	48	13	42	7	81	4,539
40-49	2,568	887	11	10	85	9	70	3,640
50-59	1,789	602	10	16	60	1	60	2,538
60 and Over	1,324	327	11	26	140	10	9	1,847
Not Known	1,753	531	16	5	17	11	88	2,421
Total	21,506	6,254	426	416	805	90	388	29,885

¹ Refer to preceding paragraph for explanation of this word. ² Including 1,074 where a straying animal was responsible. ³ Bus drivers, 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 reported during the five years ended 30 June 1966.

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												
1961-62	6.9	10.6	17.3	4.4	5.9	8.4	10.3	11.3	23.0	1.9	100.0	
1962-63	7.4	7.4	20.3	6.2	6.3	7.7	11.2	11.4	20.5	1.6	100.0	
1963-64	7.9	7.4	21.4	6.1	6.5	7.0	9.2	12.6	20.2	1.7	100.0	
1964-65	7.2	7.4	18.5	6.5	7.2	8.7	10.6	10.0	21.9	2.0	100.0	
1965-66	7.5	8.7	23.1	5.6	7.1	6.4	10.4	9.4	19.5	2.3	100.0	
MOTOR DRIVERS												
1961-62	0.5	17.4	28.8	19.1	15.0	9.2	7.6	2.4	100.0	
1962-63	0.4	20.4	28.2	18.8	13.8	10.0	6.5	1.9	100.0	
1963-64	0.3	20.6	30.2	17.5	13.6	9.1	7.4	1.3	100.0	
1964-65	0.5	23.1	29.8	17.5	12.8	9.1	5.5	1.7	100.0	
1965-66	0.6	23.6	29.0	17.2	12.7	8.3	6.1	2.5	100.0	
MOTOR CYCLISTS												
1961-62	0.9	51.3	26.0	10.3	4.6	3.3	0.9	2.7	100.0	
1962-63	0.6	51.8	25.6	9.7	5.5	2.9	2.2	1.7	100.0	
1963-64	1.2	46.6	27.5	10.1	5.6	4.8	2.0	2.2	100.0	
1964-65	0.7	52.7	25.0	8.6	5.1	5.0	1.6	1.3	100.0	
1965-66	0.4	47.0	26.5	11.9	5.6	3.4	2.9	2.3	100.0	
PEDAL CYCLISTS												
1961-62	1.4	59.3	8.4	4.7	6.3	6.1	6.6	6.3	100.0	
1962-63	0.4	57.0	9.8	4.1	6.5	6.3	7.2	7.4	100.0	
1963-64	0.6	61.2	8.5	2.6	4.9	5.2	8.5	7.7	100.0	
1964-65	1.0	63.3	9.1	3.9	4.9	6.0	4.2	6.7	100.0	
1965-66	1.0	66.9	8.2	3.3	4.0	4.2	5.5	5.4	100.0	
OTHERS²												
1961-62	..	5.3	2.7	16.1	21.6	16.4	10.2	9.4	8.0	8.2	2.1	100.0
1962-63	..	5.4	1.7	17.9	21.8	17.9	9.8	9.4	6.4	7.4	2.3	100.0
1963-64	..	5.7	1.8	16.7	22.3	17.4	9.4	9.4	7.0	8.5	1.8	100.0
1964-65	..	5.5	2.5	17.0	24.4	17.7	9.0	8.9	6.1	6.6	2.3	100.0
1965-66	..	6.5	2.6	18.6	24.5	15.5	7.9	8.0	6.6	7.4	2.4	100.0
ALL PERSONS												
1961-62	..	2.8	2.3	12.5	20.3	19.6	12.8	10.7	8.2	8.7	2.1	100.0
1962-63	..	3.0	1.6	13.1	21.3	19.9	12.4	10.6	7.9	8.2	2.0	100.0
1963-64	..	3.1	1.5	12.6	21.0	20.9	12.0	10.4	8.2	8.7	1.6	100.0
1964-65	..	3.0	1.8	12.5	23.0	20.9	11.9	10.2	7.5	7.3	1.9	100.0
1965-66	..	3.4	2.0	13.5	22.5	19.9	11.4	9.8	7.4	7.7	2.4	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 1965-66 persons under 21 years of age represented 41.4 per cent of all road traffic accident casualties, having increased from 37.9 per cent since 1961-62 as shown in the table. The 21 to 29 years age group showed a slightly increased proportion during the same period from 19.6 to 19.9 per cent, while all higher age groups recorded decreased proportions. All types of road users except motor cyclists shared in the rising proportion of juvenile casualties. For motor vehicle drivers the proportion of casualties under 21 years of age rose from 17.9 to 24.2 per cent, for passengers etc. from 45.7 to 52.2 per cent, and for pedestrians from 39.2 to 44.9 per cent.

Persons under 17 years comprised 39.3 per cent, and persons aged 60 and over 19.5 per cent, of all pedestrian casualties; persons from 17 to 39 years, 46.2 per cent of all motor driver casualties; persons from 17 to 29 years, 73.5 per cent of all motor cyclist casualties; and persons from 7 to 16 years, 66.9 per cent of all pedal cyclist casualties.

In 1965-66 one motor cyclist was killed or seriously injured for every 26 motor cycles on the register, compared with one driver for every 130 of all other types of motor vehicles.

Road Conditions—In 1965-66, 1,185 accidents, 277 of which caused casualties, were attributed to road conditions, loosely gravelled roads accounting for 273 and wet slippery roads for 361.

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. In many cases a wireless transmitting and receiving set provides communication with the Flying Doctor. The map on page 302 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	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Registered Aircraft Owners ¹ .. No	938	1,006	1,167	1,293	1,481
Registered Aircraft ¹ No	1,600	1,787	1,936	2,207	2,605
Licensed Pilots ¹					
Private No	3,629	4,069	4,726	5,388	6,372 ²
Commercial No	1,277	1,377	1,505	1,667	1,897 ³
Airline Transport No	1,122	1,148	1,273	1,475	1,629
Licensed Ground Engineers ¹ No	2,485	2,521	2,553	2,779	2,879
Aerodromes ¹					
Government No	129	122	113	110	110
Licensed ⁴ No	359	380	381	386	385
Flying Boat Bases ⁵ No	13	13	13	13	13
Accidents					
Persons Killed No	52	16	24	21	32
Persons Injured No	38	26	26	7	28
<i>Internal Services Only</i>					
Hours Flown No	207,210	217,897	244,517	256,231 ^r	261,535
Miles Flown 1,000	41,176	43,700	48,971	52,323 ^r	55,020
Paying Passengers 1,000	2,666	2,833	3,257	3,764 ^r	4,158
Paying Passenger-Miles .. 1,000	1,119,430	1,221,178	1,408,317	1,639,087 ^r	1,831,360
Freight Short Tons	57,207	59,373	63,161	69,959 ^r	76,079
Mails ⁶ Short Tons	6,311	6,467	7,082	7,736 ^r	8,633

¹ At 30 June. ² Including 7 private helicopter licences. ³ Including 192 senior commercial licences, 83 commercial helicopter licences, and 6 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. ^r Revised since last issue.

The volume of business in passengers and freight at the principal airports in Queensland in 1965 is shown below.

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT AT QUEENSLAND AIRPORTS, 1965

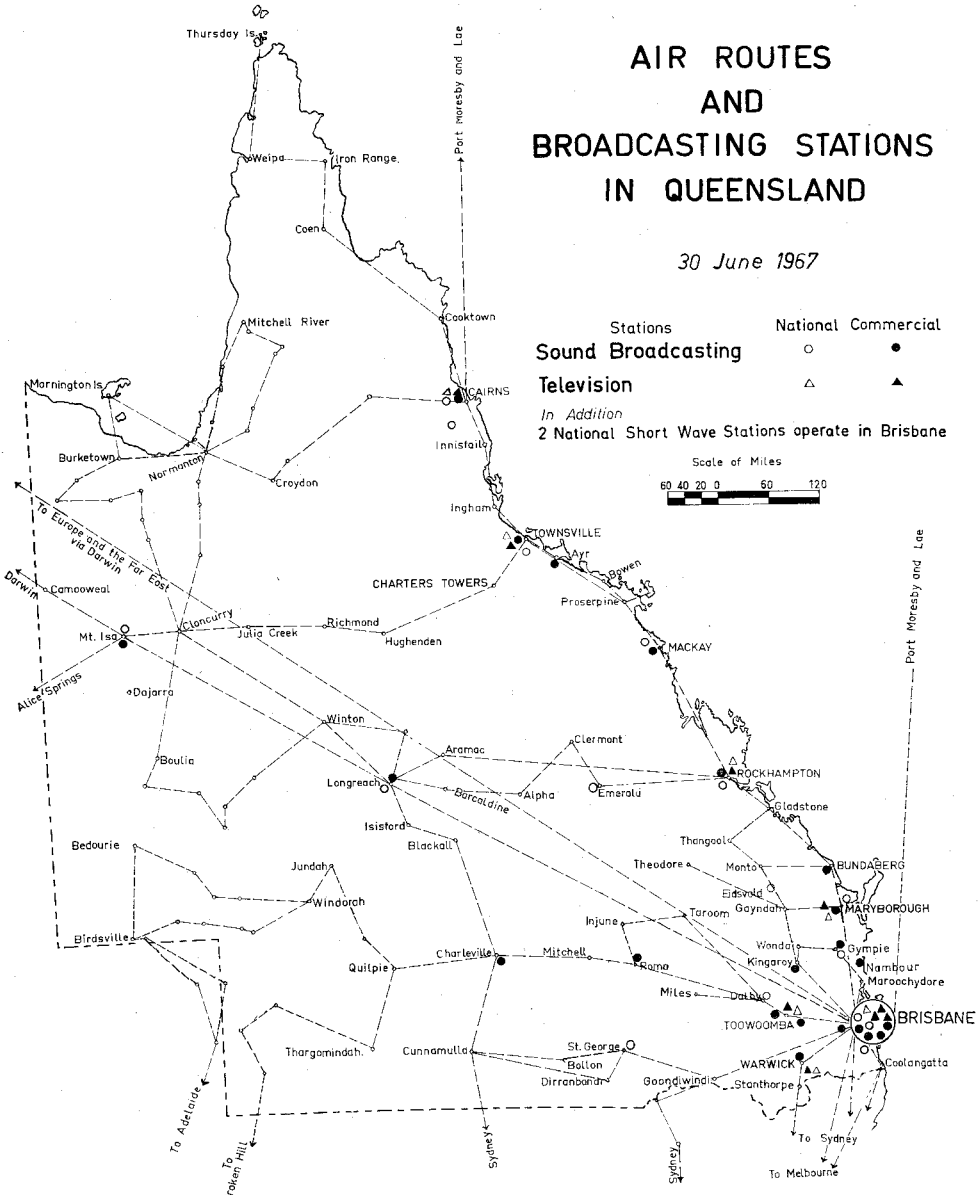
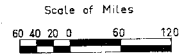
Airport	Passengers	Freight	Airport	Passengers	Freight
Brisbane	823,432 ¹	15,103	Longreach	8,881	191
Bundaberg	26,224	243	Mackay	71,322	826
Cairns	84,927	1,530	Maryborough	22,888	196
Charleville	10,059	240	Mount Isa	28,440	750
Cloncurry	5,300	181	Proserpine	31,371	227
Coolangatta	82,357	280	Rockhampton	61,202	1,125
Gladstone	13,295	103	Roma	7,801	36
Hayman Island	10,506	20	Thangool	7,837	248
Hughenden	4,351	50	Toowoomba	5,325	118
Innisfail	5,422	90	Townsville	151,277	2,354

¹ Including 23,318 passengers on international services.

AIR ROUTES AND BROADCASTING STATIONS IN QUEENSLAND

30 June 1967

Stations National Commercial
Sound Broadcasting ○ ●
Television ▲ ▲
In Addition
 2 National Short Wave Stations operate in Brisbane



The number of aircraft registered in Queensland at 30 June 1966 was 469. This total included 266 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 1965-66 amounted to only \$171.

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, 1965-66

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	44,619	6,433	104,040	155,125	165,546
Queensland	31,146	4,292	75,800	111,361	119,011
South Australia ⁴	13,589	3,086	34,054	50,769	57,678
Western Australia	9,670	2,398	24,757	36,914	41,906
Tasmania	6,993	1,591	17,276	25,886	30,912
Central Office	2,685	471	7,209	10,374	16,267
	7,485	2,158	1,424	11,067	26,926
Australia	116,187	20,429	264,560	401,496	458,248

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
1963-64	234,379,500	29,520,400	1,419,700	2,230,200	4,233,034
1964-65	245,568,400	31,919,500	1,446,000	2,385,300	4,135,373
1965-66	259,118,700	33,227,400	1,483,400	2,469,300	4,552,491

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 7,743 Post Offices throughout Australia in 1965-66 included 1,997,846,800 letters and postcards, 342,790,300 newspapers etc., 11,042,200 registered articles, and 16,964,400 parcels. There were 23,044,747 telegrams and cablegrams sent.

The postal note and money order operations of the Post Office in Queensland are shown in the following table.

POSTAL NOTES AND MONEY ORDERS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Postal Notes					
Issued					
Number	1,615,325	1,658,413	1,702,109	1,632,464	1,583,638
Value \$	1,695,824	1,763,274	1,841,700	1,789,554	1,630,853
Commission \$	61,886	64,712	65,916	64,502	52,656
Paid					
Number	1,913,870	2,013,794	1,989,506	1,984,485	2,242,967
Value \$	2,123,912	2,232,498	2,208,324	2,198,420	2,469,209
Money Orders					
Issued					
Number	1,278,518 ¹	1,424,841	1,515,882	1,581,475	1,638,839
Value \$	24,782,016	38,898,602	42,735,300	48,202,568	53,862,124
Commission \$	221,878	232,962	252,974	271,358	287,778
Paid					
Number	1,196,932 ¹	1,348,630	1,372,182	1,426,376	1,485,277
Value \$	24,010,852	38,108,436	41,703,636	47,172,848	52,982,483

¹ Estimated.

Telegraph and telephone business in Queensland during the last five years is shown below. The revenue collected by the Telegraph Branch in Queensland in 1965-66 was \$3,085,816, out of \$20,429,098 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 1965-66 in Queensland was \$34,053,973, out of an Australian total of \$264,559,658.

Expenditure on postal, telephone, and telegraph services, apportioned to Queensland in 1965-66, was \$57,678,022, of which \$36,047,173 was charged to non-capital works and \$21,630,849 to capital works.

TELEGRAMS AND TELEPHONES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Telegrams					
Sent Within Australia					
Number	3,686,395	3,837,257	4,109,683	3,997,597	4,215,082
Value \$	1,723,728	1,802,000	1,947,040	1,915,002	1,983,799
Sent Overseas					
Number	100,988	107,405	123,351	137,776	147,110
Value \$	225,764	248,262	287,084	326,260	347,037
Received from Overseas .. No	94,493	103,796	118,014	133,884	146,482
Telephones					
Exchanges at End of Year .. No	1,306	1,278	1,426	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
New Services No	19,100	23,300	25,100	25,900	27,173
Telephone Services ¹ .. No	215,078	226,414	239,993	250,486	262,810
Instruments Connected ¹ .. No	289,442	305,741	324,326	340,891	356,537
Instruments per 100					
Population ¹ No	18.76	19.52	20.41	21.16	21.46
Revenue \$1,000	21,694	23,676	26,280	31,205	34,054

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	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Sound Broadcasting Stations					
National ¹	15	15	15	15	18
Commercial	21	21	21	22	22
Broadcast Listeners	328,525	334,566	342,321	343,401	340,687
Coast ²	16	16	16	20	24
Amateur	481	496	518	550	583
Other Transmitting and Receiving ..	6,687	7,690	8,946	10,297	12,006
Other Receiving Only	140	140	131	86	88

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 24 coastal wireless stations were used for transmitting commercial messages during 1965-66. 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 1967 there were 40 sound broadcasting stations in Queensland, including 18 national stations: four at Brisbane, including two short-wave stations, and one each at Rockhampton, Townsville, Atherton, Longreach, Maryborough (Pialba), Cairns, Mackay, Gympie, Southport, Toowoomba (Dalby), Mount Isa, St George, Eidsvold, and Emerald.

Regular television transmission commenced in Queensland late in 1959. At 30 June 1967 there were 16 television stations: four in Brisbane, and two each in Toowoomba, Maryborough, Rockhampton, Townsville, Cairns, and Warwick. Seven of them were national stations.

Since 1 October 1956 the broadcast listener's licence fee has been \$5.50 per annum for persons living within 250 miles of a national station, and \$2.80 in other areas, for one or more receivers ordinarily held at the address shown in the licence by the licensee or any member of his family. Licences are issued to pensioners in these two zones at \$1 and \$0.70 respectively, but are free to blind persons over 16 years of age and to schools. Amateur station licences cost \$2 per annum.

Television licences are issued at Post Offices for a fee of \$12 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. Since 1 April 1965 combined broadcast listeners' and television viewers' licences have been issued for a fee of \$17 per year. At 30 June 1966, 277,182 television licences were current in Queensland.

From a special examination of the financial aspects of television, it was concluded that the revenue to be received from viewers' 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 1966

Particulars	New South Wales ¹	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia ²	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
<i>Sound Broadcasting</i>							
National Stations							
Medium Wave	20	5	16	12	10	4	67
Short Wave	1	3 ³	2	..	2	..	8
Commercial Stations ..	38	20	22	9	14	8	111
Total Stations	59	28	40	21	26	12	186
Listeners' Licences ..	929,119	716,594	340,687	281,747	168,899	88,095	2,525,141
Licences per 1,000 Population	216.3	224.5	206.9	252.9	204.7	238.7	220.7
<i>Television</i>							
National Stations ..	12	8	5	3	4	2	34
Commercial Stations ..	14	9	8	4	2	2	39
Total Stations	26	17	13	7	6	4	73
Viewers' Licences ..	843,103	662,595	277,182	233,726	142,881	66,187	2,225,674
Licences per 1,000 Population	196.2	207.6	168.2	209.8	173.2	179.2	194.5

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory.

² Including Northern Territory.

³ Two of these stations are used for overseas broadcasts.

TRADE

1 INTRODUCTION

Queensland has a greater proportion of its working population engaged in primary production than have the other States. Consequently, while its exports consist predominantly of primary produce, Queensland provides an important market for the manufactured products of the southern States.

The interstate share of Queensland's external trade has been rising during recent years, and has increased from about one-third to two-fifths of the exports, and from about two-thirds to four-fifths of the imports.

Most of Queensland's external trade is by sea, for which purpose there is a well-distributed system of ports extending the whole length of the east coast. There is considerable trade by rail and road with the southern States, including exports of fruits and vegetables for which special trains are run, while increasing amounts of perishable fruits and some vegetables are being sent interstate by air. Livestock move across the interstate and Northern Territory borders, and wool as well as live-stock crosses the New South Wales border by rail and road transport.

The ports extend from Thursday Island in the north to Brisbane in the south. Thursday Island is the centre for the pearling fleets 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 mining and sugar districts of the North, and Townsville is the port of the mines of the Mount Isa-Cloncurry district, the pastoral lands of North Queensland, and the Herbert and Burdekin Rivers sugar areas. Mackay is a sugar port, and Rockhampton and Gladstone serve the mines of the Mount Morgan and Callide areas and the pastoral and grain lands of Central Queensland. Brisbane is the outlet for the South and the main port for 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. The tables for imports in this chapter for the year 1965-66 are based on the new classification. (The new classification for exports did not operate until the year 1966-67.)

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 1965-66 exports amounted to \$826.1m and imports to \$940.9m. 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 \$501.44 in 1965-66.

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 in the appendix.

The 1939-1945 War ended with the volume of overseas exports less than half as great as in 1938-39 and complete recovery was not attained until 1948-49. Then followed three years with successive decreases ending in 1951-52 with overseas exports again almost down to half their pre-war level. A marked recovery commencing in 1952-53 restored their volume, which, despite fluctuations of up to 10 per cent above or below the trend line, seems to have been increasing since then at an average rate of about 2½ per cent per annum. For 1965-66 the index fell to 150 from 155 for the previous year, reflecting the effects of drought on the volume of rural production. After allowing for the increase in population, the volume of overseas exports in 1965-66 was still only 92 per cent of the pre-war level.

Wool was the main item of export in the Colony's early years. Before 1870 it had become worth more than \$2m annually, and gold and live-stock were each worth about \$1m. Wool made irregular progress during the next fifteen years, but in 1875 it was surpassed for the first time by gold with \$2,996,000. In 1880 wool was the largest item of export, \$2,776,000, and gold followed, with \$1,642,000. Wool and gold were the chief exports from 1885 to 1905, wool usually being slightly in excess of gold, with an average annual value of about \$4m. Meat exports first exceeded \$2m in 1895, and sugar passed \$2m in 1898. Live-stock exports were between \$1m and \$2m in almost every year between 1883 and 1903, and until the 1939-1945 War normally approximated \$2m annually. During and after that war, border crossings of stock became large, 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 \$14m in 1965-66.

2 OVERSEAS TRADE

The Commonwealth Constitution gave the Commonwealth Parliament power to legislate with respect to trade and commerce with other countries, and among the States; and provided that the collection and control of duties of customs and excise, and the control of payment of bounties,

should pass to the Commonwealth Government. It was further provided that trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States should be absolutely free. Prior to Federation, these matters were dealt with by the individual States; different tariffs operated, and interstate trade was subject to the same customs duties as overseas. The Constitution required the Commonwealth to impose uniform duties of customs within two years after the establishment of the Commonwealth, and the first Commonwealth *Customs Act* was proclaimed in October 1901. From that date a uniform tariff for all States came into force, and interstate trade became free, except that Western Australia, as provided by the Constitution, was given the right to levy duty on goods from other States for a period of five years.

Details of the customs tariffs, primage duty, trade agreements, import licensing regulations, export control, etc. will be found in the *Commonwealth Year Book* (No. 53, 1967, pages 369 to 376). 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 imports for all years have been converted to their equivalent values in Australian currency.

Exports—Queensland's overseas exports in 1965-66 were worth \$462.6m, compared with \$96.6m in the first normal post-war year, 1947-48. Wool is usually the most valuable single item of the State's overseas exports, followed by meat or sugar. In total over the five years ended 1965-66, overseas exports of wool yielded \$618.8m, and meat and sugar \$510.3m and \$515.9m, respectively. In 1965-66, overseas export earnings from wool were \$106.7m, compared with \$116.1m from meat and \$92.8m from sugar. Exports of copper, silver-lead, mineral sands, and coal have risen to high values in recent years.

While the proportion of Queensland's overseas exports going to the United Kingdom has decreased during recent years, both other Commonwealth countries and foreign countries have taken a greater proportion. From 1947-48 to 1965-66, the United Kingdom proportion fell from 54.0 to 26.7 per cent, while for other Commonwealth countries it rose from 7.8 to 11.9 per cent, and for foreign countries from 38.2 to 61.4 per cent.

Details of the values of the principal items of overseas exports from Queensland during 1965-66, distinguishing between exports to the United Kingdom, other Commonwealth countries, Japan, U.S.A., and other foreign countries, and in total to all countries for the last five years, are shown in the following table.

OVERSEAS EXPORTS, PRINCIPAL ITEMS,

Commodity	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	\$	\$	\$
Meat, Fresh, Frozen, or Chilled			
Beef and Veal	65,057,348	83,759,374	94,043,728
Pork	192,476	52,430	23,954
Offals	2,445,304	2,625,608	2,952,376
Other Meat	1,398,078	1,264,042	2,773,720
Bacon and Hams, except Tinned	89,694	76,032	71,992
Meat, Preserved in Tins etc.			
Beef and Veal	6,465,728	3,290,396	2,520,420
Ham	134,918	4,174	16,274
Tongues	241,462	211,982	194,958
Other Meat and Poultry	1,889,868	1,417,716	1,173,224
Meat Extracts	584,070	362,870	183,048
Beef, Corned etc.	49,322	194,402	72,086
Other Meat and By-products	114,736	52,492	35,126
Butter	7,669,534	6,923,554	8,879,790
Cheese	1,541,522	2,283,274	1,834,876
Eggs (in Shell or not in Shell)	409,222	357,610	460,136
Honey	167,972	627,658	350,346
Ghec	644,258	667,374	697,982
Other Dairy Products	1,026,116	2,102,992	983,798
Wheat	1,156	9,039,540	20,735,928
Maize	2,692	448,574	23,542
Millet and Panicum	677,492	651,736	780,676
Sorghum	1,233,362	1,641,168	7,950
Barley	444,250	52,756	592,100
Flour, Wheaten	1,549,856	1,993,204	3,474,854
Pineapples, Preserved or Pulped	2,137,324	2,017,004	1,856,382
Other Fruit, Preserved or Pulped	422,066	930,356	1,045,870
Pineapple Juice	129,750	51,654	76,384
Sugar, Raw or Refined	66,965,292	89,822,708	154,615,512
Live Animals	107,972	148,778	353,984
Cattle Hides and Calf Skins	3,923,328	4,344,310	3,380,690
Sheep and Lamb Skins	3,621,254	5,259,746	7,288,086
Wool	115,531,330	120,268,322	147,789,356
Pearl etc. Shell	492,102	399,818	300,338
Canary Seed	918,506	998,368	341,064
Edible Animal Oils and Fats, including Tallow	536,024	620,510	815,632
Tallow, Inedible	1,530,260	2,317,918	2,886,472
Whale Oil	112,600	186	
Coal	2,309,874	1,998,942	7,424,530
Titanium and Zircon Sands, Concentrates, etc.	7,193,174	7,692,266	10,554,712
Copper: Ores, Concentrates, Blister, Ingots, etc.	16,897,002	15,321,370	17,752,024
Lead and Silver-Lead: Ores etc., Bullion, Scrap, etc.	7,077,162	9,965,338	13,542,262
Zinc: Ores, Concentrates, Spelter, Ingots, etc.	2,068,450	2,355,990	2,725,894
Other Ores, Concentrates, Residues, and Metals	1,451,784	1,102,228	2,252,916
Machines and Machinery	1,218,832	1,705,064	2,329,122
Leather, Leather Manufactures, and Substitutes	1,548,870	1,479,858	1,761,760
Logs and Timber, Undressed or Dressed	191,978	150,870	200,484
Plywood and Veneers	169,960	129,682	152,964
Other Goods, n.e.i.	13,114,320	15,888,450	22,709,684
Total Exports (including Specie)	344,886,360	405,000,694	545,039,006

¹ Including "Country Unknown", totalling \$596,431.

QUEENSLAND, 1961-62 TO 1965-66

1964-65	1965-66					
	United Kingdom	Other Cwealth Countries	Japan	U.S.A.	Other Foreign Countries	Total ¹
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
101,901,294	31,949,122	3,994,374	2,306,256	55,987,108	5,619,319	99,858,451
136,268	..	199,306	..	..	4,750	204,056
4,507,612	2,796,724	418,345	232,751	102,505	735,483	4,285,808
4,630,194	256,451	697,101	3,069,057	960,379	135,674	5,118,662
151,704	..	182,550	..	..	7,379	189,929
3,941,068	1,142,942	2,258,583	380	132,781	100,867	3,635,553
38,954	4,686	26,154	..	..	550	31,390
164,312	115,991	4,213	21,264	..	..	141,468
1,739,912	196,724	1,588,016	..	..	69,708	1,854,448
712,160	395,381	80,208	..	91,652	62,773	630,014
224,208	..	33,331	..	..	6,937	40,268
58,194	9,414	67,942	76	..	5,088	82,520
9,214,252	4,563,487	1,069,170	42,885	147,185	533,733	6,360,254
1,871,226	285,698	136,259	421,183	827	192,227	1,036,194
666,916	402,204	49,461	218,866	..	180,024	850,555
174,814	49,393	29,236	166	1,097	18,925	98,817
614,924	90,798	522,440	..	..	139,082	752,320
1,294,444	16,671	1,424,813	..	..	461,574	1,903,058
11,976,908	399,142	1,577,273	..	..	4,242,004	6,218,419
32,448	..	..	..	..	..	..
789,338	166,237	97,749	56,090	..	216,971	537,047
80,660	..	172	..	..	542	714
747,574	..	4	..	..	..	4
3,633,016	286,096	2,969,508	..	..	240,006	3,495,610
1,382,740	1,008,065	1,238,030	..	..	14,316	2,260,411
654,482	101,777	423,909	..	153,093	5,278	684,057
45,392	..	31,529	176	..	3,319	35,024
111,632,314	43,761,992	11,304,415	18,109,282	19,643,014	540	92,819,243
318,072	20	142,142	2,600	80	9,072	153,914
3,654,758	66,382	50,308	4,658,025	..	1,272,310	6,194,965
6,590,514	419,303	11,807	..	18,610	6,212,445	6,662,165
127,478,830	9,658,414	1,340,224	33,826,036	10,064,450	51,275,195	106,702,566
250,948	25,730	20,700	32,593	60,759	124,500	264,282
118,858	..	47,607	..	..	102	47,709
596,046	9,701	238,472	14,888	148	3,506	266,715
3,508,962	163,069	410,998	256,279	2,242	893,723	1,726,311
..
10,663,764	..	244,858	14,055,953	..	210,046	14,510,857
15,173,746	2,225,934	372,562	1,944,775	6,213,416	4,595,176	15,351,863
2,659,788	1,392	23,999	8,607,332	1,144,680	1,708,927	11,514,006
12,410,702	20,019,422	16,671	1,428	..	88,215	20,125,736
3,210,870	..	47	1,434,935	..	2,489,203	3,924,185
3,868,764	52,357	220,363	2,878,715	1,317	1,846,189	5,001,883
4,073,196	81,392	3,659,151	176,559	392,702	1,717,781	6,027,585
1,510,602	211,956	714,846	..	230	53,862	980,894
261,176	4,934	109,342	80,538	68,699	52,113	315,626
112,324	39,522	89,965	27,787	41,037	6,272	204,583
28,742,872	2,535,565	16,967,303	1,724,149	2,987,737	5,281,989	29,496,963
488,222,120	123,514,088	55,105,456	94,201,024	98,215,748	90,837,695	462,597,102

The decline in the proportion of exports taken by the United Kingdom has been more marked in some commodities than in others. The proportion of exports of frozen beef and veal sent to the United Kingdom fell from 94.1 per cent in 1947-48 to 7.9 per cent in 1962-63, but recovered to 36.5 per cent in 1964-65, only to fall back again to 32.0 per cent in 1965-66. Wool shows a fluctuating, but generally declining, trend from 27.2 per cent in 1947-48 to 9.1 per cent in 1965-66, and butter from 98.2 per cent to 71.8 per cent. The proportion of sugar going to the United Kingdom rose from 62.0 per cent in 1947-48 to 78.9 per cent in 1952-53, but then declined to 32.0 per cent in 1963-64, recovering to 47.1 per cent in 1965-66. The proportion of mineral exports fell from 66.2 per cent in 1947-48 to 30.1 per cent in 1964-65, but for 1965-66 it was back to 37.3 per cent.

Sugar exports, principally to Canada and New Zealand, accounted for 20.5 per cent of the total exports to other Commonwealth countries in 1965-66. The most important items to foreign countries were wool (\$95.7m), principally to Japan, Western Germany, U.S.A., Italy, and France; beef and veal (\$63.9m), mostly to U.S.A.; sugar (\$37.8m), chiefly to Japan and U.S.A.; and minerals (\$47.2m), mostly to Japan.

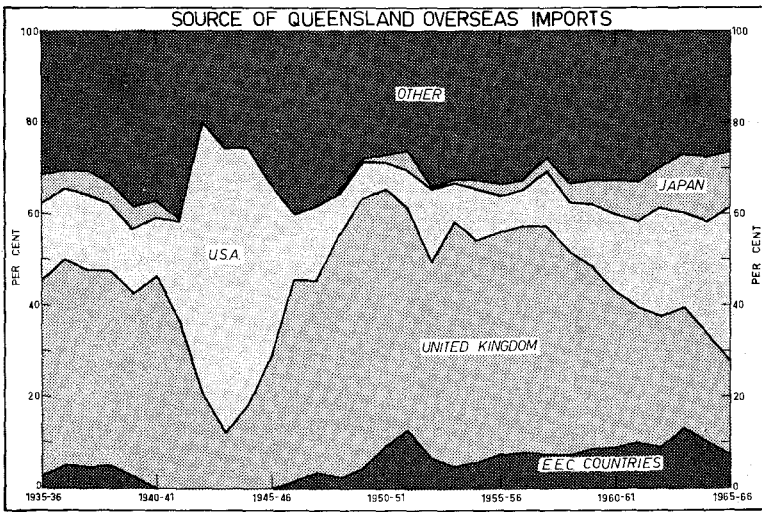
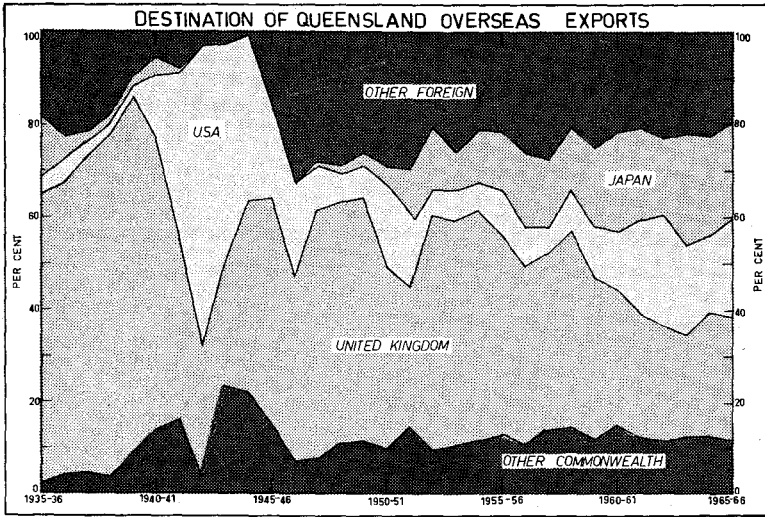
The next table shows, for five years, the quantities of overseas exports for the main items for which this information is available.

QUANTITIES OF OVERSEAS EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND

Commodity	Unit	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Beef, Frozen etc.	Cwt	2,184,622	2,713,123	2,894,800	3,101,106	2,677,379
Animal Offals	Cwt	136,967	137,611	148,174	193,889	165,440
Bacon and Hams	Cwt	1,336	1,112	926	2,016	2,437
Canned Meats	Cwt	220,492	144,699	117,228	168,336	157,186
Meat Extracts	Cwt	4,302	2,476	1,100	2,284	2,699
Butter	Cwt	286,440	257,613	314,632	272,142	194,157
Cheese	Cwt	67,887	113,909	81,507	78,560	40,188
Eggs in Shell	Doz	132,856	89,052	261,492	318,040	849,878
Eggs not in Shell	Cwt	14,123	19,331	17,276	34,201	26,900
Wheat	Bush	635	5,825,307	13,149,061	8,252,421	4,121,077
Sorghum	Tons	32,312	43,139	151	2,089	8
Flour, Wheaten	Tons	23,540	30,073	52,079	52,018	53,716
Preserved Pineapples	Cwt	148,724	158,430	137,767	102,140	162,016
Fruit Juices	Gal	231,081	93,323	138,810	88,915	90,696
Sugar, Raw or Refined	Tons	833,350	1,134,838	1,106,963	1,259,407	1,238,836
Wool, Greasy	1,000 Lb	217,864	208,380	228,538	221,819	192,851
Wool, Scoured or Other	1,000 Lb	13,234	13,561	12,000	11,387	10,484
Pearl etc. Shell	Cwt	13,058	8,665	9,335	7,434	6,329
Animal Fats	Cwt	427,587	570,555	611,866	526,335	245,317
Whale Oil	Gal	276,850	218	..	..	..
Coal	Tons	289,577	227,695	800,706	1,188,180	1,647,981
Copper: Blister, Ingots, etc.	Tons	13,951	25,200	27,060	2,781	8,500
Lead: Bullion, Scrap, etc.	Tons	37,893	59,657	61,407	37,405	67,218
Zinc Ores and Concentrates	Tons	58,555	71,270	47,419	38,570	48,347
Mineral Sands, Concentrates	Tons	182,323	171,041	228,522	282,596	269,538
Plywood	Sq Ft	559,732	411,145	429,471	351,621	797,212

r Revised since last issue.

The diagrams on the next page illustrate the shift of Queensland's overseas trade, both exports and imports, away from the United Kingdom.



Imports—The following table shows direct overseas imports into Queensland during 1965-66 from several major countries and the European Economic Community (Common Market), and in total from all countries. The table also shows Queensland's interstate imports of the listed commodities in 1965-66.

The great predominance of imports from other States in the total import trade of Queensland (78 per cent in 1965-66) is an important but frequently overlooked feature of Queensland's external trade picture. Many of the commodities comprising this trade come through, rather than from, other States. Further comment on indirect overseas imports is on page 321.

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE IMPORTS.

Commodity	United Kingdom	U.S.A.	Japan
	\$	\$	\$
<i>Food and Live Animals</i>	1,231,856	1,072,946	815,823
Cattle, Live .. .. .	..	..	..
Sheep, Live .. .. .	..	..	..
Other Live Animals	13,230	..	..
Meat, Fresh, Chilled, or Frozen .. .. .	..	..	208
Meat, Preserved and Meat Preparations	5,208	4,737	238
Milk and Cream, Fresh or Processed .. .. .	..	3,740	..
Butter, Cheese, and Eggs	757	6	..
Fish and Fish Preparations	976,523	134,644	793,188
Cereals and Flour and Meal thereof	250	41,425	..
Breakfast Foods, Prepared	1,182	322	..
Other Cereal Preparations, including Biscuits	85,700	2,144	3,042
Fruit, Fresh .. .. .	..	..	..
Fruit, Dried .. .. .	..	8,428	..
Fruit, Preserved and Fruit Preparations	18,556	865	18
Nuts, Edible: Fresh, Dried, or Prepared	268	99,905	..
Vegetables, Fresh or Frozen	202	23,256	1,364
Vegetables, Roots, and Tubers, Preserved or Prepared	10,005	5,096	15,878
Honey, Sugar, Sugar Confectionery	69,657	2,917	631
Coffee	2,556	39,672	..
Chocolate Confectionery, Cocoa, and Preparations	17,475	286	..
Tea	1,760	304	12
Feeding Stuff for Animals	3,135	689,696	16
Margarine and Other Prepared Edible Fats .. .. .	..	138	..
Other Food and Food Preparations	25,392	15,365	1,228
<i>Beverages and Tobacco</i>	361,232	15,686	28
Aerated Waters	1,711	..	..
Wine, Grape Must, Cider, and Perry .. .. .	..	..	4
Alcoholic Beverages, n.e.s.	272,959	3,118	24
Tobacco .. .. .	..	1,170	..
Tobacco Manufactures	86,562	11,398	..
<i>Crude Materials, Inedible, except Fuels</i>	149,223	1,979,638	104,284
Hides and Skins, Undressed .. .. .	..	..	..
Rubber, Crude (including Synthetic or Reclaimed)	8,799	110,540	55,806
Timber	1,721	366,258	1,836
Wood and Other Pulp, Waste Paper, and Cork .. .. .	..	103,660	..
Wool	33,333	..	..
Fertilisers, Crude .. .. .	..	271,802	..
Crude Minerals, Metalliferous Ores, and Scrap	71,882	388,165	..
Mineral Sands .. .. .	..	51	..
Other	33,488	739,162	46,642
<i>Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, and Related Materials</i>	231,470	221,623	3,312,634
Petroleum, Crude and Partly Refined .. .. .	..	..	..
Motor Spirit, Automotive and Aviation .. .. .	..	653	2,102,620
Kerosene, Jet Fuel, Mineral Turpentine	324	5,482	91,058
Distillate Fuels .. .. .	..	42	1,118,488
Residual Fuel Oils (except Enriched) .. .. .	..	..	..
Lubricating Preparations Containing Petroleum Products	59,640	163,997	2
Other Petroleum Products and Gases	171,506	51,449	466
<i>Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats</i>	46,273	79,747	2,800
Fixed Vegetable Oils and Fats	28,185	78,320	2,768
Other Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	18,088	1,427	32
<i>Chemicals</i>	4,224,416	4,894,028	1,045,099
Chemical Elements and Compounds	951,641	1,067,284	448,804
Dyeing, Tanning, and Colouring Materials	156,091	28,166	3,097

PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1965-66

Indonesia	Canada	European Economic Community	Other Countries ¹	Total from Overseas	From Other States	Total
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
403,859	314,671	424,282	5,483,790	9,747,227	86,332,493	96,079,720
..	..	..	..	..	12,283,184	12,283,184
..	..	..	..	..	6,657,744	6,657,744
..	..	..	964	14,194	335,546	349,740
..	..	..	..	208	9,671,292	9,671,500
..	..	242	24	10,449	2,040,214	2,050,663
..	..	..	..	3,740	3,925,826	3,929,566
..	..	43,694	49,688	94,145	1,239,364	1,333,509
..	249,114	167,328	878,670	3,199,467	1,517,121	4,716,588
..	..	..	466	42,141	2,792,161	2,834,302
..	..	478	..	1,982	1,549,456	1,551,438
..	1,540	20,613	45,550	158,589	4,746,927	4,905,516
..	..	..	1,444	1,444	4,372,451	4,373,895
..	..	1,502	93,759	103,689	1,458,575	1,562,264
..	958	18,732	20,042	59,171	2,644,927	2,704,098
..	..	6,726	397,400	504,299	331,639	835,938
..	7,551	41,545	111,908	185,826	3,390,115	3,575,941
..	9,492	24,928	150,758	216,157	2,502,268	2,718,425
..	..	6,148	38,576	117,929	4,272,466	4,390,395
9,906	..	3,016	132,569	187,719	2,365,963	2,553,682
..	..	5,124	2,746	25,631	8,036,467	8,062,098
389,767	..	18,383	2,956,111	3,366,337	931,144	4,297,481
..	37,860	..	492,434	1,223,141	850,463	2,073,604
..	..	..	..	138	1,650,236	1,650,374
4,186	8,156	65,823	110,681	230,831	6,766,944	6,997,775
..	308	151,534	25,059	553,847	37,702,459	38,256,306
..	..	..	4	1,715	1,029,748	1,031,463
..	..	34,041	10,400	44,445	2,184,928	2,229,373
..	6	14,627	11,664	302,398	2,108,120	2,410,518
..	..	..	14	1,184	2,195,840	2,197,024
..	302	102,866	2,977	204,105	30,183,823	30,387,928
..	1,538,921	138,951	6,050,224	9,961,241	21,357,612	31,318,853
..	..	..	6,942	6,942	1,198,998	1,205,940
..	88,583	91,678	896,857	1,252,263	759,649	2,011,912
..	33,237	..	1,686,117	2,089,169	3,796,981	5,886,150
..	270,216	..	1,406,592	1,780,468	1,203,593	2,984,061
..	..	822	116,133	150,288	7,480,726	7,631,014
..	..	..	590,776	862,578	1,080	863,658
..	1,115,546	29,001	435,802	2,040,396	1,103,897	3,144,293
..	..	..	..	51	4,340,158	4,340,209
..	31,339	17,450	911,005	1,779,086	1,472,530	3,251,616
11,294,259	341	119,897	9,316,306	24,496,530	17,218,906	41,715,436
10,872,895	..	..	5,728,320	16,601,215	695,078	17,296,293
233,540	..	206	2,267,034	4,604,053	6,382,287	10,986,340
153,062	228	4,343	423,628	678,125	921,594	1,599,719
23,884	..	..	725,854	1,868,268	3,712,039	5,580,307
..	..	..	39,012	39,012	1,261,375	1,300,387
..	3	89,797	88,548	401,987	3,574,415	3,976,402
10,878	110	25,551	43,910	303,870	672,118	975,988
..	7,183	98,092	271,842	505,937	1,784,675	2,290,612
..	..	95,580	253,197	458,050	1,070,126	1,528,176
..	7,183	2,512	18,645	47,887	714,549	762,436
51,482	1,271,376	3,630,671	1,148,269	16,265,341	55,965,744	72,231,085
..	60,503	1,647,091	464,812	4,640,135	2,566,848	7,206,983
..	8,757	87,142	152,223	435,476	6,585,606	7,021,082

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE IMPORTS,

Commodity	United Kingdom	U.S.A.	Japan
	\$	\$	\$
<i>Chemicals—continued</i>			
Medical and Pharmaceutical Products	366,974	47,113	8,185
Essential Oils, Perfumery, Cosmetics, Toilet Preparations	48,961	13,944	79
Soaps, Cleansing and Polishing Preparations	88,547	52,056	368
Fertilisers, Manufactured	305,873	1,591,266	38,013
Explosives and Pyrotechnic Products	8,347	924,905	3,010
Plastic Materials, Regenerated Cellulose, Artificial Resins	742,021	265,576	392,119
Chemical Materials and Products, n.e.s.	1,555,961	903,718	151,424
<i>Goods Classified Chiefly by Material</i>	<i>10,061,654</i>	<i>4,631,527</i>	<i>11,533,408</i>
Leather and Manufactures of Leather or Artificial Leather, n.e.s.	10,454	2,265	11,791
Materials of Rubber	136,779	356,036	33,869
Tyres and Tubes and Other Articles of Rubber	1,086,605	749,461	323,948
Veneers, Plywood, etc.	3,656	9,546	87,662
Paper and Paper Board	338,599	569,578	186,891
Articles Made of Paper, Pulp, or Paper Board	173,327	34,589	42,950
Textile Yarn and Thread	565,588	33,363	47,086
Textile Fabrics	1,629,049	363,897	3,530,175
Sacks and Bags Used for Packing of Goods .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	50,960
Made-up Articles of Textiles (not Clothing)	231,639	49,329	249,285
Floor Coverings, Tapestries, etc.	502,043	508,431	116,110
Glass and Glassware	385,180	203,149	217,549
Tableware, Domestic Ware of China or Pottery	410,383	6,278	518,185
Non-metallic Mineral Manufactures, n.e.s.	390,041	129,703	235,412
<i>Iron and Steel</i>			
Pig, Ingots, and Other Primary Forms	10,377	2,216	8,362
Bars, Rods, Angles, Shapes, and Sections	793,823	15,338	1,236,902
Universal Plates and Sheets	722,964	5,110	511,512
Hoop and Strip	55,956	10,564	15,564
Railway and Tramway Track Materials (incl. Rails)	42,898	.. .. .	.. .. .
Wire (excluding Wire Rod)	39,473	10,701	57,338
Wire Netting	21,439	150	32,151
Barbed Wire	7,596	.. .. .	.. .. .
Tubes, Pipes, and Fittings	474,308	439,228	974,148
Castings and Forgings, Unworked, n.e.s.	556	.. .. .	.. .. .
Non-ferrous Metals and Alloys	130,446	34,779	3,134
Finished Structural Parts and Structures of Metal, n.e.s.	58,244	85,007	2,170,896
Other Wire Products of Any Metal	181,414	38,716	178,176
Nails, Screws, Nuts, Bolts, etc. of Iron, Steel, or Copper	44,250	26,494	25,668
Tools for Use in the Hand or in Machines	667,814	728,169	130,845
Cutlery	142,362	12,981	186,993
Household Equipment of Base Metals, Non-electric Manufactures of Metal, n.e.s.	138,639	3,149	46,690
Other	642,130	192,175	244,156
.. .. .	23,622	11,125	59,000
<i>Machinery and Transport Equipment</i>	<i>26,865,250</i>	<i>25,467,629</i>	<i>10,157,261</i>
Power Generating Machinery other than Electric Motors and Generators	3,935,653	1,442,991	54,158
Agricultural and Horticultural Machinery	308,973	1,234,637	210
Tractors	6,777,441	3,550,366	111,382
Office Machines, Electric and Non-electric	1,682,882	532,262	27,913
Metal Working Textile and Leather Machinery	600,625	813,499	204,133
Other Non-electric Machines and Appliances	5,495,229	8,018,823	708,684
Electric Power Machinery and Switchgear	2,295,699	233,247	19,328
Equipment for Distributing Electricity	762,807	31,164	655,723
Telecommunications Apparatus	749,967	316,394	1,178,546
Domestic Electric Equipment	108,115	17,023	26,251

PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1965-66—continued

Indonesia	Canada	European Economic Community	Other Countries ¹	Total from Overseas	From Other States	Total
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
..	..	415,349	137,768	975,389	15,123,337	16,098,726
..	..	10,150	19,689	92,823	7,808,076	7,900,899
..	27,670	7,406	1,346	177,393	7,107,854	7,285,247
..	1,034,643	248,206	207,010	3,425,011	693,097	4,118,108
..	328	5,463	46,464	988,517	2,938,819	3,927,336
..	123,517	752,522	41,198	2,316,953	2,829,614	5,146,567
51,482	15,958	457,342	77,759	3,213,644	10,312,493	13,526,137
6,088	2,584,798	3,222,223	11,018,503	43,058,201	171,762,409	214,820,610
..	1,604	25,136	10,542	61,792	1,648,111	1,709,903
..	3,765	49,003	33,748	613,200	998,663	1,611,863
..	18,915	290,798	81,495	2,551,222	15,494,697	18,045,919
..	340	8,533	69,459	179,196	1,115,986	1,295,182
..	1,708,456	186,433	3,315,760	6,305,717	7,098,401	13,404,118
..	13,603	22,184	68,744	355,397	7,698,165	8,053,562
..	138,886	72,842	71,155	928,920	2,816,016	3,744,936
6,088	69,612	529,663	3,521,734	9,650,218	15,792,248	25,442,466
..	..	113	2,379,935	2,431,008	679,167	3,110,175
..	22,570	53,109	201,353	807,285	6,951,956	7,759,241
..	157,162	122,130	115,648	1,521,524	5,214,121	6,735,645
..	10,390	394,435	209,581	1,420,284	2,528,075	3,948,359
..	164	21,419	46,632	1,003,061	913,806	1,916,867
..	360	66,760	106,630	928,906	3,623,588	4,552,494
..	..	6,372	38,221	65,548	838,311	903,859
..	14,406	511,422	97,083	2,668,974	14,648,885	17,317,859
..	139,571	4,152	6,360	1,389,669	26,783,589	28,173,258
..	..	15,567	9,021	106,672	1,490,345	1,597,017
..	..	22,538	..	65,436	2,449,757	2,515,193
..	366	19,937	286	128,101	5,916,582	6,044,683
..	..	3,872	436	58,048	586,555	644,603
..	..	36,454	..	44,050	1,505,377	1,549,427
..	82,838	193,209	101,067	2,264,798	7,717,117	9,981,915
..	..	..	306	862	1,332,767	1,333,629
..	26,711	33,940	45,000	274,010	8,620,576	8,894,586
..	206	195,425	456	2,510,234	2,498,839	5,009,073
..	3,014	..	8,532	409,852	1,483,360	1,893,212
..	1,614	7,341	19,369	124,736	3,325,557	3,450,293
..	8,350	145,715	176,563	1,857,456	3,897,833	5,755,289
..	119,592	75,144	11,158	548,230	1,037,985	1,586,215
..	8,637	11,632	59,012	267,759	3,531,867	3,799,626
..	30,734	87,016	70,945	1,267,156	10,616,114	11,883,270
..	2,932	9,929	142,272	248,880	907,993	1,156,873
..	1,776,350	7,060,553	5,867,071	77,194,114	209,200,735	286,394,849
..	8,641	180,078	2,600,279	8,221,800	5,150,704	13,372,504
..	208,867	249,354	154,353	2,156,394	14,026,764	16,183,158
..	74,966	1,472,981	100	11,987,236	9,903,725	21,890,961
..	..	589,431	339,519	3,172,007	4,314,292	7,486,299
..	..	854,198	195,530	2,667,985	2,110,479	4,778,464
..	535,974	1,505,303	1,064,291	17,328,304	24,906,384	42,234,688
..	113,807	315,193	608,762	3,586,036	4,385,516	7,971,552
..	3,852	20,690	38,778	1,513,014	6,854,704	8,367,718
..	46	453,766	201,740	2,900,459	7,397,687	10,298,146
..	..	44,344	105,950	301,683	23,640,389	23,942,072

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE IMPORTS,

Commodity	United Kingdom	U.S.A.	Japan
	\$	\$	\$
<i>Machinery and Transport Equipment—continued</i>			
Other Electric Machinery and Apparatus	689,057	1,099,594	239,709
Railway and Tramway Vehicles	180,631	500,078	1,486,632
Passenger Motor Cars	374,635	32,330	3,073,031
Trucks, Vans, Buses, Prime Movers	278,237	3,226,095	1,882,066
Motor Vehicle and Tractor Chassis, Bodies and Parts	2,378,687	1,666,914	144,989
Other Road Vehicles	181,727	115,616	341,813
Aircraft, Ships, and Boats	64,885	2,636,596	2,693
<i>Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles</i>			
Sanitary Plumbing, Heating, and Lighting Fixtures and Fittings	100,304	16,803	20,567
Furniture	65,612	22,133	67,398
Clothing and Accessories (not Plastic)	280,746	32,608	90,979
Footwear, Gaiters, and Parts	50,118	3,604	972
Scientific, Medical, etc. Measuring and Controlling Apparatus	834,322	510,343	258,100
Photographic and Cinematographic Supplies	81,391	60,297	19,493
Watches, Clocks, Musical Instruments, etc.	230,879	230,284	296,082
Printed Matter	1,929,296	761,802	15,930
Articles of Plastic or Artificial Resins, Cellulose Resins, etc.	59,839	71,127	106,118
Perambulators, Toys, Games, Sporting and Travel Goods	489,217	169,959	574,632
Office and Stationery Supplies, n.e.s.	44,779	7,380	65,673
Miscellaneous Manufactured Goods, n.e.s.	174,009	43,625	183,378
<i>Commodities Not Elsewhere Classified</i>	<i>1,005,547</i>	<i>921,386</i>	<i>382,465</i>
Total Merchandise Trade	48,517,433	41,214,175	29,053,124
<i>Non-merchandise Trade</i>	<i>1,221,496</i>	<i>924,277</i>	<i>167,523</i>
Total Recorded Trade	49,738,929	42,138,452	29,220,647

¹ Including "Country Unknown", totalling \$406,530. ² Excluding import of a

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 326.

OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Total Overseas Trade	Imports	Exports	Excess of Exports
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1956-57	478,535	97,768	380,767	282,999
1957-58	411,981	98,996	312,986	213,990
1958-59	435,470	95,474	339,996	244,522
1959-60	464,360	101,717	362,643	260,926
1960-61	450,110	122,555	327,556	205,001
1961-62	442,609	97,723	344,886	247,164
1962-63	539,233	134,233	405,001	270,768
1963-64	706,721	161,682	545,039	383,357
1964-65	687,738	199,516	488,222	288,706
1965-66 ¹	664,080	201,483	462,597	261,114

¹ Excluding import of a naval vessel which was cleared through a Queensland port.

PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1965-66—*continued*

Indonesia	Canada	European Economic Community	Other Countries ¹	Total from Overseas	From Other States	Total
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
..	42,411	409,801	148,238	2,628,810	15,228,811	17,857,621
..	808	36,516	5,514	2,210,179	4,073,899	6,284,078
..	36,478	474,001	..	3,990,475	44,388,059	48,378,534
..	..	824	62,948	5,450,170	8,304,101	13,754,271
..	748,996	215,702	7,669	5,162,957	32,193,027	37,355,984
..	..	66,291	22,704	728,151	1,388,709	2,116,860
..	1,504	172,080	310,696	3,188,454	933,485	4,121,939
..	134,937	1,099,259	2,052,164	11,256,159	99,196,359	110,452,518
..	1,164	9,132	41,045	189,015	6,489,491	6,678,506
..	60	12,403	100,587	268,193	2,852,855	3,121,048
..	30,740	75,412	429,093	939,578	40,580,824	41,520,402
..	..	188,340	67,927	310,961	10,490,391	10,801,352
..	53,561	258,117	115,569	2,030,012	3,231,079	5,261,091
..	3,200	4,330	1,234	169,945	3,144,972	3,314,917
..	7,783	197,808	233,951	1,196,787	1,807,940	3,004,727
..	3,175	62,892	25,636	2,798,731	4,055,244	6,853,975
..	483	37,098	137,267	411,932	5,433,258	5,845,190
..	34,423	100,315	525,711	1,894,257	6,365,096	8,259,353
..	94	58,365	11,048	187,339	3,365,927	3,553,266
..	254	95,047	363,096	859,409	11,379,282	12,238,691
11,186	126,177	439,036	1,139,516	4,025,313	..	4,025,313
11,766,874	7,755,062	16,384,498	42,372,744	197,063,910	700,521,392	897,585,302
..	45,618	274,644	1,785,602	4,419,160	4,716	4,423,876
11,766,874	7,800,680	16,659,142	44,158,346	201,483,070 ²	700,526,108	902,009,178

naval vessel 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 91 per cent of the imports and about 60 per cent of the exports. Townsville handles about 3 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, grain, and butter; Rockhampton, meat; Mackay, sugar; Bowen, meat; Townsville, minerals, meat, and sugar; Innisfail, sugar; Cairns, sugar, meat, timber, and minerals; Weipa, bauxite; and Thursday Island, cultured pearls and pearl-shell.

