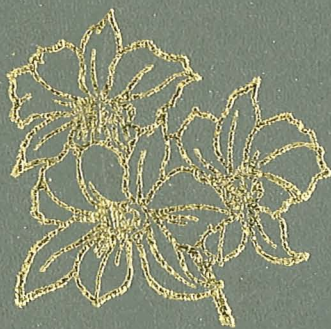


QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK



1968

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DUNK ISLAND, NORTH QUEENSLAND

This tropical resort embraces approximately three square miles of hills and valleys, forest and jungle, cliffs, promontories, and beaches, and is situated two and a half miles off the coast from Tully, North Queensland. Brammo Bay (the Bay of Butterflies) on this island was once the home of Edmund James Banfield, Australia's most famous recluse and the author of a series of books, the best known of which is "Confessions of a Beachcomber". The photo shows a shady beach on Dunk Island with a background of distant small islands. This was one of several locations on the island used in a recent feature film.

Photo: *Queensland Tourist Bureau*

QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK

1968

No. 29

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 1968 issue of the *Queensland Year Book* is the second book of the series to be presented in the new, enlarged form. The new issue contains all the features which were first introduced into the 1967 publication. These included illustrations in full colour and a selection of special articles contributed by expert writers. In addition will be found all the familiar tables and descriptive material which have become a feature of the book.

All the illustrations, both colour and black and white, have been replaced by new material. The special articles which appeared in the last issue have been retained: for acknowledgment of their authors the reader is asked to refer to the Preface of the 1967 Year Book.

An arrangement between the State and Commonwealth Governments provides for the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician for Queensland to exercise the powers and functions of the Queensland Government Statistician. The Year Book is thus produced by the Commonwealth-State Statistical Organisation as an official statistical record of the State of Queensland.

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 530).

The actual preparation of the Year Book has been carried out under the direction of Mr D. C. L. Smith, B.Com., Assistant Statistician. The editor of the work was at first Mr L. I. Hume, but when he transferred to another position these duties were continued by Mr L. J. Madden, B.Econ. The editorial staff was completed by Messrs G. K. Maccheroni, B.Com., E. J. Readdy, and S. W. Chambers. Their enthusiasm, assisted by the competent drafting of diagrams by Miss H. Prince, was responsible for what it is hoped the reader will recognise as an attractive and acceptable form of statistical presentation.

The Statistician's thanks are offered, as usual, to the many business firms, individuals, public authorities, and others who contributed the basic information used, and to the Government Printer and his staff for the high quality of workmanship which they have exercised and in this way ensured that the book would worthily present the fast-growing economy of the State of Queensland.

S. E. SOLOMON

Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
and Government Statistician

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

8 January 1969

NOTE

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

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Sat.	6 13 20 27 ...	4 11 18 25 ...	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27 ...

* Public Holiday. Local holidays are granted for Annual Shows, the dates for the Royal National Exhibition in the Brisbane district for 1968 and 1969 being 14 and 13 August respectively.

• Chapter 1

GENERAL INFORMATION

1 AREA AND POSITION

The State of Queensland, with an area of 667,000 square miles, occupies the north-eastern portion of the Australian continent. It lies within 10 and 29 degrees south latitude and 138 and 154 degrees east longitude. It has 3,236 miles of coastline, and has land boundaries of 1,010 miles with New South Wales, 393 miles with South Australia, and 650 miles with the Northern Territory. From north to south its greatest distance is 1,300 miles and from east to west 900 miles. The area is 22½ per cent of the Australian continent, and the occupied area 31 per cent of the Australian total.

Only about 1 per cent of the area of Queensland has not been allocated either for private production or for public reserves; this is mainly in the far south-west. The area leased for pastoral and other purposes is 85 per cent of the whole territory. About 9 per cent of the State is held as freehold or is in the process of purchase, and this includes most of the good coastal and sub-coastal lands.

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

AREAS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, AUSTRALIA

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

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

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

2 PHYSICAL FEATURES

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

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

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

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

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

(i) The eastern mountains and plains between the Great Divide and the coast. Although occasionally the Great Divide coincides with a big range (e.g., the Bunya Mountains) or a scarp (as at Toowoomba), in most parts of Queensland it is not a noticeable feature of the landscape. East of it lie the most striking mountains, including the Bellenden Ker Range, the highest in the State, with its main peak, Mt Bartle Frere, 5,287 feet, in North Queensland; the Clarke Range, west of Mackay (Mt Dalrymple, 4,190 feet); the Drummond Range (Mt Tabletop, 2,700 feet); and the McPherson Range along the southern border (Mt Barney, 4,449 feet). The highest point on the main divide is Mt Superbus, 4,525 feet, east of Warwick. The disposition of the high country in the eastern part of the State has caused unusual drainage patterns for the east-flowing rivers. In the far north are short rivers that rise on the plateau and descend to the coastal plains by cutting great gorges in the scarp. South of these are much bigger river systems. (The catchment areas of the Burdekin and Fitzroy Rivers each exceed 50,000 square miles.) They rise in the country between the Great Divide and the coast ranges and gather tributaries from all directions before they cut gaps through the coast ranges and come to the sea. Generally these rivers are sluggish streams of intermittent seasonal flow and they have spread wide areas of alluvium as great plains within their basins.

(ii) The western plains and plateaus. These consist of the country of the Great Artesian Basin, with great reserves of water underlying gently sloping plains, and, to the east, dissected plateaus formed in the high country that begins the fall from the Divide. North of Hughenden and Cloncurry, the slope to the Gulf coast is very gentle and culminates in a

broad tract of salt flats that are flooded by the sea each summer. The northern and western rivers all have very slight gradients and they sub-divide into numerous channels, some of which diverge to join adjacent river systems. The most important region of divergent drainage is the "Channel Country" of the south-west, where the annual floods cause widespread inundation. Limiting the spread of the waters in the west are the red sandhills of the desert which begins near the south-western corner of the State.

(iii) The rugged country of the far north-west. This embraces three types of country: a series of very rugged ranges in which most of the mineral areas are found, a broken plateau of limestone country best developed north of Camooweal, and, further north still, a very rugged upland of sandstones. Behind the north-western ranges, extending far into the Northern Territory, are the open grassy plains of the Barkly Tableland.

3 GEOLOGY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Far and wide throughout this vast area of Palaeozoic deposition there is diverse mineralisation, which since the early days has supported a significant mining industry. The famous 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; pozzolana resultant from weathering of volcanic tuffs on the Atherton Tableland; and river sand and gravel. Important supplies of underground water are obtained from riverine and coastal alluvials. Of possible future value are low-grade oil shales in the Port Curtis and Mackay districts, and brown coal and lignite in the Rockhampton and Port Curtis districts. The Toowoomba basalt has been used locally for kerbing and as a building stone. The possibility of economic concentrations of heavy minerals in the sand of off-shore areas has lately attracted wide interest.

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

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

At a still later stage, clayey and sandy sheets were deposited in many places, and shallow lacustrine deposition took place in isolated areas, of which there are probably many. These deposits include sandy, pebbly, and carbonate sediments, the latter particularly in the Boulia region, where siliceous spring sinters were also deposited. Pleistocene and Recent fluvial 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

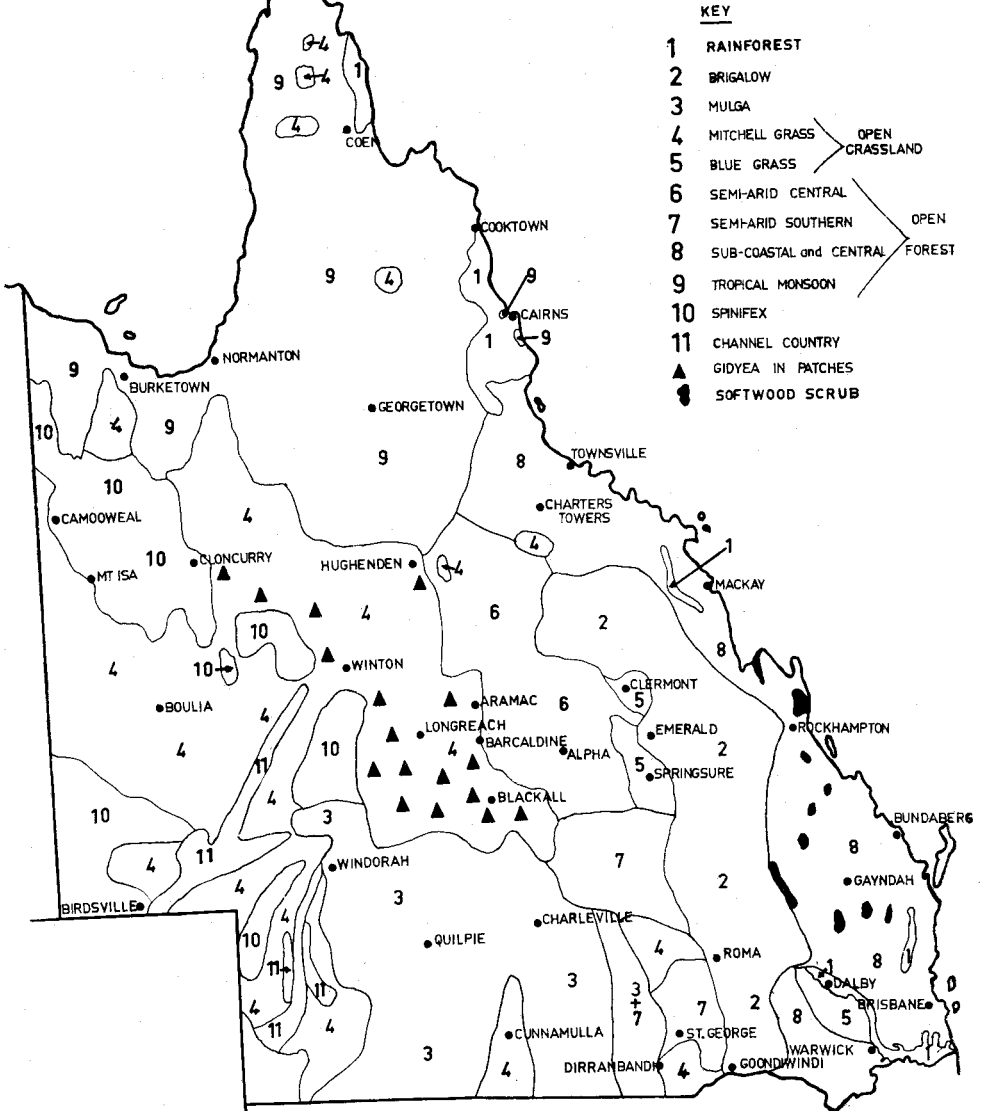
The vegetation of Queensland may be classified broadly into seven main types: rainforests, softwood scrubs, Acacia scrubs, open forests, open grasslands, spinifex, and channel country communities. These reflect the great complexity of soils, rainfall, and temperature which exists within the State. Their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

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

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

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

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

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

The semi-arid central region comprises the so-called "desert" country of central Queensland. It occupies the low plateau region astride the Dividing Range between the Mitchell grass country to the west and the

brigalow and sub-coastal open forest country to the east. Soils are yellow to red sands and sandy loams. The vegetation comprises scattered trees, mainly Eucalypts, and a grassy floor, often with large amounts of spinifex grass (*Triodia*) and wire grass (*Aristida*). The perennial grasses are harsh and unpalatable but edible trees and shrubs are fairly common and ephemeral grasses and herbage lift the quality of the pasture for some months after rain.

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

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

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

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

Queensland blue grasses (*Dichanthium*) were formerly dominant on black soils derived from basalt in the Central Highlands and the eastern Darling Downs. Much of this land is now under cultivation. In grasslands which occupy very large areas of grey to brown clay soils derived from rocks of Cretaceous age, mainly west of the 20-inch isohyet, the dominant plants are Mitchell grasses (*Astrebula*). 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 (see photograph facing page 160). These alluvial soils are extremely fertile and after flooding produce enormous quantities of very palatable and nutritious plants such as Cooper clover (*Trigonella suavisissima*), channel millet (*Echinochloa turneriana*), and bluebush (*Chenopodium 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 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 (see photograph facing page 33) of south-eastern Australia just extends into southern Queensland in an area of hilly granite country, while the continued existence of a colony of the Queensland Hairy-nosed Wombat in a remote central area has been confirmed only recently.

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

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

attacks on cultivated fruits in coastal districts. Their natural diet is mainly native fruits and blossoms.

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 (see photograph facing page 33) 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 Bowerbirds (see photograph facing page 33) 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, 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 unspectacular as individuals, they greatly exceed the higher groups in numbers and variety. The Great Barrier Reef, extending over 1,200 miles, is unexcelled anywhere in the world for its development of reef-building corals and associated organisms.

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

7 CLIMATE

Climate and Living Conditions—Queensland has a typical sub-tropical to tropical climate, which has proved itself suitable for white settlement in all parts of the State. High daytime temperatures are a normal feature of the period from October to March, resulting in quite a short spring and a long summer. Temperatures increase fairly rapidly in September and October and many days over the century are experienced in inland areas even before the official commencement of summer on 1 December. Living conditions, however, are not as uncomfortable as they might appear because the higher temperatures of the inland areas are associated with lower humidities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

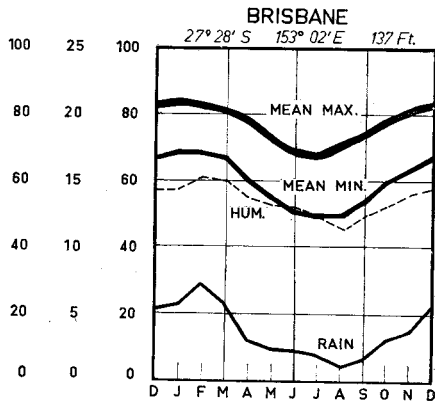
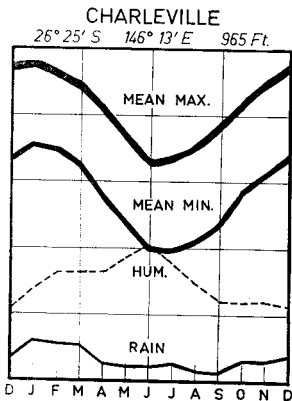
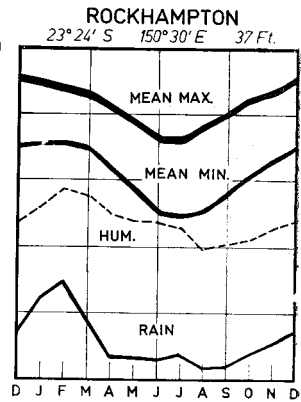
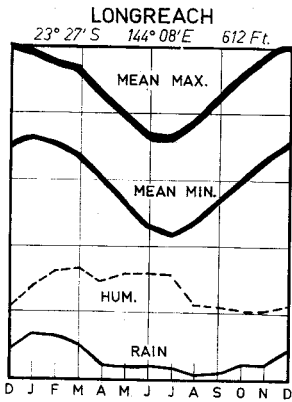
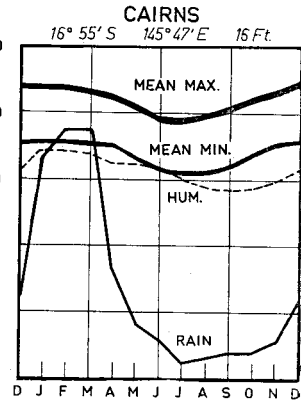
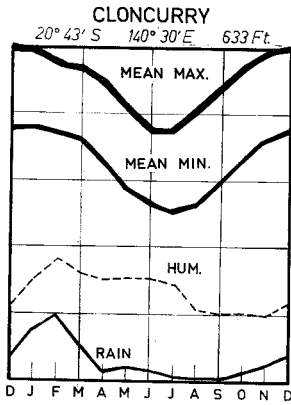
The drier air of the winter months in Queensland is conducive to cold nights, particularly in the southern interior where night temperatures often drop below 40°F and widespread frosts are experienced.

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

METEOROLOGY OF TYPICAL STATIONS—QUEENSLAND

SCALES

TEMP. RAIN HUM.
Deg. In. %



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

METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS

Month	Mean Maximum Daily Temperature (Deg)		Mean Minimum Daily Temperature (Deg)		3 p.m. Relative Humidity (%)		Rainfall (In)	
	1967	Average ¹	1967	Average ¹	1967	Average ¹	1967	Average ¹

CLONCURRY (NORTH INLAND)

January	104.5	99.3	80.2	76.3	20	30	0.96	3.95
February	94.1	95.9	76.3	74.9	43	36	6.42	4.96
March	91.5	94.5	73.0	72.6	38	33	3.21	2.64
April	92.0	89.7	70.0	65.8	21	29	0.00	0.65
May	83.5	82.8	60.5	58.9	23	30	0.00	0.99
June	76.4	76.9	53.8	52.2	33	30	0.01	0.72
July	76.1	76.7	51.2	50.6	22	28	0.00	0.34
August	79.9	81.3	50.3	53.0	13	21	0.00	0.14
September	88.5	88.2	58.5	59.8	10	20	0.00	0.23
October	98.1	95.3	71.5	67.5	14	20	0.00	0.63
November	101.1	99.2	73.9	72.5	11	19	0.24	1.22
December	102.5	101.0	76.3	75.5	15	23	2.67	2.09
Year	90.7	90.1	66.3	65.0	22	26	13.51	18.56

LONGREACH (CENTRAL INLAND)

January	104.9	99.5	77.6	73.4	18	28	0.15	3.26
February	98.0	96.3	73.0	71.7	30	32	1.92	3.15
March	92.9	94.2	68.8	68.9	34	33	0.96	2.49
April	89.8	87.9	62.0	60.4	22	29	0.00	1.15
May	80.1	80.6	52.9	52.8	27	32	0.38	1.04
June	72.0	74.3	49.5	46.6	50	33	2.98	0.99
July	73.3	73.7	43.1	44.8	26	32	0.00	0.94
August	76.0	78.4	43.9	47.0	19	23	0.50	0.28
September	86.6	85.3	51.6	54.1	13	22	0.00	0.42
October	96.2	92.8	67.1	61.8	18	21	0.20	1.20
November	98.8	97.2	68.7	67.3	15	21	0.23	1.26
December	98.2	100.2	70.2	71.2	19	22	1.98	2.20
Year	88.9	88.4	60.7	60.0	24	27	9.30	18.38

CHARLEVILLE (SOUTH INLAND)

January	97.9	96.4	72.3	71.1	21	27	0.88	2.96
February	95.9	93.2	73.2	69.9	26	33	2.60	2.71
March	84.4	90.2	63.6	65.8	34	33	3.96	2.67
April	83.2	82.3	57.0	55.9	26	33	0.00	1.31
May	72.5	74.2	48.9	47.3	37	37	0.79	1.09
June	65.2	67.6	49.7	41.7	57	41	2.17	1.04
July	66.2	67.0	36.1	39.9	35	36	0.03	1.19
August	68.8	71.4	38.6	42.3	27	29	0.30	0.77
September	79.6	78.7	44.6	48.7	13	24	0.00	0.68
October	89.7	86.0	62.3	57.3	22	23	1.09	1.59
November	92.6	91.5	65.6	63.8	14	23	0.07	1.52
December	91.2	95.7	66.3	68.2	22	22	3.53	1.86
Year	82.3	82.9	56.5	56.0	28	30	15.42	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)	
	1967	Average ¹	1967	Average ¹	1967	Average ¹	1967	Average ¹
CAIRNS (NORTH COASTAL)								
January	91.2	88.2	75.5	74.2	57	68	3.38	16.86
February	86.5	88.3	74.5	74.3	67	68	24.23	18.48
March	85.8	86.9	73.9	73.0	67	67	40.05	18.47
April	84.2	84.4	69.6	70.4	59	65	4.41	8.09
May	80.7	81.2	67.6	66.9	63	64	5.51	4.24
June	77.6	78.1	64.5	63.7	61	63	5.00	2.83
July	77.1	77.7	61.9	62.5	53	61	1.27	1.35
August	79.6	79.0	63.8	62.1	57	58	0.57	1.54
September .. .	82.4	81.6	63.9	64.6	49	56	0.03	1.67
October	85.5	84.6	68.7	68.0	49	57	0.97	1.61
November .. .	87.3	86.7	72.5	71.2	57	59	4.00	3.86
December .. .	88.2	88.5	73.2	73.3	59	63	2.66	6.50
Year	83.8	83.8	69.1	68.7	58	63	92.08	85.50
ROCKHAMPTON (CENTRAL COASTAL)								
January	89.7	89.6	70.6	71.5	52	52	5.93	6.08
February	87.0	88.1	69.6	71.5	52	57	1.55	7.36
March	86.0	86.6	68.5	69.3	55	55	2.98	4.64
April	84.5	83.9	62.8	63.3	40	49	0.43	1.73
May	77.6	78.6	56.3	57.2	48	48	1.43	1.73
June	72.3	73.7	55.1	51.5	58	48	7.33	1.61
July	71.5	73.2	50.5	49.4	51	46	0.87	1.98
August	74.5	76.5	49.3	50.5	38	39	0.65	0.75
September .. .	81.1	80.7	51.5	56.2	32	41	0.01	0.78
October	86.1	85.4	62.5	62.2	38	42	0.85	1.98
November .. .	88.6	87.9	67.3	66.5	41	46	2.29	2.67
December .. .	88.1	90.1	66.3	69.6	49	48	4.22	3.66
Year	84.3	82.9	60.9	61.6	46	47	28.54	34.97
BRISBANE (SOUTH COASTAL)								
January	83.9	84.6	69.3	69.2	59	58	10.92	5.61
February	83.0	83.7	68.4	69.3	59	61	5.48	7.19
March	79.9	81.9	65.6	67.1	62	60	9.69	5.80
April	77.2	78.6	61.6	61.6	56	55	2.23	3.05
May	72.6	73.6	57.0	55.9	53	53	3.92	2.23
June	69.8	69.3	57.4	51.6	71	52	25.49	2.22
July	68.2	68.6	49.7	49.4	52	49	1.86	1.93
August	70.5	71.0	50.2	50.5	40	45	0.92	1.19
September .. .	76.8	74.4	55.6	54.8	39	49	0.12	1.77
October	79.9	78.3	63.1	60.4	58	53	5.11	3.03
November .. .	83.5	81.2	64.9	64.6	49	56	0.33	3.61
December .. .	81.6	83.5	66.7	67.6	57	57	4.73	5.37
Year	77.2	77.4	60.8	60.1	55	54	70.80	43.00

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

METEOROLOGY, BRISBANE, 1967

Month	Mean Corrected Barometer 9 a.m.	Shade Temperature					Rainfall		
		Mean	Absolute Maximum	Absolute Minimum	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	Total	Wet Days ¹	Average for 30 Years ²
	In	Deg	Deg	Deg	Deg	Deg	In	No	In
January	29.85	76.6	91.3	62.1	83.9	69.3	10.92	13	5.61
February	29.98	75.7	88.9	64.3	83.0	68.4	5.48	13	7.19
March	29.98	72.7	91.7	60.6	79.9	65.6	9.69	20	5.80
April	30.13	69.4	87.0	55.0	77.2	61.6	2.23	17	3.05
May	30.16	64.8	78.1	45.9	72.6	57.0	3.92	12	2.23
June	30.11	63.6	77.1	49.2	69.8	57.4	25.49	18	2.22
July	30.15	58.9	75.6	42.0	68.2	49.7	1.86	8	1.93
August	30.07	60.3	77.3	40.3	70.5	50.2	0.92	4	1.19
September	30.08	66.2	85.1	45.6	76.8	55.6	0.12	4	1.77
October	30.10	71.5	91.1	57.2	79.9	63.1	5.11	12	3.03
November	29.98	74.2	103.0	57.0	83.5	64.9	0.33	4	3.61
December	29.91	74.1	103.7	61.1	81.6	66.7	4.73	10	5.37
Year	30.04	69.0	103.7	40.3	77.2	60.8	70.80	135	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.

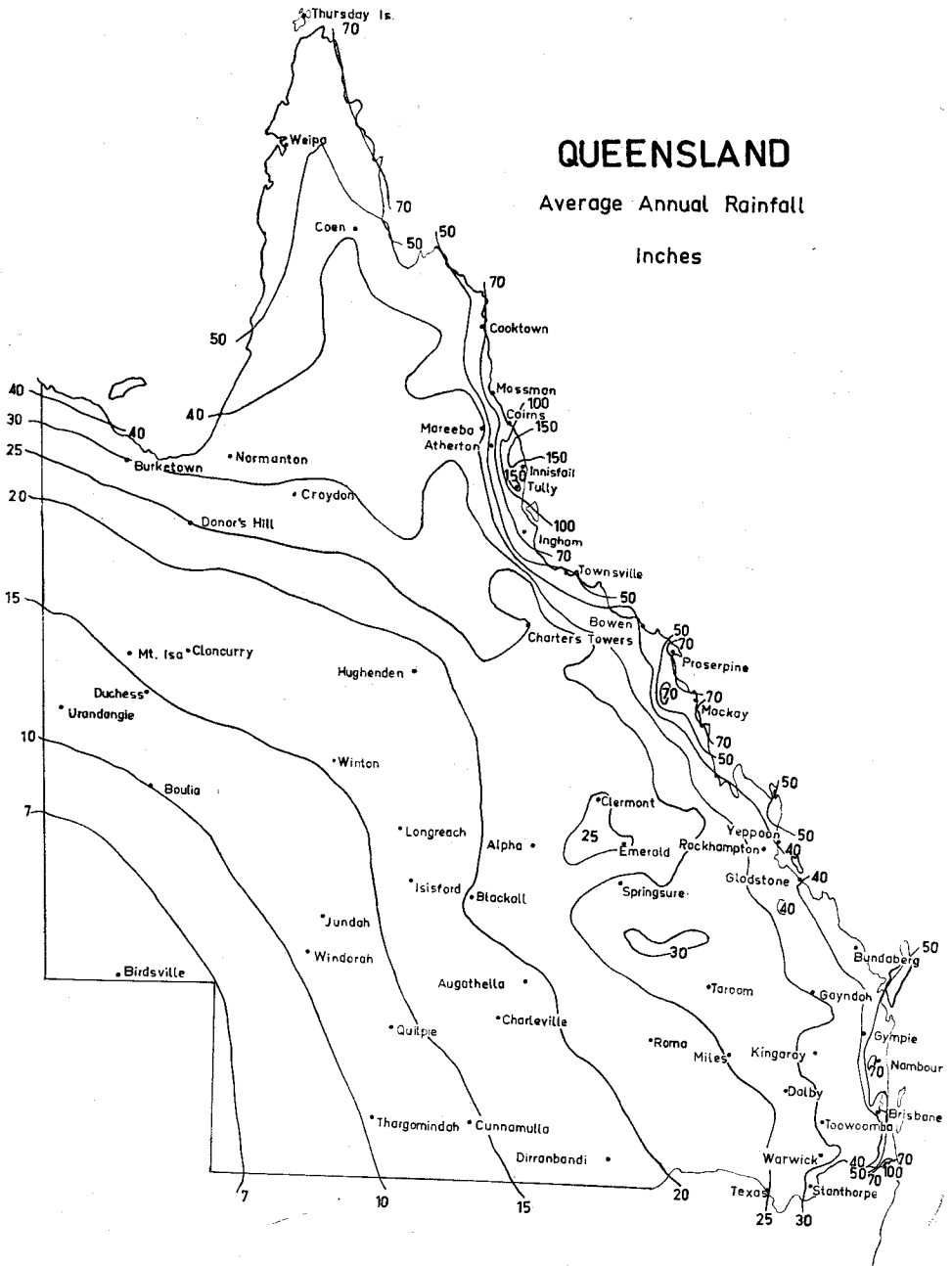
Annual Amount of Rainfall—Average annual rainfall in Queensland varies from about 5 inches in the desert of the extreme south-western corner of the State to about 160 inches in parts of the sugar lands of the wet north-eastern coast, the latter being the wettest part of Australia.

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.

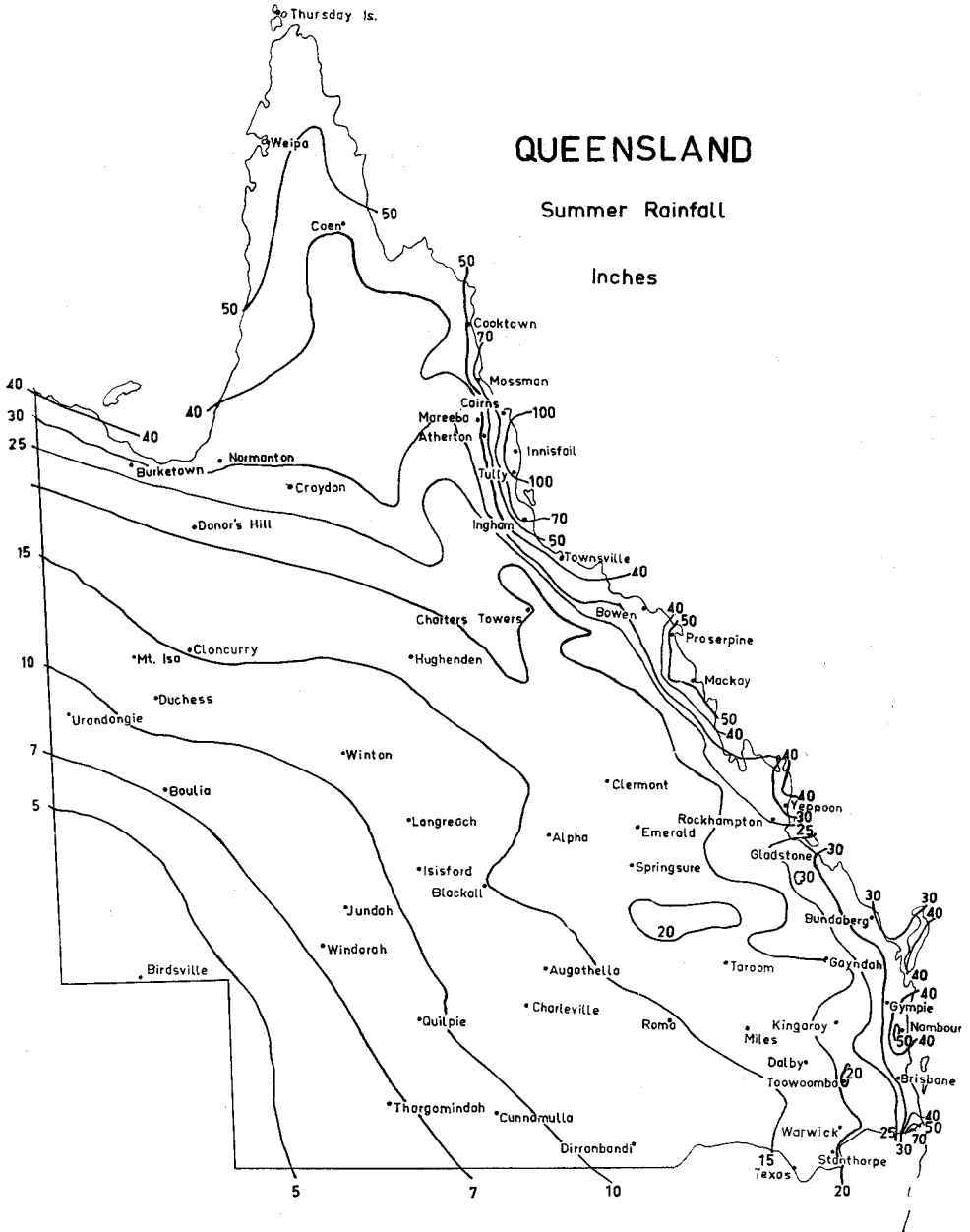
Maps on pages 20 to 22 show the average annual, summer, and winter rainfalls. Each map represents a generalised estimate of average rainfall throughout the State and does not include minor local variations due to topography.

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

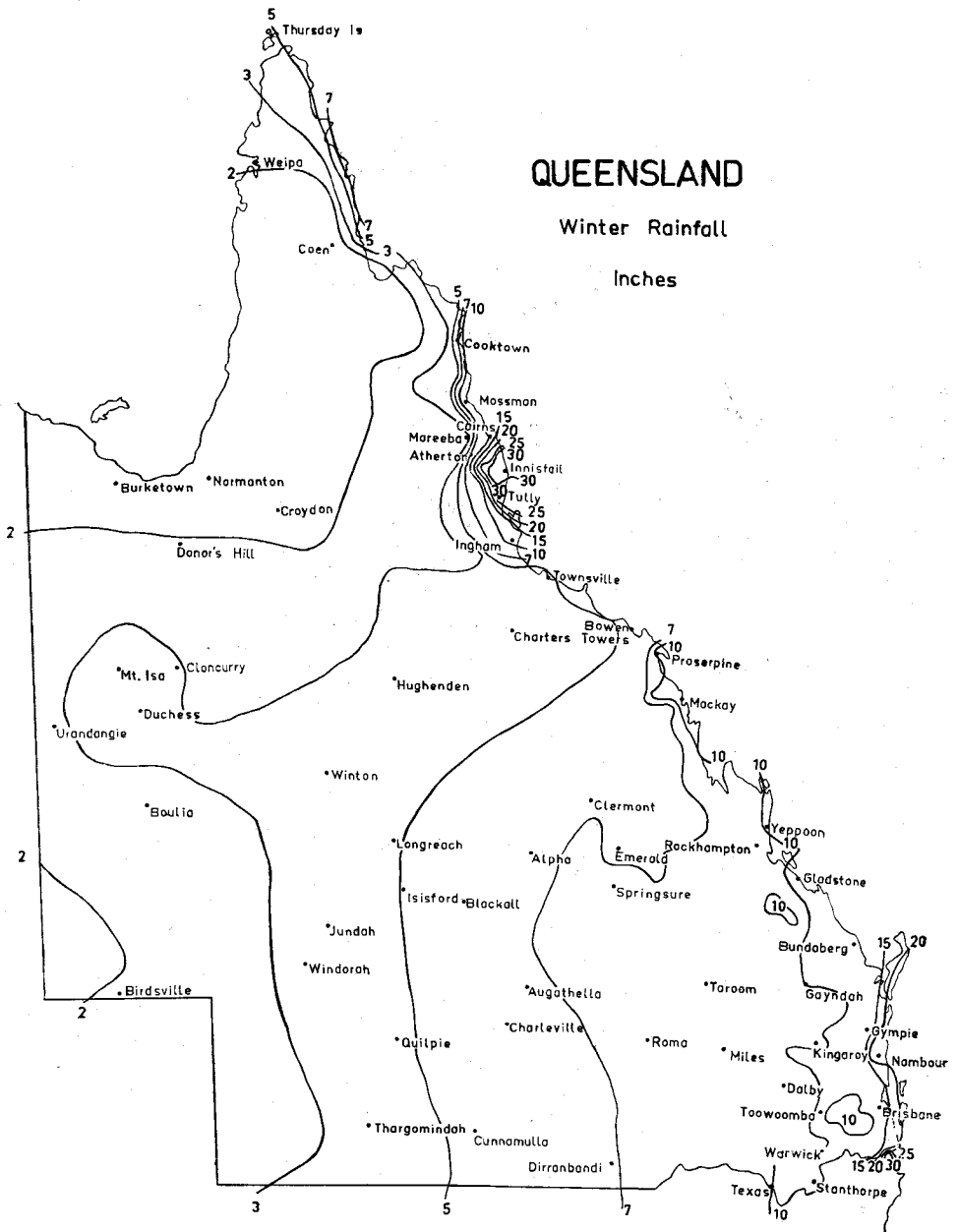
The table on page 23 shows for a number of typical reporting stations the annual rainfall in each of the last ten years, as well as the average annual rainfall over a period of thirty years.



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



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

ANNUAL RAINFALL, QUEENSLAND, 1958 TO 1967

Locality	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	Average ¹
	In	In	In	In	In	In	In	In	In	In	In
<i>Coastal</i>											
Brisbane ..	46.6	45.8	27.9	42.3	41.4	49.1	48.2	41.0	43.8	70.8	43.0
Bundaberg ..	62.0	57.1	36.1	39.9	67.6	35.0	35.9	29.1	40.0	67.6	46.7
Gladstone ..	37.1	31.1	30.3	42.1	49.5	32.0	28.3	17.0	31.8	30.3	39.5
Rockhampton	37.1	27.7	31.8	33.4	25.3	24.8	28.3	18.5	24.4	28.5	35.0
Mackay ..	138.6	74.7	67.6	53.1	53.6	108.0	56.2	46.3	35.8	65.4	66.5
Townsville ..	56.0	48.9	53.8	23.5	34.6	42.1	49.6	40.6	20.9	30.2	45.5
Innisfail ..	138.6	188.0	110.2	90.5	115.3	135.4	171.5	136.8	76.9	140.9	143.0
Cairns ..	82.2	107.5	49.7	46.5	73.1	88.2	102.9	79.9	36.5	92.1	85.5
Thursday Island	53.3	48.5	56.8	35.9	51.6	56.4	66.1	50.0	50.0	62.2	66.8
Burketown ..	29.7	27.5	20.9	10.4	17.5	16.0	36.4	29.0	15.4	30.7	30.5
<i>Sub-Coastal</i>											
Warwick ..	28.5	35.8	20.7	26.8	31.3	26.5	28.5	27.2	26.2	29.9	27.6
Toowoomba ..	44.8	52.2	25.5	37.8	32.8	35.8	39.8	29.0	35.1	41.4	39.6
Kingaroy ..	37.4	46.5	20.7	28.8	34.0	27.5	33.5	32.7	31.5	30.4	30.9
Gayndah ..	38.1	41.7	23.8	33.0	29.7	23.7	34.1	27.2	31.7	32.3	32.0
Emerald ..	24.3	27.9	21.7	25.9	20.6	27.2	17.7	15.4	20.4	22.6	25.1
Charters Towers	43.5	23.3	25.3	18.6	29.9	21.8	28.5	23.5	15.0	20.5	25.5
Atherton ..	61.1	68.7	43.5	39.4	50.7	66.9	67.7	45.4	36.0	74.5	60.5
Coen ..	42.5	51.6	40.7	25.9	38.2	42.1	54.7	34.1	37.9	43.3	42.2
<i>Western</i>											
Cunnamulla ..	9.6	8.0	10.2	14.9	16.5	15.2	15.9	5.5	12.7	13.1	14.3
Charleville ..	13.5	19.9	19.6	21.2	24.6	32.9	10.9	10.5	14.5	15.4	19.4
Blackall ..	16.7	21.8	23.6	23.6	20.6	30.9	17.1	14.3	18.5	14.3	21.2
Longreach ..	18.7	20.0	18.6	17.4	19.0	30.3	19.7	11.4	11.5	9.3	18.4
Boulia ..	8.6	8.0	6.7	5.1	9.7	2.0	7.4	3.0	8.5	7.5	10.3
Winton ..	16.1	9.6	18.0	10.2	14.3	15.5	12.1	6.7	7.7	8.7	16.6
Hughenden ..	11.8	9.9	16.1	11.7	18.7	19.6	20.5	11.4	10.7	16.6	18.8
Cloncurry ..	14.9	17.6	18.3	7.9	18.0	12.7	18.2	9.3	11.9	13.5	18.6
Croydon ..	17.6	25.2	23.6	16.8	24.1	26.6	52.1	16.0	12.9	28.9	29.0

¹ For the 30-year period, 1931 to 1960.

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

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

Maps showing average summer and winter rainfall throughout Queensland appear on pages 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 inland to be of economic value for winter crops such as wheat and oats.

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

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

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

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

9 RAINFALL AND RURAL INDUSTRY

The predominantly summer-rainfall climate has largely determined the development of Queensland agriculture. Sugar cane is by far the most

important crop, and is grown on the wettest parts of the east coast. The chief areas are the two wet strips of the tropical coast—the Cairns-Ingham and the Proserpine-Sarina strips. In both these strips the coastline runs almost due north and south, and the coastal ranges are high, giving conditions favourable for heavy and frequent rainfall from moist south-easterly winds, particularly in the Babinda-Tully section of the northern strip where annual average rainfall ranges from 120 to 180 inches.

Excessive rainfall, short of the cane being completely submerged by floods, is no deterrent to the crop, which can also stand the relatively dry periods of winter and spring. Cane is also grown, under irrigation, in the drier part of the tropical coast, on the fertile river silts at Ayr and Home Hill, and at Giru, which receive only about 40 inches of rain annually.

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

Dairying, an important primary industry in coastal and sub-coastal Queensland, depends largely on grasses, both natural and introduced, which make the bulk of their growth in summer. The grasses reach maturity in autumn and become fibrous and relatively unpalatable in the cooler and drier weather of winter, with consequent low production of milk in late winter and in spring.

The reliability of summer rainfall is sufficient to produce a good growth of summer grass nearly every year in the main dairying districts, namely Moreton, Maryborough, Downs, and Rockhampton Statistical Divisions. However, the western part of the Darling Downs and the Maranoa (Roma) district have an expectation of less than 15 inches of summer rain one year in two and are marginal dairying districts for natural pastures.

To maintain winter production some dairy farmers sow winter-growing grazing crops, such as oats. The reliability of winter rainfall is such that insufficient rain for these crops can be expected on the Darling Downs and Upper Burnett about one year in four, while poor distribution of such rain throughout the winter may cause additional failures. Conservation of summer-grown crops and fodder surpluses as ensilage or hay has increased in recent years.

Crops which require a summer rainfall are grown in the coastal and sub-coastal parts of Queensland, particularly on the better soils and alluvial river flats. The most important are maize, sorghum, lucerne, bananas, pineapples, cotton, citrus, pumpkins, potatoes, tomatoes, tobacco, and peanuts. Grain sorghum, which can be harvested mechanically, is important in the sub-coastal areas of Queensland and particularly on the Darling Downs.

The chief winter-growing crops are wheat, barley, oats, linseed, safflower, and onions. Peculiarly enough, wheat, a winter-growing cereal, is very much more important than maize in Queensland. It is grown mainly on the black soil plains of the Darling Downs. The yields fluctuate considerably, but the average per acre is generally higher than the Australian

average. This is due to the fertile soil (little superphosphate is used), and to the fact that portion of the ample summer rainfall of the Downs (16 to 20 inches) is retained in the subsoil to supplement the relatively scanty winter falls.

Inland Queensland has, as its paramount asset, natural grass, which supports most of the sheep and a large proportion of the beef cattle of the State. Summer rainfall predominates, and summer-growing species of grass are the main feed. In the southern part the average winter rainfall is 3 to 8 inches, and, when this comes in reasonably heavy falls, it produces a considerable quantity of winter-growing grasses and edible plants, locally known as "herbage". The northern inland expects only $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches of winter rain, and heavy winter rain is considered no advantage as it frequently produces no herbage and merely blackens and spoils the dry standing summer grasses on which the stock rely.

In the inland pastoral districts 15 inches or more of summer rain produces a very good season, provided it comes in several soaking falls. In southern and central inland Queensland, of which Charleville and Longreach are typical, over 15 inches fall about one summer in four. In the northern inland, of which Richmond is typical, this occurs more frequently, one year in two or three. Taking less than 10 inches of summer rain as a measure of a poor season in these pastoral districts, Charleville and Longreach expect such a season rather less often than one year in two, and Richmond about one year in four. On the other hand, Charleville expects good winter rains (6 inches or over) one year in two, Longreach one year in five, and Richmond one year in nine.

Pastoral settlement under such climatic conditions is stable but sheep and cattle numbers vary considerably, and considerable skill in management of flocks and herds, paddocks and water, and fodder supplies is required by the pastoralist. Severe droughts, with low rainfall for more than a year, are occasionally experienced in inland Queensland. The worst on record was between 1900 and 1902, while less severe and less general droughts occurred in the late 1870s, mid-1880s, 1915-16, 1925-26, 1935-36, 1945-46, 1951, 1957, and 1965.

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

TIMES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING PRINCIPAL CROPS—*continued*

Crop	Time of Planting	Length of Growing Season	Main Time of Harvesting
		Months	
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
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

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 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 occurred in 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.

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

The agricultural position remained fairly sound in August but pastoral areas in the western half of the State and the tropical interior continued to dry off. Water supplies were mostly satisfactory, though some underground catchments showed the need of replenishment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12 BASIC ECONOMY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VEGETATION

Chapter 1

Queensland Orchids



Photo: Department of Primary Industries



Photo: Department of Primary Industries

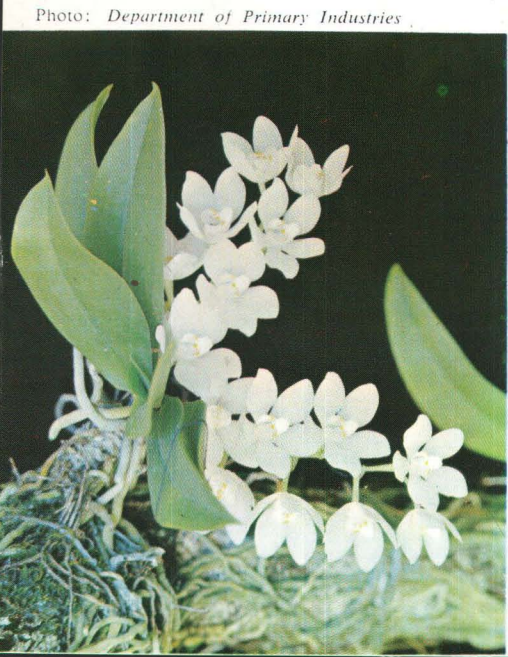


Photo: Department of Primary Industries



Above: Ravine orchid

Left: *Sarcochilus hartmanii*

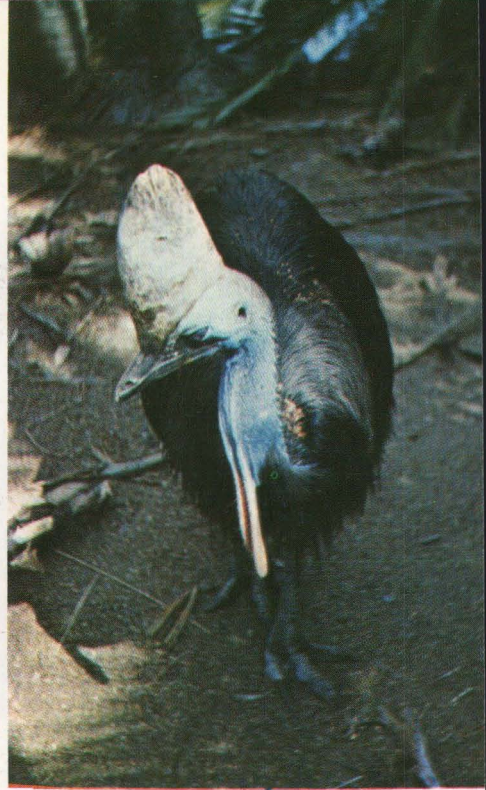
Bottom left: Orange blossom orchid

Bottom right: *Dendrobium furi form*



Photo: *State Public Relations Bureau.*

Satin Bower Bird



Cassowary



Mopoke Owls

Photo: *State Public Relations Bureau*

FAUNA
Chapter 1

Photo: *State Public Relations Bureau*



Wombat

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 670,000, 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, national parks, the tropical north, the Darling Downs, and the inland.

Greatly increased tourist promotion, more efficient transport services, major highway improvements, and the provision of new and better resort and accommodation facilities in recent years have all contributed to a great increase in tourism which is apparent along the State's eastern coastline from Coolangatta to Cooktown.

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

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

The Gold Coast is Australia's largest and most popular tourist area. In the last ten years capital investment on buildings in the area has totalled \$128.6 million. At the end of March 1968 there were 2,458 accommodation establishments, and these, together with caravan parks and camping grounds, provide tourist accommodation for more than 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 18 separate island resorts along the Queensland coast. Rail, air, and coach services operate from Brisbane to the nearest mainland centres to the resorts. Launches operate to most of them, with air travel developing in recent years. Many points along the reef offer some of the best fishing in the world and this is being specially catered for in several centres.

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

The Sunshine Coast, Brisbane's Near North Coast, has experienced steady development in recent years and has earned a wide reputation as an ideal area for the family holiday. A coastal highway links Caloundra and Noosa, passing through other first-class beach resorts such as Mooloolaba, Alexandra Headlands, Maroochydoore, and Coolum. 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 about 300 camping and caravan parks along the highway, many of them equal to the best in Australia. The Atherton Tableland is another natural attraction, and many visitors to Cairns now carry on to the historical town of Cooktown where Captain Cook beached the *Endeavour* for repairs in 1770.

On current trends, inland resorts will play a more significant part in the industry's future expansion. Almost 10,000 tourists take advantage of conducted tours of Mount Isa Mines each year. The Carnarvon Ranges and the gem fields in the Emerald district are other attractions away from the coastal strip. Tours embracing the coastal resorts and the inland to Mount Isa now figure in tourist planning in this State.

Bureau Activities—The Queensland Tourist Bureau has, in addition to its head office in Brisbane, four interstate branches and seven branches in Queensland, employing a total staff of 190 at the beginning of 1968.

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 last ten years.

Year	Publicity Vote \$	Bureau's Collections \$
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
1967-68	144,000	4,911,937

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

The publicity campaign is directed firstly at Australians seeing their own country first. In the overseas sector, publicity efforts are concentrated

a good deal on New Zealand as this is easily Queensland's most lucrative overseas market. The potential of the American and Asian markets also has been recognised in the overseas publicity work in recent years.

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

The Bureau's activities are aimed essentially at persuading people to come to Queensland, and it is the responsibility of local interests to ensure that the tourist visits their area in preference to another. Thus, local publicity efforts are encouraged and the Bureau has a subsidy scheme for this purpose under which it subsidises the production of a local brochure up to a maximum of \$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 1968, 21 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 473 motels by the end of March 1968, involving an investment of about \$23 million. In the same period, over 100 hotels were built or completely rebuilt at a cost of about \$45 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 8 August 1968*)

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

Treasurer—Hon. Gordon William Wesley Chalk

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

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

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

Minister for 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 Transport—Hon. William Edward Knox

Minister for Industrial Development—Hon. Frederick Alexander Campbell

Minister for Lands—Hon. Victor Bruce Sullivan

Minister for Works and Housing—Hon. Allen Maxwell Hodges

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	J. Bjelke-Petersen	8-8-68

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						Invalid Votes Cast	Percentage of Invalid Votes Cast
		Country Party	Liberal Party	Australian Labour Party	Queensland Labour Party	Independent	Other		
10,427	94.3	..	5,524	3,695	1,035	..	..	173	1.7
16,676	94.3	..	8,633	6,408	1,444	..	..	191	1.1
10,987	91.7	..	3,313	6,359	822	..	151 ¹	342	3.1
15,623	94.1	..	5,494	8,898	951	..	..	280	1.8
8,805	86.0	..	2,749	4,726	983	..	..	347	3.9
12,390	94.8	..	3,738	7,788	691	..	..	173	1.4
10,614	95.3	..	5,149	4,170	675	445	..	175	1.6
10,340	92.4	..	5,688	3,356	1,074	..	..	222	2.1
11,230	93.9	..	6,074	3,952	1,054	..	..	150	1.3
10,694	94.1	..	3,929	4,263	789	1,546	..	167	1.6
10,822	93.7	..	5,225	4,363	1,069	..	..	165	1.5
12,892	94.8	..	3,901	7,682	1,121	..	..	188	1.5
9,996	91.1	..	5,203	3,926	458	..	89 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 ²	200	2.2
13,728	94.9	..	4,685	8,547	..	..	270 ¹	226	1.6
11,687	93.0	..	5,971	4,599	972	..	..	145	1.2
16,942	92.4	..	5,097	11,484	..	..	..	361	2.1
11,465	92.4	..	3,510	7,087	666	..	..	202	1.8
12,873	93.4	..	8,430	4,233	..	..	..	210	1.6
10,166	88.2	..	3,033	5,736	822	..	258 ²	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 ²	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 ²	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

(28 Electorates)

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
Cooroora	Nambour	Low, D. A. (<i>Country</i>)	770	10,284
Cunningham	Pittsworth	Fletcher, Hon. A. R. (<i>Country</i>)	3,100	7,836
Fassifern	Boonah	Müller, A. G. (<i>Country</i>)	1,680	9,487
Flinders	Charters Towers	Loneragan, W. H. (<i>Country</i>)	61,730	8,184
Gregory	Longreach	Rae, W. A. R. (<i>Country</i>)	159,000	7,617
Gympie	Gympie	Hodges, Hon. 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	4,404	9,542
Landsborough	Landsborough	Nicklin, Hon. G. F. R. (<i>Country</i>) ⁵	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	Byrne, 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 Deceased. At by-election 16 November 1968, J. R. H. Blake (*A.L.P.*) elected. ⁵ Resigned. At by-election 16 March 1968, M. J. Ahern (*Country*) elected.

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 third (1968-69) 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						In- valid Votes Cast	Per- centage of In- valid Votes Cast
		Country Party	Liberal Party	Australian Labour Party	Queens- land Labour Party	Inde- pendent	Other		
<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 ^a	142,823	24,620	113,386	17,630	11,959	1,250	4,758	1.5
812,325	93.3 ^a	154,081	203,648	350,254	49,948	28,741	12,301	13,352	1.6

^a Not contested. ⁷ Deceased. At by-election 24 June 1967, K. B. Tomkins (*Country*) elected. ⁸ Percentages of enrolment in contested electorates only.

Speaker—Hon. D. E. Nicholson

Chairman of Committees—K. W. Hooper

Temporary Chairmen of Committees—C. C. Carey, H. Dean, F. D.

Graham, 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—From 13 September 1968 the basic annual salary was increased to \$7,560, with additional salaries as follows: The Premier (\$8,235), the Deputy Premier (\$5,980), other Ministers (\$4,855), the Speaker (\$2,820), Chairman of Committees (\$905), Leader of the Opposition (\$3,160), Deputy Leader of the Opposition (\$680), and each Whip (\$455). Members also receive an Electorate Allowance, assessed for each electorate, ranging from \$1,245 to \$2,970, of which the Ministers and the Speaker receive 60 or 80 per cent according to location of electorate.

Members' Pensions—A scheme of pensions for Members of Parliament was introduced from 1 January 1949. Rates of contributions from all Members have varied since the inception of the scheme and since 14 December 1967 have been \$24 per fortnight. There is a Treasury subsidy of 125 per cent of contributions, plus any further amounts necessary to keep the fund actuarially sound. To qualify for a pension an ex-Member must have served for approximately 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 who had acted as housekeeper, receives two-thirds of the rate which the Member received or was qualified for. A Member leaving Parliament without qualifying for an annuity receives a refund of all contributions, together with interest accruing from 1 January 1961 at the rate of 3 per cent per annum on contributions made up to 1 January 1968 and 3½ per cent on those made thereafter.

3 THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

Queensland was one of the six States which formed the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901, and was entitled to elect 6 of the 36 members of the Federal Senate (as was each of the other States). Legislation in 1948 provided for an increase in the number of Senators for each State to 10. As a result, the number of Members of the House of Representatives was raised from 75 to 123, and, following the 1954 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 ^r
Bowman	Annerley, Brisbane ..	Gibbs, W. T. (<i>Liberal</i>)	104	53,617
Brisbane	Brisbane	Cross, M. D. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	9	38,421
Capricornia	Rockhampton	Gray, G. H. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) ¹	5,935	40,872
Darling Downs	Toowoomba	Swartz, Hon. R. W. C. (<i>Liberal</i>)	4,315	45,938
Dawson	Mackay	Patterson, R. A. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	20,490	42,326
Fisher	Gympie	Adermann, Rt Hon. C. F. (<i>Country</i>)	6,090	47,515
Griffith	Woolloongabba	Cameron, D. M. (<i>Liberal</i>)	14	41,007
Herbert	Townsville	Bonnett, R. N. (<i>Liberal</i>)	9,250	52,166
Kennedy	Chartres Towers	Katter, R. C. (<i>Country</i>)	282,320	38,047
Leichhardt	Cairns	Fulton, W. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	126,930	48,732
Lilley	Albion, Brisbane	Cairns, K. M. K. (<i>Liberal</i>)	46	49,799
McPherson	Southport	Barnes, Hon. C. E. (<i>Country</i>)	4,240	71,150
Maranoa	Dalby	Corbett, J. (<i>Country</i>)	193,750	41,078
Moreton	Moorvale, Brisbane	Killen, D. J. (<i>Liberal</i>)	88	69,162
Oxley	Ipswich	Hayden, W. G. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	3,890	47,262
Petrie	Kedron, Brisbane	Hulme, Hon. A. S. (<i>Liberal</i>)	89	71,088
Ryan	Paddington, Brisbane	Drury, E. N. (<i>Liberal</i>)	110	57,367
Wide Bay	Maryborough	Hansen, B. P. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	9,330	44,945
		Total for State	667,000	900,492

¹ Deceased. At by-election 30 September 1967, D. N. Everingham (*A.L.P.*) elected.

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) ^r	Senate (Election of 25 Nov. 1967)
Liberal-Country	419,021	348,939
Australian Labour	354,674	369,304
Democratic Labour	63,175	110,310
Communist	456	..
Non-Party	4,909	..
Total Valid Votes	842,235	828,553
Invalid	15,595	26,440
Total Votes Cast	857,830	854,993

^r Revised since last issue.

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*)
Keefe, 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 ^r	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	95.7	..	25,921	21,152	3,458	..	..	767	1.5
35,492	92.4	..	14,607	16,728	3,076	..	..	1,081	3.0
39,409	96.4	..	14,977	20,315	3,635	..	..	482	1.2
44,515	96.9	..	26,585	13,413	3,944	..	..	573	1.3
40,857	96.5	16,510	..	22,428	1,335	..	..	584	1.4
45,835	96.5	29,855	..	12,445	2,814	..	..	721	1.6
38,880	94.8	..	17,047	17,755	2,633	456	..	989	2.5
49,941	95.7	..	18,721	22,212	8,053	..	..	955	1.9
34,932	91.8	15,387	..	15,250	2,762	..	942 ²	591	1.7
45,267	92.9	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	94.8	39,271	..	21,001 ^r	3,137 ^r	..	2,578 ²	1,465 ^r	2.2
38,631	94.0	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	96.4	7,755	9,627	25,692	1,832	..	..	638	1.4
67,908	95.5	..	34,715	26,073	5,740	..	299 ²	1,081	1.6
55,051	96.0	..	32,283	16,351	4,788	..	756 ²	873	1.6
43,481	96.7	16,936	..	23,459	2,347	..	..	739	1.7
857,830	95.3	165,358	253,663	354,674 ^r	63,175 ^r	456	4,909	15,595 ^r	1.8

² Social Credit.³ Independent.^r Revised since last issue.

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. Bjelke-Petersen (<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, 1966-67

Particulars				Common-wealth	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
Members¹											
Upper House	..	..	No	60	60	35	..	20	30	19	224
Lower House	..	..	No	124	94	73	78	39	50	35	493
Annual Salary¹											
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	1,463	442	374	254	223	238	212	3,206
Parliament	..	..	.. \$1,000	10,564	2,663	2,115	1,355	1,316	1,171	593	19,777
Total	..	..	.. \$1,000	12,028	3,105	2,489	1,609	1,540	1,408	805	22,983
Cost per Head											
Executive	..	..	.. \$	0.12	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.20	0.28	0.57	0.27
Parliament	..	..	.. \$	0.90	0.62	0.65	0.80	1.19	1.36	1.59	1.69
Total	..	..	.. \$	1.03	0.73	0.77	0.95	1.40	1.63	2.15	1.96

¹ At 31 December 1967. ² Plus expense allowances: Senators, \$2,100; Members of House of Representatives, \$2,200 to \$2,600. ³ Plus allowance of \$1,440. Members who live outside the metropolitan area also receive an attendance allowance of \$10 a day. ⁴ Plus allowances varying from \$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 \$1,400 in the case of the Legislative Council and from \$1,100 to \$2,100 in the case of the House of Assembly. ⁸ Plus allowances varying from \$1,620 to \$2,400 according to location of electorate. ⁹ Plus electorate allowance ranging from \$1,100 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, composed of 14 Cities, 5 Towns, and 112 Shires, since when the only change has been that the Local Authority of Mount Isa had its status raised, on 30 May 1968, to that of a City.

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

The powers and functions of Local Governments are stated on page 451. 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 13 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 from 1 November 1968 were as follows: Lord Mayor, \$11,282 salary and \$11,282 allowance; Vice-Mayor, Chairman of the Council, and Chairmen of Committees (3), \$7,000; and aldermen (23), \$5,835.

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

7 DIVISIONS OF QUEENSLAND

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

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

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

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

(c) *State Electoral Districts*: Queensland is divided by *The Electoral Districts Act of 1958* into 78 State Electoral Districts, distributed among three zones. These zones are (i) the Metropolitan Zone, comprising the

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

(d) *Commonwealth Electoral Divisions:* Queensland forms one electorate for the election of Senators. For the election of Members of the House of Representatives the State is divided into Electoral Divisions, each returning one Member. At the 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 404.

(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 452 and 453 show the Local Authority Areas in each Division. A special note on the Brisbane Statistical Division is given on page 70.

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

Metropolitan Area: The present concept of the Metropolitan Area was first enunciated for the 1966 Census. It represents at a defined point of time the urbanised area within and about the capital city. This is defined as the area incorporating all contiguous census collectors' districts with a population of 500 or more persons per square mile, together with certain other criteria respecting industrial and institutional areas with lower densities but urban affiliations. The boundary delineated by these rules is drawn without reference to Local Authority Area boundaries and is intended to be a moving boundary to be adjusted after each Census to encompass additional peripheral urbanisation and population growth. At the 1966 Census, the Brisbane Metropolitan Area covered an area of approximately 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

1 GROWTH OF POPULATION

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

The first Census taken in Queensland was on 7 April 1861 when the population was 30,059 (18,121 males, 11,938 females). A Census was then taken by the Colonial Government at five-year intervals to 1901, except in 1896, and later Censuses have been taken by the Commonwealth Government in 1911, 1921, 1933, 1947, 1954, 1961, and 1966. During the intercensal period 1961 to 1966, the population of Queensland increased by 9.5 per cent. Increases in other States were as follows: Western Australia, 13.6 per cent; South Australia, 12.6; Victoria, 9.9; New South Wales, 8.1; Tasmania, 6.0. These increases comprise natural increase (excess of births over deaths) and net migration increase (excess of arrivals over departures). Natural increase has become greater in absolute numbers as the population has increased, although the rate per 1,000 of population was falling during the first thirty years of the present century. Migration has fluctuated from year to year, being affected by gold discoveries, war, general economic conditions, and government policy on assisted migration.

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

The following table shows the population of all States, excluding full-blood Aborigines, for the 1901 Census and for later Censuses from 1933 to 1966. For Queensland, populations in the tropical and sub-tropical areas are also shown.

POPULATION¹ OF STATES AT CENSUSES

State or Territory	1901	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966
Queensland						
Sub-tropical ..	353,052 ²	706,738	853,040	1,017,814	1,174,367	n
Tropical ..	145,077 ²	240,796	253,375	300,445	344,461	n
Total ..	498,129	947,534	1,106,415	1,318,259	1,518,828	1,663,685
N. S. Wales ..	1,354,846	2,600,847	2,984,838	3,423,529	3,917,013	4,233,822
Victoria ..	1,201,070	1,820,261	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,930,113	3,219,526
South Australia	358,346	580,949	646,073	797,094	969,340	1,091,875
Western Australia	184,124	438,852	502,480	639,771	736,629	836,673
Tasmania ..	172,475	227,599	257,078	308,752	350,340	371,416
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	11,550,443

¹ Excluding full-blood Aborigines.
Wales. n Not yet available.

² Estimated.

³ Included with New South

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

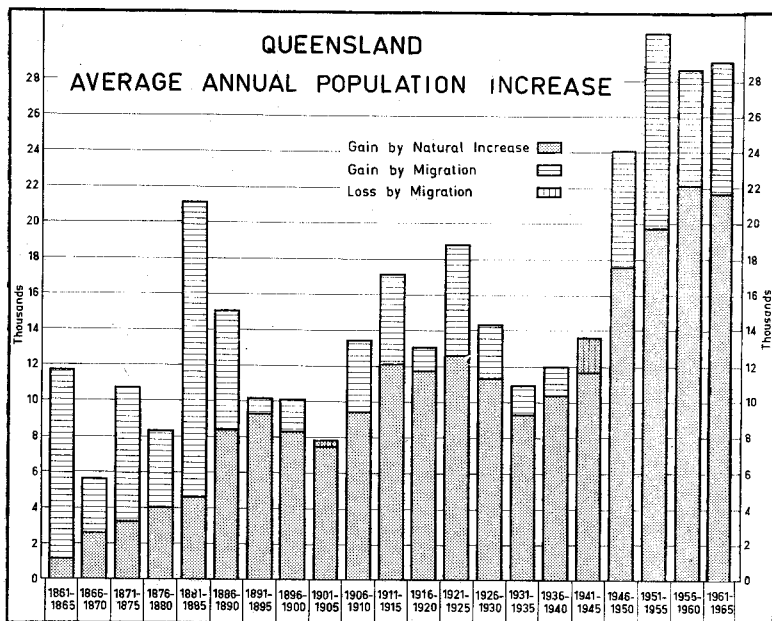
The population of Queensland in 1859 was the second smallest of the six Colonies, Western Australia's being the smallest. In 1867 it exceeded that of Tasmania, and in 1885 that of South Australia, and since that date it has retained third place. According to the Censuses taken by the several Colonies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

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

POPULATION OF QUEENSLAND¹, GROWTH SINCE 1962

Year	At 31 December			Mean for Year Ended 30 June	Mean for Year Ended 31 December
	Males	Females	Total		
1962 ..	795,010	767,835	1,562,845	1,539,634	1,551,249
1963 ..	810,535	784,911	1,595,446	1,563,347	1,578,309
1964 ..	825,775	800,750	1,626,525	1,594,993	1,610,809
1965 ..	841,926	817,497	1,659,423	1,626,935	1,644,028
1966 ..	855,726	832,156	1,687,882	1,660,076	1,674,357
1967 ..	870,770	847,496	1,718,266	1,688,078	1,702,689

¹ Including full-blood Aborigines.



Australian States—The estimation of the populations of individual States and Territories has always presented more difficulty than for the

Commonwealth as a whole. In the latter case, only births, deaths, and overseas migration (all of which are recorded with reasonable accuracy) have to be taken into account. In estimating populations for individual States, however, interstate migration has also to be reckoned with. Movement between States is unhampered by regulations, and has proved difficult to record accurately, particularly movements by road. Only at Census times is an accurate check on State populations possible.

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

The mean population of each State for any year is a weighted average of the population at the beginning and end of the first quarter, and the ends of the second, third, and fourth quarters.

The following table shows, for each State and Territory, the population at the end of, and the mean population during, the financial year 1966-67 and the calendar year 1967, and also masculinity rates.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES¹, 1967

State or Territory	Estimated Population at		Mean Population		Masculinity at 30 June 1967 ²
	30 June 1967	31 December 1967	Year Ended 30 June 1967	Year Ended 31 December 1967	
New South Wales ..	4,306,949	4,347,309	4,272,703	4,309,068	100.7
Victoria	3,274,396	3,303,631	3,249,913	3,277,224	100.6
Queensland	1,701,623	1,718,266	1,688,078	1,702,689	102.9
South Australia ..	1,111,480	1,118,477	1,103,973	1,111,675	101.0
Western Australia ..	876,362	892,763	862,130	876,997	104.0
Tasmania	376,434	379,628	373,916	376,588	101.8
Northern Territory ..	59,329	60,639	58,081	59,447	121.4
A. C. Territory .. .	103,592	108,176	99,925	103,725	106.9
Australia	11,810,165	11,928,889	11,708,719	11,817,413	101.4

¹ Including full-blood Aborigines.

² Males per 100 females.

Masculinity—The population of early Queensland had a large excess of males. In 1860 the masculinity rate (i.e., the number of males for every 100 females) was 150; it has declined more or less steadily ever since. Western Australia has an excess of 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 1966. The years have been combined to give details for seven periods of six years and one of three years. The first covers the period of reconstruction after World War I, the second the economic recession of the early 1930s, the third the period of economic recovery, the fourth the World War II years, and the remaining periods the post-war years.

POPULATION INCREASE, AUSTRALIA

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

1 JANUARY 1928 TO 31 DECEMBER 1933

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

1 JANUARY 1934 TO 31 DECEMBER 1939

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

1 JANUARY 1940 TO 31 DECEMBER 1945²

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

1 JANUARY 1946 TO 31 DECEMBER 1951

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

POPULATION INCREASE, AUSTRALIA—*continued*

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

1 JANUARY 1958 TO 31 DECEMBER 1963

New South Wales ..	287,026	123,877	410,903	12.34	5.32	17.66
Victoria	234,447	154,691	389,138	13.53	8.93	22.46
Queensland	137,558	26,549	164,107	15.26	2.95	18.21
South Australia ..	78,774	54,197	132,971	13.72	9.44	23.16
Western Australia ..	67,937	24,383	92,320	15.49	5.56	21.05
Tasmania	35,817	-11,934	23,883	16.77	-5.59	11.18
Australia ¹	854,145	408,085	1,262,230	13.70	6.54	20.24

1 JANUARY 1964 TO 31 DECEMBER 1966

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

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

The preceding table brings out the following features:

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

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

Overseas Migration—At the end of World War II, Australia embarked on a programme of planned, large-scale immigration in order to develop its resources by strengthening and diversifying the economy. Since then 2.7 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
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
1966-67 ..	88,724	138,676	20,438	29,258	118,238	109,418

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 2,696,651 permanent and long-term arrivals in Australia from October 1945 to June 1967, including 1,460,557 males and 1,236,094 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 951,433, leaving a net permanent and long-term increment of 1,745,218.

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 1967, 1,327,966 persons arrived under such schemes, compared with the total of 2,696,651 permanent and long-term arrivals. Their nationalities were as follows:

	Assisted Arrivals	Other Permanent and Long-term Arrivals	Total
British	786,516	677,418	1,463,934
Italian	45,670	268,741	314,411
Greek	45,517	117,070	162,587
Dutch	88,649	55,877	144,526
German	80,788	30,352	111,140
Polish	65,091	18,683	83,774
Yugoslav	34,646	33,313	67,959
Stateless	28,202	21,474	49,676
United States ..	10,059	36,321	46,380
Hungarian	23,668	5,238	28,906
Others	119,160	104,198	223,358
Total	1,327,966	1,368,685	2,696,651

Of the 786,516 assisted arrivals of British nationality, 737,056 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 1967, there were 4,644,685 births in Australia. Of these, an estimated 529,200 were born to migrant parents, while a further 487,400 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 1,726,529 marriages in Australia, 417,483 involved overseas-born persons. In 242,051 cases an overseas-born person married an Australian-born person, while in 175,432 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 1958 to 1967, 32,231 foreign nationals living in Queensland were naturalised as Australian citizens. This represented 7.7 per cent of the total for Australia.

Half of the 841,188 settler arrivals in Australia in the period July 1960 to June 1967 were dependants. Of the 413,551 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, 16 per cent were regarded as skilled or semi-skilled and 22 per cent as unskilled.

2 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION*

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

In the intercensal period 1961-1966 the population of the State increased by over 9 per cent. Each age group recorded substantially higher

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

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

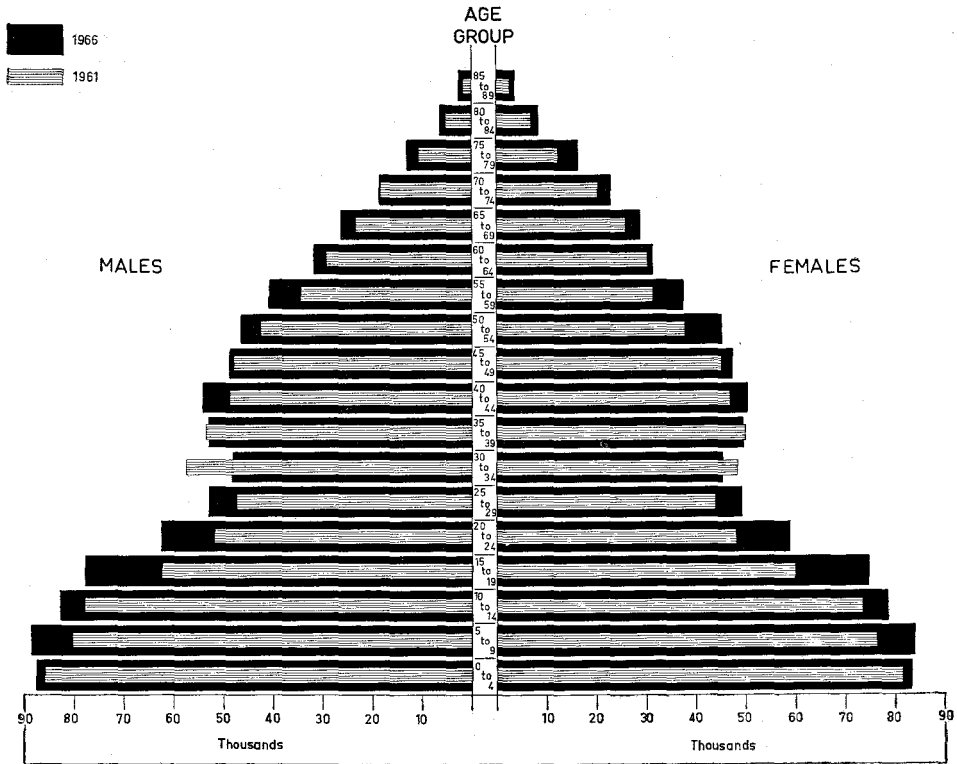
Age Group	Census 1954	Census 1961			Census 1966		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0-4 ..	147,501	85,910	81,459	167,369	87,400	83,251	170,651
5-9 ..	138,955	80,399	76,288	156,687	88,546	83,892	172,438
10-14 ..	107,565	78,037	73,765	151,802	82,926	78,602	161,528
15-19 ..	92,441	62,191	60,036	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

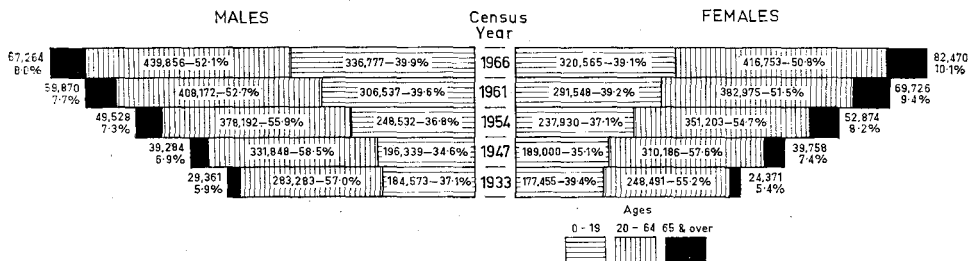
Birthplace	Census 1954	Census 1961			Census 1966		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Australia	1,160,595	673,927	667,142	1,341,069	731,943	729,886	1,461,829
New Zealand ..	4,612	3,142	2,628	5,770	4,139	3,469	7,608
Europe							
U.K. and Ireland ..	92,951	49,855	43,474	93,329	55,938	50,174	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

AGE STRUCTURE OF QUEENSLAND POPULATION



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

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



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

Australian-born persons form by far the greatest proportion of the Queensland population. They rose from 78 per cent in 1921 to 83 per cent in 1933 and 90 per cent in 1947, and were 88 per cent in 1961 and in 1966. The percentage born in the British Isles has fallen from 17 in 1921 to 13 in 1933, 7½ in 1947, 7 in 1954, and 6 in 1966. From 1961 to 1966, the Australian-born population increased by 120,760 and the overseas-born by 24,097, compared with 180,474 and 20,095 in the 1954-1961 period. The increase in those born in the British Isles was 12,783 (378 in 1954-1961), and in those born in other European countries, chiefly Netherlands, Italy, Germany, and Greece, was 3,272 (14,147 in 1954-1961).

Religions—The following table shows the religions of the population as stated in the Censuses of 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	4,637
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.

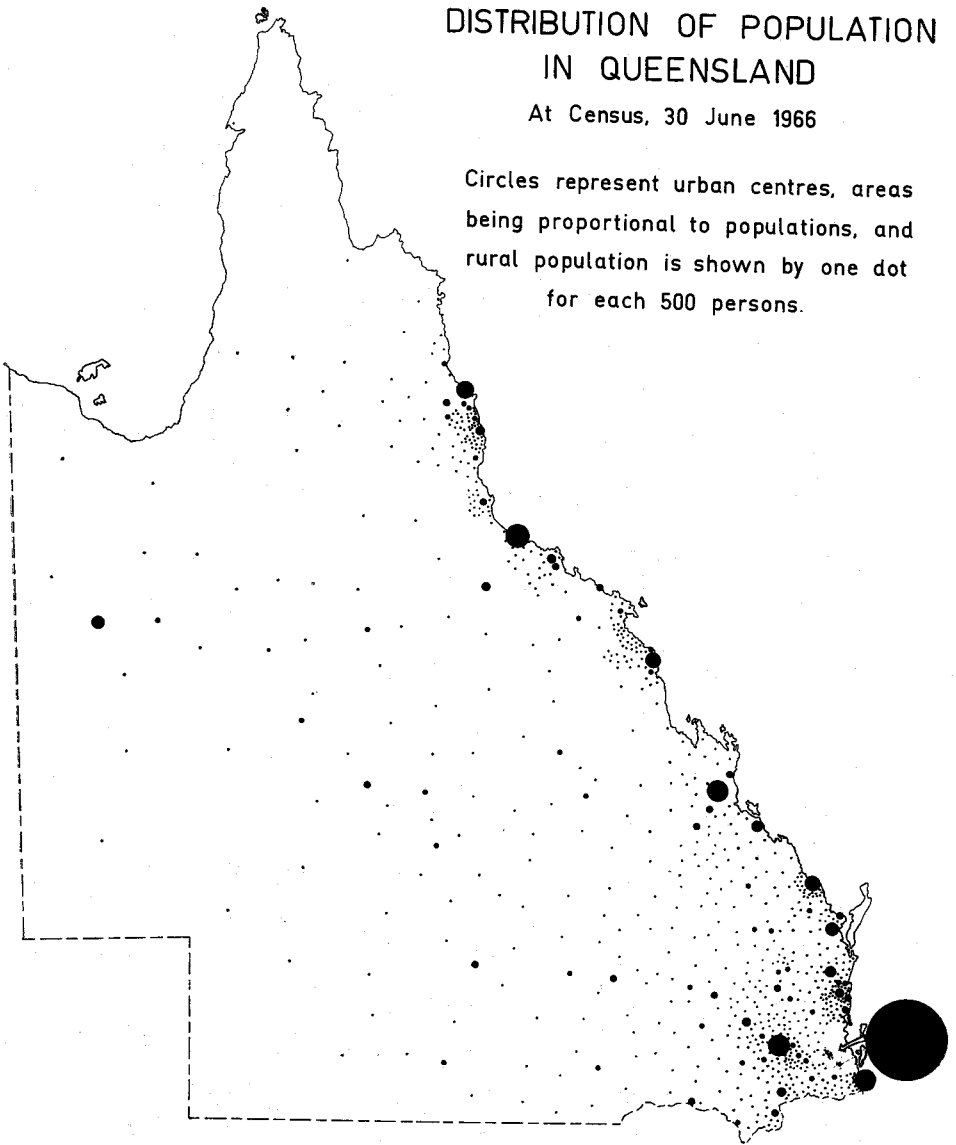
OVERSEAS-BORN POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

Period of Residence in Australia (Years)	Census 1954	Census 1961			Census 1966		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
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	157,664	100,652	77,107	177,759	111,954	89,902	201,856
% Overseas Born	11.96	12.99	10.36	11.70	13.27	10.97	12.13

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN QUEENSLAND

At Census, 30 June 1966

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



3 DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

The fact that, except for the Darling Downs, the most fertile land is situated between the sea and the range explains why most of the people are distributed along the east coast. As the map on page 62 shows, population is relatively densest within two hundred miles of Brisbane. Brisbane has nearly half of the State's population, but this is the lowest proportion of capital city population for any State except Tasmania. Throughout the interior, where the industry is almost entirely pastoral, population is sparsely distributed. The populations at the 1954, 1961, and 1966 Censuses, and the mean population for 1967, for statistical divisions, the capital city suburban divisions, and the major divisions of the State are shown in the following table.

POPULATION OF STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

Statistical Division or Suburban Division	Census 1954 ¹	Census 1961 ¹	Census 1966	Mean Population ² 1967
Central City Areas	71,021	62,332	59,650	59,118
North Side Inner Suburbs	75,413	77,402	76,827	76,624
North Side Outer Suburbs	106,581	136,882	157,808	161,840
Western Suburbs	46,616	66,749	80,698	83,626
South Side Inner Suburbs	34,762	37,530	38,236	38,262
South Side Outer Suburbs	107,057	140,982	159,630	163,281
Bayside	40,889	48,962	52,908	53,547
Other Brisbane City	19,981	22,829	30,465	32,140
Total City of Brisbane	502,320	593,668	656,222	668,438
Cities other than Brisbane	52,810	70,353	81,858	84,276
Shires	20,075	28,613	39,594	42,933
Total Brisbane Statistical Division	575,205	692,634	777,674	795,647
Moreton	100,552	117,378	137,425	142,298
Maryborough	122,921	128,652	132,210	133,500
Downs	132,069	142,397	146,706	147,873
Roma	18,627	21,188	20,767	20,799
South Western	14,734	15,250	13,792	13,672
Total South Queensland (excluding Brisbane Statistical Division)	388,903	424,865	450,900	458,142
Rockhampton	88,198	94,123	104,211	105,125
Central Western	22,425	25,247	24,737	24,852
Far Western	5,352	6,107	5,310	5,295
Total Central Queensland	115,975	125,477	134,258	135,272
Mackay	42,947	46,887	55,283	56,771
Townsville	75,699	89,803	99,350	102,193
Cairns	90,787	100,184	105,684	109,048
Peninsula	6,500	7,596	7,937	10,079
North Western	19,272	29,394	30,540	33,430
Total North Queensland	235,205	273,864	298,794	311,521
Migratory	2,971	1,988	2,059	2,107
Total Queensland	1,318,259	1,518,828	1,663,685	1,702,689

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

Local Authorities and Brisbane Statistical Areas—The area and population of each Local Authority are shown in the following table. Populations are those recorded at the 1954, 1961, and 1966 Censuses, and as estimated at 30 June 1967, 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 1967	Population					Estimated, 30 June 1967 ¹
		Census, 30 June 1954	Census, 30 June 1961	Census, 30 June 1966			
				Males	Females	Total	

BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION²

Central City Areas

City	1.81	17,938	12,771	6,218	5,131	11,349	11,100
North City	3.31	25,308	22,351	10,169	11,839	22,008	21,900
South City	2.75	27,775	27,210	12,620	13,673	26,293	26,100
<i>Total</i>	<i>7.87</i>	<i>71,021</i>	<i>62,332</i>	<i>29,007</i>	<i>30,643</i>	<i>59,650</i>	<i>59,100</i>

North Side Inner Suburbs

Ascot	2.25	16,095	16,617	7,182	9,268	16,450	16,400
Fernberg	1.47	10,562	10,896	5,396	5,665	11,061	11,050
Ithaca	1.71	9,692	10,435	4,884	5,549	10,433	10,430
Meeandah	4.30	2,029	1,740	825	821	1,646	1,620
Newmarket	1.96	11,302	12,464	5,905	6,307	12,212	12,150
Normanby	1.02	11,859	11,233	5,393	5,609	11,002	10,950
Windsor	1.88	13,874	14,017	6,681	7,342	14,023	14,000
<i>Total</i>	<i>14.59</i>	<i>75,413</i>	<i>77,402</i>	<i>36,266</i>	<i>40,561</i>	<i>76,827</i>	<i>76,600</i>

North Side Outer Suburbs

Ashgrove	1.43	9,085	9,343	4,279	4,882	9,161	9,100
Aspley	7.77	1,105	1,511	900	1,024	1,924	2,000
Bald Hills	8.46	1,316	2,203	1,495	1,384	2,879	3,050
Banyo	3.13	5,434	6,707	3,784	3,856	7,640	7,800
Chermside	5.94	15,215	19,972	12,655	13,534	26,189	27,450
Enoggera	1.89	10,064	11,467	5,596	5,707	11,303	11,250
Geebung	3.69	7,296	13,358	8,938	8,912	17,850	18,700
Hendra	2.50	6,901	7,343	3,571	3,680	7,251	7,220
Kalinga	1.03	7,398	7,632	3,470	4,120	7,590	7,560
Kedron	1.69	12,595	12,999	6,261	6,697	12,958	12,900
Mitchelton	4.89	9,094	13,183	7,301	6,697	13,998	14,130
Nundah	2.70	13,885	15,615	7,511	8,098	15,609	15,580
Stafford	4.20	5,863	12,467	8,761	8,931	17,692	18,700
The Gap	7.26	1,330	3,082	2,978	2,786	5,764	6,350
<i>Total</i>	<i>56.58</i>	<i>106,581</i>	<i>136,882</i>	<i>77,500</i>	<i>80,308</i>	<i>157,808</i>	<i>161,790</i>

TOURIST INDUSTRY
Chapter 1

Burleigh Heads

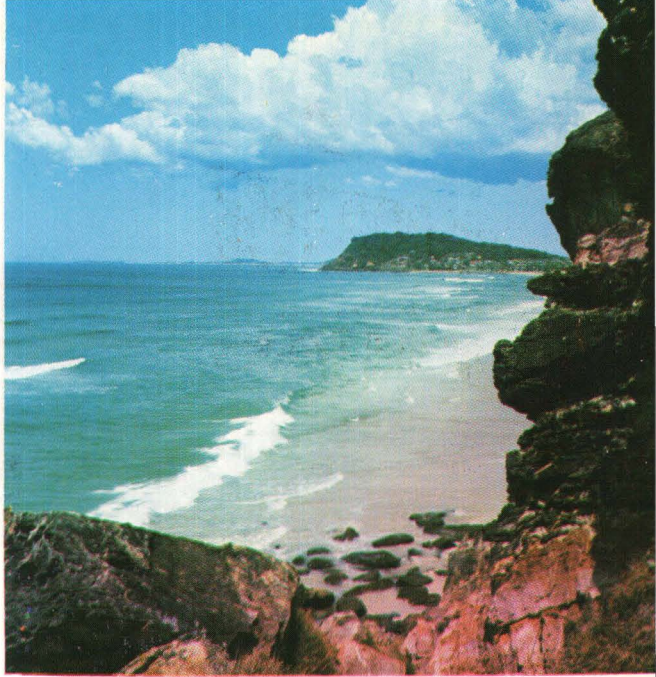


Photo: *A. R. Woodgate, A.R.P.S., A.F.I.A.P., F.A.C.I.*



Egg Rock, Numinbah Valley

Photo: *A. R. Woodgate, A.R.P.S., A.F.I.A.P., F.A.C.I.*

Elabana Falls and Cascades,
Lamington National Park



TORRES STRAIT ISLANDERS—Chapter 3
Boys at Torres Strait College, Thursday Island

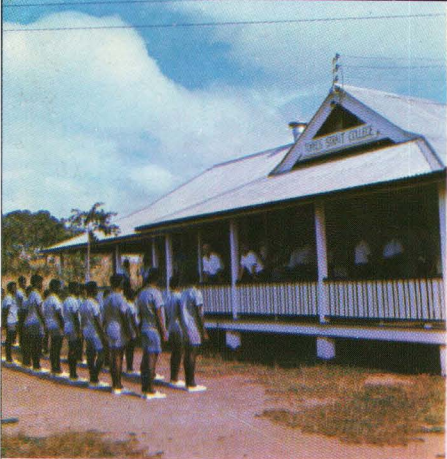


Photo: State Public Relations Bureau

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau



EDUCATION—Chapter 5

Organic chemistry laboratory,
Institute of Technology,
Rockhampton

HOSPITALS—Chapter 5

Princess Alexandra Hospital, Brisbane

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau



LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS: AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles at 30 June 1967	Population					
		Census, 30 June 1954	Census, 30 June 1961	Census, 30 June 1966			Estimated, 30 June 1967 ^a
				Males	Females	Total	
<i>Western Suburbs</i>							
Corinda	3.14	9,668	11,396	6,074	6,569	12,643	12,880
Darra	4.08	2,309	3,485	2,145	2,087	4,232	4,380
Graceville	1.75	6,225	7,221	3,595	3,947	7,542	7,600
Inala	4.27	2,801	12,278	9,411	9,294	18,705	20,000
Indooroopilly	4.42	11,182	14,032	7,530	7,791	15,321	15,600
Kenmore	4.05	907	2,205	2,735	2,911	5,646	6,450
St Lucia	1.34	4,268	6,385	3,635	3,320	6,955	7,050
Toowong	1.81	9,256	9,747	4,567	5,087	9,654	9,640
<i>Total</i>	<i>24.86</i>	<i>46,616</i>	<i>66,749</i>	<i>39,692</i>	<i>41,006</i>	<i>80,698</i>	<i>83,600</i>
<i>South Side Inner Suburbs</i>							
Balmoral	2.52	15,104	15,627	7,717	8,041	15,758	15,750
East Brisbane	1.19	11,230	10,958	5,303	5,477	10,780	10,700
Morningside	2.68	8,428	10,945	5,753	5,945	11,698	11,800
<i>Total</i>	<i>6.39</i>	<i>34,762</i>	<i>37,530</i>	<i>18,773</i>	<i>19,463</i>	<i>38,236</i>	<i>38,250</i>
<i>South Side Outer Suburbs</i>							
Archerfield	6.94	502	1,150	1,170	1,108	2,278	2,500
Camp Hill	1.84	10,986	12,481	5,919	6,473	12,392	12,350
Carina	4.02	3,059	5,437	3,355	3,327	6,682	6,950
Chatsworth	2.02	13,202	15,245	7,195	7,747	14,942	14,880
Cooper's Plains	8.18	7,463	11,782	8,474	8,343	16,817	17,850
Ekibin	1.57	11,501	13,019	6,285	6,939	13,224	13,250
Greenslopes	1.87	13,478	13,411	6,417	6,934	13,351	13,300
Holland Park	3.09	11,831	19,852	11,036	11,609	22,645	23,200
Moorooka	7.12	12,571	15,006	8,383	8,418	16,801	17,150
Mount Gravatt	6.42	3,350	9,006	6,346	6,292	12,638	13,400
Murarie	3.87	2,162	2,989	1,766	1,785	3,551	3,650
Tarragindi	2.31	7,032	10,492	6,158	6,382	12,540	12,900
Yeronga	2.17	9,920	11,112	5,656	6,113	11,769	11,850
<i>Total</i>	<i>51.42</i>	<i>107,057</i>	<i>140,982</i>	<i>78,160</i>	<i>81,470</i>	<i>159,630</i>	<i>163,230</i>
<i>Bayside</i>							
Boondall	5.79	2,240	3,010	2,320	1,926	4,246	4,500
Nudgee	18.44	2,772	3,189	1,479	1,371	2,850	2,780
Sandgate	5.82	16,889	20,756	11,160	11,461	22,621	22,900
Wynnum	7.61	18,988	22,007	11,333	11,858	23,191	23,350
<i>Total</i>	<i>37.66</i>	<i>40,889</i>	<i>48,962</i>	<i>26,292</i>	<i>26,616</i>	<i>52,908</i>	<i>53,530</i>
<i>Other Brisbane City</i>							
Western	73.29	1,702	2,760	2,037	1,906	3,943	4,180
South-Western	29.22	8,155	5,587	4,199	2,929	7,128	7,450
South-Eastern	54.11	4,063	5,576	3,854	3,659	7,513	8,100
Eastern	19.01	6,061	8,906	6,102	5,779	11,881	12,400
<i>Total</i>	<i>175.63</i>	<i>19,981</i>	<i>22,829</i>	<i>16,192</i>	<i>14,273</i>	<i>30,465</i>	<i>32,130</i>
TOTAL CITY OF BRISBANE ..	385.00 ^a	502,320	593,668	321,882	334,340	656,222	668,230

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS: AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles at 30 June 1967	Population					
		Census, 30 June 1954	Census, 30 June 1961	Census, 30 June 1966			Estimated, 30 June 1967 ^a
				Males	Females	Total	
<i>Cities Other Than Brisbane</i>							
IPSWICH	47.00	38,953	48,679	27,303	27,228	54,531	55,750
REDCLIFFE .. .	13.53	13,857	21,674	13,281	14,046	27,327	28,500
<i>Total</i>	60.53	52,810	70,353	40,584	41,274	81,858	84,250
<i>Shires</i>							
Albert (part) ..	65.46	3,620	5,342	3,774	3,577	7,351	8,500
Beaudesert (part) ..	93.02	1,093	1,435	1,232	1,105	2,337	2,520
Caboolture (part) ..	77.59	2,858	4,149	2,698	2,496	5,194	5,400
Moreton (part) .. .	55.06	791	800	495	453	948	1,000
Pine Rivers (part) ..	137.70	5,053	7,695	6,256	5,986	12,242	13,400
Redland (part) .. .	82.94	6,660	9,192	5,859	5,663	11,522	12,100
<i>Total</i>	511.77	20,075	28,613	20,314	19,280	39,594	42,920
TOTAL BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION .. .	957.30	575,205	692,634	382,780	394,894	777,674	795,400

SOUTH QUEENSLAND (EXCLUDING BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION)

<i>Moreton Division</i>							
GOLD COAST .. .	47½	19,807	33,716	24,111	25,370	49,481	53,000
Albert (part) .. .	464½	5,094	5,327	3,405	3,026	6,431	7,050
Beaudesert (part) ..	1,067	8,450	9,201	5,305	4,453	9,758	9,850
Boonah	570	5,929	5,852	2,797	2,674	5,471	5,400
Caboolture (part) ..	391½	4,243	4,728	2,570	2,385	4,955	5,050
Esk	1,485	6,985	6,430	3,217	2,903	6,120	6,050
Gatton	610	7,137	7,594	4,252	3,562	7,814	7,850
Kilcoy	555	2,473	2,406	1,213	1,130	2,343	2,340
Laidley	268	4,617	4,793	2,503	2,344	4,847	4,850
Landsborough .. .	425	7,765	8,319	4,551	4,247	8,798	8,900
Maroochy	445	17,869	19,071	10,793	10,662	21,455	21,900
Moreton (part) .. .	645	7,734	7,706	3,918	3,540	7,458	7,400
Pine Rivers (part) ..	158½	1,256	1,066	585	482	1,067	1,060
Redland (part) .. .	67½	705	615	665	445	1,110	1,200
Not Incorporated ..	123½	488	554	175	142	317	270
<i>Total</i>	7,322½	100,552	117,378	70,060	67,365	137,425	142,170
<i>Maryborough Division</i>							
BUNDABERG .. .	17½	19,951	22,839	12,453	12,949	25,402	26,000
GYMPIE	7	9,964	11,094	5,356	5,923	11,279	11,320
MARYBOROUGH .. .	10	17,952	19,126	9,510	10,149	19,659	19,750
Biggenden	510	1,974	1,882	883	839	1,722	1,700
Burrum	1,530	8,408	8,991	4,681	4,590	9,271	9,300
Eidsvold	1,855	1,311	1,242	931	771	1,702	1,900
Gayndah	1,045	3,352	3,400	1,683	1,499	3,182	3,150
Gooburrum	503	4,131	4,372	2,514	2,262	4,776	4,820
Isis	640	4,243	3,951	1,930	1,788	3,718	3,680
Kilkivan	1,255	3,923	3,636	1,798	1,547	3,345	3,290
Kingaroy	935	8,059	8,548	4,217	4,122	8,339	8,350
Kolan	1,025	2,502	2,657	1,379	1,235	2,614	2,620
Mundubbera	1,610	2,326	2,617	1,301	1,279	2,580	2,590
Murgon	270	4,175	4,530	2,337	2,303	4,640	4,920
Nanango	670	3,938	3,743	1,836	1,665	3,501	3,450

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS: AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles at 30 June 1967	Population					
		Census, 30 June 1954	Census, 30 June 1961	Census, 30 June 1966			Estimated, 30 June 1967 ¹
				Males	Females	Total	
<i>Maryborough Division—continued</i>							
Noosa	338	6,296	6,117	3,441	3,232	6,673	6,800
Perry	910	496	455	203	171	374	360
Tiaro	855	2,567	2,205	1,155	955	2,110	2,100
Widgee	1,135	8,139	7,948	4,025	3,465	7,490	7,420
Wondai	1,380	4,850	4,510	2,346	1,986	4,332	4,330
Woocoo	595	660	640	327	240	567	550
Woongarra ..	289½	3,704	4,149	2,572	2,362	4,934	4,980
<i>Total</i>	17,385	122,921	128,652	66,878	65,332	132,210	133,380
<i>Downs Division</i>							
TOOWOOMBA ..	44	43,149	50,134	27,019	28,780	55,799	57,000
WARWICK	10	9,151	9,843	4,889	5,176	10,065	10,120
DALBY	19	6,182	7,600	4,409	4,451	8,860	9,100
GOONDIWINDI ..	6	2,950	3,274	1,780	1,749	3,529	3,580
Allora	270	2,106	1,961	1,004	886	1,890	1,880
Cambooya	245	1,848	1,732	868	749	1,617	1,600
Chinchilla	3,355	6,021	6,063	3,156	2,937	6,093	6,100
Clifton	334	2,542	2,572	1,323	1,226	2,549	2,550
Crow's Nest	630	3,733	3,474	1,684	1,560	3,244	3,220
Glengallan	670	4,639	4,388	2,083	1,823	3,906	3,820
Inglewood	2,265	4,441	4,868	2,281	1,903	4,184	4,050
Jondaryan	735	5,416	5,785	2,948	2,804	5,752	5,740
Millmerran	1,740	3,473	3,423	1,866	1,646	3,512	3,520
Murilla	2,334	3,090	3,599	1,866	1,628	3,494	3,490
Pittsworth	425	3,731	3,821	1,981	1,732	3,713	3,690
Rosalie	845	6,538	6,190	2,960	2,611	5,571	5,450
Rosenthal	760	1,631	1,582	832	721	1,553	1,550
Stanthorpe	1,035	8,335	8,514	4,338	4,165	8,503	8,500
Tara	4,315	3,149	3,558	1,921	1,604	3,525	3,500
Waggamba	5,340	2,968	3,123	1,573	1,322	2,895	2,900
Wambo	2,197	6,976	6,893	3,515	2,937	6,452	6,380
<i>Total</i>	27,574	132,069	142,397	74,296	72,410	146,706	147,740
<i>Roma Division</i>							
ROMA	30	4,248	5,571	3,003	2,993	5,996	6,080
Balonne	12,015	5,527	6,105	3,157	2,692	5,849	5,830
Bendemere	1,510	1,602	1,518	818	635	1,453	1,450
Booringa	10,731	3,117	3,592	1,797	1,537	3,334	3,300
Bungil	5,090	2,481	2,628	1,412	1,150	2,562	2,580
Warroo	5,274	1,652	1,774	861	712	1,573	1,540
<i>Total</i>	34,650	18,627	21,188	11,048	9,719	20,767	20,780
<i>South Western Division</i>							
Bulloo	28,425	672	772	396	262	658	620
Murweh	16,952	7,532	7,845	3,852	3,631	7,483	7,400
Paroo	18,385	4,143	4,099	1,941	1,659	3,600	3,650
Quilpie	26,055	2,387	2,534	1,239	812	2,051	1,990
<i>Total</i>	89,817	14,734	15,250	7,428	6,364	13,792	13,660
TOTAL S. QLD (excl. Brisbane Stat- istical Division) ..	176,748½	388,903	424,865	229,710	221,190	450,900	457,730

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS: AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles at 30 June 1967	Population					
		Census, 30 June 1954	Census, 30 June 1961	Census, 30 June 1966			Estimated, 30 June 1967 ¹
				Males	Females	Total	
CENTRAL QUEENSLAND							
<i>Rockhampton Division</i>							
ROCKHAMPTON	62	40,670	44,128	22,503	23,580	46,083	46,500
GLADSTONE ..	11	6,944	7,181	7,269	5,157	12,426	11,900
Banana ..	6,073	9,116	10,751	7,158	5,785	12,943	13,350
Broadsound ..	7,140	1,537	1,539	992	633	1,625	1,610
Calliope ..	2,435	3,734	3,553	2,361	1,864	4,225	4,300
Duaringa ..	6,220	1,905	1,858	1,236	824	2,060	2,500
Fitzroy ..	1,930	3,554	3,576	1,965	1,625	3,590	3,600
Livingstone ..	4,930	7,031	7,320	4,132	3,648	7,780	7,920
Miriam Vale ..	1,432	1,706	1,594	761	641	1,402	1,380
Monto ..	1,640	4,458	4,397	2,220	1,935	4,155	4,100
Mount Morgan ..	195	5,060	4,871	2,238	2,183	4,421	4,350
Taroom ..	7,263	2,381	3,250	1,880	1,487	3,367	3,380
Not Incorporated ..	20	102	105	80	54	134	140
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>39,351</i>	<i>88,198</i>	<i>94,123</i>	<i>54,795</i>	<i>49,416</i>	<i>104,211</i>	<i>105,030</i>
<i>Central Western Division</i>							
Aramac ..	8,970	1,714	1,790	915	737	1,652	1,640
Barcaldine ..	3,255	2,200	2,384	1,185	1,097	2,282	2,280
Bahinia ..	9,482	1,633	1,827	1,238	856	2,094	2,140
Belyando ..	11,485	3,104	3,253	1,657	1,340	2,997	3,040
Blackall ..	6,295	2,780	3,291	1,634	1,433	3,067	3,020
Emerald ..	4,345	2,644	3,210	1,933	1,571	3,504	3,600
Ilfracombe ..	2,535	544	653	379	281	660	670
Jericho ..	8,385	1,600	1,623	834	667	1,501	1,480
Longreach ..	9,080	4,343	5,013	2,575	2,384	4,959	4,950
Peak Downs ..	3,090	818	1,079	610	474	1,084	1,090
Tambo ..	3,980	1,045	1,124	513	424	937	920
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>70,902</i>	<i>22,425</i>	<i>25,247</i>	<i>13,473</i>	<i>11,264</i>	<i>24,737</i>	<i>24,830</i>
<i>Far Western Division</i>							
Barcoo ..	23,900	1,010	1,037	562	347	909	890
Boulia ..	23,620	764	833	392	253	645	670
Diamantina ..	36,560	239	327	229	92	321	350
Isisford ..	4,065	807	867	448	299	747	730
Winton ..	20,780	2,532	3,043	1,493	1,195	2,688	2,650
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>108,925</i>	<i>5,352</i>	<i>6,107</i>	<i>3,124</i>	<i>2,186</i>	<i>5,310</i>	<i>5,290</i>
TOTAL C. QLD ..	219,178	115,975	125,477	71,392	62,866	134,258	135,150
NORTH QUEENSLAND							
<i>Mackay Division</i>							
MACKAY ..	8	14,762	16,809	9,233	9,407	18,640	18,800
Mirani ..	1,271	5,056	4,760	3,028	2,351	5,379	5,450
Nebo ..	3,927	447	575	301	178	479	480
Pioneer ..	1,065	14,316	15,741	10,653	9,247	19,900	20,760
Proserpine ..	1,020	4,576	5,113	3,299	2,975	6,274	6,530
Sarina ..	510	3,790	3,886	2,487	2,124	4,611	4,700
Not Incorporated ..	14	..	3	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>7,815</i>	<i>42,947</i>	<i>46,887</i>	<i>29,001</i>	<i>26,282</i>	<i>55,283</i>	<i>56,720</i>

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS: AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles at 30 June 1967	Population					
		Census, 30 June 1954	Census, 30 June 1961	Census, 30 June 1966			Estimated, 30 June 1967 ¹
				Males	Females	Total	
<i>Townsville Division</i>							
CHARTERS TRS	16	6,961	7,633	4,021	3,581	7,602	7,800
TOWNSVILLE ..	111	40,471	51,143	29,953	28,894	58,847	61,000
Ayr	1,940	15,208	16,758	9,794	8,899	18,693	18,850
Bowen	8,141	8,518	9,491	4,911	4,431	9,342	9,500
Dalrymple ..	26,134	1,914	2,206	1,235	768	2,003	2,000
Thuringowa ..	1,589	2,627	2,572	1,615	1,248	2,863	2,950
<i>Total</i>	<i>37,931</i>	<i>75,699</i>	<i>89,803</i>	<i>51,529</i>	<i>47,821</i>	<i>99,350</i>	<i>102,100</i>
<i>Cairns Division</i>							
CAIRNS	19½	21,020	25,204	13,604	13,092	26,696	27,100
Atherton	243	5,401	5,806	2,655	2,656	5,311	5,250
Cardwell	1,120	5,045	5,183	3,176	2,464	5,640	5,870
Douglas	921	3,100	3,354	2,223	1,696	3,919	4,250
Eacham	441	3,881	3,842	1,860	1,738	3,598	3,580
Herberton	3,675	4,150	3,815	1,898	1,736	3,634	3,750
Hinchinbrook ..	1,041	11,381	11,890	7,483	6,161	13,644	14,050
Johnstone	630	14,980	15,784	8,898	7,631	16,529	16,700
Mareeba	20,304	7,595	10,212	5,761	5,028	10,789	11,200
Mulgrave	669½	13,477	14,427	8,082	7,230	15,312	15,900
Not Incorporated ..	47	757	667	284	328	612	1,300
<i>Total</i>	<i>29,111</i>	<i>90,787</i>	<i>100,184</i>	<i>55,924</i>	<i>49,760</i>	<i>105,684</i>	<i>108,950</i>
<i>Peninsula Division</i>							
THURSDAY ISLAND	1½	2,062	2,218	1,215	1,336	2,551	2,720
Cook	48,164	1,545	1,869	1,563	900	2,463	4,550
Not Incorporated ..	352	2,893	3,509	1,407	1,516	2,923	2,800
<i>Total</i>	<i>48,517½</i>	<i>6,500</i>	<i>7,596</i>	<i>4,185</i>	<i>3,752</i>	<i>7,937</i>	<i>10,070</i>
<i>North Western Division</i>							
Burke	16,140	248	361	175	116	291	670
Carpentaria	26,360	566	834	613	418	1,031	1,900
Cloncurry	19,293	3,052	4,869	1,891	1,457	3,348	3,300
Croydon	10,960	161	181	91	71	162	250
Etheridge	15,412	815	828	598	338	936	1,020
Flinders	16,070	3,293	3,953	2,187	1,529	3,716	3,800
McKinlay	15,725	1,647	2,134	1,003	698	1,701	1,650
Mount Isa	15,917	7,884	13,967	10,138	7,347	17,485	18,600
Richmond	10,400	1,586	2,214	1,023	805	1,828	1,770
Not Incorporated ..	465	20	53	20	22	42	440
<i>Total</i>	<i>146,742</i>	<i>19,272</i>	<i>29,394</i>	<i>17,739</i>	<i>12,801</i>	<i>30,540</i>	<i>33,400</i>
TOTAL N. QLD ..	270,116½	235,205	273,864	158,378	140,416	298,794	311,240

MIGRATORY

Migratory ⁴ .. ..	..	2,971	1,988	1,637	422	2,059	2,103
TOTAL STATE ..	667,000	1,318,259	1,518,828	843,897	819,788	1,663,685	1,701,623

¹ Including full-blood Aborigines. ² Figures for the Brisbane Statistical Division have been partly estimated to accord with the 1966 boundaries. ³ Including 10 square miles of 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 20 to 30 years. It should delimit for that period the region expected to be in close contact with the inner urban area, after making allowances for further urban development, improvements in transport, and other factors. The region so defined should have well-defined boundaries and take into account the needs of planning authorities.

The Brisbane Statistical Division defined with these ideas in mind, and after field surveys and consultation with relevant bodies, covers an area of about 957 square miles. It includes the Cities of Brisbane, Ipswich, and Redcliffe, and parts of the Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture, Moreton, Pine Rivers, and Redland. 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	3,679	13,180	5.4	43.8	19.6
1871 ..	18,180	6,668	13,279	38,127	9.5	31.7	15.1
1881 ..	37,127	7,743	17,096	61,966	17.0	29.0	17.4
1891 ..	88,083	13,326	23,564	124,973	34.8	31.7	22.4
1901 ..	103,756	17,863	23,548	145,167	37.7	29.1	20.8
1911 ..	127,406	24,061	24,137	175,604	46.7	29.0	21.0
1921 ..	192,167	38,566	27,376	258,109	76.4	34.1	25.4
1933 ..	262,850	48,152	30,623	341,625	89.6	36.1	27.7
1947 ..	379,391	39,232	38,842	457,465	111.9	41.3	34.3
1954 ..	486,910	41,520	46,775	575,205	141.3	43.6	36.9
1961 ..	587,634	57,349	47,651	692,634	176.2	45.6	38.7
1966 ..	718,824	13,862	44,988	777,674	233.5	46.7	43.2

¹ Figures throughout are estimated on a constant area of 957 square miles.
² Including 1,066 convicts.

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

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

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

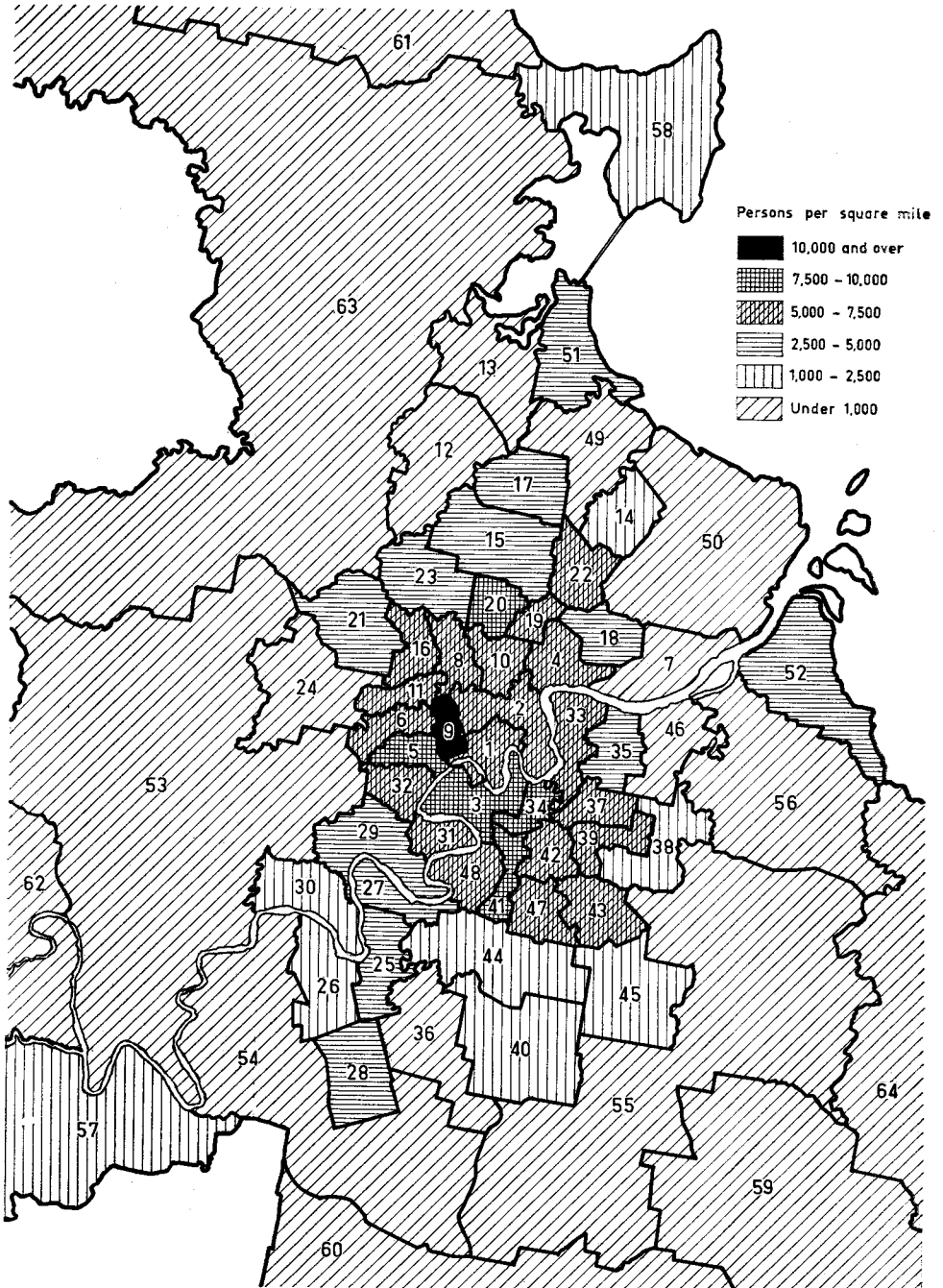
<i>Central City Areas</i>	15 Chermside	<i>South Side Inner</i>	<i>Bayside</i>
1 City	16 Enoggera	<i>Suburbs</i>	49 Boondall
2 North City	17 Geebung	33 Balmoral	50 Nudgee
3 South City	18 Hendra	34 East Brisbane	51 Sandgate
	19 Kalinga	35 Morningside	52 Wynnum
	20 Kedron		<i>Rural</i>
<i>North Side Inner</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 (with the exception of the Metropolitan Area shown on page 70) are set out below. The figures exclude full-blood Aborigines.

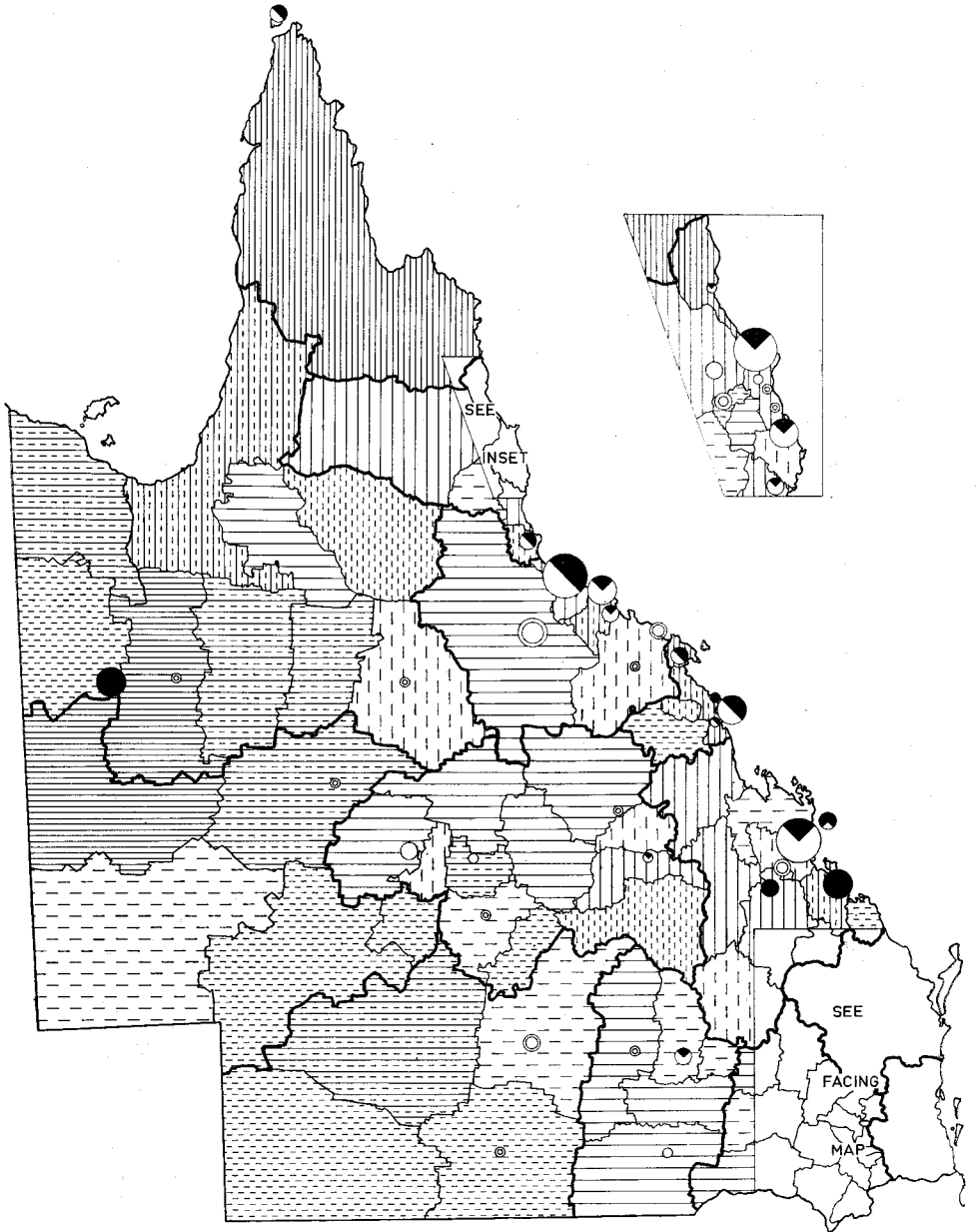
	1954	1961	1966 ^r		1954	1961	1966 ^r
Atherton	2,527	2,930	2,871	Kilcoy	924	1,033	1,150
Ayr	7,082	8,010	8,674	Kingaroy	4,464	4,914	5,080
Babinda	1,641	1,736	1,553	Laidley	1,404	1,423	1,514
Barcaldine	1,705	1,738	1,779	Lawnton-Petrie	1,344	1,801	2,507
Beaudesert	2,388	2,890	3,298	Longreach	3,350	3,806	3,871
Beenleigh	1,375	1,772	2,026	Mackay	18,296	21,361	24,578
Biloela	1,399	2,048	3,537	Mareeba	3,369	4,637	4,799
Birkdale-				Maroochydhore ²	2,536	3,068	4,106
Wellington Pt	1,418	1,862	2,274	Maryborough	17,952	19,805	20,393
Blackall	1,885	2,205	2,004	Miles	1,193	1,457	1,485
Boonah	1,768	1,957	2,041	Millmerran	985	1,060	1,122
Bowen	4,600 ¹	5,160	5,144	Mitchell	1,407	1,822	1,704
Bundaberg	19,951	22,839	25,402	Monto	1,702	1,795	1,813
Caboolture	1,533	2,068	2,543	Mossman	1,461	1,491	1,614
Cairns	21,020	27,423	29,326	Mount Isa	7,433	13,358	16,877
Caloundra	2,124	2,837	3,657	Mount Morgan	4,152	4,511	4,055
Charleville	4,517	5,154	4,871	Mundubbera	876	1,074	1,103
Charters Towers	6,961	7,633	7,602	Murgon	1,710	2,168	2,254
Childers	1,438	1,359	1,340	Nambour	4,678	5,506	6,219
Chinchilla	2,579	3,072	3,336	Nanango	1,353	1,314	1,300
Clermont	1,587	1,737	1,649	Oakey	1,641	1,871	1,967
Cleveland	1,252	1,462 ^r	1,735	Pittsworth	1,401	1,461	1,551
Cloncurry	1,955	2,438	2,149	Proserpine	2,187	2,523	2,951
Collinsville	1,856	2,122	1,887	Rockhampton	40,670	42,850	45,376
Cooroy	1,069	1,025	1,043	Roma	4,248	5,571	5,996
Cunnamulla	1,955	2,234	1,980	Rosewood	1,582	1,754	1,676
Dalby	6,182	7,600	8,860	St George	1,698	2,185	2,233
Edmonton-				Sarina	1,983	2,119	2,422
Hambleton	1,476	1,167	1,215	Slade Point	441	575	1,152
Emerald	1,633	2,029	2,193	Stanthorpe	2,907	3,334	3,641
Gatton	2,163	2,623	3,064	Tara	710	990	1,046
Gayndah	1,644	1,805	1,734	Tewantin-Noosa	1,766	2,015	2,724
Gladstone	6,944	7,181	12,426	Texas	939	1,266	1,230
Gold Coast	19,807	31,123	49,354	Thursday Island	2,062	2,218	2,551
Goondiwindi	2,950	3,274	3,529	Toowoomba	43,149	46,716	52,139
Gordonvale	1,989	2,234	2,188	Townsville	40,471	48,794	56,768
Gympie	9,964	11,094	11,279	Tully	2,808	2,678	2,860
Hervey Bay	3,544	4,091	4,550	Warwick	9,151	9,843	10,063
Home Hill	2,793	3,217	3,507	Winton	1,398	1,784	1,667
Hughenden	1,772	2,329	2,033	Wondai	1,202	1,123	1,191
Ingham	3,943	4,694	5,354	Woodridge	568	878	1,482
Innisfail	6,649	6,917	7,432	Yeppoon	2,704	2,869	3,418

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

² Including Mooloolaba. ^r Revised since last issue.

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

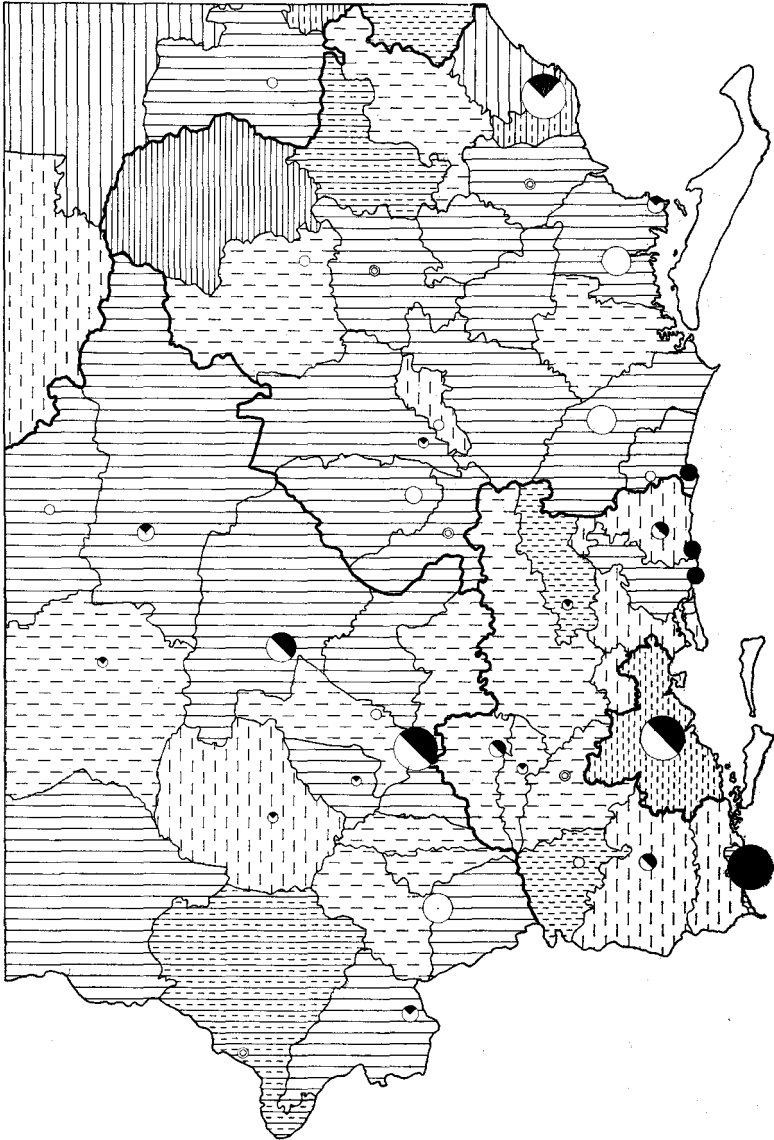
INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION, 1961 TO



KEY TO BOTH DIAGRAMS

Shires (Rural Population only)		Towns	
% Increase	Decrease %	Size in 1966	% Increase
0-5	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, and those which have mining activities.

4 BIRTHS

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

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

BIRTHS¹ IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND

Statistical Division (Usual Residence of Mother)	Births in 1967			Birth Rate ²	
	Males	Females	Total	1966	1967
Brisbane	8,006	7,557	15,563	18.8	19.6
Moreton	1,264	1,199	2,463	16.4	17.3
Maryborough	1,325	1,246	2,571	18.6	19.3
Downs	1,703	1,592	3,295	20.8	22.3
Roma	288	272	560	27.6	26.9
South Western	169	173	342	22.3	25.0
<i>Total South</i>	<i>12,755</i>	<i>12,039</i>	<i>24,794</i>	<i>18.9</i>	<i>19.8</i>
Rockhampton	1,156	1,073	2,229	19.9	21.2
Central Western	312	297	609	23.3	24.5
Far Western	62	61	123	23.2	23.2
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>1,530</i>	<i>1,431</i>	<i>2,961</i>	<i>20.7</i>	<i>21.9</i>
Mackay	649	586	1,235	22.9	21.8
Townsville	1,064	991	2,055	19.3	20.1
Cairns	1,161	1,153	2,314	22.0	21.2
Peninsula	189	154	343	33.7	34.0
North Western	506	484	990	27.9	29.6
<i>Total North</i>	<i>3,569</i>	<i>3,368</i>	<i>6,937</i>	<i>22.3</i>	<i>22.3</i>
Total Queensland	17,854	16,838	34,692	19.7	20.4

¹ Including Aborigines.

² Births per 1,000 mean 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 1967 and for the average of the last five years. On the average, births in November,

December, and January together account for only 23.8 per cent of the annual total compared with 25.9 per cent for May, June, and July.

BIRTHS BY MONTH OF REGISTRATION, QUEENSLAND

Month of Registration	Births in 1967			Per Cent of Annual Total	
	Males	Females	Total	1967	Five Years 1963-1967
January	1,620	1,482	3,102	8.9	8.7
February	1,474	1,363	2,837	8.2	8.0
March	1,532	1,443	2,975	8.6	8.6
April	1,539	1,351	2,890	8.3	8.6
May	1,613	1,539	3,152	9.1	8.8
June	1,456	1,421	2,877	8.3	8.4
July	1,525	1,447	2,972	8.6	8.7
August	1,500	1,460	2,960	8.5	8.4
September	1,476	1,400	2,876	8.3	8.3
October	1,493	1,479	2,972	8.6	8.3
November	1,425	1,360	2,785	8.0	7.8
December	1,201	1,093	2,294	6.6	7.3
Total	17,854	16,838	34,692	100.0	100.0

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

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

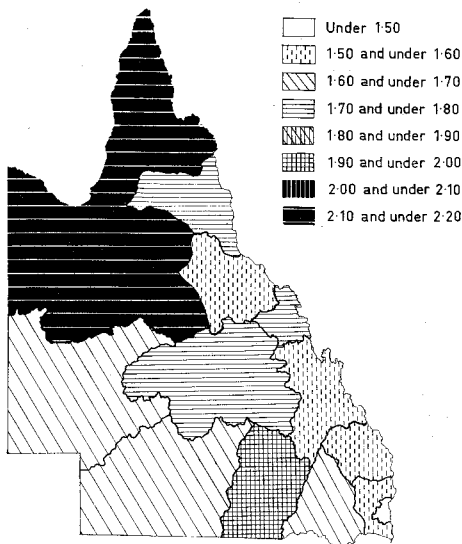
BIRTH AND REPRODUCTION RATES, AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1967

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
1963	20.8	21.6	22.9	21.2	22.2	23.7	21.6	1.78	1.63	1.72	1.57
1964	19.6	20.9	21.8	20.2	20.9	22.6	20.6	1.67	1.53	1.60	1.48
1965	18.7	20.1	20.5	19.6	19.9	20.5	19.6	1.54	1.45	1.49	1.40
1966	18.4	19.9	19.7	18.6	20.3	19.9	19.3	1.48	1.40	1.43	1.36
1967	18.3	20.0	20.4	18.3	20.6	20.0	19.4	1.50	1.39	1.45	1.34

¹ Births per 1,000 mean population, revised where necessary in accordance with results of the 1966 Census. Aborigines are included in 1967. ² Gross reproduction rate. ³ Net reproduction rate. ⁴ Average of annual birth rates, but reproduction rates shown are for first year of each decade. n Not available.

NET REPRODUCTION RATES

QUEENSLAND — Average for Five Years 1963-1967

*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 1.45 in 1967 means that the number of female births in 1967 was 45 per cent more than was required to replace the present generation of women, compared with 72 per cent more five years earlier.

NET REPRODUCTION RATES, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1946 TO 1967

Statistical Division	1946-1950	1951-1955	1956-1960	1961-1965	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Brisbane ¹	1.33	1.40	1.48	1.53	1.56	1.49	1.42	1.34	1.37
Moreton ¹	1.51	1.62	1.82	1.66	1.67	1.62	1.45	1.31	1.38
Maryborough	1.65	1.75	1.69	1.69	1.78	1.56	1.45	1.45	1.45
Downs	1.72	1.80	1.86	1.76	1.83	1.69	1.51	1.54	1.59
Roma	1.92	2.04	2.37	2.11	2.24	2.01	1.87	1.94	1.82
South Western	1.78	2.04	2.14	1.91	1.92	1.80	1.56	1.56	1.64
Rockhampton	1.54	1.67	1.69	1.71	1.78	1.61	1.50	1.51	1.54
Central Western	1.63	1.81	2.14	1.97	2.13	1.89	1.56	1.63	1.63
Far Western	1.47	1.70	1.94	1.90	1.72	1.95	1.55	1.69	1.68
Mackay	1.51	1.66	1.88	1.87	2.00	1.82	1.80	1.55	1.45
Townsville	1.39	1.57	1.72	1.65	1.73	1.54	1.45	1.41	1.43
Cairns	1.60	1.74	1.86	1.85	1.93	1.82	1.75	1.62	1.47
Peninsula & North Western	2.10	2.02	2.75	2.19	2.29	2.19	1.83	2.10	2.00
Whole State	1.49	1.59	1.70	1.66	1.72	1.60	1.49	1.43	1.45

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

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

In considering the net reproduction rate in the various districts of Queensland, it must be realised that the small numbers involved in some areas, such as the Far Western, Peninsula, and North Western Statistical Divisions, make the various rates erratic from year to year. The quinquennial averages in the table and the map on page 78 therefore provide more accurate comparisons than the figures for single years.

Ages of Mothers and 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 1967, and also the ages of mothers of ex-nuptial children.

CONFINEMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1967, AGE OF MOTHER BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE

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

FIRST NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS

Under 20 ..	2,313	..	1,792	185	285	46	5	..	..
20-24 ..	5,643	..	1,445	781	1,780	1,012	413	152	60
25-29 ..	2,219	..	182	173	453	405	349	267	390
30-34 ..	636	..	63	51	125	64	38	38	257
35-39 ..	284	..	26	23	57	25	18	20	115
40 and Over	72	..	6	2	10	10	5	3	36
Total ..	11,167	..	3,514	1,215	2,710	1,562	828	480	858

ALL CONFINEMENTS

Under 20 ..	4,072	1,260	1,792	186	528	241	60	5	..
20-24 ..	12,053	1,152	1,445	782	2,402	2,484	1,825	1,093	870
25-29 ..	9,658	500	182	174	547	897	1,214	1,358	4,783
30-34 ..	4,971	294	63	51	151	165	185	210	3,850
35-39 ..	2,693	195	26	23	62	45	61	67	2,212
40 and Over	894	81	6	2	13	16	15	12	749
Total ..	34,341 ¹	3,482	3,514	1,218	3,703	3,848	3,360	2,745	12,464

¹ Including 7 confinements where duration of marriage was not specified.

