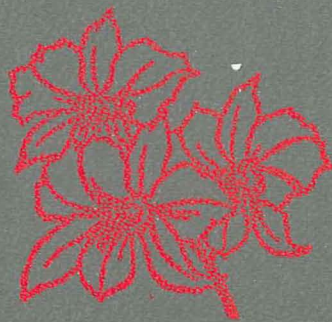


QUEENSLAND
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QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK



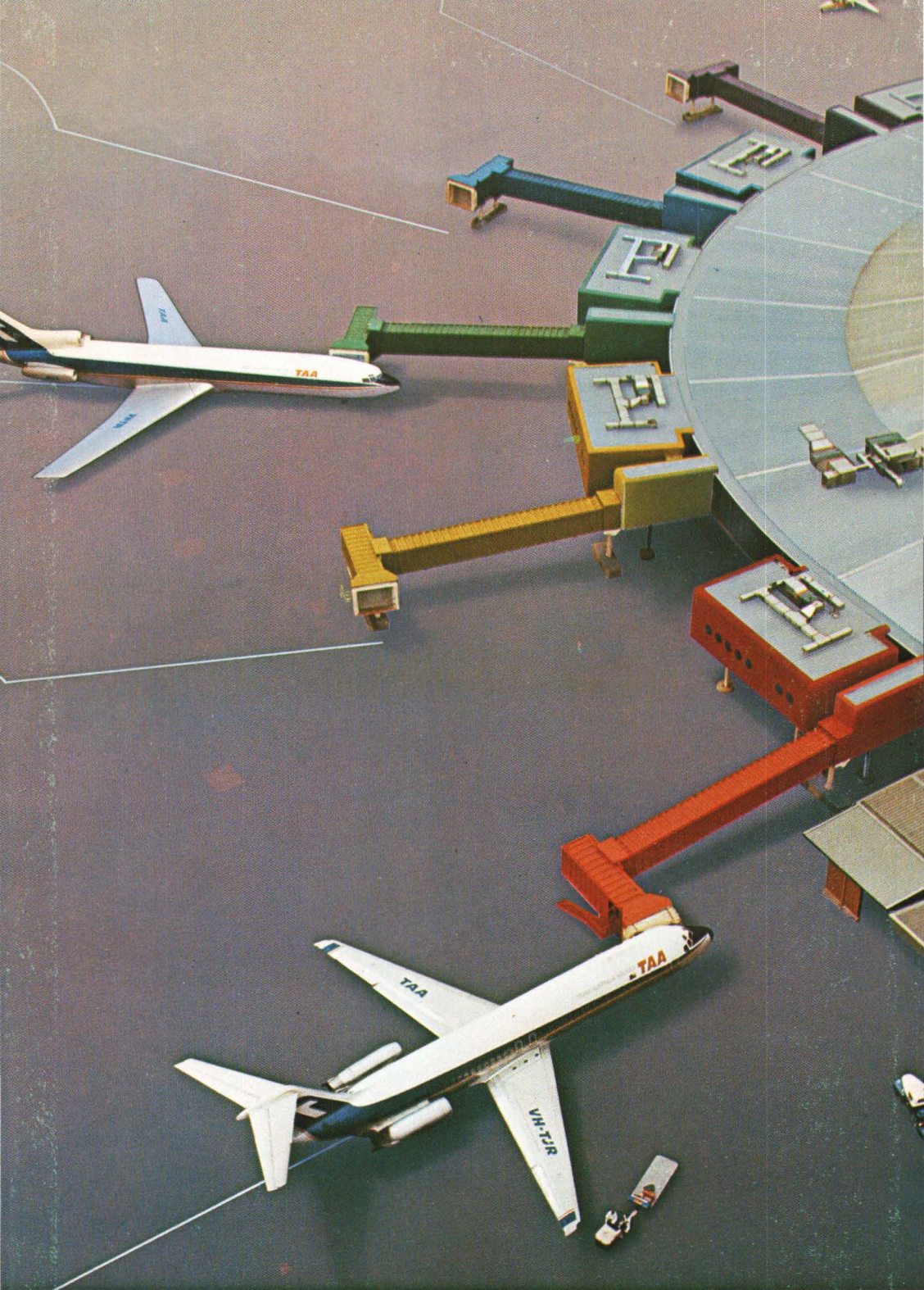
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AN "AEROBRIDGE" AT THE T.A.A. TERMINAL AT MASCOT AIRPORT IN SYDNEY, ONE OF FIVE WHICH WERE MANUFACTURED AT A PLANT AT BULIMBA IN BRISBANE. THE "AEROBRIDGES" TAKE PASSENGERS THROUGH BRIGHT AND AIRY TUNNELS STRAIGHT FROM FLIGHT LOUNGES TO THE DOORWAYS OF THEIR AIRCRAFT. THIS IS AN IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION IN AIRLINE SECURITY AS WELL AS PASSENGER COMFORT.

Photo: Rheem Australia Limited

QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK

1975

No. 35

O. M. MAY

*Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
and
Government Statistician for Queensland*

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS
QUEENSLAND OFFICE

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

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

PREFACE

The *Queensland Year Book* is a general reference book containing the more important economic and social statistics of the State, together with information on history, government, physical features, vegetation, fauna, climate, and seasonal conditions.

The Year Book is intended to provide a permanent record of the economic and social developments of the period under review, and every effort has been made to present the statistical information in such a way that it can be readily understood by those who wish to acquire a knowledge of the State as well as by those who are practical users of statistics. The contents of statistical tables are amplified in most cases with an accompanying text and, where appropriate, diagrams and graphs have also been included. Other illustrations are provided in both colour and black and white, and these generally refer to particular aspects of the Queensland scene, or to events which were of significance during the period under review.

The statistical tables in this issue of the Year Book relate mainly to the periods ended 31 December 1973 or 30 June 1974, and the descriptive text has been taken forward to 30 November 1974 generally, and further for a few topics of major significance. In addition, some information on later developments, which came to hand after the relevant chapters were sent to press, has been included in the Appendix. Since 1975 marks the centenary of State education in Queensland, a special article on the Department of Education has been included in Chapter 3.

More detailed statistics of the various topics contained in the book are available in other Bureau publications and attention is drawn to the Queensland Office publications listed on pages 609 and 610.

I wish to record my appreciation of the continued co-operation received from business firms, primary producers, private organisations, individuals, and Government Departments who provide the basic data from which the contents of the Year Book and of all other Bureau publications are derived. Without this co-operation, the provision of the wide range of detailed information provided in this book would not have been possible.