As some of the main items of export, such as wool and butter, are largely shipped through the port of Brisbane, the overseas export figures of the smaller ports show only a part of the products of the districts which are exported overseas. Wool is a large proportion of the value of overseas exports, and, as wool sales are held in Brisbane only, most of this item is included in Brisbane overseas exports, whereas much of the production comes from Central and North Queensland. Moreover, the table does not include figures for interstate trade, which is largely handled for each district through its local port. Thus it must be realised that the figures in the table show only the value of the overseas

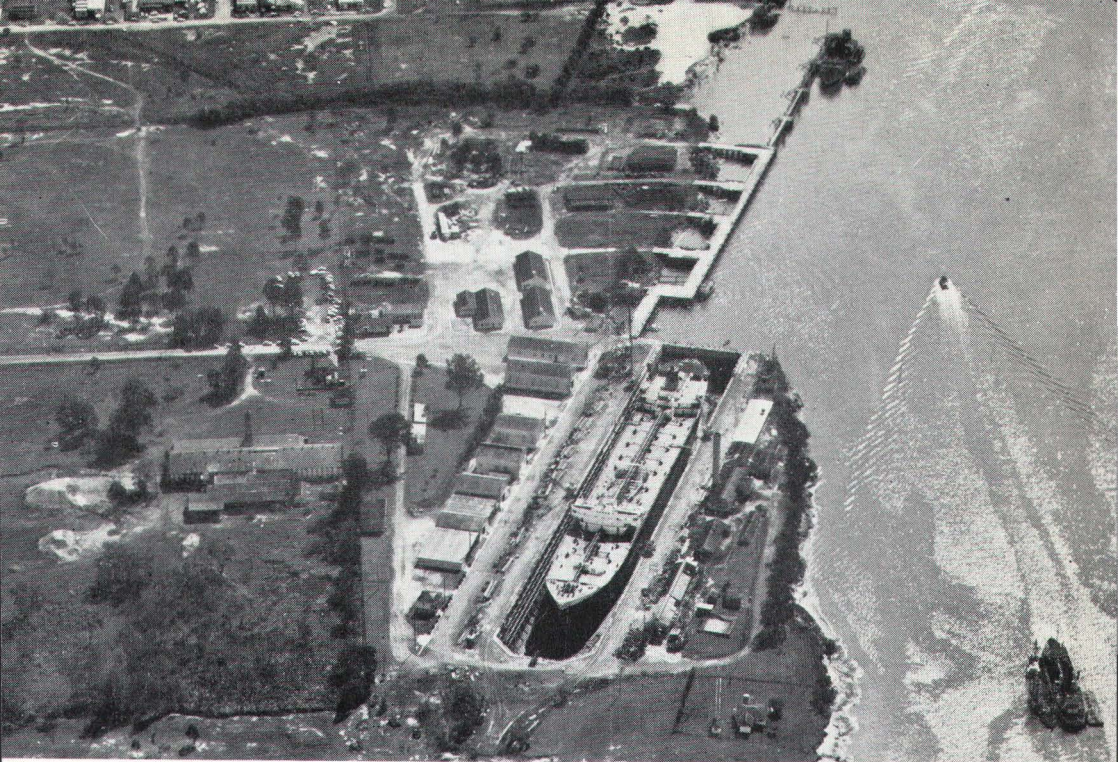
trade handled by each port, and that they are not complete evidence of the relative importance of the various ports. For details of total shipping and tonnage of cargo handled at each of the ports, see Chapter 8.

OVERSEAS TRADE AT VARIOUS QUEENSLAND PORTS

Port	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Brisbane					
Imports	90,183	123,803	147,862	178,909	181,174 ¹
Exports	220,232	247,662	298,954	302,672	273,046
Maryborough					
Imports	171	138	187	337	156
Exports	5,602	12	..	..	4
Bundaberg					
Imports	24	155	6	11	15
Exports	22	2,137	9,368	2,762	2,192
Gladstone					
Imports	733	2,624	366	3,524	7,732
Exports	9,980	12,022	15,911	16,212	20,508
Rockhampton					
Imports	308	375	673	861	1,229
Exports	9,611	8,916	11,839	8,953	17,712
Mackay					
Imports	838	760	1,528	2,244	2,185
Exports	15,505	41,740	55,241	50,301	45,472
Bowen					
Imports	62	1	2	82	3
Exports	3,416	3,292	5,544	5,238	5,152
Townsville²					
Imports	2,222	2,596	6,032	9,665	6,529
Exports	55,480	47,631	87,044	56,437	61,139
Innisfail³					
Imports .. ..	..	..	1,267	2	2
Exports	13,662	22,236	41,214	29,437	12,446
Cairns					
Imports	3,116	3,739	3,576	3,760	2,204
Exports	11,309	19,093	19,300	13,862	21,074
Thursday Island					
Imports	66	42	183	119	54
Exports	67	260	318	51	468
Weipa					
Imports .. ..	..	..	..	2	200
Exports .. ..	..	..	306	2,297	3,384
Total					
Imports	97,723	134,233	161,682	199,516	201,483 ¹
Exports	344,886	405,001	545,039	488,222	462,597

¹ Excluding import of a naval vessel which was cleared through the port of Brisbane. ² Including Lucinda Point. ³ This port was designated Mourilyan until 27 April 1964.

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



Cairncross Dock, Brisbane

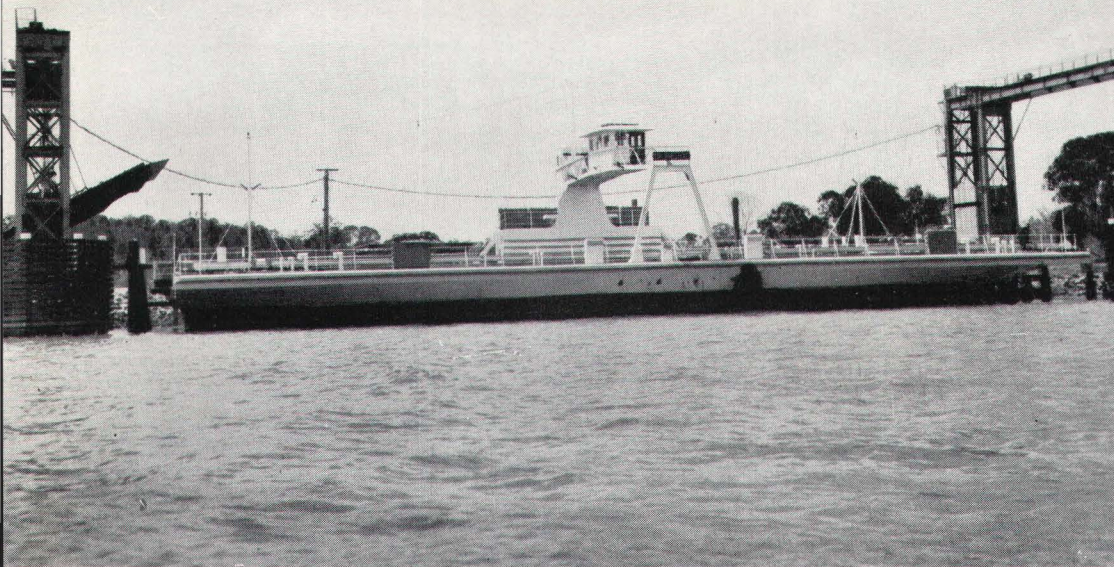
Photo: *Department of Harbours and Marine*

TRANSPORT—*Chapter 8*

Photo: *Queensland Government Railways*

Triple-header coal train, Moura to Gladstone





TRANSPORT—Chapter 8
"Sir James Holt" vehicular ferry, Brisbane

Photo: Brisbane City Council

COMMUNICATION—Chapter 8
Brisbane-Cairns microwave radio link repeater
station at Black Mountain, near Cooroy

Photo: Postmaster-General's Department



vessels. During the last five years the value of stores amounted respectively to \$26.6m, \$25.9m, \$29.9m, \$30.4m, and \$34.2m. The columns headed Specie and Bullion no longer refer chiefly to currency transfers. The value of specie exported in 1965-66 was only \$1,084,919, while the value imported was \$1,372,000. Most of the bullion represents unrefined bullion imported from Papua and New Guinea, New Zealand, and Fiji for refining, while the exports represent the re-export of this in a refined state, plus the exports of Australia's own production of gold and silver.

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
1956-57 ..	1,433,364	1,945,996	4,618	39,816	512,632	547,830
1957-58 ..	1,578,522	1,620,605	5,358	15,287	42,083	52,012
1958-59 ..	1,588,776	1,613,410	4,422	9,516	24,634	29,728
1959-60 ..	1,849,055	1,851,918	5,127	23,446	2,863	21,182
1960-61 ..	2,170,662	1,856,082	4,492	81,604	-314,580	-237,468
1961-62 ..	1,765,092	2,135,770	4,400	18,798	370,678	385,076
1962-63 ..	2,157,554	2,138,050	5,116	13,762	-19,504	-10,858
1963-64 ..	2,367,874	2,762,314	4,784	20,146	394,440	409,802
1964-65 ..	2,900,405	2,630,813	4,298	20,636	-269,592	-253,254
1965-66 ..	2,933,801	2,694,974	5,691	25,979	-238,827	-218,539

3 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 308). Exports and imports in 1965-66 of the main commodities are shown in this section.

While exports overseas from Queensland in 1965-66 were worth about one and a quarter times as much as exports to other States—due principally to four very valuable items of overseas export, namely, sugar, wool, meat, and minerals—imports from overseas were worth less than one-third of imports from other States.

Many of the imports recorded as coming to Queensland from other States are indirect imports of goods which originated in overseas countries but were landed and cleared through the Customs in southern States. No figures are available to show the proportion which such indirect overseas imports are of the total, but assuming that Queensland, in proportion to population, depends as much as other States on overseas sources of goods, it has been estimated that, in 1965-66, 26 per cent of the total interstate imports were of goods of overseas origin. Indirect export of goods overseas via other States, on the other hand, is unimportant.

Quantities of Exports and Imports—For some major items of 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 include the totals of trade both with overseas countries and with other States.

QUANTITIES OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES EXPORTED AND IMPORTED,
QUEENSLAND, 1965-66

Commodity	Unit	Total Exports	Total Imports
Beef and Veal: Fresh, Frozen, or Chilled	Cwt	3,077,181	<i>n</i>
Meat, Poultry, etc.: Preserved in Tins etc.	Cwt	219,545	<i>n</i>
Milk and Cream, Fresh or Processed	Cwt	<i>n</i>	151,855
Fish, Fresh or Preserved	Cwt	<i>n</i>	41,049 ¹
Butter	Cwt	241,850	338
Wheat	Bush	4,215,978	53,485
Maize	Bush	272,720	<i>n</i>
Millet and Panicum	Tons	11,415	<i>n</i>
Sorghum	Tons	20,524	<i>n</i>
Flour, Wheaten	Tons	65,657	<i>n</i>
Dried or Evaporated Fruit	Lb	387,612	8,057,693
Pineapples, Preserved in Liquid	Cwt	500,347	<i>n</i>
Other Fruit, Preserved in Liquid	Cwt	148,799	<i>n</i>
Peanuts, including Peanut Paste	Lb	10,337,535	<i>n</i>
Sugar, Raw or Refined	Tons	1,765,566	131
Tea	Lb	<i>n</i>	9,271,166
Chocolate Confectionery	Lb	<i>n</i>	14,127,600
Ale, Beer, and Porter	Gal	<i>n</i>	969,094
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	Lb	18,567,504	2,364,222
Cattle	No	262,115	194,804
Sheep	No	468,488	1,109,624
Wool, Greasy	Lb	193,302,442	15,979,449
Wool, Scoured etc.	Lb	10,488,606	
Kerosene, Jet Fuel, Mineral Turpentine	Gal	<i>n</i>	13,885,505
Other Fuel Oils	Gal	<i>n</i>	474,002,335
Coal	Tons	1,647,981	<i>n</i>
Copper, Blister, Ingots, etc.	Tons	84,586	<i>n</i>
Timber, including Logs	Sup Ft	16,986,616	52,065,405
Plywood	Sq Ft	52,168,493	<i>n</i>
Veneers	Sq Ft	33,194,803	<i>n</i>

¹ Interstate imports only. *n* Not recorded separately, but nil or only a small quantity.

Value of Exports—Exports from Queensland consist predominantly of unprocessed or partly processed products of primary industries. Overseas exports were discussed on page 309.

As regards commodities sent to other States in 1965-66, copper was the most important, while other large items were sugar, tobacco, livestock, meat, fruit and vegetables, oils, timber (including plywood and veneer), tin, grain, and butter. Although exports of livestock were partly offset by inward movements, there remained a net export of \$3.9m.

Machines and machinery, and manufactured articles of rubber and leather were well represented among goods sent to other States, but some of these were sales in northern New South Wales of non-Queensland products distributed from Brisbane. Details for the year ended 30 June 1966 are given in the following table.

EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1965-66

Commodity	Overseas	Interstate	Total
	\$	\$	\$
<i>Foodstuffs of Animal Origin</i>	130,007,109	27,560,290	157,567,399
Meat, Fresh, Frozen, or Chilled			
Beef and Veal	99,858,451	8,857,412	108,715,863
Pork	204,056	2,404,565	2,608,621
Other Meat and Offals	9,404,470	4,500,030	13,904,500
Bacon and Hams, except Tinned	189,929	3,129,523	3,319,452
Meat, Poultry, etc., Preserved in Tins etc.	5,662,859	3,467,174	9,130,033
Other Meat, Extracts, and By-products	752,802	72,074 ¹	824,876
Butter	6,360,254	2,310,561	8,670,815
Cheese	1,036,194	793,082	1,829,276
Eggs (in Shell or not in Shell)	850,555	279,688	1,130,243
Honey	98,817	191,536	290,353
Other Foodstuffs of Animal Origin	5,588,722	1,554,645	7,143,367
<i>Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin and Beverages</i>	109,322,399	82,489,516	191,811,915
Wheat	6,218,419	135,223	6,353,642
Maize .. .. .	..	464,830	464,830
Millet and Panicum	537,047	468,503	1,005,550
Sorghum	714	893,467	894,181
Barley and Other Grains	6,030	2,615,852	2,621,882
Flour, Wheaten	3,495,610	1,062,829	4,558,439
Vegetables, Fresh	195,782	4,737,153	4,932,935
Fruit, Fresh	820,425	3,615,264	4,435,689
Pineapples, Preserved or Pulped	2,260,411	6,234,544	8,494,955
Other Fruit, Preserved or Pulped	684,057	2,123,195	2,807,252
Peanuts, including Peanut Paste	688	1,909,603	1,910,291
Sugar, Raw or Refined	92,819,243	45,633,083	138,452,326
Other Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin	2,283,973	12,595,970	14,879,943
<i>Tobacco</i>	307	23,760,584	23,760,891
Tobacco, Unmanufactured .. .. .	..	22,915,865	22,915,865
Tobacco Manufactures, Cigarettes, and Cigars	307	844,719	845,026
<i>Live Animals and Animal Substances (not Foodstuffs)</i>	120,995,017	25,028,225	146,023,242
Cattle	126,365	18,788,605	18,914,970
Pigs .. .. .	..²	1,134,640	1,134,640
Sheep .. .. .	..	2,373,804	2,373,804
Other Live Animals	27,549	892,485	920,034
Furred Skins	385,007	231,235	616,242
Cattle Hides and Calf Skins	6,194,965	906,278	7,101,243
Sheep and Lamb Skins	6,662,165	51,525	6,713,690
Wool, Greasy or Scoured	106,702,566	203,083	106,905,649
Other Animal Substances, not Foodstuffs	896,400	446,570	1,342,970
<i>Vegetable Substances and Fibres etc. (not Foodstuffs)</i>	394,067	1,417,758	1,811,825
Linseed .. .. .	..²	7,725	7,725
Other Seed, Vegetable Substances, and Fibres	394,067	1,410,033	1,804,100
<i>Yarns, Piece Goods, Textiles, etc.</i>	175,141	9,111,881	9,287,022
<i>Apparel</i>	289,501	11,182,297	11,471,798
<i>Oils, Fats, and Waxes</i>	3,217,333	11,682,374	14,899,707
Edible Animal Oils and Fats, incl. Edible Tallow	266,715	1,761,037	2,027,752
Tallow, Inedible	1,726,311	209,049	1,935,360
Vegetable Oils	6,068	780,156	786,224
Oils, Fats, Waxes, n.e.i.	1,218,239	8,932,132	10,150,371

EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1965-66—*continued*

Commodity	Overseas	Interstate	Total
	\$	\$	\$
<i>Minerals, Metals, and Metal Manufactures</i>	76,639,816	105,291,497	181,931,313
Coal	14,510,857	..	14,510,857
Coke and Other Non-metallic Rocks and Minerals	56,063	16,295	72,358
Ores, Concentrates, Sands, Residues, etc.			
Titanium, Zirconium, and Monazite	15,351,863	70,586	15,422,449
Tungsten	4,778	..	4,778
Copper	1,257,440	5,520	1,262,960
Zinc	3,924,138	.. ³	3,924,138
Lead and Silver-Lead	15,544	26	15,570
Tin	48,125	7,918,590	7,966,715
Other	3,519,984	1,730,502	5,250,486
<i>Metals and Alloys: Pig, Ingots, Scrap, Bullion, etc.</i>			
Copper	10,256,566	61,993,356	72,249,922
Zinc (Spelter)	47	12,240	12,287
Lead	20,110,192	394,044	20,504,236
Other Metals	1,428,996	1,851,021	3,280,017
<i>Motor Vehicles, Motor Cycles, Cycles, and Parts</i>	828,112	14,482,282	15,310,394
Hardware (incl. Kitchenware, Hand Tools, etc.) ..	356,304	4,092,735	4,449,039
Other Metal Manufactures	4,970,807	12,724,300	17,695,107
<i>Machines and Machinery (including Electrical)</i> ..	6,027,585	16,170,832	22,198,417
<i>Rubber and Rubber Manufactures</i>	248,802	4,422,623	4,671,425
<i>Leather, Leather Manufactures, and Substitutes</i> ..	980,894	4,231,444	5,212,338
<i>Wood and Wicker</i>	540,589	10,217,932	10,758,521
Logs and Timber, Undressed or Dressed	315,626	2,080,225	2,395,851
Plywood and Veneers	204,583	6,562,750	6,767,333
Wood and Wicker Manufactures, n.e.i.	20,380	1,574,957	1,595,337
<i>Other Goods, n.e.i.</i>	13,758,542	30,950,026	44,708,568
Total Exports (including Specie)	462,597,102	363,517,279	826,114,381

¹ Sausage casings only. A small value for other minor meat products not separately recorded is included with "Other Foodstuffs of Animal Origin."² Not recorded separately, but nil or only a small quantity. ³ Not recorded separately.

Value of Imports—Details for the year ended 30 June 1966 are given in the table on pages 314 to 319. Nearly half of both overseas and interstate imports consisted of metals, and metal manufactures, machinery, etc. However, the total value of such items coming from other States was over three times that from overseas. Motor vehicles and parts were the largest item in the total, and there were also large interstate imports of other kinds of machinery, and of various metal products.

Queensland relied on other States as its main source of apparel and textiles, etc., and of a number of manufactured foodstuffs, particularly those of vegetable origin.

Other items which were predominantly obtained from other States included tyres and tubes, paper and stationery, etc., fancygoods and jewellery, electrical goods, paints and varnishes, drugs, medical and toilet preparations, wine and spirits, tobacco manufactures, and scientific and photographic appliances.

4 TOTAL TRADE

Commodity Groups—The general pattern of Queensland's external trade during 1965-66 is summarised by commodity groups in the following statement. Because 1965-66 exports were not classified on the same basis as imports, it has been necessary in some cases to estimate the allocation of imports to the following commodity groups which are based on the old classification.

	Total Exports \$m	Total Imports \$m	Total Trade \$m	Excess of Exports \$m
Foodstuffs of Animal Origin	157.6	25.2	182.8	132.4
Foodstuffs etc. of Vegetable Origin ..	191.8	57.2	249.0	134.6
Animals, Animal and Vegetable Substances (not Foodstuffs)	171.6	63.8	235.4	107.8
Apparel and Textiles	20.8	99.3	120.1	-78.5
Oils, Fats, and Waxes	14.9	44.0	58.9	-29.1
Minerals, Metals, and Manufactures thereof	204.5	406.2 ¹	610.7 ¹	-201.7 ¹
Other Items	64.9	206.3	271.2	-141.4
Total	826.1	902.0¹	1,728.1¹	-75.9¹

¹ Excluding import of a naval vessel (value \$38,866,000) which was cleared through a Queensland port.

Exports exceeded imports in the first three groups, which consist of unprocessed or partly processed products of primary industry in the nature of foodstuffs and animal and vegetable substances including wool.

Much of the small imports of foodstuffs of animal origin was meat and processed milk and cream, while the relatively larger imports of foodstuffs of vegetable origin included confectionery, tea, processed fruit and vegetables, and some fresh fruit and vegetables of kinds not generally produced in Queensland or in seasonally short supply (such as potatoes and apples).

Wool contributed most to the large exports in the group of inedible animal and vegetable substances. Tobacco, chiefly unmanufactured, was included in this group of exports, its value being about two-thirds of that of the imports of manufactured tobacco products.

Another important group of exports—minerals, metals, and manufactures thereof—showed even higher values for imports. For exports, its high value was chiefly due to the products of the mining industry, which included copper, mineral sands, coal, zinc, lead, and various metal manufactures. Its dominating position in imports was due to highly processed manufactures, including motor vehicles, tractors, machinery of all kinds, and iron and steel products.

Other groups in which imports were much more important than exports were apparel and textiles, oils, fats, and waxes, and "other items". Petrol, kerosene, and other motor oils contributed most to the total for oils, fats, and waxes, while the miscellaneous group of other items included large values for rubber goods, including tyres and tubes, paper and stationery, medical and toilet preparations, drugs and chemicals, and fertilisers.

Balance of Total Trade—The following table provides a complete statement of Queensland's external visible trade.

TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE, QUEENSLAND

Year	Imports			Exports			Total Trade	Excess of Exports
	Overseas	Inter-state	Total	Overseas	Inter-state	Total		
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1956-57	97,768	360,704	458,472	380,767	206,323	587,090	1,045,562	128,618
1957-58	98,996	403,526	502,522	312,986	192,177	505,163	1,007,685	2,641
1958-59	95,474	407,565	503,039	339,996	207,390	547,386	1,050,425	44,347
1959-60	101,716	470,255	571,971	362,643	231,521	594,164	1,166,135	22,193
1960-61	122,554	455,211	577,765	327,556	240,025	567,581	1,145,346	-10,184
1961-62	97,723	443,304	541,027	344,886	235,664	580,550	1,121,577	39,523
1962-63	134,233	552,605	686,838	405,001	269,785	674,786	1,361,624	-12,052
1963-64	161,683	665,970	827,653	545,039	300,486	845,525	1,673,178	17,872
1964-65	199,516	723,730	923,246	488,222	324,606	812,828	1,736,074	-110,418
1965-66	201,483 ¹	700,526	902,009 ¹	462,597	363,517	826,114	1,728,123 ¹	-75,895 ¹

¹ Excluding import of a naval vessel which was cleared through a Queensland port.

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. 1960-61 produced the first negative visible trade balance for nine years, due to a 20 per cent increase in overseas imports and substantial decreases in the overseas export value of wool, meat, butter, and wheat. 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.

In 1964-65 and 1965-66 quite substantial negative visible trade balances occurred. The main reason for these was the decline in the value of exports, mainly overseas, of sugar, wool, and wheat. Since 1963-64 sugar exports have declined by \$76m, wool by \$50m, and wheat by \$15m. When it is remembered that total imports did not increase greatly over this period, the influence of these items on Queensland's trade balance is apparent.

Except in abnormal times Queensland, as a young country, has a net import (investment) balance after allowing for all payments due.

5 EXPORT PRICES

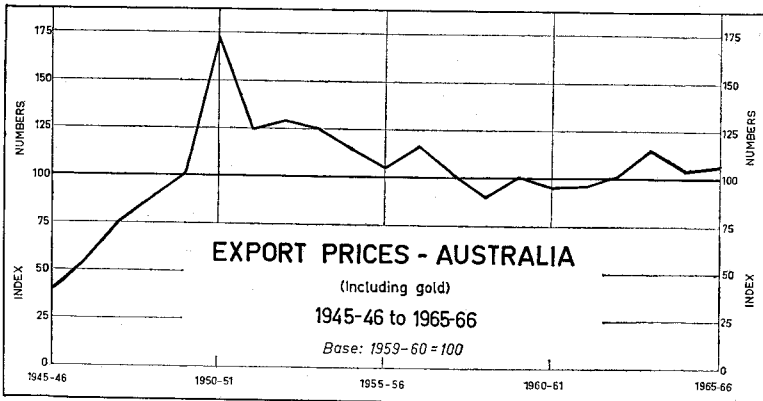
Price index numbers for Australian overseas exports are shown in the next table. These index numbers are calculated from weighted aggregates of prices of 29 items which have constituted about 83 per cent of the total value of exports in recent years. Prices used are movements in the predominant market or averages for all export markets. Weights are based on the annual average value of exports from 1956-57 to 1960-61. The current index is a revised series, available from 1959-60, which replaces the series published in the 1963 and previous issues of the *Year Book*.

In order to show, in the diagram on the next page, 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.

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



• Chapter 10

MARKETING

1 THE QUEENSLAND SYSTEM

History—Since the first world war Queensland has developed a system of producers' organisations for the marketing of agricultural produce. Special legislation regarding sugar and wheat marketing was passed in 1915 and 1920 respectively. In 1922 a general enabling Act was passed, and, in 1926, after various amendments, the general legislation was consolidated in *The Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act*, which, with subsequent amendments, is still the general enabling Act for the establishment and organisation of marketing boards. However, specific legislation was retained in *The Wheat Pool Acts*, and separate legislation, *The Fruit Marketing Organisation Act*, was passed in 1923 setting up the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing.

Constitution—Each board and pool is a separate entity created by Order in Council on the initiative of petitioning growers, after due notice published in the *Gazette*. If a counter petition is received within thirty days of notice requesting a poll of the producers concerned, and is in order, a poll is taken, and the board is authorised only if 50 per cent of the producers vote and three-fifths of the votes polled are in favour. The Order in Council confers the necessary powers, which may include ownership of the commodity. Nominations are then called for growers' representatives, and, if necessary, an election is held.

The boards are established for limited periods which are extended, subject to a poll of growers being taken, if demanded, when a simple majority decides the question. Marketing boards usually comprise from two to six representatives of producers and the Director of Marketing or his deputy. Elections of representatives are held triennially. The presence of a government officer on each board ensures liaison with the Department of Primary Industries, provides the board with experienced advice, and is a safeguard against abuse of statutory powers.

General Functions and Powers—The chief function is, of course, the pooling of sales receipts, which may vary widely per unit over place and time, as sales may be made in local, Australian, or 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 as between boards to suit different conditions and policies.

The boards may or may not handle the commodity, store it, and negotiate sales. Sometimes the actual marketing is carried out by one or more commercial firms acting as agents, or in some special cases, by the growers themselves acting as agents under permit for the board. Generally the commodities are graded and advance payments made to growers according to grade, the first payment being made on delivery with final payment when the season's operations are completed. Bank advances are used for interim payments, and accounts are audited by the

Auditor-General. In the case of the Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board, pooling is not practised, and the Board sells tobacco leaf on behalf of each individual grower who delivers it.

The fact of organisation encourages incidental co-operative operations such as advertising and sales promotion generally, special dealings with large buyers or organisations, transport economies, crop insurance against hail, 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 sugar and peanuts. When excessive production of sugar stimulated by high home prices threatened to bring down the average return for the crop very heavily, control of production became necessary. The amount of sugar which might be delivered from each mill was placed under control by *The Sugar Acquisition Act of 1915*. Particulars of the development of this control appear in section 3 below. Peanut production in excess of Australian consumption has also been controlled. In this case a quota system was used to restrict deliveries by growers and also to restrain new growers. Details are given on page 351.

2 COMMONWEALTH MARKETING SCHEMES

In the case of sugar, butter, cheese, and dried fruits, there are Australia-wide marketing schemes which were instituted in order to pool a low export price with a comparatively high internal-consumption price and distribute the proceeds among all producers. For wheat, an Australia-wide scheme is in operation to stabilise the returns to growers for a period of five years up to the end of the 1967-68 season (see page 344). A plan to control the marketing of tobacco leaf came into operation as from 1 July 1965. For eggs and egg products, export is controlled by the Australian Egg Board, which is constituted of representatives of State Egg Marketing Boards and empowered to operate export pools.

Legal provision for Commonwealth pools to provide for enforcement of a home-consumption price above the export price, and for the control of internal trade necessary therefor, was declared *ultra vires* by the Privy Council in the James Case of 1936. In a Referendum on 6 March 1937 the Commonwealth sought powers to legislate on this matter. These powers were refused by a substantial majority in every State. Similar marketing powers were again unsuccessfully sought in 1944 and 1946.

Before 1939 home-consumption prices were maintained for butter, cheese, and dried fruits by a purely voluntary agreement between the Commonwealth, States, and individual producers. With the passing by the Commonwealth Government of the *Dairying Industry Act 1952*, which provided for the payment of bounties on production of butter and cheese, the States agreed, in order to ensure the payment of a guaranteed return to dairy farmers, to fix maximum prices under State laws for butter and cheese on a basis determined from time to time by the Commonwealth Government.

The output and sales of sugar, where virtually the whole production is in Queensland, can be controlled by this State's legislation. The small sugar production of New South Wales is sold under a special agreement

between the Queensland Sugar Board and the individual producers. Home-consumption prices for sugar are determined by the Commonwealth Government by virtue of the Sugar Agreement between the Queensland and Commonwealth Governments.

Boards have been set up under Commonwealth legislation to organise and assist the 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 on sale or lease, recommendations on mill peaks, control of analyses of cane for payment purposes, and distribution of sugar moneys between mills and growers.

By authority of the same Act, a Local Cane Prices Board is constituted in each mill area to draw up, each year, an award or contract between the miller and the growers setting out the conditions relating to the supply of cane and the payment therefor. Either party, if not satisfied with the award, may appeal to the Central Board for amendment of the award which then, whether amended or not, becomes an award of the Central Board.

Of the 31 sugar mills operating in Queensland, seven are owned by companies registered as co-operative societies. They are South Johnstone, Tully, Racecourse, Farleigh, Cattle Creek, North Eton, and Proserpine. Five others—Babinda, Mossman, Mulgrave, Marian, and Isis—are owned by companies which distribute the majority or the whole of their profits among the growers but are not registered as co-operatives. The remaining 19 mills are owned by public or proprietary companies and distribute profits 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:

1958	1,207,400 tons	1963	1,235,600 tons
1959	1,213,000 tons	1964	1,689,000 tons
1960	1,214,600 tons	1965	2,111,000 tons
1961	1,220,100 tons	1966	2,164,500 tons
1962	1,220,100 tons	1967	2,165,900 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 might be harvested. From 1966 the net harvestable area is 85 per cent of the gross assigned area.

At 30 June 1966 there were 8,345 assignments having an area of 749,345 acres. Until the end of the 1939-1945 War no fresh assignments had been granted since assignments were reviewed about 1929-30, but new assignments to eligible ex-servicemen were granted in the post-war period.

A report proposing the expansion of the sugar industry was presented by the Sugar Inquiry Committee late in 1963 and was adopted in principle by the Queensland Government. To implement this programme the Board has assigned 73,056 acres to 1,256 new growers and 85,342 acres to existing assignees at 31 December 1966. Most of this new land is under crop for the 1967 harvest.

Commonwealth-State Control—The Commonwealth Parliament in 1962 passed a Sugar Agreement Act, extending until 31 August 1967 legislation which had been in force since 1923 providing for an embargo on sugar imports. This has subsequently been extended for another year until 31 August 1968. The agreement made in 1946 between the Commonwealth Government and the Queensland Government fixed the wholesale price of refined sugar in each of the capital cities of Australia at \$66.40 per ton. The price has been increased by successive rises to \$206.72 (from 19 June 1967).

Under the agreement, the Queensland Government, on behalf of the sugar industry, provides funds for a rebate of \$10 per ton on the price of refined sugar to Australian manufacturers of approved fruit products and for a rebate to exporters of fruit products to reduce the price to that at which the cheapest sugar available could be imported. The fund is administered by the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee. Details of the amounts paid are shown in the table on page 335.

Under a Commonwealth Countries Sugar Marketing Agreement effective in 1950, the United Kingdom undertook to find a market for the exportable surplus sugar of the Commonwealth producing countries. From 1953 export quotas were imposed, Australia's allocation being 600,000 tons. When a new International Agreement became operative from 1 January 1954 the Commonwealth Agreement was, in effect, embodied in the International Agreement, and the allocation of the British Commonwealth quota between its exporting members remained a matter for the countries and territories themselves.

Under the International Sugar Agreement of 1958, which was to operate until the end of 1963, the "Article 16" Countries (i.e., the parties to the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement) agreed to limit their aggregate exports to 2,500,000 tons in 1959 and 2,575,000 tons in 1960 and 1961. These limits were spread among the respective Commonwealth countries in proportion to quotas agreed to in the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. Australia's basic export limit was 650,708 tons in 1960 and 1961. An International Sugar Conference held in December 1961 failed to reach agreement on export quotas for 1962 and 1963. As a result quota provisions have been inoperative since 1 January 1962 and sugar may be exported without quantitative restriction to available markets. At an International Sugar Conference held in 1965 efforts to frame a new Sugar Agreement were unsuccessful, but the 1958 Agreement in its restricted form was further extended to 31 December 1967.

Over half of Australia's basic export quota is now sold to the United Kingdom at an annually negotiated price. The balance is sold partly on Commonwealth markets at world price plus preference, and partly to other countries at world price. The Commonwealth Sugar Agreement has been extended to 1974, and the negotiated price fixed for the years 1966, 1967, and 1968 at f5tg43 10s per ton bulk f.o.b. and stowed.

Australia has exported sugar to the United States under a quota system since 1962. Under the new United States Sugar Act operative until the end of 1971, Australia was granted a basic quota of 162,152 short tons which will attract the full United States domestic sugar price. Consequent upon adjustments in the United States domestic consumption requirements, the Australian quota for 1967 was fixed at 178,618 short tons raw value, and has subsequently been increased to 190,539 short tons.

A Sugar Agreement with Japan, concluded in May 1963, for the three years up to June 1967 and since extended to June 1968, provides that Australia will supply at least 350,000 to 450,000 tons each year Exports during 1966 were 579,557 tons. Japan is now our largest individual customer.

AUSTRALIAN SUGAR EXPORTS ¹

Year Ended 31 Dec.	Basic Export Quota			Shortfall (Deficiency) Allocations	Other	Total Export
	Negotiated Price	Balance	Total ²			
	Tons ³	Tons ³	Tons ³	Tons ³	Tons ³	Tons ³
1962 ..	313,500	286,500	600,000	22,751	521,566 ⁴	1,144,317
1963 ..	315,000	283,148	598,148 ⁵	..	535,545 ⁴	1,133,693
1964 ..	330,000	270,000	600,000	..	614,303 ⁴	1,214,303
1965 ..	335,000	265,000	600,000	..	524,089 ⁴	1,124,089
1966 ..	335,000	265,000	600,000	..	802,685 ⁴	1,402,685

¹ Not including small quantities of "excluded exports", such as ships' stores and customary local movements between adjoining Commonwealth territories. ² Under Commonwealth Sugar Agreement only. No International Sugar Agreement quotas allotted since 1961. ³ Tons *tel quel*—see below. ⁴ Including statutory quotas to United States at the premium price. ⁵ Quota of 600,000 tons not filled.

Raw sugar entering international trade varies in quality or sugar content (generally between 94 and 97 net titre). The tonnages referred to above are tonnages irrespective of quality (i.e., *tel quel*). As Australian raw sugar production averages about 97 net titre, to obtain the equivalent tonnages at 94 net titre, as used in the tables which follow, about 3 per cent should be added.

Subject to the agreement with the Commonwealth Government regarding the price in the Australian market, the Queensland Government controls sugar production. For each season a Proclamation is issued by the State Government acquiring the aggregate of the mill peak quotas, the changes in which are shown on page 330. In accordance with *The Sugar Acquisition Act of 1915*, ownership of all sugar output is vested in the Queensland Government. The Queensland Government engages the Colonial Sugar Refining Co. Ltd and the Millaquin Sugar Co. Ltd as agents for the refining of sugar for sale in Australia, and for the sea transport, financing, and selling of sugar both in Australia and abroad.

Sugar Pools—Raw sugar up to the quantity provided for in the mill peaks is delivered to No. 1 Pool. Total peaks are designed to cover Australian home consumption requirements ("first quota") and to fill the basic export limit referred to above ("second quota").

All sugar produced in excess of mill peaks is delivered to No. 2 Pool. "Third quota" sugar is sugar from assigned lands which is in excess of the mill peak but of a quantity approved by the Board. This receives the world market price. "Other" sugar, which is that grown on unassigned lands, receives only a nominal price of \$1 per ton. A further small quantity is sold by mills direct to local users.

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 season with a loan of \$19m, repayable to the Commonwealth by the State Government. It will be repayable over a period of ten years commencing 1 July 1970. Interest will not be charged during the period up to 30 June 1970. Thereafter interest will be payable on the outstanding amount as from 1 July 1970 at a rate equal to the 1966 medium-term bond rate paid by the Commonwealth.

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 (631 tons in the 1966 season).

RAW SUGAR, DISPOSAL AND RETURN TO PRODUCERS, 1965 AND 1966 SEASONS

Particulars	Queensland	N.S.W.	Total	Value of Sales ¹	Average Price per Ton ¹
	Tons	Tons	Tons	\$1,000	\$
1965 SEASON					
No. 1 Pool					
Home Consumption	596,800	41,488	638,288	77,839	121.95
Surplus for Export	1,200,497	28,491	1,228,988	84,800	69.00
Total	1,797,297	69,979	1,867,276	162,639	87.10 ²
No. 2 Pool ("Excess" Sugar for Export)					
Third Quota	85,431	..	85,431	3,631	42.50
Other	98	..	98	.. ³	1.00
Total	85,529	..	85,529	3,631	42.45
Total Pooled Sugar	1,882,826	69,979	1,952,805	166,270	85.14
Total Export	1,286,026	28,491	1,314,517	88,431	67.27
1966 SEASON					
No. 1 Pool					
Home Consumption	602,295	41,872	644,167	78,105	121.25
Surplus for Export	1,481,958	92,428	1,574,386	93,204	59.20
Total	2,084,253	134,300	2,218,553	171,309	77.22 ²
No. 2 Pool ("Excess" Sugar for Export)					
Third Quota	117,853	5,656	123,509	4,384	35.50
Other	72	..	72	.. ³	1.00
Total	117,925	5,656	123,581	4,384	35.47
Total Pooled Sugar	2,202,178	139,956	2,342,134	194,684 ⁴	83.12
Total Export	1,589,883	98,084	1,687,967	97,589	51.45

¹ Net return to raw sugar producers (i.e., the milling and growing sections of the industry). ² Queensland sugar only: \$86.58 per ton in 1965, and \$85.69 in 1966 including \$8.56 as distribution of \$19m loan. ³ Less than \$500. ⁴ Including \$18,991(000) in distributions from loan of which \$17,841(000) was Queensland's share.

Bulk Handling—To meet the requirements of refineries in other States and in the United Kingdom, raw sugar was shipped in bulk from 1954 by "bleeding" bagged sugar into ships' holds. In 1954, 251,000 tons were shipped in this manner. Now, sugar is handled in bulk at all stages through installations at mills, ports, and refineries.

An Act in 1955 authorised Treasury loans to provide bulk handling facilities at Queensland ports. The Sugar Board, on behalf of the sugar industry, took full financial responsibility for all costs (interest, redemption, operation, and maintenance), and has authority to set up its own local committees to manage each installation.

The first bulk installation was opened in Mackay in June 1957 and since then facilities have also been provided at Lucinda Point, Bundaberg, Townsville, Innisfail (Mourilyan), and Cairns. The storage capacity of the six ports is 1,300,000 tons since extensions were completed in 1966, and the total expenditure on bulk handling terminals and facilities (all to be met ultimately by the sugar industry) now totals \$43m.

Whilst 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. The reduction in storage and handling costs at mills supplying in bulk was assessed at about 60c per ton and an equivalent "contribution" was paid to the sugar pool by these mills so that mills required to supply in bags were not at a disadvantage. However, from the commencement of the 1964 crushing season, all mills supplied raw sugar in bulk.

Statistics—Production is dealt with in Chapter 7. The following table shows the disposals of 94 net titre sugar by the Sugar Board in selected years since 1923.

AUSTRALIAN RAW SUGAR MARKETED

Season	Sales			Proportion Exported	"Excess" Sugar	
	Australia	Overseas	Total		Quantity	Proportion of Exports
	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	%	1,000 Tons	%
1923	270	17	287	6	..	..
1925	289	227	516	44	..	..
1930	325	210	535	39	7	3
1935	337	310	647	48	45	15
1940	400	406	806	50	64	16
1945	456	210	666	32	19	9
1950	518	403	921	44	12	3
1955	545	626	1,171	53	39	6
1957	550	743	1,293	57	132	18
1958	557	855	1,412	61	149	17
1959	574	713	1,287	55	4	1
1960	560	822	1,382	60	104	13
1961	585	797	1,382	58	116	15
1962	595	1,255	1,850	68	555	44
1963	609	1,115	1,724	65	413	37
1964	629	1,321	1,950	68	232	18
1965	638	1,315	1,953	67	85	6
1966	644	1,698	2,342	72	124	7

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 1966.

RAW SUGAR, NET VALUES AND AVERAGE PRICES PAID TO MILLS

Season	Value of Sales ¹			Average Net Price per Ton ²			
	Australia	Overseas	Total	Australian Sales	Overseas Sales	No. 1 Pool	Total Pooled Sugar
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$	\$	\$	\$
1962 ..	74,374	103,122	177,496	125.10	81.98	106.06	95.52
1963 ..	74,206	146,314	220,520	122.00	131.49	122.59	128.22
1964 ..	75,900	110,829	186,729	120.75	83.83	98.20	95.53
1965 ..	77,839	88,431	166,270	121.95	67.23	86.58	84.58
1966 ..	78,105	116,579	194,684	121.25	57.45	85.69	83.00

¹ Total pooled sugar, Queensland and New South Wales. ² Queensland sugar only.

Sugar Board Accounts—The table below shows receipts and expenditure for each of the three years to 30 June 1966.

SUGAR BOARD RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Sales in Australia	100,480	102,760	104,932
Sales Overseas	161,938	127,931	101,707
Total Sales	262,418	230,691	206,639
Stocks at End of Year	10,608	10,972	11,186
Charges on Australian Sales ¹			
Raw Sugar Sea Freights etc.	5,530	5,598	5,224
Refining	9,790	10,554	10,793
Managing and Financing	3,412	3,250	3,667
Selling	644	665	678
Trade Discounts etc.	22	31	3
Syrup and Treacle Packages	256	250	260
Refined Sugar Freights	680	696	676
Charges on Overseas Sales			
Quality Incentive			210
Freights, Port Handling, etc.	7,412	8,680	9,337
Sacks and Exchange	280	147	36
Insurance, Commission, etc.	2,028	1,731	1,748
Bulk Handling			
Terminals Costs	10,378	10,371	4,964
Mills' Contributions	Cr 888	Cr 1,069	Cr 1,085
Townsville Bagging Station		240	157
Contribution to Fruit Industries	1,494	1,552	2,151
Rebates on Sugar Content of Exported Manufactures	754	1,101	1,275
Filtrability Incentive	328	200	
Administration and Sundries (Net)	92	106	135
Interest	Cr 114	Cr 110	Cr 108
Total Expenses	42,098	43,993	40,121
Raw Sugar Purchases	220,712	186,734	166,279
Percentage of Expenses to Sales	16.0	19.1	19.4
Percentage of Expenses to Purchases	19.1	23.6	24.1

¹ Including managing and financing overseas sugar.

A credit balance on the year's operations, including changes in stocks, of \$389,412 was carried forward at 30 June 1966, and the total excess of assets was then \$1,348,693.

4 DAIRY PRODUCTS

Butter and Cheese—A voluntary scheme to stabilise the price of butter, known as the "Paterson Plan", was introduced in January 1926. However, it did not receive the support of all manufacturers and was subsequently replaced on 1 May 1934 by a compulsory price equalisation plan for both butter and cheese. Complementary legislation for this plan was passed by the Commonwealth Government (*Dairy Produce Act 1933*) and the State Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania, the object being to control the interstate and intrastate movements of butter and cheese. These Acts were subsequently invalidated in 1936 by the Privy Council decision in the James Case.

Since this decision a price equalisation scheme has operated voluntarily on the basis of agreements between manufacturers and the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd. The Committee, comprising members of the State Dairy Products Boards and other representatives of the industry, enters into agreements with manufacturers to secure to them equal rates from sales of butter and cheese, for which purpose it may fix basic prices at which these products sold in Australia or abroad are to be taken into account. It equalises returns to factories through an Equalisation Fund. The States originally participating in the scheme were New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania in respect of both butter and cheese, and South Australia in respect of cheese only. South Australia and Western Australia entered the scheme in respect of butter on 1 April 1946, and Western Australia included cheese in January 1947.

Under the provisions of the various Dairy Industry Assistance Acts, the first of which was passed in 1942, the Commonwealth Government has provided subsidies on milk supplied for the manufacture of butter, cheese, and processed milk products. No subsidy was paid on processed milk products between 30 June 1952 and 30 June 1962. However, maximum amounts of \$700,000 in 1962-63, \$1,000,000 in 1963-64, and \$800,000 for each of the years 1964-65 to 1966-67 have been provided for as bounties on exports of processed milk products.

Details of the five-year stabilisation plan which operated from 1 July 1952 to 30 June 1957 are shown in the 1962 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

Under the 1957-1962 plan, the Commonwealth continued to fix the ex-factory price of butter and cheese to guarantee returns to dairy farmers, and to subsidise returns up to the guaranteed level. This plan provided that any subsidy made available would be determined before the commencement of each season and would be on the basis of a fixed amount in any dairying year.

The latest five-year stabilisation plan, which applied from 1 July 1962, introduced several new features. A fixed bounty of \$27,000,000 is provided for each year of the plan. Australian prices for butter and cheese are determined by the Australian Dairy Industry Council, instead of the Minister for Primary Industry as previously. Products containing 40 per cent or more of butterfat are now eligible for bounty payment provided they are taken into the equalisation pool.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MARKETING, TEN YEARS

Year	Rate per Cwt			Amount of Bounty ¹ Paid in Queensland
	Equalisation Price	Bounty ¹	Overall Return to Manufacturer	
BUTTER				
	\$	\$	\$	\$1,000
1956-57	39.2550	6.5650	45.8200	5,394
1957-58	38.0775	7.1650	45.2425	4,626
1958-59	41.2925	6.4908	47.7833	5,324
1959-60	41.7458	6.3500	48.0958	4,945
1960-61	39.9692	6.8942	46.8633	4,285
1961-62	39.8433	6.2558	46.0992	4,459
1962-63	41.1517	6.1500	47.3017	4,441
1963-64	41.7258	6.1042	47.8300	4,279
1964-65	42.2500	6.0800	48.3300	3,972
1965-66	39.3000 ²	6.0100	45.3100 ²	3,742
CHEESE				
	\$	\$	\$	\$1,000
1956-57	22.3992	2.6217	25.0208	330
1957-58	24.0058	3.5933	27.5992	329
1958-59	27.7092	2.9625	30.6717	434
1959-60	24.7892	2.9117	27.7008	447
1960-61	25.6100	2.8467	28.4567	368
1961-62	24.1225	2.4383	26.5608	390
1962-63	24.2233	2.3333	26.5567	424
1963-64	25.5125	2.3567	27.8692	396
1964-65	25.8000 ²	2.2300	28.0300 ²	345
1965-66	24.8500 ²	2.3600	27.2100 ²	342

¹ Referred to as subsidy until 1961-62.² Incomplete.

During the 1939-1945 War, contracts were arranged between the Governments of the Commonwealth and the United Kingdom whereby the latter undertook to purchase Australia's surplus butter and cheese. From 1944-45 the two Governments entered into long-term purchase agreements under which Australia agreed to make available to the United Kingdom all excess butter and cheese.

This contract was not renewed on its expiry on 30 June 1955, and from that date the Commonwealth Government ceased to be the principal in the sale of Australian butter and cheese in the United Kingdom. The Australian Dairy Produce Board assumed this duty, and a representative of the Board in London took over the functions of consignee from the Ministry of Food. The Commonwealth Government in 1954 passed amending legislation to ensure that the Dairy Produce Board had the necessary powers. Manufacturers export butter and cheese and the Board in England allocates supplies to selected selling agents. In November 1961, the British Government imposed quotas on butter imports to protect traditional suppliers following the high level of stocks, rapid price fall, and the threat of an overloaded market. The Australian quota was fixed at 66,700 tons for 1966-67, the same figure as for the previous two years. For export markets other than the United Kingdom, sales procedure is similar, namely, sales by manufacturers through licensees of the Board, with the

Board reserving the right to arrange bulk sales itself. The machinery of the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee is still used to offset fluctuations caused by the vagaries of the market.

Amounts realised on exports of butter and cheese in excess of the f.o.b. equivalent of the guaranteed return have been credited to the Dairy Industry Stabilisation Fund, which was established in July 1948 for the purpose of stabilising returns from exports. During 1951-52 the fund met the deficiency in respect of all exports which did not return sufficient to meet the basic return to the factory. From 1 July 1952 to 30 June 1957 the fund was available to the industry to be used, in whatever manner considered desirable, to make good any deficiency in respect of all exports other than the quantity provided for under the five-year stabilisation plan. The Act was amended in 1957 to enable the Board to use the fund for such other purposes as are approved by the Minister for Primary Industry.

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 1964-65 showed butter sales worth \$28m, excluding Commonwealth bounty of \$4.0m paid through factories, giving an average net price returned to factories of about 38c per lb. Preliminary figures for 1965-66 show a return of \$25m excluding Commonwealth bounty of \$3.7m, giving an average net price of about 35c returned to factories. These figures are subject to revision when the final equalisation payment is made.

The next table shows sales of Queensland butter in Australia and overseas, according to the records of the Butter Marketing Board. (For production statistics see Chapter 7.)

SALES OF QUEENSLAND BUTTER TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR EQUALISATION

Year	Australian Sales		Overseas Sales		Total Sales	Pro-portion Sold Overseas
	Queens-land	Other	United Kingdom	Other ¹		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	%
1956-57	16,155	6,354	13,506	5,068	41,083	45.2
1957-58	14,600	3,502	11,607	2,572	32,281	43.9
1958-59	15,078 ²	3,832	19,305	2,801	41,016	53.9
1959-60	15,757 ²	546	18,369	4,260	38,932	58.1
1960-61	15,639 ²	3,591	8,729	3,121	31,080	38.1
1961-62	15,004 ²	2,433	14,563	3,642	35,642	51.1
1962-63	15,574 ²	4,269	10,903	5,709	36,455	45.6
1963-64	16,519 ²	2,929	12,151	3,768	35,367	45.0
1964-65	15,728 ²	2,392	10,782	3,931	32,833	44.8
1965-66 ³	14,657 ²	2,421	7,583	6,673	31,334	45.5

¹ Including butter sold to tinnern for export, and butter for ships' stores.

² Including butter below first grade quality released in the form of butterfat to manufacturers of ice cream and for household cooking purposes: 2,465 tons in 1965-66, of which only about 25 per cent was sold in Queensland.

³ Subject to revision.

The next table shows, for ten years, the average prices of butter, as quoted in London and Brisbane, and Australian equalisation values, i.e., net return to manufacturers at agents' floors, Queensland ports of shipment or other recognised centres of distribution.

BUTTER PRICES

Year	London ¹		Brisbane	Australian Equalisation Value
	Sterling	Australian Currency	Australian Currency	Australian Currency
	d per Lb	c per Lb	c per Lb	c per Lb
1956-57	29.77	31.01	41.57	35.05
1957-58	26.86	27.97	41.57	34.00
1958-59	29.30	30.52	43.23	36.87
1959-60	37.60	39.17	43.23	37.27
1960-61	28.72	29.92	44.69	35.68
1961-62	29.36	30.58	44.69	35.58
1962-63	33.40	34.79	44.69	36.75
1963-64	35.78	37.27	44.71	37.25
1964-65	36.64	38.17	46.25	37.72
1965-66	33.08	34.46	46.35	35.94 _s

¹ The price shown represents the approximate net pool return for choicest butter.
_s Subject to revision.

Queensland consumption, which includes a certain amount imported from other States, amounted to 13,448 tons in 1938-39; rose to a maximum of 22,943 tons in 1943-44 owing to heavy demands by Australian and Allied Services; then decreased to 11,090 tons in 1946-47, the lowest amount since 1931-32; and was 14,306 tons in 1965-66, including special price butter sold for manufacturing purposes.

The recorded consumption of table butter (including farm production) per head in Queensland for 1938-39 was 33.2 lb, which was about the same as the recorded Australian consumption per head of 32.7 lb. The introduction of civilian butter rationing in June 1943 led to a decline in consumption to 23.5 lb in 1948-49. Following the end of rationing in June 1950 there was a temporary increase in consumption which reached 31.8 lb in 1951-52. However, since then, consumption has steadily declined, being only 18.9 lb per head in 1965-66. This figure is 20 per cent lower than the consumption under the worst of rationing (23.5 lb) and 33 per cent lower than in the depression period (28.4 lb per head in 1930-31).

The Cheese Marketing Board—This Board was originally constituted in 1923. Since 1934, returns to producers of cheese have (as in the case of butter) been averaged from the different markets through the Commonwealth Equalisation Scheme, under which uniform prices obtain throughout the various States (see page 336). Details of equalisation and bounty rates and manufacturers' returns are shown on page 337.

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. A rapid decline in sales to the United Kingdom and increased sales to Japan have been notable features of the trade during recent years.

DISPOSAL OF QUEENSLAND CHEESE, FIVE YEARS

Market	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb
Local	6,509	6,383	6,797	7,330	7,952
Interstate	72	46	1,013	1,425	1,316
Processors for Australian Market ..	2,376	2,460	5,011	1,998	2,779
Processors for Overseas	859	762	906	387	554
Exported to United Kingdom ..	5,552	5,438	5,964	4,976	1,432
Exported to Japan	708	2,575	2,270	1,974	1,711
Other Exports	409	3,146	589	629	549
Total	16,485	20,810	22,550	18,719	16,293

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 Board. Permit sales reached a peak of 1,452,727 dozen in 1959-60. The introduction of a widespread free van sales delivery service by the South Queensland Board in June 1960, and subsequent revocation of permits in some of the areas covered, caused permit sales to decrease sharply to 632,682 dozen in 1961-62. However, to counter competition from interstate traders, the Board has since granted additional exemptions in near-city areas, and in 1965-66 permit sales amounted to 2,325,733 dozen, an increase of 118 per cent on the 1964-65 permit sales.

The policy of the United Kingdom Government in guaranteeing minimum prices to home egg producers has resulted in the British market being fully supplied with shell eggs from home production. As this market was the main outlet for surplus shell eggs from the South Queensland Board, total exports fell from 2.6 million dozen in 1946-47 to 91,980 dozen in 1962-63. Exports increased to 312,610 dozen in 1964-65, and to 963,450 dozen in 1965-66. Attention was focussed during 1965-66 on seeking overseas markets other than the United Kingdom, main interest having been centred in the Middle East for eggs in shell and in Japan for egg pulp. The next table shows the operations of the Boards for five years.

EGG MARKETING BOARDS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
<i>South Queensland Board</i>					
Receivals					
Quantity Doz	9,013,080	9,869,823	10,676,965	11,997,853 ^r	14,112,838
Gross Return to Producers ¹ \$	4,064,008	4,400,268	4,983,446	4,926,596	6,460,797
Average Net Return per doz ¹ c	33.09	32.55	35.80	30.10	37.98
Permit Sales					
Quantity Doz	632,682	782,348	1,023,141	1,066,232	2,325,733
Gross Return to Producers \$	285,287	348,797	477,551	437,777	1,064,721
<i>Central Queensland Board</i>					
Receivals					
Quantity ² Doz	530,250	638,172	759,478	876,301 ^r	862,019
Gross Return to Producers \$	240,998	301,352	337,278	364,599 ^r	424,682
Average Net Return per doz c	33.36	35.29	32.85	32.35 ^r	39.54
Permit Sales					
Quantity Doz	12,280	27,219	51,516	59,254	145,396
Gross Return to Producers \$	5,786	12,800	23,200	24,594	71,631

¹ Excluding distribution surpluses: 1961-62, \$79,976, 0.83c per doz; 1962-63, \$84,960, 0.80c per doz; 1963-64, \$24,316, 0.21c per doz; 1964-65, \$27,154, 0.25c per doz; 1965-66, \$164,300, 1.00c per doz. ² Excluding purchases from South Queensland Board: 1962-63, 21,000 doz; 1963-64, 5,250 doz; 1964-65, 2,250 doz; 1965-66, 56,610 doz. ^r Revised since last issue.