The average age of fathers has fallen from 32.24 years in 1950 to 30.21 years in 1967. The average for married mothers fell from 28.38 to 26.79 years and that for unmarried mothers from 26.19 to 23.52 years. The average age of all mothers in 1967 was 26.46 years, compared with 28.27 in 1950.

In the next table, all nuptial confinements which occurred during 1967 are shown according to the duration and previous issue of the current marriage.

NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1967

Duration of Marriage	Total Confinements ¹	Total Children of Current Marriage ²	Average Number of Children	Confinements according to Number of Previous Children of Current Marriage					
				0	1	2	3	4	5 and Over
Under 5 Years	18,388	28,739	1.56	10,309	6,185	1,688	195	10	1
5 Years and under 10	7,749	24,388	3.15	662	1,634	2,764	1,719	685	285
10 Years and under 15	3,138	14,217	4.53	156	210	601	709	606	856
15 Years and under 20	1,246	7,064	5.67	29	45	148	223	221	580
20 Years and under 25	308	2,037	6.61	11	7	25	47	41	177
25 Years and over ..	23	214	9.30	..	1	1	..	1	20
Not Stated	7	43	6.14	..	1	..	1	1	4
Total	30,859	76,702	2.49	11,167	8,083	5,227	2,894	1,565	1,923

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 1967.

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 1967 the masculinity of births registered in the various States was as follows: New South Wales, 105.13; Victoria, 104.92; Queensland, 106.03; South Australia, 104.19; Western Australia, 107.14; and Tasmania, 105.25. 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 1967 was 3,525, the percentage of the total births being 10.16. War-time conditions caused an increase in the rate, which rose to 7.11 in 1944. It fell to 4.84 by 1951, but has subsequently risen again, averaging 9.05 per cent during the five years 1963 to 1967. In 1967, 1,269 of the mothers of these infants were under 20 years of age, 1,669 were aged 20-29, and 587 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 525 in 1967, compared with 464 in 1966.

Multiple Births—During 1967, 354 pairs of twins were registered, consisting of 116 pairs of males, including 4 where one was stillborn and 4 where both were stillborn, 130 pairs of females, including 1 where one was stillborn, and 108 pairs of a male and a female. There were 3 sets of triplets, consisting of 1 set of three males, 1 set of two males and one female, and 1 set of one male and two females. One in every 97 of the confinements in 1967 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.

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

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

Age and Conjugal Condition at Marriage—The following table shows the age and conjugal condition at marriage of all persons married during 1967. Of the 13,634 marriages celebrated, 2,251 bridegrooms and 6,136 brides were minors, including two brides aged 14 and 21 aged 15, and six bridegrooms aged 16 and 34 aged 17.

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND, 1967, AGE AND CONJUGAL CONDITION

Age at Marriage	Never Previously Married		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 20	1,132	4,175	1	2	..	..	1,133	4,177
20-24	7,063	6,576	3	15	18	44	7,084	6,635
25-29	2,842	1,163	15	27	79	149	2,936	1,339
30-34	731	216	19	40	149	138	899	394
35-39	309	105	32	36	118	119	459	260
40-44	161	47	36	56	108	98	305	201
45-49	81	43	43	86	94	73	218	202
50-54	49	24	68	79	71	52	188	155
55-59	23	19	67	64	51	22	141	105
60 and Over ..	39	30	183	108	49	28	271	166
Total	12,430	12,398	467	513	737	723	13,634	13,634

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 under 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
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
1967	24.85	21.94	55.65	49.46	41.73	38.04	26.82	23.83

Religious Denominations—In 1967 there were 12,543 marriages celebrated by officials of the following denominations: Roman Catholic, 3,644; Church of England, 3,557; Presbyterian, 2,107; Methodist, 1,972; Lutheran, 314; Baptist, 225; Orthodox (Greek, Russian, etc.), 109; Salvation Army, 98; Congregational, 93; other religious denominations, 424. Civil officers celebrated 1,091 marriages.

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

Jan.	9.8	April	9.7	July	5.8	Oct.	8.0
Feb.	7.4	May	9.1	Aug.	7.7	Nov.	7.6
Mar.	6.9	June	8.0	Sept.	8.9	Dec.	11.2

Marriage Rates—Crude marriage rates for each State from 1861 to 1967 are given below.

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES¹, AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1967

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
1963	7.7	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.2	7.4
1964	7.9	7.8	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.9	7.7
1965	8.4	8.3	7.9	8.2	7.9	7.8	8.2
1966	8.4	8.4	8.0	8.3	8.4	7.9	8.3
1967	8.6	8.5	8.0	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5

¹ Number of marriages per annum per 1,000 mean population, revised where necessary in accordance with results of the 1966 Census. Aborigines are included in 1967. ² Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. ³ Average of annual rates.

6 DEATHS

Every death must be registered within 30 days by the occupant of the house or place where death occurs. In the case of the death of an illegitimate child under six years of age, *notification* must be made in writing within 24 hours in an urban area and within one week in other districts. In cases where the occupant is the mother of the illegitimate child the time is extended to three weeks.

There were 14,736 deaths registered in Queensland during 1967. These are analysed geographically below, by selected causes on page 88, and according to age and cause on pages 90 and 91. Details of deaths in hospitals and the diseases which caused them are shown on page 93.

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

DEATHS¹ IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1967

Statistical Division (Usual Residence)	All Deaths			Deaths under One Year	Crude Death Rate ²	Rate of Infant Mortality ³
	Males	Females	Total			
Brisbane	4,138	3,316	7,454	271	9.4	17
Moreton	729	446	1,175	41	8.3	17
Maryborough	717	486	1,203	55	9.0	21
Downs	676	563	1,239	59	8.4	18
Roma	96	50	146	16	7.0	29
South Western	81	37	118	8	8.6	23
<i>Total South</i>	<i>6,437</i>	<i>4,898</i>	<i>11,335</i>	<i>450</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>18</i>
Rockhampton	524	334	858	47	8.2	21
Central Western	121	38	159	14	6.4	23
Far Western	28	4	32	3	6.0	24
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>673</i>	<i>376</i>	<i>1,049</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>22</i>
Mackay	228	148	376	23	6.6	19
Townsville	518	303	821	40	8.0	19
Cairns	508	321	829	51	7.6	22
Peninsula	72	47	119	14	11.8	41
North Western	144	63	207	36	6.2	36
<i>Total North</i>	<i>1,470</i>	<i>882</i>	<i>2,352</i>	<i>164</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>24</i>
Total Queensland ..	8,580	6,156	14,736	678	8.7	20

¹ Including Aborigines. ² Deaths per 1,000 mean population. ³ Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births.

Deaths by Month of Registration—Deaths in 1967 are shown on the next page according to the month in which they were registered. The percentage distribution by months for 1967 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 1967			Per Cent of Annual Total	
	Males	Females	Total	1967	Five Years 1963-1967
January	713	529	1,242	8.4	7.6
February	622	456	1,078	7.3	6.9
March	645	437	1,082	7.3	7.2
April	566	437	1,003	6.8	7.2
May	768	523	1,291	8.8	8.2
June	745	523	1,268	8.6	9.1
July	848	559	1,407	9.5	10.7
August	908	643	1,551	10.5	10.6
September	761	585	1,346	9.1	8.9
October	740	497	1,237	8.4	8.2
November	703	528	1,231	8.4	7.9
December	561	439	1,000	6.8	7.5
Total	8,580	6,156	14,736	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 8.75, which compares favourably with the mortality experience of other developed countries.

CRUDE DEATH RATES¹, AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1967

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	9.02	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
1963	9.20	8.85	8.46	8.14	7.68	7.82	8.70
1964	9.61	8.87	9.07	8.61	8.06	8.71	9.04
1965	9.33	8.86	8.64	8.26	7.70	8.27	8.79
1966	9.57	8.90	8.93	8.54	8.09	8.50	8.99
1967	9.19	8.66	8.65	8.16	7.73	8.57	8.69

¹ Number of deaths per annum per 1,000 mean population, revised where necessary in accordance with results of the 1966 Census. Aborigines are included in 1967. During World War II, all deaths of service personnel were excluded. ² Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. ³ Average of annual rates.

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

INFANT DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES, QUEENSLAND, 1967

Particulars	Under 1 Week			Under 4 Weeks			Under 1 Year		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Number of Deaths	261	184	445	295	214	509	388	290	678
Death Rate ¹	14.6	10.9	12.8	16.5	12.7	14.7	21.7	17.2	19.5

¹ Deaths per 1,000 live births.

The main causes of infant deaths in 1967 are shown below.

INFANT DEATHS, QUEENSLAND, 1967

Cause	Sub-tropical	Tropical	Total
Congenital Malformations	92	31	123
Immaturity, Unqualified	81	33	114
Birth Injuries	57	26	83
Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	50	17	67
Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy	109	39	148
Pneumonia (Aged 4 weeks and over)	27	17	44
Gastro-enteritis and Colitis (Aged 4 weeks and over)	10	17	27
Other	51	21	72
Total	477	201	678

Congenital malformations and immaturity together account for about 35 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 week 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
1958 ..	274	259	548	106	15.9	13.5	5.6	35.0
1959 ..	289	246	533	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
1967 ..	204	155	372	132	10.6	14.5	4.8	29.9

¹ Including stillbirths of unstated sex. Aborigines are included in 1967. ² Males per 100 females.

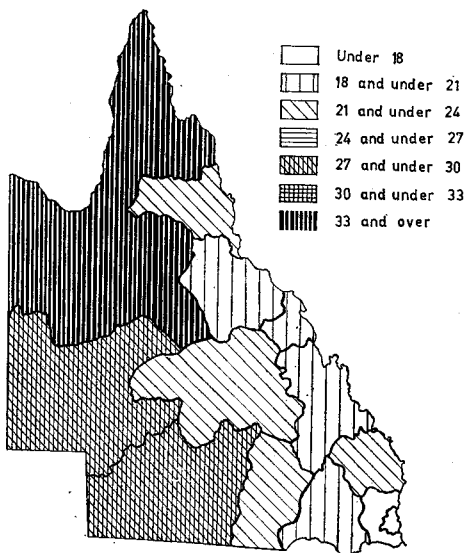
Infant Mortality Rates by Districts and States—The table and map on this page illustrate the variations in rates between districts.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES¹ BY DISTRICTS, QUEENSLAND

Statistical Division	1946-1950 ²	1951-1955 ²	1956-1960 ³	1961-1965 ³	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Brisbane ³	27	22	18	17	17	17	15	15	17
Moreton ³	26	23	18	16	18	15	14	18	17
Maryborough	29	23	24	22	23	20	21	19	21
Downs	25	22	19	19	19	18	18	18	18
Roma	28	29	22	26	21	25	23	17	29
South Western	36	37	36	33	34	39	16	26	23
Rockhampton	26	24	22	22	18	21	18	19	21
Central Western	32	29	22	24	17	21	28	15	23
Far Western	49	36	26	32	36	19	45	16	24
Mackay	23	22	24	18	16	16	22	16	19
Townsville	24	21	21	20	29	17	19	16	19
Cairns	29	25	25	25	23	26	19	22	22
Peninsula and North Western	58	41	34	36	35	39	40	42	38
Whole State	28	24	21	20	20	19	18	18	20
Sub-tropical Queensland ..	27	23	20	18	19	18	17	16	18
Brisbane Stat. Division ³ ..	27	22	18	17	17	17	15	15	17
Other Sub-tropical Cities ..	32	22	22	18	22	18	16	23	19
Sub-tropical Towns & Shires ..	25	25	21	21	19	19	20	17	19
Tropical Queensland	30	26	24	24	24	24	21	22	24
Tropical Cities	26	25	25	21	23	18	19	19	23
Tropical Towns and Shires ..	32	26	24	25	25	27	23	24	24

¹ Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births. Aborigines are included in 1967.
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
 Queensland—Average for Five Years 1963-1967



Because of the relatively small numbers in some areas, the quinquennial averages are more typical than the figures for single years. The variations are largely due to distance and the time taken to reach maternal, child-welfare, or medical services. However the rate in Tropical Queensland is usually higher than in the sub-tropical area.

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

INFANT MORTALITY RATES¹, AUSTRALIA, 1901 TO 1967

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia ²
1901-1905 ^a	97.36	95.83	94.73	86.69	125.87	90.06	97.13
1906-1910 ^a	77.35	79.96	71.48	68.50	89.68	83.21	77.71
1911-1915 ^a	71.04	72.15	65.74	67.01	72.61	70.94	70.29
1916-1920 ^a	64.87	66.96	63.18	61.77	61.52	63.70	64.63
1921-1925 ^a	58.14	61.98	51.00	54.14	59.26	60.27	57.90
1926-1930 ^a	54.72	52.24	47.33	46.91	49.23	53.47	51.95
1931-1935 ^a	41.92	42.74	39.49	35.13	40.79	44.47	41.27
1936-1940 ^a	41.21	37.65	36.78	33.02	39.71	41.41	38.83
1941-1945 ^a	36.29	34.73	34.55	33.20	33.37	39.54	35.24
1946-1950 ^a	28.94	23.87	27.51	26.56	28.14	26.57	27.01
1951-1955 ^a	25.12	20.74	23.63	22.57	24.49	23.71	23.36
1956-1960 ^a	22.25	19.68	21.02	20.51	21.42	20.63	21.06
1961-1965 ^a	20.30	17.91	19.66	19.06	20.77	18.43	19.41
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
1967	18.42	16.81	19.54	16.97	17.37	17.23	18.26

¹ Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births. Aborigines are included in 1967.
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
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
1967	34,692	229,296	9	53	0.26	0.23

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

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

EXPECTATION OF LIFE, VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Country	Period	Expectation of Life, in Years, at Age									
		0	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	65	
Australia—Male ..	1891-00	51.1	56.9	51.4	42.8	35.1	27.7	20.5	14.0	11.3	
	1901-10	55.2	60.0	53.5	44.7	36.5	28.6	21.2	14.4	11.3	
	1920-22	59.2	62.7	56.0	47.0	38.4	30.1	22.2	15.1	12.0	
	1932-34	63.5	65.5	58.0	48.8	39.9	31.1	22.8	15.6	12.4	
	1946-48	66.1	67.3	59.0	49.6	40.4	31.2	22.7	15.4	12.3	
	1953-55	67.1	67.9	59.5	50.1	40.9	31.7	22.9	15.5	12.3	
	1960-62	67.9	68.5	59.9	50.4	41.1	31.8	23.1	15.6	12.5	
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	
	1960-62	74.2	74.5	65.9	56.2	46.5	37.0	27.9	19.5	15.7	
Queensland—Male	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	1963-65	71.4	n	63.2	53.5	43.8	34.3	25.4	17.3	13.8	
France	1964	71.6	71.9	63.3	53.6	44.2	34.9	26.1	18.2	14.6	
Ireland	1960-62	70.0	71.0	62.5	52.7	43.2	33.8	24.9	17.0	13.5	
Italy	1960-62	69.8	71.8	63.5	53.9	44.4	35.0	26.1	18.0	14.4	
Japan	1965	70.3	70.7	62.2	52.5	43.1	33.8	24.9	16.8	13.2	
Malaysia	1956-58	57.0	60.7	54.9	45.9	37.5	29.5	21.9	15.4	12.7	
Netherlands ..	1961-65	73.5	73.7	65.2	55.4	45.8	36.2	27.1	18.8	15.0	
New Zealand ..	1960-62	71.1	71.7	63.2	53.5	44.0	34.6	25.7	17.6	14.1	
Norway	1956-60	73.4	73.9	65.4	55.7	46.2	36.7	27.5	19.1	15.3	
Scotland	1963-65	69.4	n	61.5	51.8	42.2	32.8	24.0	16.2	13.0	
U.S.A.	1965	70.3	71.1	62.4	52.8	43.4	34.2	25.5	18.0	14.6	

n Not available.

7 DISEASES

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

DEATH RATES¹ FROM SELECTED CAUSES, QUEENSLAND

Cause of Death	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1966	1967
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	1.32	1.28
Diabetes Mellitus	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.12
Vascular Lesions affecting									
Central Nervous System ..	n	0.45	0.45	0.37	0.63	0.99	1.11	1.25	1.19
Heart Diseases	0.57	1.14	1.39	1.36	2.15	2.25	2.54	3.16	3.04
Hypertensive Disease ..	n	n	n	n	n	0.46	0.31	0.16	0.15
Pneumonia	0.68	0.34	0.49	0.42	0.45	0.30	0.27	0.33	0.26
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	0.38	0.42	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.29	0.15	0.09	0.09
Congenital Malformations ..	0.09	0.14	0.15	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.14	0.09	0.10
Diseases of Early Infancy ..	0.48	0.60	0.75	0.48	0.42	0.39	0.30	0.20	0.24
Accidents	1.00	0.77	0.60	0.55	0.65	0.57	0.53	0.59	0.57
All Other Causes	6.94	4.52	4.90	3.02	2.52	1.94	1.59	1.62	1.57
All Causes	11.72	9.70	10.65	8.19	8.97	8.73	8.30	8.94	8.65

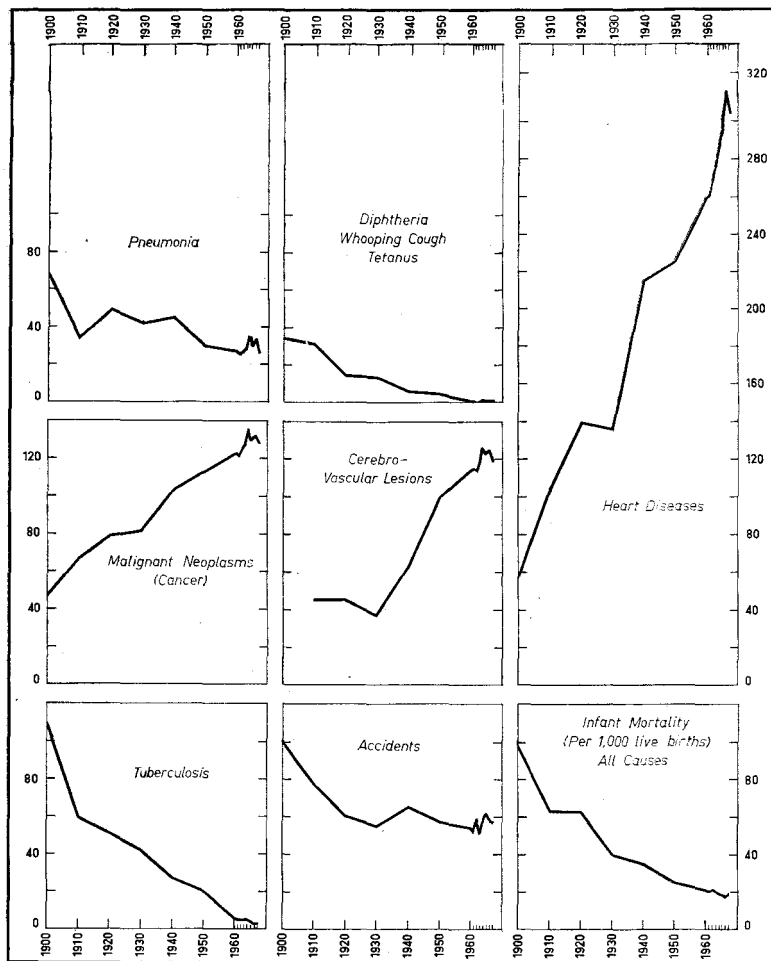
¹ Deaths per 1,000 mean population. n Not available.

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

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

DEATH RATES—SELECTED CAUSES—1900–1967

PER 100,000 MEAN POPULATION



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

CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND

Cause of Death (Abridged International List, 1955 Revision)	Males					
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59
Tuberculosis (Respiratory) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	5
Other Tuberculosis .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..
Syphilis and its Sequelae	1	..	..	1	..	..
Dysentery, All Forms .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal Infections	2	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	1	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus and Other Rickettsial Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	3	1	..	5	1
Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues	20	14	16	35	92	186
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	2
Diabetes Mellitus .. .. .	..	..	1	3	4	13
Anaemias .. .. .	..	1	1	..	..	2
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	1	2	4	9	52	101
Non-meningococcal Meningitis	4	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumatic Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease .. .. .	..	1	2	7	5	14
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease .. .. .	..	..	3	20	138	515
Other Diseases of Heart	2	..	1	3	3	15
Hypertension .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
With Heart Disease .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	10
Without mention of Heart .. .. .	..	..	1	4	5	18
Influenza	1	1	..	1	..	..
Pneumonia	38	..	..	4	10	18
Bronchitis	2	..	..	..	3	28
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .. .. .	..	..	..	..	7	13
Appendicitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intestinal Obstruction; Hernia	2	1	1	..	..	2
Gastritis, Duodenitis, Enteritis, Colitis, except Diarrhoea of Newborn	29	2	..	..	3	4
Cirrhosis of Liver .. .. .	..	1	..	1	8	15
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	6	7	12	20
Hyperplasia of Prostate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and the Puerperium .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations	79	3	3	2	4	4
Diseases of Early Infancy	244	..	..	..	..	..
Senility; Ill-defined Causes	2	..	1	3	5	5
All Other Diseases	25	13	15	22	45	103
Motor Vehicle Accidents	24	81	90	40	42	50
All Other Accidents	24	26	41	35	54	47
Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries .. .. .	..	3	27	27	44	35
Homicide and Operations of War .. .. .	..	1	3	1	3	3
Total	503	155	217	225	552	1,232

¹ Including 2 males whose ages were not specified.

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

AGE GROUP, QUEENSLAND, 1967

		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	
17	22	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	4	47	9	56
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	1	5
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	
..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	3	5
..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	
2	3	8	..	1	1	1	1	2	5	16	19	35	
358	530	11	12	14	31	84	170	224	380	1,251	926	2,177	
2	5	3	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	12	14	26	
15	39	..	..	..	..	6	12	29	75	75	122	197
6	10	..	..	1	1	2	..	2	12	20	18	38
199	579	4	1	3	7	56	92	148	771	947	1,082	2,029	
1	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	5	9	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
10	11	..	..	2	3	9	13	10	21	50	58	108
801	1,444	..	..	1	10	40	123	331	1,225	2,922	1,730	4,652
35	153	2	1	2	3	6	12	23	161	212	210	422	
18	37	..	..	1	..	4	10	10	45	66	70	136
15	20	..	..	1	1	8	5	7	26	63	48	111
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	1	4
30	151	21	2	..	2	8	7	19	125	251	184	435	
87	158	2	..	1	2	1	2	7	22	278	37	315	
10	25	..	..	..	..	3	2	4	14	55	23	78
..	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	3	6	7	13
7	17	4	..	1	..	2	6	7	22	30	42	72	
4	9	24	1	1	1	1	4	2	27	51	61	112	
7	5	1	..	2	4	7	6	4	7	37	31	68	
21	17	..	1	1	3	16	14	16	22	85	73	158	
4	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	36
..	..	..	1	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	9	9
2	1	65	1	..	1	3	3	3	..	98	76	174	
..	..	168	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	244	168	412
1	19	3	..	2	3	2	3	5	30	36	48	84	
157	411	21	9	8	25	46	81	93	402	791	685	1,476	
33	24	16	21	23	12	16	9	9	16	384	122	506	
29	55	25	9	3	4	9	10	9	84	312	153	465	
21	19	..	2	12	16	26	26	16	8	176	106	282	
1	..	..	1	2	2	2	..	1	1	12	9	21
1,893	3,801	385	64	86	136	366	616	990	3,513	8,580	6,156	14,736	

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	1966	1967
Breast Abscess .. .. .	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	71	24	12
Diarrhoea (Infantile) .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	167	174	195	233
Diphtheria	252	552	2,841	1,686	598	172	6	1	..
Dysentery (Bacillary)	n	n	n	4	19	244	47	151	149
Hansen's Disease .. .. .	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	8	30	1	2	1	3
Hepatitis (Infective and Serum)	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	713	843	1,973
Hookworm .. .. .	..¹	1	5	10	18	62	82	8	4
Leptospirosis ² .. .. .	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	55	55	105	55	107
Malaria .. .. .	..¹	.. ¹	9	9	10	24	57	44	52
Meningitis, Cerebro-spinal ..	..¹	10	32	3	5	44	30	132	142
Poliomyelitis, Acute Anterior	.. ¹	.. ¹	17	4	44	106	6	1	1
Puerperal Infections	10	11	26	40	152	19	29	20	12
Rheumatic Fever .. .. .	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	126	101	77
Q Fever .. .. .	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	255	270	247
Rubella .. .. .	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	6	12	184	40
Scarlet Fever	115	33	340	617	248	446	127	123	118
Tuberculosis .. .. .	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	343	525	594	844	653	491
Typhoid Fever ³	793	760	731	130	53	9	7	6	6
Typhus Fever .. .. .	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	n	33	53	13	3	5
Veneral Diseases	n	n	2,848	1,714 ⁴	1,258	577	1,146	1,695	1,612
Other	n	n	n	5	35	52	116	88	58
Total	n	n	n	n	3,083	2,631	3,968	4,598	5,342

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

Diseases Treated in Hospitals—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 1966, whether by discharge, transfer, or death. Patients still in hospital at 31 December 1966 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 1966, patients discharged from hospital numbered 263,481, compared with 256,317 in 1965. The discharges represented 1,586 and 1,571 cases per 10,000 mean population respectively. Public hospital discharges in 1966 numbered 206,381, or 78.3 per cent of the total, and private hospital discharges 57,100, or 21.7 per cent.

The three major causes of hospitalisation were diseases of the respiratory system (36,912 cases), accidents, poisonings, and violence (36,318), and diseases of the digestive system (33,324), accounting for 14.0, 13.8, and 12.6 per cent, respectively, of all cases treated.

PATIENTS TREATED IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1966

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> ..	3,052	2,210	238	301	48	29	3	5
Tuberculosis	679	281	6	5	23	9	..	..
<i>Neoplasms</i>	5,433	5,970	1,544	2,512	677	485	88	96
Malignant	4,181	3,263	565	564	665	478	84	90
Other and Unspecified	1,252	2,707	979	1,948	12	7	4	6
<i>Allergic, Glandular, and Nutritional Diseases</i>	2,919	3,570	529	883	49	64	10	14
Allergic Disorders	1,632	1,701	352	433	14	10	5	3
Diabetes Mellitus	705	981	114	211	31	49	5	11
<i>Blood and Blood-forming Organs</i> ..	460	651	66	156	21	33	3	10
<i>Mental, Psychoneurotic Disorders</i> ..	4,341	4,475	508	1,195	13	24	3	2
<i>Nervous System and Sense Organs</i> ..	6,994	6,186	1,298	1,561	517	555	67	91
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	1,716	1,754	202	363	432	504	47	82
Otitis Media and Mastoiditis ..	734	630	133	133	..	..	..	..
<i>Circulatory System</i>	8,705	7,279	1,536	1,938	1,157	722	153	170
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ..	429	471	49	41	17	16	..	2
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	3,730	2,214	576	469	728	398	97	86
Other Heart Diseases	1,692	1,264	280	354	251	179	45	57
Hypertensive Disease	618	913	114	263	47	38	5	9
<i>Respiratory System</i>	15,480	12,321	4,459	4,652	387	224	34	39
Acute Upper Respiratory Infections ..	3,039	2,853	321	405	..	..	..	..
Influenza	363	331	126	234	2	3	..	1
Pneumonia	3,307	2,456	534	625	210	141	17	22
Bronchitis	3,526	2,159	412	472	96	21	4	6
Hypertrophy of Tonsils and Adenoids	2,952	2,936	2,304	2,213	..	..	..	..
<i>Digestive System</i>	13,409	11,457	3,979	4,479	145	161	22	27
Teeth and Supporting Structures ..	728	885	504	746	..	..	..	..
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	1,714	734	254	164	28	16	1	2
Appendicitis	2,483	2,297	800	967	1	..	..	1
Intestinal Obstruction, Hernia ..	3,382	1,437	1,180	493	24	38	5	2
Gastritis, Enteritis, Colitis ..	2,520	2,580	271	400	32	31	2	4
<i>Genito-urinary System</i>	5,539	11,115	1,657	5,865	148	112	17	15
Nephritis and Nephrosis	580	466	75	62	53	43	3	3
Infections of Kidney	395	1,555	67	307	32	53	5	5
Calculi of Urinary System	420	214	72	51	4	3	..	..
Hyperplasia of Prostate Gland ..	983	..	192	..	35	..	4	..
Diseases of Breast	39	544	20	462	..	..	..	..
Diseases of Genital Organs ..	1,422	6,416	740	4,351	..	2	..	2
<i>Pregnancy and the Puerperium</i> ..	..	9,661	..	2,092	..	1	..	..
<i>Skin and Cellular Tissue</i>	3,517	2,362	1,093	1,207	..	2	..	..
<i>Bones and Organs of Movement</i> ..	3,805	2,823	658	804	13	24	3	3
<i>Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early Infancy</i>	1,413	1,006	280	188	44	40	2	3
<i>Senility and Ill-defined</i>	9,862	9,015	2,731	5,724	130	128	63	60
<i>Accidents, Poisonings, and Violence</i> ..	21,249	10,102	3,059	1,908	273	198	9	11
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2,560	962	18	23	78	37	2	..
Assaults and Attempted Suicide ..	699	992	12	31	11	6	..	1
Total All Diseases	106,178	100,203	23,635	33,465	3,622	2,802	477	546

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND,

Disease for which Treated	Males					
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59
<i>Infective and Parasitic Diseases</i>	976	476	439	319	281	296
Tuberculosis	9	14	35	68	112	147
<i>Neoplasms</i>	313	391	458	510	808	1,357
Malignant	79	69	104	201	476	1,037
Other and Unspecified	234	322	354	309	332	320
<i>Allergic, Glandular, and Nutritional Diseases</i>	667	544	261	290	401	449
Allergic Disorders	512	436	178	153	189	214
Diabetes Mellitus	52	84	44	54	78	128
<i>Blood and Blood-forming Organs</i>	122	45	28	20	34	54
<i>Mental, Psychoneurotic Disorders</i>	75	238	640	1,005	1,217	892
<i>Nervous System and Sense Organs</i>	1,716	621	534	609	773	1,018
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	13	10	13	31	118	290
Otitis Media and Mastoiditis	666	94	44	23	21	7
<i>Circulatory System</i>	324	398	272	566	1,264	2,106
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	109	159	55	35	45	34
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease ..	12	16	14	96	522	1,090
Other Heart Diseases	15	22	14	46	112	269
Hypertensive Disease .. .. .	..	..	18	60	138	204
<i>Respiratory System</i>	9,517	2,186	1,215	918	1,000	1,389
Acute Upper Respiratory Infections	2,290	437	260	131	76	62
Influenza	105	52	60	51	47	59
Pneumonia	1,268	307	189	234	298	399
Bronchitis	1,293	234	101	119	204	433
Hypertrophy of Tonsils and Adenoids	4,067	788	239	117	32	6
<i>Digestive System</i>	3,756	2,162	2,068	1,853	2,024	2,200
Teeth and Supporting Structures	549	228	203	104	60	49
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .. .. .	..	28	221	363	480	401
Appendicitis	441	1,284	774	341	194	132
Intestinal Obstruction, Hernia	802	225	372	399	573	825
Gastritis, Enteritis, Colitis	1,613	221	199	156	156	132
<i>Genito-urinary System</i>	1,500	465	449	517	648	959
Nephritis and Nephrosis	198	107	32	56	83	88
Infections of Kidney	28	44	32	57	64	85
Calculi of Urinary System	1	8	35	74	89	143
Hyperplasia of Prostate Gland .. .. .	..	..	..	5	20	137
Diseases of Breast	3	15	3	4	13	7
Diseases of Genital Organs	1,138	176	175	118	130	154
<i>Pregnancy and the Puerperium</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Skin and Cellular Tissue</i>	743	782	649	529	571	565
<i>Bones and Organs of Movement</i>	539	666	548	613	658	617
<i>Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early</i>						
<i>Infancy</i>	1,187	268	91	46	50	24
<i>Senility and Ill-defined</i>	2,233	1,537	1,329	1,333	1,575	1,625
<i>Accidents, Poisonings, and Violence</i>	4,667	5,726	4,666	2,693	2,459	1,890
Motor Vehicle Accidents	150	714	777	305	252	193
Assaults and Attempted Suicide	6	84	199	115	141	93
Total All Diseases	28,335	16,505	13,647	11,821	13,763	15,441

¹ Including 400 males and 372 females whose ages were not specified.

1966, 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
259	234	928	410	327	199	175	152	145	166	3,290	2,511	5,801
153	146	13	28	34	41	34	45	39	50	685	286	971
1,499	1,614	316	592	934	1,102	1,729	1,432	1,130	1,223	6,977	8,482	15,459
1,292	1,475	84	45	144	287	577	808	857	1,013	4,746	3,827	8,573
207	139	232	547	790	815	1,152	624	273	210	2,231	4,655	6,886
437	391	405	508	589	591	648	609	538	549	3,448	4,453	7,901
181	117	295	367	349	295	298	244	168	112	1,984	2,134	4,118
178	200	25	71	78	100	99	188	262	366	819	1,192	2,011
94	128	83	37	66	63	127	114	108	208	526	807	1,333
473	282	59	380	868	1,108	1,269	892	602	467	4,849	5,670	10,519
1,181	1,812	1,377	528	476	532	753	872	996	2,194	8,292	7,747	16,039
462	973	17	8	20	42	117	227	411	1,266	1,918	2,117	4,035
6	4	514	101	47	33	29	19	11	8	867	763	1,630
2,362	2,920	266	303	438	824	1,282	1,496	1,546	3,040	10,241	9,217	19,458
24	17	91	114	60	61	63	60	44	18	478	512	990
1,240	1,305	6	9	17	39	207	456	656	1,288	4,306	2,683	6,989
487	1,000	7	25	23	46	106	170	290	948	1,972	1,618	3,590
174	136	..	1	31	138	248	265	193	295	732	1,176	1,908
1,632	2,048	7,741	2,624	1,343	972	864	940	914	1,535	19,939	16,973	36,912
32	67	1,829	682	285	139	86	85	59	87	3,360	3,258	6,618
40	72	75	86	86	63	50	53	57	88	489	565	1,054
464	670	1,031	210	178	195	218	292	301	647	3,841	3,081	6,922
717	829	901	211	172	185	190	258	287	418	3,938	2,631	6,569
4	3	3,524	1,148	302	106	46	12	7	1	5,256	5,149	10,405
1,720	1,572	3,053	2,564	2,163	1,598	1,762	1,690	1,419	1,655	17,388	15,936	33,324
23	13	630	372	285	136	97	57	30	19	1,232	1,631	2,863
281	187	..	18	94	124	225	190	125	116	1,968	898	2,866
72	40	393	1,522	724	284	136	100	47	54	3,283	3,264	6,547
711	647	346	80	122	196	303	263	276	341	4,562	1,930	6,492
137	173	1,424	281	253	127	163	193	196	339	2,791	2,980	5,771
1,205	1,431	416	1,223	3,625	3,553	3,998	2,243	1,082	803	7,196	16,980	24,176
51	40	125	59	41	66	88	89	30	29	655	528	1,183
71	79	58	245	372	316	306	275	135	153	462	1,862	2,324
93	46	..	4	48	55	57	44	40	15	492	265	757
416	595	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,175	..	1,175
10	4	2	65	175	203	356	104	56	44	59	1,006	1,065
153	113	50	581	2,590	2,539	2,795	1,374	554	256	2,162	10,767	12,929
..	..	..	1,719	6,631	2,846	533	..	..	..	..	11,753	11,753
427	332	621	597	375	355	408	421	338	447	4,610	3,569	8,179
443	372	287	438	301	364	502	580	484	662	4,463	3,627	8,090
11	14	854	119	80	36	45	26	15	16	1,693	1,194	2,887
1,311	1,583	1,918	1,828	1,780	1,382	1,553	1,374	1,128	1,710	12,593	12,739	25,332
1,149	965	2,958	1,951	1,221	918	1,067	1,001	954	1,902	24,308	12,010	36,318
114	65	103	313	177	100	89	102	55	45	2,578	985	3,563
48	18	6	142	272	235	185	99	46	30	711	1,023	1,734
14,203	15,698	21,282	15,821	21,217	16,443	16,715	13,842	11,399	16,577	129,813	133,668	263,481

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 17,258, or more than one-third, of discharges of children under 10 years. Patients aged 70 years and over numbered 32,275, 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 15,544, 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 5,157 discharges in this category, which represented only 7 per cent of female discharges between 10 and 49 years of age.

The following table shows, for public and private hospitals separately, the sex, age distribution, and average age of patients. Male cases (106,178) exceeded female cases (100,203) in public hospitals, but there was a marked excess of females in private hospitals (males 23,635, females 33,465). The percentage of patients treated in private hospitals is greater for females than for males at all age groups except 0 to 9, the difference being most marked at ages 30 to 49.

PATIENTS TREATED IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HOSPITALS, 1966

Age Group	Public			Private			Percentage of Patients Treated in Private Hospitals	
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
0-9 Years..	22,037	16,636	38,673	6,298	4,646	10,944	22.2	21.8
10-19 Years..	13,613	12,684	26,297	2,892	3,137	6,029	17.5	19.8
20-29 Years..	11,564	15,769	27,333	2,083	5,448	7,531	15.3	25.7
30-39 Years..	9,679	11,694	21,373	2,142	4,749	6,891	18.1	28.9
40-49 Years..	11,300	11,924	23,224	2,463	4,791	7,254	17.9	28.7
50-59 Years..	12,531	9,995	22,526	2,910	3,847	6,757	18.8	27.8
60-69 Years..	11,765	8,504	20,269	2,438	2,895	5,333	17.2	25.4
70 Years and Over	13,376	12,735	26,111	2,322	3,842	6,164	14.8	23.2
Unstated ..	313	262	575	87	110	197	21.8	29.6
Total All Ages ..	106,178	100,203	206,381	23,635	33,465	57,100	18.2	25.0
Average Age ..	37.34	37.21	37.28	34.51	38.70	36.97	21.7	

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

The average period in public hospitals for all patients was 11.7 days, males having a slightly lower average of 11.6 days than females with 11.9. The period of treatment varied appreciably with diseases and ranged from 85.2 days for tuberculosis to 2.0 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 6.6 days and persons aged 70 and over 27.5 days in hospital.

AVERAGE PERIOD IN HOSPITAL (IN DAYS), PUBLIC HOSPITALS, 1966

Disease for which Treated	Males			Females		
	Cases	Total Patient-days	Average Period	Cases	Total Patient-days	Average Period
<i>Infective and Parasitic Diseases</i> ..	5,052	80,280	26.3	2,210	39,726	18.0
Tuberculosis	679	58,884	86.7	281	22,864	81.4
<i>Neoplasms</i>	5,433	79,787	14.7	5,970	79,310	13.3
Malignant	4,181	70,457	16.9	3,263	59,357	18.2
Other and Unspecified	1,252	9,330	7.5	2,707	19,953	7.4
<i>Allergic, Glandular, and Nutritional Diseases</i>	2,919	32,870	11.3	3,570	42,517	11.9
Allergic Disorders	1,632	11,888	7.3	1,701	13,271	7.8
Diabetes Mellitus	705	13,034	18.5	981	17,910	18.3
<i>Blood and Blood-forming Organs</i> ..	460	6,902	15.0	651	9,487	14.6
<i>Mental, Psychoneurotic Disorders</i> ..	4,341	55,816	12.9	4,475	83,252	18.6
<i>Nervous System and Sense Organs</i> ..	6,994	128,992	18.4	6,186	126,647	20.5
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	1,716	55,480	32.3	1,754	64,670	36.9
Otitis Media and Mastoiditis ..	734	5,847	8.0	630	4,491	7.1
<i>Circulatory System</i>	8,705	134,862	15.5	7,279	114,107	15.7
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	429	8,702	20.3	471	9,161	19.5
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	3,730	59,695	16.0	2,214	39,076	17.6
Other Heart Diseases	1,692	28,901	17.1	1,264	19,848	15.7
Hypertensive Disease	618	9,374	15.2	913	13,174	14.4
<i>Respiratory System</i>	15,480	111,621	7.2	12,321	83,912	6.8
Acute Upper Respiratory Infections	3,039	12,070	4.0	2,853	11,745	4.1
Influenza	363	1,973	5.4	331	1,833	5.5
Pneumonia	3,307	32,586	9.9	2,456	27,776	11.3
Bronchitis	3,526	34,205	9.7	2,159	18,209	8.4
Hypertrophy of Tonsils and Adenoids	2,952	8,345	2.8	2,936	8,741	3.0
<i>Digestive System</i>	13,409	112,126	8.4	11,457	94,504	8.2
Teeth and Supporting Structures ..	728	1,447	2.0	885	1,757	2.0
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1,714	21,357	12.5	734	9,195	12.5
Appendicitis	2,483	17,511	7.1	2,297	16,235	7.1
Intestinal Obstruction, Hernia ..	3,382	30,112	8.9	1,437	13,847	9.6
Gastritis, Enteritis, Colitis	2,520	15,119	6.0	2,580	16,462	6.4
<i>Genito-urinary System</i>	5,539	60,751	11.0	11,115	87,528	7.9
Nephritis and Nephrosis	580	12,184	21.0	466	8,228	17.7
Infections of Kidney	395	5,221	13.2	1,555	15,782	10.1
Calculi of Urinary System	420	4,107	9.8	214	2,744	12.8
Hyperplasia of Prostate Gland ..	983	17,889	18.2	..	..	..
Diseases of Breast	39	237	6.1	544	2,993	5.5
Diseases of Genital Organs	1,422	8,517	6.0	6,416	44,154	6.9
<i>Pregnancy and the Puerperium</i> .. ..	..	..	..	9,661	77,835	8.1
<i>Skin and Cellular Tissue</i>	3,517	32,550	9.3	2,362	23,540	10.0
<i>Bones and Organs of Movement</i>	3,805	51,339	13.5	2,823	43,959	15.6
<i>Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early Infancy</i>	1,413	17,871	12.6	1,006	15,932	15.8
<i>Senility and Ill-defined</i>	9,862	142,256	14.4	9,015	167,563	18.6
<i>Accidents, Poisonings, and Violence</i> ..	21,249	180,988	8.5	10,102	104,088	10.3
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2,560	26,177	10.2	962	11,358	11.8
Assaults and Attempted Suicide ..	699	4,173	6.0	992	5,337	5.4
Total All Diseases	106,178	1,229,011	11.6	100,203	1,193,907	11.9

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 1967, 680 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 1967 there were 3,802 patients in the four mental hospitals and 108 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 1967 the rate was 2.30.

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 1966-67 was 88 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 1967 being 2,333 males and 1,469 females. Of the four hospitals, Goodna treats the greatest number, 1,928 being patients at 30 June 1967, when Toowoomba had 1,029, Ipswich 592, and Charters Towers 253.

The epileptic home at Toowoomba is solely for mentally sub-normal epileptic patients, and at 30 June 1967 contained 108 patients, the total having changed very little during a quarter of a century. While male patients predominate in the mental hospitals, female patients generally exceed the male patients in this institution, a feature that is observed as far back as records are available. However, at 30 June 1967 the sexes were evenly divided.

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*.

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 1967 totalled \$1,791,722. For the year ended 30 June 1967 withdrawals totalled \$2,721,724 and deposits \$2,760,754.

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 1967, luggers and cutters owned and operated by Islanders won 25 tons of pearl-shell and 66,161 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 1967 amounted to \$2,317,342 from revenue and \$333,071 from loan funds. Expenditure from a Welfare Fund built up from the sale of produce, livestock, native weapons, and curios amounted to \$571,881. 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.

At 30 June 1967 there were ten aboriginal communities, namely, Cherbourg (via Murgon), Palm Island (off Townsville), Woorabinda and Foleyvale (via Rockhampton), Cowal Creek (near Cape York), Yarrabah (via Cairns), Edward River, Lockhart River, Mitchell River, and Weipa (Cape York Peninsula), and three hostels (at Cairns, Townsville, and Mount Isa), controlled by the Government, and six communities managed by religious bodies. The church communities are subsidised by the

Government. There 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 1967, 284 children were attending secondary schools.

Details of the population under the care of the Department of Aboriginal and Island Affairs at 30 June 1967, together with school enrolments, are shown in the following table. Since 1 May 1967, three communities formerly operated by the Church of England have been administered, by agreement, by the Department of Aboriginal and Island Affairs.

POPULATION AND SCHOOL ENROLMENT, ABORIGINAL AND ISLANDER COMMUNITIES, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1967

Locality	Population	School Enrolment ¹		
		Boys	Girls	Total
Community Areas				
Government				
Cape York	1,035	137	133	270
Cherbourg	1,105	157	163	320
Edward River	259	33	28	61
Lockhart River	260	39	29	68
Mitchell River	608	63	60	123
Palm Island	1,350	220 ²	218 ²	438 ²
Weipa	306	42	39	81
Woorabinda ³	370	58	46	104
Yarrabah	840	127	111	238
Church				
Brethren				
Doomadgee	561	68	84	152
Lutheran				
Bloomfield River	141	..	..	..
Hopevale	422	51	41	92
Presbyterian				
Aurukun	623	67	70	137
Mornington Island	587	78	76	154
Roman Catholic				
Hammond Island	150	..	..	..
Country Reserves	20,750	362 ⁴	413 ⁵	775 ⁵
Torres Strait Islands				
Total	29,367	1,502	1,511	3,013

¹ At 1 August 1967. See also page 123. ² Including St Michael's (R.C.) Palm Island Convent, 72 boys, 73 girls. ³ Including Foleyvale. ⁴ Children in Country Reserves attend the nearest State school. ⁵ Including St Paul's (C. of E.) Moa Island, 18 boys, 34 girls.

Queensland contains the third highest number of full-blood Aborigines, the percentage of the total at 30 June 1967 in each State being as follows: New South Wales, 8.32; Victoria, 1.41; Queensland, 21.69; South Australia, 6.33; Western Australia, 23.29; Tasmania, 0.04; and Northern Territory, 38.88.

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

ABORIGINAL POPULATION, AUSTRALIA

At 30 June	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Northern Territory	Australia ¹
1921 ..	6,185	586	17,104	2,420	27,547	17,809	71,836
1931 ..	9,367	606	17,706	3,349	26,507	20,380	77,915
1941 ..	10,616	775	15,428 ²	5,018	26,116	14,488	72,811 ²
1947 ..	11,560	1,277	16,311 ²	5,122	26,234	15,147	75,965 ²
1961 ..	14,716	1,796	19,696 ²	4,884	18,276 ²	19,704 ²	79,253 ²
1966 ..	13,613	1,790	19,003 ²	5,505	18,439	21,119	79,620 ²

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

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

A further step was the removal of disabilities imposed on Aborigines by the Constitution. On 27 May 1967, a referendum to alter the Constitution in this regard was given the necessary majority in a majority of States (actually all States were heavily in favour). 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					Per Cent in Favour
		Total	In Favour	Not in Favour	Invalid		
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	

Following the result of the referendum the Commonwealth Government established a special Office of Aboriginal Affairs with direct responsibility to the Prime Minister.

• Chapter 4

PUBLIC JUSTICE

1 THE LEGAL SYSTEM

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

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

Common Law, Equity, Probate, and Admiralty Jurisdictions, and also Matrimonial and Bankruptcy Jurisdictions under Commonwealth law, are vested in the Supreme Court. Judges are not assigned specifically to any one branch. For the convenience of litigants the Supreme Court holds periodical sittings in country centres, and for that purpose Judges attend Circuit Courts. Appeal lies from judgments of single Judges to the Full Bench of the Supreme Court (consisting of not less than three Judges), and in certain cases to the High Court of Australia; in some cases appeal can be carried to the Privy Council. Generally the jury system with four jurors obtains if a jury is required by one of the parties.

District Courts were re-established in 1959 after having been abolished in 1922. Originally four District Court Judges were appointed but the number has been progressively increased and had grown to ten by June 1968. Of these, nine 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.

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

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

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

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

2 POLICE

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

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

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

To provide these services the force is organised into 17 Police Districts incorporating 307 Stations throughout the State. Within this system, the General Police, Criminal Investigation Branch, Licensing Branch, Traffic Branch, and the Police Depot operate as separate functional groups.

Male probationaries are recruited between the ages of 19 and 30 years and female appointees must be between the ages of 23 and 30 years. They undergo a period of intensive training of three months before being sworn in as members of the Police Force.

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

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

The Police Force, members of which retire on reaching the age of 60 years unless earlier for medical reasons, has its own superannuation fund, male members contributing 5½ per cent of their annual salaries and female members 5 per cent. Contributions of members are now invested to build up the fund and payment of superannuation allowances is met from the Consolidated Revenue Fund (for further particulars, see page 472). During 1966-67 the amount of pensions paid to retired policemen and to the widows and children of deceased policemen amounted to \$942,576, and the number of contributors at 30 June 1967 was 2,913.

In keeping with the need to protect citizens and deter offenders in the changing circumstances of modern life, attempts have been made to reduce road accidents by appointing additional police to full-time traffic duty, by maintaining a high level of road safety lectures to schools (2,818 lectures in 1966-67), by analysing all accidents, and by issuing warning notices to offenders or cancelling or suspending licences.

The rapid development of small boat activities has resulted in increased work for the Water Police who, in 1966-67, made 120 searches for persons or craft, compared with 31 in 1965-66 and 30 in 1964-65.

During 1966-67 a new Drug Squad was set up to cope with the increasing illegal use of drugs.

The Queensland Police Citizens Youth Welfare Association has continued its activities and now has seven clubs with a membership of 4,391.

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

QUEENSLAND POLICE, STRENGTH AND MAIN OPERATIONS

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
POLICE STRENGTH AT END OF YEAR					
<i>Sworn-in Personnel</i>	2,686	2,678	2,700	2,862	2,910
<i>General Police (Males)</i>	2,365	2,345	2,342	2,476	2,495
<i>Detectives</i>	226	240	227	238	243
<i>Plain Clothes Police</i>	88	85	120	133	152
<i>Police-women</i>	7	8	11	15	20
<i>Other Police Personnel</i>	126	154	122	124	157
<i>Probationaries</i>	2	31	1	4	38
<i>Cadets</i>	110	109	109	109	108
<i>Native Trackers</i>	14	14	12	11	11
<i>Total Police Strength</i>	2,812	2,832	2,822	2,986	3,067
<i>Metropolitan</i>	1,427	1,426	1,439	1,548	1,543
<i>Country</i>	1,385	1,406	1,383	1,438	1,524
<i>Population per Sworn-in Officer</i> ..	587	601	609	585	585

OTHER STAFF

<i>Public Service Staff</i>	103	106	123	148	165
<i>Other Civilian Staff</i> ¹	33	34	63	90	100
<i>Clerks</i>	33	32	52	72	78
<i>Driver's Licence Testing Officers</i> ..	..	..	7	11	14
<i>Others</i> .. .. .	..	2	4	7	8

CRIMINAL OFFENCES²

<i>Total Number Recorded</i>	34,234	35,527	37,784	39,948	40,748
<i>Cleared Up Offences</i>					
<i>Number</i>	14,110	14,275	14,194	15,661	16,345
<i>Percentage of Total</i> .. %	41.2	40.5	37.6	39.2	40.1
<i>Cleared Up Offences Committed by Juveniles</i> ³					
<i>Number</i>	5,589	5,001	5,089	6,991	6,483
<i>Percentage of All Cleared Up Offences</i> %	39.6	35.0	35.9	44.6	39.7
<i>Number of Juvenile Offenders Dealt With</i>	4,051	3,947	4,005	5,212	4,935

TRAFFIC OFFENCES

<i>Convictions following Summons or Arrest</i>	29,003	30,243	38,993	31,994	19,386
<i>Metropolitan</i>	20,097	16,752	20,913	19,829	9,484
<i>Country</i>	8,906	13,491	18,080	12,165	9,902
<i>Fines Imposed by Courts</i> .. \$	449,534	552,541	742,796	798,130	626,800
<i>Metropolitan</i> \$	259,045	273,219	331,728	396,607	219,864
<i>Country</i> \$	190,489	279,322	411,068	401,523	406,936
<i>Traffic Offence Notices Issued</i> No	44,491	56,237	58,163	98,299	146,911
<i>Amount Paid</i> \$	80,434	96,538	101,994	798,696	1,185,808

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

3 PRISONS

During 1966-67 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. The medium-security section of the new dual purpose prison (maximum- and medium-security) at Rockhampton was opened in January 1968, and work on the remaining sections is continuing. The new medium-security section of the Townsville prison is also in operation. A 200-bed security patients hospital is being built by prison labour at Wacol.

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
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
1966-67	5	2	4,692	241	1,088	18	66

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

Convicted prisoners in confinement per 100,000 of the population in the various States at 30 June 1966 were as follows: New South Wales, 72; Victoria, 58; Queensland, 59; South Australia, 75; Western Australia, 95; and Tasmania, 70.

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 1967 they held 94 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 1966-67, 43 prisoners were paroled.

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

4 CRIMINAL COURTS

Higher Courts—Criminal cases are dealt with at the three Supreme Courts (Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville), by the Supreme Court on Circuit, and by District Courts. The main offences with which persons were charged during 1966-67 and how they were dealt with are shown below.

HIGHER COURTS, CRIMINAL CASES, QUEENSLAND, 1966-67

Offence	Persons Charged		How Dealt With			
	Males	Females	Sentenced or Bound Over ¹	Found Insane	Acquitted	Other ²
Murder	12	1	8	2	3	..
Attempted Murder	5	1	3	1	2	..
Manslaughter	23	1	7	..	9	8
Offences against Females	141	..	115	..	15	11
Other Offences against the Person	158	5	111	..	32	20
Offences against Property	1,078	18	1,007	..	55	34
Other	29	1	28	..	1	1
Total	1,446	27	1,279	3	117	74

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
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
1962 ..	2,513	2,329	1,175	718	228	270	7,339
1963 ..	2,907	1,946 ^r	1,187	745	300	293	7,485 ^r
1964 ..	2,689	1,793	1,134	629	240	172	6,764
1965 ..	2,900	1,618	1,201	713	292	170	7,055
1966 ..	3,201	1,725	1,330	738	279	204	7,602
RATE PER 100,000 MEAN POPULATION							
1966 ..	76	54	80	68	33	55	66

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

HIGHER COURTS, CRIMINAL CASES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Murder	Attempted Murder	Manlaughter	Offences against Females	Other against Person	Against Property	Other	Total
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
1966-67	13	6	24	141	163	1,096	30	1,473

Lower Courts—A total of 50 Stipendiary Magistrates and a large number of Justices of the Peace exercised jurisdiction in 208 Magistrates Courts during 1966-67. 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			
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
1966-67 ..	855	5,658	29,949	3,375	41,114	14,204	95,155

Breaches of road traffic laws, which made up about 30 per cent of all cases in 1957-58 and had risen to about 54 per cent in 1964-65, fell by over 20,000 cases in two years to represent about 43 per cent of all cases in 1966-67. This decrease followed the extension, in August 1965, of the traffic enforcement notice system ("on-the-spot tickets"), under which penalties may be paid without court appearance to cover a wide range of offences (see table on page 106). In 1966-67, 264,617 minor traffic breaches were settled by payment of a penalty without court

proceedings. This included 117,706 regulated parking breaches enforced by Local Authorities. Total amount of all penalties amounted to \$1,421,220.

LOWER COURTS, CASES HEARD, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1966-67

Statistical Division	Drunkness		Road Traffic Laws		Other Offences		Total Offences	
	Number of Cases	Rate ¹	Number of Cases	Rate ¹	Number of Cases	Rate ¹	Number of Cases	Rate ¹
Brisbane	14,617	18.6	25,334	32.2	13,907	17.7	53,858	68.4
Moreton	633	4.5	4,209	29.8	1,471	10.4	6,313	44.7
Maryborough ..	925	7.0	1,456	11.0	1,057	8.0	3,438	25.9
Downs	913	6.2	2,371	16.1	1,218	8.3	4,502	30.6
Roma	583	28.2	258	12.5	298	14.4	1,139	55.1
South Western ..	654	48.2	203	14.9	392	28.9	1,249	92.0
Rockhampton ..	2,402	23.0	1,552	14.9	1,342	12.8	5,296	50.7
Central Western ..	895	36.2	251	10.2	347	14.1	1,493	60.5
Far Western ..	287	54.6	73	13.9	88	16.7	448	85.2
Mackay	522	9.3	1,132	20.1	382	6.8	2,036	36.1
Townsville ..	2,457	24.2	1,520	15.0	1,375	13.5	5,352	52.7
Cairns	2,412	22.3	1,916	17.7	1,143	10.5	5,471	50.5
Peninsula ..	635	63.4	9	0.9	156	15.6	800	79.9
North Western ..	2,014	60.6	830	25.0	916	27.6	3,760	113.2
Total	29,949	17.7	41,114	24.4	24,092	14.3	95,155	56.4

¹ Rate per 1,000 population.

The following cases, heard by Lower Courts, are excluded from all tables in this section (the numbers shown are for 1966-67): Applications concerning ejectment orders (146), hire purchase (relief, return of goods, etc.) (19), variation of maintenance orders (24), prohibition orders (1), insanity (2), cases remanded to other States (25), workers' compensation appeals and references (38), National Service deferments and exemptions (17), consent to marry (1), orders by the Children's Courts for admission to care and protection (46), and for committal to care and control (47), and other applications (7).

Drunkness and breaches of road traffic laws made up 75 per cent of all cases in 1966-67. In the Brisbane Statistical Division, 47 per cent of all cases heard were traffic offences. In the last ten years cases of drunkness 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 24 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 1966-67.

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 5,232 charges brought against juvenile males aged from 15 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 nearly a quarter of them were charged with drunkness.

LOWER COURTS, AGES OF PERSONS CHARGED, QUEENSLAND, 1966-67

Age Group	Assaults	Offences against Females	Other against Person	Stealing	Other against Property	Drunkenness	Other against Good Order	Drunk in Charge of Motor Vehicle	Other Traffic and Transport Laws	Other	Total
MALES CHARGED—NUMBER¹											
Under 15	1	..	1	262	42	4	2	..	7	36	355
15 to 19	138	67	115	2,030	433	1,185	627	102	411	124	5,232
20 to 29	270	55	137	1,648	564	5,768	1,168	445	441	187	10,683
30 to 39	125	14	40	585	246	6,200	455	454	236	137	8,492
40 to 49	58	7	23	316	171	7,327	379	421	168	81	8,951
50 to 59	11	1	12	151	51	4,839	226	219	87	50	5,647
60 to 69	11	1	1	42	7	1,955	58	51	11	14	2,151
70 & Over	4	1	2	6	4	527	22	13	4	2	585
Not Stated	212	30	63	113	152	202	169	59	34,155	7,943	43,098
Total	830	176	394	5,153	1,670	28,007	3,106	1,764	35,520	8,574	85,194

MALES CHARGED—PERCENTAGE IN EACH AGE GROUP²											
Under 15	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	6	1
15 to 19	22	46	35	40	29	4	21	6	30	19	12
20 to 29	44	37	41	33	37	21	40	26	32	30	26
30 to 39	20	9	12	12	16	22	15	26	18	22	20
40 to 49	9	5	7	6	11	26	13	25	13	13	21
50 to 59	2	1	4	3	3	18	8	13	6	8	14
60 to 69	2	1	..	1	1	7	2	3	1	2	5
70 & Over	1	1	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1

FEMALES CHARGED—NUMBER											
Under 15	..	..	..	8	1	..	1	..	1	32	43
15 to 19	..	..	..	159	26	45	82	..	9	47	368
20 to 29	4	..	2	123	39	373	93	1	12	28	675
30 to 39	3	..	..	67	25	451	37	6	10	31	630
40 to 49	4	..	1	69	11	557	35	9	7	21	714
50 to 59	1	..	1	38	2	356	15	4	1	5	423
60 to 69	1	..	2	10	1	150	2	..	1	5	172
70 & Over	1	..	..	4	..	7	1	..	..	1	14
Not Stated	11	..	1	27	12	3	3	1	2,695	2,624	5,377
Total	25	..	7	505	117	1,942	269	21	2,736	2,794	8,416

FEMALES CHARGED—PERCENTAGE IN EACH AGE GROUP²											
Under 15	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	19	1
15 to 19	..	..	..	33	25	2	31	..	22	28	12
20 to 29	29	..	33	26	37	19	35	5	30	16	22
30 to 39	21	..	..	14	24	23	14	30	25	18	21
40 to 49	29	..	17	14	10	29	13	45	17	12	24
50 to 59	7	..	17	8	2	19	6	20	2	3	14
60 to 69	7	..	33	2	1	8	1	..	2	3	6
70 & Over	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

¹ Excluding 1,545 companies which are included among males in other tables.
² Excluding persons whose ages were not stated.

LOWER COURTS, CASES TRIED AND

Offence	Persons Charged		
	Males	Females	Total
<i>Offences against the Person</i>	1,400	32	1,432
Murder and Attempted Murder	33	3	36
Manslaughter	54	2	56
Offences against Females	176	..	176
Assault, Common	300	12	312
Assault, Aggravated	282	6	288
Assault Occasioning Bodily or Grievous Bodily Harm	130	6	136
Other Assaults	118	1	119
Dangerous Driving	278	1	279
Other Offences against the Person	29	1	30
<i>Offences against Property</i>	6,823	622	7,445
Burglary and Housebreaking	108	2	110
Breaking, Entering, and Stealing (other Premises)	721	9	730
Stealing and Illegally Using Motor Vehicles	606	9	615
Other Stealing	3,718	485	4,203
Unlawful Possession of Property and Receiving	521	35	556
False Pretences	440	61	501
Malicious Damage	464	20	484
Illegally on Premises	130	..	130
Other Offences against Property	115	1	116
<i>Forgery and Offences against the Currency</i>	30	..	30
Forgery and Uttering Forged Instruments	30	..	30
Offences against the Currency .. .. .	..	..	..
<i>Offences against Good Order</i>	31,113	2,211	33,324
Drunkenness	28,007	1,942	29,949
Obscene, Threatening, Abusive Language	928	93	1,021
Insufficient Lawful Means of Support	667	125	792
Indecent, Riotous, Offensive Conduct	834	25	859
Other Offences against Good Order	677	26	703
<i>Other Offences</i>	47,373	5,551	52,924
Breach of Maintenance Order and Desertion of Wives and Children	1,556	..	1,556
Offences against Gambling Laws	226	44	270
Offences against Liquor Laws	1,444	98	1,542
Offences against Factory and Industrial Laws	844	23	867
Offences against Revenue Laws	1,772	295	2,067
Offences against Broadcasting and Television Laws	767	1,666	2,433
Offences against Health Laws	157	45	202
Drunk in Charge of a Motor Vehicle	1,764	21	1,785
Other Offences against Traffic and Transport Laws	36,593	2,736	39,329
Offences against Railway Laws	88	2	90
Offences against Local Authority By-laws	785	366	1,151
Other Offences	1,377	255	1,632
All Offences	86,739	8,416	95,155

¹ Including 684 males and 142 females bound over or admitted to probation.

RESULTS OF TRIALS, QUEENSLAND, 1966-67

How Dealt With											
Discharged or Withdrawn		Convicted but Not Punished ¹		Bail Estreated		Fined or Ordered to Pay Money		Imprisoned		Committed to Higher Court	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
171	10	70	2	20	..	564	11	186	..	389	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	3
10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	1
11	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	162	..
50	4	21	1	4	..	156	7	69	..	..	..
33	3	40	1	..	..	123	2	80	..	6	..
29	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	98	4
8	..	1	..	16	..	66	1	24	..	3	..
29	..	2	..	..	..	217	1	12	..	18	..
1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	25	1
310	34	954	156	7	1	3,399	380	995	25	1,158	26
2	..	7	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	95	2
23	..	49	..	..	..	9	..	14	..	626	9
46	2	108	3	6	..	159	2	128	2	159	..
129	26	623	134	..	1	2,214	302	567	12	185	10
55	5	74	7	..	..	274	17	76	2	42	4
9	..	21	12	..	..	266	39	129	9	15	1
23	1	37	..	1	..	363	19	35	..	5	..
11	..	22	..	..	..	62	..	35	..	..	..
12	..	13	..	..	..	48	1	11	..	31	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	12	..	6	..	10	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	12	..	6	..	10	..
..
485	48	9,973	847	16,764	997	2,988	218	891	101	12	..
393	26	9,823	812	15,487	944	2,059	152	245	8	..	..
16	6	31	8	541	32	311	46	29	1	..	..
39	14	79	19	..	..	28	3	521	89	..	..
15	2	34	7	513	9	234	4	36	3	2	..
22	..	6	1	223	12	356	13	60	..	10	..
9,147	1,067	258	43	175	15	37,593	4,379	194	46	6	1
568	..	1	..	..	..	985	..	2	..	..	..
2	1	1	..	170	15	50	28	3	..	..	..
60	1	21	5	2	..	1,361	92	..	..	..	..
399	9	..	..	..	..	445	14	..	..	..	..
339	66	..	..	..	..	1,433	229	..	..	..	..
29	85	1	1	..	..	737	1,580	..	..	..	..
17	13	..	..	..	..	133	30	7	2	..	..
95	2	..	..	..	..	1,602	19	67	..	..	..
7,204	788	183	19	3	..	29,155	1,929	48	..	..	..
5	..	8	..	..	..	69	2	6	..	..	..
121	38	2	1	..	..	662	327	..	..	..	..
308	64	41	17	..	..	961	129	61	44	6	1
10,114	1,159	11,256	1,048	16,966	1,013	44,556	4,988	2,272	172	1,575	36

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	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Actions Commenced					
Summons and Plaints Issued No	1,991	2,332	2,419	2,732	3,360
Petitions, Matrimonial					
Actions Lodged ¹ No	1,081	1,084	1,227	1,247	1,268
Actions Tried					
Summons and Plaints					
With Jury No	13	28	24	22	14
Without Jury No	222	254	329	309	352
Judgments by Default ² .. No	308	306	334	355	472
All Judgments					
Summons and Plaints					
For Plaintiff No	508	547	645	650	798
For Defendant No	35	41	42	36	40
Total Amount Awarded.. \$	3,706,790	2,691,700	3,253,936	3,480,520	4,210,115
Matrimonial Actions ³ .. No	927	971	988	1,101	1,063

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 1966-67 the amounts had increased to \$3,818,000 and \$4,210,000 respectively.

MAGISTRATES COURTS, CIVIL CASES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Cases Dealt With No	20,225	21,856	20,254	21,275	23,989
Amount Claimed \$	3,298,174	3,285,896	3,444,330	3,667,042	4,332,066
Verdicts for Plaintiffs .. No	17,447	18,543	17,103	17,931	20,941
Amount Awarded ¹ \$	2,839,934	2,847,888	2,889,928	2,900,765	3,817,980

¹ To plaintiffs, excluding costs and amounts paid into Court and accepted in settlement of cases not heard (\$241,058 and \$260,483 respectively in 1966-67).

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

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

The following table shows the total number of marriages dissolved (i.e., divorce decrees made absolute, and decrees for nullity of marriage and judicial separations granted) in each State during the five years ended 1967 and for the last pre-war year.

DIVORCES ETC. GRANTED, AUSTRALIA

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

¹ Year ended 30 June.

The next table shows divorce rates since 1901. The rates have been calculated by dividing the divorces in each period by the number of marriages in a period of similar length ten years earlier, as the greatest number of divorces occur 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	1967
New South Wales	27.2	32.3	55.9	65.4	119.3	110.0	159.0
Victoria	16.4	28.5	38.5	50.0	102.4	81.4	101.5
Queensland	4.4	8.0	20.0	26.4	86.9	68.6	105.4
South Australia	3.1	6.8	24.5	50.7	112.0	89.0	143.0
Western Australia	13.8	20.8	52.9	70.9	153.1	113.7	148.5
Tasmania	6.0	5.4	26.1	40.8	82.3	88.0	98.9
Australia ²	17.1	23.9	41.9	54.2	110.5	94.3	132.2

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

² Including

Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

The 1,083 dissolutions in Queensland in 1967 included 1,074 divorce decrees made absolute and 6 decrees for nullity of marriage. Three judicial separations were granted.

In 447 cases the petitioner was the husband and the petitions were on the grounds of adultery (110 cases), desertion (222), separation (106), and other grounds (9). In 636 cases the wife was the petitioner on the grounds of adultery (86), desertion (315), separation (148), and other grounds (87).

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 three-fold in five years. Further details of the grounds on which divorces etc. were granted in the last five years are given in the following table.

DIVORCES ETC., GROUNDS ON WHICH GRANTED, QUEENSLAND

Ground	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Single Grounds					
Adultery	157	165	192	206	186
Desertion	484	506	550	512	523
Separation	185	220	221	229	254
Cruelty	19	19	33	40	54
Drunkenness	4	8	9	14	16
Other	13	18	16	11	15
Dual Grounds					
Adultery and					
Desertion	14	8	15	12	9
Separation	2	2	..	2	..
Other .. .. .	..	2	..	..	1
Desertion and					
Separation	26	21	6	6	10
Other	8	6	9	..	4
Drunkenness and Cruelty					
Other	6	7	6	7	10
Other	1	3	2	..	1
Three Grounds or More					
Other .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..
Total	919	986	1,059	1,039	1,083

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 50 per cent of the cases. For wives, the age groups 25 to 39 included 51 per cent of all the cases.

DIVORCES ETC., AGES OF PARTIES AT DISSOLUTION, QUEENSLAND, 1967

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	2	19	5	..	..	..	..	..	26
25-29 .. .. .	..	49	80	4	..	1	..	..	134
30-34 .. .. .	..	13	79	88	13	3	..	..	196
35-39 .. .. .	..	1	24	71	59	5	3	..	163
40-44 .. .. .	..	..	7	18	66	74	15	2	182
45-49 .. .. .	..	..	2	2	20	62	37	14	137
50 and Over .. .. .	..	..	2	1	8	20	69	144	244
Total	2	82	199	184	166	165	124	161¹	1,083¹

¹ Including one action in which the age of the husband was not stated.

Prior to 1944, the greatest proportion of divorces was provided by marriages which had lasted from 10 to 20 years. Towards the end of World War II, marriages of less than 10 years' duration started to provide the greatest proportion, rising from 27.4 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 7.7 per cent in 1967. 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 23.1 per cent in 1967, 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 1967 being 59 per cent.

The following table shows marriages dissolved in 1967 classified according to duration of marriage and origin of petition.

DURATION OF MARRIAGES DISSOLVED¹, QUEENSLAND

Duration of Marriage	Divorces, 1967			Proportion at Each Duration		Proportion where Husband Petitioner	
	Petition of		Total	1967	1966	1967	1966
	Husband	Wife					
Under 5 Years	32	51	83	%	%	%	%
5 Years and under 10 Years	116	134	250	} 30.8	} 29.3	} 39	} 58
10 " " " 15 "	90	137	227				
15 " " " 20 "	71	107	178	} 37.4	} 37.6	} 40	} 48
20 " " " 30 "	95	161	256				
30 " " " 40 "	36	41	77	7.1	7.8	47	43
Over 40 Years	7	5	12	1.1	1.4	58	40
Total	447	636	1,083	100.0	100.0	41	47

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

6 LIQUOR LICENCES

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

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

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

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

Since 1958, the Commission must, if 10 per cent of the electors in a locality to which the Commission proposes to grant a licence so petition, conduct a local option poll. Earlier legislation had provided for these local option polls, but was rescinded in 1935. The new legislation does not apply in declared "tourist areas". Two such polls were conducted in 1967, the electors favouring a licence in both areas. Of 12,922 formal votes cast in these two polls, 52.5 per cent were in favour of the proposed licences being granted.

The Commission is charged with the supervision of licensed premises to see that they are properly conducted, that reasonable stocks and varieties of liquor are kept, and, in the case of hotels, to ensure that adequate

meals and accommodation of prescribed standard are provided. It has power to cancel licences where requirements prescribed by the Commission are not met.

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

In July 1966 the statutory maximum number of restaurant licences was increased from 34 to 36 and, at 30 June 1967, 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 1967, 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
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
1967 ..	1,101	36	128	63	397	10	53	1,788

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

² Excluding railway refreshment rooms

During 1966-67 seven licensed victuallers' licences were surrendered or cancelled. Two of the cancelled licences held by the Commission were removed to premises in a new locality.

During 1966-67 fees amounted to \$3,700,561 from licensed victuallers', restaurant, and booth licences, and \$403,437 from spirit merchants' licences. Revenue from club and packet licences amounted to \$350,612. The total revenue from all sources was \$4,549,236.

7 LAND TITLES

Almost all freehold land in Queensland is held under *The Real Property Acts, 1861 to 1963*. The method introduced by the above Acts is based on the Torrens system. Under it all transfers and interests in land are recorded in the Titles Office Register and are endorsed on a Certificate of Title issued to the owner. This, except in certain excepted cases, is taken as conclusive proof that the person mentioned in it is owner of the land therein described as against all the world.

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

The following table gives details of the numbers of transactions and further information is given on page 491.

LAND TITLES BUSINESS, QUEENSLAND

Transactions	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Transfers	38,168	44,109	49,974	50,328	54,134
Mortgages	28,363	31,422	34,467	34,790	38,493
Releases from Mortgage	22,327	24,239	25,529	24,883	26,296

• Chapter 5

SOCIAL SERVICES

1 SCHOOLS

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

Several new features, such as the raising of the leaving age from 12 to 14 years and compulsory education, were introduced by an amending Act of 1910. State High Schools were inaugurated in 1912, and a more liberal scheme of government scholarships to secondary schools came into force in 1913, with further amendments in subsequent years. A Teachers' Training College was established in 1914, and Rural Schools for training in useful manual arts and elementary agricultural science were introduced in 1917. A Correspondence School was opened in 1922, and in the following year classes were formed at various centres for the instruction of handicapped children. The same year also saw the establishment of special vocational classes at various centres. The first "School of the Air" for the primary instruction, by means of two-way radio, of children in remote and isolated places was opened in North-Western Queensland in 1960. *The Education Act of 1964* consolidated and amended the law relating to education. It raised the school leaving age to 15 years.

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

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

Education is compulsory for all children from six to fifteen years of age and is provided free in State schools, both primary and secondary. There are seven years of primary schooling, followed by five years of

secondary schooling. All pupils completing their primary schooling proceed to secondary schools without any qualifying examination. At State secondary schools no fees are payable. Fees are charged at non-State secondary schools, but, to assist parents in the payment of these, the Government has, since January 1967, paid to the principal of each approved school an allowance for each student enrolled. In 1968 the allowance was \$42 per year for each student enrolled for the first three years of secondary schooling and \$46 per year for each student enrolled for the last two (post-Junior) years. Further details are given on page 130. In addition to this assistance to students, the Government since 1967 has assisted such schools with payments for general school purposes. In 1968 these payments were at the rate of \$15 per student.

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 1967 was 2,309 boys and 1,443 girls.

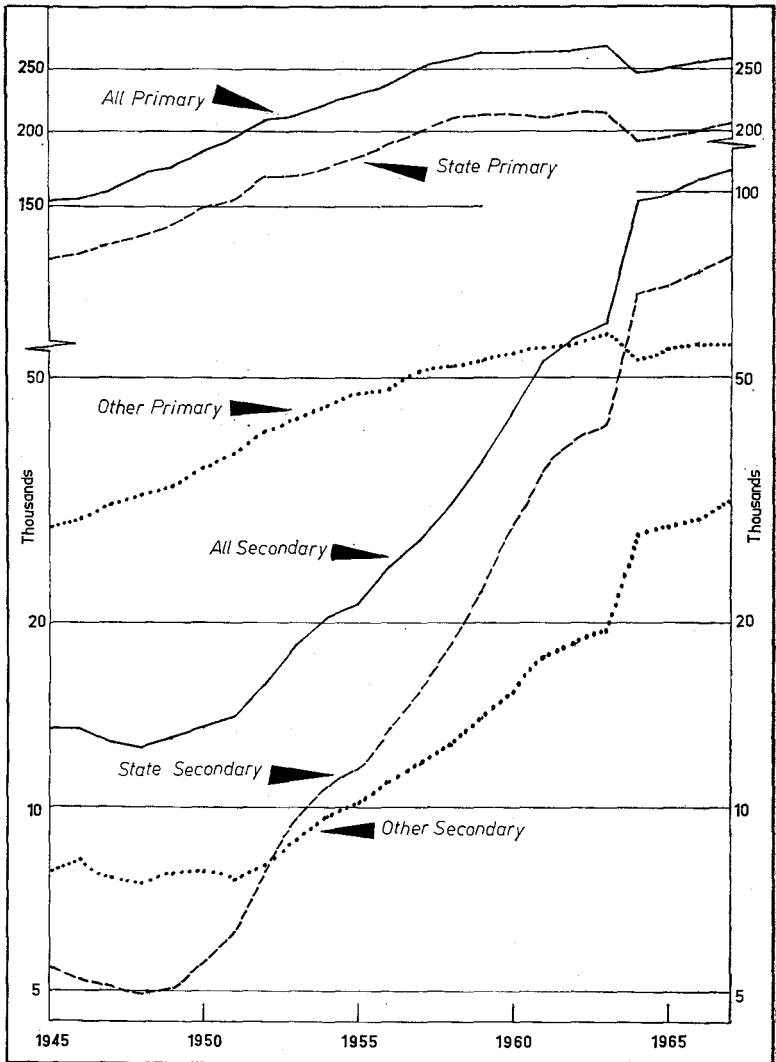
Other Private Schools—These schools, of which there were 334 in 1967, are not subject to State control. The Roman Catholic Church conducted 295 of these schools, the Church of England 17, and other religious denominations 21. There was one undenominational school. Enrolments for 1967 were Roman Catholic, 36,543 boys and 36,465 girls; Church of England, 2,953 boys and 2,537 girls; other schools, 1,983 boys and 2,695 girls.

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

Government Expenditure on Education—The Government of Queensland spent \$58,259,751 on schools during 1966-67. This amounted to \$34.51 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 \$71,359,235 in 1966-67, or \$42.27 per head. In 1860 there were 73 children receiving education per 1,000 of mean population; in 1900, 224; and in 1967, 216. The decline from 1900 was due to the proportion of children of school age

decreasing because of lower birth rates and improved longevity, but since 1948, when it was 165, the proportion has increased, as the large numbers born in the latter war and post-war years have reached school age and as an increasing proportion of children proceed to a secondary education.

ENROLMENT at QUEENSLAND SCHOOLS 1945-1967



The above diagram is drawn on a logarithmic scale, so that a given proportionate increase is represented by the same distance on all parts of the vertical scale.

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

State and Private Schools—Particulars of State and private schools for the year 1967 are given in the next table. Particulars for technical education are shown on page 126.

SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND, 1 AUGUST 1967

Type	Schools	Teachers		Enrolment		
		Full-time	Part-time	Males	Females	
	No	No	No	No	No	
Government Primary						
State	1,169	6,283	537 ¹	102,719	95,024	
Correspondence	1	60	..	1,417	1,378	
Special	22	195	..	1,426	749	
Native ²	17	72	..	502	514	
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,209</i>	<i>6,610</i>	<i>537</i>	<i>106,064</i>	<i>97,665</i>	
Other Primary						
Grammar	3 ³	4	..	55	17	
Other	282	1,428	292	27,598	27,449	
Mission	6	22	3	353	369	
Special	1	3	2	37	34	
<i>Total</i>	<i>289</i>	<i>1,457</i>	<i>297</i>	<i>28,043</i>	<i>27,869</i>	
Total Primary	1,498	8,067	834	134,107	125,534	
Government Secondary						
High	97	} 3,441	{ 76	36,021	31,788	
Departments at Primary Schools ..	138 ³			17	3,536	3,430
Correspondence	1			..	1,691	1,202
Special	6 ³	.. ³	..	40	20	
<i>Total</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>3,497</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>41,288</i>	<i>36,440</i>	
Other Secondary						
Grammar	8	159	14	2,254	1,426	
Other	121 ⁴	1,084	296	13,490	13,836	
Mission	1 ³	1	..	1	9	
<i>Total</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>1,244</i>	<i>310</i>	<i>15,745</i>	<i>15,271</i>	
Total Secondary	151	4,741	403	57,033	51,711	
Total All Schools	1,649	12,808	1,237	191,140	177,245	

¹ Including 535 sewing mistresses. ² Administered by the Department of Aboriginal and Island Affairs and located in aboriginal communities. ³ Attached to other schools and excluded from the total. ⁴ Including 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	\$1,000
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	58,260
1967 ..	1,307	342	10,737	3,308	281,457	86,928	368,385	n

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

The next table shows, for two years, the numbers, by age, of full-time scholars attending all State and private schools.

AGES OF SCHOLARS, QUEENSLAND, ALL SCHOOLS

Age ¹	1966			1967		
	State	Other	Total	State	Other	Total
MALES						
Under 6	7,939	2,290	10,229	8,110	2,208	10,318
6	14,210	3,845	18,055	14,743	3,868	18,611
7	13,992	3,709	17,701	14,543	3,843	18,386
8	13,711	3,408	17,119	14,275	3,653	17,928
9	13,667	3,284	16,951	14,149	3,658	17,807
10	13,653	3,512	17,165	13,894	3,704	17,598
11	13,459	3,471	16,930	13,705	3,438	17,143
12	12,879	3,924	16,803	13,191	4,028	17,219
13	12,585	4,519	17,104	12,559	3,996	16,555
14	11,611	3,887	15,498	12,238	3,797	16,035
15	7,600	3,110	10,710	8,340	3,308	11,648
16	3,559	2,175	5,734	3,834	2,397	6,231
17	1,648	1,402	3,050	1,822	1,409	3,231
18	452	403	855	559	379	938
19 and Over	1,181	112	1,293	1,390	102	1,492
Total	142,146	43,051	185,197	147,352	43,788	191,140
FEMALES						
Under 6	7,482	2,278	9,760	7,798	2,233	10,031
6	13,168	3,671	16,839	13,725	3,746	17,471
7	13,135	3,835	16,970	13,528	3,740	17,268
8	12,956	3,561	16,517	13,372	3,649	17,021
9	12,846	3,663	16,509	13,252	3,672	16,924
10	12,461	3,691	16,152	12,851	3,655	16,506
11	12,475	3,617	16,092	12,568	3,624	16,192
12	12,066	3,860	15,926	12,139	4,041	16,180
13	11,423	4,286	15,709	11,698	4,267	15,965
14	10,666	3,763	14,429	10,873	4,036	14,909
15	6,571	2,986	9,557	7,118	3,304	10,422
16	2,599	2,009	4,608	2,818	2,055	4,873
17	1,114	1,087	2,201	1,265	975	2,240
18	210	144	354	251	130	381
19 and Over	737	19	756	849	13	862
Total	129,909	42,470	172,379	134,105	43,140	177,245
TOTAL						
Under 6	15,421	4,568	19,989	15,908	4,441	20,349
6	27,378	7,516	34,894	28,468	7,614	36,082
7	27,127	7,544	34,671	28,071	7,583	35,654
8	26,667	6,969	33,636	27,647	7,302	34,949
9	26,513	6,947	33,460	27,401	7,330	34,731
10	26,114	7,203	33,317	26,745	7,359	34,104
11	25,934	7,088	33,022	26,273	7,062	33,335
12	24,945	7,784	32,729	25,330	8,069	33,399
13	24,008	8,805	32,813	24,257	8,263	32,520
14	22,277	7,650	29,927	23,111	7,833	30,944
15	14,171	6,096	20,267	15,458	6,612	22,070
16	6,158	4,184	10,342	6,652	4,452	11,104
17	2,762	2,489	5,251	3,087	2,384	5,471
18	662	547	1,209	810	509	1,319
19 and Over	1,918	131	2,049	2,239	115	2,354
Total	272,055	85,521	357,576	281,457	86,928	368,385

¹ Age last birthday as at 1 August of years shown.

Ages of primary and secondary scholars in 1967 are given below.

AGES¹ OF SCHOLARS, PRIMARY AND SECONDARY, QUEENSLAND

Age	Primary Schools			Secondary Schools		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 6	10,318	10,031	20,349	..	..	..
6	18,611	17,471	36,082	..	..	..
7	18,386	17,268	35,654	..	..	..
8	17,928	17,021	34,949	..	..	..
9	17,807	16,924	34,731	..	..	..
10	17,598	16,506	34,104	..	..	..
11	17,121	16,177	33,298	22	15	37
12	11,851	10,600	22,451	5,368	5,580	10,948
13	3,347	2,652	5,999	13,208	13,313	26,521
14	850	638	1,488	15,185	14,271	29,456
15	197	134	331	11,451	10,288	21,739
16	25	32	57	6,206	4,841	11,047
17 .. .. .	..	4	4	3,231	2,236	5,467
18	2	2	4	936	379	1,315
19 and Over	66	74	140	1,426	788	2,214
Total	134,107	125,534	259,641	57,033	51,711	108,744

¹ At 1 August 1967.

Practically all children from the age of 6 to 13 years were receiving full-time education. Of older age groups, the approximate proportions of all children receiving full-time education in 1967 (with 1958 figures in brackets) were as follows: 14 years, 95 per cent (74); 15 years, 68 per cent (53); 16 years, 35 per cent (28); and 17 years, 18 per cent (14).

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

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Scholarship ¹		Junior	Senior	Number Matricu- lated	Students Commenced at University
	Total Candidates	Candidates Passed	Total Candidates	Total Candidates		
1958	20,831	16,439	9,869	3,244	1,606	2,017
1959	25,753	20,393	11,809	3,876	1,864	2,090
1960	29,311	23,430	14,184	3,618	1,808	2,586
1961	26,511	22,211	18,724	4,203	2,219	2,724
1962	27,338	24,019	22,922	5,112	2,731	2,864
1963 .. .. .	..¹	.. ¹	21,861	6,586	3,108	3,030
1964 .. .. .	..	..	21,952	7,643	<i>n</i>	3,385
1965 .. .. .	..	..	22,821	7,641	<i>n</i>	3,586
1966 .. .. .	..	..	24,124	8,634	<i>n</i>	3,723
1967 .. .. .	..	..	27,486	10,295	<i>n</i>	3,560

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

2 TECHNICAL EDUCATION

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

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

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 648 full-time and 2,885 part-time students during 1967, and 93 full-time and 463 part-time teachers and instructors.

Queensland Agricultural College—At 1 August 1967 there were 397 full-time students, of whom 29 were undertaking tertiary level diploma courses in rural, horticultural, poultry, and food technology. The other students were undertaking sub-tertiary diploma and certificate courses in fields similar to those outlined above. There were 47 full-time and 4 part-time staff including instructors.

The Queensland Conservatorium of Music—This institution was opened in February 1957 and, in 1967, had a director, 7 full-time and 25 part-time teachers, and an enrolment of 37 full-time students undertaking tertiary level courses.

Teachers' Colleges—Training at the two Government Teachers' Colleges commences after the Senior Examination at the termination of secondary education and is of two years' duration. At August 1967, the total number of teachers in training was 2,759, including 229 teaching fellowships and 228 special teacher scholarship holders attending the Queensland University, and 31 teaching fellowship holders attending the Institutes of Technology. Including the two principals, there were 121 full-time and 4 part-time teachers.

Technical Colleges—There were 14 technical colleges and one technical correspondence school in operation during 1967, with a total enrolment of 4,068, of whom 275 were full-time, 3,187 part-time, and 606 correspondence students. Apprentices, who numbered 15,247 males and 1,072 females at August 1967, and hobby course students, mainly adults, are not included in the foregoing figures. The colleges provide technical education to certificate level and apprenticeship tuition. Details of apprentices in training are shown on page 415.

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 43.

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 annual qualifying examinations. Enrolments at 1 August 1967 totalled 2,895, including 35 who undertook a matriculation course as full-time day students, compared with 3,696 enrolments a year earlier.

Technical Education—The following table gives particulars of students and teachers in the field of technical education in Queensland in 1967.

INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES, QUEENSLAND,
STUDENTS AND STAFF, 1967

Particulars	Full-time		Part-time		Correspondence	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Students						
Tertiary Courses	306	34	707	35	..	..
Sub-tertiary Courses	351	183	3,183	215	216	1
Other Courses ¹	7	42	2,028	510	364	25
Apprenticeship Courses	112	..	10,952	549	4,183	523
Total	776	259	16,870	1,309	4,763	549
Teachers						
Institutes of Technology	88	5	437	26	.. ²	.. ²
Technical Colleges	375	13	121	38	252	15
Total	463	18	558	64	252 ³	15 ³

¹ Excluding hobby course students included in previous years.

² Included with

part-time teachers.

³ Incomplete.

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 three appointed *ex officio*.

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 1967-1969, is in excess of \$6m.

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 345 in 1967, and in the same period the number of Master's candidates rose from 73 to 542 and the number of post-graduate Honours candidates from 44 to 109. The Engineering Departments and certain other Departments provide specialised testing services.

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 Founda-tions and Bequests ⁵	From All Sources
	No	No	No	No	No	\$	\$	\$	\$
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	9,026,924	2,667,049	2,326,719	14,424,981
1967	69	807	7,299	5,245	2,709	n	n	n	n

¹ Part-time staff provided 66,100 hours of tuition in 1967. ² Excluding students attending Extension Lectures at the University. ³ Excluding receipts for all capital purposes which amounted to \$4,570,944 in 1966. 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 1967. In 1967, 5,200 students (34 per cent of the total) had their fees fully or partially paid for them through some form of financial assistance. Of these, 3,451 (23 per cent of all students) held Commonwealth Scholarships and 96 (1 per cent) held State Open Scholarships. For full-time students, the respective percentages were 70, 47, and 1.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND ENROLMENTS AND DEGREES ETC., 1967

Course	New Enrolments ¹			Total Enrolments ¹			Degrees etc. Conferred ²	
	Males	Fe-males	Total	Males	Fe-males	Total	Males	Fe-males
Higher Degree								
Higher Doctorate ..	1	..	1	7	..	7	7	..
Ph.D.	30	4	34	309	39	348	37	..
Master Degree ..	26	10	36	444	100	544	54	12
Total	57	14	71	760	139	899	98	12
Bachelor Degree								
Arts	370	687	1,057	1,549	2,173	3,722	140	201
Divinity	3	..	3	26	1	27	2	..
Social Studies ..	11	69	80	40	215	255	11	23
Education	123	135	258	1,217	448	1,665	67	7
Music	2	5	7	2	6	8	..	..
Law	95	10	105	314	32	346	29	1
Commerce	210	35	245	985	98	1,083	124	14
Economics	213	36	249	905	97	1,002		
Medicine/Surgery ..	154	56	210	788	208	996	101	15
Pharmacy	48	49	97	197	124	321	35	17
Physiotherapy .. ..	..	28	28	3	67	70	..	3
Speech Therapy .. ..	..	12	12	..	23	23	..	..
Dental Science	29	3	32	212	16	228	26	..
Science	262	116	378	1,228	415	1,643	254	66
Applied Science	12	..	12	34	..	34	1	..
Engineering	251	2	253	790	5	795	128	..
Surveying	16	..	16	64	..	64	7	..
Architecture	50	..	50	244	10	254	27	1
Agricultural Science ..	31	6	37	179	15	194	37	2
Science in Forestry	9	..	9	23	..	23	..	..
Veterinary Science	104	10	114	392	45	437	64	6
Total	1,993	1,259	3,252	9,192	3,998	13,190	1,053	356
Post-graduate Diploma ..	9	4	13	88	77	165	58	33
Sub-graduate Diploma ..	59	40	99	240	238	478	22	82
Certificate	28	16	44	88	36	124	208	55
Miscellaneous	64	17	81	326	71	397	..	..
Total All Courses	2,210	1,350	3,560	10,694	4,559	15,253	1,439	538

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

The seven residential colleges for men and the number of students accommodated in 1967 were 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 1967 it had an enrolment of some 342 full-time and 192 part-time students. Teaching in first year courses is provided in all Faculties except Architecture, for second and third year students in Arts, Science, and

Engineering, and for fourth year students in Engineering. The first student graduated at the end of 1963. There are five colleges and a hall of residence 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 GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE TO STUDENTS

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

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

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

Grades 8, 9, and 10—In 1968 the *tuition fee* paid for each student in these grades was \$42.

From 1966 all students attending either government or approved non-government secondary schools have been entitled to a *text-book allowance*, free of any means test. In 1968 this was \$4 per annum for grades 8 and 9 and \$6 for grade 10.

Subject to a means test, *students' allowances* have been paid from 1966 to all secondary school students, and those in receipt of such allowances are not required to pay Junior Examination fees. In 1968 the allowance was \$32 per annum for those living at home and \$130 per annum for those living away from home.

A further allowance has been payable from 1967, without any means test, to those students compelled to *live away from home* in order to attend any secondary school because their home is not within daily travelling distance. In 1968 the allowance was \$4 per week for 40 weeks per annum. Students may receive this allowance as well as the means test allowance.

Grades 11 and 12 and Sub-tertiary Technical Courses—In these grades *tuition fees* are dependent on the student undertaking an approved course after having passed at least five subjects at one and the same Junior Examination. In 1968 the allowance was \$46 per annum.

Grade 11 students, or those undertaking the first year of an approved full-time post-Junior technical course, receive a *text-book allowance*.

The holding of a Commonwealth Scholarship does not disqualify a student from receiving a *student's allowance*, subject to means test. The

latter is also available to students doing approved full-time technical courses. In 1968 the allowance to those living at home was \$40 for both grade 11 and 12 students, and for those living away from home was \$146 at grade 11 and \$208 at grade 12.

Students in grades 11 and 12 may receive *Senior Remote Area Scholarships* on the same basis as Commonwealth Secondary Scholarships described in the next paragraph. These were first made available in 1967. In 1968, 300 were granted, valued at \$200 per year per student.

The Commonwealth Government has, since 1964, provided assistance in the form of secondary scholarships of two years' duration to students taking the final two years of secondary education or approved technical courses at Institutes of Technology, the Queensland Agricultural College, certain Technical Colleges, and the Rural Training School. The scholarships are awarded on the results of a special scholarship examination and on school estimates of each candidate's potential. Benefits comprised, in 1968, a living allowance (without means test) of \$200 per annum, a text-book and equipment allowance of \$50 per annum, and an allowance of up to \$150 for tuition and examination fees.

Matriculation or Other Tertiary Levels—Since the inception of the University in 1911, the State Government has awarded Open Scholarships to the University each year on the results in six subjects of the Matriculation Examination. These scholarships, which provide for free tuition, are tenable for the normal duration of the student's course. In 1968, 25 such scholarships were granted, giving an allowance of \$78 per annum to those living at home and \$156 to those living away from home.

Since 1951 the Commonwealth Government has offered scholarships to the Queensland University each year, more than 800 being available in 1968. All compulsory fees are paid on behalf of the student. Open Entrance Scholarships are awarded to students under 25 years of age on results of the Matriculation Examination. Mature Age Scholarships are awarded on the basis of the student's whole educational record to persons over 25 years of age. Additional Later Year Scholarships are offered to students under 25 years of age who have completed one or more years of an approved course.

Open Entrance and Later Year Scholarships may be used for approved full-time or part-time courses, but Mature Age awards are for full-time study only. Scholarship holders may be paid a living allowance subject to a means test. The maximum annual allowance in 1968 was \$559 for a student living at home and \$852.80 for one living away from home.

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

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

5 SCIENCE AND ART

Libraries—The Library Board of Queensland was established in 1945 under the provisions of *The Libraries Act of 1943*. Its duty is to attain the fullest co-operation and improvement of the library facilities of the State,

with the object of placing such facilities on a sound basis for the benefit and educational improvement of citizens. The Board consists of six members, including the State Librarian as *ex officio* member and secretary.

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

The Country Extension Service lends books of non-fiction free to country readers and to municipal libraries in areas of low population.

The holdings of the Public Library and extension services are as follows: Main Reference Collection, 188,428 volumes and 11,032 maps and pamphlets; Oxley Memorial Library, 25,049 volumes and 28,230 maps, pamphlets, and miscellaneous items; the Country Extension Service, 89,700 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. Eleven candidates qualified in 1967.

The policy of the Library Board of Queensland is to encourage Local Authorities to operate library services. As a result, there are now 79 Local Authorities conducting 137 library services, of which 112 are free.

The Brisbane City Council operated 18 libraries at 30 June 1967, 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 1967, 30,790 adult and 57,238 child borrowers were registered at these libraries, and the book stock, which circulates among all the libraries, was 427,835. In the year ended 30 June 1967 the Council expended \$355,724, exclusive of the cost of new buildings, and received a government subsidy through the Library Board of \$66,909.

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, Barcaldine, Mount Isa, and Emerald respectively.

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

For the year 1966-67 the State Government granted \$561,397 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 1966-67 was \$129,389. 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 1966-67 amounted to \$43,416. Acquisitions during the year cost \$24,139.

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.

6 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

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

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

An amendment to the Constitution in 1946 permitted the Commonwealth to provide for pharmaceutical, hospital, and medical benefits. Details of such schemes are given on pages 136 to 138.

Special health projects promoted by the Commonwealth and carried out by the State are the national campaigns against tuberculosis and poliomyelitis, and free milk for school children. For tuberculosis control, the Commonwealth reimburses the State for all approved capital expenditure and for net maintenance expenditure to the extent that it exceeds net maintenance expenditure for the year 1947-48. In the anti-poliomyelitis campaign, the Commonwealth supplies Sabin anti-polio vaccine to the State free of charge, 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 disorders. A Youth Rehabilitation Hospital in Brisbane provides psychiatric

assessment, treatment, and supervision for delinquent children, and accommodates about 40 boys as in-patients. The staff of the Division of Welfare and Guidance also visit homes for children.

A comprehensive maternal and child welfare service is provided throughout the State, and details are given on page 145.

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 Services—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 1967, consultations numbered 12,628, including 3,372 by radio. In addition, 344 flights were made, involving a total of 142,204 miles, and 228 patients were transported to hospital. Government subsidies in 1967 amounted to \$128,678.

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 1967 the National Fitness Fund received \$40,525 from the Commonwealth and \$20,000 from the State Government; other receipts (principally camp fees) amounted to \$104,856. Expenditure on camps and hostels was \$58,689 and on physical education \$33,121.

7 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	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
MEDICAL BENEFITS					
Number of Registered Organisations	6	6	6	6	6
Membership	292,065	302,723	308,868	314,450	323,863
Number of Professional Services ..	2,618,677	2,709,709	2,993,110	3,111,730	3,086,113
Amount of Commonwealth Benefit Paid	\$ 2,418,514	2,583,266	3,746,884	4,142,173	4,267,398
Amount of Fund Benefit Paid (incl. ancillary benefits)	\$ 3,866,294	4,093,168	4,364,962	4,581,412	4,871,996
HOSPITAL BENEFITS					
Number of Registered Organisations	3	3	3	3	3
Membership	296,353	304,801	308,928	312,743	321,940
Amount of Commonwealth Benefit Paid					
Ordinary	\$ 1,815,542	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹
Additional	\$ 4,678,576	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹
Total	\$ 6,494,118	5,735,604	5,777,236	5,945,652	6,625,298
Amount of Fund Benefit Paid	\$ 3,500,400	3,486,348	3,954,188	4,344,768	4,578,847

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.

8 HOSPITALS

There is a system of public hospitals throughout the State. During 1966-67, 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. Seven 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 1967 there were 46 private hospitals registered in the State, 17 of which were in the Brisbane Statistical Division. Hospitals specialising in the treatment of mental disorders are not included above, details for them being given on page 144.

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 1966-67.

The 46 private hospitals and 80 convalescent homes in Queensland at 30 June 1967 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 136.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND¹

Year	Hospitals	Staff ²		Patients Treated		Deaths during Year	Expenditure ³
		Medical	Other	General	Maternity		
	No	No	No	No	No	No	\$
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
1966-67 ..	144	994	13,269	221,249	38,639	7,106	43,755,474

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 (\$4,572,571 in 1966-67).

Particulars of public hospitals in the various States for the year 1965-66 are shown in the following table. For purposes of Commonwealth Hospital Benefit payments (see page 136), some of these hospitals are regarded as wholly or partly public nursing homes.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, AUSTRALIA, 1965-66

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 ..	263	555,843	132	16,253	18,919	74,899	120,562
Victoria	150	323,631	101	10,922	10,248	47,815	82,051
Queensland	143	254,865	154	6,723	8,928	29,582	44,655
South Australia ..	68	111,313	103	3,550	3,514	20,275	30,386
Western Australia ..	97	124,001	148	2,625	3,877	22,476	31,441
Tasmania	27	40,162	109	1,399	2,036	10,107	13,346
Northern Territory ..	4	12,095	218	250	375	3,668	4,078
Aust. Capital Territory ..	1	14,275	154	392	386	3,704	4,609
Total	753	1,436,185	125	42,114	48,283	212,526	331,129

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

The table on pages 140-143 gives particulars for the year 1966-67 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	Hospitals	Staff at 30 June 1967			Patients Treated during Year			Average Daily Number Resident In-patients
		Medical	Nursing	Other	In-patients		Out-patients	
					General	Maternity		
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
(i) Boards								
<i>Brisbane</i>	18	499	2,796	3,127	86,627	14,083	378,052	3,377
Chermside	1	23	448	403	5,116	..	1,860	765
Ipswich	5	18	227	159	7,702	1,802	29,797	244
North Brisbane ..	6	293	1,237	1,661	40,125	10,344	219,182	1,248
Redcliffe	1	6	62	55	2,730	886	14,405	73
South Brisbane ..	5	159	822	849	30,954	1,051	112,808	1,049
<i>Moreton</i>	3	9	140	103	7,148	1,785	26,905	162
Gold Coast	1	4	69	49	3,831	1,143	17,263	86
Maroochy	2	5	71	54	3,317	642	9,642	76
<i>Maryborough</i> ..	15	46	561	481	16,711	3,000	68,029	689
Bundaberg	3	16	138	117	3,702	1,054	19,062	157
Central Burnett ..	3	3	42	38	1,310	187	2,026	43
Gympie	1	5	99	76	2,736	518	13,034	103
Isis	1	1	10	12	495	32	1,053	12
Maryborough	2	17	151	140	4,732	664	19,723	194
South Burnett	5	4	121	98	3,736	545	13,131	180
<i>Downs</i>	16	40	588	514	20,262	3,259	74,774	929
Chinchilla	1	1	29	27	1,094	179	2,102	29
Dalby	3	2	79	95	2,488	478	6,653	217
Goondiwindi	1	2	28	26	1,259	230	3,377	31
Inglewood	2	2	21	23	1,275	110	1,618	26
Miles	2	2	23	26	1,416	154	4,004	30
Stanthorpe	1	1	40	30	1,678	203	3,750	37
Tara	1	1	9	9	442	39	2,298	8
Toowoomba	4	25	290	227	8,388	1,455	45,695	475
Warwick	1	4	69	51	2,222	411	5,277	77
<i>Roma</i>	9	7	99	119	5,013	636	16,907	114
Balonne	4	3	28	33	1,976	223	4,992	49
Roma	5	4	71	86	3,037	413	11,915	65
<i>South Western</i> ..	7	5	58	74	2,237	396	11,749	77
Charleville	3	3	41	42	1,240	260	6,628	50
Cunnamulla	2	1	11	20	622	91	3,763	18
Quilpie	2	1	6	12	375	45	1,358	10
<i>Rockhampton</i> ..	13	35	358	326	13,407	2,138	59,549	558
Banana	3	3	29	30	1,922	293	6,826	31
Gladstone	2	2	39	37	2,353	474	12,108	53
Mount Morgan ..	1	1	27	30	635	114	4,775	22
North Burnett ..	3	3	33	26	746	133	3,060	26
Rockhampton	4	26	230	203	7,751	1,124	32,780	425
<i>Central Western</i> ..	13	13	113	135	5,664	644	18,752	131
Barcaldine	3	6	22	31	896	110	5,322	23
Blackall	3	1	23	25	1,197	123	4,405	21
Clermont	2	2	20	18	755	95	1,969	19
Emerald	1	1	18	16	833	102	2,805	23
Longreach	3	2	23	35	1,575	164	2,923	34
Springsure	1	1	7	10	408	50	1,328	11

QUEENSLAND, 1966-67

Receipts					Expenditure			Average Cost per In-patient per Day
Government Aid	Patients' Payments ¹	Dental Clinics	Other	Total ²	On In-patients	Other ³	Total ⁴	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
15,877,769	3,545,942	218,738	64,582	19,707,031	15,573,170	4,127,420	19,700,590	12.64
1,758,487	589,773	..	6,828	2,355,088	2,325,778	29,310	2,355,088	8.33
841,797	309,194	6,922	1,725	1,159,638	950,542	202,655	1,153,197	10.77
8,032,953	1,243,447	142,848	36,726	9,455,974	6,702,729	2,753,245	9,455,974	14.71
358,517	78,200	4,732	255	441,704	339,470	102,234	441,704	12.79
4,886,015	1,325,328	64,236	19,048	6,294,627	5,254,651	1,039,976	6,294,627	13.72
614,984	216,337	8,242	278	839,841	719,855	119,941	839,796	12.21
308,815	136,540	4,933	..	450,288	380,617	69,670	450,287	12.13
306,169	79,797	3,309	278	389,553	339,238	50,271	389,509	12.29
2,129,074	1,015,211	17,138	11,767	3,173,190	2,734,663	425,993	3,160,656	10.87
561,285	215,496	4,931	4,528	786,240	629,908	148,073	777,981	10.98
181,749	44,780	..	1,558	228,087	214,515	13,553	228,068	13.67
319,491	179,551	6,594	1,032	506,668	445,074	58,083	503,157	11.82
55,167	14,175	..	27	69,369	64,628	3,998	68,626	15.07
616,049	294,575	5,613	4,198	920,435	757,098	163,337	920,435	10.70
395,333	266,634	..	424	662,391	623,440	38,949	662,389	9.48
2,261,270	1,226,769	13,844	38,116	3,539,999	3,131,580	400,070	3,531,650	9.23
135,447	29,696	109	7	165,259	160,036	5,914	165,950	15.40
299,107	296,052	871	26,201	622,231	583,957	38,008	621,965	7.34
91,905	61,476	..	629	154,010	134,293	19,714	154,007	11.88
127,256	30,032	375	1,218	158,881	145,461	13,124	158,585	15.58
157,437	31,982	..	..	189,419	170,653	18,391	189,044	15.77
166,004	65,383	3,024	285	234,696	203,739	29,612	233,351	15.23
65,701	6,736	..	7,012	79,449	71,299	8,146	79,445	25.49
1,008,952	577,619	6,089	1,408	1,594,068	1,359,630	227,731	1,587,361	7.84
209,461	127,793	3,376	1,356	341,986	302,512	39,430	341,942	10.79
516,455	237,820	8,546	21,983	784,804	655,912	128,540	784,452	15.72
130,433	68,144	2,794	17,196	218,567	179,034	39,183	218,217	9.98
386,022	169,676	5,752	4,787	566,237	476,878	89,357	566,235	20.05
390,545	100,019	6,333	1,833	498,730	406,381	91,165	497,546	14.41
217,496	74,034	2,289	310	294,129	251,089	41,886	292,975	13.86
100,037	17,583	2,698	1,220	121,538	89,031	32,488	121,519	13.87
73,012	8,402	1,346	303	83,063	66,261	16,791	83,052	18.11
1,567,406	656,626	18,940	9,658	2,252,630	1,868,945	380,214	2,249,159	9.18
171,498	42,347	4,202	1,358	219,405	185,894	32,950	218,844	16.24
173,193	65,095	3,117	24	241,429	184,822	55,479	240,301	9.51
122,430	25,751	526	31	148,738	126,415	22,193	148,608	15.63
162,305	26,175	526	672	189,678	175,328	14,350	189,678	18.63
937,980	497,258	10,569	7,573	1,453,380	1,196,486	255,242	1,451,728	7.71
870,365	156,677	8,981	10,881	1,046,904	881,114	165,945	1,047,059	18.42
216,399	20,589	3,835	1,829	242,652	184,800	57,852	242,652	21.75
167,492	23,659	250	710	192,111	169,761	22,350	192,111	22.60
132,882	24,744	..	247	157,873	141,121	16,750	157,871	20.32
121,687	18,193	..	647	140,527	132,956	7,570	140,526	15.92
177,818	56,523	4,896	2,435	241,672	190,872	50,800	241,672	15.23
54,087	12,969	..	5,013	72,069	61,604	10,623	72,227	15.42

PUBLIC HOSPITALS.

Name of Statistical Division and Hospitals Board	Hospitals	Staff at 30 June 1967			Patients Treated during Year			Average Daily Number Resident In-patients
		Medical	Nursing	Other	In-patients		Out-patients	
					General	Mater-nity		
							No	
<i>(i) Boards—continued</i>								
<i>Far Western</i>	2	1	14	19	656	88	3,284	15
Winton	2	1	14	19	656	88	3,284	15
<i>Mackay</i>	3	17	121	92	3,975	478	16,163	160
Mackay	2	16	97	71	3,045	329	12,004	136
Proserpine	1	1	24	21	930	149	4,159	24
<i>Townsville</i>	7	36	401	335	13,515	1,919	55,838	469
Ayr	2	3	54	55	2,130	473	12,143	63
Bowen	2	2	36	41	1,379	205	9,664	37
Charters Towers ..	1	1	27	37	1,140	170	5,422	25
Townsville	2	30	284	202	8,866	1,071	28,609	344
<i>Cairns</i>	16	33	494	397	19,140	2,620	85,694	629
Atherton	3	3	82	62	2,818	336	15,252	88
Cairns	5	24	198	166	6,390	916	32,112	278
Ingham	1	1	40	30	1,970	346	5,997	44
Innisfail	1	2	76	56	3,766	446	9,648	91
Mareeba	4	1	55	44	1,938	347	10,474	68
Mossman	1	1	20	18	861	99	7,421	29
Tully	1	1	23	21	1,397	130	4,790	31
<i>Peninsula</i>	3	4	58	62	2,005	283	10,281	99
Thursday Island ..	3	4	58	62	2,005	283	10,281	99
<i>North Western</i> ..	11	14	118	135	7,109	1,039	36,215	139
Cloncurry	1	1	18	22	958	101	2,994	16
Etheridge	2	..	3	7	160	1	1,511	1
Hughenden	1	1	16	12	605	128	1,874	11
Julia Creek	1	1	6	9	403	39	1,356	8
Mount Isa	2	10	63	60	4,223	689	21,796	91
Normanton	3	..	6	16	466	38	5,583	6
Richmond	1	1	6	9	294	43	1,101	6
Total 60 Boards	136	759	5,919	5,919	203,469	32,368	862,192	7,548
<i>(ii) Other Hospitals</i>								
<i>Brisbane</i>	4	233	625	549	13,471	5,735	5,717	705
<i>Moreton</i>	1	1	16	23	74	..	..	48
<i>Downs</i>	2	..	132	69	4,227	536	189	134
<i>Townsville</i> ⁶	1	1	4	13	8	..	..	7
Total Other	8	235	777	654	17,780	6,271	5,906	894
Total All Hospitals	144	994	6,696	6,573	221,249	38,639	868,098	8,442

¹ See notes 5 and 7. ² Excluding loan receipts, \$4,220,459. ³ Including expenditure on out-patients, dental clinics, ambulances, etc. ⁴ Excluding loan expenditure, \$4,572,571. ⁵ Including Commonwealth Hospital Benefits (\$5,125,919).

QUEENSLAND, 1966-67—continued

Receipts					Expenditure			Average Cost per In- patient per Day
Government Aid	Patients' Pay- ments ¹	Dental Clinics	Other	Total ²	On In- patients	Other ³	Total ⁴	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
115,593	13,622	3,612	348	133,175	102,637	30,537	133,174	18.23
115,593	13,622	3,612	348	133,175	102,637	30,537	133,174	18.23
569,184	165,561	10,177	954	745,876	579,844	162,657	742,501	9.93
436,598	134,686	7,352	394	579,030	442,883	132,772	575,655	8.92
132,586	30,875	2,825	560	166,846	136,961	29,885	166,846	15.75
2,165,391	517,873	19,489	13,849	2,716,602	2,244,029	465,888	2,709,917	13.12
277,315	92,549	1,505	1,052	372,421	313,261	59,015	372,276	13.64
227,389	41,860	7,096	6,592	282,937	214,796	68,141	282,937	15.85
217,425	37,893	2,397	889	258,604	213,731	44,873	258,604	23.24
1,443,262	345,571	8,491	5,316	1,802,640	1,502,241	293,859	1,796,100	11.98
2,228,329	768,250	19,754	11,197	3,027,530	2,453,189	566,286	3,019,475	10.68
300,016	111,221	..	430	411,667	333,632	75,774	409,406	10.35
1,124,531	249,924	6,560	5,362	1,386,377	1,122,108	264,269	1,386,377	11.06
142,501	92,724	3,219	328	238,772	182,457	56,314	238,771	11.41
263,369	147,803	3,451	1,004	415,627	352,989	59,830	412,819	10.64
186,535	106,465	3,469	3,500	299,969	238,869	58,598	297,467	9.42
104,812	21,372	3,055	11	129,250	96,745	32,048	128,793	9.10
106,565	38,741	..	562	145,868	126,389	19,453	145,842	11.11
391,564	31,021	1,347	174	424,106	365,793	57,811	423,604	10.09
391,564	31,021	1,347	174	424,106	365,793	57,811	423,604	10.09
1,050,425	124,624	9,267	5,233	1,189,549	951,760	232,869	1,184,629	18.78
148,509	14,428	3,466	1,692	168,095	134,207	30,466	164,673	23.45
27,789	697	341	202	29,029	19,022	9,584	28,606	36.51
126,903	11,012	1,423	319	139,657	113,568	26,082	139,650	27.60
63,539	6,887	822	258	71,506	60,363	11,101	71,464	20.62
536,757	84,254	1,223	2,056	624,290	516,110	108,178	624,288	15.61
68,673	3,181	1,027	586	73,467	47,735	25,729	73,464	20.61
78,255	4,165	965	120	83,505	60,755	21,729	82,484	30.00
30,748,354	8,776,352 ⁵	364,408	190,853	40,079,967	32,668,872	7,355,336	40,024,208	11.86
1,972,575	888,020	..	273,969	3,134,564	2,292,136	614,663	2,906,799	8.90
25,740	35,212	..	35,806	96,758	96,073	..	96,073	5.46
57,801	317,251	..	3,811	378,863	709,372	..	709,372	14.54
19,022	..	..	..	19,022	19,022	..	19,022	7.45
2,075,138	1,240,483 ⁷	..	313,586	3,629,207	3,116,603	614,663	3,731,266	9.55
32,823,492	10,016,835 ⁷	364,408	504,439	43,709,174	35,785,475	7,969,999	43,755,474	11.61

Pharmaceutical Benefits totalling \$1,724,250 are included in the preceding column.

⁶ Hospital for treatment of Hansen's disease (leprosy).

⁷ Including Commonwealth Hospital and Pharmaceutical Benefits (\$882,258).

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 1967 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.

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 recent years when the proportion again showed a downward trend, the 1966-67 figure being 39 per cent.

MENTAL HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Hos- pitals	Staff		Patients					Expendi- ture
		Medi- cal	Nursing	Admitted during Year ¹	Dis- charged during Year ¹	Died during Year	At End of Year		
							Males	Females	
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	\$
1962-63	5	27	1,172	1,750	1,582	241	2,412	1,787	5,558,424
1963-64	5	29	1,218	1,754	1,725	223	2,349	1,656	5,545,876
1964-65	5	28	1,198	1,785	1,517	251	2,318	1,704	5,911,858
1965-66	5	29	1,204	1,586	1,375	255	2,384	1,594	6,327,620
1966-67	5	32	1,208	1,680	1,524	224	2,387	1,523	6,951,958

¹ Excluding transfers between institutions.

9 CREMATIONS

The first crematorium in Queensland was opened in Brisbane in September 1934, the second in Rockhampton in October 1948, and an additional crematorium in Brisbane in October 1964. A new crematorium commenced operations in Townsville in December 1966. All crematoria are operated by private companies.

CREMATIONS AND DEATHS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Cremations			Total Deaths in Queensland	Proportion of Cremations to Deaths in Queensland			
	Metropolitan	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
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
1967	4,704	452	5,156	14,736	35.0

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 31 December 1966 were as follows: New South Wales, 8 and 43.8; Victoria, 4 and 36.1; Queensland, 4 and 34.3; South Australia, 1 and 21.0; Western Australia, 2 and 34.1; Tasmania, 2 and 30.0.

10 AMBULANCES

Ambulance services were established in 111 districts of the State at 30 June 1967. Ten of the services were under the control of local hospitals boards, while control of the other 101 services, which were centres of the Queensland Ambulance Transport Brigade, was vested in local committees, consisting of members elected triennially by subscribers of not less than \$2 per annum. Overall co-ordination of ambulance services throughout the State is vested in the State Council of the Queensland Ambulance Transport Brigade.

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

AMBULANCE SERVICES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Centres	Staff		Patients			Expenditure
		Permanent	Honorary	Accident	Office	Transport	
	No	No	No	No	No	No	\$
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
1966-67 ..	111	645	585	59,075	221,842	286,028	2,878,247

11 MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

Maternal and Child Welfare Service—There is a system of Maternal and Child Welfare Centres and Ante-natal Clinics financed by the State Government and administered by the Director of Maternal and Child Welfare. At 30 June 1967 there were 273 Maternal and Child Welfare Centres in the State, comprising 50 parent centres and 223 sub-centres, and 6 Ante-natal Clinics. Sixteen of the parent centres and the 6 Ante-natal Clinics were in the Brisbane Statistical Division. A specially equipped van provided mobile clinic services in newer Brisbane suburbs where suitable accommodation was not available. An Infant Welfare Railway Car visits six centres in the Winton-Hughenden-Cloncurry area, at which attendances in 1966-67 totalled 3,526. These are included in the total attendances shown in the next table.

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Maternal and Child Welfare Centres					
Parent Centres No	45	48	48	50	50
Sub-centres No	213	217	216	220	223
New Cases Seen					
Infants ¹ No	23,070	22,856	22,765	23,060	23,890
Expectant Mothers No	1,389	1,568	1,894	2,464	2,362
Total Attendances at Clinics No	446,578	444,372	451,951	457,956	457,787
New Cases Seen by Clinic					
Doctors No	1,941	2,145	2,576	2,141	1,945
Attendances to See Clinic					
Doctors No	3,252 _r	3,817 _r	3,911 _r	3,533 _r	3,193
New-born Babies Visited .. No	29,986	29,444	28,803	28,757	29,087
Subsequent Visits No	2,266	1,935	1,828	1,265	1,425
Ante-natal Clinics					
Resident Centres No	4	4	5	6	6
New Cases Seen No	940	958	999	1,125	1,306
Total Attendances at Clinics No	8,253	9,028	10,046	10,829	11,384
Total Expenditure \$	815,838	913,736	955,246	1,000,100	1,102,309

¹ Infants under 12 months only. _r Revised since last issue.

Two correspondence sections have been established: one to provide advice for expectant mothers in remote parts of the State, and the other where country mothers, who are unable through distance or ill-health to attend Child Welfare Centres, can obtain 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 19 Pre-school Centres in the Brisbane Statistical Division for the examination of children under school age, and centres are also located at Cairns, Rockhampton, and Townsville. Mothercraft lessons are given to girls in grade 9 at secondary schools by specially appointed sisters of the Maternal and Child Welfare Service.

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, 62 kindergartens, 40 in Brisbane and 22 in other centres, are affiliated with the Association. In 1966-67 total receipts were \$503,282, including \$147,108 State Government aid. The average daily attendance was 3,635.

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.

12 CHILDREN'S SERVICES

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

Financial Assistance for Children—The Department renders financial help to widows, deserted wives, unmarried mothers, and other needy relatives to assist in the care and maintenance of their children in their own homes. At 30 June 1967, 6,051 children in 2,671 families were being assisted in this way.

Adoption of Children—All adoptions must be approved by the Director of Children's Services. Adoption confers hereditary rights on the child. Other features of the Act are that the applicants must be 21 years of age or older. A male applicant must be at least 18 years older than the child and a female applicant at least 16 years older except in the case of natural parents. Children over twelve years of age must consent to their adoption. From 1967 the adoption of single persons aged 21 years and over has been permitted under certain conditions.

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

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Applications Received	1,040	1,194	1,295	1,401	1,646
Children Adopted					
Boys	492	555	645	713	710
Girls	435	529	621	685	676
Total	927	1,084	1,266	1,398	1,386
Adopters					
Non-relatives	715	818	918	1,077	1,054
Relatives	55	56	81	74	61
Spouse of Natural Parent	157	210	267	247	271
Ages of Children Adopted					
Under 1 Year	678	750	859	993	980
1 Year and under 6 Years	127	152	183	193	208
6 Years and under 12 Years	60	101	116	119	109
12 Years and under 21 Years	62	81	108	93	77
21 Years and over .. .. .	..	..	..	..	12

Children in Care—The next table shows the numbers of children in the care of the Department at 30 June, and also gives particulars as to the type of care, protection, or control provided.

CHILDREN IN CARE AT 30 JUNE, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Inmates of Institutions	1,023	1,016	1,151	1,284	1,338
In Hospitals	44	57	66	125	127
Boarded Out					
With Foster Mothers	708	733	809	903	1,042
With Relatives	4,809	3,918	4,520	5,314	6,303
Sent to Employers	97	241	231	206	237
Placed under Supervision	476	414	396	483	534
Miscellaneous	144	143	123	224	51
Total	7,301	6,522	7,296	8,539	9,632¹

¹ Including 25 children shown in two categories.

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

13 WELFARE SERVICES

Care of the aged, destitute, and orphans is provided by a large number of public and private institutions. Statistics of 118 institutions were available at 30 June 1967, and the next table shows these particulars grouped according to the nature of the institutions.

WELFARE INSTITUTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1966-67

Type of Institution	Institutions ¹	Inmates				Receipts	
		Admitted	Died	Remaining at 30 June		Government Aid ²	Total
				M.	F.		
	No	No	No	No	No	\$	\$
Homes for the Aged							
Government	3	679	371	857	615	1,740,852	2,022,990
Other	52	1,056	301	1,079	1,806	1,256,793	2,872,077
Homes for Handicapped Adults							
Government	1	114	..	42	..	69,920	69,920
Other	14	1,031 ³	7	109 ³	139 ³	79,774	302,094
Children's Homes							
Government	7	1,050	..	175	65	885,228	885,228
Other	36	1,087	4	709	659	390,403	1,128,326
Homes for Handicapped Children (non-Government)							
.. .. .	5	95	..	108	71	4,943	166,574
Total	118	5,112	683	3,079	3,355	4,427,913	7,447,209

¹ An institution providing for more than one type of inmate is counted once only and classified according to the type applicable to the majority of its inmates.

² Including subsidies, but excluding child endowment, State children maintenance allowances, age and invalid pensions, which, however, are included in total column.

³ Not including figures for two of these institutions which have no regular inmates but supply beds for the night only. In 1966-67 they supplied 33,453 beds for men and 5,375 for women and children.

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

The children's homes varied from large orphanages and cottage homes to reformatory schools. The Department of Children's Services operated seven of these. Of the children in the 36 other institutions at 30 June 1967, 644 boys and 444 girls were State children.

14 AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS

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

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

	\$		\$
Oct. 1957 ..	8.75	Oct. 1964: Married	11.00
Oct. 1959 ..	9.50	Single	12.00
Oct. 1960 ..	10.00	Oct. 1966: Married	11.75
Oct. 1961 ..	10.50	Single	13.00
Nov. 1963: Married	10.50	Oct. 1968: Married	12.50
Single	11.50	Single	14.00

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

From October 1968, the maximum weekly rate of pension has been \$12.50 each for a married couple who are both pensioners and \$14 for a pensioner who is single or whose spouse does not receive a pension or allowance. The actual rate of pension payable depends on the claimant's *means as assessed*, except in the case of blind persons. In March 1961, the means tests previously applied separately to income and to property were merged into one composite means test. Under this merged means test, *means as assessed* comprise the annual rate of income plus a property component equal to \$2 for each complete \$20 of net property above \$400. In the case of married couples, the income and property of each is taken to be half the total income and property of both. The pension payable is calculated by deducting from the maximum annual rate the amount by which *means as assessed* exceed \$364.

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

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

Certain types of property may also be excepted. They include the permanent home of the pensioner; his furniture and personal effects;

the surrender value up to \$1,500 of life insurance policies; the capital value of any life interest, annuity or contingent interest; and the value of reversionary interests.

If a pensioner lives in a benevolent home, \$4.50 a week of his pension is paid to him. The rest is paid to the home for his maintenance, unless he is a patient in an infirmary ward.

Single pensioners (or married pensioners whose spouses do not receive any pension or benefit) are eligible for supplementary assistance of \$2 per week provided that 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 \$7 per week and child allowance of \$2.50 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.

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	No	No	No				
1962-63	32,079	64,069	8,980	6,896	112,024	\$1,000	60.9	10.1
1963-64	32,432	65,976	9,538	7,355	115,301	63,550	61.1	10.5
1964-65	32,763	67,291	9,767	7,635	117,456	68,119	60.8	10.6
1965-66	33,180	68,428	9,816	8,002	119,426	70,859	60.7	10.6
1966-67	33,980	70,001	10,088	8,320	122,389	77,097	61.1	10.8

¹ At 30 June each year.

² Including amounts paid to pensioners and to pensioner wives of invalid pensioners.

Including pensioner inmates of benevolent homes, benevolent homes and hospitals for maintenance of inmates of these establishments, and allowances to

³ Revised in accordance with results of 1966 Census.

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

AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1966-67

State or Territory	Pensioners ¹					Total Payments ²	Pensioners per 1,000 Population	
	Age		Invalid		Total		Age	Invalid
	Male	Female	Male	Female				
	No	No	No	No				
New South Wales	74,382	177,565	24,894	20,549	297,390	\$1,000	58.5	10.6
Victoria	46,934	119,204	14,872	11,907	192,917	120,930	50.7	8.2
Queensland	33,980	70,001	10,088	8,320	122,389	77,097	61.1	10.8
South Australia	18,074	43,361	4,960	4,126	70,521	43,720	55.3	8.2
Western Australia	13,796	31,945	4,641	3,666	54,048	33,794	52.2	9.5
Tasmania	5,964	13,626	2,086	1,444	23,120	14,574	52.0	9.4
N. Territory	652	696	269	185	1,802	1,239	22.7	7.7
A. C. Territory	360	823	148	159	1,490	937	11.4	3.0
Total	194,142	457,221	61,958	50,356	763,677	481,840 ³	55.2	9.5

¹ At 30 June 1967, including pensioners in benevolent homes.

² See note ² to previous table.

³ Including \$506(000) paid to persons temporarily abroad.

There is wide variation between the States in the proportions of persons in the appropriate age groups who receive age pensions. Male age pensioners at 30 June 1966 represented the following percentages of all males over 65 years recorded at the Census of that date: Queensland, 50.5; New South Wales, 48.8; Western Australia, 48.7; Tasmania, 48.2; South Australia, 47.3; and Victoria, 41.8. The proportion of females over 60 years receiving pensions was higher than the corresponding proportion for males over 65 years in all States. Female percentages were as follows: Western Australia, 61.9; Queensland, 61.3; New South Wales, 59.2; Tasmania, 58.7; South Australia, 58.4; and Victoria, 52.5.

15 WIDOWS' PENSIONS

Pensions for widows have been paid by the Commonwealth Government from 30 June 1942. "Widows" include deserted wives, divorced women, dependent females, women whose husbands are in mental hospitals, and women whose husbands are imprisoned. The following rates came into operation in October 1968. The weekly rate for a widow who has dependent children under 16 years of age is \$18 plus \$2.50 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 \$12.50. A widow under 50 years of age who has no child is eligible, if she is in necessitous circumstances, for a pension of \$12.50 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 1967

State or Territory	Pensions Current			Average Fort-nightly Pension	Pensions Paid, 1966-67	
	Class "A" ¹	All Classes	Total per 10,000 Population		Amount	Per Head of Population
	No	No	No	\$	\$1,000	\$
New South Wales ..	13,219	27,952	65	31.58	21,188	4.96
Victoria	8,667	18,481	56	31.64	14,387	4.43
Queensland .. .	5,529	11,278	66	31.92	8,962	5.31
South Australia ..	3,234	6,991	63	31.44	5,448	4.93
Western Australia ..	2,333	5,228	60	30.86	4,011	4.65
Tasmania .. .	1,264	2,432	65	32.70	1,983	5.30
Northern Territory ..	118	221	37	33.04	191	3.28
A. C. Territory ..	161	307	30	34.34	197	1.97
Total .. .	34,525	72,890	62	31.62	56,438 ²	4.82

¹ To receive a class "A" widow's pension a woman must have the custody, care, and control of at least one child under the age of 16 years. ² Including \$71(000) paid to persons temporarily abroad.

16 WAR PENSIONS

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

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

The rate of pension varies according to the pensioner's previous service rank and the extent of his 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	\$
1962-63 ..	30,975	66,123	20,788	61.5	13,297
1963-64 ..	31,899	66,428	23,084	61.0	14,473
1964-65 ..	32,541	65,905	23,337	59.9	14,344
1965-66 ..	32,787	64,170	25,973	57.9	15,646
1966-67 ..	33,106	62,307	25,036	56.1	14,831

¹ At 30 June each year.

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

³ Revised in accordance with results of 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, 1966-67

Where Payable	Pensions Current at 30 June					Expenditure during Year ²
	Incapacitated Ex-servicemen	Dependants of Incapacitated Ex-servicemen	Dependants of Deceased Ex-servicemen	Miscellaneous ¹	Total	
	No	No	No	No	No	\$1,000
N. S. Wales ³ ..	78,069	118,266	20,965	313	217,613	56,032
Victoria ..	61,947	97,110	16,884	163	176,104	46,953
Queensland ..	33,106	54,711	7,596	442	95,855	25,036
South Australia ⁴	20,790	33,741	5,075	92	59,698	13,642
Western Australia	19,038	29,532	4,356	41	52,967	11,889
Tasmania ..	8,573	15,018	2,031	7	25,629	6,654
Abroad ..	1,287	1,727	971	8	3,993	1,509
Total ..	222,810	350,105	57,878	1,066	631,859	161,716

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.

17 SERVICE PENSIONS

The *Repatriation Act* 1920-1965, administered by the Repatriation Department, provides for service pensions to be paid to qualified

ex-servicemen and ex-servicewomen at ages 60 and 55 respectively. The pension is broadly equivalent to the age and invalid pension and the provisions of the means test apply.

The following table shows details for each State for 1966-67.