It is appropriate that I should pay tribute to Mr F. W. Sayer who retired in March 1975 after a career of 41 years in statistics. Mr Sayer was formerly Deputy Commonwealth Statistician and Government Statistician, Western Australia, and in 1971 succeeded Mr A. W. Mumme as Deputy Commonwealth Statistician and Government Statistician for Queensland. Mr Sayer was, for many years, very active in promoting the publication and information services of the Bureau.

The preparation of this Year Book has been directed by Mr D. R. O'Donnell, B.Com., A.A.U.Q., and carried out by an editorial staff under the direction of Mr K. A. O'Malley, B.Com., A.A.U.Q. I should like to extend my thanks to the Government Printer and his staff for the advice and assistance provided, and for the quality of the work produced.

O. M. MAY
Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
and Government Statistician for Queensland

Australian Bureau of Statistics,
Queensland Office,
345 Ann Street, Brisbane.
30 June 1975

NOTE

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

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CALENDAR, 1975

	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL
SUN.	... 5 12 19 26	... 2 9 16 23	30 2 9 16 23	... 6 13 20 27
Mon.	... 6 13 20 *	... 3 10 17 24	* 3 10 17 24	... 7 14 21 28
Tues.	... 7 14 21 28	... 4 11 18 25	... 4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29
Wed.	* 8 15 22 29	... 5 12 19 26	... 5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30
Thur.	2 9 16 23 30	... 6 13 20 27	... 6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 ...
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CALENDAR, 1976

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

* Public holiday. Local holidays are granted for annual shows, the dates for the Royal National Exhibition in the Brisbane district for 1975 and 1976 being 13 and 18 August respectively.



Cooktown Orchid, Queensland's floral emblem, which is depicted on the cover



THE TOTAL AREA OF QUEENSLAND is 1,728,000 sq kilometres, representing 22½ per cent of the area of Australia.

THE AREA WITHIN THE TROPICS is 934,000 sq kilometres representing 54 per cent of the State.

THE GREATEST LENGTH is 2,100 kilometres and the GREATEST BREADTH 1,450 kilometres.

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

URBAN CENTRES with population of

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

STATISTICAL DIVISIONS shown in Red

• Chapter 1

DISCOVERY, SETTLEMENT, AND DEVELOPMENT

This chapter outlines the history of Queensland to 1901 when the colony became a State of the Commonwealth of Australia. The period to 1859, which was covered in some detail in the 1974 *Year Book*, is summarised in this issue, while the period 1859 to 1901 is more detailed. The period from 1901 to the present will be covered in similar detail in the 1976 *Year Book* with the earlier years' history presented in less detail. The summarised account of these three stages of Queensland history will then be continued in subsequent issues of the *Year Book*.

1 DISCOVERY AND EARLY EXPLORATION

Although it is possible that some European or Asian sailors may have sighted the northern coast of Queensland before the seventeenth century, the first known explorations of the coast were made by Dutch sailors who thought it to be a continuation of New Guinea. William Jansz in 1606 was the first recorded, sailing the *Duyfken* down the west coast of Cape York Peninsula. Others included Abel Tasman, the discoverer of Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) and New Zealand, who named Cape York Peninsula 'Carpentaria Land'. Major exploration of the coast, however, was not made until the year 1770.

In 1768, Captain James Cook set out on a voyage to the south seas primarily for the purpose of observing the transit of Venus at Tahiti, and then 'to prosecute the design of making discoveries in the South Pacific Ocean by proceeding to the south as far as the latitude of 40 degrees' to search for the continent believed to extend around the Pole. Having performed the first part of his task, Cook searched but failed to find land to the south and so made for New Zealand, the coastline of which he explored and charted for six months. He then sailed westward and on the morning of 20 April 1770, sighted the east coast of New Holland at Point Hicks (now Cape Everard).

Cook then sailed northwards along the coast. By 16 May 1770 the *Endeavour* was off Point Danger. A day later Cook had reached a point about 6 kilometres from Cape Moreton, which he named Cape Morton after the Earl of Morton, President of the Royal Society. It should be noted that the Morton Bay of Captain Cook was formed by the bend in the outer coast from Point Lookout on North Stradbroke Island to Cape Morton including the South Passage and Rous Channel.

From Cape Morton, Cook sailed northwards towards present-day Noosa, sighted and named Double Island Point and Wide Bay, but passed Fraser Island which he thought to be part of the mainland. Cook charted and named numerous capes, bays, and islands of the coast and landed nine times in what is now Queensland, including six weeks on the banks of the Endeavour River to repair damage after the ship grounded on a reef near Cape Tribulation. On 22 August 1770 Cook landed on

Possession Island where he took possession in the name of His Majesty, King George III, of the whole eastern coast from 'the latitude 38 South to this place' by the name of New South Wales.

A few years after the discoveries by Captain Cook, Britain suffered the loss of the American colonies. Faced with the task of finding an alternative place to send convicted felons, the British Government under Pitt decided to establish a penal settlement in New South Wales. The settlement was made at Sydney Cove in 1788, and the first Governor was Captain Arthur Phillip.

Exploration of the land to the north was inevitable, and in 1799 Captain Matthew Flinders in the *Norfolk* charted Glass House Bay (the present Moreton Bay) for two weeks and was responsible for discovering many of the islands in the bay, Mud, St Helena, Green, King, Peel, and Coochie Mudlo, but did not discover the Brisbane River. Flinders found that Cook's Morton Bay (which Flinders wrote as Moreton Bay) was in fact only a channel between Moreton Island and Stradbroke Island.

Three years later, Flinders set out in the *Investigator* to chart the coastline of New South Wales and New Holland. Upon returning, he was able to discount many early theories by proclaiming that he had circumnavigated one land, one continent. He suggested that this continent be called Australia, but it was not until 1824 that the name was officially adopted.

By 1823, it became desirable to find remote areas to which the worst kind of convict could be sent. So in that year, Lieutenant John Oxley, R.N., Surveyor-General, was sent north in the *Mermaid* to inspect Port Curtis, Port Bowen, and Moreton Bay as possible sites for a penal settlement. After finding Port Curtis unsatisfactory and abandoning his intention to examine Port Bowen, Oxley sailed south to Moreton Bay. Following his meeting with the castaways, Pamphlett and Finnegan, from whom he obtained information and some guidance, Oxley was able on 2 December to enter the Brisbane River, up which he rowed as far as Termination Hill (near present-day Goodna). Oxley was much impressed by the beauty of the scenery and the magnificent timber. He was convinced that an inland sea existed and that the Brisbane River, which he named, had its source in some inland lake.