In 1954-55, when the Ministry of Food ceased to act as principal in the distribution of eggs in the United Kingdom, an Australian Egg Board was reconstituted, comprising representatives from the Egg Boards of Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia. Since then, this board and the New South Wales Egg Board selling on its own behalf, have made exports to selected agents in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, and in 1965-66 all State Egg Marketing Boards decided to market all their exports through the Australian Egg Board.

Milk—The Brisbane Milk Board was constituted in December 1938 under *The Milk Supply Act of 1938*, and reconstituted under *The Milk Supply Acts, 1952 to 1961*. Its functions are the general regulation and control of the collection, treatment, supply, sale, distribution, and price of milk and cream for consumption or use within the Brisbane Milk District, but not including usage by factories for the manufacture of butter, cheese, ice cream, milk products, etc. The chairman may also fix prices in other parts of Queensland.

The Board itself does not operate any treatment plants or otherwise handle or sell milk. The control and inspection of milk supply is achieved through the registration of all suppliers and distributors. In 1965-66 registrations included 531 producers, 16 wholesale vendors, 470 retail vendors operating from delivery vehicles, and 1,884 retail vendors selling from fixed premises (shops, cafes, milk bars, etc.).

Total quantities handled included 20,744,287 gallons of pasteurised milk, approximately 256,000 gallons of raw milk, and 141,841 gallons of pasteurised cream. This was equivalent to 34 gallons of milk per head.

The principal source of the Board's revenue is from a levy assessment on milk and cream supplied. This amounted to \$107,900 in 1965-66. From 14 February 1966 the levy assessment has been 0.55 cents and 3 cents per gallon respectively on milk and cream supplied. A further levy of $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ per gallon on producers and country factories supplying the Brisbane market, and voluntary contributions at the same rate by some milk suppliers outside Brisbane, yielded \$41,391 to a fund to promote the State-wide sale of milk.

While no Milk Boards with declared districts had been set up outside the metropolitan area by 30 June 1966, 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 and sole licensed receiver for Queensland. In this capacity the State Board has continued its previous services for which it now receives allowances from the Australian Board. The State Board also sells on its own account to produce merchants and others wheat obtained from the Australian Board.

The State Board owns numerous wheat storages, including 31 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 1966, 31 silos and 53 bulkheads with capacities of 7.3 million and 7.0 million bushels respectively were available outside Brisbane. Four more silos and two bulkheads were under construction. The capacity at Brisbane was 1.305 million bushels, including a bulk loading terminal of 1.3 million bushels capacity, with a loading rate to ships of approximately 30,000 bushels per hour. Shed storages could take 12 million bushels and the total capacity of all Board storages was 26 million bushels.

The table hereunder shows deliveries of Queensland wheat to the pools and net returns per bushel to growers over the last six seasons.

WHEAT DELIVERIES TO POOLS AND RETURNS TO GROWERS

Season	Pool No.	Deliveries of Queensland Wheat			Return to Grower at Grower's Siding for Q1 Milling Wheat per Bushel ¹	
		Bulk	Bagged	Total	Bulk	Bagged
		Bush	Bush	Bush	\$	\$
1961-62	25	5,064,910	4,916,146	9,981,056	1.3023	1.3881
1962-63	26	11,303,377	6,233,866	17,537,243	1.2685	1.3471
1963-64	27	13,177,199	7,153,133	20,330,332	1.2445	1.3157
1964-65	28	14,230,413	6,482,069	20,712,482	1.2514	1.3314
1965-66	29	11,925,891	1,774,733	13,700,624	0.9742 ²	1.0075 ²
1966-67	30	19,942,969 ³	5,598,225 ³	25,541,194 ³	0.8650 ³	0.9050 ³

¹ Return equals total advances by Australian Wheat Board, plus premium payments by State Wheat Board on Q1 milling wheat and any payments from the Wheat Price Stabilisation Fund, less railage deduction, less hail insurance levy, building fund levy, and wheat research tax. ² Incomplete. ³ Deliveries to 31 December only.

Queensland, unlike the rest of Australia, does not operate on the f.a.q. standard. The State Board operates a scheme for grading and classifying milling wheat into three grades (Q1, Q2, and Q2A), which remain at a constant standard. The figures of bushels delivered shown in the table are bushels of 60 lb calculated on the weight of wheat delivered. The heavier wheats delivered are classified into the three milling qualities according to weight per actual bushel subject to being free from foreign matter and to certain other conditions. All other grain is graded as feed quality. The figures for bushels shown in the table are therefore on a different basis from those appearing in the production chapter and elsewhere in the *Year Book* which are on a volume basis of three bushels to a bag irrespective of weight.

Queensland milling wheat is recognised as being the best on the average in Australia, and over 95 per cent of the crop is usually graded as milling wheat. Particulars of the selling prices at Brisbane of both bulk and bagged wheat from 22 June 1959 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 ^{3, 4}
	\$	\$	c	\$	\$
22 June 1959	1.47	1.53	5.0	1.48	1.55
3 August 1959	1.47	1.54	5.0	1.48	1.56
1 December 1959	1.50	1.57	5.0	1.52	1.59
4 July 1960	1.50	1.58	5.0	1.52	1.59
1 December 1960	1.53	1.61	5.0	1.55	1.63
6 February 1961	1.53	1.64	7.5	1.56	1.67
5 June 1961	1.53	1.62	7.5	1.56	1.64
1 December 1961	1.58	1.67	7.5	1.61	1.69
9 July 1962	1.58	1.67	7.5	1.61	1.70
1 December 1962	1.60	1.68	7.5	1.62	1.71
26 August 1963	1.60	1.67	7.5	1.62	1.70
1 December 1963	1.46	1.54	7.9	1.48	1.57
18 September 1964	1.46	1.55	7.9	1.48	1.58
1 December 1964	1.47	1.56	7.9	1.49	1.58
14 December 1964	1.47	1.56	.. ⁴	1.49	1.58
1 December 1965	1.53	1.64	.. ⁴	1.56	1.66
1 December 1966	1.57	1.68	.. ⁴	1.60	1.71

¹ In truck load lots. ² Varied because of changes in cost of bags as well as in wheat prices. ³ Since 1 December 1951 the prices charged to customers purchasing large quantities each month have been 2c less than those shown. ⁴ Up to 20c according to protein content.

Amounts received from high prices for exports, together with proceeds from special payments made by Queensland millers, enabled the State Board to pay premiums per bushel on deliveries as follows:

1960-61 pool ..	Q1 ..	7.92c	Q2 ..	7.08c
1961-62 pool ..	Q1 ..	9.17c	Q2 ..	7.92c
1962-63 pool ..	Q1 ..	9.79c	Q2 ..	8.54c
1963-64 pool ..	Q1 ..	10.83c	Q2 ..	9.58c
1964-65 pool ..	Q1 ..	13.00c	Q2 ..	11.60c

In addition, a number of growers were paid special premiums ranging from 10c to 20c a bushel for supplying grain used for seed purposes. To 31 December 1966 no payments had been made for the 1965-66 pool.

The following table shows the sales of Queensland wheat during the last five years. The figures cover sales made by the Board for the purposes

mentioned, including interstate transfers of whole grain for flour milling, but do not include wheat retained by growers on the farms for seed and feed, nor small quantities delivered by growers to agents in New South Wales licensed by the Australian Wheat Board. No wheat was imported by the Board from other States during the years shown. The sales are those made during the calendar years shown and do not refer to grain from any particular harvest. All figures are expressed in terms of bushels of untreated wheat.

SALES OF QUEENSLAND WHEAT

Year	For Use in Australia as				Overseas Exports as		Total
	Flour	Stock Feed	Seed	Break-fast Foods etc.	Grain	Wheat Products	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Bush	Bush	Bush	Bush	Bush	Bush	Bush
1962 ..	6,089	299	215	144	1,668	1,191	9,606
1963 ..	5,953	398	207	153	10,576	1,762	19,049
1964 ..	5,999	385	233	149	10,602	2,332	19,700
1965 ..	6,455	3,716	259	166	7,738	2,055	20,389
1966 ..	6,047	652	301	156	7,079	3,070	17,305

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 1955-56, in terms of the amounts paid per bushel for bagged f.a.q. wheat, f.o.r. ports, are as follows:

1955-56 ..	\$1.27	1959-60 ..	\$1.41	1963-64 ..	\$1.44
1956-57 ..	\$1.32	1960-61 ..	\$1.43	1964-65 ..	\$1.43
1957-58 ..	\$1.37	1961-62 ..	\$1.53	1965-66 (incomplete)	\$1.13
1958-59 ..	\$1.38	1962-63 ..	\$1.48	1966-67 (incomplete)	\$1.14

Wheat Industry Stabilisation Plans—The first Australia-wide stabilisation plan operated for the years 1941-42 to 1948-49. Revised plans operated from 1948-49 to 1952-53, 1953-54 to 1957-58, and 1958-59 to 1962-63. Details were given in earlier *Year Books*.

Following negotiations during 1962 and 1963, a new wheat industry stabilisation plan was enacted by the Commonwealth and the States towards the end of 1963. The new plan followed the lines of the earlier ones.

Details of the plan were as follows:

- (i) The plan would operate for the 5 seasons 1963-64 to 1967-68.
- (ii) The Commonwealth guaranteed a return of \$1.44 per bushel to growers on up to 150 million bushels of wheat exported from the crop in the first year of the plan. The guaranteed return of \$1.44 was based on a survey of the wheat industry by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. It was to be adjusted in each year of the plan in accordance with movements in a cost index established from the survey.

- (iii) The Australian Wheat Board was maintained as the sole constituted authority for the marketing of wheat within Australia and for the marketing of wheat and flour for export for the period of the plan.
- (iv) A Stabilisation Fund was established. A tax would be collected on wheat exported, equivalent to the excess of the returns from export sales over the guaranteed return. However, the maximum rate of export tax was fixed at 15c per bushel. The ceiling of the stabilisation fund is established at \$60m; any excess beyond this figure will be returned to growers on the "first-in-first-out" principle. When the average export realisations fall below the guaranteed return, the deficiency is to be made up, first by drawing upon the stabilisation fund, in respect of up to 150 million bushels of wheat from each crop. When the fund is exhausted, the Commonwealth will meet its obligations under the guarantee.
- (v) The home consumption base price for 1963-64, the first year of the plan, was established at \$1.44 per bushel, bulk basis, f.o.r. ports, plus 1.7c per bushel loading to cover the cost of transporting wheat to Tasmania as outlined in (vi). There is provision in the plan for annual adjustments in the following years in accordance with the guaranteed price as outlined in (ii).
- (vi) Provision is made for a loading on the price of all wheat sold for consumption in Australia to the extent necessary to cover the cost of transporting wheat from the mainland to Tasmania in each season of the plan.
- (vii) A premium is to be paid from export realisations on wheat grown in Western Australia and exported from that State in recognition of the natural freight advantage enjoyed by Western Australia owing to its proximity to the principal overseas markets for wheat. In accordance with the terms of the new plan, the premium has been altered from the previous flat rate of 2.5c per bushel to the amount of the actual freight advantage up to a maximum of 2.5c per bushel.

The first and second plans were approved by polls of growers but such approval was not considered necessary for subsequent plans.

The balance of the 1953-54 to 1957-58 stabilisation fund plus interest from its investment, amounting to a total of over \$20m, was carried forward as the nucleus of the fund for the third plan. A withdrawal of \$13,064,000 (6.57c per bushel) was made in respect of the 1958-59 harvest, and the balance of the fund with accrued interest, together amounting to \$10,004,000, was withdrawn to raise export realisations from the 1959-60 harvest. In addition, an amount of \$6,044,000 was contributed by the Commonwealth Government in accordance with the guarantee. In March 1962 the Commonwealth Government contributed \$17,768,000 to meet the export guarantee on the 1960-61 pool, the fund having been exhausted. Further Commonwealth Government contributions of \$14,576,000, \$22,634,000, \$1,892,000, and \$18,069,000 were made to meet the export guarantee on the 1961-62, 1962-63, 1963-64, and 1964-65 pools respectively.

The selling price of wheat for home consumption (bulk basis, f.o.r. ports) was fixed at \$1.53 for 1965-66 and \$1.57 for 1966-67. In Queensland these prices apply but millers pay, in addition, quality premiums as shown in the table on page 343.

6 OTHER GRAIN CROPS

Barley—The Australian Barley Board, appointed in 1940, acquired the entire Australian crop for 1939-40, 1940-41, and 1941-42, but ceased to acquire Queensland barley in November 1942. The Queensland Board, which has operated since 1930, was appointed agent in this State for the Australian Barley Board in the years in which the latter Board acquired the Queensland crop; but from 1942-43 the Queensland Board again became the marketing authority for Queensland.

Deliveries to the Board during the 1965-66 season totalled 2,849,952 bushels, compared with 3,324,429 bushels in 1964-65. Barley production in 1965-66 reached a peak of over 9 million bushels, which was over a million bushels in excess of the previous record crop grown in 1958-59. The export trade, which began in 1947-48 with the export of 50,509 bushels and increased to 3,358,031 bushels by 1959-60, subsequently fell to 35,347 bushels in 1962-63. Exports in 1964-65 increased to 618,016 bushels and in 1965-66 fell to 291,200 bushels. Over 80 per cent of the 1965-66 crop was grown on the Downs.

Grain Sorghum—The Central Queensland Grain Sorghum Marketing Board was constituted in April 1965. The Grain Sorghum Marketing Board was discontinued and the whole of the State, except for a specified area of Central Queensland, was exempted from control. Central Queensland growers preferred Board marketing because of their distance from southern markets. The intake for the 1966 season pool totalled 38,805 tons, delivered to Gladstone. This was over 20 per cent of the Queensland crop. The local market absorbed 8,244 tons and 29,788 tons were exported overseas, the average selling price being \$41.05 per ton. Total realisations for the season were \$1,610,504, with a net payment to growers of \$27.60 per ton.

Maize—The Atherton Tableland Maize Marketing Board is the only organisation at present concerned with the marketing of maize. It 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 1965-66 the Tableland produced almost one-sixth of the State's output of maize, but the rest, grown over a wide area of the State, is not under control.

ATHERTON TABLELAND MAIZE MARKETING BOARD

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Maize Received at Silos ..	10,771	10,960	8,234	14,020	10,345
Northern Sales	8,070	9,654	8,479	12,694	14,144
Average Net Payments to	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Growers per Ton	44.77	38.10	50.84	51.29	56.60
Expenses per Ton ¹	12.47	13.42	14.81	11.73	16.15
Loan Liability at End of Season	65,912	57,912	49,914	41,914	33,913

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 approximate 10,900 tons, and most of this total is absorbed by the North Queensland market. The balance above the northern requirements is sold either interstate or overseas. Because of the drought conditions existing in the western areas of the State, supplies of grain from the 1965-66 crop were insufficient to meet the demand and the Board's entire stocks were cleared on the North Queensland market. The Board's trade in poultry mashes and stock foods compounded from maize continued, and 2,869 tons of maize were used in this manufacture in 1965-66. Total realisations were \$994,533.

7 WOOL

Wool is normally sold at public auctions organised by the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers, but during the 1939-1945 War, when the United Kingdom purchased the whole Australian wool clip, the value of specific lots was determined by appraisal. Since then, the average auction room price in Australia of greasy wool, as computed by the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers, rose from 20.41c in 1946-47 to the record price of 120.16c in 1950-51. For the years 1964-65 and 1965-66 the prices were 47.83c and 50.08c 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 1965-66, there were ten such sales, the total amounts of wool sold being 196.9m lb of greasy and 0.8m lb of scoured, which realised \$95.9m. Despite the better market, proceeds from the sale of wool by auction were \$27.2m below those for 1964-65. Further particulars of Brisbane wool sales are given on page 191. Some New South Wales wool is sold at Brisbane sales, and similarly a certain amount of Queensland wool is taken to New South Wales to the wool sales held at Sydney and Newcastle. Buyers from overseas countries attend the wool sales.

The following table gives details of the proportion of wool in each spinning quality group sold at auction in Brisbane in the last five years.

GREASY WOOL, SPINNING QUALITY GROUPS, BRISBANE SALES
(Percentage of Total Number of Bales)

Spinning Quality Group	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	%	%	%	%	%
70's and finer	2.8	2.1	1.2	2.0	2.6
64/70's	13.4	13.7	9.8	12.3	13.5
64's	20.9	20.6	18.0	21.7	22.7
64/60's	13.0	12.5	12.4	12.8	10.7
60/64's	32.8	33.9	38.4	34.8	31.2
60's	13.1	12.9	16.1	12.9	14.6
58's and below	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.6
Oddments	2.4	2.6	2.2	1.8	3.1
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 1966-67 has been fixed at the maximum rate of 2 per cent of the gross value of shorn wool sold, the same as for 1965-66. Each year this levy aims to raise \$14.5 million from woolgrowers for promotion and research. This is brought to \$25 million by contributions from the Commonwealth Government.

8 COTTON

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 1966 its oil mill treated 3,162 short tons of cotton-seed.

The following table gives particulars of Cotton Marketing Board operations for the last ten years.

COTTON MARKETING BOARD

Season	Raw Cotton Produced		Average Payments to Growers for Raw Cotton	Commonwealth Bounty ¹ Paid	Total Payments to Growers
	1,000 Lb	Bales	c per Lb	\$	\$
1957	1,341	2,845	33.6	151,670	450,438
1958	1,492	3,073	33.4	212,836	498,570
1959	3,592	7,621	31.4	321,486	1,127,582
1960	5,540	11,770	33.2	813,748	1,842,654
1961	3,830	7,874	32.4	581,788	1,240,326
1962	4,711	9,782	33.7	622,772	1,585,040
1963	3,211	6,556	33.5	519,602	1,076,450
1964	2,239	4,564	30.3	292,568	678,954
1965	3,625	7,421	35.4	477,560	1,281,405
1966	4,211	8,765	30.5	364,618	1,284,108

¹ Bounty paid on seed cotton until 1963 season and on raw cotton produced from the 1964 season.

Consumption of raw cotton in Australian factories is about 62 million lb, and in 1965-66 Australian production satisfied about 73 per cent of

these requirements. Until the 1962 season cotton production in Australia was restricted mainly to the coastal river valleys of Queensland. However, in recent years there has been an increase in irrigated cotton production, especially in the Namoi River Area and the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area of New South Wales and on the Ord River in Western Australia. During the 1966 season Queensland produced less than 10 per cent of the Australian total. Queensland average production over the last three or four years has been equivalent to about 7 per cent of consumption by Australian spinners.

The Australian consumption covers a variety of grades and staples and tariff protection to cotton spinners is dependent on their use of the Australian raw material as far as possible, although they have to import the long staple cotton which is not grown in sufficient quantity to satisfy consumption requirements. The marketing of raw cotton in Queensland is arranged between the Board and the Australian spinners. In New South Wales and Western Australia the cotton is marketed through co-operative ginneries. The crop is harvested between March and August and ginning reaches its peak in April or May, while the spinners' purchases extend evenly over the year.

The *Cotton Bounty Act* 1951-1958, which provided for the payment of a bounty on seed cotton graded higher than "strict good ordinary", expired on 31 December 1963. The *Raw Cotton Bounty Act* 1963-1965 guarantees a return on raw cotton produced and sold for use in Australia at the rate of 13.437c per lb for middling 1" white, with premiums and discounts on grades and staples above and below. The bounty is for a period of five years from 1 January 1964 and there is a ceiling on bounty payments of \$4m in any one year. Commonwealth bounty was \$477,560 for 1965 and \$364,618 for the 1966 season.

9 FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing—One of the most important marketing organisations in Queensland is the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing (the C.O.D.), constituted under *The Fruit Marketing Organisation Act* in 1923 to organise the orderly marketing of Queensland fruits.

The principal functions of the C.O.D. are as follows:

- (i) To provide cheap and rapid rail transport for fruit and vegetables to markets in southern States, and to organise bulk loadings from various growers' districts to the main markets.
- (ii) To inform growers, daily, of the conditions of markets, mitigate gluts and shortages, and investigate growers' complaints.
- (iii) To arrange with canners the handling of all fruits surplus to fresh fruit market requirements.
- (iv) To maintain wholesale selling floors in markets in Queensland, New South Wales, and Melbourne.
- (v) To distribute fruit and vegetables in Queensland through a chain of retail shops.
- (vi) To act as selling agents for fruit producers elsewhere.

Advertising, packing and storage, banana and papaw ripening, sale of requisites to growers, and distribution of fruit and vegetables to country districts are additional activities. Outlets for the wholesale trade are at Brisbane, Cairns, Townsville, Mackay, Rockhampton, 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 1964-65 and 1965-66 are shown in the next table.

FRUITS HANDLED BY PROCESSORS THROUGH THE C.O.D.

Item	1964-65		1965-66		Item	1964-65		1965-66	
	Tons	Tons	Tons	\$		Tons	Tons	\$	
Pineapples ..	68,924	78,841	4,867,450		Apples ..	3,308	2,259	63,202	
Strawberries ..	192	69	32,307		Passion Fruit ..	40	22	4,715	
Papaws ..	5,489	4,241	395,218		Pie Melons ..	110	157	2,038	
Citrus ..	3,530	3,932	219,539		Pears ..	205	493	47,451	
Figs ..	76	74	8,928		Tomatoes ..	795	1,145	66,838	
Plums ..	338	441	25,423		Peaches ..	1	8	776	
Apricots ..	..	4	255		Total ..	83,008	91,686	5,734,140 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 1964-65 and 1965-66.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES CONSIGNED INTERSTATE BY RAIL BY C.O.D.

Item	1964-65		1965-66		Item	1964-65		1965-66	
	Tons	Tons	Tons	\$		Tons	Tons	\$	
Apples ..	228	73	Beans ..	9,709	6,634				
Avocados ..	330	310	Beetroot ..	384	267				
Bananas ..	7,165	4,286	Capsicums ..	663	831				
Citrus ..	5,150	4,776	Carrots ..	44	102				
Custard Apples ..	100	136	Chokos ..	308	750				
Grapes ..	342	474	Cucumbers ..	2,779	2,891				
Mangoes ..	646	1,167	Egg Fruit ..	353	503				
Papaws ..	1,807	1,382	Marrows ..	903	447				
Passion Fruit ..	120	81	Onions ..	97	72				
Pineapples ..	10,556	9,054	Peanuts ..	330	6				
Rockmelons ..	1,061	710	Peas ..	5	2				
Strawberries ..	79	68	Potatoes ..	269	194				
Tomatoes ..	12,759	11,950	Pumpkins ..	1,829	1,168				
Watermelons ..	1,135	1,667	Sweet Potatoes ..	365	230				
Other Fruit ..	53	23	Other Vegetables ..	656	758				
			Total ..	60,225	51,012				

In addition, the following quantities were consigned by air in 1965-66 (1964-65 quantities are shown in brackets): Strawberries, 303 (454) tons; beans, 37 (17) tons.

Wholesale turnover of the C.O.D. during 1965-66 amounted to \$15,213,983 (Brisbane, \$6,093,431; other Queensland, \$2,433,678; New South Wales, \$5,303,309; and Victoria, \$1,383,565) compared with \$14,625,742 in 1964-65. Turnover of other departments in 1965-66 (1964-65 figures in brackets) included merchandise, \$1,287,995 (\$1,129,492); retail, \$971,363 (\$1,006,774); road distribution service, \$521,694 (\$571,272); and second-hand cases, \$44,721 (\$47,132).

The Cannery Board—The Fruit Marketing Organisation Acts as amended in April 1964 transferred the ownership, control, and operation

of the Northgate Cannery from the C.O.D. to a corporate body, the Cannery Board. The cannery specialises in pineapples and papaws, and produces jams, fruit juices, and drinks. With pineapples it concentrates on exports. The C.O.D. has two directors and its general manager on the Cannery Board of seven.

Australian Canned Fruits Board—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 U.S.A., but meet heavy competition.

Brisbane Market Trust—This Trust was set up in 1960 to establish a new public market for fruit and vegetables in Brisbane, and subsequently, through its control, to organise their sale, storage, and supply. The new market has been built on a 125 acre site at Rocklea and commenced operations in August 1964.

Navy Beans—The Navy Bean Marketing Board was constituted on 7 November 1946. Production is confined to the Kingaroy-Wondai district and the south-eastern section of the Downs. In 1966 the intake totalled 1,120 tons gross, from which 955 tons of merchantable beans were received, compared with an intake of 133 tons gross and 107 tons of merchantable beans in 1965. The selling price for canning grade beans was \$5.50 per bushel (\$5.52 in 1965). The average net return to growers for first grade beans delivered to the Board was \$4.40 in 1965-66, compared with \$3.70 in 1964-65.

Ginger—The Ginger Marketing Board was constituted in 1942, and the Buderim Ginger Growers' Co-operative Association Ltd was appointed agent to receive, treat, and market ginger on the Board's behalf, and to distribute the net proceeds of sales direct to growers. For about 20 years prior to 1942 the ginger growing industry existed on a small scale at Buderim, but the outbreak of the Pacific War led to the cessation of imports which gave an impetus to the industry. Tariff concessions in 1952 and 1955 have enabled the industry to withstand overseas competition. The quantity delivered to the Association in 1966 totalled 940 tons, compared with 820 tons in 1965.

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, with Kingaroy as its centre. Smaller quantities are produced in the Dawson-Callide area and in the Atherton district, with centres at Rockhampton and Atherton. The Board is associated with a co-operative organisation for the holding of assets at Kingaroy, Atherton, and Rockhampton, chiefly silos for storage and machinery for shelling, grading, and other treatment.

The Board'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* provide for the control of diseases in peanuts and the adequate grading of the crop.

Quotas under the above Acts were imposed on growers from the 1960 season, due to production being in excess of current Australian consumption. Tonnages based on estimated Australian requirements of edible nuts were allotted for production and supply to No. 1 Pool. Growers who had delivered peanuts to the Board during the previous five years were given a basic quota, and the Board also allocated quotas to new growers. Deliveries in excess of individual growers' allocations to the No. 1 Pool were placed in the No. 2 Pool and used for oil production. Following amending legislation in April 1965, quotas have been suspended indefinitely but may be reintroduced at any time.

The following table gives particulars of the operations of the Board for five years.

PEANUT MARKETING BOARD

Year	Quantity Received		Price Realised		Paid to Growers		Working Expenses	
	No. 1 Pool	No. 2 Pool	No. 1 Pool	No. 2 Pool	No. 1 Pool	No. 2 Pool	No. 1 Pool	No. 2 Pool
	Tons	Tons	c per Lb	c per Lb	c per Lb	c per Lb	c per Lb	c per Lb
1961 ..	22,587	1,217	9.77	7.22	7.03	4.69	2.74	2.53
1962 ..	12,929	364	10.58	9.14	7.52	6.00	3.07	3.14
1963 ..	13,085	1,113	11.17	11.06	8.49	8.41	2.67	2.65
1964 ..	15,819	3,158	10.94	10.94	8.44	8.44	2.50	2.50
1965 ..	8,670	..	12.38	..	8.93	..	3.35	..

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, the 1965 crop suffered severely from one of the worst droughts in the history of the industry, the average yield of 498 lb per acre being the lowest ever experienced. Supplies were very short and 7,800 tons, including 4,738 tons from the United States, were imported to meet Australia's needs.

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	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Receipts					
From Queensland .. Lb	12,678,355	15,197,455	17,479,082	10,893,341	14,649,015
From New South Wales Lb	1,584,753	2,528,805	2,572,282	2,282,657	1,664,000
Total Lb	14,263,108	17,726,260	20,051,364	13,175,998	16,313,015
Quantity Sold Lb	13,619,615	17,086,785	18,370,765	12,655,987	16,011,478
Total Realisations .. \$	16,242,944	19,546,378	19,328,592	12,927,408	18,020,825
Average Price per Lb .. c	119.25	114.39	105.17	102.14	112.55

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

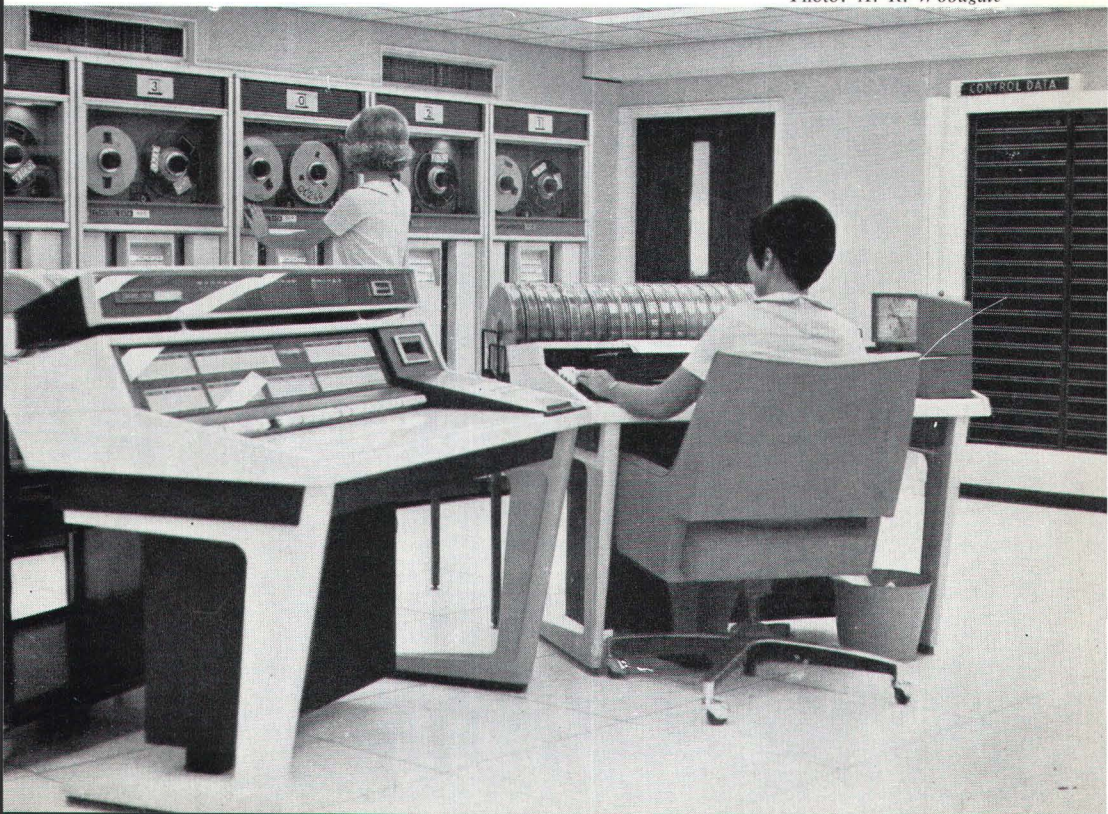


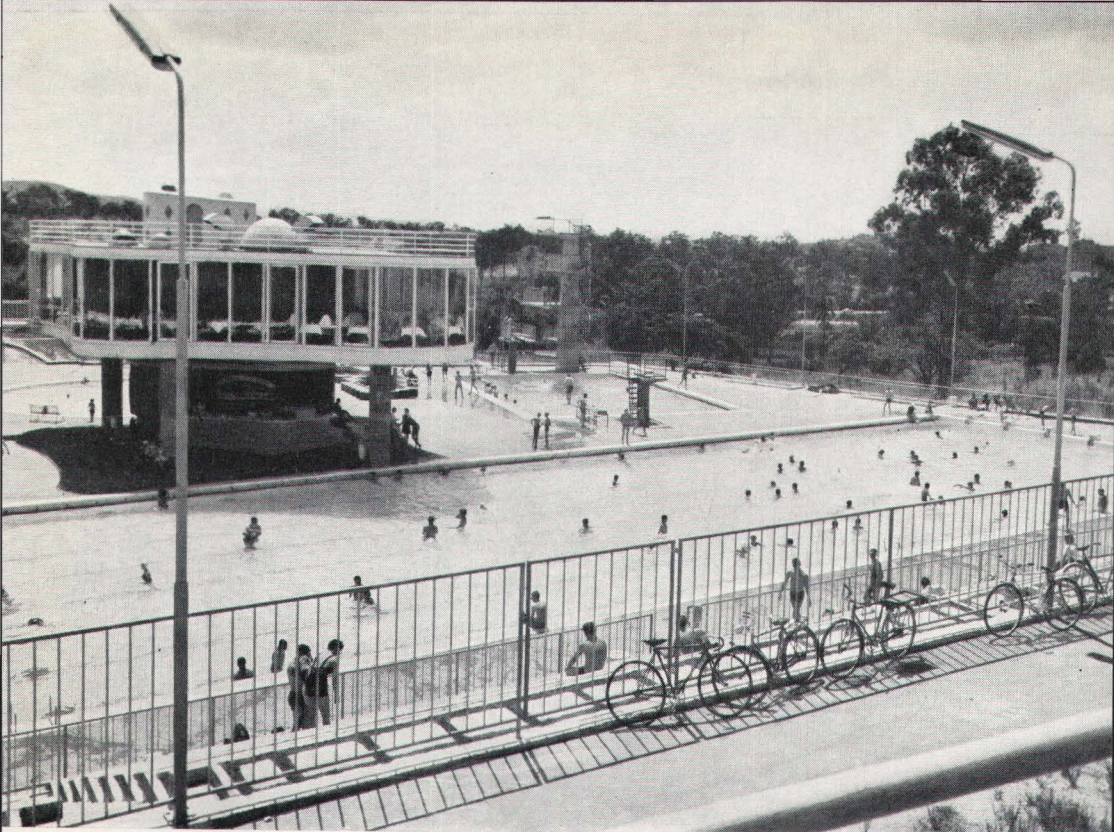
Photo: "The Courier-Mail"

TRANSPORT—Chapter 8 New Main Roads Department building, Brisbane

Control data 3200 computer system, Bureau of Census and Statistics, Brisbane (see page 482)

Photo: A. R. Woodgate





Centenary Pool, Brisbane

Photo: Brisbane City Council

Photo: "The Courier-Mail"

LOCAL
GOVERNMENT

Chapter 13

Longreach Shire
Hall and Council
Chambers,
showing the town
water service
reservoir



growers. Each grower receives the proceeds of sale of his own leaf after deduction of administration levy and other charges. The Board deducts a levy of 1.0c per lb for administrative purposes and a research levy of 0.5c per lb on all leaf delivered by growers.

As a measure of protection for the industry, the Commonwealth Government has, since 1936, fixed certain minimum percentages of Australian leaf to be used in blends before manufacturers qualify for special reduced tariffs on leaf imported by them. The percentage applicable to cigarettes and tobacco from 1 January 1966 is 50 per cent.

To provide for the orderly marketing of Australian tobacco leaf, a stabilisation plan for the Australian tobacco growing industry was introduced during 1966 under the provisions of the *Commonwealth Tobacco Marketing Act 1965*. Broadly, the plan, which will operate initially for four years, provides for the establishment of an annual Australian marketing quota of 26m lb (green weight) of leaf which will be sold under an agreed grade and price schedule designed to yield an average minimum price of \$1.04 per lb. Queensland's share of the overall quota is 14m lb, and growers' basic quotas will be allocated by the Tobacco Quota Committee constituted under the *Tobacco Industry Stabilisation Act 1965*. Legislation also provides for an Appeals Tribunal.

The Tobacco Marketing Act also established a Commonwealth Board comprising representatives of the Commonwealth, the Governments of the tobacco growing States, growers, the Tobacco Growers' Council, and manufacturers, for the purpose of setting a minimum price for each grade and otherwise implementing policy, agreed upon by the Commonwealth and tobacco growing States, relating to the marketing of Australian tobacco leaf.

The State Board may act as agent for the Commonwealth Board. Subject only to price and other determinations of the Commonwealth Board, it is empowered to receive, handle, or sell all quota tobacco, but may not sell any non-quota tobacco unless with the approval of the Commonwealth Board.

Broom Millet—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 1965-66, 33 tons were sold for \$15,924, compared with 41 tons for \$18,100 in 1964-65.

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		1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Pigs Sold to Bacon Factory ..	No	6,285	5,582	5,978	5,147	3,449
Pigs Sold to Butchers ..	No	4,211	4,216	4,600	5,118	3,614
Average Weight of First Grade Pigs ..	Lb	106	106	106	104	109
Average Price of First Grade Pigs ..	c per Lb	25.8	24.2	25.1	25.8	28.0
Amount Paid to Growers ..	\$	280,358	242,316	270,442	268,146	207,999

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 or on behalf of the Commonwealth Government in administering any international undertaking. The primary function of the Board is to ensure that Australian meat exports are marketed in a manner that will safeguard the long-term interests of the Australian meat industry. It consists of representatives of producers, exporters, and the Commonwealth Government whose representative is chairman.

During the 1939-1945 War, all Australia's exportable meat surplus was sold to the United Kingdom Government under a series of contracts, and, since then, further long-term contracts have been negotiated by the Board.

A fifteen-year meat agreement, covering the period 1952 to 1967, is intended primarily to promote the production of meat in Australia for export to the United Kingdom, and to provide for a satisfactory market for Australian meat in the United Kingdom for the period of the agreement.

Bulk purchasing of meat by the United Kingdom Ministry of Food under this agreement ceased at the close of the 1953-54 season, and private trading was reverted to from the commencement of the 1954-55 season. In the event of market prices under private trading averaging below a schedule of certain agreed minimum prices, the United Kingdom Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food will make a payment to the Australian Government to make good the deficiency. These payments are passed on to the Australian Meat Board for distribution in the form of bounties. No deficiency payments for beef have been received since 1958, but a deficiency payment was earned on lamb for the first time during the 1960-61 season and again during the 1961-62 season.

Since the 1962-63 lamb export season, the Australian Meat Board has guaranteed minimum prices on all lambs 36 lb and under shipped to the United Kingdom during the period September to February.

The United Kingdom Meat Agreement quotas for lower grades of beef were relaxed in 1958, and since October 1961 it has been possible, under the Agreement, for Australia to export meat to any destination free of quantitative restriction. As a result advantage has been taken of the higher priced North American market for lean beef, and consequently beef exports to the United Kingdom fell from 76 per cent of the total in 1957-58 to 10 per cent in 1962-63. 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. Australian boneless beef cuts exported to the United Kingdom in cartons are largely replacing the traditional frozen carcass form.

In February 1964, a meat agreement, fixing annual export tonnages until 1966, was finalised between Australia and the United States, but in August 1964 the United States passed legislation controlling its meat imports from all sources for each year from 1965. Quotas will be imposed on imports of beef and veal, mutton, and goat meat, if imports of these items equal or exceed 110 per cent of a base quantity. It was not necessary to invoke meat import quotas during 1965 or 1966.

Japan continues to be an important market for Australian meat. Mutton has unrestricted entry, but beef imports are subject to quotas. In 1965-66 Japan was Australia's third largest customer, with imports of chilled and frozen meat amounting to 35,546 tons.

The Queensland Meat Industry Board—From 1931 to 1965, this Board was responsible for the preparation of most of the domestic meat requirements of the Metropolitan Area, and for this purpose operated the Brisbane Abattoir, which also processes all classes of meat for the canning, interstate, and overseas export trades.

The following table gives particulars for five years of operations at the Brisbane Abattoir.

BRISBANE ABATTOIR OPERATIONS

Item	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
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LIVESTOCK SOLD THROUGH ABATTOIR STOCKYARDS

	No	No	No	No	No
Cattle	161,135	146,595	134,862	155,874	151,168
Calves	69,296	70,009	64,766	68,048	58,808
Sheep	688,393	521,307	525,911	677,908	743,995
Lambs	226,320	203,502	155,377	163,533	171,366
Pigs	81,456	74,623	68,740	70,991	79,800

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED AT BRISBANE ABATTOIR

	No	No	No	No	No
Cattle	257,955	259,305	172,815	240,868	249,721
Calves	111,596	110,287	96,993	139,034	100,216
Sheep	718,462	547,901	479,967	805,016	672,317
Lambs	258,698	220,342	223,013	307,952	250,492
Pigs	119,049	128,377	98,342	106,997	134,014

FRESH MEAT PREPARED FOR METROPOLITAN MARKET

	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Beef	21,384	22,979	19,613	22,953	19,190
Veal	2,425	2,421	2,009	2,557	2,239
Mutton	9,936	7,973	7,018	13,149	7,865
Lamb	3,662	3,114	3,192	675	3,429
Pork	1,633	1,447	1,152	1,316	1,512

MEAT PREPARED FOR OTHER PURPOSES ¹

	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Beef	34,250	29,769	14,635	21,474	25,244
Veal	575	667	805	1,836	710
Mutton and Lamb ..	2,495	1,364	1,245	3,985	3,487
Pork	3,793	4,437	3,413	3,745	4,795

¹ For export, interstate, and processing trades.

Queensland Meat Industry Authority—The Meat Industry Act of 1965 implements the recommendations of a committee appointed by the Government to report on livestock and the meat industry, and provides for the establishment of a Queensland Meat Industry Authority to advise the Minister on policy matters relating to meat and to administer defined policy. The Authority consists of an independent chairman and five

members, one representative each of the Department of Primary Industries, producers of stock for meat, boards of public abattoirs and district abattoirs, owners of private abattoirs, and operators of public abattoirs and district abattoirs. The chairman and other members are eligible for re-appointment and hold office for an appointed term which will not exceed seven years. The chairman or his delegate is an ex-officio member on all abattoir boards, including the Metropolitan Public Abattoir Board.

The Authority may carry out investigations into the provision of centralised killing facilities in appropriate centres anywhere in the State and may subsequently recommend the declaration of district or public abattoir areas, the constitution of appropriate abattoir boards, and the method by which district or public abattoirs are to be provided. District abattoir areas and district abattoir boards constituted under the repealed Acts were preserved. The Act also provides that poultry which is to be sold for human consumption shall be slaughtered at licensed poultry slaughterhouses.

Metropolitan Public Abattoir Board—Control of the Brisbane Abattoir and its associated saleyards and public meat market passed in 1965 from the former Queensland Meat Industry Board to a new Metropolitan Public Abattoir Board. The Abattoir's functions of processing meat for the canning, interstate and 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 is officially inspected.

District Abattoir Boards—Outside the Metropolitan Area, District Abattoir Boards may be set up to perform functions similar to those of the Metropolitan Public Abattoir Board. Such boards are now operating at Toowoomba, Bundaberg, Townsville, Ipswich, and Mackay, while in Rockhampton two meatworks are acting as agents for the local Board.

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. In 1965-66 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 \$148,937 resulted from operations during 1965-66. The Board's loan indebtedness to the Treasury at 30 June 1966 was \$498,237.

The Fish Board's operations in the year ended 30 June 1966 included the following: Quantity of fish received, 9,415,190 lb; marine products of all kinds (fish, crabs, lobsters, oysters, etc.) marketed, \$3,077,887; fish marketed, \$1,551,637; revenue from commission and market dues, \$268,557; sales by processing department, \$1,158,684.

The export of Queensland prawns to the U.S.A. commenced in 1955-56 but other markets have assumed greater importance since 1960-61. During 1965-66, the Board exported 199,300 lb of prawns to Japan, 175,955 lb to South Africa, 79,500 lb to the U.S.A., 40,000 lb to the United Kingdom, and smaller quantities to Sweden, Canada, Syria, Holland, and Malta. Most of the processing of these 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 throughout that part of the State lying north of the latitude 22°S (Broad Sound). The Fish Board retains control in the southern part of the State.

Details of operations of the North Queensland Fish Board for the six months from January to June 1966 include the following: Quantity of fish received, 490,395 lb; payments to suppliers for fish and other seafoods marketed through the Board, \$160,518; revenue from commission and market dues, \$30,815.

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. Since 1959 the State Government has made an annual grant of \$10,000 to the Board. The balance of the Board's income is from contributions from owners based on the numbers employed during the previous year. In 1965-66 these amounted to \$200,000.

The problem with which both the Board and the collieries had to contend in the past, that of satisfying consumer demands by ensuring that ample supplies of coal are available, has been eliminated, and the efforts of colliery proprietors have now turned to improved efficiency in colliery operations. This is particularly evident in the West Moreton District, the main producing area, where the majority of mines have installed or are in the process of installing mechanised means of mining and hauling coal. Eighty-four 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 this district all coal sold is now treated through washing plants. To enable colliery owners to purchase more efficient machinery, the Board may make loans from funds provided by the Treasury Department or by the sale of debentures to the Coal Miners' Pension Tribunal.

Coal production in Queensland reached a new peak of 4,696,485 tons during 1966. Of this total, electricity undertakings consumed 1,898,621 tons, the Railways Department 197,904 tons, and gas works 137,270 tons. Exports in 1966 reached a record level of 1,703,089 tons, most of which was exported to Japan from Moura in the Dawson Valley.

Price Fixing—See Chapter 11—Prices.

• Chapter 11

PRICES

1 WHOLESALE PRICES

While retail prices concern the consumer most as they determine his "cost of living", wholesale prices have more direct influence upon business conditions; and the fluctuations of a wholesale price index number are some indication of the prospects of trade and business. Statistical records of the wholesale prices of the more important commodities (livestock and produce) in the Brisbane markets are available, and are fairly reliable. However, there has not yet been computed a combined wholesale price index for Queensland or any part of Queensland, but on page 360 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	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Cattle</i>					
Bullocks	98.39	111.62	116.07	133.11	141.68
Cows	63.88	69.02	64.85	78.72	90.75
Steers	81.36	88.35	90.82	103.51	119.72
Heifers	61.51	62.92	64.37	77.03	85.53
Vealers and Yearlings	48.72	51.19	49.62	60.47	75.18
Calves	11.29	10.83	11.52	14.17	17.14
<i>Sheep</i>					
Wethers	5.08	6.06	5.10	6.06	7.28
Ewes	4.25	4.76	3.98	4.65	5.15
Hoggets	5.27	5.66	4.79	6.19	7.51
Lambs, Crossbred	7.23	7.83	8.06	8.76	8.68
Lambs, Other	5.62	6.68	6.50	7.39	8.41
Rams	5.65	7.34	6.24	5.91	8.12
<i>Pigs</i>					
Baconers	31.72	33.25	33.87	33.55	36.54
Porkers	19.51	20.91	21.02	20.55	23.24

Average wholesale prices of carcase meat in Brisbane, based on returns from wholesale butchers, are shown in the next table.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF MEAT, BRISBANE

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	c per Lb	c per Lb	c per Lb	c per Lb	c per Lb
Ox Beef	17.75	19.39	20.57	24.58	25.72
Veal	21.04	21.66	21.99	26.77	29.49
Mutton (Wethers)	11.27	11.71	12.08	14.48	15.44
Lamb	19.26	20.51	23.90	26.38	24.02
Pork	29.98	32.46	32.88	33.61	35.19

The table below shows average wholesale prices for Queensland produce in the metropolitan markets during each of the five years to 1966-67. 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	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Agricultural Produce</i>						
Chaff, Lucerne	Cwt	2.24	2.53	3.20	4.00	2.75
Hay, Lucerne	Cwt	1.27	1.45	1.94	2.46	1.57
Maize	Bushel	1.33	1.54	1.65	1.70	1.44
<i>Vegetables</i>						
Beans, Green	Lb	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.11	0.09
Cabbages	Dozen	1.35	1.28	2.05	1.62	1.34
Cauliflowers	Dozen	2.50	2.84	2.64	2.58	2.20
Cucumbers	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Bushel	1.07	1.23	1.54	1.31	1.06
Lettuces	Bushel	1.15	0.97	1.04	1.03	1.09
Onions	Cwt	2.43	4.77	4.90	8.86	4.73
Peas, Green	Lb	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.10	0.11
Potatoes	Cwt	2.49	2.58	6.40	5.00	3.27
Pumpkins	Cwt	1.40	1.66	2.91	2.80	1.67
Sweet Potatoes	Cwt	3.81	4.89	4.68	7.93	4.49
Tomatoes	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Bushel	1.98	1.90	2.32	2.26	2.05
<i>Fruit</i>						
Apples	Bushel	2.86	2.58	3.42	3.16	3.45
Bananas ¹	Bushel	2.91	2.67	3.57	4.07	4.13
Grapes	Bushel	5.54	5.01	6.10	4.72	5.77
Lemons	Bushel	2.63	3.44	2.82	3.59	3.63
Mandarins	Bushel	3.73	3.66	3.26	3.68	3.64
Mangoes	Bushel	3.18	3.46	4.33	4.24	4.56
Oranges	Bushel	2.33	2.40	2.37	2.61	2.54
Papaws	Bushel	1.93	2.00	2.16	2.45	1.82
Passion Fruit	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Bushel	4.02	3.93	3.59	3.96	3.26
Peaches	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Bushel	2.02	1.36	2.00	1.52	1.82
Pears	Bushel	2.10	2.17	2.78	2.85	2.78
Pineapples	Dozen	1.97	1.90	2.06	2.27	2.14
Plums	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Bushel	2.81	1.89	2.89	2.39	2.48
Strawberries	Doz Boxes	2.85	3.05	2.85	3.61	2.73
<i>Mill Produce</i>						
Bran ²	Ton	42.50	40.75	41.25	43.17	42.67
Flour	Ton	82.50	80.04	78.58	81.51	85.03
Pollard ³	Ton	42.50	41.92	43.25	45.17	44.67
<i>Dairy Produce</i>						
Bacon	Lb	0.55	0.65	0.68	0.71	0.69
Butter	Lb	0.46	0.46	0.48	0.48	0.48
Cheese	Lb	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.32
Eggs, Large	Dozen	0.51	0.52	0.49 ³	0.55 ³	0.55 ³
Ham	Lb	0.76	0.85	0.86	0.91	0.88
Honey	Lb	0.10	0.13	0.12	0.10	0.11
Milk, Bottled ⁴	Gallon	0.49	0.49	0.52	0.55	0.55
<i>Live Poultry</i>						
Ducks	Lb	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.19	0.19
Fowls	Lb	0.15	0.17	0.14	0.13	0.12

¹ Ripe Cavendish. August 1964.

² In lots of over two tons.

³ In one dozen cartons from

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
1957-58	398	238	437	349	280	453	325	301	355	339
1958-59	392	231	362	327	293	423	332	283	358	336
1959-60	395	225	403	331	379	431	348	281	375	348
1960-61	399	222	387	331	341	439	372	278	394	360
1961-62	392	212	400	333	302	439	332	270	363	336
1962-63	388	209	432	317	262	439	342	272	368	340
1963-64	383	207	484	286	221	473	352	275	376	346
1964-65	391	207	427	286	242	503	364	277	388	355
1965-66	390	218	432	325	306	507	385	280	409	371
1966-67	396	219	419	381	281	511	401	283	425	383

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 1966-67, the wholesale price index number for all groups increased by 283 per cent. In the post-war period, from 1948-49 to 1966-67, the wholesale price index number for all groups increased by 113 per cent, compared with an increase over the same period in the consumer retail price index for Brisbane of 132 per cent (see page 367).

2 FOOD PRICES

The following table shows the average retail price in Brisbane during each of the five years to 1966 of certain food and grocery items as recorded for retail price index numbers.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES, BRISBANE

Item	Unit	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
<i>Groceries</i>						
Bread	2 Lb	14.17	14.41	14.62	15.07	15.99
Flour	2 Lb	<i>n</i>	12.83	12.62	12.45	12.74
Flour, Self-raising	2 Lb	16.82	16.33	16.29	15.67	15.57
Tea	$\frac{1}{2}$ Lb	30.93	30.74	30.95	30.96	30.92
Coffee, Pure	8 Oz	47.00	46.90	46.89	48.57	49.96
Sugar ¹	1 Lb	9.07	9.18	9.19	9.19	9.32
Biscuits, Milk Arrowroot	$\frac{1}{2}$ Lb	14.99	14.90	14.73	15.37	15.91
Rice ¹	1 Lb	<i>n</i>	12.52	12.81	12.96	13.12
Jam, Plum	$\frac{1}{2}$ Lb	25.50	25.18	24.58	24.01	24.16
Honey	16 Oz	22.16	23.84	26.09	26.06	26.96
Cornflakes	16 Oz	32.76	31.37	31.98	33.08	34.75
Oats, Rolled	2 Lb	33.63	34.35	33.67	35.16	38.23
Sultanas ¹	1 Lb	27.82	28.20	31.43	33.00	34.28
Baked Beans, Canned	16 Oz	<i>n</i>	18.87	17.76	16.80	17.24
Peas, Green, Canned	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz	24.16	23.33	23.08	22.77	23.04
Soup, Tomato, Canned	16 Oz	21.14	20.63	19.40	18.79	18.46
Peaches, Canned	29 Oz	31.76	28.96	29.46	30.26	30.76
Pears, Canned	29 Oz	31.83	29.43	29.55	30.28	30.70
Peanut Paste	4 Oz	18.85	18.82	18.60	18.01	18.32
Margarine, Table	$\frac{1}{2}$ Lb	14.94	15.45	16.30	18.16	19.01
Potatoes	7 Lb	37.22	26.55	46.00	67.66	38.64
Onions, Brown	1 Lb	6.77	6.23	7.60	9.06	9.62
Soap	1 Lb	19.51	19.50	23.10	24.30	27.07
<i>Dairy Produce</i>						
Butter, Factory	1 Lb	47.72	48.02	49.22	50.38	50.94
Cheese, Cheddar ¹	$\frac{1}{2}$ Lb	23.13	23.26	23.66	23.64	23.76
Eggs, Large	1 Dozen	56.99	58.50	56.96	59.58	63.79
Bacon, Rashers	1 Lb	74.42	79.10	85.83	89.98	92.99
Milk, Condensed	14 Oz	21.24	20.87	20.94	20.64	20.92
Milk, Fresh, Bottled	1 Quart	15.83	15.83	16.46	17.15	17.96
Milk, Powdered	12 Oz	37.89	37.75	37.36	36.94	37.02
<i>Meat</i>						
<i>Beef</i>						
Sirloin	1 Lb	40.37	42.87	45.54	50.85	56.30
Rib (bone out)	1 Lb	33.76	35.18	37.75	43.40	48.08
Steak, Rump	1 Lb	50.94	55.40	60.29	67.51	74.32
Sreak, Chuck	1 Lb	29.90	32.22	35.12	40.36	45.30
Sausages	1 Lb	22.33	22.89	23.95	24.91	25.55
<i>Beef, Corned</i>						
Silverside	1 Lb	37.59	39.89	43.08	47.28	51.16
Brisket	1 Lb	27.67	29.92	31.87	35.06	38.76
<i>Mutton</i>						
Leg	1 Lb	24.79	25.42	26.66	30.15	34.00
Shoulder	1 Lb	13.42	13.94	14.92	17.71	20.72
Chops, Loin	1 Lb	23.78	24.44	25.92	29.47	33.40
<i>Lamb</i>						
Leg	1 Lb	36.39	36.83	39.67	48.02	49.35
Shoulder	1 Lb	21.78	22.90	24.51	30.05	30.10
Chops, Loin	1 Lb	36.53	37.24	40.17	49.74	51.35
<i>Pork</i>						
Leg	1 Lb	44.47	48.22	54.26	56.94	58.85
Loin	1 Lb	43.97	47.83	53.08	55.92	58.02
Chops	1 Lb	43.99	47.83	53.17	56.21	58.34

¹ Packet prices.*n* Not available.

Prices in Queensland Towns—A special collection of prices of food and groceries has been made each year since 1955 in a number of Queensland country towns.

In 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 and grocery prices within each town, they are less reliable as a measure of price levels between different towns, because the fixed weights and regimen used for the construction of the index would be more representative of actual consumption patterns in some towns than they would be in others.

In a survey of this nature, a further difficulty arises because in the smaller towns there are limited numbers of retail outlets for many of the commodities in the regimen. This results in a greater degree of variability in the index numbers for these centres than for the larger centres.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, FOOD AND GROCERIES¹ ONLY
QUEENSLAND TOWNS

(Base of Indexes: Brisbane, 1952-53 = 100)

Statistical Division and Town		1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
<i>Brisbane</i>	Brisbane	130	133	139	152	152
	Ipswich	130	133	139	149	151
<i>Moreton</i>	Nambour	132	134	141	152	152
<i>Maryborough</i>	Bundaberg	132	132	141	151	153
	Gayndah	133	133	140	150	154
	Gympie	134	133	139	146	152
	Kingaroy	133	134	141	154	155
	Maryborough	132	135	142	153	154
<i>Downs</i>	Dalby	128	131	137	149	151
	Goondiwindi	135	138	144	161	160
	Stanthorpe	134	135	141	155	156
	Toowoomba	126	129	135	150	149
	Warwick	131	131	138	151	152
<i>Roma</i>	Roma	132	135	142	152	154
	St George	140	141	150	163	166
<i>South Western</i>	Charleville	136	137	143	159	159
	Cunnamulla	137	138	145	157	160
	Quilpie ²	143	143	147	164	167

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, FOOD AND GROCERIES¹ ONLY
 QUEENSLAND TOWNS—*continued*

(Base of Indexes: Brisbane, 1952-53 = 100)

Statistical Division and Town		1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Rockhampton	Gladstone	131	134	140	154	156
	Monto	136	137	143	155	157
	Mount Morgan	134	138	143	154	156
	Rockhampton	130	133	138	150	152
Central Western	Emerald	138	142	146	157	160
	Longreach	142	142	149	157	165
	Tambo ³	137	139	146	158	164
Far Western	Boulia ³	163	162	166	169	176
	Winton	148	147	152	158	166
Mackay	Mackay	134	136	143	155	159
	Sarina	137	138	144	153	159
Townsville	Ayr	137	139	148	154	160
	Bowen	137	140	145	150	156
	Charters Towers	137	138	145	156	159
	Collinsville	140	143	149	155	164
	Townsville	135	138	143	152	157
Cairns	Cairns	137	140	148	154	158
	Ingham	142	142	148	156	161
	Innisfail	138	143	150	157	161
	Marceba	136	139	147	150	157
Peninsula	Cooktown ³	148	150	156	160	169
	Thursday Island	163	165	168	174	181
North Western	Cloncurry	155	159	163	168	174
	Hughenden	147	148	156	163	167
	Julia Creek ²	151	154	158	166	170
	Mount Isa	152	154	159	167	168
	Normanton ²	157	157	159	165	167

¹ Based on the food and grocery 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 last paragraph preceding table.