SERVICE PENSIONS, 1966-67

State of Payment	Service Pensions Current at 30 June					Expenditure during Year
	Ex-servicemen	Dependants of		Miscellaneous ¹	Total	
		Living Service Pensioners	Deceased Service Pensioners			
	No	No	No	No	No	\$1,000
N. S. Wales ² ..	16,410	3,912	961	..	21,283	9,998
Victoria	12,729	3,152	531	11	16,423	6,720
Queensland ..	8,120	3,191	455	283	12,049	4,715
South Australia ³	5,250	1,308	363	5	6,926	3,134
Western Australia	6,086	1,130	456	2	7,674	3,612
Tasmania ..	1,694	833	111	..	2,638	935
Total ..	50,289	13,526	2,877	301	66,993	29,126⁴

¹ Including native members of the Forces and act of grace pensions. ² Including Australian Capital Territory. ³ Including Northern Territory. ⁴ Including \$11(000) for service pensions paid overseas.

18 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
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
1966-67	34,024	33,489	1,077

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 1966-67.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, AUSTRALIA, 1966-67

State or Territory	Claims Paid				Total Births on which Claims Paid ¹	Amount Paid
	No Other Children	One or Two Other Children	Three or More Other Children	Total		
	No	No	No	No	No	\$1,000
New South Wales	29,891	36,317	12,870	79,078	79,921	2,514
Victoria	24,392	30,199	11,507	66,098	66,866	2,104
Queensland	12,028	14,386	7,075	33,489	33,832	1,077
South Australia	7,622	9,577	3,397	20,596	20,776	654
Western Australia	6,503	7,959	3,048	17,510	17,720	559
Tasmania	2,638	3,479	1,489	7,606	7,680	243
Northern Territory	657	776	522	1,955	1,968	62
A. C. Territory	813	1,067	331	2,211	2,252	72
Abroad	114	116	12	242	243	8
Total	84,658	103,876	40,251	228,785	231,258	7,294

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

19 CHILD ENDOWMENT

The Commonwealth Government commenced to pay child endowment in July 1941 at the rate of \$0.50 per week for each dependent child in excess of one under the age of 16 years in each family. From 26 June 1945 the weekly amount was increased to \$0.75, and, from 9 November 1948, to \$1. From 20 June 1950, endowment was extended to the first child at \$0.50 per week. From 14 January 1964 the amount payable for the third and subsequent children was increased to \$1.50 per week. From that date also endowment was extended to full-time student children aged between 16 and 21 years at the rate of \$1.50 per week. From 19 September 1967 the endowment was increased by a further 25c for each child additional to the third, being \$1.75 for a fourth child and \$2.00 for a fifth child and so on. Endowment is paid (at \$1.50 per week from 14 January 1964) for all children in approved public or private charitable institutions or boarded out by the Department of Children's Services.

CHILD ENDOWMENT AT 30 JUNE 1967

State or Territory	Endowed Children under 16 Years ¹			Student Children 16 Years and Over ²			Amount Paid 1966-67 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	594,967	1,281,366	297.5	53,400	57,967	13.5	68,816
Victoria	453,872	1,000,722	305.6	49,705	54,112	16.5	56,232
Queensland	231,113	540,748	317.8	17,076	18,520	10.9	29,685
South Australia	158,645	351,664	316.4	16,080	17,230	15.5	19,063
Western Australia	125,554	291,705	332.9	9,517	10,579	12.1	15,498
Tasmania	54,506	127,688	339.2	3,696	4,015	10.7	6,912
N. Territory	7,597	17,484	294.7	287	311	5.2	1,225
A. C. Territory	13,900	31,100	300.2	1,839	2,051	19.8	1,783
Abroad	236	517	..	23	29	..	67
Total	1,640,390	3,642,994	308.5	151,623	164,814	14.0	199,282

¹ Excluding claims covering 26,562 endowed children in 497 approved institutions.

² Excluding 547 student children in 97 institutions.

³ Including amounts paid to approved institutions for endowed children.

20 REHABILITATION

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

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

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

During treatment, payment of pension or benefit continues. When vocational training begins, pension or benefit is replaced by a rehabilitation allowance plus a training allowance of \$3 a week. With an invalid pensioner or a sickness, unemployment, or special beneficiary, the rehabilitation allowance is equal to and calculated in the same manner as an invalid pension. For a widow pensioner, the rate of rehabilitation allowance is the same as that of the 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	\$
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
1966-67	3,220	220	162	273,154

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

21 COMMONWEALTH PENSIONS AND SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES EXPENDITURE

The following table shows the total expenditure in each State on social and health services, excluding cost of administration, for 1966-67.

SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES AND PENSIONS EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA, 1966-67

Item	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total ¹
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>Social Benefits</i>							
Age and Invalid Pensions ..	189,043	120,930	77,097	43,720	33,794	14,574	481,840
Funeral Benefits	524	358	209	114	88	39	1,334
Child Endowment	68,816	56,232	29,685	19,063	15,498	6,912	199,282
Widows' Pensions	21,188	14,387	8,962	5,448	4,011	1,983	56,438
Maternity Allowances ..	2,514	2,104	1,077	654	559	243	7,294
Tuberculosis Allowances ..	372	263	340	98	53	44	1,193
Unemployment Benefits ..	3,948	1,882	3,068	1,653	374	228	11,186
Sickness Benefits	2,655	1,753	964	554	445	190	6,611
Special Benefits ²	338	603	159	63	36	47	1,247
Commonwealth Rehabilitation	604	461	273	249	196	60	1,844
<i>National Health Services</i>							
Hospital Benefits	18,269	10,324	6,748	3,911	3,848	1,289	44,631
Nursing Home Benefits ..	9,531	4,884	3,548	2,009	2,033	761	22,767
Medical Benefits	17,520	11,776	4,269	5,156	3,925	1,195	43,841
" " Pensioners	5,667	3,746	2,064	1,407	1,020	406	14,351
Pharmaceutical Benefits ..	27,759	21,138	9,839	6,256	4,730	2,071	72,001
" " Pensioners	12,306	6,933	4,546	2,705	1,989	802	29,280
Milk for School Children ..	3,067	2,391	1,396	857	698	442	9,021
Tuberculosis Campaign ³ ..	3,956	3,293	2,189	652	547	338	10,983
Miscellaneous	4,827	4,365	2,271	1,166	822	377	15,974 ⁴
Total	392,904	267,823	158,703	95,735	74,666	32,003	1,031,117
Total Per Head of Population ..	\$ 92.0	\$ 82.4	\$ 94.0	\$ 86.7	\$ 86.6	\$ 85.6	\$ 88.1

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 amounts not allocated to States, e.g., part cost of Commonwealth Health Laboratories, \$302(000), and purchase of poliomyelitis vaccine, \$869(000), and blood products (Commonwealth Serum Laboratories), \$867(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 permitted the conversion to freehold or to perpetual lease of Settlement Farm Leases or of Grazing Selections, and of all industrial lands.

As a result of these policies, the greater part (85 per cent) of the land in Queensland remains as Crown land and is leased to the occupiers. Nine 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	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	1,000 Ac	1,000 Ac	1,000 Ac	1,000 Ac	1,000 Ac
Freehold					
Alienated by Purchase	26,171	26,276	26,384	26,442	26,553
Alienated without Payment	92	92	93	93	93
In Process of Alienation	2,778	3,817	5,120	7,841	11,027
Total Freehold	29,041	30,185	31,597	34,375	37,672
Leasehold					
Pastoral Tenures	258,447	261,128	259,856	259,397	257,443
Selection Tenures	102,034	101,857	100,959	98,490	96,222
Special Leases	3,607	4,170	4,448	4,923	5,432
Development Leases	7	7	7	7	7
Country, Suburban, and Town Lands Perpetual Leases	45	46	49	49	48
Leases, Claims, and Licences under Mining Acts	2,193	2,102	2,499	2,571 ^r	1,877
Total Leasehold	366,333	369,310	367,817	365,437^r	361,029
Reserves (excluding Leased Area ¹) ..	17,811	17,458	17,150	16,990	18,519
Roads and Stock Routes	3,908	3,958	3,978	4,025	4,085
Unoccupied and Unreserved	9,787	5,968	6,338	6,053 ^r	5,575
Total Area of State	426,880	426,880	426,880	426,880	426,880

¹ See second table on page 165. ^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 1966

State	Private Lands		Crown Lands		Total Area	Pro- portion 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	61,118	5,198	113,161	18,560	198,037	33.5
Victoria	32,036	2,101	6,190	15,919	56,246	60.7
Queensland	26,534	7,841	365,437	27,068	426,880	8.1
South Australia	16,137	367	152,015	74,726	243,245	6.8
Western Australia ²	31,583	15,200	248,812	328,994	624,589	7.5
Tasmania ²	6,652	246	969	9,018	16,885	40.9
Northern Territory ¹	325	..	190,688	141,966	332,979	0.1
Aust. Capital Territory ³	64	41	279	217	601	17.5
Australia	174,449	30,994	1,077,551	616,468	1,899,462	10.8

¹ At 30 June 1966.
18(000) acres.

² At 30 June 1967.


³ Including Jervis Bay area,

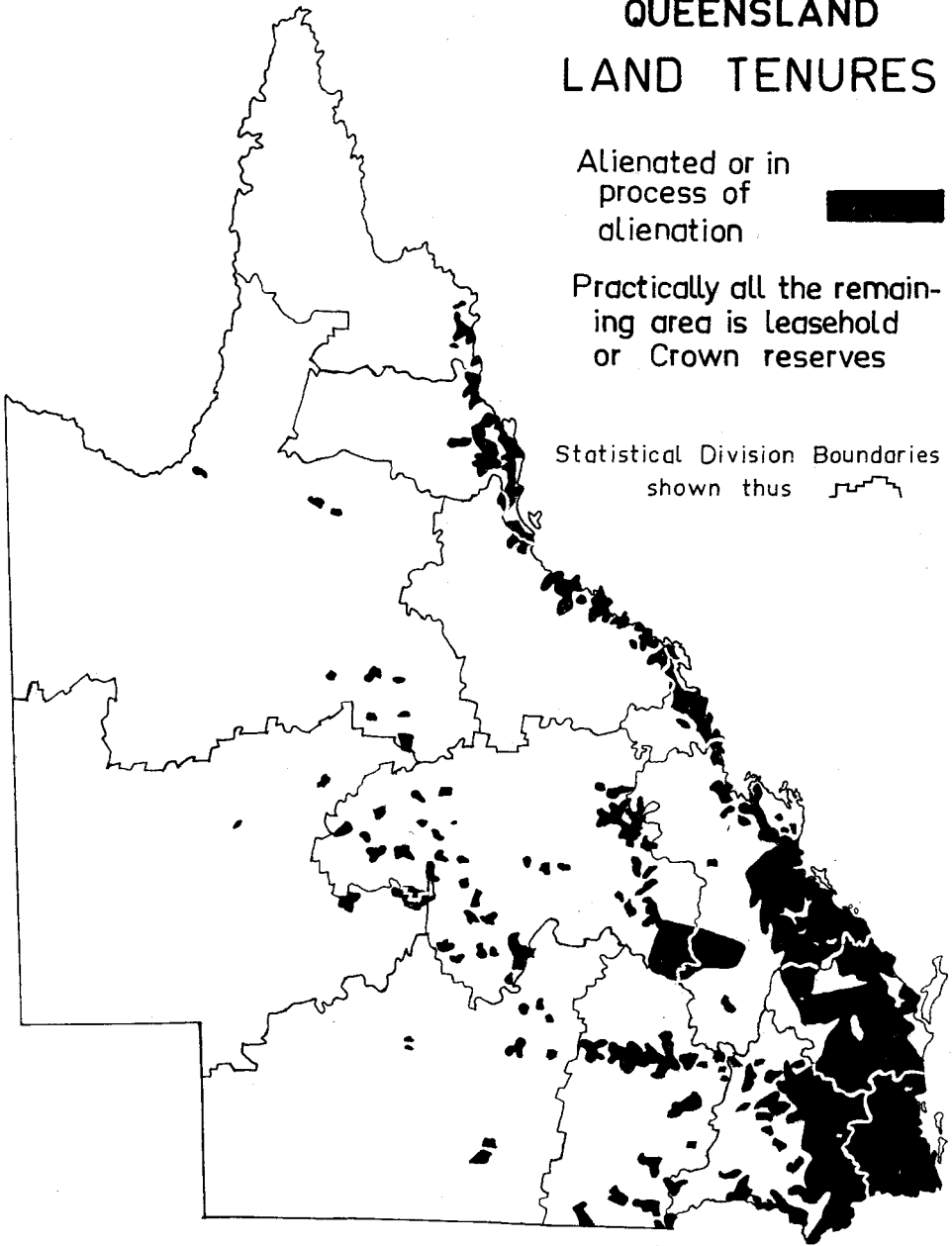
QUEENSLAND LAND TENURES

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 1966, 53,719 allotments of town land comprising 26,730 acres had been alienated from the Crown for a total purchase price of \$5,784,673, as well as 26,414,911 acres of mainly farm land in 103,076 lots for a total purchase price of \$32,950,683. Further details are set out below.

FREEHOLD LAND, QUEENSLAND, 31 DECEMBER 1966

Particulars	Area
	Acres
Alienated by Deed of Grant in Fee-simple	
Town Lands Purchased	26,730
Country and Suburban Lands Purchased	26,414,911
Granted without Payment	92,601
Total Alienated	26,534,242
In Process of Alienation	
Freeholds Auctioned, not yet paid for	249,749
Country, Suburban, and Town Leases being converted to Freehold ..	9,382
Selections ¹	7,581,959
Total in Process of Alienation	7,841,090

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

Freehold or fully alienated land is practically all registered under the Torrens system and all transfers and interests in such land are recorded by the Titles Office. Details of these transactions are shown on pages 119 and 520.

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.



Photo: *State Public Relations Bureau*

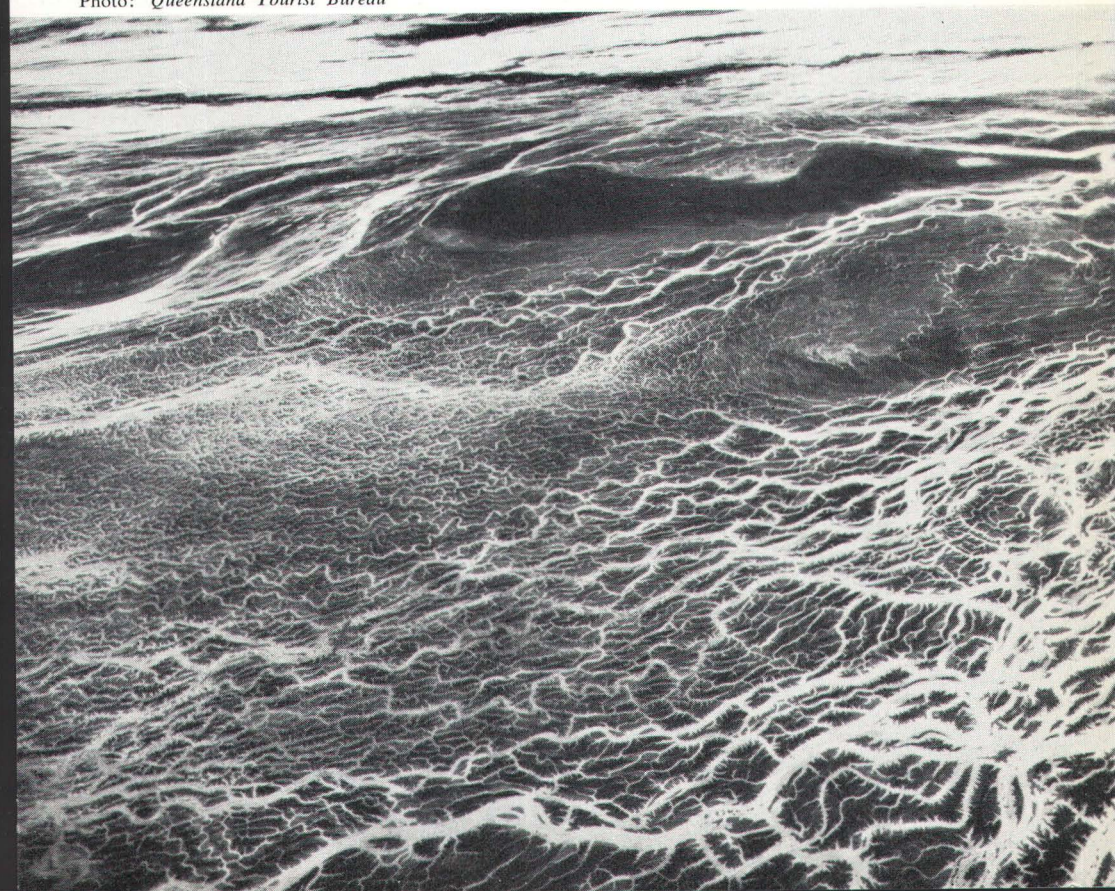
SOCIAL SERVICES—Chapter 5

Maternal and Child Welfare Service mobile baby clinic

LAND SETTLEMENT—Chapter 6

The "Channel Country" of the South-west in flood

Photo: *Queensland Tourist Bureau*





FISHERIES
Chapter 7

Barramundi, Gulf of
Carpentaria

LIVESTOCK
Chapter 7

Photos: *Queensland Tourist Bureau*

Hereford cattle, Killarney



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

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

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

Where the re-leasing of pastoral land is under review and the land may be dealt with under a more secure tenure at any time, it may be leased under a temporary yearly tenancy, known as an Occupation Licence. A further type of pastoral tenure is the Forest Grazing Lease, permitting the use for grazing purposes of Forest Reserves, so utilising the grass for stock and keeping down undergrowth and pests while retaining the land for timber. This type of lease is now replaced by the longer term Special Lease of Forest Reserves (see page 162).

The extent and nature of Pastoral Leases at 31 December 1966 are summarised below.

PASTORAL LEASES, 31 DECEMBER 1966

Type of Tenure	Leases	Area	Annual Rental	Average Area	Average Rent per 1,000 Acres
	No	1,000 Ac	\$	1,000 Ac	\$
Pastoral Holdings (All Classes) ..	1,993	242,590	1,636,490	121.7	6.75
Occupation Licences	892	16,596	140,587	18.6	8.47
Forest Grazing Leases (on Reserves)	40	211	2,691	5.3	12.75
Total	2,925	259,397	1,779,768	88.7	6.86

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 1966 are summarised below.

SELECTION TENURES, 31 DECEMBER 1966

Tenure	Leases	Area	Annual Rental	Average Area	Average Rent per Acre
	No	1,000 Ac	\$	Acres	Cents
Grazing Homesteads	4,143	67,894	2,612,840	16,388	3.8
Grazing Farms	2,796	23,666	840,836	8,464	3.4
Settlement Farm Leases	251	941		3,748	
Agricultural Selections					
Perpetual Lease	7,978	5,989	613,444	751	10.2
In Process of Alienation	4,347	7,582	763,177	1,744	10.1
Total	19,515	106,072	4,830,297	5,435	4.6

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 Acts, 1962 to 1967*, 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 1967, 3,368,000 acres of a total of 9,500,000 acres under the scheme had been acquired. Of this area acquired, 64 retention areas (1,344,617 acres) had been granted to former lessees and compensation moneys paid; 119 blocks (1,319,639 acres) had been made available for ballot; and 29 blocks (258,666 acres) had been auctioned as freehold, realising an average of \$9.77 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 1966

Type	Leases	Area	Annual Rental	Average Area	Average Rent per Acre
	No	1,000 Acres	\$	Acres	Cents
Reserves	2,191	4,013	98,743	1,832	2.5
Special Purposes	6,877	910	360,617	132	39.6
Development Leases	9	7	4,998	766	72.5

Country, Suburban, and Town Lands—These are leased under Auction Perpetual Lease tenure at an annual rental equal to 3 per cent of the amount bid at auction by competitors for the land. Town Leases cover residential allotments not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 1966 there were 13,210 such leases covering 48,549 acres, of an annual rental value of \$326,876. They had an average size of 3.6 acres and an average rent of \$6.73 per acre.

The 16 town lots auctioned during 1966 averaged 30 perches in area and had an average capital value of \$756 (annual rental \$22.68). Six Suburban Leases averaged 1.5 acres in area and \$600 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 1966, 7,329 Miner's Rights were issued and it is estimated that about 5,000 acres were so occupied. A claim is made by staking the four corners of an allowable area and seeking registration of the claim by the local Warden. Allowable areas vary according to the nature of the mining process to be carried out, and the mineral involved, and several claims may be amalgamated by a group of shareholders. Provided the claim is continuously worked and prescribed labour conditions are fulfilled, the holder has recognised rights to the land and its mineral produce. No rent is payable.

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

On application to a Warden, any person may be issued with a Coal Prospecting Licence for an area of Crown land not exceeding 2,560 acres. The licence, for which $\frac{1}{2}$ c per acre is payable, permits prospecting for one year and is renewable. At 31 December 1966, 66,223 acres of land under the Mining Acts were so licensed.

Petroleum Prospecting Permits may be issued covering areas not exceeding 200 square miles for a term of two years which may be extended to a maximum duration of six years. An annual rental of

50c per square mile and a guarantee bond of at least \$2,000 is demanded. On discovery of petroleum, conversion to lease of half the permit area is guaranteed to the holder of the permit.

Authorities to Prospect may be granted to applicants intending to undertake large-scale exploration or prospecting, or geological or geophysical testing. Areas, rent, term, and conditions are fixed by the Minister. At the end of 1966 there were 84 Authorities to Prospect for Minerals covering 33,803 square miles, 23 Authorities to Prospect for Coal covering 8,229 square miles, and 35 Authorities to Prospect for Petroleum covering 608,207 square miles.

The table below gives details of land held under the Mining Acts at 31 December 1966.

LAND HELD UNDER MINING ACTS, 31 DECEMBER 1966

Type of Tenure	Leases	Total Area	Average Area
	No	Acres	Acres
Gold Mining Lease	195	3,279	17
Mineral Lease	2,403	278,249	116
Special Bauxite Lease	3	1,748,480	582,827
Dredging Lease	346	40,903	118
Miner's Homestead Lease	18,923	428,995	23
Coal Prospecting Permits	35	66,223	1,892
Claims etc.	<i>n</i>	5,000 ¹	<i>n</i>
Total	<i>n</i>	2,571,129	<i>n</i>

¹ Estimated. *n* Not available.

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

LAND RESERVED FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES, 31 DECEMBER 1966

Type of Reserve	Leases	Area
	No	Acres
Permanent State Forests	382	6,611,908
Temporary Timber Reserves	262	1,954,957
National Parks and Scenic Areas	248	1,054,208
Aboriginal Reserves	¹	6,642,535
General Reserves	<i>n</i>	5,374,178
Gross Total		21,637,786
<i>Less Forest Grazing Leases</i>		<i>211,120</i>
<i>Less Special Leases</i>		<i>4,013,274</i>
<i>Less Mining Leases</i>		<i>423,680</i>
Net Total (excluding leased area)		16,989,712

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

3 SOIL CONSERVATION

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

It is estimated that 2 million acres of the State's agricultural lands are moderately to seriously eroded and a further 1 million acres slightly affected. The chief areas affected are the Darling Downs, Maranoa, Isis, Burnett, and Atherton districts. New areas being developed have also

proved to be vulnerable to erosion. These include Wandoan, the Fitzroy River Basin, the Central Highlands, and the Mareeba-Dimbulah area.

Wind erosion has 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 1967 were estimated as follows.

Region	Area of Cultivated Land Requiring Contour Measures	Area Protected by Contour Measures
	Acres	Acres
East Darling Downs	966,000	157,500
West Darling Downs	1,125,000	146,800
Burnett	560,000	154,500
East Central Queensland ..	394,000	47,000
West Central Queensland ..	284,000	110,000
North Queensland	62,000	17,500
South-east Coastal	141,000	9,200
Total	3,532,000	642,500

The Department of Primary Industries provides a special advisory service in soil conservation, and some 5,400 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 1967 was 1,378,000 acres. Two and a half million acres have been covered by topographic mapping work in affected areas, and contour maps with 10 ft contours are now available for well over one million acres in south-eastern Queensland.

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

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

4 IRRIGATION AND WATER CONSERVATION

The 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 Callide (first known as Calcap) power station on the Callide open-cut coalfield. 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 1966-67 was 4.6 million acres with an annual value of production of approximately \$318,954,000. Of this area some 299,000 acres were irrigated, from which the value of crops produced was estimated at \$75,884,000.

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 these Acts, 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, 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 of water 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.

Emerald Irrigation Project—This project, estimated to cost \$26.6m, provides for the construction of Fairbairn 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. Construction of the dam will be financed by a non-reimbursable grant of up to \$20m by the Commonwealth Government from the National Water Resources Development Fund, while the cost of the irrigation works etc. will be met from State funds.

Proposal under Investigation—Preliminary investigations have been completed for the Burnett-Kolan Irrigation Project. This 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 172) 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 588 facilities to 30 June 1967.

Irrigation on Rural Holdings—According to returns received from primary producers for 1966-67, crops or pastures were irrigated on 9,604 holdings, or 21.9 per cent of all rural holdings in the State. The total area of crops irrigated was 299,144 acres, or 6.5 per cent of the total

area under crop, and 23,671 acres of introduced pasture and 21,237 acres of native pasture were irrigated. The average area irrigated per holding using irrigation was 35.82 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 1966-67, water from underground sources was used to irrigate 186,139 acres on 3,662 holdings, while surface water was used to irrigate 135,510 acres on 5,373 holdings. On 80 holdings, chiefly market gardens in Brisbane, 543 acres were irrigated from town water supplies. A combination of sources of water was used by 545 irrigators on 21,859 acres. These figures include pastures as well as crops.

A total of 15,020 acres on 201 holdings was irrigated by gravity flow without the aid of pumping plant, compared with 17,482 acres on 286 holdings in 1965-66. Among power-plants, oil engines pumped water for 102,654 acres on 4,308 holdings and electric motors for 177,143 acres on 4,516 holdings. Electricity and oil engines were used in combination on 547 holdings to irrigate 48,519 acres.

CROPS IRRIGATED, QUEENSLAND

Crop	1965-66			1966-67		
	Total Area	Area Irrigated	Proportion Irrigated	Total Area	Area Irrigated	Proportion Irrigated
	Acres	Acres	%	Acres	Acres	%
Sugar Cane	606,979	140,994	23.2	626,872	142,620	22.8
Vegetables	57,783	38,726	67.0	60,144	39,198	65.2
Fruit	50,983	9,049	17.7	53,361	9,040	16.9
Tobacco	12,509	12,116	96.9	12,134	11,781	97.1
Cotton ¹	11,167	6,333	56.7	12,101	7,997	66.1
Cereals (all purposes) ..	2,791,632	27,264	1.0	3,230,944	33,846	1.0
Fodder, n.e.i.	379,208	58,473	15.4	362,292	50,176	13.8
Other Crops	166,559	4,333	2.6	212,570	4,486	2.1
All Crops ¹	4,076,820	297,288	7.3	4,570,418	299,144	6.5

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 1966-67.

DISTRIBUTION OF IRRIGATED CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1966-67

Statistical Division	Sugar Cane	Vegetables	Fruit	To-bacco	Cotton	Other	Total
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Moreton ¹	63	26,251	3,090	1,035	1,446	32,763	64,647
Maryborough	45,479	5,801	2,804	713	297	11,440	66,534
Downs .. ..	..	773	1,600	371	2,728	18,868	24,339
Roma .. ..	..	14	21	..	555	4,389	4,979
South Western .. ..	..	9	46	..	..	27	82
Rockhampton	252	994	492	56	2,831	15,998	20,622
Central Western .. ..	..	19	14	..	58	353	444
Far Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	45	45
Mackay	21,069	144	32	..	10	152	21,407
Townsville	74,074	3,708	582	63	..	2,913	81,339
Cairns	1,683	1,479	354	9,543	..	1,341	14,400
Peninsula and North Western	..	6	8	..	72	224	309
Total Queensland	142,620	39,198	9,040	11,781	7,997	88,508	299,144

¹ Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

5 FORESTRY

The Department of Forestry—This Department controls the disposal of timber resources on Crown lands, the reserved forest areas, and selection tenures which reserve timber to the Crown. It regulates the conversion of log timber, as all sawmills in Queensland are required to be licensed under *The Sawmills Licensing Acts, 1936 to 1965*, which the Department administers. A maximum productive capacity is fixed in each licence issued. The State Forests are the only areas of Crown lands which are reserved for the production of timber in perpetuity.

Forestry Operations—In 1966-67, 11 per cent of the logs cut by all mills in the State were from Crown plantations and 56 per cent from Crown forests. The cut from Crown forests included 86 per cent of the total of hoop and bunya pine, 54 per cent of the cypress pine, 39 per cent of the hardwood, and 86 per cent of the cabinet woods. The quantity of milling timber cut from Crown lands in 1966-67 amounted to 212 million super feet, compared with 241 million super feet in 1965-66. In addition, 4.9 million super feet of pulp wood was cut from Crown forest in 1966-67, compared with 3.9 million super feet in 1965-66.

The sale of timber yielded \$3.8m in 1966-67. The costs of harvesting and marketing this timber amounted to \$1.6m, 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 1966-67 being \$4.1m. In all these activities of the Forestry Department, 2,251 persons were employed at 30 June 1967.

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

OPERATIONS OF FORESTRY DEPARTMENT, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Forest Reservations¹					
State Forests, Permanent .. 1,000 Ac	5,474	5,528	6,203	6,553	6,719
Timber Forests, Temporary 1,000 Ac	2,619	2,527	2,043	1,996	1,944
National Parks and Scenic Areas 1,000 Ac	947	1,041	1,046	1,049	2,306
Reforestation					
Area of Plantations ² .. 1,000 Ac	107	112	115	121	129
Area Treated for Natural Regeneration to Date ¹ .. 1,000 Ac	702	742	773	797	815
Nurseries ¹ Number	21	21	21	24	24
Harvesting and Marketing					
Milling Timber					
Native Forest .. 1,000 Sup Ft	162,601	178,554	188,286	198,589	169,291
Plantation .. 1,000 Sup Ft	31,116	33,243	37,757	38,116	37,450
Pulp Wood 1,000 Sup Ft	..	416	3,637	3,918	4,889
Sleepers 1,000 Sup Ft	25,065	34,939	29,674	21,436	24,164
Railway Timbers .. 1,000 Sup Ft	1,814	1,626	1,430	1,461	1,993
House Blocks and Poles 1,000 Sup Ft	1,639	2,020	2,458	2,121	1,580
Fencing Timber .. 1,000 Sup Ft	2,278	2,109	2,202	1,747	1,508
Mining Timber .. 1,000 Sup Ft	829	922	1,039	1,141	916
Fuel Tons	40,450	34,035	33,163	24,453	22,896

¹ At 30 June. ² At 31 March.

The areas under the control of the Department are set out in the next table. While the care of forests and reserves predominates, the work of developing national parks 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 1967

Statistical Division	State Forests		Timber Reserves		National Parks		Scenic Areas	
	No	Acres	No	Acres	No	Acres	No	Acres
Moreton ²	76	459,788	37	37,264	12	87,668	34	8,804
Maryborough	128	1,614,322	65	193,172	3	21,625	9	3,001
Downs	67	1,763,280	18	47,541	4	50,470	4	495
Roma	14	408,280	5	112,202	..	..	..	..
Rockhampton	41	832,495	61	354,925	3	16,784	18	2,097
Central Western	3	132,359	10	210,762	3	1,379,400	..	..
Mackay	8	166,200	20	106,337	24	255,359	64	15,538
Cairns	48	1,342,609	40	882,061	28	456,506	44	8,641
Total	385	6,719,333	256	1,944,264	77	2,267,812	173	38,576

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

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 1967, an effective plantation area of 129,032 acres had been established.

A minimum of 375,000 acres of good quality softwood plantations is considered necessary. By the end of March 1967, approximately 123,880 acres of plantations of native and exotic conifers had been established. The Department is endeavouring to reach an annual objective of 10,000 acres for new softwood plantations. No new nurseries were sown during 1966-67, at the end of which 24 were operated by the Department, compared with 21 two years earlier.

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

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

The chief exotic species planted is slash pine, which is native to the south-east of U.S.A., and has proved suitable for planting over a wide range along the eastern coastal plain from the New South Wales border to Bundaberg; within the tropics, it is replaced by Caribbean pine. Other species planted to a lesser degree include Mexican, loblolly, and Monterey pines. Centres of exotic plantings are Passchendaele, Pechey, Beerburum, Toolara, Tuan, Bingera-Gregory, Bowenia, Cathu, and Kennedy.

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

Merchantable thinnings commence at from 12 to 15 years of age, and the timber so yielded has become important to the State. The first sale of thinnings was made in 1942, and the annual amount becoming available has increased. In 1966-67, 42.3m 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, 1966-67

Particulars	Statistical Division						
	More-ton ²	Mary-borough	Downs	Rock-hamp-ton	Mackay	Cairns	Total
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Area of Plantation Established³							
Hoop Pine	144	2,196	..	301	29	61	2,731
Other Native Conifers ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Slash Pine	648	2,907	..	..	12	..	3,567
Other Exotic Conifers ..	27	462	278	5	680	206	1,658
Native Forest Hardwoods ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Broadleaved Species ⁴	..	1	2	..	..	..	3
Total	819	5,566	280	306	721	268	7,960
Net Area of Effective Plantation⁵							
Hoop Pine	992	53,219	4	4,217	62	1,436	59,930
Other Native Conifers ..	9	1,730	1	5	3	285	2,033
Slash Pine	14,092	26,146	767	52	2,491	11	43,559
Other Exotic Conifers ..	4,016	5,437	3,167	37	5,334	366	18,357
Native Forest Hardwoods ..	833	2,803	..	..	..	76	3,712
Other Broadleaved Species ⁴	56	997	14	1	22	351	1,441
Total	19,998	90,332	3,953	4,312	7,912	2,525	129,032
Natural Forest Treated 1966-67							
Natural Hoop Pine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural Rainforest ..	..	..	19	..	..	665	684
Cypress Pine .. ..	..	..	11,643	..	..	..	11,643
Eucalypts	1,875	10,449	185	1,315	2,049	..	15,873
Total	1,875	10,449	11,847	1,315	2,049	665	28,200

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 1967. ⁴ Including silky oak, maple, red cedar, etc.

⁵ As at 31 March 1967.

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 174, the area reserved as national parks has grown to more than two million acres. This total includes an area of 1,248,000 acres of the Simpson Desert in Western Queensland which was proclaimed a national park on 20 May 1967. In these parks the Department has provided 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 two-thirds of the total value; they are beef cattle, sugar cane, minerals (including coal) and wool. The remainder is made up of dairy products, timber, pigs, sheep and lambs, fisheries, poultry, and agricultural products other than sugar cane, of which wheat, tobacco, green fodder, hay, sorghum, barley, maize, pineapples, peanuts, potatoes, tomatoes, and apples are usually the largest items.

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

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

The diverse rural industries of Queensland were carried on, in 1966-67, on 43,858 holdings, which had a total area of 379,977,000 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, 1966-67

Statistical Division	Total Holdings	Total Area of Holdings	Number of Holdings Carrying			
			Dairy Cattle ¹	Beef Cattle ²	Sheep	Pigs
	No	Acres	No	No	No	No
Moreton ³	9,433	3,344,768	4,253	3,264	158	2,810
Maryborough	7,632	8,202,998	3,280	3,271	100	2,272
Downs	9,385	15,589,903	2,601	5,297	2,309	2,608
Roma	1,497	20,474,591	49	1,251	1,003	106
South Western	657	55,025,918	4	555	578	21
<i>Total South</i>	<i>28,604</i>	<i>102,638,178</i>	<i>10,187</i>	<i>13,638</i>	<i>4,148</i>	<i>7,817</i>
Rockhampton	4,329	21,756,556	1,159	2,981	242	1,192
Central Western	1,377	41,629,218	14	1,171	691	40
Far Western	365	62,963,512	3	280	301	16
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>6,071</i>	<i>126,349,286</i>	<i>1,176</i>	<i>4,432</i>	<i>1,234</i>	<i>1,248</i>
Mackay	2,214	3,868,132	119	683	1	77
Townsville	1,726	20,294,304	14	590	11	98
Cairns	4,457	13,920,127	489	741	5	340
Peninsula	87	25,334,626	..	81	..	2
North Western	699	87,571,858	..	579	386	21
<i>Total North</i>	<i>9,183</i>	<i>150,989,047</i>	<i>622</i>	<i>2,674</i>	<i>403</i>	<i>538</i>
Total Queensland	43,858	379,976,511	11,985	20,744	5,785	9,603

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

Sizes of Flocks and Herds—Special classifications of the size of sheep flocks and cattle and pig herds on rural holdings are made at irregular intervals. Details of the 1965-66 classification appear in the following table. However, when making a comparison with the earlier tabulation for 1959-60, it should be borne in mind that cattle items on the annual rural census form were altered in 1963-64. Whereas cattle kept for meat production on dairy farms were previously included with dairy herds, they are now counted separately as beef cattle herds, and small herds of house cows only, previously included with dairy herds, are now excluded.

FLOCKS AND HERDS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE, QUEENSLAND, 31 MARCH 1966

Size of Flock or Herd	Sheep Flocks	Dairy Cattle ¹ Herds	Beef Cattle Herds	Pig Herds
Under 5	546	312	4,485	975
5 to 19		1,094		2,717
20 to 49		3,478		3,378
50 to 99	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 1966-67. 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 other five crops are of growers of one or more acres.

GROWERS OF MAIN CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1966-67

Statistical Division	Sugar Cane	Wheat	Maize	Sorghum	Tobacco	Pineapples	Bananas	Potatoes	Tomatoes
Moreton ¹	373	218	179	140	54	642	416	780	482
Maryborough	1,740	412	532	687	61	300	86	108	107
Downs .. ..	..	3,835	851	1,549	27	..	..	31	297
Roma .. ..	..	286	3	56	..	..	..	2	..
South Western .. ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total South</i>	<i>2,113</i>	<i>4,752</i>	<i>1,565</i>	<i>2,433</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>942</i>	<i>502</i>	<i>921</i>	<i>886</i>
Rockhampton	72	836	111	890	14	150	31	24	90
Central Western .. ..	..	83	3	184	..	..	..	..	..
Far Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>919</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>1,074</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>90</i>
Mackay	1,831	..	..	7	..	9	3	4	9
Townsville	895	..	18	42	12	21	8	22	178
Cairns	2,590	3	273	5	552	23	88	89	24
Peninsula .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
North Western .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total North</i>	<i>5,316</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>293</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>564</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>211</i>
Total Queensland	7,501	5,674	1,972	3,561	720	1,146	633	1,060	1,187

¹ Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Movements in the numbers of growers of the various crops reflect changes in the pattern of the State's agriculture. Figures for single years are not reliable indicators of trends because of variations in seasonal conditions, but averages for the three years ended 1966-67, compared with those ten years earlier, show significant increases in the numbers of grain growers. For wheat the figures rose from 3,962 to 5,284, while sorghum growers increased from 2,430 to 3,223 and maize growers from 1,709 to 2,113. On the other hand, growers of pineapples decreased from 2,008 to 1,106, and banana growers from 1,458 to 648.

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 Queensland	6,084	3,724	558	2,898	10,293	7,034	1,944	5,381	5,998	43,914

¹ Holdings where the combined production was 75 per cent or more of the total production, and one item at least 25 per cent of the other. ² Holdings having an ascribed production value of less than \$1,600. ³ Including Metropolitan.

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>
Total Queensland	1,765	2,167	4,181	7,773	10,154	5,574	6,040	4,935	1,325	43,914

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	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Proprietors ¹ No	44,994	44,353	44,546	44,291	45,364
Unpaid Relatives No	3,244	2,987	2,958	2,667	2,588
Employees No	18,515	18,870	18,619	17,878	16,880
Total No	66,753	66,210	66,123	64,836	64,832
Wages Paid² during Year .. \$1,000	29,964	31,538	33,152	33,479	35,782³

¹ Including share-farmers. ² Wages, including value of keep, paid to permanent male employees. ³ Including wages paid to permanent female employees.

Working owners, lessees, and share-farmers comprise about two-thirds of the total number of males working permanently on rural holdings, and this proportion remains fairly constant. In addition, 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 171 for irrigation.

MACHINERY USED ON RURAL HOLDINGS, QUEENSLAND

Description	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	No	No	No	No	No
<i>Cultivating</i>					
Rotary Hoes					
Self Contained Power Unit	3,728	3,630	3,479	3,534	3,456
Tractor Drawn	1,657	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	3,879	3,456
Fertiliser Distributors	11,112	11,670	12,758	12,842	14,458
<i>Planting</i>					
Grain Drills : Combine	11,536	11,640	12,468	12,756	13,255
Other	2,221	2,009	2,282	2,431	2,369
Maize or Cotton Planters	7,261	6,861	6,736	6,519	6,041
Sugar Cane Planters	5,849	6,097	6,639	6,586	6,701
<i>Harvesting</i>					
Headers and Other Grain and Seed					
Harvesters	7,183	6,963	7,220	7,207	7,395
Corn Pickers	896	890	904	949	851
Forage Harvesters	740	874	961	1,143	1,291
Mowers, Agricultural, Reciprocating (Cutter-bar) Type ¹ : Power Driven ..	8,316	8,884	9,494	8,061	8,337
Ground Driven	5,654	5,073	4,804	3,406	3,089
Hay Rakes	12,299	12,279	12,528	12,358	12,922
Hay Balers : Pick-up Type	1,876	1,975	2,112	2,563	2,801
Stationary	383	344	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
Potato Digging Machines	1,160	1,125	1,123	1,137	1,154
Peanut Pickers	254	266	310	355	380
<i>Dairying</i>					
Holdings with Milking Machines ..	13,945	13,409	12,928	12,366	11,896
Milking Machines (Units)	46,674	45,072	44,074	42,199	40,878
<i>Grazing</i>					
Holdings with Shearing Machines ..	5,144	5,018	5,099	5,073	5,042
Shearing Machines (Stands)	18,977	18,950	19,359	19,139	19,197
<i>Traction</i>					
Tractors : Wheeled	51,202	60,749	64,440	57,682	67,553
Crawler	6,684					7,274
<i>Other</i>					
Hammermills (incl. Roughage Mills) ..	6,250	6,477	7,027	7,408	7,656
Windmills	44,056	43,964	45,496	45,668	47,858

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

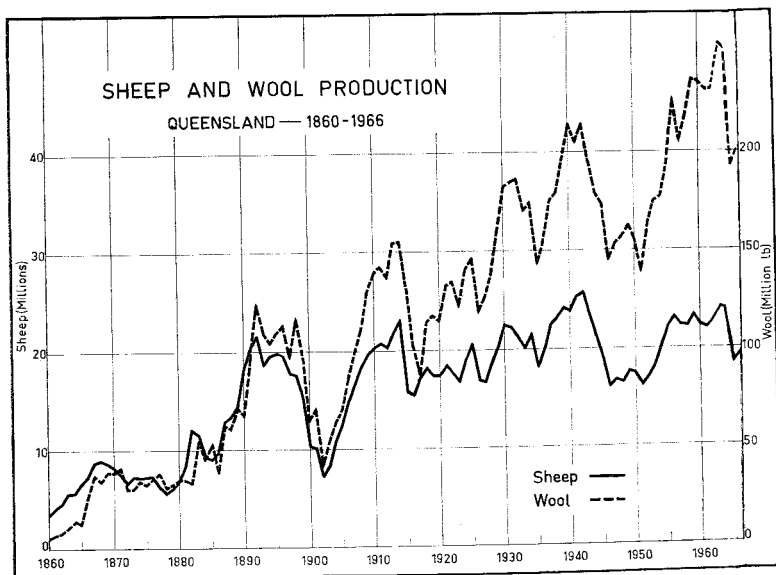
3 LIVESTOCK

More than half the total value of rural production in Queensland comes from sheep, beef and dairy cattle, and pigs. Beef cattle, which are increasing in number, are widely spread throughout the State, but dairy cattle, which are decreasing in number, are mostly distributed along the wet eastern coastline south of Rockhampton.

The main sheep belt is a broad strip running south-east and north-west through the centre of Queensland extending to the border of New South Wales but not as far as the Gulf of Carpentaria.

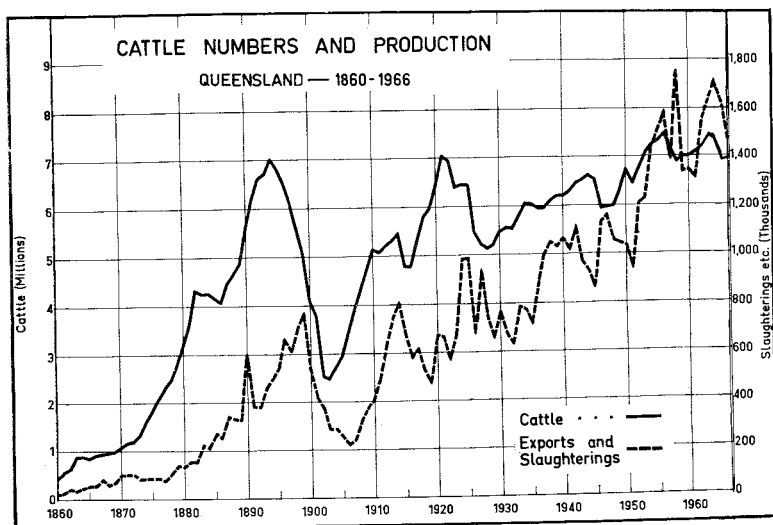
Pig breeding, generally associated with dairy farming, is confined mostly to the Moreton, Maryborough, Downs, and Rockhampton divisions.

Types of Livestock—Since March 1943, livestock have been classified according to their principal types. The table on page 184 shows the results of such classification for five years.



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

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



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

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

LIVESTOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH

Description	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	No	No	No	No	No
<i>Horses</i>					
Draught over One Year	10,973	8,917	7,055	5,491	4,300
Other over One Year	187,658	184,602	181,474	172,670	166,162
Foals under One Year	13,387	13,046	12,900	11,379	11,821
Total Horses	212,018	206,565	201,429	189,540	182,283
<i>Beef Cattle</i>					
Bulls	107,323	105,543	108,547	105,049	110,374
Bull Calves for Service	1	19,440	16,109	16,337	19,477
Cows and Heifers	2,955,354	3,033,648	3,124,718	2,924,594	2,934,713
Calves and Vealers	1,224,210	1,308,540	1,274,536	1,111,266	1,253,866
Other (Spayed Cows, Bullocks, etc.)	1,803,395	1,815,087	1,810,430	1,772,752	1,701,440
Total for Meat Production ..	6,090,282	6,282,258	6,334,340	5,929,998	6,019,870
<i>Dairy Cattle</i>					
Bulls	22,245	20,971	18,789	16,887	15,354
Bull Calves for Service	2	6,806	4,021	3,664	3,985
Dairy Cows: In Milk		544,774	477,727	468,871	450,477
Dry	767,338	184,984	211,656	157,792	148,318
House Cows and Heifers (on Non-dairy Holdings)		42,844	43,659	39,291	37,351
Heifers (One Year and Over) ..	203,148	183,075	181,019	167,686	138,847
Heifer Calves	150,625	136,599	121,293	103,754	104,956
Total for Milk Production ..	1,143,356	1,120,053	1,058,164	957,945	899,288
Total All Cattle	7,233,638	7,402,311	7,392,504	6,887,943	6,919,158
<i>Sheep</i>					
Rams	270,300	269,587	268,221	250,323	245,355
Breeding Ewes	9,276,089	9,436,104	9,372,008	8,405,469	8,342,082
Other Ewes	1,338,711	1,454,170	1,616,696	976,819	814,650
Lambs and Hoggets	4,019,982	4,655,814	3,861,464	1,433,571	3,434,616
Wethers	7,905,638	8,521,565	8,898,063	7,318,302	6,468,613
Total Sheep	22,810,720	24,337,240	24,016,452	18,384,484	19,305,316
<i>Pigs</i>					
Boars	9,420	9,258	9,233	8,947	9,250
Breeding Sows	54,441	56,227	60,564	60,743	68,429
Suckers, Weaners, and Slips ..	114,328				
Baconers and Porkers	122,924	322,659	336,231	347,545	389,893
Backfatters	1,764				
Stores	99,621				
Total Pigs	402,498	388,144	406,028	417,235	467,572

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

The number of beef cattle at 31 March 1967, while 1.5 per cent above the drought-reduced 1966 figure, was still 5.0 per cent below the peak total of 1965. Dairy cattle decreased by 6.1 per cent to their lowest number since 31 December 1927. The figure for pigs, the largest number ever recorded, was 12.1 per cent above the 1966 total.

Although the number of sheep at 31 March 1967 showed a 5.0 per cent increase on the total recorded a year earlier, it was still lower than that for any other year 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 1967

State or Territory	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
New South Wales	146	4,146	63,848	514
Victoria	55	3,528	31,239	351
Queensland	182	6,919	19,305	468
South Australia	16	687	17,864	222
Western Australia	35	1,357	27,370	161
Tasmania	7	522	4,321	86
Northern Territory ¹	38	1,097	8	3
Australian Capital Territory	1	14	281	..
Total Australia	479	18,270	164,237	1,804
Queensland as % of Australia	38.0	37.9	11.8	25.9

¹ At 30 June 1967.

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 188 to 191.

LIVESTOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH 1967

Statistical Division	Horses	Beef Cattle	Dairy Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
	No	No	No	No	No
Moreton ¹	14,010	272,737	311,379	13,169	113,772
Maryborough	15,970	517,637	247,519	6,297	117,666
Downs	20,310	533,083	170,058	3,487,964	143,309
Roma	10,286	311,603	5,574	3,134,859	3,174
South Western	10,033	180,293	1,272	3,012,469	437
Total South	70,609	1,815,353	735,802	9,654,758	378,358
Rockhampton	23,089	1,167,203	107,846	240,087	72,366
Central Western	19,997	687,230	4,657	4,495,979	1,587
Far Western	10,001	207,885	960	1,965,443	375
Total Central	53,087	2,062,318	113,463	6,701,509	74,328
Mackay	4,023	174,982	12,393	72	1,499
Townsville	12,954	556,878	1,946	599	4,033
Cairns	6,696	201,749	34,550	361	8,564
Peninsula	4,850	105,772	150	..	125
North Western	30,064	1,102,818	984	2,948,017	665
Total North	58,587	2,142,199	50,023	2,949,049	14,886
Total Queensland	182,283	6,019,870	899,288	19,305,316	467,572

¹ Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Beef Cattle Breeds—About half of the beef cattle in Queensland are Herefords, about 40 per cent Shorthorns, and about 10 per cent tropical crossbreeds. The Herefords predominate in the south-eastern divisions of the State and the Shorthorns in the western divisions, except in the central west where Herefords and Shorthorns are each about half of the herds. Tropical crossbreeds (Brahman cross cattle, including all types such as Santa Gertrudis) predominate in the Peninsula, Mackay, Townsville, and Cairns Divisions.

Dairy Cattle Breeds—Australian Illawarra Shorthorns are more than half of the State's dairy herds and Jerseys about 40 per cent. The Shorthorns are the main breed on the Atherton Tableland and in the south-eastern divisions. Jerseys are in all the cream supplying areas.

Friesians, Guernseys, and Ayrshires are a small percentage of the dairy herds. The Friesians and Ayrshires are in the milk supplying areas, particularly the Darling Downs, and the Guernseys in the cream supplying areas.

Pig Breeds—The two main breeds are Large White, about 40 per cent, and Landrace, about 30 per cent, with Berkshire next. Tamworth and Wessex Saddleback are other breeds but are in much smaller numbers.

Livestock Slaughtering and Lambing—The next table shows livestock slaughtering, including those on stations and farms, and the addition to sheep numbers by lambing, for ten years.

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS AND LAMBING, QUEENSLAND

Year	Slaughtering			Lambing		
	Cattle ¹	Sheep ²	Pigs	Ewes Mated	Lambs Marked	Per Cent ³
	No	No	No	No	No	%
1957-58	1,554,812	1,382,889	463,476	7,824,548	2,977,605	38.1
1958-59	1,898,601	1,639,007	522,060	7,254,543	3,433,530	47.3
1959-60	1,537,506	2,123,731	531,218	8,515,912	4,612,423	54.2
1960-61	1,478,718	2,943,354	555,352	7,426,735	3,865,164	52.0
1961-62	1,593,963	2,425,645	597,635	7,916,219	4,354,434	55.0
1962-63	1,816,629	2,134,493	604,948	8,307,336	4,606,764	55.5
1963-64	1,868,080	2,421,152	607,782	8,819,241	5,160,814	58.5
1964-65	1,972,622	2,955,211	624,724	7,942,096	4,457,184	56.1
1965-66	1,899,955	2,786,065	642,413	5,487,043	1,796,001	32.7
1966-67	1,684,456	2,160,074	668,133	7,402,088	4,033,910	54.5

¹ Including calves.

² Including lambs.

³ Lambs marked to ewes mated.

Stock Losses—Following severe losses in the 1965-66 season, reported losses of cattle and sheep from drought and other natural causes dropped to about normal levels in 1966-67. Cattle losses, totalling 322,158, were only about half the number reported in 1965-66. Sheep losses were 1,266,290, compared with 4,679,799 in 1965-66, representing a loss of 6.9 per cent of the total sheep and lambs at the beginning of the year, compared with a loss of 19.5 per cent in 1965-66.

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

In 1966-67 there were 37 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 1967. Other particulars will be found in section 10 of this chapter.

MEATWORKS AND BACON FACTORIES

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Establishments No	45	45	44	46	47
Workers ¹ No	8,424	8,824	8,649	8,941	8,486
Salaries and Wages Paid .. \$1,000	17,618	18,490	21,028	22,243	22,447
Stock Killed					
Cattle and Calves No	1,561,150	1,614,108	1,708,170	1,655,379	1,466,192
Sheep No	1,068,176	1,316,014	1,783,261	1,738,216	1,169,269
Lambs No	282,593	315,681	385,657	311,734	338,704
Pigs No	524,922	527,343	547,569	568,204	591,385
Fresh Meat Produced					
Beef and Veal .. 1,000 Lb	484,866	493,081	475,674	528,512	479,097
Mutton .. 1,000 Lb	35,967	43,927	57,630	53,620	37,078
Lamb .. 1,000 Lb	9,842	10,079	12,051	9,586	10,093
Bacon and Ham .. 1,000 Lb	16,409	15,287	15,610	16,150	15,932
Pork .. 1,000 Lb	19,870	22,155	21,358	24,142	23,579
Canned Products .. 1,000 Lb ²	28,532	26,667	31,653	27,114	30,009
Value of All Products \$1,000	164,468	183,002	201,593	235,851	236,576

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, 1966-67

Country to which Exported	Meat	Hides, Skins, and Fur Skins, Undressed	Leather	Animal Oils and Fats ¹
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Overseas				
United Kingdom	24,469,861	351,925	281,769	305,884
Canada	3,825,979	..	9	..
France	342,292	1,798,535	..	23,484
Germany, Federal Republic	118,023	1,217,508	..	9,003
Greece	51,087	26,848	..	..
Italy	595,974	4,354,379	..	21,286
Japan	4,499,125	3,299,798	1,678	1,396,619
Sweden	1,059,779	152,195	..	..
U.S.A.	74,469,424	506,415	6	10,526
Other Countries	9,100,973	2,804,439	423,790	1,818,002
Total Overseas	118,532,517	14,512,042	707,252	3,584,804
Interstate	18,897,662	962,822	4,275,236 ²	1,494,424
Total	137,430,179	15,474,864	4,982,488	5,079,228

¹ Not processed. ² Including leather manufactures and substitutes and dressed fur skins (not apparel).

Included in the figures above for export to other Australian States during 1966-67 were fresh beef and mutton, \$6,624,257, fresh pork, \$2,458,811, bacon and hams, \$3,604,029, canned meats etc., \$3,451,634, and inedible tallow, \$48,947.

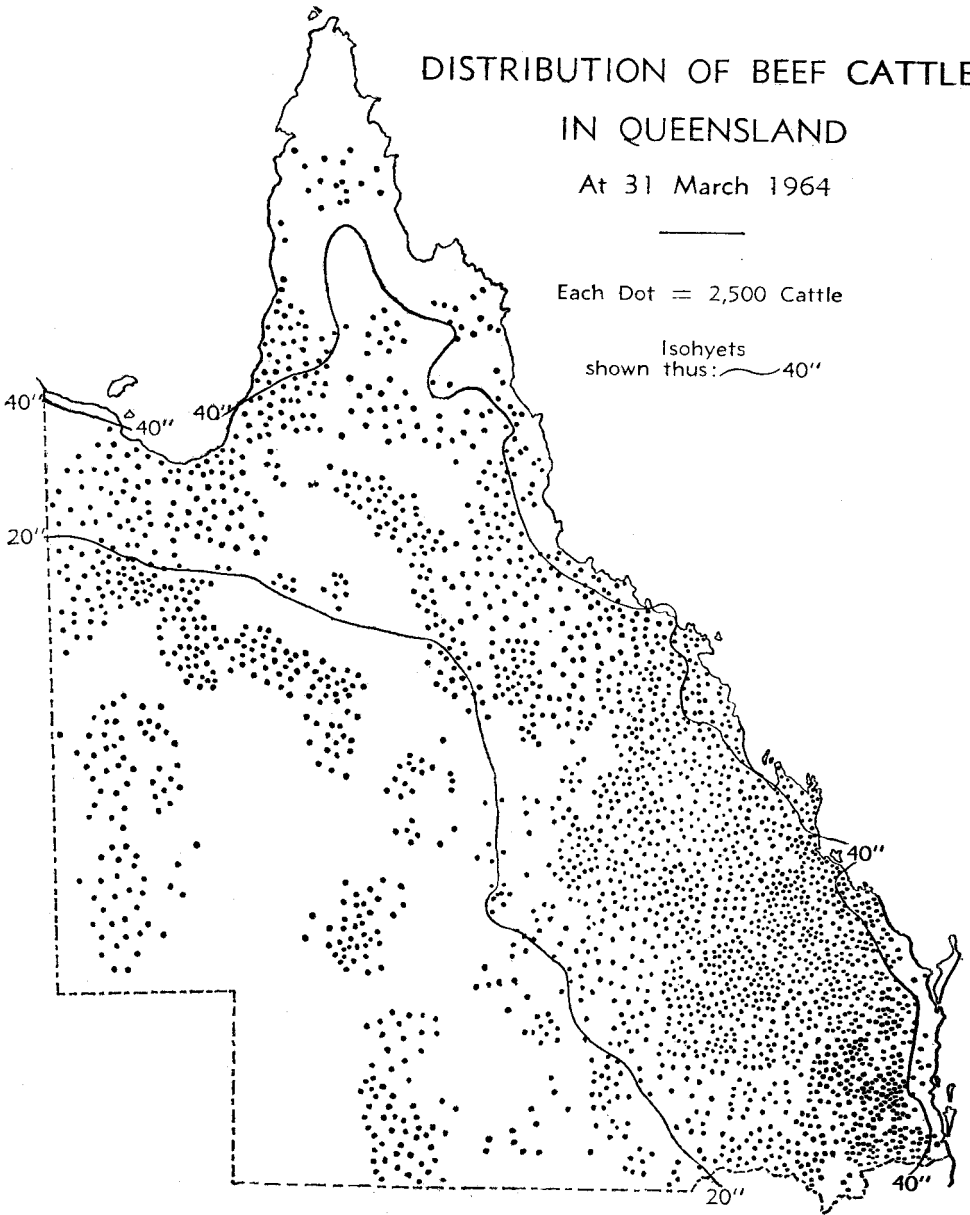
In addition, the movement of live animals across interstate borders accounted for net exports to the value of \$17,119,531 for cattle, \$1,862,083 for sheep, and \$1,056,852 for pigs. In 1966-67, 1,045 cattle, valued at \$189,535, were exported overseas, 691 of them to New Guinea.

DISTRIBUTION OF BEEF CATTLE IN QUEENSLAND

At 31 March 1964

Each Dot = 2,500 Cattle

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shown thus: ~ 40''

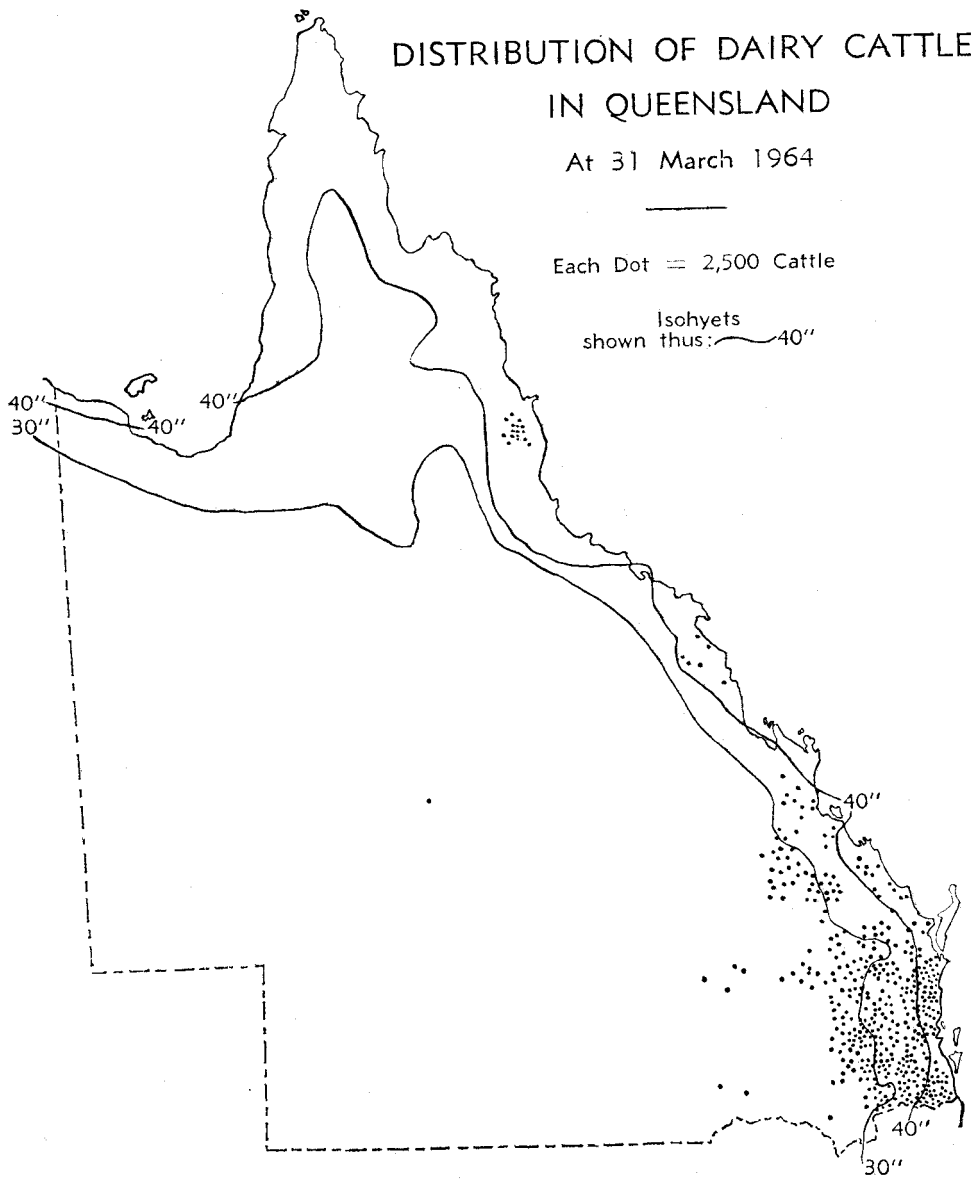


DISTRIBUTION OF DAIRY CATTLE IN QUEENSLAND

At 31 March 1964

Each Dot = 2,500 Cattle

Isohyets
shown thus: ~ 40"

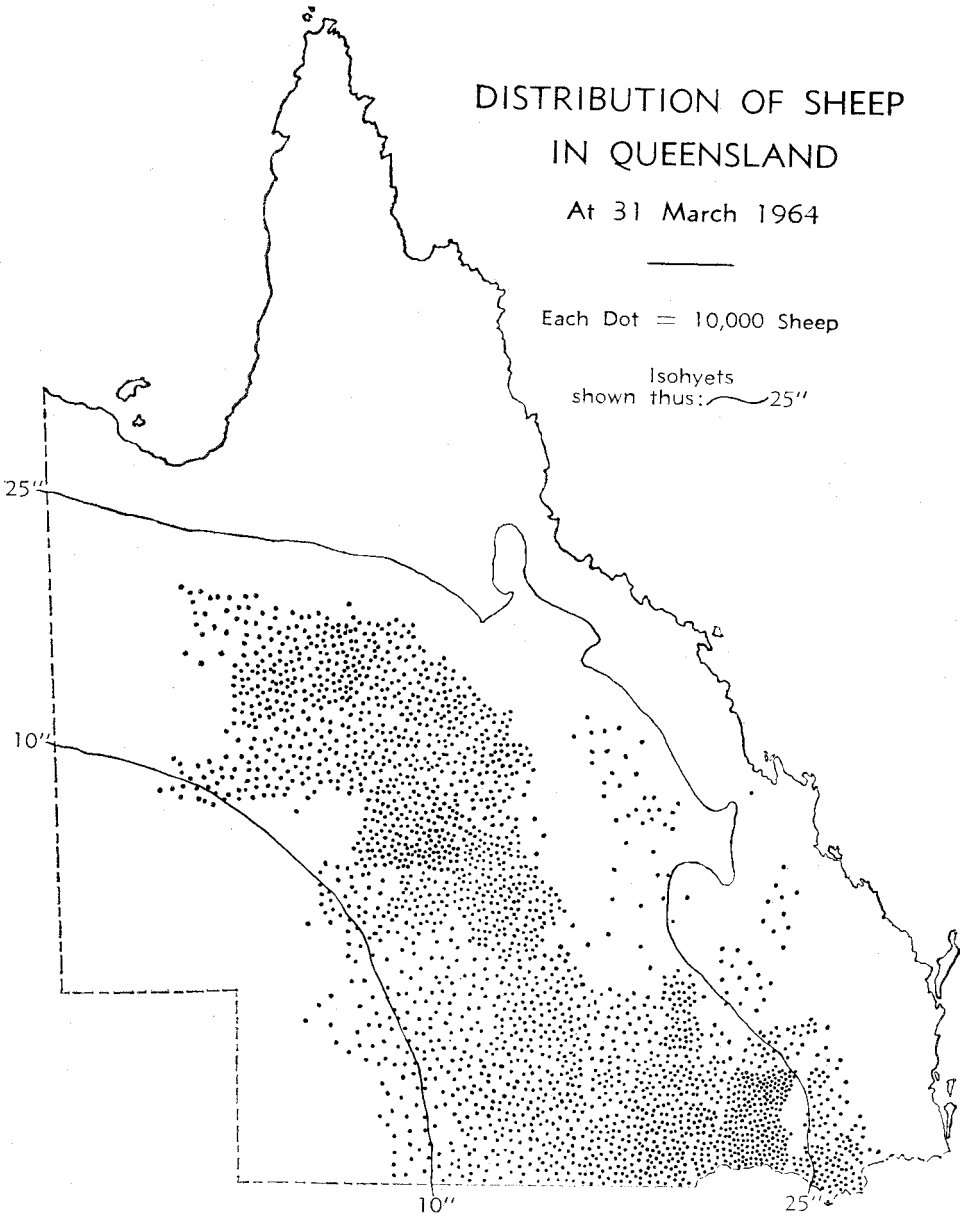


DISTRIBUTION OF SHEEP IN QUEENSLAND

At 31 March 1964

Each Dot = 10,000 Sheep

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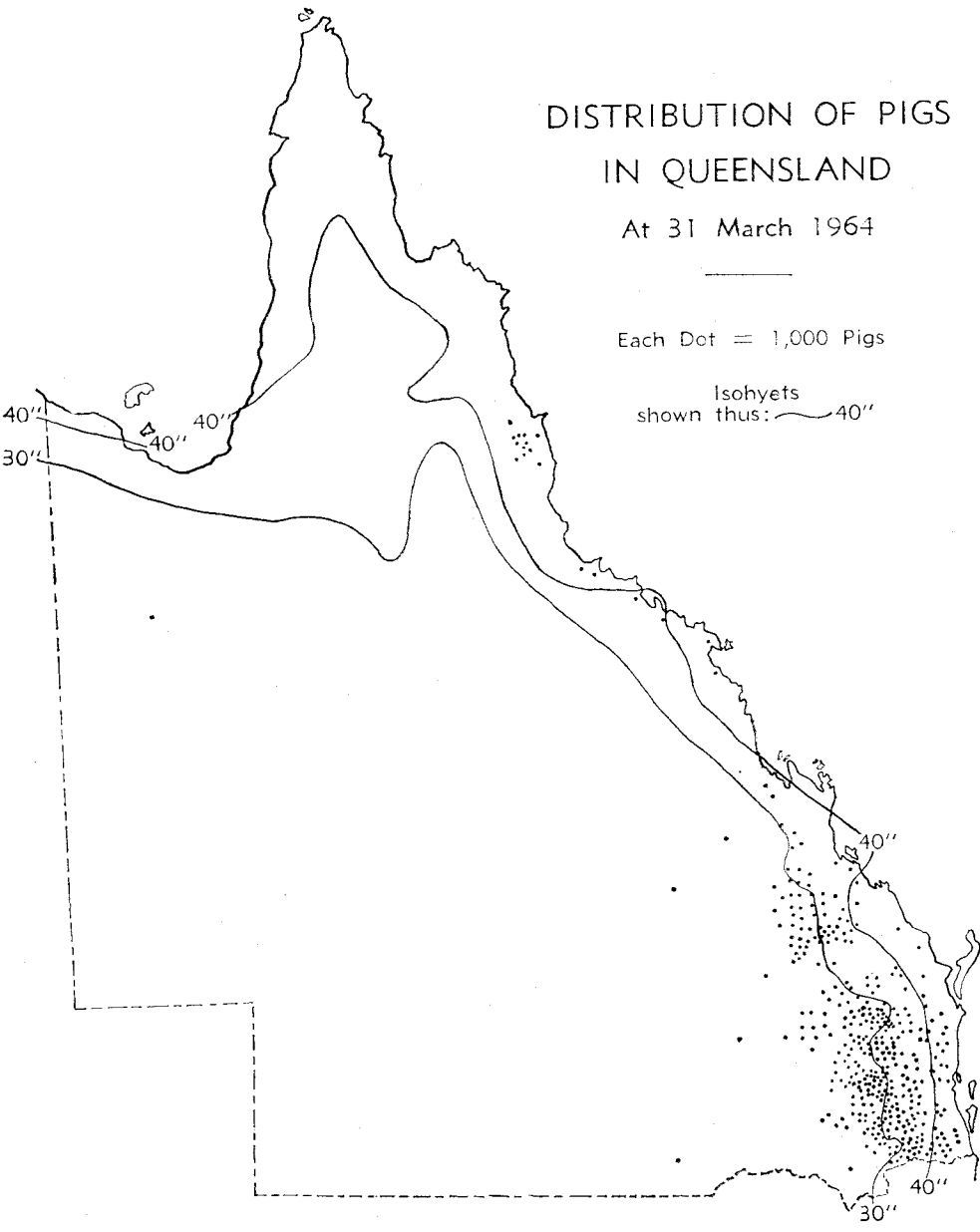


DISTRIBUTION OF PIGS IN QUEENSLAND

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 ²
	No	Lb Greasy	\$
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	23,685,749	230,333,000	101,274,000
1962-63	24,437,560	233,638,000	115,462,000
1963-64	25,263,584	255,386,000	141,458,000
1964-65	26,223,118	251,426,000	117,218,000
1965-66	20,711,627	192,773,000	90,961,000
1966-67	20,229,350	203,664,000	93,190,000

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

The number of sheep and lambs shorn in the 1966-67 season fell to the lowest level for 13 years, due to heavy losses and restricted lambings during the previous unfavourable season, but relief during 1966-67 from the widespread drought conditions resulted in improved fleece weights and an increase in total wool production of 11 million lb. However, the production of 203,664,000 lb was still well below the yield of other recent years. Total sheep shorn included 2,661,886 lambs.

Compared with the previous season, fleece weights averaged 1.7 lb heavier in the southern divisions of Downs, Roma, and South Western, and clips in these divisions increased by 19.8, 25.2, and 22.7 per cent respectively. In the other main wool-producing divisions the average fleece weights were only slightly heavier.

The greatest shearing activity during 1966-67 was in July, August, and September, when 36 per cent of the State's shearing took place. The numbers shorn tapered off during October and November, and relatively few sheep were shorn during December. Slightly increased shearing activity occurred again during January and February to reach a peak in March, when about 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,

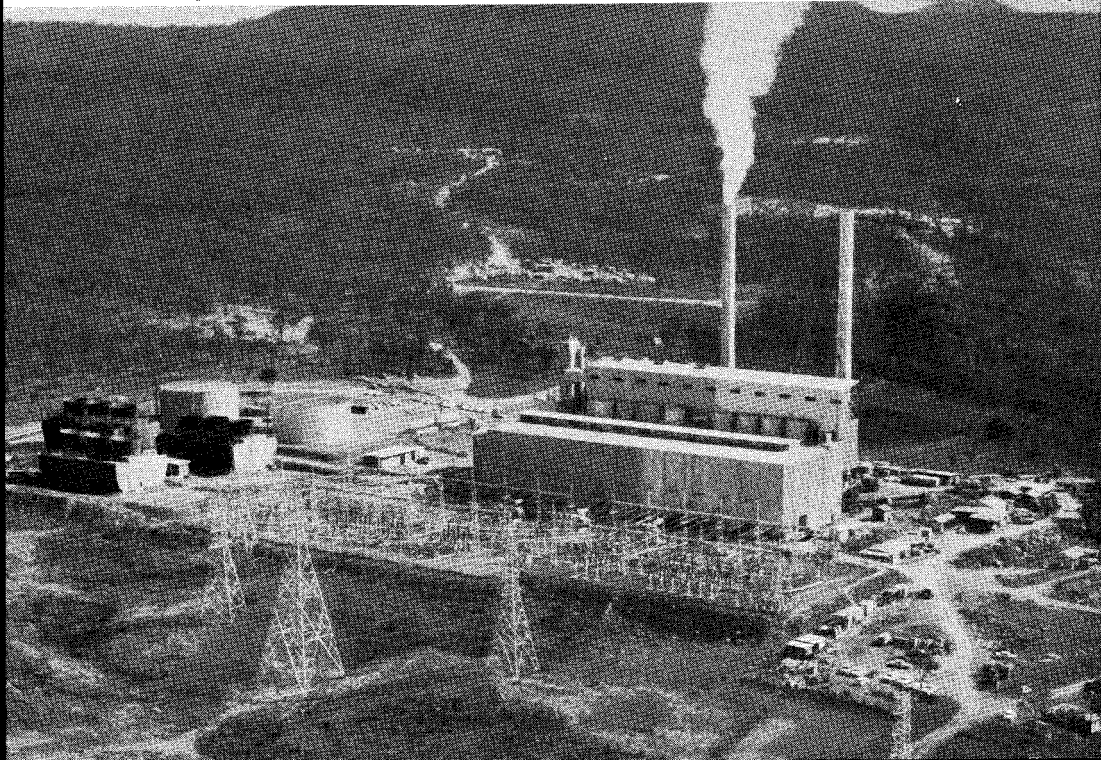


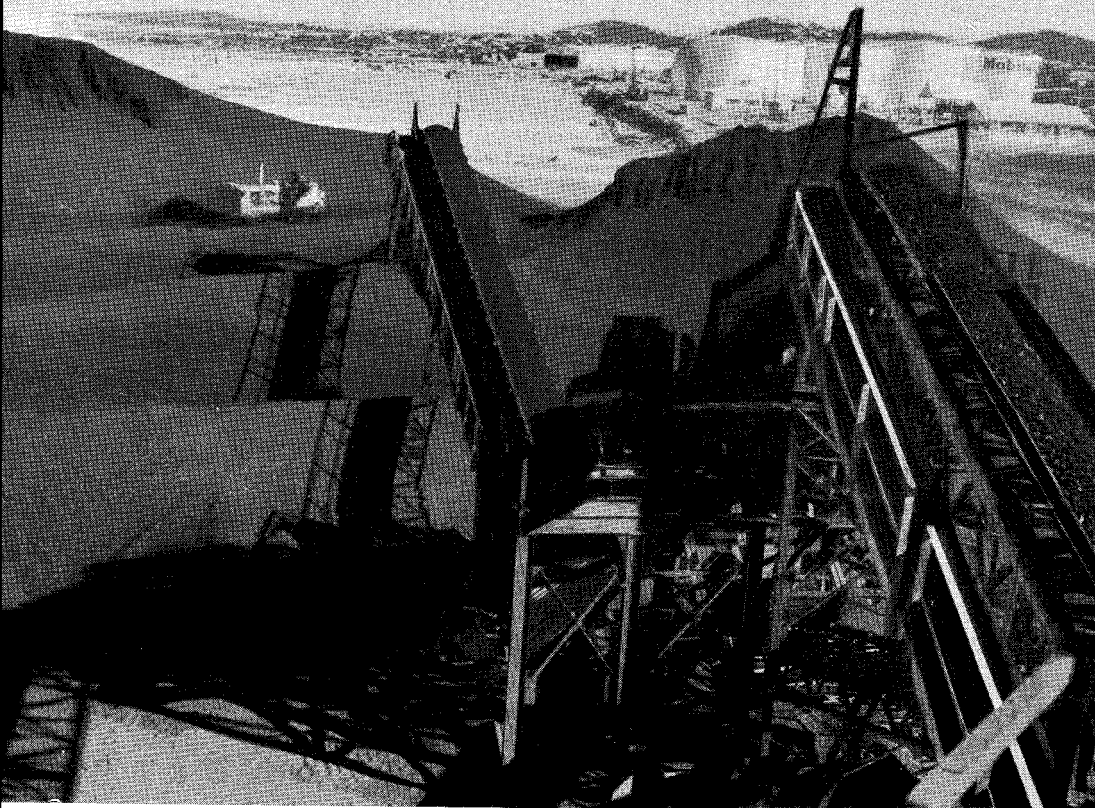
Photo: *Southern Electric Authority*

AGRICULTURE—*Chapter 7*
Sorghum harvesting, Darling Downs

ELECTRICITY—*Chapter 7*
Callide power station, Central Queensland

Photo: *"Building and Manufacturing"*





Stockpiling Moura coal at Gladstone harbour

Photo: *Queensland Tourist Bureau*

MINING—Chapter 7

Coal washing facilities at Blackwater, west of Rockhampton

Photo: *"The Courier-Mail"*



due to the adverse conditions of the previous season, fewer than the normal number of sheep and lambs were shorn in July and August.

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

Partly because of 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 1966-67 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, 622,700,000 lb; Victoria, 378,500,000 lb; Queensland, 203,700,000 lb; South Australia, 239,200,000 lb; Western Australia, 273,400,000 lb; and Tasmania, 43,200,000 lb, making up an Australian total (with Territories) of 1,763,100,000 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, 1966-67

Statistical Division	Sheep and Lambs Shorn	Wool Produced (including Crutchings)		Proportion of Wool Produced in Each Division	Proportion of Total Sheep in Each Division ¹
		Total	Per Sheep		
		No	Lb Greasy	Lb Greasy	%
Moreton ²	11,982	86,162	7.19	0.1	0.1
Maryborough	4,713	36,117	7.66	0.0	0.0
Downs	3,492,635	34,155,914	9.78	19.4	18.1
Roma	3,236,120	29,706,710	9.18	16.9	16.2
South Western	3,164,795	27,542,271	8.70	15.6	15.6
<i>Total South</i>	<i>9,910,245</i>	<i>91,527,174</i>	<i>9.24</i>	<i>52.0</i>	<i>50.0</i>
Rockhampton	238,307	2,161,717	9.07	1.2	1.2
Central Western	4,759,145	39,085,196	8.21	22.2	23.3
Far Western	1,996,513	16,970,652	8.50	9.6	10.2
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>6,993,965</i>	<i>58,217,565</i>	<i>8.32</i>	<i>33.0</i>	<i>34.7</i>
Mackay	62	370	5.97	0.0	0.0
Townsville	506	3,902	7.71	0.0	0.0
Cairns	358	2,780	7.77	0.0	0.0
Peninsula .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
North Western	3,324,214	26,501,739	7.97	15.0	15.3
<i>Total North</i>	<i>3,325,140</i>	<i>26,508,791</i>	<i>7.97</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>15.3</i>
Total Queensland	20,229,350	176,253,530	8.71	100.0	100.0

¹ As at 31 March 1967.² Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Wool Exports—The bulk of the Queensland wool production is normally exported directly overseas. The following table shows the destinations of overseas exports during the five years ended 30 June 1967.

OVERSEAS EXPORTS OF WOOL FROM QUEENSLAND

Country to Which Exported	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
QUANTITY (1,000 LB GREASY)					
Austria	2,360	1,850	3,088	2,582	1,192
Belgium-Luxembourg	12,883	15,862	14,157	10,808	12,156
China (Mainland)	8,731	7,935	4,966	712	2,504
Czechoslovakia	2,787	3,859	2,010	2,362	1,500
France	18,794	20,218	16,894	14,512	11,433
Germany, Federal Republic of	18,372	21,161	23,761	22,998	13,715
Italy	19,095	22,819	17,626	24,822	27,165
Japan	62,490	72,692	71,504	63,847	49,425
Mexico	2,969	2,694	3,881	2,196	1,793
Poland	3,162	4,758	4,573	4,497	2,213
Turkey	4,753	3,451	3,353	3,489	4,553
United Kingdom	45,234	45,429	32,914	21,189	25,898
U.S.A.	16,109	12,485	20,982	20,982	11,109
U.S.S.R.	7,430	5,875	8,906	4,760	3,121
Other Countries	10,923	11,981	16,407	13,313	18,501
Total	236,092	253,069	245,022	213,069	186,278
VALUE (\$1,000)					
Austria	1,392	1,206	1,813	1,517	713
Belgium-Luxembourg	5,118	7,634	5,560	4,438	4,761
China (Mainland)	5,398	5,378	3,136	453	1,542
Czechoslovakia	1,692	2,556	1,208	1,376	901
France	8,680	10,766	8,029	6,420	5,491
Germany, Federal Republic of	8,718	11,810	11,755	10,883	6,672
Italy	9,187	12,827	8,900	12,159	12,650
Japan	35,660	45,998	39,644	33,821	26,860
Mexico	1,536	1,756	2,330	1,291	1,069
Poland	1,750	3,104	2,566	2,277	1,230
Turkey	2,924	2,422	2,133	1,918	2,563
United Kingdom	20,954	25,117	16,271	9,658	11,437
U.S.A.	6,991	5,851	9,848	10,042	6,040
U.S.S.R.	4,810	4,438	5,697	3,213	1,933
Other Countries	5,458	6,926	8,589	6,742	9,291
Total	120,268	147,789	127,479	106,208	93,153

During 1966-67 Japan maintained its dominance among the markets for Queensland wool, taking 27 per cent of the quantity exported compared with 24 per cent ten years earlier. The table also shows the continuation of the decline in the importance of the United Kingdom market, its share of the State's exports of wool having fallen from 22 to 14 per cent in ten years.

Included above is the greasy equivalent of wool which was scoured or carbonised in Queensland and exported clean. In 1966-67 exports of scoured and carbonised wool were 9,472,249 lb, the principal importing countries being United Kingdom (3,763,173 lb), U.S.A. (1,227,010 lb),

Hong Kong (1,033,523 lb), Italy (900,770 lb), Federal Republic of Germany (758,857 lb), Japan (360,073 lb), and Republic of Korea (326,042 lb).

Wool Sales—Particulars of wool sold in the Brisbane market during the ten years ended 30 June 1967 are shown in the next table, and further details of the marketing of wool are given on page 354.

BRISBANE WOOL MARKET¹

Year	Sales	Bales Sold	Wool Sold		Amount Realised	Average Price per Lb	
			Greasy	Scoured		Greasy	Scoured
			No	No		Lb	Lb	Cents	Cents
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
1966-67 ..	10	636,883	202,327,034	597,658	95,280,680	46.93	53.42

¹ Including wool received from New South Wales, amounting to 57,233 bales (17,931,593 lb) in 1966-67.

Wool Processing—In 1966-67 there were eight wool scourers and fellmongeries in the State, and three woollen mills. The mills used 7,198,111 lb of greasy wool. Particulars are as follows.

WOOL SCOURERS, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOLLEN MILLS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Establishments No	11	11	12	11	11
Workers ¹ No	1,310	1,293	1,403	1,392	1,286
Salaries and Wages \$	2,051,754	2,026,002	2,387,100	2,459,152	2,454,940
Greasy Wool Used 1,000 Lb	26,393	23,370	22,975 _r	21,675 _r	20,917
Production					
Scoured Wool ² 1,000 Lb	14,641	12,018	13,979	12,716 _r	11,706
Woollen Cloth Sq Yd	1,876,319	1,731,655	2,001,215	2,209,782	1,610,187
Blankets Pairs	21,170	11,500	25,485	21,978	16,516

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

5 DAIRYING

The dairying industry is situated mainly on a strip of moist pastures stretching along the east coast from the border of New South Wales northwards to Rockhampton, on the Darling Downs, and on the Atherton Tableland west of Cairns. Butter, cheese, milk, and milk products in 1966-67 were worth \$61,878,000 (including bounty), while the value of pig products in the related industry of pig-raising was \$34,321,000. The following table gives particulars for ten years.

DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND

Year	Total Dairy Cattle ¹	Dairy Cows ¹		Production		Overseas Exports	
		In Milk	Dry	Butter	Cheese	Butter	Cheese
		No	No	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb
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
1966-67 ..	899,288	450,477 ²	148,318 ²	74,375	23,071	26,784	5,943

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, 1966-67

Statistical Division	Dairy Cows ¹	Milk Produced ²	Milk per Cow ²	Butter Made in Factories ³	Cheese Made in Factories ³
				1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb
	No	1,000 Gal	Gal	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb
Moreton ⁴	215,248	78,797	366	26,368	5,591
Maryborough	171,501	59,906	349	23,492	2,000
Downs	109,761	51,611	470	14,473	14,625
Roma	1,524	463	304	..	..
South Western	167	11	68	..	..
<i>Total South</i>	<i>498,201</i>	<i>190,788</i>	<i>383</i>	<i>64,333</i>	<i>22,216</i>
Rockhampton	69,516	21,428	308	8,506	..
Central Western	562	75	134	..	..
Far Western	150	12	79	..	..
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>70,228</i>	<i>21,515</i>	<i>306</i>	<i>8,506</i>	..
Mackay	7,018	2,292	327	236	..
Townsville	633	150	237	..	..
Cairns	22,715	8,352	368	1,300	855
Peninsula .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
North Western .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total North</i>	<i>30,366</i>	<i>10,794</i>	<i>355</i>	<i>1,536</i>	<i>855</i>
<i>Total Queensland</i>	<i>598,795</i>	<i>223,097</i>	<i>373</i>	<i>74,375</i>	<i>23,071</i>

¹ At 31 March 1967, excluding house cows. ² Year ended 31 March 1967, as recorded on farmers' statistical returns. Excluding production from house cows. ³ Year ended 30 June 1967. ⁴ Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Most of the butter production is from the southern part of the coastal strip. In 1966-67 Moreton and Maryborough 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.

DAIRYING, AUSTRALIA, 1966-67

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 ..	760,179	329,060	431	86,393	12,024	34,420
Victoria	1,239,278	790,941	643	266,907	67,753	21,923
Queensland	636,146	234,653	360	74,375	23,071	32,861
South Australia ..	155,160	98,930	625	15,162	38,780	9,863
Western Australia ..	112,346	55,585	480	14,424	3,891	10,358
Tasmania	154,910	91,418	591	32,057	8,412	2,782
Northern Territory ..	349	97	254	..	..	..
Aust. Capital Territory	1,988	1,095	561	..	..	..
Total	3,060,356	1,601,779	521	489,318	153,931	112,206

¹ At 31 March 1967. Including house cows. ² Year ended 30 June 1967.

³ Milk produced throughout the year July 1966 to June 1967, divided by the average of the numbers of cows at 31 March 1966 and 31 March 1967. 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	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	
Dairy Holdings ¹ No	..	14,839	13,735	13,114	11,985	
Dairy Factories No	70	69	69	63	61	
Value of						
Land and Buildings \$	3,893,128	3,922,752	4,405,788	5,418,373	5,573,375	
Plant \$	5,417,590	5,320,688	5,495,242	6,058,833	6,720,323	
Workers ² No	1,668	1,703	1,698	1,651	1,646	
Salaries and Wages \$	3,332,164	3,466,366	3,613,382	3,680,824	3,930,091	
Butter ³ {	1,000 Lb	81,661	79,220	73,546	70,189	74,375
	\$	32,674,490	33,853,030	32,149,680	29,207,813	30,277,535
Cheese ³ {	1,000 Lb	22,851	21,263	19,095	17,773	23,071
	\$	5,090,282	5,339,814	5,152,798	4,666,701	5,816,653

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

² Average for whole year. ³ Values include bounty (see page 343).

For the marketing of butter and cheese, see Chapter 10. Exports for the last ten years are shown in the table on page 196.

Poultry Farming—The raising of poultry for commercial purposes is now an important industry. In 1967, 491 rural holdings were dependent on poultry production for at least half of their income.

At 31 March 1967, fowls kept on all rural holdings numbered 4,043,091, of which 2,043,278 were hens and pullets, compared with 3,843,072 and 1,719,879 respectively at 31 March 1966. During 1966-67 table poultry sold by all rural holdings numbered 10,679,000, compared with 9,399,000 for 1965-66. The total recorded egg production of 20,264,116 dozen during 1966-67 amounted to about 120 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 1966-67 was estimated for Australia at 206 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 1967 exceeded 86,000.

PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND

Crop	1900-01	1939-40	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
<i>Area</i>					
Sugar Cane ¹ Acres	72,651	262,181	450,956	487,375	534,998
Barley Acres	7,533	13,208	225,292	338,187	383,735
Maize Acres	127,974	176,844	168,300	153,081	151,010
Sorghum Acres	.. ²	4,397	292,769	332,768	403,500
Wheat Acres	79,304	362,044	1,025,521	953,756	1,227,377
Green Forage Acres	41,445	550,716	1,111,197	1,143,462	1,179,061
Hay Acres	42,497	59,970	79,087	147,865	121,766
Cotton Acres	..	41,212	13,550	13,455	11,167
Peanuts Acres	.. ²	12,337	45,554	57,298	69,330
Potatoes Acres	11,060	12,446	14,005	16,080	16,227
Pumpkins ³ Acres	.. ²	.. ²	12,295	13,154	12,798
Tobacco Acres	665	3,653	14,042	12,509	12,134
Apples Acres	.. ²	3,415 ⁴	9,178 ⁴	9,158 ⁴	9,640 ⁴
Bananas Acres	6,215	6,345 ⁴	4,291 ⁴	4,243 ⁴	4,257 ⁴
Pineapples Acres	939	5,451 ⁴	7,694 ⁴	8,481 ⁴	9,480 ⁴
<i>Production</i>					
Sugar Cane 1,000 Tons	848	6,039	14,286	13,546	15,513
Barley 1,000 Bush	127	270	7,111	9,137	13,194
Maize 1,000 Bush	2,457	3,345	4,887	3,209	4,948
Sorghum 1,000 Bush	.. ²	62	5,883	6,533	10,172
Wheat 1,000 Bush	1,194	6,795	22,830	17,429	35,730
Hay Tons	78,758	102,750	163,325 ⁵	274,798 ⁵	302,234 ⁵
Cotton (Raw) 1,000 Lb	..	6,260	2,238	3,621	4,214
Peanuts 1,000 Lb	.. ²	13,020	22,665	60,898	92,059
Potatoes Tons	20,014	28,306	82,389	97,744	93,738
Pumpkins ³ Tons	.. ²	.. ²	38,455	37,847	40,093
Tobacco 1,000 Lb	452	2,094	10,675	14,580	14,819
Apples 1,000 Bush	.. ²	247	1,324	1,375	1,496
Bananas 1,000 Bush	1,161	844	767	751	809
Pineapples 1,000 Doz	425	2,382	4,056	4,588	5,643
<i>Yield per Acre</i>					
Sugar Cane Tons	11.68	23.03	31.68	27.79	29.00
Barley Bush	16.86	20.42	31.56	27.02	34.38
Maize Bush	19.20	18.91	29.04	20.96	32.76
Sorghum Bush	.. ²	14.12	20.09	19.63	25.21
Wheat Bush	15.06	18.77	22.26	18.27	29.11
Hay Tons	1.85	1.71	2.07	1.86	2.48
Cotton (Raw) Lb	..	152	165	269	377
Peanuts Lb	.. ²	1,055	498	1,063	1,328
Potatoes Tons	1.81	2.27	5.88	6.08	5.78
Pumpkins ³ Tons	.. ²	.. ²	3.13	2.88	3.13
Tobacco Lb	679	573	760	1,166	1,221
Apples Bush	.. ²	72	144	150	155
Bananas Bush	187	133	179	177	190
Pineapples Doz	452	437	527	541	595

¹ Area cut for crushing each year. consumption. ⁴ Area bearing only. (11,499 tons in 1966-67).

² Not collected separately. ³ For human consumption. 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, 1966-67

Crop		New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia ¹
<i>Area</i>								
Sugar Cane ²	1,000 Acres	22	..	535	..	..	..	557
Barley	.. 1,000 Acres	385	228	384	1,107	373	21	2,498
Maize	.. 1,000 Acres	49	1	151	..	..⁴	..	201
Sorghum	.. 1,000 Acres	98	.. ⁴	404	..	..⁴	..	502
Wheat	.. 1,000 Acres	7,135	3,138	1,227	2,960	6,347	13	20,823
Green Forage	1,000 Acres	2,133	443	1,179	1,169	399	74	5,399
Hay ³	.. 1,000 Acres	823	1,558	129	482	295	203	3,496
Cotton	.. 1,000 Acres	30	..	11	..	12	..	53
Peanuts	.. 1,000 Acres	.. ⁴	..	69	..	..	..	70
Potatoes	.. 1,000 Acres	24	37	16	6	6	10	99
Tobacco	.. 1,000 Acres	2	8	12	..	..	..	22
<i>Production</i>								
Sugar Cane	1,000 Tons	1,171	..	15,513	..	..	..	16,685
Barley	.. 1,000 Bush	11,796	5,421	13,194	23,698	6,707	772	61,588
Maize	.. 1,000 Bush	2,471	72	4,948	..	..⁵	..	7,491
Sorghum	.. 1,000 Bush	1,527	4	10,172	..	..⁵	..	11,711
Wheat	.. 1,000 Bush	202,501	70,896	35,730	53,816	103,195	385	466,610
Hay ³	.. 1,000 Tons	1,481	2,982	314	729	417	437	6,371
Seed Cotton	1,000 Lb	79,159	..	11,800	..	29,400	..	120,360
Peanuts	.. 1,000 Lb	582	..	92,059	..	..	..	92,641
Potatoes	.. 1,000 Tons	126	225	94	60	64	73	643
Tobacco	.. 1,000 Lb	2,133	10,123	14,819	..	..	..	27,075
<i>Yield per Acre</i>								
Sugar Cane	.. Tons	52.1	..	29.0	..	..	..	29.9
Barley	.. .. Bush	30.6	23.8	34.4	21.4	18.0	36.7	24.7
Maize	.. .. Bush	50.4	51.3	32.8	..	12.8	..	37.2
Sorghum	.. .. Bush	15.6	35.9	25.2	..	6.1	..	23.3
Wheat	.. .. Bush	28.4	22.6	29.1	18.2	16.3	30.2	22.4
Hay ³	.. .. Tons	1.80	1.91	2.44	1.51	1.41	2.15	1.82
Seed Cotton	.. Lb	2,630	..	1,057	..	2,472	..	2,264
Peanuts	.. .. Lb	1,465	..	1,328	..	..	..	1,328
Potatoes	.. .. Tons	5.4	6.1	5.8	10.1	10.5	7.1	6.6
Tobacco	.. .. Lb	1,189	1,197	1,221	..	..	..	1,210

¹ Including A.C.T. and N.T. ² Area cut for crushing. ³ Including hay cut from permanent pasture. ⁴ Less than 500 acres. ⁵ Less than 500 bushels.

Although Queensland's proportion (12 per cent) of the area of Australia's agricultural crops was lower in 1966-67 than the State's proportion of the Australian population (14 per cent), the value of its crops was 19 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 5.1 to 5.9 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 the ten years to 1966-67, the area under Queensland hay crops trebled, and this State's proportion of the Australian total acreage under hay increased from 2.4 to 3.7 per cent. Following the boost given to their production in this State by the special demands of World War II, potatoes have maintained their greater importance among Queensland crops, their acreage, as a proportion of the Australian total, having grown from 12.8 to 16.2 per cent in the ten years to 1966-67.

Value of Agricultural Production—The gross value of all agricultural production in Queensland for the season 1966-67 has been estimated at \$318,953,827. 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 1966-67 was approximately \$276,554,921.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1966-67

Crop	Area Under Crop	Production	Gross Value
	Acres		\$
<i>Sugar Cane</i>	626,872	..	130,202,131
Cut for Crushing	534,998	15,513,449 tons	127,555,608
Cut for Plants	13,265	332,896 tons	2,646,523
Standover etc.	78,609	..	..
<i>Grain</i>	2,296,846	..	87,997,837
Barley (2-row)	343,760	11,916,996 bush	14,434,706
Barley (6-row)	39,976	1,277,148 bush	1,354,394
Canary Seed	4,439	64,251 bush	165,738
Maize	151,010	4,947,759 bush	6,425,223
Millet, Panicum, etc.	60,124	1,064,406 bush	1,167,620
Oats	66,482	1,466,616 bush	1,173,293
Sorghum	403,500	10,171,707 bush	10,513,226
Wheat	1,227,377	35,730,399 bush	52,758,613
Other	178	3,349 bush	5,024
<i>Seed</i>	3,191	..	1,256,036
Lucerne	422	45,099 lb	15,785
Sudan Grass	2,769	1,398,208 lb	139,821
Permanent Pasture .. .. .	..¹	1,926,515 lb	1,100,430
<i>Hay</i>	121,766	..	9,738,346
Lucerne	92,463	258,964 tons	8,027,884
Oaten	11,323	17,278 tons	777,510
Wheaten	10,138	15,261 tons	488,352
Permanent Pasture .. .. .	..²	11,499 tons	229,980
Other	7,842	10,731 tons	214,620
<i>Other Fodder</i>	1,182,151	..	12,649,960
Lucerne	125,070	..	1,250,700
Oats	590,843	..	5,908,430
Sorghum	176,635	..	3,179,430
Sugar and Cow Cane	1,216	..	18,240
Other Green Forage	285,297	..	2,240,252
Vegetables	3,090	..	52,908
<i>Other Field Crops</i>	228,242	..	31,576,204
Arrowroot	169	1,826 tons	26,650
Cotton ³	11,167	4,214,413 lb ⁴	1,307,606
Ginger	304	5,203,037 lb ⁵	298,022

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1966-67—*continued*

Crop	Area Under Crop	Production	Gross Value
	Acres		\$
<i>Other Field Crops (continued)</i>			
Linseed	17,854	146,760 cwt	934,861
Navy Beans	5,153	34,832 bush	189,834
Peanuts ¹	69,330	92,059,161 lb	7,917,088
Safflower	88,803	1,290,087 bush	2,229,726
Soybeans	2,694	27,647 bush	89,019
Sunflower Seed	12,734	224,298 bush	448,596
Tobacco ²	12,134	14,819,436 lb	15,627,491
Other (including Nurseries etc.)	7,900	..	2,507,311
<i>Citrus Fruit</i>			
Lemons	4,985	..	3,530,177
Mandarins	308	113,719 bush	316,745
Oranges	1,720	356,980 bush	1,285,286
Other	2,900	773,398 bush	1,861,979
Other	57	28,121 bush	66,167
<i>Other Orchard Fruit</i>			
Apples	14,549	..	6,508,822
Apricots	9,640	1,496,123 bush	4,035,453
Custard Apples	354	41,920 bush	251,101
Mangoes	198	25,466 bush	99,379
Nuts	810	55,135 bush	311,307
Peaches	198	74,348 lb	12,267
Pears	1,421	178,318 bush	647,029
Plums	538	101,302 bush	265,705
Other	1,107	126,552 bush	565,598
Other	283	38,360 bush	320,983
<i>Grapes</i>			
	2,913	9,939,334 lb	1,053,934
<i>Plantation Fruit</i>			
Bananas	15,321	..	12,086,116
Papaws	4,257	809,226 bush	3,032,149
Passion Fruit	1,185	737,186 bush	1,022,201
Pineapples	209	34,927 bush	218,760
Strawberries	9,480	5,643,495 doz	7,035,557
Other	165	1,403,736 lb	764,814
Other	25	1,367 bush	12,635
<i>Fruit Areas Not Yet Bearing</i>			
	15,594	..	..
<i>Vegetables for Human Consumption</i>			
Beans, Green	57,054	..	22,354,264
Cabbages and Cauliflowers	6,457	11,670 tons	3,481,098
Carrots	1,467	531,792 doz	916,797
Cucumbers	674	5,495 tons	423,336
Lettuces	1,108	214,975 bush	631,683
Onions	448	602,436 bush	656,655
Peas, Green	3,495	27,033 tons	1,771,202
Potatoes	1,236	1,274 tons ³	158,090
Pumpkins	16,227	93,738 tons	5,422,686
Sweet Potatoes	12,798	40,093 tons	1,351,345
Tomatoes	425	1,549 tons	140,571
Turnips	5,522	1,204,570 bush	4,837,278
Watermelons and Rock Melons	94	410 tons	30,176
Other	4,623	14,429 tons	1,072,880
Other	2,480	..	1,460,467
Total	4,569,484	..	318,953,827

¹ Harvested from 28,309 acres of permanent pasture. ² Harvested from 6,940 acres of permanent pasture. ³ 1966 crop. ⁴ Weight of raw cotton. ⁵ Including 795,622 lb retained on farms as seed. ⁶ 1967 crop. ⁷ Including 873 tons of shelled peas sold to processors.

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	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Sugar Cane ¹	125,555	156,911	127,234	114,840	130,202
Barley	4,771	5,675	7,687	10,521	15,789
Canary Seed	2,615	1,102	318	402	166
Maize	6,035	6,504	6,837	6,037	6,425
Sorghum	8,166	7,602	6,670	8,596	10,513
Wheat	27,550	31,948	32,157	25,231	52,759
Other Grain	2,298	1,900	2,226	2,259	2,346
Hay	6,790	6,629	7,267	13,791	9,738
Other Fodder ²	9,508	10,922	12,880	14,331	12,650
Cotton	1,509	958	678	1,320	1,308
Onions	911	1,353	2,014	2,588	1,771
Peanuts	3,053	4,460	2,119	5,213	7,917
Potatoes	4,053	3,265	8,153	12,704	5,423
Pumpkins	1,012	1,330	2,530	1,981	1,351
Tobacco	16,757	16,833	11,027	16,278	15,627
Tomatoes	3,688	5,664	4,467	4,774	4,837
Apples	3,386	3,665	3,752	3,968	4,035
Bananas	2,080	1,813	2,687	3,105	3,032
Citrus Fruits	2,666	2,524	3,034	2,797	3,530
Grapes	1,045	912	1,019	959	1,054
Pineapples	5,169	5,087	5,363	6,118	7,036
Other Fruits	3,360	3,286	3,787	3,653	4,492
Other Agriculture	10,501	14,090	16,735	12,755	16,952
Total	252,478	294,434	270,639	274,221	318,954

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

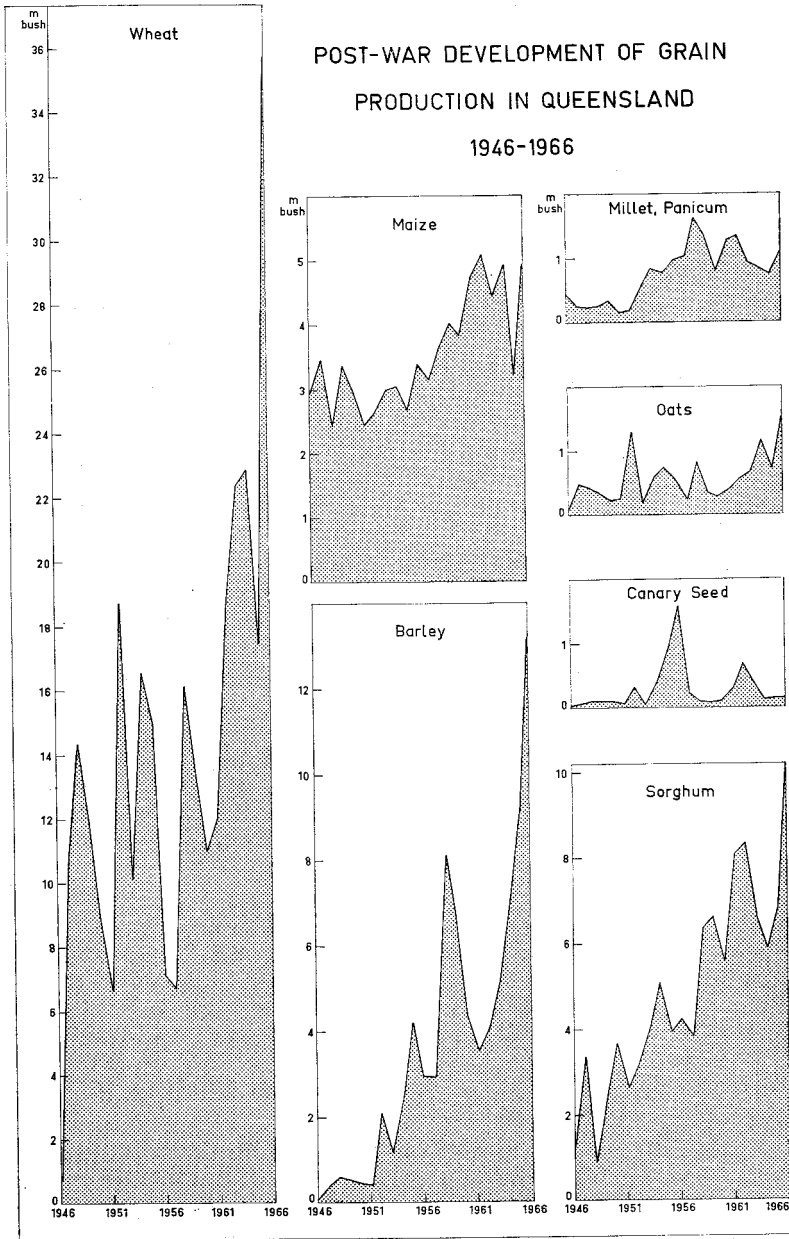
Agricultural Districts—The distribution in statistical divisions of some crops is shown in the next table (for sugar districts, see page 207).

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1966-67

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	427	469	467	2,765	883	1,133	404
Maryborough	788	1,170	50	1,375	355	772	50
Downs	27,889	2,225	..	..	1,083	380	122
Roma	1,780	4	..	..	85	..	..
South Western	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total South</i>	<i>30,886</i>	<i>3,868</i>	<i>516</i>	<i>4,140</i>	<i>2,406</i>	<i>2,285</i>	<i>577</i>
Rockhampton	4,387	140	15	1,414	1,705	103	54
Central Western	456	2	..	..	43	..	..
Far Western .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>4,843</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>1,414</i>	<i>1,749</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>54</i>
Mackay .. .. .	..	2	..	14	15	..	18
Townsville .. .. .	..	45	3	29	..	92	548
Cairns	2	890	276	46	2	12,339	8
Peninsula .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
North Western .. .. .	..	1	..	..	43	..	..
<i>Total North</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>938</i>	<i>278</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>12,431</i>	<i>574</i>
Total Queensland	35,730	4,948	809	5,643	4,214	14,819	1,205

¹ Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT OF GRAIN
PRODUCTION IN QUEENSLAND
1946-1966



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

grew steadily until the outbreak of World War II, when the fall in exports from 522,000 tons to 60,000 tons in three years caused a decline 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 later fell 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 60 per cent of the cutting and 98 per cent of the loading being done mechanically in 1967.

Queensland sugar growing is based on Central Mills, of which 31 operated during the 1966 season. Twelve of the mills were controlled co-operatively by the growers. Each mill has assigned to it the cane grown on a particular area. This system was first developed as an essential accessory to individual small-farm production, and is further outlined in the chapter on Marketing. Growers and mills collaborate closely in organisation and technical research.

Sugar cane is grown in two States of Australia—Queensland and New South Wales. Of the 2,342,765 tons of raw cane sugar produced in Australia in 1966-67, 94.0 per cent was produced in Queensland and 6.0 per cent in New South Wales.

By 1966-67 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 1966-67 an area of 626,872 acres was under sugar cane.

On the other hand, over the same period the area under sugar cane in New South Wales has increased by little more than one-quarter. From a peak of 32,927 acres in 1895-96, the area declined to 10,490 acres in 1918-19. Stimulated by a guaranteed price the area expanded to about 20,000 acres in 1924-25, but fell back to 15,500 acres in the late 1920s. In 1940-41 the area under cane was about the same as in 1924-25 (20,000 acres). Expansion in recent years has resulted in the area exceeding that of the 1895-96 peak year for the first time in 1964-65 and reaching 41,636 acres in 1966-67.

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	3,523,650	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
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
1966	626,872	534,998	15,513,449	2,202,809	29.00	4.12	7.04

CULTIVATION AND PRODUCTION IN DIVISIONS, 1966

Cairns	211,243	193,923	5,572,119 ³	801,682	28.73	} 4.48	{ 6.98
Townsville	76,967	59,246	2,222,065 ³	332,545	37.51		
Mackay	195,130	166,067	4,408,066	633,752	26.54	3.82	6.96
Maryborough	125,947	100,952	2,893,126	380,870	28.66	3.77	7.60
Moreton ⁴	17,585	14,810	418,073	53,960	28.23	3.64	7.75

¹ Excluding fodder crops. ² 94 per cent net titre. ³ Cane crushed in mills in these divisions was: Cairns, 5,597,294 tons; and Townsville, 2,196,890 tons. ⁴ Including Brisbane Statistical Division. n Not available.

Sugar production for 1967 was 2,214,000 tons produced from 15,718,000 tons of cane cut from 531,000 acres.

Cane fields in Queensland in 1966-67 yielded, per acre harvested, 29.00 tons of cane or 4.12 tons of sugar, while in New South Wales the return was 52.12 tons of cane or 6.23 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 1966-67 the yield of sugar per acre *harvested* in New South Wales was 51 per cent higher than in Queensland, while the yield per acre *cultivated* was 4 per cent lower. Average yields of sugar per acre cultivated in 1966-67 were Queensland, 3.51 tons, and New South Wales, 3.36 tons, compared with 3.10 and 1.76 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 \$698,137 for the year ended 30 June 1967.

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 1966-67 was \$23,179,000. Queensland is practically the sole Australian source of pineapples and most other tropical fruits, but in 1966-67 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, 1966-67

Particulars	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia ¹
Bearing Area							
Apples Acres	13,366	16,710	9,640	4,638	11,596	15,235	71,211
Bananas Acres	17,920	..	4,257	..	364	..	22,560
Citrus Fruits Acres	26,709	6,915	4,985	11,368	4,569	..	54,581
Grapes Acres	18,899	45,381	2,913	52,732	7,304	..	127,229
Pineapples Acres	109	..	9,480	..	..	..	9,597
Production							
Apples .. 1,000 Bush	3,329	4,357	1,496	1,544	2,387	6,301	19,418
Bananas .. 1,000 Bush	3,921	..	809	..	169	..	4,901
Citrus .. 1,000 Bush	6,108	1,429	1,272	3,307	662	..	12,782
Grapes Tons	111,151	326,592	4,438	226,666	13,080	..	681,927
Pineapples 1,000 Bush	38	..	6,020	..	..	..	6,059
Total Area Under Fruit							
Bearing Acres	95,489	102,058	37,768	83,104	26,894	18,624	364,040
Non-bearing .. Acres	22,250	20,625	15,594	18,133	7,508	3,719	87,897
Gross Value of Fruit							
Production .. \$1,000	68,300	55,663	23,179	36,779	12,241	16,888	213,091

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

Pineapples, apples, citrus, and bananas are the most important Queensland fruit crops. They were worth \$7,036,000, \$4,035,000, \$3,530,000, and \$3,032,000 respectively in 1966-67. 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 (737,186 bushels in 1966-67) are grown chiefly in the rural areas around Brisbane and in the Gladstone district, custard apples (25,466 bushels in 1966-67) mainly in rural districts within 50 miles of Brisbane, while most mangoes are grown in the tropical coastal districts.

Grapes, nearly all for table use, were worth \$1,054,000. 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 1966-67, 37,386 gallons of wine were made.

The high country around Stanthorpe enables fruits of the cool temperate zone to be grown. In 1966-67 the State produced 1,496,123 bushels of apples, 178,318 bushels of peaches, 101,302 bushels of pears, 126,552 bushels of plums, and 41,920 bushels of apricots. The total value of these five fruits was \$5,765,000 and the quantity was 1,944,215 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 11,167 acres by 1966-67.

The Dawson-Callide Valleys in Central Queensland produce about two-fifths of the State's cotton crop. Other important cotton-growing districts are the Central Downs, Lockyer Valley, and Upper Burnett. Until recent years, the crop was grown mainly by dry farming methods. However, irrigation had increased by the 1966 season to 57 per cent of the total area, resulting in considerably higher yields per acre.

Details of marketing and processing are given in Chapter 10.

Grain Sorghum—This is a summer-growing crop which has made rapid strides in Queensland in recent years, expanding from 4,397 acres in 1939-40 to 403,500 acres in 1966-67. The 1966-67 crop produced 10,171,707 bushels, worth \$10,513,000. 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, 20 per cent in the Rockhampton Division, and 28 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 176,635 acres were planted in 1966-67, from which fodder valued at \$3,179,000 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 1966-67 Queensland produced 55 per cent of the Australian crop, the remainder coming from Victoria and New South Wales. The area under tobacco in Queensland in 1966-67 was 12,134 acres, producing 14,819,436 lb of dried leaf valued at \$15,627,000. Approximately 82 per cent of this production was from the Mareeba district (Atherton Tableland), 8 per cent from the Glasshouse Mountains district, and 5 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 59,279 acres in 1958-59, yielding 69,628,895 lb. Production did not reach this level again until 1966-67 when 69,330 acres yielded a record production of 92,059,161 lb valued at \$7,917,000. 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. Since 1965-66 the application by oil-seed crushers of quotas to contract growers has resulted in reduced production, which in 1966-67 was 146,760 cwt from 17,854 acres. Safflower growing has increased steadily and a harvest of 1,290,087 bushels was obtained from 88,803 acres in 1966-67. This crop increased rapidly in the Central Western Division where 65,000 acres were harvested in 1966-67 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 1966-67, 4,439 acres produced 64,251 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 1966-67, the area was 169 acres and the production 1,826 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 5,203,037 lb in 1966-67.

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 \$52,759,000 in 1966-67. Maize was worth \$6,425,000 in 1966-67 for the grain crop, and large amounts were grown as green forage. It is grown mainly in Downs, Maryborough, Moreton, and Cairns Divisions. The marketing of wheat and maize is described in Chapter 10.

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

ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED ON CROPS AND PASTURES, QUEENSLAND

Year ¹	Sugar Cane	Vegetables	Fruit	Other Crops	Pastures	Total
AREA FERTILISED (ACRES)						
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
1966-67	536,285	36,603	39,533	417,053	180,272	1,209,746
SUPERPHOSPHATE USED (CWT)						
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	205,581	13,144	10,003	193,594	149,934	573,256
1965-66	177,813	15,163	13,380	252,816	206,002	665,174
1966-67	242,227	22,862	15,008	337,611	316,471	934,179
OTHER ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED (CWT)						
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
1966-67	2,974,140	228,798	324,369	315,825	74,994	3,918,126
TOTAL ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS PER ACRE FERTILISED (CWT)						
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
1966-67	6.0	6.9	8.6	1.6	2.2	4.0

¹ Year ended 31 March.

7 FISHERIES

Fisheries production in Queensland was worth \$6,959,000 in 1966-67, 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 \$1,876,000, only 27 per cent of the total. About half the quantity of fish caught in 1966-67 was mullet, with mackerel, whiting, bream, and tailor next in order of importance.

The quantity of prawns caught has risen from 176,000 lb valued at \$28,000 in 1945-46 to 5,934,000 lb valued at \$2,492,000 in 1966-67.

The production of pearl-shell and trochus-shell which rose to a peak of 1,975 tons in 1950-51 has since declined, largely due to the competition from plastics.

At the present level of production Australian pearl-shell has a ready overseas market at satisfactory prices, but the demand for trochus-shell is very small. The establishment of a pearl culture industry created a new market for shell and helped to sustain the industry. Australian pearl culture operations are the joint venture of Japanese, who supply the technical knowledge, and Australian partners. A particularly large variety of pearl is being produced.

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

FISHERIES PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Product	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	
QUANTITY						
Fish ¹	Tons	4,036	3,982	3,641	4,563	4,175
Crabs	1,000 Lb	571	571	638	586	584
Crayfish, Lobsters, etc. ..	Cwt	285	420	267	264	238
Prawns	1,000 Lb	4,971	5,118	5,737	6,034	5,934
Oysters	150 Lb Sacks	2,203	1,133	2,030	2,537	1,909
Scallops	1,000 Lb	157	170	113	700 ²	444 ²
Squid	1,000 Lb	119	114	95	101	73
Whales	No	68	..	..	..	..
Pearl-shell ³	Tons	467	448	444	447	425
Trochus-shell	Tons	159	64	31	11	3
VALUE						
Fish ¹	\$	1,470,200	1,474,776	1,484,628	1,776,398	1,875,624
Crabs	\$	114,604	120,340	144,588	140,007	164,792
Crayfish, Lobsters, etc. ..	\$	7,452	9,264	5,524	7,118	5,134
Prawns	\$	1,570,658	1,775,832	2,141,982	2,184,546	2,492,214
Oysters	\$	33,360	19,840	35,716	56,268	37,829
Scallops	\$	33,658	52,000	28,558	34,148	21,261
Squid	\$	17,476	19,062	20,002	15,433	13,193
Whales ⁴	\$	72,182	..	..	..	..
Pearls and Pearl-shell ..	\$	875,500	1,245,426	1,870,270	1,869,793	2,348,931
Trochus-shell	\$	36,566	9,800	5,394	1,902	317
Total	\$	4,231,656	4,726,340	5,736,662	6,085,613	6,959,295

¹ Excluding fresh water fish for which no reliable information is available.
² In-shell weight. ³ Including live mother of pearl used in the production of artificial pearls. ⁴ Cost of whales landed at treatment plant.

The public revenue received from fisheries of all kinds for licences, leases, fines, forfeitures, etc. amounted in 1966-67 to \$152,705.

Labour and capital engaged in the fishing industry in Queensland in 1966-67 are shown in the next table.

LABOUR AND CAPITAL ENGAGED IN FISHERIES, QUEENSLAND, 1966-67

Particulars		General Fisheries ¹	Oyster Fisheries	Tropical Fisheries ²	Total
Boats Engaged	No	1,726	70	26	1,822
Value of Boats and Equipment	\$	7,620,351	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	7,620,351 ³
Men Employed	No	2,154	179	412	2,745

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 216.

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 \$138m in 1966.

Royalties—Revenue received by the Queensland Department of Mines from royalties for the five years ended 31 December 1966 is shown below.

ROYALTIES COLLECTED, QUEENSLAND

Year	Coal	Other Minerals	Petroleum	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
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
1966	139,130	1,293,876	939,053	2,372,059

Gold—Production reached its peak in 1900, when 676,000 fine oz were produced, valued at \$5,744,000. At that time the Charters Towers field was in its prime with 283,237 oz for the year, followed by Mount Morgan with 199,262 oz. Production declined after 1900 until by 1930 the output was only 7,821 oz. After that year production increased substantially and from 1933 to 1942 the annual production averaged nearly 120,000 oz. The 139,000 oz produced in 1966 was the highest in any year since 1940.

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

Silver—Silver has been produced in small quantities at Herberton and other fields since 1870 but the bulk of the production now comes from Mount Isa. From 1932 to 1954 the State's yearly production fluctuated between 2,000,000 and 4,000,000 oz except for the years 1943 to 1946 when Mount Isa Mines temporarily discontinued producing silver-lead-zinc to concentrate on copper. In 1963 the State's highest silver production of 6,202,000 oz was recorded. Production was 6,192,000 oz in 1966.

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 World War I. Its discovery at Mount Isa led to increased production, and war-time demands brought the State output up to 15,800 tons in 1944. Reconstruction and adaptation at Mount Isa (Australia's largest producer) resulted in a lull in production from 1946 to 1952, but output then rose from 21,000 tons in 1953 to 80,000 tons in 1960. The 1966 figure was 72,643 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 World War II copper supplanted them. Subsequent to the outbreak of war their combined value exceeded the value of the gold output. Early in 1943, however, 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 1966 all the zinc and lead recovered was contained in concentrates produced at Mount Isa.

Bauxite—Large quantities of bauxite are mined at Weipa in North Queensland. An alumina plant, opened at Gladstone in August 1967, processes bauxite from Weipa, and small amounts are shipped to Bell Bay in Tasmania. About 80 per cent of the alumina produced by the Gladstone plant, the annual capacity of which is being increased from 600,000 to 900,000 tons, is exported to the United States.

Coal—Production showed a steady growth until it reached over 1m tons in 1913. From 1913 to 1940, annual production was usually about 1m tons, but during World War II it rose sharply, reaching 1.7m tons in 1943. Following slight declines in the immediate post-war years, production began to increase steadily, and in 1966 it was 4,664,000 tons. Ipswich is the main coalfield, followed by Moura, Bowen, Maryborough (Howard), and Callide. Smaller amounts are mined in the Blair Athol, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and other districts. Almost a third 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. A railway line directly linking Moura and the port of Gladstone was opened in 1968. A new open-cut mine at Blackwater, to supply coal for export, commenced production in 1967.

Mineral Sands Concentrates—These minerals are obtained from beach deposits on the south-east coast of Queensland, and the 1966 production was 131,072 tons, including concentrates from sands mined in New South Wales and processed in Queensland. Most of the production is in the form of rutile and zircon concentrates, which are exported for refining and use in pigments, munitions, welding rods, etc.

Oil and Natural Gas—Flow oil has been found at several locations in Southern Queensland. A pipeline to convey crude oil has been constructed from Moonie to Brisbane, and commercial production commenced in April 1964. There are two refineries, processing crude oil, in Brisbane. 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. A fertiliser producing complex is being constructed on Gibson Island, near the mouth of the Brisbane River, and 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. A pipeline to carry natural gas from Roma to Brisbane is expected to be completed early in 1969.

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 1966 this establishment treated 13,473 tons of ore for a production of 149 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 3,464 samples were submitted during 1966.

Annual Mining Census—As mentioned on page 213, 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 1966 mining census and a comparison of totals for five years. It refers to all mines and quarries except that salaries and wages for small mines and quarries are omitted.

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

fuel, and materials used in producing that output. The value of output includes subsidy and bounty payments. In 1966 these payments were gold subsidy, \$21,784, copper bounty, \$1,314, and pyrites bounty, \$16,030.

MINING AND QUARRYING¹ OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1966

Industry Group	Average Employment ²		Salaries and Wages Paid ³	Value of Output ⁴	Power, Fuel, and Materials Used	Value of Production ⁵
	During Period Worked	During Whole Year				
	No	No	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Metal Mining						
Silver-Lead-Zinc ..	4,243	4,177	22,368	79,996	11,976	68,020
Copper-Gold ..						
Tin ..	676	530	1,043	4,884	1,206	3,678
Mineral Sands ..	610	579	1,872	6,909	2,113	4,797
Gold ..	369	344	1,373	6,099	428	5,671
Other Metal ..						
Non-metal Mining						
Fuel Mining ..	2,375	2,345	8,838	34,451	5,801	28,650
Clay ⁶ ..	78	50	"	264	31	233
Other Non-metal	353	287	879	2,404	728	1,676
Total Mining	8,704	8,312	36,373	135,008	22,283	112,725
Quarrying ⁶ ..	422	369	941	3,475	829	2,646
Total	9,126	8,681	37,314	138,483	23,113	115,370

SUMMARY FOR FIVE YEARS

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	74,406
1965	8,318	7,205	25,095	98,964	19,222	79,742
1966	9,126	8,681	37,314	138,483	23,113	115,370

¹ Construction materials only. ² Including working proprietors. ³ Excluding amounts paid by mines and quarries employing less than four persons. Excluding drawings by working proprietors. The amounts shown are net after deductions for explosives sold to employees. ⁴ At the mine or quarry. ⁵ Value of output less cost of power, fuel, and materials used; depreciation and maintenance costs have not been deducted. ⁶ Incomplete owing to difficulties of coverage. ⁷ Excluding mining of uranium which ceased in 1963. n Not available.

Mineral Production in Australian States—The next table affords direct comparison between Australian States for the year 1966. The explanations preceding the Queensland table also apply to the other States.

MINING¹ AND QUARRYING OPERATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1966

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. ..	1,204	22,833	21,522	76,302	263,751	46,847	216,904
Victoria ..	462	4,557	4,279	13,070	53,105	9,718	43,388
Queensland	596	9,126	8,681	37,314	138,483	23,113	115,370
South Aust.	358	2,392	1,988	5,554	41,954	5,704	36,250
West. Aust.	305	7,955	7,595	23,865	79,507	15,696	63,811
Tasmania ..	182	3,071	2,816	9,877	34,561	8,733	25,828
N. Territory ²	91	1,044	897	3,654	14,357	2,486	11,870
Total ..	3,198	50,978	47,778	169,636	625,718	112,297	513,421

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, 1966

Mineral ¹	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australia
Gold 1,000 Oz	9	21	139	.. ²	626	37	84	916
Silver 1,000 Oz	10,544	.. ²	6,192	.. ²	237	1,833	81	18,888
Copper .. Tons	9,242	5	72,643	28	814	17,005	9,797	109,534
Tin .. Tons	1,367	18	1,692	..	667	1,031	32	4,807
Lead 1,000 Tons	283	..	66	.. ²	1	16	.. ²	365
Zinc 1,000 Tons	275	..	44	.. ²	1	50	.. ²	369
Rutile ³ 1,000 Tons	166	..	69	..	1	..	..	235
Zircon ⁴ 1,000 Tons	152	..	56	..	25	..	..	233
Tungsten ⁵ .. Tons	..	..	..²	..	..²	1,307	..	1,307
Coal ⁶ 1,000 Tons	25,470	21,818	4,664	2,021	1,061	83	..	55,117
Iron ⁷ 1,000 Tons	..	..	..	3,068	4,317	..	..	7,385

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 21,783,000 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
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
1966	12	309	1	21	..	1	13	331

The Queensland Mines Rescue Stations, which operate from Bundamba on the Ipswich coalfield and Collinsville on the Bowen field, are voluntary organisations equipped to apply precautionary measures and to perform rescue work in Queensland mines. The Mines Rescue Committee, the Department of Mines, the State Government Insurance Office, the Coal Owners' Association, the Mine Managers' Association, and trainees'

representatives control the stations. Expenses are shared equally by the Department of Mines, the State Government Insurance Office, and the Coal Owners' Association.

Quarries—The following table gives details of production, workers, and wages and salaries paid, according to class of stone, for the year 1966.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL QUARRIES, QUEENSLAND, 1966

Class of Stone	Quarries	Output			Workers ¹ (incl. Working Proprietors)	Salaries and Wages
		Dimension and Crushed Stone	Gravel etc.	Value		
	No	Tons	Tons	\$	No	\$
Felstone, Porphyry ..	4	46,327	27,224	133,390	32	64,135
Blue Metal	23	1,042,623	214,655	1,881,714	239	572,281
Granite	14	161,784	440,665	796,311	73	155,081
Freestone, Sandstone ..	2	2,190	1,603,974	663,313	78	149,352
Other	13					
Total	56	1,252,924	2,286,518	3,474,728	422	940,849

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, 1966

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	118	8,053	36,373	133,529	22,139	111,389
Brisbane	20	912	3,398	7,283	1,644	5,639
Moreton	25	1,106	3,747	11,270	3,314	7,955
Maryborough	13	324	891	2,152	370	1,782
Downs and Roma ..	9	115	319	9,699	156	9,542
Rockhampton	16	1,507	4,760	21,283	5,649	15,633
Townsville and Mackay	8	257	928	2,960	647	2,313
Cairns and Peninsula	20	575	2,160	9,767	1,382	8,385
North Western and Central Western ..	7	3,257	20,168	69,116	8,976	60,140
<i>Small Mines</i> ⁴	422	651	n	1,479	144	1,335
<i>Quarries</i>	56	422	941	3,475	829	2,646
Brisbane	11	115	307	1,254	316	938
Moreton	8	67	124	263	53	210
Maryborough	5	31	66	155	30	125
Downs	8	70	149	548	104	444
Rockhampton	6	27	36	259	23	235
Townsville and Mackay	9	67	170	636	178	458
Cairns	9	45	90	360	125	236
Total	596	9,126	37,314	138,483	23,113	115,370

¹ Persons employed during period worked. ² See note to this item in first table on page 216. 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 more than three times that of the Moreton and Brisbane Divisions (where coal predominates), although employment is only 52 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, 420m super feet having been milled to 30 June 1967. The main species of thinnings are the native conifer, hoop pine, and the exotic species, slash, loblolly, and radiata. Beginning in the year ended 30 June 1965, thinnings (principally slash and loblolly) have been used, in quantity, as pulp wood.

Chapter 6 on Land Settlement includes an outline of the operations of the Forestry Department and details of timber taken from Crown lands.

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

The decline in the use of pine from natural forests and the increase in the use of plantation timber are important features of recent years. Because of seasonal logging difficulties, single year comparisons may be misleading, but, if the figures are averaged over the five years 1962-63 to 1966-67 and compared with the averages for the five years 1957-58 to 1961-62, it will be seen that the total quantity of log timber processed has declined by 9 per cent. However, the quantity of plantation grown timbers processed during 1966-67 was 10.4 per cent of all native timbers processed, compared with 4.3 per cent ten years earlier.