2 THE PENAL SETTLEMENT

In 1824, Oxley, accompanied by Allan Cunningham, in the brig *Amity*, set out with 30 convicts and their guards under the command of Lieutenant Miller, to explore the Brisbane River further and to establish a penal settlement at Oxley's recommended site at Redcliffe Point. After six months the Redcliffe site was abandoned as unsuitable and in February 1825 the penal settlement was re-established up the Brisbane River. By 1827, convicts had also been settled at Limestone (Ipswich) and on Stradbroke Island. Convicts who had committed crimes of a graver nature after transportation were sent to Moreton Bay. The most desperate convicts were sent to Norfolk Island.

Some of the early accounts of life in the settlement indicate the harsh treatment to which the convicts, particularly those in the chain-gang, were subjected. The chain-gang convicts were continuously shackled, wore drab clothes, and were fed the most meagre of diets. Added to this were frequent and severe floggings, so that it is no wonder men welcomed death as a release from this treatment. Colonisation of the Moreton

Bay region was strictly forbidden. A Government proclamation absolutely prohibited any person unless specially authorised, from approaching within 80 kilometres of the penal settlement.

The local geography of Brisbane in those days is described by Meston in his *Geographic History of Queensland*. There was a muddy mangrove creek running into present-day Albert Street, and a second creek running up to the present corner of Albert and Adelaide Streets, with mangroves to Edward Street. Spring Hill was covered by gums, ironbark, bloodwood, and stringy bark. The Government stockyard was erected on the corner of George and Charlotte Streets and the yard for yoking bullocks stood on the north-east corner of George and Charlotte Streets.

The number of convicts at the settlement varied from about 30 at the beginning to a maximum of approximately 1,160 (including 30 women) in 1833, followed by a decline to less than 100 in 1839.

3 EXPLORATION DURING THE CONVICT ERA

One of the most energetic of the early explorers was Allan Cunningham who came to Australia as a 'Botanical Collector' for the Royal Gardens at Kew. In 1824 he accompanied John Oxley on a detailed exploration of the lower Brisbane River, during which journey they observed the Great Dividing Range and the Marburg Range. Cunningham eventually undertook exploration in his own right and using his own methods. During his many trips into the bush, he sowed various kinds of seeds which he had brought from England, Brazil, and the Cape. He planted these in scattered areas, choosing localities where he believed the plants would best germinate and thrive.

The next important exploration in the Moreton Bay area was carried out by Major Lockyer in 1825. On the instructions of Governor Brisbane, Lockyer investigated a reported sighting near Fernvale Bridge of a tribe of white men with bows and arrows. He did not find a tribe of white men, but he explored the foothills of Mount Brisbane and discovered Lockyer Creek. His findings upset Oxley's theory of the Brisbane River draining an inland sea.

In 1827 Cunningham set out from the Hunter River and headed northwards. Shortly after crossing the Dumaresq River, from a gap on a forest ridge, he obtained his first view of the area he called the Darling Downs. Cunningham wrote: 'At length, on the 5 June, having gained an elevation of about nine hundred feet [276 metres] above the bed of Dumaresq's River, we reached the confines of a superior country. It was exceedingly cheering to my people . . . to observe from a ridge which lay on our course, that they were within a day's march of open downs of unknown extent, which stretched, easterly, to the base of a lofty range of mountains, distant, apparently, about twenty-five miles [40 kilometres].' Describing the country traversed a few days later, he wrote: 'The lower grounds, thus permanently watered, present flats, which furnish an almost inexhaustible range of cattle pasture at all seasons of the year—the grasses and herbage generally exhibiting, in the depth of winter, an extraordinary luxuriance of growth.' In the course of his journey he had also observed a gap in the Great Dividing Range, apparently linking the Downs and the coast, and was anxious to explore it further. He was to do so in the following year, when on the 25 August 1828, at his second attempt, he ascended from the east into the pass now known as Cunningham's Gap. In his writings, he

mentioned 'the practicability of a high road constructed through it at some future date'. In 1829 Cunningham explored the country west of Brisbane almost to the Great Dividing Range, settling doubts about the source of the Brisbane River. He also observed coal in the bed of the Bremer River and in adjacent gullies.

Other explorations during the first 15 years of settlement included trips by Andrew Petrie who discovered the bunya pine (*Araucaria bidwilli*) in the Maroochy area, and a study of the Gulf of Carpentaria and neighbouring areas by Captain Wickham and Lieutenant Stokes in 1837.

4 FREE SETTLEMENT BEFORE SEPARATION

By 1839, the end of transportation and the restrictions on the movement of free settlers in the Moreton Bay area were in sight, and in 1840, squatters began to move from the south into the rich grazing lands of the Darling Downs. The first of these settlers was Patrick Leslie who with his brother Walter laid claim to a stretch of the Condamine covering about 40,500 hectares.

News of the good country on the Downs spread in the south, and the early months of 1841 brought a land rush. Many of the early squatters including the Leslies were forced to relinquish some of their land to the settlers who followed. In May 1842, Moreton Bay was officially thrown open to free settlement, and the first land sales were held in Sydney.

Development of the colony accelerated in the 1840s, helped to some extent by the 1841-1844 economic crisis which had a marked effect on settlers in the south, making settlement on the reportedly rich lands of the north more attractive. The first coal seam was opened at Redbank, and the first ferry service was opened from Queen's Wharf to Russell Street. By 1846, the first Brisbane newspaper was established. Moreton Bay was declared a port of entry and communication was established by steamer between Brisbane and Ipswich.

A census of the colony was taken in 1845. The census showed that there were 1,599 persons in the Moreton Bay and Darling Downs districts, of which there were 829 in Brisbane and 103 in Ipswich. Although it was the largest town and was situated fairly close to the mouth of the river, Brisbane had a number of rivals for the prestige of being the main port of the area. Cleveland, Redcliffe, Sandgate, and Toorbul Point were mentioned as possible sites for the main port as alternatives to Brisbane.