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 of procedure.

In 1936 the Commonwealth Statistician, in consultation with the State Statisticians, overhauled the regimen and reviewed the methods of calculation. The influence of these revisions upon subsequent index numbers was small, but the changes made enabled the figures to be issued and used with confidence. The complete regimen then comprised 170 standardised items (apart from housing). In the course of revision some articles formerly included were omitted, either because of unnecessary duplication, or because they could not be defined with sufficient precision, or because their use was not general.

In August 1960 the Commonwealth Statistician first published the "Consumer Price Index" which replaced the "C" Series Index for current statistical purposes. Publication of the "C" Series was discontinued. The Consumer Price Index has been calculated back to 1948-49.

Interim Retail Price Index—This index was introduced to provide a more representative measure of the changing consumption pattern of the years following World War II, and operated from the year 1952-53 until the March quarter 1960, when it was replaced completely with the more comprehensive Consumer Price Index.

Consumer Price Index—This index has been compiled for the six State capital cities, separately and combined, for each quarter commencing with the September quarter 1948. The title "Consumer Price Index" is used for purposes of convenience and does not imply that the new index differs in definition or purpose from previous indexes. It was adopted in conformity with world trends in naming indexes of retail prices paid by consumers, and wherein these prices are weighted according to the pattern of consumption. For most practical purposes the terms "retail prices" and "consumer prices" are synonymous. 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 rents; Household Supplies and Equipment includes fuel and light, household appliances, kitchen utensils, furniture and floor coverings, garden tools, household sundries, medicines, toilet supplies, and school requisites; and Miscellaneous consists of items such as rail, tram, and bus fares, private motoring, smoking, beer, and other sundry costs for services.

The number of items actually priced is very numerous, as several similar articles are often priced in order to suitably represent the various

types and brands of similar commodities and services which are available. All prices are collected on a cash basis for the new article. Interest on hire-purchase charges and trade-in allowances and discounts are not included, although for major household appliances normal transaction prices are used.

Retail price collections are made by qualified "Field Officers", who visit the shops to inspect the articles to be priced. Grades of articles are definitely specified, and, where necessary, samples are used to check the goods in reporting stores.

The weights for each group and certain items have been varied substantially from those of previous indexes to reflect, as nearly as possible, the current pattern of consumption expenditure. To do this adequately it was necessary to construct the index to allow for the periodic addition of extra items, and changes in the weighting pattern (rather than retain a fixed list of items and set of weights unchanged over a long period). This method results in a succession of short-term series which are linked to form a continuous retail price index.

To date the periods and significant changes have been: September 1948 to June 1952; June 1952 to June 1956 (introduction of private motoring and variation of weighting in housing, fuel, and fares); June 1956 to March 1960 (weighting changes in private motoring, housing, fuel, and fares); March 1960 to December 1963 (introduction of television); and from December 1963 (introduction of furniture and new food and magazine items, with a general review of weighting). During each period between links the items and weighting remained unchanged.

Apart from the considerably extended list of general items priced, the main feature of this index is the inclusion of the following new commodities and services: (i) Home ownership, involving price of a new house, rates and charges payable to local government authorities, and repairs and maintenance of houses; (ii) weekly payments for houses let by State housing authorities; (iii) household appliances such as refrigerators, washing machines, and television sets; (iv) private motoring; (v) beer and sundry additional items.

Consumer Price Index, Brisbane—Individual index numbers for Brisbane, showing each group for each year since 1948-49 and for each quarter of 1966-67, 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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for clothing and drapery and household supplies and equipment.

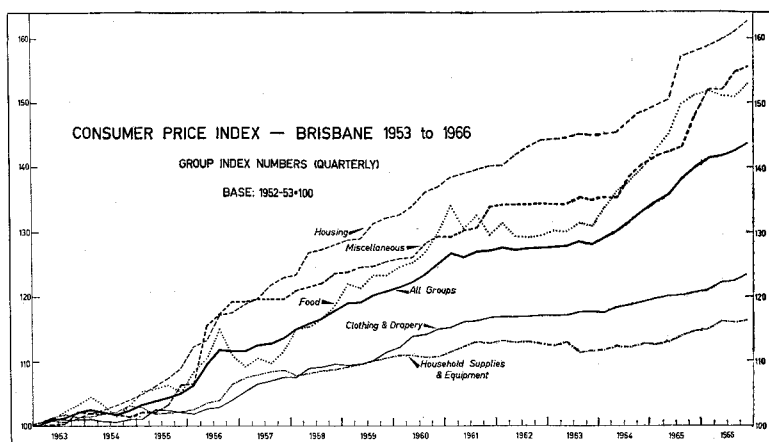
In the three years 1960-61 to 1963-64, prices were very much more stable. The housing and miscellaneous groups showed rises of less

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, GROUP INDEXES, BRISBANE

(Base of Each Group Index: 1952-53 = 100.0)¹

Year or Quarter	Food	Clothing and Drapery	Housing	Household Supplies and Equipment	Miscellaneous	All Groups
1948-49	56.4	59.2	67.1	68.6	69.2	62.1
1949-50	60.9	67.9	73.4	72.6	70.3	67.1
1950-51	68.6	78.3	80.0	80.1	77.5	75.1
1951-52	90.1	94.0	88.6	93.1	93.4	91.8
1952-53	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1953-54	103.4	100.9	101.6	101.7	101.7	102.0
1954-55	104.1	101.3	104.7	102.5	102.0	102.9
1955-56	107.7	102.2	110.5	102.6	108.0	106.3
1956-57	111.5	104.7	118.4	106.5	118.9	112.0
1957-58	113.0	107.8	123.9	108.3	120.5	114.4
1958-59	119.8	109.4	128.4	109.0	123.6	118.2
1959-60	124.2	111.9	132.6	110.6	125.6	121.2
1960-61	130.4	115.1	137.6	111.3	129.5	125.4
1961-62	130.8	116.7	140.5	113.0	133.3	127.3
1962-63	129.8	117.0	144.0	112.8	134.4	127.7
1963-64	133.1	117.8	145.2	111.7	135.2	129.0
1964-65	141.5	119.5	149.0	112.7	140.9	133.9
1965-66	150.9	121.0	158.3	115.0	148.7	140.4
1966-67	153.5	123.7	162.8	116.5	155.8	144.0
<i>Quarter Ended</i>						
September 1966 ..	151.0	122.4	161.1	116.0	154.7	142.5
December 1966 ..	152.8	123.4	162.5	116.2	155.5	143.6
March 1967	154.3	123.8	163.2	116.5	156.0	144.4
June 1967	155.7	125.1	164.2	117.2	156.9	145.5

¹ Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted mainly to avoid the minor distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.



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 5 per cent for the food group, 5 per cent for the miscellaneous group, 4 per cent for the housing group, 2 per cent for the clothing and drapery group, and 1 per cent for the household supplies and equipment group.

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 three sections of the housing group according to mode of occupancy of houses in each city; for the proportionate weighting of beef, mutton, lamb, and pork in Brisbane and Hobart; and for some minor items in one or more cities. The resultant indexes show price variations for each city on a basis particularly appropriate to that city. They do not provide a measure of the relative prices and costs of commodities and services in one city compared with another. For that reason the Consumer Price Index of each city in the base year 1952-53 is 100.0.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, STATE CAPITAL CITIES

(Base of Index for Each City and Six State Capitals: 1952-53 = 100.0)¹

Year or Quarter	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six State Capital Cities ²
1948-49 ..	60.5	61.0	62.1	61.6	60.6	60.7	60.9
1949-50 ..	65.6	66.2	67.1	66.2	66.2	64.7	66.0
1950-51 ..	74.5	74.6	75.1	74.7	74.4	73.3	74.6
1951-52 ..	91.9	91.0	91.8	91.4	90.4	90.4	91.4
1952-53 ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1953-54 ..	101.6	102.0	102.0	102.3	103.0	105.0	102.0
1954-55 ..	102.3	102.0	102.9	103.5	105.2	104.9	102.6
1955-56 ..	105.7	108.1	106.3	106.9	107.9	110.2	106.9
1956-57 ..	112.9	114.0	112.0	111.1	112.9	116.9	113.1
1957-58 ..	114.5	114.4	114.4	111.9	113.6	117.0	114.2
1958-59 ..	115.3	116.6	118.2	114.5	114.7	118.7	116.0
1959-60 ..	117.8	120.0	121.2	118.0	116.9	120.8	118.9
1960-61 ..	122.1	125.9	125.4	122.9	121.2	127.5	123.8
1961-62 ..	122.6	126.3	127.3	122.5	121.6	128.1	124.3
1962-63 ..	123.2	126.2	127.7	122.1	122.2	128.0	124.5
1963-64 ..	124.5	127.1	129.0	123.5	123.8	129.4	125.7
1964-65 ..	128.8	132.2	133.9	128.6	127.6	133.6	130.4
1965-66 ..	133.1	137.1	140.4	132.7	132.5	138.3	135.2
1966-67 ..	136.3	140.7	144.0	136.9	137.9	141.2	138.8
<i>Quarter Ended</i>							
Sept. 1966	134.7	139.1	142.5	135.0	136.3	139.2	137.1
Dec. 1966	136.2	140.1	143.6	136.5	136.9	140.1	138.4
March 1967	136.4	140.7	144.4	137.2	138.3	142.0	138.9
June 1967	137.8	142.9	145.5	138.9	140.1	143.3	140.6

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 1948-49 to 1952-53 was the end of a longer period of steeply rising prices,

and in these four years the percentage increase in prices varied only between 61 per cent for Brisbane and 65 per cent for Sydney.

The base year for this index (1952-53) marked a turning point in the trend of prices and for the period 1952-53 to 1960-61 the weighted average increase in prices for the six State capitals was only 24 per cent. In that period Perth showed the smallest increase (21 per cent) while the steepest increase (28 per cent) was recorded in Hobart.

In the period 1960-61 to 1964-65, Brisbane prices rose by 7 per cent, compared with 5 per cent for the six State capitals, and in 1965-66 the percentage increases were 4.9 and 3.7 respectively. However, in 1966-67, Brisbane prices rose by 2.6 per cent, almost the same as the rise in the average for the six State capitals, 2.7 per cent.

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 Consumer Price Index Housing Group (partly estimated) and "C" Series Index excluding rent; and, from 1948-49, the Consumer Price Index.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, STATE CAPITAL CITIES, 1901 TO 1966
(Base: 1911 = 100)

Year	Six State Capital Cities ¹	Year	Six State Capital Cities ¹	Year	Six State Capital Cities ¹
1901	88	1923	166	1945	187
1902	93	1924	164	1946	190
1903	91	1925	165	1947	198
1904	86	1926	168	1948	218
1905	90	1927	166	1949	240
1906	90	1928	167	1950	262
1907	90	1929	171	1951	313
1908	95	1930	162	1952	367
1909	95	1931	145	1953	383
1910	97	1932	138	1954	386
1911	100	1933	133	1955	394
1912	110	1934	136	1956	419
1913	110	1935	138	1957	429
1914 ²	114	1936	141	1958	435
1915 ²	130	1937	145	1959	443
1916 ²	132	1938	149	1960	459
1917 ²	141	1939	153	1961	471
1918 ²	150	1940	159	1962	469
1919 ²	170	1941	167	1963	472
1920 ²	193	1942	181	1964	483
1921 ²	168	1943	188	1965	502
1922 ²	162	1944	187	1966	517

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.

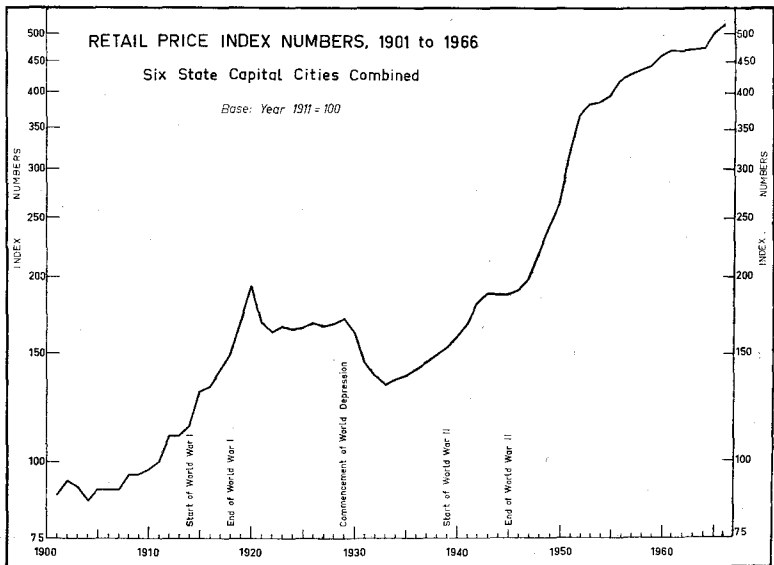
Retail prices in the six State capitals were almost six times as great in 1966 as they were in 1901. Prices were just over twice the 1901 level by the end of the 1939-1945 War.

In the period from 1901 to 1914 prices showed a slow, generally upward, movement but then there was a fairly rapid increase from 1914 until a peak was reached in 1920.

Following falling prices in the next two years there was then a stable period from 1922 to 1929, after which prices again fell until by 1933 they were at their lowest level since 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 1965 and 1966.

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, CENSUS, 1961

Description of Dwelling	Urban		Rural	All Queensland
	Metro-politan	Other Urban ²		
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Houses</i>				
Walls of Wood				
3 Rooms	5.61	3.98	2.64	3.74
4 Rooms	6.22	5.45	3.09	4.90
5 Rooms	6.75	6.11	3.35	5.67
6 Rooms	6.91	6.14	3.53	5.79
Average 3 to 6 Rooms	6.68	5.91	3.29	5.48
Walls of Brick or Stone				
3 Rooms	7.78	9.40	5.24	7.92
4 Rooms	7.30	8.65	3.88	7.44
5 Rooms	8.92	7.95	3.75	8.32
6 Rooms	10.62	8.22	6.00	9.60
Average 3 to 6 Rooms	9.09	8.26	4.49	8.52
Walls of Concrete				
3 Rooms	7.38	8.02	4.50	7.32
4 Rooms	7.58	9.08	4.48	8.02
5 Rooms	8.40	8.82	6.60	8.43
6 Rooms	7.10	8.96	5.40	8.15
Average 3 to 6 Rooms	7.78	8.88	5.49	8.15
Walls of Fibro-cement				
3 Rooms	5.22	5.32	3.99	4.80
4 Rooms	6.98	6.78	4.22	6.14
5 Rooms	6.95	7.22	4.77	6.69
6 Rooms	7.76	7.25	4.70	6.91
Average 3 to 6 Rooms	6.94	6.98	4.44	6.40
<i>Flats</i>				
Walls of Wood				
3 Rooms	8.23	6.22	4.49	7.06
4 Rooms	8.52	6.72	4.60	7.34
5 Rooms	7.72	6.76	4.77	7.09
6 Rooms	9.00	7.06	4.67	7.62
Average 3 to 6 Rooms	8.28	6.64	4.62	7.23
Walls of Brick or Stone				
3 Rooms	10.29	8.50	6.00	9.73
4 Rooms	11.45	8.71	1.50	10.52
5 Rooms	10.34	8.42	2.50	9.73
6 Rooms	11.10	7.32	..	9.97
Average 3 to 6 Rooms	10.85	8.48	2.88	10.08
Walls of Concrete				
3 Rooms	7.56	8.24	4.17	8.03
4 Rooms	9.29	8.83	7.33	8.86
5 Rooms	7.66	9.06	5.00	8.73
6 Rooms	7.68	8.68	4.00	8.32
Average 3 to 6 Rooms	8.46	8.75	6.13	8.62
Walls of Fibro-cement				
3 Rooms	8.54	8.02	4.98	8.12
4 Rooms	8.42	7.87	4.79	7.93
5 Rooms	8.64	8.13	4.51	8.19
6 Rooms	9.14	8.81	7.50	8.86
Average 3 to 6 Rooms	8.55	8.02	5.05	8.09

¹ Particulars of dwellings occupied by tenants of the Queensland Housing Commission are excluded. ² Including incorporated cities and towns and towns with 1,000 population or more not separately incorporated as cities or towns for purposes of local government but whose boundaries were specially determined for Census purposes.

5 PRICE FIXING

Under *The Profiteering Prevention Act of 1920*, a Commissioner of Prices was appointed to regulate the retail prices of staple foodstuffs not under the control of commodity boards, and of other commodities at his discretion. At the outbreak of war, regulations were made under the *Commonwealth National Security Act 1939*, and the control of prices became a Commonwealth function, the State Commissioner becoming the Deputy Commonwealth Prices Commissioner.

The State Government resumed price control on 6 September 1948 under *The Profiteering Prevention Act of 1948*. The Act was amended in certain particulars in 1954, 1957, and 1959 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 341) 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 Act has 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 six 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 the war years 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 Act, 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.

• 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 we now describe as industry. Unless recognised, this is a source of confusion.

Industry—The following table shows the main groups of industry for the male and female 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
Rural Industries	76,729	15,896	92,625
<i>Sugar Growing</i>	16,139	1,255	17,394
<i>Grazing</i>	20,955	4,219	25,174
<i>Dairying</i>	16,194	5,562	21,756
<i>Other</i>	23,441	4,860	28,301
<i>Forestry</i>	3,030	44	3,074
Mining and Quarrying			
<i>Mining (including Open-cut Mining)</i>	10,394	517	10,911
<i>Silver, Lead, and Zinc Mining</i>	584	35	619
<i>Coal Mining</i>	2,577	47	2,624
<i>Other</i>	7,233	435	7,668
<i>Quarrying</i>	587	17	604
Manufacturing			
<i>Cement, Bricks, Glass, and Stone</i>	4,801	301	5,102
<i>Concrete and Cement Products</i>	1,386	100	1,486
<i>Bricks, Tiles, Pottery, and Other Clay Products</i>	1,237	56	1,293
<i>Other</i>	2,178	145	2,323
<i>Products of Petroleum and Coal (excl. Chemical and Gasworks)</i>	668	55	723
<i>Petrol and Other Petroleum Products</i>	556	40	596
<i>Other</i>	112	15	127
<i>Founding, Engineering, and Metal Working</i>	24,363	3,314	27,677
<i>Iron and Steel Founding</i>	1,154	47	1,201
<i>Builders' Hardware</i>	876	208	1,084
<i>Agricultural and Earthmoving Machines (including Tractors)</i>	2,267	247	2,514
<i>Refrigerators, Air Conditioning and Space Heating Equipment</i>	1,218	158	1,376
<i>General Engineering</i>	3,084	265	3,349
<i>Radio, TV, and Electronic Apparatus (including Valves, excluding Cabinets)</i>	828	177	1,005
<i>Other</i>	14,936	2,212	17,148
<i>Manufacture, Assembly, and Repair of Ships, Vehicles, Parts, and Accessories</i>	17,872	958	18,830
<i>Railway Locomotives, Rolling Stock, and Tram Cars (including Railway Workshops)</i>	6,845	38	6,883
<i>Motor Engineering</i>	3,366	300	3,666
<i>Motor Bodies, Caravans, and Trailers</i>	2,807	204	3,011
<i>Other</i>	4,854	416	5,270
<i>Yarns, Textiles, and Articles Thereof (excluding Clothing and Furnishing Drapery)</i>	1,282	1,285	2,567
<i>Wool, Cotton, Silk, and Synthetic Fibre</i>	746	892	1,638
<i>Other</i>	536	393	929
<i>Clothing and Knitted Goods (including Needle Working)</i>	902	5,257	6,159
<i>Clothing (undefined)</i>	90	771	861
<i>Outer Clothing, Waterproof and Oilskin Clothing</i>	548	2,985	3,533
<i>Other</i>	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
<i>Slaughtering and Carcase Butchering</i>	2,699	216	2,915
<i>Meat Freezing, Preserving, and Canning</i>	4,313	802	5,115
<i>Bread, Cakes, and Pastry</i>	2,696	1,169	3,865
<i>Sugar Milling and Refining</i>	8,014	311	8,325
<i>Other</i>	9,998	3,873	13,871
<i>Sawmilling & Manufacture of Wood Products (other than Furniture)</i>	8,492	773	9,265
<i>Sawmilling</i>	5,834	403	6,237
<i>Joinery, Sashes, and Doors</i>	1,202	98	1,300
<i>Other</i>	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 Photography</i>			
Newspapers and Periodicals	6,833	2,813	9,646
Job and General Printing	2,748	753	3,501
Other	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 Substitutes (other than Clothing and Footwear)</i>			
.. .. .	900	198	1,098
<i>Rubber Goods</i>			
Rubber Goods (other than Clothing)	1,859	537	2,396
Vulcanising and Tyre Retreading	1,280	482	1,762
Other	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>			
Roads and Bridges (including Maintenance)	27,033	381	27,414
Railway & Tramway Permanent Way (including Maintenance)	10,061	120	10,181
Other	5,576	12	5,588
Other	11,396	249	11,645
Transport and Storage			
<i>Road Transport</i>			
Taxi and Hire-car Services	17,025	1,688	18,713
Carrying and Cartage Services (including Mail Contracting) ..	2,562	229	2,791
Other	10,220	1,093	11,313
Other	4,243	366	4,609
<i>Shipping</i>			
Coastal and Overseas Shipping	2,773	293	3,066
Other	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>			
Rail Services	14,835	1,428	16,263
Air Transport (including Maintenance of Vehicles and Aircraft)	12,657	944	13,601
Other Transport and Storage	2,178	484	2,662
Other	453	48	501
Communication			
<i>Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Services (including Construction and 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—<i>continued</i>			
<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
Education	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
Hotels, Boarding Houses, and Other Accommodation, and Restaurants			
Restaurants	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
Other Personal Services			
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 373, 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
Professional, Technical, and Related Workers			
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>			
—continued			
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
Launderers, 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 30 June 1966, compared with the 1961 Census. It shows the capacity in which persons were engaged in the work force, whether as employer, employee, not at work, etc., as well as particulars of those persons not in the work force.

Of the total persons in the work force at 30 June 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 second 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	96,896¹
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 Unemployed²	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 Superannuation	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	64,984¹
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. In 1961, such persons were included with unemployed.

3 PERSONS AT WORK

Persons in Full-time Work in Industries—The following table gives estimates of the numbers of persons, including defence forces and national servicemen, in full-time employment at various dates since 1933. Unemployed are excluded throughout. In 1933 there was a large number of

part-time workers, and one-third of these have been deducted to obtain the estimates of numbers in terms of full-time employment. Workers for no wages are assumed to be fully engaged.

The 1939 estimates were based on the National Register of 1939 and other relevant statistics. Figures for other years are from the respective Censuses. At the time material was prepared for this issue, details of persons in employment in each industry were not available from the 1966 Census.

PERSONS AT WORK, QUEENSLAND

Industry Group	June 1933	July 1939	June 1947	June 1954	June 1961
Primary (excluding Mining)	106,900	116,000	102,700	107,300	97,200
Mining	7,400	10,100	7,800	9,200	10,200
Manufacturing ¹	49,900	70,700	91,800	113,700	114,200
Building and Construction ²	18,000	27,900	41,000	51,600	55,500
Transport and Communication ²	33,500	36,400	46,800	51,200	53,100
Property and Finance	6,400	6,400	10,000	12,800	17,500
Commerce	43,100	52,400	58,000	79,300	94,300
Public Administration, n.e.i., Professions, Entertainment	31,800	39,400	55,900	68,000	85,000
Personal and Domestic	29,900	36,700	28,800	26,700	28,100
Total at Work	326,900	396,000	442,800	519,800	555,100

¹ Including electricity and gas. ² At the first two dates shown, railway and tramway maintenance workers were included with Transport and Communication; in 1947, 1954, and 1961 they were included with Building and Construction which also includes water and sewerage construction and maintenance workers throughout.

Fluctuations in Volume of Employment—The figures in the table on the next page cover all persons in civilian work in Queensland whether as employees, employers, self-employed, or full-time helpers. They are based on estimates derived from a number of sources.

Estimates of the total number of employees are based primarily on statistics of wage and salary earners (excluding employees in rural industry and private domestics) published monthly by the Bureau of Census and Statistics, Canberra. These statistics are obtained from three main sources: (i) current pay-roll tax returns; (ii) current monthly returns from governmental bodies; and (iii) some other direct records of employment (e.g., hospitals). The figures thus obtained are supplemented by estimates for the number of employees outside the coverage of the sources mentioned.

As the Bureau's statistics of wage and salary earners do not include employees in rural industry or private domestics, estimates for these are added to obtain an estimated total figure for all employees in work in Queensland. The estimates of rural workers and private domestics are based mainly on information obtained from general population Censuses and from annual collections of agricultural, dairying, and pastoral statistics.

Information obtained from Censuses of population is also the main source for estimates of the number of employers and self-employed persons and helpers not receiving wages included in the estimated total of persons in civilian employment in Queensland.

The following table contains a series of estimates of employment in Queensland which has been related to basic data derived from the

population Censuses and based on the concepts and definitions of the work force as adopted for the 1961 Census.

PERSONS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, 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		
Year¹				
1956-57	373,800	417,700	115,900	533,600
1957-58	373,900	418,300	116,200	534,500
1958-59	382,200	426,000	115,300	541,300
1959-60	388,700	430,800	115,000	545,800
1960-61	394,700	435,300	115,700	551,000
1961-62	389,300	428,600	116,700	545,300
1962-63	401,500	440,800	117,000	557,800
1963-64	421,200	460,300	117,100	577,400
1964-65	440,800	479,100	117,300	596,400
1965-66	455,900	493,200	118,100	611,300
Quarter¹				
1st 1964	421,200	459,600	117,100	576,700
2nd 1964	430,400	469,000	117,100	586,100
3rd 1964	435,600	474,800	117,000	591,800
4th 1964	436,800	475,700	117,200	592,800
1st 1965	440,800	478,600	117,300	595,900
2nd 1965	450,000	487,500	117,500	605,000
3rd 1965	454,800	493,200	117,800	611,000
4th 1965	452,500	489,800	118,000	607,800
1st 1966	454,000	490,800	118,200	609,000
2nd 1966	462,400	499,000	118,300	617,300
3rd 1966	466,600	504,200	118,500	622,700
4th 1966	464,000	500,400	118,500	618,900

¹ Monthly averages.

While Queensland experiences fluctuations in employment due to economic conditions as do the other States, most of its unemployment results from the temporary displacement of labour from seasonal industries, the most noteworthy of these being sugar cane cutting and milling and cattle slaughtering and processing.

The quarterly figures given above show that the seasonal trough in employment is deepest in the first quarter of the year and that the year's employment peak occurs usually in the third quarter.

During 1965-66 the number of persons receiving Commonwealth unemployment benefit in Queensland ranged from 1,856 at the end of September 1965 to 7,310 at the end of January 1966. (For further particulars and statistics of unemployment benefits, see page 408.)

Wage and Salary Earners (excluding Rural and Private Domestic) in Employment—As outlined above, estimates are prepared each month of the total number of wage and salary earners, excluding those in rural industry and in private domestic service, in employment in each State. Fluctuations in such employment in Queensland are shown for the various industries in the table on the next page.

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 1963	June 1964	June 1965	June 1966	June 1967
MALES (THOUSANDS)					
Forestry, Fishing, and Trapping	3.9	3.3	3.7	3.5	3.5
Mining and Quarrying	9.5	9.4	9.4	10.4	10.1
Manufacturing etc.	88.9	94.4	98.8	99.2 ^r	98.4
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services ..	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.8	10.0
Building and Construction	44.6	45.0	45.3	47.6	45.0
Transport and Storage	27.8	28.5	29.1	29.4	28.8
Communication	10.3	10.5	10.8	11.0	11.4
Retail Trade	26.7	28.5	30.1	30.4	30.6
Finance and Other Commerce	36.0	38.2	40.7	41.6 ^r	41.8
Public Authority, n.e.i.	15.0	15.8	16.3	17.1 ^r	17.9
Health, Hospitals, etc.	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.0
Education	8.7	9.1	9.5	9.9	10.3
Other Industries	18.3	19.1	20.2	20.9	21.5
All Industries	304.5	316.8	329.1	336.6 ^r	335.2
FEMALES (THOUSANDS)					
Manufacturing etc.	18.3	19.3	20.8	21.4	22.3
Transport and Storage	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6
Communication	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1
Retail Trade	20.9	22.6	24.2	25.4	25.9
Finance and Other Commerce	13.7	14.9	15.9	16.5	16.8
Public Authority, n.e.i.	5.1	5.3	5.6	6.1	6.3
Health, Hospitals, etc.	15.4	16.1	16.5	16.9	17.4
Education	10.4	10.9	11.2	11.9	13.1
Other Industries ¹	20.0	21.1	23.6	25.0	26.5
All Industries	108.9	115.5	123.1	128.9 ^r	133.9
TOTAL (THOUSANDS)					
Forestry, Fishing, and Trapping	3.9	3.3	3.7	3.5	3.5
Mining and Quarrying	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.9	10.7
Manufacturing etc.	107.2	113.6	119.6	120.6 ^r	120.7
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services ..	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.7	10.8
Building and Construction	45.2	45.6	46.0	48.3	45.8
Transport and Storage	30.1	30.9	31.6	31.9	31.4
Communication	13.1	13.3	13.6	14.0	14.5
Retail Trade	47.6	51.1	54.3	55.8	56.5
Finance and Other Commerce	49.7	53.1	56.6	58.1 ^r	58.6
Public Authority, n.e.i.	20.1	21.1	22.0	23.2 ^r	24.2
Health, Hospitals, etc.	21.0	21.8	22.3	22.8	23.4
Education	19.1	20.0	20.7	21.8	23.4
Other Industries	36.6	38.4	41.8	43.8	45.8
All Industries	413.4	432.3	452.2	465.5	469.1

¹ Including small numbers of females in the extra groups shown for males. These are included in their correct groups in the total figures. ^r Revised since last issue.

Employment of wage and salary earners (excluding rural and private domestic) is shown for each State in the following table.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA
(Excluding Rural Industry and Private Domestic Service)

State	June 1963	June 1964	June 1965	June 1966	June 1967
MALES (THOUSANDS)					
New South Wales	914.2	947.7	976.9	996.2r	1,006.4
Victoria	675.2	702.8	723.5	733.4r	744.8
Queensland	304.5	316.8	329.1	336.6r	335.2
South Australia	219.6	229.4	239.9	242.1r	243.2
Western Australia	159.4	164.3	171.5	180.7r	183.9
Tasmania	74.9	77.4	78.4	81.1	82.7
Australia ¹	2,376.2	2,469.3	2,553.1	2,606.6r	2,635.3
FEMALES (THOUSANDS)					
New South Wales	370.8	390.7	412.6	426.7r	443.4
Victoria	285.4	300.6	316.3	328.4r	340.9
Queensland	108.9	115.5	123.1	128.9r	133.9
South Australia	80.9	86.0	93.4	97.7r	99.7
Western Australia	55.5	58.5	62.7	68.0	72.4
Tasmania	25.5	27.1	28.1	29.8	30.9
Australia ¹	938.6	991.4	1,051.0	1,096.2r	1,139.8
TOTAL (THOUSANDS)					
New South Wales	1,285.0	1,338.4	1,389.5	1,422.9r	1,449.8
Victoria	960.6	1,003.3	1,039.8	1,061.8r	1,085.7
Queensland	413.4	432.3	452.2	465.5	469.1
South Australia	300.5	315.5	333.3	339.8r	342.9
Western Australia	214.9	222.9	234.2	248.7r	256.3
Tasmania	100.4	104.5	106.5	110.9	113.6
Australia ¹	3,314.8	3,460.7	3,604.1	3,702.8r	3,775.1

¹ Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. r Revised since last issue.

4 INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION AND TRADE UNIONS

Both Commonwealth and State Industrial Authorities enter into the field of industrial regulation in Queensland. Broadly, Commonwealth tribunals have jurisdiction over industrial matters which extend beyond the boundaries of any one State and over all matters affecting employees of the Commonwealth or any of its authorities. The Commonwealth tribunals are superior within their jurisdiction, but in Queensland Commonwealth awards are more limited in their application than in most other States.

A survey carried out in May 1963 showed that, of approximately 333,000 employees included in the survey, 18.0 per cent were affected by Commonwealth awards etc., 72.8 per cent by State awards etc., and 9.2 per cent were not affected by awards etc. Because of coverage difficulties, employees in rural industry and private domestic service were excluded from the survey.

Of all employees at work in Queensland at May 1963, it is estimated that approximately 54,000 males and 20,000 females worked under Commonwealth awards etc., 239,000 males and 80,000 females worked under State awards etc., and 41,000 males and 14,000 females were not covered by any awards, etc.

State Industrial Authorities—State industrial authorities exercise jurisdiction over a large proportion of employment in Queensland, more than 70 per cent of all workers being employed under State awards.

The Industrial Court of Queensland was established in 1917 and operated as the sole State Industrial tribunal until May 1961. (The constitution and functions of the Court were described in the 1960 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.) With the proclamation of *The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1961*, which took effect from 2 May 1961, substantial changes were introduced. The new Act provided for the establishment of an Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to carry out most of the arbitral functions of the Industrial Court, as previously constituted. The Industrial Court, itself, was preserved but with altered functions and structure. It is now largely judicial in character.

The Industrial Court has as President a Judge of the Supreme Court who, sitting alone, constitutes the Court, excepting in those cases where jurisdiction is conferred on the Full Industrial Court. The Full Court consists of the President and two Commissioners of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission consists of not more than five members. A Commissioner may sit alone or as a member of the Full Bench of the Commission which is constituted by not less than three members of the Commission. Any question before the Full Bench may be decided by a majority.

The Full Bench of the Commission may, among other things, make declarations as to the cost of living, the standard of living, the basic wage, and standard hours of work. It may make general rulings relating to any industrial matter after having given reasonable notice of its intention to do so, thus giving an opportunity for all interested persons to be heard.

The Commission may, in addition to declaring rates of pay, specify conditions of employment under each of its awards, including such matters as overtime rates; proportion of female workers to male workers, young workers to adult workers, apprentices and improvers to journeymen; and hours of work. It may also, notwithstanding the provisions of the Factories and Shops Act, fix the hours of trading for shops.

Under *The Apprenticeship Act of 1964*, the Commission is empowered to fix the percentage proportions of a tradesman's wages for ordinary time worked in any calling as the wages payable to an apprentice according to the year at apprenticeship for ordinary time worked by him.

The Commission may delegate to Industrial Magistrates, or to the Chief Industrial Inspector, the formulation of details regarding the application of its decisions. All Stipendiary Magistrates are deemed to be also Industrial Magistrates; and Clerks of the Court can be appointed to act as Industrial Magistrates.

The Court and Commission follow the usual legal procedure of relying on evidence submitted by litigants but are not limited to this procedure. Evidence may be admitted whether strictly legal or not. In proceedings before the Commission a party may be represented by counsel or solicitor only by consent of all parties; or, in cases before the Court, by leave.

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	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Applications ¹ for										
New Awards, Variations, Recissions, Interpretations ..	459	498	501	719	567	295	845	589	605	506
Compulsory Conferences and References to Disputes ..	49	42	70	72	73	56	67	95	70	106
Exemptions from Long Service Leave Provisions	27	19	24	18	10	9	7	12	7	2
Injunctions and Restraint Orders	21	21	18	15	5	7	17	22	9	27
Miscellaneous, including Deregistrations, Apprentices, etc.	13	15	28	20	33	12	17	115	53	13
Appeals to Industrial Commission from Decisions of										
Industrial Commission ² ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Industrial Registrar ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Industrial Magistrates ³ ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
Appeals to Industrial Court from Decisions of										
Industrial Commission ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	9	5	10
Industrial Registrar ..	..	..	5	1	3	2	..	1	2	1
Industrial Magistrates under Workers' Compensation Acts	7	9	8	13	8	9	8	8	9	2
Other Acts ³	51	24	14	17	14	15	25	11	12	5
Total Cases	627	628	668	875	714	409	993	863	772	672

¹ Applications were heard by the Industrial Court until 1 May 1961; after the reconstitution of the Court with new functions, they were heard by the newly-established Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. ² Appeals heard by the full Commission against decisions of a single member. ³ Industrial Arbitration, Workers' Accommodation, and Apprentices and Minors Acts.

Commonwealth Industrial Authorities—The Commonwealth Parliament is empowered, under the Constitution, to make laws with respect to conciliation and arbitration for the prevention or settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State. Such disputes are held to include any arising in relation to employment in an industry carried on by, or under the control of, the Commonwealth or an authority of the Commonwealth, whether or not the dispute extends beyond the limits of any one State. The *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-1964* provides the authority under which the Commonwealth industrial tribunals operate. The Act covers the regulation of rates of wages, hours, and working conditions generally.

Amendments to the Act in 1956 separated the judicial functions and the conciliation and arbitration functions of the then existing Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. The Commonwealth Industrial Court was established to carry out the judicial functions under the Act, and the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to carry out the conciliation and arbitration functions.

The Commission is empowered to take steps for the prompt prevention or settlement of an industrial dispute by conciliation or, if necessary, arbitration. It may exercise its powers at its own discretion or on the application of a party. Commissioners may be assigned to deal with disputes relating to particular industries or to deal with a particular dispute. The Commission conducts hearings in all States.

Unions Registered in Queensland—In order that they may be represented in claims before the State Industrial Court and Commission, unions both of employees and employers must be registered under *The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, 1961 to 1963*.

Particulars of employees' unions for five years are shown below.

EMPLOYEES' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND

Name of Union	Membership in Queensland at 31 December				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Australian Workers'	69,662	69,122	70,976	69,390	67,293
Federated Clerks' (C. and S. Q.)	21,446	22,140	23,187	26,051	24,199
Queensland Shop Assistants'	16,524	17,358	17,718	17,673	17,418
Amalgamated Engineering	10,331	10,326	10,793	11,330	11,587
Transport Workers' (Q.)	9,109	9,468	10,500	10,411	10,514
Federated Miscellaneous Workers' (Q.) ..	10,331	11,033	11,464	11,043	10,512
Amlg. Society of Carpenters and Joiners ..	10,000	10,000	10,116	10,000	9,800
Queensland Teachers'	8,236	8,410	8,455	9,018	9,459
Australasian Meat Industry (Q.)	10,260	10,210	8,913	8,931	9,012
Queensland State Service	7,259	7,689	8,040	8,499	8,961
Amalgamated Foodstuffs'	7,551	7,402	7,324	7,505	7,903
Australian Railways (Q.)	10,480	9,630	9,507	8,857	7,832
Fed. Engine Drivers' and Firemen's (Q.) ..	6,527	6,662	6,894	7,083	7,279
Electrical Trades (Q.)	6,361	6,415	6,661	6,942	7,218
Federated Storemen and Packers' (Q.) ..	7,156	7,064	7,133	6,407	6,565
Australian Bank Officers' (Q.)	5,009	5,123	5,339	5,784	5,929
Federated Clerks' (N.Q.)	4,273	4,316	4,631	4,687	4,655
Federated Ironworkers' (Q.)	2,933	3,261	3,882	4,061	4,461
Queensland Professional Officers'	3,519	3,750	4,060	4,307	4,407
Operative Painters' and Decorators' (Q.)	3,352	3,450	3,587	4,003	4,242
Municipal Officers' (Q.)	3,789	3,832	3,982	4,061	4,148
Royal Australian Nursing Federation (Q.)	4,771	5,309	5,839	5,769	4,094
Printing Industry (Q.)	3,740	3,824	3,837	4,018	4,090
Boilermakers' (Q.)	2,570	2,144	3,280	3,280	3,800
Sheet Metal Working (Q.)	2,596	3,333	3,104	4,000	3,612
Queensland Railway Maintenance	3,105	3,102	3,103	3,100	3,081
Vehicle Builders' Federation (Q.)	2,755	2,630	2,626	2,232	3,003
Queensland Police	2,731	2,824	2,739	2,827	2,976
Clothing and Allied Trades (Q.)	2,745	3,214	2,882	2,946	2,904
Federated Liquor and Allied Industries (Q.)	2,015	2,000	2,200	2,591	2,655
Plumbers' and Gasfitters' (Q.)	2,233	2,211	2,299	2,380	2,565
Aust. Builders' Labourers' Federation (Q.)	2,215	2,625	2,525	3,018	2,415
Australian Federated Union of Loco- motive Enginemen (Q.)	2,541	2,477	2,476	2,421	2,318
Queensland Colliery	2,302	2,400	2,275	2,273	2,275
Theatrical and Amusement (Q.)	2,030	2,002	2,002	2,002	2,000
Hospital Employees'	1,726	1,755	1,778	1,563	1,607
Aust. Tramway and Motor Omnibus Employees' (Brisbane)	1,774	1,690	1,590	1,597	1,573
Federated Furnishing Trade (Q.)	3,792	1,829	1,699	1,647	1,507
Queensland Railway Traffic	1,441	1,436	1,457	1,514	1,469
Professional Musicians of Australia (Q.) ..	1,544	1,400	1,362	1,386	1,395
Association of Architects, Engineers, Surveyors, & Draughtsmen of Aust. (Q.)	1,047	1,117	1,260	1,300	1,269
Commercial Travellers' (Q.)	1,282	1,319	1,344	1,401	1,178
Bacon Factories	887	884	942	1,116	1,088
Railway Salaried Officers'	1,023	1,375	1,024	1,027	1,024
Queensland Railway Station-masters ..	1,030	1,018	990	1,012	1,001
Other Unions	8,639	9,517	9,121	10,025	9,853
Total ¹	296,642	300,096	306,916	312,488	308,146

¹ 77 in 1962, 78 in 1963, 77 in 1964, 79 in 1965, and 78 in 1966.

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 of employers' unions registered with the Queensland Industrial Court are shown in the following table.

EMPLOYERS' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND

Name of Union	Membership in Queensland at 31 December				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Queensland Cane Growers'	6,971	6,953	7,709	7,905	8,028
United Graziers' Association of Qld ..	5,800	5,900	5,625	5,779	5,906
Australian Sugar Producers' Association	5,715	5,641	5,680	5,913	5,890
Queensland Retail Traders' Assn of Grocers, Drapers, and General Stores ..	2,800	2,875	2,809	2,804	2,745
Graziers' Assn of Sth Eastern Queensland	1,573	1,586	1,712	1,880	1,750
Queensland Branch, Australian Medical Association	1,460	1,494	1,553	1,643	1,700
Queensland Automobile Chamber of Commerce	1,404	1,470	1,571	1,626	1,590
Graziers' Assn of Central and Northern Queensland	1,476	1,541	1,493	1,552	1,581
Queensland Chamber of Manufactures ..	1,301	1,279	1,292	1,316	1,328
Queensland Shopkeepers' Association ..	1,414	1,265	1,281	1,194	1,169
Central Coastal Graziers' Assn of Qld ..	811	805	830	972	1,077
Maranoa Graziers' Association	975	983	1,008	1,003	1,000
Other Unions	5,216	5,581	6,526	6,567	7,456
Total¹	36,916	37,373	39,089	40,154	41,220

¹ 32 unions in 1962 and 1963, 34 in 1964, and 35 in 1965 and 1966.

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 1966 was 140, the same as the number at the end of 1965. 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 388 as registered with the Queensland Industrial Court.

TRADE UNIONS, QUEENSLAND¹

Industry Group	Membership at 31 December (Thousands)				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Engineering, Metal Work, etc. ..	25.5	26.4	28.4	29.9	31.3
Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	33.6	33.9	34.7	33.7	33.9
Other Manufacturing	22.3	22.3	22.5	22.6	22.7
Building and Construction	21.9	22.8	22.8	23.7	22.5
Railway and Tramway Services ..	26.8	25.8	24.6	23.9	23.4
Road and Air Transport	9.8	10.2	11.4	11.4	11.6
Shipping and Stevedoring	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.5
Banking, Insurance, and Clerical ..	36.6	37.3	39.6	42.5	40.7
Wholesale and Retail	25.4	26.0	26.7	25.7	26.4
Public Administration	53.5	54.4	56.4	57.8	59.5
Other Industries	73.8	75.8	78.4	77.3	75.1
Total	334.0	339.4	350.6	353.3	351.6

¹ Australian trade union membership at December 1966 was 2,123,500. The number of separate unions operating was 330.

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
1957	221	43,123	4,611	47,734	95,300	696.8
1958	203	60,208	2,024	62,232	87,866	687.4
1959	175	50,883	3,996	54,879	90,777	661.4
1960	173	155,073	3,566	158,639	153,061	1,189.4
1961	123	73,442	4,798	78,240	168,958	1,829.2
1962	175	33,445	8,321	41,766	75,951	598.8
1963	160	37,047	7,266	44,313	54,861	468.0
1964	198	84,951	7,745	92,696	157,571	1,453.4
1965	186	48,328	5,241	53,569	189,941	2,221.2
1966	171	67,109	1,622	68,731	80,692	860.8

The next table shows a dissection according to main industry groups of industrial disputes which occurred in Queensland during 1966.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1966

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	20	2,053	..	2,053	2,150	23.5
Other Mining and Quarrying	2	1,234	..	1,234	772	9.3
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc. ..	25	17,841	..	17,841	9,988	94.6
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	33	8,395	1,611	10,006	12,125	111.7
Other Manufacturing	1	55	..	55	189	1.8
Building and Construction	74	27,835	11	27,846	49,492	562.8
Railway and Tramway Services	3	4,608	..	4,608	2,100	18.5
Other Transport	3	1,381	..	1,381	835	7.4
Stevedoring	6	2,951	..	2,951	1,873	20.6
Other Industries ¹	4	756	..	756	1,168	10.6
Total	171	67,109	1,622	68,731	80,692	860.8

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 1966 was less than half the number for 1965, when a lengthy dispute in the mining industry at Mount Isa gave the State its worst experience in this field for nine years. Sixty-one per cent of the working days lost during 1966 were in the building and construction group of industries for which the lost days were more than three times as great as in 1965.

A comparison with the other States of industrial disputes during 1966 is shown in the following table.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK), AUSTRALIA, 1966

State	Disputes	Workers Involved			Working Days Lost	Total Estimated Loss of Wages
		Directly	Indirectly	Total		
	No	No	No	No	No	\$1,000
N. S. Wales ..	835	203,701	6,315	210,016	400,111	4,026.0
Victoria ..	179	99,625	1,865	101,490	219,605	2,097.2
Queensland ..	171	67,109	1,622	68,731	80,692	860.8
S. Australia ..	42	8,697	63	8,760	20,903	199.7
W. Australia ..	25	2,860	16	2,876	6,239	64.5
Tasmania ..	14	2,541	..	2,541	3,119	34.8
Australia ¹ ..	1,273	384,970	9,881	394,851	732,084	7,302.5

¹ Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

5 WAGES

Commonwealth Basic Wage—Prior to 1921 the Commonwealth basic wage, when declared, was based on the "Harvester" judgment when Mr Justice Higgins fixed \$4.20 per week as a reasonable wage to provide for "a family of about five" in Melbourne in 1907. It was varied by the retail prices index number for food, groceries, and rent of all houses ("A" Series) for the calendar year or for the four quarters immediately preceding the declaration. From 1921 until the first quarter of 1933, the wage was varied quarterly. In 1922 an amount of \$0.30 (the "Powers 3s") was added to the "Harvester" equivalent by Mr Justice Powers to allow for the lag while the rise of prices was preceding the calculation and application of the index number. This \$0.30 became a permanent addition.

From the first quarter of 1933, the basic wage was varied in accordance with the "C" Series Index, which included clothing and miscellaneous items. The 1934 judgment introduced a new basis under which an index number of 1,000 ("C" Series) was equivalent to a wage of \$8.10.

The 1937 judgment divided the basic wage into two parts. (i) The first part was a "needs" wage, which was the same as the basic wage 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.

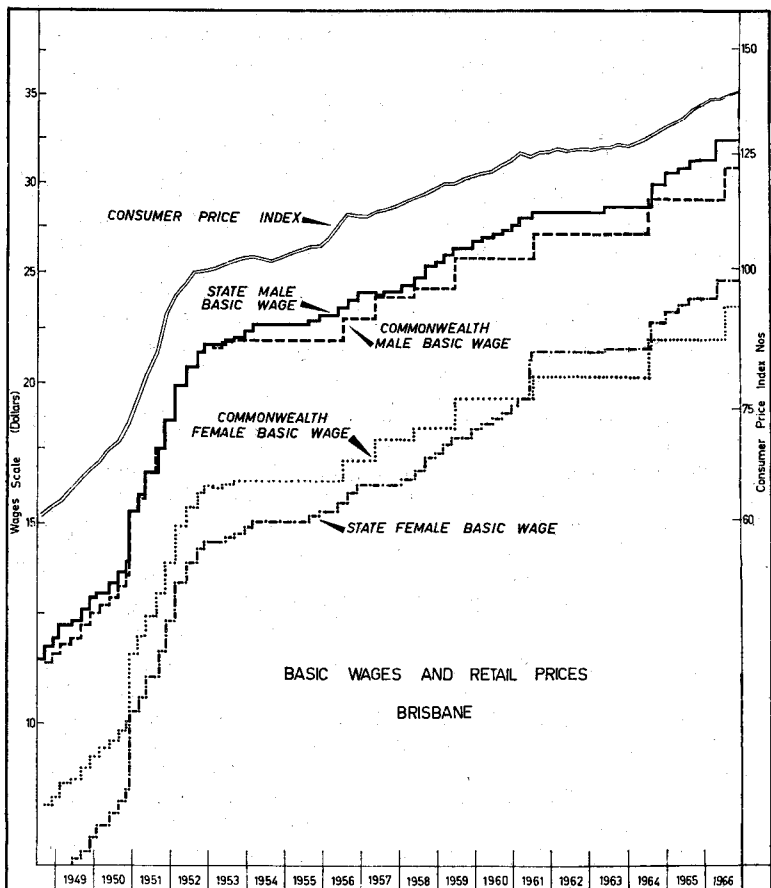
On 12 September 1953 the Court gave a decision that automatic adjustment of the basic wage should no longer operate. At a subsequent Basic Wage Inquiry in 1956, the Court intimated that an annual assessment would be most appropriate in fixing the wage.

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



NOTE. The Consumer Price Index numbers have been plotted on a different scale from that used for the various wage rates. The actual levels are not, therefore, directly comparable, but, as both scales are logarithmic, equal vertical distances represent equal *percentage* variations.

from that date. An increase of \$1 per week for both adult males and females was granted, operative from the first pay period commencing on or after 1 July 1967.

The following table shows each change in the now abolished Commonwealth basic wage in Brisbane from 1 November 1949. Further details are given in the Appendix.

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

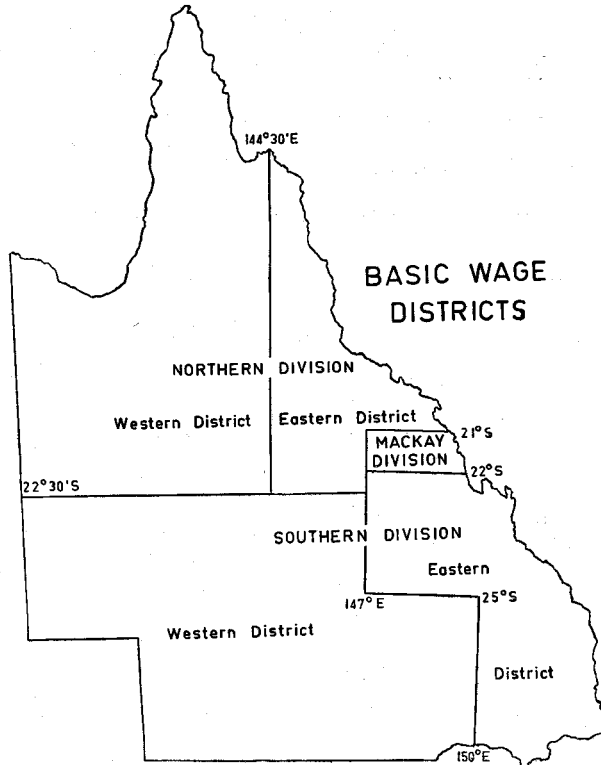
Date of Operation ¹	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six Capital Cities
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
21 May 1958	26.80	26.00	24.30	25.60	26.10	26.70	26.10
11 June 1959	28.30	27.50	25.80	27.10	27.60	28.20	27.60
7 July 1961	29.50	28.70	27.00	28.30	28.80	29.40	28.80
19 June 1964	31.50	30.70	29.00	30.30	30.80	31.40	30.80
11 July 1966	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.

State Basic Wage—Since 1921, the Queensland Industrial Court has declared a basic wage to which margins are added for particular work or skill. Variations in the State basic wage apply to all awards under the Court's jurisdiction. Since 2 May 1961 the function of fixing the basic wage has been the responsibility of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, which may vary the wage after a general hearing of the applications of interested parties.

The adult male basic wage is nominally intended to provide for the needs of a man, his wife, and three children. In fixing this wage the earnings of the wife or any child are not taken into account.

The Commission must, "in the matter of making declarations in regard to the basic wage or standard hours, take into consideration the probable



economic effect of such declaration in relation to the community in general and the probable economic effect thereof upon industry or any industry or industries concerned”.

A basic wage was not declared by the Queensland Industrial Court prior to 1921, but \$7.70 was generally recognised as the “living wage” in its awards. From 1921 the basic wage has been fixed by the Court from time to time (except in 1925 when it was fixed by legislation for one year and thereafter until varied by the Court), after hearing evidence as to the cost of living and capacity of industries to pay.

From 1942 to 1945 the Court was governed by the Wage Pegging section of the National Security Regulations, which restricted wage increases principally to “cost of living” adjustments. In December 1946 the Court raised the basic wage by \$0.70, and in the latter part of 1947 it adjusted wage rates as required by the introduction of a 40-hour week. Following the Commonwealth Court’s male basic wage increase of \$2.00 a week (see page 391); 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 395.

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.

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	4 February 1952 ..	19.90	13.30
1 March 1922 ..	8.00	4.10	28 April 1952 ..	20.70	13.85
28 September 1925 ¹ ..	8.50	4.30	28 July 1952 ..	21.30	14.25
1 August 1930 ..	8.00	4.10	3 November 1952 ..	21.60	14.45
1 December 1930 ..	7.70	3.95	4 May 1953 ..	21.80	14.60
1 July 1931 ..	7.40	3.90	3 August 1953 ..	21.90	14.70
1 April 1937 ..	7.80	4.10	2 November 1953 ..	22.20	14.90
1 April 1938 ..	8.10	4.30	1 February 1954 ..	22.50	15.10
7 August 1939 ..	8.40	4.50	1 August 1955 ..	22.70	15.25
31 March 1941 ..	8.90	4.80	24 October 1955 ..	22.90	15.40
4 May 1942 ..	9.10	4.95	23 April 1956 ..	23.30	15.70
3 August 1942 ..	9.20	5.00	23 July 1956 ..	23.70	16.00
2 November 1942 ..	9.40	5.15	29 October 1956 ..	24.10	16.25
3 May 1943 ..	9.50	5.25	29 April 1957 ..	23.90	16.25
2 August 1943 ..	9.70	5.45	29 July 1957 ..	24.10	16.25
5 August 1946 ..	9.80	5.55	27 January 1958 ..	24.40	16.45
23 December 1946 ..	10.50	6.05	28 April 1958 ..	24.80	16.75
10 February 1947 ..	10.70	6.25	28 July 1958 ..	25.40	17.20
28 April 1947 ..	10.80	6.35	27 October 1958 ..	25.60	17.35
27 October 1947 ..	10.90	6.45	2 February 1959 ..	26.00	17.65
2 February 1948 ..	11.10	6.65	27 April 1959 ..	26.30	17.90
26 April 1948 ..	11.40	6.85	26 October 1959 ..	26.70	18.20
2 August 1948 ..	11.70	7.05	1 February 1960 ..	26.90	18.40
1 November 1948 ..	11.90	7.25	2 May 1960 ..	27.10	18.60
31 January 1949 ..	12.20	7.45	1 August 1960 ..	27.30	18.80
2 May 1949 ..	12.30	7.55	31 October 1960 ..	27.60	19.10
1 August 1949 ..	12.60	7.75	30 January 1961 ..	28.00	19.40
31 October 1949 ..	12.90	7.95	1 May 1961 ..	28.00	21.00
30 January 1950 ..	13.10	8.15	29 May 1961 ..	28.40	21.30
1 May 1950 ..	13.30	8.35	6 May 1963 ..	28.60	21.45
31 July 1950 ..	13.60	8.55	13 July 1964 ..	30.00	22.50
30 October 1950 ..	13.90	8.75	7 December 1964 ..	30.60	22.95
7 December 1950 ..	15.40	10.25	29 March 1965 ..	30.90	23.20
5 February 1951 ..	15.90	10.55	20 September 1965 ..	31.40	23.55
30 April 1951 ..	16.60	11.00	23 May 1966 ..	32.70	24.55
30 July 1951 ..	17.50	11.60	10 April 1967 ..	33.20	24.90
29 October 1951 ..	18.50	12.30			

¹ Fixed by Basic Wage Act.