LOG TIMBER PROCESSED, QUEENSLAND, 1957-58 TO 1966-67
(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							
1957-58	52,547	56,744	257,472	26,678	44,785	19,460	14,397	472,083	
1958-59	45,627	54,071	252,500	26,631	48,458	19,931	17,365	464,583	
1959-60	39,695	55,738	264,069	24,644	49,595	20,176	6,244	19,944	480,105
1960-61	37,250	50,473	252,482	27,389	48,558	19,008	6,951	17,091	459,202
1961-62	27,946	45,275	215,450	20,914	39,791	19,464	7,168	12,612	388,620
1962-63	30,391	50,044	212,014	21,404	38,937	24,626	6,817	12,833	397,066
1963-64	31,282	53,328	230,424	20,306	42,772	26,366	6,910	12,478	423,866
1964-65	29,117	55,447	219,397	22,646	43,862	31,227	6,534	12,088	420,318
1965-66	27,776	50,402	217,418	23,167	45,579	30,293	5,978	8,024	408,638
1966-67	25,636	49,261	224,073	19,550	40,176	32,899	8,658	8,962	409,215

The next table shows details of the 1966-67 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, 1966-67
(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	3,875	7,819	8,700	5,242	25,636
Cypress	21,435	23,959	3,867	..	49,261
Hardwoods	64,372	94,206	47,961	17,534	224,073
Cabinet Woods	1,180	4,676	9,147	4,547	19,550
Miscellaneous	5,458	8,338	14,847	11,533	40,176
Plantations					
Hoop, Bunya, and Kauri Pine	1,242	11,440	16,818	3,399	32,899
Other	1,488	2,496	132	4,541	8,658
Imported	175	36	141	8,611	8,962
Total	99,225	152,970	101,613	55,407	409,215

Mills making annual factory returns in 1966-67 included 481 sawmills, 34 plywood mills, and 41 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 1966-67 these items together amounted to 5,519,420 super feet.

SAWMILLS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Mills No	544	538	520	504	481
Workers ¹ No	5,559	5,723	5,698	5,848	5,525
Salaries and Wages ² .. \$1,000	9,585	10,160	10,772	11,601	11,556
Land, Buildings, and Plant \$1,000	10,006	10,185	10,945	11,154	10,868
Sawn Timber Produced ³					
Quantity .. 1,000 Sup Ft	205,786	222,786	222,395	211,005	195,802
Value \$1,000	25,099	27,033	28,873	31,590	30,483

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 1966-67 among the three main divisions of the State as follows: Southern, 349; Central, 54; Northern, 78. The Southern division accounted for 137,090,883 super feet of sawn native timber, the Central division for 18,856,279 super feet, and the Northern division for 39,855,161 super feet.

Operations of plywood mills are shown in the following table.

PLYWOOD MILLS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Mills No	40	39	35	36	34
Workers ¹ No	1,522	1,562	1,566	1,414	1,326
Salaries and Wages ² .. \$1,000	2,602	2,759	2,981	2,825	2,846
Land, Buildings, and Plant \$1,000	3,708	3,604	3,859	4,344	4,247
Plywood ³ 1,000 Sq Ft	85,745	97,253	94,766	80,761	81,313
Veneers ³ 1,000 Sq Ft	169,010	177,551	186,967	175,109	170,819
Value of Plywood .. \$1,000	8,010	8,804	9,050	7,384	7,275
Value of Veneers .. \$1,000	2,487	2,563	2,892	2,790	2,879

¹ Average number of workers during whole year, including working proprietors.

² Excluding working proprietors' drawings. ³ Including quantities made in sawmills.

10 MANUFACTURING

For statistical purposes a factory has been defined in Australia as an establishment engaged in making or repairing articles, in which four or more workers are employed, or where some form of mechanical power is used. Thus all but the smallest manual workshops are included.

At a Conference of Statisticians held in 1937 it was decided not to include electricity and gas establishments among ordinary factories, and these establishments are excluded from the figures given throughout this section. (For particulars of these, see section 11 of this chapter.)

Manufacturing in Various States—The figures in the next table, compiled in accordance with the above definition, include practically all manufacturing operations.

The chief manufacturing States of Australia are New South Wales and Victoria. They have been favoured by their central position to serve an Australia-wide market, by the advantages of large populations, and, in New South Wales, by extensive and conveniently located coalfields.

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 1966-67 for \$4,975.8m out of a total value of production of \$6,589.7m for the six Australian States. In 1966-67 Queensland was third among the States in value of manufacturing production but was the lowest State in production per head of population. For 1966-67, production per head was as follows: Victoria, \$658; New South Wales, \$655; South Australia, \$495; Tasmania, \$473; Western Australia, \$365; Queensland, \$333.

FACTORIES, SIX AUSTRALIAN STATES, 1966-67

State	Estab-lish-ments	Workers ¹		Salaries and Wages ²	Capital Values ³		Output	Production ⁴
		Males	Females		Mach-inery and Plant	Land and Buildings		
	No	No	No	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
N.S.Wales	24,765	385,057	133,897	1,384.2	1,517.4	1,406.9	6,472.8	2,820.9
Victoria ..	18,007	308,868	131,412	1,149.9	1,064.8	1,197.2	4,928.1	2,154.9
Queensland	5,956	93,945	21,839	276.1	477.1	257.6	1,568.2	566.5
South Aust.	6,188	94,322	22,118	293.4	382.0	275.5	1,317.3	549.8
Westn Aust.	5,081	52,746	9,763	149.5	188.0	155.6	736.2	319.6
Tasmania	1,754	27,939	6,513	89.3	120.9	89.0	420.3	178.0
Total ..	61,751	962,877	325,542	3,342.5	3,750.3	3,381.8	15,442.9	6,589.7

¹ Average for whole year, including working proprietors. ² Excluding drawings of working proprietors. ³ Book values as returned by factory owners. ⁴ Output, less value of goods consumed in process of production.

Queensland has long been a major primary producing State but secondary industry is expanding. While the main development has been in secondary industries based on minerals, there has also been an expansion in the fertiliser, chemical, oil refining, cement, motor vehicle assembly, and shipbuilding industries.

Department of Industrial Development—This Department, which was established in 1963, offers a comprehensive and detailed advisory service to prospective investors and to proprietors of existing industry within the State.

Information is supplied on manufacturing opportunities, on the availability of manpower and raw materials, and on heat, light, power, water, and transport facilities.

Surveys of a number of industries based on raw materials available in Queensland have been completed, and studies are made into the market and supply situation of products in response to specific requests. The Department arranges leases of Crown land for industrial purposes which, on completion of prescribed conditions, may be converted to freehold or perpetual lease tenure.

The Department is administered by the Minister for Industrial Development. It absorbed the Secondary Industries Division of the Department of Labour and Industry which had been set up in 1947. Details of financial assistance to industries by the Government through the Department of Industrial Development are shown on page 471.

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>							
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
1966-67 ..	5,956	116,721	276,093	477,149	257,619	1,568,173	566,488
<i>Brisbane³</i>							
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
1966-67 ..	2,563	71,579	169,245	177,107	158,219	835,729	349,718
<i>Rest of State</i>							
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
1966-67 ..	3,393	45,142	106,848	300,041	99,400	732,444	216,770

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

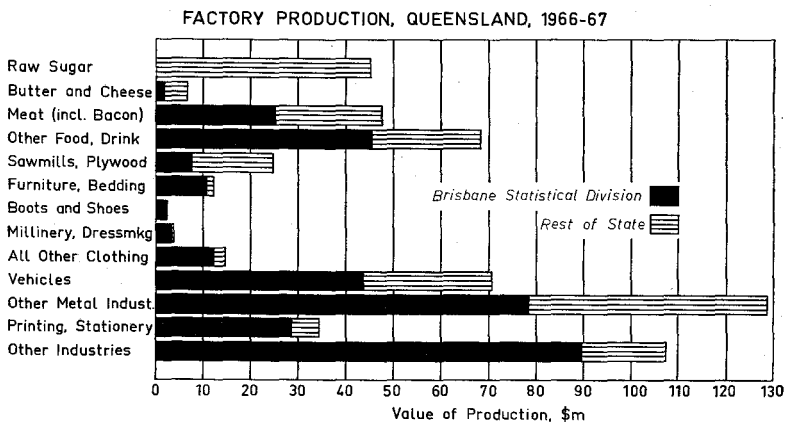
prior to 1960-61, details relate only to the City of Brisbane. From 1960-61 to 1964-65, the area includes the City of Redcliffe and part of Pine Rivers Shire. From 1965-66, the area is the Brisbane Statistical Division, as defined for the 1966 Census, which includes the Cities of Brisbane, Ipswich, and Redcliffe, and parts of the Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture, Moreton, Pine Rivers, and Redland.

In the preceding table, the last column, "Production", represents the value of the wealth produced by the factories as such. This is the amount which the goods they made are worth in excess of the 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 1966-67, production of factories (\$566,488,000) was worth 88 per cent of the value of the net production of primary industries.

Further particulars to those in the following pages are given for meatworks on page 186; butter and cheese factories, pages 196 and 197; sugar mills, page 207; and sawmills and plywood mills, pages 220 and 221.

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 1966-67 accounted for 76 per cent of the State's total factory production. Of this, factories in the Brisbane Statistical Division accounted for \$349,718,000, or 62 per cent of the total factory production of the State, and provided 61 per cent of the total salaries and wages. Nineteen per cent of the State's factory production in 1966-67 was from North Queensland. The remaining 5 per cent was from Central Queensland. Ten years earlier, North Queensland's share was the same (19 per cent), while Central Queensland's proportion was higher at 6 per cent. Recent industrial development in Central Queensland is not yet fully reflected in these comparisons.

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 next table. With slightly more than one-seventh of the State's factory workers, North Queensland has one-quarter of the total value of land, buildings, and plant. This feature is reflected in the figures of value of production per worker which, in 1966-67, averaged \$6,180 in North Queensland, \$4,905 in the Brisbane Statistical Division, \$3,878 in the balance of South Queensland, and \$4,400 in Central Queensland.



Photo: *Postmaster-General's Department*

Salt mining, Bajool

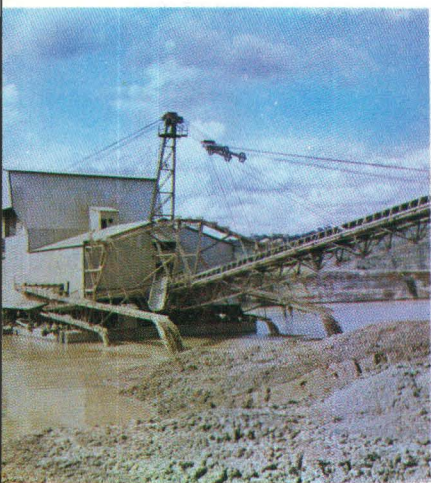
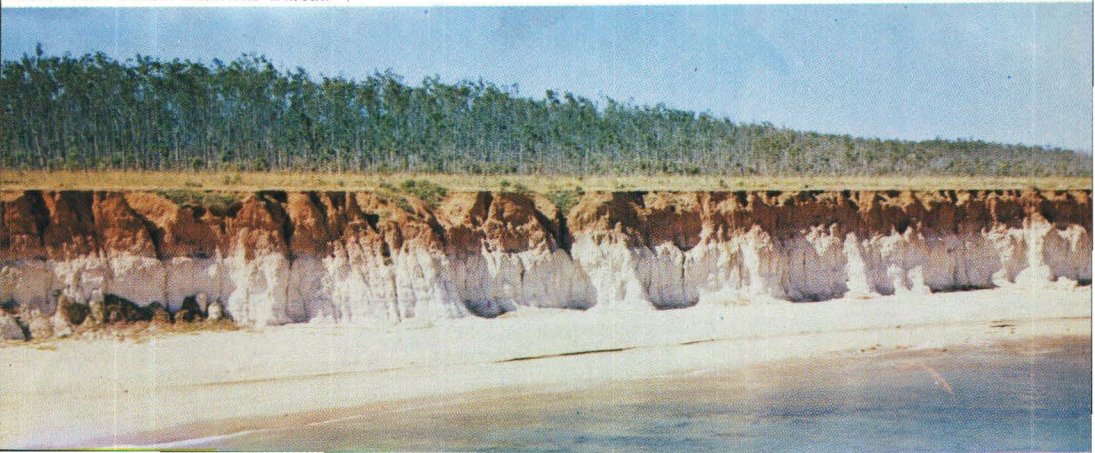


Photo: *State Public Relations Bureau*

Tin dredging, Battle Creek, Mount Garnet

Photo: *State Public Relations Bureau*

Bauxite cliffs, Weipa





MANUFACTURING
Chapter 7

Pouring raw sugar
from bulk rail boxes
at Townsville Bulk
Sugar Terminal

Photo: *Australian News and Information Bureau*

Photo: *State Public Relations Bureau*

Ginger processing, Buderim



FACTORIES, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND CITIES, 1966-67

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	2,563	71,291	169,245	835,729	349,718	335,326
<i>Brisbane</i>	2,263	62,751	149,451	752,111	314,353	304,418
<i>Ipswich</i>	136	6,465	14,663	51,414	24,568	14,663
<i>Redcliffe</i>	53	400	698	2,552	1,334	1,013
Moreton	479	3,856	7,834	50,513	14,807	16,639
<i>Gold Coast</i>	135	1,011	1,959	7,562	4,082	3,774
Maryborough	572	8,293	19,167	103,830	35,239	40,745
<i>Bundaberg</i>	123	2,021	4,899	22,943	9,929	8,399
<i>Gympie</i>	67	655	1,304	8,203	2,575	2,325
<i>Maryborough</i>	90	2,296	5,406	21,448	9,089	6,192
Downs	670	7,785	16,697	87,539	27,812	21,306
<i>Toowoomba</i>	241	4,562	10,021	44,923	15,410	12,613
<i>Warwick</i>	46	545	1,161	8,528	2,151	1,628
Roma	99	570	1,147	5,212	1,836	2,124
South Western	47	202	308	1,122	612	511
Total South	4,430	91,997	214,397	1,083,946	430,023	416,651
Rockhampton	378	5,401	12,883	86,705	24,412	123,176
<i>Rockhampton</i>	171	3,536	8,495	41,942	13,928	9,809
Central Western	95	474	851	2,774	1,494	1,293
Far Western	14	48	79	279	156	135
Total Central	487	5,923	13,813	89,758	26,062	124,603
Mackay	224	3,630	9,656	66,912	17,667	47,676
<i>Mackay</i>	124	1,140	2,371	9,635	3,971	4,915
Townsville	298	6,293	17,207	148,135	46,410	49,523
<i>Charters Towers</i>	24	140	238	738	455	276
<i>Townsville</i>	179	4,019	10,436	96,740	32,146	22,183
Cairns	450	6,927	17,898	109,901	37,505	75,757
<i>Cairns</i>	116	1,898	4,590	18,437	9,648	7,497
Peninsula	9	50	107	302	157	109
North Western	58	964	3,016	69,217	8,663	20,448
Total North	1,039	17,864	47,884	394,468	110,402	193,513
Total Queensland	5,956	115,784	276,093	1,568,173	566,488	734,767

¹ Average number of workers employed during whole year.

² Excluding drawings

of working proprietors.

Of the cities other than Brisbane, factory production per head of population was highest in Townsville, which has meatworks, railway workshops, a copper refinery, and cement works.

Other important manufacturing cities are Maryborough, with engineering works and sawmills; Ipswich, railway workshops and woollen mills; Bundaberg, sugar milling and refining, and engineering; Cairns, sawmills and plywood and veneer mills; Rockhampton, meatworks and railway workshops; and Toowoomba, engineering, agricultural implements, bacon, flour, and butter.

Industry Groups in Statistical Divisions—The following table shows particulars of factory activity by the main industry groups in each suburban division of the Brisbane Statistical Division (see page 49) and in each other statistical division of the State.

FACTORIES, INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1966-67

Industry	Estab- lish- ments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages ²	Output	Production (Value Added)	Land, Buildings, and Plant
	No	No	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>Brisbane Division: Central City Areas</i>						
Meat (including Bacon)	4	73	170	2,300	869	754
Other Food and Drink ..	58	2,245	4,973	42,976	13,214	16,240
Furniture, Bedding ..	42	439	897	3,364	1,549	1,050
Boots and Shoes ..	8	399	801	2,566	1,223	789
Millinery, Dressmaking	51	1,127	1,567	4,592	2,970	1,308
Clothing ..	99	3,510	5,463	15,608	9,145	4,493
Vehicles ..	174	2,808	6,415	16,181	9,385	7,738
Other Metal Industries ..	186	5,163	13,291	39,774	20,848	13,004
Printing, Stationery ..	77	3,689	9,894	30,761	17,449	13,563
Other Industries ..	152	3,297	7,472	32,028	15,655	12,960
<i>Total</i>	<i>851</i>	<i>22,750</i>	<i>50,943</i>	<i>190,150</i>	<i>92,307</i>	<i>71,899</i>
<i>Brisbane Division: North Side Inner Suburbs</i>						
Food and Drink ..	25	964	2,546	25,390	8,621	9,023
Sawmills, Plywood ..	7	276	603	1,991	821	535
Furniture, Bedding ..	27	444	955	4,240	1,974	927
Clothing ..	26	289	464	1,359	829	654
Vehicles ..	76	1,509	4,389	13,130	6,018	6,152
Other Metal Industries ..	78	2,001	5,114	19,972	9,638	6,798
Printing, Stationery ..	13	406	1,019	3,717	1,958	1,908
Other Industries ..	68	1,795	4,856	28,896	11,656	15,141
<i>Total</i>	<i>320</i>	<i>7,684</i>	<i>19,945</i>	<i>98,696</i>	<i>41,515</i>	<i>41,138</i>
<i>Brisbane Division: North Side Outer Suburbs</i>						
Food and Drink ..	30	2,111	5,005	31,460	10,332	10,662
Sawmills, Plywood ..	14	157	341	1,775	710	404
Furniture, Bedding ..	21	258	592	2,319	1,110	778
Clothing ..	18	212	275	954	619	552
Vehicles ..	63	902	2,084	5,198	2,733	2,733
Other Metal Industries ..	60	2,291	5,807	29,035	11,408	7,832
Printing, Stationery ..	10	183	416	2,987	868	1,083
Other Industries ..	63	1,782	4,432	22,148	9,082	6,070
<i>Total</i>	<i>279</i>	<i>7,896</i>	<i>18,953</i>	<i>95,877</i>	<i>36,862</i>	<i>30,114</i>
<i>Brisbane Division: Western Suburbs</i>						
Food and Drink ..	11	175	421	3,057	1,670	1,290
Sawmills, Plywood ..	5	238	515	2,111	909	527
Furniture, Bedding ..	7	309	666	2,261	1,011	1,486
Clothing ..	14	86	135	412	293	320
Vehicles ..	27	99	140	580	287	350
Other Metal Industries ..	19	948	2,275	9,356	4,718	3,790
Other Industries ..	28	997	2,912	15,126	7,940	8,785
<i>Total</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>2,852</i>	<i>7,064</i>	<i>32,904</i>	<i>16,829</i>	<i>16,549</i>
<i>Brisbane Division: South Side Inner Suburbs</i>						
Food and Drink ..	16	447	867	5,432	2,194	1,483
Sawmills, Plywood ..	4	127	294	1,779	557	652
Furniture, Bedding ..	19	413	886	2,609	1,332	559
Clothing ..	11	208	275	878	416	315
Vehicles ..	29	161	325	965	576	629
Other Metal Industries ..	39	1,656	4,366	13,765	6,114	9,152
Printing, Stationery ..	6	78	128	496	248	190
Other Industries ..	18	183	352	3,535	1,323	768
<i>Total</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>3,273</i>	<i>7,494</i>	<i>29,457</i>	<i>12,761</i>	<i>13,747</i>

FACTORIES, INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1966-67—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: South Side Outer Suburbs</i>						
Meat (including Bacon)	9	3,496	8,633	84,917	21,911	8,971
Other Food and Drink ..	49	1,118	2,409	20,228	6,168	7,311
Sawmills, Plywood ..	14	369	814	4,012	1,348	917
Furniture, Bedding ..	39	671	1,473	6,670	2,850	1,647
Boots and Shoes ..	3	238	448	1,185	570	287
All Other Clothing ..	26	372	486	1,724	879	637
Vehicles	73	1,567	3,909	16,784	7,525	5,000
Other Metal Industries ..	109	4,158	10,921	40,310	19,108	13,882
Printing, Stationery ..	14	814	1,778	11,096	4,134	3,513
Other Industries ..	77	1,883	4,088	20,108	8,980	8,920
<i>Total</i>	<i>413</i>	<i>14,686</i>	<i>34,959</i>	<i>207,034</i>	<i>73,474</i>	<i>51,085</i>
<i>Brisbane Division: Bayside</i>						
Food and Drink ..	12	330	754	4,606	1,611	1,241
Sawmills, Plywood ..	4	43	104	608	246	84
Furniture, Bedding ..	4	42	46	304	197	82
Clothing	10	145	175	482	322	196
Vehicles	18	134	311	685	439	413
Other Metal Industries ..	24	331	840	3,312	1,931	1,025
Printing, Stationery ..	4	34	81	160	118	114
Other Industries ..	16	594	2,540	65,492	22,241	54,088
<i>Total</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>1,653</i>	<i>4,851</i>	<i>75,648</i>	<i>27,105</i>	<i>57,242</i>
<i>Brisbane Division: Other Brisbane City</i>						
Food and Drink ..	4	98	316	4,133	1,076	1,049
Sawmills, Plywood ..	6	58	96	648	236	204
Furniture, Bedding ..	6	28	48	152	75	55
Vehicles	7	912	2,538	8,460	7,104	16,623
Other Metal Industries	16	369	904	3,160	1,933	1,661
Other Industries ..	16	492	1,341	5,791	3,077	3,050
<i>Total</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>1,957</i>	<i>5,242</i>	<i>22,344</i>	<i>13,501</i>	<i>22,643</i>
<i>Brisbane Division: Cities other than Brisbane City</i>						
Meat (including Bacon)	3	250	672	11,083	1,294	1,238
Other Food and Drink ..	21	213	510	3,694	1,470	3,873
Sawmills, Plywood ..	16	436	927	3,425	1,553	705
Furniture, Bedding ..	12	95	201	869	596	187
Clothing	20	249	287	1,078	717	338
Vehicles	50	3,124	7,222	13,207	8,758	2,813
Other Metal Industries ..	21	438	1,211	3,731	1,627	870
Printing, Stationery ..	7	106	267	573	411	487
Other Industries ..	39	1,954	4,064	16,307	9,476	5,166
<i>Total</i>	<i>189</i>	<i>6,865</i>	<i>15,361</i>	<i>53,967</i>	<i>25,902</i>	<i>15,676</i>
<i>Brisbane Division: Shires</i>						
Meat (including Bacon)	3	158	367	4,344	863	602
Other Food and Drink ..	23	196	424	5,679	1,171	1,180
Sawmills, Plywood ..	21	92	144	455	259	191
Furniture, Bedding ..	5	37	68	272	125	52
Clothing	8	136	155	396	246	90
Metal Industries ..	38	418	897	6,576	1,959	1,132
Printing, Stationery ..	4	422	1,874	9,943	3,531	10,124
Other Industries ..	9	216	504	1,987	1,309	1,860
<i>Total</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>1,675</i>	<i>4,433</i>	<i>29,652</i>	<i>9,464</i>	<i>15,232</i>

FACTORIES, INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1966-67—*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
Total Brisbane Division						
Butter and Cheese ..	6	312	845	12,901	1,892	3,008
Meat (including Bacon)	21	3,995	9,915	103,029	25,082	11,684
Other Food and Drink ..	241	7,567	17,307	133,370	45,491	50,225
Sawmills, Plywood ..	94	1,985	4,249	18,990	7,607	5,014
Furniture, Bedding ..	182	2,736	5,833	23,059	10,819	6,824
Wool Scours etc. ..	6	161	427	1,269	605	312
Boots and Shoes ..	18	829	1,566	4,831	2,326	1,608
Millinery, Dressmaking	67	1,478	2,027	6,123	3,739	1,710
All Other Clothing ..	209	4,664	6,939	20,279	12,163	6,661
Vehicles ..	540	11,506	27,941	77,375	43,719	42,839
Other Metal Industries ..	567	17,483	44,990	166,806	78,390	58,758
Printing, Stationery ..	140	5,761	15,488	59,932	28,813	31,080
Other Industries ..	472	12,814	31,720	207,763	89,073	115,603
Total	2,563	71,291	169,245	835,729	349,718	335,326
Moreton Division						
Butter and Cheese ..	10	195	469	8,947	1,001	1,807
Other Food and Drink ..	76	995	2,401	24,465	4,620	7,614
Sawmills, Plywood ..	83	702	1,375	4,818	2,519	1,355
Furniture, Bedding ..	14	40	58	271	141	181
Clothing ..	34	241	297	690	499	492
Vehicles ..	142	700	1,181	3,559	2,037	1,689
Other Metal Industries ..	47	446	976	3,311	1,723	1,431
Printing, Stationery ..	6	103	230	433	342	323
Other Industries ..	67	434	845	4,019	1,924	1,747
Total	479	3,856	7,834	50,513	14,807	16,639
Maryborough Division						
Raw Sugar ..	7	1,430	4,436	31,789	8,049	22,163
Butter and Cheese ..	14	255	600	10,594	1,084	1,824
Other Food and Drink ..	96	1,366	2,768	28,671	7,768	6,389
Sawmills, Plywood ..	84	1,381	2,968	8,347	4,493	1,916
Furniture, Bedding ..	20	110	180	592	289	122
Clothing ..	32	119	107	342	270	317
Vehicles ..	189	1,183	2,144	5,621	3,371	2,208
Other Metal Industries ..	72	1,810	4,553	13,881	7,398	3,734
Printing, Stationery ..	13	225	557	1,057	823	737
Other Industries ..	45	414	855	2,938	1,692	1,334
Total	572	8,293	19,167	103,830	35,239	40,745
Downs Division						
Butter and Cheese ..	20	426	1,018	11,361	1,513	2,172
Meat (including Bacon)	4	1,117	2,616	29,414	4,032	2,898
Other Food and Drink ..	100	788	1,552	13,104	4,011	3,756
Sawmills, Plywood ..	81	611	1,177	5,027	2,334	1,050
Furniture, Bedding ..	16	48	54	241	126	121
Clothing ..	52	353	428	979	771	714
Vehicles ..	222	1,763	3,463	8,802	5,178	3,965
Other Metal Industries	87	1,674	4,091	11,241	5,678	3,349
Printing, Stationery ..	24	357	840	1,853	1,324	878
Other Industries ..	64	648	1,458	5,517	2,845	2,402
Total	670	7,785	16,697	87,539	27,812	21,306

FACTORIES, INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1966-67—*contd*

Industry	Estab- lish- ments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages ²	Output	Production (Value Added)	Land, Buildings, and Plant
	No	No	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Roma Division						
Food and Drink ..	20	180	435	3,049	623	979
Sawmills, Plywood ..	18	105	202	865	429	298
Metal Industries ..	48	256	473	1,165	684	652
Other Industries ..	13	29	36	133	100	195
<i>Total</i>	99	570	1,147	5,212	1,836	2,124
South Western Division						
Food and Drink ..	10	42	52	248	121	127
Metal Industries ..	28	127	203	732	405	281
Other Industries ..	9	33	53	142	86	103
<i>Total</i>	47	202	308	1,122	612	511
Rockhampton Division						
Butter and Cheese ..	5	141	267	4,033	1,003	1,013
Meat (including Bacon)	4	1,258	3,739	33,781	6,987	6,783
Other Food and Drink ..	53	526	1,038	6,414	2,789	2,919
Sawmills, Plywood ..	49	339	683	2,566	1,323	934
Furniture, Bedding ..	13	55	88	356	189	109
Clothing	31	109	109	320	247	268
Vehicles	113	1,671	3,616	7,523	4,827	2,239
Other Metal Industries ..	61	808	2,214	19,750	4,237	103,223
Printing, Stationery ..	10	179	402	1,622	707	440
Other Industries ..	39	315	728	5,341	2,102	5,247
<i>Total</i>	378	5,401	12,883	86,705	24,412	123,176
Central Western Division						
Food and Drink ..	16	66	100	534	275	211
Sawmills, Plywood ..	5	33	68	188	93	87
Clothing	12	35	27	94	74	88
Metal Industries ..	49	292	573	1,727	920	730
Other Industries ..	13	48	82	231	132	177
<i>Total</i>	95	474	851	2,774	1,494	1,293
Far Western Division						
Food and Drink ..	5	10	12	79	41	32
Other Industries ..	9	38	67	201	115	102
<i>Total</i>	14	48	79	279	156	135
Mackay Division						
Raw Sugar	8	1,736	5,765	49,622	10,694	39,030
Other Food and Drink ..	25	414	999	7,063	1,972	3,570
Sawmills, Plywood ..	21	185	293	945	402	332
Furniture, Bedding ..	13	48	74	270	142	99
Clothing	17	100	109	319	201	205
Vehicles	76	458	825	2,565	1,416	1,306
Other Metal Industries ..	36	359	788	2,471	1,276	1,159
Printing, Stationery ..	6	130	334	610	478	308
Other Industries ..	22	200	467	3,048	1,087	1,667
<i>Total</i>	224	3,630	9,656	66,912	17,667	47,676

FACTORIES, INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1966-67—*contd*

Industry	Estab- lish- ments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages ²	Output	Production (Value Added)	Land, Buildings, and Plant
	No	No	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>Townsville Division</i>						
Raw Sugar	4	942	3,196	27,452	7,222	24,126
Meat (including Bacon)	6	977	3,253	27,051	6,065	3,502
Other Food and Drink ..	47	330	605	3,919	1,978	1,955
Sawmills, Plywood ..	7	156	405	1,272	528	495
Furniture, Bedding ..	14	60	99	389	188	142
Clothing	21	102	107	396	313	308
Vehicles	78	1,437	3,241	6,032	4,229	1,945
Other Metal Industries ..	61	1,410	3,974	70,215	19,957	11,951
Printing, Stationery ..	13	262	606	2,163	1,114	1,174
Other Industries ..	47	617	1,722	9,246	4,816	3,925
<i>Total</i>	298	6,293	17,207	148,135	46,410	49,523
<i>Cairns Division</i>						
Raw Sugar	10	2,419	8,076	68,637	17,841	58,696
Other Food and Drink ..	73	843	1,798	13,891	4,797	6,609
Sawmills, Plywood ..	71	1,346	2,963	9,046	4,970	3,619
Furniture, Bedding ..	16	66	122	377	202	164
Clothing	26	95	90	322	239	424
Vehicles	124	888	1,712	4,775	2,983	2,149
Other Metal Industries ..	79	729	1,752	5,458	2,886	2,105
Printing, Stationery ..	12	164	391	890	606	602
Other Industries ..	39	377	991	6,505	2,981	1,391
<i>Total</i>	450	6,927	17,898	109,901	37,505	75,757
<i>Peninsula Division</i>						
Metal Industries ..	4	37	95	242	129	76
Other Industries ..	5	13	12	61	29	34
<i>Total</i>	9	50	107	302	157	109
<i>North Western Division</i>						
Food and Drink ..	18	95	198	997	485	459
Metal Industries ..	24	805	2,676	67,702	7,868	19,223
Clothing	7	22	19	95	76	67
Other Industries ..	9	42	122	422	234	699
<i>Total</i>	58	964	3,016	69,217	8,663	20,448
Total Queensland ..	5,956	115,784	276,093	1,568,173	566,488	734,767

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, in which they are shown for each statistical division, the figures for Brisbane Statistical Division being dissected into groups of statistical areas.

FACTORIES, TYPES AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1966-67

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	713	3,978	8,627	35,947	13,547	52,383		
North Side Inner	670	2,859	1,861	8,487	5,203	30,170		
North Side Outer	2,269	10,941	1,484	6,735	4,158	19,186		
Western ..	238	909	1,008	4,640	1,612	11,280		
South Side Inner	435	1,927	1,147	5,023	1,701	5,811		
South Side Outer	4,591	27,828	3,248	14,306	6,891	31,340		
Bayside ..	311	1,604	348	1,310	1,001	24,191		
Other Brisbane City	333	2,148	207	1,015	1,430	10,338		
Outside Brisbane City ..	1,122	5,450	3,944	13,101	3,480	16,815		
Total Brisbane ..	10,682	57,643	21,874	90,562	39,023	201,512		
Moreton ..	1,584	6,652	1,303	4,247	999	3,907		
Maryborough ..	3,877	17,231	1,931	5,854	2,547	12,154		
Downs ..	2,509	10,035	2,701	8,460	2,609	9,318		
Roma ..	} 246	900	{ 304	851	33	101		
South Western ..							{ 173	501	23	95
Total South² ..	8,216	34,818	6,412	19,913	6,211	25,575		
Rockhampton ..	2,535	12,000	2,303	7,576	} 1,005	4,836		
Central Western ..	36	109	368	1,179				
Far Western ..	..	..	43	139		
Total Central ..	2,571	12,110	2,714	8,894	1,083	5,058		
Mackay ..	2,156	12,320	788	2,617	705	2,730		
Townsville ..	2,664	29,935	2,084	7,394	1,577	9,081		
Cairns ..	} 4,629	31,550	{ 1,442	4,963	1,383	7,663		
Peninsula ..							{ 45	126
North Western ..									{ 375	1,645	87	378
Total North ..	9,449	73,805	4,734	16,745	3,752	19,852		
Total Queensland ..	30,918	178,375	35,734	136,115	50,069	251,998		

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 8 and 30 per cent respectively. In 1966-67, 78 per cent of the workers in competitive industries, 61 per cent of those in sheltered industries, and 35 per cent of those in processing industries worked in the Brisbane Statistical Division. While the general pattern has not changed much since 1956-57, 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 during World War II to reach a peak of 22 per cent in 1942-43. Since then a relatively greater increase in the number of male employees in factories has reduced the female percentage. It was 19 per cent in 1966-67. 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 1956-57, the meat industry showed the greatest rate of increase in female employment, the number of workers rising from 487 to 1,400, or by 187 per cent. Other steep increases occurred in the vehicle industry in which females employed rose from 1,075 to 1,398 during the ten years, and in other metal industries where female workers practically doubled in reaching a total of 2,352. 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 1967 was 21,583, compared with 22,035 a year earlier and 16,671 in 1957. This represented 18.6 per cent of the average total employment throughout 1966-67, compared with 16.4 per cent in 1957. Employees under 16 years of age, both boys and girls, now number 748 less than ten years ago, and all employees from 16 to 20 inclusive 5,660 more, their proportions of average total factory employment throughout 1966-67 being 1.9 per cent and 16.8 per cent respectively.

Considering each sex separately, juvenile employment as a percentage of all employment in June 1967, compared with June 1957, in brackets, was as follows: Under 16 years, males 1.2 (2.0), females 4.9 (6.9); 16 years and under 21 years, males 14.0 (10.8), females 28.6 (26.9).

General Employment—The following table shows details of employment in factories of each of the main groups of industry for 1966-67, and totals for each of the last ten years.

FACTORIES, EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1966-67

Industry	Estab- lish- ments	All Workers ¹			Juveniles ²			
					Under 16 Years		Aged 16 and under 21	
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Raw Sugar	31	6,536	222	6,758	20	3	658	112
Butter and Cheese	58	1,229	188	1,417	10	6	154	76
Meat (including Bacon)	47	7,050	1,400	8,450	185	89	812	339
Other Food and Drink	768	7,850	3,963	11,813	76	117	885	857
Sawmills, Plywood	515	6,246	605	6,851	102	14	585	144
Furniture, Bedding	290	2,580	586	3,166	60	14	505	116
Wool Scours etc.	8	155	8	163	1	..	7	1
Boots and Shoes	21	383	453	836	9	19	40	115
Millinery, Dressmaking	72	103	1,467	1,570	2	135	12	527
All Other Clothing	446	1,506	4,267	5,773	41	393	188	1,517
Vehicles	1,610	19,114	1,398	20,512	158	34	3,188	455
Other Metal Industries	1,045	23,014	2,352	25,366	215	37	3,765	587
Printing, Stationery	233	5,264	1,972	7,236	63	79	794	661
Other Industries	812	12,915	2,958	15,873	149	134	1,569	749
Total	5,956	93,945	21,839	115,784	1,091	1,074	13,162	6,256

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS

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
1966-67	5,956	93,945	21,839	115,784	1,091	1,074	13,162	6,256

¹ Average number of workers employed during whole year.

² Number on

pay-roll on pay-day nearest 30 June.

Compared with 101,494 workers in 1956-57, the total of 115,784 shown above represented an increase of 14,290 in ten years. Almost two-thirds of this gain was made by the vehicles and other metal industries which together employed 26 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 1966-67 than in 1956-57.

Size of Establishment—In the ten years ended 1966-67, the number of large factories employing more than 100 persons increased by 26, while the employment therein increased by 6,601. They had 46.6 per cent of all workers in 1966-67, compared with 46.9 per cent ten years earlier. The proportion in factories with up to 10 workers decreased from 16.5 to 14.8 per cent. The number of workers in factories with from 11 to 100 workers increased during the ten years by 7,695, and the proportion of total employment in these factories increased from 36.6 to 38.6 per

cent. The number of factories with fewer than four workers increased from 1,819 to 2,019, with an increase in employment from 3,819 to 4,141, but with a decrease from 3.7 to 3.5 per cent of the total workers.

Of the industry groups shown below, production was concentrated most heavily in large establishments in raw sugar, where practically 100 per cent of employment was provided in works with more than 100 workers; in meat (including bacon), 90 per cent; other metal industries, 49 per cent; boots and shoes, 47 per cent; printing and stationery, 43 per cent; and vehicles, 43 per cent.

Small-scale organisation was most apparent in furniture etc., where 26 per cent of the workers were in establishments with less than 11 workers, and in vehicles (which include motor repair workshops) and sawmills, in which 25 and 23 per cent respectively of workers were employed in such smaller establishments.

FACTORIES, EMPLOYMENT¹ ACCORDING TO SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT, BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1966-67

Industry	Number of Workers Engaged in Establishment							All Establishments
	Under 4	4	5 to 10	11 to 20	21 to 50	51 to 100	101 and Over	
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Raw Sugar .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	86	6,672	6,758
Butter and Cheese ..	..	4	88	326	622	57	320	1,417
Meat (including Bacon)	3	..	24	103	118	607	7,631	8,486
Other Food and Drink	628	368	1,393	977	1,992	1,735	4,817	11,910
Sawmills, Plywood ..	307	148	1,157	1,204	1,433	1,656	1,012	6,917
Furniture, Bedding ..	215	72	535	682	946	146	581	3,177
Wool Scours etc. ..	3	..	13	32	28	88	..	164
Boots and Shoes ..	14	..	25	32	95	276	394	836
Millinery, Dressmaking	15	12	139	240	593	341	242	1,582
All Other Clothing ..	369	196	652	543	933	1,545	1,613	5,851
Vehicles	1,433	848	2,792	2,479	2,840	1,298	8,862	20,552
Other Metal Industries	580	356	1,966	2,596	4,226	3,550	12,617	25,891
Printing, Stationery ..	80	68	390	743	1,282	1,556	3,139	7,258
Other Industries ..	494	276	1,652	1,852	2,980	2,153	6,515	15,922
Total	4,141	2,348	10,826	11,809	18,088	15,094	54,415	116,721
Number of Factories ..	2,019	587	1,555	804	574	216	201	5,956

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS

1957-58	3,869	2,172	10,716	9,918	16,030	11,036	47,002	100,743
1958-59	4,005	2,236	10,444	10,282	16,556	10,596	49,384	103,503
1959-60	4,104	2,260	10,706	10,370	16,247	12,079	47,777	103,543
1960-61	4,334	2,364	10,822	9,958	16,548	11,675	47,739	103,440
1961-62	4,400	2,204	10,473	9,794	16,499	11,315	45,444	100,129
1962-63	4,479	2,152	10,570	10,463	16,555	11,892	47,503	103,614
1963-64	4,401	2,080	10,848	10,846	17,582	12,643	51,067	109,467
1964-65	4,253	2,223	10,672	11,159	18,408	14,121	53,891	114,727
1965-66	4,157	2,184	10,850	11,749	18,053	14,559	54,398	115,950
1966-67	4,141	2,348	10,826	11,809	18,088	15,094	54,415	116,721

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 factories with four workers and under has increased in the last three years from \$18,742,000 to \$22,022,000, the production of the factories with 501 workers or more has risen from \$54,225,000 to \$94,401,000, and in the size group 401 to 500 workers the increase has been from \$19,971,000 to \$27,564,000.

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 223.

FACTORY OUTPUT AND COSTS, QUEENSLAND, 1966-67

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	182,066	1,511	135,499	45,056	22,263
Butter and Cheese ..	49,037	677	41,635	6,725	3,375
Meat (including Bacon)	236,576	2,662	186,421	47,494	22,447
Other Food and Drink ..	191,795	3,588	120,019	68,188	25,386
Sawmills, Plywood ..	52,146	922	26,499	24,725	14,402
Furniture, Bedding ..	25,558	126	13,333	12,099	6,509
Wool Scours etc. ..	1,287	73	593	622	433
Boots and Shoes ..	4,858	24	2,490	2,344	1,571
Millinery, Dressmaking	6,457	36	2,495	3,926	2,173
All Other Clothing ..	23,581	360	8,491	14,729	8,112
Vehicles	121,373	1,419	49,238	70,716	46,125
Other Metal Industries ..	359,772	6,103	224,965	128,705	65,425
Printing, Stationery ..	68,834	1,247	33,192	34,395	18,966
Other Industries ..	244,831	9,145	128,922	106,765	38,906
Total	1,568,173	27,894	973,791	566,488	276,093

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS

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
1966-67	1,568,173	27,894	973,791	566,488	276,093

¹ Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

Capital Employed—The next table shows the horse-power of engines used, the value of capital equipment employed, and calculations showing the production, salaries and wages paid, and capital employed per worker. The capital values shown are depreciated book values as stated by the firms concerned.

The table also shows the relative importance of each industry group per 1,000 population, and the change in total factory production per 1,000

population over the last ten years. During this period the net value of production per 1,000 mean population increased by 73 per cent.

FACTORY CAPITAL EMPLOYED, PRODUCTION, ETC., QUEENSLAND, 1966-67

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	229,763	148,112	6,667	3,294	21,917	26,691
Butter and Cheese	23,600	10,491	4,746	2,382	7,404	3,984
Meat (including Bacon)	46,000	32,541	5,621	2,657	3,851	28,135
Other Food and Drink	70,185	72,442	5,772	2,308	6,132	40,394
Sawmills, Plywood	101,954	15,115	3,609	2,235	2,206	14,647
Furniture, Bedding	9,975	7,766	3,822	2,222	2,453	7,167
Wool Scours etc.	1,672	313	3,816	2,659	1,920	368
Boots and Shoes	787	1,641	2,804	1,911	1,963	1,389
Millinery, Dressmaking	482	1,771	2,501	1,432	1,128	2,326
All Other Clothing	4,632	9,565	2,551	1,538	1,657	8,725
Vehicles	53,276	60,176	3,448	2,419	2,934	41,891
Other Metal Industries	139,061	204,927	5,074	2,645	8,079	76,243
Printing, Stationery	31,210	35,938	4,753	2,676	4,967	20,375
Other Industries	175,482	133,970	6,726	2,514	8,440	63,246
Total	888,079	734,767	4,893	2,484	6,346	335,582

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS

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	3,983	2,253	3,990	285,266
1965-66	795,479	602,739	4,486	2,367	5,213	314,929
1966-67	888,079	734,767	4,893	2,484	6,346	335,582

¹ Average over whole year. ² The figures in this column exclude working proprietors' drawings, and the rates are calculated on employees only.

Interpretation of the figures in the second part of the table should take account of price changes which occurred during the period. For instance, production per worker in money terms has increased from \$2,759 to \$4,893, or by 77 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 1966-67, the horse-power of engines used in Queensland factories rose by 84 per cent, which was also the rate of

increase in the preceding ten years. Among the industry groups shown in the table, those contributing most notably to the continuing 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	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Aerated Waters .. 1,000 Gal	12,595	13,239	14,581	14,952	15,421
Arrowroot Tons	263	337	369	187	180
Biscuits 1,000 Lb	21,321	23,919	25,040	25,929	26,002
Blankets 100 Pairs	212	115	255	220	165
Bran and Pollard .. 1,000 Bush	5,879	6,461	6,531	6,809	6,245
Bread 1,000 Lb	232,913	233,809	234,470	236,051	236,004
Bricks, Clay 1,000	66,240	83,765	89,910	104,328	109,494
Butter 1,000 Lb	81,660	79,220	73,546	70,189	74,375
Cheese 1,000 Lb	22,851	21,263	19,095	17,773	23,071
Cloth, Woollen .. 1,000 Sq Yd	1,876	1,732	2,001	2,210	1,610
Confectionery .. 1,000 Lb	3,396	3,512	3,829	2,240	2,477
Cordials and Syrups ¹ .. 100 Gal	9,730	10,321	11,953	13,868	15,888
Cotton Lint 1,000 Lb	4,683	3,211	2,239	3,625	4,211
Detergents Tons	2,327	3,207	3,396	3,823	4,246
Flour, Wheaten ² .. Tons	154,060	172,617	174,804	181,127	163,556
Footwear					
Boots, Shoes, Sandals 100 Pairs	14,466	15,990	18,161	19,104	19,791
Slippers 100 Pairs	4,835	5,229	5,028	3,522	3,269
Fruit, Preserved ³ .. 1,000 Lb	74,410	78,196	84,033	89,773	99,167
Hides and Skins .. 1,000	2,890	3,246	3,884	4,016	2,943
Jam 1,000 Lb	11,791	12,932	11,149	11,583	11,513
Leather: Dressed ⁴ .. 1,000 Sq Ft	14,938	18,030	18,100	16,705	12,769
Sole 1,000 Lb	5,116	5,970	5,673	3,780	3,016
Lime, Quick Tons	11,775	16,447	17,033	18,441	19,539
Meat					
Beef and Veal .. 1,000 Lb	484,866	493,081	475,674	528,512	479,097
Mutton and Lamb 1,000 Lb	45,809	54,006	69,681	63,207	47,170
Pork 1,000 Lb	19,870	22,155	21,358	24,142	23,579
Bacon and Ham .. 1,000 Lb	16,409	15,287	15,610	16,150	15,932
Canned Products .. 1,000 Lb	28,532	26,667	31,653	27,114	30,009
Paints and Enamels					
Liquid 1,000 Gal	1,350	1,580	1,653	1,765	2,001
Paste and Powder .. 1,000 Lb	1,844	1,832	1,560	1,433	1,453
Pickles, Sauces, etc. .. 1,000 Pt	2,237	2,765	3,033	2,855	2,776
Plywood 1,000 Sq Ft	85,745	97,253	94,766	80,761	81,313
Soap and Soap Based Products Tons	6,220	3,789	2,999	3,440	3,360
Stoves, Ovens, and Ranges .. No	23,380	31,898	42,692	43,461	47,840
Sugar, Raw Tons	1,770,084	1,648,273	1,854,883	1,883,364	2,202,809
Tallow ⁵ Tons	45,971	48,496	44,655	39,513	43,860
Timber, Sawn ⁶					
Hardwoods .. 1,000 S. Ft	125,138	134,522	136,936	135,522	121,693
Softwoods: Natural 1,000 S. Ft	43,942	46,330	47,268	41,709	40,571
Plantation 1,000 S. Ft	15,138	16,421	18,214	16,257	16,101
Sleepers 1,000 S. Ft	21,779	26,287	20,486	18,579	18,022
Veneers 1,000 Sq Ft	169,010	177,551	186,967	175,109	170,819
Water Heating Systems .. No	16,031	18,542	20,811	19,603	22,416
Wheatmeal Tons	9,749	9,334	9,083	9,048	7,819
Wool, Scoured .. 1,000 Lb	14,641	12,018	13,979	12,716	11,706

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 1966-67 quantities (in 1,000 super feet) were as follows: Hardwoods, 2,050; natural and plantation softwoods, 2,886. Sawm 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	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Aerated Waters	8,111	8,538	9,873	10,049	11,139
Arrowroot	64	89	87	44	42
Biscuits	5,242	5,908	6,361	6,799	7,021
Blankets	142	71	200	169	149
Bran and Pollard	2,485	2,604	2,843	2,994	2,655
Bread	16,449	17,490	18,231	21,270	21,232
Bricks, Clay	2,479	3,300	3,830	4,523	5,021
Butter ⁷	32,674	33,853	32,150	29,208	30,278
Cheese ⁷	5,090	5,340	5,153	4,667	5,817
Cloth, Woollen	2,169	2,512	2,955	2,461	2,072
Confectionery	905	919	833	803	865
Cordials and Syrups ¹	1,621	1,712	1,756	1,927	2,184
Cotton Lint	1,724	1,235	858	1,365	1,338
Detergents	679	800	933	1,063	1,166
Flour, Wheaten ²	12,126	12,949	13,000	14,135	13,599
Footwear					
Boots, Shoes, Sandals	4,445	4,861	5,091	5,297	6,000
Slippers	727	784	730	582	553
Fruit, Preserved ³	10,824	11,049	11,866	13,252	14,424
Hides and Skins	8,165	7,578	8,464	10,525	9,956
Jam	1,828	2,002	1,801	1,942	1,975
Leather : Dressed ⁴	4,732	5,377	5,258	5,537	4,804
Sole	1,747	1,914	1,732	1,363	1,279
Lime, Quick	273	291	250	285	318
Meat					
Beef and Veal	101,060	114,151	116,652	146,644	147,379
Mutton and Lamb	6,116	9,072	13,373	13,095	9,369
Pork	5,477	7,105	7,597	7,373	7,426
Bacon and Ham	8,475	8,535	9,910	10,221	10,372
Canned Products	10,419	9,319	11,158	10,607	12,733
Paints and Enamels					
Liquid	5,715	6,299	6,886	7,385	7,636
Paste and Powder	312	295	259	254	246
Pickles, Sauces, etc.	559	644	742	715	657
Plywood	8,010	8,804	9,050	7,384	7,275
Soap and Soap Based Products	1,374	662	507	619	659
Stoves, Ovens, and Ranges	2,217	2,764	4,288	3,538	3,490
Sugar, Raw	165,565	207,975	173,287	155,549	178,616 ⁸
Tallow ⁶	5,379	6,212	7,776	7,161	6,639
Timber, Sawn ⁶					
Hardwoods	16,761	18,022	19,741	22,724	21,746
Softwoods : Natural	5,639	5,961	6,198	7,733	7,731
Plantation	1,498	1,660	1,827		
Sleepers	1,232	1,486	1,173	1,283	1,174
Veneers	2,487	2,563	2,892	2,790	2,879
Water Heating Systems	959	1,096	1,234	1,180	1,296
Wheatmeal	835	810	774	766	704
Wool, Scoured	12,531	8,892	11,238	9,008	7,943

¹ to ⁶ See notes ¹ to ⁶ to table on page 237. ⁷ Including bounty.
⁸ Including \$17,841(000) from loan made available by Commonwealth Government.

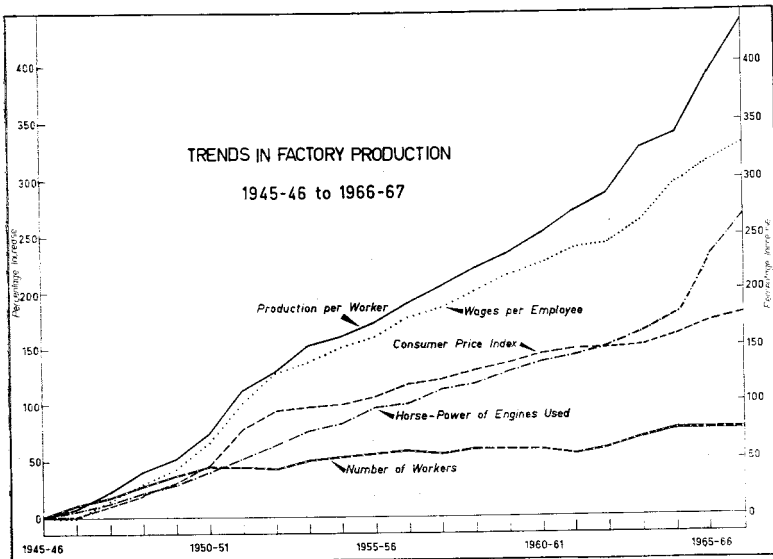
The list of items in the preceding tables is by no means a complete list of the important products of Queensland's factories. It is restricted by the necessity of having purely homogeneous and uniform items, and, further, by the necessity to preserve, in both Queensland and Australian statistics, the 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, 1966-67

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	\$m
Raw Sugar	31	182.1	6.7	.. ¹	6.1	.. ¹	
Butter and Cheese .. .	58	49.0	1.7	2.4	1.6	2.6	
Meat (including Bacon)	47	236.6	5.2	12.9	4.2	13.2	
Other Food and Drink	330	163.0	15.5	9.5	17.1	13.4	
Sawmills, Plywood .. .	515	52.1	5.6	4.9	4.9	4.7	
Furniture, Bedding .. .	290	25.6	2.9	0.8	2.9	0.9	
Wool Scours etc. .. .	8	1.3	0.1	0.1	.. ¹	.. ¹	
Boots and Shoes .. .	21	4.9	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	
Millinery, Dressmaking	72	6.5	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.4	
All Other Clothing .. .	125	17.8	2.5	1.2	2.8	1.4	
Vehicles	394	72.8	11.1	3.3	11.5	2.1	
Other Metal Industries	1,045	358.8	53.3	7.7	63.6	10.7	
Printing, Stationery .. .	233	68.8	9.7	1.7	9.9	1.8	
Other Industries .. .	812	244.8	23.7	13.4	27.3	14.6	
Total	3,981	1,484.1	139.0	58.5	153.0	66.3	

¹ Less than \$50,000.



Factory Efficiency—The foregoing graph illustrates how increasing mechanisation has allowed factories to increase production rapidly, with only a moderate increase in the number of workers. Recent years have seen the development of some industries which are heavy users of capital equipment. This has steeply lifted the production per worker. At the same time, wages per employee have risen sufficiently to provide substantially increased purchasing power, after allowing for retail price increases.

11 HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER

Electricity—Forty-three generating stations classified for statistical purposes as electricity suppliers operated in 1966-67. These were all establishments whose main purpose was to supply electricity to outside consumers. There were, in addition, 20 factories (including 17 sugar mills) which generated electric power for their own use and sold small amounts. In addition, a number of factories generated for their own use only. None of these is classified as a generating station in this section.

During 1966-67, 14 Local Authorities operated 18 generating stations. Regional Electricity Boards operated 13 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 Ltd.

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 1966-67 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 242.

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
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	121,889
1965-66 ..	48	1,709	4,994	1,199,377	3,950,260	493,988 ^r	142,741
1966-67 ..	43	1,918	5,498	1,443,321	4,378,702 ^r	515,000	155,023

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, 245,986(000) kWh were produced by factories which generate for their own use, and 12,064(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, 1966-67

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	50	4,103	12,298	32,202	16,279	142,213	677,279
Victoria	18	3,965	13,498	26,135	10,326	94,089	314,764
Queensland	43	1,918	5,498	18,952	4,379	49,623	155,023
South Australia	30	⁵	⁵	⁵	⁵	⁵	⁵
Western Australia	83	1,120	3,707	10,273	1,892	27,106	74,110
Tasmania	15	⁵	⁵	⁵	⁵	⁵	⁵
Northern Territory	5	91	237	632	101	2,419	4,131
Total	244	13,085	41,352	98,169	40,276	355,730	1,532,293

¹ Average for whole year. ² Excluding electricity generated in some other factories (see previous page). ³ Valued at the generating station. The Queensland value of output at prices paid by consumers was \$71,871 (000). ⁴ Values of land, buildings, and equipment of generating stations only. ⁵ Not available for separate publication, but included in total.

State Electricity Commission—Established in January 1938, the State Electricity Commission consisted of four Commissioners until 1 July 1948 when a single Commissioner for Electricity Supply was appointed. The Commission's main functions are to secure a proper and sufficient supply of electricity, to ensure the safety of the public, to review prices charged to consumers, to grant 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 1967 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 are several 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 Barcaldine, 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). The first stage (30,000 kW) of a new station on the coalfield at Collinsville was commissioned in June 1968. This station, with an ultimate capacity of 120,000 kW, is expected to be completed 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 1965-66, installed generating plant in Queensland increased from 136,000 kW to 1,011,772 kW, the consumption of electricity increased from 192.2m units to 3,114.1m units, and the number of consumers from 149,191 to 493,988. The original cost of assets in service rose from \$13.8m to \$439.3m. The overall total investment in Queensland on electrical development to 30 June 1967 was \$530.7m, of which \$53.1m was expended during the year 1966-67.

Public and private loans (including Treasury loans) for capital works negotiated by the Commission in the year ended 30 June 1967 amounted to \$18.3m, of which \$9.8m was from private loans. The total of all loans negotiated by the Commission up to 30 June 1967 was \$156.5m, comprising private loans \$81.7m and public loans \$74.9m.

Areas supplied with electricity now include 95.6 per cent of the population of the State, and, of the ultimate consumption within Queensland in 1965-66, 45.2 per cent was domestic, 53.1 per cent commercial and industrial, 0.9 per cent for traction, and 0.9 per cent for public lighting. Electricity was supplied to approximately 26,500 farming properties. Electrical transmission and distribution systems in the State comprised 39,135 circuit miles of line at 30 June 1967.

ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND, 1965-66

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
1— 100	8	364	519	914	1,768	14.09	8.96
101— 200	5	621	795	1,051	1,860	8.99	7.89
201— 500	3	584	732	1,383	1,996	7.33	6.30
501— 1,000	5	2,660	3,366	1,670	3,397	5.04	4.83
1,001—10,000	6	14,548	18,523	2,194	3,879	3.67	3.68
Over 10,000	8	394,763	470,059	3,387	6,439	2.15	2.18
Total	35	413,540	493,994	3,326	6,304	2.20	2.23

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 \$140.56, and the average original capital cost per consumer of assets in service was \$889.22.

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	1964-65			1965-66			1966-67		
	Em- ploy- ees ¹	Others	Total	Em- ploy- ees ¹	Others	Total	Em- ploy- ees ¹	Others	Total
Fatal	3	13	16	3	10	13	..	13	13
Non-fatal	38	238	276	42	223	265	35	227	262
Total	41	251	292	45	233	278	35	240	275

¹ Within the electrical industry.

Gas—Gas was generated at 14 gasworks in Queensland in 1966-67, five of the works being situated in the Brisbane area. All Queensland gasworks are privately owned and operated. Increasing use in recent years of purchased petroleum gas in reticulation systems has resulted in fewer workers employed and less coal carbonised in gasworks.

GASWORKS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Establish- ments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages	Coal Used	Town Gas Sold to Consumers	Consumers Supplied	Value of Works ²
	No	No	\$,000	Tons	Million Cu Ft	No	\$,000
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
1966-67 ..	14	235	618	135,467	2,907	137,520	6,264

¹ Average for whole year. ² Recorded book values of land, buildings, and plant of works only, excluding all distribution plant.

Coke sold during 1966-67 amounted to 23,666 tons, valued at \$244,759, and 2,481,105 gallons of tar were sold for \$155,213. In the Brisbane area the five gasworks sold 2,331 million cubic feet of gas during 1966-67.

Details of gasworks in the various States are in the table below.

GASWORKS, AUSTRALIA, 1966-67

State	Establish- ments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages	Coal Used	Gas Sold	Value of Output ²	Value of Works ³
	No	No	\$,000	1,000 Tons	Million Cu Ft	\$,000	\$,000
New South Wales ..	34	997	3,176	612	19,839	27,415	20,894
Victoria	29	1,312	4,512	217	20,770	28,319	40,176
Queensland	14	235	618	135	2,907	4,655	6,264
South Australia ..	4	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴
Western Australia ..	3	128	353	.. ⁴	1,297	1,885	3,462
Tasmania	2	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴
Total	86	2,991	9,694	1,133	50,266	67,566	81,142

¹ Average for whole year. ² Value at gasworks. The Queensland value of output at prices paid by consumers was \$7,039,000. ³ Recorded book values of land, buildings, and plant of works only, excluding all distribution plant. ⁴ Not available for separate publication, but included in total.

12 VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION

The following table shows the net value of recorded production for each State and Australia as averages for groups of three years covering the period 1950-51 to 1964-65, and for the years 1965-66 and 1966-67.

NET VALUE¹ OF PRIMARY AND MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA²

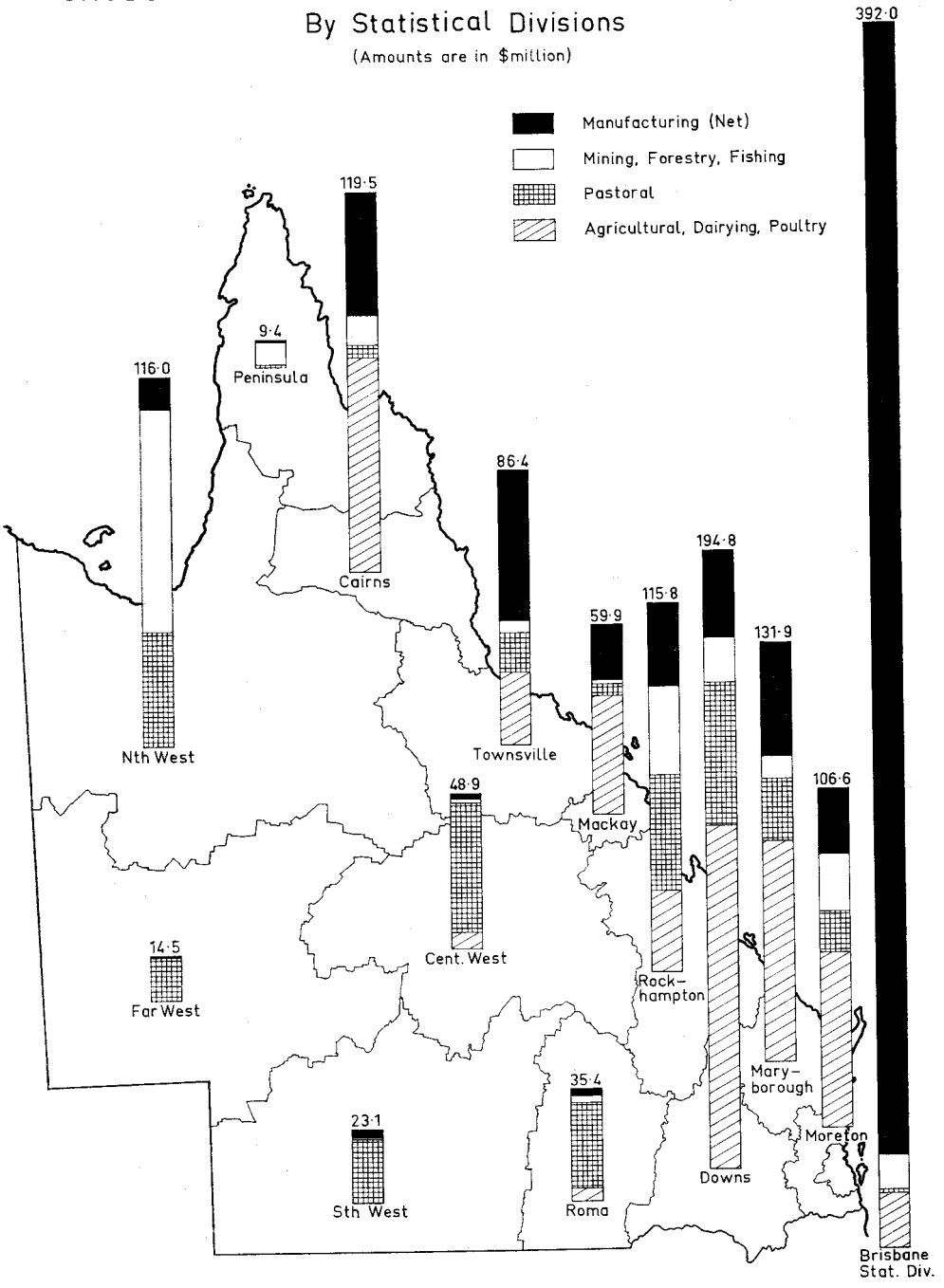
State	Average 3 Years Ended 30 June 1953 ³	Average 3 Years Ended 30 June 1956 ³	Average 3 Years Ended 30 June 1959	Average 3 Years Ended 30 June 1962	Average 3 Years Ended 30 June 1965	Year Ended 30 June 1966 r	Year Ended 30 June 1967 s
PRIMARY⁴							
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
N.S. Wales	792,378	765,994	774,346	830,272	1,037,182	936,356	1,163,643
Victoria ..	501,164	514,292	547,342	609,346	736,884	795,296	822,732
Queensland	331,062	389,878	427,698	448,282	558,278	551,296	644,184
South Aust.	231,700	225,396	239,292	228,948	297,701	306,767	350,087
Westn Aust.	191,680	188,618	193,772	235,616	263,999	364,695	389,685
Tasmania ..	68,488	75,912	75,492	74,406	91,431	102,370	116,572
Total ..	2,116,472	2,160,090	2,257,942	2,426,870	2,985,475	3,056,780	3,486,903
Queensland Proportion	% 15.64	% 18.05	% 18.94	% 18.47	% 18.70	% 18.04	% 18.47
MANUFACTURING							
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
N.S. Wales	844,828	1,164,838	1,513,318	1,899,088	2,288,093	2,664,771	2,938,227
Victoria ..	645,368	901,658	1,135,636	1,414,174	1,767,077	2,027,685	2,235,430
Queensland	176,666	238,930	291,882	338,878	433,754	542,996	592,607
South Aust.	159,426	221,456	266,574	337,966	435,029	527,477	563,975
Westn Aust.	84,070	123,890	151,678	187,364	235,857	288,803	335,788
Tasmania ..	56,604	78,074	103,208	124,386	153,951	175,606	194,571
Total ..	1,966,962	2,728,846	3,462,296	4,301,856	5,313,761	6,227,338	6,860,598
Queensland Proportion	% 8.98	% 8.76	% 8.43	% 7.88	% 8.16	% 8.72	% 8.64
ALL PRODUCTION							
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
N.S. Wales	1,637,206	1,930,832	2,287,664	2,729,360	3,325,275	3,601,127	4,101,870
Victoria ..	1,146,532	1,415,950	1,682,978	2,023,520	2,503,961	2,822,981	3,058,162
Queensland	507,728	628,808	719,580	787,160	992,032	1,094,292	1,236,791
South Aust.	391,126	446,852	505,866	566,914	732,730	834,244	914,062
Westn Aust.	275,750	312,508	345,450	422,980	499,856	653,498	725,473
Tasmania ..	125,092	153,986	178,700	198,792	245,382	277,976	311,143
Total ..	4,083,434	4,888,936	5,720,238	6,728,726	8,299,236	9,284,118	10,347,501
Queensland Proportion	% 12.43	% 12.86	% 12.58	% 11.70	% 11.95	% 11.79	% 11.95

¹ The relation between "gross" and "net" values of primary production is shown in the table at the foot of page 249 and the concept of "net value" (value added) of manufacturing production is explained on page 223. 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 250. 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, 1966-67

By Statistical Divisions

(Amounts are in \$million)



Full details of value of production by statistical divisions are given in the table on pages 252 and 253.

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 1966-67.

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES,
QUEENSLAND

Industry	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Agricultural					
Grain Crops	51,435	54,732	55,895	53,047	87,998
Hay	6,790	6,629	7,267	13,791	9,738
Other Fodder ¹	9,508	10,922	12,880	14,331	12,650
Sugar Cane	125,555	156,911	127,234	114,840	130,202 ²
Fruit	17,706	17,286	19,642	20,599	23,179
Tobacco	16,757	16,833	11,027	16,278	15,627
All Other	24,727	31,121	36,696	41,334	39,559
Total	252,478	294,434	270,639	274,221	318,954
Pastoral					
Wool (less Fellmongered etc.) ..	109,926	133,892	110,436	84,154	86,016
Sheep Killed in Factories	6,948	9,409	10,676	11,464	10,111
Sheep Killed Elsewhere ³	3,638	4,296	3,640	4,047	4,388
Net Exports of Live Sheep	-2,062	-130	1,431	-4,284	1,862
<i>Total Sheep-raising</i>	<i>118,450</i>	<i>147,467</i>	<i>126,183</i>	<i>95,381</i>	<i>102,378</i>
Cattle Killed in Factories	94,788	104,510	112,456	133,704	135,140
Cattle Killed Elsewhere ³	16,484	17,874	18,757	20,035	21,312
Net Exports of Live Cattle	11,270	10,432	13,308	6,632	17,309
<i>Total Cattle-raising</i>	<i>122,542</i>	<i>132,816</i>	<i>144,521</i>	<i>160,371</i>	<i>173,761</i>
Horses	224	397	236	275	264
Total	241,216	280,680	270,939	256,027	276,402
Dairying and Pig-raising					
Cream for Butter Factories ⁴ ..	30,336	28,940	27,356	24,652	25,450
Milk for Factories ⁵	7,244	7,246	6,821	6,946	8,392
Milk other than for Factories ..	16,705	17,414	18,599	20,415	20,287
Farmers' Butter and Cheese	117	112	105	109	84
<i>Total Dairying</i>	<i>54,402</i>	<i>53,712</i>	<i>52,882</i>	<i>52,123</i>	<i>54,213</i>
Pigs Killed in Factories	13,267	14,409	15,917	16,701	17,511
Pigs Killed Elsewhere ³	1,563	1,680	1,623	1,519	1,786
Net Exports of Live Pigs	754	423	773	1,066	1,057
<i>Total Pig-raising</i>	<i>15,584</i>	<i>16,512</i>	<i>18,313</i>	<i>19,286</i>	<i>20,355</i>
Total	69,986	70,224	71,195	71,409	74,568
Poultry					
Poultry Slaughtered etc.	4,750	5,950	6,644	7,378	8,709
Eggs Produced	6,586	8,088	7,885	8,935	10,382
Total	11,336	14,038	14,528	16,313	19,091
Bee-keeping					
Honey and Wax	264	272	404	155	369
Total Rural Production	575,280	659,648	627,706	618,125	689,383
Trapping					
Furred Skins etc.	688	1,366	1,509	1,560	1,647

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

Industry	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Mining					
Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Tin,					
Zinc ⁶	49,811	54,620	61,648	56,018	85,513
Fuel ⁷	17,212	21,227	29,381	35,482	40,916
Gems, Ores, Other Minerals	23,478 ⁸	22,474 ⁸	9,799	12,501	16,176
Stone Quarry Products	2,981	2,649	2,955	2,900	3,475
Total	93,482 ⁸	100,970 ⁸	103,783	106,901	146,080
Forestry					
Logs for Milling and Export	13,656	14,378	14,645	14,973	14,230
Firewood, Railway Timber, etc.	2,518	3,030	3,131	3,070	2,969
Total	16,174	17,408	17,777	18,043	17,199
Fishing					
Edible Fish	3,248	3,471	3,861	4,214	4,610
Whales	72	..	..	..	..
Other Fisheries	912	1,255	1,876	1,872	2,349
Total	4,232	4,726	5,737	6,086	6,959
Total Primary Production	689,856 ⁸	784,118 ⁸	756,511	750,715	861,269

¹ Including vegetables for stock fodder. ² Including payments from loan moneys made available by the Commonwealth Government. ³ In slaughterhouses and on holdings. ⁴ Including bounty: 1962-63, \$4,440(000); 1963-64, \$4,278(000); 1964-65, \$3,972(000); 1965-66, \$3,743(000); 1966-67, \$3,726(000). ⁵ Including bounty: 1962-63, \$424(000); 1963-64, \$396(000); 1964-65, \$44(000); 1965-66, \$342(000); 1966-67, \$376(000). ⁶ Gross value of ores before treatment. ⁷ Including coal, crude oil, and natural gas. ⁸ Including uranium production.

Net Value of Primary Production—Details of the net values of recorded primary production in 1966-67 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, 1966-67

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	318,954	276,402	94,028	146,080	25,806	861,269
Costs of Marketing	42,399	20,798	7,233	7,597	5,237	83,264
Gross Production Valued at						
Place of Production	276,555	255,604	86,795	138,483	20,569	778,005
Costs of Production						
Seeds and Fodder	7,149	26,696	27,262	.. ¹	.. ²	61,107 ³
Other Materials etc.	39,980	6,730	2,891	23,113	.. ¹	72,714
Net Value of Production	229,426	222,178	56,642	115,370	20,569 ⁴	644,184 ⁴

¹ Not applicable. ² Not available, but probably small. ³ Incomplete. ⁴ Including "local" value, i.e., gross value at place of production, for forestry, fishing, and trapping.

Changes in Value of Production—The following table shows estimated gross values of production. The values are based for primary industries on the prices obtained in the principal markets, and for manufacturing on the net value of production at the factory door. No allowance is made for costs of marketing, or costs of production, in the primary

industries, and there is some duplication in the total as the products of one primary industry sometimes become the raw material of another.

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

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

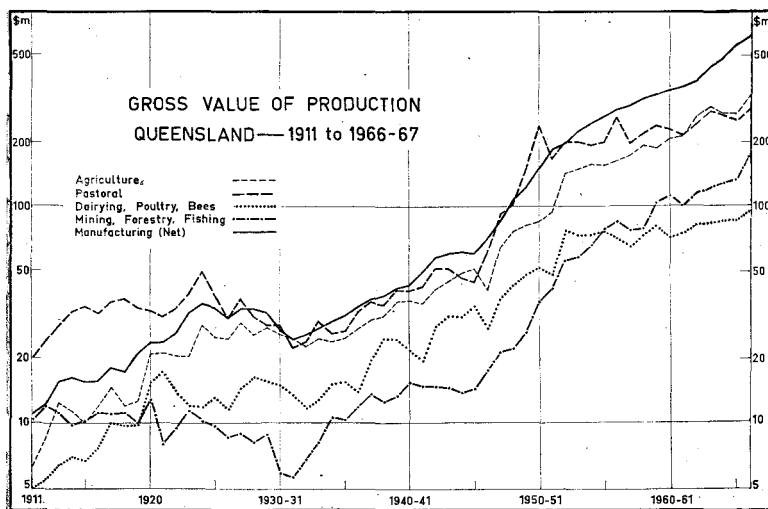
Year	Agricultural	Pastoral	Dairying, Poultry, and Bees	Mining	Forestry, Fishing, etc.	Total Primary	Manufacturing (Net) ¹
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1911 ..	6,372	19,894	5,018	7,430	2,904	41,618	11,094
1912 ..	8,552	23,674	5,502	8,562	3,430	49,720	12,170
1913 ..	12,482	27,962	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 ..	27,9	49,684	11,932	4,752	5,442	99,794	35,267
1925-26 ..	25,	38,976	13,228	3,906	5,778	86,992	33,762
1926-27 ..	21 4	30,336	11,588	3,496	5,126	74,908	30,539
1927-28 ..	2 08	37,224	14,454	3,600	5,342	89,628	33,620
1928-29 ..	2 118	30,680	16,364	3,194	5,012	80,668	33,505
1929-30 ..	2,608	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	22,900	601,980	324,783
1960-61 ..	203,442	228,014	72,756	89,120	23,190	616,522	341,255
1961-62 ..	210,550	212,396	75,484	83,100	20,054	601,584	350,595
1962-63 ..	252,478	241,216	81,586	93,482	21,094	689,856	380,966
1963-64 ..	294,434	280,680	84,534	100,970	23,500	784,118	441,873
1964-65 ..	270,639	270,939	86,127	103,783	25,022	756,511	478,423
1965-66 ..	274,221	256,027	87,877	106,901	25,689	750,715	542,996
1966-67 ..	318,954	276,402	94,028	146,080	25,806	861,269	592,607

¹ Including Heat, Light, and Power.

² Including amounts distributed from realisation of post-war wool stocks.



The above diagram is drawn on a logarithmic scale, so that a given proportionate increase is represented by the same distance on all parts of the vertical scale.

Value of Production in Divisions—The table on the next two pages gives the distribution among statistical divisions of the gross value of recorded production for 1966-67.

It is important to remember, particularly when considering the geographical distribution of the value of *recorded* production, that the figures are very incomplete as a measure of the productivity of Queensland's economy as a whole, only about one-third of the total work force being employed in the State's primary and secondary production industries. No figures are available for the value of production in such important and growing sections of the economy as building and construction, trade, transport, and commerce, nor for public administration, the professions, entertainment, and the many service industries.

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION

Item	Brisbane and Moreton	Mary- borough	Downs	Roma	South Western	Rock- hampton
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Agricultural						
Grain Crops	2,320	5,410	65,086	3,037	15	8,416
Hay	4,160	1,225	2,377	344	4	1,469
Other Fodder ²	980	1,442	6,320	703	50	2,117
Sugar Cane	3,491	24,102	..	..	..	1,145
Fruit	8,286	4,135	6,628	42	13	2,448
Tobacco	1,313	847	345	..	..	122
All Other	15,510	11,533	3,823	69	8	2,151
Total	36,060	48,694	84,579	4,195	90	17,868
Pastoral						
Wool	42	18	16,681	14,497	13,438	1,055
Sheep	11	5	2,956	2,657	2,553	203
Beef Cattle	13,930	19,330	25,352	9,589	5,685	34,342
Horses	13	1	242	7	..	..
Total	14,016	19,354	45,231	26,750	21,676	35,601
Dairying and Pig-raising						
Dairying	19,447	13,791	13,026	147	17	4,629
Pigs	4,953	5,122	6,239	138	19	3,150
Total	24,399	18,913	19,265	285	36	7,779
Poultry	11,863	1,535	3,869	35	7	846
Bee-keeping	187	58	109	..¹	..	10
Trapping	9	14	159	624	387	24
Mining						
Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Tin, Zinc .. ..	..	50	170	..	..	11,491
Fuel ³	11,492	1,123	10,231	926	..	14,229
Other Minerals, Gems, etc.	8,047	1,241	76	..	..	294
Quarry Products	1,517	155	548	..	..	259
Total	21,056	2,569	11,025	926	..	26,273
Forestry	4,970	3,516	2,692	558	29	1,176
Fishing	2,728	1,062	..	..	..	171
Total Primary	115,288	95,715	166,929	33,373	22,225	89,748
Manufacturing (net)	383,268	36,212	27,891	1,992	830	26,032
Total Primary (gross) and Manufacturing (net)	498,556	131,927	194,820	35,365	23,055	115,780

¹ Less than \$500.² Including vegetables for stock fodder.³ Including

The statistics compiled are further incomplete in that they measure value of production for rural holdings and for factories only as these are statistically defined. Consequently, rural holdings of less than one acre (except commercial poultry farms 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, 1966-67

Central Western	Far Western	Mackay	Townsville	Cairns	Peninsula	North Western	Total
\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
2,346	..	9	118	1,238	1	1	87,998
36	.. ¹	18	59	31	1	12	9,738
905	..	38	39	51	1	5	12,650
..	..	35,863	18,695	46,907	..	..	130,202
4	.. ¹	33	351	1,236	3	.. ¹	23,179
..	..	..	80	12,920	..	..	15,627
1,732	.. ¹	124	2,876	1,701	16	16	39,559
5,023	1	36,084	22,219	64,085	22	34	318,954
19,071	8,281	.. ¹	2	1	..	12,930	86,016
3,811	1,666	.. ¹	1	.. ¹	..	2,499	16,362
18,203	4,249	4,067	12,489	4,519	1,082	20,904	173,761
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	264
41,084	14,195	4,068	12,492	4,521	1,082	36,332	276,402
72	11	663	62	2,335	2	12	54,213
69	16	65	176	373	5	29	20,355
141	27	728	238	2,708	8	41	74,568
20	2	78	195	622	2	19	19,091
.. ¹	..	..¹	.. ¹	5	..	..¹	369
366	23	.. ¹	2	.. ¹	..	39	1,647
..	..	10	76	4,723	59	68,943	85,522
229	..	..	2,686	..	..	..	40,916
81	..	11	316	64	5,534	502	16,167
..	..	244	392	361	..	..	3,475
310	..	265	3,470	5,148	5,593	69,445	146,080
156	..	519	363	3,123	..	97	17,199
..	..	71	198	172	2,371	186	6,959
47,100	14,248	41,813	39,177	80,384	9,078	106,193	861,269
1,773	203	18,049	47,229	39,069	282	9,776	592,607
48,873	14,451	59,862	86,406	119,453	9,360	115,969	1,453,876

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 a very low proportion of all building operations.

The table of building approvals on the next page shows particulars of all building work (including all governmental operations) proposed to be undertaken over a ten-year period. Small jobs of very low value, mostly minor alterations and repairs and maintenance, are excluded from the figures due to difficulties in coverage and collection etc. These, however, represent only an insignificant proportion of total approvals.

It may be noted, however, that some approvals are issued for building projects which, for various reasons, are later deferred or abandoned altogether. This will be most evident in periods of recession when finance is difficult or in periods marked by shortages of either labour or materials. Figures for commencements will therefore generally be lower than the number of approvals issued, but the discrepancy will vary with economic conditions.

To measure the extent of building work undertaken, rather than the extent of intentions to build, a regular statistical collection has, since 1946, been made from builders, including persons building their own houses (see page 256), and this has provided details of actual work commenced, completed, and under construction. In 1967 commencements of new dwelling units were 95.3 per cent of approvals issued in the Brisbane Statistical Division, and 97.7 per cent of approvals for the whole State. Corresponding percentages for 1966 were 89.4 and 97.2.

During the period from 1951 to 1967 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 1967 these proportions had changed to 43.5 and 50.7 per cent respectively. While the value of houses approved in 1967 was 129 per cent more than in 1951, the value of other new buildings was fifteen times as great.

In the immediate post-war period the proportion of approvals for fibro-cement walled houses was high, accounting for one-third of total houses for 1946.

A notable feature of recent years has been a sharp increase in the proportion of houses of brick etc. at the expense of both timber and fibro-cement. The proportions of different types of houses approved for private ownership in 1963 and 1967 respectively were as follows: Brick etc., 22.2 and 41.3 per cent; timber, 58.2 and 42.0 per cent; and fibro-cement, 19.6 and 16.7 per cent.

Approvals for the construction of houses reached their lowest post-war level in 1955 when 9,007 were issued. In 1967 the number recorded was 13,158, the highest in sixteen years and 7.4 per cent above the total for 1966.

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 DIVISION ²							
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
1967 ..	6,887	59,488	8,608	63,391	7,551	139,039	8,163

OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS³

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
1967 ..	3,426	30,070	14,624	25,800	3,862	74,356	5,040

ALL SHIRES

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
1967 ..	2,845	22,992	5,493	13,023	3,561	45,068	3,404

TOTAL QUEENSLAND

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
1967 ..	13,158	112,550	28,725	102,213	14,974	258,462	16,607

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.

Details of the number of jobs and the value of work approved for each type of work in each city and town during 1967 are shown below. All governmental and semi-governmental approvals are included.

BUILDING APPROVALS, QUEENSLAND, 1967

Local Authority Area	New Houses		Other New Buildings ¹	Additions and Alterations	All Approvals	New Dwelling Units ²
	No	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	No
<i>Brisbane Stat. Div.</i> ³	6,887	59,488	71,999	7,551	139,039	8,163
<i>Other Cities</i> ..	3,166	27,837	37,949	3,619	69,405	4,722
Bundaberg ..	205	1,710	494	221	2,426	227
Cairns ..	211	1,904	2,778	293	4,975	320
Charters Towers	16	173	118	57	347	18
Gold Coast ..	1,100	9,724	14,628	866	25,218	2,165
Gympie ..	41	323	386	121	831	41
Mackay ..	122	1,017	1,031	213	2,261	150
Maryborough ..	64	522	501	148	1,170	69
Rockhampton ..	257	2,076	2,362	504	4,941	300
Toowoomba ..	471	4,257	4,097	467	8,821	506
Townsville ..	640	5,783	11,319	609	17,711	882
Warwick ..	39	348	235	120	703	44
<i>Towns</i> ..	260	2,233	2,475	243	4,951	318
Dalby ..	43	381	210	91	682	45
Gladstone ..	181	1,559	1,782	56	3,398	226
Goondiwindi ..	18	166	180	32	378	21
Roma ..	16	118	117	58	293	18
Thursday Island	2	9	186	5	200	8
<i>Shires</i> ..	2,845	22,992	18,515	3,561	45,068	3,404
Total Queensland	13,158	112,550	130,938	14,974	258,462	16,607

¹ New flats, hotels, etc., and other new buildings. ² New houses and individual private dwelling units incorporated in new blocks of flats and other new buildings. ³ Cities of Brisbane, Ipswich, and Redcliffe, and parts of the Shires of Albert, Beau-desert, Caboolture, Moreton, Pine Rivers, and Redland.

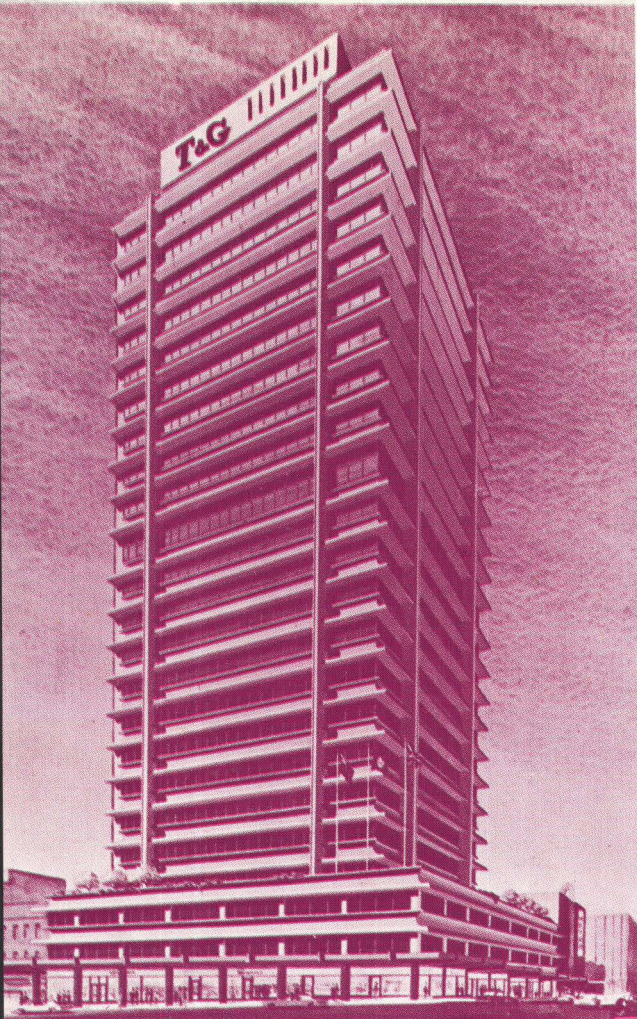
The value of building work completed in Queensland during the last five years is shown in the following table.

VALUE OF COMPLETED BUILDING OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Type of Work	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
New Dwellings	67,674	83,194	103,771	121,492	129,276
Other New Buildings	52,666	70,432	84,390	108,045	103,743
Additions, Alterations, Repairs, etc.	13,604	16,064	17,857	15,794	13,914
Total	133,944	169,690	206,018	245,331	246,933

At 31 December 1967, the total value of building work under construction was \$150,352,000. Of this total, dwelling units accounted for \$36,129,000 and other new buildings for \$114,223,000.

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.

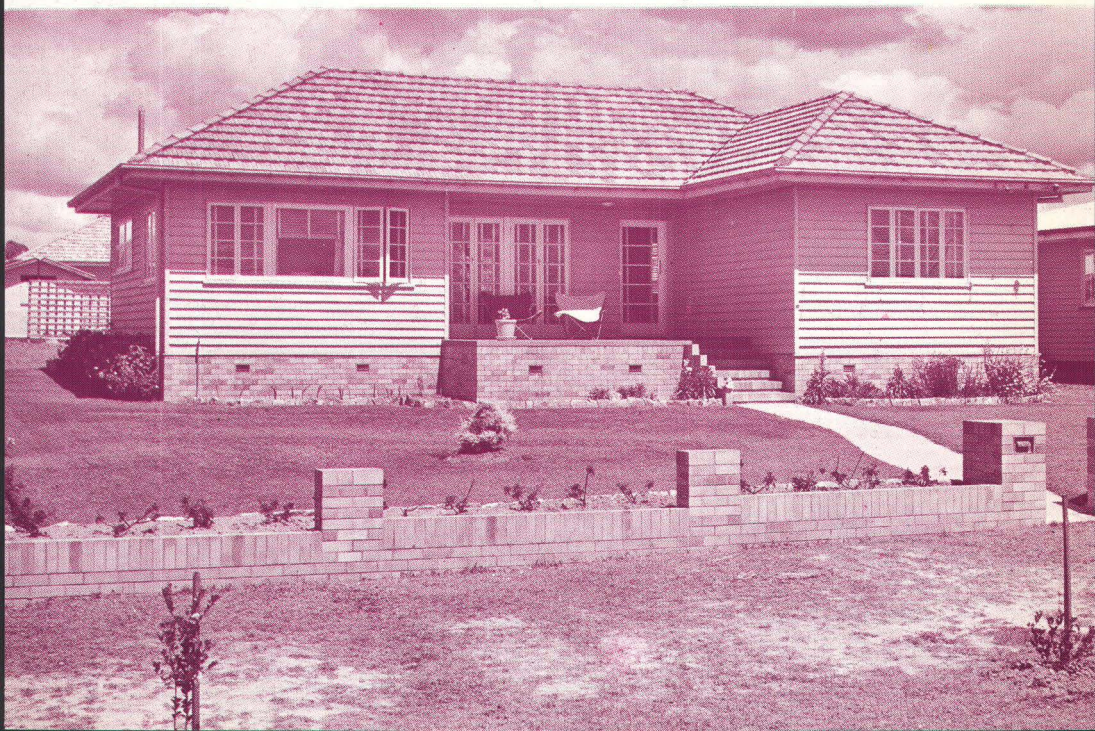


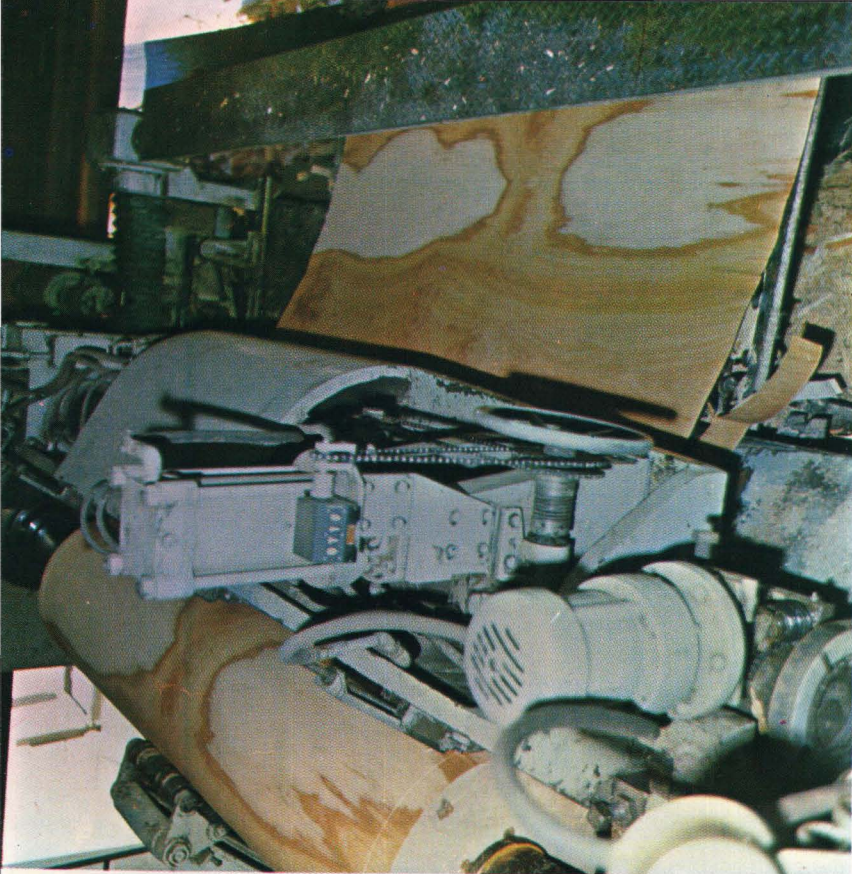
BUILDING
Chapter 7

New insurance company building:
Brisbane
Photo: *State Public Relations Bureau*

Photo: *Queensland Housing Commission*

Dwelling built for private ownership through
the Queensland Housing Commission



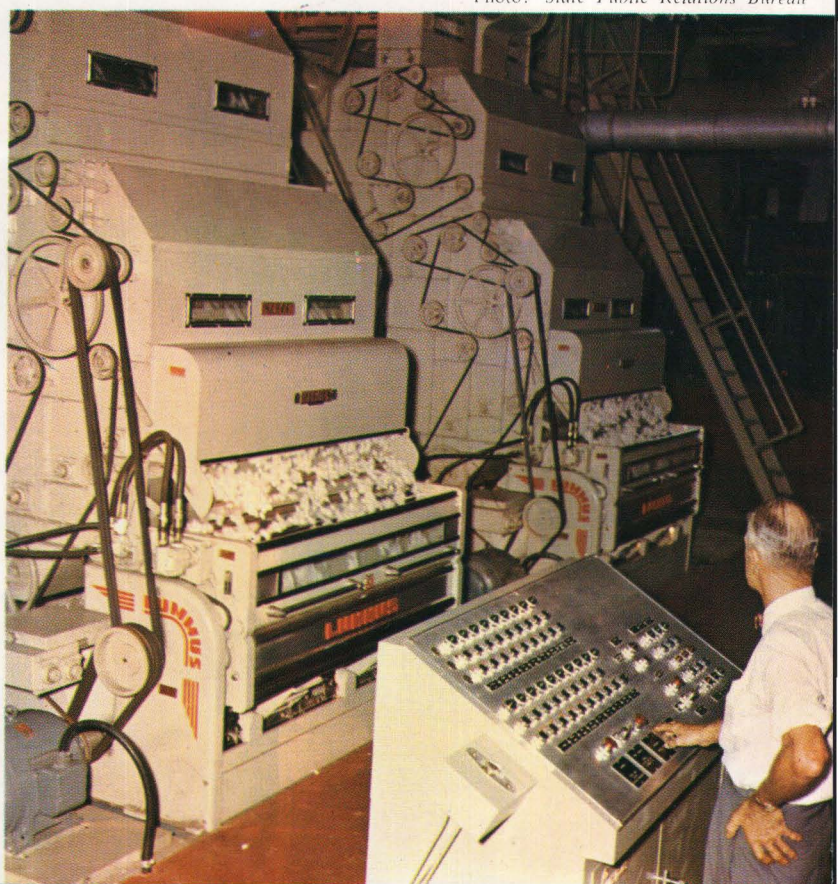


Peeling veneer
from log, Cairns

(This picture
should be viewed
with the left-hand
edge as the top.)

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau



Cotton ginning,
Cecil Plains

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	

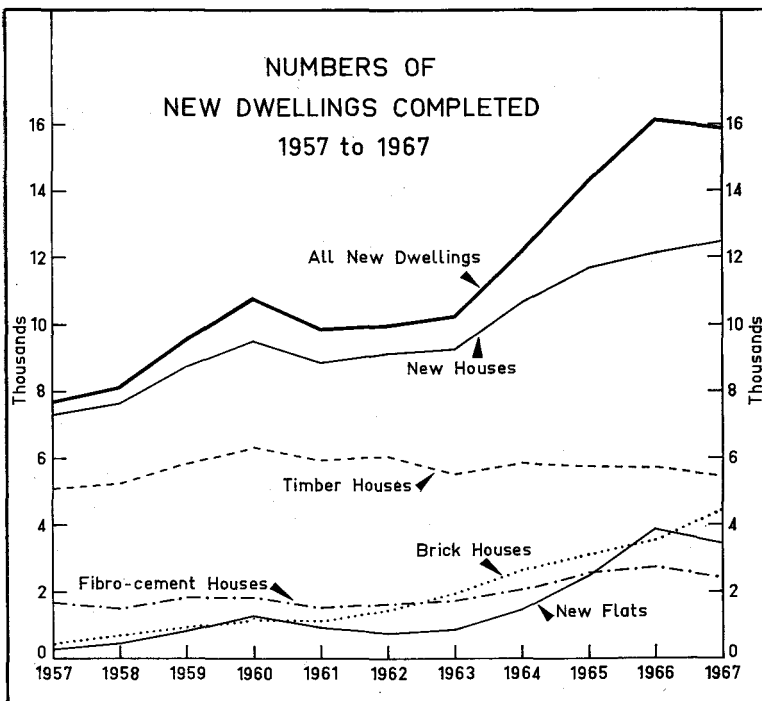
COMMENCED

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
1967	..	..	12,861	3,314	50	110	1,624	13,090	1,401	16,225

COMPLETED

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
1967	..	..	12,489	3,404	54	108	1,411	13,016	1,412	15,947

¹ New houses and individual private dwelling units incorporated in new blocks of flats and other new buildings. ² Commonwealth, State, and Local Government, and Semi-governmental Authorities. ³ Dwelling units constructed by day-labour employees of various governmental authorities, principally the Queensland Housing Commission.



Cost of Building—The next table, containing information compiled by the Queensland Housing Commission, gives details of all Workers' Dwellings completed during the last ten years.

WORKERS' DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND

Year	All Dwellings ¹ Completed during Year								Total Completed	Average Cost
	Completed at Cost of									
	Under \$4,001	\$4,001-\$4,800	\$4,801-\$5,600	\$5,601-\$6,400	\$6,401-\$7,200	\$7,201-\$8,000	\$8,001 and Over			
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	\$	
1957-58	12	151	367	128	38	8	4	708	5,278	
1958-59	6	115	287	103	43	13	10	577	5,408	
1959-60	5	42	247	176	32	13	6	521	5,592	
1960-61	2	18	153	269	90	41	20	593	6,086	
1961-62	..	6	75	390	143	38	30	682	6,248	
1962-63	..	3	69	361	140	35	24	632	6,290	
1963-64	..	1	17	107	179	83	35	422	6,846	
1964-65	..	1	2	27	190	141	61	422	7,276	
1965-66	..	..	1	13	139	121	65	339	7,467
1966-67	..	..	1	6	93	110	84	294	7,748

¹ The term "dwelling" here refers to "houses" only.

The following table, derived from Local Authority approvals of houses for private ownership, supplies further data regarding recent trends in estimated building costs, as well as changes in the average sizes of houses constructed.

It should be noted that the average costs shown are based on estimated figures at the time when the approval was issued, and may vary from those at the actual building stage. The table includes, in addition, houses to be constructed by owner-builders and in such cases average estimated costs tend to be lower than for other proposed house constructions.

FLOOR AREA AND COST OF HOUSES APPROVED, QUEENSLAND

Year	Average Floor Area			Average Estimated Cost per 100 Sq Ft		
	Brick ¹	Timber	Fibro-cement	Brick ¹	Timber	Fibro-cement
	Sq Ft	Sq Ft	Sq Ft	\$	\$	\$
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
1967	1,737	1,182	1,127	612	640	605

¹ Including brick-veneer, stone, and concrete.

In the ten years from 1957 to 1967, the average floor area of brick houses approved increased by 31 per cent, compared with increases of 8 and 20 per cent for timber and fibro-cement houses respectively.

14 RETAIL TRADE

The statistics in this section relate to the number of retail establishments throughout Queensland and the turnover of these establishments.

Information of this nature was first collected for the year ended 30 June 1948 by a full census of all retail establishments. As this was the first census of its type in Australia, its scope and the data sought were the minima consistent with the objective of securing a record of the number of such establishments, their type, their geographical distribution, their aggregate sales of goods, and a simple commodity dissection together with a record of the value of certain services provided. This census was followed by a second census of all retail establishments which operated during the year ended 30 June 1949.

A third census was taken for the year ended 30 June 1953 in which retailers were asked to furnish more detailed information concerning the dissection of their turnover into commodity groups, and questions were asked about stocks of goods on hand, the number of persons engaged in the business, and credit sales. A further census was taken in respect of the year ended 30 June 1957, and another for the year ended 30 June 1962.

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

During the period between censuses, variations in the value of retail sales have been measured by means of quarterly sample surveys based on returns covering approximately 45 per cent of all retail sales in Australia.

The censuses provide for each State, and for sub-divisions within each State, a classification of total retail sales by type of store, by commodity group, and by size of turnover. This made possible for subsequent sample surveys a detailed stratification of retail stores in the same categories.

Because of their importance and relatively small numbers, the strata containing the 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, 1961-62, and from 1963-64 to 1966-67. (Figures relate to establishments with total retail sales of \$1,000 or more. The total amount of retail sales of establishments so excluded for these years is not significant—less than 0.1 per cent of the total—and their omission does not affect the validity of the comparisons shown.)

TOTAL RETAIL SALES CLASSIFIED BY COMMODITY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND

Commodity Group	1952-53 ¹	1956-57 ²	1961-62 ¹	1963-64 ²	1964-65 ²	1965-66 ²	1966-67 ²
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Groceries	84.8	107.5	124.8	134.3	145.3	153.7	166.7
Butchers' Meat	33.6	42.6	57.4	62.4	68.1	72.5	78.2
Other Food ³	52.0	71.3	96.4	108.8	119.5	128.5	131.8
Total Food and Groceries	170.4	221.4	278.6	305.5	332.9	354.7	376.7
Beer, Wine, and Spirits ..	44.5	63.7	74.6	85.4	93.2	100.2	108.1
Clothing and Drapery ..	78.0	98.6	113.2	127.6	133.3	137.5	148.4
Footwear	11.8	14.1	18.3	20.4	21.1	22.0	23.7
Hardware, China, and Glassware ⁴	12.0	16.2	21.8	24.5	26.4	26.2	28.6
Electrical Goods and Radios ⁵	21.6	31.5	48.2	61.7	62.5	59.6	59.8
Furniture and Floor Coverings	16.1	21.9	26.3	32.5	36.5	38.0	38.9
Chemists' Goods	12.8	21.0	37.0	44.0	48.0	52.0	56.1
Newspapers, Books, and Stationery	12.6	17.4	21.5	25.1	27.4	29.2	30.7
Other Goods ⁶	37.2	52.3	62.1	73.4	78.6	83.6	93.1
Total (excluding Motor Vehicles etc.)	417.0	558.1	701.6	800.1	859.9	903.0	964.1
Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, etc. ⁷	112.6	178.9	218.0	326.6	352.5	344.4	347.8
Total	529.6	737.0	919.6	1,126.7	1,212.4	1,247.4	1,311.9

¹ Census figures. The 1952-53 and 1956-57 censuses have been adjusted on a basis comparable with the 1961-62 census. ² Survey figures. ³ Including fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, cooked provisions, fish, etc., but excluding some delivered milk and bread. ⁴ Excluding builders' hardware and basic building materials (e.g., timber, building sheets, tiles, joinery, cement). ⁵ Including television and accessories, musical instruments, domestic refrigerators, etc. ⁶ Including tobacco, cigarettes, etc., jewellery, sporting requisites, etc. ⁷ Excluding tractors, farm machinery and implements, earthmoving equipment, etc.

The total of retail sales, excluding those of motor vehicles etc., rose by 6.8 per cent in 1966-67. Among the commodity groups, the greatest rates of increase were 11.4 per cent for "other" goods, 9.2 per cent for hardware, china, and glassware, and 7.9 per cent for each of the following four groups: Chemists' goods; clothing and drapery; beer, wine, and spirits; and butchers' meat. Sales of all food and groceries continued to show a steady increase, being 6.8 per cent more than in 1965-66. The electrical goods and radios group recorded only a very slight increase after a decrease of 4.6 per cent in the previous year, which, however, followed an almost three-fold increase in twelve years.

Statistical Divisions—The figures shown in the preceding table for the years 1952-53, 1956-57, and 1961-62 were obtained from censuses. Figures for the other years are estimates based on the results of sample surveys. Intercensal estimates are not made by districts. The next table gives some indication of the geographical distribution of retail trade at the 1956-57 and 1961-62 censuses.

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, SALES, AND STOCKS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, CITIES AND TOWNS, QUEENSLAND, 1956-57 AND 1961-62

District	Establishments		Total Value of Retail Sales		Total Value of Retail Stocks at 30 June	
	1956-57	1961-62	1956-57	1961-62	1957	1962
	No	No	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>Statistical Divisions</i>						
Metropolitan	5,633	5,978	314,648	397,360	37,014	47,630
Moreton	2,148	2,422	75,562	102,506	8,976	11,354
Maryborough	1,622	1,649	57,916	70,774	9,078	9,736
Downs	1,756	1,738	72,882	86,084	10,186	11,444
Roma and South Western ..	469	482	19,920	22,852	2,802	3,108
<i>Total South</i>	<i>11,628</i>	<i>12,269</i>	<i>540,928</i>	<i>679,576</i>	<i>68,056</i>	<i>83,272</i>
Rockhampton	1,182	1,125	43,020	50,716	5,934	6,022
Central Western and Far Western	405	417	15,536	19,440	2,176	3,026
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>1,587</i>	<i>1,542</i>	<i>58,556</i>	<i>70,156</i>	<i>8,110</i>	<i>9,048</i>
Mackay	513	525	24,604	29,556	3,462	3,892
Townsville	967	1,038	41,428	55,118	6,042	7,090
Cairns	1,285	1,317	53,200	63,072	7,548	8,192
Peninsula and North Western ..	327	374	18,240	22,174	2,330	2,790
<i>Total North</i>	<i>3,092</i>	<i>3,254</i>	<i>137,472</i>	<i>169,920</i>	<i>19,382</i>	<i>21,964</i>
<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		164
Outside City of Brisbane ²		279		320		8,008	13,250	672	1,246
<i>Total Metropolitan</i>	<i>5,633</i>	<i>5,978</i>	<i>314,648</i>	<i>397,360</i>	<i>37,014</i>	<i>47,630</i>
Ipswich	389	415	20,492	26,364	2,442	2,994
Toowoomba	553	546	31,084	38,538	4,110	5,072
Rockhampton	578	527	26,588	31,122	3,592	3,504
Townsville	476	531	24,690	33,868	3,422	3,990

¹ The comparability of figures for the Outer Suburban, Bayside, and Rural Divisions has been slightly affected by regroupings following the delineation for the 1961 Population Census of new Statistical Areas from former Rural areas. ² City of Redcliffe and part of Pine Rivers Shire.

Types of Business—Details of the number of stores of each type and the retail business transacted by them are given in the table below. Businesses have been classified according to their major functions, but figures for each type refer to their sales or stocks of commodities of all kinds.

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, SALES, AND STOCKS BY TYPE OF BUSINESS,
QUEENSLAND, 1956-57 AND 1961-62

Type of Business	Establishments		Total Value of Retail Sales		Total Value of Retail Stocks at 30 June	
	1956-57	1961-62	1956-57	1961-62	1957	1962
	No	No	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>Food Stores etc.</i>						
Grocers	3,784	3,632	152,902	186,170	16,840	16,860
Butchers	1,271	1,363	42,590	54,886	560	644
Fruiterers	521	604	13,586	18,084	338	600
Bakers	715	668	14,602	15,700	268	318
Cafes and Milk Bars ..	1,134	1,176	16,816	18,732	928	996
Other Food Stores ..	322	560	5,426	17,040	148	1,492
<i>Hotels, Tobacconists, etc.</i>						
Hotels etc.	1,237	1,175	66,186	79,496	2,354	2,582
Tobacconists, Hairdressers ..	364	326	4,162	3,872	368	306
<i>Department Stores, Drapers, etc.</i>						
Department Stores	22	27	52,322	73,258	11,658	14,888
Clothiers and Drapers ..	1,593	1,486	82,478	85,876	20,202	22,116
Footwear Stores	182	219	7,184	10,314	2,484	3,434
<i>Hardware, Electrical Goods, and Furniture Stores, etc.</i>						
Domestic Hardware Stores ..	329	301	7,624	8,818	1,868	2,050
Electrical Goods, Radios, and Musical Instrument Stores	630	688	26,974	43,076	5,354	7,866
Furniture, Floor Coverings ..	327	341	14,902	17,602	2,962	3,140
<i>Other Goods Stores</i>						
Chemists	523	675	17,772	30,104	3,270	5,434
Newsagents and Booksellers	468	487	15,450	18,376	2,082	2,672
Sports Goods, Cycle Stores ..	178	188	3,106	3,572	698	846
Watchmakers and Jewellers	250	235	5,424	5,598	2,142	2,408
Other Types of Business ..	457	470	8,878	10,704	1,932	3,012
Total (excluding Motor Vehicle Dealers etc.) ..	14,307	14,621	558,384	701,278	76,456	91,664
Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages, Service Stations, etc. ..	2,000	2,444	178,572	218,374	19,092	22,620
Grand Total	16,307	17,065	736,956	919,652	95,548	114,284

While the total number of retail establishments increased by 758, or 4.6 per cent, between 1956-57 and 1961-62, there was considerable divergence in the trends shown by the numbers for the various types of business. Whereas there were 152 (29.1 per cent) more chemists, 83 (15.9 per cent) more fruiterers, and 92 (7.2 per cent) more butchers, there were 107 (6.7 per cent) fewer clothiers and drapers, 47 (6.6 per cent) fewer bakers, and 152 (4.0 per cent) fewer grocers.

Based on sales during 1961-62 and stocks held at the end of that year, grocers turn their stocks over eleven times a year, compared with

five and a half times by chemists, five times by department stores, four times by clothiers and drapers, three times by footwear stores, and only two and a third times by watchmakers and jewellers.

Seasonality of Sales—Quarterly estimates based on a sample survey are made of the value of retail sales. These indicate a seasonal variation in the sales of most commodities. The increase in business due to Christmas shopping is discernible in December quarter figures. Figures for this quarter are generally about 8 per cent higher than the average of all quarters. The March quarter is usually the least active. Details for 1965-66 and 1966-67 are given in the next table.

RETAIL SALES BY COMMODITY GROUP, EACH QUARTER, QUEENSLAND

Commodity Group		September Quarter	December Quarter	March Quarter	June Quarter	Year
		\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Groceries	1965-66	38.0	41.2	36.1	38.4	153.7
	1966-67	40.1	44.0	40.9	41.7	166.7
Butchers' Meat ..	1965-66	18.0	18.4	17.6	18.5	72.5
	1966-67	19.6	19.6	19.1	19.9	78.2
Other Food ¹	1965-66	31.2	33.6	31.4	32.3	128.5
	1966-67	31.6	34.5	33.1	32.6	131.8
Beer, Wine, and Spirits	1965-66	23.2	27.7	24.9	24.4	100.2
	1966-67	25.6	29.6	27.2	25.7	108.1
Clothing and Drapery	1965-66	33.3	39.8	29.0	35.4	137.5
	1966-67	35.0	42.3	31.7	39.4	148.4
Footwear	1965-66	5.3	6.0	4.8	5.9	22.0
	1966-67	5.8	6.4	5.0	6.5	23.7
Hardware, China, and Glassware ²	1965-66	6.1	7.8	6.0	6.3	26.2
	1966-67	6.8	8.6	6.6	6.6	28.6
Electrical Goods and Radios ³	1965-66	15.7	16.7	13.7	13.5	59.6
	1966-67	15.1	16.7	13.9	14.1	59.8
Furniture and Floor Coverings	1965-66	10.1	10.8	8.3	8.8	38.0
	1966-67	10.3	11.1	8.4	9.1	38.9
Chemists' Goods ..	1965-66	12.8	14.1	11.9	13.2	52.0
	1966-67	14.1	15.2	13.0	13.8	56.1
Newspapers, Books, and Stationery	1965-66	6.6	7.9	7.8	6.9	29.2
	1966-67	7.0	8.3	8.2	7.2	30.7
Other Goods ⁴	1965-66	19.8	24.9	18.9	20.0	83.6
	1966-67	22.1	27.7	21.4	21.9	93.1
Total (excluding Motor Vehicles etc.) ..	1965-66	220.1	248.9	210.4	223.6	903.0
	1966-67	233.1	264.0	228.5	238.5	964.1
Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, etc. ⁵	1965-66	92.4	85.1	82.0	84.9	344.4
	1966-67	88.5	93.8	80.2	85.3	347.8
Total	1965-66	312.5	334.0	292.4	308.5	1,247.4
	1966-67	321.6	357.8	308.7	323.8	1,311.9

¹ to ⁵ See notes ³ to ⁷ to table on page 260.

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	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Net Current Expenditure on Goods and Services	12,114	13,088	14,239	15,277	16,505
Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure	3,947	4,450	5,170	5,664	5,822
Increase in Value of Stocks	319	147	681	201	451
Statistical Discrepancy ¹	-21	39	178	234	219
Gross National Expenditure	16,359	17,724	20,268	21,376	22,997
<i>Plus</i> Exports of Goods and Services	2,491	3,161	3,048	3,137	3,475
National Turnover of Goods and Services	18,850	20,885	23,316	24,513	26,472
<i>Less</i> Imports of Goods and Services	2,616	2,864	3,478	3,627	3,690
Gross National Product	16,234	18,021	19,838	20,886	22,782
<i>Less</i> Net Indirect Taxes	1,719	1,831	2,065	2,238	2,392
Gross National Product at Factor Cost	14,515	16,190	17,773	18,648	20,390
<i>Less</i> Depreciation Allowances of Trading Enterprises	1,255	1,418	1,559	1,710	1,871
Net National Product	13,260	14,772	16,214	16,938	18,519
<i>Less</i> Net Income Payable Overseas	283	302	293	311	336
National Income	12,977	14,470	15,921	16,627	18,183
<i>Plus</i> Net Income Payable Overseas	283	302	293	311	336
Net National Product	13,260	14,772	16,214	16,938	18,519
<i>Less</i> Net Operating Surplus of Companies and Public Enterprises	2,084	2,367	2,689	2,735	2,944
<i>Less</i> Interest etc. Paid by Unincorporated Enterprises and Dwellings Owned by Persons	383	422	476	533	586
<i>Plus</i> Interest Received by Persons	409	434	500	566	616
Dividends Received by Persons	352	383	377	366	388
Cash Benefits to Persons	951	1,045	1,098	1,178	1,271
Remittances from Overseas	70	104	115	121	133
Personal Income	12,575	13,949	15,139	15,901	17,397

¹ See note ¹ to table on page 267.

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 50 per cent in 1962-63 and 51 per cent in 1966-67. This item has increased by \$3,445m, or 43 per cent, since 1962-63.

In the same period, the gross operating surplus of trading enterprises increased by \$2,430m, or 38 per cent. This figure is made up of increases in the surpluses of companies (\$1,012m), unincorporated enterprises (\$892m), dwellings owned by persons (\$315m), and public enterprises (\$211m).

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 268 to 270. Consumption expenditure by public authorities and financial enterprises together is less than one-quarter of personal consumption.

Gross fixed capital expenditure accounts for about one-quarter of total expenditure. About two-thirds of this is private expenditure and one-third public. Changes in stocks, as usual, accounted for about 2 per cent of the total in 1966-67.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION ACCOUNT, AUSTRALIA

Item	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Wages, Salaries, and Supplements ..	8,064	8,792	9,812	10,582	11,509
Gross Operating Surplus of Trading Enterprises					
Companies	2,237	2,540	2,887	2,987	3,249
Unincorporated Enterprises	2,996	3,477	3,563	3,463	3,888
Dwellings Owned by Persons	729	817	890	959	1,044
Public Enterprises	489	564	621	657	700
Gross National Product at Factor Cost	14,515	16,190	17,773	18,648	20,390
Indirect Taxes less Subsidies	1,719	1,831	2,065	2,238	2,392
Gross National Product	16,234	18,021	19,838	20,886	22,782
Imports of Goods and Services	2,616	2,864	3,478	3,627	3,690
National Turnover of Goods and Services	18,850	20,885	23,316	24,513	26,472
Net Current Expenditure on Goods and Services					
Personal Consumption	10,281	11,077	11,943	12,621	13,504
Financial Enterprises	207	233	255	283	317
Public Authorities	1,626	1,778	2,041	2,373	2,684
Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure					
Private	2,531	2,884	3,371	3,685	3,692
Public Enterprises	778	847	993	1,099	1,204
Public Authorities	638	719	806	880	926
Increase in Value of Stocks	319	147	681	201	451
Statistical Discrepancy ¹	-21	39	178	234	219
Gross National Expenditure	16,359	17,724	20,268	21,376	22,997
Exports of Goods and Services	2,491	3,161	3,048	3,137	3,475
National Turnover of Goods and Services	18,850	20,885	23,316	24,513	26,472

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 265.

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	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Wages, Salaries, and Supplements ..	8,064	8,792	9,812	10,582	11,509
Interest etc. Received	409	434	500	566	616
Dividends	352	383	377	366	388
Unincorporated Enterprises Income					
Farm	1,106	1,390	1,283	1,019	1,282
Other	1,213	1,339	1,460	1,548	1,640
Income from Dwelling Rent	410	462	494	521	558
Remittances from Overseas	70	104	115	121	133
Cash Benefits from Public Authorities ..	951	1,045	1,098	1,178	1,271
Total Receipts	12,575	13,949	15,139	15,901	17,397

PERSONAL CURRENT ACCOUNT, OUTLAY, AUSTRALIA

Item	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Personal Consumption Expenditure					
Food	2,390	2,510	2,695	2,870	3,070
Cigarettes and Tobacco	347	358	392	428	444
Alcoholic Drinks	649	693	744	827	896
Clothing, Footwear, Drapery	1,102	1,197	1,268	1,311	1,367
Dwelling Rent	1,114	1,225	1,329	1,442	1,570
Household Durables	808	872	946	943	974
Chemists' Goods	287	310	340	369	394
Gas, Electricity, Fuel	288	306	323	347	374
Newspapers, Books, etc.	175	194	207	217	237
All Other Goods	305	322	347	370	396
Purchase of Motor Vehicles	601	680	730	660	678
Operation of Motor Vehicles	400	439	488	556	618
Other Travel and Communication	430	457	508	537	576
Hospital, Medical, and Funeral Expenses	335	384	415	446	493
All Other Services	1,050	1,129	1,211	1,299	1,419
Total Consumption	10,281	11,077	11,943	12,621	13,504
Interest Paid	138	167	181	188	197
Income Tax Payable	1,088	1,272	1,497	1,650	1,869
Estate and Gift Duties	122	137	140	137	154
Remittances Overseas	54	62	66	74	78
Saving	892	1,234	1,312	1,231	1,595
Total Outlay	12,575	13,949	15,139	15,901	17,397

A dissection of personal income by States for the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 is shown in the next table. In 1966-67, personal income in Queensland increased by 8.2 per cent, compared with a rise of 9.4 per cent for Australia as a whole.

ITEMS OF PERSONAL INCOME BY STATES

State	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
<i>Wages, Salaries, and Supplements (\$m)</i>					
New South Wales ¹	3,295	3,579	3,997	4,268	4,635
Victoria	2,369	2,576	2,881	3,104	3,386
Queensland	965	1,065	1,190	1,286	1,389
South Australia ²	708	776	880	944	1,011
Western Australia	492	542	589	680	757
Tasmania	234	254	275	300	331
Australia	8,064	8,792	9,812	10,582	11,509

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

New South Wales ¹	1,279	1,469	1,526	1,384	1,702
Victoria	1,117	1,277	1,344	1,346	1,392
Queensland	542	635	609	610	663
South Australia ²	313	390	396	381	429
Western Australia	215	240	243	313	321
Tasmania	94	102	112	108	112
Australia	3,560	4,112	4,229	4,141	4,617

ITEMS OF PERSONAL INCOME BY STATES—*continued*

State	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
<i>Cash Benefits from Public Authorities (\$m)</i>					
New South Wales ¹	368	401	419	455	487
Victoria	246	270	288	306	333
Queensland	146	164	170	182	196
South Australia ²	88	97	102	109	119
Western Australia	71	79	82	87	95
Tasmania	32	35	37	39	41
Australia	951	1,045	1,099	1,178	1,272

<i>Total Personal Income (\$m)</i>					
New South Wales ¹	4,942	5,449	5,942	6,107	6,824
Victoria	3,732	4,123	4,513	4,756	5,111
Queensland	1,653	1,864	1,969	2,078	2,248
South Australia ²	1,109	1,263	1,378	1,434	1,559
Western Australia	778	861	914	1,080	1,173
Tasmania	360	391	424	447	484
Australia	12,575	13,949	15,139	15,901	17,397

<i>Total Personal Income per Head of Population (\$)</i>					
New South Wales ¹	1,208	1,311	1,406	1,419	1,561
Victoria	1,239	1,342	1,439	1,489	1,573
Queensland	1,057	1,169	1,210	1,252	1,332
South Australia ²	1,061	1,177	1,247	1,261	1,342
Western Australia	1,001	1,078	1,119	1,290	1,361
Tasmania	1,005	1,078	1,157	1,209	1,294
Australia	1,159	1,261	1,342	1,383	1,486

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory.² Including Northern Territory.

Personal consumption expenditure by States is set out below.

PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY STATES, 1966-67

Item	N.S.W. ¹	Vic.	Qld	S.A. ²	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Food	1,156	890	421	280	232	91	3,070
Cigarettes and Tobacco	178	126	57	40	30	14	444
Alcoholic Drinks	366	234	120	76	74	26	896
Clothing etc.	542	387	171	127	94	45	1,367
Rent	656	454	201	132	89	39	1,570
Household Durables	366	270	139	96	73	29	974
Chemists' Goods	164	103	56	34	26	11	394
Gas, Electricity, Fuel	142	128	39	34	18	13	374
Newspapers, Books, etc.	96	70	31	17	15	7	237
All Other Goods	142	116	55	36	34	13	396
Travel and Communication ³	736	528	246	167	140	55	1,872
Medical, Hospital, and Funeral Expenses	205	141	52	47	34	13	493
All Other Services	580	406	181	116	99	37	1,419
Total	5,328	3,853	1,770	1,201	958	394	13,504

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, 1966-67

Item	N.S.W. ¹	Vic.	Qld	S.A. ²	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Food	271	274	249	254	269	243	262
Cigarettes and Tobacco ..	42	39	34	36	35	37	38
Alcoholic Drinks	86	72	71	69	86	70	77
Clothing etc.	127	119	101	115	109	120	117
Rent	154	140	119	120	103	104	134
Household Durables ..	86	83	82	87	85	78	83
Chemists' Goods	38	32	33	31	30	29	34
Gas, Electricity, Fuel ..	33	39	23	31	21	35	32
Newspapers, Books, etc. ..	22	22	18	15	17	19	20
All Other Goods	33	36	33	33	39	35	34
Travel and Communication ³	172	162	146	151	162	147	160
Medical, Hospital, and Funeral Expenses	48	43	31	43	39	35	42
All Other Services	136	125	107	105	115	99	121
Total	1,247	1,186	1,049	1,088	1,111	1,054	1,153

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	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Indirect Taxes	1,798	1,941	2,161	2,377	2,551
Direct Taxes	1,740	2,009	2,431	2,681	2,879
Interest etc. Received	71	80	103	112	115
Public Enterprises Income	460	520	580	592	627
Total Receipts	4,069	4,550	5,275	5,762	6,172
Net Current Expenditure on Goods and Services	1,626	1,778	2,041	2,373	2,684
Subsidies	79	110	96	139	159
Interest etc. Paid	437	471	505	541	579
Overseas Grants	73	87	107	128	152
Cash Benefits to Persons	951	1,045	1,098	1,178	1,271
Grants towards Private Capital Expenditure	10	10	30	56	54
Surplus on Current Account	893	1,049	1,398	1,347	1,273
Total Outlay	4,069	4,550	5,275	5,762	6,172

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	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
CURRENT ACCOUNT					
Exports f.o.b.	2,121	2,730	2,574	2,626	2,937
Imports f.o.b.	2,065	2,237	2,739	2,822	2,843
Balance of Trade	56	493	-165	-196	94
Invisible Credits					
Transportation	220	254	279	295	313
Travel	35	43	54	58	64
Property Income	76	94	119	114	127
Government	47	62	59	77	83
Other	138	176	197	202	211
Invisible Debits					
Transportation	370	417	488	520	535
Travel	90	102	114	122	133
Property Income	359	396	412	425	463
Government	37	42	51	66	82
Other	181	215	259	299	327
Balance on Current Account	-465	-50	-781	-882	-648
CAPITAL ITEMS					
Government Securities					
Domiciled Overseas	93	22	-20	-25	24
Domiciled in Australia	-9	-3	-5	-1	7
Other Official Capital Movements	-14	-64	-23	40	-42
Private					
Marketing Authorities	10	30	-61	34	-76
Companies: Inflow of Investment	462	431	564	664	457
Outflow of Investment	-8	-9	-16	-23	-19
Other Private Capital Movements (including Balancing Item)	82	90	46	254	177
Monetary Movements					
Change in Net I.M.F. Position	23	..	22	40	26
Change in International Reserves	128	447	-318	21	-177
Other . . . . .	..	..	..	..	31
Net Monetary Movements	151	447	-296	61	-120

• 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 1966-67.

2 SEA TRANSPORT AND PORTS

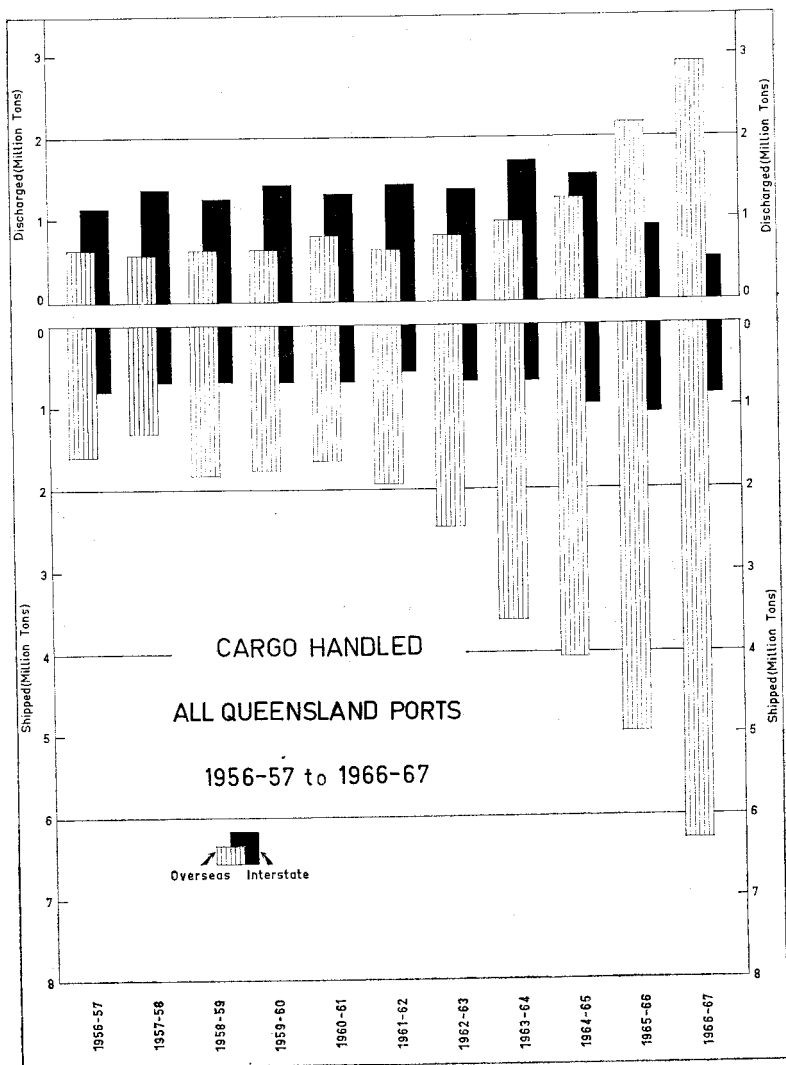
Sea transport takes precedence historically in Queensland transport, and the location of ports (see map on page 280) explains a great deal of the relations between districts and the coastal cities. It was not until 1903 that the central district was linked with the southern by other than sea transport, 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-off wharf terminal in Brisbane is expected to be in use by mid-1969.

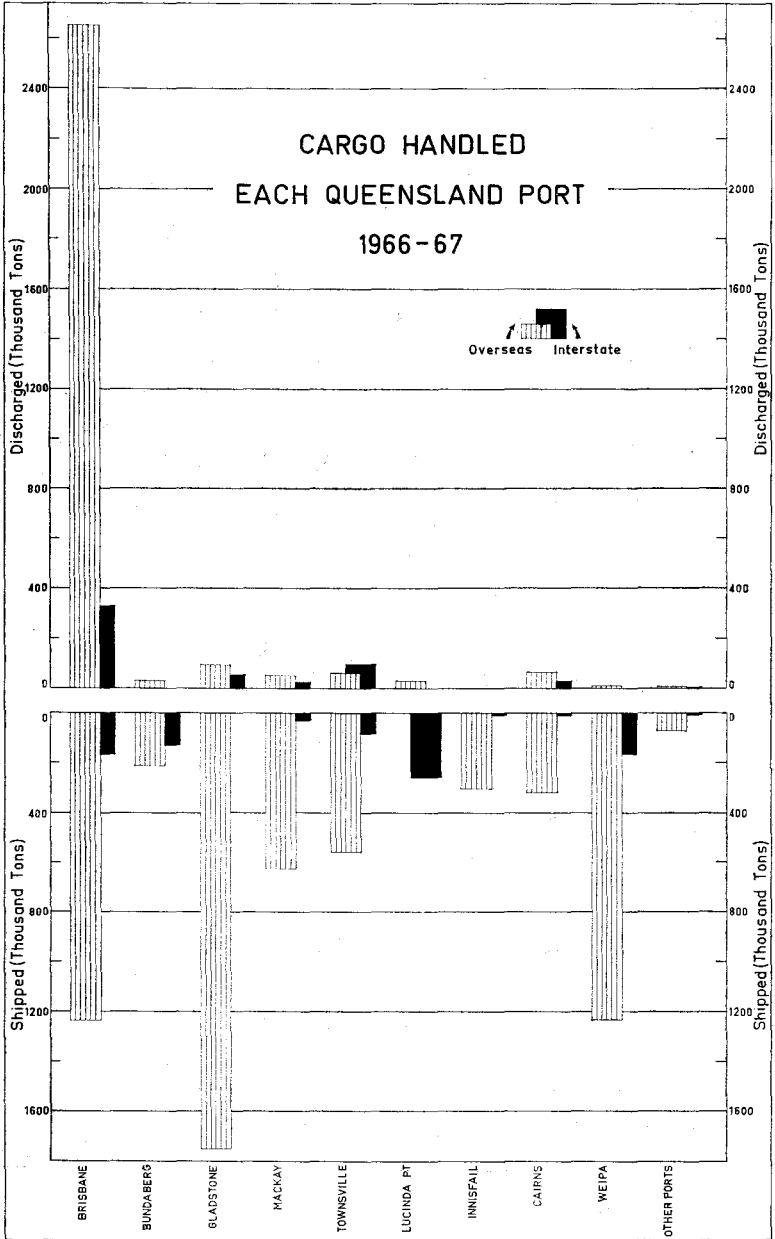
The river port of Maryborough is supplemented by a deep-water jetty at Urangan. Bundaberg has a deep-water port and bulk sugar and molasses terminal. Urangan and Bundaberg have oil bulk storage installations.

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 continues. 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 have been 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, a landlocked harbour on the shores of Port Denison, exports meat and coal. 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 Nonmanton 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 1967 was \$4,635,631, and the Working Account had a credit balance of \$2,037,232.