Moves were afoot to have the transportation of convicts resumed. The major proponents of such moves were the squatters, who had suffered from the shortage of labour. They were opposed by the Reverend John Dunmore Lang who was one of the champions of the anti-transportation movement. Dr Lang's scheme to bring in free migrants to relieve the labour shortage was not backed by the Government, with the result that he was almost ruined financially when he went ahead with the scheme and brought in three shiploads of free migrants. Transportation of offenders was resumed for a short time in 1849 and 1850, but opposition to transportation was too strong and no more exiles were sent.

The town of Gladstone was founded in 1853 as a result of Governor Fitzroy's wish to control the occupation by squatters of land in the

northern area. Land was taken up by the squatters in the Wide Bay, Dawson Valley, and Fitzroy Valley areas during the 1850s.

The influx of white settlers and their livestock to the most fertile and well watered areas deprived the Aborigines of their hunting and fishing grounds, scattered the native animals, muddied the streams, and desecrated the sacred places of the tribes. There resulted numerous clashes between the Aborigines and the white settlers, one of the worst in this period being the massacre on 27 October 1857 of 11 white men, women, and children at Hornet Bank on the Dawson.

5 THE MAJOR EXPLORATIONS 1840 TO 1859

There were several motives for exploration of the interior. An overland link was needed between the settled south and south-eastern areas and the northern settlements from which it was hoped to establish trade with Asia. It was hoped that a large river flowing north might be found and more discoveries of fertile land were needed to enable the spread of settlement. Leichhardt, Mitchell, and Kennedy were the major explorers of this period.

Leichhardt's expedition set out from Jimbour in October 1844, with a view to reaching Port Essington, near the present site of Darwin. They travelled across the Dawson River, discovered and named the Comet and Mackenzie Rivers, Peak Downs, and the Isaac, Suttor, and Burdekin Rivers. From the headwaters of the Burdekin, the party journeyed north-west to the Lynd and Mitchell Rivers which they named. An attack by natives resulted in the death of one of the party, but the remainder were able to reach Port Essington on 17 December 1845. A further expedition which Leichhardt led in 1846, from Jimbour to Peak Downs, was a failure when floods and illness overtook the party. In 1848, when attempting to cross the continent from east to west, disaster befell Leichhardt and his party. They vanished somewhere in the interior and their fate remains one of the unsolved mysteries of Australian land exploration.

Sir Thomas Mitchell, the New South Wales Surveyor-General, had carried out considerable exploration in New South Wales and Victoria in the 1830s. In 1845 he set out from Sydney intending to journey to Port Essington. In June 1846 on hearing that Leichhardt had already reached Port Essington, Mitchell abandoned his original objective and instead he explored the Balonne and 'Home of the Rivers' area.

In 1848 Edmund Kennedy, a former assistant of Sir Thomas Mitchell, was put in charge of an expedition designed to traverse the country from Rockingham Bay up Cape York Peninsula to the Albany Islands. Having failed to rendezvous with HMS *Bramble* at Princess Charlotte Bay, Kennedy pushed on with the Aboriginal, Jacky-Jacky, leaving his other companions behind. Kennedy was killed by Aborigines when almost at Port Albany. Jacky-Jacky buried his leader, hid his notebook, and managed to reach the Schooner *Ariel* at Port Albany to get assistance for the remainder of the party, of whom only two survived.

Two other explorers, Augustus Gregory and William Landsborough, also carried out important exploration. Gregory led two expeditions in search of Leichhardt. The first in 1855 crossed Australia from the north-west coast to Brisbane in the east. The second in 1858-59 set out from Sydney and explored the area around the Barcoo and Thomson

Rivers before following Cooper's Creek and proceeding south to Adelaide. William Landsborough made many exploratory trips at his own expense, including exploration of the Peak Downs and Nogoia areas. In 1861 he traced the Gregory and Herbert Rivers to their source and named both rivers. The next year in search of Burke and Wills, he crossed the continent from the Gulf of Carpentaria to Melbourne.

6 SEPARATION FROM NEW SOUTH WALES

In 1851 gold was discovered in New South Wales and Victoria and the growth in population and wealth of the colonies seemed assured. In Queensland, gold discoveries at Canoona in 1858 soon petered out, but not before 16,000 people had crowded to the field. It was Canoona which gave birth to the town of Rockhampton.

By 1857, parliaments had opened in New South Wales (which still included present-day Queensland), Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania. In the northern settlement, agitation for separation from New South Wales grew and continued to gain popular support. The squatters, either giving up hope of overcoming the popular antagonism to transportation or perhaps believing that they would have greater influence in obtaining a revival of the 'exile' project in a separate State, joined with those who sought unconditional separation.

A separation at latitude 30° South had originally been considered by the British Government, but objections from the New South Wales Legislative Council and a lack of enthusiasm by the New England and Northern Rivers settlers for rule from Brisbane prevailed. When the colony was declared the border was well to the north—commencing at Point Danger thence following in a westerly direction the mountain range and the Macintyre River to a point where the latter intersected the 29° South latitude, which it followed to the 141° East longitude and by that line north to the Gulf of Carpentaria.

On 6 June 1859, letters patent were issued creating a new colony, styled Queensland. Sir George Ferguson Bowen was to become the first Governor. Two houses of Legislature were established—the Legislative Council, modelled on that of New South Wales, consisting of members appointed for life, and the Legislative Assembly, an elective body.

7 THE SEPARATE COLONY

Sir George Ferguson Bowen was sworn in as Governor of Queensland by Judge Lutwyche on 10 December 1859. Two days later he received loyal addresses of welcome on behalf of the citizens, the mayor (John Petrie) and corporation of Brisbane which had been proclaimed a municipality only a few weeks earlier. As the Government of New South Wales had closed all accounts relating to the territory it was relinquishing, the Governor found there was only 7½d (about 6c) in the Treasury at the time of his inauguration. Governor Bowen had to arrange for money to be borrowed from the banks until revenue was received. He then set about creating the machinery of government.

Robert George Wyndham Herbert, a young man of 28 who had come out with Sir George Bowen as his private secretary, was appointed Colonial Secretary and First Minister. Mr Ratcliffe Pring, a barrister, was made Attorney-General. With the Governor, Herbert and Pring

formed the Executive Council to which other members were subsequently added. In 1860 Herbert was returned unopposed for one of the Leichhardt seats in the Legislative Assembly and became the first and also the youngest Premier of Queensland. Herbert, a scholar and one-time private secretary to Gladstone, was accepted by the colonists so well that he retained office until 1866 by which time the Queensland Parliament had provided the opportunity for some local men to become skilled in politics and to show capacity for leadership. After his return to England he became Permanent Secretary to the Colonies.