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 first 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 1955 to 1967. (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 Shown	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1955 December	25.30	24.60	22.90	23.10	25.24	24.20
1956	27.40	26.30	24.10	24.10	26.52	27.20
1957	27.00	26.30	24.10	25.10	27.28	27.20
1958	27.30	26.30	25.60	25.60	27.34	27.20
1959	27.90	27.50	26.70	27.10	28.15	28.20
1960	29.40	27.50	27.60	27.10	29.46	28.20
1961	30.10	28.70	28.40	28.30	29.88	29.40
1962	30.00	28.70	28.40	28.30	29.88	29.40
1963	30.30	28.70	28.60	28.30	30.15	29.40
1964	31.50	30.70	30.60	30.30	31.12	31.40
1965: March	31.50	30.70	30.90	30.30	31.12	31.40
June	31.50	30.70	30.90	30.30	31.47	31.40
September ..	31.50	30.70	31.40	30.30	31.78	31.40
December ..	31.50	30.70	31.40	30.30	31.96	31.40
1966: March	31.50	30.70	31.40	30.30	32.38	31.40
June	31.50	30.70	32.70	30.30	32.65	31.40
September ..	33.50 ¹	32.70 ²	32.70	32.30 ³	33.26	33.40 ⁴
December ..	33.50	32.70	32.70	32.30	33.50 ³	33.40
1967: March	33.50	32.70	32.70	32.30	33.50	33.40
June	33.50	32.70	33.20 ⁴	32.30	33.50	33.40

¹ Payable from 11 July 1966. ² Most Wages Boards adopted Commonwealth rates during July 1966. ³ Payable from 24 October 1966. ⁴ Payable from 10 April 1967.

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. In Victoria, wage rates for adult males and females in most Wages Boards determinations were increased by \$1 a week from 1 July 1967. In Queensland, award rates of pay for adults were increased by \$1 a week from 3 July 1967. In South Australia, the living (basic) wage for adults was increased by \$1 a week from 3 July 1967. In Western Australia, the Industrial Commission decided that the minimum weekly wage payable to adult male

workers under certain awards would be increased from \$36.55 to \$37.55, that wage rates for adult workers not in receipt of the minimum wage would be increased by 60 cents per week, and that these increases would operate from the beginning of the first pay period commencing on or after 1 July 1967. In Tasmania, the chairman of the Wages Boards announced on 4 July that a \$1 per week increase in basic wage rates for adult males and adult females would be incorporated in Wages Boards determinations beginning in July 1967.

Average Minimum Wage Rates—Actual wages are generally higher than the basic wage, because they include margins for particular occupations and skills.

The following table shows the weighted average minimum weekly wage rates as prescribed in awards and determinations, payable for a full week's work, excluding overtime, in the various States for adult males since 1956. They are weighted by the proportions of employees in the various industries and occupations. 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.

AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES FOR ADULT MALES¹

Date	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
31 Dec 1956 ..	32.28	30.96	30.28	29.63	31.28	31.39	31.30
31 Dec 1957 ..	32.45	31.60	30.43	30.69	32.16	31.85	31.74
31 Dec 1958 ..	32.92	31.97	31.78	31.24	32.40	32.36	32.29
31 Dec 1959 ..	35.02	34.42	33.43	33.99	34.08	34.71	34.47
31 Dec 1960 ..	36.28	34.99	35.07	34.22	35.81	35.15	35.50
31 Dec 1961 ..	37.34	36.22	35.98	35.46	36.38	36.27	36.58
31 Dec 1962 ..	37.37	36.37	35.97	35.65	36.57	36.48	36.66
31 Dec 1963 ..	38.28	37.20	37.00	36.40	37.50	37.29	37.55
31 Dec 1964 ..	40.27	39.47	39.22	38.69	38.82	39.69	39.65
31 Dec 1965 ..	41.04	40.34	41.66	39.48	40.49	40.71	40.74
31 Mar 1966 ..	41.09	40.37	41.66	39.56	41.01	40.85	40.81
30 June 1966 ..	41.08	40.48	42.82	39.57	42.04	41.02	41.08
30 Sept 1966 ..	43.14	42.66	43.41	41.69	43.06	43.15	42.91
31 Dec 1966 ..	43.18	42.76	43.53	41.74	43.36	43.18	42.99

¹ Averages, weighted by industrial groups (excluding rural), for a full week's work (excluding overtime).

The next table shows the components of the total minimum weekly wage rates, calculated separately for employees covered by Commonwealth awards and for those covered by State awards, for the five years up to 1966. As from 1 July 1967, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission abolished the Commonwealth basic wage and introduced the concept of a "total wage". This altered the previous concept of the minimum wage (under Commonwealth awards) as a combination of separate basic wage, margin, and loading components.

The basic wage rates are weighted averages of the weekly rates for selected occupations representative of the occupation structure in 1954. For industries other than mining, metropolitan basic wage rates generally have been used. However, there are a number of occupations

for which basic wage rates other than the metropolitan rate are prescribed. For these and other reasons, the weighted average basic wage rates shown in this table differ from the actual metropolitan basic wage.

Margins are minimum amounts, in addition to the basic wage, awarded to particular classifications of employees for features attaching to their work, such as skill, experience, arduousness, etc. Loadings include industry and other general loadings prescribed to meet particular circumstances or to compensate for special disabilities associated with the work.

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES, ADULT MALES, QUEENSLAND
(Components of Total Wage Rate)

At 31 December	Basic Wage	Margin	Loading	Total Wage
COMMONWEALTH AWARDS ETC. ¹				
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1962	27.94	7.94	0.48	36.36
1963	27.94	8.84	0.53	37.31
1964	29.94	9.25	0.59	39.78
1965	29.94	10.30	0.59	40.83
1966	31.95	10.41	0.63	42.99
STATE AWARDS ETC. ¹				
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1962	28.49	6.92	0.45	35.86
1963	28.69	7.68	0.55	36.92
1964	30.69	7.84	0.55	39.08
1965	31.49	9.72	0.66	41.87
1966	32.79	9.99	0.89	43.67
ALL AWARDS ETC. ¹				
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1962	28.38	7.13	0.46	35.97
1963	28.54	7.93	0.53	37.00
1964	30.54	8.13	0.55	39.22
1965	31.18	9.84	0.64	41.66
1966	32.62	10.08	0.83	43.53

¹ Including awards or determinations of, or agreements registered with, the respective authorities, excluding rural.

Wage Rates and Average Earnings—In the next table, minimum wage rates and average weekly earnings of adult males in Queensland have been shown for a number of years since 1911 and for each quarter of 1966.

In the second column of the table minimum wage rates are expressed as index numbers with the average of the adult male weekly rates for Queensland in 1954 as a base of 100. While these index numbers indicate the variation in average wage rates in terms of money received, their variation in real purchasing power may be shown by taking account of changes in retail prices. This has been done in the next column which shows an index of the "real" rates of wages. For this, the indexes of minimum weekly wage rates for Queensland have been divided by the corresponding Consumer Price Index numbers for Brisbane (with 1954 as base) and the result multiplied by 100. However, in the pre-war period, the "C" Series retail price index for Brisbane has been used.

The last column shows average weekly earnings which include, in addition to award rates, earnings of salaried employees, overtime earnings, over-award and bonus payments, 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 "Real" Rate ³	
	\$			\$
Year				
1911-12	5.10	18.8	74.0	n
1921-22	9.66	35.7	84.0	n
1929-30	10.12	37.3	87.8	n
1933-34	8.80	32.5	93.7	n
1938-39	9.58	35.4	89.8	n
1957-58	30.43	112.3	100.9	35.70
1958-59	31.78	117.3	101.6	37.20
1959-60	33.43	123.4	104.4	39.40
1960-61	35.07	129.4	105.7	41.60
1961-62	35.98	132.7	106.7	43.20
1962-63	35.97	132.7	106.2	44.40
1963-64	37.00	136.5	108.9	46.90
1964-65	39.22	144.7	110.9	50.40
1965-66	41.66	153.7	112.2	52.50
1966-67	43.53	160.6	114.3	55.60
Quarters, 1966				
March	41.66	153.7	111.1	49.20
June	42.82	158.0	114.0	52.70
September	43.41	160.1	114.8	55.20
December	43.53	160.6	114.3	57.80

¹ As at the middle of the financial year or the end of the quarter shown. Excluding rural from 1939-40. ² Base: Weighted average wage for Queensland 1954 = 100. ³ See text above. 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.

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.

AWARD WAGE RATES FOR ADULTS, SOUTH-EASTERN QUEENSLAND
1 JANUARY 1967

Males

	\$		\$
<i>Pastoral Industry</i>		<i>Building</i>	
Station Hands (General)	34.45 ¹	Tradesmen	49.30
Shearing Shed Hands	47.29 ¹	Labourers	41.53
<i>Sugar Industry</i>		<i>Joinery Works</i>	
Field Workers	41.65	Joiners, Glaziers	48.05
Sugar Mill Workers	43.87	<i>Engine Drivers</i>	
Fugalmen	45.47	Locomotive	44.15
<i>Sawmilling</i>		Tractor (over 50 b.h.p.)	43.30
Machinists, First Class	46.00	Grader (over 40 b.h.p.)	45.80
Ordermen	40.55	Fork Lift	42.45
Sawyers, No 1	46.00	<i>Road Construction</i>	
Tailors-out	39.15	Tool Sharpeners	39.60
Labourers	36.60	Concrete Pavers	38.88
<i>Electrical Engineering</i>		Labourers	36.42
Installation Electricians	49.13	<i>Carriers and Carters</i>	
Electrical Fitters	48.58	Motor Vehicle to 25 Cwt	40.00
Power-house Labourers	43.45	Motor Vehicle 25 Cwt to 3 Tons	41.50
Electrical Labourers	39.05	Motor Vehicle 3 to 6 Tons ²	43.00
Radio Mechanics	48.20	<i>Waterside Workers</i>	
<i>Mechanical Engineering</i>			1.3625
Boilermakers	48.20		per hour ⁴
Fitters or Turners	48.20	<i>Distribution</i>	
Moulders	48.20	Shop Assistants	40.30
Patternmakers	50.75	Storemen and Packers, Warehouse	
Toolmakers	49.90	Labourers	39.45
Engineering Labourers	39.16	<i>Clerical and Professional</i>	
Motor Mechanics	48.20	Clerks	41.70
<i>Butter and Cheese Factories</i>		Draftsmen	
Butter Makers	40.55	Assistant Architects	1st Year
Graders	39.70	Assistant Engineers	43.30
Testers	38.65	Assistant Quantity Sur- }	4th Year
Pasteurisers	38.65	veyors	52.10
Cheese Makers	40.55	Journalists ⁵	49.08 ⁴
Other Male Employees	36.20		to 98.02 ⁴
<i>Baking</i>		Pharmaceutical Chemists	44.30
Doughmakers	46.35 ²		to 60.30
Ovensmen	46.05 ²	<i>Hotels</i>	
<i>Furniture Making</i>		Chief Cooks	40.55
Cabinet Makers, Carvers,		Cooks	38.45
Upholsterers, etc.	47.55	Bar Attendants	37.90 ⁴
Mattress Makers	44.65	Yardmen	35.55
Storemen and Labourers	37.95	<i>Boarding Houses</i>	
Glass Bevelers and Silverers	49.03	Chief Cooks	40.30 ⁶
		Other Cooks	38.95 ⁶

Females

<i>Clothing Trade (ready-made dressmkg)</i>		<i>Public Hospital Employees (other than nurses)</i>	
Cutters	29.75	Laundresses	27.80
Machinists	27.05		to 28.05
	to 29.75	Cooks	30.65
Minimum Wage	25.25	Kitchenmaids, Housemaids, etc.	27.80
<i>Paper and Cardboard Mfg Trade</i>			to 28.05
Cardboard Box Machinists	28.70	<i>Amusement</i>	
<i>Nursing</i>		Theatre Ushers	28.08
Sisters, Grade I	33.35 ¹	<i>Distribution</i>	
	to 37.05 ¹	Shop Assistants	30.00
Sisters, Grade II	31.30 ¹		
	to 32.15 ¹		

AWARD WAGE RATES FOR ADULTS, SOUTH-EASTERN QUEENSLAND—*continued*
1 JANUARY 1967

Females—continued

		\$			\$
<i>Clerical and Professional</i>			<i>Hotels—continued</i>		
Clerks .. .. .	..	32.15	Waitresses .. .. .	..	27.50
Steno-typists .. .. .	..	32.90	Generals .. .. .	..	28.00
Dental Attendants .. .. .	..	30.70			
<i>Cafes and Restaurants</i>			<i>Boarding Houses</i>		
Cooks .. .. .	..	30.80	Chief Cooks .. .. .	..	33.05 ⁶
Others .. .. .	..	26.95	Other Cooks .. .. .	..	30.90 ⁶
			Laundresses .. .. .	..	27.65 ⁶
			Waitresses, Housemaids .. .. .	..	27.05 ⁶
<i>Hotels</i>			<i>Personal Services</i>		
Cooks .. .. .	..	31.25	Hairdressers .. .. .	..	34.30
Bar Attendants .. .. .	..	30.15 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 rural employees engaged in mustering, droving, feeding or attending to stock, railway gatekeepers, and employees on coastal, river, or bay vessels, and certain other employees for whom a working week may be determined by the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. A maximum working week of 40 hours is also prescribed under Commonwealth awards.

The number of hours prescribed for a full week's work (excluding overtime) differs in some instances between various occupations in each State and between the same occupations in several States. The figures in the following table are averages of hours of work per week prescribed in awards, determinations, and agreements for all industrial groups except Rural, Shipping, and Stevedoring, weighted according to the occupational structure existing in each group in 1954. During 1947 and 1948 the working week under the majority of awards in all States was reduced to 40 hours.

WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOUR¹, ADULT MALES, AUSTRALIA
(Weighted Average Standard Hours of Work for a Full Working Week)

At End of Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queens-land	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
1939 ..	43.78	44.10	43.51	44.41	44.57	44.11	43.96
1945 ..	43.73	44.00	43.49	43.86	44.04	43.77	43.81
1950 ..	39.96	39.98	39.98	39.96	39.92	40.04	39.97
1955 ..	39.95	39.97	39.98	39.96	39.89	39.99	39.96
1960 ..	39.95	39.97	39.98	39.96	39.89	39.97	39.96
1965 ..	39.95	39.97	39.98	39.96	39.89	39.97	39.96
1966 ..	39.95	39.97	39.98	39.96	39.89	39.97	39.96

¹ Excluding overtime.

Leave—Paid annual, long service, and sick leave are prescribed under awards of the Commonwealth and State industrial authorities. In those cases where such leave is not prescribed, because employees are paid on an hourly basis or where work is of a seasonal or intermittent nature, 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. At October 1966, 54 employers had been so exempted.

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 1966 survey and comparisons with some of the earlier surveys are shown below. 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.

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 and employees of religious, benevolent, and similar organisations exempt from pay-roll tax. Earnings and hours of waterside workers employed on a casual basis are excluded because of the wide fluctuations within the short survey period.

SURVEY OF WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS, OCTOBER 1966, AUSTRALIA
(Full-time Employees, other than Managerial etc., in Private Employment)

Particulars	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Average Weekly Ordinary Time Earnings</i>							
<i>Adult Males</i>							
Founding, Engineering, Vehicles, etc.	52.20	52.30	47.10	52.30	48.00	56.20	51.90
Other Manufacturing	51.90	52.30	48.70	49.70	48.10	51.80	51.30
Total Manufacturing	52.10	52.30	48.20	51.40	48.10	53.10	51.60
Non-manufacturing	55.90	55.40	55.20	50.70	53.80	53.70	55.00
All Industry Groups	53.60	53.50	51.80	51.10	51.70	53.40	53.00
Junior Males	28.40	27.50	26.60	26.00	25.30	26.30	27.40
Adult Females	34.80	33.60	32.80	32.30	34.20	33.00	34.00
Junior Females	23.60	24.40	21.30	21.70	20.60	21.80	23.10
<i>Average Weekly Overtime Earnings</i>							
<i>Adult Males</i>							
Founding, Engineering, Vehicles, etc.	9.60	10.90	7.90	8.00	10.00	7.80	9.70
Other Manufacturing	8.40	9.30	9.40	7.50	6.00	5.60	8.50
Total Manufacturing	9.00	10.10	8.90	7.80	7.50	6.30	9.10
Non-manufacturing	7.10	6.40	6.60	5.50	9.40	7.30	7.00
All Industry Groups	8.20	8.70	7.70	6.90	8.70	6.80	8.20
Junior Males	1.90	2.10	2.20	1.70	1.90	1.40	2.00
Adult Females	1.40	1.50	1.00	1.40	0.80	0.80	1.40
Junior Females	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.60	0.40	0.30	0.50
<i>Average Weekly Total Earnings</i>							
<i>Adult Males</i>							
Founding, Engineering, Vehicles, etc.	61.80	63.20	55.00	60.30	58.00	64.00	61.50
Other Manufacturing	60.30	61.60	58.20	57.20	54.20	57.40	59.90
Total Manufacturing	61.10	62.30	57.10	59.20	55.60	59.40	60.70
Non-manufacturing	63.00	61.80	61.80	56.30	63.30	61.00	61.90
All Industry Groups	61.90	62.10	59.50	58.00	60.40	60.10	61.20
Junior Males	30.30	29.70	28.70	27.70	27.10	27.80	29.40
Adult Females	36.20	35.10	33.90	33.70	35.10	33.70	35.40
Junior Females	24.20	24.90	21.70	22.30	21.10	22.00	23.60
<i>Average Weekly Total Hours Paid For</i>							
<i>Adult Males</i>							
Founding, Engineering, Vehicles, etc.	43.4	44.7	43.2	43.3	44.4	43.2	43.8
Other Manufacturing	42.8	43.5	43.5	43.3	42.5	42.5	43.1
Total Manufacturing	43.1	44.1	43.4	43.3	43.2	42.7	43.5
Non-manufacturing	42.2	42.1	42.4	42.3	43.8	42.5	42.4
All Industry Groups	42.7	43.3	42.8	42.9	43.5	42.6	43.0
Junior Males	40.4	40.7	41.1	40.8	41.0	40.7	40.7
Adult Females	39.0	39.3	39.6	39.7	39.3	39.1	39.2
Junior Females	39.0	38.9	39.3	39.5	39.3	39.5	39.1

SURVEY OF WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS, OCTOBER 1966, AUSTRALIA—
continued
(Full-time Employees, other than Managerial etc., in Private Employment)

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.	5.0	5.8	4.3	4.3	5.5	3.9	5.1
Other Manufacturing	4.1	4.7	4.6	4.0	3.2	2.9	4.3
Total Manufacturing	4.6	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.1	3.2	4.7
Non-manufacturing	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.0	4.6	3.4	3.5
All Industry Groups	4.1	4.5	3.9	3.7	4.4	3.3	4.2
Junior Males	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.8
Adult Females	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.1
Junior Females	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.6
<i>Average Total Hourly Earnings</i>							
Adult Males							
Founding, Engineering, Vehicles, etc.	1.43	1.41	1.27	1.39	1.31	1.48	1.41
Other Manufacturing	1.41	1.42	1.34	1.32	1.27	1.35	1.39
Total Manufacturing	1.42	1.41	1.32	1.37	1.29	1.39	1.40
Non-manufacturing	1.49	1.47	1.46	1.33	1.45	1.44	1.46
All Industry Groups	1.45	1.43	1.39	1.35	1.39	1.41	1.42
Junior Males	0.75	0.73	0.70	0.68	0.66	0.68	0.72
Adult Females	0.93	0.89	0.86	0.85	0.89	0.86	0.90
Junior Females	0.62	0.64	0.55	0.57	0.54	0.56	0.60

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 by the varying employers' interpretations of the definitions on which the allocation of employees to "Managerial, executive, professional, and higher supervisory staff" depends.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND

Type of Full-time Employee	October 1962	October 1963	October 1964	October 1966
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Managerial etc. Staff				
Manufacturing Groups	<i>n</i>	74.50	79.50	88.00
Non-manufacturing Groups	<i>n</i>	76.50	79.90	88.30
All Groups	<i>n</i>	75.90	79.70	88.20
Other Employees				
Adult Males	46.20	48.50	52.30	59.50
Junior Males	21.80	22.50	24.40	28.70
Adult Females	28.60	29.30	30.90	33.90
Junior Females	17.80	17.90	19.10	21.70

n Not available.

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 27 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 1965-66	Number Inden- tured at 30 June 1966
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66		
<i>Building Trades</i>	675	796	1,011	1,320	1,233	857	4,092
Carpentry and Joinery ..	298	394	530	681	572	435	2,058
Painting	101	136	153	178	159	100	548
Plumbing	137	148	180	246	280	158	861
Other Building Trades ..	139	118	148	215	222	164	625
<i>Electrical Trades</i>	301	240	492	556	701	339	1,922
<i>Engineering</i>	790	778	1,288	1,894	1,644	897	5,521
Boilermaking	139	115	263	463	366	139	1,192
Fitting and Turning ..	273	231	391	660	512	337	1,843
Motor Mechanics ..	285	356	518	604	590	332	1,972
Other Engineering ..	93	76	116	167	176	89	514
<i>Hairdressing: Males</i> ..	14	28	16	26	13	16	63
<i>Females</i>	220	186	238	218	343	127	937
<i>Other Trades</i>	558	585	816	1,084	996	559	3,227
Total	2,558	2,613	3,861	5,098	4,930	2,795	15,762

The minimum age for entry into apprenticeship is 15 years, and most apprentices are indentured at 15 or 16 years. The period prescribed for apprenticeship is four years, and during that period apprentices are required to attend classes at technical colleges at convenient centres or follow correspondence tuition in their trade if arranged by the Education Department.

To assist apprentice correspondence students in areas where no technical colleges exist, supervisory centres providing personal assistance have been established. Apprentices in certain trades, living in areas where practical classes of technical instruction are not available, attend technical colleges for a fortnight's concentrated full-time course of practical and theoretical instruction each year. 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 qualifica-

tions 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 1965 there were 6,685 apprentices attending the Central Technical College, 3,848 attending technical classes at 11 centres outside Brisbane, and 4,409 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 1964 the numbers were 6,918, 3,960, and 3,998 respectively. In 1965 supervisory classes at 50 country centres provided personal assistance for apprentices who were taking correspondence courses. The percentage of passes at the annual examinations is usually high, 86 per cent of the apprentices attending technical colleges and 82 per cent of those taking correspondence courses being successful at the 1965 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 1966, new indentures taken out under the relevant Commonwealth awards numbered 207. 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 1956-57 to 1965-66.

APPRENTICES, QUEENSLAND

Year	New Indentures	Indentures Completed	Indentures Cancelled	Indentured Apprentices at End of Year ¹
1956-57	2,355	2,290	639	11,002
1957-58	2,797	2,500	618	10,681
1958-59	2,587	2,042	609	10,617
1959-60	2,947	2,249	586	10,729
1960-61	3,479	2,525	593	11,090
1961-62	2,558	2,028	557	11,063
1962-63	2,613	1,919	575	11,182
1963-64	3,861	1,885	564	12,594
1964-65	5,098	2,286	806	14,600
1965-66	4,930	2,795	973	15,762

¹ Excluding apprentices on probation (1,446 at end of 1965-66).

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 it is compulsory for employers to insure workers with the State Government Insurance Office.

Compensation is payable for personal injury arising out of, or in the course of, employment. Provided that their employment is a contributing factor, compensation is also payable for diseases contracted by workers, whether at or away from their place of employment, and for diseases aggravated by the employment. Certain specified diseases are excluded and separate provision is made for them.

The legislation provides for insurance of all persons who work under a contract of service, except members of the employer's family dwelling in his house. Members of the Police Force and Commonwealth Public Services are separately provided for under other legislation.

The following table gives details of operations for five years.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION (STATE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE)

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
<i>Ordinary and Domestic Department¹</i>					
Claims Settled					
Fatal No	160	209	181	186	121
Non-fatal No	57,072	57,936	61,856	62,481	55,256
Compensation Paid \$	8,740,998	8,659,890	8,749,144	8,794,633	9,029,474
Premiums Received \$	12,255,824	12,204,970	13,751,198	15,668,105	17,303,954
<i>Miners' Phthisis Department²</i>					
Claims Admitted No	20	16	13	11	7
Recipients ³					
Incapacitated No	195	189	182	178	168
Dependent No	268	259	238	232	239
Compensation Paid \$	207,092	195,026	202,556	190,121	184,597
Premiums Received \$	298,176	270,554	228,716	270,073	230,749

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. Rates payable from 20 September 1965 are as follows.

In the case of fatal injuries to a breadwinner with persons totally dependent on him, \$7,700 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 \$1,510), plus \$270 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 \$1,270.

For non-fatal injuries the maximum payment is \$8,390. 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 BENEFITS

Provision against the risks of unemployment is now generally recognised as a community responsibility. The principle is accepted that industries enjoying more stable employment should share equally in the costs with others more susceptible to unemployment, and that the burden should be spread over the whole community.

In Queensland, alone among Australian States, a scheme of unemployment insurance was operating before 1945. From 1 July 1945 this scheme was replaced by an Australia-wide system of unemployment benefit financed and controlled by the Commonwealth Government. State legislation in 1944 provided for the suspension of the Queensland system from the date of commencement of the Commonwealth Unemployment Benefit.

Commonwealth Unemployment Benefit—The Commonwealth scheme, which commenced to operate on 1 July 1945, provides for payments to persons whose normal earnings are interrupted through unemployment or sickness. These are financed from taxation revenue and not from any system of special contributions.

Weekly rates payable were amended in February 1962 as follows: For unmarried persons, \$3.50 a week at 16 and 17 years of age, \$4.75 at ages 18 to 20, and \$8.25 in all other cases; for married persons, \$8.25 and an additional \$6 for a dependent wife or husband and \$1.50 for each dependent child. Incomes are permitted, without affecting the benefit, of up to \$2 for unmarried persons under 21, and \$4 in all other cases. Sick pay from approved friendly societies is not taken into account

in assessing income. (In calculating benefit, for a married person, the income of a wife or husband is considered.) No payment is made for unemployment or sickness of less than seven days' duration.

The following table shows the benefits paid under the scheme in Queensland for 1965-66.

COMMONWEALTH UNEMPLOYMENT AND SICKNESS BENEFITS, QUEENSLAND,
1965-66

Class of Benefit	Claims Admitted			Amount of Benefits Paid	Persons Receiving Benefits at 30 June 1966		
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
	No	No	No	\$	No	No	No
Unemployment	25,801	9,545	35,346	2,458,068	2,817	1,392	4,209
Sickness	9,301	2,991	12,292	965,719	1,086	442	1,528
Special ¹	435	280	715	174,483	95	258	353
Total	35,537	12,816	48,353	3,598,270	3,998	2,092	6,090

¹ Excluding Special Benefits to migrants in Reception and Training Centres.

The next table shows, for the various States, the operations of the Commonwealth unemployment benefit scheme during the last five years. The high incidence of seasonal unemployment in Queensland's predominantly rural industries keeps this State's figures relatively high.

COMMONWEALTH UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT, AUSTRALIA
(Monthly Averages)

Year	New South Wales ¹	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia ²	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
PERSONS ADMITTED TO BENEFIT EACH MONTH							
1961-62 ..	7,990	6,017	5,394	1,861	1,294	689	23,245
1962-63 ..	6,256	3,241	4,396	1,001	1,260	595	16,749
1963-64 ..	4,128	1,886	3,041	762	1,248	560	11,625
1964-65 ..	2,378	949	2,193	570	848	438	7,376
1965-66 ..	3,418	1,319	2,946	1,140	490	229	9,541
PERSONS ON BENEFIT AT END OF EACH MONTH							
1961-62 ..	19,015	14,782	10,261	3,776	2,908	1,522	52,264
1962-63 ..	15,605	8,863	8,059	2,247	2,679	1,482	38,935
1963-64 ..	9,886	4,769	4,779	1,486	2,649	1,407	24,976
1964-65 ..	4,735	2,124	2,993	786	1,623	1,086	13,349
1965-66 ..	5,714	2,385	4,255	1,374	748	493	14,968
PAYMENTS DURING EACH MONTH							
1961-62 ..	\$ 737,327	\$ 600,542	\$ 439,351	\$ 149,916	\$ 121,014	\$ 57,978	\$ 2,106,128
1962-63 ..	683,164	432,916	374,654	99,318	119,814	65,239	1,775,105
1963-64 ..	425,508	229,136	224,518	62,910	116,913	62,519	1,121,506
1964-65 ..	186,852	96,655	132,219	32,747	70,184	48,609	567,267
1965-66 ..	232,025	101,372	204,839	59,318	30,657	22,890	651,100

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory.

² Including Northern Territory.

• Chapter 13

PUBLIC FINANCE

1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives particulars of the financial relations between the Commonwealth and the States. These are followed by details of Queensland State revenue and expenditure, and of loan expenditure and public debt.

Section 5 deals with Commonwealth Government finances and section 6 with indebtedness of all Australian Governments.

Taxation is dealt with in section 7 for Queensland, including Commonwealth taxes payable in Queensland. The remaining sections deal with Queensland only.

Local Government finance is briefly stated in section 8. Section 9 gives a comprehensive summary for State semi-governmental bodies. Section 10 provides net aggregates for all State public finance.

The last section gives information regarding particular State institutions.

2 COMMONWEALTH AND STATE FINANCIAL RELATIONS

Under the Federal Constitution both the functions of government and the sources of revenue are divided, but it is not possible to divide them in such a way as to make each sovereign governing authority financially independent. The Commonwealth has of necessity greater taxing powers, and it has always contributed towards the needs of the States. By the Financial Agreement of 1927 and its ratification, the basis of these contributions became part of the Constitution.

But other payments are made also. Special Commonwealth grants are made to two of the States (Western Australia and Tasmania). Other grants are made from time to time to all States for particular purposes, the chief being from petrol taxation for Main Roads. Details are given in a subsequent table.

Difficulties caused by the high rates of income taxation required to provide money for war purposes, and the desirability of collecting such taxation currently from earnings, led to a war-time arrangement by which the Commonwealth Government became the sole authority to levy income taxation for the duration of the 1939-1945 War and one year thereafter; and, under legislation passed in March 1946, the Commonwealth Government will collect tax on behalf of the States for an indefinite period. The Commonwealth assumed control of the State taxation staffs, and now makes one assessment on taxpayers' incomes to cover both Commonwealth and State requirements. The States receive from such collections an annual reimbursement to compensate them for their loss of income tax (see page 415).

Payments from the Commonwealth to the State Governments fall into four categories:

- (a) Constitutional contributions towards public debt charges (see below).
- (b) Special grants to particular States, made on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission, and special non-recurring grants made to all States.
- (c) Payments for special purposes determined by the Commonwealth and expended through the States, usually for convenience of administration.
- (d) Payments in lieu of income tax.

The Financial Agreement—The main principles of this arrangement were that the Commonwealth took over all the debts of the States existing on 1 July 1929, and became responsible for the security of future debt incurred by Australian Governments. The Commonwealth became bound to make annual payments for 58 years of a fixed sum of \$15,169,824 towards interest thereon, and in addition sinking fund contributions of (a) \$0.125 per \$100 on State debts as at 30 June 1927, and (b) \$0.25 per \$100 on State debts incurred thereafter. The States were bound also to pay the balance of interest due, and \$0.25 per \$100 to the sinking fund on all of their debts. Among other provisions there is one requiring special contributions of 4 per cent per annum for the redemption of funded debt incurred for revenue deficits.

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 1964-65 and 1965-66.

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT, COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO STATES

State	Pay-ments 1926-27 under the Surplus Revenue Act	Payments by Commonwealth under the Agreement					
		1927-28	1937-38	1947-48	1957-58	1964-65	1965-66
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
New South Wales	5,835	6,428	7,041	7,221	9,408	11,496	11,825
Victoria	4,254	4,613	4,829	4,925	6,564	8,192	8,479
Queensland	2,192	2,457	2,578	2,662	3,454	4,300	4,464
South Australia ..	1,408	1,623	1,749	1,833	2,743	3,600	3,743
Western Australia	1,121 ¹	1,104	1,272	1,341	1,942	2,564	2,674
Tasmania	534	591	610	652	1,188	1,664	1,746
Total	15,344	16,816	18,079	18,634	25,299	31,816	32,931

¹ Including a special payment of \$180,000.

The Australian Loan Council—The same Agreement and Constitutional ratification provided for a Loan Council, which consists of one representative from each Government (usually the Treasurer). The Loan Council determines the amounts to be borrowed by all the Governments (except any for defence), allocates the total among them, and determines the terms and conditions of the loans raised.

The main purpose of this control is to prevent competition between the various Governments, and to limit borrowings to such amounts as it is estimated can be raised on the terms and conditions acceptable to the Council. The Reserve Bank advises the Council and underwrites the loans.

This provision controls government borrowings only and does not extend to statutory authorities, but the Loan Council by its own resolutions imposes a degree of control over their operations also.

During 1958-59 a new form of loan raising was added to the existing system of periodical flotations with the introduction of Special Bonds open for continuous subscription. Cash proceeds from Special Bonds (Series "L" and "M") in 1965-66 were \$25,266,000. In addition, \$87,758,000 was raised by Special Bonds for conversion and redemption of maturing debt. Between 1952 and 1962, Special Loans were raised in June of each year for the purpose of fulfilling an undertaking given by the Commonwealth that the States would have access to loan funds for their works programmes up to the approved Loan Council borrowing programmes. These Special Loans were not open to public subscription and were subscribed from Commonwealth Trust Funds. Special Loans of \$134,000,000 and \$169,000,000 were raised in 1964-65 and 1965-66 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	Con- version	
1961-62 ..	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1962-63 ..	460,264	14,000	443,870	6,178	55,288	26,762	1,006,362
1963-64 ..	491,860	..	777,964	11,988	139,554	25,000	1,446,366
1964-65 ..	580,268	..	455,822	21,490	64,431	14,353	1,136,364
1964-65 ..	466,120 ^r	134,000	540,645 ^r	20,875	78,116	..	1,239,756 ^r
1965-66 ..	489,722	169,000	705,840	6,348	67,733	..	1,438,643

^r Revised since last issue.

On loans raised in Australia during 1965-66, the short- and medium-term securities bore interest rates of 4½ to 5½ per cent and the long-term 5 and 5½ per cent.

At 30 June 1966, \$1,735,974 was outstanding on Savings Certificates which had been issued between March 1940 and 31 January 1949.

The public loans issued by the Commonwealth include provision for revenue deficits, but there are other public borrowings also—e.g., a proportion of the increases in savings bank deposits in Queensland go directly to the State. Loans are made to Local and Semi-Governmental Authorities by the State Government, but these Authorities are also permitted to borrow on their own account. All such borrowings from other sources

must first be approved by the Governor in Council, and are then guaranteed by the Queensland Government. At 30 June 1966 the outstanding balance of such guaranteed loans was \$561,483,410.

International Loans—To provide dollar funds to purchase capital equipment, the Commonwealth Government has borrowed from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. During 1965-66 drawings of \$US15.2m were made for the purposes of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority. In addition, loans of \$US25.1m and \$US5.0m were raised from various United States lenders for Qantas Empire Airways and the Australian Airlines Commission.

Commonwealth Payments to States—The following tables show payments of all descriptions made by the Commonwealth Government from Consolidated Revenue Fund to or for the States.

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATES, 1965-66

Particulars	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Financial Assistance Grants	255,001	191,922	113,356	86,467	78,474	32,131	757,351
Special Grants .. .. .	..	..	..	..	24,038	17,732	41,770
Financial Agreement							
Interest on State Debts ..	5,834	4,254	2,192	1,408	948	534	15,170
Sinking Fund ¹	5,991	4,225	2,272	2,335	1,726	1,212	17,761
Universities	18,342	12,496	5,699	6,017	3,053	1,171	46,778
Science Laboratories .. .	3,709	2,799	1,435	859	502	331	9,635
Technical Training .. .	3,492	336	1,449	350	269	334	6,230
Natural Disaster Payments ²	14,200	40	7,500	..	..	..	21,740
Coal Mining Industry, Long Service Leave	483	..	98	..	34	4	619
Agricultural Research and Advisory Services .. .	337	298	313	104	104	74	1,230
Cattle Tick Control .. .	348	..	..	..	..	..	348
Tuberculosis Act, 1948							
Capital Reimbursement ..	390	169	110	14	2	12	696
Maintenance Grants .. .	6,585	3,019	2,068	662	697	338	13,370
Commonwealth Aid Roads	39,191	27,508	25,538	16,024	24,739	7,000	140,000
Cattle and Other Roads ³ ..	..	..	4,014	25	1,525	1,840	7,404
Road Safety	25	20	18	13	16	8	100
Railway Projects ⁴ .. .. .	..	..	..	6,431	17,828	..	24,259
Northern Development ⁵ ..	..	..	..	..	2,266	..	2,266
Exmouth Township .. .	..	..	..	..	750	..	750
Coal Loading Facilities ⁶ ..	813	..	..	..	..	..	813
Brigalow Lands Development ⁶	..	..	1,600	..	..	..	1,600
Mental Institutions, Capital	1,717	1,567	146	242	338	529	4,539
Blood Transfusion Services	117	144	103	61	44	13	482
Flood Mitigation	1,540	..	..	..	..	..	1,540
Housekeeper Services .. .	12	8	..	..	1	1	22
Reservoirs ⁶	6,053	..	..	..	..	..	6,053
Water Resources Investigations	188	80	313	52	211	16	861
Research Grants	500	331	105	223	142	77	1,378
Colleges, Advanced Education	750	..	..	..	232	..	982
Comprehensive Water Supply ⁶	..	..	..	..	1,250	..	1,250
Weipa Development ⁶ .. .	..	..	2,717	..	..	..	2,717
Total	365,618	249,216	171,046	121,287	159,189	63,357	1,129,715

¹ Paid to National Debt Sinking Fund. ² Including repayable advances: New South Wales, \$8,668(000); Queensland, \$3,326(000). ³ Including repayable advances, Queensland, \$2,000(000). ⁴ Including repayable advances: South Australia, \$1,923(000); Western Australia, \$10,487(000). ⁵ Including repayable advances, \$577(000). ⁶ Repayable advance.

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 411. 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	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS					
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
New South Wales	198,498	206,642	215,712	230,536	255,001
Victoria	146,030	152,268	159,482	171,750	191,922
Queensland	87,460	91,082	94,820	101,111	113,356
South Australia	66,450	69,552	72,730	78,156	86,467
Western Australia	60,170	62,480	65,598	70,498	78,474
Tasmania	25,672	26,616	27,626	29,298	32,131
Total	584,280	608,640	635,968	681,349	757,351
OTHER PAYMENTS					
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
New South Wales	61,324	70,078	77,066	83,232	110,617
Victoria	49,238	51,710	54,270	54,088	57,294
Queensland	35,154	41,466	42,690	45,640	57,690
South Australia	20,370	26,450	30,070	31,112	34,820
Western Australia	41,416	49,070	54,890	63,676	80,715
Tasmania	20,278	21,482	22,794	26,530	31,226
Total	227,780	260,256	281,780	304,278	372,363
TOTAL					
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
New South Wales	259,822	276,720	292,778	313,768	365,618
Victoria	195,268	203,978	213,752	225,838	249,216
Queensland	122,614	132,548	137,510	146,751	171,046
South Australia	86,820	96,002	102,800	109,268	121,287
Western Australia	101,586	111,550	120,488	134,174	159,189
Tasmania	45,950	48,098	50,420	55,828	63,357
Total	812,060	868,896	917,748	985,627	1,129,715

The above 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 on page 418 includes amounts paid from funds other than the Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue Fund. In addition to the amount of \$60,662,478 shown as "Commonwealth Payments", \$113,356,516 was paid by the Commonwealth as State Grants in lieu of taxation reimbursement. The amount is shown in the table on page 418 under "Taxation".

The total payments of \$4,714,046,000 during the five years ended June 1966 included in the preceding table came from revenue. Of the total, \$153,923,000 was paid under the Financial Agreement, \$3,267,587,000 as financial assistance grants in lieu of income tax, \$594,000,000 under Commonwealth Aid Roads Acts, and \$698,536,000 for various other purposes. The road grants are made under a special agreement whereby the Commonwealth distributes among the States portion of the customs and excise duties collected on petrol.

Reimbursements of Taxation—Uniform taxation of incomes throughout Australia was introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1942 to implement its financial policy for meeting the exigencies of war finance. Under this scheme the Commonwealth was to become the sole authority levying taxes upon incomes in all States of the Commonwealth; every State was to vacate that field of taxation, and each State was to receive an annual payment from the Commonwealth as reimbursement for loss of income tax revenue, during the period from 1 July 1942 to the end of the first full financial year after the cessation of the war.

The States did not willingly accept the scheme in policy or in law; the matter was pressed, by the States, to the High Court which ruled that in war time the Commonwealth could requisition the staff, buildings, 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 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 five years 1965-66 to 1969-70.

The need for a new scale of financial assistance arose because the States expressed the view that the annual rate of growth of grants under the 1959

arrangement had been too slow in relation to the rate of growth of their expenditure on government services. The two main changes in the plan, which aimed at overcoming this disadvantage, were as follows:

- (a) The increase in population used will be the increase during the year ended December in the financial year (instead of the increase during the preceding financial year); and
- (b) The betterment factor, previously set at 10 per cent of the increase in Australian average wages, was fixed at 1.2 per cent per annum regardless of the size of the increase in average wages. While the previous betterment factor had the effect of increasing the grants by about 0.4 per cent per annum, it is anticipated that the new factor will approximately treble this increase.

It was also agreed that, because of its large area and relatively small population, Queensland's share of the grants should be increased by adding \$2m to the initial amount on which its share is to be calculated each year. Similarly, Victoria's grant for the first year, 1965-66, 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.

Under the new arrangement, the grant for each State, for each financial year, is to be determined by taking the previous year's grant (with the addition of \$2m each year for Queensland and \$1.2m in the first year for Victoria) and increasing it by the percentage change in population during the year ended 31 December of the year of payment; this amount is then increased by the percentage increase in average wages for Australia as a whole for the preceding financial year; and the result is further increased by the betterment factor of 1.2 per cent to provide the ultimate amount of the grant.

In contrast to the action taken in 1959, it was agreed that no part of the existing special grants would be incorporated in the claimant State's financial assistance grants. In addition, the Commonwealth made it clear that it expected each of the four existing non-claimant States would agree to remain so for the period of the new arrangement.

As in 1959, the new arrangement was based on the assumption that there would be no significant changes in the financial relationships between the Commonwealth and the States. In particular, the proposals were based on the understanding that the distribution of taxing powers would remain unchanged and that the States and their authorities continue to pay pay-roll tax.

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 will be 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.

The grants paid to the various States during the last four years of the 1959 Act, the first year of the 1965 Act, and estimates for the year 1966-67 are as follows.

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
New South Wales	198,498	206,642	215,712	230,536	255,001	274,113
Victoria	146,030	152,268	159,482	171,750	191,922	207,116
Queensland	87,460	91,082	94,820	101,111	113,356	123,248
South Australia	66,450	69,552	72,730	78,156	86,467	92,966
Western Australia	60,170	62,480	65,598	70,498	78,474	84,894
Tasmania	25,672	26,616	27,626	29,298	32,131	34,244
Total	584,280	608,640	635,968	681,349	757,351	816,581

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, 1965-66

Particulars	Consolidated Revenue Fund	Trust Funds	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Taxation¹			
Income (States Grants Act)	113,356,516	..	113,356,516
Probate and Succession	10,327,606	..	10,327,606
Motor	5,783,704	19,529,265	25,312,969
Other	26,434,281	6,228,617	32,662,898
Business Undertakings			
Railways	81,716,720	..	81,716,720
State Insurance .. .. .	..	51,075,939	51,075,939
Other .. .. .	..	9,426,846	9,426,846
Land Revenue	10,701,253	5,522,975	16,224,228
Interest on Loans and Public Balances	7,737,958	9,394,964	17,132,922
Commonwealth Payments	11,576,397	49,086,081	60,662,478
Other	18,511,738	99,126,144	117,637,882
Net Total Receipts ²	286,146,173	249,390,831	535,537,004
Gross Total Receipts ²	294,501,867	289,627,349	584,129,216

¹ For details see page 432.

² Net totals exclude, and gross totals include, transfers between funds.

QUEENSLAND REVENUE EXPENDITURE, 1965-66

Particulars	Consolidated Revenue Fund	Trust Funds	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Legislative and General Administration ..	12,188,619	6,151,467	18,340,086
Law, Order, and Public Safety	19,300,540	3,726,726	23,027,266
Regulation of Trade and Industry	1,928,258	4,308,204	6,236,462
Education, Science, and Art	56,507,555	11,859,638	68,367,193
Public Health and Recreation			
Hospitals	8,175,244	39,308,747	47,483,991
Other	4,773,710	1,846,386	6,620,096
Social Amelioration	6,911,740	953,333	7,865,073
Business Undertakings			
Railways	82,043,845	6,737,404	88,781,249
State Insurance .. .. .	..	27,014,753	27,014,753
Other .. .. .	..	8,695,723	8,695,723
Loans to Local Bodies .. .. .	..	28,291,205	28,291,205
Subsidies to Local Bodies	1,922,301	..	1,922,301
Irrigation	1,110,335	6,506,301	7,616,636
Land Settlement	2,759,367	12,685,032	15,444,399
Agriculture	6,729,408	9,051,795	15,781,203
Forestry	1,473,119	2,409,938	3,883,057
Roads and Bridges	337,662	56,635,724	56,973,386
Shipping and Harbours	1,123,827	10,493,080	11,616,907
Housing .. .. .	..	20,822,919	20,822,919
Other Development	2,735,597	4,697,698	7,433,295
Debt Charges	54,861,346	11,052,574	65,913,920
Net Total Expenditure ¹	264,882,473	273,248,647	538,131,120
Gross Total Expenditure ¹	298,022,066	288,701,266	586,723,332

¹ 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		
	Consolidated Revenue Fund	Trust Funds	Total	Consolidated Revenue Fund	Trust Funds	Total
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1956-57	167,974	108,270	276,244	167,660	112,086	279,746
1957-58	172,914	122,002	294,916	174,414	118,498	292,912
1958-59	184,486	128,872	313,358	186,818	125,842	312,660
1959-60	198,766	137,538	336,304	200,208	137,882	338,090
1960-61	212,822	147,368	360,190	214,470	146,936	361,406
1961-62	228,860	165,338	394,198	229,536	161,578	391,114
1962-63	238,890	199,996	438,886	221,674	211,466	433,140
1963-64	253,646	216,690	470,336	233,120	230,698	463,818
1964-65	260,259	229,369	489,628	244,332	251,523	495,855
1965-66	286,146	249,391	535,537	264,882	273,249	538,131

Receipts—The combined receipts of the Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds during the last five years are detailed in the next table.

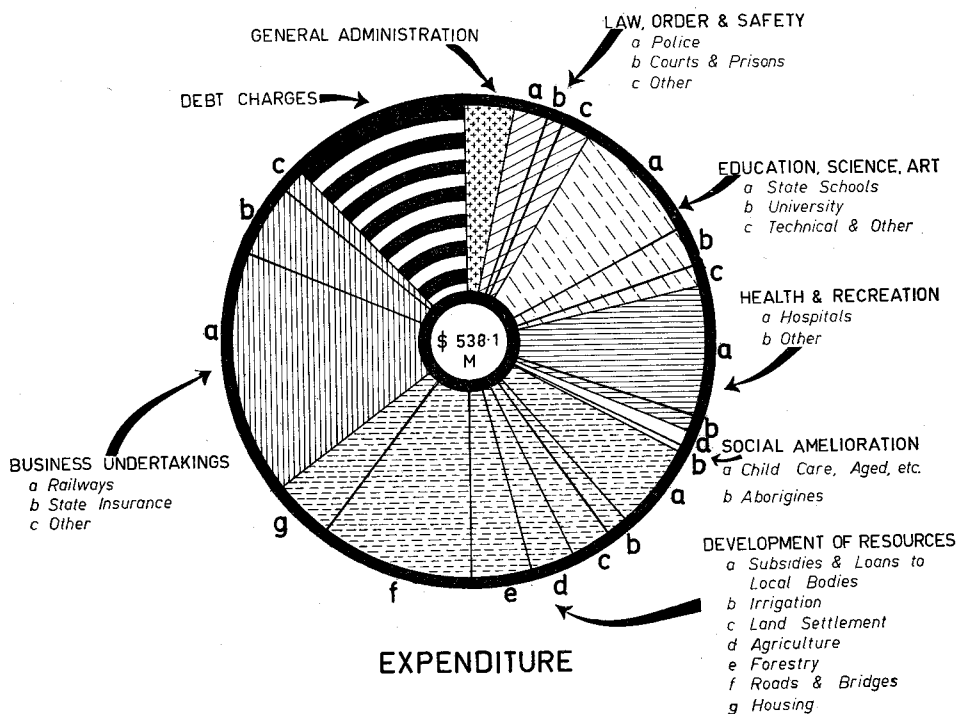
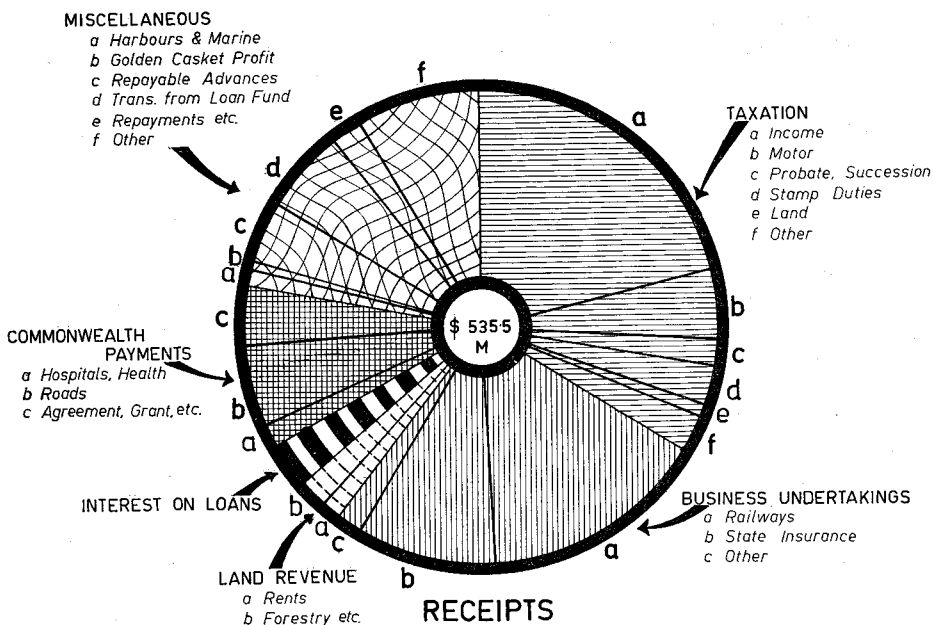
QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS, RECEIPTS

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Taxation					
Income Tax ¹	87,460,386	91,082,678	94,820,940	101,111,256	113,356,516
Probate and Succession Duties	8,750,214	9,722,846	10,680,808	9,863,292	10,327,606
Land Tax	3,524,414	3,309,640	3,614,028	3,784,356	4,147,715
Motor Taxes	17,243,548	18,774,848	21,868,038	24,862,936	25,312,969
Stamp Duties on Lotteries ..	668,000	686,000	701,000	737,000	710,000
Racing Taxes	1,209,918	2,572,778	2,915,316	3,338,444	4,005,364
Other Stamp Duties	9,468,112	10,154,546	11,655,580	12,546,334	13,732,578
Liquor Taxes	2,678,594	3,288,996	3,411,532	3,718,012	4,048,382
Other	5,005,920	5,536,382	5,736,130	6,028,414	6,018,859
Total	136,009,106	145,128,714	155,403,372	165,990,044	181,659,989
Business Undertakings					
Railways	70,143,648	73,266,788	81,124,446	79,813,346	81,716,720
State Insurance	30,188,066	36,050,424	36,205,036	44,479,420	51,075,939
Tourist Bureau	3,776,898	3,903,996	4,422,846	4,935,612	5,016,187
Other	3,471,100	4,221,992	4,267,870	4,397,410	4,410,659
Total	107,579,712	117,443,200	126,020,198	133,625,788	142,219,505
Land Revenue					
Rents	6,441,940	6,853,926	7,205,008	7,419,522	6,884,243
Forestry	3,910,802	4,041,794	4,385,706	4,198,334	4,868,927
Other	2,234,752	2,110,238	3,228,528	3,807,696	4,471,058
Total	12,587,494	13,005,958	14,819,242	15,425,552	16,224,228
Interest on Loans	10,311,486	12,354,836	13,076,262	15,755,962	17,132,922
Commonwealth Payments²					
Financial Agreement Act ..	2,192,470	2,192,470	2,192,470	2,192,470	2,192,470
Additional Financial Assistance	6,680,000	8,480,000	4,800,000	..	..
Roads	18,267,150	21,216,566	25,240,246	25,983,160	29,552,393
Hospital Benefits	3,412,870	4,302,330	4,942,218	5,015,012	5,057,627
Pharmaceutical Benefits ..	1,355,000	1,757,756	2,099,176	2,001,102	1,489,176
Tuberculosis	1,582,100	1,904,984	2,135,158	2,096,442	2,083,720
Other	5,294,156	6,146,376	6,663,336	11,566,156	20,287,092
Total	38,783,746	46,000,482	48,072,604	48,854,342	60,662,478
Miscellaneous					
Fees for Services	4,757,236	8,164,532	9,216,602	9,626,708	10,458,619
Golden Casket Profit	2,963,450	2,920,758	3,000,450	3,209,042	3,001,441
Government Printer	1,758,366	1,914,924	1,890,786	1,881,780	2,131,207
Harbours and Marine	4,078,944	4,495,512	4,346,778	5,808,970	5,579,816
Repayable Advances	18,068,000	23,719,046	26,161,000	18,043,788	21,879,436
Repayments of Principal ..	7,380,870	8,426,056	10,515,164	10,799,172	11,611,335
Transfer from Loan Fund ..	24,270,658	28,125,270	27,527,492	28,590,064	30,114,791
Other	25,649,520	27,187,376	30,285,802	32,016,428	32,861,237
Total	88,927,044	104,953,474	112,944,074	109,975,952	117,637,882
Net Total Receipts³ ..	394,198,588	438,886,664	470,335,752	489,627,640	535,537,004
Gross Total Receipts³ ..	407,127,506	474,551,250	510,662,090	529,915,662	584,129,216

¹ Commonwealth Financial Assistance Grant. ² Excluding Financial Assistance Grant included as Income Taxation. ³ Net totals exclude, and gross totals include, transfers between funds.

Taxation is the most important source of revenue, providing \$181.7m, or 34 per cent, of the net total income of \$535.5m in 1965-66. Included under this heading is the Commonwealth Financial Assistance Grant of \$113.4m, which, for practical purposes, as well as retaining comparability

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE & TRUST FUNDS—1965-66



with previous years, is shown as "Income Tax". The remaining taxation items are State collections comprising mainly Probate and Succession Duties, Stamp Duties, and Land, Motor, Racing, and Liquor taxes.

While Business Undertakings show high aggregate receipts, it must be remembered that expenditures are also correspondingly high, so that their net income yield is little, if any at all. Railways are the most important item of this type with the State Insurance, Tourist Bureau, and Fish Board, etc. completing the group.

Apart from the Financial Assistance Grant, mentioned above, Commonwealth Payments are usually for a specific purpose, such as interest and sinking fund contributions on the State debt, construction and maintenance of roads, hospital benefits and other social services, and assistance to industries.

The balance of receipts cover a wide range of items, and include rents on land, forestry charges, interest and repayments on loans to Local Bodies, fees and charges for services rendered, Golden Casket profits, and receipts of repayable advances from the State Loan Fund and other sources.

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 \$538.1m in 1965-66, costs of operating the State Railways represented the largest single item, being \$88.8m out of the total expenses of \$124.5m on Business Undertakings. Development of State Resources consumed \$169.8m, consisting mainly of expenditure on roads and bridges, housing, shipping and harbours, loans and subsidies to Local Bodies, land settlement, irrigation, and primary industries. In the sphere of social expenditure, Education, Science, and Art required \$68.4m, Public Health and Recreation, \$54.1m, and Other Social Services, \$7.9m. General Administration, including Law, Order, and Public Safety, and Regulation of Trade and Industry, amounted to \$47.6m, while Public Debt Charges required \$65.9m.