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
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
1966-67	2,044	2,987	2,229	2,561	2,037

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 1967 accumulated balances for these sections of the Department's activities were Cr \$7,867 and Dr \$574,723, respectively.

Finances of other Harbours not under Boards—Details of the operating accounts of the larger of the other harbours controlled by the State Treasury are shown below.

Harbour	Receipts	Expenditure	Balance
	1966-67	1966-67	30 June 1967
	\$	\$	\$
Weipa	1,377,346	1,804,237	Cr 284,276
Innisfail (Mourilyan)	164,804	179,214	Dr 409,259
Maryborough-Urangan	38,605	40,802	Cr 130,564

Five other smaller harbours had credit balances aggregating \$23,707 and two had debit balances amounting to \$30,184.

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, 1966-67

Harbour Board	Wharfage and Harbour Dues	Total Receipts (excluding Loan) ¹	Working Expenses	Total Expenditure (excluding Loan) ²	Loan Indebtedness, 30 June 1967 ³
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bowen	16,976	20,603	20,673	20,937	545,387
Bundaberg	779,777	1,354,004	287,945	1,188,148	6,282,009
Cairns	568,636	1,306,435	397,253	1,033,060	6,950,781
Gladstone	402,073	3,056,159	227,303	3,235,722	6,956,993
Mackay	479,614	1,158,243	353,777	1,033,100	4,149,152
Rockhampton	109,744	207,786	68,064	215,274	2,806,162
Townsville	752,272	1,268,915	520,898	1,474,701	8,693,519
Total	3,109,092	8,372,145	1,875,913	8,200,942	36,384,003

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 1966-67, \$365,535 and \$52,196 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 1967. 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, 1966-67

Port	Cargo Discharged			Cargo Shipped		
	Overseas	Interstate	Total	Overseas	Interstate	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Brisbane	2,654,523	327,612	2,982,135	1,234,875	167,850	1,402,725
Maryborough	169	..	169	..	1,314	1,314
Bundaberg	2,923	..	2,923	216,804	127,462	344,266
Gladstone	92,663	57,914	150,577	1,746,590	..	1,746,590
Rockhampton	2,523	2,012	4,535	44,389	1,470	45,859
Mackay	50,604	22,819	73,423	621,652	27,621	649,273
Bowen .. .. .	..	..	..	21,149	..	21,149
Townsville	60,826	95,625	156,451	560,793	83,456	644,249
Lucinda Point	2,513	..	2,513	..	262,856	262,856
Innisfail .. .. .	..	..	..	306,215	9,624	315,839
Cairns	63,724	29,786	93,510	320,534	6,664	327,198
Thursday Island .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weipa	5,067	531	5,598	1,230,036	161,901	1,391,937
Total	2,935,535	536,299	3,471,834	6,303,037	850,218	7,153,255

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 1967. Comparing 1966-67 with 1956-57, 98 per cent more cargo was discharged (372 per cent more from overseas and 53 per cent less interstate) and 199 per cent more was shipped (296 per cent more overseas and 6 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
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
1966-67	2,935,535	536,299	3,471,834	6,303,037	850,218	7,153,255

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 1966-67. "Net tonnage" is the volume of enclosed space which can be utilised for cargo or passengers.

TOTAL SHIPPING ENTERING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1966-67

Port	On Voyages beyond Queensland				On Coastwise Voyages	Total Entries
	From Overseas Direct	From Overseas via States	From Other States	Total		
Brisbane	479	315	524	1,318	148	1,466
Maryborough .. .. .	..	..	2	2	5	7
Bundaberg	28	1	22	51	44	95
Gladstone	94	..	14	108	52	160
Rockhampton	9	..	37	46	52	98
Mackay	36	..	27	63	93	156
Bowen	3	..	5	8	13	21
Townsville	53	3	64	120	202	322
Lucinda Point .. .. .	..	..	52	52	8	60
Innisfail	24	..	6	30	9	39
Cairns	41	1	30	72	131	203
Thursday Island	2	..	1	3	25	28
Weipa	64	..	19	83	32	115
Total	833	320	803	1,956	814	2,770

NUMBER OF VESSELS

Brisbane	479	315	524	1,318	148	1,466
Maryborough .. .. .	..	..	2	2	5	7
Bundaberg	28	1	22	51	44	95
Gladstone	94	..	14	108	52	160
Rockhampton	9	..	37	46	52	98
Mackay	36	..	27	63	93	156
Bowen	3	..	5	8	13	21
Townsville	53	3	64	120	202	322
Lucinda Point .. .. .	..	..	52	52	8	60
Innisfail	24	..	6	30	9	39
Cairns	41	1	30	72	131	203
Thursday Island	2	..	1	3	25	28
Weipa	64	..	19	83	32	115
Total	833	320	803	1,956	814	2,770

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS)

Brisbane	2,652	1,372	1,953	5,977	644	6,621
Maryborough .. .. .	..	..	1	1	31	32
Bundaberg	96	7	51	154	157	311
Gladstone	842	..	60	902	417	1,319
Rockhampton	39	..	129	168	246	414
Mackay	212	..	70	282	370	652
Bowen	17	..	21	38	60	98
Townsville	223	10	186	419	775	1,194
Lucinda Point .. .. .	..	..	120	120	14	134
Innisfail	101	..	17	118	30	148
Cairns	168	3	84	255	380	635
Thursday Island	1	..	..	1	9	10
Weipa	495	..	93	588	220	808
Total	4,846	1,392	2,785	9,023	3,353	12,376

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

TOTAL SHIPPING CLEARING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1966-67

Port	On Voyages beyond Queensland				On Coastwise Voyages	Total Clearances
	To Overseas Direct	To Overseas via States	To Other States	Total		

NUMBER OF VESSELS

Brisbane	591	229	468	1,288	185	1,473
Maryborough .. ..	..	..	1	1	6	7
Bundaberg	19	..	45	64	31	95
Gladstone	83	5	11	99	61	160
Rockhampton	8	9	5	22	75	97
Mackay	60	1	11	72	84	156
Bowen	4	1	..	5	16	21
Townsville	96	23	77	196	126	322
Lucinda Point	2	..	24	26	34	60
Innisfail	29	..	6	35	4	39
Cairns	60	4	15	79	123	202
Thursday Island .. ..	..	..	1	1	29	30
Weipa	66	1	25	92	21	113
Total	1,018	273	689	1,980	795	2,775

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS)

Brisbane	3,027	1,007	1,815	5,849	813	6,662
Maryborough .. ..	..	..	1	1	28	29
Bundaberg	55	..	85	140	171	311
Gladstone	750	38	55	843	471	1,314
Rockhampton	33	45	21	99	311	410
Mackay	316	4	29	349	303	652
Bowen	18	5	..	23	75	98
Townsville	456	118	147	721	476	1,197
Lucinda Point	4	..	51	55	79	134
Innisfail	117	..	11	128	19	147
Cairns	204	14	59	277	355	632
Thursday Island .. ..	..	..	..	..	10	10
Weipa	488	29	81	598	207	805
Total	5,468	1,260	2,355	9,083	3,318	12,401

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 10 per cent, while net tonnage of vessels increased by 88 per cent due to an increase in the average size of ships. Cargo discharged has increased in quantity over the period by 75 per cent, while cargo shipped has increased by 250 per cent.

TOTAL SHIPPING AT QUEENSLAND PORTS

Year	On Voyages beyond Queensland				On Coastwise Voyages	Grand Total
	Overseas Direct	Overseas via States	Other States	Total		

NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED

1957-58	375	330	690	1,395	1,120	2,515
1958-59	412	371	701	1,484	1,350	2,834
1959-60	456	388	747	1,591	1,168	2,759
1960-61	474	453	799	1,726	1,054	2,780
1961-62	472	472	748	1,692	1,163	2,855
1962-63	626	431	772	1,829	1,134	2,963
1963-64	732	491	789	2,012	1,069	3,081
1964-65	751	414	879	2,044	910	2,954
1965-66	872	434	806	2,112	955	3,067
1966-67	833	320	803	1,956	814	2,770

NUMBER OF VESSELS CLEARED

1957-58	540	201	633	1,374	1,139	2,513
1958-59	587	266	667	1,520	1,330	2,850
1959-60	586	269	743	1,598	1,170	2,768
1960-61	679	262	807	1,748	1,047	2,795
1961-62	698	284	722	1,704	1,161	2,865
1962-63	775	249	805	1,829	1,130	2,959
1963-64	943	262	835	2,040	1,027	3,067
1964-65	886	272	922	2,080	890	2,970
1965-66	1,059	320	721	2,100	950	3,050
1966-67	1,018	273	689	1,980	795	2,775

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.

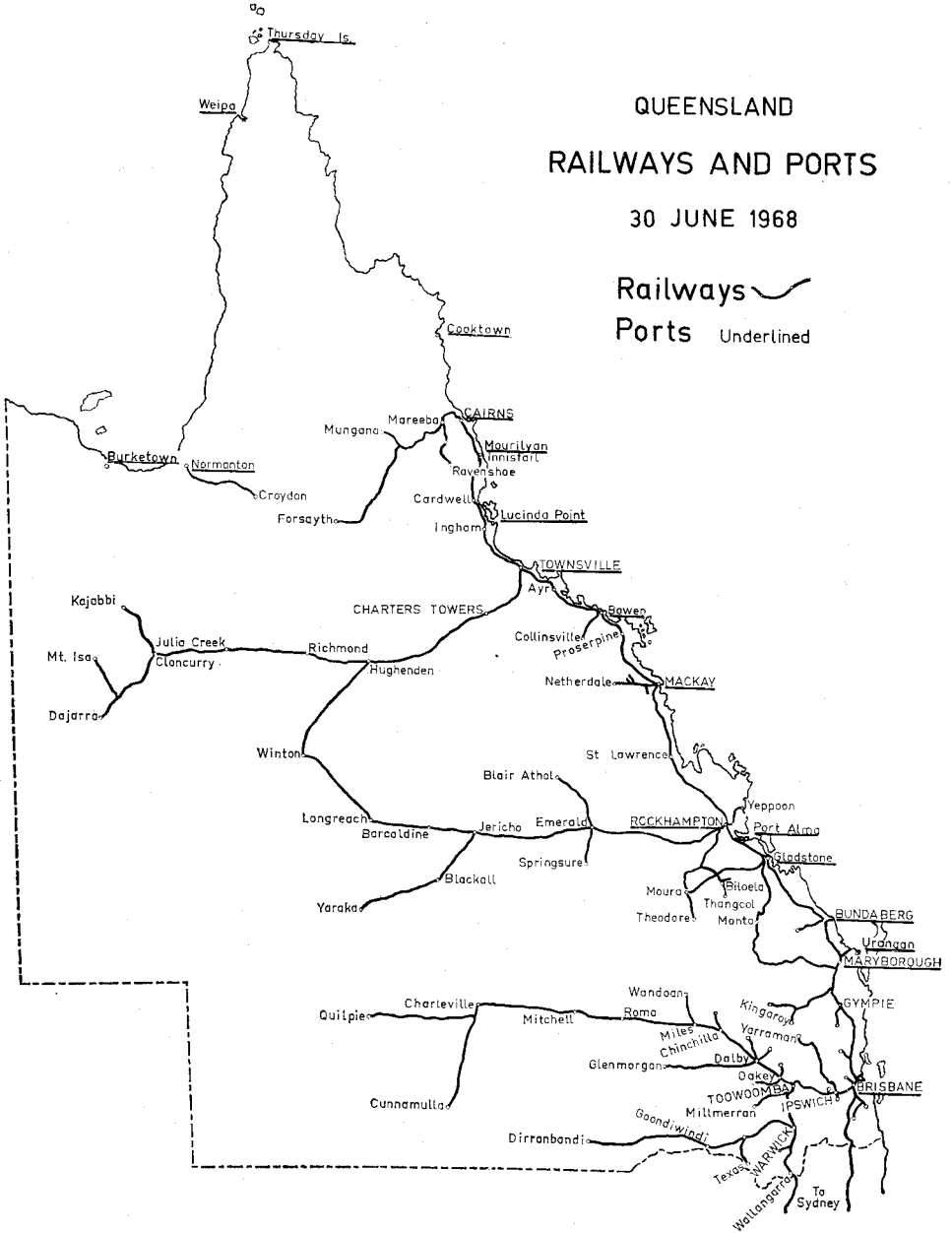
The railway mileage required to connect the interior with ports and markets is therefore abnormally large in relation to population and production, even for Australia. There are three main lines terminating in the distant interior. None of the other States has so large a proportion of distant terminals.

The mileages of the railways shown on the map on page 280 are as follows: Coastal line: Brisbane to Cairns, 1,043; Western line: Brisbane to Quilpie, 621; to Cunnamulla, 604; South-Western line: Brisbane to

QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS AND PORTS

30 JUNE 1968

Railways
Ports Underlined



Dirranbandi, 416; Central line: Rockhampton to Longreach, 427; to Yaraka, 475; to Winton, 537; Northern line: Townsville to Mount Isa, 603; to Kajabbi, 540.

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 1967 was 5,730.

At the outset a gauge of 3 ft 6 in was deliberately chosen, although previously New South Wales had adopted 4 ft 8½ in, and Victoria 5 ft 3 in. The choice was between fewer lines with more speed, and more lines with less speed. The decision has been justified by the extent of Queensland's railway system today.

The standard gauge (4 ft 8½ in) railway from Kyogle, New South Wales, to South Brisbane was opened for traffic on 27 September 1930. The line was built under an agreement between the Commonwealth and the States of Queensland and New South Wales. The total cost was \$8,742,000. The cost of the Queensland section was \$4,400,000 and Queensland's share of this under the agreement was \$1,250,000. Net profits or losses after payment of interest on capital costs are divided between Queensland and New South Wales in proportion to route mileage in each State, 69 and 112 miles respectively.

In view of the increased mineral production of the north-western portion of the State, it was found necessary to rebuild the Mount Isa-Townsville-Collinsville railway line to an adequate standard to cope with increased traffic. This project, which cost \$53m, was completed in 1965. The work involved installation of 300 miles of heavier rails, 110 miles of new or 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.

A direct line from Gladstone to Moura has been constructed to assist in the development of the coal export trade. Estimated to cost more than \$27.5m, the new line commenced operating in April 1968.

During the year 1967-68, 49 diesel-electric locomotives and one diesel-hydraulic were delivered, bringing the numbers in service to 262 diesel-electric, one diesel-hydraulic, and 11 diesel-mechanical. At 30 June 1968 a further 53 40-ton diesel-hydraulic locomotives, to be used for shunting and light branch line requirements, were on order for delivery over the three years 1968-69 to 1970-71.

At 30 June 1968, Brisbane suburban passenger services and most other passenger services throughout the State, and the majority of freight services, were being operated by diesel-electric traction.

This increased use of diesel-electric locomotives, which haul heavier loads at faster speeds, has resulted in substantial economies. In the year 1966-67, diesel-electrics represented 29 per cent of locomotive stock but they were responsible for 89 per cent of the gross ton-mileage.

Air-conditioned trains are used on the four main trunk lines between Brisbane and Cairns, Brisbane and Cunnamulla, Rockhampton and Winton, and Townsville and Mount Isa. Passenger services in the country and in the metropolitan suburban area have been improved by the use of diesel-electric locomotives.

Changes in rolling stock during the five years ended 30 June 1967 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				
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
1967	500	11	213	724	1,058	148	140	23,773

*Coaching Traffic**—Coaching traffic, which includes passenger, parcel, mail, and miscellaneous traffic, provided 11 per cent of the total earnings in 1966-67, compared with 12 per cent in 1962-63. Passenger traffic earnings alone provided 7 per cent and 9 per cent for the respective periods. Average earnings per suburban passenger train-mile in 1966-67 were \$1.20, compared with \$1.08 in 1965-66. Similar figures for country services were \$1.03 in 1966-67 and \$0.92 in 1965-66. Passengers on season and workers' weekly tickets represented 63 per cent of metropolitan and 57 per cent of non-metropolitan travellers in 1966-67.

After World War II country passenger journeys remained fairly steady until 1952-53, but, from then until 1966-67, they decreased by 62 per cent. Suburban journeys were at their peak in 1955-56, their subsequent decrease being 20 per cent. In the twelve months to 30 June 1967, country journeys decreased by 3 per cent, while suburban journeys increased by 2 per cent.

*Goods Traffic**—Goods traffic provided 86 per cent of total earnings in 1966-67, compared with 84 per cent in 1962-63. Average earnings per ton of goods per mile fell in that period from 4.0c to 3.8c and earnings per ton of goods rose from \$7.55 to \$7.79. Since the introduction of diesel-electric locomotives, the average gross load of goods and livestock trains on the 3 ft 6 in gauge lines has risen from 312 tons in 1953-54 to 496 tons in 1966-67 (diesel-electric 554 tons, steam 247 tons).

In 1966-67 earnings from livestock traffic decreased by \$2,332,342, due principally to the carriage of 298,007 less cattle and 569,930 less sheep than in 1965-66.

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 282).

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	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Lines Open Miles	6,077	5,954	5,785	5,785	5,730
Traffic Train-Mileage 1,000 Miles	17,952	19,161	17,605	17,640	16,875
Train-Mileage per Mile Open Miles	2,954	3,218	3,043	3,049	2,945
Capital Account (opened lines) ¹ \$1,000	212,809	223,252	233,911	246,699	258,543
Total Earnings \$1,000	75,244	84,260	81,321	84,178	87,864
Earnings per Train-Mile \$	4.19	4.40	4.62	4.77	5.21
Total Working Expenses ² \$1,000	75,592	78,468	80,758	84,370	84,561
Expenses per Train-Mile \$	4.21	4.10	4.59	4.78	5.01
Net Revenue \$1,000	-348	5,792	563	-192	3,303
Working Expenses as % of Earnings %	100.5	93.1	99.3	100.2	96.2
<i>Coaching Traffic</i>					
<i>Train-Mileage</i> 1,000 Miles	6,395	6,350	5,871	5,873	5,828
Country 1,000 Miles	4,689	4,608	4,093	4,053	3,964
Suburban ³ 1,000 Miles	1,706	1,742	1,778	1,820	1,864
<i>Passengers Carried</i> ⁴ 1,000	26,082	25,903	25,215	25,979	26,371
Country 1,000	3,668	3,391	2,961	2,752	2,668
Suburban ³ 1,000	22,414	22,512	22,254	23,227	23,703
<i>Earnings Collected</i> \$1,000	9,624	9,516	9,086	9,052	9,785
Passengers \$1,000	6,632	6,376	6,036	5,958	6,632
Country \$1,000	4,700	4,450	4,140	3,988	4,388
Suburban ³ \$1,000	1,932	1,926	1,896	1,970	2,244
Parcels, Mails, etc. \$1,000	2,992	3,140	3,050	3,094	3,153
<i>Goods Traffic</i> ⁵					
Train-Mileage 1,000 Miles	11,557	12,811	11,734	11,767	11,047
<i>Tonnage</i> ⁶ 1,000 Tons	8,736	9,796	10,031	10,050	10,185
Minerals (including Coal) 1,000 Tons	3,240	3,977	4,049	4,234	4,132
Agricultural Produce 1,000 Tons	3,112	3,131	3,368	3,120	3,469
Other Goods 1,000 Tons	1,703	1,971	1,949	1,950	2,014
Livestock 1,000 Tons	681	717	665	746	570
<i>Earnings Collected</i> \$1,000	63,462	72,370	69,696	72,535	75,461
Minerals (including Coal) \$1,000	15,040	17,700	16,099	18,702	19,139
Agricultural Produce \$1,000	13,950	15,386	15,337	15,094	17,782
Other Goods \$1,000	26,214	30,554	29,907	29,281	31,414
Livestock \$1,000	8,258	8,730	8,353	9,458	7,126
Average Length of Haul ⁶ Miles	196	205	192	214	212
Average Gross Load of Goods Trains ⁶ Tons	383	403	429	471	496
Rents, Refreshment Rooms, etc. \$1,000	2,158	2,374	2,539	2,590	2,618

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 was as follows: 1964-65, 2,810,000; 1965-66, 3,317,000; 1966-67, 3,101,000. The establishment of a power station on the West Moreton coalfield reduced the amount of coal railed to Brisbane in 1966-67. Wool carried in the last three years was 49,986, 37,086, and 37,484 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, 1966-67

Particulars	Southern Division	Central Division	Northern Division ¹	South Brisbane-Border ²	Total
Lines Open Miles	2,268	1,647	1,746	69	5,730
Traffic Train-Mileage .. 1,000 Miles	8,351	4,627	3,581	316	16,875
Train-Mileage per Mile Open .. Miles	3,682	2,809	2,051	4,585	2,945
Capital Account (opened lines) .. \$1,000	144,610	58,423	53,081 ³	2,429	258,543 ³
Total Earnings Allotted \$1,000	34,989	25,444	25,186	2,245	87,864
Coaching ⁴ \$1,000	6,775	2,859	2,208	561	12,403
Goods and Livestock \$1,000	28,214	22,585	22,978	1,684	75,461
Earnings per Train-Mile \$	4.19	5.50	7.03	7.11	5.21
Total Working Expenses \$1,000	41,097	21,316	19,234	2,914	84,561 ⁵
Expenses per Train-Mile \$	4.92	4.61	5.37	7.95	5.01
Net Revenue \$1,000	-6,108	4,128	5,952	-669	3,303
Working Expenses as % of Earnings %	117.5	83.8	76.4	129.8	96.2
<i>Coaching Traffic⁶</i>					
Passengers Carried ⁷ 1,000	25,184	301	660	226	26,371
Earnings Collected \$1,000	6,453	1,190	1,616	526	9,785
Passengers \$1,000	4,457	707	1,073	395	6,632
Parcels, Mails, etc. \$1,000	1,996	483	543	131	3,153
<i>Goods Traffic⁶</i>					
Tonnage ⁷ 1,000 Tons	3,467	3,427	2,539	752	10,185
Minerals (including Coal) 1,000 Tons	1,177	2,032	905	18	4,132
Agricultural Produce 1,000 Tons	1,263	967	1,180	59	3,469
Other Goods 1,000 Tons	830	244	265	675	2,014
Livestock 1,000 Tons	197	184	189	..	570
Earnings Collected \$1,000	36,256	15,522	21,999	1,684	75,461
Minerals (including Coal) .. \$1,000	4,493	5,798	8,781	67	19,139
Agricultural Produce \$1,000	9,618	3,738	4,054	372	17,782
Other Goods \$1,000	19,890	3,787	6,493	1,244	31,414
Livestock \$1,000	2,255	2,199	2,671	1	7,126
Rents, Refreshment Rooms, etc. .. \$1,000	1,619	530	435	34	2,618

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 1966-67 net expenditure on loan account (exclusive of South Brisbane-Border Railway) totalled \$13,057,339. Of this, \$7,780,059 was general expenditure on surveys, rolling stock, and depreciation. Of the remaining \$5,277,280, \$2,201,337, or 41.7 per cent, was expended in the Southern Division, \$1,657,270 (31.4 per cent) in the Central Division, and \$1,418,673 (26.9 per cent) in the Northern Division. In addition, during 1966-67, \$10,947,509 was expended on the Moura to Gladstone railway project.

Local Authority and Private Railways—At 30 June 1967, there were 49 route miles of local authority or private railways open to the public for general passenger and goods traffic. In addition, there was a large number of private tramways owned by sugar mills and sawmills to carry sugar cane and logs to the mills, but these were not open for public traffic. The 49 miles of lines open for public traffic were of the same gauge as the State railway system, 3 ft 6 in. Of these, 41 miles were operated by a Local Authority, the Aramac Tramway (Aramac Shire), carrying general goods and sheep. The Mackay Harbour Board operated

4 miles of railway connecting the Outer Harbour with the State railway system. The other 4 miles were operated by Bowen Consolidated Mines.

All Australian Railways—Most of the railways of other States are owned and operated, as in Queensland, by the State Government. The following table shows the mileage, classified according to gauge, and rolling stock of the government railways. The Commonwealth railways consist of the standard gauge trans-Australian line from Port Pirie, 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, AT 30 JUNE 1967

Government	Route Mileage Open by 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	
N. S. Wales ..	..	6,055	..	6,055	309	398	3,494	22,624	45,489
Victoria ..	4,020 ²	202	..	4,231 ³	199	237	2,430	22,581	25,917
Queensland ..	..	69	5,631	5,730 ⁴	213	511	1,341	23,778	24,747
South Australia ..	1,651	..	829	2,480	120	116	548	8,010	8,127
W. Australia ..	..	313	3,502 ⁵	3,815	109	257	503	13,061	11,419
Tasmania ..	..	..	500	500	37	40	133	2,512	2,240
Commonwealth ..	..	1,330	918	2,248	67	10	165	2,265	3,224
Total ..	5,671	7,969	11,380	25,059	1,054	1,569	8,727⁶	94,848⁷	121,163

¹ Excluding staff engaged on construction. ² Excluding 202 miles of 5 ft 3 in gauge line which almost parallels the 4 ft 8½ in gauge line between Melbourne and the Murray River. ³ Including 9 miles of 2 ft 6 in gauge line. ⁴ Including 30 miles of 2 ft 0 in gauge line. ⁵ Excluding 192 miles of 3 ft 6 in gauge line which parallels the 4 ft 8½ in gauge line; and 66 miles of 4 ft 8½ in/3 ft 6 in dual gauge line. ⁶ Including 72 vehicles jointly owned by Victoria and South Australia and 41 vehicles jointly owned by New South Wales and Victoria. ⁷ Including 1 vehicle jointly owned by Victoria and South Australia and 16 vehicles jointly owned by Victoria and New South Wales.

The next table shows the traffic carried, earnings, and working expenses of the government railway systems in the various States. Figures are not strictly comparable because of varying adjustments to earnings and expenses in the various States, some of which have been noted.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, 1966-67

Government	Train Miles	Passenger Journeys ¹	Goods etc. Carried ¹	Gross Earnings ²	Working Expenses	Net Earnings
	1,000	1,000	1,000 Tons	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
New South Wales ..	37,638	255,284	29,275	213,335	184,992	28,343
Victoria ..	20,035	146,268	12,075	104,477	103,423	1,054
Queensland ..	16,876	26,372	10,185	87,864	84,295 ³	3,569
South Australia ..	6,584	15,432	4,876	30,220	33,962 ⁴	-3,742
Western Australia ..	8,316	9,811	7,873	48,008	44,513 ⁴	3,496
Tasmania ..	1,275	1,197	1,079	6,588	8,325 ⁴	-1,737
Commonwealth ..	2,958	371	3,121	19,428	19,411 ⁴	17
Total ..	93,682	454,735	68,484	509,920	478,921	31,000

¹ Intersystem traffic is included in the total for each system over which it passes. ² Excluding government grants. ³ Excluding interest, redemption, and sinking fund charges on Uniform Gauge Railway. ⁴ Including provision of reserves for depreciation.

4 STREET TRAMWAYS AND BUSES

Brisbane—The City of Brisbane is the only Queensland city served by a system of street tramways, and this is now being replaced by motor buses, the transition being planned for completion by March 1969.

The first tramway commenced to operate in Brisbane during August 1885. Six miles of tramway had been laid down, but only a portion was opened. The line was worked for several years as a horse tramway, but with very unsatisfactory results. Efforts were made by the company to obtain the requisite capital to convert the tramway to an electric one, and during 1896 the Brisbane Electric Tramways Company, a private company with head office in London, was formed. It acquired the interest of the original company and at once proceeded with the conversion. Electric tramcars started to run in 1897, when there were 15 miles of tramway, 33 electric trams, and 24 horse trams in operation.

On 31 December 1922 the system, with a route of 42 miles, was purchased by the Government, and the Brisbane Tramway Trust was appointed to control and operate it. In 1925 the Greater Brisbane scheme amalgamated all the city and suburban municipalities, and the new City Council was given control of the tramways. It took over the liabilities of the Tramway Trust, about \$4m due in London.

The City Council instituted motor bus services in July 1940, and during 1948 it took over most of the private bus services. In August 1951 the Council started to operate trolley buses. At 30 June 1967, 237 trams and 382 buses were in service, compared with 408 trams and 248 buses ten years earlier. The government railways also provide suburban 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, 1966-67

Service	Route Open	Vehicles	Staff	Vehicle Mileage	Passengers Carried	Earnings	Salaries & Wages	Capital Value ¹
	Miles	No	No	1,000	1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>Brisbane Statistical Division</i> ² ..	1,376	905	2,701	18,600	94,960	10,737	7,214	9,720
Municipal								
Tramways ..	59	237	1,544	5,432	48,525	5,209	4,102	4,468
Trolley Buses	20	36	.. ³	892	4,832	.. ³	.. ³	.. ³
Motor Buses	234	346	758	6,601	24,393	3,219	2,081	4,093
Private								
Motor Buses	1,063	286	399	5,675	17,210	2,309	1,031	1,159
<i>Other Cities</i> ..	930	213	257	3,911	12,259	1,240	525	662
Cairns ⁴ ..	96	24	28	450	1,075	123	49	69
Maryborough ⁵	58	5	7	77	352	23	14	7
Rockhampton ⁶	40	30	53	509	2,231	195	123	150
Toowoomba ⁴	104	41	37	543	2,344	187	46	139
Other ⁴ ..	632	113	132	2,332	6,257	712	293	297
All Cities ..	2,306	1,118	2,958	22,511	107,219	11,977	7,739	10,382

¹ At 30 June. ² Including Brisbane, Ipswich, and Redcliffe, and parts of the Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture, Moreton, Pine Rivers, and Redland. ³ Included with municipal motor buses. ⁴ Private motor bus service. ⁵ Municipal motor bus service. ⁶ Private motor bus services in Bundaberg, Gladstone, Gold Coast, Gympie, Mackay, Mount Isa, Townsville, and Warwick. Details not available for separate publication.

5 ROADS

Queensland's roads cover not only the more closely settled areas along the coast, but they extend throughout the inland areas into the far-west and north-west of the State.

The next table shows Queensland roads at 30 June 1967 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 1967

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 ..	131	1,723	12	342	2,208	281	2,489
Other Cities	87	1,665	150	144	2,046	346	2,392
Towns ..	2	134	18	33	187	30	217
Shires ..	137	12,997	19,110	41,182	73,426	42,934	116,360
Total ..	357	16,519	19,290	41,701	77,867	43,591	121,458

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 295), 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
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	..
1966-67	2,988	2,988	..	3,592	2,092	1,500	..

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 1966-67 amounted to \$4,502,074, which included a Commonwealth grant of \$2,252,508. 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 \$44.0m on the construction and maintenance of roads during 1966-67, and other government departments spent \$0.7m on various road and bridge projects, while Local Authorities spent a further \$32.7m, making a gross total expenditure on roads, streets, and bridges of \$77.4m. However, allowance must be made for the duplication of \$2.4m (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 1966-67 was \$75.0m.

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
1958 ..	8,254	235	10,553	297	1,561	20,900	61,435
1959 ..	8,252	235	10,434	1,860 ¹		20,781	65,031
1960 ..	8,252	230	10,460	1,800 ¹		20,742	67,316
1961 ..	8,247	230	10,273	1,900 ¹		20,650	71,424
1962 ..	8,251	230	10,110	2,057 ¹		20,648	72,131
1963 ..	6,262	4,263	5,130	8,465 ²		24,120	71,665
1964 ..	6,323	4,374	5,199	8,558 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
1967 ..	6,254	4,391	5,151	8,833 ¹		24,629	77,867 ²

¹ Classified as secondary roads.² Decrease due to re-surveys.

The surfaces of the 24,629 miles of roads gazetted at 30 June 1967 were as follows: Bitumen surfaced or concrete pavement, 10,000 miles; gravelled pavement, 5,765 miles; formed only, 7,804 miles; and unformed, 1,060 miles. Actual lengths of roads completed by the Department during the year ended 30 June 1967, including upgrading of surfaces, were 654 miles of bitumen surfaced or concrete pavement and 80 miles of gravelled pavement.

Local Authorities are required to contribute towards the costs of construction and maintenance of gazetted roads. The following rates have applied from 1 July 1963.

	<i>For Permanent Works</i>	<i>For Maintenance</i>
State Highways	Nil	10 per cent
Developmental Roads ..	5 per cent of capital cost and interest repayable over 30 years	10 per cent
Main Roads	10 per cent of capital cost and interest repayable over 30 years	20 per cent
Secondary Roads	25 per cent of capital cost and interest repayable over 30 years	30 per cent

Not only do the Department and the Local Authorities jointly contribute to the costs of work, but as far as possible they co-operate to their mutual benefit in matters pertaining to roadworks, including design, construction, and maintenance.

In most cases work is carried out under the supervision of the Local Authority in whose area the work lies, but in certain instances work is directly supervised by the Department, especially for the construction of State Highways to which the Local Authority is not required to make any financial contribution.

In the earlier days of the Department, improvements were most urgently required on roads which assisted primary production—roads leading from farm areas to market or to rail—and it was largely on these roads that work was carried out. At a later stage, when road conditions for primary production had been considerably improved, attention was given to roads linking important towns and important districts, and improvements were carried out on the State Highways and principal Main Roads of the State, including those which linked with roads in New South Wales and the Northern Territory.

In providing for the future development of State Highways, the need for limited access highways has been recognised. This involves the control of roadside development to ensure that a high traffic flow is maintained. To 30 June 1967, 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, has advised the Minister on traffic engineering matters, and has been responsible for uniformity in signs, standards, and methods. Local Authorities are responsible for implementing traffic engineering measures, except on roads declared under The Main Roads Acts.

The laboratories of the Main Roads Department carry out tests on materials such as soils, gravels, stone, aggregates for bitumen and for concrete work, bitumen emulsion, and paints, and the University, the Government Analyst, and the Railway Department co-operate in testing materials such as steel, bitumen, and cement.

The principal sources of funds of the Main Roads Department are motor vehicle registration fees, and contributions from Commonwealth taxation on petrol. Receipts and expenditure of the Main Roads Department during the five years ended 1966-67 are shown in the next table.

MAIN ROADS DEPARTMENT

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
RECEIPTS					
<i>(i) Main Roads Fund</i>					
State Government Loan	1,000,000	500,000	400,000	..	260,000
State Government Grant	104,000	260,000	..	86,000	50,000
Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Act	975,630	1,290,052	1,961,787	1,741,758	2,092,197
Motor Vehicle Registration Fees	12,339,188	13,664,334	15,530,980	15,704,051	18,644,730
Maintenance Repayments by Local Authorities	1,554,560	1,586,372	1,124,936	1,124,785	1,191,764
Commonwealth Grants					
Commonwealth Aid Roads	14,216,904	17,900,076	20,516,435	22,327,989	24,061,489
Other	35,018	76,574	14,000	14,000	152,666
Plant Hire, Plans, Survey Charges	3,835,572	4,790,258	4,910,112	4,634,476	5,491,890
Other	405,646	657,056	836,739	622,855	828,463
Total	34,466,518	40,724,722	45,294,989	46,255,914	52,773,199
<i>(ii) Other Funds</i>					
Beef Cattle Roads ¹	2,038,998	4,094,514	4,600,000	4,000,000	4,505,017
Fitzroy Brigalow Land Development Roads	218,812	545,500	638,922	730,219	909,718
Commonwealth Aid, Local Authority Roads	5,011,700	2,805,820	2,788,585	2,845,569	2,988,123
Road Maintenance Account, Local Authority Roads ²	1,225,786	1,268,186	1,065,462	1,400,000	1,500,000
Traffic Engineering ³ .. ..	..	..	..	238,404	305,682
Urban Roads ⁴ .. ..	..	..	..	1,100,034	1,952,000
All Receipts	42,961,814	49,438,742	54,387,958	56,570,140	64,933,739
EXPENDITURE					
<i>(i) Main Roads Fund</i>					
Declared Roads: Construction ..	19,531,372	25,205,506	29,065,406	25,396,761	29,350,599
Maintenance	5,939,444	6,506,948	6,465,673	6,875,876	8,310,128
Other Roads	87,440	110,562	114,494	116,348	46,299
Buildings	268,736	602,590	384,288	727,464	265,910
Interest and Redemption	769,808	798,150	900,180	708,353	697,186
Purchase of Plant	783,488	1,023,788	1,499,596	1,215,103	1,170,521
Maintenance of Plant	1,471,132	1,635,690	1,780,322	1,761,895	1,930,177
Administrative ⁵	4,610,462	5,611,466	6,619,586	7,942,667	8,255,279
Total	33,461,882	41,494,700	46,829,545	44,744,467	50,026,099
<i>(ii) Other Funds</i>					
Beef Cattle Roads	2,133,512	3,444,868	5,148,042	4,005,015	4,502,074
Fitzroy Brigalow Land Development Roads	218,812	545,500	638,922	730,219	909,718
Commonwealth Aid, Local Authority Roads	5,157,138	3,143,960	2,788,585	2,845,569	2,988,123
Road Maintenance Account, Payments to Local Authorities ..	1,220,286	1,200,230	1,306,642	1,400,000	1,500,000
Traffic Engineering .. ..	..	..	..	217,992	185,637
Urban Roads .. ..	..	..	..	116,376	732,237
All Expenditure	42,191,630	49,829,258	56,711,736	54,059,638	60,843,888

¹ Including Commonwealth grants of \$1,590,000 in 1962-63, \$2,097,022 in 1963-64, \$2,300,000 in 1964-65, \$2,000,000 in 1965-66, and \$2,252,508 in 1966-67. ² That portion of collections under the Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Act applied to Local Authority roads. ³ See page 294. ⁴ Established for the implementation of urban road traffic planning. For 1966-67, allocations were \$217,000 from Treasury Loan Fund and \$1,735,000 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

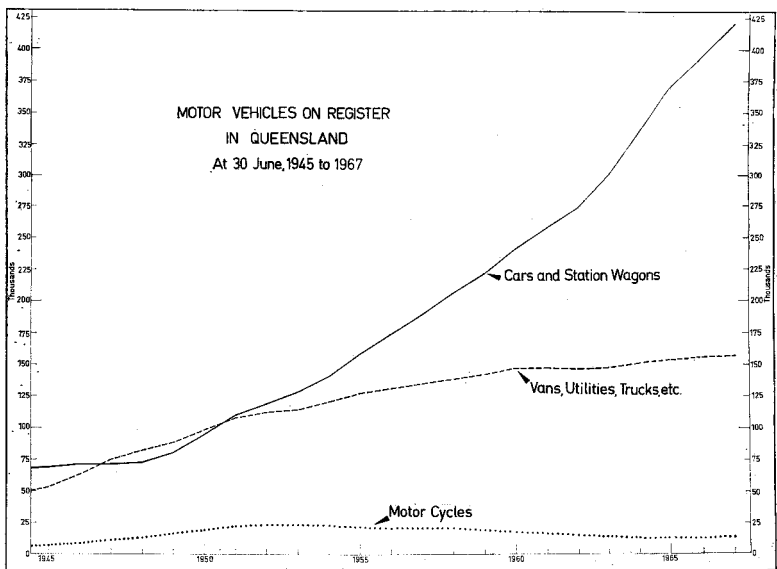
At 30 June	Cars and Station Wagons ²	Buses	Trucks and Lorries	Utilities and Panel Vans	Motor Cycles	Total Motor Vehicles	Revenue Collected
	No	No	No	No	No	No	\$
1958 ..	205,989	1,238	37,975	98,589	20,116	363,907	11,923,426
1959 ..	221,214	1,376	38,560	101,620	19,090	381,860	13,172,070
1960 ..	240,280	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	2,603	49,829	102,987	12,483	564,542	25,015,319
1967 ..	420,401 ³	2,763	52,063	101,719	13,096	590,042	30,123,456

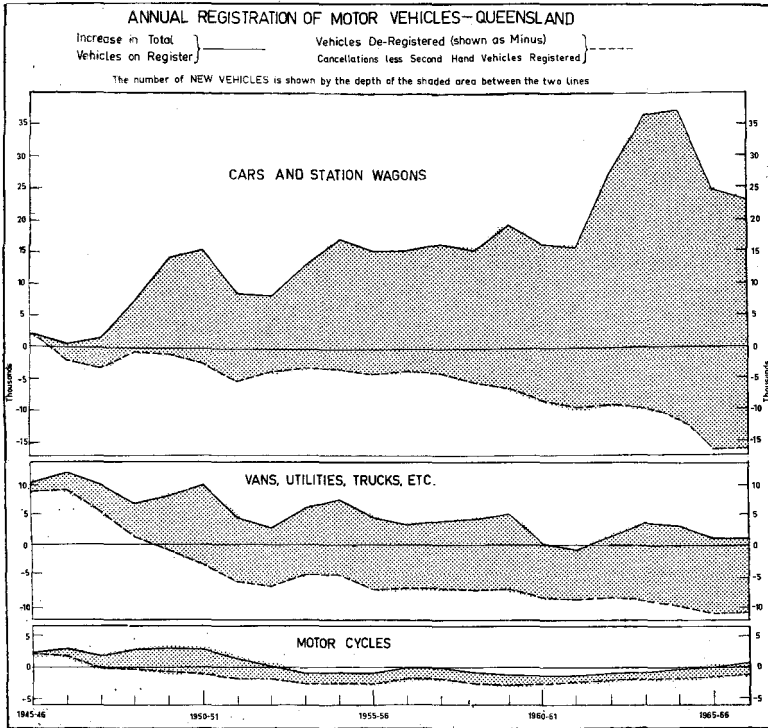
¹ Including vehicles registered at the Main Roads Department and Commonwealth-owned vehicles, but excluding all defence service vehicles. ² Including ambulances.

³ Including 2,203 licensed as taxicabs.

During the year 1966-67, new vehicles registered were as follows: Cars and station wagons, 40,194; trucks and lorries, 4,744; utilities and panel vans, 7,123; motor cycles, 2,085; and buses, 244.

The registrations of new motor vehicles in the last five years have been as follows: 1962-63, 47,412; 1963-64, 60,153; 1964-65, 62,420; 1965-66, 56,031; and 1966-67, 54,390.





The numbers of motor vehicles on the register 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 1966-67 ³
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	
	No	No	No	No	No	\$1,000
New South Wales ..	1,157,412	1,230,652	1,312,582	1,369,038	1,437,301	62,833
Victoria ..	931,543	989,985	1,049,814	1,092,980	1,136,548	46,657
Queensland ..	459,005	497,889	536,907	564,542	590,042	30,400
South Australia ..	343,634	363,248	382,736	395,427	413,117	12,449
Western Australia ..	258,178	277,939	291,474	313,016	337,061	16,614
Tasmania ..	107,427	114,617	122,507	129,223	135,126	4,947
Northern Territory ..	11,191	13,274	14,076	15,549	17,046	277
A. C. Territory ..	24,183	28,117	32,149	36,038	40,391	668
Total ..	3,292,573	3,515,721	3,742,245	3,915,813	4,106,632	174,845

¹ All figures are subject to revision.

² Including motor cycles.

³ Including refunds.

At 30 June 1967 the numbers of motor vehicles per 1,000 population were as follows: Australian Capital Territory, 390; Western Australia, 385; South Australia, 372; Tasmania, 359; Queensland, 347; Victoria, 347; New South Wales, 334; Northern Territory, 287. Five years earlier, at 30 June 1962, 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 are based on a rate per unit, the number of units being determined by the addition of the horse-power and the weight (in cwt) of the vehicle ready for use. The rates from 1 January 1967 were as follows: Vehicle less than two tons, \$0.65 per unit; vehicle two tons but less than three tons, \$0.95 per unit; vehicle three tons or more, \$1.30 per unit. Where the weight of the vehicle is three tons or more but the load capacity is four tons or less, the rate charged is \$0.95 per unit. For omnibuses, the rate is \$0.60 per unit; for trailers, \$0.65 per cwt or part thereof; for caravan trailers, \$0.90 per cwt; for tractors, \$6.30 per year; and for vehicles with a load capacity over four tons, owned and used by a primary producer solely in connection with his business, \$2.00 per year.

From 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 291) 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 1966-67 on *motor cars* ranged from \$13.80 to approximately \$90. On *trucks and utilities*, the fees ranged from about \$13.20 to over \$38 for a truck with a capacity of one ton, and up to \$183.30 for five-ton trucks. *Motor cycles* were charged \$4.50, or \$6.80 with a side car. Average fees during 1966-67 were as follows: Cars, \$28.78; utilities, \$28.09; trucks, \$73.95; buses, \$63.04.

Drivers—Under the provisions of *The Traffic Acts, 1949 to 1967*, every driver of a motor vehicle or motor cycle must obtain a driver's licence. Every driver applying for his first licence must pass a test to prove his proficiency in driving the type or types of motor vehicles for which he requires the licence. Since 1 October 1952 licences have been issued to cover periods of ten years, five years, or one year, according to age.

The Motor Vehicles Insurance Acts, 1936 to 1968, require owners to be insured, before registering their vehicles, and to remain insured, against unlimited liability for personal injury caused by negligence or wilful default of drivers (Third Party Risk). From 1 January 1967 the owners of all vehicles have been required to pay a Motor Vehicle Insurance Nominal Defendant Fund fee of \$0.30 per annum per vehicle to provide insurance cover for persons injured in accidents involving unidentified or unregistered vehicles. The Main Roads Department collects the renewal premiums for the insurance companies.

Licensing of Road Transport—The regulation of the public transport of passengers and goods is a function of the Commissioner for Transport.

Except for regular passenger services, which are controlled by licence, carriage of goods and passengers is authorised by permit. A permit may be issued for a specified occasion, or a specified period of time, and may also be issued for more than one vehicle.

Permit fees for goods may be a fixed or an assessed amount. The maximum payable shall not exceed 3c a ton-mile calculated on the total load capacity of the vehicle.

The permit or licence fee for passenger carriage may be an amount fixed by the Commissioner or an amount based on the percentage of the gross revenue derived from the licensed service or a rate per passenger-mile; the maximum payable shall not exceed that which would be payable if calculated on the basis of 1c per passenger-mile.

Concessions are granted to primary producers. Livestock transport in Western Queensland is exempt from the payment of permit fees in an area west of a line from Morven to the Tropic of Capricorn in South Queensland and west of a line from Jericho to Prairie to Cape Melville in North Queensland.

Any vehicle owned by a primary producer with a load capacity not exceeding four tons and used by him solely in connection with his business as a primary producer is exempt from the payment of permit fees without any limitation as to distance travelled.

Control of vehicles kept or let for hire for the carriage of passengers and/or goods continues to be vested in the Commissioner for Transport. At 30 June 1967, 14,564 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 $\frac{5}{8}$ c per ton-mile, calculated by adding together 40 per cent of the load capacity and the tare. The whole of these moneys, which in 1966-67 amounted to \$3,592,197, 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 that 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.

Although the number of traffic accidents reported and the number of persons killed by them continue to increase each year, cases of serious injury in recent years have shown a definite decline, both as an absolute figure and in proportion to the number of vehicles registered and the population of the State.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, TEN YEARS

Year	Motor Vehicles ¹	Persons Killed	Persons Seriously Injured	Per 1,000 Vehicles ¹		Per 10,000 Population	
				Persons Killed	Persons Seriously Injured	Persons Killed	Persons Seriously Injured ²
1957-58 ..	355,758	342	7,128	1.0	20.0	2.4	50.1
1958-59 ..	374,276	333	7,700	0.9	20.6	2.3	53.1
1959-60 ..	393,743	359	8,054	0.9	20.5	2.4	54.5
1960-61 ..	414,554	353	7,607	0.9	18.3	2.3	50.6
1961-62 ..	424,724	341	8,137	0.8	19.1	2.2	52.8
1962-63 ..	446,771	420	8,779	0.9	19.6	2.7	56.2
1963-64 ..	480,803	441	10,089	0.9	21.0	2.8	63.3
1964-65 ..	520,434	461	10,343	0.9	19.9	2.8	63.5
1965-66 ..	553,118	475	10,099	0.9	18.3	2.9	60.8
1966-67 ..	579,211	481	9,801	0.8	16.9	2.8	58.0

¹ Average monthly number on register, excluding all defence service vehicles.

² Revised in accordance with results of the 1966 Census.

The following table shows the total numbers of road accidents reported, distinguishing those causing casualties, and also classifies persons killed or seriously injured according to the capacities in which they were involved.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, TEN YEARS

Year	Accidents Reported		Persons Killed or Seriously Injured									
	Total	Casualty ¹	Pedestrians		Motor Drivers		Motor Cyclists		Pedal Cyclists		Others ²	
			K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.
1957-58 ..	16,410	5,128	77	797	85	1,960	46	974	30	633	104	2,764
1958-59 ..	16,664	5,603	84	736	91	2,143	39	994	24	656	95	3,171
1959-60 ..	18,029	5,720	96	856	102	2,456	30	887	20	556	111	3,299
1960-61 ..	17,506	5,424	81	712	112	2,491	25	789	18	474	117	3,141
1961-62 ..	20,321	5,915	87	825	109	2,729	32	786	24	548	89	3,249
1962-63 ..	22,123	6,345	109	934	134	3,012	25	738	24	530	128	3,565
1963-64 ..	25,625	7,113	108	899	159	3,740	25	707	23	591	126	4,152
1964-65 ..	28,073	7,205	95	930	180	3,892	22	583	16	554	148	4,384
1965-66 ..	29,885	7,037	114	898	175	3,985	19	460	17	506	150	4,250
1966-67 ..	29,961	6,909	113	865	189	3,898	18	489	18	459	143	4,090

¹ Accidents causing human death or serious injury. ² Passengers in vehicles, crews of trams, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, etc.

Time of Occurrence—In 1966-67, accidents were most frequent on Saturdays. These days had an average of 116 accidents, followed by Fridays with an average of 104, and days before and after public holidays, with 94. Sundays averaged 80, public holidays 74, 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 Brisbane Statistical Division and the whole State.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1966-67

Type of Accident	Accidents Reported		Persons Killed		Persons Seriously Injured	
	Total	Casualty ¹	Brisbane Stat. Divn ²	Total Queensland	Brisbane Stat. Divn ²	Total Queensland
Pedestrian and						
Car	824	722	54	87	420	690
Van or Utility	134	117	6	11	61	111
Truck etc.	55	51	7	12	23	43
Motor Cycle	25	17	1	2	4	20
Pedal Cycle	15	13	1	1	9	13
Tram, Bus, etc.	23	16	2	2	14	14
Other	4	3	..	..	4	5
Car and						
Car	11,379	1,383	24	72	1,252	2,532
Van or Utility	3,628	479	3	9	339	871
Truck etc.	1,563	235	11	32	165	351
Motor Cycle	404	272	2	6	156	308
Pedal Cycle	388	304	2	10	122	310
Tram, Bus, etc.	403	34	2	3	41	52
Other	931	115	..	5	24	158
Van or Utility and						
Van or Utility	364	49	1	3	27	76
Truck etc.	317	51	..	3	25	68
Motor Cycle	80	56	..	1	21	62
Pedal Cycle	82	66	1	3	20	66
Tram, Bus, etc.	62	7	..	..	6	9
Other	226	24	..	1	2	27
Truck etc. and						
Truck etc.	175	14	..	1	10	16
Motor Cycle	32	27	1	2	15	26
Pedal Cycle	21	18	1	3	7	16
Tram, Bus, etc.	61	3	..	..	2	5
Other	71	6	..	1	1	6
Motor Cycle and						
Motor Cycle	8	8	2	2	6	9
Pedal Cycle	12	8	..	..	2	11
Tram, Bus, etc.	7	6	1	1	5	6
Other	21	13	..	3	7	12
Pedal Cycle and						
Pedal Cycle	3	2	..	..	1	3
Tram, Bus, etc.	6	4	..	..	3	4
Other	5	5	..	..	2	5
Tram, Bus, etc. and						
Tram, Bus, etc.	10	1	..	..	1	1
Other	4	1	..	..	..	1
Other Vehicle and						
Other	3	2	..	1	..	2
Moving Vehicle and Obstruction³						
Car	1,191	170	3	5	104	236
Van or Utility	201	31	..	1	13	36
Truck etc.	143	5	..	..	4	6
Motor Cycle	17	13	..	..	7	14
Pedal Cycle	20	16	..	..	11	18
Tram, Bus, etc.	22	..	..	..	..	..
Other	13	1	..	..	..	1
Other Types (Sole Vehicle etc.)						
Car	5,264	1,798	32	146	712	2,676
Van or Utility	1,007	401	6	23	101	539
Truck etc.	479	136	3	15	18	145
Motor Cycle	136	113	3	6	43	122
Pedal Cycle	46	41	1	1	22	40
Tram, Bus, etc.	46	35	1	1	30	47
Other	30	17	2	6	2	12
Total	29,961	6,909	173	481	3,864	9,801

¹ Accidents causing human death or serious injury. ² Including Cities of Brisbane, Ipswich, and Redcliffe, and parts of the Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture, Moreton, Pine Rivers, and Redland. ³ Including stationary vehicle.

ROAD TRAFFIC

Cause	Brisbane Statistical				
	Accidents Reported		Killed		
	Total	Casualty ^a	Pedestrians	Others	Total
<i>Drivers of Motor Vehicles, excluding Motor Cyclists</i>	12,661	1,921	22	81	103
Excessive Speed	759	274	..	15	15
Not Keeping to the Left	856	123	..	4	4
Not Giving Right of Way at Intersection	2,926	450	..	9	9
Careless Right Turn at Intersection	767	148	..	2	2
Intoxicated	430	145	4	43	47
Inexperience	129	20	..	..	..
Inattentive	1,745	281	14	2	16
Reversing Without Care	360	19	..	1	1
Overtaking Improperly	473	47	1	..	1
Following Too Closely	2,621	111	..	..	..
Infirmity	58	25	..	..	..
Driver Asleep or Drowsy	165	82	..	5	5
Dazzled by Approaching Lights	65	24	..	..	..
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal	1,163	151	3	..	3
Careless at Railway Level Crossing	13	5	..	..	..
Other	131	16	..	..	..
<i>Motor Cyclists</i>	149	110	1	8	9
Excessive Speed	21	15	..	2	2
Not Keeping to the Left	5	3	..	2	2
Not Giving Right of Way at Intersection	21	11	..	..	..
Careless Right Turn at Intersection	5	4	..	..	..
Intoxicated	6	6	..	2	2
Inexperience	10	7	..	1	1
Inattentive	28	24	1	..	1
Overtaking Improperly	18	16	..	..	..
Following Too Closely	17	13	..	..	..
Dazzled by Approaching Lights .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal	14	8	..	..	..
Careless at Railway Level Crossing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Other	4	3	..	1	1
<i>Pedal Cyclists</i>	144	110	..	4	4
Not Keeping to the Left	33	26	..	1	1
Not Giving Right of Way at Intersection	28	18	..	..	..
Careless Right Turn at Intersection	4	3	..	..	..
Intoxicated	3	3	..	1	1
Inattentive	32	27	..	2	2
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal	23	18	..	..	..
Other	21	15	..	..	..
<i>Tram Crews</i>	113	15	2	..	2
Error of Judgment by Driver	17	2	1	..	1
Inattentive Driving	83	6	1	..	1
Other	13	7	..	..	..
<i>Drivers of Animal-drawn Vehicles and Riders of Animals</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Pedestrians</i>	450	385	45	..	45
Careless in Crossing or Walking on Roadway	263	222	17	..	17
Intoxicated	71	65	18	..	18
Child Playing on Roadway	5	5	2	..	2
Children under Seven Years Acting in Irresponsible Manner	82	69	6	..	6
Incorrectly Boarding Vehicle	6	5	..	..	..
Other	23	19	2	..	2

ACCIDENTS, 1966-67

Division ¹			Queensland								
Seriously Injured			Accidents Reported		Killed			Seriously Injured			
Pedestrians	Others	Total	Total	Casualty ²	Pedestrians	Others	Total	Pedestrians	Others	Total	
153	2,690	2,843	23,016	4,570	37	297	334	258	6,745	7,003	
3	430	433	2,618	1,014	4	89	93	7	1,593	1,600	
1	199	200	1,762	313	..	18	18	4	610	614	
2	732	734	4,954	937	..	19	19	2	1,526	1,528	
3	233	236	1,085	233	..	4	4	5	366	371	
8	174	182	945	329	8	105	113	18	410	428	
1	44	45	363	99	..	..	..	3	184	187
84	256	340	2,873	568	18	12	30	142	603	745	
11	11	22	683	41	..	1	1	21	32	53	
3	72	75	786	106	1	5	6	3	181	184	
1	148	149	3,678	172	..	1	1	1	243	244	
..	33	33	127	59	..	4	4	..	78	78	
..	110	110	588	276	..	26	26	..	367	367	
5	29	34	243	68	..	..	..	9	82	91
29	198	227	1,985	277	6	6	12	38	371	409	
..	6	6	116	49	..	7	7	..	70	70	
2	15	17	210	29	..	..	..	5	29	34
I	116	117	307	239	1	16	17	2	257	259	
..	16	16	51	44	..	5	5	..	51	51	
..	2	2	16	13	..	2	2	..	15	15	
..	16	16	40	23	..	..	..	..	30	30
..	4	4	8	7	..	..	..	..	7	7
..	4	4	12	12	..	5	5	..	7	7	
..	8	8	32	29	..	1	1	1	32	33	
1	24	25	48	41	1	..	1	1	42	43	
..	16	16	26	20	..	1	1	..	21	21	
..	13	13	34	24	..	..	..	..	24	24
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	11	11	34	23	..	1	1	..	26	26	
..	
..	2	2	5	3	..	1	1	..	2	2	
3	106	109	301	244	..	9	9	6	240	246	
..	25	25	56	44	..	3	3	..	42	42	
..	19	19	60	46	..	1	1	..	49	49	
..	3	3	14	11	..	..	..	..	11	11
1	2	3	6	6	..	2	2	1	4	5	
1	24	25	59	51	..	2	2	3	49	52	
1	17	18	59	47	..	1	1	1	45	46	
..	16	16	47	39	..	..	..	1	40	41
I	13	14	113	15	2	..	2	1	13	14	
..	1	1	17	2	1	..	1	..	1	1	
..	5	5	83	6	1	..	1	..	5	5	
1	7	8	13	7	..	..	..	1	7	8
..	..	..	I	I	..	..	..	..	2	2
341	12	353	707	620	73	..	73	558	19	577	
208	4	212	381	327	25	..	25	310	7	317	
46	5	51	110	101	29	..	29	72	9	81	
3	..	3	6	6	2	..	2	4	..	4	
62	3	65	165	146	11	..	11	135	3	138	
5	..	5	6	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
17	..	17	39	35	6	..	6	32	..	32	

ROAD TRAFFIC

Cause	Brisbane Statistical				
	Accidents Reported		Killed		
	Total	Casualty ²	Pedestrians	Others	Total
<i>Passengers</i>	49	38	..	2	2
Alighting Improperly from Vehicle	12	8	..	..	..
Riding Improperly or Falling	22	20	..	1	1
Intoxicated	2	2	..	..	..
Interfering with Driver's Control	3	1	..	..	..
Other	10	7	..	1	1
<i>Parties Not Involved</i>	377	68	..	..	..
Swerving to Avoid Vehicle etc.	267	39	..	..	..
Swerving to Avoid Pedestrian	13	3	..	..	..
Swerving to Avoid Straying Animal	56	20	..	..	..
Other	41	6	..	..	..
<i>Motor Vehicle Defects, excluding Motor Cycles</i>	538	96	..	6	6
Brakes	279	31	..	2	2
Steering	42	17	..	2	2
Tyres	85	24	..	1	1
Head or Rear Lights	11	3	..	1	1
Loading	36	5	..	..	..
Other	85	16	..	..	..
<i>Motor Cycle Defects</i>	12	9	..	..	..
Brakes	6	4	..	..	..
Steering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Tyres	1	..	..	..	..
Head or Rear Lights	2	2	..	..	..
Other	3	3	..	..	..
<i>Pedal Cycle Defects</i>	22	17	..	1	1
Brakes	5	3	..	..	..
Head or Rear Lights	10	9	..	1	1
Other	7	5	..	..	..
<i>Tramway Faults</i>	4	1	..	..	..
<i>Animal-drawn Vehicle Defects</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Animals</i>	92	17	..	..	..
Animal Ridden or in Vehicle	4	3	..	..	..
Animals Straying in Roadway	86	14	..	..	..
Other	2	..	..	..	..
<i>Road Conditions</i>	245	52	..	..	..
Loosely Gravelled	40	10	..	..	..
Wet and Slippery	99	18	..	..	..
Obstructed	15	2	..	..	..
Other	91	22	..	..	..
<i>Weather</i>	77	27	..	1	1
Vision Obscured by Rain, Dust, etc.	31	11	..	..	..
Glaring Sun	33	11	..	1	1
Other	13	5	..	..	..
<i>Other Causes</i>	3	..	..	..	..
Total	14,936	2,866	70	103	173

¹ Including the Cities of Brisbane, Ipswich, and Redcliffe, and parts of the Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture, Moreton, Pine Rivers, and Redland. ² Accidents

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

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ACCIDENTS, 1966-67—continued

Division ¹			Queensland								
Seriously Injured			Accidents Reported		Killed			Seriously Injured			
Pedes- trians	Others	Total	Total	Cas- ualty ²	Pedes- trians	Others	Total	Pedes- trians	Others	Total	
..	38	38	80	62	..	7	7	..	59	59	
..	8	8	16	12	..	1	1	..	11	11	
..	20	20	38	35	..	4	4	..	32	32	
..	2	2	4	4	..	1	1	..	3	3	
..	2	2	9	3	..	..	..	..	6	6
..	6	6	13	8	..	1	1	..	7	7	
4	85	89	1,100	215	..	3	3	9	287	296	
2	47	49	552	90	..	..	..	4	120	124
..	4	4	25	5	..	..	..	..	6	6
..	27	27	350	95	..	1	1	..	127	127	
2	7	9	173	25	..	2	2	5	34	39	
11	128	139	1,621	402	..	24	24	17	588	605	
4	36	40	573	88	..	5	5	6	123	129	
..	31	31	199	70	..	6	6	..	111	111	
1	33	34	480	159	..	8	8	2	248	250	
..	4	4	46	15	..	1	1	..	22	22	
..	6	6	78	16	..	3	3	1	17	18	
6	18	24	245	54	..	1	1	8	67	75	
..	13	13	27	22	..	..	..	..	27	27
..	5	5	11	8	..	..	..	..	9	9
..	..	..	6	4	..	..	..	..	5	5
..	2	2	4	4	..	..	..	..	4	4
..	6	6	6	6	..	..	..	..	9	9
..	16	16	54	44	..	1	1	..	47	47	
..	3	3	15	11	..	..	..	..	11	11
..	8	8	30	27	..	1	1	..	30	30	
..	5	5	9	6	..	..	..	..	6	6
..	1	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	
..	22	22	985	86	..	2	2	..	100	100	
..	3	3	9	7	..	..	..	..	8	8
..	19	19	855	76	..	2	2	..	87	87	
..	..	..	121	3	..	..	..	..	5	5
..	78	78	1,290	276	..	4	4	1	410	411	
..	16	16	294	72	..	1	1	..	100	100	
..	24	24	428	76	..	1	1	1	114	115	
..	2	2	96	19	..	..	..	..	32	32
..	36	36	472	109	..	2	2	..	164	164	
7	25	32	347	110	..	5	5	13	138	151	
4	11	15	151	41	..	2	2	5	53	58	
3	9	12	142	55	..	2	2	7	64	71	
..	5	5	54	14	..	1	1	1	21	22	
..	..	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	3	3
521	3,343	3,864	29,961	6,909	113	368	481	865	8,936	9,801	

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 1966-67 was used.

AGES OF PERSONS KILLED OR SERIOUSLY INJURED IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1966-67

Age Group	Pedestrians	Motor Drivers	Motor Cyclists	Pedal Cyclists	Passengers	Others ¹	Total	Rate per 10,000 Persons
Under 5	88	..	..	..	264	..	352	20.6
5-6	73	..	..	4	99	..	176	24.3
7-16	191	17	10	296	737	5	1,256	37.7
17-20	73	943	265	35	1,089	1	2,406	196.8
21-29	69	1,213	111	12	699	..	2,104	102.7
30-39	60	691	47	21	330	3	1,152	58.5
40-49	105	504	26	26	336	4	1,001	49.5
50-59	93	366	18	33	270	..	780	45.3
60 and Over ..	196	266	15	45	289	1	812	37.6
Not Known ..	30	87	15	5	105	1	243	..
Total ..	978	4,087	507	477	4,218	15	10,282	60.9

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, 1966-67

Age Group	Drivers of Motor Cars	Drivers of Utilities, Trucks, etc.	Motor Cyclists	Pedal Cyclists	Pedestrians	Passengers	Others ³	Total
Under 5 .. ..	..	..	..	1	84	8	..	93
5-6 .. ..	..	..	..	5	73	1	..	79
7-16	59	10	7	264	162	21	7	530
17-20	5,387	870	213	17	43	11	2	6,543
21-29	5,548	1,741	92	8	43	4	17	7,453
30-39	3,180	1,264	32	15	39	11	11	4,552
40-49	2,715	971	24	16	74	9	26	3,835
50-59	1,844	602	16	20	50	4	32	2,568
60 and Over ..	1,278	363	7	26	122	7	3	1,806
Not Known ..	1,863	555	13	7	20	4	40	2,502
Total ..	21,874	6,376	404	379	710	80	138	29,961

¹ Refer to preceding paragraph for explanation of this word. ² Including 976 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 1967.

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												
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	
1966-67	9.0	7.5	19.5	7.5	7.1	6.1	10.7	9.5	20.0	3.1	100.0	
MOTOR DRIVERS												
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	
1966-67	0.4	23.1	29.7	17.0	12.3	8.9	6.5	2.1	100.0	
MOTOR CYCLISTS												
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	
1966-67	1.9	52.3	21.9	9.3	5.1	3.5	3.0	3.0	100.0	
PEDAL CYCLISTS												
1962-63	0.4	57.0	9.8	4.1	6.5	6.3	7.2	7.4	1.3	100.0
1963-64	0.6	61.2	8.5	2.6	4.9	5.2	8.5	7.7	0.8	100.0
1964-65	1.0	63.3	9.1	3.9	4.9	6.0	4.2	6.7	0.9	100.0
1965-66	1.0	66.9	8.2	3.3	4.0	4.2	5.5	5.4	1.5	100.0
1966-67	0.8	62.1	7.3	2.5	4.4	5.5	7.0	9.4	1.0	100.0
OTHERS²												
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
1966-67	..	6.2	2.3	17.5	25.8	16.5	7.9	8.0	6.4	6.9	2.5	100.0
ALL PERSONS												
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
1966-67	..	3.4	1.7	12.2	23.4	20.5	11.2	9.7	7.6	7.9	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 1966-67 persons under 21 years of age represented 40.7 per cent of all road traffic accident casualties, having increased from 39.0 per cent since 1962-63 as shown in the table. The 21 to 29 years age group showed a slightly increased proportion during the same period from 19.9 to 20.5 per cent, while all higher age groups recorded decreased proportions. All types of road users shared in the increased proportion of juvenile casualties. For motor vehicle drivers the proportion of casualties under 21 years of age rose from 20.8 to 23.5 per cent, for passengers etc. from 46.8 to 51.8 per cent, for motor cyclists from 52.4 to 54.2 per cent, and for pedestrians from 41.3 to 43.5 per cent.

Persons under 17 years comprised 36.0 per cent, and persons aged 60 and over 20.0 per cent, of all pedestrian casualties; persons from 21 to 39 years, 46.7 per cent of all motor driver casualties; persons from 17 to 29 years, 74.2 per cent of all motor cyclist casualties; and persons from 7 to 16 years, 62.1 per cent of all pedal cyclist casualties.

In 1966-67 one motor cyclist was killed or seriously injured for every 25 motor cycles on the register, compared with one driver for every 139 of all other types of motor vehicles.

Road Conditions—In 1966-67, 1,290 accidents, 276 of which caused casualties, were attributed to road conditions, loosely gravelled roads accounting for 294 and wet slippery roads for 428.

Road Safety Council—The Queensland Road Safety Council has been set up to assist in reducing road accidents by public educational campaigns to improve the knowledge, skill, attitudes, and habits of all classes of road users. It comprises representatives of the Police, Main Roads, and other relevant government departments and of associations of motorists, motor traders, and transport employers and employees.

8 AIR TRANSPORT

In 1920, Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services Ltd (Qantas) was formed, with headquarters at Longreach, to open up air services between Charleville and Cloncurry, and eventually to connect with Brisbane and Sydney, and through Camooweal to Darwin. Air taxi work and joy-riding were the main uses of aircraft in Queensland until 2 November 1922 when a subsidy of \$24,000 from the Commonwealth Government made the Charleville-Cloncurry service possible. Further extensions were shortly in operation: Cloncurry to Camooweal in 1925, Cloncurry to Normanton in 1927, and Charleville to Brisbane in 1929. Although a contract had been accepted by the Commonwealth Government in 1921 with a subsidy of \$22,000 for a regular weekly service between Sydney and Brisbane, on account of various difficulties the service was not started until 1930, when a regular unsubsidised service was inaugurated by Australian National Airways. In July 1938 the mail and passenger flying boat service conducted by Imperial Airways was extended to Australia in conjunction with Qantas Empire Airways, which operated the route from Singapore to Sydney, calling at Brisbane.

In October 1957 Ansett Airways, which first extended its southern services to Brisbane in 1948 and to Cairns in 1954, took over Australian National Airways and now operates the combined organisations, providing, with the Government's Trans-Australia Airlines, interstate services in accordance with the two-line policy of the Commonwealth Government. There is also a network of intrastate services connecting the major Queensland towns and linking them with the southern capitals and with

New Guinea. Brisbane is a port of call on the regular schedules of the international services of Qantas, B.O.A.C., and Air New Zealand.

Airline companies also provide planes for taxi and charter work, and the Flying Doctor Service operates throughout Western Queensland, often after communication through wireless transmitting and receiving sets. The map on page 306 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	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Registered Aircraft Owners ¹ .. No	1,006	1,167	1,293	1,481	1,685
Registered Aircraft ¹ No	1,787	1,936	2,207	2,605	2,970
Licensed Pilots ²					
Private No	4,069	4,726	5,388	6,372	7,838 ³
Commercial No	1,377	1,505	1,667	1,897	2,298 ³
Airline Transport No	1,148	1,273	1,475	1,629	1,657
Licensed Ground Engineers ¹ .. No	2,521	2,553	2,779	2,879	2,954
Aerodromes ⁴					
Government No	122	113	110	110	107
Licensed ⁴ No	380	381	386	385	377
Flying Boat Bases ⁵ No	13	13	13	13	13
Accidents					
Persons Killed No	16	24	21	32	76
Persons Injured No	26	26	7	28	27
<i>Internal Services Only</i>					
Hours Flown No	217,897	244,517	256,231	261,535	255,510
Miles Flown 1,000	43,700	48,971	52,323	55,020	56,759
Paying Passengers 1,000	2,833	3,257	3,764	4,158	4,425
Paying Passenger-Miles .. 1,000	1,221,178	1,408,317	1,639,087	1,831,360	1,972,469
Freight Short Tons	59,373	63,161	69,959	76,079	82,056
Mails ⁶ Short Tons	6,467	7,082	7,736	8,633	9,587

¹ At 30 June. ² Including 10 private helicopter licences. ³ Including 224 senior commercial licences, 127 commercial helicopter licences, and 9 senior commercial helicopter licences. ⁴ Aerodromes other than those under the control and management of the Department of Civil Aviation. ⁵ Including alighting areas. ⁶ Gross weight of internal mails.

The volume of business in passengers and freight at the principal airports in Queensland in 1966 is shown below.

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT AT QUEENSLAND AIRPORTS¹, 1966

Airport	Passengers	Freight	Airport	Passengers	Freight
	No	Short Tons		No	Short Tons
Brisbane	865,638 ²	15,939	Mackay	71,316	646
Bundaberg	22,480	191	Maryborough	21,591	186
Cairns	85,989	1,849	Mount Isa	33,281	924
Charleville	9,854	270	Proserpine	31,773	184
Cloncurry	5,009	156	Rockhampton	66,493	1,162
Coolangatta	95,590	231	Roma	6,448	30
Gladstone	17,758	139	Thangool	6,990	257
Hayman Island	10,963	18	Thursday Island	4,732	89
Hughenden	4,329	51	Townsville	144,046	2,995
Innisfail	4,753	116	Weipa	5,641	233
Longreach	9,959	199			

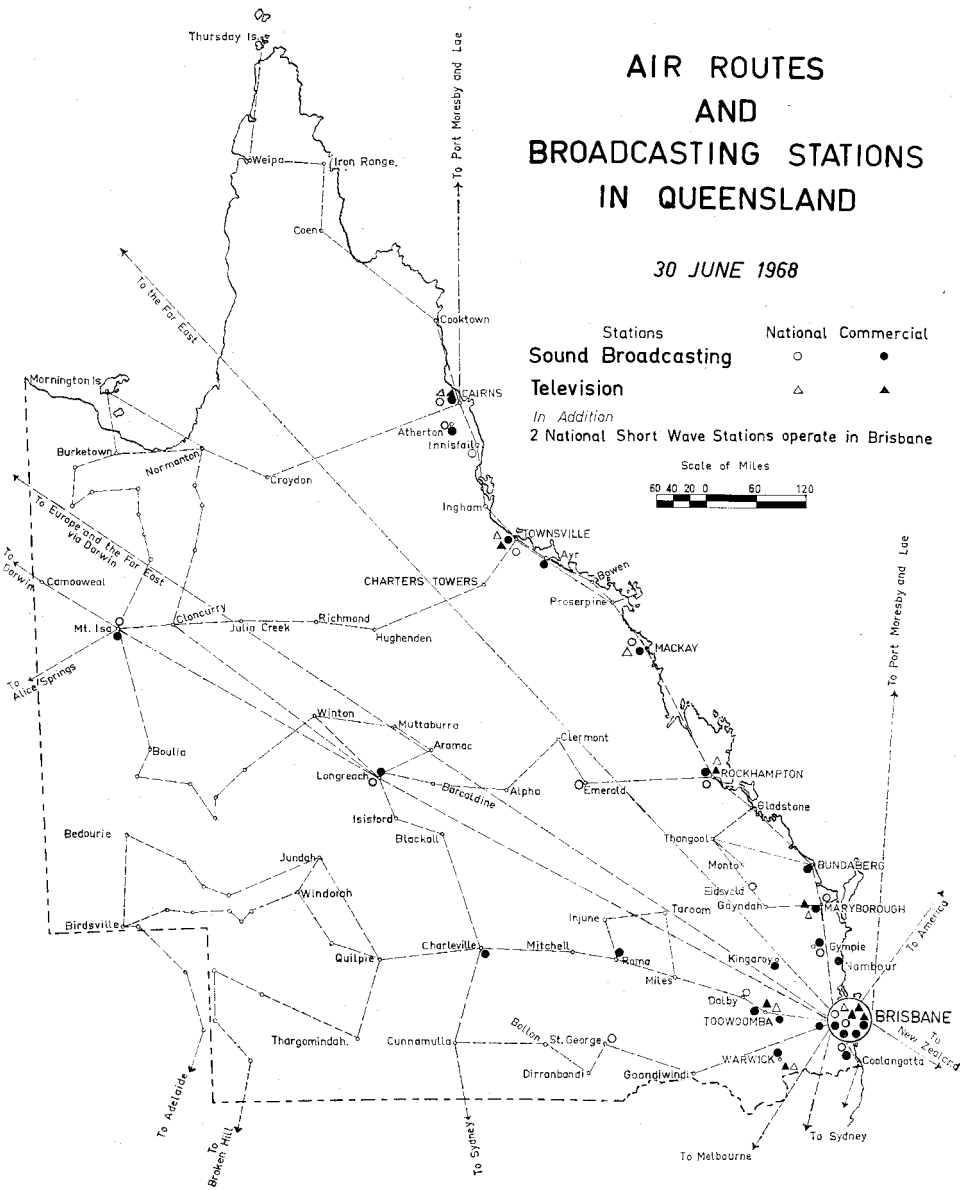
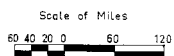
¹ Airports handling less than 4,000 passengers are not included. ² Including 29,106 passengers on international services.

AIR ROUTES AND BROADCASTING STATIONS IN QUEENSLAND

30 JUNE 1968

Stations
Sound Broadcasting ○ ●
Television △ ▲

In Addition
2 National Short Wave Stations operate in Brisbane



The number of aircraft registered in Queensland at 30 June 1967 was 513. This total included 282 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 1966-67 amounted to only \$179.

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, 1966-67

State	Revenue ¹				Total Expenditure
	Postal	Telegraph	Telephone	Total ²	
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
New South Wales ³	46,198	6,998	114,774	168,118	191,829
Victoria	31,732	4,537	82,709	119,066	131,481
Queensland	14,084	3,264	37,372	54,762	63,527
South Australia ⁴	9,939	2,521	26,990	39,629	45,469
Western Australia	7,376	1,787	18,897	28,069	36,328
Tasmania	2,779	509	7,883	11,209	17,433
Central Office	7,161	2,179	495	9,837	28,957
Australia	119,270	21,796	289,120	430,690	515,024

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
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
1966-67	282,071,000	33,504,000	1,498,200	2,382,200	4,677,292

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 7,658 Post Offices throughout Australia in 1966-67 included 2,093,231,000 letters and postcards, 355,456,000 newspapers etc., 11,140,400 registered articles, and 17,630,000 parcels. There were 23,522,913 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	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Postal Notes					
Issued					
Number	1,658,413	1,702,109	1,632,464	1,583,638	1,465,378
Value \$	1,763,274	1,841,700	1,789,554	1,630,853	2,044,206
Commission \$	64,712	65,916	64,502	52,656	68,095
Paid					
Number	2,013,794	1,989,506	1,984,485	2,242,967	1,757,919
Value \$	2,232,498	2,208,324	2,198,420	2,469,209	2,369,075
Money Orders					
Issued					
Number	1,424,841	1,515,882	1,581,475	1,638,839	1,723,762
Value \$	38,898,602	42,735,300	48,202,568	53,862,124	60,453,852
Commission \$	232,962	252,974	271,358	287,778	307,179
Paid					
Number	1,348,630	1,372,182	1,426,376	1,485,277	1,543,090
Value \$	38,108,436	41,703,636	47,172,848	52,982,483	59,314,153

Telegraph and telephone business in Queensland during the last five years is shown below. The revenue collected by the Telegraph Branch in Queensland in 1966-67 was \$3,263,595, out of \$21,795,533 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 1966-67 in Queensland was \$37,372,080, out of an Australian total of \$289,119,579.

Expenditure on postal, telephone, and telegraph services, apportioned to Queensland in 1966-67, was \$63,526,724, of which \$40,498,059 was charged to non-capital works and \$23,028,665 to capital works.

TELEGRAMS AND TELEPHONES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Telegrams					
Sent Within Australia					
Number	3,837,257	4,109,683	4,298,430	4,405,381	4,518,231
Value \$	1,802,000	1,947,040	1,915,002	1,983,799	1,974,386
Sent Overseas					
Number	107,405	123,351	137,776	147,110	159,061
Value \$	248,262	287,084	326,260	347,037	358,129
Received from Overseas .. No	103,796	118,014	133,884	146,482	160,819
Telephones					
Exchanges at End of Year .. No	1,278	1,426	n	n	n
New Services No	23,300	25,100	25,900	27,173	26,864
Telephone Services ¹ .. No	226,414	239,993	250,486	262,810	275,674
Instruments Connected ¹ .. No	305,741	324,326	340,891	356,537	377,456
Instruments per 100					
Population ¹ No	19.52	20.41	21.16	21.46	22.35
Revenue \$1,000	23,676	26,280	31,205	34,054	37,372

¹ At 30 June. Telephone services include each duplex subscriber separately.
n Not available. r Revised since last issue.

10 RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICES

Wireless telegraphy and telephony are controlled by the Commonwealth Government, and various types of 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	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Sound Broadcasting Stations					
National ¹	15	15	15	18	18
Commercial	21	21	22	22	22
Broadcast Listeners	334,566	342,321	343,401	340,687	340,477
Coast ²	16	16	20	24	27
Amateur	496	518	550	583	628
Other Transmitting and Receiving ..	7,690	8,946	10,297	12,006	13,852
Other Receiving Only	140	131	86	88	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 27 coastal wireless stations were used for transmitting commercial messages during 1966-67. 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 1968 there were 43 sound broadcasting stations in Queensland, including 18 national stations: four at Brisbane, including two short-wave stations, and one each at Rockhampton, Townsville, Atherton, Longreach, Maryborough (Pialba), Cairns, Mackay, Gympie, Southport, Toowoomba (Dalby), Mount Isa, St George, Eidsvold, and Emerald.

Regular television transmission commenced in Queensland late in 1959. At 30 June 1968 there were 17 television stations: four in Brisbane, and two each in Toowoomba, Maryborough, Rockhampton, Townsville, Cairns, and Warwick, and one in Mackay. Eight of them were national stations.

Since 1 October 1968 the broadcast listener's licence fee has been \$6.50 per annum for persons living within 250 miles of a national station, and \$3.30 in other areas, for one or more receivers ordinarily held at the address shown in the licence by the licensee or any member of his family. Licences are issued to age and other specified pensioners in these zones at \$1 and \$0.70 respectively, but are free to blind persons over 16 years of age and schools. Amateur station licences cost \$2 per annum.

Television licences are issued at Post Offices for a fee of \$14 per year. Licences are issued to pensioners at \$3 each, but may be granted free of charge to blind persons over 16 years of age, or to schools. Since 1 April 1965 combined broadcast listeners' and television viewers' licences have been issued, the fee since 1 October 1968 being \$20 per year (\$4 to pensioners). At 30 June 1967, 302,575 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 1967

Particulars	New South Wales ¹	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia ²	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
<i>Sound Broadcasting</i>							
National Stations							
Medium Wave	21	5	16	12	10	4	68
Short Wave	1	3 ³	2	..	2	..	8
Commercial Stations ..	38	20	22	9	14	8	111
Total Stations	60	28	40	21	26	12	187
Listeners' Licences ..	950,788	712,813	340,477	278,069	173,571	82,322	2,538,040
Licences per 1,000 Population	215.5	217.7	200.1	237.5	198.0	218.7	214.9
<i>Television</i>							
National Stations ..	14	8	7	3	4	2	38
Commercial Stations ..	14	9	9	4	4	2	42
Total Stations	28	17	16	7	8	4	80
Viewers' Licences ..	927,038	690,857	302,575	254,504	159,048	71,113	2,405,135
Licences per 1,000 Population	210.2	211.0	177.8	217.4	181.5	188.9	203.6

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory.

² Including Northern Territory.

³ Two of these stations are used for overseas broadcasts.

• Chapter 9

TRADE

1 INTRODUCTION

Queensland has a greater proportion of its working population engaged in primary production than have the other States. Consequently, while its exports consist predominantly of primary produce, Queensland provides an important market for the manufactured products of the southern States.

The interstate share of Queensland's external trade has been rising during recent years, and has increased from about one-third to two-fifths of 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. Gladstone also exports alumina, manufactured from Weipa bauxite. Brisbane is the outlet for the South and the main port for overseas imports into Queensland. Between these ports there are others (Lucinda Point, Innisfail, Bowen, Bundaberg, and Maryborough) serving the sugar mills and other producers of their districts.

Prior to Federation, records of Queensland's external trade, which included trade with the other Australian colonies as well as overseas, were kept by the Queensland Customs Department. According to the Constitutional arrangements for the disposal of Commonwealth surplus revenues in the early days of Federation, it was necessary for the Commonwealth to keep records of interstate trade, and this was done until 1909. The collection was then abandoned and no records of Queensland's interstate trade were kept until, in 1931-32, the collection was revived by the Bureau of Industry. Complete detailed records are available for the year 1931-32; from that year until February 1940 only the total monthly figures for interstate imports and exports were collected. From March 1940 until June 1953, interstate trade was tabulated in accordance with an abbreviated list, and in July 1953 a more detailed commodity classification was introduced. Records of direct overseas trade are complete, and have been kept since 1901 by the Commonwealth.

From July 1965 for imports and July 1966 for exports, overseas and interstate trade statistics have been classified in accordance with the Australian Import and Export Commodity Classifications which are based on the Standard International Trade Classification (Revised), which in turn is closely related to the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature used in the new Australian Customs Tariff introduced in July 1965.

External trade in 1900 was worth \$19.2m for exports and \$14.4m for imports. By 1909 exports were \$29.6m and imports \$20.4m, and in 1938-39 exports were \$91.1m and imports \$65.3m. In 1966-67 exports amounted to \$868.8m and imports to \$903.8m. 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 \$514.69 in 1966-67.

It is not possible to measure with precise accuracy variations in the volume of trade. However, an approximate index of the volume of overseas exports has been calculated to show the fluctuations in the volume of exports in the post-war years. It is weighted according to the values of the principal items exported in 1938-39, and is shown on page 515.

World War II ended with the volume of overseas exports only three-fifths as great as in 1938-39 and complete recovery was not attained until 1948-49. Then followed three years with successive decreases ending in 1951-52 with overseas exports again almost down to half their pre-war level. A marked recovery commencing in 1952-53 restored their volume, which, despite fluctuations of up to 10 per cent above or below the trend line, seems to have been increasing since then at an average rate of about 2½ per cent per annum. The 1966-67 level of the index was 177, and, after allowing for the increase in population, the volume of overseas exports in 1966-67 was 7 per cent higher than it was in the years immediately preceding World War II.

Wool was the main item of export in the Colony's early years. Before 1870 it had become worth more than \$2m annually, and gold and live-stock were each worth about \$1m. Wool made irregular progress during the next fifteen years, but in 1875 it was surpassed for the first time by gold with \$2,996,000. In 1880 wool was the largest item of export, \$2,776,000, and gold followed, with \$1,642,000. Wool and gold were the chief exports from 1885 to 1905, wool usually being slightly in excess of gold, with an average annual value of about \$4m. Meat exports first exceeded \$2m in 1895, and sugar passed \$2m in 1898. Live-stock exports were between \$1m and \$2m in almost every year between 1883 and 1903, and until World War II normally approximated \$2m annually. During and after that war, border crossings of stock became large, interstate exports of cattle having exceeded \$18m per annum since 1962-63. In recent years, minerals (principally copper, silver-lead, coal, and mineral sands) have become of major importance in the export trade. Exports of coal to Japan exceeded \$14m in both 1965-66 and 1966-67.

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. 54, 1968, pages 327 to 334). Exports are valued in Australian currency f.o.b. at the Australian port of export. Some commodities, such as wool and butter, which are shipped on consignment, are valued at the f.o.b. equivalent of the ruling market prices in Australia or overseas. The cost of containers is always included.

Imports are recorded at values fixed by the Customs Act for the payment of duty. Until 15 November 1947 the amount was determined by taking the sterling price paid by the importer, plus any special deduction, or the current domestic (i.e., in the country of export) value of the goods, whichever was the higher, plus all charges payable or ordinarily payable for placing the goods free on board at the port of export. Ten per cent of the whole amount was added to cover freight, insurance, etc. to Australia, and imports were recorded at these values in sterling currency. From 15 November 1947 the addition of the 10 per cent was omitted, and imports were recorded in Australian currency values, f.o.b. at port of export, determined as above. In the appendix (page 512) imports for all years have been converted to their equivalent values in Australian currency.

2 EXPORTS

Overseas—Queensland's overseas exports in 1966-67 were worth \$500m, compared with \$96.6m in the first normal post-war year, 1947-48. Wool has usually been the most valuable single item of the State's overseas exports, followed by meat and sugar. In total over the last five years the export values of these commodities were \$595.4m, \$550.2m, and \$547.0m respectively. However, in the last two years, meat has become the major export item due to lower prices for sugar and lower quantities at lower prices for wool. In 1966-67, overseas export earnings from meat were \$118.5m, compared with \$98.1m for sugar and \$93.2m for wool. In recent years, overseas exports of wheat, coal, copper, mineral sands, and lead and lead alloys have risen to high values.

The proportion of Queensland's overseas exports going to the United Kingdom has decreased during recent years and is now substantially less than in the years immediately before and after World War II. At the same time, the proportions of exports going to the U.S.A. and Japan have increased considerably. The proportion of exports to the European Economic Community (Common Market) countries immediately before they were so combined was about twice what it was in 1966-67. From 1947-48 to 1966-67, the United Kingdom's proportion fell from 54.1 to 21.2 per cent, U.S.A.'s increased from 9.4 to 22.4 per cent, Japan's increased from 0.3 to 20.4 per cent, and the Common Market countries' fell from 23.7 to 9.7 per cent.

The next table shows the principal items of exports from Queensland during 1966-67 to several major countries, the European Economic Community, other States of Australia, and in total to all destinations. See also the diagrams on pages 325 and 326.

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE EXPORTS,

Commodity	United Kingdom	European Economic Community	Japan
	\$	\$	\$
<i>Food and Live Animals</i>	74,430,685	2,602,430	34,725,342
Animals, Live .. .. .	..	..	..
Beef and Veal: Fresh, Chilled, or Frozen	19,778,272	512,620	2,749,659
Lamb, Mutton, and Goat Meat: Fresh, Chilled, or Frozen	66,703	22,770	1,268,711
Other Meat, Poultry, etc.: Fresh, Chilled, or Frozen	2,745,051	609,156	480,755
Other Meat, Meat Preparations: Prepared or Preserved	1,879,835	46,897	..
Milk and Cream: Fresh, Evaporated, Condensed, or Dried	170,503	94,999	177,600
Butter, including Ghee	5,533,356	2,237	81,230
Cheese	75,942	8,520	764,206
Eggs and Egg Yolks, Liquid or Dried	130,358	..	431,624
Fish, Crustaceans, and Molluscs, Fresh or Prepared	..	518	335,424
Wheat, Unmilled .. .. .	..	..	3,629,723
Barley, Unmilled	347,861	..	1,578,277
Millet and Panicum, Unmilled	265,862	408,770	194,354
Sorghum, Unmilled	660,958	..	1,154,694
Meal and Flour of Wheat	101,840	..	..
Fruit and Nuts, Fresh or Dried	148,475	47,884	..
Cereal Preparations and Preparations of Flour and Starch of Fruits and Vegetables .. .. .	..	240	..
Fruit, Preserved and Fruit Preparations	1,442,201	30,162	4,778
Vegetables, Fresh or Prepared .. .. .	..	33,612	..
Sugar, Raw or Refined	40,625,019	782,073	20,629,795
Molasses	1,087	..	719,614
Coffee, Cocoa, Tea, Spices, Chocolate, and Chocolate Confectionery .. .. .	..	..	680
Feeding Stuff for Animals, except Unmilled Cereals	122,795	..	450,129
Margarine, Lard, and Other Rendered Pig Fat ..	..	..	..
Food Preparations, n.e.s.	334,567	1,972	74,089
<i>Beverages and Tobacco</i>	40	30	517
Non-alcoholic Beverages, excluding Fruit Juices etc.	..	..	..
Alcoholic Beverages	40	30	517
Tobacco, Unmanufactured, and Tobacco Refuse ..	..	..	..
Tobacco Manufactures .. .. .	..	..	..
<i>Crude Materials, Inedible, except Fuels</i>	13,977,849	44,545,558	38,705,240
Bovine and Equine Hides and Calf Skins, Undressed	139,216	2,156,204	3,268,028
Sheep and Lamb Skins, Undressed	192,785	5,843,342	6,985
Other Hides and Skins and Fur Skins, Undressed ..	19,924	77,073	24,785
Peanuts .. .. .	..	..	..
Other Oil Seeds and Nuts, and Flour and Meal thereof .. .. .	..	8,464	83,322
Timber in the Rough, or Sawn, Dressed, etc. ..	7,309	15,386	54,441
Wool Fibres and Other Animal Hair	11,437,314	30,282,068	26,861,855
Iron Ore and Concentrates, and Iron and Steel Scrap	..	47,023	761,791
Zinc Ore and Concentrates .. .. .	..	1,210,796	1,387,735
Tin Ore and Concentrates	15,759	..	125,576
Mineral Sands	1,542,379	2,807,485	2,999,446
Non-ferrous Metal Waste and Scrap, n.e.s. ..	24,718	33,440	60,722
Crude Animal and Vegetable Materials, n.e.s. ..	598,445	2,064,277	3,070,554
<i>Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, and Related Materials</i> ..	100	144,819	15,361,552
Coal, Coke, and Briquettes .. .. .	..	180	14,766,613
Petroleum, Petroleum Products, and Petroleum Gases	100	144,639	594,939
<i>Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats</i>	359,607	219,783	1,397,699
Tallow, Edible	3,140	22,198	1,194,545
Tallow, Inedible	184,966	163,585	202,074
Other Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	171,501	34,000	1,080

PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1966-67

Papua and New Guinea	U.S.A.	Canada	Other Countries ¹	Total to Overseas	To Other States	Total
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
5,538,285	96,577,582	12,938,434	52,128,291	278,941,049	138,392,996	417,334,045
111,202	..	..	115,011	226,213	32,823,061	33,049,274
585,629	73,849,905	2,621,393	5,377,920	105,475,398	6,607,505	112,082,903
28,599	524,041	501,949	109,321	2,522,094	16,752	2,538,846
270,478	37,827	201,912	796,559	5,141,738	5,217,742	10,359,480
2,468,987	57,651	500,725	439,192	5,393,287	7,055,663	12,448,950
26,169	..	..	670,154	1,139,425	40,124	1,179,549
330,628	33,830	..	3,863,930	9,845,211	2,886,022	12,731,233
8,282	..	..	542,525	1,399,475	1,775,383	3,174,858
15,981	..	46,681	174,790	799,434	201,460	1,000,894
107,340	105,517	18,113	142,611	709,523	1,472,758	2,182,281
..	..	..	25,428,648	29,058,371	423,618	29,481,989
..	..	..	726,289	2,652,427	2,673,172	5,325,599
60	..	5,513	143,503	1,018,062	311,785	1,329,847
790	..	..	106,271	1,922,713	797,625	2,720,338
564,792	..	..	2,070,719	2,737,351	942,397	3,679,748
83,909	..	4,444	317,241	601,953	3,864,972	4,466,925
263,186	2	481	134,841	398,750	3,037,379	3,436,129
116,685	147,493	1,485,806	318,171	3,545,296	13,698,020	17,243,316
202,923	..	7,692	26,237	270,464	7,004,122	7,274,586
59,573	18,901,728	7,536,794	9,578,285	98,113,267	38,703,333	136,816,600
2,799	2,552,651	..	162,504	3,438,655	209,633	3,648,288
3,838	8	..	94	4,620	1,239,433	1,244,053
97,310	1,716	450	440,320	1,112,720	718,023	1,830,743
26,666	..	..	5,279	31,945	2,613,153	2,645,098
162,459	365,213	6,481	437,876	1,382,657	4,059,861	5,442,518
164,613	28	230	101,237	266,695	23,370,214	23,636,909
65,334	..	..	10,655	75,989	1,944,636	2,020,625
80,035	28	230	90,243	171,123	410,168	581,291
6,907	..	..	..	6,907	19,898,441	19,905,348
12,337	..	..	339	12,676	1,116,969	1,129,645
240,126	12,172,580	475,323	26,031,302	136,147,978	19,685,155	155,833,133
..	2,797	..	1,239,610	6,805,855	711,244	7,517,099
..	47,805	..	903,377	6,994,294	41,190	7,035,484
..	455,813	..	134,298	711,893	210,388	922,281
38	..	..	11,289	11,327	3,752,335	3,763,662
117	..	..	17,086	108,989	2,572,438	2,681,427
54,845	24,092	..	143,538	299,611	2,040,733	2,340,344
..	6,045,317	29,236	18,550,566	93,206,356	1,263,722	94,470,078
..	..	..	514,777	1,323,591	5,499	1,329,090
..	..	..	1,285,821	3,884,352	286	3,884,638
..	..	..	184,403	325,738	4,907,255	5,232,993
8,900	4,201,852	328,876	1,942,621	13,831,559	134,808	13,966,367
146	1,230,285	1	17,144	1,366,456	1,100,561	2,467,017
176,080	164,619	117,210	1,086,772	7,277,957	2,944,696	10,222,653
68,199	182	..	271,577	15,846,429	4,568,327	20,414,756
169	..	..	54,567	14,821,529	..	14,821,529
68,030	182	..	217,010	1,024,900	4,568,327	5,593,227
213,676	10,526	..	1,466,876	3,668,167	1,852,487	5,520,654
202,113	2,049	..	38,685	1,462,730	910,408	2,373,138
27	..	..	1,196,499	1,747,151	48,947	1,796,098
11,536	8,477	..	231,692	458,286	893,132	1,351,418

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE EXPORTS,

Commodity	United Kingdom	European Economic Community	Japan
	\$	\$	\$
<i>Chemicals</i>	43,482	288,241	121,074
Chemical Elements and Compounds	1,052	225,513	45,050
Dyeing, Tanning, and Colouring Materials .. ..	..	..	..
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products etc.	42,132	62,296	..
Fertilisers, Manufactured	110	..	..
Chemical Materials and Products, n.e.s.	188	432	76,024
<i>Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly by Material</i> ..	16,760,551	295,656	11,794,991
Leather and Manufactures thereof and Fur Skins (not Apparel, Travel or Sporting Goods)	282,337	43,675	4,038
Materials of Rubber and Articles of Rubber	1,573	89	..
Plywood and Veneers	18,743	3,169	35,648
Other Wood and Cork Manufactures, excl. Furniture	5,896	..	..
Paper and Paperboard	68,970	..	1,765
Articles Made of Paper Pulp, Paper, or Paperboard	6	50	40
Textile Yarn and Thread and Textile Fabrics	3,800	..	5,458
Made-up Articles of Textile Material (not Clothing) and Floor Coverings .. .. .	..	..	1,983
Non-metallic Mineral Manufactures, n.e.s.	54,309	49,311	13,109
Iron and Steel	552	..	250
Copper and Copper-base Alloys .. .. .	..	14,107	11,714,101
Lead and Lead-base Alloys	15,474,050	..	..
Fabricated Structural Parts and Structures, n.e.s., of Iron and Steel, Aluminium, or Zinc	779,607	120,153	..
Metal Containers for Storage and Transport	16,601	10,219	358
Household Equipment of Base Metals (Non-electric) .. ..	..	..	..
Wire Products; Nails, Screws, Bolts, etc.; Tools	10,603	10,968	83
Manufactures of Metal, n.e.s.	43,504	43,915	18,158
<i>Machinery and Transport Equipment</i>	139,515	96,235	68,479
Agricultural and Horticultural Machinery	2,933	2,227	7,852
Other Non-electric Machines, Appliances, and Parts	44,768	79,408	23,844
Electric Power Machinery and Switchgear	29,237	188	227
Domestic Electrical Equipment	1,121	..	..
Other Electrical Machinery and Apparatus	42,332	748	1,282
Railway and Tramway Vehicles .. .. .	..	..	..
Road Motor Vehicles and Parts	5,199	13,664	35,274
Road Vehicles other than Motor Vehicles; Aircraft, Ships, Boats, and Floating Structures	13,925	..	..
<i>Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles</i>	52,423	1,992	11,554
Sanitary, Plumbing, Heating, and Lighting Fixtures .. ..	..	..	..
Furniture	58	75	..
Clothing and Accessories (not Plastic) and Articles of Knitted or Crocheted Fabric .. .. .	..	..	6,739
Footwear, Gaiters, and Similar Articles .. ..	..	..	..
Printed Matter	20,574	5	..
Articles Made of Plastic Materials, Artificial Resins, Cellulose Esters, and Ethers, n.e.s.	1,196	989	..
Office and Stationery Supplies (not Paper or Printed Matter) .. .. .	..	..	245
Miscellaneous Manufactured Goods, n.e.s.	30,595	923	4,570
<i>Commodities Not Elsewhere Classified</i>	23,096	13,271	1,142
Total Merchandise Trade	105,787,348	48,208,015	102,187,590
<i>Non-merchandise Trade</i>	132,762	83,061	14,960
Total Recorded Trade	105,920,110	48,291,076	102,202,550

¹ Including "Country Unknown", totalling \$155,309.

PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1966-67—continued

Papua and New Guinea	U.S.A.	Canada	Other Countries ¹	Total to Overseas	To Other States	Total
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
623,117	1,484,063	17,007	925,909	3,502,893	5,723,004	9,225,897
62,539	1,379,635	..	18,850	1,732,639	482,624	2,215,263
97,957	..	..	12,106	110,063	919,471	1,029,534
165,043	4,599	..	63,771	337,841	730,218	1,068,059
5,706	..	..	..	5,816	2,472,054	2,477,870
291,872	99,829	17,007	831,182	1,316,534	1,118,637	2,435,171
4,010,436	389,039	22,897	3,550,751	36,824,321	110,607,557	147,431,878
4,139	72	15	389,245	723,521	4,311,590	5,035,111
277,701	4,603	..	4,920	288,886	7,080,202	7,369,088
6,945	16,355	..	173,886	254,746	6,573,797	6,828,543
214,603	130	30	43,712	264,371	1,865,557	2,129,928
196,852	184,078	..	209,202	660,867	8,178,420	8,839,287
160,086	137	5	53,211	213,535	1,203,351	1,416,886
71,192	..	..	62,654	143,104	5,952,649	6,095,753
52,821	350	..	1,794	56,948	3,061,873	3,118,821
918,324	6,515	2,340	53,407	1,097,315	2,239,627	3,336,942
217,090	2,000	..	204,765	424,657	2,139,687	2,564,344
137,721	..	..	14,707	11,880,636	52,466,922	64,347,558
17,870	..	..	2,255	15,494,175	412,708	15,906,883
895,723	8,798	707	1,677,621	3,482,609	3,234,992	6,717,601
112,477	14,713	..	26,881	181,249	1,662,902	1,844,151
90,660	..	..	3,348	94,008	1,736,613	1,830,621
220,753	148,753	19,800	102,165	513,125	972,295	1,485,420
415,479	2,535	..	526,978	1,050,569	7,514,372	8,564,941
9,228,880	641,154	254,339	5,362,128	15,790,730	42,665,003	58,455,733
696,466	18,441	..	1,065,863	1,793,782	6,816,682	8,610,464
3,264,936	528,849	18,780	3,131,912	7,092,497	4,305,900	11,398,397
650,758	19,407	2,170	25,034	727,021	4,338,614	5,065,635
111,139	3,094	..	4,330	119,684	1,979,398	2,099,082
88,064	56,202	100,129	8,089	296,846	1,604,762	1,901,608
24	..	..	303,863	303,887	2,822,783	3,126,670
856,910	2,580	113,260	488,443	1,515,330	16,985,834	18,501,164
3,560,583	12,581	20,000	334,594	3,941,683	3,811,030	7,752,713
928,250	108,858	109,671	270,907	1,483,655	21,723,056	23,206,711
104,930	..	..	5,546	110,476	1,805,780	1,916,256
71,891	..	5,000	1,142	78,166	997,112	1,075,278
278,361	4,905	1,164	95,152	386,321	9,477,288	9,863,609
121,640	3,346	..	71,323	196,309	2,605,560	2,801,869
61,330	4,597	392	41,774	128,672	1,352,766	1,481,438
52,230	2,000	634	20,893	77,942	2,154,068	2,232,010
27,017	..	..	123	27,385	999,864	1,027,249
210,851	94,010	102,481	34,954	478,384	2,330,618	2,809,002
2,624,484	48,326	30,310	209,091	2,949,720	..	2,949,720
23,640,066	111,432,338	13,848,211	90,318,069	495,421,637	368,587,799	864,009,436
2,685,842	413,555	96,340	1,120,260	4,546,780	280,461	4,827,241
26,325,908	111,845,893	13,944,551	91,438,329	499,968,417	368,868,260	868,836,677

The decline in the proportion of exports taken by the United Kingdom has been more marked in some commodities than in others. In 1947-48 the United Kingdom took about 82 per cent of total meat exports. In 1962-63 the proportion had fallen to 11 per cent, recovered to 36 per cent in 1964-65, but was only 20 per cent in 1966-67. Wool shows a fluctuating, but generally declining, trend from 27 per cent in 1947-48 to 12 per cent in 1966-67, and butter from 98 per cent to 77 per cent. The proportion of sugar going to the United Kingdom rose from 62 per cent in 1947-48 to 79 per cent in 1952-53, but then declined to 32 per cent in 1963-64, recovering to 41 per cent in 1966-67. The United Kingdom has always taken practically all of Queensland's overseas exports of lead and silver-lead which was the major mineral export until copper, mineral sands, and coal became important export commodities, but the United Kingdom takes little of these three last mentioned minerals.

The decline in the United Kingdom's proportion of Queensland's exports is reflected in the increased proportions exported to the U.S.A. and Japan. The U.S.A., in 1966-67, took 63 per cent of all meat exported, 19 per cent of the sugar, and 29 per cent of the mineral sands. Japan takes practically all Queensland's overseas exports of coal and copper, and in 1966-67 took 21 per cent of overseas sugar exports and 29 per cent of the wool. In 1966-67 the Common Market countries took 32 per cent of overseas wool exports, and this commodity represented 63 per cent of total exports from Queensland to the Common Market group.

Changes in the destinations of the main items of Queensland's overseas exports are shown diagrammatically on page 326.

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	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Beef and Veal, Frozen etc.	Cwt	2,748,899	2,942,157	3,198,765	2,755,090	2,711,545
Mutton & Lamb, Frozen etc.	Cwt	50,731	102,001	165,253	159,390	101,443
Other Meat, Frozen etc. . .	Cwt	147,435	173,977	237,708	218,719	208,090
Bacon and Hams	Cwt	1,112	926	2,016	2,437	2,856
Meat Preserved	Cwt	158,694	127,140	186,152	172,397	136,996
Butter	Cwt	257,613	314,632	272,142	194,157	239,139
Milk and Cream	Cwt	22,787	13,715	15,305	19,593	59,814
Cheese	Cwt	113,909	81,507	78,560	40,188	53,063
Eggs in Shell	Doz	89,052	261,492	318,040	849,878	643,570
Eggs not in Shell	Cwt	19,331	17,276	34,201	26,900	45,545
Wheat	Tons	156,035	352,207	221,047	110,386	490,976
Barley	Tons	789	12,401	13,799	..	50,630
Flour, Wheaten	Tons ¹	30,073	52,079	52,018	53,716	40,755
Fruit Juices	Gal	93,323	138,810	88,915	90,696	114,855
Sugar	Tons	1,134,838	1,106,963	1,259,407	1,238,836	1,619,759
Wool, Greasy	1,000 lb	208,380	228,538	221,819	192,851	166,865
Wool, Scoured or Other . .	1,000 lb	13,561	12,000	11,387	10,484	9,414
Hides, Horse and Cattle . .	Tons	18,927	20,172	20,549	21,370	21,849
Pearl etc. Shell	Cwt	8,665	9,335	7,434	6,329	6,672
Animal Fats	Cwt	570,555	611,866	526,335	245,317	480,186
Coal	Tons	227,695	800,706	1,188,180	1,647,981	1,702,570
Copper	Tons	30,687	41,549	6,355	12,339	11,481
Lead	Tons	59,657	61,453	37,544	67,339	58,936
Zinc	Tons	71,269	47,445	38,569	48,347	55,854
Mineral Sands	Tons	171,041	228,522	282,596	269,538	225,551
Plywood	Sq Ft	411,145	429,471	351,621	797,212	1,831,099

¹ Short tons of 2,000 lb.

Interstate Exports—The table on pages 314 to 317 gives details of Queensland's exports to other States of Australia for the year 1966-67. As with overseas exports, Queensland's interstate exports consist predominantly of unprocessed or partly processed products of primary industries. As a group, the food items contribute most to export income from other States and in 1966-67 were valued at \$105.6m. The major items in this group were sugar, meat, fruit and vegetables, grain, and dairy produce.

Despite increased values of most food items going to other States each year, the total value of the food group has remained fairly stable. This has been due mainly to the lower prices obtained for sugar, and in 1966-67 less quantity at lower prices was sent interstate. Until two years ago sugar was the most valuable single item of interstate export, but its place has now been taken by copper which in 1966-67 was valued at \$52.8m. Other major items of the primary industries sent interstate were livestock, tobacco, timber (including plywood and veneers), and tin.

However, products of the secondary industries also contribute significantly to Queensland's interstate export income. Machines and machinery, motor vehicles, manufactured articles of rubber and leather, clothing, paper and paperboard, and textiles are well represented, although, in part, exports of some of these items would represent sales in other States of non-Queensland products distributed from Brisbane.

3 IMPORTS

The table commencing on the next page shows the principal items imported into Queensland during 1966-67 from several major countries, the European Economic Community, other States of Australia, and in total from all sources.

Of the very large and increasing proportion of imports which come from other States, about one-third is composed of goods of overseas origin. The following paragraphs deal with direct overseas imports only. Further comment on indirect overseas imports appears on page 330.

Overseas—Queensland's direct imports from overseas in 1966-67 were valued at \$193.7m, compared with \$45.1m in 1947-48. However, compared with the average for the 1950s, direct overseas imports have increased by only about two-thirds and in 1966-67 were less than in 1964-65 and 1965-66.

Imports from the United States and the United Kingdom combined usually comprise over 50 per cent of Queensland's direct overseas imports. However their proportion over the last five years has on the average declined as Japan's proportion has increased. Individually, the United States' share has increased steadily from 6.0 per cent in 1950-51 to 25.2 per cent in 1966-67. Over the same period the share coming from the United Kingdom has fallen from 55.9 per cent to 21.0 per cent.

Queensland's direct imports from overseas are composed of a great variety of different commodities. In 1966-67, machinery and transport equipment was the group with the highest value and totalled \$73.5m, of which \$60.1m came from the United States, United Kingdom, and Japan. Petroleum, crude or partly refined, was valued at \$23.3m, the quantity which came from Indonesia being valued at \$16.9m and representing practically all the direct imports from that country. Thus a half of all Queensland's direct imports from overseas were made up of machinery, tractors, motor vehicles, and their fuels. Other important items of direct overseas imports were chemicals \$18.3m, textile fabrics \$9.3m, and paper and paperboard \$6.3m.

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE IMPORTS,

Commodity	United Kingdom	European Economic Community	Japan
	\$	\$	\$
<i>Food and Live Animals</i>	1,366,041	350,590	840,551
Cattle, Live .. .. .	..	..	..
Sheep, Live .. .. .	..	..	..
Other Live Animals	112,900	..	..
Meat: Fresh, Chilled, or Frozen .. .. .	..	..	..
Meat, Preserved, and Meat Preparations	7,307	108	24
Milk and Cream, Fresh or Processed .. .. .	..	..	..
Butter, Cheese, and Eggs	1,640	59,816	..
Fish and Fish Preparations	628,583	69,260	804,133
Cereals and Flour and Meal thereof .. .. .	..	775	..
Breakfast Foods, Prepared	2,043	..	..
Other Cereal Preparations, including Biscuits	96,951	28,715	7,364
Fruit, Fresh .. .. .	..	..	..
Fruit, Dried .. .. .	..	..	29
Fruit, Preserved, and Fruit Preparations	19,023	20,840	1,774
Nuts, Edible: Fresh, Dried, or Prepared	433	6,389	..
Vegetables, Fresh or Frozen	14,627	48,548	2,389
Vegetables, Roots, and Tubers: Preserved or Prepared	12,475	47,931	19,824
Honey, Sugar, Sugar Confectionery	52,417	6,113	2,153
Coffee	3	1,732	..
Chocolate Confectionery, Cocoa, and Preparations	9,349	9,985	..
Tea	2,632	3,560	97
Feeding Stuff for Animals	385,942	146	16
Margarine and Other Prepared Edible Fats .. .. .	..	..	..
Other Food and Food Preparations	19,716	46,672	2,748
<i>Beverages and Tobacco</i>	263,888	197,646	4,337
Non-alcoholic Beverages (excluding Fruit Juices)	6	539	..
Wine, Grape Must, Cider, and Perry .. .. .	..	34,546	328
Alcoholic Beverages, n.e.s.	230,514	18,911	4,009
Tobacco .. .. .	..	..	..
Tobacco Manufactures	33,368	143,650	..
<i>Crude Materials, Inedible, except Fuels</i>	116,628	163,792	90,377
Hides and Skins, Undressed .. .. .	..	..	..
Rubber, Crude (including Synthetic or Reclaimed)	5,454	119,139	31,922
Timber .. .. .	..	..	3,003
Wood and Other Pulp, Waste Paper, and Cork	1	..	..
Wool	10,536	..	..
Fertilisers, Crude .. .. .	..	..	..
Crude Minerals, Metalliferous Ores, and Scrap	86,392	30,127	..
Mineral Sands .. .. .	..	..	..
Other	14,245	14,526	55,452
<i>Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, and Related Materials</i>	108,003	22,988	..
Petroleum, Crude and Partly Refined .. .. .	..	..	..
Motor Spirit, Automotive and Aviation	3	..	..
Kerosene, Jet Fuel, Mineral Turpentine	5	1,285	..
Distillate Fuels .. .. .	..	..	..
Residual Fuel Oils (except Enriched) .. .. .	..	..	..
Lubricating Preparations Containing Petroleum Products	21,549	6,293	..
Other Petroleum Products and Gases	86,446	15,410	..
<i>Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats</i>	21,894	38,155	2,085
Fixed Vegetable Oils and Fats	6,911	32,611	2,032
Other Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	14,983	5,544	53
<i>Chemicals</i>	2,956,218	2,787,543	3,015,560
Chemical Elements and Compounds	616,965	1,080,241	1,535,899
Paints, Dyeing, Tanning, and Colouring Materials	138,417	102,510	12,123

IMPORTS

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PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1966-67

Indonesia	Canada	U.S.A.	Other Countries ¹	Total from Overseas	From Other States	Total
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
202,568	373,556	1,322,830	5,706,985	10,163,121	77,168,795	87,331,916
..	..	..	..	..	7,865,827	7,865,827
..	..	..	..	..	3,793,469	3,793,469
..	..	..	89,323	202,223	488,055	690,278
..	..	..	..	..	4,376,165	4,376,165
..	6,046	4,893	4,419	22,797	2,703,122	2,725,919
..	..	..	..	..	3,548,885	3,548,885
..	..	42	44,774	106,272	1,428,468	1,534,740
..	317,869	165,158	981,871	2,966,874	1,368,797	4,335,671
..	..	40,323	308	41,406	2,618,778	2,660,184
..	..	859	32	2,934	1,487,280	1,490,214
..	15,665	1,910	54,489	205,094	4,964,297	5,169,391
..	..	..	1,180	1,180	4,684,846	4,686,026
..	..	10,255	97,015	107,299	1,201,839	1,309,138
..	1,340	2,803	18,563	64,343	2,947,632	3,011,975
..	..	59,054	460,729	526,605	269,043	795,648
..	6,926	12,218	42,686	127,394	3,690,735	3,818,129
22	18,995	10,501	175,880	285,628	3,640,596	3,926,224
..	..	2,321	63,382	126,386	5,529,174	5,655,560
..	..	51,177	232,781	285,693	2,504,417	2,790,110
..	..	326	2,221	21,881	6,872,793	6,894,674
197,561	..	93	2,645,460	2,849,403	1,007,062	3,856,465
..	..	924,478	639,979	1,950,561	716,808	2,667,369
..	..	454	..	454	1,217,770	1,218,224
4,985	6,715	35,965	151,893	268,694	8,242,937	8,511,631
..	497	16,240	33,018	515,626	39,755,428	40,271,054
..	..	..	89	634	1,380,540	1,381,174
..	..	205	10,625	45,704	2,472,589	2,518,293
..	71	4,901	16,743	275,149	2,639,242	2,914,391
..	..	..	..	..	3,018,156	3,018,156
..	426	11,134	5,561	194,139	30,244,901	30,439,040
6,287	1,780,800	1,672,290	5,561,510	9,391,684	23,162,524	32,554,208
..	..	4,328	5,009	9,337	1,356,217	1,365,554
..	63,750	144,214	796,294	1,160,773	1,075,525	2,236,298
..	21,182	361,820	1,825,433	2,211,438	4,139,368	6,350,806
..	424,812	54,874	821,173	1,300,860	1,239,101	2,539,961
..	..	..	56,501	67,037	8,737,945	8,804,982
..	..	354,962	809,151	1,164,113	5,095	1,169,208
..	1,248,675	546,851	490,130	2,402,175	835,555	3,237,730
..	..	17	..	17	4,399,096	4,399,113
6,287	22,381	205,224	757,819	1,075,934	1,374,622	2,450,556
16,952,913	1,030	242,991	7,994,778	25,322,703	4,904,388	30,227,091
16,932,865	..	..	6,358,714	23,291,579	24	23,291,603
..	..	12,752	1,075,762	1,088,517	421,828	1,510,345
..	..	5,968	189,817	197,075	466,941	664,016
..	..	..	223,652	223,652	432,539	656,191
..	..	..	..	..	32,256	32,256
..	..	165,532	129,884	323,258	3,283,259	3,606,517
20,048	1,030	58,739	16,949	198,622	267,541	466,163
..	3,465	125,570	343,405	534,574	2,018,496	2,553,070
..	..	124,990	340,535	507,079	1,120,596	1,627,675
..	3,465	580	2,870	27,495	897,900	925,395
25,439	1,198,428	7,476,905	832,214	18,292,307	60,209,343	78,501,650
..	37,029	3,858,317	298,711	7,427,162	3,679,081	11,106,243
..	5,432	35,837	136,490	430,809	6,895,705	7,326,514

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE IMPORTS,

Commodity	United Kingdom	European Economic Community	Japan
	\$	\$	\$
<i>Chemicals—continued</i>			
Medical and Pharmaceutical Products	342,496	68,041	4,069
Essential Oils, Perfumery, Cosmetics, Toilet Preparations	42,057	17,380	144
Soaps, Cleansing and Polishing Preparations ..	53,085	7,967	1,392
Fertilisers, Manufactured	437	833,459	788,956
Explosives and Pyrotechnic Products	7,398	3,120	3,446
Plastic Materials, Regenerated Cellulose, Artificial Resins	538,765	373,159	507,437
Chemical Materials and Products, n.e.s.	1,216,598	301,666	162,094
<i>Goods Classified Chiefly by Material</i>			
Leather and Manufactures of Leather or Artificial Leather, n.e.s.	26,740	10,204	11,362
Materials of Rubber	137,922	39,356	7,071
Tyres and Tubes and Other Articles of Rubber ..	767,866	407,362	386,075
Veneers, Plywood, etc.	10,091	10,050	125,595
Paper and Paperboard	343,281	188,847	236,123
Articles Made of Paper, Pulp, or Paperboard ..	168,361	21,625	42,128
Textile Yarn and Thread	410,317	181,586	38,892
Textile Fabrics	1,332,495	532,984	3,612,534
Sacks and Bags Used for Packing of Goods	15	..	204,012
Made-up Articles of Textiles (not Clothing) ..	200,171	71,838	289,006
Floor Coverings, Tapestries, etc.	325,935	137,614	306,734
Glass and Glassware	385,266	484,039	292,779
Tableware, Domestic Ware of China or Pottery ..	256,304	16,572	367,813
Non-metallic Mineral Manufactures, n.e.s.	472,858	111,217	337,826
<i>Iron and Steel</i>			
Pig, Ingots, and Other Primary Forms	2,310	4,963	6,779
Bars, Rods, Angles, Shapes, and Sections	294,437	21,323	34,116
Universal Plates and Sheets	239,365	11,068	111,070
Hoop and Strip	306,735	19,378	5,677
Railway and Tramway Track Materials(incl.Rails)	30,620	..	..
Wire (excluding Wire Rod)	30,958	19,498	94,757
Wire Netting	6,595	5,131	37,749
Barbed Wire	528	100,478	..
Tubes, Pipes, and Fittings	513,925	82,506	311,770
Castings and Forgings, Unworked, n.e.s.	17	12	..
Non-ferrous Metals and Alloys	181,229	12,257	6,121
Finished Structural Parts and Structures of Metal, n.e.s.	38,174	86,409	128,544
Other Wire Products of Any Metal	222,988	5,701	124,095
Nails, Screws, Nuts, Bolts, etc. of Iron, Steel, or Copper	40,141	7,274	42,768
Tools for Use in the Hand or in Machines	429,480	108,910	132,527
Cutlery	97,479	61,345	196,296
Household Equipment of Base Metals, Non-electric Manufactures of Metal, n.e.s.	100,906	11,617	55,128
Other	592,477	72,643	199,978
Other	26,906	24,233	49,249
<i>Machinery and Transport Equipment</i>			
Power Generating Machinery other than Electric Motors and Generators	4,233,488	86,901	67,974
Agricultural and Horticultural Machinery	297,228	186,485	1,028
Tractors	4,181,167	1,403,907	140,412
Office Machines, Electric and Non-electric	901,475	632,859	8,442
Metal Working, Textile, and Leather Machinery ..	1,065,736	395,146	177,214
Other Non-electric Machines and Appliances	4,098,310	1,750,246	1,237,085
Electric Power Machinery and Switchgear	3,165,397	105,656	106,207
Equipment for Distributing Electricity	626,914	5,881	167,675
Telecommunications Apparatus	598,303	125,506	319,106
Domestic Electric Equipment	240,164	106,485	54,285

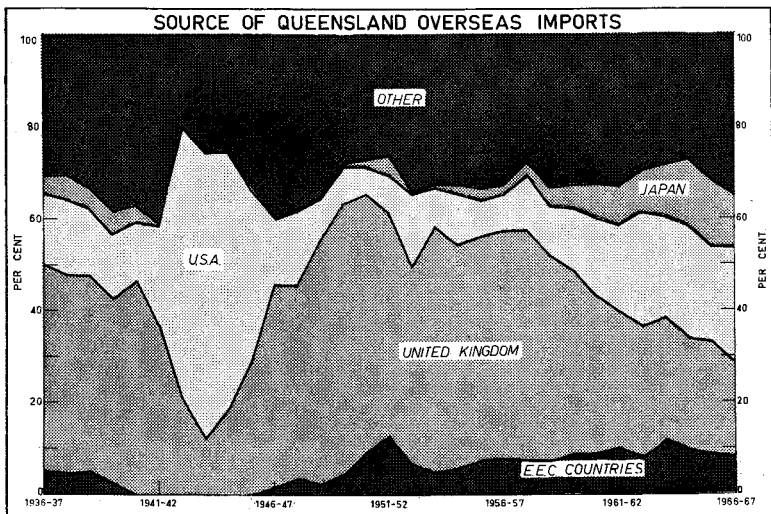
PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1966-67—*continued*

Indonesia	Canada	U.S.A.	Other Countries ¹	Total from Overseas	From Other States	Total
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
..	..	50,457	148,002	613,065	15,745,272	16,358,337
..	..	12,634	18,674	90,889	8,084,367	8,175,256
..	4,827	55,015	545	122,831	7,997,683	8,120,514
..	983,105	1,708,421	20,063	4,334,441	528,661	4,863,102
..	..	454,758	55,585	524,307	3,494,029	4,018,336
..	144,331	273,212	52,480	1,889,384	2,759,338	4,648,722
25,439	23,704	1,028,254	101,664	2,859,419	11,025,207	13,884,626
3,022	3,304,522	4,527,004	11,456,322	37,946,376	179,702,087	217,648,463
..	..	3,720	4,278	56,304	1,897,439	1,953,743
..	1,422	305,668	35,053	526,492	946,887	1,473,379
..	10,162	579,310	18,967	2,169,742	15,994,974	18,164,716
..	146	6,424	84,083	236,389	1,577,975	1,814,364
..	2,232,616	473,735	2,834,980	6,309,582	8,302,904	14,612,486
..	7,116	34,617	52,321	326,168	6,814,083	7,140,251
..	507,676	23,105	87,128	1,248,704	3,669,386	4,918,090
2,076	28,412	268,357	3,560,779	9,337,637	16,183,004	25,520,641
..	..	2,276	2,804,251	3,010,554	653,224	3,663,778
..	45,875	47,263	259,653	913,806	6,536,946	7,450,752
..	141,788	823,288	130,386	1,865,745	5,244,565	7,110,310
..	3,725	206,110	271,970	1,643,889	2,721,681	4,365,570
..	..	1,974	94,631	737,294	1,827,647	2,564,941
..	..	342,662	362,216	1,626,779	4,014,737	5,641,516
..	..	2,951	28,902	45,905	645,490	691,395
..	6,829	43,781	118,596	519,082	13,414,383	13,933,465
..	93,970	44,243	11,430	511,146	26,845,817	27,356,963
..	..	9,868	5,538	347,196	1,185,176	1,532,372
..	..	3,846	..	34,466	2,272,736	2,307,202
..	168	131	265	145,777	7,202,034	7,347,811
..	259	422	..	50,156	674,988	725,144
..	..	..	5,142	106,148	1,754,041	1,860,189
..	13,417	412,626	125,263	1,459,507	8,194,113	9,653,620
..	..	..	..	29	1,200,332	1,200,361
..	23,103	57,039	19,960	299,709	10,413,934	10,713,643
..	856	14,049	..	268,032	1,837,433	2,105,465
..	7,949	14,899	1,860	377,492	1,437,024	1,814,516
..	2,016	27,397	11,759	131,355	3,127,448	3,258,803
..	17,059	421,198	212,825	1,321,999	3,901,944	5,223,943
..	131,782	7,087	16,134	510,123	1,082,934	1,593,057
..	7,228	5,636	72,156	252,671	4,391,084	4,643,755
..	13,638	335,315	89,130	1,303,181	12,835,961	14,139,142
946	7,310	8,007	136,666	253,317	899,763	1,153,080
..	1,966,855	29,778,790	5,082,941	73,551,462	210,933,967	284,485,429
..	6,577	1,465,547	1,888,747	7,749,234	5,827,651	13,576,885
..	557,866	800,900	48,057	1,891,564	17,958,307	19,849,871
..	53,850	3,904,999	..	9,684,335	10,239,675	19,924,010
..	2,827	111,704	383,659	2,040,966	1,860,643	3,901,609
..	..	392,460	331,066	2,361,622	3,222,679	5,584,301
..	281,819	14,043,844	880,191	22,291,495	24,189,393	46,480,888
..	30,191	618,400	770,459	4,796,310	4,523,374	9,319,684
..	6,567	158,407	39,546	1,004,990	10,469,336	11,474,326
..	1,709	926,960	107,769	2,079,353	6,977,620	9,056,973
..	..	19,118	204,789	624,841	23,932,986	24,557,827

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE IMPORTS,

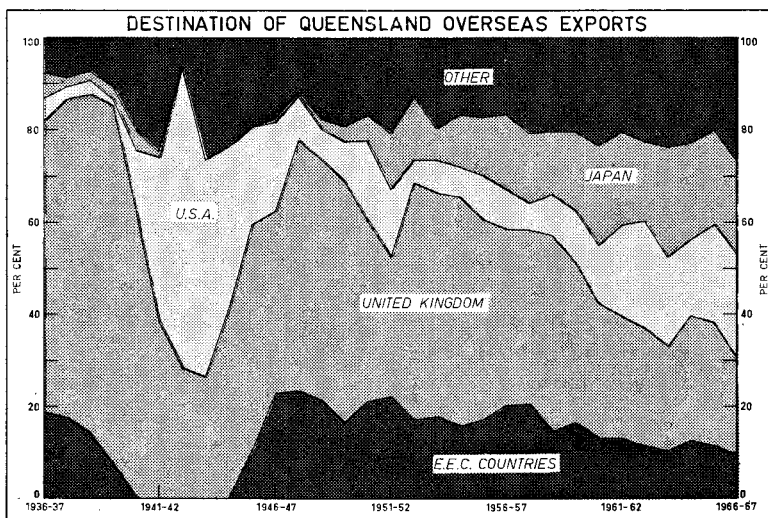
Commodity	United Kingdom	European Economic Community	Japan
	\$	\$	\$
<i>Machinery and Transport Equipment—continued</i>			
Other Electric Machinery and Apparatus	635,551	356,512	338,285
Railway and Tramway Vehicles	141,627	..	17,295
Passenger Motor Cars	275,949	807,972	2,568,567
Trucks, Vans, Buses, Prime Movers	113,218	2,301	2,096,055
Motor Vehicle and Tractor Chassis, Bodies, and Parts	1,540,255	301,157	158,548
Other Road Vehicles	260,662	76,758	452,191
Aircraft, Ships, and Boats	81,680	9,903	1,708
<i>Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles</i>			
Sanitary, Plumbing, Heating, and Lighting Fixtures and Fittings	62,030	8,657	21,571
Furniture	34,643	5,853	55,164
Clothing and Accessories (not Plastic)	263,503	68,403	169,359
Footwear, Gaiters, and Parts	62,268	218,428	6,356
Scientific, Medical, etc. Measuring and Controlling Apparatus	788,829	230,956	259,465
Photographic and Cinematographic Supplies	98,646	5,836	8,130
Watches, Clocks, Musical Instruments, etc.	189,993	178,890	472,220
Printed Matter	1,774,277	67,351	23,141
Articles of Plastic or Artificial Resins, Cellulose Resins, etc.	77,297	35,443	67,109
Perambulators, Toys, Games, Sporting and Travel Goods	399,015	67,854	575,428
Office and Stationery Supplies, n.e.s.	43,281	58,232	79,017
Miscellaneous Manufactured Goods, n.e.s.	141,353	119,831	195,219
<i>Commodities Not Elsewhere Classified</i>			
	924,267	455,141	438,297
Total Merchandise Trade	40,142,090	14,303,304	22,030,037
<i>Non-merchandise Trade</i>			
	610,757	136,903	29,180
Total Recorded Trade	40,752,847	14,440,207	22,059,217

¹ Including "Country Unknown", totalling \$527,763.



PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1966-67—continued

Indonesia	Canada	U.S.A.	Other Countries ¹	Total from Overseas	From Other States	Total
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
..	24,310	1,387,774	120,025	2,862,457	11,432,792	14,295,249
..	..	191,627	30,191	380,740	4,211,914	4,592,654
..	12,110	82,307	2,100	3,749,005	29,110,575	32,859,580
..	..	2,433,065	..	4,644,639	10,326,120	14,970,759
..	975,387	1,207,000	11,879	4,194,226	43,483,771	47,677,997
..	10,542	55,151	34,735	890,039	2,222,061	3,112,100
..	3,100	1,979,527	229,728	2,305,646	945,070	3,250,716
..	166,745	1,937,586	2,007,613	11,044,992	112,205,621	123,250,613
..	661	12,393	52,128	157,440	6,379,951	6,537,391
..	1,391	17,059	85,687	199,797	2,891,454	3,091,251
..	11,100	24,127	308,720	845,212	47,572,377	48,417,589
..	33	5,538	81,120	373,743	11,892,486	12,266,229
..	34,655	521,913	135,362	1,971,180	3,249,957	5,221,137
..	5,118	70,516	688	188,934	3,722,352	3,911,286
..	14,951	175,154	183,817	1,215,025	2,218,342	3,433,367
..	15,102	779,261	85,012	2,744,144	5,638,930	8,383,074
..	18,162	124,289	132,589	454,889	6,802,108	7,256,997
..	60,956	153,873	534,100	1,791,226	7,348,645	9,139,871
..	183	6,726	4,321	191,760	3,494,869	3,686,629
..	4,433	46,737	404,069	911,642	10,994,150	11,905,792
8,839	208,369	1,047,657	1,217,746	4,300,316	195	4,300,511
17,199,068	9,004,267	48,147,863	40,236,532	191,063,161	710,060,844	901,124,005
600	29,292	627,600	1,179,643	2,613,975	23,362	2,637,337
17,199,668	9,033,559	48,775,463	41,416,175	193,677,136	710,084,206	903,761,342



CHANGES IN THE DESTINATIONS OF MAIN QUEENSLAND OVERSEAS EXPORTS

I Average of 1954-55 to 1956-57

II Average of 1964-65 to 1966-67

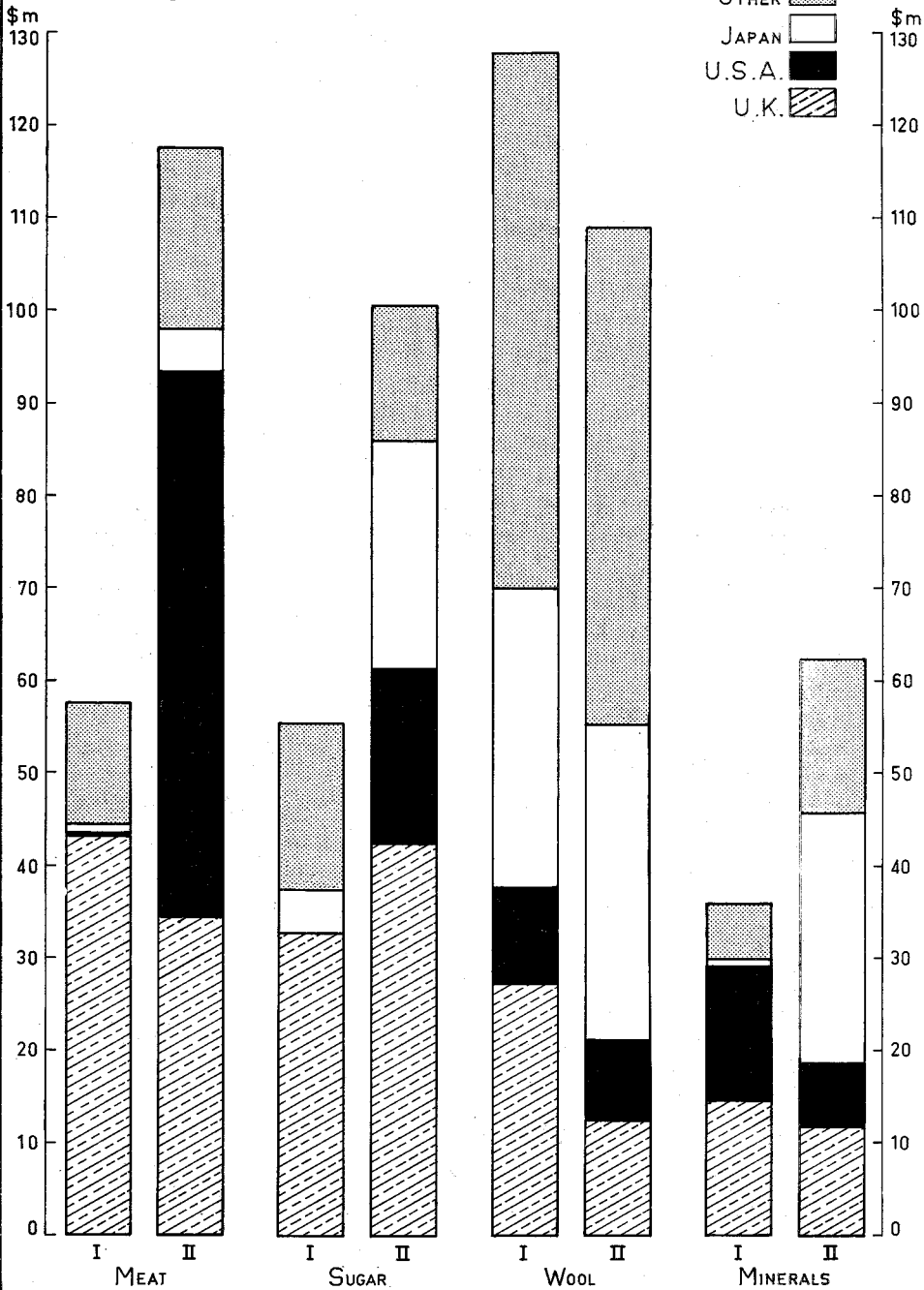
COUNTRIES

OTHER

JAPAN

U.S.A.

U.K.



Interstate—Imports from other States of Australia are shown in the preceding table. The great predominance of these imports in the total import trade of Queensland (79 per cent in 1966-67) is an important but frequently overlooked feature of Queensland's external trade picture. However, many of the commodities comprising this trade come through, rather than from, other States. For further comment on these indirect overseas imports, see page 330. Interstate imports during 1966-67 were valued at \$710.1m, compared with \$96.4m in 1947-48. Compared with the average for the 1950s, interstate imports have increased by about 127 per cent, nearly twice the percentage increase of direct overseas imports during this period.

As with overseas imports, the most important group was machinery and transport equipment which, in 1966-67, was valued at \$210.9m, of which motor vehicles comprised \$83.1m. Other important items imported from other States were iron and steel, \$63.4m, chemical materials and products, \$60.2m, clothing and footwear, \$59.5m, and tobacco manufactures, \$30.2m.

4 OVERSEAS TRADE

Total Overseas Trade—The following table shows the total overseas trade of Queensland, imports and exports separately, and the annual excess of exports. The last column does not necessarily indicate a "favourable" trade balance as a whole, as the very large amount of interstate trade must be taken into account. This has been done in the table on page 332.

OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Total Overseas Trade	Imports	Exports	Excess of Exports
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
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
1966-67	693,645	193,677	499,968	306,291

¹ Excluding import of a naval vessel which was cleared through a Queensland port.

Overseas Trade at Ports—The next table shows the value of overseas trade at each of the ports of the State during the last five years. Queensland's overseas trade is mostly through Brisbane, which has handled on the average over the last five years about 90 per cent of the imports and about 58 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, alumina, grain, and butter; Rockhampton, meat and copper alloys; Mackay, sugar; Bowen, meat; Townsville, minerals, meat, and sugar; Innisfail, sugar; Cairns, sugar, meat, timber, and minerals; 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	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Brisbane					
Imports	123,803	147,862	178,909	181,174 ¹	167,631
Exports	247,662	298,954	302,672	273,046	280,377
Maryborough					
Imports	138	187	337	156	105
Exports	12	..	..	4	41
Bundaberg					
Imports	155	6	11	15	58
Exports	2,137	9,368	2,762	2,192	11,610
Gladstone					
Imports	2,624	366	3,524	7,732	15,503
Exports	12,022	15,911	16,212	20,508	26,351
Rockhampton					
Imports	375	673	861	1,229	742
Exports	8,916	11,839	8,953	17,712	34,194
Mackay					
Imports	760	1,528	2,244	2,185	1,358
Exports	41,740	55,241	50,301	45,472	43,679
Bowen					
Imports	1	2	82	3	6
Exports	3,292	5,544	5,238	5,152	5,014
Townsville*					
Imports	2,596	6,032	9,665	6,529	5,015
Exports	47,631	87,044	56,437	61,139	51,832
Innisfail					
Imports .. ..	..	1,267	2	2	2
Exports	22,236	41,214	29,437	12,446	21,487
Cairns					
Imports	3,739	3,576	3,760	2,204	2,589
Exports	19,093	19,300	13,862	21,074	19,083
Thursday Island					
Imports	42	183	119	54	152
Exports	260	318	51	468	980
Weipa					
Imports .. ..	..	..	2	200	516
Exports .. ..	..	306	2,297	3,384	5,320
Total					
Imports	134,233	161,682	199,516	201,483 ¹	193,677
Exports	405,001	545,039	488,222	462,597	499,968

¹ Excluding import of a naval vessel which was cleared through the port of Brisbane.

² Including Lucinda Point.

Australian Overseas Trade—The total overseas trade of Australia for the last ten years is shown in the next table. The figures do not include the value of "stores" supplied in Australian ports to overseas vessels. During the last five years the value of stores amounted respectively to \$25.9m, \$29.9m, \$30.4m, \$34.2m, and \$38.2m.

From 1 July 1965 items of merchandise trade have been distinguished from non-merchandise trade. The latter classification includes gold bullion, specie of gold, silver, copper, and cupro-nickel, military equipment exported for use by Australian forces abroad, goods re-imported into, and certain goods re-exported from, Australia, imports by diplomatic and consular representatives, passengers' personal effects as prescribed by Customs by-law, etc. Thus silver and silver-base bullion is included in merchandise trade and in 1966-67 was valued at \$126,000 for imports and \$3,187,000 for exports. Gold bullion and all specie, included in non-merchandise trade, were valued in 1966-67 at \$4,393,000 for imports and \$18,578,000 for exports. The value of specie imported was \$231,000 and the value exported was \$497,000. Most of the bullion represents unrefined bullion imported from Fiji and Papua and New Guinea for refining, while the exports represent the re-export of this in a refined state, plus the exports of Australia's own production of gold and silver.

OVERSEAS TRADE, AUSTRALIA

Year	Merchandise		Specie and Bullion		Excess of Exports	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Merchandise	Total
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
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
	Merchandise ¹		Non-merchandise ¹			
1965-66 ..	2,898,280	2,633,532	41,212	87,421	-264,748	-218,539
1966-67 ..	3,003,973	2,934,600	41,368	89,325	-69,373	-21,416

¹ See paragraph preceding table.

5 OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE TRADE

From July 1953 a detailed classification of the interstate trade of Queensland was instituted on a basis which permitted direct combination with statistics of overseas trade. This classification was further varied in July 1965 (see top of page 312). Details of the value of the main commodities of Queensland's external trade are shown in earlier tables.

While exports overseas from Queensland in 1966-67 were worth about one and a third times as much as exports to other States—due principally to four very valuable items of overseas export, namely, meat, sugar, wool, 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 1966-67, 35 per cent of the total interstate imports were of goods of overseas origin. Indirect export of goods overseas via other States, on the other hand, is unimportant.

Quantities of Exports and Imports—For some major items of 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, 1966-67

Commodity	Unit	Total Exports	Total Imports
Cattle and Sheep, Live	No	1,140,019	613,519
Meat, Fresh, Chilled, or Frozen	Lb	376,068,383	15,840,041
Meat, Preserved, Canned, and Meat Preparations	Lb	30,716,769	11,627,314
Milk and Cream, Fresh or Processed	Lb	6,871,590	17,189,621
Butter and Cheese	Lb	51,144,033	3,381,615
Fish, Fresh and Preserved, and Fish Preparations	Lb	3,546,298	12,265,140
Wheat	Ton	500,294	1,939
Other Unmilled Cereals	Ton	203,904	18,528
Flour, Wheaten	Cental	1,024,641	151,651
Cereal Preparations	Lb	20,241,060	55,326,219
Fruit, Dried	Lb	286,468	9,571,741
Sugar	Ton	2,065,935	136
Honey, Sugar Confectionery	Lb	1,883,186 ¹	25,955,830
Coffee	Lb	6,133 ¹	6,424,335
Tea	Lb	1,003 ¹	9,303,817
Margarine, Lard, and Other Rendered Pig Fat	Lb	16,166,424	5,911,696
Alcoholic Beverages	Gal	359,649	2,861,058
Tobacco and Tobacco Manufactures	Lb	16,561,185	11,153,042
Hides and Skins of Cattle, Horses, and Sheep	Lb	75,293,302	20,000 ¹
Rubber, Crude	Lb	<i>n</i>	11,245,538
Timber	Sup Ft	15,864,108	58,105,762
Wool and Other Animal Hair	Lb	179,093,954	18,461,700
Cotton Fibres	Lb	3,240,780	1,021,616 ¹
Fertilisers, Crude	Cwt	305 ¹	2,596,056
Salt	Lb	144,764 ¹	9,635,720
Tin Ore and Concentrates	Cwt	96,224	<i>n</i>
Petroleum, Crude and Partly Refined	Gal	326,758	525,571,881
Motor Spirit, Automotive and Aviation	Gal	97,588 ¹	9,396,894
Kerosene, Jet Fuel, Mineral Turpentine	Gal	35,515 ¹	5,770,510
Distillate Fuels	Gal	5,541,240 ¹	3,148,388
Residual Fuel Oils (except Enriched Residuals)	Gal	6,790,585 ¹	338,928
Fertilisers, Manufactured	Cwt	982,014	2,328,097
Wood, Peeled, Veneer Sheets and Plywood	Sq Ft	89,577,422	2,382,849 ¹
Copper and Copper Based Alloys	Cwt	1,312,373	1,171 ¹

¹ Overseas figures only. Interstate figures not recorded separately, but nil or only a small quantity. *n* Not recorded separately, but nil or only a small quantity.

6 TOTAL TRADE

Commodity Groups—The general pattern of Queensland's external trade during 1966-67 is summarised by commodity groups in the following statement.

	Total Exports \$m	Total Imports \$m	Total Trade \$m	Excess of Exports \$m
Food and Live Animals	417.3	87.3	504.6	330.0
Beverages and Tobacco	23.7	40.3	64.0	-16.6
Crude Materials, Inedible (except Fuels)	155.8	32.5	188.3	123.3
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, and Related Materials	20.4	30.2	50.6	-9.8
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats ..	5.5	2.5	8.0	3.0
Chemicals	9.2	78.6	87.8	-69.4
Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly by Material	147.4	217.6	365.0	-70.2
Machinery and Transport Equipment ..	58.5	284.5	343.0	-226.0
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles ..	23.2	123.3	146.5	-100.1
Commodities and Transactions of Merchandise Trade, n.e.s.	3.0	4.3	7.3	-1.3
Total Merchandise Trade	864.0	901.1	1,765.1	-37.1
Non-merchandise Trade	4.8	2.7	7.5	2.1
Total Recorded Trade	868.8	903.8	1,772.6	-35.0

Exports exceeded imports in three groups. These groups consist mainly of unprocessed or partly processed products of primary industry in the nature of foodstuffs, and inedible crude materials, e.g., wool, minerals, timber.

The comparatively small, but still significant, value of food imported into Queensland was mainly made up of confectionery, fruit and vegetables of kinds not generally produced in Queensland or in seasonally short supply (such as potatoes and apples), meat, cereal preparations, processed milk and cream, and tea.

Wool and minerals, mainly mineral sands, bauxite, zinc, and tin, contributed most to the export surplus in the crude materials, inedible, group. Unmanufactured tobacco exports were about two-thirds of the imports of manufactured tobacco products.

Although exports of manufactured goods classified chiefly by material were substantial, imports were even higher. Unworked and worked shapes and sections of copper, lead, and alloys based thereon were predominant items in exports of this group. Structural parts of iron and steel, paper and paperboard, plywood and veneer, materials and articles of rubber, leather, and textiles were also important export items. Structural parts and sections of iron and steel and a variety of metal manufactures comprised about a half of the imports in this group. Other major import items were textile fabrics and made-up articles of textiles, tyres and tubes, other articles of rubber, and paper and paperboard.

The major import surplus occurred, however, in the machinery and transport group due to highly processed manufactures such as motor vehicles, tractors, and machines and machinery of all kinds. About three-quarters of the import surplus can be attributed to trade with other States of Australia and this demonstrates how heavily Queensland depends on other States for commodities of this nature.

There was also a large import surplus of miscellaneous manufactured articles, the main items of which were clothing, footwear, printed matter, articles of plastic materials, toys and sporting goods, and sanitary, heating, and lighting fixtures.

The chemicals group also showed a preponderance of imports, contributed to by medicinal and pharmaceutical products, chemical elements and compounds, perfumery and cosmetics, soaps, and paints.

In the mineral fuels group, the large exports of coal were more than offset by imports of crude and partly refined petroleum entering Queensland for further refining.

Balance of Total Trade—The following table provides a complete statement of Queensland's external visible trade.

TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE, QUEENSLAND

Year	Imports			Exports			Total Trade	Excess of Exports
	Overseas	Inter-state	Total	Overseas	Inter-state	Total		
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
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
1966-67	193,677	710,084	903,761	499,968	368,868	868,836	1,772,597	-34,925

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.

The much greater, though reducing, negative visible trade balances of the last three years shown in the table have resulted from a largely sustained higher level of imports (up 12 per cent in 1964-65) which has not been matched by an equivalent increase in exports. During these years, exports of sugar and wool have decreased sharply, but noteworthy increases have occurred in the exports of meat, coal and other minerals, and grains.

Except in abnormal times Queensland, as a young country, has a net import (investment) balance after allowing for all payments due.

7 EXPORT PRICES

Price index numbers for Australian overseas exports are shown in the next table. These index numbers are calculated from weighted aggregates

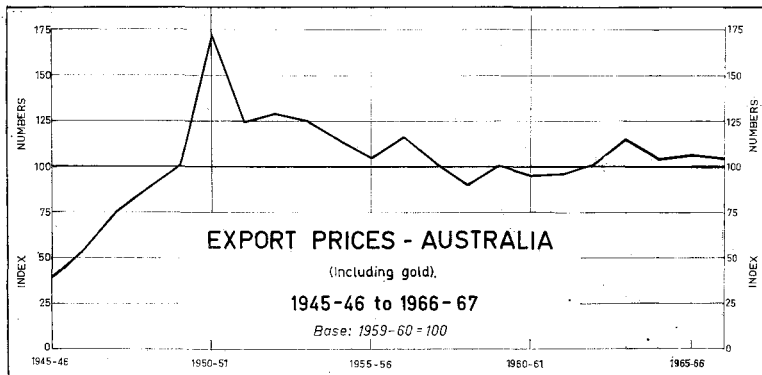
of prices of 29 items which have constituted about 83 per cent of the total value of exports in recent years. Prices used are movements in the predominant market or averages for all export markets. Weights are based on the annual average value of exports from 1956-57 to 1960-61. The current index is a revised series, available from 1959-60, which replaces the series published in the 1963 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

OVERSEAS EXPORT PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, AUSTRALIA

(Base of Each Index: Year 1959-60 = 100)

Year	Wool	Meats	Dairy Produce	Cereals	Sugar	Metals and Coal	All Groups including Gold
1959-60 ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1960-61 ..	92	104	82	99	101	97	95
1961-62 ..	97	100	81	106	91	91	96
1962-63 ..	104	101	88	107	107	89	101
1963-64 ..	120	105	93	107	175	101	114
1964-65 ..	102	110	94	107	100	123	105
1965-66 ..	107	120	86	107	84	122	107
1966-67 ..	103	124	84	114	67	117	105

In order to show, in the diagram below, approximate movements in export prices over a long period, the All Groups indexes of the new and old series have been linked at 1959-60. The peak in the rapid post-war rise in prices was reached in 1950-51. Wool prices more than doubled in that year but declined almost as sharply in the following year. Of recent years prices have been fairly steady at about four times their pre-war average.



• Chapter 10

MARKETING

1 THE QUEENSLAND SYSTEM

History—Since the first world war Queensland has developed a system of producers' organisations for the marketing of agricultural produce. Special legislation regarding sugar and wheat marketing was passed in 1915 and 1920 respectively. In 1922 a general enabling Act was passed, and, in 1926, after various amendments, the general legislation was consolidated in *The Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act*, which, with subsequent amendments, is still the general enabling Act for the establishment and organisation of marketing boards. However, specific legislation was retained in *The Wheat Pool Acts*, and separate legislation, *The Fruit Marketing Organisation Act*, was passed in 1923 setting up the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing.

Constitution—Each board and pool is a separate entity created by Order in Council on the initiative of petitioning growers, after due notice published in the *Gazette*. If a counter petition is received within 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 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 359.

2 COMMONWEALTH MARKETING SCHEMES

In the case of sugar, butter, cheese, and dried fruits, there are Australia-wide marketing schemes which were instituted in order to pool a low export price with a comparatively high internal-consumption price and distribute the proceeds among all producers. For wheat, an Australia-wide scheme is in operation to stabilise the returns to growers for a period of five years up to the end of the 1972-73 season (see page 351). 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, recommendations on mill peaks, control of analyses of cane for payment purposes, and distribution of sugar moneys between mills and growers.

By authority of the same Act, a Local Cane Prices Board is constituted in each mill area to draw up, each year, an award or contract between the miller and the growers setting out the conditions relating to the supply of cane and the payment therefor. Either party, if not satisfied with the award, may appeal to the Central Board for amendment of the award which then, whether amended or not, becomes an award of the Central Board.

Of the 31 sugar mills operating in Queensland, eight are owned by companies registered as co-operative societies. They are South Johnstone, Tully, Racecourse, Farleigh, Cattle Creek, North Eton, Proserpine, and Marian. Four others—Babinda, Mossman, Mulgrave, and Isis—are owned by companies which distribute the majority or the whole of their profits among the growers but are not registered as co-operatives. The remaining 19 mills are owned by public or proprietary companies and distribute profits to shareholders only.

Control of Production—The control of sugar production is effected primarily by means of mill peaks representing, in the case of each mill, the quota of raw sugar which the Queensland Government undertakes to acquire. Mill peaks were introduced in 1929 when the aggregate was set at 611,428 tons (in terms of 94 net titre sugar). In recent years, the aggregates have been as follows:

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
1963	1,235,600 tons	1968	2,166,700 tons

A further control of individual farm production is provided by farm peaks determined annually and incorporated in the award. By this means the amount of cane to be accepted from each grower is defined, subject to the proviso that any deficiencies in the supply of some growers may be filled by other growers having cane available above their peak quota but from within the net area of the assignment.

Assignments—The Central Sugar Cane Prices Board assigns to each grower an area of his land sufficient to produce, in the aggregate, the respective mill peaks. Before the 1964 season, one-quarter of the gross assigned area had to be reserved for rotational fallowing; but, for the 1964 and 1965 seasons, the whole of the area could be harvested. From 1966 the net harvestable area is 85 per cent of the gross assigned area.

At 30 June 1967 there were 8,296 assignments having an area of 748,386 acres. Until the end of World War II no fresh assignments had been granted since assignments were reviewed about 1929-30, but new assignments to eligible ex-servicemen were granted in the post-war period.

A report proposing the expansion of the sugar industry was presented by the Sugar Inquiry Committee late in 1963 and was adopted in principle by the Queensland Government. To implement this programme the Board had assigned, at 30 June 1967, 72,892 acres to 1,253 new growers and 85,225 acres to existing assignees.

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 was subsequently extended for another year to 31 August 1968, and a further extension to 30 June 1969 has been arranged. The agreement made in 1946 between the Commonwealth Government and the Queensland Government fixed the wholesale price of refined sugar in the capital cities of Australia at \$66.40 per ton, since increased by successive rises to \$206.72 per ton (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 341.

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, and export quotas were imposed from 1953. 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 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. 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 has been exported without quantitative restriction to available markets.

A new International Sugar Agreement was reached on 24 October 1968 and came into effect on 1 January 1969. It will restrict supplies of sugar to the world market so as to bring about an upward movement in the world price, and then control or influence the price within a stated range by adjustment of the basic export quotas. The minimum price aimed at is about \$A80 per ton, and Australia's basic export quota is 1.1 million metric tons raw value.

Under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, which has been extended to 1974, Australia's basic export quota is 600,000 tons. Over half of this 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. In 1965 the negotiated price was fixed for the years 1966, 1967, and 1968 at £43 10s sterling 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 1968 was fixed at 184,317 short tons raw value, and has subsequently been increased to 191,062 short tons.

A Sugar Agreement with Japan, concluded in May 1963, for the three years up to June 1967 and since extended to June 1969, provides that Australia will supply at least 350,000 to 450,000 tons each year. Exports during 1967 were 689,369 tons, including 67,000 tons of cane invert (equivalent to 47,000 tons of raw sugar). Japan is now our largest individual customer. New markets in Malaya and Singapore took 114,000 tons during 1967.

AUSTRALIAN SUGAR EXPORTS¹

Year	Basic Export Quota			Other ³	Total Export
	Negotiated Price	Balance	Total ²		
	Tons ⁴	Tons ⁴	Tons ⁴	Tons ⁴	Tons ⁴
1963	315,000	283,148	598,148 ⁵	535,545	1,133,693
1964	330,000	270,000	600,000	614,303	1,214,303
1965	335,000	265,000	600,000	524,089	1,124,089
1966	335,000	265,000	600,000	802,685	1,402,685
1967	335,000	265,000	600,000	1,168,051	1,768,051

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 Including statutory quotas to United States at the premium price. ⁴ Tons *tel quel*—see below. 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 336. 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 and selling of sugar in Australia. The Colonial Sugar Refining Co. Ltd also handles, as agent, the freighting and financing arrangements for domestic requirements and, in addition, the sea transport, financing, and selling of sugar abroad.

Sugar Pools—Raw sugar up to the quantity provided for in the mill peaks is delivered to No. 1 Pool, which covers Australian home consumption requirements ("first quota") and the quantity, within mill peaks, sold on the export market ("second quota").

All sugar produced in excess of mill peaks is delivered to No. 2 Pool. "Third quota" sugar is sugar from assigned lands which is in excess of the mill peak but of a quantity approved by the Board. This receives the world market price. "Other" sugar, which is that grown on unassigned lands, receives only a nominal price of \$1 per ton.

Because of the decline in proceeds from export sugar sales, arrangements were made between the Commonwealth and State Governments to support the proceeds of the 1966 and 1967 seasons with loans of \$19m and \$4m respectively, repayable to the Commonwealth by the State Government. They will be repayable over a period of ten years commencing 1 July 1970. Interest will not be charged during the periods up to 30 June 1970. Thereafter interest will be payable on the outstanding amounts as from 1 July 1970 at rates equal to the 1966 and 1967 medium-term bond rates 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 (689 tons in the 1967 season).

RAW SUGAR, DISPOSAL AND RETURN TO PRODUCERS, 1966 AND 1967 SEASONS

Particulars	Queensland	N.S.W.	Total	Value of Sales ¹	Average Price per Ton ²
	Tons	Tons	Tons	\$1,000	\$
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	1,599,883 _r	98,084	1,697,967 _r	97,589	57.47 _r
1967 SEASON					
No. 1 Pool					
Home Consumption	591,613	41,128	632,741	90,355	142.80
Surplus for Export	1,498,363	79,409	1,577,772	96,323	61.05
Total	2,089,976	120,537	2,210,513	186,678	84.45 ²
No. 2 Pool ("Excess" Sugar for Export)					
Third Quota	123,049	..	123,049	4,744	38.55
Other	18	..	18	.. ³	1.00
Total	123,067	..	123,067	4,744	38.55
Total Pooled Sugar	2,213,043	120,537	2,333,580	195,420 ⁴	83.74
Total Export	1,621,430	79,409	1,700,839	101,067	59.42

¹ Net return to raw sugar producers (i.e., the milling and growing sections of the industry). ² Queensland sugar only: \$85.69 per ton in 1966, and \$86.00 in 1967, including \$8.56 and \$1.81 per ton as distribution of loans in 1966 and 1967 respectively. ³ Less than \$500. ⁴ Including distributions from loans of \$18,991(000) in 1966 and \$3,999(000) in 1967, of which Queensland's shares were \$17,841(000) and \$3,780(000). _r Revised since last issue.

Bulk Handling—To meet the requirements of refineries in other States and overseas, raw sugar was shipped in bulk from 1954 by “bleeding” bagged sugar into ships’ holds. In 1954, 251,000 tons were shipped in this manner. 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. From the commencement of the 1964 crushing season, all mills supplied raw sugar in bulk.

Statistics—Production is dealt with in Chapter 7. The following table shows the disposals of 94 net titre sugar by the Sugar Board in the last ten years and earlier selected years since 1923.

AUSTRALIAN RAW SUGAR MARKETED

Season	Sales			Proportion Exported	“Excess” Sugar	
	Australia	Overseas	Total		Quantity	Proportion of Exports
	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons		1,000 Tons	%
1923	270	17	287	6	..	..
1925	289	227	516	44	..	..
1930	325	210	535	39	7	3
1935	337	310	647	48	45	15
1940	400	406	806	50	64	16
1945	456	210	666	32	19	9
1950	518	403	921	44	12	3
1955	545	626	1,171	53	39	6
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
1967	633	1,701	2,334	73	123	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 1967.

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	\$	\$	\$	\$
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
1967 ..	90,355	101,067	191,422	142.80	59.34	86.00	83.36

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 1967.

SUGAR BOARD RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Sales in Australia	102,760	104,932	106,647
Sales Overseas	127,931	101,707	114,021
Total Sales	230,691	206,639	220,668
Stocks at End of Year	10,972	11,186	10,180
Charges on Australian Sales¹			
Raw Sugar Sea Freights etc.	5,598	5,224	5,768
Refining	10,554	10,793	11,373
Managing and Financing	3,250	3,667	4,040
Selling	665	678	692
Publicity .. .. .	..	69	10
Trade Discounts etc.	31	3	5
Syrup and Treacle Packages	250	260	274
Refined Sugar Freights	696	676	710
Charges on Overseas Sales			
Quality Incentive .. .. .	..	210	30
Freights, Port Handling, etc.	8,680	9,337	10,695
Sacks and Exchange	147	36	62
Insurance, Commission, etc.	1,731	1,748	2,073
Bulk Handling			
Terminals Costs	10,371	4,964	5,070
Mills' Contributions	Cr 1,069	Cr 1,085	Cr 1,275
Weighing and Sampling	65	93	131
Townsville Bagging Station	240	157	46
Contribution to Fruit Industries	1,552	2,151	2,799
Rebates on Sugar Content of Exported Manufactures	1,101	1,275	1,094
Filtrability Incentive	200	..	..
Administration and Sundries (Net)	39r	39r	41
Interest	Cr 110	Cr 108	Cr 106
Total Expenses	43,991r	40,187r	43,532
Raw Sugar Purchases	186,734	166,279	175,706
<i>Percentage of Expenses to Sales</i>	<i>19.1</i>	<i>19.4</i>	<i>19.7</i>
<i>Percentage of Expenses to Purchases</i>	<i>23.6</i>	<i>24.2r</i>	<i>24.8</i>

¹ Including managing and financing overseas sugar. r Revised since last issue.

A credit balance on the year's operations, including changes in stocks, of \$421,894 was carried forward at 30 June 1967, and the total excess of assets was then \$1,770,587.

4 DAIRY PRODUCTS

Butter and Cheese—A voluntary scheme to stabilise the price of butter, known as the "Paterson Plan", was introduced in January 1926. However, it did not receive the support of all manufacturers and was subsequently replaced on 1 May 1934 by a compulsory price equalisation plan for both butter and cheese. Complementary legislation for this plan was passed by the Commonwealth Government (*Dairy Produce Act 1933*) and the State Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania, the object being to control the interstate and intrastate movements of butter and cheese. These Acts were subsequently invalidated in 1936 by the Privy Council decision in the James Case.

Since this decision a price equalisation scheme has operated voluntarily on the basis of agreements between manufacturers and the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd. The Committee, comprising members of the State Dairy Products Boards and other representatives of the industry, enters into agreements with manufacturers to secure to them equal rates from sales of butter and cheese, for which purpose it may fix basic prices at which these products sold in Australia or abroad are to be taken into account. It equalises returns to factories through an Equalisation Fund. The States originally participating in the scheme were New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania in respect of both butter and cheese, and South Australia in respect of cheese only. South Australia and Western Australia entered the scheme in respect of butter on 1 April 1946, and Western Australia included cheese in January 1947.

Under the provisions of the various Dairy Industry Assistance Acts, the first of which was passed in 1942, the Commonwealth Government has provided subsidies on milk supplied for the manufacture of butter, cheese, and processed milk products. No subsidy was paid on processed milk products between 30 June 1952 and 30 June 1962. However, maximum amounts of \$700,000 in 1962-63 and \$1,000,000 in 1963-64 were provided by the Commonwealth Government as a bounty on exports of processed milk products. Present legislation provides for a maximum bounty of \$800,000 for each of the years 1964-65 to 1971-72.

Details of the five-year stabilisation plan which operated from 1 July 1952 to 30 June 1957 are shown in the 1962 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

Under the 1957-1962 plan, the Commonwealth continued to fix the ex-factory price of butter and cheese to guarantee returns to dairy farmers, and to subsidise returns up to the guaranteed level. This plan provided that any subsidy made available would be determined before the commencement of each season and would be on the basis of a fixed amount in any dairying year.

The third five-year stabilisation plan, which applied from 1 July 1962, introduced several new features. A fixed bounty of \$27,000,000 was provided for each year of the plan. Australian prices for butter and cheese were determined by the Australian Dairy Industry Council, instead of the Minister for Primary Industry as previously. Products containing 40 per cent or more of butterfat were eligible for bounty payment provided they were taken into the equalisation pool.

The current stabilisation plan came into operation on 1 July 1967. It incorporates the main features of the previous plan, and covers the five-year period to 30 June 1972.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MARKETING, TEN YEARS

Year	Rate per Cwt			Amount of Bounty ¹ Paid in Queensland
	Equalisation Price	Bounty ¹	Overall Return to Manufacturer	
BUTTER				
	\$	\$	\$	\$1,000
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	42.2560	6.0800	48.3300	3,972
1965-66	40.2700	6.0100	46.2800	3,742
1966-67	39.3000 ²	5.6600	44.9600 ²	3,726
CHEESE				
	\$	\$	\$	\$1,000
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	26.0000	2.2300	28.2300	345
1965-66	25.9800	2.3600	28.3400	342
1966-67	26.4800 ²	2.0400	28.5200 ²	376

¹ Referred to as subsidy until 1961-62.² Incomplete.

During World War II, contracts were arranged between the Governments of the Commonwealth and the United Kingdom whereby the latter undertook to purchase Australia's surplus butter and cheese. From 1944-45 the two Governments entered into long-term purchase agreements under which Australia agreed to make available to the United Kingdom all excess butter and cheese.

This contract was not renewed on its expiry on 30 June 1955, and from that date the Commonwealth Government ceased to be the principal in the sale of Australian butter and cheese in the United Kingdom. The Australian Dairy Produce Board assumed this duty, and a representative of the Board in London took over the functions of consignee from the Ministry of Food. The Commonwealth Government in 1954 passed amending legislation to ensure that the Dairy Produce Board had the necessary powers. Manufacturers export butter and cheese and the Board in England allocates supplies to selected selling agents. In November 1961, the British Government imposed quotas on butter imports to protect traditional suppliers following the high level of stocks, rapid price fall, and the threat of an overloaded market. The Australian quota has been fixed at 72,200 tons for 1967-68 and 1968-69, which is 5,500 tons more than

for the previous three 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.

In 1965, in the interests of efficiency and economy, a levy on production of butter and cheese for research and sales promotion, and a levy on exports of butter and cheese which provided the Australian Dairy Produce Board with funds for overseas market development, were combined into one levy to cover all the Board's requirements.

The *Butterfat Levy Act* 1965-1966 provided a maximum rate of levy of 60c per cwt for butterfat used in the manufacture of butter, butterfat products, and cheese, to be apportioned between the three primary functions of the Board in the following ratio: Overseas marketing (2 parts), 24c; local promotion (2 parts), 24c; and research (1 part), 12c. The operative rate of levy from 1 July 1967 was fixed at 53c per cwt of butterfat, divided as follows: Overseas marketing, 21c; local promotion, 22c; and research, 10c.

The Commonwealth Government contributes one-half of the cost incurred on approved projects included in the research programme, with a maximum contribution of \$1 for \$1 against funds raised by way of levy and allocated to research. The sales promotion programme is financed solely by the levy.

The Butter Marketing Board—This Board was established in 1925 and is concerned principally with the regulation of supplies to local and overseas markets. In 1936 it obtained the right to be sole vendor of "pat" butter in the Brisbane area. The objectives of this were to more effectively control the butter supply to the city of Brisbane, to obtain for the producers the additional profits arising from the sale of pat butter, and to replace numerous brands with one brand of selected butter of uniformly good quality. The patting factory established for this purpose has enabled the Board to deal with butterfat in various ways and to develop markets in Australia and overseas for such products.

Final figures for 1965-66 showed butter sales worth \$25.2m, excluding Commonwealth bounty of \$3.7m paid through factories, giving an average net price returned to factories of about 36c per lb. Preliminary figures for 1966-67 show a return of \$25.7m 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	Proportion Sold Overseas
	Queensland	Other	United Kingdom	Other ¹		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	%
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	14,660 ²	2,448	7,563	6,663	31,334	45.4
1966-67s	15,943 ²	801	9,362	7,097	33,203	49.6

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: 2,941 tons in 1966-67, of which only about 25 per cent was sold in Queensland. s Subject to revision.

The next table shows, for ten years, the average prices of butter, as quoted in London and Brisbane, and Australian equalisation values, i.e., net return to manufacturers at agents' floors, Queensland ports of shipment or other recognised centres of distribution.

BUTTER PRICES

Year	London ¹		Brisbane	Australian Equalisation Value
	Sterling	Australian Currency	Australian Currency	Australian Currency
	d per Lb	c per Lb	c per Lb	c per Lb
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	35.96
1965-67	32.14	33.47	46.50	35.16s

¹ The price shown represents the approximate net pool return for choicest butter.
s Subject to revision.

Queensland's apparent consumption, which includes a certain quantity imported from other States, amounted to 13,448 tons in 1938-39; rose to a maximum of 22,943 tons in 1943-44 owing to heavy demands by Australian and Allied Services; then decreased to 11,090 tons in 1946-47, the lowest amount since 1931-32; and was just over 14,000 tons in 1966-67, 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 to a level of less than 20 lb per head.

The Cheese Marketing Board—This Board was originally constituted in 1923. Since 1934, returns to producers of cheese (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 342). Details of equalisation and bounty rates and manufacturers' returns are shown on page 343.

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	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb
Local	6,383	6,797	7,330	7,952	7,647
Interstate	46	1,013	1,425	1,316	3,071
Processors for Australian Market ..	2,460	5,011	1,998	2,779	3,468
Processors for Overseas	762	906	387	554	478
Exported to United Kingdom ..	5,438	5,964	4,976	1,432	386
Exported to Japan	2,575	2,270	1,974	1,711	3,263
Other Exports	3,146	589	629	549	1,769
Total	20,810	22,550	18,719	16,293	20,083

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 1966-67 permit sales amounted to a record 3,873,558 dozen, an increase of 67 per cent on the 1965-66 permit sales.

Through the Council of Egg Marketing Authorities of Australia, all State Egg Marketing Boards in Australia formulated proposals (generally known as the "C.E.M.A.A." plan) with the object of providing some measure of stabilisation for the egg industry throughout Australia, by means of a levy, on a Commonwealth basis, on hens. The levy and the operation of the C.E.M.A.A. plan were authorised by Commonwealth legislation which is contained in three Acts of Parliament, namely, *The Poultry Industry Levy Act*, *The Poultry Industry Levy Collection Act*, and *The Poultry Industry Assistance Act*, all of which became operative as from 1 July 1965. This legislation provides for a levy on hens, six months old and over (excluding the first 20 hens of any flock) which are kept for commercial purposes. The levy is payable fortnightly by all producers. The South Queensland Board was appointed as the Commonwealth Government agent for the whole of Queensland for collection and administration of the levy.

The increase in egg production in 1966-67 was attributed partly to the success of the C.E.M.A.A. plan in the previous year in which, despite increased production and surpluses, egg producers received a higher net return, after making allowances for the payment of the hen levy, than in the year 1964-65 prior to the inception of the plan.

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. Due to seasonal variation in British production, demand for imported eggs in shell has again increased in this market, with a rise in exports from the South Queensland Board to 963,450 dozen in 1965-66 and 1,051,000 dozen in 1966-67. Attention has been focussed during these years 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 rapid expansion which has taken place in this industry over recent years is illustrated by the fact that the South Queensland Board's receipts plus permit sales in 1966-67 (19,538,000 dozen) were more than double those for 1961-62 (9,646,000 dozen) and increased by 19 per cent above the previous year's record figure. The next table shows the operations of the Boards for five years.

EGG MARKETING BOARDS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
South Queensland Board					
Receivals					
Quantity Doz	9,869,823	10,676,965	11,997,853	14,112,838	15,664,054
Gross Return to Producers ¹ \$	4,400,268	4,983,446	4,926,596	6,460,797	7,389,844
Average Net Return per doz ¹ c	32.55	35.80	30.10	37.98 ²	36.31 ²
Permit Sales					
Quantity Doz	782,348	1,023,141	1,066,232	2,325,733	3,873,558
Gross Return to Producers \$	348,797	477,551	437,777	1,064,721	1,828,001
Central Queensland Board					
Receivals					
Quantity ³ Doz	638,172	759,478	876,301	847,863 ^r	936,688
Gross Return to Producers \$	301,352	337,278	364,599	424,682	486,021
Average Net Return per doz c	35.29	32.85	32.35	39.54 ²	40.11 ²
Permit Sales					
Quantity Doz	27,219	51,516	59,254	145,396	220,235
Gross Return to Producers \$	12,800	23,200	24,594	71,631	114,220 ⁴

¹ Excluding distribution surpluses: 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; 1966-67, nil. ² After hen levy. ³ 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; 1966-67, 72,975 doz. ⁴ Estimated. ^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 1966-67 registrations included 513 producers, 16 wholesale vendors, 473 retail vendors operating from delivery vehicles, and 1,916 retail vendors selling from fixed premises (shops, cafes, milk bars, etc.).

Total quantities handled included 20,692,718 gallons of pasteurised milk, approximately 237,000 gallons of raw milk, and 146,958 gallons of pasteurised cream. This was equivalent to 33.5 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 \$118,841 in 1966-67. 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 ½c 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 \$46,123 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 1967, 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 35 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 1967, 35 silos and 55 bulkheads with capacities of 9.3 million and 7.3 million bushels respectively were available outside Brisbane. Seven more silos and three bulkheads were under construction. The installation at Brisbane was a 1.7 million bushel bulk loading terminal, with a loading rate to ships of approximately 30,000 bushels per hour. Shed storages could take 10 million bushels and the total capacity of all Board storages was 29 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	\$	\$
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	1.2872 ²	1.3205 ²
1966-67	30	27,136,657	5,747,353	32,884,010	1.0930 ²	1.1630 ²
1967-68	31	22,812,285 ³	1,553,065 ³	24,365,350 ³	0.8350 ²	0.8750 ²

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 4 July 1960 are given in the following table.

PRICES PER BUSHEL OF QUEENSLAND WHEAT FOR HOME CONSUMPTION

Period Commencing	Price to Mills			Price to Produce Trade ¹	
	Bulk	Bagged ²	Quality Premium	Bulk ³	Bagged ^{2 3}
	\$	\$	c	\$	\$
4 July 1960	1.50	1.58	5.0	1.52	1.59
1 December 1960	1.53	1.61	5.0	1.55	1.63
6 February 1961	1.53	1.64	7.5	1.56	1.67
5 June 1961	1.53	1.62	7.5	1.56	1.64
1 December 1961	1.58	1.67	7.5	1.61	1.69
9 July 1962	1.58	1.67	7.5	1.61	1.70
1 December 1962	1.60	1.68	7.5	1.62	1.71
26 August 1963	1.60	1.67	7.5	1.62	1.70
1 December 1963	1.46	1.54	7.9	1.48	1.57
18 September 1964	1.46	1.55	7.9	1.48	1.58
1 December 1964	1.47	1.56	7.9	1.49	1.58
14 December 1964	1.47	1.56	.. ⁴	1.49	1.58
1 December 1965	1.53	1.64	.. ⁴	1.56	1.66
1 December 1966	1.57	1.68	.. ⁴	1.60	1.71
1 December 1967	1.66	1.76	.. ⁴	1.69	1.79

¹ In truck load lots. ² Varied because of changes in cost of bags as well as in wheat prices. ³ Prices charged to customers purchasing large quantities each month are 2c less than those shown. ⁴ Up to 20c according to protein content.

Amounts received from high prices for exports, together with proceeds from special payments made by Queensland millers, enabled the State Board to pay premiums per bushel on deliveries as follows:

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
1965-66 pool ..	Q1 ..	13.30c	Q2 ..	12.00c
1966-67 pool ..	Q1 ..	12.80c	Q2 ..	11.79c

In addition, during 1966-67 a number of growers were paid special premiums of 25c (bulk) and 35c (bagged) per bushel for grain for seed purposes, and 50c (bulk) and 60c (bagged) per bushel for specially selected seed for multiplication purposes.

The following table shows the sales of Queensland wheat during the last five years. The figures cover sales made by the Board for the purposes mentioned, including interstate transfers of whole grain for flour milling,

but do not include wheat retained by growers on the farms for seed and feed, nor small quantities delivered by growers to agents in New South Wales licensed by the Australian Wheat Board. No wheat was imported by the Board from other States during the years shown. The sales are those made during the calendar years shown and do not refer to grain from any particular harvest. All figures are expressed in terms of bushels of untreated wheat.

SALES OF QUEENSLAND WHEAT

Year	For Use in Australia as				Overseas Exports as		Total
	Flour	Stock Feed	Seed	Break-fast Foods etc.	Grain	Wheat Products	
	1,000 Bush	1,000 Bush	1,000 Bush	1,000 Bush	1,000 Bush	1,000 Bush	1,000 Bush
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
1967 ..	6,004	592	313	147	23,317	2,259	32,632

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 1956-57, in terms of the amounts paid per bushel for bagged f.a.q. wheat, f.o.r. ports, are as follows:

1956-57 ..	\$1.32	1960-61 ..	\$1.43	1964-65 ..	\$1.43
1957-58 ..	\$1.37	1961-62 ..	\$1.53	1965-66 (incomplete)	\$1.41
1958-59 ..	\$1.38	1962-63 ..	\$1.48	1966-67 (incomplete)	\$1.14
1959-60 ..	\$1.41	1963-64 ..	\$1.44	1967-68 (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*.

A stabilisation plan to cover the seasons 1963-64 to 1967-68 was enacted by the Commonwealth and the States towards the end of 1963. Its main features were as follows.

- (i) 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.
- (ii) 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.

- (iii) 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 was established at \$60m; any excess beyond this figure was to be returned to growers on the "first-in-first-out" principle. When the average export realisations fell below the guaranteed return, the deficiency was 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 was exhausted, the Commonwealth would meet its obligations under the guarantee.
- (iv) 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 (v). There was provision in the plan for annual adjustments in the following years in accordance with the guaranteed price as outlined in (i).
- (v) Provision was made for a loading on the price of all wheat sold for consumption in Australia to the extent necessary to cover the cost of transporting wheat from the mainland to Tasmania in each season of the plan.
- (vi) A premium was 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 plan, the premium had 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 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, \$22,635,000, \$1,893,000, \$18,069,000, and \$16,154,000 were made to meet the export guarantee on the 1961-62, 1962-63, 1963-64, 1964-65, and 1965-66 pools respectively.

The selling price of wheat for home consumption (bulk basis, f.o.r. ports) was fixed at \$1.57 for 1966-67 and \$1.66 for 1967-68. In Queensland these prices apply but millers pay, in addition, quality premiums of up to 20c per bushel according to protein content.

A new stabilisation plan, to cover the seasons 1968-69 to 1972-73, was enacted late in 1968. Under it, the Australian Wheat Board will continue as the sole authority for the marketing of wheat, the guaranteed price for exports of up to 200 million bushels will be \$1.45 per bushel, the stabilisation fund will continue to operate (with a ceiling raised to \$80m), and it will be the prerogative of each State to fix the home consumption price.



Photo: *Evans Deakin Industries Ltd*

Shipbuilding at the Frank Nicklin Dock, Brisbane

MANUFACTURING—Chapter 7

Laying of natural gas pipeline from Roma to Brisbane

Photo: *State Public Relations Bureau*



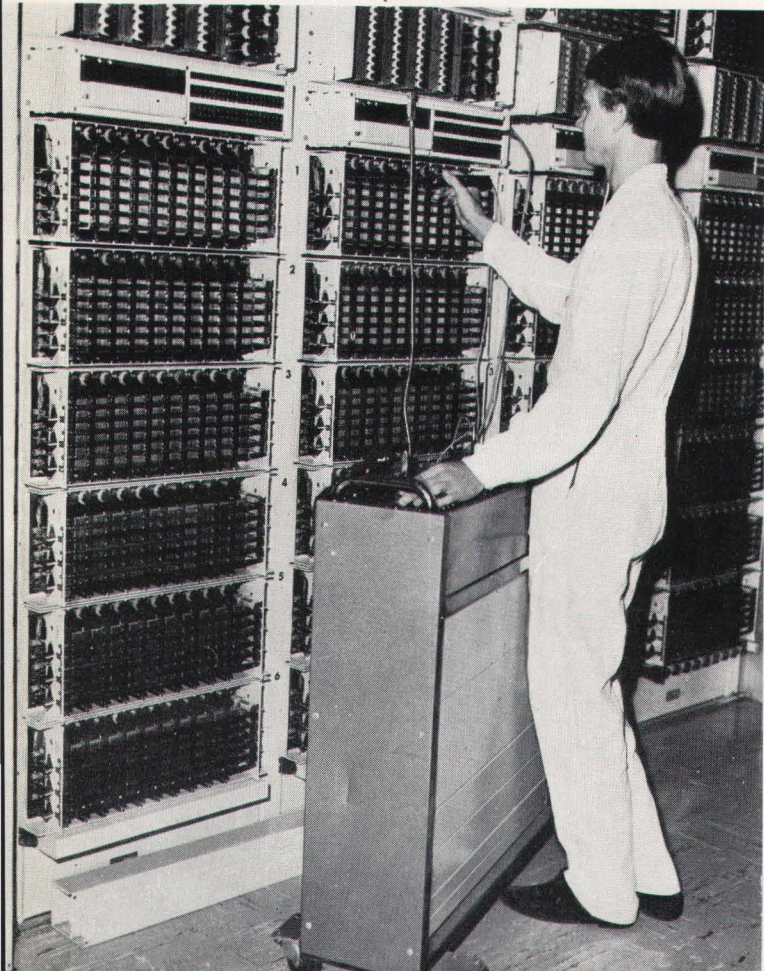


Photo: Queensland Government Railways

Photo: Postmaster-General's Department

TRANSPORT—Chapter 8

New 40-ton diesel-hydraulic locomotives



COMMUNICATION

Chapter 8

Testing newly installed GIV-AB crossbar rack with a SLGV tester, Edison Automatic Telephone Exchange, Brisbane

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 1966-67 season totalled 159,107 tons, compared with 63,615 tons in 1965-66. Barley production in 1966-67 reached a peak of 295,000 tons, which was over 91,000 tons in excess of the previous record crop grown in 1965-66. The export trade, which began in 1947-48 with the export of 1,127 tons and increased to 74,956 tons by 1959-60, subsequently fell to 789 tons in 1962-63. Exports in 1966-67 rose to 50,630 tons from 6,500 tons in 1965-66. Over 80 per cent of the 1966-67 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 1967 season pool totalled 19,474 tons, delivered to Gladstone. This was 6 per cent of the Queensland crop. The local market absorbed 2,528 tons and 16,946 tons were exported overseas, the average selling price being \$48.14 per ton, compared with the final 1966 season figure of \$41.28. Total realisations for the season were \$954,543, with a net payment to growers of \$30.25 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 1966-67 the Tableland, with its best crop for 19 years, 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	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Maize Received at Silos ..	10,960	8,234	14,020	10,345	17,412
Northern Sales	9,654	8,479	12,694	14,144	10,271
Average Net Payments to	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Growers per Ton	38.10	50.84	51.29	56.60	45.41
Expenses per Ton ¹	13.42	14.81	11.73	16.15	11.83
Loan Liability at End of Season	57,912	49,914	41,914	33,913	25,913

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 approximated 12,200 tons, and most of this total was absorbed by the North Queensland market. The balance above the northern requirements is sold either interstate or overseas. Production for 1966-67 showed a sharp increase over that for the previous year, despite a drop in the acreage harvested. After satisfying the requirements of the North Queensland market, 1,897 tons were exported to New Zealand. The Board's trade in poultry mashes and stock foods compounded from maize continued, and 2,456 tons of maize were used in this manufacture in 1966-67. Total realisations were \$921,754.

7 WOOL

Wool is normally sold at public auctions organised by the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers, but during World War II, when the United Kingdom purchased the whole Australian wool clip, the value of specific lots was determined by appraisal. Since then, the average auction room price in Australia of greasy wool, as computed by the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers, rose from 20.41c in 1946-47 to the record price of 120.16c in 1950-51. For the years 1965-66 and 1966-67 the prices were 50.08c and 47.38c 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 1966-67, there were ten such sales, the total amounts of wool sold being 202.3m lb of greasy and 0.6m lb of scoured, which realised \$95.3m. Proceeds from the sale of wool by auction were \$0.6m below those for 1965-66, due to a lower average price. Further particulars of Brisbane wool sales are given on page 195. Some New South Wales wool is sold at Brisbane sales, and a certain amount of Queensland wool is taken to New South Wales to the sales held at Sydney and Newcastle. Buyers from overseas countries attend the wool sales. Details of wool exports to overseas countries are given on page 194.

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	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	%	%	%	%	%
70's and finer	2.1	1.2	2.0	2.6	1.4
64/70's	13.7	9.8	12.3	13.5	9.4
64's	20.6	18.0	21.7	22.7	20.2
64/60's	12.5	12.4	12.8	10.7	12.6
60/64's	33.9	38.4	34.8	31.2	36.0
60's	12.9	16.1	12.9	14.6	16.7
58's and below	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.9
Oddments	2.6	2.2	1.8	3.1	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In 1963 an Australian Wool Board was established to promote the use of wool and research into the industry under the control of a single body, to act as an advisory authority (without executive powers) on marketing to the Australian Wool Industry Conference, to maintain and

administer the wool stores entrusted to the Board by the Commonwealth Government, and to undertake other activities approved by the Minister for Primary Industry for the benefit of the industry, including the operation of the Wool Statistical Service and the registration of wool classers. The Board consists of a chairman, six woolgrowers, one representative of the Commonwealth Government, and three members representative of wool marketing and manufacturing, research, finance, and commerce.

The International Wool Secretariat, which is maintained jointly by the Wool Boards of Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, conducts overseas publicity. Under its first five-year plan, Australia provides about 64 per cent of the total funds required for this programme, while New Zealand and South Africa contribute 24 per cent and 12 per cent respectively. The proportions are based on the annual shorn wool production of each country. The rate of levy to be paid by Australian woolgrowers for promotion and research during 1967-68 has been fixed at the maximum rate of 2 per cent of the gross value of shorn wool sold, the same as for the previous two years. As a result of negotiations between the Australian Wool Industry Conference and the Commonwealth Government, the latter will contribute towards wool research and promotion on a dollar-for-dollar basis, matching the contributions of woolgrowers from the levy to a maximum of \$14m in any one year. These arrangements will provide revenue to finance wool research during the years 1967-68 to 1969-70.

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 1967 its oil mill treated 6,186 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	\$	\$
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
1967	6,571	13,677	30.7	642,396	2,014,128

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 1966-67 Australian production satisfied about 70 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 1967 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 5 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 \$364,618 for the 1966 season and \$642,396 for the 1967 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 1965-66 and 1966-67 are shown in the next table.

FRUITS HANDLED BY PROCESSORS THROUGH THE C.O.D.

Item	1965-66		1966-67		Item	1965-66		1966-67	
	Tons	\$	Tons	\$		Tons	\$	Tons	\$
Pineapples ..	78,841		89,436	4,640,721	Apples ..	2,259	4,167	158,308	
Strawberries ..	69		86	43,729	Passion Fruit ..	22	50	9,448	
Papaws ..	4,241		6,678	574,971	Pie Melons ..	157	123	2,484	
Citrus ..	3,932		3,419	254,759	Pears ..	493	390	37,830	
Figs ..	74		52	7,194	Tomatoes ..	1,145	848	49,580	
Plums ..	441		376	21,808	Peaches ..	8	24	2,328	
Apricots ..	4		..	..	Total ..	91,686	105,649	5,803,160 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 1965-66 and 1966-67.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES CONSIGNED INTERSTATE BY RAIL BY C.O.D.

Item	1965-66		1966-67		Item	1965-66		1966-67	
	Tons	\$	Tons	\$		Tons	\$	Tons	\$
Apples ..	73		24		Beans ..	6,634		8,459	
Avocadoes ..	310		331		Beetroot ..	267		389	
Bananas ..	4,286		7,190		Capsicums ..	831		972	
Citrus ..	4,776		5,703		Carrots ..	102		188	
Custard Apples ..	136		196		Chokos ..	750		873	
Grapes ..	474		447		Cucumbers ..	2,891		3,390	
Mangoes ..	1,167		978		Egg Fruit ..	503		647	
Papaws ..	1,382		1,963		Marrows ..	447		573	
Passion Fruit ..	81		505		Onions ..	72		78	
Pineapples ..	9,054		8,087		Peanuts ..	6		1	
Rockmelons ..	710		1,152		Peas ..	2		2	
Strawberries ..	68		95		Potatoes ..	194		221	
Tomatoes ..	11,950		14,330		Pumpkins ..	1,168		833	
Watermelons ..	1,667		1,956		Sweet Potatoes ..	230		319	
Other Fruit ¹ ..	23		296		Other Vegetables ..	758		288	
					Total ..	51,012		60,486	

¹ Including canned.

In addition, the following quantities were consigned by air in 1966-67 (1965-66 quantities are shown in brackets): Strawberries, 460 (303) tons; beans, 31 (37) tons.

Wholesale turnover of the C.O.D. during 1966-67 amounted to \$16,113,317 (Brisbane, \$6,463,332; other Queensland, \$2,645,287; New South Wales, \$5,434,881; and Victoria, \$1,569,817), compared with \$15,213,983 in 1965-66. Turnover of other departments in 1966-67 (1965-66 figures in brackets) included merchandise, \$1,296,670 (\$1,287,995);

retail, \$1,001,021 (\$971,363); road distribution service, \$450,565 (\$521,694); and second-hand cases, \$40,352 (\$44,721).

The Cannery Board—The Fruit Marketing Organisation Acts as amended in April 1964 transferred the ownership, control, and operation of the Northgate Cannery from the C.O.D. to a corporate body, the Cannery Board. The cannery specialises in pineapples and papaws, and produces jams, fruit juices, and drinks. With pineapples it concentrates on exports. The C.O.D. has two directors and its general manager on the Cannery Board of seven.

Under the Canners' Export Compensation Scheme, claims from canners to compensate them for supplying the export markets totalled \$881,715 for the twelve months ended 30 November 1966, the rebate being paid on canned pineapple products exported, according to the size and variety of the products, at a rate up to a maximum of \$11.50 a ton of fresh pineapples delivered to the canneries.

Australian Canned Fruits Board—Overseas marketing of canned fruits is organised by the Australian Canned Fruits Board which establishes terms and conditions of sales overseas and contributes to overseas publicity. It is financed by a levy on exports, and since 1963 by an excise duty imposed on canned deciduous fruits for home consumption. Subject to the Board's requirements, contracts are made on a trader to trader basis, and Queensland pineapples and tropical fruit salad are exported to Canada, the United Kingdom, and the 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. The expense of maintaining the market is financed from lease rentals and other charges and interest on investments. Since the market commenced operations, annual surpluses have been sufficient to create reserves for deferred maintenance and works. Consequently, wholesalers' rentals have been reduced from 1 July 1967.

Navy Beans—The Navy Bean Marketing Board was constituted on 7 November 1946. Production is mainly concentrated in the Kingaroy-Wondai district and the eastern Downs. In 1967 the intake totalled 1,588 tons gross, from which an estimated 1,350 tons of merchantable beans were received, compared with an intake of 1,120 tons gross and 955 tons of merchantable beans in 1966. The selling price for canning grade beans was \$5.52 per bushel (\$5.50 in 1966). The average net return to growers for first grade beans delivered to the Board was estimated at \$4.27 per bushel in 1966-67, compared with \$4.40 in 1965-66.

Ginger—The Ginger Marketing Board was constituted in 1942, and the Buderim Ginger Growers' Co-operative Association Ltd was appointed agent to receive, treat, and market ginger on the Board's behalf, and to distribute the net proceeds of sales direct to growers. For about 20 years prior to 1942 the ginger growing industry existed on a small scale at Buderim, but the outbreak of the Pacific War led to the cessation of imports which gave an impetus to the industry. Tariff concessions in 1952, 1955, and 1964 have assisted the industry to withstand overseas competition. The Association received 1,294 tons from the 1967 crop, compared with 1,912 tons in 1966 which included 972 tons of late harvest ginger. (See photograph facing page 225.)

10 OTHER FARM PRODUCTS

Peanuts—The Peanut Marketing Board was established in 1924 when the commercial production of peanuts began under tariff protection. The bulk of the crop is grown in the South Burnett district, and smaller quantities are produced on the Atherton Tableland and the Darling Downs and in the Dawson-Callide area.

The Board is associated with a co-operative organisation for the holding of assets at Kingaroy and Atherton, chiefly silos for storage and machinery for shelling, grading, and other treatment.

The Board's activities are financed by a revolving levy scheme. The amount collected from each grower is repayable in full at a later date as new levies are received. In return for his levy contribution, each grower is entitled to a corresponding issue of shares. As the levy falls due for repayment the amount is refunded to the grower in full on the surrender of relevant share certificates or claims thereto.

The Peanut Industry Protection and Preservation Acts, 1939 to 1965, provide for the control of diseases in peanuts and 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
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	..
1966 ..	21,326	..	9.84	..	7.86	..	1.98	..

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, imports increased to 7,800 tons in 1965-66, including 4,738 tons from the United States, due to the severe drought which adversely affected the 1965 crop.

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	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Receipts					
From Queensland .. Lb	15,197,455	17,479,082	10,893,341	14,740,990 ^r	14,635,265
From New South Wales Lb	2,528,805	2,572,282	2,282,657	1,680,162 ¹	2,163,474
Total Lb	17,726,260	20,051,364	13,175,998	16,421,152 ^r	16,798,739
Quantity Sold Lb	17,086,785	18,370,765	12,655,987	16,011,478	16,374,984
Total Realisations .. \$	19,546,378	19,328,592	12,927,408	18,020,825	17,838,689
Average Price per Lb .. c	114.39	105.17	102.14	112.55	108.94

¹ Including 15,866 lb of 1963-64 crop. ^r Revised since last issue.

The Board works through agents in both North and South Queensland, and, under an amendment of the marketing legislation in 1954, has power to handle leaf delivered to it voluntarily by New South Wales growers. Each grower receives the proceeds of sale of his own leaf after deduction of administration levy and other charges. The Board deducts a levy of 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 was 50 per cent.

To provide for the orderly marketing of Australian tobacco leaf, a stabilisation plan for the Australian tobacco growing industry was introduced during 1966 under the provisions of the Commonwealth *Tobacco Marketing Act* 1965. 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 have been allocated by the Tobacco Quota Committee, appointed on 18 January 1966, and constituted under the *Tobacco Industry Stabilisation Act (Queensland)* 1965. Legislation also provides for the Tobacco Quota Appeals Tribunal to hear appeals against decisions by the committee. The first tribunal was appointed on 14 July 1966 to hear appeals against the initial allocation of quotas.

The Tobacco Marketing Act also established a Commonwealth Board comprising representatives of the Commonwealth, the Governments of the tobacco growing States, growers, the Tobacco Growers' Council, and manufacturers, for the purpose of setting a minimum price for each grade and otherwise implementing policy, agreed upon by the Commonwealth and tobacco growing States, relating to the marketing of Australian tobacco leaf.

The State Board may act as agent for the Commonwealth Board. Subject only to price and other determinations of the Commonwealth Board, it is empowered to receive, handle, or sell all quota tobacco, but may not sell any non-quota tobacco unless with the approval of the Commonwealth Board.

Broom Millet—The Broom Millet Marketing Board dates from 1926. Queensland does not produce all its local requirements, the balance being obtained from southern States. Because annual production is small, the Board does not practise pooling but disposes of each grower's crop on a consignment basis. In 1966-67, 34 tons were sold for \$14,105, compared with 49 tons for \$20,598 in 1965-66 and 46 tons for \$18,100 in 1964-65.

11 MEAT AND FISH

Australian Meat Marketing Arrangements—The Australian Meat Board, as reconstituted in 1964, controls the export of meat and meat products except pigmeats. The procedure is commonly by issue of licences to export, although the Board has power to purchase and sell meat in its own right when marketing problems prevent effective participation by private traders. The Board may also act on behalf of the Commonwealth Government in administering any international undertaking.

The primary function of the Board is to ensure that Australian meat exports are marketed in a manner that will safeguard the long-term interests of the Australian meat industry. It consists of representatives of producers, exporters, and the Commonwealth Government whose representative is chairman.

During World War II, all Australia's exportable meat surplus was sold to the United Kingdom Government under a series of contracts, and, since then, further long-term contracts have been negotiated by the Board.

A fifteen-year meat agreement, covering the period 1952 to 1967, was intended primarily to promote the production of meat in Australia for export to the United Kingdom, and to provide for a satisfactory market for Australian meat in the United Kingdom for the period of the agreement.

Bulk purchasing of meat by the United Kingdom Ministry of Food under this agreement ceased at the close of the 1953-54 season, and private trading was reverted to from the commencement of the 1954-55 season. In the event of market prices under private trading averaging below a schedule of certain agreed minimum prices, the United Kingdom Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food was to make a payment to the Australian Government to make good the deficiency. These payments were passed on to the Australian Meat Board for distribution in the form of bounties.

No deficiency payments for beef were received after 1958, but a deficiency payment was earned on lamb during the 1960-61 and 1961-62 seasons and again during the 1966-67 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, but declined again to 16 per cent in 1966-67. 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, 1966, or 1967.

Japan continues to be an important market for Australian meat. Mutton has unrestricted entry, but beef imports are subject to quotas. In 1966-67 Japan was Australia's third largest customer, with imports of chilled and frozen meat amounting to 36,844 tons.

Queensland Meat Industry Authority—The Meat Industry Act of 1965 implemented the recommendations of a committee appointed by the Government to report on livestock and the meat industry, and provided for the establishment of a Queensland Meat Industry Authority to advise the Minister on policy matters relating to meat and to administer defined policy.

The Authority consists of an independent chairman and five members, one representative each of the Department of Primary Industries, producers of stock for meat, boards of public abattoirs and district abattoirs, owners of private abattoirs, and operators of public abattoirs and district abattoirs. The chairman and other members are eligible for re-appointment and hold office for an appointed term not to exceed seven years. The chairman or his delegate is an ex-officio member on all abattoir boards, including the Metropolitan Public Abattoir Board.

The Authority may carry out investigations into the provision of centralised killing facilities in appropriate centres anywhere in the State and may subsequently recommend the declaration of district or public abattoir areas, the constitution of appropriate abattoir boards, and the method by which district or public abattoirs are to be provided. District abattoir areas and district abattoir boards constituted under earlier legislation were preserved. The Act also provided that poultry which is to be sold for human consumption shall be slaughtered at licensed poultry slaughterhouses.

The Metropolitan Public Abattoir Board—From 1931 to 1965, the Queensland Meat Industry Board was responsible for the preparation of most of the domestic meat requirements of the Metropolitan Area, and for this purpose operated the Brisbane Abattoir, which also processes all classes of meat for the canning, interstate, and overseas export trades.

Control of the Brisbane Abattoir and its associated saleyards and public meat market passed in 1965 from the Queensland Meat Industry Board to a new Metropolitan Public Abattoir Board.

The Abattoir's functions of processing meat for the canning, interstate, and overseas export trades continue unaltered, but the Abattoirs Acts have been relaxed to allow private abattoirs to slaughter within or send meat into the Metropolitan Abattoir Area provided that all stock and meat are officially inspected.

The following table gives particulars for five years of operations at the Brisbane Abattoir.

BRISBANE ABATTOIR OPERATIONS

Item	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
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LIVESTOCK SOLD THROUGH ABATTOIR STOCKYARDS

	No	No	No	No	No
Cattle	146,595	134,862	155,874	151,168	109,885
Calves	70,009	64,766	68,048	58,808	67,365
Sheep	521,307	525,911	677,908	743,995	507,759
Lambs	203,502	155,377	163,533	171,366	165,827
Pigs	74,623	68,740	70,991	79,800	103,435

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED AT BRISBANE ABATTOIR

	No	No	No	No	No
Cattle	259,305	172,815	240,868	249,721	152,884
Calves	110,287	96,993	139,034	100,216	66,282
Sheep	547,901	479,967	805,016	672,317	404,287
Lambs	220,342	223,013	307,952	250,492	250,777
Pigs	128,377	98,342	106,997	134,014	144,237

FRESH MEAT PREPARED FOR METROPOLITAN MARKET

	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Beef	22,979	19,613	22,953	19,190	16,627
Veal	2,421	2,009	2,557	2,239	1,885
Mutton	7,973	7,018	13,149	7,865	5,842
Lamb	3,114	3,192	675	3,429	3,713
Pork	1,447	1,152	1,316	1,512	1,535

MEAT PREPARED FOR OTHER PURPOSES ¹

	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Beef	29,769	14,635	21,474	25,244	12,901
Veal	667	805	1,836	710	214
Mutton and Lamb ..	1,364	1,245	3,985	3,487	1,731
Pork	4,437	3,413	3,745	4,795	5,265

¹ For export, interstate, and processing trades.

District Abattoir Boards—Outside the Metropolitan Area, District Abattoir Boards may be set up to perform functions similar to those of the Metropolitan Public Abattoir Board. Such boards are now operating at Toowoomba, Bundaberg, Townsville, Ipswich, and Mackay, while in Rockhampton two meatworks are acting as agents for the local board.

Pigs—The only pig marketing organisation at present is the Northern Pig Marketing Board. It was established in 1923 and controls the district market for pigs. A large proportion of the pigs produced in the district is sold to the co-operative bacon factory at Mareeba.

NORTHERN PIG MARKETING BOARD

Particulars		1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Pigs Sold to Bacon Factory ..	No	5,582	5,978	5,147	3,449	2,891
Pigs Sold to Butchers ..	No	4,216	4,600	5,118	3,614	2,664
Average Weight of First Grade Pigs ..	Lb	106	106	104	109	105
Average Price of First Grade Pigs ..	c per Lb	24.2	25.1	25.8	28.0	29.4
Amount Paid to Growers ..	\$	242,316	270,442	268,146	207,999	177,897

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 1966-67 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 \$200,339 resulted from operations during 1966-67. The Board's loan indebtedness to the Treasury at 30 June 1967 was \$460,048.

The Fish Board's operations in the year ended 30 June 1967 included the following: Quantity of fish received, 7,141,461 lb; prawns received, 3,162,437 lb; payments to suppliers of marine products of all kinds (fish, crabs, lobsters, oysters, etc.) marketed through the Board, \$2,798,480; fish marketed, \$1,228,008; revenue from commission and market dues, \$223,010; sales by processing department, \$1,078,012.

The overseas export of Queensland prawns commenced in 1955-56. During 1966-67, the Board exported 109,950 lb of prawns to Japan, 90,355 lb to South Africa, 25,100 lb to the U.S.A., and smaller quantities to Sweden, Canada, Syria, and France. Total exports (including ex-board operations) from Queensland during 1966-67 were 639,064 lb, a drop of 372,000 lb from the 1965-66 total. Most of the processing of board prawns was done at the Brisbane market because the intake of prawns at the Bundaberg market had fallen off considerably. A section is provided at the Brisbane market for the heading, grading, peeling, and packing of prawns for interstate and overseas markets, for the weighing and packing of scallops, and the processing of fish fillets.

In January 1966 a separate North Queensland Fish Board was established to control the supply and marketing of fish from its six agencies throughout that part of the State lying north of 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 1966-67 include the following: Quantity of fish received, 1,818,740 lb; payments to suppliers for fish and other seafoods marketed through the Board, \$623,724; revenue from commission and market dues, \$62,895.

12 COAL

Central Coal Board—The principles of control were extended to the coal mining industry in 1933 by special legislation (*The Coal Production Regulation Acts*). A Central Coal Board regulated the production and sale of coal from Queensland mines, and there were four district boards with sub-districts to carry out the detailed regulation. The Central Board included a representative of employees and the Commissioner of Prices was chairman. Quotas were determined for each mine, and prices for the districts.

Queensland Coal Board—On 1 January 1949, under the provisions of *The Coal Industry (Control) Act of 1948*, a Queensland Coal Board was set up, and all existing Coal Boards were dissolved and their assets and liabilities vested in the new Board. The functions of the Board are to secure and maintain adequate supplies of coal throughout Queensland and for export, and to provide for the regulation and improvement of the coal industry. From 1958-59 to 1965-66, the State Government made an annual grant of \$10,000 to the Board, and this was increased to \$20,000 for 1966-67. The balance of the Board's income is from contributions from owners based on the numbers employed during the previous year. In 1966-67 these amounted to \$220,000.

The Board has continued to pay close attention to the matter of coal quality by making frequent visits to consumers' premises and collieries to obtain samples of coal which are subsequently submitted to the Government Analyst for determination of ash and moisture content. It also participates in the activities of the National Coal Research Advisory Committee, contributing \$20,000 in 1966-67. This Committee is now concentrating its resources on the problems associated with the winning and beneficiation of the product. Eighty-six per cent of the State's underground coal is now produced from completely mechanised mines. The introduction of these improved methods is enabling the pit head price of coal to be gradually reduced, and so meet competition from other sources of fuel. In the Ipswich-Bundamba mines of the West Moreton District all coal sold is now treated through washing plants. To enable colliery owners to purchase more efficient machinery, the Board may make loans from funds provided by the Treasury Department or by the sale of debentures to the Coal Miners' Pension Tribunal.

The coal industry is continuing to expand, due largely to increasing demand for coal by some domestic producers (especially the electricity generating industry) and by overseas buyers. Production in Queensland reached a new peak of 4,774,235 tons during 1967. Of this total, electricity undertakings consumed 2,016,711 tons, the Railways Department 140,534 tons, and gasworks 130,845 tons. Exports in 1967 reached a record level of 1,746,635 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 368 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	½-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	½-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	½-Bushel	4.02	3.93	3.59	3.96	3.26
Peaches	½-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	½-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 ²	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. ² In lots of over two tons. ³ In one dozen cartons from August 1964. ⁴ Prices charged to retail milk vendors.

Wholesale Price Indexes—No wholesale price index number is computed specifically for Queensland. An index of prices in Melbourne

covering the period from 1861 to 1949 was computed and published in the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics* up to September 1951. However, as neither the component items nor the weighting were varied during the 89 years for which this index was constructed, it did not adequately measure price variations of commodities weighted in accordance with present-day consumption. It was therefore replaced by a new wholesale price index, shown in the next table.

Commodities in this index are priced in their primary or basic form wherever possible. The prices used have in the main been obtained directly from manufacturers and merchants and, with a few important exceptions, from Melbourne sources.

These price movements may be taken as representative of variations in wholesale prices of basic materials in most Australian markets. The weighting system adopted is based on average annual consumption during the years 1928-29 to 1934-35 inclusive. Latest figures are published in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*.

During 1956, fluctuations in the prices of potatoes and onions were so great as to dominate the movement of the "Foodstuffs and Tobacco" section of the index. As no suitable adjustment could be effected to eliminate such transient fluctuations, the index was reconstructed, as from the base period, by omitting potatoes and onions.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, BASIC MATERIALS AND FOODSTUFFS
(Average for Three Years Ended June 1939 = 100)

Year	Metals and Coal	Oils, Fats, and Waxes	Textiles	Chemicals	Rubber and Hides	Building Materials	Foodstuffs and Tobacco	Goods Principally Imported ¹	Goods Principally Home Produced	All Groups
1938-39	103	100	82	101	92	97	101	99	100	100
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 375).

2 FOOD PRICES

The following table shows the average retail price in Brisbane during each of the five years to 1967 of certain food and grocery items as recorded for retail price index numbers.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES, BRISBANE

Item	Unit	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
<i>Groceries</i>						
Bread	2 Lb	14.41	14.62	15.07	15.99	16.67
Flour	2 Lb	12.83	12.62	12.45	12.74	13.46
Flour, Self-raising	2 Lb	16.33	16.29	15.67	15.57	16.17
Tea	½ Lb	30.74	30.95	30.96	30.92	30.93
Coffee, Pure	8 Oz	46.90	46.89	48.57	49.96	50.66
Sugar ¹	1 Lb	9.18	9.19	9.19	9.32	10.10
Biscuits, Milk Arrowroot	½ Lb	14.90	14.73	15.37	15.91	16.98
Rice ¹	1 Lb	12.52	12.81	12.96	13.12	13.43
Jam, Plum	1½ Lb	25.18	24.58	24.01	24.16	24.38
Honey	16 Oz	23.84	26.09	26.06	26.96	27.44
Cornflakes	16 Oz	31.37	31.98	33.08	34.75	34.79
Oats, Rolled	2 Lb	34.35	33.67	35.16	38.23	38.32
Sultanas ¹	1 Lb	28.20	31.43	33.00	34.28	34.91
Baked Beans, Canned	16 Oz	18.87	17.76	16.80	17.24	16.81
Peas, Green, Canned	15½ Oz	23.33	23.08	22.77	23.04	22.31
Soup, Tomato, Canned	16 Oz	20.63	19.40	18.79	18.46	18.46
Peaches, Canned	29 Oz	28.96	29.46	30.26	30.76	30.59
Pears, Canned	29 Oz	29.43	29.55	30.28	30.70	30.78
Peanut Paste	4 Oz	18.82	18.60	18.01	18.32	18.29
Margarine, Table	½ Lb	15.45	16.30	18.16	19.01	19.10
Potatoes	7 Lb	26.55	46.00	67.66	38.64	44.38
Onions, Brown	1 Lb	6.23	7.60	9.06	9.62	8.54
Soap	1 Lb	19.50	23.10	24.30	27.07	26.57
<i>Dairy Produce</i>						
Butter, Factory	1 Lb	48.02	49.22	50.38	50.94	51.01
Cheese, Cheddar ¹	½ Lb	23.26	23.66	23.64	23.76	25.14
Eggs, Large	1 Dozen	58.50	56.96	59.58	63.79	61.12
Bacon, Rashers	1 Lb	79.10	85.83	89.98	92.99	95.76
Milk, Condensed	14 Oz	20.87	20.94	20.64	20.92	21.30
Milk, Fresh, Bottled	1 Quart	15.83	16.46	17.15	17.96	18.00
Milk, Powdered	12 Oz	37.75	37.36	36.94	37.02	38.39
<i>Meat</i>						
<i>Beef</i>						
Sirloin	1 Lb	42.87	45.54	50.85	56.30	57.83
Rib (bone out)	1 Lb	35.18	37.75	43.40	48.08	50.41
Steak, Rump	1 Lb	55.40	60.29	67.51	74.32	77.10
Steak, Chuck	1 Lb	32.22	35.12	40.36	45.30	47.91
Sausages	1 Lb	22.89	23.95	24.91	25.55	26.64
<i>Beef, Corned</i>						
Silverside	1 Lb	39.89	43.08	47.28	51.16	53.58
Brisket	1 Lb	29.92	31.87	35.06	38.76	40.65
<i>Mutton</i>						
Leg	1 Lb	25.42	26.66	30.15	34.00	34.58
Shoulder	1 Lb	13.94	14.92	17.71	20.72	21.31
Chops, Loin	1 Lb	24.44	25.92	29.47	33.40	34.27
<i>Lamb</i>						
Leg	1 Lb	36.83	39.67	48.02	49.35	50.63
Shoulder	1 Lb	22.90	24.51	30.05	30.10	31.16
Chops, Loin	1 Lb	37.24	40.17	49.74	51.35	53.00
<i>Pork</i>						
Leg	1 Lb	48.22	54.26	56.94	58.85	60.96
Loin	1 Lb	47.83	53.08	55.92	58.02	60.83
Chops	1 Lb	47.83	53.17	56.21	58.34	61.23

¹ Packet prices.

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 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				1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
<i>Brisbane</i>	.. ..	Brisbane	.. ..	133	139	152	152	159
		Ipswich	.. ..	133	139	149	151	157
<i>Moreton</i>	.. ..	Nambour	.. ..	134	141	152	152	161
<i>Maryborough</i>	.. ..	Bundaberg	.. ..	132	141	151	153	159
		Gayndah	.. ..	133	140	150	154	163
		Gympie	.. ..	133	139	146	152	159
		Kingaroy	.. ..	134	141	154	155	162
		Maryborough	.. ..	135	142	153	154	160
<i>Downs</i>	.. ..	Dalby	.. ..	131	137	149	151	159
		Goondiwindi	.. ..	138	144	161	160	164
		Stanthorpe	.. ..	135	141	155	156	165
		Toowoomba	.. ..	129	135	150	149	154
		Warwick	.. ..	131	138	151	152	158
<i>Roma</i>	.. ..	Roma	.. ..	135	142	152	154	162
		St George	.. ..	141	150	163	166	173
<i>South Western</i>	.. ..	Charleville	.. ..	137	143	159	159	164
		Cunnamulla	.. ..	138	145	157	160	171
		Quilpie ²	.. ..	143	147	164	167	166

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, FOOD AND GROCERIES¹ ONLY
QUEENSLAND TOWNS—*continued*

(Base of Indexes: Brisbane, 1952-53 = 100)

Statistical Division and Town		1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
<i>Rockhampton</i>	Gladstone	134	140	154	156	162
	Monto	137	143	155	157	164
	Mount Morgan	138	143	154	156	167
	Rockhampton	133	138	150	152	160
<i>Central Western</i>	Emerald	142	146	157	160	172
	Longreach	142	149	157	165	174
	Tambo ²	139	146	158	164	172
<i>Far Western</i>	Bouli ²	162	166	169	176	183
	Winton	147	152	158	166	174
<i>Mackay</i>	Mackay	136	143	155	159	166
	Sarina	138	144	153	159	166
<i>Townsville</i>	Ayr	139	148	154	160	168
	Bowen	140	145	150	156	165
	Charters Towers	138	145	156	159	169
	Collinsville	143	149	155	164	173
	Townsville	138	143	152	157	162
<i>Cairns</i>	Cairns	140	148	154	158	167
	Ingham	142	148	156	161	169
	Innisfail	143	150	157	161	168
	Mareeba	139	147	150	157	165
<i>Peninsula</i>	Cooktown ²	150	156	160	169	178
	Thursday Island	165	168	174	181	190
<i>North Western</i>	Cloncurry	159	163	168	174	182
	Hughenden	148	156	163	167	175
	Julia Creek ²	154	158	166	170	181
	Mount Isa	154	159	167	168	179
	Normanton ²	157	159	165	167	182

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 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 approxi-

mately 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.

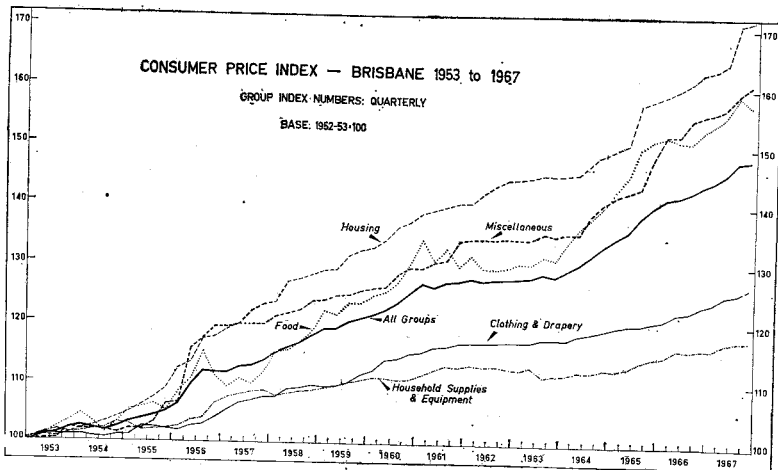
Retail price collections are made by qualified "Field Officers", who visit the shops to inspect the articles to be priced. Grades of articles are definitely specified, and, where necessary, samples are used to check the goods in reporting stores.

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 1967-68, appear in the next table, while the diagram portrays, quarterly over the last 15 years, the movement in each group index number and in the all groups index.



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
1967-68	159.1	126.7	172.2	117.9	160.8	148.8
<i>Quarter Ended</i>						
September 1967 ..	159.0	125.6	171.0	117.6	159.4	148.0
December 1967 ..	157.6	126.6	171.8	117.7	161.0	148.3
March 1968	160.5	126.9	172.4	117.8	161.1	149.4
June 1968	159.2	127.5	173.4	118.5	161.5	149.4

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.

The earlier years shown in the table fell into a period of steeply rising prices which ended in 1952-53. In this period, prices of food rose by an average of 16 per cent per annum, the prices of clothing and drapery by 14 per cent per annum, the cost of housing by 11 per cent per annum, and the prices for the items in both the household supplies and equipment and miscellaneous groups by 10 per cent per annum. For all groups the rise averaged 13 per cent per annum.

In the period 1952-53 to 1960-61, prices in all groups continued to rise but at a much slower rate. The average annual rate of increase in these eight years was 4 per cent for housing, 3 per cent for the food and miscellaneous groups, and about 1½ per cent for clothing and drapery and household supplies and equipment.

In the three years 1960-61 to 1963-64, prices were very much more stable. The housing and miscellaneous groups showed rises of less than 2 per cent per annum and prices in the food and clothing and drapery groups increased by less than 1 per cent per annum. The net rise in the household supplies and equipment group was negligible. However, since

1963-64, prices have risen much more steeply, the average annual rate of increase being 5 per cent for the food group, 4 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
1967-68 ..	140.6	145.9	148.8	140.8	141.9	147.7	143.4
<i>Quarter Ended</i>							
Sept. 1967	139.7	144.8	148.0	140.5	140.7	147.2	142.5
Dec. 1967	140.3	145.3	148.3	139.7	141.3	148.2	142.9
March 1968	140.7	146.0	149.4	140.5	142.2	147.6	143.5
June 1968	141.7	147.4	149.4	142.6	143.4	147.7	144.6

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 1965-66, Brisbane prices rose by 11.9 per cent, compared with 9.2 per cent for the six State capitals. However, during 1966-67 and 1967-68 Brisbane prices rose by 2.6 per cent and 3.3 per cent respectively, about the same as the rises in the average for the six State capitals, 2.7 and 3.3 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 1967
(Base: 1911 = 100)

Year	Six State Capital Cities ¹	Year	Six State Capital Cities ¹	Year	Six State Capital Cities ¹
1901	88	1924	164	1947	198
1902	93	1925	165	1948	218
1903	91	1926	168	1949	240
1904	86	1927	166	1950	262
1905	90	1928	167	1951	313
1906	90	1929	171	1952	367
1907	90	1930	162	1953	383
1908	95	1931	145	1954	386
1909	95	1932	138	1955	394
1910	97	1933	133	1956	419
1911	100	1934	136	1957	429
1912	110	1935	138	1958	435
1913	110	1936	141	1959	443
1914 ²	114	1937	145	1960	459
1915 ²	130	1938	149	1961	471
1916 ²	132	1939	153	1962	469
1917 ²	141	1940	159	1963	472
1918 ²	150	1941	167	1964	483
1919 ²	170	1942	181	1965	502
1920 ²	193	1943	188	1966	517
1921 ²	168	1944	187	1967	534
1922 ²	162	1945	187		
1923	166	1946	190		

¹ Weighted average.

² Month of November only.

While a similar index has not been compiled for each State capital city separately, available information indicates that the trend of prices in Brisbane over the same period would not have differed substantially from the trend indicated in the table.

Retail prices in the six State capitals were over six times as great in 1967 as they were in 1901. Prices were just over twice the 1901 level by the end of World War II.

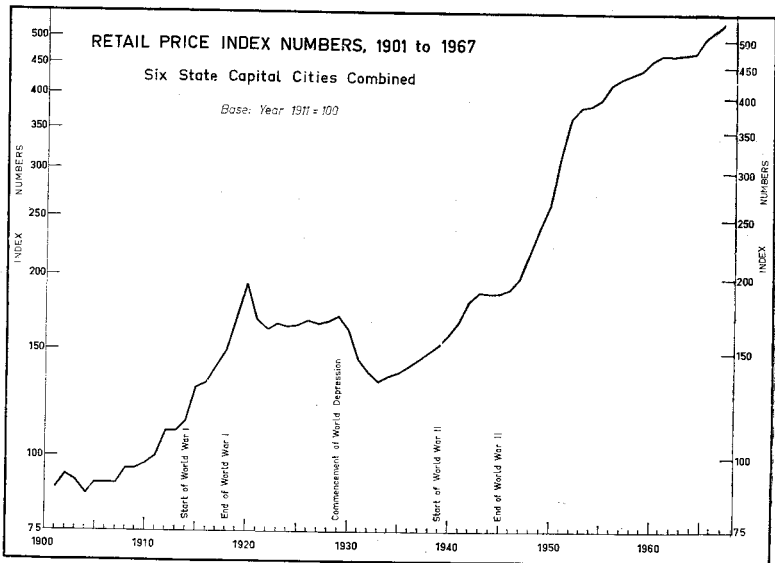
In the period from 1901 to 1914 prices showed a slow, generally upward, movement but then there was a fairly rapid increase from 1914 until a peak was reached in 1920.

Following falling prices in the next two years there was then a stable period from 1922 to 1929, after which prices again fell until by 1933 they were at their lowest level since 1916. From 1933 there was again an annual upward movement until 1943 when rigid war-time price control stabilised retail prices for several years.

From 1946 prices rose rapidly, with a particularly sharp increase in the early 1950s. Thereafter, prices showed a steady, but slower, increase up to 1961. After remaining fairly constant until 1963, prices increased moderately in 1964 but more sharply in the next three years.

The movements in the long-term retail price index are shown graphically below, with historical landmarks noted to facilitate illustration of the effects of those events.

The diagram has been drawn on a logarithmic scale, so that a given proportionate increase is represented by the same distance on all parts of the vertical scale.



4 HOUSE RENTS

The following table shows the rents of unfurnished occupied dwellings as recorded at the 1961 Census. For this purpose "private houses" are defined as houses, sheds, huts, garages, etc. used for dwelling purposes. A "flat" is defined as part of a house or other building which can be completely closed off and which has its own cooking and bathing facilities.

AVERAGE WEEKLY RENT (UNFURNISHED) OF OCCUPIED TENANTED PRIVATE¹
DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND, 1961 CENSUS

Description of Dwelling	Urban		Rural	All Queensland
	Metro-politan	Other Urban ²		
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Houses</i>				
Walls of Wood				
3 Rooms	5.61	3.98	2.64	3.74
4 Rooms	6.22	5.45	3.09	4.90
5 Rooms	6.75	6.11	3.35	5.67
6 Rooms	6.91	6.14	3.53	5.79
Average 3 to 6 Rooms	6.68	5.91	3.29	5.48
Walls of Brick or Stone				
3 Rooms	7.78	9.40	5.24	7.92
4 Rooms	7.30	8.65	3.88	7.44
5 Rooms	8.92	7.95	3.75	8.32
6 Rooms	10.62	8.22	6.00	9.60
Average 3 to 6 Rooms	9.09	8.26	4.49	8.52
Walls of Concrete				
3 Rooms	7.38	8.02	4.50	7.32
4 Rooms	7.58	9.08	4.48	8.02
5 Rooms	8.40	8.82	6.60	8.43
6 Rooms	7.10	8.96	5.40	8.15
Average 3 to 6 Rooms	7.78	8.88	5.49	8.15
Walls of Fibro-cement				
3 Rooms	5.22	5.32	3.99	4.80
4 Rooms	6.98	6.78	4.22	6.14
5 Rooms	6.95	7.22	4.77	6.69
6 Rooms	7.76	7.25	4.70	6.91
Average 3 to 6 Rooms	6.94	6.98	4.44	6.40
<i>Flats</i>				
Walls of Wood				
3 Rooms	8.23	6.22	4.49	7.06
4 Rooms	8.52	6.72	4.60	7.34
5 Rooms	7.72	6.76	4.77	7.09
6 Rooms	9.00	7.06	4.67	7.62
Average 3 to 6 Rooms	8.28	6.64	4.62	7.23
Walls of Brick or Stone				
3 Rooms	10.29	8.50	6.00	9.73
4 Rooms	11.45	8.71	1.50	10.52
5 Rooms	10.34	8.42	2.50	9.73
6 Rooms	11.10	7.32	..	9.97
Average 3 to 6 Rooms	10.85	8.48	2.88	10.08
Walls of Concrete				
3 Rooms	7.56	8.24	4.17	8.03
4 Rooms	9.29	8.83	7.33	8.86
5 Rooms	7.66	9.06	5.00	8.73
6 Rooms	7.68	8.68	4.00	8.32
Average 3 to 6 Rooms	8.46	8.75	6.13	8.62
Walls of Fibro-cement				
3 Rooms	8.54	8.02	4.98	8.12
4 Rooms	8.42	7.87	4.79	7.93
5 Rooms	8.64	8.13	4.51	8.19
6 Rooms	9.14	8.81	7.50	8.86
Average 3 to 6 Rooms	8.55	8.02	5.05	8.09

¹ Particulars of dwellings occupied by tenants of the Queensland Housing Commission are excluded. ² Including incorporated cities and towns and towns with 1,000 population or more not 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 World War II, regulations were made under the *Commonwealth National Security Act 1939*, and the control of prices became a Commonwealth function, the State Commissioner becoming the Deputy Commonwealth Prices Commissioner.

The State Government resumed price control on 6 September 1948 under *The Profiteering Prevention Act of 1948*. The Act was amended in certain particulars in 1954, 1957, and 1959 to become *The Profiteering Prevention Acts, 1948 to 1959*, administered by the Commissioner of Prices.

From 1948 the prices of most goods and services were released from control, the principal items remaining being flour, bread, milk and cream, and petrol. In 1961 power to control milk and cream prices was transferred from the Commissioner of Prices to the Brisbane Milk Board (see page 348) 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 World War II under the *Commonwealth National Security Act 1939*.

Under *The Gas Acts, 1965 to 1966*, a government appointed gas referee fixes the price of gas payable by consumers. If dissatisfied with the referee's determination, the minister administering the Acts, a gas supply company, or 50 consumers may appeal to the Industrial Court.

Electricity tariffs are declared by electric supply authorities subject to approval by the minister. Under *The State Electricity Commission 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
<i>Rural Industries</i>	76,729	15,896	92,625
Sugar Growing	16,139	1,255	17,394
Grazing	20,955	4,219	25,174
Dairying	16,194	5,562	21,756
Other	23,441	4,860	28,301
<i>Forestry</i>	3,030	44	3,074
Mining and Quarrying			
<i>Mining (including Open-cut Mining)</i>	10,394	517	10,911
Silver, Lead, and Zinc Mining	584	35	619
Coal Mining	2,577	47	2,624
Other	7,233	435	7,668
<i>Quarrying</i>	587	17	604
Manufacturing			
<i>Cement, Bricks, Glass, and Stone</i>	4,801	301	5,102
Concrete and Cement Products	1,386	100	1,486
Bricks, Tiles, Pottery, and Other Clay Products	1,237	56	1,293
Other	2,178	145	2,323
<i>Products of Petroleum and Coal (excl. Chemical and Gasworks)</i>	668	55	723
Petrol and Other Petroleum Products	556	40	596
Other	112	15	127
<i>Founding, Engineering, and Metal Working</i>	24,363	3,314	27,677
Iron and Steel Founding	1,154	47	1,201
Builders' Hardware	876	208	1,084
Agricultural and Earthmoving Machines (including Tractors)	2,267	247	2,514
Refrigerators, Air Conditioning and Space Heating Equipment	1,218	158	1,376
General Engineering	3,084	265	3,349
Radio, TV, and Electronic Apparatus (including Valves, excluding Cabinets)	828	177	1,005
Other	14,936	2,212	17,148
<i>Manufacture, Assembly, and Repair of Ships, Vehicles, Parts, and Accessories</i>	17,872	958	18,830
Railway Locomotives, Rolling Stock, and Tram Cars (including Railway Workshops)	6,845	38	6,883
Motor Engineering	3,366	300	3,666
Motor Bodies, Caravans, and Trailers	2,807	204	3,011
Other	4,854	416	5,270
<i>Yarns, Textiles, and Articles Thereof (excluding Clothing and Furnishing Drapery)</i>	1,282	1,285	2,567
Wool, Cotton, Silk, and Synthetic Fibre	746	892	1,638
Other	536	393	929
<i>Clothing and Knitted Goods (including Needle Working)</i>	902	5,257	6,159
Clothing (undefined)	90	771	861
Outer Clothing, Waterproof and Oilskin Clothing	548	2,985	3,533
Other	264	1,501	1,765
<i>Boots, Shoes, and Accessories (other than Rubber or Plastic)</i>	762	554	1,316
<i>Food, Drink, and Tobacco</i>	27,720	6,371	34,091
Slaughtering and Carcase Butchering	2,699	216	2,915
Meat Freezing, Preserving, and Canning	4,313	802	5,115
Bread, Cakes, and Pastry	2,696	1,169	3,865
Sugar Milling and Refining	8,014	311	8,325
Other	9,998	3,873	13,871
<i>Sawmilling & Manufacture of Wood Products (other than Furniture)</i>	8,492	773	9,265
Sawmilling	5,834	403	6,237
Joinery, Sashes, and Doors	1,202	98	1,300
Other	1,456	272	1,728

INDUSTRY OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1966—*contd*

Industry	Males	Females	Total
Manufacturing—continued			
<i>Furniture and Fittings (other than Metal), Bedding, and Furnishing</i>			
<i>Drapery</i>	3,249	600	3,849
Cabinets and Furniture (other than Metal)	2,453	264	2,717
Other	796	336	1,132
<i>Paper and Paper Products, Printing, Packaging, Bookbinding, and</i>			
<i>Photography</i>	6,833	2,813	9,646
Newspapers and Periodicals	2,748	753	3,501
Job and General Printing	1,984	851	2,835
Other	2,101	1,209	3,310
<i>Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, and Non-mineral Oils</i> ..			
	2,512	646	3,158
<i>Jewellery, Watchmaking, Electroplating, and Minting</i>			
	588	97	685
<i>Preparations of Skins and Leather; Goods of Leather and Leather</i>			
<i>Substitutes (other than Clothing and Footwear)</i>			
	900	198	1,098
<i>Rubber Goods</i>			
	1,859	537	2,396
<i>Rubber Goods (other than Clothing)</i>			
	1,280	482	1,762
<i>Vulcanising and Tyre Retreading</i>			
	579	55	634
<i>Musical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments and Apparatus</i> ..			
	400	90	490
<i>Plastic Products (n.e.i.)</i>			
	473	166	639
<i>Other Manufacturing</i>			
	503	206	709
<i>Manufacturing Undefined</i>			
	124	79	203
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services (Production, Supply,			
and Maintenance)			
<i>Gas and Electricity</i>			
	7,560	701	8,261
<i>Water Supply, Sewerage, etc.</i>			
	2,833	44	2,877
Building and Construction			
<i>Construction and Repair of Buildings</i>			
	39,059	1,728	40,787
<i>Construction Works (other than Buildings)</i>			
	27,033	381	27,414
<i>Roads and Bridges (including Maintenance)</i>			
	10,061	120	10,181
<i>Railway & Tramway Permanent Way (including Maintenance)</i> ..			
	5,576	12	5,588
<i>Other</i>			
	11,396	249	11,645
Transport and Storage			
<i>Road Transport</i>			
	17,025	1,688	18,713
<i>Taxi and Hire-car Services</i>			
	2,562	229	2,791
<i>Carrying and Cartage Services (including Mail Contracting)</i> ..			
	10,220	1,093	11,313
<i>Other</i>			
	4,243	366	4,609
<i>Shipping</i>			
	2,773	293	3,066
<i>Coastal and Overseas Shipping</i>			
	2,152	241	2,393
<i>Other</i>			
	621	52	673
<i>Loading and Discharging Vessels</i>			
	3,855	61	3,916
<i>Rail and Air Transport</i>			
	14,835	1,428	16,263
<i>Rail Services</i>			
	12,657	944	13,601
<i>Air Transport (including Maintenance of Vehicles and Aircraft)</i> ..			
	2,178	484	2,662
<i>Other Transport and Storage</i>			
	453	48	501
Communication			
<i>Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Services (including Construction and</i>			
<i>Maintenance of Telegraph and Telephone Lines)</i>			
	11,047	3,339	14,386
<i>Other</i>			
	48	3	51
Finance and Property			
<i>Banking</i>			
	6,362	3,317	9,679
<i>Insurance</i>			
	4,087	2,752	6,839

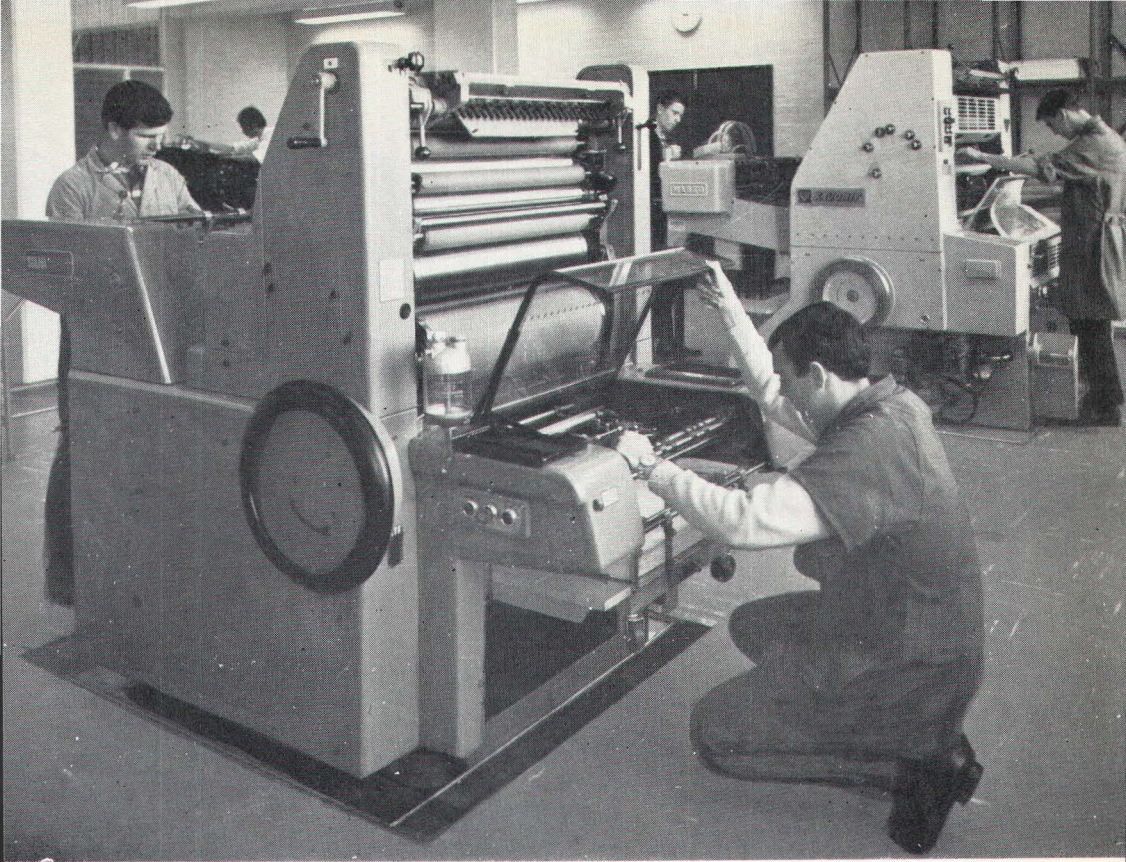
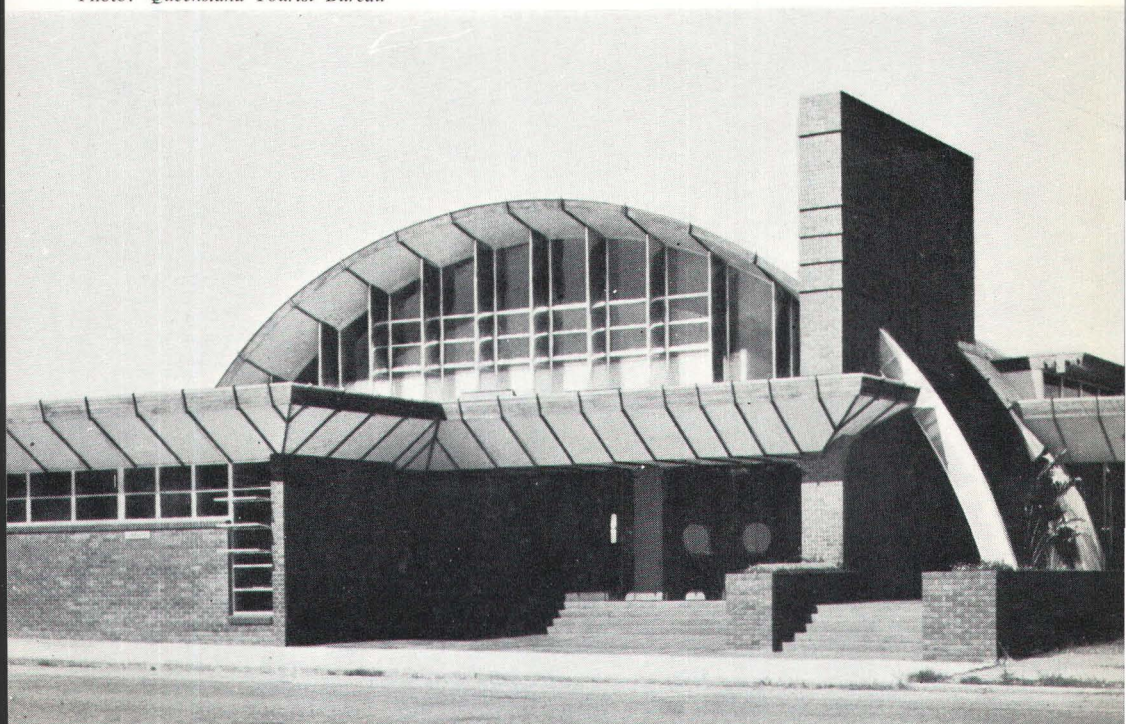


Photo: *State Public Relations Bureau*

EMPLOYMENT—*Chapter 12*
Apprentices at the School of Graphic Arts, Brisbane

LOCAL GOVERNMENT—*Chapter 13*
Mareeba Community Centre

Photo: *Queensland Tourist Bureau*



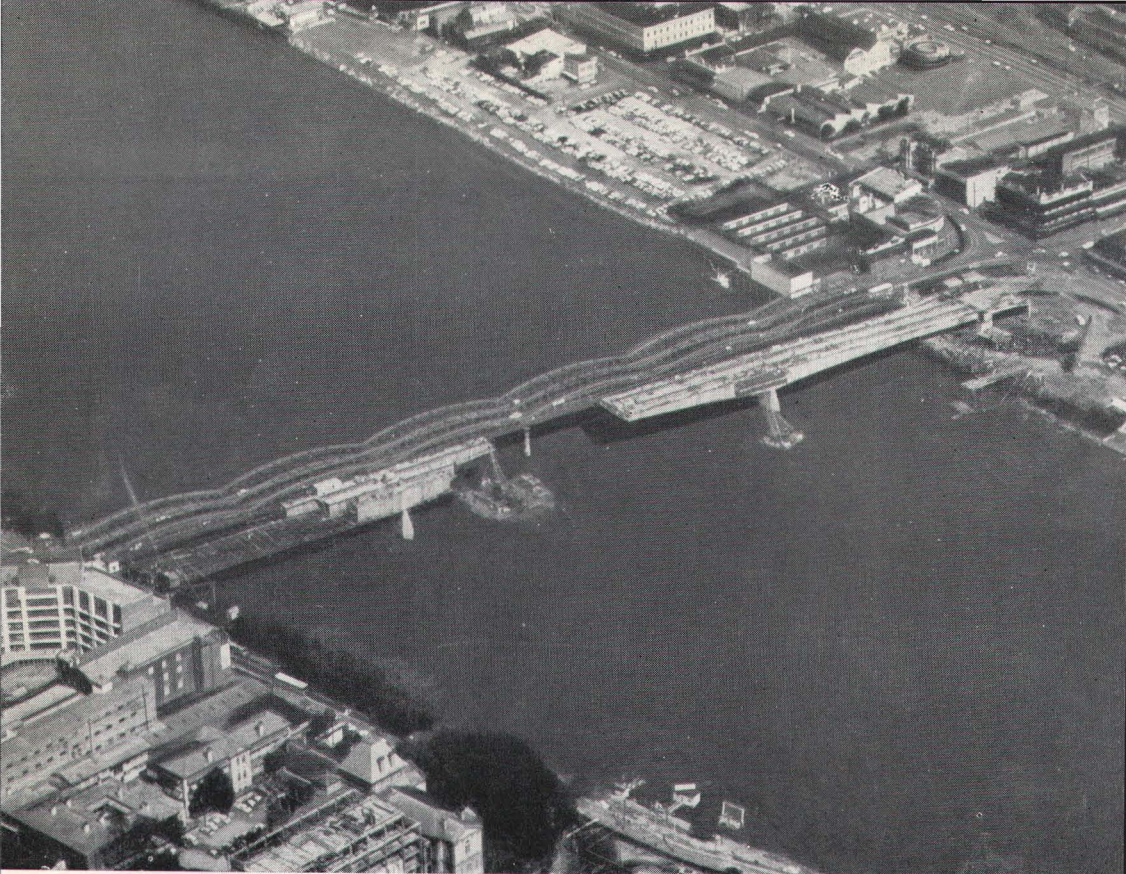


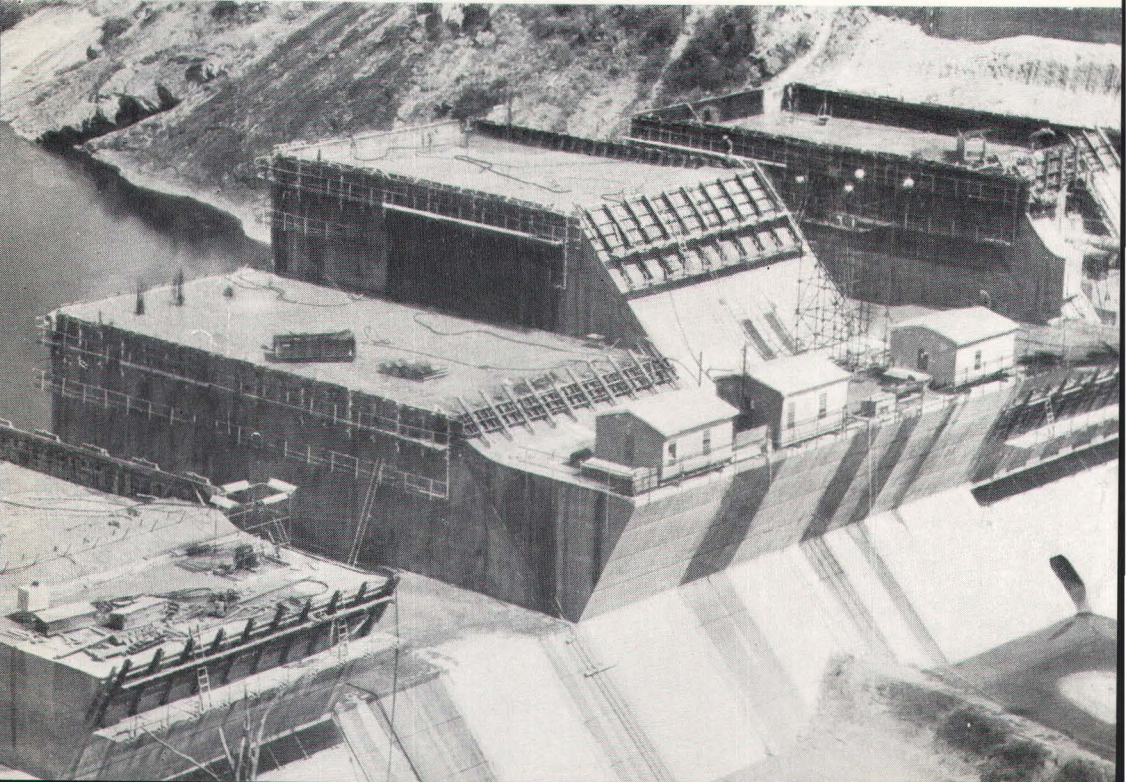
Photo: *Co-ordinator-General of Public Works*

New Victoria Bridge construction beside existing bridge, Brisbane

PUBLIC FINANCE—*Chapter 13*

Wuruma Dam, Nogo River, under construction

Photo: *Irrigation and Water Supply Department*



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
<i>Education</i>	10,546	13,256	23,802
Kindergarten, Primary and Secondary Schools, and Teachers' Colleges	6,798	9,518	16,316
Universities	1,612	1,117	2,729
Other	2,136	2,621	4,757

INDUSTRY OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1966—*contd*

Industry	Males	Females	Total
Community and Business Services (incl. Professional)—<i>continued</i>			
<i>Other</i>	4,883	3,416	8,299
Accountancy and Auditing	1,618	1,433	3,051
Other	3,265	1,983	5,248
Amusement, Hotels and Other Accommodation, Cafes, Personal Services, etc.			
<i>Amusement, Sport, and Recreation</i>	5,051	2,851	7,902
Motion Picture Production and Picture Theatres	564	492	1,056
Radio and TV Broadcasting (including Technical Service)	1,027	506	1,533
Racing and Other Professional Sport	1,368	931	2,299
Other	2,092	922	3,014
<i>Private Domestic Service</i>	601	4,426	5,027
<i>Hotels, Boarding Houses, and Other Accommodation, and Restaurants</i>	6,637	14,188	20,825
Licensed Hotels	3,144	6,966	10,110
Motels	383	1,120	1,503
Boarding and Lodging Houses	509	1,418	1,927
Restaurants and Tea Rooms	1,598	3,784	5,382
Other	1,003	900	1,903
<i>Other Personal Services</i>	3,482	4,367	7,849
Laundries, Job Dyeing, and Dry Cleaning	864	1,267	2,131
Hairdressing, Manicure, and Beauty Parlours	1,106	2,263	3,369
Other	1,512	837	2,349
Other			
<i>Other Industries</i>	15	6	21
<i>Industry Inadequately Described or Not Stated</i>	5,573	6,873	12,446
Total in Work Force	483,231	181,638	664,869

Occupations—The next table shows occupations, according to the principles set out on page 381, of the working population of Queensland at the 1966 Census. Occupations were not tabulated for the 1954 Census, largely because of the difficulties previously experienced in preparing a satisfactory classification of occupations. The classification used for the 1961 Census followed the principles and structure of the International Standard Classification of Occupations, adapted to fit, as far as practicable, the known occupational structure of the Australian work force. Basically the same system was adopted for the 1966 Census.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1966

Occupation	Males	Females	Total
<i>Professional, Technical, and Related Workers</i>	31,023	23,873	54,896
Architects, Engineers, and Surveyors	3,113	11	3,124
Chemists, Physicists, Geologists, and Other Physical Scientists	920	74	994
Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists, and Related Scientists	827	63	890
Medical Practitioners and Dentists	2,143	188	2,331
Nurses, including Probationers and Trainees	713	10,382	11,095
Professional Medical Workers, n.e.c.	1,280	694	1,974
Teachers	7,761	9,078	16,839
Clergy and Related Members of Religious Orders	1,858	511	2,369
Law Professionals	909	19	928
Artists, Entertainers, Writers, and Related Workers	1,837	1,130	2,967
Draftsmen and Technicians, n.e.c.	6,639	1,103	7,742
Other Professional, Technical, and Related Workers	3,023	620	3,643

OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1966—
continued

Occupation	Males	Females	Total
<i>Administrative, Executive, and Managerial Workers</i>	35,054	4,913	39,967
Administrators and Executive Officials, Government, n.e.c. . .	1,803	21	1,824
Employers, Workers on Own Account, Directors, and Managers, n.e.c.	33,251	4,892	38,143
<i>Clerical Workers</i>	37,140	53,859	90,999
Book-keepers and Cashiers	4,117	3,645	7,762
Stenographers and Typists .. .. .	..	14,817	14,817
Other Clerical Workers	33,023	35,397	68,420
<i>Sales Workers</i>	27,836	24,790	52,626
Insurance, Real Estate Salesmen, Saleswomen, Auctioneers and Valuers	3,038	183	3,221
Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents	6,295	200	6,495
Proprietors and Shop-keepers Working on Own Account, n.e.c., Retail and Wholesale Trade Salesmen, Saleswomen, Shop Assistants, and Related Workers	18,503	24,407	42,910
<i>Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Timber Getters, and Related Workers</i>	82,680	14,949	97,629
Farmers and Farm Managers	46,656	6,775	53,431
Farm Workers, including Farm Foremen, n.e.c.	31,379	8,128	39,507
Wool Classers	320	..	320
Hunters and Trappers	324	..	324
Fishermen and Related Workers	1,214	39	1,253
Timber Getters and Other Forestry Workers	2,787	7	2,794
<i>Miners, Quarrymen, and Related Workers</i>	6,142	10	6,152
Miners and Quarrymen	5,052	10	5,062
Well Drillers and Related Workers	611	..	611
Mineral Treaters	479	..	479
<i>Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations</i>	40,278	4,350	44,628
Deck Officers, Engineer Officers, and Pilots, Ship	710	3	713
Deck and Engine Room Hands, Ship; Barge Crews and Boatmen	1,289	4	1,293
Aircraft Pilots, Navigators, and Flight Engineers	366	5	371
Drivers and Firemen, Railway	3,459	..	3,459
Drivers, Road Transport	23,781	319	24,100
Guards and Conductors, Railway	929	..	929
Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers, and Dispatchers, Transport	4,218	259	4,477
Telephone, Telegraph, and Related Telecommunication Operators	448	3,108	3,556
Postmasters, Postmistresses, Postmen, and Messengers	3,758	624	4,382
Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n.e.c.	1,320	28	1,348
<i>Craftsmen, Production-process Workers, and Labourers, n.e.c.</i> ..	193,812	16,584	210,396
Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers, and Related Workers ..	583	855	1,438
Tailors, Cutters, Furriers, and Related Workers	1,657	6,009	7,666
Leather Cutters, Lasters, and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments), and Related Workers	1,031	570	1,601
Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders, and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers	1,778	..	1,778
Precision Instrument Makers, Watchmakers, Jewellers, and Related Workers	1,813	61	1,874
Toolmakers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers, and Related Workers	42,317	94	42,411
Electricians and Related Electric and Electronic Workers ..	14,375	46	14,421
Metal Makers, Metal Workers, and Electrical Production-process Workers, n.e.c.	6,629	837	7,466
Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinetmakers, and Related Workers ..	21,996	359	22,355
Painters and Decorators	7,009	68	7,077
Bricklayers, Plasterers, and Construction Workers, n.e.c. ..	10,542	17	10,559

OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1966—
continued

Occupation	Males	Females	Total
<i>Craftsmen, Production-process Workers, and Labourers, n.e.c.</i> <i>—continued</i>			
Compositors, Pressmen, Engravers, Bookbinders, and Related Workers	3,304	783	4,087
Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers, and Related Workers	765	42	807
Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters, and Related Food and Beverage Workers	15,979	2,808	18,787
Chemical and Related Process Workers	1,453	149	1,602
Tobacco Preparers and Tobacco Product Makers	55	19	74
Craftsmen and Production-process Workers, n.e.c.	2,841	1,113	3,954
Packers, Labellers, and Related Workers	1,088	2,202	3,290
Stationary Engine, Excavating, Lifting Equipment Operators, and Related Workers	10,444	27	10,471
Freight Handlers, including Waterside Workers	13,836	318	14,154
Labourers, n.e.c.	34,317	207	34,524
<i>Service, Sport, and Recreation Workers</i>	17,991	31,862	49,853
Fire Brigade Men, Policemen, Policewomen, Protective Service, and Related Workers	5,331	58	5,389
Housekeepers, Cooks, Maids, and Related Workers	2,183	15,886	18,069
Waiters, Waitresses, Bartenders	1,140	5,336	6,476
Building Caretakers, Cleaners	2,998	3,584	6,582
Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians, and Related Workers	1,097	2,330	3,427
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, unemployed, etc., as well as particulars of those 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 first footnote to the table.

The proportion of children attending school or full-time students to total population was greater in 1966 than in 1961 (21.7 per cent and 21.2 per cent respectively).

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

Occupational Status	Census 30 June 1961			Census 30 June 1966			Increase 1961- 1966
	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	
In Work Force							
Employed							
Employer	36,214	7,255	43,469	44,111	10,518	54,629	11,160
Self Employed ..	57,994	9,812	67,806	49,463	11,306	60,769	-7,037
Employee	330,569	108,378	438,947	379,207	149,377	528,584	89,637 ¹
Helper, Unpaid ..	3,201	1,632	4,833	2,486	5,483	7,969	3,136
Total Employed ..	427,978	127,077	555,055	475,267	176,684	651,951	96,896²
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 Unemployed³	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 ⁴
Mainly Dependent on Pension or Super- annuation	44,232	64,921	109,153	50,551	72,683	123,234	14,081
Inmate of Institution	5,579	4,039	9,618	5,682	5,707	11,389	1,771
Other Not in Work Force	3,619	3,232	6,851	13,188	9,346	22,534 ⁵	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, who, in 1961, were included with unemployed.

Distribution of Work Force—The next two tables show the numbers in the work force in each statistical division at the 1966 Census.

For males, the figures show that in South-eastern Queensland (i.e., the Brisbane, Moreton, and Maryborough Statistical Divisions) the percentage of the State total in the work force was lower than the percentage of total available population (15 years and over). This was largely due to the concentration there of students and of retired and invalid persons, which is emphasised by the percentage figures for the various age groups. Whilst in all age groups there was a discernible tendency for the percentage of

total population regarded as being in the work force to be higher in the sparsely settled western divisions than in the coastal divisions, which include the major cities, the tendency was most marked at the 15 to 19 and 65 and over age groups. At most adult ages, over 95 per cent of the male population was in the work force and little variation was shown until the age of 55 years was passed. The percentage then fell to 89.5 for the age group 55 to 59 years, and to 75.8 for 60 to 64 years. Taking account of the relative uniformity of percentages the limits of the major age groups were fixed as shown for the purposes of the table.

DISTRIBUTION OF MALE WORK FORCE, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 1966

Statistical Division	Age Group					Proportion in Each Division	
	15-19	20-54	55-64	65 and Over	Total	State Male Work Force	State Male Population 15 & Over
Brisbane A	25,358	158,516	27,849	5,676	217,399	45.0	45.9
	B 66.4	95.2	84.6	18.5	56.8		
Moreton A	4,173	27,097	5,415	1,731	38,416	8.0	8.4
	B 69.9	95.3	75.4	22.3	54.8		
Maryborough .. A	4,539	26,207	5,224	1,316	37,286	7.7	7.8
	B 78.8	96.7	82.0	21.3	55.8		
Downs A	4,866	29,587	5,475	1,676	41,604	8.6	8.4
	B 71.1	96.3	85.3	31.2	56.0		
Roma A	759	4,800	744	311	6,614	1.4	1.2
	B 82.4	97.7	89.4	50.3	59.9		
South Western .. A	505	3,426	518	164	4,613	1.0	0.9
	B 85.3	97.5	90.1	41.8	62.1		
Rockhampton .. A	3,606	23,696	3,893	933	32,128	6.6	6.4
	B 76.7	97.5	87.5	23.3	58.6		
Central Western .. A	893	6,181	922	322	8,318	1.7	1.6
	B 85.7	97.7	90.6	38.5	61.7		
Far Western .. A	257	1,496	241	90	2,084	0.4	0.4
	B 95.5	98.0	94.9	54.5	66.7		
Mackay A	2,011	12,595	2,010	538	17,154	3.6	3.3
	B 81.9	97.3	86.4	27.9	59.1		
Townsville A	3,178	21,814	3,594	918	29,504	6.1	6.1
	B 68.8	95.1	85.0	22.8	57.3		
Cairns A	3,415	24,225	3,966	1,178	32,784	6.8	6.7
	B 73.2	96.5	82.6	26.8	58.6		
Peninsula A	229	1,700	171	34	2,134	0.4	0.5
	B 63.4	88.7	63.6	19.2	51.0		
North Western .. A	1,184	9,350	903	238	11,675	2.4	2.1
	B 86.0	98.2	92.0	41.2	65.8		
Migratory A	138	1,168	184	28	1,518	0.3	0.3
	B 95.8	96.8	93.9	36.8	92.7		
Total State .. A	55,111	351,858	61,109	15,153	483,231	100.0	100.0
	B 70.7	95.9	83.9	22.5	57.3		

A Number in work force. B Work force as percentage of total population in age group.

For females, the availability of work, as well as the concentration of students and aged people, seems to be the determining factor in the percentage employed. The Brisbane Statistical Division, with only 50 per cent of the female population, had 53 per cent of the female work force, whereas in most other statistical divisions the proportion of total population was higher than the proportion of the work force.

In considering the percentage of females in the work force at each age, the effect of marriage is most marked. The proportions in the work force in the 20 to 24 and the 25 to 29 age groups, which for males were around 95 per cent for both groups, were 52.8 and 29.6 per cent respectively for females. The withdrawal of females from the work force because of marriage was of course responsible for the lower figure in the last mentioned group.

The proportion of females remained fairly steady from 25 to 49 years of age, averaging 29.6 per cent with no marked variation in any one of the five quinquennial age groups in this bracket. From the age of 50 onwards, the proportion of females fell steadily, averaging 25.1 per cent from 50 to 59, and 7.4 per cent for 60 years and over. In contrast with males, of whom 22.5 per cent were still in the work force at age 65 and over, only 7.4 per cent of females were in the work force at age 60 and over, and 4.8 per cent at 65 and over.

DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE WORK FORCE, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 1966

Statistical Division	Age Group					Proportion in Each Division	
	15-24	25-49	50-59	60 and Over	Total	State Female Work Force	State Female Popn 15 & Over
Brisbane A	43,411	37,524	10,796	4,073	95,804	52.7	49.9
	B	64.2	32.0	26.1	6.8			24.3
Moreton A	5,561	6,082	1,936	920	14,499	8.0	8.3
	B	58.3	31.8	25.1	8.0			21.5
Maryborough .. A	5,659	4,635	1,478	576	12,348	6.8	7.8
	B	58.2	24.9	21.5	6.1			18.9
Downs A	6,488	5,847	1,832	880	15,047	8.3	8.5
	B	56.7	27.7	25.5	9.7			20.8
Roma A	789	788	240	101	1,918	1.1	1.1
	B	51.2	26.8	32.3	11.9			19.7
South Western .. A	576	625	208	79	1,488	0.8	0.7
	B	55.7	31.9	37.4	17.0			23.4
Rockhampton .. A	4,236	3,522	1,059	444	9,261	5.1	5.8
	B	54.9	24.2	21.8	7.1			18.7
Central Western .. A	993	1,066	274	123	2,456	1.4	1.3
	B	56.0	30.0	31.4	12.5			21.8
Far Western .. A	175	276	81	43	575	0.3	0.2
	B	53.0	39.4	47.9	31.9			26.3
Mackay A	2,454	1,988	489	228	5,159	2.8	3.0
	B	54.8	25.3	20.7	8.2			19.6
Townsville .. A	4,288	3,778	994	386	9,446	5.2	5.7
	B	57.0	26.1	21.9	6.5			19.8
Cairns A	4,271	4,220	1,085	502	10,078	5.5	5.8
	B	53.7	27.6	23.2	8.9			20.3
Peninsula A	216	269	34	15	534	0.3	0.4
	B	33.8	22.6	14.0	7.5			14.2
North Western .. A	1,143	1,352	297	93	2,885	1.6	1.4
	B	50.7	31.8	36.4	16.1			22.5
Migratory A	55	48	25	12	140	0.1	0.1
	B	71.4	38.4	32.1	10.6			33.2
Total State .. A	80,315	72,020	20,828	8,475	181,638	100.0	100.0
	B	60.1	29.6	25.1	7.4			22.2

A Number in work force.

B Work force as percentage of total population in age group.

3 PERSONS AT WORK

Persons in Full-time Work in Industries—The following table gives the respective numbers of persons, including defence forces and national servicemen, in full-time employment at Census dates from 1933. Unemployed are excluded throughout. In 1933 there was a large number of part-time workers, and one-third of these have been deducted to obtain the estimates of numbers in terms of full-time employment. Workers for no wages are assumed to be fully engaged.

The figures in the table are not strictly comparable. In particular, new concepts and definitions adopted for the 1966 Census included in the work force some categories of part-time workers not previously included, and the 1966 total is therefore considerably greater than it would have been with 1961 definitions. In all cases, the "not stated" category has been distributed *pro rata* among the other groups.

PERSONS AT WORK, QUEENSLAND

Industry Group	June 1933	June 1947	June 1954	June 1961	June 1966
Primary (excluding Mining) ..	106,900	102,700	107,300	97,200	99,400
Mining	7,400	7,800	9,200	10,200	11,700
Manufacturing ¹	49,900	91,800	113,700	114,200	139,500
Building and Construction ² ..	18,000	41,000	51,600	55,500	72,500
Transport and Communication ² ..	33,500	46,800	51,200	53,100	58,000
Property and Finance	6,400	10,000	12,800	17,500	23,200
Commerce	43,100	58,000	79,300	94,300	115,100
Public Administration, n.e.i., Professions, Entertainment	31,800	55,900	68,000	85,000	111,200
Personal and Domestic	29,900	28,800	26,700	28,100	34,300
Total at Work	326,900	442,800	519,800	555,100	664,900

¹ Including electricity and gas. ² In 1933 railway and tramway maintenance workers were included with Transport and Communication; in later Censuses they were included with Building and Construction which also includes water and sewerage construction and maintenance workers.

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 numbers 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				
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
1966-67	465,900	502,300	118,600	620,900
Quarter¹				
1st 1967	464,200	500,000	118,700	618,700
2nd 1967	468,700	504,400	118,800	623,200
3rd 1967	472,200	508,900	119,000	627,900
4th 1967	472,700	508,100	119,100	627,200

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, which follow the normal pattern, show that the seasonal trough in employment is deepest in the first quarter of the year and that the year's employment peak occurs in the third quarter.

During 1966-67 the number of persons receiving Commonwealth unemployment benefit in Queensland ranged from 2,730 at the end of September 1966 to 8,351 at the end of December 1966. (For further particulars and statistics of unemployment benefits, see page 418.)

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	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	41.8
Public Authority, n.e.i.	15.0	15.8	16.3	17.1	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	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	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	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	58.6
Public Authority, n.e.i.	20.1	21.1	22.0	23.2	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.