Sir William Denison, Governor of New South Wales at the time of separation, had nominated eleven members of the Legislative Council. Four additional members were appointed by the Governor of Queensland on his arrival. Sir William Denison had also been responsible for drawing up the 16 electoral districts from which 26 members were elected. By 7 May 1860, election returns had been received and the first Queensland Parliament assembled on 22 May 1860 in a stone building used in the penal days as a convict barracks.

On separation, the existing laws of the parent colony of New South Wales continued in force in Queensland. It is to the credit of the government led, and no doubt inspired, by Herbert that the Statute Book of 1860 contained *inter alia* a Primary Education Act and a Grammar Schools Act. The preamble to the Primary Education Act considered it expedient to make provision for the establishment and maintenance of schools, and for the promotion of primary education in the colony of Queensland, and for the administration by one Board of the funds provided by Parliament or otherwise for that purpose. The Grammar Schools Act provided for the erection of a Grammar School in any locality where the people raised £1,000 (\$2,000) by local subscription. The Government would give £2,000 (\$4,000) or twice the amount subscribed. These Acts are all the more remarkable when it is realised that provision for public expenditure on education had in most countries held a low priority. In 1859 there were only 41 schools, including 10 church schools, in Queensland with a total enrolment of less than 2,000 pupils. Nearly half the population was uneducated.

A Census held on 7 April 1861 showed that the population of the State was 30,059—18,121 males and 11,938 females. Most of these were concentrated in a few towns and villages in the south-east: Brisbane, 6,051; Ipswich, 3,287; Toowoomba, 1,183; and Warwick, 1,180. Of the total population (30,059), 12,907, or 42.94 per cent, were uneducated, i.e. unable to write, while 9,227 persons, or 30.70 per cent, could neither read nor write. The need for action by the government is obvious from the statistics which showed that of the 5,319 children aged from 5 to 14 years inclusive, 3,163 or 59.47 per cent, were uneducated. The report on the Census mentions by way of comparison that in England and Wales in 1856, 58.3 per cent of all children between 3 and 15 attended no school whatever. Of the 6,482 houses in Queensland at the 1861 Census there were 514 of brick and stone, 2,299 of weatherboard, 4 of metal, and 3,665 of slab or inferior. In 1861 there were 1,358 hectares of land under cultivation in the State and 3,449,350 sheep, 432,890 cattle, and 23,504 horses. It is recorded that only one person, a clergyman, refused to answer the Census questions. He was not prosecuted.

The new colony lacked many of the facilities to which we are accustomed today. There were no railways and no electric telegraph. The carrying of the mails was a hazardous occupation with danger from

hostile natives and bushrangers. Horses and drays were the only means of transport and the only formed road was between Brisbane and Ipswich. Nevertheless, the mail service extended as far north as Rockhampton and there were 16 post offices operating.

The first State trial (*R. v. Pugh*) took place in 1861 with the question at issue being the right of free discussion. The result was success for the defendant and his efforts to maintain the freedom of the press. The second State trial (*R. v. Stephens*) terminating in February 1865 also resulted in a verdict for the defendant and the safeguarding of the privileges of the press.

As well as the Acts dealing with education mentioned earlier, the first Parliament in 1861 passed a series of Land Acts and laws providing for municipal government and for the transfer of real estate under the Torrens system. In the early 1860s a number of towns outside Brisbane were constituted: Ipswich, 2 March 1860; Rockhampton, 13 December 1860; Maryborough, 23 March 1861; Warwick, 25 May 1861; and Gladstone, 20 February 1863.

The Western boundary of Queensland in 1859 was the 141st meridian of East longitude. There remained a vast territory between the States of Queensland, New South Wales, South Australia, and Western Australia. Queensland soon realised that it would be an advantage to secure more of the Gulf country. A. C. Gregory, Surveyor-General of Queensland, pointed out that the 'Plains of Promise' were not included in Queensland. Therefore, in 1860 the Queensland Parliament wisely requested the Imperial Government to allow the western boundary north of South Australia to be defined at the 138th meridian. This request, granted in 1862, enabled Queensland to annex 310,800 square kilometres, including part of the Barkly Tableland and other good-season fattening country. A further request by Queensland for control of the Northern Territory was rejected because the Queensland Government was not prepared to accept financial responsibility for the Territory.

In April 1861, Queensland's first telegraph service was operating between Brisbane and Ipswich. Toowoomba was connected in August of the same year and Brisbane was linked with Sydney in November.

An interesting description of the attitude to labour in the new State is contained in Pugh's Queensland Almanac and Law Calendar of 1861:

'Here the "poor man" of the stump orator is a myth; or, if such an individual be found, his poverty is generally traceable to one of three causes, namely—drunkenness, idleness, or physical infirmities which would beset a human being in any country.

'Here it may truly be said that "labor is wealth", for the industrial classes are well-to-do and contented, enjoying full political privileges, and perfect freedom in the exercise of those privileges. There are few working men who have not their own freeholds, and as the eight-hour system prevails in the principal towns, they have ample time for mental cultivation, the improvement of their properties, or any other pursuit to which their tastes may incline them after the labours of the day are over.

'The demand is perhaps greater just at this stage of our history for unskilled labor than skilled; but there is never a time when work of some kind cannot be procured, either in town or country. "The bush" has been made a perfect bugbear by some people, but many a man who has wrought his way up to a position of influence and comparative competence, has

commenced his career in Australia as a shepherd or hutkeeper. The emigrant who thinks of coming to this, or any other of the Australian colonies, should be prepared to "turn his hand to anything" in order to obtain a footing. The idle, worthless, dissipated loafer is not wanted here; neither is he welcome whose heart fails him at every step, and who would be apt to regard the primary difficulties of colonial life as so many insurmountable obstacles. For honest, industrious, and thrifty men it is no exaggeration to say that Queensland presents as fair a field, and prospects quite as hopeful, as any possession of the British Crown.'

In the same Almanac, Pugh writes: 'The wages paid to the different classes of labor very seldom fluctuate.' Daily rates for some of the occupations he lists were: bricklayers, blacksmiths, 10s to 11s (\$1 to \$1.10); carpenters and joiners, 8s to 12s (80c to \$1.20); painters, quarrymen, 8s to 10s (80c to \$1); day labourers, 5s to 6s (50c to 60c). Annual rates, with board or rations also supplied, were quoted for: bullockdrivers, £35 to £45 (\$70 to \$90); farm labourers, stockmen, shepherds, £30 to £40 (\$60 to \$80); men servants, hutkeepers, £30 to £35 (\$60 to \$70); maids, £16 to £26 (\$32 to \$52); married couples, £45 to £60 (\$90 to \$120).