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS, EXPENDITURE

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Legislative and General Administration					
Parliament, incl. Governor ..	902,002	882,202	999,082	1,034,834	1,106,555
Electoral	113,962	265,090	124,356	111,156	311,430
Pensions and Superannuation	2,912,406	2,981,188	3,365,168	3,786,256	4,153,533
Government Printer	1,668,480	1,724,746	1,736,994	1,799,758	2,020,377
Other	8,202,358	9,286,274	9,170,164	9,424,826	10,748,191
Total	13,799,208	15,139,500	15,395,764	16,156,830	18,340,086
Law, Order, and Public Safety					
Police	9,705,420	10,049,642	10,403,850	11,774,332	12,544,073
Prisons	1,041,426	1,124,474	1,286,360	1,408,960	1,668,830
Justice Administration .. .	3,167,120	3,724,054	3,743,716	3,903,152	3,944,507
Other	3,074,962	3,688,760	4,228,414	4,520,210	4,869,856
Total	16,988,928	18,586,930	19,662,340	21,606,654	23,027,266

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS,
EXPENDITURE—continued

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Regulation of Trade and Industry					
Factories, Shops, and Labour					
Legislation	671,966	681,416	821,242	861,624	896,587
Transport Control	675,566	751,910	660,674	718,868	754,721
Electricity	423,242	435,226	566,410	548,568	604,873
Petroleum Products Subsidy .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	3,267,544
Other	568,370	638,370	879,098	727,632	712,737
Total	2,339,144	2,506,922	2,927,424	2,856,692	6,236,462
Education					
Schools	30,612,078	34,219,262	38,011,156	41,426,146	46,408,528
Technical Colleges	2,574,920	2,735,796	2,605,478	2,658,168	6,024,218
University	7,041,392	8,287,888	9,395,926	11,671,342	13,869,638
Agricultural	631,636	659,308	643,796	956,446	736,951
Other	404,638	446,484	487,400	524,164	551,083
Total	41,264,664	46,348,738	51,143,756	57,236,266	67,590,418
Science, Art, and Research ..	513,520	611,654	686,270	736,636	776,775
Public Health and Recreation					
Hospitals Generally	27,697,442	35,042,244	37,048,890	38,863,740	41,465,345
Mental Hospitals	4,977,942	5,292,094	5,488,106	5,690,946	6,018,646
Maternal and Child Welfare Centres	803,294	848,760	932,924	980,212	1,020,398
Ambulance Brigades	612,198	662,682	689,262	734,096	790,297
Other	3,770,164	4,061,566	4,404,950	4,626,842	4,809,401
Total	37,861,040	45,907,346	48,564,132	50,895,836	54,104,087
Social Amelioration					
Provision for Aged etc.					
Homes	1,398,636	1,651,300	1,932,348	2,053,572	2,206,246
Other	351,056	281,324	321,524	297,160	259,429
Child Welfare					
Homes	574,780	592,622	518,528	656,592	735,781
Other	1,170,490	1,308,918	1,395,684	1,522,928	1,645,118
Aboriginal Welfare	2,037,468	2,092,398	2,247,300	2,572,302	2,831,882
Other	151,602	154,534	162,882	179,764	186,617
Total	5,684,032	6,081,096	6,578,266	7,282,318	7,865,073
Development of State Resources					
Loans to Local Bodies	12,746,118	17,198,916	16,853,200	25,903,284	28,291,205
Subsidies to Local Bodies	5,635,708	7,351,916	5,036,000	438,798	1,922,301
Irrigation	5,447,316	5,642,198	6,305,964	7,339,512	7,616,636
Land Settlement	10,079,218	13,099,958	14,408,252	16,470,308	15,444,399
Mining	1,011,706	1,096,634	1,169,904	1,220,140	2,781,110
Electricity .. .. .	.. .. .	2,250,612	3,878,896	4,814,644	2,565,344
Agricultural, Pastoral, and Dairying	7,957,814	8,389,680	9,036,936	10,480,574	15,781,203
Forestry	3,016,930	3,313,592	3,687,288	3,628,508	3,883,057
Roads and Bridges	39,189,240	45,037,238	52,944,684	60,043,638	56,973,386
Shipping and Harbours	3,456,434	3,492,828	6,295,820	8,822,192	11,616,907
Tourist Activities	579,256	605,626	655,664	681,224	714,837
Housing	18,270,668	17,815,478	21,570,454	18,370,374	20,822,919
Other	3,940,578	4,198,248	1,611,282	1,994,164	1,372,004
Total	111,330,986	129,492,924	143,454,344	160,207,360	169,785,308

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS,
EXPENDITURE—*continued*

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Business Undertakings					
Railways	87,913,710	88,878,480	91,220,362	86,738,810	88,781,249
State Insurance	20,940,460	22,768,840	23,541,788	24,446,500	27,014,753
Tourist Bureau	3,567,126	3,671,728	4,116,664	4,602,716	4,673,511
Other	3,508,214	3,871,122	4,163,762	3,422,914	4,022,212
Total	115,929,510	119,190,170	123,042,576	119,210,940	124,491,725
Public Debt Charges					
Interest, Sinking Fund, etc.	41,603,322	46,012,722	48,770,426	54,165,876	61,846,045
Redemption to Loan Fund . .	3,799,854	3,261,500	3,592,044	5,499,358	4,067,875
Total	45,403,176	49,274,222	52,362,470	59,665,234	65,913,920
Net Total Expenditure ¹ . .	391,114,208	433,139,502	463,817,342	495,854,766	538,131,120
Gross Total Expenditure ¹ . .	404,043,126	468,804,088	504,143,680	536,142,788	586,723,233

¹ 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, 1965-66

Fund	Receipts	Expenditure	Balance 30 June 1966
	\$	\$	\$
Aboriginal Welfare	531,466	536,497	133,685
Agricultural Bank	11,689,454	15,054,162	-3,506,121
Beef Cattle Roads Construction	4,000,000	4,005,015	2,074
Commonwealth Aid Local Authority Roads	2,845,569	2,845,569	..
Commonwealth Education	4,567,502	6,950,332	-130,715
Commonwealth Petroleum Products Subsidies	3,580,566	3,267,544	313,022
Commonwealth-State Housing	18,832,258	19,440,244	994,394
Co-ordinator-General of Public Works Construction	2,033,110	2,074,147	483,124
Education Special Standing	1,824,462	1,760,549	210,907
Electricity Development	2,958,111	2,668,880	219,421
Farm Water Supplies	1,146,726	1,110,900	43,813
Fire Brigades Precept	2,700,222	2,700,800	..
Fish Supply	3,924,829	3,619,653	597,539
Fitzroy Brigalow Land Development	2,122,261	2,225,839	288,348
Forestry and Lumbering	4,868,927	4,868,927	..
Harbour Dues	8,681,045	7,973,717	1,512,381
Home Builders' Account	4,458,162	4,141,011	392,451
Hospital Administration	39,061,946	39,061,946	..
Hospital, Motherhood, and Child Welfare	3,001,441	3,001,441	..
Irrigation and Water Supply Construction	5,675,085	5,697,516	3,334
Liquor Acts	172,000	171,442	600,354
Main Roads	48,125,492	47,061,202	259,465
Main Roads Special Standing	1,375,569	1,246,253	-66,531
Motor Vehicle Insurance Nominal Defendant	581,038	101,922	2,088,298
Moura Railway Project	7,121,746	6,522,579	614,599
Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation	133,781	35,619	1,074,294
Police Superannuation	1,946,345	958,677	7,945,292
Port Development	504,083	978,179	482,898
Public Service Superannuation	4,424,080	1,279,693	30,618,323
Public Service Superannuation Additional Benefits	4,107,961	930,572	16,746,673
Queensland Housing Commission	7,506,465	7,529,516	202,688
Roads Maintenance	3,141,758	3,141,758	..
Sickness, Medical, and Funeral Benefits	134,897	83,519	1,292,449
State Insurance	43,878,735	27,936,270	130,416,553
Stock	1,934,971	2,029,919	11,793

TRUST FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1965-66—*continued*

Fund	Receipts	Expenditure	Balance 30 June 1966
	\$	\$	\$
Stock Routes and Pests Destruction	890,973	899,653	61,308
Sugar Bulk Handling Facilities	2,289,041	2,419,363	94,637
Sugar Cane Prices	368,247	326,456	291,736
Supreme Court	460,049	373,402	424,236
Tourist Bureau	5,016,187	4,984,225	360,749
University Capital Works	3,940,488	3,921,972	440,421
Water Resources Investigation	859,066	858,686	445
Other	14,356,222	13,614,494	6,093,091
Total	281,772,339¹	260,410,060²	201,611,428³

¹ Excluding repayments of advances to Local Authorities etc., \$7,855,010.
² Excluding advances to Local Authorities and Co-operative Housing Societies, and other investments, \$28,291,205. ³ Cash deficit, \$4,661,187, and securities, \$206,272,614.

4 STATE LOAN FUND

Loan Expenditure—The next table shows gross and net loan expenditure for 1965-66 and the aggregate net expenditure to date.

LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND, 1965-66

Head of Expenditure	Expenditure during 1965-66		Aggregate Net Expenditure to Date
	Gross	Net	
	\$	\$	\$
Railways	13,373,385	12,298,414	249,177,134
Reduction of Railway Capital .. .. .	..	..	52,906,838 ¹
Mount Isa Railway .. .. .	..	—505,700	16,551,554
Moura Railway	7,106,000	7,106,000	8,626,000
Telegraphs .. .. .	..	..	1,048,776
Industrial Undertakings	1,427,878	1,314,946	10,006,554
Public Buildings	20,145,450	18,684,377	195,049,115
Roads and Bridges	—634,101 ²	—1,308,835	9,649,335
Harbours and Marine	370,756	324,421	11,442,425
Mining	457,476	457,476	2,536,342
Forestry	4,735,710	4,095,503	55,591,531
Immigration .. .. .	..	..	5,526,142
Agriculture	21,263	8,777	974,901
Land Resumption	41,337	41,337	9,038,265
Prickly Pear Lands	96,060	96,060	2,990,278
Water Supply, Irrigation	6,509,032	5,876,765	76,716,013
Electricity	2,941,000	2,877,709	14,197,795
Agricultural Bank	2,202,200	1,177,716	35,414,264
Advances to Settlers .. .. .	..	—501	111,567
Wire-netting	14,000	—4,994	926,542
Queensland Housing Commission	4,300,000	2,898,766	50,393,320
Building Societies .. .. .	..	—13,486	135,708
War Service Land Settlement .. .. .	..	—82,519	6,452,065
Loans to Local Bodies	3,393,513	91,820	92,774,872
Subsidies to Local Bodies	11,093,985	11,078,358	124,595,996
Deficits Funded etc. .. .. .	..	..	17,366,842
Miscellaneous	1,500,000	—46,537 ³	17,618,019
Total	79,094,944	66,465,873³	1,067,818,193
<i>Add Discounts and Flotation Expenses .. .. .</i>	..	..	6,862,669
Credit Balance Loan Account .. .. .	..	..	114,973
<i>Less Redemptions from Revenue and Sinking Funds .. .. .</i>	..	..	138,270,702
Gross Public Debt .. .. .	..	..	936,525,133

¹ Excluding discounts etc., \$3,093,162. ² Excluding \$1,395,504 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.

The net loan expenditure is the amount spent from loans, after deducting receipts under each head from repayment of loans by borrowers who have received State advances, realisation of assets, etc. In certain categories where the repayments have exceeded the advances made during the year, there has been no burden on the Loan Fund, but rather a contribution to it. At the foot of the foregoing table a reconciliation shows how the total public debt outstanding at 30 June 1966 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
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1961-62	62,716,694	49,662,464	819,326,436	727,641,746
1962-63	64,262,344	52,011,072	872,737,508	770,081,298
1963-64	71,147,462	58,694,068	932,931,576	821,469,370
1964-65	79,104,488	65,420,744	999,852,320	879,691,482
1965-66	79,094,944	66,465,873	1,067,818,193	936,525,133

¹ Excluding sinking fund contributions included in other columns: 1961-62, \$1,340,000; 1962-63, \$1,400,000; 1963-64, \$1,500,000; 1964-65, \$1,500,000; and 1965-66, \$1,500,000.

State Government Debt—In the next table Queensland's public debt has been classified according to the rate of interest payable, and the liability for interest at 30 June 1966 is shown opposite each amount.

QUEENSLAND PUBLIC DEBT AND INTEREST CHARGES AT 30 JUNE 1966

Rate of Interest Per Cent	Public Debt	Interest Charge
\$	\$	\$
1.000	2,736,408	27,363
2.500	3,946,400	98,660
3.000	29,631,477	888,944
3.100	1,742,604	54,021
3.250	43,426,047	1,411,347
3.500	47,701,716	1,669,561
3.750	32,156,604	1,205,872
4.000	41,998,935	1,679,958
4.250	76,960,029	3,270,801
4.500	149,267,818	6,717,052
4.625	5,300,000	245,125
4.750	60,884,789	2,892,028
4.875	424,368	20,688
5.000	287,885,814	14,394,290
5.250	95,257,436	5,001,016
5.375	31,034,547	1,668,106
5.500	19,696,199	1,083,291
5.750	4,165,622	239,523
6.000	2,308,000	138,480
Treasury Bonds, 6½%	320	..
Gross Public Debt	936,525,133	42,706,126
Less Sinking Fund	278,411	Average Rate per \$100
Net Public Debt	936,246,722	\$4.56

The State Government owed the Commonwealth \$117,019,721 under the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement, \$33,018,476 under the

Mount Isa Railway Agreement, \$5,800,000 under the Fitzroy Brigalow Land Development Scheme, \$6,297,492 under the Beef Cattle Roads Scheme, \$178,833 under a scheme to improve coal loading facilities at Gladstone Harbour, and \$2,717,300 under the Weipa Development Agreement, which amounts are excluded from the above table. These are supplementary to a number of State Acts which provide loan moneys for the same purposes.

The gross public debt of \$936,525,133, 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 430), Queensland's gross debt amounted to \$977,045,440 at 30 June 1966.

Details of the domestic and overseas borrowings are set out below.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ON ISSUE, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1966

Currency in which Payable	Amount ¹	Interest ¹		Percentage of Total Debt
		Payable Annually	Average Rate	
	\$A	\$A	%	%
Australian	836,049,909	38,659,837	4.62	85.6
Sterling	101,837,000	3,889,347	3.82	10.4
United States	35,264,286	1,731,286	4.91	3.6
Canadian	1,541,130	88,615	5.75	0.2
Swiss	1,304,871	58,719	4.50	0.1
Netherlands	1,048,244	52,412	5.00	0.1
Total	977,045,440	44,480,216	4.55	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 14 and 86 per cent, compared with 11 and 89 per cent for the public debts of the other States taken together and 20 and 80 per cent for the debt of the Commonwealth Government.

The main objects on which loans have been spent during the last five years are shown in the following table. Gross loan expenditure is the total amount spent, and takes no account of repayments.

LOAN EXPENDITURE, PURPOSE, QUEENSLAND

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>					
1961-62	12,070	7,360	7,849	35,438	62,717
1962-63	11,131	9,832	4,755	38,544	64,262
1963-64	11,686	9,764	19,827	29,870	71,147
1964-65	15,234	9,400	15,868	38,603	79,105
1965-66	20,479	6,502	14,487	37,627	79,095
<i>Net Loan Expenditure</i>					
To 30 June 1966 ..	327,262	92,371	217,371	430,814	1,067,818

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 30.6 per cent of the net loan expenditure to date. Loans and subsidies to local bodies (largely for roads, water, and sewerage) have taken \$217.4m, or 20.4 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 85.8 per cent of total receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund in 1965-66. The largest single item of revenue is Income Taxation, which amounted to \$2,549,696,000 in 1965-66. Details of the receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the last five years are shown below.

COMMONWEALTH CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND RECEIPTS

Source of Revenue	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Taxation					
Customs	170,321	210,202	232,572	268,480	271,010
Excise	531,291	548,803	582,464	631,242	751,960
Sales Tax	297,648	313,062	325,189	362,857	370,044
Income Tax	1,656,299	1,621,181	1,874,483	2,295,607	2,549,696
Pay-roll Tax	121,943	126,510	136,443	150,078	161,943
Estate Duty	34,058	35,699	39,871	41,531	36,124
Gift Duty	5,594	6,328	6,488	7,308	6,195
Stevedoring Industry Charge ..	6,865	8,985	10,321	10,411	9,531
All Other	9,029	10,148	11,004	19,514	28,835
Total	2,833,048	2,880,918	3,218,838	3,787,030	4,185,338
Business Undertakings					
Postmaster-General's Department Broadcasting and Television	279,628	301,378	330,864	372,648	401,510
Services	24,707	27,148	29,253	33,941	37,909
Railways	12,444	13,874	15,660	17,359	18,319
Total	316,779	342,400	375,777	423,948	457,738
Territories	11,992	15,464	19,038	23,813	25,013
Other Revenue	121,265	131,989	195,726	183,387	211,112
Total Receipts	3,283,084	3,370,772	3,809,376	4,418,178	4,879,201

Details of the expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue Fund classified by economic type and function for the last five years are shown in the following table. Special payments were made to Loan Consolidation and Investment Reserve Trust Account to balance the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The amounts so transferred were subsequently invested wholly or partly in special loans for State works requirements.

COMMONWEALTH CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND EXPENDITURE

Item	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Health and Welfare					
Cash Benefits to Persons	731,198	758,972	833,112	879,896	930,060
Other	35,094	38,670	40,932	45,742	51,259
Defence¹	362,144	300,132	441,248	598,110	652,310
Repatriation					
Cash Benefits to Persons	157,308	165,806	182,538	183,294	203,044
Other	48,942	53,394	56,722	62,736	70,534
Housing					
Advances	75,496	81,682	77,770	86,890	82,410
Other	13,462	14,440	14,246	29,134	34,371
Other Functions and Not Allocated					
Expenses of Business Undertakings	273,976	262,396	286,800	314,898	345,663
Other Current Expenditure on Goods and Services	220,378	241,846	287,786	341,374	381,592
Capital Expenditure on Goods and Services					
Business Undertakings	104,376	137,460	151,120	177,330	201,647
Other	49,534	51,612	61,558	73,448	81,154
Subsidies	73,726	71,252	115,658	99,808	143,624
Cash Benefits to Persons	12,592	12,536	13,350	18,746	24,636
Grants					
To the States					
General Revenue Purposes ..	655,390	695,808	729,730	744,884	832,052
Specific Purpose: Current ..	18,110	20,396	23,106	31,258	44,478
Capital	123,528	133,222	140,476	178,742	194,103
To Overseas Governments and Organisations	49,434	57,582	70,348	84,150	94,413
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	4,050	19,497
Advances					
To the States	2,968	6,720	10,754	13,788	34,231
To Snowy Mountains Hydro- electric Authority	32,020	18,532	23,658	26,100	26,520
To Overseas Governments and Organisations	10,838	31,148	8,074	24,946	46,281
Other	25,728	7,974	15,430	8,272	7,549
Debt Charges					
Interest	86,214	81,084	81,260	81,868	77,393
Payment to National Debt Sink- ing Fund	50,218	54,486	57,530	61,500	64,849
Loan Consolidation and Invest- ment Reserve	44,310	52,756	29,750	222,744	210,464
Redemption of Treasury Bills ..	..	..	36,000	..	..
Other	26,100	20,866	20,420	24,470	25,067
Total Expenditure	3,283,084	3,370,772	3,809,376	4,418,178	4,879,201

¹ In addition, the following amounts were provided from Loan Fund: 1961-62, \$47,282(000); 1962-63, \$132,140(000); 1963-64, \$77,430(000); 1964-65, nil; 1965-66, \$89,545(000).

Expenditure from the Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue Fund is markedly different from that of the States, reflecting the particular responsibilities of the central government. A high proportion of revenue, 23 per cent in 1965-66, 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 \$941,574,000 in 1965-66, or 19.3 per cent of Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue.

Trust Fund—A considerable proportion of the receipts and expenditure of the Trust Fund is accounted for by the operations of various suspense accounts. However, other accounts in the Trust Fund are used for the payment of social service benefits (e.g., National Welfare Fund), for price stabilisation moneys (e.g., Wheat Prices Stabilisation Fund), and for holding Australian currency proceeds of international loans (e.g., Canadian Loan Fund).

The following table shows receipts, expenditure, and closing balances of some of the more important Commonwealth Trust Funds for the year ended 30 June 1966.

COMMONWEALTH TRUST FUNDS, 1965-66

Fund	Receipts	Expenditure	Balance 30 June 1966
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Canadian Loan	563	227	15,385
Coinage	33,315	24,898	8,417
Defence Forces Retirement Benefits	20,294	11,243	71,724
Loan Consolidation and Investment Reserve	237,674	121,150	807,942
National Debt Sinking Fund	202,307	199,855	304,996
National Welfare	945,815	941,574	426,822
Parliamentary Retiring Allowances	395	256	1,361
Post Office Stores and Services	172,771	175,800	107
Superannuation	63,620	46,356	278,906
Swiss Loan	1,116	..	35,862
War Service Homes	73,061	73,061	..
Wheat Prices Stabilisation	18,069	18,069	..
Other	230,342	226,798	71,920
Total	1,999,342	1,839,287	2,023,442

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 1965-66 net expenditure from Loan Fund on Advances to the States for Housing was \$117.0m, while loan expenditures were incurred for the purposes of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority (\$16.0m), Qantas Empire Airways Ltd (\$25.2m), and the Australian National Airlines Commission (\$5.1m). Commonwealth net loan expenditure to 30 June 1966 totalled \$6,687m, including \$4,539m 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 1966 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 \$1,504,677,000, or 14.1 per cent of the debt, matured abroad. Places of maturity of Queensland debts are shown on page 427. 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 1966.

The figures in the following table are based on a compilation on uniform lines for all States, presented by the Commonwealth Treasurer in his 1966-67 Budget Papers. Figures for Queensland in section 4 of this chapter are Queensland Treasury figures.

GOVERNMENT DEBT, AUSTRALIA, 30 JUNE 1966

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	2,531,929	598.41	119,668	28.28
Victoria	1,781,543	553.65	85,023	26.42
Queensland	977,045	588.14	44,493	26.78
South Australia	970,473	889.75	45,350	41.58
Western Australia	730,700	874.49	33,617	40.23
Tasmania	502,933	1,354.82	23,987	64.62
Maturing Overseas	880,937	77.22 ²	38,759	3.40 ²
Maturing in Australia	6,613,686	579.76 ³	313,379	27.47 ²
Total States	7,494,623	656.98 ³	352,138	30.87 ²
On Account of Commonwealth				
Maturing Overseas	623,740	54.04 ³	30,364	2.63 ³
Maturing in Australia	2,520,779	218.42 ³	91,723	7.95 ³
Total Commonwealth	3,144,519	272.47 ³	122,087	10.58 ³
Total Commonwealth and States	10,639,142	921.87 ³	474,225	41.09 ³

¹ Including in the figures for the States the amounts payable by the Commonwealth under the Financial Agreement. ² Worked on aggregate population of the six States. ³ Worked on population of whole Commonwealth.

Net Loan Expenditure—The next table shows the net loan expenditure during 1965-66 and the aggregate to date for Commonwealth and State Governments. The Commonwealth aggregate figures include expenditure on the 1914-1918 and 1939-1945 Wars.

NET LOAN EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA, 1965-66

Government	During 1965-66			Aggregate to End of 1965-66
	Public Works	Other ¹	Total	
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
New South Wales	154,216	589	154,806	2,810,866
Victoria	122,702	1,036	123,738	2,209,306 ²
Queensland	66,466	1,500	67,966	1,077,296
South Australia	64,535	791	65,326	1,095,232
Western Australia	47,800	143	47,943	831,706
Tasmania	36,565	9	36,573	555,434
Total States	492,284	4,069	496,352	8,579,841
Commonwealth ³	163,289	88,981	252,270	6,686,609
Total Australia	655,573	93,050	748,622	15,266,450

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 from Loan Fund. ³ Excluding International Bank Dollar Loans, Canadian and Swiss Loans.

7 TAXATION

This section gives some particulars of the principal taxes collected by the State Government and the Commonwealth Government in Queensland.

Under the Constitution, the Commonwealth Government is given the exclusive right to customs and excise duties, while other forms of taxation are shared with the State Governments. Thus the Commonwealth has the most productive forms of taxation, and since the Commonwealth Government entered the field of income taxation the position of the States has been more difficult.

The position reached in practice before the 1939-1945 War was that the Commonwealth had the sole right to the field of customs and excise duties, and sales and similar taxes. The States shared with the Commonwealth the fields of income and land taxes, and death duties. For the most part, the Commonwealth left the States in exclusive possession of stamp duties of various sorts, licences, and entertainment and gambling taxes.

During the war the Commonwealth became the sole collector of income and entertainment taxes, and reimbursements of taxation were made to all States (see page 415). Since July 1941 a pay-roll tax has been collected by the Commonwealth.

For convenience of administration and to minimise duplication of returns, an arrangement existed before the war whereby both Federal and State income taxes were collected together by State Commissioners, the taxpayer rendering one return only 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 415 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, 1965-66

Tax	Total Amount			Amount per Head		
	State	Commonwealth	Total	State	Commonwealth	Total
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$	\$	\$
<i>Consolidated Revenue</i>						
Income ¹	113,357	130,857	244,214	68.81	79.43	148.24
Probate, Succession, and Estate	10,328	3,548	13,876	6.27	2.15	8.42
Land	4,148	..	4,148	2.52	..	2.52
Motor Vehicle Operators Fees	972	..	972	0.59	..	0.59

TAXATION COLLECTED IN QUEENSLAND, 1965-66—continued

Tax	Total Amount			Amount per Head		
	State	Common-wealth	Total	State	Common-wealth	Total
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$	\$	\$
<i>Consol. Revenue (cont.)</i>						
Transport Licence and Permit Fees	4,812	..	4,812	2.92	..	2.92
Lottery	710	..	710	0.43	..	0.43
Racing	3,651	..	3,651	2.22	..	2.22
Other Stamp Duty	13,733	377	14,110	8.34	0.23	8.56
Liquor	3,876	..	3,876	2.35	..	2.35
Customs .. ..	..	20,971	20,971	..	12.73	12.73
Excise .. ..	..	88,016	88,016	..	53.43	53.43
Sales .. ..	..	42,380	42,380	..	25.72	25.72
Pay-roll .. ..	..	16,866	16,866	..	10.24	10.24
Wool .. ..	..	2,021	2,021	..	1.23	1.23
Stevedoring Industry Charge .. ..	..	1,136	1,136	..	0.69	0.69
Other	316	926	1,242	0.19	0.56	0.75
<i>Trust Funds</i>						
Motor Vehicle Regn ..	15,704	..	15,704	9.53	..	9.53
Roads Maintenance ..	3,142	..	3,142	1.91	..	1.91
Motor Vehicle Insurance						
Nominal Defendant						
Fund	486	..	486	0.29	..	0.29
Racing	354	..	354	0.22	..	0.22
Liquor	172	..	172	0.10	..	0.10
Diseases in Stock ..	843	..	843	0.51	..	0.51
Stock Routes and Pests						
Destruction	641	..	641	0.39	..	0.39
Sugar Cane Prices ..	367	..	367	0.22	..	0.22
Fire Brigade Precept ..	2,700	..	2,700	1.64	..	1.64
Other	1,350	..	1,350	0.82	..	0.82
Total	181,660	307,099	488,759	110.27	186.41	296.67

¹ State Grants Act formula grant of \$113,357(000) in lieu of taxation reimbursements has been deducted from Commonwealth and is shown as State collection.

Income Tax—On 1 July 1942 the Commonwealth Government became the sole authority taxing income in Australia.

With the increasing amount of tax payable during the war years, a system of deductions from wages sufficient to meet the approximate tax for the year was introduced. As the tax assessable on one year's income was deducted from the earnings in the following year, the deduction system was most unsatisfactory in those cases where income in any year was smaller than in the preceding year. This position led to the introduction, in April 1944, of the "Pay as You Earn" system of taxation. An amendment to the Act advanced by twelve months the income year on which tax was based, so that, in the case of taxpayers other than companies, tax assessed on earnings during a financial year was deducted during the same financial year. Any necessary adjustment was made after the end of the year, when the assessment was issued.

Under the "Pay as You Earn" system, tax deductions for wage and salary earners were made from their current earnings, but other receivers of personal incomes were assessed for provisional taxation on their incomes in the previous income year. For the latter, a self-assessment plan of provisional taxation was introduced in 1952-53, permitting the taxpayer to submit his own estimate of his expected income for payment of provisional taxation, penalty rates of additional taxation being levied if the estimate proved to be more than 20 per cent in error.

Originally uniform taxation was designed as a war-time measure, and was to operate for the duration of the war and one year thereafter, but legislation passed by the Federal Parliament in March 1946 provided for the indefinite continuation of uniform income taxation, with the Commonwealth as the sole taxing authority. Details of the arrangements are given on page 415.

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 1966-67 are shown below, and the tax assessed at these rates was subject to additional tax of 2½ per cent.

RATES OF TAX ON INCOME, 1966-67

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 1964-65 on the 1963-64 incomes of Queensland residents. The total includes central office assessments of 1,358 taxpayers who derived incomes in Queensland and elsewhere, their incomes from salaries and wages being \$1,264,660, and from other sources \$6,082,018. They were assessed \$2,233,412 as income tax.

INCOME TAXATION, QUEENSLAND RESIDENTS, 1964-65

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	18,296	7,248	1,745	8,993	162
600 to 999	66,146	39,930	8,165	48,095	1,699
1,000 to 1,999	191,925	196,531	44,168	240,699	16,426
2,000 to 3,999	246,644	387,731	98,791	486,522	50,913
4,000 to 5,999	37,251	69,862	64,071	133,933	21,297
6,000 to 9,999	17,083	24,620	79,896	104,516	22,696
10,000 and over	8,726	8,664	107,616	116,280	42,895
Total	586,071	734,586	404,452	1,139,038	156,088

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 1966-67 was as follows: Dependent wife or husband, \$286; dependent parent or parent-in-law, \$286; children under 16 years, \$182 for one child, \$130 for

each other child; dependent daughter housekeeping for widowed parent, or housekeeper caring for a taxpayer's children under 16 years of age, \$286; invalid relative (child, step-child, brother, or sister) aged 16 years or over, \$182; children between 16 and 21 years receiving full-time education, \$182; amounts paid to medical or hospital benefits fund for personal benefit of taxpayer or his family; medical expenses of taxpayer and dependants (less medical benefit recoupments), including dental expenses, optical and therapeutic treatment expenses, amounts paid for artificial limbs and eyes, hearing aids, medical and surgical appliances, and amounts paid to a personal attendant of a totally incapacitated person, etc.; funeral expenses, \$100 for any member of the family group; life assurance etc., \$800; educational expenses of each child or dependant under 21 years, \$300. Rates and land tax paid on non-income producing property, gifts of \$2 and upwards to public benevolent institutions, patriotic funds, 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—Rates for 1965-66 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: 37½ per cent up to \$10,000, 42½ per cent on remainder. Non-resident Public Companies: 32½ per cent on income consisting of dividends up to \$10,000, 37½ per cent on other income up to the amount by which dividend income was below \$10,000, 42½ per cent on remainder. Co-operative or Non-profit Companies (other than a friendly society dispensary): 32½ per cent up to \$10,000, 42½ per cent on remainder. Non-profit Company which is a friendly society dispensary: 32½ per cent. Life Assurance Companies: Mutual income, 27½ per cent up to \$10,000, 37½ per cent on remainder. Other income of non-resident assurance companies, 32½ per cent on income consisting of dividends up to the amount by which mutual income was below \$10,000. All other income of assurance companies, 37½ per cent up to an amount by which mutual income and (for non-resident companies) dividend income was below \$10,000, 42½ per cent on remainder. Private Companies: 27½ per cent up to \$10,000, 37½ per cent on remainder; additional tax of 50 per cent of income less primary tax, dividends, and retention allowance. All Companies: Interest paid or credited to non-resident taxpayers taxable at 42½ per cent.

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, 1966-67

Part of Taxable Value ¹			Tax Payable at Beginning of Class			Part of Taxable Value ¹			Tax Payable at Beginning of Class		
\$	c in \$	\$	\$	c in \$	\$	\$	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. 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 assurance societies are taxed at 1.4583c per \$ of taxable value.

SUMMARY OF LAND TAXATION RATES, AUSTRALIA, 1966-67

State	Rates of Tax (in \$ on unimproved taxable values)	Exemptions
New South Wales	0.4167c up to \$5,000, thence graduated to reach 0.6771c on \$20,000, 0.9115c on \$40,000, and 1.8671c on \$130,000. 3.3333c on each \$1 over \$130,000 A rebate of 5% applies on all assessments	On primary producers' land: \$33,000, diminishing by \$6 for every \$2 in excess of \$33,000 Other: \$16,500, diminishing by \$6 for every \$2 in excess of \$16,500
Victoria	On primary producers' land: 0.4167c up to \$30,000, thence graduated to reach 1.875c over \$140,000 Other: 0.4167c up to \$17,500, thence graduated to reach 2.916667c over \$170,000 Absentees: where land is not used for primary production or industrial purposes, 20% extra	On primary producers' land: \$10,000, diminishing by \$1 for every \$1 in excess of \$10,000 Other: \$6,000, diminishing by \$2 for every \$1 in excess of \$6,000
Queensland .. .	0.4c up to \$1,999, thence graduated to 3.0c on portion from \$280,000 up to \$339,999. On taxable value from \$340,000, 2.5c on each \$1 (see page 435 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	0.625c up to \$10,000, thence graduated to reach 0.78125c on \$40,000, and 1.51041c on \$120,000. 2.916c on each \$1 over \$120,000 Surcharge of 0.416c on land not improved Rebate of 10% on tax applicable to improved land	Improved land used for rural purposes 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 1965-66, in respect of valuations at 30 June 1965. The rates at which these collections were made are on page 426 of the 1966 Year Book.

STATE LAND TAX, QUEENSLAND, 1965-66

Type of Taxpayer	Taxable Value					Total
	\$1-\$3,999	\$4,000-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$49,999	\$50,000-\$219,999	\$220,000 and Over	
TAXPAYERS (NO)						
Individuals ..	3,930	2,394	1,554	86	1	7,965
Companies ..	1,117	1,075	1,629	469	107	4,402 ¹
Total	5,047	3,469	3,183	555	108	12,367 ¹
TAXABLE VALUE (\$)						
Individuals ..	8,525,156	15,208,570	28,773,218	6,789,678	328,414	59,625,036
Companies ..	2,541,174	6,998,736	36,398,686	44,910,512	65,052,320	161,142,008 ¹
Total	11,066,330	22,207,306	65,171,904	51,700,190	65,380,734	220,767,044 ¹
TAX PAYABLE (\$)						
Individuals ..	42,890	140,074	463,470	140,640	8,210	795,284
Companies ..	13,040	65,500	615,768	957,564	1,621,946	3,350,244 ¹
Total	55,930	205,574	1,079,238	1,098,204	1,630,156	4,145,528 ¹

¹ Including 5 mutual life assurance companies not classified according to value; taxable value, \$5,240,580; tax payable, \$76,426.

Allowing for arrears and accrued penalties etc., the total amount payable to the Taxation Department during 1965-66 was \$4,159,524.

The total amount received after allowing for refunds and adjustments was \$4,147,950, an increase of \$363,594 on the 1964-65 revenue. The cost of collecting the tax was \$6.49 for each \$100 collected, compared with \$6.59 ten years earlier.

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 \$14,000, the following provisions apply to that portion succeeded to by wife or husband and children under 21: Estate not exceeding \$10,000—exempt; estate exceeding \$10,000—duty rebate of 1 per cent for every \$40 by which the value is less than \$14,000.

Succession Duty (State)—This duty is payable as a percentage of the succession at the rates shown in the next table. Columns headed A show rates payable where the successor is domiciled within Australia, and those headed B where the successor is domiciled outside Australia.

Exemption is allowed in the following cases: (a) where the net value of an estate is under \$1,000; (b) where the whole value of a succession is less than \$100; (c) where a succession is to a charitable or educational institution in Queensland; (d) where a succession, not exceeding \$200, is to any past or present employee as his sole benefit from the estate.

The exemption and rebates for wife or husband and children shown above for probate or administration duty apply also to succession duty.

RATES OF SUCCESSION DUTY PAYABLE, QUEENSLAND

Net Value of Estate		Husband, Wife, and Lineal Issue	Wife and Lineal Issue	Husband	Other Relatives		Strangers in Blood	
		A	B	B	A	B	A	B
\$	\$	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Over	1,000 to 2,000 ..	Nil	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	$3\frac{3}{8}$	4	5
	2,000 to 3,000 ..	Nil	$\frac{3}{8}$	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$
	3,000 to 5,000 ..	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$
	5,000 to 8,000 ..	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$	4	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	10
	8,000 to 10,000 ..	3	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{8}$	$8\frac{7}{16}$	9	$11\frac{1}{2}$
	10,000 to 12,000 ..	5	$6\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	10	$12\frac{1}{2}$
	12,000 to 14,000 ..	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{7}{8}$	$6\frac{7}{8}$	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{5}{16}$	11	$13\frac{1}{2}$
	14,000 to 16,000 ..	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	9	$11\frac{1}{2}$	12	15
	16,000 to 18,000 ..	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{8}$	$8\frac{1}{8}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	$12\frac{3}{16}$	13	$16\frac{1}{2}$
	18,000 to 20,000 ..	7	$8\frac{3}{8}$	$8\frac{3}{8}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{3}{8}$	14	$17\frac{1}{2}$
	20,000 to 25,000 ..	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{1}{16}$	15	$18\frac{1}{2}$
	25,000 to 30,000 ..	8	10	10	12	15	16	20
	30,000 to 35,000 ..	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{5}{8}$	$10\frac{5}{8}$	$12\frac{3}{4}$	$15\frac{15}{16}$	17	$21\frac{1}{2}$
	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 ..	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{3}{8}$	$11\frac{3}{8}$	$14\frac{1}{4}$	$17\frac{3}{16}$	19	$23\frac{1}{2}$
	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 ..	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{8}$	$13\frac{1}{8}$	$15\frac{1}{2}$	$19\frac{11}{16}$	21	$26\frac{1}{2}$
	55,000 to 60,000 ..	11	$13\frac{3}{8}$	$13\frac{3}{8}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$	$20\frac{3}{8}$	22	$27\frac{1}{2}$
	Maximum Rates ..	20	25	25	25	30	25	30

Estate Duty (Commonwealth)—Where the value of the estate for duty purposes (net value less statutory exemption) does not exceed \$20,000, the rate of duty is 3 per cent; between \$20,000 and \$40,000 the rate rises from 3 to 6 per cent by steps of 0.03 per cent for each complete \$200 in excess of \$20,000. Above \$40,000 the rate rises until it reaches 26 per cent for estates of \$240,000 and the maximum of 27.9 per cent at \$1,000,000.

The statutory exemption for widows, widowers, children, and grandchildren is \$20,000, diminishing as the value of the estate exceeds \$20,000 until it disappears at \$100,000; and, for others, \$10,000, disappearing at \$50,000. Bequests for religious, scientific, educational, or charitable purposes in Australia are exempt.

Gift Duty (State)—This tax came into operation on 1 July 1926 and imposed a duty on gifts amounting to \$2,000 or over. Exemption is granted in the case of gifts of less than \$4,000 to a spouse or child or of gifts to charitable or educational institutions in Queensland. Rates commence at 3 per cent, with a maximum of 20 per cent on amounts over \$126,000, depending on the total value of the gifts.

Gift Duty (Commonwealth)—This tax came into operation in October 1941 and imposed a duty on gifts exceeding the value of \$1,000. From 3 June 1947 the exemption was raised to \$4,000. Rates imposed on the total value of the gift are the same as those under Commonwealth Estate Duty on the value of an estate for duty purposes.

Pay-roll Tax (Commonwealth)—The Pay-roll Tax was introduced in July 1941 to provide part of the finance for the Commonwealth scheme of

child endowment. The rate of tax has remained unchanged at 2½ per cent, and is payable on all wages paid or payable in excess of the statutory amount of general exemption. The general exemption from 1 September 1957 has been \$20,800 per annum. To encourage exports, rebates of Pay-roll Tax may be made to employers whose export sales are increased above those made in the base period July 1958–June 1960.

Sales Tax (Commonwealth)—This tax, so far as transactions or operations covered by the law in Australia are concerned, is payable by manufacturers and wholesale merchants. Tax payable on imported goods is collected by the Customs Department. A large list of exemptions is designed to help primary producers, and for other purposes. The tax was introduced in August 1930 and the rate has been altered from time to time. From 12 August 1964 three rates of tax have operated as follows: (i) a general rate of 12½ per cent covering the majority of taxable goods; (ii) a rate of 2½ per cent on certain specified classes of goods ordinarily used for household purposes; and (iii) a rate of 25 per cent on motor cars designed primarily and principally for transport of persons, and also on certain types of non-essential goods.

Wool Tax (Commonwealth)—This tax was re-introduced after the abolition of the Wool Contributory Charge on 1 July 1952. From 1 July 1964 the tax has been levied on an *ad valorem* basis. The rate of tax since 1 July 1965 has been 2 per cent of the sale value of shorn wool. The object of the legislation is to provide funds for the Australian Wool Board to promote wool, investigate all aspects of wool marketing, test wool and wool products, and conduct research into wool production and wool textiles.

Stevedoring Industry Charge (Commonwealth)—This charge was introduced as from 22 December 1947 when the rate was fixed at 2.0833c per man-hour of employment. The rate has been varied from time to time and since 1 April 1962 has been 33.3333c per man-hour. The charge is payable by employers of waterside labour and provides funds for the Australian Stevedoring Industry Authority to pay attendance money and holiday pay, and to provide for sick, annual, and long-service leave.

Tobacco Charge (Commonwealth)—This charge, operative from 1 January 1956, is used to finance tobacco research and advisory activities. It is levied on growers at 0.5c per lb, and on manufacturers on Australian leaf only at 1c per lb.

Canning-Fruit Charge (Commonwealth)—This charge, operative from 2 December 1959, is used to promote the sale of certain canned fruit. It is payable by the supplier of apricots, peaches, and pears used by canneries in the production of canned fruit. Since December 1964 the rate has been 75c per ton.

Taxation of Racing and Betting (State)—This taxation comprises stamp duty on betting tickets, bookmakers' licences, totalisator tax, race-course and coursing ground licence fees, and a tax on bookmakers' turnover of 1½ per cent for on-course and 2½ per cent for off-course bookmakers. Totalisator tax amounts to 5 per cent of all moneys passing through the totalisators, and the Government receives all fractions and unclaimed dividends, which amounted to \$338,868 in 1965-66. The total amount collected from taxation on racing during 1965-66 is shown in the table on page 433.

Receipts from bookmakers' licences were \$20,392. Bookmakers' licences cost from \$10 to \$100 depending on the location and the type of the courses on which they operate. Stamp duty on betting tickets and credit bets yielded \$208,740. Bookmakers' turnover tax amounted to \$1,778,601 on a total turnover of \$118,559,509. Racecourse and coursing ground licence fees amounted to \$3,140.

Totalisator operations are conducted on racecourses by the race clubs and off the course, from 11 August 1962, by the Totalisator Administration Board of Queensland (T.A.B.). At 30 June 1966 there were 239 T.A.B. branches and agencies (70 in the Brisbane area and 169 in other parts of the State).

TOTALISATOR OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Clubs with Totalisator Licences ¹ No	130	136	139	125	121
Meetings Held with Totalisators No	492	533	595	633	625
T.A.B. Branches and Agencies No	..	94	177	214	239
Meetings Operated on by T.A.B. No	..	309	414	465	478
Total Totalisator Turnover .. \$	5,701,554	14,042,940	24,584,698	33,707,247	40,026,212
Retained by Clubs and T.A.B. \$	502,490	1,272,046	2,338,328	3,183,172	3,838,701
Totalisator Tax .. \$	285,078	493,632	860,774	1,120,099	1,670,531 ²

¹ Number which operated during the year. ² Net tax paid to the Government, after deducting amounts necessary to provide for minimum dividends and T.A.B. establishment expenses. The total tax payable was \$2,001,311.

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 1965-66 was \$710,000.

Stamp Duty (State)—This is payable under *The Stamp Acts, 1894 to 1966*, 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 (including salaries or wages, only if the amount for the year would exceed \$3,000) 2c for every \$100 or part thereof in excess of \$20. 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 Assurance Policies—For the first \$2,000 of the sum assured, 5c for every \$100 or part thereof in excess of \$100; when the sum assured exceeds \$2,000, for the first \$2,000 as above and, in addition, 10c for every \$100 or part thereof by which the sum assured exceeds \$2,000.

Motor Taxation (State)—See pages 290 and 291.

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 1965, 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 442 and 443, 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 area. While declared roads are the responsibility of the State Government, through the Department of Main Roads, Local Authorities are required to contribute towards the cost of their construction and maintenance, as detailed on page 286.

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.

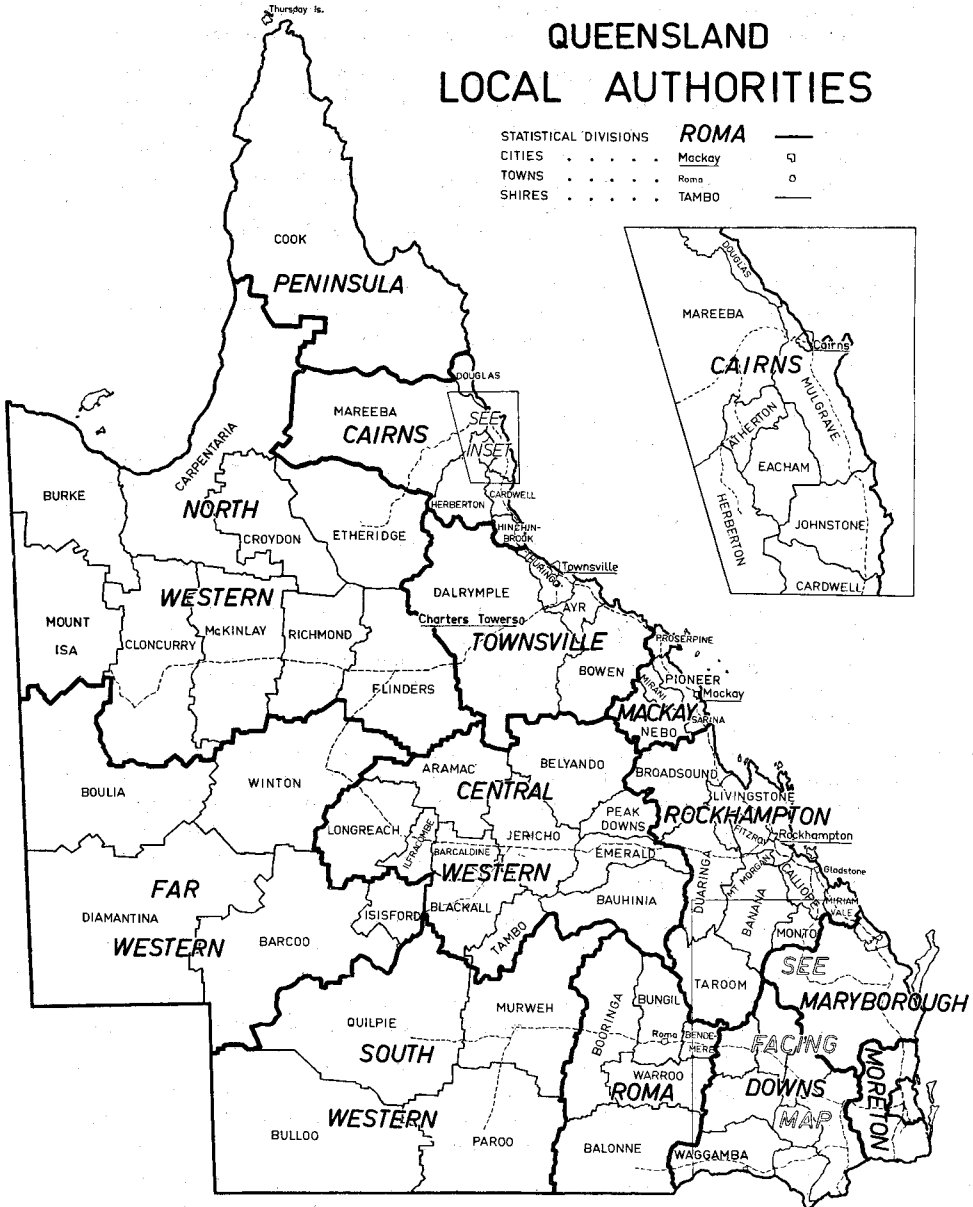
Local Authorities are responsible for the control of all building in their areas and most councils have building by-laws which specify certain minimum standards to be employed.

Recreation facilities are provided by Local Authorities in the form of parks, sporting reserves, camping grounds, baths, 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 and other general facilities such as hostels, picture theatres, hotels, milk supplies, etc.

QUEENSLAND LOCAL AUTHORITIES

STATISTICAL DIVISIONS	ROMA	—
CITIES	Mackay	□
TOWNS	Roma	○
SHIRES	TAMBO	—



In these maps, the principal railways (light broken lines) are shown as indicators of geographical position only. A list of Statistical Divisions, and the Shires in each, will be found on pages 64 to 69. The map facing



page 1 also shows the Statistical Divisions. The maps show the boundaries as they were at 30 June 1966.

Other functions include maintenance of cemeteries, metered and off-street parking facilities, ferries, aerodromes, control of noxious weeds and animals (in conjunction with the State Government), control of straying stock, street naming, land subdivisions, etc.

A brief summary of local government statistics for five years is contained in the following table.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	No	No	No	No	No
<i>General</i>					
Properties Rated	528,033	548,970	558,731	568,250	582,381
Premises Supplied with Water	322,706	338,248	348,099	357,879	370,633
Premises Sewered	127,231	136,977	149,197	158,716	175,296
Premises with Septic Installations	55,330	61,912	68,374	75,792	85,473
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Total Rateable Value of Property	640,727	652,249	659,817	940,023	987,085
<i>Receipts, All Funds</i>					
Rates	34,752	36,259	38,128	39,746	42,619
Sales and Charges	31,368	35,236	39,079	46,948	50,491
Government Grants and Subsidies	15,934	16,109	15,791	14,805	15,664
Loan Receipts	26,452	31,043	33,300	33,346	34,526
Reimbursement for Work Done	6,869	7,575	9,697	10,467	11,965
Other Receipts	6,274	6,446	10,165	12,000	13,828
Total Receipts	121,649	132,668	146,160	157,312	169,093
<i>Expenditure, All Funds</i>					
Administration	7,157	7,412	7,694	8,289	9,203
Debt Service	19,600	21,509	24,022	26,536	29,682
Roads	24,384	23,434	26,402	28,482	27,673
Other Works and Services	65,724	66,503	68,622	81,700	88,524
Work Done for Reimbursement	6,827	7,444	9,489	10,269	12,024
Other Expenditure	3,338	3,029	4,204	4,088	4,382
Total Expenditure	127,030	129,331	140,433	159,364	171,488

The following table gives a general summary of local government authorities as at 30 June 1965.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1965

Particulars		City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
Authorities	No	1	13	5	112	131
Estimated Population	No	644,000	389,050	28,250	544,938	1,606,238 ¹
Properties Rated	No	183,756	137,132	8,424	253,169	582,481
Dwellings	No	177,999	117,919	6,857	152,318	455,093
Premises Supplied with Water	No	169,367	120,953	7,264	73,028	370,612
Premises Sewered	No	84,390	70,553	4,583	15,770	175,296
Premises with Septic Installations	No	34,488	21,558	490	28,937	85,473
Total Rateable Value of						
Property	\$1,000	407,223	169,817	7,924	402,120	987,085
Urban	\$1,000	401,062	168,403	7,287	62,911	639,663
Other	\$1,000	6,162	1,414	637	339,209	347,422
Streets and Roads	Miles	2,540	2,386	212	115,174	120,312
Formed	Miles	2,090	1,987	182	72,429	76,688
Unformed	Miles	450	399	30	42,745	43,624

¹ Excluding migratory population and residents of unincorporated areas.

Local Government Finance—Local Authorities finance their day-to-day operations mainly from rates, sales and charges for services, and government grants, while the provision of capital works and services is financed through loan raisings supplemented by government loan subsidies.

Rates are levied on the unimproved capital value of land in the Local Authority area, the valuation of which is determined by the State Government Valuer-General. The unimproved capital value is defined as the amount that would be paid by a willing but not anxious buyer to a willing but not anxious seller for a piece of land, assuming that actual improvements had not been made. Valuations must be made periodically at not less than five or more than eight year intervals. By June 1965, every Local Authority in the State had been valued at least once by the Valuer-General. As a temporary measure to ease the transition between valuations in newly revalued areas, *The Local Government (Rateable Value Adjustment) Act of 1962* provided that the rateable value on which rates are to be assessed in revalued areas shall be calculated by adding half the increase to the former unimproved capital value.

There are several types of rates, the chief of which is the general rate, raised to defray expenses of providing the Council's general services; rates for providing a specific service such as water and sewerage, 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 1964-65 amounted to \$42.6m.

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, thereby providing the service to the public at the most reasonable cost. Total sales and charges amounted to \$50.5m during 1964-65.

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 1964-65. The State Government made grants for revenue works of \$2.4m, and paid \$10.0m in loan subsidies during 1964-65, 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, whilst improvement works at existing western electric authorities (excluding township reticulation) were subsidised at 33½ per cent. For water supply works subsidies included 50 per cent for new complete water supply schemes, 33½ per cent for major augmentation schemes (excluding reservoirs, treatment works, and reticulation), and 20 per cent for other water supply works (excluding reticulation extensions to existing schemes). All sewerage works, with the exception of reticulation extensions and house connections to existing schemes, were subsidised at 40 per cent. Other subsidised works included public conveniences 33½ per cent,

swimming pools 25 per cent, erosion prevention 25 per cent, students' hostels and hostels for waiting mothers 50 per cent, tourist facilities 20 per cent, and flood mitigation works 33½ per cent.

Of the total loan receipts of \$34.5m for capital works during 1964-65, \$2.8m was raised from the Government, \$10.8m from banks, \$9.2m from insurance companies, and \$11.7m from other sources such as public issues and various superannuation funds.

The remaining income of Local Authorities is composed of reimbursements for work done, earnings of council properties, sale of assets, and other sundry receipts. Reimbursement for work done is quite considerable, \$12.0m in 1964-65, 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, chiefly for road works for the State Government.

The next table summarises the transactions of all funds operated by Local Authorities during 1964-65. 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, 1964-65

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>Receipts</i>					
Rates	17,535	8,019	431	16,633	42,619
Sales and Charges	36,759	5,588	1,593	6,550	50,491
State Govt Grants (Revenue)	668	470	89	1,140	2,366
State Govt Loan Subsidy	2,520	2,820	516	4,124	9,979
Commonwealth Govt Grants	228	347	56	2,689	3,319
Council Properties	588	537	49	685	1,859
Reimbursement for Work Done	2,879	1,677	193	7,217	11,965
Other Revenue Items	5,300	1,156	126	5,386	11,969
Loans from Government	185	613	67	1,976	2,841
Loans from Other Sources	13,599	6,059	1,558	10,469	31,685
Total Receipts	80,261	27,286	4,677	56,868	169,093
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Administration	4,529	1,404	192	3,078	9,203
Debt Service	13,912	5,938	785	9,047	29,682
Roads					
Revenue Fund	3,827	2,433	138	10,099	16,498
Loan and Subsidy Fund	2,837	2,583	107	5,648	11,175
Other Works and Services					
Revenue Fund	36,443	6,431	1,175	9,707	53,757
Loan and Subsidy Fund	13,474	7,588	1,931	11,774	34,767
Work Done for Reimbursement	3,024	1,606	203	7,192	12,024
Other	2,801	254	13	1,315	4,382
Total Expenditure	80,847	28,236	4,545	57,860	171,488

Of the total expenditure of \$171.5m from all sources, \$116.2m, or 67.8 per cent, was spent on works (\$88.5m for the provision, operation, and maintenance of existing services, and \$27.7m on roads), \$12.0m was recoverable expenditure on work done for other bodies and individuals, \$29.7m was required for payment of interest and redemption on loans, \$9.2m for general administration, and \$4.4m on other miscellaneous items.

The succeeding tables list the transactions for each of the individual funds which have been incorporated above, and provide at the end a summary of Local Authority Loan Liability at 30 June 1965.