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	996.2	1,006.4
Victoria	675.2	702.8	723.5	733.4	744.8
Queensland	304.5	316.8	329.1	336.6	335.2
South Australia	219.6	229.4	239.9	242.1	243.2
Western Australia	159.4	164.3	171.5	180.7	183.9
Tasmania	74.9	77.4	78.4	81.1	82.7
Australia ¹	2,376.2	2,469.3	2,553.1	2,606.6	2,635.3
FEMALES (THOUSANDS)					
New South Wales	370.8	390.7	412.6	426.7	443.4
Victoria	285.4	300.6	316.3	328.4	340.9
Queensland	108.9	115.5	123.1	128.9	133.9
South Australia	80.9	86.0	93.4	97.7	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	1,096.2	1,139.8
TOTAL (THOUSANDS)					
New South Wales	1,285.0	1,338.4	1,389.5	1,422.9	1,449.8
Victoria	960.6	1,003.3	1,039.8	1,061.8	1,085.7
Queensland	413.4	432.3	452.2	465.5	469.1
South Australia	300.5	315.5	333.3	339.8	342.9
Western Australia	214.9	222.9	234.2	248.7	256.3
Tasmania	100.4	104.5	106.5	110.9	113.6
Australia ¹	3,314.8	3,460.7	3,604.1	3,702.8	3,775.1

¹ Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

4 INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION AND TRADE UNIONS

Both Commonwealth and State Industrial Authorities enter into the field of industrial regulation in Queensland. Broadly, Commonwealth tribunals have jurisdiction over industrial matters which extend beyond the boundaries of any one State and over all matters affecting employees of the Commonwealth or any of its authorities. The Commonwealth tribunals are superior within their jurisdiction, but in Queensland Commonwealth awards are more limited in their application than in most other States.

A survey carried out in May 1963 showed that, of approximately 333,000 employees included in the survey, 18.0 per cent were affected by Commonwealth awards 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 was the sole industrial tribunal in this State until May 1961. (The constitution and functions of the Court were described in the 1960 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.) With the proclamation of *The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1961*, which took effect from 2 May 1961, substantial changes were introduced. The new Act provided for the establishment of an Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to carry out most of the arbitral functions of the Industrial Court, as previously constituted. The Industrial Court, itself, was preserved but with altered functions and structure. It is now largely judicial in character.

The Industrial Court has, as President, a Judge of the Supreme Court who, sitting alone, constitutes the Court, excepting in those cases where jurisdiction is conferred on the Full Industrial Court. The Full Court consists of the President and two Commissioners of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission consists of not more than five members. A Commissioner may sit alone or as a member of the Full Bench of the Commission which is constituted by not less than three members of the Commission. Any question before the Full Bench may be decided by a majority.

The Full Bench of the Commission may, among other things, make declarations as to the cost of living, the standard of living, the basic wage, and standard hours of work. It may make general rulings relating to any industrial matter after having given reasonable notice of its intention to do so, thus giving an opportunity for all interested persons to be heard.

The Commission may, in addition to declaring rates of pay, specify conditions of employment under each of its awards, including such matters as overtime rates; proportion of female workers to male workers, young workers to adult workers, apprentices and improvers to journeymen; and hours of work. It may also, notwithstanding the provisions of the *Factories and Shops Act*, fix the hours of trading for shops.

Under *The Apprenticeship Act of 1964*, the Commission is empowered to fix the percentage proportions of a tradesman's wages for ordinary time worked in any calling as the wages payable to an apprentice according to the year at apprenticeship for ordinary time worked by him.

The Commission may delegate to Industrial Magistrates, or to the Chief Industrial Inspector, the formulation of details regarding the application of its decisions. All Stipendiary Magistrates are deemed to be also Industrial Magistrates; and Clerks of the Court can be appointed to act as Industrial Magistrates.

The Court and Commission follow the usual legal procedure of relying on evidence submitted by litigants but are not limited to this procedure. Evidence may be admitted whether strictly legal or not. In proceedings before the Commission a party may be represented by counsel or solicitor only by consent of all parties; or, in cases before the Court, by leave.

Details of the business of the State industrial authorities during the last ten years are as follows.

STATE INDUSTRIAL COURT AND INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Nature of Business	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Applications ¹ for										
New Awards, Variations, Recissions, Interpretations ..	498	501	719	567	295	845	589	605	506	672
Compulsory Conferences and References to Disputes ..	42	70	72	73	56	67	95	70	106	79
Exemptions from Long Service Leave Provisions	19	24	18	10	9	7	12	7	2	1
Injunctions and Restraint Orders	21	18	15	5	7	17	22	9	27	7
Miscellaneous, including Deregistrations, Apprentices, etc.	15	28	20	33	12	17	115	53	13	60
Appeals to Industrial Commission from Decisions of										
Industrial Commission ² ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial Registrar ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Industrial Magistrates ³ ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1
Appeals to Industrial Court from Decisions of										
Industrial Commission ..	..	..	..	..	2	5	9	5	10	15
Industrial Registrar ..	..	5	1	3	2	..	1	2	1	..
Industrial Magistrates under Workers' Compensation Acts	9	8	13	8	9	8	8	9	2	4
Other Acts ³	24	14	17	14	15	25	11	12	5	5
Total Cases	628	668	875	714	409	993	863	772	672	845

¹ Applications were heard by the Industrial Court until 1 May 1961; after the reconstitution of the Court with new functions, they were heard by the newly-established Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. ² Appeals heard by the full Commission against decisions of a single member. ³ Industrial Arbitration, Workers' Accommodation, and Apprentices and Minors Acts.

Commonwealth Industrial Authorities—The Commonwealth Parliament is empowered, under the Constitution, to make laws with respect to conciliation and arbitration for the prevention or settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State. Such disputes are held to include any arising in relation to employment in an industry carried on by, or under the control of, the Commonwealth or an authority of the Commonwealth, whether or not the dispute extends beyond the limits of any one State. The *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-1964* provides the authority under which the Commonwealth industrial tribunals operate. The Act covers the regulation of rates of wages, hours, and working conditions generally.

Amendments to the Act in 1956 separated the judicial functions and the conciliation and arbitration functions of the then existing Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. The Commonwealth Industrial Court was established to carry out the judicial functions under the Act, and the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to carry out the conciliation and arbitration functions.

The Commission is empowered to take steps for the prompt prevention or settlement of an industrial dispute by conciliation or, if necessary, arbitration. It may exercise its powers at its own discretion or on the application of a party. Commissioners may be assigned to deal with disputes relating to particular industries or to deal with a particular dispute. The Commission conducts hearings in all States.

Unions Registered in Queensland—In order that they may be represented in claims before the State Industrial Court and Commission, unions both of employees and employers must be registered under *The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, 1961 to 1964*.

Particulars of employees' unions for five years are shown below.

EMPLOYEES' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND

Name of Union	Membership in Queensland at 31 December				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Australian Workers'	69,122	70,976	69,390	67,293	63,904
Federated Clerks' (C. and S. Q.)	22,140	23,187	26,051	24,199	22,485
Queensland Shop Assistants'	17,358	17,718	17,673	17,418	17,015
Amalgamated Engineering	10,326	10,793	11,330	11,587	11,546
Transport Workers' (Q.)	9,468	10,500	10,411	10,514	10,754
Queensland Teachers'	8,410	8,455	9,018	9,459	9,773
Federated Miscellaneous Workers' (Q.) ..	11,033	11,464	11,043	10,512	9,668
Queensland State Service	7,689	8,040	8,499	8,961	9,530
Amlg. Society of Carpenters and Joiners ..	10,000	10,116	10,000	9,800	9,000
Australasian Meat Industry (Q.)	10,210	8,913	8,931	9,012	8,617
Australian Railways (Q.)	9,630	9,507	8,857	7,832	7,554
Electrical Trades (Q.)	6,415	6,661	6,942	7,218	6,900
Fed. Engine Drivers' and Firemen's (Q.) ..	6,662	6,894	7,083	7,279	6,736
Amalgamated Foodstuffs	7,402	7,324	7,505	7,903	6,718
Federated Storemen and Packers' (Q.) ..	7,064	7,133	6,407	6,565	6,436
Royal Australian Nursing Federation (Q.)	5,309	5,839	5,769	4,094	5,662
Australian Bank Officers' (Q.)	5,123	5,339	5,784	5,929	5,601
Queensland Professional Officers'	3,750	4,060	4,307	4,407	4,488
Municipal Officers' (Q.)	3,832	3,982	4,061	4,148	4,178
Operative Painters' and Decorators' (Q.)	3,450	3,587	4,003	4,242	4,161
Federated Clerks' (N.Q.)	4,316	4,631	4,687	4,655	4,160
Printing Industry (Q.)	3,824	3,837	4,018	4,090	4,130
Federated Ironworkers' (Q.)	3,261	3,882	4,061	4,461	3,743
Sheet Metal Working (Q.)	3,333	3,104	4,000	3,612	3,328
Boilermakers' (Q.)	2,144	3,280	3,280	3,800	3,300
Federated Liquor and Allied Industries (Q.)	2,000	2,200	2,591	2,655	3,138
Vehicle Builders' Federation (Q.)	2,630	2,626	2,232	3,003	3,106
Queensland Railway Maintenance	3,102	3,103	3,100	3,081	3,072
Clothing and Allied Trades (Q.)	3,214	2,882	2,946	2,904	2,962
Queensland Police	2,824	2,739	2,827	2,976	2,932
Plumbers' and Gasfitters' (Q.)	2,211	2,299	2,380	2,565	2,533
Queensland Colliery	2,400	2,275	2,273	2,275	2,310
Aust. Builders' Labourers' Federation (Q.)	2,625	2,525	3,018	2,415	2,124
Australian Federated Union of Loco- motive Enginemmen (Q.)	2,477	2,476	2,421	2,318	2,120
Theatrical and Amusement (Q.)	2,002	2,002	2,002	2,000	2,000
Federated Furnishing Trade (Q.)	1,829	1,699	1,647	1,507	1,694
Hospital Employees'	1,755	1,778	1,563	1,607	1,647
Aust. Tramway and Motor Omnibus Employees' (Brisbane)	1,690	1,590	1,597	1,573	1,542
Queensland Railway Traffic	1,436	1,457	1,514	1,469	1,379
Association of Architects, Engineers, Surveyors, & Draughtsmen of Aust. (Q.)	1,117	1,260	1,300	1,269	1,371
Professional Musicians of Australia (Q.) ..	1,400	1,362	1,386	1,395	1,302
Bacon Factories	884	942	1,116	1,088	1,116
Commercial Travellers' (Q.)	1,319	1,344	1,401	1,178	1,093
Professional Engineers of Aust. (Q.) .. ..	..	..	901	970	1,037
Queensland Railway Station-masters' ..	1,018	990	1,012	1,001	1,028
Railway Salaried Officers'	1,375	1,024	1,027	1,024	1,026
Other Unions	9,517	9,121	9,124	8,883	8,710
Total ¹	300,096	306,916	312,488	308,146	298,629

¹ 78 in 1963, 77 in 1964, 79 in 1965, and 78 in 1966 and 1967.

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				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Queensland Cane Growers'	6,953	7,709	7,905	8,028	7,881
United Graziers' Association of Qld ..	5,900	5,625	5,779	5,906	5,966
Australian Sugar Producers' Association	5,641	5,680	5,913	5,890	5,758
Queensland Retail Traders' Assn of Grocers, Drapers, and General Stores ..	2,875	2,809	2,804	2,745	2,570
Queensland Automobile Chamber of Commerce	1,470	1,571	1,626	1,590	1,807
Graziers' Assn of Sth Eastern Queensland	1,586	1,712	1,880	1,750	1,763
Queensland Branch, Australian Medical Association	1,494	1,553	1,643	1,700	1,754
Graziers' Assn of Central and Northern Queensland	1,541	1,493	1,552	1,581	1,640
Queensland Chamber of Manufactures ..	1,279	1,292	1,316	1,328	1,358
Central Coastal Graziers' Assn of Qld ..	805	830	972	1,077	1,092
Queensland Shopkeepers' Association ..	1,265	1,281	1,194	1,169	1,064
Other Unions	6,564	7,534	7,570	8,456	7,832
Total ¹	37,373	39,089	40,154	41,220	40,485

¹ 32 unions in 1963, 34 in 1964, and 35 in 1965, 1966, and 1967.

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 1967 was 140, the same as the number at the end of 1966. 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 398 as registered with the Queensland Industrial Court.

TRADE UNIONS, QUEENSLAND¹

Industry Group	Membership at 31 December (Thousands)				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc. . .	26.4	28.4	29.9	31.3	30.7
Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	33.9	34.7	33.7	33.9	32.6
Other Manufacturing	22.3	22.5	22.6	22.7	21.8
Building and Construction	22.8	22.8	23.7	22.5	22.0
Railway and Tramway Services	25.8	24.6	23.9	23.4	21.8
Road and Air Transport	10.2	11.4	11.4	11.6	11.8
Shipping and Stevedoring	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.4
Banking, Insurance, and Clerical	37.3	39.6	42.5	40.7	38.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	26.0	26.7	25.7	26.4	25.9
Public Administration ²	54.4	56.4	57.8	59.5	61.0
Other Industries	75.8	78.4	77.3	75.1	73.1
Total	339.4	350.6	353.3	351.6	344.0

¹ Australian trade union membership at December 1967 was 2,151,300. The number of separate unions operating was 324. ² Including communication industries, local authority administration, etc.

Industrial Disputes—The three tables following refer to industrial disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more. The workers involved indirectly are those who were out of work because of stoppages at their places of employment, but who themselves were not parties to the disputes.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK), QUEENSLAND

Year	Disputes	Workers Involved			Working Days Lost	Total Estimated Loss of Wages
		Directly	Indirectly	Total		
	No	No	No	No	No	\$1,000
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
1967	159	45,616	635	46,251	88,186	886.7

The next table shows a dissection according to main industry groups of industrial disputes which occurred in Queensland during 1967.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1967

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	21	1,294	..	1,294	3,593	38.1
Other Mining and Quarrying	3	256	..	256	131	1.6
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc.	44	13,600	..	13,600	18,912	184.1
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	13	1,914	535	2,449	4,473	47.7
Other Manufacturing	6	1,228	..	1,228	2,715	29.5
Building and Construction	27	3,911	100	4,011	20,041	219.7
Railway and Tramway Services	13	13,840	..	13,840	30,075	283.1
Other Transport	7	763	..	763	1,227	16.8
Stevedoring	16	3,542	..	3,542	2,247	24.5
Other Industries ¹	9	5,268	..	5,268	4,772	41.8
Total	159	45,616	635	46,251	88,186	886.7

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 1967 was slightly higher (about 3 per cent) than for 1966. The industry groups of Railway and Tramway Services, Building and Construction, and Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc. between them accounted for 78 per cent of all working days lost during 1967.

A comparison with the other States of industrial disputes during 1967 is shown in the following table.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK), AUSTRALIA, 1967

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 ..	836	311,209	9,032	320,241	468,034	4,804.6
Victoria ..	212	83,225	1,296	84,521	107,312	1,106.6
Queensland ..	159	45,616	635	46,251	88,186	886.7
S. Australia ..	55	17,351	96	17,447	18,691	199.0
W. Australia ..	26	5,032	39	5,071	5,994	62.6
Tasmania ..	29	6,200	7	6,207	7,290	82.3
Australia ¹ ..	1,340	472,169	11,105	483,274	705,315	7,263.1

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.

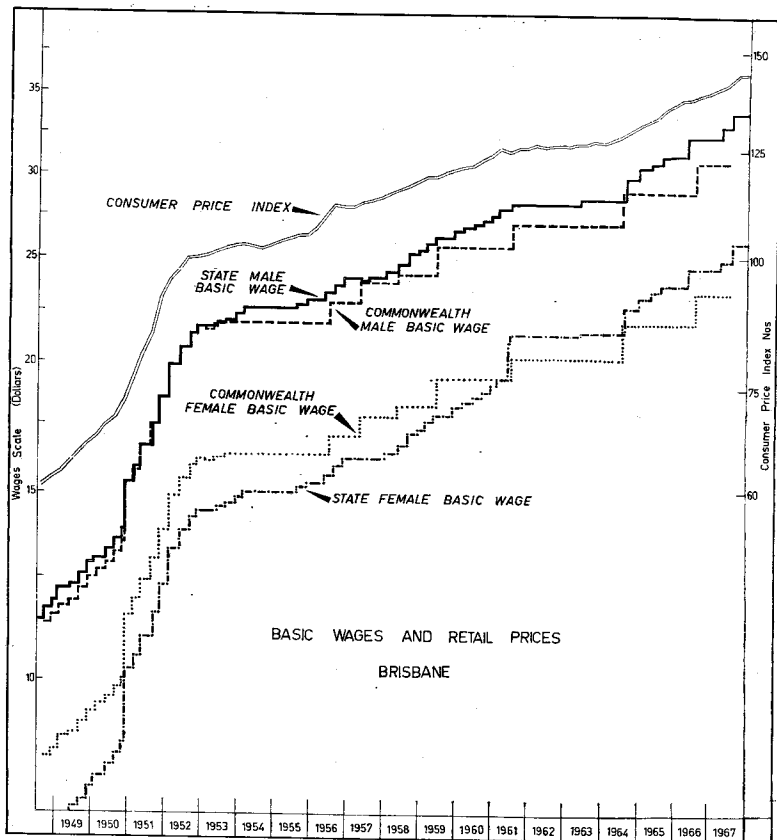
A judgment of the Court on 12 October 1950 awarded a general increase in the basic wage for males of \$2 per week, and declared that the existing "prosperity" loadings should be absorbed into the new basic wage at a uniform level of \$0.50 in all States and for all awards. Adjustments were to be made 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 from that date. An increase of \$1 per week for both adult males and



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.

females was granted, operative from the first pay period commencing on or after 1 July 1967. A further increase of \$1.35 for adult males and females operated from the first pay period commencing on or after 25 October 1968.

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 on page 517.

COMMONWEALTH WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE

Date of Operation ¹	Male Rate ²	Date of Operation ¹	Male Rate ²
	\$		\$
1 November 1949	12.50	1 August 1952	21.30
1 February 1950	12.70	1 November 1952	21.60
1 May 1950	12.90	1 February 1953	21.50
1 August 1950	13.20	1 May 1953	21.70
1 November 1950	13.50	1 August 1953	21.80
1 December 1950	15.40 ³	1 June 1956	22.80 ³
1 February 1951	15.90	15 May 1957	23.80 ³
1 May 1951	16.60	21 May 1958	24.30 ³
1 August 1951	17.50	11 June 1959	25.80 ³
1 November 1951	18.50	7 July 1961	27.00 ³
1 February 1952	19.90	19 June 1964	29.00 ³
1 May 1952	20.70	11 July 1966 (to 5 June 1967) ..	31.00 ³

¹ Payable as from the first pay period commencing on or after the date shown.

² The female rate used to be 54 per cent of the male rate, but for some years it varied in different awards from 54 to 75 per cent. The October 1950 judgment fixed it at 75 per cent of the male rate for all awards, to operate from December 1950.

³ Basic wage declaration by Court on application of unions.

The following table shows the movements in the Commonwealth basic wage in all State capital cities and the six capital cities as a whole.

COMMONWEALTH BASIC WAGE, WEEKLY RATES, ADULT MALES

Date of Operation ¹	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six Capital Cities
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
21 May 1958	26.80	26.00	24.30	25.60	26.10	26.70	26.10
11 June 1959	28.30	27.50	25.80	27.10	27.60	28.20	27.60
7 July 1961	29.50	28.70	27.00	28.30	28.80	29.40	28.80
19 June 1964	31.50	30.70	29.00	30.30	30.80	31.40	30.80
11 July 1966 ²	33.50	32.70	31.00	32.30	32.80	33.40	32.80

¹ Rates were operative from the beginning of the first pay period commencing on or after the date shown. ² To 5 June 1967 when the Commonwealth basic wage was abolished.

State Basic Wage—A State basic wage, to which margins are added for particular work or skill, was first declared in 1921. Subsequent variations to the wage have been applied to all State awards. The function of fixing the wage, which formerly lay with the Queensland Industrial Court, has been the responsibility of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission since 2 May 1961. The Commission may vary the wage after a general hearing of the applications of interested parties.

The adult male basic wage is nominally intended to provide for the needs of a man, his wife, and three children. In fixing this wage the earnings of the wife or any child are not taken into account.

The Commission must, "in the matter of making declarations in regard to the basic wage or standard hours, take into consideration the probable



economic effect of such declaration in relation to the community in general and the probable economic effect thereof upon industry or any industry or industries concerned”.

A basic wage was not declared by the Queensland Industrial Court prior to 1921, but \$7.70 was generally recognised as the “living wage” in its awards. From 1921 the basic wage was fixed by the Court from time to time (except in 1925 when it was fixed by legislation for one year and thereafter until varied by the Court), after hearing evidence as to the cost of living and capacity of industries to pay.

From 1942 to 1945 the Court was governed by the Wage Pegging section of the National Security Regulations, which restricted wage increases principally to “cost of living” adjustments. In December 1946 the Court raised the basic wage by \$0.70, and in the latter part of 1947 it adjusted wage rates as required by the introduction of a 40-hour week. Following the Commonwealth Court’s male basic wage increase of \$2.00 a week (see page 401), 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 405.

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	28 April 1952 ..	20.70	13.85
1 March 1922 ..	8.00	4.10	28 July 1952 ..	21.30	14.25
28 September 1925 ¹ ..	8.50	4.30	3 November 1952 ..	21.60	14.45
1 August 1930 ..	8.00	4.10	4 May 1953 ..	21.80	14.60
1 December 1930 ..	7.70	3.95	3 August 1953 ..	21.90	14.70
1 July 1931 ..	7.40	3.90	2 November 1953 ..	22.20	14.90
1 April 1937 ..	7.80	4.10	1 February 1954 ..	22.50	15.10
1 April 1938 ..	8.10	4.30	1 August 1955 ..	22.70	15.25
7 August 1939 ..	8.40	4.50	24 October 1955 ..	22.90	15.40
31 March 1941 ..	8.90	4.80	23 April 1956 ..	23.30	15.70
4 May 1942 ..	9.10	4.95	23 July 1956 ..	23.70	16.00
3 August 1942 ..	9.20	5.00	29 October 1956 ..	24.10	16.25
2 November 1942 ..	9.40	5.15	29 April 1957 ..	23.90	16.25
3 May 1943 ..	9.50	5.25	29 July 1957 ..	24.10	16.25
2 August 1943 ..	9.70	5.45	27 January 1958 ..	24.40	16.45
5 August 1946 ..	9.80	5.55	28 April 1958 ..	24.80	16.75
23 December 1946 ..	10.50	6.05	28 July 1958 ..	25.40	17.20
10 February 1947 ..	10.70	6.25	27 October 1958 ..	25.60	17.35
28 April 1947 ..	10.80	6.35	2 February 1959 ..	26.00	17.65
27 October 1947 ..	10.90	6.45	27 April 1959 ..	26.30	17.90
2 February 1948 ..	11.10	6.65	26 October 1959 ..	26.70	18.20
26 April 1948 ..	11.40	6.85	1 February 1960 ..	26.90	18.40
2 August 1948 ..	11.70	7.05	2 May 1960 ..	27.10	18.60
1 November 1948 ..	11.90	7.25	1 August 1960 ..	27.30	18.80
31 January 1949 ..	12.20	7.45	31 October 1960 ..	27.60	19.10
2 May 1949 ..	12.30	7.55	30 January 1961 ..	28.00	19.40
1 August 1949 ..	12.60	7.75	1 May 1961 ..	28.00	21.00
31 October 1949 ..	12.90	7.95	29 May 1961 ..	28.40	21.30
30 January 1950 ..	13.10	8.15	6 May 1963 ..	28.60	21.45
1 May 1950 ..	13.30	8.35	13 July 1964 ..	30.00	22.50
31 July 1950 ..	13.60	8.55	7 December 1964 ..	30.60	22.95
30 October 1950 ..	13.90	8.75	29 March 1965 ..	30.90	23.20
7 December 1950 ..	15.40	10.25	20 September 1965 ..	31.40	23.55
5 February 1951 ..	15.90	10.55	23 May 1966 ..	32.70	24.55
30 April 1951 ..	16.60	11.00	10 April 1967 ..	33.20	24.90
30 July 1951 ..	17.50	11.60	3 July 1967 ² ..	34.20	25.90
29 October 1951 ..	18.50	12.30	28 October 1968 ..	35.55	27.25
4 February 1952 ..	19.90	13.30			

¹ Fixed by Basic Wage Act. ² A general award increase of \$1.00 per week was retrospectively declared by the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to have been part of the basic wage.

The basic wage as fixed, and shown in the above table, is applicable throughout the south-eastern part of the State. Additional amounts are payable throughout various other districts defined as in the map opposite, partly on account of higher "costs of living" in those districts.

These amounts, which are termed parities or allowances, were increased as from 2 February 1959, this being the 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 1956 to 1968. (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
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1956 December	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	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	32.70	32.70	32.30	33.26	33.40
December	33.50	32.70	32.70	32.30	33.50	33.40
1967: March	33.50	32.70	32.70	32.30	33.50	33.40
June	33.50	32.70	33.20	32.30	33.50	33.40
September	33.50	.. ¹	33.20 ¹	33.30 ²	.. ¹	34.40 ³
December	33.50	..	33.20	33.30	..	34.40
1968: March	34.50 ⁴	..	33.20	33.30	..	34.40
June	34.50	..	33.20	33.30	..	34.40

¹ See text below.² Payable from 3 July 1967.³ Payable from 4 July 1967.⁴ Payable from 1 January 1968.

Following the judgment of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission on 5 June 1967 which applied the concept of a "total wage" and granted an increase of \$1 a week to adult males and adult females under Commonwealth awards, increases were also granted to employees under awards of the various State industrial authorities.

In New South Wales, award rates for adult males and females were increased by the addition of a fixed loading of \$1 a week, described as the "July 1967 economic loading", to take effect from the beginning of the first pay period commencing on or after 1 July 1967. Subsequently, legislation fixed the basic wage for adult males at \$34.50 per week, and for adult females at \$26.10 per week, to operate from 1 January 1968. The increase of \$1 per week in each basic wage absorbed the July 1967 loading which was then omitted from awards and agreements.

In Victoria, wage rates for adult males and females in most Wages Boards determinations were increased by \$1 a week from 1 July 1967. Basic wages and margins were deleted from determinations and wage rates were then expressed as total wages.

In Queensland, award rates of pay for adults were increased by \$1 a week from 3 July 1967, and, in South Australia, the living (basic) wage for adults was increased by \$1 a week from the same date.

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 1967 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 Wage Rates—Actual wages are generally higher than the basic wage, because they include margins for particular occupations and skills and for shift work and work under extraordinary conditions etc.

The 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 on page 517.

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 ..	41.08 ^r	40.34	41.66	39.48	40.49	40.73 ^r	40.76 ^r
31 Mar. 1966 ^r ..	41.14	40.38	41.67	39.56	41.02	40.90	40.84
30 June 1966 ^r ..	41.14	40.50	42.84	39.59	42.06	41.10	41.11
30 Sept. 1966 ^r ..	43.20	42.70	43.50	41.74	43.11	43.24	42.96
31 Dec. 1966 ^r ..	43.27	42.78	43.56	41.75	43.38	43.27	43.05
31 Mar. 1967 ..	44.08	43.55	43.75	42.55	43.80	43.95	43.73
30 June 1967 ..	44.14	43.58	44.38	42.60	43.99	44.12	43.86
30 Sept. 1967 ..	45.19	44.56	45.54	43.76	44.93	45.24	44.92
31 Dec. 1967 ..	45.22	44.59	45.55	43.78	45.04	45.30	44.95

¹ Averages, weighted by industrial groups (excluding rural), for a full week's work (excluding overtime). ^r Revised since last issue.

The next table shows the weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime) within specific groups of industries.

The rates are based on the occupation structure within each industry and the weighting is in accordance with the number of employees in each occupation within selected awards, determinations, and agreements in the various industries.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES¹, INDUSTRY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND

Industry Group	At 31 December				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
ADULT MALES					
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Mining and Quarrying	44.87	46.95	51.04	54.49	56.28
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc. ..	37.00	39.12	41.82	43.43	45.10
All Manufacturing Groups	36.53	38.74	41.38	42.98	44.77
Building and Construction	35.64	37.66	40.38	42.74	44.54
Railway Services	37.61	39.61	42.24	43.55	45.36
Road and Air Transport	34.60	36.84	38.44	40.07	42.68
Shipping and Stevedoring	36.54	38.62	39.71	41.68	43.67
Communication	40.88	44.44	47.09	49.31	52.27
Wholesale and Retail Trade	37.13	39.49	41.26	43.37	45.50
Public Authority, n.e.i., and Community and Business Services, etc.	36.31	38.66	40.35	42.61	46.09
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	35.06	37.31	38.27	39.87	42.04
All Industry Groups	37.00	39.22	41.66	43.56	45.55
ADULT FEMALES					
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear	25.40	27.00	27.46	28.83	31.04
All Manufacturing Groups	25.62	27.51	28.18	29.47	31.57
Transport and Communication	27.37	29.54	31.67	33.11	35.47
Wholesale and Retail Trade	26.75	28.92	30.13	31.42	33.71
Public Authority, n.e.i., and Community and Business Services, etc.	26.18	28.22	29.26	31.04	33.22
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	25.31	26.92	27.62	28.80	30.85
All Industry Groups	26.17	28.15	29.17	30.53	32.71

¹ Weighted average of award rates for a full week's work (excluding overtime). Excluding rural.

Wage Rates and Average Earnings—In the next table, minimum wage rates and average weekly earnings of adult males in Queensland are shown for selected years from 1911-12 and for each quarter of 1967.

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 were divided by the corresponding Consumer Price Index numbers for Brisbane (with 1954 as base) and the result multiplied by 100. However, for the pre-war period, the "C" Series retail price index for Brisbane was 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	<i>n</i>
1921-22	9.66	35.7	84.0	<i>n</i>
1929-30	10.12	37.3	87.8	<i>n</i>
1933-34	8.80	32.5	93.7	<i>n</i>
1938-39	9.58	35.4	89.8	<i>n</i>
1958-59	31.78	117.3	101.6	37.20
1959-60	33.43	123.4	104.4	39.40
1960-61	35.07	129.4	105.7	41.60
1961-62	35.98	132.7	106.7	43.20
1962-63	35.97	132.7	106.2	44.40
1963-64	37.00	136.5	108.9	46.90
1964-65	39.22	144.7	110.9	50.40
1965-66	41.66	153.7	112.2	52.50
1966-67	43.56 _r	160.7 _r	114.4 _r	55.60
1967-68	45.55	168.1	115.9	58.80
Quarters, 1967				
March	43.75	161.4	114.2	53.00
June	44.38	163.8	115.0	56.50
September	45.54	168.0	116.0	58.10
December	45.55	168.1	115.9	61.40

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. *r* Revised since last issue.

Award Wage Rates—Wage rates for selected occupations, as prescribed by awards of the State and Commonwealth industrial tribunals, are given below for the south-eastern portion of Queensland.

The wage rates should not be regarded as applicable to all persons working in the occupations listed. Rates of pay may vary according to whether a person is employed under a State or Commonwealth award, while in some cases the same occupation is listed in several awards and agreements, with consequent variation in pay rates.

The wages shown are minimum rates, and they exclude allowances payable, such as for shift work, night work, and work under extraordinary conditions, etc. Overtime rates are usually time-and-a-half for day workers for the first four hours and double time thereafter, and double time for shift workers and for work on Sundays and holidays. Except where otherwise specified the rates are per week of 40 hours.

WEEKLY AWARD WAGE RATES FOR ADULTS, SOUTH-EASTERN QUEENSLAND
1 JANUARY 1968

		<i>Males</i>	
		\$	\$
<i>Pastoral Industry</i>			
Station Hands (General)	35.95 ¹	<i>Building</i>	
Shearing Shed Hands	52.43 ¹	Tradesmen	50.80
		Labourers	43.03
<i>Sugar Industry</i>			
Field Workers	43.15	<i>Joinery Works</i>	
Sugar Mill Workers	1.13417	Joiners, Glaziers	49.55
(Crushing Season)	per hour	<i>Engine Drivers</i>	
Fugalmen	1.17417	Locomotive	45.65
(Crushing Season)	per hour	Tractor (over 50 b.h.p.)	44.80
		Grader (over 40 b.h.p.)	47.30
		Fork Lift	43.95
<i>Sawmilling</i>			
Machinists, First Class	47.50	<i>Road Construction</i>	
Ordermen	42.05	Tool Sharpeners	41.70
Sawyers, No. 1	47.50	Concrete Pavers	40.98
Tailers-out	40.20	Labourers	38.32
Labourers	38.10		
<i>Electrical Engineering</i>			
Installation Electricians	50.63	<i>Carriers and Carters</i>	
Electrical Fitters	50.08	Motor Vehicle to 25 Cwt	42.80
Power-house Labourers	45.55	Motor Vehicle 25 Cwt to 3 Tons	44.30
Electrical Labourers	40.55	Motor Vehicle 3 to 6 Tons ²	45.90
Radio Mechanics	49.70		
<i>Mechanical Engineering</i>			
Boilermakers	49.70	<i>Waterside Workers</i>	1.4248
Fitters or Turners	49.70	per hour ⁴	
Moulders	49.70	<i>Distribution</i>	
Patternmakers	52.25	Shop Assistants	42.60
Toolmakers	51.40	Storemen and Packers, Warehouse	
Engineering Labourers	40.66	Labourers	41.55
Motor Mechanics	49.70		
<i>Butter and Cheese Factories</i>			
Butter Makers	44.50	<i>Clerical and Professional</i>	
Graders	43.45	Clerks	44.60
Testers	42.15	Draftsmen	
Pasteurisers	42.15	Assistant Architects	1st Year
Cheese Makers	44.50	Assistant Engineers	44.80
		Assistant Quantity Sur- veyors	4th Year
		Journalists ⁵	53.60
			to 98.02 ⁴
		Pharmaceutical Chemists	45.80
			to 70.50
<i>Baking</i>			
Doughmakers	44.85 ²	<i>Hotels</i>	
Ovensmen	44.55 ²	Chief Cooks	43.45
		Cooks	41.15
		Bar Attendants	39.50 ²
		Yardmen	37.95
<i>Furniture Making</i>			
Cabinet Makers, Upholsterers, etc.	49.05	<i>Boarding Houses</i>	
Mattress Makers	46.15	Chief Cooks	43.20 ²
Storemen and Labourers	39.45	Other Cooks	41.65 ²
Glass Bevellers and Silverers	50.53		
<i>Females</i>			
<i>Clothing Trade (ready-made dressmkg)</i>			
Cutters	31.10	<i>Public Hospital Employees (other</i>	
Machinists	28.40	than nurses)	
	to 31.10	Laundresses	30.70
Minimum Wage	26.60		to 30.95
		Cooks	33.75
		Kitchenmaids, Housemaids, etc.	30.70
			to 30.95
<i>Paper and Cardboard Mfg Trade</i>			
Cardboard Box Machinists	30.05		
<i>Nursing</i>			
Sisters, Grade I	35.90 ¹	<i>Amusement</i>	
	to 39.30 ¹	Theatre Ushers	30.50
Sisters, Grade II	33.65 ¹		
	to 34.70 ¹	<i>Distribution</i>	
		Shop Assistants	32.35

WEEKLY AWARD WAGE RATES FOR ADULTS, S.-E. QUEENSLAND—*continued*
1 JANUARY 1968*Females—continued*

	\$		\$
<i>Clerical and Professional</i>		<i>Hotels—continued</i>	
Clerks	34.70	Waitresses	29.55
Steno-typists	35.45	Generals	30.05
Dental Attendants	32.05		
		<i>Boarding Houses</i>	
<i>Cafes and Restaurants</i>		Chief Cooks	35.60 ²
Cooks	33.15	Other Cooks	33.25 ³
Others	29.00	Laundresses	29.70 ⁴
		Waitresses, Housemaids	29.10 ⁵
<i>Hotels</i>		<i>Personal Services</i>	
Cooks	33.60	Hairdressers	36.85
Bar Attendants	31.75 ⁴		

¹ Board and lodging provided free. ² Additional allowances are paid to employees in certain cities and towns. ³ Higher rates are paid to drivers of heavier vehicles. ⁴ Commonwealth award. ⁵ Metropolitan dailies. ⁶ Value of board and lodging to be deducted from these rates.

6 HOURS AND WORKING CONDITIONS

Minimum working conditions for employees are prescribed in the Factories and Shops Act and other legislation, as well as awards and agreements of the State and Commonwealth industrial authorities. Such legislation and awards include provisions to protect the health, welfare, and safety of workers in all occupations and in all forms of industry.

Industrial awards and agreements include, in addition to wage rates, provisions for such matters as hours of work, sick leave, annual leave, long service leave, overtime, special allowances or rates for certain conditions of work (e.g., for dangerous or specially dirty work, working in confined spaces, handling noxious substances, etc.), rest pauses, meal hours, etc.

Hours—A standard working week is prescribed in all awards and overtime rates are usually required for hours worked in excess thereof. Regulation of working time includes limitations on the "spread" of hours where broken time is worked and outside of which extra payments are required. In some cases also penalty rates are prescribed for work at week-ends or on public holidays even though the standard working hours have not been exceeded.

Maximum hours which may be prescribed in any State award were reduced to 40 per week by legislation in 1947. An exception was made for employees in rural industry, railway gatekeepers, and employees on coastal, river, or bay vessels, and certain other employees for whom a working week may be determined by the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. A maximum working week of 40 hours is also prescribed under Commonwealth awards.

The number of hours prescribed for a full week's work (excluding overtime) differs in some instances between various occupations in each State and between the same occupations in several States.

The figures in the following table are averages of hours of work per week prescribed in awards, determinations, and agreements for all industrial groups except Rural, Shipping, and Stevedoring, weighted according to the occupational structure existing in each group in 1954. During 1947 and 1948 the working week under the majority of awards in all States was reduced to 40 hours.

WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOUR¹, ADULT MALES, AUSTRALIA
(Weighted Average Standard Hours of Work for a Full Working Week)

At End of Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
1939 ..	43.78	44.10	43.51	44.41	44.57	44.11	43.96
1945 ..	43.73	44.00	43.49	43.86	44.04	43.77	43.81
1950 ..	39.96	39.98	39.98	39.96	39.92	40.04	39.97
1955 ..	39.95	39.97	39.98	39.96	39.89	39.99	39.96
1960 ..	39.95	39.97	39.98	39.96	39.89	39.97	39.96
1965 ..	39.95	39.97	39.98	39.96	39.89	39.97	39.96
1967 ..	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 1967, 242 employers had been so exempted in respect of some or all of their employees.

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 1967 survey and comparisons with some of the earlier surveys are shown in the following tables. The object of the surveys has been to obtain data for the calculation of average weekly earnings and hours worked, and information on overtime etc., for adult and junior workers of both sexes. The surveys cover full-time employees, other than managerial etc., in private employment.

Employees in rural industry and in private domestic service are excluded because most employers in these industries are not subject to pay-roll tax. Also excluded from the surveys are employees of government and semi-government authorities 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.

WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS, OCTOBER 1967, AUSTRALIA

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.	55.90	54.30	51.00	53.70	51.30	59.20	54.70
Other Manufacturing	54.70	55.30	51.30	52.70	51.10	53.60	54.10
Total Manufacturing	55.30	54.90	51.20	53.30	51.10	55.30	54.40
Non-manufacturing	58.40	58.10	57.40	52.70	55.50	56.10	57.30
All Industry Groups	56.60	56.10	54.30	53.10	53.70	55.70	55.70
Junior Males	29.50	29.50	28.80	28.30	26.70	29.30	29.10
Adult Females	36.90	35.80	35.20	34.10	35.20	34.90	36.10
Junior Females	24.90	25.30	22.80	23.10	22.20	23.40	24.30
<i>Average Weekly Overtime Earnings</i>							
<i>Adult Males</i>							
Founding, Engineering, Vehicles, etc.	11.30	10.80	10.10	9.00	16.80	6.30	10.90
Other Manufacturing	8.60	10.50	9.60	8.60	10.40	5.90	9.40
Total Manufacturing	10.00	10.60	9.80	8.90	13.00	6.00	10.10
Non-manufacturing	7.90	6.60	5.90	6.40	10.40	7.20	7.40
All Industry Groups	9.20	9.10	7.80	7.80	11.40	6.50	9.00
Junior Males	2.60	2.40	2.60	1.90	2.10	1.70	2.40
Adult Females	1.50	1.70	0.90	1.60	1.00	0.80	1.50
Junior Females	0.60	0.40	0.40	0.60	0.50	0.40	0.50
<i>Average Weekly Total Earnings</i>							
<i>Adult Males</i>							
Founding, Engineering, Vehicles, etc.	67.20	65.10	61.20	62.60	68.00	65.50	65.60
Other Manufacturing	63.30	65.80	60.90	61.30	61.40	59.50	63.50
Total Manufacturing	65.30	65.50	61.00	62.20	64.10	61.30	64.50
Non-manufacturing	66.30	64.70	63.20	59.00	65.80	63.30	64.70
All Industry Groups	65.70	65.20	62.10	60.90	65.10	62.20	64.60
Junior Males	32.20	32.00	31.50	30.30	28.80	30.90	31.50
Adult Females	38.40	37.60	36.10	35.80	36.20	35.70	37.60
Junior Females	25.50	25.70	23.20	23.70	22.70	23.80	24.80
<i>Average Weekly Total Hours Paid For</i>							
<i>Adult Males</i>							
Founding, Engineering, Vehicles, etc.	44.0	44.1	43.9	43.2	46.7	42.4	44.0
Other Manufacturing	43.0	43.9	43.6	43.7	44.4	41.7	43.5
Total Manufacturing	43.5	44.0	43.7	43.4	45.3	41.9	43.7
Non-manufacturing	42.4	42.0	42.1	42.6	43.4	42.1	42.4
All Industry Groups	43.0	43.3	42.9	43.1	44.2	42.0	43.1
Junior Males	40.7	41.0	41.2	40.8	41.1	40.4	40.9
Adult Females	38.9	39.3	39.3	39.8	39.6	38.8	39.2
Junior Females	38.9	38.7	39.4	39.2	39.3	38.9	39.0

WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS, OCTOBER 1967, AUSTRALIA—*continued*

Particulars	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
<i>Average Weekly Overtime Hours Paid For Adult Males</i>	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Founding, Engineering, Vehicles, etc.	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.4	7.9	3.1	5.3
Other Manufacturing	4.2	5.3	4.5	4.5	5.2	2.7	4.6
Total Manufacturing	4.9	5.3	4.7	4.5	6.3	2.8	5.0
Non-manufacturing	3.7	3.0	2.9	3.1	4.8	3.2	3.4
All Industry Groups	4.4	4.5	3.8	3.9	5.4	3.0	4.3
Junior Males	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.7	2.1	1.4	2.1
Adult Females	1.1	1.3	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.6	1.1
Junior Females	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6
<i>Average Total Hourly Earnings</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Adult Males</i>							
Founding, Engineering, Vehicles, etc.	1.53	1.48	1.39	1.45	1.46	1.55	1.49
Other Manufacturing	1.47	1.50	1.40	1.41	1.38	1.43	1.46
Total Manufacturing	1.50	1.49	1.39	1.43	1.42	1.46	1.48
Non-manufacturing	1.56	1.54	1.50	1.39	1.52	1.50	1.53
All Industry Groups	1.53	1.51	1.45	1.41	1.47	1.48	1.50
Junior Males	0.79	0.78	0.76	0.74	0.70	0.77	0.77
Adult Females	0.99	0.96	0.92	0.90	0.91	0.92	0.96
Junior Females	0.66	0.67	0.59	0.61	0.58	0.61	0.64

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	October 1967
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Managerial etc. Staff (Males)					
Manufacturing Groups	<i>n</i>	74.50	79.50	88.00	90.50
Non-manufacturing Groups	<i>n</i>	76.50	79.90	88.30	94.80
All Groups	<i>n</i>	75.90	79.70	88.20	93.20
Other Employees					
Adult Males	46.20	48.50	52.30	59.50	62.10
Junior Males	21.80	22.50	24.40	28.70	31.50
Adult Females	28.60	29.30	30.90	33.90	36.10
Junior Females	17.80	17.90	19.10	21.70	23.20

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 28 Group Committees in Brisbane including a special Group Committee for all railway apprentices, while there are 14 Advisory Committees in country centres.

APPRENTICES BY TRADES, QUEENSLAND

Trade	Intake of New Apprentices during Year					Inden- tures Com- pleted during 1966-67	Number Inden- tured at 30 June 1967
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67		
<i>Building Trades</i>	796	1,011	1,320	1,233	816	498	4,183
Carpentry and Joinery	394	530	681	572	379	245	2,089
Painting	136	153	178	159	106	71	532
Plumbing	148	180	246	280	167	120	876
Other Building Trades	118	148	215	222	164	62	686
<i>Electrical Trades</i>	240	492	556	701	359	266	1,918
<i>Engineering</i>	778	1,288	1,894	1,644	950	707	5,534
Boilermaking	115	263	463	366	220	119	1,243
Fitting and Turning	231	391	660	512	308	278	1,826
Motor Mechanics	356	518	604	590	333	246	1,962
Other Engineering	76	116	167	176	89	64	503
<i>Hairdressing: Males</i>	28	16	26	13	10	11	60
<i>Females</i>	186	238	218	343	289	148	996
<i>Other Trades</i>	585	816	1,084	996	635	446	3,243
Total	2,613	3,861	5,098	4,930	3,059	2,076	15,934

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 qualifications are required to undertake twenty weeks' technical training during the first year of apprenticeship. They are allowed credits of six to

twelve months off the normal four-year term, depending on educational qualifications at time of entry and a satisfactory vocational guidance report on their suitability to undertake this type of training.

During the year ended 31 December 1966 there were 7,068 apprentices attending technical colleges in Brisbane, 3,916 attending technical classes at 11 centres outside Brisbane, and 4,809 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 1965 the numbers were 6,685, 3,848, and 4,409 respectively. In 1966 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, 90 per cent of the apprentices attending technical colleges and 84 per cent of those taking correspondence courses being successful at the 1966 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 1967, new indentures taken out under the relevant Commonwealth awards numbered 237. 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 1957-58 to 1966-67.

APPRENTICES, QUEENSLAND

Year	New Indentures	Indentures Completed	Indentures Cancelled	Indentured Apprentices at End of Year ¹
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
1966-67	3,059	2,076	811	15,934

¹ Excluding apprentices on probation (2,185 at end of 1966-67).

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	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
<i>Ordinary and Domestic Department¹</i>					
Claims Settled					
Fatal No	209	181	186	121	171
Non-fatal No	57,936	61,856	62,481	55,256	52,867
Compensation Paid \$	8,659,890	8,749,144	8,794,633	9,029,474	9,456,830
Premiums Received \$	12,204,970	13,751,198	15,668,105	17,303,954	16,825,565
<i>Miners' Phthisis Department²</i>					
Claims Admitted No	16	13	11	7	8
Recipients ³					
Incapacitated No	189	182	178	168	162
Dependent No	259	238	232	239	253
Compensation Paid \$	195,026	202,556	190,121	184,597	174,717
Premiums Received \$	270,554	228,716	270,073	230,749	300,475

¹ Including industrial diseases. ² Comprising mining, quarrying, stone-crushing or cutting industries. ³ Recipients of compensation at 30 June.

Compensation is paid for injuries sustained at the place of employment, on the journey to or from work, or when working under the employer's instructions away from the place of employment. The following rates became payable from 3 July 1967.

In the case of fatal injuries to a breadwinner with persons totally dependent on him, \$8,060 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 \$1,580), plus \$280 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 \$1,330.

For non-fatal injuries the maximum payment is \$8,780. During the period of incapacity, the weekly rate of compensation for an adult male worker without dependants was \$25.70 per week until 23 May 1966; it is now 80 per cent of the basic wage or 80 per cent of his average weekly earnings, whichever is the less. For females, the payment is 100 per cent of the basic wage or 80 per cent of average weekly earnings, whichever is the less. A married man receives in addition 23½ per cent of the basic wage for his wife and 7½ per cent for each dependent child, provided the total does not exceed his average weekly earnings.

In the case of specified mining and industrial diseases—silicosis or anthraco-silicosis—and subject to certain residential qualifications, the widow of a worker receives \$7 a week, plus \$2.30 a week for each child under 16 years of age, or each full-time student between 16 and 21 years of age, with a maximum weekly payment of \$10. The total of all payments cannot exceed the amounts specified for fatal injuries above. A worker suffering from such a disease receives \$7 a week, plus \$2.30 for each child, and \$7 for the wife of the worker, with a maximum weekly payment of \$14. Weekly payments continue to the worker during his life-time.

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 1966-67.

COMMONWEALTH UNEMPLOYMENT AND SICKNESS BENEFITS, QUEENSLAND, 1966-67

Class of Benefit	Claims Admitted			Amount of Benefits Paid	Persons Receiving Benefits at 30 June 1967		
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
	No	No	No	\$	No	No	No
Unemployment	32,727	10,953	43,680	3,068,341	4,225	1,691	5,916
Sickness	8,947	3,123	12,070	963,514	1,006	474	1,480
Special ¹	358	256	614	159,308	86	223	309
Total	42,032	14,332	56,364	4,191,163	5,317	2,388	7,705

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							
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
1966-67 ..	4,256	1,948	3,640	1,929	548	264	12,585
PERSONS ON BENEFIT AT END OF EACH MONTH							
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
1966-67 ..	7,508	3,541	5,429	3,158	711	433	20,780
PAYMENTS DURING EACH MONTH							
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
1966-67 ..	330,531	156,870	255,694	138,910	31,171	18,993	932,169

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory.

² Including Northern Territory.

• Chapter 13

PUBLIC FINANCE

1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives particulars of the financial relations between the Commonwealth and the States. These are followed by details of Queensland State revenue and expenditure, and of loan expenditure and public debt.

Section 5 deals with Commonwealth Government finances and section 6 with indebtedness of all Australian Governments.

Taxation is dealt with in section 7 for Queensland, including Commonwealth taxes payable in Queensland. The remaining sections deal with Queensland only.

Local Government finance is briefly stated in section 8. Section 9 gives a comprehensive summary for State semi-governmental bodies. Section 10 provides net aggregates for all State public finance.

The last section gives information regarding particular State institutions.

2 COMMONWEALTH AND STATE FINANCIAL RELATIONS

Under the Federal Constitution both the functions of government and the sources of revenue are divided, but it is not possible to divide them in such a way as to make each sovereign governing authority financially independent. The Commonwealth has of necessity greater taxing powers, and it has always contributed towards the needs of the States. By the Financial Agreement of 1927 and its ratification, the basis of these contributions became part of the Constitution.

But other payments are made also. Special Commonwealth grants were made to two of the States (Western Australia and Tasmania) in 1966-67. 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 World War II and one year thereafter; and, under legislation passed in March 1946, the Commonwealth Government will collect tax on behalf of the States for an indefinite period. The Commonwealth assumed control of the State taxation staffs, and now makes one assessment on taxpayers' incomes to cover both Commonwealth and State requirements. The States receive from such collections an annual reimbursement to compensate them for their loss of income tax (see page 425).

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 1965-66 and 1966-67.

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	1965-66	1966-67
	\$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	11,825	12,202
Victoria	4,254	4,613	4,829	4,925	6,564	8,479	8,778
Queensland ..	2,192	2,457	2,578	2,662	3,454	4,464	4,631
South Australia ..	1,408	1,623	1,749	1,833	2,743	3,743	3,890
Western Australia	1,121 ¹	1,104	1,272	1,341	1,942	2,674	2,792
Tasmania	534	591	610	652	1,188	1,746	1,827
Total	15,344	16,816	18,079	18,634	25,299	32,931	34,121

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 "M" and "N") in 1966-67 were \$29,638,000. In addition, \$83,231,000 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 \$169,000,000 and \$90,000,000 were raised in 1965-66 and 1966-67 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	
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1962-63 ..	491,860	..	777,964	11,988	139,554	25,000	1,446,366
1963-64 ..	530,268	..	455,822	21,490	64,431	14,353	1,136,364
1964-65 ..	466,120	134,000	540,645	20,875	78,116	..	1,239,756
1965-66 ..	489,722	169,000	705,840	6,348	67,733	..	1,438,643
1966-67 ..	583,696	90,000	563,654	19,978	85,179	..	1,342,507

On loans raised in Australia during 1966-67, the short- and medium-term securities bore interest rates of 4½ to 5½ per cent and the long-term 5½ per cent.

At 30 June 1967, \$1,487,232 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 1967 the outstanding balance of such guaranteed loans was \$667,959,330.

International Loans—To provide dollar funds to purchase capital equipment, the Commonwealth Government has borrowed from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. During 1966-67 drawings of \$US0.56m were made for the purposes of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority. In addition, loans of \$US18.25m and \$US16m were raised from various United States lenders for Qantas Airways Ltd and the Australian National Airlines Commission. Defence loans of \$US101m were also raised.

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, 1966-67

Particulars	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
Financial Assistance Grants	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Special Grants	276,794	208,790	125,514	94,346	86,396	34,773	826,613
Other General Revenue ..	8,000	..	2,750	..	19,406	20,666	40,072
Financial Agreement							
Interest on State Debts ..	5,834	4,254	2,192	1,408	948	534	15,170
Sinking Fund ¹	6,368	4,524	2,439	2,482	1,844	1,293	18,951
Universities	20,275	14,461	5,917	5,075	3,466	1,422	50,616
Science Laboratories .. .	3,709	2,799	1,435	990	899	331	10,163
Technical Training .. .	3,760	3,050	1,449	750	551	334	9,894
Natural Disaster Payments ²	13,081	..	5,513	..	..	2,500	21,094
Softwood Forestry ³ .. .	..	..	201	90	..	..	291
Coal Mining Industry, Long Service Leave	492	..	93	..	34	1	620
Agricultural Research and Advisory Services .. .	541	508	560	220	213	158	2,199
Cattle Tick Control .. .	252	..	..	..	..	..	252
Tuberculosis Act, 1948							
Capital Reimbursement ..	356	110	28	5	..	..	499
Maintenance Grants .. .	3,956	3,293	2,189	652	547	337	10,974
Disposal of Ships' Garbage ..	..	..	..	..	..	29	29
Encouragement Meat Prodn ..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
Commonwealth Aid Roads	41,744	29,443	27,415	17,222	26,676	7,500	150,000
Cattle and Other Roads ³ ..	..	..	4,519	25	1,525	1,596	7,665
Road Safety	29	23	21	15	19	9	116
Railway Projects ⁴ .. .	..	..	..	6,929	17,996	..	24,925
Exmouth Township .. .	..	..	..	..	1,952	..	1,952
Migrant Centres .. .. .	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Brigalow Lands Development ⁵	..	..	2,200	..	..	..	2,200
Mental Institutions, Capital	2,217	1,192	288	193	260	823	4,973
Blood Transfusion Services	231	276	215	123	92	24	961
Flood Mitigation	970	..	..	..	..	..	970
Housekeeper Services .. .	12	8	..	..	2	1	23
Reservoirs ⁵	6,761	..	..	..	..	..	6,761
Water Resources Investigations	212	77	366	63	235	18	971
Research Grants	656	607	205	352	155	63	2,038
Colleges, Advanced Education	836	2,213	1,334	891	820	59	6,153
Comprehensive Water Supply ⁵	..	..	..	..	1,250	..	1,250
Weipa Development ⁵ .. .	..	..	553	..	..	..	553
Total	397,086	275,628	187,396	131,833	165,294	72,471	1,229,708

¹ Paid to National Debt Sinking Fund. ² Including repayable advances: New South Wales, \$5,460(000); Queensland, \$1,760(000); Tasmania, \$500(000). ³ Including repayable advances, Queensland, \$2,252(000). ⁴ Including repayable advances: South Australia, \$2,061(000); Western Australia, \$10,586(000). ⁵ 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 421. 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	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS					
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
New South Wales	206,642	215,712	230,536	255,001	276,794
Victoria	152,268	159,482	171,750	191,922	208,790
Queensland	91,082	94,820	101,111	113,356	125,514
South Australia	69,552	72,730	78,156	86,467	94,346
Western Australia	62,480	65,598	70,498	78,474	86,396
Tasmania	26,616	27,626	29,298	32,131	34,773
Total	608,640	635,968	681,349	757,351	826,613
OTHER PAYMENTS					
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
New South Wales	70,078	77,066	83,232	110,617	120,292
Victoria	51,710	54,270	54,088	57,294	66,838
Queensland	41,466	42,690	45,640	57,690	61,882
South Australia	26,450	30,070	31,112	34,820	37,487
Western Australia	49,070	54,890	63,676	80,715	78,898
Tasmania	21,482	22,794	26,530	31,226	37,698
Total	260,256	281,780	304,278	372,363	403,095
TOTAL					
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
New South Wales	276,720	292,778	313,768	365,618	397,086
Victoria	203,978	213,752	225,838	249,216	275,628
Queensland	132,548	137,510	146,751	171,046	187,396
South Australia	96,002	102,800	109,268	121,287	131,833
Western Australia	111,550	120,488	134,174	159,189	165,294
Tasmania	48,098	50,420	55,828	63,357	72,471
Total	868,896	917,748	985,627	1,129,715	1,229,708

The foregoing tables include only payments made from the Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue Fund. Payments made direct to State Governments from other funds and payments made direct to residents of the States are not included.

The table at the foot of page 428 includes amounts paid from funds other than the Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue Fund. In addition to the amount of \$70,037,704 shown as "Commonwealth Payments", \$125,514,206 was paid by the Commonwealth as State Grants in lieu of taxation reimbursement. The amount is shown in the table on page 428 under "Taxation".

The total payments of \$5,131,694,000 during the five years ended June 1967 included in the preceding table came from revenue. Of the total, \$159,396,000 was paid under the Financial Agreement, \$3,509,920,000 as financial assistance grants in lieu of income tax, \$644,000,000 under Commonwealth Aid Roads Acts, and \$818,378,000 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 that for the previous year, and with the basic 1946-47 and 1947-48 distribution, was shown in the 1965 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

Subsequent to a Premiers' Conference in June 1959, the *States Grants Act* 1959 was passed by the Commonwealth Government. This Act repealed the *States Grants (Tax Reimbursement) Act* 1946-1948, and made provision for future grants of financial assistance to the States.

The new Act specified the amount payable to each State for the year 1959-60, and provided for the amount payable to each State in subsequent years to be calculated as follows:

(1) The amount payable to each State is varied in the same proportion as the change in the population of that State from the first day of the preceding year to the first day of the year concerned. (The population on 1 July of any year is taken as the population on the preceding 30 June, unless there has been a Census during June or July when the Census results are taken as the population on 1 July.)

(2) If there has been an increase in average wages, the amounts calculated as above are increased by the percentage increase in average wages in the Commonwealth as a whole adjusted by a "betterment factor" equal to 10 per cent of the increase for the year in average wages; thus an increase of 4 per cent in average wages would be raised to 4.4 per cent. (For this purpose, average wages are the total amount of wages and salaries shown in the returns of pay-roll tax payers divided by the average monthly number of employees, counting each female employee as three-fifths.)

It was agreed that the States of Victoria and Queensland would withdraw their applications for financial assistance under Section 96 of the Constitution, and that South Australia would no longer be a claimant State under that section. Tasmania and Western Australia remained claimant States under Section 96.

As proposed in the 1959 arrangement, a review of the position was made during the latter part of 1964-65, and a new arrangement, "the 1965 arrangement", was approved at the Premiers' Conference held in June 1965, and subsequently incorporated in the *States Grants Act* 1965. This sets the pattern of assistance to the States for the years 1965-66 to 1969-70.

The need for a new scale of financial assistance arose because the States expressed the view that the annual rate of growth of grants under the 1959

arrangement had been too slow in relation to the rate of growth of their expenditure on government services. The two main changes in the plan, which aimed at overcoming this disadvantage, were as follows:

- (a) The increase in population used is now 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 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 is 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 is now the increase for the twelve months ended 31 March in the year of payment instead of the increase for the previous financial year. Other elements in the formula, namely, the population and the betterment factors, were not changed.

The grants paid to the various States during the last three years of the 1959 Act, the first two years of the 1965 Act, and estimates for the year 1967-68 are as follows.

PUBLIC FINANCE

	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
New South Wales	206,642	215,712	230,536	255,001	276,794	299,800
Victoria	152,268	159,482	171,750	191,922	208,790	226,600
Queensland	91,082	94,820	101,111	113,356	125,514	138,500
South Australia	69,552	72,730	78,156	86,467	94,346	102,700
Western Australia	62,480	65,598	70,498	78,474	86,396	94,900
Tasmania	26,616	27,626	29,298	32,131	34,773	37,600
Total	608,640	635,968	681,349	757,351	826,613	900,100

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, 1966-67

Particulars	Consolidated Revenue Fund	Trust Funds	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Taxation¹			
Income (States Grants Act)	125,514,206	..	125,514,206
Probate and Succession	12,008,197	..	12,008,197
Motor	6,585,270	22,889,309	29,474,579
Other	30,691,606	7,013,868	37,705,474
Business Undertakings			
Railways	85,383,993	..	85,383,993
State Insurance .. ..	..	51,545,586	51,545,586
Other .. ..	..	9,718,100	9,718,100
Land Revenue	13,621,561	5,386,807	19,008,368
Interest on Loans and Public Balances ..	7,939,775	10,355,596	18,295,371
Commonwealth Payments	14,096,285	55,941,419	70,037,704
Other	18,280,160	111,946,619	130,226,779
Net Total Receipts ²	314,121,053	274,797,304	588,918,357
Gross Total Receipts ²	323,780,792	321,055,247	644,836,039

¹ For details see page 442.

² Net totals exclude, and gross totals include, transfers between funds.

QUEENSLAND REVENUE EXPENDITURE, 1966-67

Particulars	Consolidated Revenue Fund	Trust Funds	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Legislative and General Administration ..	15,451,560	6,601,291	22,052,851
Law, Order, and Public Safety	21,482,979	4,890,314	26,373,293
Regulation of Trade and Industry	2,147,673	6,652,224	8,799,897
Education, Science, and Art	63,920,249	11,985,371	75,905,620
Public Health and Recreation			
Hospitals	8,990,907	42,657,716	51,648,623
Other	5,196,941	2,047,308	7,244,249
Social Amelioration	8,023,772	1,060,621	9,084,393
Business Undertakings			
Railways	83,550,619	11,368,981	94,919,600
State Insurance .. .. .	..	31,924,083	31,924,083
Other .. .. .	..	9,340,697	9,340,697
Loans to Local Bodies .. .. .	..	24,298,864	24,298,864
Subsidies to Local Bodies	2,923,835	..	2,923,835
Irrigation	1,228,998	6,963,862	8,192,860
Land Settlement	3,401,022	14,828,365	18,229,387
Agriculture	5,916,510	10,646,977	16,563,487
Forestry	1,568,939	2,547,829	4,116,768
Roads and Bridges	59,535	63,803,537	63,863,072
Shipping and Harbours	1,340,739	6,742,713	8,083,452
Housing .. .. .	..	21,788,154	21,788,154
Other Development	3,000,948	4,601,689	7,602,637
Debt Charges	57,961,033	11,879,835	69,840,868
Net Total Expenditure ¹	286,166,259	296,630,431	582,796,690
Gross Total Expenditure ¹	323,523,233	315,191,139	638,714,372

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
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
1966-67	314,121	274,797	588,918	286,166	296,630	582,797

Receipts—The combined receipts of the Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds during the last five years are detailed in the next table.

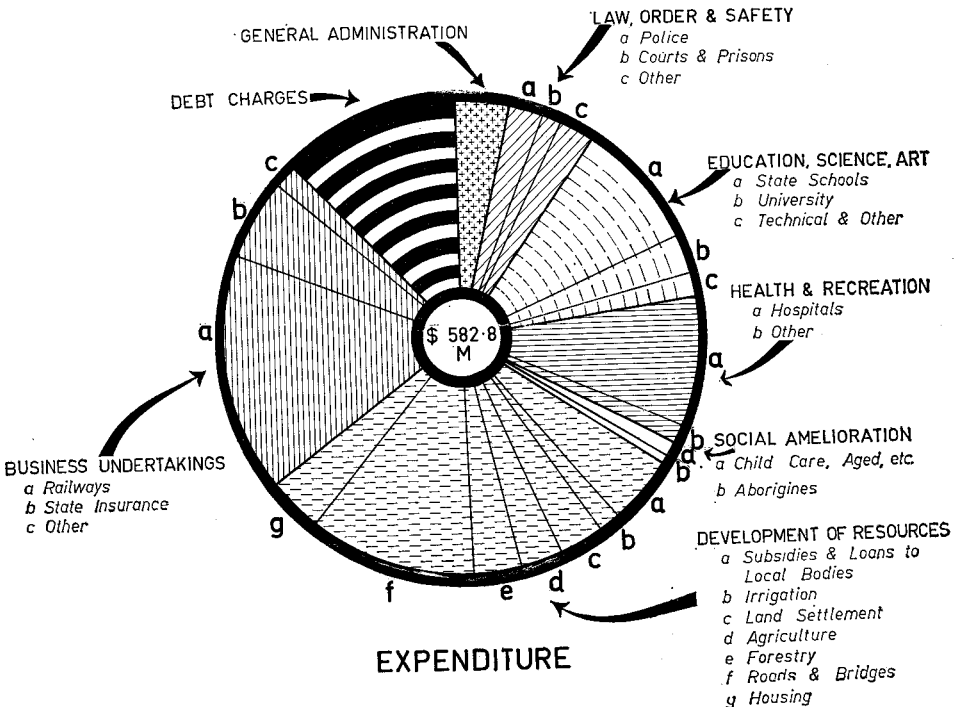
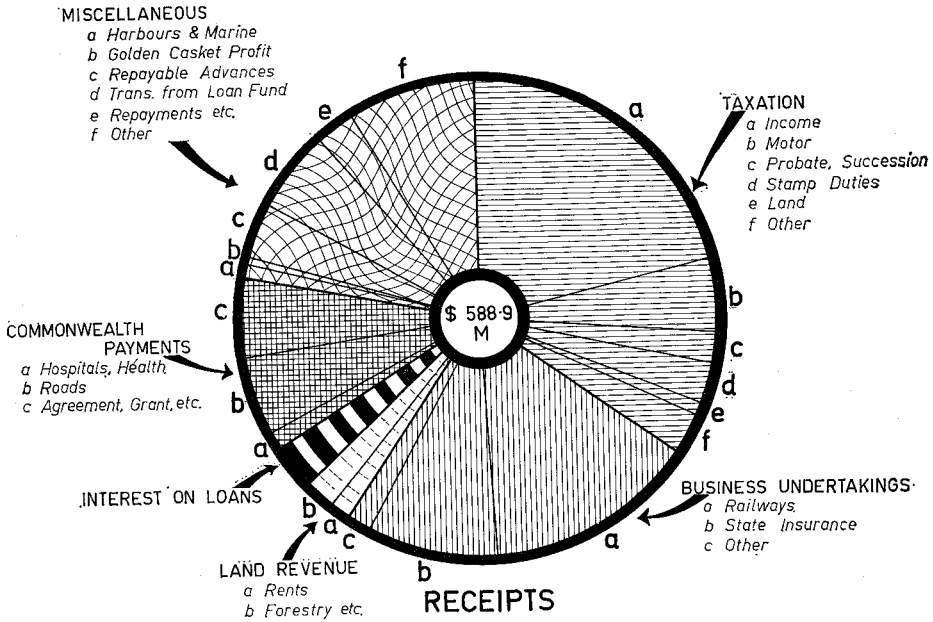
QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS, RECEIPTS

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Taxation					
Income Tax ¹	91,082,678	94,820,940	101,111,256	113,356,516	125,514,206
Probate and Succession Duties	9,722,846	10,680,808	9,863,292	10,327,606	12,008,197
Land Tax	3,309,640	3,614,028	3,784,356	4,147,715	4,690,859
Motor Taxes	18,774,848	21,868,038	24,862,936	25,312,969	29,474,579
Stamp Duties on Lotteries ..	686,000	701,000	737,000	710,000	731,000
Racing Taxes	2,572,778	2,915,316	3,338,444	4,005,364	4,459,524
Other Stamp Duties	10,154,546	11,655,580	12,546,334	13,732,578	16,561,394
Liquor Taxes	3,288,996	3,411,532	3,718,012	4,048,382	4,462,165
Other	5,536,382	5,736,130	6,028,414	6,018,859	6,800,532
Total	145,128,714	155,403,372	165,990,044	181,659,989	204,702,456
Business Undertakings					
Railways	73,266,788	81,124,446	79,813,346	81,716,720	85,383,993
State Insurance	36,050,424	36,205,036	44,479,420	51,075,939	51,545,586
Tourist Bureau	3,903,996	4,422,846	4,935,612	5,016,187	5,162,804
Other	4,221,992	4,267,870	4,397,410	4,410,659	4,555,296
Total	117,443,200	126,020,198	133,625,788	142,219,505	146,647,679
Land Revenue					
Rents	6,853,926	7,205,008	7,419,522	6,884,243	8,450,238
Forestry	4,041,794	4,385,706	4,198,334	4,868,927	4,663,202
Other	2,110,238	3,228,528	3,807,696	4,471,058	5,894,928
Total	13,005,958	14,819,242	15,425,552	16,224,228	19,008,368
Interest on Loans	12,354,836	13,076,262	15,755,962	17,132,922	18,295,371
Commonwealth Payments²					
Financial Agreement Act ..	2,192,470	2,192,470	2,192,470	2,192,470	2,192,470
Additional Financial Assistance	8,480,000	4,800,000	..	..	3,375,000
Roads	21,216,566	25,240,246	25,983,160	29,552,393	29,820,322
Hospital Benefits	4,302,330	4,942,218	5,015,012	5,057,627	5,455,091
Pharmaceutical Benefits ..	1,757,756	2,099,176	2,001,102	1,489,176	1,865,336
Tuberculosis	1,904,984	2,135,158	2,096,442	2,083,720	2,208,188
Other	6,146,376	6,663,336	11,566,156	20,287,092	25,121,297
Total	46,000,482	48,072,604	48,854,342	60,662,478	70,037,704
Miscellaneous					
Fees for Services	8,164,532	9,216,602	9,626,708	10,458,619	11,647,617
Golden Casket Profit	2,920,758	3,000,450	3,209,042	3,001,441	3,042,859
Government Printer	1,914,924	1,890,786	1,881,780	2,131,207	2,214,736
Harbours and Marine	4,495,512	4,346,778	5,808,970	5,579,816	6,306,344
Repayable Advances	23,719,046	26,161,000	18,043,788	21,879,436	22,306,928
Repayments of Principal ..	8,426,056	10,515,164	10,799,172	11,611,335	14,524,436
Transfer from Loan Fund ..	28,125,270	27,527,492	28,590,064	30,114,791	32,998,598
Other	27,187,376	30,285,802	32,016,428	32,861,237	37,185,261
Total	104,953,474	112,944,074	109,975,952	117,637,882	130,226,779
Net Total Receipts³ ..	438,886,664	470,335,752	489,627,640	535,537,004	588,918,357
Gross Total Receipts³ ..	474,551,250	510,662,090	529,915,662	584,129,216	644,836,039

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 \$204.7m, or 34.8 per cent, of the net total income of \$588.9m in 1966-67. Included under this heading is the Commonwealth Financial Assistance Grant of \$125.5m, which, for practical purposes, as well as retaining comparability

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE & TRUST FUNDS—1966-67



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 on page 430, 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 \$582.8m in 1966-67, costs of operating the State Railways represented the largest single item, being \$94.9m out of the total expenses of \$136.2m on Business Undertakings. Development of State Resources consumed \$175.7m, 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 \$75.9m, Public Health and Recreation, \$58.9m, and Other Social Services, \$9.1m. General Administration, including Law, Order, and Public Safety, and Regulation of Trade and Industry, amounted to \$57.2m, while Public Debt Charges required \$69.8m.

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS, EXPENDITURE

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Legislative and General Administration					
Parliament, incl. Governor ..	882,202	999,082	1,034,834	1,106,555	1,206,276
Electoral	265,090	124,356	111,156	311,430	142,569
Pensions and Superannuation	2,981,188	3,365,168	3,786,256	4,153,533	4,787,851
Government Printer ..	1,724,746	1,736,994	1,799,758	2,020,377	2,153,151
Other	9,286,274	9,170,164	9,424,826	10,748,191	13,763,004
Total	15,139,500	15,395,764	16,156,830	18,340,086	22,052,851
Law, Order, and Public Safety					
Police	10,049,642	10,403,850	11,774,332	12,544,073	13,989,619
Prisons	1,124,474	1,286,360	1,408,960	1,668,830	1,971,754
Justice Administration ..	3,724,054	3,743,716	3,903,152	3,944,507	4,845,995
Other	3,688,760	4,228,414	4,520,210	4,869,856	5,565,925
Total	18,586,930	19,662,340	21,606,654	23,027,266	26,373,293

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS,
EXPENDITURE—*continued*

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Regulation of Trade and Industry					
Factories, Shops, and Labour Legislation	681,416	821,242	861,624	896,587	1,047,731
Transport Control	751,910	660,674	718,868	754,721	796,296
Electricity	435,226	566,410	548,568	604,873	839,381
Petroleum Products Subsidy .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	3,267,544	5,402,499
Other	638,370	879,098	727,632	712,737	713,990
Total	2,506,922	2,927,424	2,856,692	6,236,462	8,799,897
Education					
Schools	34,219,262	38,011,156	41,426,146	46,408,528	50,490,542
Technical Colleges	2,735,796	2,605,478	2,658,168	6,024,218	7,184,065
University	8,287,888	9,395,926	11,671,342	13,869,638	15,153,319
Agricultural	659,308	643,796	956,446	736,951	1,380,505
Other	446,484	487,400	524,164	551,083	807,575
Total	46,348,738	51,143,756	57,236,266	67,590,418	75,016,006
Science, Art, and Research ..	611,654	686,270	736,636	776,775	889,614
Public Health and Recreation					
Hospitals Generally	35,042,244	37,048,890	38,863,740	41,465,345	45,081,815
Mental Hospitals	5,292,094	5,488,106	5,690,946	6,018,646	6,566,808
Maternal and Child Welfare Centres	848,760	932,924	980,212	1,020,398	1,126,948
Ambulance Brigades	662,682	689,262	734,096	790,297	816,727
Other	4,061,566	4,404,950	4,626,842	4,809,401	5,300,574
Total	45,907,346	48,564,132	50,895,836	54,104,087	58,892,872
Social Amelioration					
Provision for Aged etc.					
Homes	1,651,300	1,932,348	2,053,572	2,206,246	2,342,599
Other	281,324	321,524	297,160	259,429	282,777
Child Welfare					
Homes	592,622	518,528	656,592	735,781	987,869
Other	1,308,918	1,395,684	1,522,928	1,645,118	2,019,041
Aboriginal Welfare	2,092,398	2,247,300	2,572,302	2,831,882	2,896,600
Other	154,534	162,882	179,764	186,617	555,507
Total	6,081,096	6,578,266	7,282,318	7,865,073	9,084,393
Development of State Resources					
Loans to Local Bodies	17,198,916	16,853,200	25,903,284	28,291,205	24,298,864
Subsidies to Local Bodies	7,351,916	5,036,000	438,798	1,922,301	2,923,835
Irrigation	5,642,198	6,305,964	7,339,512	7,616,636	8,192,860
Land Settlement	13,099,958	14,408,252	16,470,308	15,444,399	18,229,387
Mining	1,096,634	1,169,904	1,220,140	2,781,110	1,446,534
Electricity	2,250,612	3,878,896	4,814,644	2,565,344	3,801,474
Agricultural, Pastoral, and Dairying	8,389,680	9,036,936	10,480,574	15,781,203	16,563,487
Forestry	3,313,592	3,687,288	3,628,508	3,883,057	4,116,768
Roads and Bridges	45,037,238	52,944,684	60,043,638	56,973,386	63,863,072
Shipping and Harbours	3,492,828	6,295,820	8,822,192	11,616,907	8,083,452
Tourist Activities	605,626	655,664	681,224	714,837	793,988
Housing	17,815,478	21,570,454	18,370,374	20,822,919	21,788,154
Other	4,198,248	1,611,282	1,994,164	1,372,004	1,560,641
Total	129,492,924	143,454,344	160,207,360	169,785,308	175,662,516

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS,
EXPENDITURE—*continued*

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Business Undertakings					
Railways	88,878,480	91,220,362	86,738,810	88,781,249	94,919,600
State Insurance	22,768,840	23,541,788	24,446,500	27,014,753	31,924,083
Tourist Bureau	3,671,728	4,116,664	4,602,716	4,673,511	4,869,266
Other	3,871,122	4,163,762	3,422,914	4,022,212	4,471,431
Total	119,190,170	123,042,576	119,210,940	124,491,725	136,184,380
Public Debt Charges					
Interest, Sinking Fund, etc.	46,012,722	48,770,426	54,165,876	61,846,045	65,630,483
Redemption to Loan Fund ..	3,261,500	3,592,044	5,499,358	4,067,875	4,210,385
Total	49,274,222	52,362,470	59,665,234	65,913,920	69,840,868
Net Total Expenditure¹ ..	433,139,502	463,817,342	495,854,766	538,131,120	582,796,690
Gross Total Expenditure¹ ..	468,804,088	504,143,680	536,142,788	586,723,233	638,714,372

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, 1966-67

Fund	Receipts	Expenditure	Balance 30 June 1967
	\$	\$	\$
Aboriginal Welfare	597,054	571,881	158,858
Agricultural Bank	11,572,173	17,395,514	-9,329,462
Beef Cattle Roads Construction	4,505,017	4,502,074	5,017
Commonwealth Aid Local Authority Roads	2,988,123	2,988,123	..
Commonwealth Education	6,783,785	6,635,421	17,649
Commonwealth Petroleum Products Subsidies	5,208,885	5,402,499	119,408
Commonwealth—State Housing	22,050,109	19,139,102	3,905,402
Co-ordinator-General of Public Works Construction	2,514,000	1,979,544	1,017,580
Education Special Standing	2,023,909	2,042,536	192,280
Electricity Development	3,661,030	3,710,021	170,430
Farm Water Supplies	1,130,579	1,040,641	133,751
Fire Brigades Precept	3,302,073	3,302,073	..
Fish Supply	4,349,695	4,164,911	782,323
Fitzroy Brigalow Land Development	2,738,691	2,368,661	662,631
Forestry and Lumbering	4,663,202	4,663,202	..
Harbour Dues	5,710,101	5,753,003	1,469,480
Home Builders' Account	4,873,437	4,695,137	570,751
Hospital Administration	42,461,489	42,461,489	..
Hospital, Motherhood, and Child Welfare	3,042,859	3,042,859	..
Irrigation and Water Supply Construction	6,153,357	6,054,546	102,145
Liquor Acts	129,000	129,000	600,353
Main Roads	54,945,029	53,924,753	1,279,741
Main Roads Special Standing	1,206,243	1,451,520	-311,808
Motor Vehicle Insurance Nominal Defendant	543,213	114,873	2,515,001
Moura Railway Project	10,997,015	10,994,525	617,090
Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation	143,457	53,108	1,164,643
Police Superannuation	2,299,124	998,517	9,245,206
Port Development	719,392	1,034,592	167,699
Public Service Superannuation	4,832,243	1,495,709	33,954,857
Public Service Superannuation Additional Benefits	5,254,352	1,179,539	20,820,543
Queensland Housing Commission	8,652,248	8,655,173	199,762
Roads Maintenance	3,592,197	3,592,197	..
Sickness, Medical, and Funeral Benefits	158,745	84,746	1,366,448
State Insurance	47,671,175	33,214,271	143,767,847
Stock	2,274,972	2,261,836	24,929

TRUST FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1966-67—*continued*

Fund	Receipts	Expenditure	Balance 30 June 1967
	\$	\$	\$
Stock Routes and Pests Destruction	887,109	905,174	43,242
Sugar Bulk Handling Facilities	613,113	850,408	-142,658
Sugar Cane Prices	445,669	343,652	393,753
Supreme Court	805,507	839,500	390,244
Tourist Bureau	5,162,804	5,199,824	323,729
University Capital Works	3,570,581	3,773,107	237,895
Water Resources Investigation	965,697	949,687	16,455
Other	20,353,859	16,933,328	9,513,619
Total	316,552,312 ¹	290,892,276 ²	226,166,833 ³

¹ Excluding repayments of advances to Local Authorities etc., \$4,502,935.

² Excluding advances to Local Authorities and Co-operative Housing Societies, and other investments, \$24,298,864. ³ Cash deficit, \$9,428,695, and securities, \$235,595,528.

4 STATE LOAN FUND

Loan Expenditure—The next table shows gross and net loan expenditure for 1966-67 and the aggregate net expenditure to date.

LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND, 1966-67

Head of Expenditure	Expenditure during 1966-67		Aggregate Net Expenditure to Date
	Gross	Net	
	\$	\$	\$
Railways	12,753,207	11,642,502	260,819,636
Reduction of Railway Capital .. .. .	..	..	52,906,838 ¹
Mount Isa Railway .. .. .	..	-533,896	16,017,658
Moura Railway	10,950,000	10,950,000	19,576,000
Telegraphs .. .. .	..	..	1,048,776
Industrial Undertakings	2,075,518	2,028,248	12,034,802
Public Buildings	21,256,760	20,354,787	215,403,902
Roads and Bridges	-692,125 ²	-1,165,780	8,483,555
Harbours and Marine	838,284	851,290	12,293,715
Mining	590,216	539,077	3,075,419
Forestry	4,685,711	4,358,480	59,950,011
Immigration .. .. .	..	..	5,526,142
Agriculture	6,540	-11,820	963,081
Land Resumption	7,208	7,208	9,045,473
Prickly Pear Lands	109,530	108,883	3,099,161
Water Supply, Irrigation	7,288,993	6,880,399	83,596,412
Electricity	3,641,000	3,562,162	17,759,957
Agricultural Bank .. .. .	..	-1,108,604	34,305,660
Advances to Settlers .. .. .	..	..	111,567
Wire-netting .. .. .	..	-20,093	906,449
Queensland Housing Commission	2,500,000	978,492	51,371,812
Building Societies .. .. .	..	-11,873	123,835
War Service Land Settlement .. .. .	..	-84,605	6,367,460
Loans to Local Bodies	2,986,334	-377,203	92,397,669
Subsidies to Local Bodies	12,102,728	12,095,488	136,691,484
Deficits Funded etc. .. .. .	..	..	17,366,842
Miscellaneous	1,500,000	-22,012 ³	19,096,007
Total	82,599,904	71,021,130 ³	1,140,339,323
Add Discounts and Flotation Expenses .. .. .	..	..	18,729,969
Credit Balance Loan Account .. .. .	..	..	103,843
Less Redemptions from Revenue and Sinking Funds .. .. .	..	..	147,511,191
Gross Public Debt .. .. .	..	..	1,011,661,944

¹ Excluding discounts etc., \$3,093,162.

² Excluding \$1,225,125 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 1967 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
	\$	\$	\$	\$
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
1966-67	82,599,904	71,021,130	1,140,339,323	1,011,661,944

¹ Excluding sinking fund contributions included in other columns: 1962-63, \$1,400,000; 1963-64, \$1,500,000; 1964-65, \$1,500,000; 1965-66, \$1,500,000; and 1966-67, \$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 1967 is shown opposite each amount.

QUEENSLAND PUBLIC DEBT AND INTEREST CHARGES AT 30 JUNE 1967

Rate of Interest Per Cent	Public Debt	Interest Charge
\$	\$	\$
1.000	2,623,266	26,232
2.500	3,946,400	98,660
3.000	28,471,482	854,145
3.100	1,597,345	49,518
3.250	42,994,385	1,397,318
3.500	12,214,361	427,503
3.750	7,191,240	269,672
4.000	34,788,642	1,391,545
4.250	58,395,206	2,481,796
4.500	176,915,236	7,961,185
4.625	5,300,000	245,125
4.750	50,883,343	2,416,959
4.875	19,216,231	936,791
5.000	339,371,549	16,968,577
5.250	170,860,499	8,970,178
5.375	31,034,547	1,668,106
5.500	19,428,244	1,068,553
5.750	4,121,648	236,995
6.000	2,308,000	138,480
Treasury Bonds, 6½%	320	..
Gross Public Debt	1,011,661,944	47,607,338
Less Sinking Fund	422,509	Average Rate per 100 \$4.71
Net Public Debt	1,011,239,435	

The State Government owed the Commonwealth \$129,646,934 under the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement, \$31,953,413 under the

Mount Isa Railway Agreement, \$8,000,000 under the Fitzroy Brigalow Land Development Scheme, \$8,550,000 under the Beef Cattle Roads Scheme, \$165,500 under a scheme to improve coal loading facilities at Gladstone Harbour, \$3,389,810 under the Weipa Development Agreement, and \$201,000 under the Softwood Forestry 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 \$1,011,661,944, 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 440), Queensland's gross debt amounted to \$1,038,902,729 at 30 June 1967.

Details of the domestic and overseas borrowings are set out below.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ON ISSUE, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1967

Currency in which Payable	Amount ¹	Interest ¹		Percentage of Total Debt
		Payable Annually	Average Rate	
	\$A	\$A	%	%
Australian	947,522,355	44,843,228	4.73	91.2
Sterling	62,112,000	2,499,910	4.03	6.0
United States	25,462,500	1,366,077	5.37	2.5
Canadian	1,452,759	83,534	5.75	0.1
Swiss	1,304,872	58,719	4.50	0.1
Netherlands	1,048,244	52,412	5.00	0.1
Total	1,038,902,730	48,903,880	4.71	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 9 and 91 per cent, compared with 10 and 90 per cent for the public debts of the other States taken together and 23 and 77 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>					
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
1966-67	23,703	2,500	15,089	41,308	82,600
<i>Net Loan Expenditure</i>					
To 30 June 1967 .. .	349,320	92,156	229,089	469,774	1,140,339

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 \$229.1m, or 20.1 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 85.2 per cent of total receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund in 1966-67. The largest single item of revenue is Income Taxation, which amounted to \$2,729,832,000 in 1966-67. Details of the receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund are shown below.

COMMONWEALTH CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND RECEIPTS

Source of Revenue	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Taxation					
Customs	210,202	232,572	268,480	271,010	275,095
Excise	548,803	582,464	631,242	751,960	806,509
Sales Tax	313,062	325,189	362,857	370,044	380,673
Income Tax	1,621,181	1,874,483	2,295,607	2,549,696	2,729,832
Pay-roll Tax	126,510	136,443	150,078	161,943	172,232
Estate Duty	35,699	39,871	41,531	36,124	41,534
Gift Duty	6,328	6,488	7,308	6,195	7,658
Stevedoring Industry Charge ..	8,985	10,321	10,411	9,531	9,758
All Other	10,148	11,004	19,514	28,835	30,522
Total	2,880,918	3,218,838	3,787,030	4,185,338	4,453,815
Business Undertakings					
Postmaster-General's Department	301,378	330,864	372,648	401,510	430,690
Broadcasting and Television					
Services	27,148	29,253	33,941	37,909	39,876
Railways	13,874	15,660	17,359	18,319	19,594
Total	342,400	375,777	423,948	457,738	490,160
Territories	15,464	19,038	23,813	25,013	24,128
Other Revenue	131,989	195,726	183,387	211,112	259,618
Total Receipts	3,370,772	3,809,376	4,418,178	4,879,201	5,227,721

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, figures previously shown for some items having been revised because of more details becoming available. 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	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Health and Welfare					
Cash Benefits to Persons	757,443	831,327	877,037	926,616	1,016,930
Other	39,342	41,741	47,494	52,707	63,348
Defence ¹	300,132	441,248	598,110	652,310	652,637
Repatriation					
Cash Benefits to Persons	163,888	181,925	181,036	200,509	192,780
Other	53,394	56,722	62,736	70,529	77,339
Housing					
Advances	81,682	77,770	86,890	82,410	73,406
Other	14,440	14,246	29,134	34,287	31,459
Other Functions and Not Allocated					
Expenses of Business Undertakings	261,947	286,279	314,254	345,379	385,638
Other Current Expenditure on					
Goods and Services	234,154	275,988	329,082	372,555	433,174
Capital Expenditure on Goods and					
Services					
Business Undertakings	137,460	151,120	177,330	201,745	225,896
Other	51,993	61,885	73,965	81,053	98,396
Subsidies	71,252	115,658	99,808	143,472	162,298
Cash Benefits to Persons	14,810	14,357	21,526	27,755	35,974
Grants					
To the States					
General Revenue Purposes ..	695,808	729,730	744,884	832,052	900,805
Specific Purpose: Current ..	20,396	23,106	31,258	44,478	62,402
Capital	133,222	140,476	178,742	194,102	211,600
To Overseas Governments and					
Organisations	64,995	81,210	94,260	101,754	112,694
Other .. .. .	..	..	4,040	19,500	16,308
Advances					
To the States	6,720	10,754	13,788	34,231	28,191
To Snowy Mountains Hydro-					
electric Authority	18,532	23,658	26,100	26,520	44,096
To Overseas Governments and					
Organisations	31,148	8,074	24,946	46,281	39,015
Other	7,974	15,430	8,272	7,549	2,270
Debt Charges					
Interest	81,084	81,260	81,868	77,392	74,306
Payment to National Debt Sink-					
ing Fund	54,486	57,530	61,500	64,849	21,589
Loan Consolidation and Invest-					
ment Reserve	52,756	29,750	222,744	210,464	227,654
Redemption of Treasury Bills ..	..	36,000	..	..	..
Redemption of International Bank					
Loans .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,286
Other	21,714	22,132	27,374	28,702	35,229
Total Expenditure ..	3,370,772	3,809,376	4,418,178	4,879,201	5,227,721

¹ In addition, the following amounts were provided from Loan Fund: 1962-63, \$132,140(000); 1963-64, \$77,430(000); 1964-65, nil; 1965-66, \$89,545(000); 1966-67, \$198,426(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 1966-67, was expended on grants and advances to the States. These payments included Financial Assistance Grants (previously Tax Reimbursement Grants), Grants for Road Construction, Special Grants to Western Australia and Tasmania, Payments under the Financial Agreement, Grants to Universities, etc. Another large item of expenditure is the payment of social services, which amounted to \$1,031,117,000 in 1966-67, or 19.7 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 1967.

COMMONWEALTH TRUST FUNDS, 1966-67

Fund	Receipts	Expenditure	Balance 30 June 1967
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Canadian Loan	563	432	15,516
Coinage	22,035	22,582	7,870
Defence Forces Retirement Benefits	22,242	11,676	82,290
Loan Consolidation and Investment Reserve	260,408	153,006	915,344
National Debt Sinking Fund	131,728	239,441	197,283
National Welfare	1,035,401	1,031,117	431,106
Parliamentary Retiring Allowances	452	330	1,483
Post Office Stores and Services	194,600	194,654	53
Superannuation	68,826	59,748	287,984
Swiss Loan	1,116	..	36,978
War Service Homes	62,529	62,529	..
Wheat Prices Stabilisation	16,154	16,154	..
Other	251,941	254,395	69,467
Total	2,067,995	2,046,064	2,045,374

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 1966-67 net expenditure from Loan Fund on Advances to the States for Housing was \$120.0m, while loan expenditures were incurred for the purposes of Qantas Airways Ltd (\$16.4m), the Australian National Airlines Commission (\$14.4m), and the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority (\$0.5m). Commonwealth net loan expenditure to 30 June 1967 totalled \$7,040m, including \$4,739m 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 1967 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 \$1,532,352,000, or 13.8 per cent of the debt, is repayable abroad. Places of maturity of Queensland debts are shown on page 437. 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 1967.

The figures in the following table are based on a compilation on uniform lines for all States, presented by the Commonwealth Treasurer in his 1967-68 Budget Papers. Figures for Queensland in section 4 of this chapter are Queensland Treasury figures.

GOVERNMENT DEBT, AUSTRALIA, 30 JUNE 1967

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	2,666,905	619.21	128,128	28.75
Victoria	1,893,069	578.14	91,936	28.08
Queensland	1,038,902	610.54	48,904	28.74
South Australia	1,027,080	924.07	48,797	43.90
Western Australia	772,511	881.50	36,217	41.33
Tasmania	535,606	1,422.84	25,941	68.91
Maturing Overseas	788,414	67.69 ²	35,338	3.03 ²
Maturing in Australia	7,145,660	613.51 ²	344,583	29.59 ²
Total States	7,934,074	681.20²	379,921	32.62²
On Account of Commonwealth				
Maturing Overseas	743,938	62.99 ²	37,311	3.16 ²
Maturing in Australia	2,531,402	214.34 ²	91,848	7.78 ²
Total Commonwealth	3,275,340	277.33²	129,159	10.94²
Total Commonwealth and States	11,209,413	949.13²	509,080	43.10²

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 1966-67 and the aggregate to date for Commonwealth and State Governments. The Commonwealth aggregate figures include expenditure on the two World Wars.

NET LOAN EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA, 1966-67

Government	During 1966-67			Aggregate to End of 1966-67
	Public Works	Other ¹	Total	
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
New South Wales	162,161	7,158	169,319	2,980,185
Victoria	128,662	4,242	132,904	2,351,110 ²
Queensland	71,021	1,500	72,521	1,159,069
South Australia	66,653	975	67,628	1,162,860
Western Australia	51,016	74	51,090	882,795
Tasmania	36,395	241	36,636	592,070
Total States	515,908	14,190	530,098	9,128,090
Commonwealth	197,855	155,380	353,235	7,040,174
Total Australia	713,763	169,570	883,333	16,168,264

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.

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 World War II 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 425). 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 425 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, 1966-67

Tax	Total Amount			Amount per Head		
	State	Commonwealth	Total	State	Commonwealth	Total
<i>Consolidated Revenue</i>	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$	\$	\$
Income ¹	125,514	136,107	261,621	74.35	80.63	154.98
Probate, Succession, and Estate	12,008	3,595	15,603	7.11	2.13	9.24
Land	4,691	..	4,691	2.78	..	2.78
Motor Vehicle Operators Fees	1,114	..	1,114	0.66	..	0.66

TAXATION COLLECTED IN QUEENSLAND, 1966-67—continued

Tax	Total Amount			Amount per Head		
	State	Commonwealth	Total	State	Commonwealth	Total
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$	\$	\$
<i>Consol. Revenue (cont.)</i>						
Transport Licence and Permit Fees	5,471	..	5,471	3.24	..	3.24
Lottery	731	..	731	0.43	..	0.43
Racing	4,090	..	4,090	2.42	..	2.42
Other Stamp Duty ..	16,561	507	17,068	9.81	0.30	10.11
Liquor	4,333	..	4,333	2.57	..	2.57
Customs .. .. .	..	17,534	17,534	..	10.39	10.39
Excise .. .. .	..	99,169	99,169	..	58.75	58.75
Sales .. .. .	..	44,008	44,008	..	26.07	26.07
Pay-roll .. .. .	..	17,712	17,712	..	10.49	10.49
Wool .. .. .	..	1,778	1,778	..	1.05	1.05
Stevedoring Industry Charge .. .. .	..	1,099	1,099	..	0.65	0.65
Other	285	983	1,268	0.17	0.58	0.75
<i>Trust Funds</i>						
Motor Vehicle Registrn	18,645	..	18,645	11.04	..	11.04
Roads Maintenance ..	3,592	..	3,592	2.13	..	2.13
Motor Vehicle Insurance Nominal Defendant Fund	410	..	410	0.24	..	0.24
Racing	369	..	369	0.22	..	0.22
Liquor	129	..	129	0.08	..	0.08
Diseases in Stock ..	858	..	858	0.51	..	0.51
Stock Routes and Pests Destruction	671	..	671	0.40	..	0.40
Sugar Cane Prices ..	444	..	444	0.26	..	0.26
Fire Brigade Precept ..	3,302	..	3,302	1.96	..	1.96
Other	1,483	..	1,483	0.88	..	0.88
Total	204,702	322,491	527,193	121.26	191.04	312.30

¹ State Grants Act formula grant of \$125,514(000) in lieu of taxation reimbursements has been deducted from Commonwealth and is shown as a State collection.

Income Tax—On 1 July 1942 the Commonwealth Government became the sole authority taxing income in Australia.

With the increasing amount of tax payable during the war years, a system of deductions from wages sufficient to meet the approximate tax for the year was introduced. As the tax assessable on one year's income was deducted from the earnings in the following year, the deduction system was most unsatisfactory in those cases where income in any year was smaller than in the preceding year. This position led to the introduction, in April 1944, of the "Pay as You Earn" system of taxation. An amendment to the Act advanced by twelve months the income year on which tax was based, so that, in the case of taxpayers other than companies, tax assessed on earnings during a financial year was deducted during the same financial year. Any necessary adjustment was made 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 425.

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 1967-68 are shown below, and the tax assessed at these rates was subject to additional tax of 2½ per cent.

RATES OF TAX ON INCOME, 1967-68

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 1965-66 on the 1964-65 incomes of Queensland residents. The total includes central office assessments of 1,249 taxpayers who derived incomes in Queensland and elsewhere, their incomes from salaries and wages being \$1,309,546, and from other sources \$5,188,916. They were assessed \$2,045,424 as income tax.

INCOME TAXATION, QUEENSLAND RESIDENTS, 1965-66

Grade of Actual Income	Taxpayers	Taxable Income			Tax Payable
		Wages and Salaries	Other	Total	
\$	No	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
417 to 599	18,136	7,199	1,730	8,929	169
600 to 999	63,951	39,125	7,590	46,715	1,759
1,000 to 1,999	178,697	184,209	43,522	227,731	16,646
2,000 to 3,999	270,891	450,564	106,070	556,634	63,624
4,000 to 5,999	44,696	93,863	66,142	160,005	27,577
6,000 to 9,999	17,364	32,964	71,617	104,581	25,105
10,000 and over	7,074	12,355	79,266	91,622	35,407
Total	600,809	820,279	375,939	1,196,218	170,287

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 1967-68 was as follows: Dependent wife or husband, \$312; dependent parent or parent-in-law, \$312; children under 16 years, \$208 for one child, \$156 for

each other child; dependent daughter housekeeping for widowed parent, or housekeeper caring for a taxpayer's children under 16 years of age, \$312; invalid relative (child, step-child, brother, or sister) aged 16 years or over, \$208; children between 16 and 21 years receiving full-time education, \$208; amounts paid to medical or hospital benefits fund for personal benefit of taxpayer or his family; medical expenses of taxpayer and dependants (less medical benefit recoupments), including dental expenses, optical and therapeutic treatment expenses, amounts paid for artificial limbs and eyes, hearing aids, medical and surgical appliances, and amounts paid to a personal attendant of a totally incapacitated person, etc.; funeral expenses, \$100 for any member of the family group; life assurance etc., \$1,200; educational expenses of each child or dependant under 21 years, \$300. Rates and land tax paid on non-income producing property, gifts of \$2 and upwards to public benevolent institutions, approved research institutes, etc., subscriptions up to \$42 to trade, business, or professional associations or unions, and one-third of the amount paid as calls on mining and afforestation shares were also allowed as deductions from income. Provision was also made for the allowance of deductions for capital subscribed direct to oil exploration and mining companies.

Company Tax—Rates for 1966-67 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, 1967-68

Part of Taxable Value ¹	Rate	Tax Payable at Beginning of Class	Part of Taxable Value ¹	Rate	Tax Payable at Beginning of Class
\$	c in \$	\$	\$	c in \$	\$
Under 2,000	0.4	..	50,000 to 99,999	2.2	916.00
2,000 to 3,999	0.8	8.00	100,000 to 159,999	2.4	2,016.00
4,000 to 5,999	1.2	24.00	160,000 to 219,999	2.6	3,456.00
6,000 to 7,999	1.6	48.00	220,000 to 279,999	2.8	5,016.00
8,000 to 9,999	1.8	80.00	280,000 to 339,999	3.0	6,696.00
10,000 to 49,999	2.0	116.00	340,000 and over	2.5	8,500.00

¹ On all taxable value in excess of the lower class limit, tax is assessed at the rate in \$ appropriate for the particular part, except in the final class where the rate applies to the whole taxable value.

Returns of freehold land are required from residents where the total unimproved value is \$6,500 or more, and from all absentees and companies owning land. 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, 1967-68

State	Rates of Tax (in \$ on unimproved taxable values)	Exemptions
New South Wales	0.4167c up to \$5,000, thence graduated to reach 0.6771c on \$20,000, 0.9115c on \$40,000, and 1.8670c on \$130,000. 3.3333c on each \$1 over \$130,000 A rebate of 15% where land used for primary production; however if the owner is a company, it must be either an exempt proprietary or trustee company to qualify. Otherwise a rebate of 5%	On primary producers' land: \$34,500, diminishing by \$3 for every \$1 in excess of \$34,500 Other: \$17,250, diminishing by \$3 for every \$1 in excess of \$17,250. Land owned by charitable, hospital, religious, recreational, and educational bodies, etc., provided not used for profit or gain of members
Victoria	On primary producers' land: 0.42c up to \$30,000, thence graduated to reach 1.88c over \$140,000 Other: 0.42c up to \$17,500, thence graduated to reach 2.92c 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 445 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 1966-67, in respect of valuations at 30 June 1966. The rates at which these collections were made are on page 435 of the 1967 Year Book.

STATE LAND TAX, QUEENSLAND, 1966-67

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 ..	4,361	2,808	1,944	117	2	9,232
Companies ..	1,125	1,136	1,743	540	118	4,667 ¹
Total	5,486	3,944	3,687	657	120	13,899 ¹
TAXABLE VALUE (\$)						
Individuals ..	9,611,812	17,980,532	36,958,882	9,164,965	588,705	74,304,896
Companies ..	2,647,634	7,486,615	39,819,092	51,188,502	74,238,639	181,282,362 ¹
Total	12,259,446	25,467,147	76,777,974	60,353,467	74,827,344	255,587,258 ¹
TAX PAYABLE (\$)						
Individuals ..	46,636	159,953	575,883	181,572	14,296	978,340
Companies ..	13,163	67,832	649,969	1,046,069	1,838,643	3,704,204 ¹
Total	59,799	227,785	1,225,852	1,227,641	1,852,939	4,682,544 ¹

¹ Including 5 mutual life assurance companies not classified according to value; taxable value, \$5,901,880; tax payable, \$88,528.

Allowing for arrears and accrued penalties etc., the total amount payable to the Taxation Department during 1966-67 was \$4,709,367.

The total amount received after allowing for refunds and adjustments was \$4,690,859, an increase of \$542,909 on the 1965-66 revenue. The cost of collecting the tax was \$6.10 for each \$100 collected, compared with \$6.78 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.

Exemption is allowed in the following cases: (a) where the net value of an estate is under \$1,000; (b) where the whole value of a succession is less than \$100; (c) where a succession is to a charitable or educational institution in Queensland; (d) where a succession, not exceeding \$200, is to any past or present employee as his sole benefit from the estate.

The exemption and rebates for wife or husband and children shown above for probate or administration duty apply also to succession duty.

RATES¹ OF SUCCESSION DUTY PAYABLE, QUEENSLAND

Net Value of Estate		Husband, Wife, and Lineal Issue	Wife and Lineal Issue	Husband	Other Relatives		Strangers in Blood	
		A	B		B	A	B	A	B
\$	\$	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Over 1,000 to 2,000 ..	..	Nil	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	$3\frac{3}{8}$	4	5
2,000 to 3,000 ..	..	Nil	$\frac{2}{3}$	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$
3,000 to 5,000 ..	..	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{2}{3}$	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$
5,000 to 8,000 ..	..	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{3}$	4	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	10
8,000 to 10,000 ..	..	3	$3\frac{2}{3}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$8\frac{7}{16}$	9	$11\frac{1}{2}$
10,000 to 12,000 ..	..	5	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	10	$12\frac{1}{2}$
12,000 to 14,000 ..	..	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{3}{8}$	$6\frac{3}{8}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{5}{16}$	11	$13\frac{1}{2}$
14,000 to 16,000 ..	..	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	9	$11\frac{1}{4}$	12	15
16,000 to 18,000 ..	..	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{8}$	$8\frac{1}{8}$	$9\frac{3}{4}$	$12\frac{3}{16}$	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 ..	..	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{3}{4}$	$11\frac{3}{4}$	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$17\frac{15}{16}$	19	$23\frac{3}{4}$
45,000 to 50,000 ..	..	10	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$	15	$18\frac{3}{4}$	20	25
50,000 to 55,000 ..	..	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{8}$	$13\frac{1}{8}$	$15\frac{1}{2}$	$19\frac{11}{16}$	21	$26\frac{1}{2}$
55,000 to 60,000 ..	..	11	$13\frac{3}{4}$	$13\frac{3}{4}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$	$20\frac{3}{4}$	22	$27\frac{1}{2}$
Maximum Rates ..	..	20	25	25	25	30	25	30

¹ Columns headed A show rates payable where the successor is domiciled within Australia, and those headed B where the successor is domiciled outside Australia.

Estate Duty (Commonwealth)—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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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 14 August 1968 three rates of tax have operated as follows: (i) a general rate of 15 per cent covering the majority of taxable goods; (ii) a rate of 2½ per cent on certain specified classes of goods ordinarily used for household purposes; and (iii) a rate of 25 per cent on motor cars designed primarily and principally for transport of persons, and also on certain types of non-essential goods.

Wool Tax (Commonwealth)—This tax was re-introduced after the abolition of the Wool Contributory Charge on 1 July 1952. 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 and the rate was fixed at 3.75c per man-hour of employment. The rate has been varied from time to time. As from 27 November 1967, the Act was amended to include three different classes of waterside workers with a different rate applicable to each class. For class A, regular waterside workers on weekly hire in a permanent or a non-permanent continuous port, the rate is \$16.85 per man-week; for class B, regular waterside workers not on weekly hire in non-permanent continuous ports, the rate is 80c per man-hour; and for class C, regular waterside workers at seasonal ports and irregular workers at any port, the rate is 55c per man-hour. The charge is payable by employers of waterside labour and provides funds for the Australian Stevedoring Industry Authority to pay attendance money and holiday pay, and to provide for sick, annual, and long-service leave.

Tobacco Charge (Commonwealth)—This charge, operative from 1 January 1956, is used to finance tobacco research and advisory activities. It is levied on growers at 0.5c per lb, and on manufacturers on Australian leaf only at 1c per lb.

Canning-Fruit Charge (Commonwealth)—This charge, operative from 2 December 1959, is used to promote the sale of certain canned fruit. It is payable by the suppliers of apricots, peaches, and pears used by canneries 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 \$466,109 in 1966-67. The total amount collected from taxation on racing during 1966-67 is shown in the table on page 443.

Receipts from bookmakers' licences were \$18,612. 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 yielded \$211,002. Bookmakers' turnover tax amounted to \$1,852,560 on a total turnover of \$123,490,140. Racecourse and coursing ground licence fees amounted to \$5,670.

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 1967 there were 257 T.A.B. branches and agencies (75 in the Brisbane area and 182 in other parts of the State).

TOTALISATOR OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Clubs with Totalisator Licences ¹ No	136	139	125	121	125
Meetings Held with Totalisators No	533	595	633	625	659
T.A.B. Branches and Agencies No	94	177	214	239	257
Meetings Operated on by T.A.B. No	309	414	465	478	511
Total Totalisator Turnover ..	\$ 14,042,940	24,584,698	33,707,247	40,026,212	47,424,592
Retained by Clubs and T.A.B.	\$ 1,272,046	2,338,328	3,183,172	3,838,701	4,528,311
Totalisator Tax	\$ 493,632	860,774	1,120,099	1,670,531	1,919,409 ²

¹ Number which operated during the year. ² Net tax paid to the Government, after deducting amounts necessary to provide for minimum dividends. The total tax payable was \$2,371,230.

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 1966-67 was \$731,000.

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 in excess of \$20 (including salaries or wages, only if the amount for the year would exceed \$3,000), 2c for every \$100 or part thereof. Conveyances—On the sale of any property, except stocks and marketable securities, \$1.25 for each \$100 or part thereof. Mortgages—Where the secured property is in Queensland, 25c for each \$100 or part thereof. Hire Purchase Agreements—Where the purchase price exceeds \$200, \$2.00, and, in addition, 50c for each \$50 or part thereof by which the purchase price exceeds \$200; where the purchase price is less than \$200, 20c for each \$20 in excess of \$20, with no duty if the purchase price is less than \$20. Life 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 294 and 295.

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 1966, 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 452 and 453, 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 290.

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.

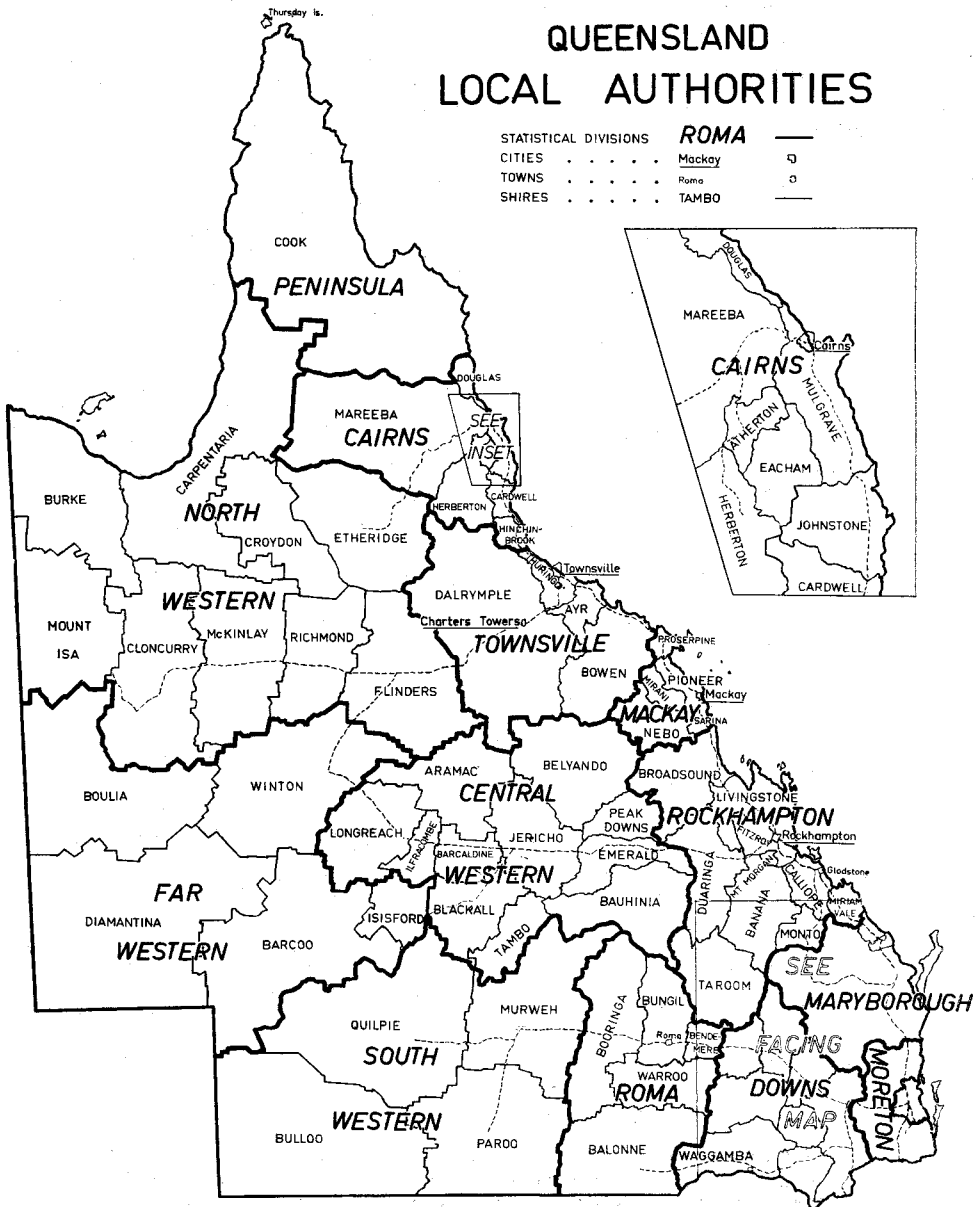
Local Authorities are responsible for the control of all building in their areas and most councils have building by-laws which specify certain minimum standards to be employed.

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 Local Authorities in each, will be found on pages 64 to 69.

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	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	No	No	No	No	No
<i>General</i>					
Properties Rated	548,970	558,731	568,250	582,381	594,863
Premises Supplied with Water	338,248	348,099	357,879	370,633	385,348
Premises Sewered	136,977	149,197	158,716	175,296	191,145
Premises with Septic Installations	61,912	68,374	75,792	85,473	93,504
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Total Rateable Value of Property	652,249	659,817	940,023	987,085	1,110,145
<i>Receipts, All Funds</i>					
Rates	36,259	38,128	39,746	42,619	48,372
Sales and Charges	35,236	39,079	46,948	50,491	54,380
Government Grants and Subsidies	16,109	15,791	14,805	15,664	17,487
Loan Receipts	31,043	33,300	33,346	34,526	34,223
Reimbursement for Work Done	7,575	9,697	10,467	11,965	13,262
Other Receipts	6,446	10,165	12,000	13,828	14,087
Total Receipts	132,668	146,160	157,312	169,093	181,811
<i>Expenditure, All Funds</i>					
Administration	7,412	7,694	8,289	9,203	10,311
Debt Service	21,509	24,022	26,536	29,682	31,029
Roads	23,434	26,402	28,482	27,673	30,831
Other Works and Services	66,503	68,622	81,700	88,524	96,134
Work Done for Reimbursement	7,444	9,489	10,269	12,024	12,995
Other Expenditure	3,029	4,204	4,088	4,382	4,931
Total Expenditure	129,331	140,433	159,364	171,488	186,231

The following table gives a general summary of local government authorities as at 30 June 1966.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1966

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
Authorities No	1	13	5	112	131
Estimated Population No	656,540	410,913	33,321	554,501	1,655,275 ¹
Properties Rated No	187,294	140,002	8,761	258,806	594,863
Dwellings No	190,042	125,141	8,342	172,808	496,333
Premises Supplied with Water No	172,588	125,272	7,660	79,828	385,348
Premises Sewered No	90,940	78,004	4,764	17,437	191,145
Premises with Septic Installations No	37,340	23,178	735	32,251	93,504
Total Rateable Value of					
Property \$1,000	418,612	227,567	8,487	455,478	1,110,145
Urban \$1,000	412,751	225,813	7,850	83,939	730,355
Other \$1,000	5,861	1,754	637	371,539	379,790
Streets and Roads Miles	2,464	2,368	211	116,509	121,552
Formed Miles	2,175	2,011	181	73,853	78,220
Unformed Miles	289	357	30	42,656	43,332

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 Local Authorities revalued during the years 1959-60 to 1962-63 shall be calculated by adding half the increase to the former unimproved capital value. The derived valuations for the Authorities affected by this Act remain in force until after the next complete revaluation of their areas.

There are several types of rates, the chief of which is the general rate, raised to defray expenses of providing the 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 1965-66 amounted to \$48.4m.

Sales and charges for services are made by Local Authorities for the provision of goods and services such as the supply of water and electricity, sewerage, cleansing and garbage services, transport services, parking facilities, etc. The charges are generally set on the understanding that they are sufficient only to defray expenses. Total sales and charges amounted to \$54.4m during 1965-66.

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 \$3.1m during 1965-66. The State Government made grants for revenue works of \$4.5m, and paid \$9.9m in loan subsidies during 1965-66, 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 \$34.2m for capital works during 1965-66, \$2.9m was raised from the Government, \$12.2m from banks, \$6.7m from insurance companies, and \$12.4m from other sources such as public issues and various superannuation funds.

The remaining income of Local Authorities is composed of reimbursement for work done, earnings of council properties, sale of assets, and other sundry receipts. Reimbursement for work done is quite considerable, \$13.3m in 1965-66, 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 1965-66. 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, 1965-66

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>Receipts</i>					
Rates	20,769	9,164	531	17,909	48,372
Sales and Charges	39,925	5,756	1,728	6,971	54,380
State Government Grants (Revenue)	729	717	134	2,870	4,450
State Government Loan Subsidies	2,693	2,298	778	4,129	9,898
Commonwealth Govt Grants ..	128	417	68	2,526	3,139
Council Properties	611	581	50	767	2,010
Reimbursement for Work Done ..	3,358	1,659	248	7,997	13,262
Other Revenue Items	4,873	1,183	151	5,870	12,077
Loans from Government	48	794	11	2,076	2,929
Loans from Other Sources	11,535	5,972	2,462	11,325	31,294
Total Receipts	84,668	28,541	6,161	62,441	181,811
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Administration	4,846	1,761	195	3,508	10,311
Debt Service	13,791	6,355	908	9,976	31,029
Roads					
Revenue Fund	3,094	2,829	228	12,105	18,256
Loan and Subsidy Fund	4,421	1,969	159	6,026	12,575
Other Works and Services					
Revenue Fund	42,808	7,190	1,407	9,979	61,384
Loan and Subsidy Fund	12,469	7,319	2,919	12,042	34,749
Work Done for Reimbursement ..	3,278	1,612	244	7,860	12,995
Other	3,101	359	23	1,448	4,931
Total Expenditure	87,807	29,394	6,084	62,945	186,231

Of the total expenditure of \$186.2m from all sources, \$126.9m, or 68.2 per cent, was spent on works (\$96.1m for the provision, operation, and maintenance of existing services, and \$30.8m on roads), \$13.0m was recoverable expenditure on work done for other bodies and individuals, \$31.0m was required for payment of interest and redemption on loans, \$10.3m for general administration, and \$4.9m on other items.

The succeeding tables list the transactions for each of the individual funds which have been incorporated above, and provide at the end a summary of Local Authority loan liability at 30 June 1966.

General Services—Details of receipts and expenditure for the provision of general services appear in the next table.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND, GENERAL SERVICES, 1965-66

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>Receipts from Revenue</i>	22,930	14,866	1,166	39,314	78,276
Rates	15,368	8,001	502	17,527	41,398
Licences	337	173	5	91	607
State Government Grants	542	677	89	2,806	4,114
Commonwealth Govt Grants	128	417	68	2,526	3,139
Sanitary, Sewerage, and Cleansing Charges	2,369	2,595	195	2,057	7,216
Council Properties	611	581	50	767	2,010
Reimbursement for Work Done State Government ¹	469	413	93	5,157	6,132
Other Bodies and Individuals	1,969	1,103	77	2,731	5,880
Other	1,137	905	86	5,652	7,780
<i>Receipts from Loan Fund</i>	7,622	6,473	336	13,310	27,742
Loans	5,432	4,620	236	10,392	20,680
State Government Loan Subsidies	2,190	1,854	101	2,918	7,062
Total All Receipts	30,553	21,339	1,503	52,624	106,018
<i>Expenditure from Revenue</i>	22,252	15,318	1,196	38,948	77,713
Administration	2,162	1,343	111	3,195	6,811
Debt Service	4,643	4,675	349	8,002	17,669
New Works					
Roads	474	954	130	5,231	6,790
Health, Sewerage, Cleansing, etc.	577	122	6	28	734
Council Properties	1,595	680	27	2,111	4,412
Other	46	15	3	7	70
Maintenance					
Roads					
Main Roads Department	24	41	3	1,010	1,078
Other	2,452	1,769	94	5,864	10,179
Health, Sewerage, Cleansing	4,213	2,113	168	2,101	8,595
Council Properties	1,487	1,314	83	1,722	4,606
Street Lighting	465	302	21	324	1,112
Other	336	198	3	141	678
Grants	1,090	248	13	1,255	2,605
Work Done for Reimbursement					
State Government ¹	389	402	96	5,293	6,180
Other Bodies and Individuals	1,926	1,052	82	2,493	5,552
Other	375	89	8	171	642
<i>Expenditure from Loans & Subsidies</i>	9,945	6,973	292	13,749	30,959
Roads					
Main Roads Department	48	42		1,308	1,398
Other	4,373	1,927	159	4,719	11,177
Sewerage	3,814	3,597	58	3,104	10,573
Council Properties (incl. Plant)	1,090	1,053	45	4,415	6,603
Other	620	354	31	203	1,208
Total All Expenditure	32,197	22,290	1,488	52,696	108,672

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 211 cities, towns, and townships with reticulated supplies during 1965-66. Each of the 14 City Councils and the 5 Town Councils controlled its own supply. The remaining 192 waterworks were controlled by 95 Shire Councils. A further 11 waterworks were under construction.

Comparison with the situation 20 years earlier shows a rapid increase in the number of reticulated water supplies provided by Shire Councils to country towns. In 1945-46, only 87 cities, towns, and townships possessed this amenity, and only 65 waterworks, or about one-third of the number in 1965-66, were controlled by Shire Councils.

LOCAL AUTHORITY WATERWORKS, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1965-66

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>Receipts from Revenue</i>	8,365	3,994	336	3,114	15,808
Rates	5,401	1,162	29	345	6,937
Sales of Water	2,130	2,548	247	2,540	7,465
Government Grants	67	40	1	47	155
Reimbursement for Work Done ..	668	143	21	94	926
Other	100	100	37	87	325
<i>Receipts from Loan Fund</i>	2,365	2,551	2,203	3,268	10,387
Loans	1,888	2,106	1,674	2,343	8,011
Subsidies	477	445	529	925	2,376
Total All Receipts	10,730	6,544	2,538	6,382	26,195
<i>Expenditure from Revenue</i>	8,471	4,230	346	3,252	16,300
Administration	445	348	28	149	969
Debt Service	2,503	1,595	143	1,506	5,747
New Works	2,032	514	13	213	2,772
Operating Costs	2,645	1,598	143	1,309	5,695
Work Done for Reimbursement ..	748	158	19	66	991
Other	98	18	..	10	125
<i>Expenditure from Loans & Subsidies</i>	2,390	2,200	1,987	3,298	9,874
Total All Expenditure	10,861	6,430	2,334	6,550	26,175

Sewerage—At 30 June 1966, sewerage systems were in operation or under construction in 13 Cities and 3 Towns, and in 33 centres in 31 Shires. Twenty years earlier, at 30 June 1946, there were only 12 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 has installed septic tanks in all premises in the towns of Atherton and Tolga.

Financial transactions relating to sewerage schemes are included in transactions of the general funds of Local Authorities (see page 457).

At 30 June 1966, 90,940 premises, including public and commercial buildings, were connected to the Brisbane sewerage system. It was estimated that out of Brisbane's population of 656,540 at 30 June 1966, 336,400 lived in seweraged premises, and approximately another 138,000 were served by septic installations.

Electricity—During 1965-66 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 242.) Financial operations of electricity undertakings of Local Authorities are shown in the following table.

LOCAL AUTHORITY ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1965-66

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Towns	Shires	Total
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>Receipts from Revenue</i>	30,332	1,408	2,106	33,846
Rates .. .. .	..	..	16	16
Sales of Electricity	27,111	1,285	2,024	30,421
Government Grants .. .. .	..	44	14	57
Reimbursement for Work Done ..	253	56	15	324
Other	2,968	23	37	3,028
<i>Receipts from Loan Fund</i>	3,122	712	923	4,757
Loans	3,122	563	643	4,328
Subsidies .. .. .	..	149	280	429
Total All Receipts	33,454	2,120	3,028	38,602
<i>Expenditure from Revenue</i>	29,826	1,463	2,250	33,539
Administration	1,800	56	153	2,010
Debt Service	5,759	416	408	6,583
New Works	835	87	95	1,017
Operating Costs	19,996	854	1,575	22,424
Work Done for Reimbursement ..	216	47	9	272
Other	1,219	3	11	1,233
<i>Expenditure from Loans and Subsidies</i>	3,200	799	1,005	5,004
Total All Expenditure	33,026	2,261	3,256	38,543

Transport—Electric tramways, electric trolley buses, and motor bus services were operated by the Brisbane City Council during 1965-66. 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 287.

LOCAL AUTHORITY TRANSPORT SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1965-66

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Shires	Total
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>Receipts from Revenue</i>	7,841	189	67	8,097
Traffic	7,533	187	65	7,785
Other	308	1	3	312
<i>Receipts from Loan Fund</i>	1,166	..	..	1,166
Loans	1,140	..	..	1,140
Subsidies	26	..	..	26
Total All Receipts	9,007	189	67	9,263
<i>Expenditure from Revenue</i>	9,037	246	57	9,340
Administration	388	27	7	422
Debt Service	880	24	6	910
New Works	26	..	1	28
Maintenance	1,932	29	24	1,986
Operating Costs	5,499	166	18	5,683
Other	310	..	..	310
<i>Expenditure from Loans and Subsidies</i>	1,355	..	..	1,355
Total All Expenditure	10,392	246	57	10,695

Car Parking and Other Business Undertakings—During 1965-66 metered and off-street car parking facilities were operated in Brisbane, Cairns, Gold Coast, Ipswich, Mackay, Maroochy (Shire), Maryborough, 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), picture theatres (Boullia, Bulloo, Croydon, Hinchinbrook, and Isisford), and saleyards (Crow's Nest).

LOCAL AUTHORITY OTHER BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1965-66

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Shires	Total
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>Receipts from Revenue</i>	925	429	309	1,663
Rates .. .. .	..	..	21	21
Parking and Meter Fees, and Fines	660	424	..	1,085
Charges and Sales	123	1	285	409
Other	142	3	3	149
<i>Receipts from Loan Fund</i> .. .. .	..	40	30	70
Loans .. .. .	..	40	24	64
Subsidies .. .. .	..	..	6	6
Total All Receipts	925	469	339	1,733
<i>Expenditure from Revenue</i>	1,332	313	369	2,014
Administration	51	44	5	99
Debt Service	5	62	53	120
New Works	989	109	2	1,101
Operating Costs and Maintenance ..	279	94	307	680
Other	9	5	2	15
<i>Expenditure from Loans and Subsidies</i>	..	115	17	132
Total All Expenditure	1,332	428	386	2,146

Local Authorities' Loans etc.—Total loan liability of all Local Authorities at 30 June 1966 was \$326.1m. This is exclusive of bank overdrafts which increased from \$1.2m to \$3.4m during the year. The total loan liability of \$326.1m consisted of loans from the State Government, \$35.1m, and from other sources, \$290.9m. Over half of the latter, \$146.4m, 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, \$236; other Cities, \$157; Towns, \$347; and Shires, \$171.

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 1966

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Source of Loan					
Government	8,642	5,888	707	19,884	35,121
Banks	21,793	17,691	2,043	30,796	72,322
Insurance	29,339	27,319	3,541	31,278	91,477
Other	95,312	13,504	5,264	13,050	127,130
Total	155,086	64,402	11,555	95,007	326,050
Purpose of Loan					
General Fund ¹ ..	56,613	44,295	3,680	68,701	173,288
Waterworks	29,771	19,896	3,580	21,431	74,678
Electricity	59,619	..	4,296	4,217	68,131
Transport	9,023	103	..	110	9,235
Other Undertakings ..	61	108	..	549	717
Total	155,086	64,402	11,555	95,007	326,050

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 428 and 429.

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, 3 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 40 marketing and industry improvement boards.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS, 1965-66

Type of Body	Revenue Receipts			
	Grants from Public Funds	Charges	Other	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Water Supply	76,045	6,759	4,284	87,088
Irrigation and Drainage	114,196	14,400	9,617	138,213
Aerodromes ¹	154,221	121,746	213	276,180
Harbours	26,004	3,733,904	5,101,698	8,861,606
Electricity	139,724	29,970,259	349,664	30,459,647
Fire Brigades	3,745,577 ²	193,776	..	3,939,353
University ³	12,361,564	2,423,992	2,036,424	16,821,980
Hospitals and Ambulances	34,010,908	6,142,481	1,664,365	41,817,754
Marketing ⁴	10,000	62,699,272	1,913,116	64,622,388
Industry Improvement	84,942	54,635	1,134,000	1,273,577
Total	50,723,181	105,361,224	12,213,381	168,297,786

¹ Operated jointly by Local Government Authorities. ² Including insurance companies' contributions of \$2,675,441 paid from the Fire Brigades Precept Trust Account. ³ For the year 1965. ⁴ Operations of season ended during 1965-66.

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, 1965-66

Type of Body	Expenditure from Revenue				Revenue Surplus or Deficit	Loan Expenditure
	Debt Charges	Working Expenses	Other	Total		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Water Supply	63,409	22,877	2,626	88,912	-1,824	..
Irrigation, Drainage	76,828	18,704	35,848	131,380	6,833	141,784
Aerodromes	11,094	109,799	135,214	256,107	20,073	85,860
Harbours	2,872,179	1,791,512	4,424,709	9,088,400	-226,794	3,821,856
Electricity	11,093,652	19,308,150	520,095	30,921,897	-462,250	15,992,763
Fire Brigades	485,686	3,377,787	192,866	4,056,339	-116,986	403,837
University ¹ .. .. .	..	12,992,542	3,987,666	16,980,208	-158,228	..
Hospitals and Ambulances	4,267,038	37,003,211	413,056	41,683,305	134,449	4,069,585
Marketing ²	1,205,505	52,076,290	7,008,126	60,289,921	4,332,467	1,464,487
Industry Improvement	53,046	1,039,746	135,838	1,228,630	44,947	..
Total	20,128,437	127,740,618	16,856,044	164,725,099	3,572,687	25,980,172

¹ For the year 1965.

² Operations of season ended during 1965-66.

Loan liabilities of these bodies were \$238,181,063 at 30 June 1966. Of this amount, \$918,674 was for water supply authorities, \$895,574 for

irrigation and drainage, \$118,477 for aerodromes, \$35,435,500 for harbours, \$140,539,761 for electricity, \$3,871,942 for fire brigades, \$42,641,045 for hospitals and ambulances, and \$13,760,090 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, 1965-66

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	155,902	294,502	298,022	-3,520	..
Trust Funds	25,758	289,627	288,701	926	..
Loan Fund .. .. .	..	..	..	..	77,595
Local Authorities					
Brisbane	21,106	73,086	73,610	-524	14,197
Other Cities	9,337	21,775	22,405	-630	6,990
Towns	536	3,689	3,784	-95	2,300
Shires	18,000	49,039	49,006	33	13,940
Semi-governmental Bodies	998	168,298	164,725	3,573	25,980
Gross Total	231,637	900,016	900,253	-237	141,001
Net Total ¹	230,843	756,967	777,400	-20,433	109,549

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 and commodity

boards within the State. The following headings briefly cover the purposes for which advances may be made:

- (a) Payment of liabilities incurred on the land, such as payment of balance of purchase money and releasing of mortgages and other charges.
- (b) Effecting improvements and assisting in approved developmental and experimental work.
- (c) Unspecified purposes in connection with the land.
- (d) Purchase of stock, machinery, and implements.
- (e) Relief in cases of drought, flood, tempest, and fire.
- (f) Crop production.

The Agricultural Bank (Loans) Act of 1959, which came into operation on 1 January 1960, is the main Act administered by the bank and most advances are made under its provisions. *The Co-ordination of Rural Advances and Agricultural Bank Acts, 1938 to 1965*, formerly the principal Acts, have not been repealed but advances are not now generally made under them.

The maximum advance which can be made to any one person, or in respect of any one farming proposition, is \$20,000. First mortgage security is usually required. Advances under *The Agricultural Bank (Loans) Act* are repayable on demand, but the system of making these advances for long terms, as provided for in previous Acts, has been retained in practice. Subject to the observance of other mortgage covenants, the bank bases the half-yearly repayments on a nominal term of years which is decided on when the advance is approved. Interest is charged at the ruling rate, which was 5½ per cent per annum during 1966-67, and is calculated on the daily balance.