Pugh also listed prices of articles etc. which would constitute the chief expenses of a household for the information of intending migrants. Some of these were: house rents, from 3s 6d to 7s (35c to 70c) per room per week, according to position; beef, 3d to 3½d per lb (5.5c to 6.4c per kg); mutton 4d to 5d per lb (7.3c to 9.2c per kg); pork, 6d per lb (11c per kg); bread, 1s for 4 lb (10c for 1.8 kg) loaf; tea, 2s to 3s per lb (44c to 66c per kg); sugar, 4½d to 8d per lb (8.3c to 14.7c per kg); tobacco, 2s to 4s 6d per lb (44c to 99c per kg); peas, 2s 3d to 2s 6d per peck (7c to 8c per kg); beans, 1s 6d to 1s 9d per peck (7c to 8c per kg); potatoes, 2d per lb (3.7c per kg); firewood, delivered in town 6s (60c) and outside of town 7s (70c) per load.

8 TRANSPORT

The Herbert Government began an extensive programme of railway construction. Squatters on the Darling Downs desired that rail communication should be established with some water port. The people of Ipswich were agreeable provided that Ipswich was adopted as the eastern terminus of the railway. A combination of Ipswich, West Moreton, and Western representatives in Parliament prevailed and the first State railway in Queensland was started from a point in the town of Ipswich on the south bank of the Bremer River adjacent to the tidal basin, which it was customary at that time to refer to as 'the head of navigation'. Ipswich was by then connected to Brisbane by a road and there was a regular shipping service between the two towns. A tender from Peto, Brassey and Betts of England was accepted for the construction of 34 kilometres of line from Ipswich to Bigge's Camp (Grandchester) for £86,900 (\$173,800). This railway was opened to traffic on 31 July 1865. The gauge chosen was 1.07 metres.

The speed with which railways in Queensland were constructed was amazing, especially when it is remembered that manual labour and not machinery was used. The first train arrived at Toowoomba from Ipswich on 12 April 1867 and the railway to Dalby was opened on 16 April 1868. Roma was linked by 16 September 1880 and Charleville by 19 October 1887. The first sod of the Brisbane to Ipswich railway was turned on 30 January 1873; the line was opened on 14 June 1875. The Indooroopilly

railway bridge (then called the Oxley railway bridge) was opened on 5 July 1876 by Governor Cairns. The first through trains from Brisbane to Sydney ran on 17 January 1888. By 1901 4,510 kilometres of line in Queensland had been opened to traffic.

Even though railways were being built, there was still a place for a form of transport which could cope with the rough bush tracks. Cobb and Co. coaches and their teams of six or more horses were a familiar sight in Queensland in the last century. Cobb and Co. established their Brisbane office in 1865. New offices and stables were opened at Petrie Bight on 12 February 1880. By 1890 Cobb and Co. were reported to be using 4,000 horses a day and travelling 26,000 kilometres a week.

9 THE 1866 FINANCIAL CRISIS

In mid-1866, shortly after Herbert had handed over the office of Premier to Macalister prior to his intended return to England, the colony was caught in an acute financial crisis. In London the failure of the Agra and Masterman's Bank which had been financing the Queensland railway loan, meant that the supply of funds was cut off and all public works in the colony practically ceased. More than 1,000 railway navvies were thrown out of work. A large number of them commandeered a train at Helidon, drove it to Ipswich, and marched to Brisbane where they formed a camp on the site of the present Roma Street Railway Station. Serious riots broke out. The Treasurer, Joshua Peter Bell, sought to issue inconvertible legal tender notes to the value of £200,000 (\$400,000). Governor Bowen refused to promise Royal Assent to the Bill, with the result that the Macalister ministry resigned. Mr. Herbert, leading a stop-gap ministry managed to pass a measure empowering the Government to raise £300,000 (\$600,000) by the issue of Treasury bills bearing not more than 10 per cent interest per annum. The credit of the Government was restored, Herbert's temporary ministry resigned, and Macalister again took over.

10 GOLD DISCOVERIES

The discovery of gold at Gympie in 1867 by James Nash was most timely for the economy of the State, which was still in the grip of a depression. A rush to Gympie set in and some sensational yields, including a thousand ounce (about 30 kilograms) nugget, were obtained from the field. In the same year gold was found at Cloncurry and Cape River. The latter field attracted a large influx of Orientals. Other major fields were discovered: Ravenswood in 1868, Etheridge in 1870, Charters Towers in 1872 and the Palmer in 1873, Hodgkinson in 1875, Mount Morgan in 1882, Croydon in 1883, and Mareeba in 1893. The most spectacular of all Queensland fields was the Palmer. It has been estimated that 15,000 Europeans and 20,000 Chinese passed through Cooktown in three years on the way to the Palmer. As well many of the Chinese were coolies, brought in by wealthy Chinese for carrying supplies to the fields. However large numbers of Chinese began mining on their own account and competed with the Europeans for the best sites. Riots broke out between Chinese and Europeans and amongst different Chinese factions. Many Chinese were killed and eaten by the fierce Aborigines of the area who considered Chinese good eating. The rush of Chinese to the fields gave rise to some resentment and various restrictions were introduced in 1877: a poll-tax was levied on Chinese entering Queensland; a special licence fee was levied on aliens mining for gold; the import duty on rice was increased; and aliens were prohibited from working on newly-discovered fields.

Recorded gold produced on the Palmer from 1873 to 1973 is reported by the Queensland Department of Mines to be 41,493 kilograms and there is no doubt that the Chinese smuggled out a great deal, which of course was not recorded.

The discovery of the rich Mount Morgan field, the 'mountain of gold', provides a story of contrasting fortunes. The Gordon brothers, graziers, striving to make a living but suffering such losses from drought and poisonous weeds that they had to obtain outside employment, were instrumental in leading the Morgan brothers to the rich mountain now known as Mount Morgan. The Morgans, realising something of the potential of the find, bought Donald Gordon's 259 hectares at \$2.47 per hectare (this was at the then standard price of £1 per acre for grazing land). Over 227,000 kilograms of gold and thousands of tonnes of copper have been produced from this field.