General Services—Details of receipts and expenditure for the provision of general services appear in the next table.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND, GENERAL SERVICES, 1964-65

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>Receipts from Revenue</i>	19,635	13,583	935	35,186	69,339
Rates	12,812	6,929	404	16,444	36,589
Licences	259	136	4	70	470
State Government Grants	661	423	39	1,105	2,228
Commonwealth Govt Grants	228	347	56	2,689	3,319
Sanitary, Sewerage, and Cleansing Charges	2,297	2,721	192	1,872	7,081
Council Properties	588	537	49	685	1,859
Reimbursement for Work Done					
State Government ¹	384	566	52	4,857	5,859
Other Bodies and Individuals	1,613	986	68	2,284	4,951
Other	793	938	72	5,180	6,983
<i>Receipts from Loan Fund</i>	9,566	7,421	830	12,821	30,638
Loans	7,487	5,163	559	10,240	23,449
State Government Loan Subsidy	2,080	2,258	270	2,580	7,189
Total All Receipts	29,202	21,004	1,765	48,007	99,977
<i>Expenditure from Revenue</i>	20,890	13,790	948	35,101	70,730
Administration	1,988	1,043	76	2,808	5,915
Debt Service	4,277	4,401	305	7,243	16,226
New Works					
Roads	1,474	786	60	3,939	6,259
Health, Sewerage, Cleansing, etc.	271	87	5	44	407
Council Properties	987	599	29	2,617	4,232
Other	34	18	2	11	64
Maintenance					
Roads					
Main Roads Department	34	45	4	1,006	1,088
Other	2,320	1,553	74	5,154	9,102
Health, Sewerage, Cleansing	4,079	1,999	149	1,948	8,174
Council Properties	1,377	1,186	82	1,542	4,186
Street Lighting	431	279	19	311	1,039
Other	103	64	3	50	221
Grants	946	211	12	1,215	2,384
Work Done for Reimbursement					
State Government ¹	426	574	67	4,949	6,016
Other Bodies and Individuals	1,757	905	61	2,179	4,901
Other	388	42	..	85	515
<i>Expenditure from Loans and Subsidy</i>	8,717	8,101	748	13,334	30,900
Roads					
Main Roads Department	48	48	..	1,161	1,258
Other	2,789	2,534	107	4,487	9,917
Sewerage	4,302	4,183	619	2,762	11,866
Council Properties (incl. Plant)	1,002	976	14	4,638	6,630
Other	575	359	8	287	1,229
Total All Expenditure	29,607	21,891	1,696	48,436	101,630

¹ Including Main Roads Department.

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 separate tables.)

Waterworks—Waterworks supplied 204 cities, towns, and townships with reticulated supplies during 1964-65. Each of the 14 City Councils and the 5 Town Councils controlled its own supply. The remaining 185 waterworks were controlled by 94 Shire Councils. A further 10 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 1944-45, only 86 cities, towns, and townships possessed this amenity, and only 63 waterworks, or about one-third of the number in 1964-65, were controlled by Shire Councils.

LOCAL AUTHORITY WATERWORKS, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1964-65

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>Receipts from Revenue</i>	7,030	3,786	298	2,735	13,849
Rates	4,723	1,090	28	148	5,989
Sales of Water	1,541	2,454	235	2,417	6,647
Government Grants	6	44	1	24	75
Reimbursement for Work Done ..	556	125	15	56	751
Other	204	74	20	90	387
<i>Receipts from Loan Fund</i>	2,960	2,024	555	2,942	8,480
Loans	2,538	1,462	494	1,551	6,045
Subsidy	422	561	61	1,391	2,436
Total All Receipts ..	9,990	5,810	853	5,676	22,329
<i>Expenditure from Revenue</i>	5,889	3,813	308	2,897	12,907
Administration	490	316	21	137	964
Debt Service	2,436	1,475	126	1,384	5,421
New Works	77	488	15	203	782
Operating Costs	2,216	1,406	130	1,124	4,876
Work Done for Reimbursement ..	568	127	16	49	760
Other	102	1	..	..	104
<i>Expenditure from Loans and Subsidy</i>	3,256	1,991	368	3,361	8,976
Total All Expenditure ..	9,145	5,804	675	6,258	21,883

Sewerage—At 30 June 1965, sewerage systems were in operation or under construction in 12 Cities and 3 Towns, and in 31 centres in 29 Shires. Twenty years earlier, at 30 June 1945, there were only 11 sewerage systems in operation in Queensland, and only two 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 had installed septic tanks in all premises in the towns of Atherton and Tolga.

Financial transactions relating to sewerage schemes are included in transactions of the general funds of Local Authorities (see page 447).

At 30 June 1965, 84,390 premises, including public and commercial buildings, were connected to the Brisbane sewerage system. It was estimated that out of Brisbane's population of 642,068 at 30 June 1965, 312,200 lived in sewered premises, and approximately another 128,000 were served by septic installations.

Electricity—During 1964-65 electricity was distributed by 24 Local Authorities, 19 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 238.) Financial operations of electricity undertakings of Local Authorities are shown in the following table.

LOCAL AUTHORITY ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1964-65

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Towns	Shires	Total
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>Receipts from Revenue</i>	29,160	1,304	2,017	32,481
Rates .. .. .	..	..	20	20
Sales of Electricity	25,062	1,166	1,923	28,151
Government Grants .. .. .	..	48	11	60
Reimbursement for Work Done ..	326	58	20	404
Other	3,772	31	44	3,847
<i>Receipts from Loan Fund</i>	3,243	756	771	4,770
Loans	3,243	571	645	4,459
Subsidy .. .. .	..	184	126	310
Total All Receipts	32,402	2,059	2,789	37,250
<i>Expenditure from Revenue</i>	28,638	1,251	2,029	31,918
Administration	1,574	95	118	1,786
Debt Service	6,360	354	368	7,082
New Works	905	21	64	990
Operating Costs	18,400	720	1,452	20,572
Work Done for Reimbursement ..	273	60	14	347
Other	1,126	1	13	1,140
<i>Expenditure from Loans and Subsidy</i> ..	3,571	922	700	5,193
Total All Expenditure	32,209	2,173	2,729	37,111

Transport—Electric tramways, electric trolley buses, and motor bus services were operated by the Brisbane City Council during 1964-65. Motor bus services were operated by the Rockhampton and Maryborough City Councils, and one Shire (Aramac) operated a light railway to link up various centres in the district.

A table which includes details of the miles of route open, the numbers of vehicles, staff, and passengers, the vehicle mileage, total revenue and working expenses, and the capital value of all Local Authority urban transport services appears on page 283.

LOCAL AUTHORITY TRANSPORT SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1964-65

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Shires	Total
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>Receipts from Revenue</i>	7,559	192	50	7,801
Traffic	7,308	184	48	7,541
Other	251	8	2	260
<i>Receipts from Loan Fund</i>	536	17	..	553
Loans	518	17	..	535
Subsidy	18	..	..	18
Total All Receipts	8,095	209	50	8,354
<i>Expenditure from Revenue</i>	8,943	265	53	9,261
Administration	440	26	8	474
Debt Service	834	22	6	862
New Works	27	5	1	33
Maintenance	2,020	36	20	2,075
Operating Costs	5,385	176	18	5,579
Other	238	..	..	238
<i>Expenditure from Loans and Subsidy</i>	768	45	..	813
Total All Expenditure	9,711	310	53	10,074

Car Parking and Other Business Undertakings—During 1964-65 metered and off-street car parking facilities were operated in Brisbane, Gold Coast, Mackay, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Townsville, while miscellaneous business undertakings run by Local Authorities included a hotel (Winton), hostels (Blackall, Longreach, and Paroo), a bakery (Isisford), milk supplies (Aramac, Blackall, and Paroo), and picture theatres (Bouliá, Bulloo, Croydon, Hinchinbrook, and Isisford).

LOCAL AUTHORITY OTHER BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1964-65

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Shires	Total
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>Receipts from Revenue</i>	572	233	312	1,118
Rates .. .. .	..	..	21	21
Parking and Meter Fees, and Fines	437	229	..	666
Charges and Sales	114	..	291	405
Other	21	4	..	25
<i>Receipts from Loan Fund</i> .. .. .	..	30	34	64
Loans .. .. .	..	30	8	38
Subsidy .. .. .	..	..	26	26
Total All Receipts	572	263	347	1,182
<i>Expenditure from Revenue</i>	175	198	357	730
Administration	38	18	7	63
Debt Service	5	40	46	91
New Works	33	104	10	146
Operating Costs and Maintenance	99	36	294	428
Other	1	1	..	2
<i>Expenditure from Loans and Subsidy</i> .. .. .	..	34	27	60
Total All Expenditure	175	232	383	790

Local Authorities' Loans etc.—Total loan liability of all Local Authorities at 30 June 1965 was \$305.5m. This is exclusive of bank overdrafts which increased from \$0.4m to \$1.2m during the year. The total loan liability of \$305.5m consisted of loans from the State Government, \$34.6m, and from other sources, \$270.9m. Over half of the latter, \$139.3m, 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, \$230; other Cities, \$156; Towns, \$337; and Shires, \$160. 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 1965

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Source of Loan					
Government	9,082	5,709	743	19,059	34,593
Banks	21,859	15,842	1,504	25,288	64,493
Insurance	27,822	26,795	3,345	30,581	88,543
Other	89,632	12,354	3,918	12,010	117,914
Total	148,396	60,701	9,510	86,938	305,544
Purpose of Loan					
General Fund ¹	52,612	42,213	3,606	63,054	161,486
Waterworks	28,736	18,324	1,975	19,517	68,551
Electricity	58,523	..	3,929	3,774	66,226
Transport	8,463	120	..	89	8,671
Other Undertakings	62	44	..	503	609
Total	148,396	60,701	9,510	86,938	305,544

¹ Roads, bridges, buildings, health, sewerage, plant, etc.

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 418 and 419.

The semi-governmental bodies included in the tables below are 6 bore-water supply boards, the Cairns-Mulgrave Water Authority, the Back Creek Water Board, the Grevillea Water Supply Board, 10 river improvement trusts, 2 aerodrome boards, 7 harbour boards, 5 regional electricity boards and the Northern Electric Authority, 84 fire brigades, the University, 137 hospitals under 60 boards, 111 ambulance centres, and 39 marketing and industry improvement boards.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS, 1964-65

Type of Body	Revenue Receipts			
	Grants from Public Funds	Charges	Other	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Water Supply	76,707	7,994	3,483	88,184
Irrigation and Drainage	90,380	13,829	6,528	110,737
Aerodromes ¹	24,981	3,683	100	28,764
Harbours	128,158	3,027,432	3,181,242	6,336,832
Electricity	349,044	27,745,650	356,260	28,450,954
Fire Brigades	3,475,534 ²	206,456	..	3,681,990
University ³	9,075,414	1,926,820	1,809,528	12,811,762
Hospitals and Ambulances	31,555,192	6,111,330	1,601,987	39,268,509
Marketing ⁴	10,000	64,937,776	1,757,141	66,704,917
Industry Improvement	92,261	64,445	1,180,039	1,336,745
Total	44,877,671	104,045,415	9,896,308	158,819,394

¹ Operated jointly by Local Government Authorities. ² Including insurance companies' contributions of \$2,482,542 paid from the Fire Brigades Precept Trust Account. ³ For the year 1964. ⁴ Operations of season ended during 1964-65.

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, 1964-65

Type of Body	Expenditure from Revenue				Revenue Surplus or Deficit	Loan Expenditure
	Debt Charges	Working Expenses	Other	Total		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Water Supply ..	62,477	22,004	7,490	91,971	-3,787	16,985
Irrigation, Drainage ..	70,785	12,095	22,476	105,356	5,381	65,609
Aerodromes ..	6,679	4,528	16,254	27,461	1,303	51,249
Harbours	2,424,024	1,398,448	2,346,810	6,169,282	167,550	6,242,092
Electricity	10,102,450	18,250,772	292,444	28,645,666	-194,712	12,486,658
Fire Brigades	431,448	3,068,778	228,710	3,728,936	-46,946	707,732
University ¹ .. ..	..	9,731,930	2,995,066	12,726,996	84,766	..
Hospitals and Ambulances	4,071,452	34,563,377	424,312	39,059,141	209,368	3,241,398
Marketing ²	1,189,331	49,234,639	6,321,095	56,745,065	9,959,852	2,895,269
Industry Improvement	55,741	955,998	75,927	1,087,666	249,079	..
Total	18,414,387	117,242,569	12,730,584	148,387,540	10,431,854	25,706,992

¹ For the year 1964. ² Operations of season ended during 1964-65.

Loan liabilities of these bodies were \$221,407,166 at 30 June 1965. Of this amount, \$939,968 was for water supply authorities, \$873,348 for

irrigation and drainage, \$107,056 for aerodromes, \$33,824,124 for harbours, \$128,761,048 for electricity, \$3,753,336 for fire brigades, \$40,359,680 for hospitals and ambulances, and \$12,788,606 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, 1964-65

Public Authority	Revenue				Gross Loan Expenditure
	Receipts		Expenditure	Surplus or Deficit	
	Taxation	Total			
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
State Government					
Consolidated Revenue	140,875	267,139	271,215	-4,076	..
Trust Funds	25,115	262,776	264,928	-2,152	..
Loan Fund .. .. .	..	..	..	..	77,604
Local Authorities					
Brisbane	17,794	66,477	67,056	-579	13,791
Other Cities	8,155	20,614	20,886	-272	7,350
Towns	435	3,053	3,023	30	1,522
Shires	16,703	44,424	44,561	-137	13,298
Semi-governmental Bodies	1,049	158,819	148,388	10,431	25,707
Gross Total	210,126	823,302	820,057	3,245	139,272
Net Total ¹	209,342	697,917	712,451	-14,534	106,559

¹ Excluding, as far as possible, transfers between governmental funds and authorities.

11 STATE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Agricultural Bank—The Agricultural Bank was originally established under *The Agricultural Bank Act of 1901*. Advances for rural purposes were later administered by the State Savings Bank and the State Advances Corporation and it was not until 1923 that an Act was passed incorporating the Agricultural Bank in its present form. From 1939 to 1943 it was known as the Bureau of Rural Development. The Agricultural Bank is now the Queensland State Government instrumentality for assisting persons engaged in primary production, and is empowered to make advances to farmers, graziers, contract workers on farm lands, and others engaged in primary production, and also to co-operative companies, commodity boards,

and co-operative societies within the State. The following headings briefly cover the purposes for which advances may be made:

- (a) Payment of liabilities incurred on the land, such as payment of balance of purchase money and releasing of mortgages and other charges.
- (b) Effecting improvements and assisting in approved developmental and experimental work.
- (c) Unspecified purposes in connection with the land.
- (d) Purchase of stock, machinery, and implements.
- (e) Relief in cases of drought, flood, tempest, and fire.
- (f) Crop production.

The Agricultural Bank (Loans) Act of 1959, which came into operation on 1 January 1960, is the main Act administered by the Bank and most advances are made under its provisions. *The Co-ordination of Rural Advances and Agricultural Bank Acts, 1938 to 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, which at present is $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum, and is calculated on the daily balance.

The Agricultural Bank is also charged with the administration in Queensland of advances under the *Commonwealth War Service Land Settlement Act 1946-1960* to those ex-servicemen who have acquired selections by way of ballot under the War Service Land Settlement Scheme. The opening of new lands for settlement under this scheme was discontinued in 1953 and the Bank's advances are now restricted to the further development and working of those blocks previously selected.

Advances under *The Farmers' Assistance (Debts Adjustment) Acts, 1935 to 1945*, from funds provided by the Commonwealth Government for the purpose of paying compounded debts, have been administered by the Agricultural Bank since the inception of the Act in 1935. As a result of the improved financial position of settlers generally, very few applications are now being received by the Bank for assistance under the scheme.

Financial assistance to necessitous farmers and graziers who have suffered from the effects of drought may be made available under the provisions of *The Drought Relief to Primary Producers Acts, 1940 to 1961*. Special features of this assistance include low interest rates and an extended repayment period, portion of which is interest free. Interest at the rate of 2 per cent was charged on advances up to the 1951-52 drought but interest for advances since 1957-58 has been increased to $3\frac{1}{2}$ 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 is to be capitalised

and added to the loan. The total debt will be repayable over the following five years. Details of advances made in respect of Relief Schemes are as follows.

Drought Relief Scheme	Amount Advanced	Principal and Interest Owing at 30 June 1966
	\$	\$
1940	54,410	..
1946	755,412	239
1951	523,356	1,012
1957	736,024	41,498
1960	169,696	18,771
1964	85,601	75,283
1965	3,047,697	3,016,679

The Farm Water Supplies Assistance Acts, 1958 to 1963, provide for advances for the improvement of water supply to farm lands for domestic, stock, or irrigation purposes, or for the preparation of farm lands for irrigation. The Bank is the constituted lending authority and the Act is administered by the Irrigation and Water Supply Department.

The Soil Conservation Act of 1965, which came into operation on 1 July 1965, is administered by the Department of Primary Industries, the 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 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 1966	
	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66		Principal and Interest Owing	Bor- rowers
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	No
Agricultural Bank (Loans) Act and Co-ordination of Rural Advances and Agricultural Bank Acts	9,770,956	11,684,338	10,787,973	122,428,375	53,874,961	6,458
War Service Land Settle- ment Act	195,494	192,980	154,073	10,274,603	1,774,279	181
Farmers' Assistance (Debts Adjustment) Acts ..	..	..	..	2,111,180	18,749	9
Drought Relief to Primary Producers Acts ..	6,462	79,139	3,047,697	5,372,196	3,153,482	947
Farm Water Supplies Assistance Acts ..	623,356	783,612	919,631	3,709,965	3,072,993	793
Soil Conservation Act ..	..	..	6,449	6,449	6,449	5

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, details of which are given in the following table.

QUEENSLAND HOUSING COMMISSION FUND

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Loans from State Treasury	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Redemption Paid to Treasury	4,630	4,100	3,196	2,900	1,700
Indebtedness to Treasury, 30 June	1,068 ¹	988	1,116	1,212	1,306
Indebtedness to Treasury, 30 June	34,882	37,994	40,074	41,762	42,156
Advances to Borrowers and Purchasers					
Workers' Dwellings and Other Mortgage Loans	4,188	3,626	2,952	3,554	2,127
Contract of Sale and Land Tenure	776	536	546	471	420
Total	4,964	4,162	3,498	4,025	2,547
Payments Received					
Workers' Dwellings and Other Mortgage Loans	934	1,008	1,318	1,507	1,632
Contract of Sale and Land Tenure	430	464	534	569	535
Total	1,364	1,472	1,852	2,076	2,167
Principal Outstanding at End of Year					
Workers' Dwellings and Other Mortgage Loans	26,860	29,478	31,112	33,159	33,654
Contract of Sale and Land Tenure	9,022	9,094	9,106	9,008	8,893
Total	35,882	38,572	40,218	42,167	42,547
Borrowers at End of Year					
Mortgages	No	No	No	No	No
Contract of Sale	7,230	7,638	7,845	8,115	8,171
Homes and Freehold Land Title	2,345	2,346	2,339	2,298	2,272
Homes and Freehold Land Title	484	460	420	389	369
Total	10,059	10,444	10,604	10,802	10,812
Dwelling Units					
Completed during Year	764	673	435	525	367
Completed to Date ²	10,744	11,417	11,852	12,377	12,744
Under Construction at End of Year	207	109	154	98	85

¹ Including \$186(000) reduction of loan indebtedness as a result of the take-over of sewerage at Inala by the Brisbane City Council. ² Since the commencement of the Queensland Housing Commission in 1945.

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. Details of the building operations of the Commission are shown in the table on page 456.

The Commission operates a number of home purchase schemes. A person who is the owner, or whose wife or husband is the owner, of a house in Queensland or elsewhere is not eligible to participate in any of these schemes.

Under *The State Housing Acts, 1945 to 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 present rate of interest on such sales is 5½ per cent, and repayments may be made over periods up to 45 years.

Under the 1956, 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 assurance 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 assurance covers them to the extent of their indebtedness to the Commission, with a maximum benefit of \$4,500 payable.

House units or flats built for rental are usually part of major projects of estate development, in which the Commission undertakes the necessary land development, provision of roads, kerbing, channelling and drainage, and land for civic amenities.

Rentals of house units erected under the 1945 Agreement may be reduced below the economic rental where family income is low. During 1965-66, such rebates totalling \$188,314 were granted in 1,360 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 1966 the sale prices of land freeholded totalled \$1,606,130. Of this amount, \$324,790 was for Workers' Homes to 28 March 1961, \$595,680 for homes built from the Housing Commission Fund, and \$685,660 for homes under the Commonwealth-State Housing Fund.

During the year 1965-66, the Commission completed a total of 1,702 house units, bringing the total completions under all schemes since the revival of housing in 1944-45 to 33,246. Of this number, 19,807 houses, or 59.6 per cent, were owned or being purchased by the occupiers, and 13,439, or 40.4 per cent, were rented. The percentage of houses built for home-ownership has risen from 44.0 per cent in 1956-57 to 59.6 per cent in 1965-66. Of all the houses completed since 1944-45, 23,040, or 69.3 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 \$62,679,089 had been advanced to 30 June 1966. Of this sum, \$62,145,794 was for 29,803 completed dwellings, \$483,145 for 69 dwellings under construction and final payments in respect of completed dwellings at 30 June 1966, and \$50,150 for improvements to 63 dwellings not previously mortgaged to the Commission. Advances during 1965-66 totalled \$2,109,327 and an amount of \$33,200,273 was owed by 8,099 borrowers at 30 June 1966. Up to 30 June 1966, \$96,571 had been advanced to borrowers for *Housing for Employees*.

The number of houses sold under contract of sale had totalled 9,255 by 30 June 1966. Of these, 1,076 contracts had been fully performed, leaving 8,179 still current. In addition, 549 agreements to sell had been entered into, making a total of 8,728 regarded as being acquired for home-ownership. Of this total, 2,272 were financed from the Housing Commission Fund and 6,456 from the Commonwealth-State Housing Fund. In addition, there were 117 Workers' Homes accounts still current.

During the operation of the *Workers' Homes* scheme from 1919 to 1961, 2,350 homes were erected, of which 2,205 had been paid off, leaving 117 still on the books and 28 reverted homes in the hands of the Commission. This fund was closed on 29 May 1961.

The Commission has recently constructed multiple dwellings for rental of two types: (a) multi-unit dwellings where the attached land is proportioned between the units so that each household has its own area for garden etc., and (b) flats where the attached land is shared by all tenants and is maintained by the Commission. In the first category, 343 dwellings have been provided in 151 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	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Loans from Commonwealth ¹	6,274	6,022	7,440	6,251	6,211
Less Redemption Paid to Commonwealth	632	688	754	812	880
Less Sales of Dwellings for Cash	6	18	32	11	39
Less Deposits on Tenanted Dwellings Sold	12	..	..	..	..
Indebtedness to Commonwealth at 30 June	74,528	79,844	86,498	91,926	97,218
Advances to Purchasers	5,050	3,904	6,058	4,556	2,971
Less Repayments Received	384	448	658	886	1,025
Purchase Money Outstanding at 30 June on Sales to Tenants and Purchasers	22,070	25,526	30,926	34,596	36,542
	No	No	No	No	No
Purchasers at 30 June	3,945	4,541	5,430	6,061	6,456
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Value of Renting Properties and Building Sites ²	56,338	60,450	65,848	69,555	77,994
Net Rents Received	3,582	3,966	4,372	4,733	5,459
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Average Weekly Economic Rental at 30 June	6.98	7.26	7.47	7.98	8.45
	No	No	No	No	No
Dwelling Units					
Completed during Year	1,242	1,125	1,441	1,219	1,335
Completed to Date ³	15,382	16,507	17,948	19,167	20,502
Under Construction at End of Year	439	654	707	409	520
Units Sold during Year	791	629	932	698	501

¹ Not including amounts allocated to Home Builders' Account, but including supplementary advances for service dwellings: 1961-62, \$394(000); 1962-63, \$702(000); 1963-64, \$1,420(000); 1964-65, \$1,631(000); and 1965-66, \$453(000). ² Including leasehold land and contract of sale houses in course of erection. ³ Since the commencement of the Queensland Housing Commission in 1945.

Under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements a total amount of \$106,545,968 has been allocated to the State. Allocations under the agreements for Building Societies are not included. Indebtedness to the Commonwealth at 30 June 1966 had been reduced to \$97,218,096 by annual redemption payments totalling \$7,622,050, sales of dwellings for cash of \$1,487,554, and deposits on tenanted dwellings sold of \$218,268. In addition, to 1965-66, the State Treasury provided loans totalling \$8,450,000, and from other sources debenture loans totalling \$4,780,000 were raised, both amounts being paid into the Commonwealth-State Housing Fund. Total advances of \$40,678,971 had been made to 30 June 1966, and the principal outstanding at that date amounted to \$36,542,041.

The current (1966) Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement provides that 30 per cent of the money allocated to each State should be advanced to building or co-operative housing societies, and 5 per cent be set aside for the erection of rental houses for members of the defence forces. The Commonwealth is also authorised to make supplementary loans for additional houses for defence personnel.

In the financial years 1956-57 to 1965-66, funds made available for defence housing comprised \$3,078,600 set aside by the State from loan funds received under the Housing Agreements and \$6,606,068 additional loans provided by the Commonwealth. In this period, 1,206 houses have been completed (166 of them in 1965-66).

Details for five years of the accounts allocating Agreement funds to building societies are shown in the next table.

HOME BUILDERS' ACCOUNT

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>Receipts</i>					
Advances from Commonwealth	2,520	2,480	2,580	1,980	2,739
<i>Borrowers' Repayments</i>					
Interest	396	540	598	711	780
Redemption	328	418	514	797	939
Total	3,244	3,438	3,692	3,488	4,458
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Advances to Building Societies ¹	2,800	2,766	3,088	2,705	3,263
<i>Repayments to Commonwealth</i>					
Interest	360	468	558	647	716
Redemption	50	66	84	102	119
Administration Expenses	30	26	28	29	43
Total	3,240	3,326	3,758	3,483	4,141
<i>Balance of Account</i>					
As at End of Year	24	136	70	75	392

¹ Operations of Building Societies are shown on page 476.

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 1965-66 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 1965-66, 485 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 179,955 at 30 June 1966. There are branch offices at Townsville, Rockhampton, and Cairns, and an agency at Toowoomba. The next table shows the amounts held in trust by the Public Curator for various estates. In addition to these liabilities, unclaimed moneys to the extent of \$1,958,165 were held at 30 June 1966. Interest on the Unclaimed Moneys Fund amounted to \$95,873. The Public Curator held \$680,162 in premises and fittings and \$528,061 in bank and cash balances in addition to the investments shown in the following table.

PUBLIC CURATOR, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
<i>Amounts Held at End of Year</i>					
<i>For Insolvent Estates and Company</i>					
Liquidations	\$ 25,422	26,088	27,060	39,492	47,965
For Intestate Estates	\$ 1,949,370	2,134,608	2,239,674	2,339,884	2,369,537
For Wills and Trusts	\$ 5,682,950	6,580,264	7,874,564	8,092,608	9,005,022
For Mentally Ill Persons	\$ 930,496	1,054,544	1,154,310	1,177,646	1,217,255
For Other Purposes	\$ 1,015,994	838,642	842,774	1,256,066	1,075,439
Total	\$ 9,604,232	10,634,146	12,138,382	12,905,696	13,715,218
<i>Investments at End of Year</i>					
Government Securities	\$ 10,391,324	11,128,064	13,227,054	15,256,095	15,820,461
Mortgages	\$ 238,892	203,914	166,540	143,246	141,578
Short Term Money Market	\$..	1,100,000	500,000	..	300,000
Wills of New Clients Deposited during Year	No 9,997	9,711	10,285	11,017	10,982

Assistance to Industries—The Government has for many years had legislative facilities which enabled it to provide financial assistance to industries which were unable to obtain from the usual sources sufficient capital to commence or expand operations. Initially this assistance was provided under *The Industries Assistance Acts, 1929 to 1933*, and this legislation was introduced to make advances or guarantee loans in order to foster and stimulate construction of works and development of industries in the State, and to provide employment. These Acts were later incorporated in *The Labour and Industry Acts, 1946 to 1961*, and the Secondary Industries Division was established to administer them. During 1963, the Department of Industrial Development was formed and this assistance is now being provided under *The Industrial Development Acts, 1963 to 1964*. The policy of assistance has been varied and extended from time to time and in 1957-58 was extended to the tourist industry for the improvement of accommodation and facilities at under-developed or semi-developed tourist areas. The total amount of assistance approved under these Acts to 30 June 1966 was \$10,219,660.

Liabilities under guarantee and advances outstanding totalled \$1,302,342 at 30 June 1966. This amount was made up as follows: Coal extraction, \$700,000; cotton spinning, \$160,345; wool scours, \$143,484; engineering, \$100,397; earthenware pipes, bricks, concrete blocks, and tile making, \$68,300; tourist industries, \$41,300; airways, \$22,384; cattle transport, \$20,417; and various other purposes, \$45,715.

In addition, financial assistance has been given under *The Local Bodies' Loans Guarantee Acts, 1923 to 1936*, to co-operative and other boards and associations for establishing industrial projects. The Government has guaranteed loans and overdrafts. To 30 June 1966 the total amount approved was \$20,126,672 and the balance outstanding on these guarantees was \$2,892,127. 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	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
<i>Receipts</i>					
Ticket Sales	\$ 13,380,000	13,600,000	14,180,000	14,460,000	14,360,000
Other	\$ 13,960	14,108	13,546	14,790	13,122
Total	\$ 13,393,960	13,614,108	14,193,546	14,474,790	14,373,122
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Prize Money	\$ 8,523,200	8,666,400	9,039,250	9,217,550	9,162,500
Commission	\$ 963,754	989,838	1,036,598	1,092,034	1,204,912
Salaries, Office Expenses, etc.	\$ 281,448	277,420	299,656	310,764	324,851
State Stamp Duty	\$ 669,000	680,000	709,000	723,000	718,000
Profit (Payable to Department of Health and Home Affairs)	\$ 2,956,558	3,000,450	3,109,042	3,131,442	2,962,859
Total	\$ 13,393,960	13,614,108	14,193,546	14,474,790	14,373,122
<i>% of Expenditure</i>					
Prize Money	% 63.64	63.66	63.69	63.68	63.75
Administration	% 9.30	9.31	9.41	9.69	10.64
State Stamp Duty	% 4.99	4.99	5.00	5.00	5.00
Profit	% 22.07	22.04	21.90	21.63	20.61

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 and Home Affairs Hospital, Motherhood, and Child Welfare Trust Account, from which they are distributed. Of the profit of \$2,962,859 for 1965-66, \$2,821,218 went to hospitals and \$180,223 to other charitable and health activities. From 1 July 1920 to 30 June 1966 distributions of profits have aggregated \$66,381,069 to hospitals and medical and dental institutions, and \$3,951,500 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 \$5,184, including government subsidy of \$3,370; assurance benefit (widow's pension) \$3,240, including government subsidy of \$2,106; assurance benefit (children's allowance) \$104 for each dependent child under 16 years of age, and \$208 for each orphan child, including government subsidy of \$68 and \$135 respectively.

The Government holds the accumulated balance of the Public Service Superannuation Fund on which is allowed interest at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum. The expenses of administration are paid by the Government.

STATE SUPERANNUATION FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1965-66

Particulars	Public Service		Police	Total
	Contributory	Additional Benefits		
<i>Receipts</i>				
Contributions	\$ 3,152,402	..	478,448	3,630,850
Interest	\$ 1,288,158	782,632	402,097	2,472,887
Government Subsidy .. .	\$..	3,325,329	1,065,800 ¹	4,391,129
Total	\$ 4,440,560	4,107,961	1,946,345	10,494,866
<i>Expenditure</i>				
Benefits	\$ 707,821	930,572	900,590	2,538,983
Refunds etc.	\$ 570,859	..	58,087	628,946
Total	\$ 1,278,680	930,572	958,677	3,167,929
Funds at End of Year .. .	\$ 30,618,323	16,746,673	7,945,292	55,310,288
Contributors at End of Year				
Males	No 16,330	..	2,849	19,179
Females	No 6,459	..	15	6,474
Total	No 22,789	..	2,864	25,653

¹ Including \$14,000 from Police Reward Fund.

The Public Service Superannuation Scheme was amended, as from 16 December 1965, to provide that a contributor who voluntarily resigns from his employment after he has attained the age of 60 years may elect on resignation to receive a reduced annuity benefit in respect of each unit for which he was contributing on the date of such resignation at a rate per annum calculated by the actuary and approved by the Public Service Superannuation Board. Reductions also apply to other benefits for which he has contributed.

A Railway Superannuation Scheme was commenced on 1 October 1930 but subsequently abandoned. Pensions due under this scheme (\$5,333 in 1965-66) 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 1965-66, members' and government contributions each totalled \$40,090, while \$53,617 was received in interest. Expenditure on pensions was \$35,661, and the fund held a credit balance of \$1,083,233 at 30 June 1966.

• 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 £100 stg. The exchange rate on sterling, following the United Kingdom currency devaluation in November 1967, is now approximately \$A215 to £100 stg.

The Commonwealth Bank was established by an Act of the Commonwealth Parliament in 1911. It commenced operations with a Savings Bank Department in 1912, and general banking was started in 1913. Gradually it assumed the functions of a "banker's bank" or central bank.

For a more detailed description of the development and organisation of the Commonwealth Bank up to and including the 1945 banking legislation, see the 1958 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

Among other things the *Commonwealth Bank Act 1945* provided for (i) a Note Issue Department, (ii) a Rural Credits Department to make loans to bodies concerned with the marketing of primary produce, (iii) a Mortgage Bank Department to make loans to primary producers, and (iv) an Industrial Finance Department to provide finance, assistance, and advice to industrial undertakings, particularly small undertakings. The General Banking Division might make loans for the erection or purchase of, or the discharge of mortgages on, homes. The Commonwealth Savings Bank continued as a separate corporation, under the control of the Governor of the Commonwealth Bank.

The *Commonwealth Bank Act 1951* amended the 1945 Act. The Advisory Council was replaced by a Commonwealth Bank Board with power to determine the policy of the Bank and the Savings Bank and to take any action necessary to carry out such policy. The Bank remained under the management of the Governor, who became Chairman of the Board, while the Deputy Governor became its Deputy Chairman. Other members of the Board were the Secretary to the Department of the Treasury, and seven others appointed by the Governor-General, not more than two of whom might be officers of the Bank or the Commonwealth Public Service, appointed for terms not exceeding five years. Directors and employees of other banks were not eligible for membership of the Board. The Act provided that in the event of an irreconcilable difference of opinion on monetary and banking policy between the Government and the Bank the question should be determined by the Governor-General in

Council. The Treasurer must then lay before each House of Parliament, within 15 sitting days, a copy of such order determining banking policy, a statement by the Government in relation to the matter, and a copy of a statement required to be furnished to the Treasurer by the Board when the dispute first arose.

The *Commonwealth Bank Act* 1953 established the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia as a separate corporation, managed by a General Manager under the Governor, to conduct the business of the General Banking Division in accordance with policy determined by the Commonwealth Bank Board. The Commonwealth Bank of Australia continued to operate as a central bank, and retained the specialised departments of Rural Credits, Mortgage Bank, and Industrial Finance.

The *Banking Act* 1945 provided that banking business should not be carried on except with the written authority of the Governor-General. The Commonwealth Bank was given the duty of protecting the interests of depositors with trading banks, and it might investigate the affairs of, or assume control of, any bank which had failed to meet its obligations, or, in the Commonwealth Bank's opinion, was likely to do so. The Act provided for each trading bank to keep a Special Account with the Commonwealth Bank, in which there was to be placed the amounts held by the Commonwealth Bank to that bank's credit under the war-time National Security Regulations, and an amount not exceeding the increase in that bank's assets since the provision commenced. Such deposits could only be withdrawn with permission of the Commonwealth Bank. The Commonwealth Bank might also require trading banks to transfer to it specified holdings of foreign currency.

The 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.

Cheque-paying Banks—Banking in Queensland is for the most part in the hands of large Australian companies with branches in all States. All the larger Australian banks (two with head offices in Sydney, two in

Melbourne, and two in London) operated in Queensland at 30 June 1966, and there was one Queensland institution with its head office in Brisbane, the Brisbane Permanent Building and Banking Co. Limited.

CHEQUE-PAYING BANKS, QUEENSLAND, JUNE 1966¹

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	47,455	46,012	37,531	83,544
Bank of Adelaide	1,129	992	415	1,407
Bank of New South Wales	111,648	92,464	74,145	166,609
Brisbane Permanent Building and Banking Co. Ltd	8,517	..	7,158	7,159
Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd ..	41,493	38,119	27,756	65,876
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd	25,569	22,974	14,248	37,222
E.S. and A. Bank Ltd	20,333	19,386	12,519	31,905
National Bank of Australasia Ltd ..	105,864	93,699	87,601	181,300
Queensland National Bank Ltd ² ..	2	..	..	..
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris	23	263	80	344
Total Private Banks	362,033	313,909	261,453	575,366
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia	64,612	62,469	72,116	134,586
Total All Banks	426,645	376,378	333,569	709,952

¹ Average of five Wednesdays: 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29 June 1966. ² In voluntary liquidation, having united with the National Bank of Australasia Ltd.

Bank Debits to Customers' Accounts—Bank debits include the total value of cheques drawn throughout Queensland, and are a comprehensive short-term guide to the volume of business activity. In making long-term comparisons, allowance must be made for the effect of changes in price levels.

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

Year	Average Weekly Debits ¹	Year	Average Weekly Debits ¹
	\$1,000		\$1,000
1956-57	125,486	1961-62	164,362
1957-58	131,310	1962-63	185,138
1958-59	140,506	1963-64	213,200
1959-60	158,344	1964-65	232,886
1960-61	163,802	1965-66	232,458

¹ Excluding debits to Australian Government accounts at capital city branches.

Savings Banks—The Commonwealth Savings Bank opened in Queensland on 16 September 1912 and on 1 October 1920 took over the Queensland State Savings Bank. At the time of amalgamation, the Commonwealth Bank held depositors' balances of about \$6½m, while the

State Bank held about \$30m. At 30 June 1966 deposits were \$406.1m, and the Savings Bank had 145 branches and 1,567 agencies in the State.

During January 1956 private savings banks commenced business in Queensland. At 30 June 1966 deposits were \$231.6m, and there were 570 branches and 824 agencies in the State.

The following table shows particulars for ten years for all savings banks.

SAVINGS BANKS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Accounts at End of Year ¹	Deposits during Year ²	Withdrawals during Year ²	Amount to Credit at End of Year	
				Total	Per Head of Population
	No	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$
1956-57	959,972	301,592	284,562	289,216	204.67
1957-58	1,014,008	323,192	313,240	306,488	212.96
1958-59	1,080,229	363,328	344,884	333,305	227.01
1959-60	1,140,200	415,190	392,940	365,172	244.11
1960-61	1,187,322	439,364	440,974	374,262	246.42
1961-62	1,250,343	473,906	449,136	411,704	267.09 ³
1962-63	1,344,538	562,822	504,174	470,352	300.07 ³
1963-64	1,447,600	661,802	589,802	542,352	339.09 ³
1964-65	1,540,998	748,970	698,296	593,026	363.29 ³
1965-66	1,626,501	769,191	744,509	637,652	383.84

¹ Excluding inoperative and school bank accounts. ² Including transfers between branches of the banks. ³ Revised in accordance with preliminary results of the 1966 Census.

The following table shows particulars of all savings banks in the States of Australia at 30 June 1966. All States had Government Savings Banks when the Commonwealth Savings Bank was founded, but all have been transferred to the Commonwealth Bank except those of Victoria and South Australia. A third State Savings Bank is now operating in the Savings Bank Division of the Rural and Industries Bank of Western Australia, and the table also includes Trustee Banks in Hobart and Launceston, Tasmania.

SAVINGS BANKS, AUSTRALIA, AT 30 JUNE 1966

State or Territory	Separate Accounts ¹	Amount to Credit				Amount of Credit per Head of Population
		Commonwealth Bank	State or Trustee Banks	Private Banks	Total	
	No	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$
New South Wales	4,347,039	1,133,943	..	693,838	1,827,781	431.99
Victoria	3,814,863	404,704	893,410	447,865	1,745,979	542.59
Queensland	1,626,501	406,066	..	231,586	637,652	383.84
South Australia	1,318,581	122,564	343,062	93,231	558,857	512.37
Western Australia	848,562	160,279	37,823	94,769	292,871	350.50
Tasmania	394,664	47,908	76,046	24,447	148,401	399.77
Northern Territory	32,532	24,344	..	17,793	10,586	284.83
Aust. Capital Territory	86,027						31,551	328.95
Total	12,468,769	2,299,808	1,350,341	1,603,529	5,253,678	455.23

¹ Excluding inoperative and school bank accounts.

2 BANKRUPTCY

Under Section 51 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, power to legislate with respect to bankruptcy and insolvency was vested in the Commonwealth Parliament. In 1924 legislation was passed to deal with the matter. The Act provides for the establishment of Registries in the various districts. The Supreme Courts of the various States have original jurisdiction conferred on them under the Act.

The following table shows the sequestrations, compositions, schemes of arrangement, and deeds of assignment and arrangements made under the Commonwealth *Bankruptcy Act* 1924-1965 during the five years ended 1965-66. The liabilities and assets shown in the table are as estimated by debtors.

BANKRUPTCY, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Sequestrations					
Debtors' Petitions No	56	42	38	60	65
Creditors' Petitions No	199	190	212	178	176
Total No	255	232	250	238	241
Liabilities \$	2,231,656	1,655,092	1,522,578	1,768,888	1,501,567
Assets \$	1,718,028	943,094	1,246,708	980,092	705,365
Administration of Deceased Debtors'					
Estates No	4	4	5	2	4
Liabilities \$	32,576	25,282	50,728	13,434	114,245
Assets \$	366,718	2,578	15,924	1,526	84,277
Compositions, Schemes of Arrangement and Deeds of Assignment¹					
Liabilities \$	84,698	31,756	45,362	39,216	39,537
Assets \$	62,802	24,144	65,264	42,006	5,799
Deeds of Arrangement²					
Liabilities \$	292,098	527,638	180,980	219,082	459,653
Assets \$	197,564	454,724	280,954	141,766	379,567

¹ Part XI of the Act without sequestration.

² Part XII of the Act without sequestration.

A bankruptcy petition may be presented by either a creditor or the debtor himself, and the estates of persons dying insolvent can be administered under Part X. Part XI of the Act makes provision for compositions, schemes of arrangement, and deeds of assignment, without sequestration, while Part XII dealing with deeds of arrangement is similar in effect: the two parts side by side are an anomaly and were inserted so that the continuity of systems existing in the various States, prior to the Commonwealth legislation, could be preserved. After sequestration the bankrupt may make a composition or scheme of arrangement with his creditors under Division 5 of Part IV.

The Act does not deal with the winding up of companies which is covered by the Companies Acts of the various States.

Legislation passed in 1966, and proclaimed in March 1968, makes substantial changes in the laws outlined above.

3 INSURANCE

Life Assurance—Uniform legislation governs life assurance throughout Australia. The Commonwealth Insurance Commissioner appointed under

the *Life Insurance Act* 1945-1965 supervises the activities of all life assurance companies in Australia, which must lodge deposits with the Commonwealth Treasurer and maintain statutory funds exclusively for life assurance business.

At 31 December 1965, 39 life assurance organisations were operating in Queensland. The following table shows the business transacted by them.

LIFE ASSURANCE, QUEENSLAND¹, 1965

Particulars	Ordinary Business	Super-annuation Business	Industrial Business	Total
Discontinuances				
By Death and Maturity				
Policies No	12,626	1,117	14,932	28,675
Sum Assured \$1,000	9,993	1,221	2,031	13,245
By Forfeiture and Surrender				
Policies No	24,109	4,747	11,635	40,491
Proportion of Policies in Force at Beginning of Year .. %	3.5	7.4	3.2	3.6
Sum Assured \$1,000	65,955	16,135	6,409	88,499
Proportion of Sum Assured for All Policies at Beginning of Year %	4.4	8.7	6.3	4.9
New Business				
Policies No	59,590	16,671	17,949	94,210
Sum Assured \$1,000	252,876	71,351	15,243	339,470
Business at End of Year				
Policies No	715,163	73,824	355,206	1,144,193
Sum Assured \$1,000	1,685,979	238,892	109,093	2,033,964
Annual Premiums \$1,000	41,960	8,050	4,690	54,700

¹ Including a very small amount of business in Papua and New Guinea.

Insurance Other Than Life—Under *The Insurance Act* of 1960, fire, marine, and general insurance can be undertaken in Queensland only by corporations of more than twenty members licensed and supervised by the Queensland Insurance Commissioner. Such corporations must comply with capital and asset requirements laid down in the Act and a company with its head office outside Queensland must have an agent in Queensland. The information in the following table has been compiled from returns which are collected on a uniform basis in all States. It shows particulars for Queensland business only, premiums, losses, and expenditure being allocated according to the State in which the policy was issued. A proportion of the Australian Control Office's expenditure for each company has been included in total expenditure according to the proportion of gross premiums received in this State.

The State Government Insurance Office conducts general insurance, and, in addition, in 1965-66 there were 150 other companies licensed under *The Insurance Act* of 1960 to conduct insurance other than life in Queensland. The above number includes companies not actively engaged in business while the following table includes particulars of only the 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 407.

In addition to the premium income shown in the following table, the insurance companies received \$3,059,185 from investments (interest,

dividends, rents, etc.) held in Queensland. Commission and agents' charges amounted to \$4,599,195, while expenses of management and Queensland's proportion of Australian Control Office expenses were \$12,526,846.

GENERAL INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1965-66¹

Class of Business	Premiums	Losses	Contributions to Fire Brigades	Taxation Paid	Management Expenses ²	Losses, as Proportion of Premiums
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
Fire	14,766,192	4,895,262	2,428,012	863,979	5,387,513	33.2
Loss of Profits	899,971	105,340					11.7
Householders' Comprehensive etc.	2,611,500	631,188	..	120,333	667,160	24.2
Marine	2,377,756	1,908,566					80.3
Motor Vehicles	21,631,700	14,979,565	..	887,673	7,295,752	69.2
Compulsory Third Party	10,116,714	7,521,871					74.4
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation	12,769,743	10,549,219	..	24,942	1,460,359	82.6
Other	6,743,672	3,320,078	..	231,747	2,315,257	49.2
Total	71,917,248	43,911,089	2,428,012	2,128,674	17,126,041	56.4 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 1965-66. ² Including expenses of management, and commission and agents' charges. ³ Excluding Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation.

4 FIRE BRIGADES

The Fire Brigades Acts, 1964 to 1965, provide for the constitution of districts with an incorporated Fire Brigade Board in each. Each Fire Brigade Board has seven members, of whom two are appointed by the Governor in Council, three elected by the insurance companies who are liable to make an annual contribution under the Act, and two elected by the local authorities within the district of the Board.

On 1 July 1965, a State Fire Services Council was set up to co-ordinate and control the activities of Boards throughout the State. Its five members represent the Government (two, including a Civil Defence representative), contributing insurance companies (two), and local authorities (one).

During 1965-66 there were 84 Fire Brigade Boards in Queensland. The Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board maintained 17 fire stations throughout Brisbane. The remaining 83 Boards maintained a total of 150 fire stations throughout the State. Equipment included 262 motor fire engines, of which 29 were in the metropolitan area. A total of 2,333 fire alarms were installed throughout the State at 30 June 1966.

Of the 7,562 calls answered during 1965-66, 2,253, or 30 per cent, were false alarms, the greatest number of which was in the metropolitan area where 1,784 of the 3,395 calls did not result in fire-fighting activities.

The operating expenses of fire brigades in Queensland are financed by insurance companies, the State Government, and the local authorities who, for 1965-66, contributed five-sevenths, one-seventh, and one-seventh of

the total respectively. From 1966-67 the proportions will be three-quarters, one-eighth, and one-eighth respectively. Details of Fire Brigade Boards' financial transactions are shown on page 452.

Particulars of the activities of Fire Brigade Boards in Queensland over the last ten years are shown in the following table.

FIRE BRIGADE BOARDS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Boards	Staff		Calls during Year	Expenditure ¹
		Permanent	Other ¹		
	No	No	No	No	\$
1956-57	73	683	1,014	6,208	1,734,486
1957-58	75	741	1,046	5,536	1,990,566
1958-59	75	766	1,168	4,850	2,215,082
1959-60	78	789	1,209	5,846	2,336,716
1960-61	78	853	1,184	7,328	2,629,610
1961-62	80	863	1,181	5,315	2,782,340
1962-63	82	865	1,201	6,321	2,996,560
1963-64	83	916	1,318	6,927	3,243,140
1964-65	84	968	1,331	8,706	3,728,936
1965-66	84	984	1,311	7,562	4,056,339

¹ Including volunteers.

² Excluding loan expenditure (\$403,837 in 1965-66).

5 COMPANIES

Until 1 July 1962, each State had its own companies legislation, and, although initially the Acts were based on the English Act, differences developed between the States.

Under Queensland legislation provision was made for public and private companies. A public company had to have not less than seven members, and a private company not less than two. Partnerships of more than twenty members were to be registered as companies.

Uniform legislation now operates in all States and in Queensland takes the form of *The Companies Acts, 1961 to 1964*. The 1961 Act came into operation on 1 July 1962. Legislation in 1964 was designed to provide better protection for shareholders.

Some of the important features of the Acts are: (i) Provision is made for "Exempt Proprietary Companies" which are exempted from filing copies of their balance sheets and profit and loss accounts with the Registrar of Companies, and, if all the shareholders agree, from having to appoint an auditor. In effect, an exempt proprietary company is one in which all the shares are owned beneficially by natural persons or by another proprietary company all of whose shares are so held. (ii) Companies proclaimed as "Investment Companies" under the Act are restricted in borrowing to certain percentages of their net tangible assets and their holding in any one corporation is limited. (iii) Certain requirements are laid down with regard to "take-over" offers. (iv) Companies, other than proprietary companies, may now be formed with five or more members whereas the previous minimum was seven members.

This change in legislation does not affect the comparability of the data presented in the following table.

COMPANIES¹ ON REGISTER, QUEENSLAND

At 30 June	Place of Incorporation						All Companies	
	Queensland		Other States		Overseas			
	Com-panies	Nominal Capital	Com-panies	Nominal Capital	Com-panies	Nominal Capital	Com-panies	Nominal Capital
No	\$1,000	No	\$1,000	No	\$1,000	No	\$1,000	
1962 ..	9,277	1,271,468	2,404	4,320,412	276	2,237,924	11,957	7,829,804
1963 ..	9,963	1,358,054	2,574	4,878,020	298	2,488,034	12,835	8,724,108
1964 ..	10,677	1,495,400	2,777	5,476,050	316	2,349,292	13,770	9,320,742
1965 ..	11,739	1,555,034	3,016	5,715,038	322	3,502,698	15,077	10,772,770
1966 ..	12,392	1,593,726	3,286	6,236,049	341	3,243,438	16,019	11,073,213

¹ Excluding companies in liquidation.

New companies incorporated in Queensland in 1965-66 numbered 1,212, their nominal capital being \$40,874,000. During 1965-66, 331 other Australian companies with a nominal capital of \$296,750,000 and 27 overseas companies with a nominal capital of \$98,455,000 were registered in Queensland.

Proprietary companies accounted for over 95 per cent of the new Queensland companies registered in the last ten years. The following table shows details of the capital of Queensland incorporated companies as at 30 June 1966, classified by major industry groups.

QUEENSLAND INCORPORATED COMPANIES ON REGISTER
AT 30 JUNE 1966, ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY¹

Industry	Companies	Nominal Capital	Subscribed Capital	Paid Up Capital
	No	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Primary Production	562	63,744	22,695	21,797
Mining and Quarrying	235	229,825	121,322	111,483
Manufacturing	2,140	358,920	165,887	163,361
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services ..	30	10,418	7,534	7,506
Building and Construction	980	49,170	11,302	10,945
Transport and Storage	551	90,689	47,933	47,565
Finance and Property	3,558	378,348	135,855	133,133
Commerce	3,096	301,446	109,966	108,267
Community, Business, and Professional Services	321	6,493	1,177	1,135
Amusement, Hotels, Accommodation	901	103,559	29,212	28,599
Other Industries, including Industries Inadequately Described	18	1,114	319	319
Total	12,392	1,593,726	653,202	634,110

¹ Excluding 292 companies in liquidation.

6 FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

The first friendly society was formed in 1878, and at 30 June 1965 the number of societies was 20, with 428 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 132.

Some members contribute only for benefits under the Commonwealth medical and hospital benefits schemes. Their numbers are not included in the membership figures given below, but the financial transactions arising from their membership are included with those covering the ordinary business of the societies.

The next table shows details of the societies for five years. The membership was 60,012, or 3.7 per cent of the population, at 30 June 1965 but, as members' families usually participate in medical benefits, the percentage benefiting is much higher.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Branches No	458	442	435	435	428
Members					
Males No	40,994	41,581	42,081	43,082	44,187
Females No	9,581	10,821	12,321	14,089	15,825
Total No	50,575	52,402	54,402	57,171	60,012
Deaths of Members					
Males No	837	817	879	877	874
Females No	259	253	234	275	314
Total No	1,096	1,070	1,113	1,152	1,188
Sickness					
Males: Cases No	8,388	8,099	7,965	7,463	6,906
Duration Weeks	127,546	124,436	124,307	121,869	115,693
Females: Cases No	493	446	435	452	410
Duration Weeks	7,895	7,157	7,141	7,508	6,944
Receipts					
Members' Dues \$	1,562,808	1,673,416	1,808,616	2,008,834	2,195,756
Investments \$	505,552	524,588	553,762	409,996	506,698
Total \$	2,068,360	2,198,004	2,362,378	2,418,830	2,702,454
Expenditure					
Sick Pay \$	179,752	171,988	173,358	172,676	156,806
Death Benefits \$	115,840	120,672	130,038	135,338	172,754
Medical and Hospital Benefits \$	1,034,854	1,194,606	1,264,202	1,343,180	1,569,244
Management \$	406,344	454,772	484,066	501,316	551,020
Total \$	1,736,790	1,942,038	2,055,468 ¹	2,152,510	2,449,824
Investment of Funds					
Mortgages \$1,000	3,296	3,415	3,560	3,561	3,688
Government Loans \$1,000	1,802	1,742	1,660	1,719	1,648
Property \$1,000	1,511	1,616	2,064	2,299	2,487
Cash at Bank etc. \$1,000	952	1,056	1,254	1,248	1,310
Total \$1,000	7,561	7,829	8,538	8,827	9,133

¹ Including \$3,804 distributed on dissolution of a society.

The majority of societies allow sick benefits for 26 weeks at full rate, 26 weeks at half rate, and the remainder of the sick period at quarter rate;

the general full rate ranges from \$2.10 to \$8.00 per week, depending on the period for which benefits are payable. The friendly societies have also jointly established medical institutes and dispensaries in the larger towns.

Funds may be invested as prescribed under the Act, usually in government and municipal securities, or in mortgages, and an actuarial valuation of each society's financial position is made every five years.

Ten to twenty years ago, when the total value of all dwellings constructed and the average value per dwelling were less than half the corresponding values for recent years, mortgages accounted for approximately one-fifth of all funds invested, and Commonwealth and State Government loans for over one-half. During more recent years the disposition of investments has practically reversed, with mortgages displacing government loans as the major item. During 1964-65, 40 per cent of the funds was invested in mortgages and only 18 per cent in government loans.

Particulars of membership and finances during 1964-65 of the various orders of friendly societies are shown in the following table.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1964-65

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	1,072	16,668	7,268	1,418	14,234	166,638
A.O.F.							
North Queensland District	2	132	2,794	1,448	..	2,078	53,728
Rockhampton District . .	2	370	4,434	2,818	266	4,190	59,514
United Brisbane District	27	2,827	74,824	19,246	34,506	73,508	416,174
G.U.O.O.F.	25	2,324	70,472	17,328	22,286	57,864	416,268
H.A.C.B.S.							
North Queensland District	8	309	10,700	3,542	498	6,296	113,112
Rockhampton District . .	9	801	11,890	7,728	416	10,956	143,140
South Queensland District	41	10,254	608,962	52,352	427,170	583,564	1,666,248
I.O.O.F.	20	1,363	19,918	8,232	3,474	17,722	198,650
I.O.R.	53	4,308	111,378	32,718	31,764	91,702	943,584
M.U.I.O.O.F. ³	141	22,050	1,411,520	74,246	876,480	1,230,738	3,085,396
P.A.F.S.	64	8,482	297,280	57,276	167,046	292,482	1,373,492
U.A.O.D.	20	2,691	37,772	26,022	2,214	37,922	438,338
Other	7	3,029	23,842	19,336	1,706	26,568	58,862
Total	428	60,012	2,702,454	329,560	1,569,244	2,449,824	9,133,144

¹ Excluding district and central bodies. ² Including unfinancial members but excluding contributors for Commonwealth benefits only. ³ Including North Queensland Branch, amalgamated 1 July 1964.

7 BUILDING AND CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES

Under *The Building Societies Acts, 1886 to 1958*, any ten or more persons may form a building society, either terminating or permanent, with the object of assisting its members or others to acquire freehold or leasehold property. There were 40 societies registered under this Act at 30 June 1966, but only 36 operated throughout the year.