The Agricultural Bank is also charged with the administration in Queensland of advances under the *Commonwealth War Service Land Settlement Act 1946-1967* to those ex-servicemen who have acquired selections by way of ballot under the War Service Land Settlement Scheme. The opening of new lands for settlement under this scheme was discontinued in 1953 and the bank's advances are now restricted to the further development and working of those blocks previously selected.

Advances under *The Farmers' Assistance (Debts Adjustment) Acts, 1935 to 1945*, from funds provided by the Commonwealth Government for the purpose of paying compounded debts, have been administered by the Agricultural Bank since the inception of the Act in 1935. This legislation has now been repealed and assistance thereunder terminated. A more liberal Act, *The Farmers' Assistance (Debts Adjustment) Act of 1967*, has been in force since 7 April 1967.

Financial assistance to necessitous farmers and graziers who have suffered from the effects of drought may be made available under the provisions of *The Drought Relief to Primary Producers Acts, 1940 to 1961*. Special features of this assistance include low interest rates and an extended repayment period, portion of which is interest free in certain cases. Interest at the rate of 2 per cent was charged on advances up to the 1951-52 drought but interest for advances since 1957-58 has been increased to 3½ per cent. However, during 1965-66, considerable drought relief loans for special purposes were made available with interest at the rate of 3 per cent. Interest accrued during the first two years was capitalised

and added to the loan. The total debt is repayable over the ensuing 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 1967
1940	54,410	..
1946	755,412	151
1951	523,356	565
1957	736,024	30,269
1960	169,696	11,092
1964	85,601	55,313
1965	4,970,998	4,656,645
1967	106,570	106,570

The Farm Water Supplies Assistance Acts, 1958 to 1965, provide for advances for the improvement of water supply to farm lands for domestic, stock, or irrigation purposes, or for the preparation of farm lands for irrigation. The Agricultural Bank is the lending authority and the Act is administered by the Irrigation and Water Supply Department.

The Soil Conservation Act of 1965, which came into operation on 1 July 1965, is administered by the Department of Primary Industries, the Agricultural Bank being the constituted lending authority. Loans may be made to owners of farm land to meet up to 90 per cent of the cost of any approved works necessary for the prevention or mitigation of erosion of soil, or for the conservation of soil and any entailed operations. All such works are carried out under the supervision of soil conservation officers of the Department of Primary Industries.

A summary of the operations of the Agricultural Bank in regard to advances under the above-mentioned Acts is given in the following table.

AGRICULTURAL BANK, SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ADVANCES

Act under which Advances Made	Advances Paid			Total Advances Paid since Inception	As at 30 June 1967	
	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67		Principal and Interest Owing	Bor- rowers
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	No
Agricultural Bank (Loans) Act and Co-ordination of Rural Advances and Agricultural Bank Acts	11,684,338	10,787,973	12,680,000	135,108,375	59,512,573	6,715
War Service Land Settle- ment Act	192,980	154,073	127,945	10,402,548	1,634,033	168
Farmers' Assistance (Debts Adjustment) Acts .. .. .	..	..	..	2,111,180	14,500	7
Drought Relief to Primary Producers Acts	79,139	3,047,697	2,029,871	7,402,067	4,860,605	1,087
Farm Water Supplies Assistance Acts	783,612	919,631	799,664	4,509,629	3,515,140	879
Soil Conservation Act .. .. .	..	6,449	14,343	20,792	20,904	12

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	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Loans from State Treasury	4,100	3,196	2,900	1,700	2,000
Redemption Paid to Treasury	988	1,116	1,212	1,306	1,385
Indebtedness to Treasury, 30 June	37,994	40,074	41,762	42,156	42,771
Advances to Borrowers and Purchasers					
Workers' Dwellings and Other Mortgage Loans	3,626	2,952	3,554	2,127	2,212
Contract of Sale and Land Tenure	536	546	471	420	1,082
Total	4,162	3,498	4,025	2,547	3,294
Payments Received					
Workers' Dwellings and Other Mortgage Loans	1,008	1,318	1,507	1,632	1,968
Contract of Sale and Land Tenure	464	534	569	535	602
Total	1,472	1,852	2,076	2,167	2,570
Principal Outstanding at End of Year					
Workers' Dwellings and Other Mortgage Loans	29,478	31,112	33,159	33,654	33,898
Contract of Sale and Land Tenure	9,094	9,106	9,008	8,893	9,373
Total	38,572	40,218	42,167	42,547	43,271
	No	No	No	No	No
Borrowers at End of Year					
Mortgages	7,638	7,845	8,115	8,171	8,173
Contract of Sale	2,346	2,339	2,298	2,272	2,327
Homes and Freehold Land Title	460	420	389	369	330
Total	10,444	10,604	10,802	10,812	10,830
Dwelling Units					
Completed during Year	673	435	525	367	434
Completed to Date ¹	11,417	11,852	12,377	12,744	13,178
Under Construction at End of Year	109	154	98	85	141

¹ 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 1967*, and included to 28 March 1961 the erection and sale of homes under *The Workers' Homes Acts, 1919 to 1957*. The Commission administers, and is the constructing authority for, the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreements of 1945, 1956, 1961, and 1966. These Agreements made possible a large-scale home building programme, the houses so built being available originally mainly for

rental under the 1945 Agreement, but under the later Agreements they are mostly available for sale in the first place and, if not sold, are rented.

The Commission operates a number of home purchase schemes. A person who is the owner, or whose wife or husband is the owner, of a house in Queensland or elsewhere is not eligible to participate in any of these schemes.

Under *The State Housing Acts, 1945 to 1967*, an eligible person who is the owner of a suitable building site may obtain an advance, secured by mortgage on the land, from the Commission for the erection of a *Worker's Dwelling*. From June 1966, the maximum advance allowable was raised to \$8,000 for dwellings of all types. Interest is chargeable on advances, at 5½ per cent since 17 June 1965, and repayments may be made over periods up to 45 years. The Commission is also empowered to make advances, secured by mortgage, to firms for housing for employees.

Under the original 1945 Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement certain restrictions applied to the sale of houses, but the 1961 Agreement lifted these restrictions and empowered the Commission to sell houses built under the 1945 Agreement on such terms and conditions as the State deemed fit, subject only to the original deposit arrangements, viz, 5 per cent on the first \$4,000 and 10 per cent on the balance with a cash deposit of not less than 5 per cent. The rate of interest on such sales during 1966-67 was 5½ per cent, and repayments may be made over periods up to 45 years.

Under the 1956, 1961, and 1966 Agreements, an eligible person may purchase or arrange for the erection of a house on Housing Commission land on a minimum deposit of \$500 with repayment of the balance over periods up to 45 years, at 5½ per cent. This scheme also applies for the erection of houses from moneys of the Queensland Housing Commission Fund.

A tenant who does not have the necessary deposit to buy his house under contract of sale may pay a deposit of \$50 and an additional \$2 per week on his rent, until the minimum deposit required above is met and a contract of sale is entered into.

With all these home-ownership schemes, free life 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.

Under *The Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia Agreement Act of 1966*, Commission borrowers and purchasers, on completion of construction of their houses, are encouraged to transfer their indebtedness to the bank, subject to individual acceptance by the bank and conformity with bank requirements. This could result in substantial savings to the client. The rate of interest charged by the bank in 1966-67 was 5 per cent, compared with 5½ per cent by the Commission.

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

1966-67, such rebates totalling \$197,564 were granted in 1,442 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 1967, the sale prices of land freeholded totalled \$1,752,920. Of this amount, \$324,170 was for Workers' Homes to 28 March 1961, \$652,270 for homes built from the Housing Commission Fund, and \$776,480 for homes under the Commonwealth-State Housing Fund.

During the year 1966-67, the Commission completed a total of 1,643 house units, bringing the total completions under all schemes since the revival of housing in 1944-45 to 34,889. Of this number, 20,843 houses, or 59.7 per cent, were owned or being purchased by the occupiers, and 14,046, or 40.3 per cent, were rented. The percentage of houses built for home-ownership has risen from 44.0 per cent in 1956-57 to 59.7 per cent in 1966-67. Of all the houses completed since 1944-45, 23,601, or 67.6 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 \$64,891,061 had been advanced to 30 June 1967. Of this sum, \$64,279,630 was for 30,097 completed dwellings, \$561,281 for 63 dwellings under construction and final payments in respect of completed dwellings at 30 June 1967, and \$50,150 for improvements to 63 dwellings not previously mortgaged to the Commission.

Advances during 1966-67 totalled \$2,211,972 and an amount of \$33,475,861 was owed by 8,105 borrowers at 30 June 1967. Up to 30 June 1967, \$96,571 had been advanced to borrowers for *Housing for Employees*.

The number of houses sold under contract of sale had totalled 9,808 by 30 June 1967. Of these, 1,245 contracts had been fully performed, leaving 8,563 still current. In addition, 685 agreements to sell had been entered into, making a total of 9,248 regarded as being acquired for home-ownership. Of this total, 2,327 were financed from the Housing Commission Fund and 6,921 from the Commonwealth-State Housing Fund. In addition, there were 102 Workers' Homes accounts still current.

During the operation of the *Workers' Homes* scheme from 1919 to 1961, 2,350 homes were erected, of which 2,220 had been paid off, leaving 102 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 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, 355 dwellings have been provided in 157 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	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Loans from Commonwealth ¹	6,022	7,440	6,251	6,211	11,022
Less Redemption Paid to Commonwealth	688	754	812	880	942
Less Sales of Dwellings for Cash	18	32	11	39	41
Indebtedness to Commonwealth at 30 June	79,844	86,498	91,926	97,218	107,257
Advances to Purchasers	3,904	6,058	4,556	2,971	4,218
Less Repayments Received	448	658	886	1,025	1,297
Purchase Money Outstanding at 30 June on Sales to Tenants and Purchasers	25,526	30,926	34,596	36,542	39,463
	No	No	No	No	No
Purchasers at 30 June	4,541	5,430	6,061	6,456	6,921
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Value of Renting Properties and Building Sites ²	60,450	65,848	69,555	77,994	83,717
Net Rents Received	3,966	4,372	4,733	5,459	6,093
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Average Weekly Economic Rental at 30 June	7.26	7.47	7.98	8.45	9.00
	No	No	No	No	No
Dwelling Units					
Completed during Year	1,125	1,441	1,219	1,335	1,209
Completed to Date ³	16,507	17,948	19,167	20,502	21,711
Under Construction at End of Year	654	707	409	520	404
Units Sold during Year	629	932	698	501	602

¹ Not including amounts allocated to Home Builders' Account, but including supplementary advances for service dwellings: 1962-63, \$702(000); 1963-64, \$1,420(000); 1964-65, \$1,631(000); 1965-66, \$453(000); and 1966-67, \$4,680(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 \$117,568,366 has been allocated to the State. Allocations under the agreements for building societies are not included. Indebtedness to the Commonwealth at 30 June 1967 had been reduced to \$107,256,830 by annual redemption payments totalling \$8,564,078, sales of dwellings for cash of \$1,529,190, and deposits on tenanted dwellings sold of \$218,268. In addition, to 1966-67, the State Treasury provided loans totalling \$8,950,000, and from other sources debenture loans totalling \$4,980,000 were raised, both amounts being paid into the Commonwealth-State Housing Fund. Total advances of \$44,897,111 had been made to 30 June 1967, and the principal outstanding at that date amounted to \$39,463,273.

The current 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 of the balance be set aside for the erection of rental houses for members of the defence forces. The Commonwealth is also authorised to make supplementary loans for additional houses for defence personnel.

In the financial years 1956-57 to 1966-67, funds made available for defence housing comprised \$3,395,700 set aside by the State from loan funds received under the Housing Agreements and \$11,286,466 additional loans provided by the Commonwealth. In this period, 1,338 houses have been completed (132 of them in 1966-67).

Details for five years of the accounts allocating Agreement funds to building societies are shown in the next table.

HOME BUILDERS' ACCOUNT

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>Receipts</i>					
Advances from Commonwealth	2,480	2,580	1,980	2,739	2,718
Borrowers' Repayments					
Interest	540	598	711	780	960
Redemption	418	514	797	939	1,196
Total	3,438	3,692	3,488	4,458	4,873
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Advances to Building Societies ¹	2,766	3,088	2,705	3,263	3,693
Repayments to Commonwealth					
Interest	468	558	647	716	827
Redemption	66	84	102	119	138
Administration Expenses	26	28	29	43	37
Total	3,326	3,758	3,483	4,141	4,695
<i>Balance of Account</i>					
As at End of Year	136	70	75	392	571

¹ Operations of building societies are shown on page 490.

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 1966-67 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 1966-67, 527 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 187,348 at 30 June 1967. 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 \$2,094,002 were held at 30 June 1967. Interest on the Unclaimed Moneys Fund amounted to \$101,295. The Public Curator held \$670,578 in premises and fittings and \$585,107 in bank and cash balances in addition to the investments shown in the following table.

PUBLIC CURATOR, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Amounts Held at End of Year					
For Insolvent Estates and Company					
Liquidations	\$ 26,088	27,060	39,492	47,965	44,902
For Intestate Estates	2,134,608	2,239,674	2,339,884	2,369,537	2,593,730
For Wills and Trusts	6,580,264	7,874,564	8,092,608	9,005,022	9,762,393
For Mentally Ill Persons	1,054,544	1,154,310	1,177,646	1,217,255	1,245,620
For Other Purposes	838,642	842,774	1,256,066	1,075,439	1,057,579
Total	\$ 10,634,146	12,138,382	12,905,696	13,715,218	14,704,224
Investments at End of Year					
Government Securities	\$ 11,128,064	13,227,054	15,256,095	15,820,461	17,086,807
Mortgages	203,914	166,540	143,246	141,578	137,512
Short Term Money Market	\$ 1,100,000	500,000	..	300,000	200,000
Wills of New Clients Deposited during Year	No 9,711	10,285	11,017	10,982	11,018

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 1967 was \$10,921,289.

Liabilities under guarantee and advances outstanding totalled \$991,793 at 30 June 1967. This amount was made up as follows: Coal extraction, \$466,667; cotton spinning, \$135,943; wool scours, \$131,883; engineering, \$109,873; earthenware pipes, bricks, concrete blocks, and tile making, \$67,270; tourist industries, \$29,900; airways, \$12,864; cattle transport, \$10,110; and various other purposes, \$27,283.

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 1967 the total amount approved was \$27,223,072 and the balance outstanding on these guarantees was \$9,186,655. 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	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
<i>Receipts</i>					
Ticket Sales	\$ 13,600,000	14,180,000	14,460,000	14,360,000	14,620,000
Other	\$ 14,108	13,546	14,790	13,122	11,928
Total	\$ 13,614,108	14,193,546	14,474,790	14,373,122	14,631,928
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Prize Money	\$ 8,666,400	9,039,250	9,217,550	9,162,500	9,332,400
Commission	\$ 989,838	1,036,598	1,092,034	1,204,912	1,237,213
Salaries, Office Expenses, etc.	\$ 277,420	299,656	310,764	324,851	352,034
State Stamp Duty	\$ 680,000	709,000	723,000	718,000	731,000
Profit (Payable to Department of Health and Home Affairs)	\$ 3,000,450	3,109,042	3,131,442	2,962,859	2,979,281
Total	\$ 13,614,108	14,193,546	14,474,790	14,373,122	14,631,928
<i>% of Expenditure</i>					
Prize Money	% 63.66	63.69	63.68	63.75	63.78
Administration	% 9.31	9.41	9.69	10.64	10.86
State Stamp Duty	% 4.99	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Profit	% 22.04	21.90	21.63	20.61	20.36

Since 30 June 1920 the net proceeds of the lottery have been distributed among hospitals, clinics, charitable institutions, and patriotic funds. Profits are paid into a Department of Health Trust Account (Hospital, Motherhood, and Child Welfare Fund), from which they are distributed. In 1966-67, \$2,848,527 was distributed to hospitals and \$194,332 to other charitable and health activities. From 1 July 1920 to 30 June 1967 distributions of profits have aggregated \$69,229,596 to hospitals and medical and dental institutions, and \$4,145,832 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, 1966-67

Particulars	Public Service		Police	Total
	Contributory	Additional Benefits		
<i>Receipts</i>				
Contributions	\$ 3,394,326	..	544,970	3,939,296
Interest	\$ 1,429,993	977,349	433,261	2,840,603
Government Subsidy	\$..	4,276,060	1,320,200 ¹	5,596,260
Total	\$ 4,824,319	5,253,409	2,298,431	12,376,159
<i>Expenditure</i>				
Benefits	\$ 764,587	1,179,539	942,577	2,886,703
Refunds etc.	\$ 681,864	..	55,940	737,804
Total	\$ 1,446,451	1,179,539	998,517	3,624,507
Funds at End of Year	\$ 33,954,857	20,820,543	9,245,206	64,020,606
Contributors at End of Year				
Males	No 17,138	..	2,892	20,030
Females	No 6,840	..	20	6,860
Total	No 23,978	..	2,912	26,890

¹ Including \$16,000 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 brief description of the Police Superannuation Fund appears on page 105.

A Railway Superannuation Scheme was commenced on 1 October 1930 but subsequently abandoned. Pensions due under this scheme (\$4,564 in 1966-67) 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 1966-67, members' and government contributions each totalled \$40,006, while \$63,182 was received in interest. Expenditure on pensions was \$52,878, and the fund held a credit balance of \$1,173,156 at 30 June 1967.

• 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, was approximately \$A215 to £100 stg and was still the same at 30 September 1968.

The Commonwealth Bank was established by an Act of the Commonwealth Parliament in 1911. It commenced operations with a Savings Bank Department in 1912, and general banking was started in 1913. Gradually it assumed the functions of a "banker's bank" or central bank.

For a more detailed description of the development and organisation of the Commonwealth Bank up to and including the 1945 banking legislation, see the 1958 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

Among other things the *Commonwealth Bank Act* 1945 provided for (i) a Note Issue Department, (ii) a Rural Credits Department to make loans to bodies concerned with the marketing of primary produce, (iii) a Mortgage Bank Department to make loans to primary producers, and (iv) an Industrial Finance Department to provide finance, assistance, and advice to industrial undertakings, particularly small undertakings. The General Banking Division might make loans for the erection or purchase of, or the discharge of mortgages on, homes. The Commonwealth Savings Bank continued as a separate corporation, under the control of the Governor of the Commonwealth Bank.

The *Commonwealth Bank Act* 1951 amended the 1945 Act. The Advisory Council was replaced by a Commonwealth Bank Board with power to determine the policy of the Bank and the Savings Bank and to take any action necessary to carry out such policy. The Bank remained under the management of the Governor, who became Chairman of the Board, while the Deputy Governor became its Deputy Chairman. Other members of the Board were the Secretary to the Department of the Treasury, and seven others appointed by the Governor-General, not more than two of whom might be officers of the Bank or the Commonwealth Public Service, appointed for terms not exceeding five years. Directors and employees of other banks were not eligible for membership of the Board. The Act provided that in the event of an irreconcilable difference of opinion on monetary and banking policy between the Government and the Bank the question should be determined by the Governor-General in

Council. The Treasurer must then lay before each House of Parliament, within 15 sitting days, a copy of such order determining banking policy, a statement by the Government in relation to the matter, and a copy of a statement required to be furnished to the Treasurer by the Board when the dispute first arose.

The *Commonwealth Bank Act* 1953 established the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia as a separate corporation, managed by a General Manager under the Governor, to conduct the business of the General Banking Division in accordance with policy determined by the Commonwealth Bank Board. The Commonwealth Bank of Australia continued to operate as a central bank, and retained the specialised departments of Rural Credits, Mortgage Bank, and Industrial Finance.

The *Banking Act* 1945 provided that banking business should not be carried on except with the written authority of the Governor-General. The Commonwealth Bank was given the duty of protecting the interests of depositors with trading banks, and it might investigate the affairs of, or assume control of, any bank which had failed to meet its obligations, or, in the Commonwealth Bank's opinion, was likely to do so. The Act provided for each trading bank to keep a Special Account with the Commonwealth Bank, in which there were to be placed the amounts held by the Commonwealth Bank to that bank's credit under the war-time National Security Regulations, and an amount not exceeding the increase in that bank's assets since the provision commenced. Such deposits could only be withdrawn with permission of the Commonwealth Bank. The Commonwealth Bank might also require trading banks to transfer to it specified holdings of foreign currency.

The 1945 legislation also provided that the Commonwealth Bank might determine the general policy to be followed by trading banks in relation to advances, and the classes of purposes for which advances might be made by banks, and a trading bank might not purchase government or stock exchange securities without its permission. It might make regulations fixing interest and discount rates. Provision was also made for the Governor-General to make regulations for the control of foreign exchange; and to proclaim the operation of sections of the Act restricting the holding, buying, selling, or manufacturing of gold.

The *Banking Act* 1953 incorporated some important changes affecting the relationship between the Commonwealth Bank, as central bank, and the remainder of the banking system. A major provision was the introduction of a new formula for calculating the maximum amounts which banks might be required to hold in Special Accounts with the Commonwealth Bank. The discretionary power provided by the 1945 Act had not been fully exercised, and, by mid-1952, banks could have been directed under the existing law to make further lodgments to Special Accounts aggregating about \$1,000m. The new Act cancelled this uncalled liability and introduced as a new starting point the actual Special Account balances at 10 October 1952. The amount of the Special Account power was to vary with changes in deposits instead of assets; and the extent of the variations was, in general and subject to certain qualifications, 75 per cent of movements in deposits during the current banking year, instead of 100 per cent of the increase in assets.

Another provision of the 1953 legislation was that the Commonwealth Bank should, during each financial year, inform each bank in confidence of

its estimates of movements during that financial year in the total deposits and liquid assets of all banks, and of likely changes in the aggregate Special Accounts of all banks during each half year.

The provision, included in the 1945 legislation, requiring approval of the Commonwealth Bank to the purchase by trading banks of government or certain other securities was repealed. It became the practice of the banks to consult the Commonwealth Bank before undertaking large security transactions.

In 1959, legislation was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament providing for a comprehensive revision of Australia's banking structure.

The new banking structure consists of the Reserve Bank of Australia, and the Commonwealth Banking Corporation, which comprises the Commonwealth Trading Bank, the Commonwealth Savings Bank, and the Commonwealth Development Bank, each having a separate entity.

The central banking functions, including the existing Note Issue Department, were separated from the general banking institutions and reconstituted, together with the Rural Credits Department of the Commonwealth Bank, as the Reserve Bank of Australia. The Reserve Bank is controlled by a Board constituted on the same lines as the previous Bank Board under the management of a Governor.

The existing Special Accounts provisions were replaced by a system of Reserve Deposits. The Reserve Bank can, on brief notice, require a trading bank to maintain in a Reserve Deposit Account an amount not exceeding 25 per cent of its Australian deposits and this percentage may be raised by the Reserve Bank subject to giving notice of 45 days.

A Commonwealth Banking Corporation was established under a new Board with separate staff to administer the Commonwealth Trading Bank, the Commonwealth Savings Bank, and a new institution called the Commonwealth Development Bank which comprises, basically, the former Mortgage Bank and the Industrial Finance Department of the Commonwealth Bank. Additional resources have been made available for the Development Bank, and its function is to assist the development of worthwhile enterprises in both primary and secondary industries that would otherwise be unable to obtain the necessary finance on reasonable or suitable terms.

The Board, which controls the Banking Corporation, is appointed by the Governor-General. It comprises three *ex-officio* members and eight members from outside the staff and the public service. Directors or employees of the Reserve Bank, or other banks, are not eligible for membership. The managing director, deputy managing director, and the Secretary to the Treasury are the *ex-officio* members of the Board, which is required to keep the Government informed of the banking policy of the three constituent banks. Under the Board there are three executive Committees, one for each constituent bank, comprising five members of the Board, including the managing director or his deputy.

The Boards are required to refer differences of opinion on policy to the Government for direction.

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 1967,

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 1967¹

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	51,783	51,187	40,355	91,543
Bank of Adelaide	1,195	1,042	388	1,430
Bank of New South Wales	116,223	100,176	71,021	171,198
Brisbane Permanent Building and Banking Co. Ltd	8,835	..	7,408	7,409
Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd ..	45,600	39,155	30,317	69,472
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd	23,031	23,747	15,856	39,603
E.S. and A. Bank Ltd	25,195	20,403	14,235	34,636
National Bank of Australasia Ltd ..	104,523	100,393	91,479	191,872
Banque Nationale de Paris	174	250	455	706
Total Private Banks	376,559	336,353	271,514	607,869
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia	74,371	69,101	77,499	146,600
Total All Banks	450,930	405,454	349,013	754,469

¹ Average of four Wednesdays: 7, 14, 21, and 28 June 1967.

Bank Debits to Customers' Accounts—Bank debits include the total value of cheques drawn throughout Queensland, and are a comprehensive short-term guide to the volume of business activity. In making long-term comparisons, allowance must be made for the effect of changes in prices.

Bank debits are a more complete measure of business activity than bank clearings, which do not include cheques drawn on and paid into accounts within the same bank.

BANK DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Average Weekly Debits ¹	Year	Average Weekly Debits ¹
	\$1,000		\$1,000
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
1961-62	164,362	1966-67	256,850

¹ Excluding debits to Australian Government accounts at capital city branches.

Savings Banks—The Commonwealth Savings Bank opened in Queensland on 16 September 1912 and on 1 October 1920 took over the Queensland State Savings Bank. At the time of amalgamation, the Commonwealth Bank held depositors' balances of about \$63m, while the State Bank held about \$30m. At 30 June 1967 deposits were \$433.7m, and the Savings Bank had 150 branches and 1,583 agencies in the State.

During January 1956 private savings banks commenced business in Queensland. At 30 June 1967 deposits were \$266.3m, and there were 578 branches and 801 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	\$
1957-58	1,014,008	323,192	313,240	306,488	212.96
1958-59	1,080,229	363,328	344,884	333,306	227.01
1959-60	1,140,200	415,190	392,940	365,172	244.11
1960-61	1,187,322	439,364	440,974	374,262	245.02 ³
1961-62	1,250,343	473,906	449,136	411,704	265.44 ³
1962-63	1,344,538	562,822	504,174	470,352	298.09 ³
1963-64	1,447,600	661,802	589,802	542,352	336.72 ³
1964-65	1,540,998	748,970	698,296	593,026	360.61 ³
1965-66	1,626,501	769,191	744,509	637,652	380.85 ³
1966-67	1,714,988	851,942	811,206	700,029	411.39

¹ Excluding inoperative and school bank accounts. ² Including transfers between branches of the banks. ³ Revised in accordance with results of the 1966 Census.

The following table shows particulars of all savings banks in the States of Australia at 30 June 1967. 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 1967

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	4,568,179	1,205,658	..	778,677	1,984,335	460.73
Victoria	4,026,106	443,049	966,056	517,608	1,926,713	588.42
Queensland	1,714,988	433,725	..	266,304	700,029	411.39
South Australia	1,370,626	132,835	362,190	110,142	605,167	544.47
Western Australia	905,349	176,148	43,748	110,911	330,807	377.48
Tasmania	413,413	52,937	83,644	30,525	167,106	443.92
Northern Territory	37,932	28,386	..	22,140	12,508	210.82
Aust. Capital Territory	97,039						38,018	367.00
Total	13,133,632	2,472,738	1,455,638	1,836,307	5,764,683	488.11

¹ Excluding inoperative and school bank accounts.

Resources Development Bank—The Australian Resources Development Bank Limited has been established by the major Australian trading banks, with the support of the Reserve Bank of Australia. The status of a bank was conferred on the company under Commonwealth legislation enacted on 8 November 1967. The bank is required to obtain the consent of the Federal Treasurer to any change in structure or ownership. The bank was established for the purpose of raising large-scale finance for

major projects by Australian enterprise, principally in connection with the extraction of raw materials, their processing into marketable form, and transportation to markets. The emphasis in financing by the bank is on productive enterprises, rather than on exploratory enterprises. The bank is required to formulate its lending policy in consultation with the Reserve Bank so as to conform to official monetary policy.

The general objectives of the bank are to provide the means, within Australia, for Australian interests to participate, to a much greater extent than has been possible in the past, in large-scale projects of national importance, especially the development of mineral resources. To this end the bank endeavours to:

- (i) Mobilise financial resources at reasonable rates of interest from institutions and other investors in Australia.
- (ii) Borrow or raise overseas funds in the fixed interest category on the most favourable terms possible.
- (iii) Re-finance loans made by trading banks for major developmental ventures.
- (iv) Provide loans direct and, in some cases, subscribe equity funds to enterprises engaged in major developmental ventures.
- (v) Require a substantial Australian interest in ventures financed.
- (vi) Give special emphasis to the development of natural resources, particularly of mineral ores, oil, and natural gas.

Authorised share capital of the bank is \$10m, with an initial paid-up capital of \$3m subscribed in equal parts by the eight major Australian trading banks, including the Commonwealth Trading Bank. Although not a shareholder, the Reserve Bank of Australia has subscribed \$2m in loan capital on which a fixed rate of interest related to market rates is paid. The shareholding banks have also provided capital in the form of long-term loans to be subordinated to depositors' funds. The required amounts of subordinated loan money will be supplied progressively, and parallel with the growth of deposits, in order that the ratio of capital funds (share capital plus loan capital) will be maintained as a sound and consistent proportion of deposits, to afford suitable protection for depositors. In the early years of establishment, subordinated bank loans up to \$45m will be provided on the basis of 60 per cent by the trading banks and 40 per cent by the Reserve Bank. As the bank grows, all Reserve Bank loan subscriptions will be fully retired.

In addition to the capital and loan funds provided by the trading banks and the Reserve Bank, the Resources Development Bank accepts deposits and borrows funds from sources both within Australia and overseas. The bank issues Transferable Certificates of Deposit (T.C.D.s) with maturities within the range of three to ten years. Interest rates are in accord with prevailing market rates at the time of issue. As transferable obligations, investors have the right to buy or sell them should they so desire. Investors are also able to lodge deposits with the bank for fixed periods, generally within the range of three to five years. Trading banks act as agents for acceptance of fixed deposits and subscriptions to T.C.D.s.

To ensure maximum protection to investors, deposits with the bank rank in priority to subordinated bank loans and capital. There is also full and careful expert analysis of projects to ensure that the bank's

loans are made only for those development ventures which are feasible in terms of their costs and returns and their capacity to meet agreed repayment obligations. The bank also holds a substantial amount of risk-free assets in the form of re-finance loans to the trading banks because the liability for the repayment of these loans rests with the banks.

Because of its backing, it is expected that the Resources Development Bank will be in a strong position to attract funds for medium periods at favourable commercial rates of interest in domestic and overseas money markets. Funds from these sources totalling \$200m to \$300m were envisaged at the time of establishment of the bank.

The bank opened for business on 29 March 1968. By 30 June 1968 it had raised funds totalling over \$26m from capital subscriptions and issues in the local capital market, and had given firm approvals for loans amounting to nearly \$33m, of which about \$11m had been disbursed.

Short-term Money Market—The short-term money market in Australia comprises nine dealer companies specialising in the business of accepting short-term loans, in investing those funds in specified securities, and in providing a market (i.e., being prepared to buy and sell) for such securities.

In its broad essentials the market represents a development of a system which had been evolved over a period of years by a few of the major stockbroking firms in an endeavour to meet the needs of clients who had temporary surplus funds and, although seeking the security of government bonds, did not expect to hold their funds long enough to justify an outright purchase. These funds were accepted by the brokers for terms of one month or more or even at several days call, and were covered by what is known as a "buy-back" arrangement. The government securities were in fact sold to the lender, and the difference between the agreed selling price and the agreed price paid by the broker on termination of the loan constituted the return to the lender.

With the increasing significance of "buy-back" transactions during the 1950s, the central bank and the broking firms engaged in those transactions saw advantages in the establishment of a close and formal relationship, so that both could ensure that any further development of the market would be soundly based and that it would operate in the national interest.

In February 1959 the central bank (now the Reserve Bank of Australia) announced that it had agreed to grant a line of credit to several dealer companies which had been established to operate in the short-term money market. Under the line of credit, the Reserve Bank, as lender of last resort, grants loans to dealer companies, thus ensuring their liquidity. The rate of interest at which the bank is prepared to lend to the market is penal, its function being normally to discourage frequent borrowing by dealers.

Because of the responsibilities for the market which the Reserve Bank has assumed, the conditions to be met by a dealer are rather stringent. Broadly, the current conditions include:

- (i) The dealer company must be ready and able to engage actively in buying and selling money market securities.
- (ii) All funds accepted must be invested in money market securities. Money market securities are defined as "Commonwealth Government securities maturing within three years and such other securities as the bank may from time to time approve". Since 1965 the bank has permitted dealers to invest in com-

mercial bills which have been accepted or endorsed by an approved trading bank and which have a length to maturity of not more than 120 days.

- (iii) Paid-up capital in cash to be not less than \$400,000.
- (iv) Shareholders' funds to be such as to permit the lodgment of margins with the bank in the form of money market securities which on market values would be equivalent to at least:
 - (a) One-half per cent of the dealer's holding of Treasury notes and Treasury bills,
 - (b) One per cent of the dealer's holding of other securities maturing within one year,
 - (c) Two per cent of the dealer's holding of securities maturing within one to two years, and
 - (d) Four per cent of the dealer's holding of securities maturing within two to three years.
- (v) The sum of shareholders' funds plus capital issued but uncalled is to exceed the total amount required to be lodged as margins by at least 50 per cent.
- (vi) The total of loans a dealer company may accept is not to exceed a stated number of times the level of its shareholders' funds.

A dealer's business may be conveniently divided into two parts—securities and money. On the securities side, the dealer stands ready to make competitive bids for parcels of Commonwealth Treasury bonds, Treasury notes, and bank accepted or endorsed commercial bills, and to supply them at competitive prices. The existence of this ready market greatly increases the attractiveness of securities to outside investors.

As dealers in money, loans are accepted overnight, at call, or for fixed periods, for minimum amounts of \$50,000. The funds so borrowed are used to finance holdings by the dealer of money market securities which, in effect, become security for the loans.

The amounts of selected liabilities and assets of the short-term money market over the ten years of its operation are shown below.

SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET, AUSTRALIA,
SELECTED LIABILITIES AND ASSETS¹

Month of June	Liabilities to Clients			Asset Holdings	
	All Cheque- paying Banks	Other Clients	Total	Commonwealth Government Securities (Face Value)	Commercial Bills
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1959	56.6	39.6	96.2	100.8	..
1960	54.3	105.5	159.8	164.6	..
1961	68.8	125.5	194.3	200.8	..
1962	55.8	177.1	232.9	242.3	..
1963	58.0	209.1	267.1	286.8	..
1964	67.3	253.6	320.8	341.2	..
1965	93.7	219.0	312.7	343.4	7.6
1966	74.8	275.4	350.2	373.3	25.2
1967	88.8	367.6	456.4	467.7	32.8
1968	87.7	406.5	494.2	491.3	35.7

¹ Averages of weekly figures.

The table shows that, since its establishment in 1959, the market has expanded fairly rapidly. A further indicator of the market's activity is the volume of its transactions in Commonwealth Government securities. In each of the last two financial years, turnover in these securities, excluding subscriptions, redemptions, rediscouts, and other transactions with the Reserve Bank, has been in excess of \$4,000m.

The next table shows interest rates on the short-term money market for each year since its establishment in 1959.

SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET, AUSTRALIA, INTEREST RATES
PER CENT PER ANNUM

Month of June	Interest Rates on Loans Accepted during Month				Weighted Average Interest Rate on Loans Outstanding ¹
	At Call		For Fixed Periods		
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
1959	2.94	3.13	3.00	3.50	3.11
1960	2.75	3.50	3.00	3.50	3.25
1961	2.50	4.88	3.50	4.83	4.17
1962	2.00	4.00	3.00	3.88	3.45
1963	2.00	4.25	3.13	4.25	3.75
1964	1.50	4.50	3.38	4.50	3.71
1965	1.50	6.00	2.00	5.53	4.16
1966	3.00	6.10	4.25	5.80	4.73
1967	2.00	6.50	3.00	5.50	4.46
1968	3.00	6.75	3.75	5.40	4.29

¹ Average of weekly figures after 1963; previously as at last Wednesday.

The liabilities of the short-term money market for the last five years are classified by type of client in the following table.

SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET, AUSTRALIA, LIABILITIES BY TYPE OF CLIENT

Particulars	At End of June				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Cheque-paying Banks	\$m 110.5	\$m 93.9	\$m 91.1	\$m 121.5	\$m 117.6
Savings Banks	34.5	32.1	35.6	56.2	26.5
Commonwealth and State Governments ..	42.2	33.6	30.4	57.4	78.1
Local and Semi-governmental Authorities ..	45.5	52.3	51.0	56.5	72.2
Insurance Offices	7.4	6.7	12.5	10.8	20.1
Superannuation, Pension, and Provident Funds	12.7	6.7	6.2	11.7	4.6
Hire Purchase and Other Instalment Credit					
Companies	2.8	4.7	6.3	5.9	2.8
Companies (not elsewhere included)	69.8	56.5	95.1	120.2	156.8
All Other Lenders ¹	12.0	15.7	18.4	33.6	20.6
Total	337.4	302.2	346.6	473.8	499.3

¹ Including marketing boards and trustee companies.

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 provided for the establishment of Registries in the various districts. The Supreme Courts of the various States had original jurisdiction conferred on them under the Act.

The following table shows the sequestrations, compositions, schemes of arrangement, and deeds of assignment and arrangements made under the Commonwealth *Bankruptcy Act* 1924-1965 during the five years ended 1966-67. The liabilities and assets shown in the table are as estimated by debtors.

BANKRUPTCY, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Sequestrations					
Debtors' Petitions No	42	38	60	65	87
Creditors' Petitions No	190	212	178	176	151
Total No	232	250	238	241	238
Liabilities \$	1,655,092	1,522,578	1,768,888	1,501,567	2,973,241
Assets \$	943,094	1,246,708	980,092	705,365	1,232,048
Administration of Deceased Debtors'					
Estates No	4	5	2	4	4
Liabilities \$	25,282	50,728	13,434	114,245	32,988
Assets \$	2,578	15,924	1,526	84,277	21,243
Compositions, Schemes of Arrangement and Deeds of Assignment¹					
Liabilities \$	31,756	45,362	39,216	39,537	63,539
Assets \$	24,144	65,264	42,006	5,799	42,494
Deeds of Arrangement²					
Liabilities \$	527,638	180,980	219,082	459,653	406,843
Assets \$	454,724	280,954	141,766	379,567	187,014

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.

The *Bankruptcy Act* 1966, proclaimed on 4 March 1968, embraced all of the provisions of the former Act described above and introduced a number of new provisions.

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 1966, 35 life assurance organisations were operating in Queensland. The following table shows the business transacted by them.

LIFE ASSURANCE, QUEENSLAND¹, 1966

Particulars	Ordinary Business	Super-annuation Business	Industrial Business	Total
Discontinuances				
By Death and Maturity				
Policies No	13,788	1,248	18,054	33,090
Sum Assured .. \$1,000	11,644	1,817	2,522	15,984
By Forfeiture and Surrender				
Policies No	25,764	5,438	11,675	42,877
Proportion of Policies in Force at Beginning of Year .. %	3.6	7.4	3.3	3.7
Sum Assured .. \$1,000	75,926	22,237	7,134	105,297
Proportion of Sum Assured for All Policies at Beginning of Year %	4.5	9.3	6.5	5.2
New Business				
Policies No	61,653	15,383	17,860	94,896
Sum Assured .. \$1,000	282,497	65,718	16,138	364,353
Business at End of Year				
Policies No	736,762	81,119	344,006	1,161,887
Sum Assured .. \$1,000	1,873,176	276,441	115,945	2,265,561
Annual Premiums .. \$1,000	45,813	9,245	4,926	59,984

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 1966-67 there were 151 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 145 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 417.

In addition to the premium income shown in the following table, the insurance companies received \$4,379,746 from investments (interest, dividends, rents, etc.) held in Queensland. Commission and agents' charges amounted to \$5,317,243, while expenses of management and Queensland's proportion of Australian Control Office expenses were \$14,235,452.

GENERAL INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1966-67¹

Class of Business	Premiums	Losses	Contributions to Fire Brigades	Taxation Paid	Management Expenses ²	Losses, as Proportion of Premiums
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
Fire	15,259,809	5,282,134	2,843,222	999,997	6,526,450	34.6
Loss of Profits	1,122,508	194,599				17.3
Householders' Comprehensive etc.	3,238,400	908,835	..	136,925	688,556	28.1
Marine	2,420,620	1,161,025				48.0
Motor Vehicles	23,633,823	14,859,869	..	1,159,673	7,906,239	62.9
Compulsory Third Party	10,653,250	9,341,957				87.7
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation	11,933,756	10,196,125	..	189,230	1,633,313	85.4
Other	7,589,751	3,765,572	..	280,855	2,798,137	49.6
Total	75,851,917	45,710,116	2,843,222	2,766,680	19,552,695	55.6 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 1966-67. ² Including expenses of management, and commission and agents' charges. ³ Excluding Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation.

4 FIRE BRIGADES

Two controlling bodies are responsible for fire fighting services in Queensland. The State Fire Services Council controls brigades set up under *The Fire Brigades Acts, 1964 to 1966*, and the Rural Fires Board administers Bush Fire Brigades. In addition, a Local Authority may establish a fire fighting brigade, as do some major establishments, such as the Forestry Department and private companies with activities involving fire hazards.

The Fire Brigades Acts, 1964 to 1966, provide for the constitution of districts with an incorporated Fire Brigade Board in each. Each Fire Brigade Board has seven members, of whom two are appointed by the Governor in Council, three elected by the insurance companies which are liable to make an annual contribution under the Act, and two elected by the Local Authorities within the district of the board.

On 1 July 1965, a State Fire Services Council was set up to co-ordinate and control the activities of boards throughout the State. Its seven members represent the Government (two, including a Civil Defence representative), Fire Brigade Boards (two), contributing insurance companies (two), and Local Authorities (one).

During 1966-67 there were 84 Fire Brigade Boards in Queensland controlling 171 fire stations. The five boards in the Brisbane Statistical Division maintained 33 fire stations, including 17 by the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board. The remaining 79 boards maintained a total of 138 fire stations. Equipment included 278 motor fire engines, of which 58 were in the Brisbane Statistical Division. There were 2,270 fire alarms installed throughout the State at 30 June 1967.

Of the 7,175 calls during 1966-67, 2,601 were false alarms, the greatest number of which was in the Brisbane Statistical Division where 2,169 of the 3,810 calls did not result in fire-fighting activities.

The operating expenses of fire brigades in Queensland are financed by insurance companies, the State Government, and the Local Authorities which, for 1966-67, contributed three-quarters, one-eighth, and one-eighth of the total respectively. Details of fire brigade boards' financial transactions are shown on page 462.

FIRE BRIGADE BOARDS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Boards	Staff		Calls during Year	Expenditure ^a
		Permanent	Other ^b		
	No	No	No	No	\$
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
1966-67	84	994	1,307	7,175	4,428,391

¹ Including volunteers.² Excluding loan expenditure (\$538,504 in 1966-67).

In rural areas outside the declared areas of Fire Brigade Districts, fire control, protection, and safeguards are maintained under the authority of *The Rural Fires Acts, 1946 to 1964*, by 1,275 honorary Fire Wardens, each responsible in his own district for maintaining control of burning-off operations, for the inspection and reporting of fire hazards, and for education in fire protection. Paralleling them were 880 honorary Bush Fire Brigades responsible for combating bush fires. These services are manned and financed by the voluntary efforts of local landholders, their expenditure on equipment being subsidised by the Government on a \$ for \$ basis. They are, however, directed and co-ordinated by a Government Rural Fires Board at a cost, in 1966-67, of \$45,544. In 1966-67, 38 fires (excluding those dealt with by the Forestry Department) were reported.

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.

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
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
1967 ..	13,586	1,669,189	3,561	6,570,955	360	3,329,243	17,507	11,569,387

¹ Excluding companies in liquidation.

New companies incorporated in Queensland in 1966-67 numbered 1,376, their nominal capital being \$48,437,000. During 1966-67, 332 other Australian companies with a nominal capital of \$197,840,000 and 25 overseas companies with a nominal capital of \$75,023,000 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 1967, classified by major industry groups.

QUEENSLAND INCORPORATED COMPANIES ON REGISTER
AT 30 JUNE 1967, ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY¹

Industry	Companies	Nominal Capital	Subscribed Capital	Paid Up Capital
	No	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Primary Production	624	64,906	23,276	22,382
Mining and Quarrying	235	253,431	135,507	127,506
Manufacturing	2,188	359,966	172,829	164,922
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services ..	33	10,528	7,555	7,527
Building and Construction	1,217	52,968	11,666	11,255
Transport and Storage	590	92,064	48,680	48,574
Finance and Property	3,904	409,144	142,139	139,978
Commerce	3,424	314,524	114,882	113,744
Community, Business, and Professional Services	359	7,684	1,355	1,324
Amusement, Hotels, Accommodation	998	103,140	29,231	28,487
Other Industries, including Industries In- adequately Described	14	834	319	319
Total	13,586	1,669,189	687,439	666,018

¹ Excluding 334 companies in liquidation.

6 FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

The first friendly society was formed in 1878, and at 30 June 1966 the number of societies was 19, with 422 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 136.

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 61,460, or 3.7 per cent of the population, at 30 June 1966 but, as members' families usually participate in medical benefits, the percentage benefiting is much higher.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Branches No	442	435	435	428	422
Members					
Males No	41,581	42,081	43,082	44,187	44,472
Females No	10,821	12,321	14,089	15,825	16,988
Total No	52,402	54,402	57,171	60,012	61,460
Deaths of Members					
Males No	817	879	877	874	865
Females No	253	234	275	314	313
Total No	1,070	1,113	1,152	1,188	1,178
Sickness					
Males: Cases No	8,099	7,965	7,463	6,906	6,457
Duration Weeks	124,436	124,307	121,869	115,693	110,725
Females: Cases No	446	435	452	410	402
Duration Weeks	7,157	7,141	7,508	6,944	6,813
Receipts					
Members' Dues \$	1,673,416	1,808,616	2,008,834	2,195,756	2,578,681
Investments \$	524,588	553,762	409,996	506,698	440,266
Total \$	2,198,004	2,362,378	2,418,830	2,702,454	3,018,947
Expenditure					
Sick Pay \$	171,988	173,358	172,676	156,806	143,886
Death Benefits \$	120,672	130,038	135,338	172,754	175,217
Medical and Hospital Benefits \$	1,194,606	1,264,202	1,343,180	1,569,244	1,770,289
Management \$	454,772	484,066	501,316	551,020	684,917
Total \$	1,942,038	2,055,468 ¹	2,152,510	2,449,824	2,774,309
Investment of Funds					
Mortgages \$1,000	3,415	3,560	3,561	3,688	3,630
Government Loans .. \$1,000	1,742	1,660	1,719	1,648	1,621
Property \$1,000	1,616	2,064	2,299	2,487	2,614
Cash at Bank etc. .. \$1,000	1,056	1,254	1,248	1,310	1,593
Total \$1,000	7,829	8,538	8,827	9,133	9,457

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 societies have jointly established medical institutes and dispensaries in the larger towns. Funds may be invested as prescribed under the Act, usually in government and municipal securities, or in mortgages, and an actuarial valuation of each society's financial position is made every five years.

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. More recently the disposition of investments has practically reversed, with mortgages displacing government loans as the major item. During 1965-66, 38 per cent of the funds was invested in mortgages and only 17 per cent in government loans.

Particulars of membership and finances during 1965-66 of the various orders of friendly societies are shown in the following table.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1965-66

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	1,083	17,891	7,774	1,361	15,769	168,760
A.O.F.							
N. Queensland District	2	126	2,986	2,090	..	2,654	54,060
Rockhampton District ..	2	363	5,121	3,245	214	4,449	60,186
United Brisbane District	27	2,788	74,466	18,992	31,543	73,668	416,972
G.U.O.O.F.	21	2,361	81,293	15,820	27,125	62,873	434,688
H.A.C.B.S.							
Queensland District ³ ..	48	10,860	724,630	56,101	459,798	674,106	1,829,884
Rockhampton District ..	9	817	11,802	8,161	485	11,534	143,408
I.O.O.F.	20	1,344	19,434	6,473	3,177	16,529	201,555
I.O.R.	53	4,314	119,482	30,418	33,744	94,837	968,229
M.U.I.O.C.F.	142	23,105	1,591,738	73,984	1,042,906	1,466,615	3,290,047
P.A.F.S.	63	8,556	310,160	58,274	165,649	292,379	1,391,273
U.A.O.D.	19	2,681	35,156	21,021	2,254	34,161	439,333
Other	7	3,062	24,788	16,750	2,033	24,735	58,914
Total	422	61,460	3,018,947	319,103	1,770,289	2,774,309	9,457,309

¹ Excluding district and central bodies. ² Including unfinancial members but excluding contributors for Commonwealth benefits only. ³ Including North Queensland District, amalgamated 1 January 1966.

7 BUILDING AND CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES

Under *The Building Societies Acts, 1886 to 1967*, 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 53 societies registered under this Act at 30 June 1967, but only 45 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 416 societies registered at 30 June 1967, only 389 operated throughout the year.

The State Treasurer guarantees loans made to co-operative housing societies, and, at 30 June 1967, guaranteed advances of \$25,800,101 were outstanding.

Further government assistance in the form of loans to building and housing societies is provided from the Home Builders' Account under

the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreements of 1956, 1961, and 1966. The amount outstanding on these government advances was \$21,298,598 at 30 June 1967. Details of these agreements are given on page 470, 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 466 to 470.

BUILDING AND CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES¹, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	No	No	No	No	No
Societies	180	225	294	361	434
Shareholders ² : Non-borrowing ..	15,710	15,540	15,370	15,681	18,141
Borrowing	21,446	22,091	23,434	24,390	27,012
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Receipts	19,075	19,627	23,627	27,394	31,623
Government Advances	3,267	3,090	3,919	2,724	3,802
Other Advances	3,801	3,902	4,609	6,394	5,595
Loans Repaid	4,780	5,562	6,469	6,720	7,917
Payments and Deposits on Shares	4,290	3,646	4,837	7,048	9,601
Interest on Loans	2,537	2,926	3,269	3,908	3,949
Other	401	500	523	601	759
Expenditure	18,678	19,570	24,148	27,064	30,977
Loans Granted	13,164	13,184	16,550	18,560	20,641
Interest Paid Out	2,432	2,789	3,113	3,758	3,482
Other	3,082	3,596	4,485	4,745	6,854
Total Advances on Mortgages ² ..	52,135	59,757	69,657	80,525	92,634

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.

8 CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Statistics in this section relate to societies registered under *The Primary Producers' Co-operative Associations Acts, 1923 to 1965*, and *The Co-operative Societies Acts, 1946 to 1962*. The latter Acts were repealed in December 1967 (see page 491). Those registered under the Primary Producers' Acts comprise associations of primary producers; and, in 1966-67, returns were furnished by 106 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 were required to have at least seven members, with no member holding more than \$2,000 of shares in a society. These societies carried on any industry, business, or trade specified in their rules, and dealings in land were also allowed. There were 704 of these societies operating in 1966-67. 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 1967. Societies are included only after they have operated long enough to have had at least one balancing date.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1966-67

Particulars	Producers' Societies	Consumers' Societies	Total
Societies No	106	704	810
Branches ¹ No	98	48	146
Members No	92,547	69,366	161,913
Sales \$1,000	133,207	36,103	169,310
Other Receipts \$1,000	7,871	1,313	9,184
Total Receipts \$1,000	141,079	37,416	178,495
Working Expenses \$1,000	27,692	6,766	34,458
Rebates and Bonuses \$1,000	1,459	292	1,751
Dividends on Share Capital \$1,000	804	68	872
Purchases \$1,000	102,176	28,029	130,205
Other Expenditure \$1,000	3,741	976	4,717
Total Expenditure ² \$1,000	135,873	36,131	172,004
Assets \$1,000	108,243	32,642	140,885

¹ In addition to main establishment.

² Excluding depreciation.

The Co-operative Societies Acts, 1946 to 1962, were repealed and superseded by The Co-operative and Other Societies Act of 1967, operative from 1 January 1968. Under the new legislation existing societies were permitted to continue operations. However, they were required to be classified as one of the following: (a) trading society, (b) investment society, (c) credit union, (d) community settlement society, (e) community advancement society, (f) mutual buying group society, or (g) federation or league of societies and primary producers' associations.

In the case of credit unions and mutual buying group societies, the new Act specified that the word "co-operative" must not form part of the registered name. Existing societies in these classes were required to amend their names accordingly. The new Act also requires a minimum membership of 25 persons for newly-formed societies, with a maximum of \$2,000 in shares held by any one person.

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
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
1961-62 ..	36,514	182,220	1966-67 ..	54,134	343,825

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 1967 in the next table.

MORTGAGES ON REAL PROPERTY, QUEENSLAND

Year	Registered		Released	
	No	\$1,000	No	\$1,000
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
1966-67	38,493	206,897	26,296	115,991

The average value per mortgage registered has increased in the last ten years from \$3,393 to \$5,375.

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 1962-63 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						
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
1966-67	10,596	25,117	1,861	1,491	6,772	994
Liens on Sugar²						
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	..	..	..
1966-67	1,038	9,129	1,478	..	..	..
State Securities³						
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	..
1966-67	2,603	8,741	..	1,115	2,386	..

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	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
HIRE PURCHASE					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Number of New Agreements					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc. ..	64.8	74.3	67.6	56.1	53.9
Plant and Machinery	8.1	9.1	8.0	7.7	7.7
Household and Personal Goods ..	204.2	215.9	197.1	169.2	167.6
Total	277.1	299.3	272.8	233.1	229.3
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Value of Goods					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc. ..	91.5	109.1	100.2	86.2	89.0
Plant and Machinery	11.0	14.2	15.9	16.6	18.6
Household and Personal Goods ..	38.5	41.5	39.6	34.2	34.1
Total	141.0	164.7	155.7	136.9	141.7
Amount Financed					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc. ..	59.2	71.5	67.7	56.5	56.9
Plant and Machinery	7.3	9.4	10.6	10.8	12.3
Household and Personal Goods ..	31.9	34.2	32.5	27.6	27.7
Total	98.4	115.1	110.8	94.9	96.9
Balances Outstanding at End of Year	141.4	166.7	173.5	166.1	160.7
OTHER INSTALMENT CREDIT					
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Amount Financed					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc. ..	5.2	10.7	26.8	30.2	35.3
Plant and Machinery .. ..	..¹	0.2	1.3	1.4	1.8
Household and Personal Goods ..	20.6	22.7	23.4	22.4	22.6
Total	25.8	33.5	51.5	54.0	59.8
Balances Outstanding at End of Year	26.7	34.6	57.2	66.3	76.1
TOTAL INSTALMENT CREDIT					
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Amount Financed					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc. ..	64.4	82.2	94.5	86.7	92.2
Plant and Machinery	7.3	9.6	11.9	12.2	14.1
Household and Personal Goods ..	52.5	56.9	55.9	50.0	50.3
Total	124.2	148.6	162.3	148.9	156.7
Repayments	137.1	154.5	174.8	184.3	187.5
Balances Outstanding at End of Year	168.1	201.3	230.8	232.4	236.8

¹ Less than \$50,000.

The figures cover details of all types of goods sold under Hire Purchase or Other Instalment Credit to final purchasers, whether producer or consumer goods. They are revised from time to time as problems are encountered relating to coverage, reporting, and classification.

The item "Value of Goods" denotes the value at net cash or list price. Hiring charges and insurance are excluded from both this item and the "Amount Financed". They are, however, included with "Repayments" and "Balances Outstanding". "Repayments" represent actual cash collections, no account being taken of bad debts written off and rebates allowed.

The following table shows the balances outstanding (including hiring charges and insurance) in the various States during the last five years. Figures are as at the end of each financial year.

BALANCES OUTSTANDING ON INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES,
AUSTRALIA

State	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales ¹	510.8	547.4	573.1	559.8	562.4
Victoria	318.5	334.6	354.7	344.6	340.6
Queensland	168.1	201.3	230.8	232.4	236.8
South Australia ²	115.2	121.7	137.7	133.5	128.7
Western Australia	104.3	108.9	110.0	115.7	126.9
Tasmania	40.5	42.3	44.3	45.2	45.9
Australia	1,257.3	1,355.9	1,450.5	1,431.1	1,441.3

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory. ² Including Northern Territory.

12 STOCK MARKET

Stock Exchange Activity—Details of turnover on the Brisbane Stock Exchange are supplied by the Exchange and are shown for the last ten years in the table below. Total turnover for 1967-68 was over twice as great as the previous record level in 1963-64. The turnovers of industrial ordinary shares and oil and mining shares were respectively 2½ and 4½ times as great as the previous year's figures.

TURNOVER ON BRISBANE STOCK EXCHANGE

Year	Industrial Ordinary Shares	Preference Shares	Oil and Mining Shares	Debentures	Commonwealth Loans	Total
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1958-59	12,649	253	961	727	4,573	19,162
1959-60	32,707	320	3,537	869	5,972	43,406
1960-61	24,241	230	2,891	622	5,584	33,567
1961-62	27,194	164	9,879	694	6,719	44,649
1962-63	25,907	142	8,656	425	6,446	41,576
1963-64	51,272	228	11,464	676	6,794	70,433
1964-65	41,066	407	15,713	704	6,624	64,513
1965-66	27,768	283	7,084	1,014	4,208	40,358
1966-67	31,314	299	14,829	936	6,193	53,571
1967-68	78,339	1,020	66,944	2,028	5,536	153,866

Share Prices Index, Brisbane—The Share Prices Index shown below measures share values on the Brisbane Stock Exchange as a percentage of those in June 1954. The index is based on the ordinary shares of 75 companies incorporated in Queensland and is divided into sections according to the industry of the companies included. The sections of the index show the movement in the share prices of 45 manufacturing and distributing companies, 11 retail companies, 5 financial companies, and 14 miscellaneous, including building and construction, pastoral, newspaper and television companies.

The prices of the individual shares are unweighted and each group average is the mean of the latest selling prices each month per \$2 of paid-up capital. Adjustments are made so that changes in the capital or share structure are duly reflected in the index of the value of the original basic shares. When bonus shares or rights to additional shares are issued, the value of the new, reconstructed share is equated to the value of an original share plus any bonus or rights accruing to it, and the base of the index is amended accordingly. Subsequent movements in the price of the reconstructed shares then serve to continue the index. In the event of a share being no longer listed, it is replaced by a share of a company of similar industrial classification, so that the index is maintained on a constant number of shares.

The index reflects the sharp rise in share values in 1959-60 and the levelling-off in 1960-61 subsequent to economic measures undertaken by the Commonwealth Government in November 1960. There was another strong upward movement in 1963-64, but share prices slumped again in 1965-66 and 1966-67. During 1967-68, the market was stimulated by the mining boom, the total index rising from 198.7 in July 1967 to 243.2 in June 1968.

SHARE PRICES INDEX, BRISBANE

(June 1954 = 100.0)

Year	Manufacturing and Distributing	Retail	Financial	Miscellaneous	Total Index
1958-59 ..	134.1	139.7	135.3	114.6	131.4
1959-60 ..	182.6	190.0	181.9	169.1	181.1
1960-61 ..	188.8	192.9	177.3	170.9	185.3
1961-62 ..	188.6	194.2	196.7	163.7	185.3
1962-63 ..	197.8	196.4	232.3	171.0	194.9
1963-64 ..	258.9	236.4	290.3	199.9	246.7
1964-65 ..	268.1	244.5	253.5	179.5	247.2
1965-66 ..	224.6	215.3	199.9	163.3	210.2
1966-67 ..	204.4	207.3	186.2	172.3	197.6
1967-68 ..	212.6	214.8	186.9	227.1	214.0

COMPUTER SERVICE CENTRE

The Control Data 3200 computer system in the Brisbane Office of the Bureau of Census and Statistics is part of an Australia-wide Bureau network comprising 13 machines, located in Canberra and all capital cities. It 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. During 1968 a high speed paper tape station was installed in the Brisbane Office.

The main function of the Computer Service Centre is to process the Bureau's own statistical work, but in addition it 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.

Data preparation for all Bureau applications processed in Brisbane is handled by a data preparation pool in the Brisbane Office, comprising both paper tape and punched card machines. A small team of programmers is 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.

Since the installation of the computer system emphasis has been placed on an early phase out of mechanical tabulation equipment. This has been successfully completed and the last item of mechanical tabulation equipment was disposed of in June 1968. State developed computer systems are operational in the fields of hospital morbidity, industrial accidents, herd recording, interstate trade, crime, building approvals and operations, motor vehicle registrations, traffic accidents, fishing, and sawmills. Currently, systems are being designed in the area of finance statistics. To speed up the disposal of the mechanical tabulation equipment a computer program was designed to simulate a mechanical tabulator, and the collections for which computer systems have not yet been developed are being processed, as if on a mechanical tabulator, by means of this simulator program.

The computer systems implemented to date have concentrated on reducing, and if possible eliminating, the clerical work involved in editing and compiling statistical returns, and statistical tables in their final publishable form are produced wherever possible.

Every effort is made to utilise computer data from all available sources as input data for statistical purposes, and in this respect the Bureau obtains daily from the Queensland Main Roads Department a magnetic tape from which motor vehicle registration statistics are derived, and a system is being designed to utilise magnetic tape input from the State Government Insurance Office for industrial accident statistics.

Future developments will include automatic collection control procedures in addressing forms, sending reminders, and registering receipts. The most important example to date of this aspect is the creation of an integrated register, throughout the Bureau, to control the first integrated economic censuses which will be held in June 1969. Future systems in this phase of statistical work are expected to engender substantial clerical savings.

APPENDIX

Summary of
Queensland Statistics
Since 1860

SUMMARY OF POPULATION

Year	Population at 31 December			Mean Population Year Ended		Net Immigration ¹	Natural Increase
	Males	Females	Total	June	December		
1860	16,817	11,239	28,056	n	25,788	3,778	758
1865	53,292	33,629	86,921	n	80,250	11,544	1,799
1870	69,221	46,051	115,272	n	112,217	2,851	3,260
1875	102,161	66,944	169,105	n	161,724	12,160	2,602
1880	124,013	87,027	211,040	n	208,130	641	5,179
1885	186,866	129,815	316,681	n	309,134	9,657	5,437
1890	223,252	168,864	392,116	n	386,803	858	9,769
1895	248,865	194,199	443,064	n	436,528	3,351	9,722
1900	274,684	219,163	493,847	n	490,081	-1,522	9,054
1905	291,807	239,675	531,482	525,373	528,928	-1,576	8,123
1910	325,513	273,503	599,016	580,252	591,591	10,746	10,425
1915	366,047	319,020	685,067	688,212	692,699	-9,336	12,604
1916	352,271	324,755	677,026	690,494	684,609	-19,439	11,398
1917	354,497	332,007	686,504	680,772	682,113	-3,754	13,232
1918	363,154	341,097	704,251	688,946	697,798	5,362	12,385
1919	390,122	346,016	736,138	707,731	723,285	22,044	9,843
1920	396,555	354,069	750,624	737,464	745,957	2,177	12,309
1921	403,261	362,463	765,724	754,374	762,072	1,913	13,187
1922	411,955	370,424	782,379	769,180	776,806	3,820	12,835
1923	422,261	379,583	801,844	785,466	795,103	7,376	12,089
1924	431,847	390,237	822,084	804,442	814,078	7,859	12,381
1925	444,330	400,512	844,842	825,313	836,844	10,020	12,738
1926	452,968	409,518	862,486	847,757	857,071	6,094	11,550
1927	460,319	416,066	876,385	864,502	870,643	2,144	11,755
1928	468,323	422,554	890,877	877,753	884,815	2,685	11,807
1929	473,948	428,188	902,136	891,435	897,569	1,082	10,177
1930	481,559	435,177	916,736	903,703	910,319	3,116	11,484
1931	487,932	441,794	929,726	917,830	924,825	2,682	10,308
1932	492,516	446,581	939,097	930,456	935,575	-183	9,554
1933	497,460	451,684	949,144	940,628	945,481	1,251	8,796
1934	502,483	457,361	959,844	950,462	955,810	1,532	9,168
1935	508,348	462,949	971,297	961,200	966,654	2,616	8,837
1936	514,150	468,828	982,978	972,767	979,297	1,519	10,162
1937	519,679	474,901	994,580	984,956	990,643	1,446	10,156
1938	525,264	480,259	1,005,523	996,448	1,001,996	1,152	9,791
1939	532,038	488,057	1,020,095	1,008,207	1,015,043	3,760	10,818
1940	536,712	494,740	1,031,452	1,021,426	1,026,541	199	11,209
1941	537,879	500,592	1,038,471	1,032,122	1,036,555	-4,458	11,989
1942	534,767	503,158	1,037,925	1,036,690	1,036,016	-10,498	11,544
1943	542,738	511,846	1,054,584	1,040,433	1,047,421	5,467	12,658
1944	548,848	519,407	1,068,255	1,054,810	1,061,467	-549	15,135
1945	556,829	528,035	1,084,864	1,068,630	1,076,610	244	17,254
1946	563,013	533,818	1,096,831	1,084,125	1,090,238	-4,340	16,376
1947	570,993	541,825	1,112,818	1,097,303	1,105,882	-2,230	18,242
1948	584,560	553,984	1,138,544	1,114,634	1,127,318	8,330	17,396
1949	601,723	568,596	1,170,319	1,140,816	1,155,638	14,188	17,587
1950	620,329	585,089	1,205,418	1,173,232	1,191,081	16,470	18,629
1951	636,935	601,343	1,238,278	1,207,194	1,223,719	14,313	18,547
1952	652,974	618,282	1,271,256	1,239,868	1,255,896	13,198	19,782
1953	666,348	632,072	1,298,420	1,272,244	1,287,231	7,388	19,776
1954	680,224	645,257	1,325,481	1,300,464	1,313,738	7,229	19,832
1955	696,544	662,314	1,358,858	1,328,064	1,344,445	12,332	21,045
1956	714,288	678,285	1,392,573	1,360,801	1,377,393	13,492	20,223
1957	726,623	693,878	1,420,501	1,394,088	1,408,732	5,844	22,084
1958	740,017	709,320	1,449,337	1,422,349	1,436,156	6,419	22,417
1959	753,906	723,255	1,477,161	1,450,535	1,464,469	4,574	23,250
1960	766,448	735,838	1,502,286	1,478,129	1,491,114	2,282	22,843
1961	779,942	751,422	1,531,364	1,503,703	1,515,516	.. 1	23,881
1962	790,092	763,499	1,553,591	1,530,755	1,542,188	.. 1	22,308
1963	805,460	780,341	1,585,801	1,554,095	1,568,863	.. 1	22,659
1964	820,531	795,950	1,616,481	1,585,350	1,600,968	.. 1	20,449
1965	836,522	812,476	1,648,998	1,616,898	1,633,800	.. 1	19,437
1966	850,231	827,012	1,677,243	1,649,648	1,663,773	.. 1	17,982
1967 ⁴	870,770	847,496	1,718,266	1,688,078	1,702,689	.. 1	19,956

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
35,690	23.1	10,642	6.9	13,182	8.6	754	536	21.1	15.0	1962
35,934	22.9	11,431	7.3	13,275	8.5	722	532	20.1	14.8	1963
34,972	21.8r	11,752	7.3	14,523	9.1	673	473	19.2	13.5	1964
33,551	20.5r	12,967	7.9	14,114	8.6	598	421	17.8	12.5	1965
32,843	19.7r	13,325	8.0	14,861	8.9	581	398	17.7	12.1	1966
34,692	20.4	13,634	8.0	14,736	8.7	678	509	19.5	14.7	1967 ⁴

whole population, could seriously distort this figure. Hence it has not been shown since 1960.
² Rate per 1,000 mean population. ³ Rate per 1,000 live births. ⁴ Including full-blood
 Aborigines. n Not available. r Revised since last issue.

SUMMARY OF JUSTICE AND

Year	Police Force at End of Year ¹	Prisoners in Gaol at End of Year ²		Supreme Court Criminal Convictions	Divorces ³	Liquor Licences in Force at End of Year ⁴	Schools	Pupils at Schools ⁵	University Students ⁶	Government Expenditure on Schools ⁷
		Males	Females							
1860	<i>n</i>	28	6	30	<i>n</i>	107	41	1,890	..	\$1,000
1865	392	190	20	99	<i>n</i>	365	101	9,091	..	7
1870	<i>n</i>	206	17	89	<i>n</i>	618	173	16,425	..	54
1875	660	267	29	176	<i>n</i>	940	283	34,591	..	126
1880	626	301	48	171	2	971	415	44,104	..	170
1885	873	467	52	266	2	1,269	551	59,301	..	230
1890	897	580	55	275	10	1,379	737	76,135	..	326
1895	907	538	49	245	4	1,282	923	87,123	..	362
1900	885	511	52	278	13	1,470	1,084	109,963	..	500
1905	912	495	40	258	6	1,561	1,215	110,886	..	564
1910	1,050	494	33	376	21	1,682	1,348	112,863	..	668
1915	1,293	416	34	351	27	1,828	1,565	129,296	265	956
1916	1,276	312	37	266	25	1,806	1,633	133,359	182	1,064
1917	1,248	279	24	226	19	1,673	1,673	136,092	227	1,190
1918	1,231	287	17	193	26	1,731	1,713	142,248	205	1,304
1919	1,212	320	13	254	31	1,708	1,740	145,373	263	1,644
1920	1,215	329	16	203	60	1,682	1,771	150,780	291	2,120
1921	1,173	380	13	338	75	1,650	1,800	154,370	316	2,168
1922	1,180	371	12	378	50	1,632	1,809	156,709	405	2,120
1923	1,209	305	6	278	127	1,604	1,838	162,092	387	2,192
1924-25	1,229	250	7	222	139	1,587	1,874	166,959	347	2,316
1925-26	1,258	335	9	234	125	1,614	1,888	167,247	457	2,414
1926-27	1,247	397	9	269	134	1,614	1,885	171,536	481	2,488
1927-28	1,271	385	11	259	123	1,623	1,897	172,593	532	2,548
1928-29	1,323	394	12	244	123	1,631	1,905	175,245	588	2,620
1929-30	1,311	393	12	193	91	1,616	1,907	174,626	666	2,688
1930-31	1,329	349	10	198	122	1,598	1,897	175,344	778	2,780
1931-32	1,326	335	6	209	115	1,582	1,889	176,025	799	2,496
1932-33	1,331	364	9	198	154	1,566	1,890	173,419	826	2,446
1933-34	1,339	356	7	206	136	1,545	1,903	173,919	875	2,510
1934-35	1,343	350	6	129	154	1,547	1,918	174,979	1,029	2,686
1935-36	1,365	328	6	222	152	1,541	1,925	174,319	1,090	2,770
1936-37	1,401	291	5	154	164	1,536	1,929	180,884	1,148	2,928
1937-38	1,429	296	5	173	210	1,517	1,925	178,740	1,226	3,060
1938-39	1,433	266	5	142	201	1,504	1,940	175,895	1,405	3,214
1939-40	1,493	273	5	214	224	1,494	1,920	163,091 ⁸	1,655	3,228
1940-41	1,543	283	4	145	255	1,472	1,914	163,396	1,902	3,232
1941-42	1,655	290	12	151	248	1,469	1,885	159,536	1,719	3,242
1942-43	1,749	308	12	155	444	1,463	1,807	151,486	1,305	3,102
1943-44	1,766	335	21	200	721	1,464	1,767	155,608	1,419	3,304
1944-45	1,765	489	21	218	907	1,464	1,766	159,873	1,791	3,744
1945-46	1,776	507	17	229	1,162	1,464	1,746	164,365	2,224	4,366
1946-47	1,769	350	23	261	935	1,458	1,776	168,211	3,107	4,858
1947-48	1,830	362	14	270	724	1,448	1,798	173,788	3,811	5,518
1948-49	2,015	367	13	250	732	1,442	1,800	179,071	4,343	6,458
1949-50	2,070	406	17	313	792	1,435	1,807	185,340	4,395	7,720
1950-51	2,251	468	11	346	708	1,428	1,810	198,755	4,245	9,258
1951-52	2,483	480	17	336	711	1,428	1,820	205,448	4,014	11,402
1952-53	2,473	559	11	419	730	1,427	1,846	223,851	3,850	12,670
1953-54	2,427	620	17	502	714	1,414	1,835	227,575	3,735	14,452
1954-55	2,378	597	11	382	803	1,430	1,840	239,009	4,112	16,654
1955-56	2,447	628	19	431	708	1,448	1,845	249,335	4,527	19,716
1956-57	2,514	691	22	584	689	1,444	1,847	261,275	5,329	21,542
1957-58	2,640	816	27	883	767	1,436	1,856	277,139	5,615	23,932
1958-59	2,702	906	19	915	745	1,432	1,853	288,826	6,718	29,823
1959-60	2,665	907	24	1,020	705	1,417	1,845	300,397	7,444	32,379
1960-61	2,690	921	29	1,279	781	1,412	1,827	308,998	8,700	36,599
1961-62	2,764	873	17	1,175	928	1,406	1,801	316,800	9,525	38,991
1962-63	2,812	916	30	1,187	919	1,405	1,783	325,869	10,507	44,088
1963-64	2,832	826	18	1,134	986	1,392	1,776	332,818	11,466	49,634
1964-65	2,822	987	37	1,201	1,059	1,384	1,729	340,583	12,424	50,488
1965-66	2,986	1,035	24	1,330	1,039	1,382	1,686	347,380	13,581	52,173
1966-67	3,067	1,088	18	1,279	1,083	1,381	1,667	357,576	14,821	58,260

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 ⁶		Year
		Patients Treated		Expenditure ⁷	Admissions	At End of Year	Age	Invalid	
		General	Maternity						
				\$1,000					
6	n	421	.. ¹⁰	7	..	..	..	..	1860
7	n	1,811	.. ¹⁰	20	68	89	..	..	1865
13	n	2,074	.. ¹⁰	34	84	188	..	..	1870
20	n	4,080	.. ¹⁰	58	231	356	..	..	1875
29	n	4,537	.. ¹⁰	74	254	553	..	..	1880
47	n	10,417	.. ¹⁰	170	296	786	..	..	1885
54	n	13,763	.. ¹⁰	204	360	1,099	..	..	1890
59	n	14,675	.. ¹⁰	191	310	1,393	..	..	1895
71	n	18,766	.. ¹⁰	239	411	1,728	..	..	1900
75	n	20,123	.. ¹⁰	227	370	1,942	..	..	1905
81	914	26,069	.. ¹⁰	307	417	2,267	9,894	492	1910
97	1,359	37,426	.. ¹⁰	517	484	2,451	12,049	2,954	1915
101	1,398	38,931	.. ¹⁰	550	530	2,536	12,313	3,349	1916
100	1,435	38,766	.. ¹⁰	593	498	2,610	12,360	3,679	1917
104	1,499	42,841	.. ¹⁰	666	496	2,644	12,317	4,051	1918
103	1,656	46,716	.. ¹⁰	769	647	2,783	12,722	4,624	1919
102	1,758	48,503	.. ¹⁰	874	571	2,814	13,019	4,960	1920
108	1,943	46,418	.. ¹⁰	992	495	2,822	13,478	5,152	1921
111	2,066	49,396	.. ¹⁰	1,067	567	2,915	13,812	5,359	1922
112	2,147	52,739	.. ¹⁰	1,110	558	2,951	14,717	5,882	1923
117	2,381	56,544	.. ¹⁰	1,194	536	3,060	15,120	6,223	1924-25
119	2,610	59,793	3,495	1,287	525	3,126	16,250	6,800	1925-26
123	2,674	60,137	4,569	1,365	506	3,077	17,236	7,357	1926-27
124	2,843	59,220	4,577	1,430	555	3,102	18,185	7,843	1927-28
125	2,940	62,943	4,860	1,418	524	3,106	19,295	8,553	1928-29
125	3,347	64,898	5,058	1,524	518	3,109	20,398	9,166	1929-30
122	3,173	66,500	5,985	1,438	485	3,185	22,376	9,707	1930-31
119	3,210	71,946	6,494	1,318	554	3,242	23,736	10,237	1931-32
119	3,283	73,730	6,890	1,332	529	3,270	22,600	10,261	1932-33
118	3,400	78,728	7,235	1,490	600	3,300	23,282	10,573	1933-34
119	3,466	80,882	7,690	1,742	646	3,399	24,346	11,029	1934-35
119	3,697	86,755	8,816	1,848	602	3,401	25,493	11,377	1935-36
118	3,902	91,731	9,570	2,052	618	3,460	26,855	11,610	1936-37
119	4,438	97,430	10,452	2,348	633	3,549	28,198	11,855	1937-38
121	4,696	99,226	12,117	2,901	653	3,652	29,603	12,070	1938-39
120	4,810	104,670	13,065	2,842	578	3,707 ⁸	34,159 ⁹	8,677 ⁹	1939-40
118	4,937	110,539	13,817	2,934	596	3,772	35,168	8,644	1940-41
119	5,106	110,269	14,852	3,315	571	3,735	35,872	9,167	1941-42
119	5,350	114,291	14,499	3,195	844	3,749	34,834	8,815	1942-43
119	5,466	118,253	16,752	3,406	966	3,819	33,247	8,848	1943-44
118	5,389	117,830	19,473	3,578	648	3,840	32,710	9,085	1944-45
119	5,844	127,917	19,470	3,982	685	3,876	34,808	9,807	1945-46
120	6,330	134,408	24,007	4,937	781	3,933	38,754	10,882	1946-47
121	6,879	133,114	23,565	6,179	793	4,008	40,806	11,808	1947-48
121	7,394	132,839	24,745	7,273	845	4,068	43,684	12,469	1948-49
126	7,918	136,942	26,291	8,343	850	4,153	45,937	12,155	1949-50
131	8,280	140,799	27,613	9,989	930	4,295	48,075	10,740	1950-51
136	8,714	145,516	29,648	13,245	1,005	4,388	50,718	10,571	1951-52
138	9,005	153,724	30,465	15,004	1,142	4,554	54,236	10,691	1952-53
138	9,163	157,187	30,870	15,886	1,141	4,621	58,361	11,022	1953-54
140	9,548	160,177	32,334	17,769	1,141	4,704	62,837	11,638	1954-55
140	9,785	166,755	33,614	19,685	1,238	4,735	66,199	12,165	1955-56
139	10,366	173,517	33,718	22,435	1,391	4,657	69,938	13,113	1956-57
139	10,608	181,598	34,975	23,800	1,421	4,610	72,804	14,230	1957-58
138	10,965	187,626	35,194	26,090	1,526	4,624	75,085	15,397	1958-59
139	11,609	188,830	35,773	27,456	1,453	4,364	82,196	11,605	1959-60
139	12,320	184,918	36,886	29,691	1,357	4,311	89,144	13,084	1960-61
140	12,643	195,501	37,850	31,516	1,616	4,272	93,657	14,650	1961-62
140	13,007	196,965	37,974	32,816	1,750	4,199	96,148	15,876	1962-63
141	13,222	206,136	37,883	35,357	1,754	4,005	98,408	16,893	1963-64
144	13,592	214,871	36,351	37,937	1,785	4,022	100,054	17,402	1964-65
143	13,975	217,990	36,875	40,298	1,586	3,978	101,608	17,818	1965-66
144	14,263	221,249	38,639	43,755	1,680	3,910	103,981	18,408	1966-67

the year until 1938 (1938-39); thereafter number on roll at end of school year until 1950, and at 1 August from 1951. Excluding business colleges after 1931-32. ⁶ Enrolments for year ended middle of financial year shown. ⁷ From 1875 to 1923, figures are for the financial year ended 30 June following the year shown; otherwise for the year as shown. ⁸ Excluding loan expenditure. ⁹ Since 1939-40, invalid pensioners have been transferred to the age pension on reaching the qualifying age. ¹⁰ Included with general patients. n Not available.

SUMMARY OF LAND AND LIVE

Year	Land		Livestock at End of Year ¹				
	Alienated	Leased	Horses ²	Beef Cattle ³	Dairy Cattle ³	All Cattle	Sheep
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	No	No	No	No	No
1860	109	n	23,504	n	n	432,890	3,449,350
1865	534	n	51,091	n	n	848,346	6,594,966
1870	935	n	83,358	n	n	1,076,630	8,163,818
1875	1,745	n	121,497	n	n	1,812,576	7,227,774
1880	4,560	n	179,152	n	n	3,162,752	6,935,967
1885	11,101	n	260,207	n	n	4,162,652	8,994,322
1890	12,317	n	365,812	n	n	5,558,264	18,007,234
1895	14,212	n	468,743	n	n	6,822,401	19,856,959
1900	15,910	281,232	456,788	n	n	4,078,191	10,339,185
1905	17,660	240,153	430,565	n	n	2,963,695	12,535,231
1910	23,432	294,866	593,813	n	n	5,131,699	20,331,838
1915	27,224	323,825	686,871	4,278,029	502,864	4,780,893	15,950,154
1916	27,137	326,193	697,517	4,250,691	514,966	4,765,657	15,524,293
1917	26,886	315,970	733,014	4,717,296	599,262	5,316,558	17,204,268
1918	26,535	325,875	759,726	5,214,487	572,257	5,786,744	18,220,985
1919	25,958	326,783	731,705	5,380,714	559,719	5,940,433	17,379,332
1920	25,682	325,854	742,217	5,782,116	672,951	6,455,067	17,404,840
1921	25,433	317,021	747,543	6,216,058	831,312	7,047,370	18,402,399
1922	25,078	302,967	714,055	6,109,939	845,524	6,955,463	17,641,071
1923	24,702	307,658	661,593	5,627,721	768,793	6,396,514	16,756,101
1924	24,570	309,658	660,093	5,577,324	877,329	6,454,653	19,028,252
1925	24,563	304,333	638,372	5,669,641	767,004	6,436,645	18,650,323
1926	24,571	306,011	571,622	4,631,567	833,278	5,464,845	16,860,772
1927	24,359	317,283	548,333	4,361,344	864,460	5,225,804	16,642,385
1928	24,480	315,392	522,490	4,172,891	955,450	5,128,341	18,509,201
1929	24,397	317,763	500,104	4,234,223	974,365	5,208,588	20,324,303
1930	25,592	315,389	481,615	4,422,682	1,041,042	5,463,724	22,542,043
1931	26,714	326,193	469,474	4,435,413	1,114,986	5,550,399	22,324,278
1932	27,933	323,012	452,486	4,394,237	1,140,828	5,535,065	21,312,865
1933	27,968	324,582	450,024	4,523,387	1,257,783	5,781,170	20,072,804
1934	28,023	332,048	448,604	4,698,512	1,354,129	6,052,641	21,574,182
1935	27,991	332,949	441,913	4,654,855	1,378,149	6,033,004	18,060,093
1936	27,933	333,539	441,536	4,631,445	1,319,127	5,950,572	20,011,749
1937	27,905	337,307	446,777	4,569,696	1,389,469	5,959,165	22,497,970
1938	27,872	339,393	445,296	4,602,905	1,494,184	6,097,089	23,158,569
1939	27,853	342,063	445,810	4,726,541	1,472,257	6,198,798	24,190,931
1940	27,833	342,912	442,757	4,764,079	1,446,731	6,210,810	23,936,099
1941	27,826	342,803	432,469 ⁴	4,808,000	1,495,467	6,303,467	25,196,245
1942	27,820	345,930	392,639	4,892,691	1,573,625	6,466,316	25,650,231
1943	27,815	345,956	387,018	4,978,496	1,546,054	6,524,550	23,255,584
1944	27,808	350,768	380,670	5,113,870	1,509,242	6,623,112	21,292,120
1945	27,803	355,149	367,357	5,099,509	1,442,701	6,542,210	18,943,762
1946	27,784	354,777	343,172	4,658,102	1,287,183	5,945,285	16,084,340
1947	27,773	354,433	335,581	4,639,200	1,336,260	5,975,460	16,742,629
1948	27,770	354,989	324,707	4,634,979	1,356,818	5,991,797	16,498,957
1949	27,762	356,735	317,261	4,942,931	1,361,847	6,304,778	17,582,152
1950	27,754	359,421	307,224	5,373,008	1,360,540	6,733,548	17,477,578
1951	27,750	359,644	288,606	5,211,340	1,223,034	6,434,374	16,163,518
1952	27,750	361,213	282,159	5,449,672	1,301,723	6,751,395	17,029,623
1953	27,749	362,131	273,180	5,765,732	1,320,475	7,086,207	18,193,988
1954	27,749	362,211	266,878	5,918,929	1,319,133	7,238,062	20,221,826
1955	27,755	364,434	261,092	6,000,721	1,329,300	7,330,021	22,115,746
1956	27,754	363,685	254,767	6,138,205	1,323,512	7,461,717	23,190,201
1957	27,753	364,069	243,294	5,963,224	1,223,971	7,187,195	22,273,711
1958	27,767	365,339	239,475	5,686,808	1,197,399	6,884,207	22,147,653
1959	27,823	364,257	234,354	5,828,811	1,183,173	7,011,984	23,332,278
1960	27,970	368,412	224,006	5,846,708	1,157,343	7,004,051	22,134,935
1961	28,116	368,617	217,343	5,942,111	1,155,751	7,097,862	22,125,298
1962	28,379	367,251	212,018	6,090,282	1,143,356	7,233,638	22,810,720
1963	29,041	366,333	206,565	6,282,258	1,120,053	7,402,311	24,337,240
1964	30,185	369,310	201,429	6,334,340	1,058,164	7,392,504	24,016,452
1965	31,597	367,817	189,540	5,929,998	957,945	6,887,943	18,384,484
1966	34,375	365,437	182,283	6,019,870	899,288	6,919,158	19,305,316

¹ From 1942, figures are as at 31 March of the following year. ² Horses not on rural holdings and all mules and donkeys are excluded after 1941. ³ Figures from 1946 include stock kept for meat production by dairy farmers as beef cattle. ⁴ From 1924 to 1935 and from 1941, figures are for the financial year ended 30 June following the year shown. In earlier years the figures differ somewhat from those published by the Commonwealth

STOCK STATISTICS (Chapters 6 and 7)

Pigs	Wool Production ⁴ (Greasy Equivalent)		Butter Production ⁵		Cheese Production ⁵		Year
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
No	1,000 Lb	\$1,000	1,000 Lb	\$1,000	1,000 Lb	\$1,000	
7,147	5,007	888	n	n	n	n	1860
14,888	12,252	1,771	n	n	n	n	1865
30,992	38,604	2,052	n	n	n	n	1870
46,447	32,167	2,732	n	n	n	n	1875
66,248	35,239	2,775	n	n	n	n	1880
55,843	53,359	3,559	n	n	n	n	1885
96,836	67,350	5,049	2,000 ⁶	n	170 ⁶	n	1890
100,747	109,287	5,974	3,720	n	1,842	n	1895
122,187	64,688	4,394	8,680	n	1,985	n	1900
164,087	70,169	5,300	20,320	n	2,682	n	1905
152,212	139,251	11,816	31,258	2,668	4,147	186	1910
117,787	130,783	12,534	25,457	3,488	4,383	338	1915
129,733	102,220	13,204	28,967	3,714	8,496	608	1916
172,699	87,426	12,568	38,931	5,346	11,142	826	1917
140,966	113,777	16,592	32,372	4,640	8,637	694	1918
99,593	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
467,572	203,664	93,190	74,375	30,278	23,071	5,817	1966

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	16,040	n	2,892	40
1875-76	7,668	n	66	6	38,711	n	4,058	97
1880-81	12,497	n	83	16	44,109	1,410	10,944	223
1885-86	38,557	n	166	56	71,741	1,574	5,274	52
1890-91	40,208	n	110	69	99,400	2,374	10,294	208
1895-96	55,771	n	64 ¹	86	100,481	2,391	12,950	124
1900-01	72,651	n	848	58	127,974	2,457	79,304	1,194
1905-06	96,093	1,416	51	153	113,720	2,165	119,356	1,137
1910-11	94,641	1,840	51	211	180,862	4,460	106,718	1,022
1915-16	94,459	1,153	45	140	146,474	2,003	93,703	414
1916-17	75,914	1,580	43	177	181,405	3,019	227,778	2,463
1917-18	108,707	2,704	46	308	165,124	4,189	127,815	1,035
1918-19	111,572	1,675	42	190	149,505	4,106	21,637	105
1919-20	84,877	1,259	32	162	105,260	1,831	46,478	312
1920-21	89,142	1,339	34	167	115,805	2,013	177,320	3,707
1921-22	122,956	2,287	40	282	135,034	2,908	164,670	3,026
1922-23	140,850	2,168	38	288	149,048	3,218	145,492	1,878
1923-24	138,742	2,046	37	269	120,092	2,025	51,149	244
1924-25	167,649	3,171	37	409	229,160	7,331	189,145	2,780
1925-26	189,675	3,668	37	486	154,252	3,384	165,999	1,973
1926-27	189,312	2,926	36	389	137,542	2,659	57,084	379
1927-28	203,748	3,556	36	486	234,013	6,704	215,073	3,784
1928-29	215,674	3,736	35	521	192,173	5,136	218,069	2,516
1929-30	214,880	3,581	35	519	171,614	4,376	204,116	4,235
1930-31	222,044	3,529	35	517	172,176	4,566	272,316	5,108
1931-32	233,304	4,034	35	581	147,669	3,781	248,783	3,864
1932-33	205,046	3,546	33	514	98,487	1,654	250,049	2,494
1933-34	228,154	4,667	33	639	166,948	3,716	232,053	4,362
1934-35	218,426	4,271	33	611	160,607	4,142	221,729	4,076
1935-36	228,515	4,220	33	610	157,370	3,504	239,631	2,690
1936-37	245,918	5,171	33	745	181,266	3,149	283,648	2,016
1937-38	245,131	5,133	33	763	173,243	2,628	372,935	3,749
1938-39	251,847	5,342	33	778	183,415	3,733	442,017	8,584
1939-40	262,181	6,039	33	892	176,844	3,345	362,044	6,795
1940-41	263,299	5,181	33	759	205,310	4,444	322,081	5,687
1941-42	246,073	4,794	33	698	174,450	3,988	290,801	3,080
1942-43	231,256	4,353	32	606	173,816	3,798	334,785	5,005
1943-44	220,932	3,398	33	486	172,722	4,512	281,302	5,084
1944-45	219,652	4,398	32	644	158,170	3,859	332,365	6,981
1945-46	229,736	4,552	32	645	136,445	2,860	392,502	8,188
1946-47	219,394	3,717	31	512	141,487	2,943	247,996	705
1947-48	215,378	4,151	32	572	127,703	3,487	462,239	10,685
1948-49	257,944	6,434	32	910	97,598	2,451	607,750	14,317
1949-50	272,812	6,518	32	896	115,550	3,393	600,013	11,778
1950-51	263,666	6,692	32	880	112,467	3,029	558,780	8,785
1951-52	273,370	5,005	31	704	111,181	2,439	454,543	6,632
1952-53	274,757	6,842	31	935	108,230	2,650	724,495	18,662
1953-54	332,703	8,751	31	1,220	114,735	3,042	579,969	10,180
1954-55	367,640	9,864	31	1,301	114,673	3,080	687,402	16,478
1955-56	365,252	8,616	31	1,136	108,146	2,710	581,732	14,922
1956-57	360,932	8,978	31	1,172	125,606	3,468	359,952	7,061
1957-58	364,985	8,946	31	1,256	122,245	3,161	460,639	6,657
1958-59	356,210	9,741	31	1,354	113,402	3,654	704,005	16,097
1959-60	299,732	8,428	31	1,217	129,803	4,060	683,134	13,523
1960-61	327,246	8,685	31	1,320	132,382	3,847	692,596	10,999
1961-62	372,223	9,021	31	1,315	155,780	4,766	749,682	12,018
1962-63	387,477	12,099	31	1,770	159,285	5,096	918,915	18,683
1963-64	402,060	11,501	31	1,648	166,598	4,427	937,606	22,274
1964-65	450,956	14,286	31	1,855	168,300	4,887	1,025,521	22,830
1965-66	487,375	13,546	31	1,883	153,081	3,209	953,756	17,429
1966-67	534,998	15,513	31	2,203	151,010	4,948	1,227,377	35,730

¹ Number of mills which actually operated during each season. Prior to 1895-96 the figures include a number of juice mills.

² Figures for the years 1900-01 to 1963-64

PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7)

Hay and Green Forage	Cotton		Bananas		Pineapples		Total Area Under Crop	Season
	Area Harvested	Raw Cotton Produced ^a	Total Area	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	8,166	599	3,909	827	779,497	1920-21
245,290	1,944	317	9,873	872	3,956	876	804,507	1921-22
266,686	8,716	1,256	10,797	1,079	4,195	895	863,755	1922-23
353,602	40,821	3,737	11,668	977	3,925	982	871,968	1923-24
229,116	50,186	4,740	13,491	1,232	3,709	973	1,069,837	1924-25
314,310	40,062	5,727	14,766	1,292	3,995	903	1,033,765	1925-26
382,721	18,743	2,899	16,489	1,378	4,235	953	941,783	1926-27
221,255	14,950	2,311	17,967	1,432	4,204	823	1,066,612	1927-28
236,022	20,316	4,110	19,750	1,633	4,734	938	1,044,632	1928-29
258,369	15,003	2,518	19,357	1,471	5,144	857	1,046,235	1929-30
269,510	22,652	5,599	18,030	1,534	5,543	1,001	1,144,216	1930-31
369,558	22,452	4,891	14,764	1,476	5,789	1,182	1,216,402	1931-32
456,838	29,995	1,990	10,589	935	5,862	1,176	1,245,638	1932-33
404,405	68,203	5,561	10,926	1,014	5,889	1,355	1,313,438	1933-34
424,789	43,397	8,770	10,323	953	5,584	1,127	1,296,619	1934-35
450,960	54,947	7,062	8,500	867	5,779	1,333	1,334,690	1935-36
492,540	62,200	6,654	7,305	724	6,314	1,228	1,506,423	1936-37
515,189	52,692	4,114	8,174	759	6,549	1,331	1,618,738	1937-38
514,375	66,470	4,774	8,781	879	7,049	1,848	1,734,789	1938-39
610,686	41,212	6,183	8,534	844	7,350	2,382	1,725,342	1939-40
657,102	41,262	4,128	8,233	779	7,172	2,143	1,734,706	1940-41
641,960	61,365	5,631	7,120	714	6,480	2,019	1,689,660	1941-42
648,477	56,433	4,925	7,526	653	6,974	1,943	1,743,994	1942-43
672,173	41,389	3,346	7,450	662	6,940	2,001	1,757,396	1943-44
687,051	17,424	2,946	8,132	683	7,004	1,571	1,796,833	1944-45
650,989	7,698	651	9,432	646	7,703	1,643	1,822,108	1945-46
610,787	7,902	1,139	9,447	617	7,866	1,535	1,617,280	1946-47
582,949	8,460	762	9,887	637	9,135	2,073	1,848,539	1947-48
604,311	6,222	713	8,820	665	9,005	2,119	1,952,495	1948-49
636,919	2,688	255	7,504	581	9,319	2,375	2,056,918	1949-50
628,238	2,952	402	6,870	596	9,159	2,507	2,077,010	1950-51
647,498	4,480	549	6,396	447	9,215	1,786	2,021,201	1951-52
637,620	5,866	755	7,260	385	10,064	2,209	2,419,440	1952-53
732,054	8,965	2,068	7,529	533	11,675	2,988	2,358,127	1953-54
724,377	8,377	1,365	8,348	539	12,593	3,581	2,590,774	1954-55
751,921	13,290	2,053	7,113	626	12,316	4,039	2,600,134	1955-56
685,264	11,338	1,411	5,815	525	11,894	3,337	2,465,186	1956-57
782,251	10,364	1,329	5,645	443	13,018	3,692	2,594,613	1957-58
714,981	10,493	1,489	6,171	515	14,264	4,780	2,842,764	1958-59
804,055	20,132	3,544	6,361	636	12,157	4,367	2,921,401	1959-60
956,890	36,847	5,453	5,964	633	10,773	3,599	3,049,461	1960-61
956,202	26,888	3,729	5,919	661	10,299	3,630	3,202,572	1961-62
995,087	35,330	4,449	5,861	730	10,321	3,845	3,474,412	1962-63
1,087,164	28,465	2,817	5,882	684	10,903	4,143	3,640,258	1963-64
1,190,284	13,550	2,238	5,353	767	11,404	4,056	3,952,418	1964-65
1,291,327	13,455	3,621	5,407	751	12,753	4,588	4,079,108	1965-66
1,300,827	11,167	4,214	5,524	809	14,790	5,643	4,569,484	1966-67

were compiled by the Cotton Marketing Board.

n Not available.

SUMMARY OF FISHERIES, MINERAL, AND

Year	Fisheries Production ¹		Mining and Quarrying Production ³					
	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	..	17,473	..	..	721	..	..
1870	n	..	92,040	..	..	1,335	..	..
1875	n	14	281,725	..	..	1,674	3,133	..
1880	n	125	222,441	..	n	326	1,993	..
1885	n	213	250,137	n	n	1,340	2,277	..
1890	n	194	513,819	n	n	185	2,079	..
1895	n	155	506,285	225,019	363	434	1,480	..
1900	n	267	676,027	112,990	205	384	786	..
1905	n	149	592,620	601,712	2,422	7,221	2,762	..
1910	133	244	441,400	861,202	2,392	16,387	2,067	..
1915	208	124	249,711	239,748	486	19,704	1,488	..
1916	202	107	215,162	243,084	615	19,520	1,195	..
1917	180	166	179,305	241,639	480	19,062	824	..
1918	204	258	133,571	152,499	222	18,980	918	..
1919	263	362	121,030	92,048	136	9,997	696	..
1920	240	347	155,230	274,235	1,709	15,897	1,040	..
1921	237	169	40,376	195,328	1,057	2,428	735	..
1922	260	398	80,584	273,036	2,802	5,104	769	..
1923	282	302	88,726	469,302	5,487	6,243	632	..
1924	306	544	98,841	276,651	3,695	5,630	837	128
1925	364	484	46,406	385,489	5,235	3,909	708	171
1926	332	482	10,339	252,540	3,735	1,217	741	200
1927	362	500	37,979	84,118	914	3,741	778	..
1928	359	494	13,277	22,034	43	2,787	711	..
1929	373	561	9,476	32,663	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	3,053,435	33,512	6,331	522	21,035
1943	685	..	62,838	775,072	8,579	10,758	549	5,077
1944	668	36	51,223	112,254	..	15,804	863	..
1945	952	161	63,223	112,710	..	15,007	651	..
1946	1,013	373	62,733	980,538	12,755	6,481	684	11,361
1947	967	475	72,281	2,100,966	29,590	2,778	977	25,216
1948	993	836	69,646	2,306,869	30,779	3,149	478	21,592
1949	1,032	949	76,282	2,872,577	37,697	4,925	736	21,241
1950	1,084	1,041	88,249	2,940,641	39,173	5,246	600	25,800
1951	1,218	973	78,580	2,764,755	33,076	4,727	340	21,743
1952	1,415	793	85,756 ²	3,223,462 ²	40,793 ³	6,966 ³	330 ³	23,683 ³
1953	1,307	1,134	91,887	2,980,669	37,012	23,955	292	19,961
1954	1,569	1,303	97,951	3,583,776	41,424	27,207	730	19,615
1955	1,744	1,554	64,322	4,395,640	48,814	31,858	770	17,138
1956	2,126	1,418	56,022	3,731,477	43,104	35,708	630	16,231
1957	2,437	1,057	63,363	4,305,886	51,269	35,786	772	19,536
1958	2,358	692	74,568	5,710,031	65,799	50,511	1,019	17,484
1959	2,505	815	91,687	4,953,209	54,415	66,798	1,104	13,983
1960	2,071	1,105	78,267	5,121,700	57,518	82,753	885	24,394
1961	2,778	890	64,786	3,882,784	45,280	66,505	1,350	33,199
1962	3,247	984	67,729	5,600,502	62,669	79,130	1,077	44,704
1963	3,471	1,255	68,586	6,202,059	66,711	83,221	1,196	37,344
1964	3,861	1,876	100,937	5,571,630	61,927	74,732	1,493	37,577
1965	4,214	1,872	76,964	4,635,773	49,673	60,406	1,176	30,975
1966	4,610	2,349	139,202	6,191,667	65,541	72,643	1,692	43,588

¹ For 1924 and thereafter, the figures are for the financial year ended 30 June following.

² Including pearls, pearl-

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	\$1,000	1,000 Sup Ft	\$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	2,348	1,224	1936
1,120	..	8,785	95,854	2,779	92,194	2,716	1,659	1937
1,113	..	7,932	93,728	2,783	83,230	2,504	1,434	1938
1,317	..	9,114	105,270	3,162	83,452	2,582	1,666	1939
1,285	..	10,211	105,563	3,154	84,623	2,624	1,868	1940
1,454	1,000	10,600	96,405	2,905	102,121	3,182	1,755	1941
1,637	3,634	10,047	79,937	2,613	102,124	3,348	1,365	1942
1,700	7,969	8,429	78,708	2,607	103,249	3,650	1,507	1943
1,660	14,162	8,954	78,897	2,720	94,016	3,490	1,461	1944
1,635	13,414	8,710	72,819	2,766	90,959	3,504	1,726	1945
1,568	9,500	9,523	72,096	2,552	123,449	5,024	2,219	1946
1,883	10,254	17,098	68,334	2,820	134,956	6,302	3,235	1947
1,742	13,420	18,407	62,577	2,740	161,709	8,454	3,633	1948
1,970	11,061	23,716	59,910	2,966	164,974	9,452	4,045	1949
2,321	14,710	32,698	59,465	3,954	167,143	11,768	4,815	1950
2,474	19,703	40,401	70,072	5,762	193,835	16,312	6,087	1951
2,742 ^a	24,104 ^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	74,232	59,080	7,136	146,917	17,992	10,497	1962
3,244	100,347	84,084	62,751	7,620	160,809	19,508	11,367	1963
3,780	94,807	97,287	65,482	8,024	157,422	20,914	11,941	1964
4,154	104,645	98,964	57,966	7,733	154,101	24,007	10,174	1965
4,664	131,072	138,483	56,672	7,731	139,715	22,920	10,154	1966

⁴ Excluding timber sawn and used in plywood and case mills (for 1966-67, in thousand super feet, pine 2,886; other 2,050). n Not available.

SUMMARY OF FACTORY

Year	Manufacturing ¹						
	Establishments	Workers ²			Salaries and Wages Paid ³	Capital Values ⁴	
		Males	Females	Total		Machinery and Plant	Land and Buildings
No	No	No	No	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	
1860	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
1865	47	n	n	n	n	n	n
1870	471	n	n	n	n	n	n
1875	575	n	n	n	n	n	n
1880	565	n	n	n	n	n	n
1885	1,069	n	n	n	n	n	n
1890	1,308	n	n	n	n	n	n
1895	1,384	n	n	n	n	n	n
1900	2,053	n	n	18,584	n	10,856 ⁵	n
1905	1,890	n	n	25,606	n	8,062	6,410
1910	1,542	26,720	6,774	21,389	5,540	7,058	5,194
1915	1,749	33,741	7,675	33,494	8,240	8,275	5,792
				41,416		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	11,238
1920	1,766	35,016	7,144	42,160	12,977	16,428	12,018
1921	1,780	34,023	7,162	41,185	13,923	17,386	12,206
1922	1,846	34,481	7,837	42,318	14,371	18,628	12,640
1923	1,880	35,619	8,125	43,744	14,971	19,665	13,953
1924-25	1,848	39,595	7,990	47,585	17,800	22,062	14,841
1925-26	1,854	41,074	7,929	49,003	18,534	24,204	15,401
1926-27	1,831	38,934	7,596	46,530	17,370	25,125	16,350
1927-28	2,072	38,235	7,735	45,970	17,518	25,334	17,204
1928-29	2,109	38,817	7,948	46,765	17,434	26,251	18,251
1929-30	2,125	36,898	8,074	44,972	16,768	25,861	18,489
1930-31	2,047	32,522	6,861	39,383	13,658	26,227	17,679
1931-32	1,955	30,549	6,729	37,278	11,880	25,486	16,960
1932-33	2,091	30,950	7,407	38,357	12,146	25,981	17,177
1933-34	2,276	33,133	7,988	41,121	13,434	26,482	17,871
1934-35	2,401	35,152	8,499	43,651	15,190	27,219	18,549
1935-36	2,417	36,039	8,729	44,768	16,227	29,537	19,737
1936-37	2,816	39,261	9,366	48,627	17,785	30,357	21,618
1937-38	2,995	42,336	9,812	52,148	19,919	30,948	22,602
1938-39	3,017	43,885	10,220	54,105	21,323	31,506	23,192
1939-40	2,995	44,821	10,532	55,353	22,377	31,810	23,517
1940-41	2,908	46,257	10,716	56,973	23,838	32,310	23,787
1941-42	2,724	49,315	12,275	61,590	28,413	32,883	24,687
1942-43	2,577	49,932	14,023	63,955	32,899	32,671	24,753
1943-44	2,588	50,189	13,985	64,174	35,480	30,760	24,956
1944-45	2,720	51,591	13,289	64,880	35,251	31,130	25,747
1945-46	2,882	53,406	11,977	65,383	35,231	31,768	26,933
1946-47	3,305	58,759	12,349	71,108	39,754	33,706	28,925
1947-48	3,580	62,825	13,283	76,108	47,313	36,577	31,160
1948-49	4,020	67,683	14,656	82,339	57,664	42,801	34,556
1949-50	4,433	72,834	16,329	89,163	68,064	47,756	38,883
1950-51	4,715	76,666	17,466	94,132	83,982	55,170	44,714
1951-52	4,858	77,214	16,810	94,024	101,666	66,068	52,786
1952-53	5,000	76,571	15,601	92,172	112,440	77,741	62,295
1953-54	5,129	80,251	16,759	97,010	124,056	91,774	70,844
1954-55	5,209	82,101	17,124	99,225	133,635	105,799	78,427
1955-56	5,305	83,877	17,532	101,409	141,703	118,784	89,404
1956-57	5,465	84,373	17,561	101,934	151,915	125,585	99,751
1957-58	5,452	83,607	17,136	100,743	154,235	139,037	108,998
1958-59	5,572	86,083	17,420	103,503	167,072	146,348	117,545
1959-60	5,681	85,605	17,938	103,543	174,626	160,626	131,017
1960-61	5,809	85,278	18,162	103,440	179,907	180,134	145,410
1961-62	5,756	82,559	17,570	100,129	182,035	185,241	153,225
1962-63	5,828	85,028	18,586	103,614	191,196	191,586	167,573
1963-64	5,887	89,772	19,695	109,467	213,916	206,720	183,947
1964-65	5,899	93,738	20,989	114,727	247,061	254,478	201,675
1965-66	5,948	94,204	21,419	115,623	262,437	364,490	238,249
1966-67	5,956	93,945	21,839	115,784	276,093	477,149	257,619

¹ Not including "Heat, Light, and Power". ² Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating up to 1964-65, thereafter average number employed over the whole year. ³ Excluding drawings of working proprietors. ⁴ Book values, less any depreciation reserve, as stated by factory proprietors. ⁵ Output, less

PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7)

		Heat, Light, and Power ⁶					Sales of Electricity and Gas ⁷	Year
Output	Pro-duction ⁵	Generating Works						
		Establish-ments	Workers ²	Salaries and Wages Paid ³	Machinery and Plant ⁴	Land and Buildings ⁴		
\$1,000	\$1,000	No	No	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$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	18,857	44,554	1958-59
870,699	297,157	77	1,996	3,923	78,709	20,445	48,176	1959-60
904,499	309,452	79	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
1,568,173	566,488	57	2,153	6,116	124,244	37,043	78,910	

value of goods consumed in process of production. ⁶ Electricity and Gas Works.
⁷ Valued at prices paid by consumers. ⁸ Value of Land and Buildings included with
Machinery and Plant. n Not available.

SUMMARY OF TRANSPORT AND

Year	Shipping Entered All Ports from Other States and Countries ¹	Railways					
		Lines Open	Passenger Journeys ²	Goods and Live-stock Carried ³	Earnings	Working Expenses	Capital Account ⁴
	1,000 Tons	Miles	1,000	1,000 Tons	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1860	46	..	..	..	..	..	..
1865	173	21	17	3	11	7	536
1870	133	207	36	25	143	137	4,385
1875	395	266	138	51	322	184	5,859
1880	634	637	194	138	615	332	9,991
1885	496	1,433	1,369	543	1,467	888	18,532
1890-91	469	2,205	2,731	891	1,817	1,291	30,203
1895-96	470	2,400	2,274	1,149 ³	2,171	1,289	33,519
1900-01	835	2,801	4,761	1,712	2,634	2,116	39,479
1905-06	1,068	3,137	4,569	1,920	3,092	1,727	43,482
1910-11	1,842	3,868	8,299	3,295	5,461	3,126	51,798
1915-16	1,660	4,967	13,939	4,012	7,491	5,490	73,677
1916-17	1,541	5,214	13,580	4,035	7,664	5,988	77,162
1917-18	1,189	5,295	13,896	4,154	8,048	6,820	78,944
1918-19	1,158	5,469	14,173	3,783	7,969	7,381	80,870
1919-20	1,365	5,685	14,905	3,791	9,920	8,647	84,374
1920-21	1,772	5,752	14,908	3,868	10,559	10,097	87,114
1921-22	1,985	5,799	14,822	3,732	10,309	9,621	89,506
1922-23	2,713	5,905	28,358 ³	4,209	10,841	9,429	94,277
1923-24	2,718	6,040	29,536	4,274	11,428	9,981	99,422
1924-25	2,863	6,114	29,658	5,084	14,218	10,850	103,824
1925-26	2,737	6,240	28,384	5,106	14,874	12,920	108,224
1926-27	2,987	6,302	26,813	4,316	14,651	12,991	114,193
1927-28	3,032	6,345	24,801	4,670	14,763	12,212	117,997
1928-29	3,192	6,447	24,738	4,558	15,137	12,406	122,077
1929-30	3,396	6,447	24,441	4,528	14,605	11,892	123,050
1930-31	3,186	6,529	22,009	3,858	12,954	10,160	125,872
1931-32	3,231	6,558	20,762	3,861	11,989	8,870	72,352 ⁴
1932-33	3,379	6,567	22,216	3,686	11,985	8,658	72,796
1933-34	3,453	6,567	22,878	4,214	12,460	9,000	73,386
1934-35	3,835	6,567	24,328	4,879	14,334	10,184	74,632
1935-36	4,089	6,567	25,244	4,664	13,395	10,434	76,106
1936-37	4,139	6,567	25,527	4,975	14,183	10,941	77,222
1937-38	4,468	6,567	25,688	5,061	14,766	11,787	78,375
1938-39	4,484	6,567	24,639	5,234	15,596	12,396	79,193
1939-40	3,483	6,567	24,638	5,472	16,180	12,747	80,045
1940-41	2,435	6,567	26,194	5,600	16,830	13,427	80,806
1941-42	1,821	6,567	29,099	5,761	23,308	16,989	80,667
1942-43	1,471	6,567	33,263	6,706	36,054	22,819	80,816
1943-44	2,018	6,567	38,154	6,567	32,861	26,367	81,648
1944-45	1,830	6,567	38,962	6,240	27,619	23,399	82,602
1945-46	1,837	6,567	38,200	5,758	23,833	20,888	83,092
1946-47	1,838	6,567	34,188	5,750	22,066	20,408	83,958
1947-48	1,975	6,560	29,325	5,523	23,064	21,301	84,472
1948-49	2,964	6,560	32,687	6,888	30,784	28,347	85,364
1949-50	3,077	6,560	32,366	6,943	31,975	31,736	88,054
1950-51	3,201	6,560	34,118	7,182	39,544	38,878	98,520
1951-52	2,919	6,560	35,003	6,823	46,715	49,319	106,612
1952-53	3,521	6,560	35,819	7,437	51,970	55,993	116,970
1953-54	3,783	6,560	35,879	8,161	60,446	58,242	134,199
1954-55	4,005	6,553	35,919	8,492	63,250	61,892	142,032
1955-56	4,128	6,456	35,647	8,180	62,626	67,747	148,690
1956-57	4,151	6,456	34,270	8,453	73,356	75,579	161,453
1957-58	4,475	6,456	33,665	7,766	69,273	73,789	173,666
1958-59	4,928	6,426	33,457	8,373	72,338	75,007	181,733
1959-60	5,284	6,407	32,346	8,116	71,341	76,706	191,416
1960-61	5,802	6,324	28,876	7,981	73,059	77,154	197,755
1961-62	5,834	6,077	26,701	8,153	72,318	76,297	205,745
1962-63	6,541	6,077	26,082	8,736	75,244	75,592	212,809
1963-64	7,166	5,954	25,903	9,796	84,260	78,468	223,252
1964-65	7,632	5,785	25,215	10,031	81,321	80,758	233,911
1965-66	8,513	5,785	25,979	10,050	84,178	84,370	246,699
1966-67	9,023	5,730	26,371	10,185	87,864	84,561	258,543

¹ Since 1883, vessels calling at more than one port in Queensland have been counted once only. From 1890 until 1910 the figures are for years ended December; other figures are for the years shown. ² Until 1922-23, journeys made by season ticket holders were not included. ³ Until 1895-96, tonnage of livestock was not included. From 1930-31 to 1953-54, includes some duplication due to transfers between the uniform gauge and 3ft 6in systems. ⁴ From 1 July 1931, the capital account was reduced by \$56,000(000) under *The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act of 1931.* ⁵ From 1966-67, figures are for

COMMUNICATION STATISTICS (Chapter 8)

Metropolitan ⁵ Transport (Passengers)				Con- structed Roads at End of Year	Motor Vehicles		Post Office Revenue ⁷	Broadcast Listeners' Licences ⁸	Year
Rail	Trams ⁶	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 ⁹	..	1890-91
n	n	..	n	n	..	..	463 ⁹	..	1895-96
n	13,362	..	n	n	..	..	630 ⁹	..	1900-01
n	20,050	..	n	n	n	n	720	..	1905-06
n	32,419	..	n	n	n	n	1,143	..	1910-11
n	49,695	..	n	n	n	n	1,437	..	1915-16
n	51,030	..	n	n	n	n	1,597	..	1916-17
n	51,860	..	n	n	n	n	1,703	..	1917-18
n	57,457	..	n	n	5,000 ¹⁰	n	1,763	..	1918-19
n	61,415	..	n	n	n	n	1,930	..	1919-20
n	69,237	..	n	n	n	n	2,460	..	1920-21
n	68,056	..	n	n	13,807	98	2,707	..	1921-22
21,676	71,529	..	n	n	19,185	136	2,863	..	1922-23
22,894	74,722	..	n	n	28,215	223	2,807	..	1923-24
22,840	78,367	..	n	n	38,524	302	2,894	1,076	1924-25
22,170	82,515	..	n	n	53,293	408	3,147	8,129	1925-26
21,278	81,803	..	n	31,100 ⁹	68,818	550	3,348	22,290	1926-27
19,420	78,058	..	n	31,153 ⁹	75,989	808	3,548	25,172	1927-28
19,210	77,703	..	n	29,653 ⁹	84,089	954	3,722	24,636	1928-29
18,977	76,117	..	n	30,412 ⁹	91,515	1,042	3,880	23,247	1929-30
17,118	73,617	..	n	29,851 ⁹	90,831	1,034	3,851	24,062	1930-31
16,098	68,642	..	n	32,498 ⁹	88,960	1,043	3,742	28,938	1931-32
17,577	68,470	..	n	34,915 ⁹	89,216	1,052	3,741	36,146	1932-33
18,071	69,976	..	n	35,617 ⁹	92,836	1,178	3,908	51,998	1933-34
19,208	77,053	..	n	32,333 ⁹	100,020	1,267	4,189	67,351	1934-35
20,229	82,583	..	n	33,274 ⁹	107,592	1,430	4,402	83,025	1935-36
20,517	86,096	..	n	34,011 ⁹	111,765	1,524	4,587	101,324	1936-37
20,669	89,534	..	n	37,955	118,808	1,639	4,815	117,487	1937-38
19,829	91,444	..	n	41,111	128,163	1,882	5,075	133,217	1938-39
19,829	93,431	..	n	42,665	129,757	2,059	5,202	151,110	1939-40
21,055	97,982	1,651	n	n	128,439	2,065	5,395	168,216	1940-41
22,828	112,448	3,258	n	n	109,524	1,763	5,978	172,527	1941-42
24,812	135,480	3,864	n	n	115,840	1,485	7,516	174,783	1942-43
28,699	157,432	4,497	n	n	125,138	1,626	9,064	176,358	1943-44
29,174	159,679	5,106	n	n	129,192	1,679	9,568	180,089	1944-45
28,799	147,007	5,464	n	n	143,324	1,935	9,188	186,396	1945-46
26,998	135,757	6,217	n	n	158,247	2,152	8,236	221,345	1946-47
23,157	132,107	14,759	n	47,651	171,109	2,497	8,660	230,028	1947-48
25,903	125,587	23,870	n	49,813	187,968	2,996	9,216	249,402	1948-49
25,724	115,239	24,916	n	50,065	212,919	3,427	10,538 ⁷	260,033	1949-50
27,601	108,359	23,765	n	51,097	240,784	5,200	12,326	270,587	1950-51
28,640	108,213	28,142	n	52,656	255,025	6,826	16,234	279,852	1951-52
29,244	107,891	31,944	n	53,141	266,221	8,846	17,356	282,338	1952-53
29,475	104,789	33,442	n	53,647	284,207	9,607	18,464	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	85,808	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
23,703	48,525	29,225	17,210	77,867	590,042	30,123	54,762	340,477	1966-67

the Brisbane Statistical Division. ⁶ Figures up to 1930-31 are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown. ⁷ Revenue credited to Queensland except for the years 1941-42 to 1961-62 for which actual collections are shown. Radio revenue excluded from 1 July 1949. ⁸ Excluding licences for receivers in excess of one, issued from July 1942 to January 1952. ⁹ Calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown. ¹⁰ Estimated.

n Not available.

SUMMARY OF MARKETING

Year	Raw Sugar Production			Butter		Wool	
	Average Net Price per Ton ¹			Proportion of Australian Production Exported	Return to Manufacturer ² per Cwt	Proportion Sold Overseas	Average Price per Lb (Greasy) ³
	Australian Sales	Overseas Sales	Total Pooled Sugar				
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	%	Cents
1860	..	..	..	..	..	..	n
1865	n	..	n	..	..	..	n
1870	n	..	n	..	..	..	n
1875-76	n	..	n	..	..	..	n
1880-81	n	..	n	..	..	..	n
1885-86	n	..	n	..	..	..	n
1890-91	n	..	n	..	..	..	n
1895-96	19.25	..	19.25	..	n	1	n
1900-01	19.25	..	19.25	..	n	12	5.07
1905-06	20.22	..	20.22	..	n	35	8.24
1910-11	18.75	..	18.75	..	n	55	8.47
1915-16	36.00	..	36.00	..	n	56	9.79
1916-17	36.00	..	36.00	..	n	8	13.28
1917-18	42.00	..	42.00	..	n	46	15.04
1918-19	42.00	..	42.00	..	n	61	14.89
1919-20	42.00	..	42.00	..	n	30	15.32
1920-21	60.67	..	60.67	..	n	14	10.10
1921-22	60.67	..	60.67	..	n	43	12.81
1922-23	60.67	..	60.67	..	n	76	16.82
1923-24	54.00	..	54.00	6	n	52	20.78
1924-25	54.00	42.00	52.00	18	n	24	22.16
1925-26	52.00	22.58	39.06	44	n	58	13.91
1926-27	53.50	29.88	49.08	19	n	48	14.91
1927-28	53.00	24.25	44.03	31	n	65	15.94
1928-29	53.35	21.00	41.79	36	n	61	13.07
1929-30	53.60	19.70	40.58	38	15.92	63	8.55
1930-31	54.00	16.50	39.01	39	13.58	74	7.73
1931-32	53.90	18.70	35.98	50	12.06	76	6.45
1932-33	50.22	16.58	37.62	37	9.58	76	7.90
1933-34	47.85	16.05	32.35	48	8.92	80	12.92
1934-35	48.00	15.12	31.05	51	10.14	78	8.65
1935-36	48.00	15.88	32.37	48	11.78	70	11.61
1936-37	48.20	15.90	30.47	54	12.52	62	13.76
1937-38	48.00	16.60	30.64	55	13.76	69	9.98
1938-39	48.00	16.42	30.22	56	13.65	78	8.80
1939-40	47.25	20.74	31.52	59	14.23	75	11.12
1940-41	46.10	22.55	34.27	50	14.32	66	11.05
1941-42	45.30	21.84	36.02	41	14.68	50	11.22
1942-43	45.45	21.62	38.05	32	16.45	40	12.92
1943-44	45.05	26.25	42.12	17	19.06	41	13.24
1944-45	44.20	30.05	39.61	32	19.88	45	13.37
1945-46	43.80	33.78	40.61	32	20.43	58	13.23
1946-47	43.80	42.99	43.68	16	21.91	56	22.07
1947-48	48.00	59.24	49.88	18	24.52	70	37.79
1948-49	46.10	56.19	50.99	47	26.65	70	42.74
1949-50	48.60	58.75	53.48	47	29.32	66	57.06
1950-51	49.10	65.65	56.53	44	32.74	49	118.11
1951-52	67.40	73.54	68.75	21	42.91	15	70.01
1952-53	88.30	82.20	85.22	50	48.31	56	74.04
1953-54	95.85	77.38	84.79	58	49.02	43	72.09
1954-55	94.10	74.80	82.46	59	47.48	52	60.71
1955-56	93.80	77.15	84.64	53	46.59	60	55.69
1956-57	107.15	82.64	93.05	56	45.82	45	70.08
1957-58	108.30	91.67	98.49	57	45.24	44	54.23
1958-59	109.50	78.82	90.62	61	47.78	54	41.97
1959-60	112.85	80.62	94.83	55	48.10	58	47.69
1960-61	125.05	79.87	97.78	60	46.86	38	44.51
1961-62	124.95	75.34	95.99	58	46.10	51	45.35
1962-63	125.10	81.98	95.52	68	47.30	46	50.43
1963-64	122.00	131.49	128.22	65	47.83	45	56.28
1964-65	120.75	83.83	95.53	68	48.33	45	47.82
1965-66	121.95	67.23	84.58	67	46.28 ^r	45	48.50
1966-67	121.25	57.45	83.00	72	44.96	50	46.93

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 194, 195, and 354. ⁴ Slaughtering in slaughter-houses estimated up to 1900-01. See also page 186. ⁵ Average prices of fat stock, Brisbane saleyards. See also

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 ³	59.2 ²	67.1	68.6
1949-50	223	196	204	60.9	67.9	73.4	72.6
1950-51	256	240	244	68.6	78.3	80.0	80.1
1951-52	288	300	297	90.1	94.0	88.6	93.1
1952-53	292	331	319	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1953-54	271	339	319	103.4	100.9	101.6	101.7
1954-55	277	340	322	104.1	101.3	104.7	102.5
1955-56	292	352	334	107.7	102.2	110.5	102.6
1956-57	311	357	344	111.5	104.7	118.4	106.5
1957-58	301	355	339	113.0	107.8	123.9	108.3
1958-59	283	358	336	119.8	109.4	128.4	109.0
1959-60	281	375	348	124.2	111.9	132.6	110.6
1960-61	278	394	360	130.4	115.1	137.6	111.3
1961-62	270	363	336	130.8	116.7	140.5	113.0
1962-63	272	368	340	129.8	117.0	144.0	112.8
1963-64	275	376	346	133.1	117.8	145.2	111.7
1964-65	277	388	355	141.5	119.5	149.0	112.7
1965-66	280	409	371	150.9	121.0	158.3	115.0
1966-67	283	425	383	153.5	123.7	162.8	116.5

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 377.

STATISTICS (Chapters 11 and 12)

Brisbane ²		Basic Wage, Brisbane Adult Weekly Rate ⁴			Average 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 ⁵	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 ²	62.1 ¹	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
155.8	144.0	31.00	32.70	24.55	43.56	1966-67

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	72,773
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	223,322 ⁴	468,804
1963-64	155,403	48,073	260,897	249,765	510,662	260,454	243,689	504,144
1964-65	165,990	48,854	267,139	262,776	529,916	271,215	264,928	536,143
1965-66	181,660	60,662	294,502	289,627	584,129	298,022	288,701	586,723
1966-67	204,702	70,038	323,781	321,055	644,836	323,523	315,191	638,714

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

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC

Year	State Government Receipts					State Government Expenditure		
	Taxation (All Funds)	From Common- wealth ¹	Total Consoli- dated Revenue Fund	Total Trust Funds	All Receipts	Consoli- dated Revenue Fund	Trust Funds	All Expendi- ture
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1860	127	..	357	..	357	360	..	360
1865	442	..	943	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	32,909	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	30,360	15,284	45,644	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	63,958	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	130,004 ⁴	320,013
1959-60	115,393	27,131	203,824 ⁴	142,898	346,722	204,154	144,356 ⁴	348,510
1960-61	125,304	29,994	217,634	153,775	371,408	218,870	153,753	372,623
1961-62	136,009	38,784	234,650	172,477	407,128	234,431	169,613	404,043
1962-63	145,129	46,000	245,636 ⁴	228,915	474,551	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
1966-67	204,702	70,038	323,781	321,055	644,836	323,523	315,191	638,714

¹Including 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. ²Prior to 1937-38 the figures are for the calendar year ended six

FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 13)

Gross Loan Expendi- ture	State Gross Public Debt at 30 June					Local Government Revenue ²	Year
	Where Payable		Total	Average Rate of Interest per \$100	Accum- ulated Sinking Fund		
	Australia	Overseas					
\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$	\$1,000	\$1,000	
39						13	1860
1,370	248	2,016	2,263	2.29	..	107	1865
311	1,390	5,352	6,743	6.50	..	55	1870
1,200	3,912	8,986	12,899	4.75	..	174	1875-76
1,982	4,156	22,334	26,490	4.20	..	323	1880-81
3,846	4,418	37,224	41,642	3.90	..	1,112	1885-86
3,112	4,458	51,754	56,211	4.05	..	1,726	1890-91
1,184	6,160	59,864	66,025	3.90	..	1,024	1895-96
2,424	11,408	65,664	77,071	3.68	..	1,522	1900-01
595	14,460	70,110	84,570	3.70	..	1,412	1905-06
3,991	16,058	78,112	94,170	3.62	10	1,808	1910-11
6,124	21,700	95,766	117,466	3.77	518	3,458	1915-16
4,536	24,146	99,404	123,550	3.72	709	3,421	1916-17
3,657	25,204	101,960	127,165	3.89	739	3,670	1917-18
6,542	27,814	104,292	132,106	3.90	771	3,713	1918-19
9,596	31,064	109,240	140,305	3.83	805	4,487	1919-20
8,502	50,394	111,096	161,489	3.65	882	5,775	1920-21
6,583	53,574	117,808	171,382	4.00	788	4,444	1921-22
7,460	60,758	115,252	176,010	4.30	1,378	4,992	1922-23
9,337	64,350	117,908	182,257	4.28	1,880	6,472	1923-24
10,912	68,098	125,906	194,003	4.74	2,215	5,508	1924-25
9,944	72,602	132,298	204,899	4.78	2,816	6,236	1925-26
8,373	78,660	134,300	212,960	4.79	3,442	9,050	1926-27
20,068 ³	78,806	144,522	223,328	4.80	3,963	9,378	1927-28
9,334	80,080	145,645	225,724	4.80	1,674	12,540	1928-29
7,763	81,749	142,549	224,298	4.76	1,630	12,786	1929-30
6,684	82,153	142,309	224,462	4.79	1,555	12,782	1930-31
2,529	82,088	141,736	223,824	4.38	977	11,504	1931-32
7,700	87,702	141,360	229,062	4.35	926	12,614	1932-33
8,804	94,745	140,890	235,635	4.20	967	12,616	1933-34
10,925	96,952	140,741	237,694	4.18	1,377	14,826	1934-35
10,140	104,596	140,677	245,272	4.11	1,579	15,798	1935-36
8,281	109,175	140,621	249,797	4.11	2,165	15,778	1936-37
7,700	111,304	140,259	251,563	4.10	1,441	15,622	1937-38
6,985	115,222	139,785	255,006	4.10	1,635	15,103	1938-39
7,924	118,684	139,382	258,066	4.08	1,586	16,138	1939-40
6,715	121,224	138,965	260,189	4.08	2,594	n	1940-41
6,064	126,226	136,118	262,343	3.80	2,246	n	1941-42
3,928	121,018	136,118	257,137	3.83	1,700	n	1942-43
3,547	122,261	136,098	258,358	3.82	3,690	n	1943-44
3,122	134,687	128,180	262,867	3.75	2,267	18,886	1944-45
4,817	152,885	113,705	266,590	3.48	3,089	19,200	1945-46
9,363	166,287	104,424	270,711	3.38	756	19,582	1946-47
11,945	173,007	104,381	277,388	3.35	544	22,188	1947-48
14,537	187,683	100,567	288,250	3.28	154	25,387	1948-49
18,370	202,211	99,112	301,323	3.25	131	29,801	1949-50
35,695	234,094	98,220	332,314	3.18	102	36,212	1950-51
47,625	276,624	97,995	374,620	3.09	988	45,815	1951-52
44,008	310,903	97,607	408,510	3.19	1,668	53,229	1952-53
41,260	344,330	96,463	440,793	3.28	533	56,984	1953-54
40,996	377,471	95,478	472,949	3.47	615	n	1954-55
43,810	409,979	95,620	505,599	3.55	434	n	1955-56
46,252	443,235	95,405	538,639	3.71	214	68,608	1956-57
46,381	475,917	95,978	571,895	3.79	77	74,020	1957-58
53,863	507,318	99,622	606,940	3.88	283	81,419	1958-59
59,884	544,513	100,335	644,848	3.96	210	88,538	1959-60
60,672	581,565	103,334	684,900	4.18	301	95,197	1960-61
62,717	623,308	104,334	727,642	4.28	327	101,625	1961-62
64,262	661,225	108,856	770,081	4.26	641	112,859	1962-63
71,147	710,625	110,845	821,469	4.28	744	123,966	1963-64
79,104	771,706	107,986	879,691	4.41	664	134,567	1964-65
79,095	836,050	100,475	936,525	4.56	278	147,588	1965-66
82,600	947,522	64,140	1,011,662	4.71	423	159,599	1966-67

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 ²	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 ³	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 ³	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 ⁴	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	127,669	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	59,984	2,089	298,311	172,915
1966-67	450,920	754,469	256,850	700,029	n	n	343,825	206,897

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. n Not available.

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