11 PASTORAL EXPANSION

In 1862 Sir George Bowen had recommended that Port Albany on Cape York was a suitable site for a settlement to be used as a garrison post, coaling station, and harbour of refuge. A Mr Jardine, Police Magistrate at Rockhampton, was chosen to superintend the new settlement, which was named Somerset, after the Duke of Somerset, First Lord of the Admiralty. Jardine proposed that while he went to the new area by ship, his two sons would move overland with cattle and horses. One son, Alexander Jardine, left Rockhampton in 1864 and proceeded to Bowen where he was joined by his brother Frank and Surveyor A. J. Richardson. After some preliminary scouting by Alexander Jardine of a possible route, the whole party left Carpentaria Downs Station on the Einasleigh River (at the time thought to be the Lynd of Leichhardt—a river further north) on 11 October 1864. They followed the Einsaleigh River for a time, then crossed to the Staaten River which they followed down until near the coast. After moving parallel to the sea for some distance they veered away to the Archer, crossed the Peninsula diagonally to the Richardson Ranges, went on to the Jardine River and finally north to Somerset—total distance of 2,600 kilometres. During the trip the natives were troublesome, but the party included four troopers who were armed with police carbines. The European members of the party were also heavily armed. In one place 'they surprised a party of natives roasting a newly killed blackfellow intended for a grand feast'. The journey was a long and dangerous one which cost them 30 of their 42 horses and 50 of their 250 cattle. Poisonous weeds caused heavy losses.

Frank Jardine spent the rest of his life in the far north of Queensland, as a pastoralist and with some interest in pearling. His brother, Alexander Jardine, entered the Queensland Civil Service as a roads engineer. He surveyed the main road between Brisbane and Gympie and was engineer for roads and bridges in Central Queensland from 1874 to 1880. In 1890 he became Chief Engineer for Harbours and Rivers. The settlement at Somerset became a base for pearling luggers, but in 1877 the official settlement was transferred to Port Kennedy on Thursday Island.

Further south, settlement continued to spread into the Warrego and then into the Channel country. The explorer, William Landsborough, in his journey across the continent in search of Burke and Wills in 1862 was able to call at Ridley William's *Coongoola* station just N.N.E. of the present-day town of Cunnamulla. The explorers received a hospitable welcome and Williams supplied them with provisions for the remainder of

the journey. James Tyson, the millionaire, acquired a large area in the Warrego. Stations in the Channel Country, now almost as old as the State of Queensland, *Nockatunga*, *Kyabra**, *Thylungra*†, and *Galway Downs* were formed in the 1860s and early 1870s. Michael and John Costello and Patrick Durack, courageous pioneer pastoralists of Irish descent, moved north from the Goulburn area of New South Wales. The lure of new country, confirmed by the stories of William Landsborough, proved irresistible to them. Their story of life on the properties *Thylungra*, *Kyabra*, etc. is told by a descendant, Mary Durack, in her book, *Kings in Grass Castles*. These men and their wives and families endured hardships, but like so many of our pioneers there was always the prospect of moving on to new or better land and they were not slow to gamble the risks of the unknown for possible fortunes. The Duracks later took up land in the Kimberley area of the north-west of Western Australia.

Great flocks of sheep and herds of cattle poured into Queensland from the south. Nothing could stop the tide. Droughts and trouble with the natives hindered the movement, but it soon gathered momentum again.

In the north and north-west the pastoralists were also pushing forward. The droving saga of the Jardines has already been told. The movements of men like Ernest Henry in the Hughenden district and later in other parts of the west and north-west is a story in itself. A. J. Scott, Walter Scott, and G. E. Dalrymple had taken up the Valley of Lagoons in 1859 and John Atherton in 1877 established a station on the present site of Mareeba. Christy Palmerston, described as 'the prince of pathfinders' did much to open up the Cairns and Herberton hinterlands. His name is commemorated in the Palmerston Range and the Palmerston Highway.

12 THE ABORIGINES

According to Archibald Meston, 'probably no other savage race has suffered more than the Australian aborigines from the misrepresentations of prejudice or ignorance'. The explorers had a great respect for them. Sir Thomas Mitchell's description of Aborigines in 1846 is quoted by Archibald Meston in his *Geographic History of Queensland*—'His movements in walking were more graceful than can be imagined by any who have only seen those of the draped and shod human animal. The deeply set yet flexible spine, the taper form of the limbs, the fullness yet perfect elasticity of the glutei muscles, the hollowness of the back and symmetrical balance of the upper part of the torso, ornamented as it was like a piece of fine carving, with raised scarifications most tastefully placed; such were some of the characteristics of this perfect piece of work. Compared with it, the civilised animal, when considered merely in the light of a specimen in natural history, how inferior! In vain might we look among thousands for such teeth, such digestive powers; for such organs of sight, hearing, smelling, tasting, feeling; for such powers of running, climbing, or walking; for such full enjoyment, for all that nature provides for her children of the woods. Such health and exemption from disease, such intensity of existence must be far beyond the enjoyments of civilised men, with all that art can do for them.'

* Named after the creek called 'Kyabra' by the Aborigines.

† Patrick Durack's pronunciation of the Aboriginal name 'Thillungurra', a waterhole on Kyabra Creek.

The various tribes had different characteristics. For example the Aborigines of the Darling Downs were known as 'Fire Blacks' because of their custom of setting fire to the dry grass to flush out game. They were a friendly people who did not fight amongst themselves as much as the coastal and northern tribes. Nevertheless, even on the Downs clashes with the squatters occurred. In some areas of the State, the Aborigines were very fierce and fought the white invaders with great courage and cunning.

In 1861 only four years after the Hornet Bank murders, another massacre, in which 19 men, women, and children died, occurred at Cullin-la-ringo (or Cullinaringo) on the Comet River in Central Queensland. The Wills family, with many possessions and large numbers of animals, had arrived at Cullin-la-ringo from Victoria. Wills, although warned to beware of the Aborigines in the area, believed that he could be friendly with them and make use of them on his property. His careless display of unprotected possessions apparently was too much for the Aborigines, who after getting to know the habits of the family, deliberately planned and carried out the wholesale murder of the family and servants on 17 October 1861. The sons of the murdered squatter were fortunately at school in the south when the massacre occurred. They later returned to Cullin-la-ringo and carried on the property. The Aborigines were pursued and punished by squatters and native police who were able to track them fairly easily, as from time to time the marauders had thrown away some of the loot. Justice did not consist of arrest and trial, but simply reprisal killing of Aborigines if possible from the particular tribe. In most cases, the few settlers scattered over vast areas found this was the only practical answer.