Under *The Co-operative Housing Societies Acts, 1958 to 1967*, twelve or more persons may form a terminating society whose operations are confined to advancing money to members for the erection of new dwellings or the purchase of dwellings up to 30 years old, or for the conversion of approved dwellings into flats. Of the 342 societies registered at 30 June 1966, only 325 operated throughout the year.

The State Treasurer guarantees loans made to co-operative housing societies, and, at 30 June 1966, guaranteed advances of \$22,504,875 were outstanding.

Further government assistance in the form of loans to building and housing societies is provided from the Home Builders' Account under the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreements of 1956 and 1961. The amount outstanding on these government advances was \$18,634,971 at 30 June 1966. Details of these agreements are given on page 460, 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 456 to 460.

BUILDING AND CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES¹, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	No	No	No	No	No
Societies	138	180	225	294	361
Shareholders ²	15,768	15,710	15,540	15,370	15,681
Borrowers ²	20,264	21,446	22,091	23,434	24,390
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Receipts	18,215	19,075	19,627	23,627	27,394
Government Advances	2,147	3,267	3,090	3,919	2,724
Other Advances	4,354	3,801	3,902	4,609	6,394
Loans Repaid	4,184	4,780	5,562	6,469	6,720
Payments and Deposits on Shares	5,094	4,290	3,646	4,837	7,048
Interest on Loans	2,080	2,537	2,926	3,269	3,908
Other	356	401	500	523	601
Expenditure	17,799	18,678	19,570	24,148	27,064
Loans Granted	12,647	13,164	13,184	16,550	18,560
Interest Paid Out	1,938	2,432	2,789	3,113	3,758
Other	3,214	3,082	3,596	4,485	4,745
Total Advances on Mortgages ² ..	43,919	52,135	59,737	69,657	80,525

¹ Figures for each society are for its accounting year ended during the financial year shown; in most cases year ended December. ² At end of year; shareholders exclude borrowing shareholders.

8 CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

These societies are registered under either *The Primary Producers' Co-operative Associations Acts, 1923 to 1965*, or *The Co-operative Societies Acts, 1946 to 1962*. Those registered under the former Acts comprise associations of primary producers; and, in 1965-66, returns were furnished by 105 associations covering the dairy (butter and cheese), fruit-growing, and sugar-milling industries, and other primary activities. Most of these associations issue share capital with limited liability, but there are some with no capital and their liability is limited to the value of the assets. Affairs are controlled by the members, each member having one vote only.

Three-fifths of the members must be producers and suppliers of the association. Rules may be made governing the number of shares which may be held by any one member. Shares are not placed on the market, and the transference of shares must have the approval of the directors.

Societies registered under the Co-operative Societies Acts must have at least seven members, and no member can hold more than \$600 of shares in a society. These societies can carry on any industry, business, or trade specified in their rules, and dealings in land are also allowed. Their growth has been encouraged by amending legislation passed in 1951 which provided for the establishment of an Advisory Council. There were 340 of these societies operating in 1965-66. The numbers registered in recent years have shown the greatest increases in those formed for collective buying.

The next table gives details of the number, size, and financial operations of co-operative societies of each type in Queensland for the year ended 30 June 1966. Societies are included only after they have operated long enough to have had at least one balancing date.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1965-66

Particulars	Producers' Societies	Consumers' Societies	Total
Societies No	105	340	445
Branches ¹ No	97	36	133
Members No	91,056	59,516	150,572
Sales \$1,000	124,698	21,871	146,568
Other Receipts \$1,000	7,192	1,431	8,623
Total Receipts \$1,000	131,890	23,301	155,191
Working Expenses \$1,000	27,581	3,666	31,247
Rebates and Bonuses \$1,000	1,981	347	2,328
Dividends on Share Capital \$1,000	572	63	634
Purchases \$1,000	96,927	18,487	115,414
Other Expenditure \$1,000	2,658	446	3,104
Total Expenditure ² \$1,000	129,718	23,009	152,727
Assets \$1,000	102,000	17,094	119,094

¹ In addition to main establishment.

² Excluding depreciation.

9 REAL PROPERTY TRANSFERS

All transfers of real property are recorded in the Titles Office Register, and details of transfers under *The Real Property Acts, 1861 to 1963*, during the last ten years are shown in the next table. Further information can be found in Chapter 4, section 7.

REAL PROPERTY TRANSFERS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Transfers	Consideration in Transfers	Year	Transfers	Consideration in Transfers
	No	\$1,000		No	\$1,000
1956-57 ..	34,362	125,926	1961-62 ..	36,514	182,220
1957-58 ..	39,030	159,452	1962-63 ..	38,168	211,314
1958-59 ..	40,407	174,308	1963-64 ..	44,109	248,300
1959-60 ..	44,651	217,880	1964-65 ..	49,974	302,345
1960-61 ..	41,598	211,399	1965-66 ..	50,328	298,311

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 1966 in the next table.

MORTGAGES ON REAL PROPERTY, QUEENSLAND

Year	Registered ¹		Released	
	No	\$1,000	No	\$1,000
1961-62	26,679	99,976	20,379	66,194
1962-63	28,363	115,827	22,327	77,777
1963-64	31,422	133,889	24,239	92,506
1964-65	34,467	161,024	25,529	99,096
1965-66	34,790	172,915	24,883	95,387

The average value per mortgage registered has increased in the last ten years from \$2,944 to \$4,970.

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 since 1961-62 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						
1961-62	6,997	15,245	1,615	1,265	5,532	1,082
1962-63	8,486	20,479	2,393	1,447	6,825	1,197
1963-64	9,436	23,642	2,722	1,358	7,048	1,137
1964-65	12,320	28,942	2,471	1,283	7,502	1,167
1965-66	10,516	25,442	1,706	1,322	6,926	827
Liens on Sugar²						
1961-62	1,143	11,404	1,192	..	..	..
1962-63	1,011	10,485	980	..	..	..
1963-64	762	8,596	848	..	..	..
1964-65	747	10,165	1,080	..	..	..
1965-66	795	9,915	1,390	..	..	..
State Securities³						
1961-62	1,525	3,298	..	1,375	3,624	..
1962-63	1,447	4,706	..	1,589	4,418	..
1963-64	1,478	3,229	..	1,410	3,683	..
1964-65	1,651	9,132	..	1,226	3,237	..
1965-66	1,648	5,252	..	937	1,903	..

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	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
HIRE PURCHASE					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Number of New Agreements					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc. . .	50.5	64.8	74.3	64.5	56.1
Plant and Machinery	7.4	8.1	9.1	7.8	7.7
Household and Personal Goods . .	194.5	204.2	215.9	195.8	170.2
Total	252.3	277.1	299.3	268.2	234.1
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Value of Goods					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc. . .	71.5	91.5	109.1	97.6	86.2
Plant and Machinery	8.3	11.0	14.2	15.6	16.6
Household and Personal Goods . .	35.5	38.5	41.5	39.4	34.2
Total	115.3	141.0	164.7	152.6	136.9
Amount Financed					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc. . .	44.6	59.2	71.5	67.6	56.5
Plant and Machinery	5.3	7.3	9.4	10.6	10.8
Household and Personal Goods . .	29.2	31.9	34.2	32.5	27.6
Total	79.1	98.4	115.1	110.7	94.9
Balances Outstanding at End of Year	128.9	141.4	166.7	164.2	159.8
OTHER INSTALMENT CREDIT					
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Amount Financed					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc. . .	2.8	5.2	10.7	26.8	30.2
Plant and Machinery	0.1	1.1	0.2	1.3	1.4
Household and Personal Goods . .	18.6	20.6	22.7	23.4	22.5
Total	21.5	25.8	33.5	51.5	54.2
Balances Outstanding at End of Year	21.5	26.7	34.6	66.6	72.5
TOTAL INSTALMENT CREDIT					
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Amount Financed					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc. . .	47.5	64.4	82.2	94.4	86.7
Plant and Machinery	5.4	7.3	9.6	11.9	12.2
Household and Personal Goods . .	47.8	52.5	56.9	55.9	50.1
Total	100.6	124.2	148.6	162.2	149.1
Repayments	130.0	137.1	154.5	174.6	184.4
Balances Outstanding at End of Year	150.4	168.1	201.3	230.8	232.3

¹ Less than \$50,000.

COMPUTER SERVICE CENTRE

In May 1966 the Brisbane Office of the Bureau of Census and Statistics took delivery of a medium-scale Control Data 3200 computer system. For many years the Bureau had used conventional punched card equipment for its tabulating processes, but the tremendous growth in both the demand for statistics in ever widening fields and the volume of data to be processed required far more effective methods of processing. The Brisbane computer installation is part of an Australia-wide Bureau network comprising thirteen machines, located in Canberra and all capital cities.

The computer installed in the Brisbane Office is a very fast, powerful system incorporating a wide range of peripherals, including high speed magnetic tapes, card and paper tape input-output devices, and a high speed printer. The Bureau is constantly adding new equipment to its complex to maintain it as efficient and up to date as possible, with the provision in the larger centres of such items as graph plotters, random access storage, and remote visual displays.

The computer's main function is to process the Bureau's own statistical work and many of the tables in this Year Book have been produced by the computer. The long-term aim of the Bureau is to have as many facets as possible of statistical collections being processed by, or under the control of, the computer. Thus the computer will be involved from the initial stages of preparing and maintaining lists of informants, addressing forms, maintaining control of the subsequent receipt of returns, sending reminders to informants, processing the data received, editing, querying, and amending it as necessary, and finally producing the tables and other information to be published.

In addition to processing the Bureau's own work, the Computer Service Centre provides a processing service to many other Commonwealth Departments in Brisbane, notably Taxation, Treasury, and Health, and also to the C.S.I.R.O. The Bureau also provides, in its role as Office of the State Government Statistician, a similar but more limited service to State Government Departments. The Bureau applications processed on the computer include statistical collections which are peculiar to the State, as well as collections which are Commonwealth-wide. Data preparation for all Bureau applications processed in Brisbane, whether State or Commonwealth, is handled by a data preparation pool in the Brisbane Office, comprising both paper tape and punched card machines.

The Brisbane Office has a small team of programmers who are responsible, in conjunction with the appropriate statistical officers, for designing and developing computer systems to cater for local statistical applications and for providing an advisory service to all users in all relevant spheres of computer technology. Commonwealth applications are programmed by a large team of programmers located in the Central Office of the Bureau in Canberra.

The installation of a large computer system was a most significant event in the life of the Bureau and one which will eventually result in very considerable changes to most areas of the Bureau's work. Computers have made practicable new techniques and represent a new dimension in the Bureau's work. The increased timeliness of statistics, their greater reliability and accuracy, the possibility of utilising socio-economic models and other research techniques, and the tremendous increase in processing capabilities must benefit all users of statistics and greatly enhance the Bureau's policy of continual improvement in its statistical service.

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	884,845	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	-1,183	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	1,332	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	1,076,616	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 ^a	779,942	751,422	1,531,364	1,503,703	1,515,516	..	23,881
1962 ^a	790,092	763,499	1,553,591	1,530,755	1,542,188	..	22,508
1963 ^a	805,460	780,341	1,585,801	1,554,095	1,568,863	..	22,659
1964 ^a	820,531	795,950	1,616,481	1,585,350	1,600,968	..	20,449
1965 ^a	836,522	812,476	1,648,998	1,616,898	1,633,800	..	19,437
1966	850,231	827,012	1,677,243	1,649,648	1,663,773	..	17,982

¹ Difference between annual population increase and natural increase except from 1939 to 1947 inclusive, during which period deaths of defence personnel were not deducted from natural increase. Any error in State population estimates, though small in relation to the

STATISTICS (Chapter 3)

Births	Birth Rate ²	Marriages	Marriage Rate ²	Deaths	Death Rate ²	Infant Deaths		Infant Death Rate ³		Year
						Under One Year	Under Four Weeks	Under One Year	Under Four Weeks	
1,236	47.9	278	10.8	478	18.5	141	n	114.1	n	1860
3,532	44.0	1,074	13.4	1,733	21.6	580	n	164.2	n	1865
4,905	43.7	879	7.8	1,645	14.7	526	223	107.2	45.5	1870
6,706	41.5	1,487	9.2	4,104	25.4	1,025	312	152.8	46.5	1875
8,196	39.4	1,547	7.4	3,017	14.5	865	294	105.5	35.9	1880
11,672	37.8	2,842	9.2	6,235	20.2	1,733	512	148.5	43.9	1885
15,407	39.8	3,195	8.3	5,638	14.6	1,548	584	100.5	37.9	1890
14,874	34.1	2,821	6.5	5,152	11.8	1,356	481	91.2	32.3	1895
14,801	30.2	3,371	6.9	5,747	11.7	1,456	512	98.4	34.6	1900
13,626	25.8	3,173	6.0	5,503	10.4	1,029	386	75.5	28.3	1905
16,169	27.3	4,768	8.1	5,744	9.7	1,017	476	62.9	29.4	1910
20,163	29.1	6,135	8.9	7,559	10.9	1,297	606	64.3	30.1	1915
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 ⁴
35,690	23.1	10,642	6.9	13,182	8.6	754	536	21.1	15.0	1962 ⁴
35,934	22.9	11,431	7.3	13,275	8.5	722	532	20.1	14.8	1963 ⁴
34,972	21.9	11,752	7.3	14,523	9.1	673	473	19.2	13.5	1964 ⁴
33,551	20.6	12,967	7.9	14,114	8.6	598	421	17.8	12.5	1965 ⁴
32,843	19.8	13,325	8.0	14,861	8.9	581	398	17.7	12.1	1966

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 Population figures have been revised in accordance with results of the 1966 Census, and consequential adjustments to rates have been made where necessary. 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	Government Expenditure on Schools ⁶
		Males	Females							
1860	<i>n</i>	28	6	30	<i>n</i>	107	41	1,890	..	\$1,000
1865	392	190	20	99	<i>n</i>	365	101	9,091	..	7
1870	<i>n</i>	206	17	89	<i>n</i>	618	173	16,425	..	27
1875	660	267	29	176	<i>n</i>	940	283	34,591	..	54
1880	626	301	48	171	2	971	415	44,104	..	126
1885	873	467	52	266	2	1,269	551	59,301	..	170
1890	897	580	55	275	10	1,379	737	76,135	..	230
1895	907	538	49	245	4	1,282	923	87,123	..	326
1900	885	511	52	278	13	1,470	1,084	109,963	..	362
1905	912	495	40	258	6	1,561	1,215	110,886	..	500
1910	1,050	494	33	376	21	1,682	1,348	112,863	..	564
1915	1,293	416	34	351	27	1,828	1,565	129,296	265	668
1916	1,276	312	37	266	25	1,806	1,633	133,359	182	956
1917	1,248	279	24	226	19	1,760	1,673	136,092	227	1,064
1918	1,231	287	17	193	26	1,731	1,713	142,248	205	1,190
1919	1,212	320	13	254	31	1,708	1,740	145,373	263	1,304
1920	1,215	329	16	203	60	1,682	1,771	150,780	291	1,644
1921	1,173	380	13	338	75	1,650	1,800	154,370	316	2,120
1922	1,180	371	12	378	50	1,632	1,809	156,709	405	2,168
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	2,316
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 ⁵	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	1,877	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

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)

Number	Staff	Public Hospitals			Mental Hospital Patients		Pensioners at 30 June ^a		Year
		Patients Treated		Expendi- ture ^b	Admis- sions	At End of Year	Age	Invalid	
		General	Mater- nity						
				\$1,000					
6	n	421	.. ¹⁰	7	..	89	..	..	1860
7	n	1,811	.. ¹⁰	20	68	..	..	..	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

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 Enrollments for year ending middle of financial year shown. ⁷ From 1875 to 1923, figures are for the financial year ended 30 June following the year shown; otherwise for the year as shown. ⁸ Excluding loan expenditure. ⁹ Since 1939-40, invalid pensioners have been transferred to the age pension on reaching the qualifying age. ¹⁰ Included with general patients. ⁿ Not available.

SUMMARY OF LAND AND LIVE

Year	Land		Livestock at End of Year ¹				
	Alienated 1,000 Acres	Leased 1,000 Acres	Horses ²	Beef Cattle ³	Dairy Cattle ³	All Cattle	Sheep
			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	678,951	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	5,377,324	877,329	6,454,653	19,028,252
1925	24,563	304,333	638,372	5,669,641	767,004	6,436,645	20,663,323
1926	24,571	306,011	571,622	4,631,567	833,278	5,464,845	16,860,772
1927	24,359	317,283	548,333	4,361,344	864,460	5,225,804	16,642,385
1928	24,480	315,392	522,490	4,172,891	955,450	5,128,341	18,509,201
1929	24,397	317,763	500,104	4,234,223	974,365	5,208,588	20,324,303
1930	25,592	315,389	481,615	4,422,682	1,041,042	5,463,724	22,542,043
1931	26,714	326,193	469,474	4,435,413	1,114,986	5,550,399	22,324,278
1932	27,933	323,012	432,486	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	1,354,229	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	4,369,696	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	1,442,731	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

¹ From 1942, figures are as at 31 March of the following year. ² Horses not on rural holdings and all mules and donkeys are excluded after 1941. ³ Figures from 1946 include stock kept for meat production by dairy farmers as beef cattle. ⁴ From 1924 to 1935 and from 1941, figures are for the financial year ended 30 June following the year shown. In earlier years the figures differ somewhat from those published by the Commonwealth

STOCK STATISTICS (Chapters 6 and 7)

Pigs	Wool Production ⁴ (Greasy Equivalent)		Butter Production ⁵		Cheese Production ⁵		Year
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
No	1,000 Lb	\$1,000	1,000 Lb	\$1,000	1,000 Lb	\$1,000	
7,147	5,007	888	n	n	n	n	1860
14,888	12,252	1,771	n	n	n	n	1865
30,992	38,604	2,052	n	n	n	n	1870
46,447	32,167	2,732	n	n	n	n	1875
66,248	35,239	2,775	n	n	n	n	1880
55,843	53,359	3,559	n	n	n	n	1885
96,836	67,350	5,049	n	n	n	n	1890
100,747	109,287	5,974	2,000 ⁶	n	170 ⁶	n	1895
122,187	64,688	4,394	3,720	n	1,842	n	1900
164,087	70,169	5,300	8,680	n	1,985	n	1905
152,212	139,251	11,816	20,320	n	2,682	n	1910
117,787	130,783	12,534	31,258	2,668	4,147	186	1915
			25,457	3,488	4,383	338	
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
99,593	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

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.

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	16,000	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	186,718	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	13,323
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

¹ Number of mills which actually operated during each season. Prior to 1895-96 the figures include a number of juice mills.

² Previously shown as seed cotton. Figures for

PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7)

Hay and Green Forage	Cotton		Bananas		Pineapples		Total Area Under Crop	Season
	Area Harvested	Raw Cotton Produced ²	Total Area	Production	Total Area	Production		
Acres	Acres	1,000 Lb	Acres	1,000 Bushels	Acres	1,000 Dozen	Acres	
n	14	n	..	..	..	..	3,353	1860-61
n	478	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	15	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	7,052	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

the years 1900-01 to 1963-64 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 ²	Approximate Metal Content					
			Gold	Silver	Lead	Copper	Tin	Zinc
	\$1,000	\$1,000	Oz	Oz	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1860	n	...	2,738	..	..	1	..	..
1865	n	1	17,473	..	..	721	..	..
1870	n	..	92,040	..	..	1,335	..	..
1875	n	14	281,725	..	..	1,674	3,133	..
1880	n	125	222,441	n	n	326	1,993	..
1885	n	213	250,137	n	n	1,340	2,277	..
1890	n	194	513,819	n	n	185	2,079	..
1895	n	155	505,285	225,019	363	434	1,480	..
1900	n	267	676,027	112,990	205	384	1,786	..
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	29,500	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

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 Concentrates	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	1,659	1942
1,700	7,969	8,429	78,708	2,607	103,249	3,650	1,507	1943
1,660	14,162	8,954	78,897	2,720	94,016	3,490	1,461	1944
1,635	13,414	8,710	72,819	2,766	90,959	3,504	1,726	1945
1,568	9,500	9,523	72,096	2,552	123,449	5,024	2,219	1946
1,883	10,254	17,098	68,334	2,820	134,956	6,302	3,235	1947
1,742	13,420	18,407	62,577	2,740	161,709	8,454	3,633	1948
1,970	11,061	23,716	59,910	2,966	164,974	9,452	4,045	1949
2,321	14,710	32,698	59,465	3,954	167,143	11,768	4,815	1950
2,474	19,703	40,401	70,072	5,762	193,835	16,312	6,087	1951
2,742 ^a	24,104 ^a	34,858 ^a	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 ^r	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 ^r	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 Excluding timber sawn and used in plywood and case mills (for 1965-66, in thousand super feet, pine 3,120; other 2,246).
n Not available. r Revised since last issue.

SUMMARY OF FACTORY

Year	Manufacturing ¹						
	Establishments	Workers ²			Salaries and Wages Paid ³	Capital Values ⁴	
		Males	Females	Total		Machinery and Plant	Land and Buildings
No	No	No	No	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	.
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	201,675r
1965-66	5,948	94,204	21,419	115,623	262,437	364,490	238,249

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)

Output	Pro-duction ⁵	Heat, Light, and Power ⁶						Year
		Generating Works					Sales of Electricity and Gas ⁷	
		Establish-ments	Workers ²	Salaries and Wages Paid ³	Machinery and Plant ⁴	Land and Buildings ⁴		
\$1,000	\$1,000	No	No	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	
n	n	..	..	..	..	..	..	1860
n	n	..	..	..	..	..	..	1865
n	n	..	..	..	..	..	..	1870
n	n	1	n	n	n	n	n	1875
n	n	3	n	n	n	n	n	1880
n	n	6	n	n	n	n	n	1885
n	n	10	n	n	n	n	n	1890
n	n	14	n	n	n	n	n	1895
9,166	n	13	144	n	551 ⁸	.. ⁸	132	1900
15,602	n	25	347	n	947	159	231	1905
15,924	n	21	316	n	918	226	337	1910
31,154	n	21	450	122	988	300	430	1915
49,769	17,465	26	663	213	1,967	405	1,121	1916
49,910	17,230	27	717	228	2,112	464	1,172	1917
62,714	20,272	30	867	284	2,254	458	1,226	1918
59,750	19,814	30	917	326	2,382	464	1,368	1919
63,474	23,998	30	1,004	392	2,594	514	1,432	1920
77,864	28,576	29	1,036	460	2,803	504	1,703	1921
78,685	28,175	30	1,063	513	3,121	541	1,983	1922
73,921	30,163	32	1,085	525	3,569	590	1,727	1923
75,560	30,370	32	1,204	559	4,977	615	2,176	1924-25
95,803	33,350	42	1,337	658	5,943	906	2,482	1925-26
89,143	31,760	43	1,493	720	6,249	910	2,658	1926-27
79,718	28,359	46	1,603	828	6,962	941	2,937	1927-28
90,186	31,689	46	1,511	762	7,850	1,044	2,739	1928-29
92,841	31,790	47	1,509	760	7,188	1,079	2,442	1929-30
87,143	29,984	47	1,147	614	5,587	891	3,029	1930-31
77,774	24,723	57	1,091	538	5,973	1,031	3,072	1931-32
70,930	22,028	58	1,047	498	6,002	1,002	2,900	1932-33
73,888	23,208	64	991	496	5,730	905	2,983	1933-34
81,948	25,288	69	1,080	556	6,279	976	2,938	1934-35
89,045	27,044	69	1,127	590	5,819	1,255	2,998	1935-36
92,713	29,627	65	1,073	563	5,936	1,292	3,159	1936-37
103,716	33,001	67	713	392	4,564	1,348	3,870	1937-38
116,851	35,868	68	730	423	4,522	1,364	4,222	1938-39
123,979	37,125	70	768	452	4,685	1,406	4,532	1939-40
134,689	40,422	69	824	504	4,625	1,396	4,878	1940-41
137,402	41,646	64	814	490	4,694	1,402	5,072	1941-42
148,913	47,899	64	870	540	4,662	1,478	5,408	1942-43
168,718	56,223	64	867	576	4,916	1,564	5,958	1943-44
176,132	57,957	64	933	664	5,014	1,568	6,948	1944-45
180,482	59,225	63	1,004	708	5,138	1,632	7,362	1945-46
177,479	58,211	63	1,148	794	5,612	1,730	7,474	1946-47
195,068	68,478	62	1,190	868	6,285	1,857	7,932	1947-48
244,648	83,593	62	1,196	1,013	7,085	2,058	9,102	1948-49
301,807	104,543	63	1,294	1,229	8,712	2,460	11,118	1949-50
341,418	120,183	61	1,393	1,432	10,051	2,730	12,886	1950-51
421,241	147,540	61	1,444	1,691	13,300	3,202	16,784	1951-52
485,215	178,610	60	1,495	2,147	16,512	4,434	21,396	1952-53
572,361	190,045	68	1,618	2,741	25,598	7,145	26,456	1953-54
642,877	212,529	70	1,744	2,809	36,545	9,161	30,558	1954-55
688,082	231,721	75	1,740	2,964	46,935	13,947	34,106	1955-56
720,054	248,661	73	1,915	3,217	52,770	15,801	35,446	1956-57
767,110	266,828	72	1,932	3,644	54,222	17,557	40,306	1957-58
783,326	275,564	76	1,970	3,681	70,161	18,557	44,554	1958-59
870,699	297,157	79	1,996	3,923	78,709	20,445	48,176	1959-60
904,499	309,452	77	1,980	4,108	79,796	21,687	50,622	1960-61
948,644	325,123	73	1,975	4,412	85,005	22,906	55,118	1961-62
957,129	334,569	68	1,980	4,656	89,261	26,039	58,032	1962-63
1,089,319	361,009	67	1,999	4,635	88,999	25,911	60,190	1963-64
1,249,739	420,673	68	2,005	4,846	101,587	27,573	61,710	1964-65
1,293,466	455,351	63	1,940	5,297	95,840	31,877	68,657	1965-66
1,460,031	518,688	62	1,958	5,609	112,968	35,310	74,058	1966-67

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. r Revised since last issue.

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		17	3	11	7	536
1865	173	21	36	25	143	137	4,385
1870	133	207	36	51	322	184	5,859
1875	395	266	138	138	615	332	9,991
1880	634	637	194	543	1,467	888	18,532
1885	496	1,433	1,369	891	1,817	1,291	30,203
1890-91	469	2,205	2,731	1,149 ³	2,171	1,289	33,519
1895-96	470	2,400	2,274	1,712	2,634	2,116	39,479
1900-01	835	2,801	4,761	1,920	3,092	1,727	43,482
1905-06	1,068	3,137	4,569	3,295	5,461	3,126	51,798
1910-11	1,842	3,868	8,299	4,012	7,491	5,490	73,677
1915-16	1,660	4,967	13,939	4,035	7,664	5,988	77,162
1916-17	1,541	5,214	13,580	4,154	8,048	6,820	78,944
1917-18	1,189	5,295	13,896	3,783	7,969	7,381	80,870
1918-19	1,158	5,469	14,173	3,791	9,920	8,647	84,374
1919-20	1,365	5,685	14,905	3,868	10,559	10,097	87,114
1920-21	1,772	5,752	14,908	3,732	10,309	9,621	89,506
1921-22	1,985	5,799	14,822	4,209	10,841	9,429	94,277
1922-23	2,713	5,905	28,358 ³	4,274	11,428	9,981	99,422
1923-24	2,718	6,040	29,536	5,084	14,218	10,850	103,824
1924-25	2,863	6,114	29,658	5,106	14,874	12,920	108,224
1925-26	2,737	6,240	28,384	4,316	14,651	12,991	114,193
1926-27	2,987	6,302	26,813	4,670	14,763	12,212	117,997
1927-28	3,032	6,345	24,801	4,558	15,137	12,406	122,077
1928-29	3,192	6,447	24,738	4,528	14,605	11,892	123,050
1929-30	3,396	6,447	24,441	3,858	12,954	10,160	125,872
1930-31	3,186	6,529	22,009	3,861	11,989	8,870	72,352 ⁴
1931-32	3,231	6,558	20,762	3,686	11,985	8,658	72,796
1932-33	3,379	6,567	22,216	4,214	12,460	9,000	73,386
1933-34	3,453	6,567	22,878	4,879	14,334	10,184	74,632
1934-35	3,835	6,567	24,328	4,664	13,395	10,434	76,106
1935-36	4,089	6,567	25,244	4,975	14,183	10,941	77,222
1936-37	4,139	6,567	25,527	5,061	14,766	11,787	78,375
1937-38	4,468	6,567	25,688	5,234	15,596	12,396	79,193
1938-39	4,484	6,567	24,639	5,472	16,180	12,747	80,045
1939-40	3,483	6,567	24,638	5,600	16,830	13,427	80,806
1940-41	2,435	6,567	26,194	5,761	23,308	16,989	80,667
1941-42	1,821	6,567	29,099	6,706	36,054	22,819	80,816
1942-43	1,471	6,567	33,263	6,567	32,861	26,367	81,648
1943-44	2,018	6,567	38,154	6,240	37,619	23,399	82,602
1944-45	1,830	6,567	38,962	5,758	23,833	20,888	83,092
1945-46	1,837	6,567	38,200	5,750	22,066	20,408	83,958
1946-47	1,838	6,567	34,188	5,523	23,064	21,301	84,472
1947-48	1,975	6,560	29,325	6,888	30,784	28,347	85,364
1948-49	2,964	6,560	32,687	6,943	31,975	31,736	88,054
1949-50	3,077	6,560	32,366	7,182	39,544	38,878	98,520
1950-51	3,201	6,560	34,118	6,823	46,715	49,319	106,612
1951-52	2,919	6,560	35,003	7,437	51,970	55,993	116,970
1952-53	3,521	6,560	35,819	8,161	60,446	58,242	134,199
1953-54	3,783	6,560	35,879	8,492	63,250	61,892	142,032
1954-55	4,005	6,553	35,919	8,180	62,626	67,747	148,690
1955-56	4,128	6,456	35,647	8,453	73,356	75,579	161,453
1956-57	4,151	6,456	34,270	7,766	69,273	73,789	173,666
1957-58	4,475	6,426	33,665	8,373	72,338	75,007	181,733
1958-59	4,928	6,407	33,457	8,116	71,341	76,706	191,416
1959-60	5,284	6,407	32,346	7,981	73,059	77,154	197,755
1960-61	5,802	6,324	28,876	8,153	72,318	76,297	205,745
1961-62	5,834	6,077	26,701	8,736	75,244	75,592	212,809
1962-63	6,541	5,954	26,082	9,796	84,260	78,468	223,252
1963-64	7,166	5,785	25,903	10,031	81,321	80,758	233,911
1964-65	7,632	5,785	25,215	10,050	84,178	84,370	246,699
1965-66	8,513	5,785	25,979				

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

COMMUNICATION STATISTICS (Chapter 8)

Metropolitan Transport (Passengers)				Con- structed Roads at End of Year	Motor Vehicles		Post Office Revenue ⁶	Broadcast Listeners' Licences ⁷	Year
Rail	Trams ⁵	Municipal Buses	Private Buses		On Register at End of Year	Revenue Collected			
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Miles	No	\$1,000	\$1,000	No	
..	..	..	n	n	..	..	10	..	1860
..	..	..	n	n	..	..	57	..	1865
..	..	..	n	n	..	..	65	..	1870
..	..	..	n	n	..	..	124	..	1875
n	..	..	n	n	..	..	162	..	1880
n	n	..	n	n	..	..	358	..	1885
n	3,399	..	n	n	..	..	445 ⁸	..	1890-91
n	n	..	n	n	..	..	463 ⁸	..	1895-96
n	13,362	..	n	n	..	..	630 ⁸	..	1900-01
n	20,050	..	n	n	n	n	720	..	1905-06
n	32,419	..	n	n	n	n	1,143	..	1910-11
n	49,695	..	n	n	n	n	1,437	..	1915-16
n	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 ⁹	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 ⁸	68,818	550	3,348	22,290	1926-27
19,420	78,058	..	n	31,153 ⁸	75,989	808	3,548	25,172	1927-28
19,210	77,703	..	n	29,653 ⁸	84,089	954	3,722	24,636	1928-29
18,977	76,117	..	n	30,412 ⁸	91,515	1,042	3,880	23,247	1929-30
17,118	73,617	..	n	29,851 ⁸	90,831	1,034	3,851	24,062	1930-31
16,098	68,642	..	n	32,498 ⁸	88,960	1,043	3,742	28,938	1931-32
17,577	68,470	..	n	34,915 ⁸	89,216	1,052	3,741	36,146	1932-33
18,071	69,976	..	n	35,617 ⁸	92,836	1,178	3,908	51,998	1933-34
19,208	77,053	..	n	32,333 ⁸	100,020	1,267	4,189	67,351	1934-35
20,229	82,583	..	n	33,274 ⁸	107,592	1,430	4,402	83,025	1935-36
20,517	86,096	..	n	34,011 ⁸	111,765	1,524	4,587	101,324	1936-37
20,669	89,534	..	n	37,955	118,808	1,639	4,815	117,487	1937-38
19,829	91,444	..	n	41,111	128,163	1,882	5,075	133,217	1938-39
19,829	93,431	..	n	42,665	129,757	2,059	5,202	151,110	1939-40
21,055	97,982	1,651	n	n	128,439	2,065	5,395	168,216	1940-41
22,828	112,448	3,258	n	n	109,524	1,763	5,978	172,527	1941-42
24,812	135,480	3,864	n	n	115,840	1,485	7,516	174,783	1942-43
28,699	157,432	4,497	n	n	125,138	1,626	9,064	176,358	1943-44
29,174	159,679	5,106	n	n	129,192	1,679	9,568	180,089	1944-45
28,799	147,007	5,464	n	n	143,324	1,935	9,188	186,396	1945-46
26,998	135,757	6,217	n	n	158,247	2,152	8,236	221,345	1946-47
23,157	132,107	14,759	n	47,651	171,109	2,497	8,660	230,028	1947-48
25,903	125,587	23,870	n	49,813	187,968	2,996	9,216	249,402	1948-49
25,724	115,329	24,916	n	50,065	212,919	3,427	10,538 ⁸	260,033	1949-50
27,601	108,359	23,765	n	51,097	240,784	5,200	12,326	270,587	1950-51
28,640	108,213	28,142	n	52,656	255,025	6,826	16,234	279,852	1951-52
29,244	107,891	31,944	n	53,141	266,221	8,846	17,356	282,338	1952-53
29,475	104,789	33,442	n	53,647	284,207	9,607	18,464	287,683	1953-54
29,712	101,849	34,825	n	55,185	307,721	10,232	20,256	293,542	1954-55
29,748	95,843	35,428	n	56,890	326,324	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	459,005	18,769	37,732	334,566	1962-63
22,512	63,382	36,193	13,435	73,796	497,889	21,862	41,388	342,321	1963-64
22,254	63,029	37,327	14,721	76,688	536,907	24,872	47,399	343,401	1964-65
23,227	56,011	33,864	13,579	78,212	564,542	25,015	50,769	340,687	1965-66

The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act of 1931. ⁵ Figures up to 1930-31 are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown. ⁶ Revenue credited to Queensland except for the years 1941-42 to 1961-62 for which actual collections are shown. Radio revenue excluded from 1 July 1949. ⁷ Excluding licences for receivers in excess of one, issued from July 1942 to January 1952. ⁸ Calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown. ⁹ Estimated. n Not available.

SUMMARY OF TRADE

Year	Imports ¹			Exports ¹			Visible Balance of Trade ¹
	Overseas	Interstate	Total	Overseas	Interstate	Total	
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1860	115	1,352	1,467	1	1,044	1,045	-422
1865	1,444	3,478	4,922	491	1,816	2,307	-2,615
1870	875	2,267	3,142	1,336	3,731	5,067	1,925
1875	2,781	3,727	6,508	2,040	5,656	7,696	1,188
1880	2,052	4,113	6,164	1,836	5,055	6,891	727
1885	6,152	5,976	12,128	3,470	6,975	10,446	-1,682
1890	5,189	4,312	9,501	4,929	12,144	17,073	7,572
1895	5,496	4,000	9,496	7,266	10,674	17,939	8,443
1900	8,199	5,446	13,645	8,264	10,825	19,089	5,444
1905	6,313	6,195	12,508	6,697	17,006	23,703	11,195
1910	10,856	n	n	16,258	n	n	n
1915-16	14,002	n	n	16,212	n	n	n
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	700,526	901,875	462,596	363,517	826,113	-75,762

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 ²		Butter		Meat ³	Sugar		
1,000 Lb	\$1,000	Cwt	\$1,000	\$1,000	Tons	\$1,000	
2,508	396	..	..	..	..	..	1860
17,791	1,019	..	..	23	..	..	1865
17,567	1,569	..	..	5	..	..	1870
17,244	1,361	8	..	46	309 ⁴	18	1875
41,252	2,739	7	..	85	1,509 ⁴	8	1880
47,850	3,644	43	..	278	2,016 ⁴	56	1885
57,226	3,117	320	2	1,922	7,589 ⁴	229	1890
37,749	2,571	9,237	78	2,697	4,976 ⁴	137	1895
35,323	2,655	63,125	581	1,320	218	5	1900
102,405	8,357	153,689	1,503	3,288	27	1	1905
85,158	7,844	21,018	272	5,533	5	..	1910
							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	25,885	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	6,237	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

³ Including by-products.⁴ Chiefly refined sugar.

n Not available.

SUMMARY OF MARKETING

Year	Raw Sugar Production			Proportion of Australian Production Exported	Butter		Wool
	Average Net Price per Ton ¹				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	n
1905-06	20.22	..	20.22	..	n	35	5.07
1910-11	18.75	..	18.75	..	n	55	8.24
1915-16	36.00	..	36.00	..	n	56	8.47
1916-17	36.00	..	36.00	..	n	8	9.79
1917-18	42.00	..	42.00	..	n	46	13.28
1918-19	42.00	..	42.00	..	n	61	15.04
1919-20	42.00	..	42.00	..	n	30	14.89
1920-21	60.67	..	60.67	..	n	14	15.32
1921-22	60.67	..	60.67	..	n	43	10.10
1922-23	60.67	..	60.67	..	n	76	12.81
1923-24	54.00	..	54.00	6	n	52	16.82
1924-25	54.00	42.00	52.00	18	n	24	20.78
1925-26	52.00	22.58	39.06	44	n	58	22.16
1926-27	53.50	29.88	49.08	19	n	48	13.91
1927-28	53.00	24.25	44.03	31	n	65	14.91
1928-29	53.35	21.00	41.79	36	n	61	15.94
1929-30	53.60	19.70	40.58	38	15.92	63	13.07
1930-31	54.00	16.50	39.01	39	13.58	74	8.55
1931-32	53.90	18.70	35.98	50	12.06	76	7.73
1932-33	50.22	16.58	37.62	37	9.58	76	6.45
1933-34	47.85	16.05	32.35	48	8.92	80	7.90
1934-35	48.00	15.12	31.05	51	10.14	78	12.92
1935-36	48.00	15.88	32.37	48	11.78	70	8.65
1936-37	48.20	15.90	30.47	54	12.52	62	11.61
1937-38	48.00	16.60	30.64	55	13.76	69	13.76
1938-39	48.00	16.42	30.22	56	13.65	78	9.98
1939-40	47.25	20.74	31.52	59	14.23	75	8.80
1940-41	46.10	22.55	34.27	50	14.32	66	11.12
1941-42	45.30	21.84	36.02	41	14.68	50	11.05
1942-43	45.45	21.62	38.05	32	16.45	40	11.22
1943-44	45.05	26.25	42.12	17	19.06	41	12.92
1944-45	44.20	30.05	39.61	32	19.88	45	13.24
1945-46	43.80	33.78	40.61	32	20.43	58	13.37
1946-47	43.80	42.99	43.68	16	21.91	56	13.23
1947-48	48.00	59.24	49.88	18	24.52	70	22.07
1948-49	46.10	56.19	50.99	47	26.65	70	37.79
1949-50	48.60	58.75	53.48	47	29.32	66	42.74
1950-51	49.10	65.65	56.53	44	32.74	49	57.06
1951-52	67.40	73.54	68.75	21	42.91	15	118.11
1952-53	88.30	82.20	85.22	50	48.31	56	70.01
1953-54	95.85	77.38	84.79	58	49.02	43	74.04
1954-55	94.10	74.80	82.46	59	47.48	52	72.09
1955-56	93.80	77.15	84.64	53	46.59	60	60.71
1956-57	107.15	82.64	93.05	56	45.82	45	55.69
1957-58	108.30	91.67	98.49	57	45.24	44	70.08
1958-59	109.50	78.82	90.62	61	47.78	54	54.23
1959-60	112.85	80.62	94.83	55	48.10	58	41.97
1960-61	125.05	79.87	97.78	60	46.86	38	47.69
1961-62	124.95	75.34	95.99	58	46.10	51	44.51
1962-63	125.10	81.98	95.52	68	47.30	46	45.35
1963-64	122.00	131.49	128.22	65	47.83	45	50.43
1964-65	120.75	83.83	95.53	68	48.33 ^r	45 ^r	56.28
1965-66	121.95	67.23	84.58	67	45.31	45	47.82
							48.50

¹ Queensland sugar only, including "excess" sugar. ² Overall return including subsidy or bounty which commenced in 1942. ³ At Brisbane Wool Market. Estimated on an average bale weight of 329 lb prior to 1925-26. For further particulars see pages 188-191 and 347. ⁴ Slaughtering in slaughter-houses estimated up to 1900-01. See also page 182. ⁵ Average prices of fat stock, Brisbane saleyards.

STATISTICS (Chapter 10)

Meat			Average Price of Bullocks ⁴	Export Price Index, Australia ⁵	Index of Volume of Exports, Queensland ⁷	Year
Livestock Slaughtered ⁴						
Cattle (including Calves)	Sheep (including Lambs)	Pigs				
1,000	1,000	1,000	\$			
18	57	2	n	..	..	1860
61	178	5	n	..	..	1865
67	529	7	n	..	..	1870
89	342	10	n	..	..	1875-76
128	454	13	n	..	..	1880-81
195	711	20	n	..	..	1885-86
216	951	29	n	..	..	1890-91
510	2,110	87	n	..	..	1895-96
503	861	129	n	..	..	1900-01
219	598	187	n	..	..	1905-06
379	1,751	169	n	..	..	1910-11
653	1,316	216	n	..	..	1915-16
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	100	1938-39
1,257	1,232	684	21.03	26	..	1939-40
1,137	1,275	708	22.14	28	..	1940-41
1,106	1,499	639	22.70	28	..	1941-42
1,090	2,155	566	23.57	30	..	1942-43
972	2,207	536	29.16	31	..	1943-44
957	1,907	509	29.08	34	..	1944-45
799	1,434	457	30.03	39	59	1945-46
1,113	1,239	429	30.68	54	81	1946-47
1,147	1,048	402	34.94	75	70	1947-48
1,094	989	498	42.35	88	105	1948-49
1,113	1,003	511	50.77	101	91	1949-50
1,187	772	463	61.52	173	83	1950-51
1,057	803	370	81.28	125	57	1951-52
1,267	1,063	400	75.25	128	92	1952-53
1,379	1,083	462	81.87	125	104	1953-54
1,442	1,011	497	80.45	114	104	1954-55
1,515	1,188	460	72.92	105	114	1955-56
1,655	1,272	440	73.08	117	123	1956-57
1,555	1,383	463	81.38	102	105	1957-58
1,899	1,639	522	95.88	90	130	1958-59
1,538	2,124	531	114.22	100 ⁶	124	1959-60
1,479	2,943	555	118.24	95	116	1960-61
1,594	2,426	598	95.22	96	120	1961-62
1,817	2,134	605	98.39	101	139	1962-63
1,868	2,421	608	111.62	114	152	1963-64
1,973	2,955	625	116.07	105	155	1964-65
1,900	2,786	642	133.11	107	150	1965-66

See also page 358.

⁶ Base: Year 1959-60 = 100. New index series from 1959-60 with old series converted to same base. Index numbers include gold. For further particulars see page 326.⁷ Base: Pre-war year 1938-39. For particulars see page 308.

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	..	..	..	37	22	..	..
1916-17	..	..	..	32	25	..	..
1917-18	..	..	..	35	29	..	..
1918-19	..	..	..	37	33	..	..
1919-20	..	..	..	45	39	..	..
1920-21	..	..	..	47	41	..	..
1921-22	..	..	..	41	37	..	..
1922-23	..	..	..	38	32	..	..
1923-24	..	..	..	41	34	..	..
1924-25	..	..	..	40	34	..	..
1925-26	..	..	..	42	33	..	..
1926-27	..	..	..	41	32	..	..
1927-28	..	..	..	40	31	..	..
1928-29	91	118	110	40	31	..	..
1929-30	94	118	111	39	30	..	..
1930-31	100	99	99	34	28	..	..
1931-32	100	92	95	32	27	..	..
1932-33	97	87	90	30	26	..	..
1933-34	89	89	90	30	26	..	..
1934-35	92	89	90	31	25	..	..
1935-36	95	92	93	33	25	..	..
1936-37	99	98	99	35	25	..	..
1937-38	102	101	101	35	26	..	..
1938-39	99	100	100	36	27	..	..
1939-40	111	101	104	37	29	..	..
1940-41	133	106	114	39	33	..	..
1941-42	153	112	124	40	39	..	..
1942-43	176	120	136	42	45	..	..
1943-44	182	122	140	41	46	..	..
1944-45	182	124	141	41	46	..	..
1945-46	178	127	142	41	47	..	..
1946-47	177	130	144	43	50	..	..
1947-48	192	145	159	48	53	..	..
1948-49	201	172	180	56.4 ^a	59.2 ^a	67.1	68.6
1949-50	223	196	204	60.9	67.9	73.4	72.6
1950-51	256	240	244	68.6	78.3	80.0	80.1
1951-52	288	300	297	90.1	94.0	88.6	93.1
1952-53	292	331	319	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1953-54	271	339	319	103.4	100.9	101.6	101.7
1954-55	277	340	322	104.1	101.3	104.7	102.5
1955-56	292	352	334	107.7	102.2	110.5	102.6
1956-57	311	357	344	111.5	104.7	118.4	106.5
1957-58	301	355	339	113.0	107.8	123.9	108.3
1958-59	283	358	336	119.8	109.4	128.4	109.0
1959-60	281	375	348	124.2	111.9	132.6	110.6
1960-61	278	394	360	130.4	115.1	137.6	111.3
1961-62	270	363	336	130.8	116.7	140.5	113.0
1962-63	272	368	340	129.8	117.0	144.0	112.8
1963-64	275	376	346	133.1	117.8	145.2	111.7
1964-65	277	388	355	141.5	119.5	149.0	112.7
1965-66	280	409	371	150.9	121.0	158.3	115.0

¹ Base: Average for three years ended June 1939 = 100. Prices used are principally Melbourne, representing most Australian wholesale markets. ² Base for each column: 1952-53 = 100.0. "C" Series index numbers, arithmetically converted from their original base, are shown from 1915-16 to 1947-48; thereafter Consumer Price index numbers are shown. The group headings are those of the Consumer Price index and are applicable to the "C" Series index only in a broad sense. Because of the different weighting patterns and fields covered there is no direct line of continuity between the two indexes. For particulars of a long-term index see page 369.

STATISTICS (Chapters 11 and 12)

Brisbane ²		Basic Wage, Brisbane Adult Weekly Rate ⁴			Average Minimum Weekly Wage Rates ⁵ for Adult Males, Queensland	Year
Miscellaneous	All Groups	Commonwealth Authority	State Authority			
		Males	Males	Females		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	
..	..	..	..	..	4.92	1910-11
40	34	..	..	..	5.43	1915-16
40	33	..	..	..	6.03	1916-17
44	37	..	..	..	6.52	1917-18
49	40	..	..	..	6.95	1918-19
51	47	..	..	..	7.86	1919-20
60	50	..	..	..	9.15	1920-21
50	44	..	8.50	4.30	9.67	1921-22
49	42	..	8.00	4.10	9.38	1922-23
49	44	7.60	8.00	4.10	9.42	1923-24
49	43	7.50	8.00	4.10	9.58	1924-25
49	45	7.70	8.50	4.30	9.99	1925-26
49	45	8.25	8.50	4.30	10.01	1926-27
49	44	7.95	8.50	4.30	10.01	1927-28
49	44	7.90	8.50	4.30	10.12	1928-29
49	43	8.05	8.50	4.30	10.12	1929-30
49	39	7.05	7.70	3.95	9.24	1930-31
48	37	5.85	7.40	3.90	8.90	1931-32
48	36	5.67	7.40	3.90	8.84	1932-33
47	36	5.93	7.40	3.90	8.81	1933-34
48	37	6.20	7.40	3.90	8.88	1934-35
47	37	6.40	7.40	3.90	8.84	1935-36
50	39	6.60	7.40	3.90	8.86	1936-37
50	40	7.40	7.80	4.10	9.27	1937-38
50	41	7.50	8.10	4.30	9.58	1938-39
51	42	7.60	8.40	4.50	9.94 ⁴	1939-40
53	45	7.90	8.40	4.50	10.01	1940-41
55	47	8.40	8.90	4.80	10.62	1941-42
58	50	9.10	9.40	5.15	11.25	1942-43
60	51	9.30	9.70	5.45	11.58	1943-44
60	51	9.30	9.70	5.45	11.71	1944-45
60	51	9.30	9.70	5.45	11.81	1945-46
60	53	10.10	10.50	6.05	12.68	1946-47
62	56	10.50	10.90	6.45	13.45	1947-48
69.2 ³	62.1 ³	11.50	11.90	7.25	15.32	1948-49
70.3	67.1	12.50	12.90	7.95	16.52	1949-50
77.5	75.1	15.40	15.40	10.25	19.52	1950-51
93.4	91.8	18.50	18.50	12.30	22.99	1951-52
100.0	100.0	21.60	21.60	14.45	25.85	1952-53
101.7	102.0	21.80	22.20	14.90	26.47	1953-54
102.0	102.9	21.80	22.50	15.10	27.56	1954-55
108.0	106.3	21.80	22.90	15.40	28.35	1955-56
118.9	112.0	22.80	24.10	16.25	30.28	1956-57
120.5	114.4	23.80	24.10	16.25	30.43	1957-58
123.6	118.2	24.30	25.60	17.35	31.78	1958-59
125.6	121.2	25.80	26.70	18.20	33.43	1959-60
129.5	125.4	25.80	27.60	19.10	35.07	1960-61
133.3	127.3	27.00	28.40	21.30	35.98	1961-62
134.4	127.7	27.00	28.40	21.30	35.97	1962-63
135.2	129.0	27.00	28.60	21.45	37.00	1963-64
140.9	133.9	29.00	30.60	22.95	39.22	1964-65
148.7	140.4	29.00	31.40	23.55	41.66	1965-66

³ Not available prior to 1948-49 as the "C" Series index included only rents of privately owned houses. The Consumer Price index includes costs of home ownership and government and private rents. ⁴ Ruling at 31 December, middle of financial year shown. ⁵ Average minimum weekly wage rates as at 31 December, middle of financial year shown. From 1939-40, the series, previously unweighted, has been revised by weighting for numbers engaged in various occupations, and by the exclusion of rural occupations.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC

Year	State Government Receipts					State Government Expenditure		
	Taxation (All Funds)	From Common- wealth ¹	Total Consoli- dated Revenue Fund	Total Trust Funds	All Receipts	Consoli- dated Revenue Fund	Trust Funds	All Expen- diture
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1860	127	..	357	..	357	360	..	360
1865	442	..	945	86	1,031	898	21	919
1870	728	..	1,486	56	1,542	1,532	34	1,566
1875-76	1,208	..	2,527	116	2,643	2,630	84	2,714
1880-81	1,316	..	4,047	106	4,154	3,515	94	3,610
1885-86	2,459	..	5,737	234	5,970	6,180	302	6,482
1890-91	3,057	..	6,700	242	6,942	7,369	260	7,630
1895-96	3,134	..	7,283	567	7,850	7,136	527	7,663
1900-01	2,250	1,167	8,193	522	8,714	9,249	473	9,722
1905-06	1,012	1,714	7,707	848	8,555	7,451	1,030	8,482
1910-11	1,392	1,376	10,640	1,243	11,883	10,629	1,717	12,347
1915-16	2,922	1,667	15,413	2,630	18,043	15,343	3,925	19,268
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	21,117	72,873
1945-46	18,968	5,566	49,549	23,362	72,911	49,519	21,441	70,960
1946-47	21,334	6,310	50,066	27,454	77,520	50,035	31,460	81,495
1947-48	24,102	6,846	53,640	30,609	84,248	53,829	32,894	86,723
1948-49	28,441	7,593	65,958	36,058	102,016	65,859	37,872	103,731
1949-50	32,713	11,143	74,239	41,118	115,357	74,180	43,422	117,601
1950-51	39,982	14,063	89,446	54,550	143,996	89,250	50,907	140,156
1951-52	47,184	21,198	111,506	70,776	182,282	111,415	70,850	182,266
1952-53	58,179	20,092	126,341	78,274	204,615	125,959	75,543	201,502
1953-54	64,148	22,442	139,392	89,051	228,444	138,706	77,057	215,763
1954-55	69,083	24,386	147,639	95,577	243,217	147,204	95,192	242,396
1955-56	74,484	23,684	151,337	100,634	251,972	154,784	112,840	267,624
1956-57	80,066	29,229	170,316	113,166	283,483	170,286	116,698	286,984
1957-58	86,580	34,980	175,911	127,355	303,266	178,940	122,322	301,262
1958-59	91,335	36,281	187,591 ⁴	133,121	320,712	189,973	130,040 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	245,582	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

¹ Including interest contributions from 1900-01, road grants from 1922-23, non-recurring grants from 1934-35, and grants for local public works from 1935-36. The figures are inflated in 1942-43 and 1943-44 by receipts on account of the Allied Works Fund spent through the Main Roads Commission. Taxation reimbursements are included with Taxation. ² Prior to 1937-38 the figures are for the calendar year ended six

FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 13)

Gross Loan Expenditure	State Gross Public Debt at 30 June					Local Government Revenue ²	Year
	Where Payable		Total	Average Rate of Interest per \$100	Accumulated Sinking Fund		
	Australia	Overseas					
\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$	\$1,000	\$1,000	
39						13	1860
1,370	248	2,016	2,263	2.29	..	107	1865
311	1,390	5,352	6,743	6.50	..	55	1870
1,200	3,912	8,986	12,899	4.75	..	174	1875-76
1,982	4,156	22,334	26,490	4.20	..	323	1880-81
3,846	4,418	37,224	41,642	3.90	..	1,112	1885-86
3,112	4,458	51,754	56,211	4.05	..	1,726	1890-91
1,184	6,160	59,864	66,025	3.90	..	1,024	1895-96
2,424	11,408	65,664	77,071	3.68	..	1,522	1900-01
595	14,460	70,110	84,570	3.70	..	1,412	1905-06
3,991	16,058	78,112	94,170	3.62	10	1,808	1910-11
6,124	21,700	95,766	117,466	3.77	518	3,458	1915-16
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 ⁸	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	n	1965-66

months earlier than the year shown and up to 1923 include loan receipts. All receipts of business undertakings are included. ³ Loan assets and liabilities of the Agricultural Bank and State Advances Corporation Trust Funds transferred to Loan Fund. ⁴ Excluding amounts transferred from Trust Funds to offset accumulated debit balance in the Consolidated Revenue Fund. n Not available.

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 14)

Year	Cheque-paying Banks			Savings Banks Deposits at 30 June	Life Assurance Annual Premiums ⁵	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 ⁵	n	n	n	n
1865-66	4,427	1,553	n	179 ³	n	n	n	n
1870-71	2,392	2,218	n	814 ³	n	n	n	n
1875-76	6,295	5,793	n	1,284 ³	n	n	n	653
1880-81	8,843	7,188	n	1,889 ³	n	n	n	1,931
1885-86	23,899	14,407	n	2,676 ³	n	n	n	6,125
1890-91	34,551	19,675	n	3,322 ²	n	66	n	6,224
1895-96	31,285	21,627	n	4,659	n	88	n	2,481
1900-01	25,571	26,273	n	7,792	n	131	n	2,826
1905-06	26,029	26,553	1,240	8,286	827	155	n	1,991
1910-11	30,272	39,267	2,348	12,754	1,114	183	n	5,244
1915-16	36,949	48,306	3,704	25,877	1,388	244	n	6,008
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 ³	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	478,348	158,344	365,172	34,864	1,153	217,880	117,328
1960-61	307,700	476,672	163,802	374,262	38,054	1,330	211,399	110,739
1961-62	315,838	506,096	164,362	411,704	41,290	1,487	182,220	99,976
1962-63	330,966	549,296	185,138	470,352	44,760	1,568	211,314	115,827
1963-64	348,036	625,318	213,200	542,352	49,217	1,651	248,300	133,889
1964-65	403,520	667,820	232,886	593,026	54,700	1,899	302,345	161,024
1965-66	426,645	709,952	232,458	637,652	n	n	298,311	172,915

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 year ended six months earlier. ⁵ Not available.

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