In spite of such unprovoked attacks on the early settlers, it is difficult not to admire the courage of some of the Aboriginal warriors. In defence of their tribal lands and sacred places, the Aborigines in many areas attempted to drive out the settlers even though the warriors soon realised that their weapons, effective though they might be in securing wild game for food, were no match against the guns of the settlers and the Native Mounted Police. The elite of the Aboriginal warriors, the Kalkadoons of the Cloncurry area, were fearless and brave. They fought battles with the native police and even taunted Inspector Urquhart, the officer in charge, to come out and fight. Urquhart, who trained his men in military fashion, took up the challenge and found the warriors feasting on stolen cattle. In the battle which followed, many warriors were slain and it was thought that remnants of the tribe would give no further trouble. However, six years later the Kalkadoons killed and ate a Chinese shepherd at Granada Station. Urquhart and his men again fought a battle with them. The warriors charged the police who were armed with rifles and almost succeeded in killing Urquhart, but were finally defeated by superior arms.

The Palmer goldfield trail was also the scene of bitter fighting between Europeans and fierce native warriors. Here as in other parts of Australia, the words of Archibald Meston are unfortunately true, 'we simply conquered them by gunpowder'.

In 1895 the government of Queensland appointed Mr Meston (Protector of Aborigines) as Special Commissioner to inquire especially into the activities of the Native Mounted Police. His recommendations included the abolition of the Native Mounted Police and their replacement by white police assisted by unarmed black trackers, imprisonment for those who sold liquor or opium to the Aborigines, and the creation of large reserves for Aborigines only, with suitable land for game and cultivation, food centres, and other amenities.

13 LAND LEGISLATION

When the first Parliament assembled in 1860, the cleavage on land policy was immediate. Pastoral interests pressed for the retention of land in large areas with secure tenure, low rentals, and freedom from irksome conditions. Town influence, keen to promote business and social interests, saw in the creation of small holdings a means to this end. As the town influence became greater, the squatting interests were progressively forced on to the defensive.

By 1859 when Queensland was proclaimed, a total of 34,983 hectares had been alienated, consisting of 530 hectares of town and suburban allotments and 34,454 hectares of country lands.

The first Parliament passed three Acts dealing with Crown Lands. The first two of these dealt chiefly with the pastoral aspect and differed little from the law inherited from New South Wales. The principal differences were that regulations relating to stocking of the land were made more stringent, conditional leases were granted for 14 years only, and rental was fixed at 10 shillings per square mile (about 39c per square kilometre) for the first four years, but subsequently to be determined by appraisal. These measures were amended in 1862, 1863, and 1864. The third Act passed in 1860 provided for general settlement and set aside Agricultural Reserves in settled districts. In these reserves an applicant could select up to 320 acres (130 hectares) of land for purchase at £1 per acre (about \$2.47 per hectare).

The *Crown Lands Act*, 1868 brought together all the previous land legislation affecting the settled districts. Under this Act land commissioners and land rangers were appointed. *The Pastoral Leases Act of 1869* established some security for part of squatters' runs in unsettled districts. They were allowed to freehold parts of their runs, up to 2,560 acres (1,037 hectares). Of course the squatters freeholded the best land. The Act was remodelled in 1884 to meet the exigencies of a growing demand for pastoral land in smaller areas. *The Crown Lands Act of 1884* which became known as the Dutton Act, set up a Land Board and Land Board Courts. Under this very important Act rents and compensation were fixed by the Board, the pre-emptive rights of pastoral lessees were abolished and Agricultural Farm and Grazing Farm Selections under the ballot system became a basic feature of permanent land settlement. The Act adopted the leasehold principle generally for Crown tenures, but made provision for the freeholding of Agricultural Farms.

The next major land legislation was *The Land Act*, 1897 which established the Land Court and enlarged the provisions for Agricultural, Grazing, and Scrub Selection tenure. The influence of the Labour Party, with its policy of closer settlement, began to be felt, while the squatters' interest faded from effective land policy.

It has been said that 'man will brave all hardships and perils to acquire land and knows few restraints in the struggle to retain it'. With this in mind it is easy to understand the many changes to land laws.

14 AGRICULTURE—SUGAR CANE AND THE KANAKAS

Agriculture at first was confined to coastal lands. In fact one pioneer squatter had stated that the Downs 'could not grow a cabbage'. At Separation, the colony was mainly dependent on pastoral activities, but agriculture gradually expanded.

The first wheat grown in Queensland is believed to have been cultivated at Ipswich in the area now known as Silkstone. However, Warwick was the first district in which wheat was grown on a large scale. A flour mill was erected at Warwick in the early 1860s and, until the advent of steel rollers, immense stones were used to grind the grain. There appears to have been some controversy over the profitability of growing wheat in Queensland, because Pugh in the 1873 Almanac records that on 1 March 1872 the *Warwick Argus* contradicted Mr Anthony Trollope's statement that wheat is not grown at a profit in Queensland.

Under the impetus of a shortage of cotton caused by the American Civil War, cotton production in Queensland was stimulated by the payment of a special bonus. Pugh in the 1863 Almanac records that on 10 July 1862, 40 bales of cotton were brought down from Ipswich by the steamer; 30 from the Booval plantations, and 10 from Mr Pantons'. Between 1867 and 1874, 4,556,175 kilograms of cotton were grown and exported. When the bonus was abolished, farmers switched to growing other crops including sugar cane.

The earliest record of the growing of sugar cane in what is now Queensland is found in the writings of the Quaker missionaries, Backhouse and Walker, who visited Moreton Bay in 1836. They mentioned strips of cane planted in the Botanical Gardens, where the canes had apparently been introduced by Charles Fraser, the New South Wales Government Botanist. John Buhot made the first granulated sugar from cane grown in the colony. Walter Hill, Director of the Botanical Gardens, tells the story in his letter to the *Brisbane Courier* of April 1862:

'Sir—I have much pleasure in forwarding for your inspection, a sample of sugar manufactured from the canes in our garden by Mr John Buhot, a gentleman passenger per ship *Montmorency*. He is a native of Barbados, in the West Indies, where he was employed in the planting and manufacture of sugar. The canes were in a very green and imperfect state, but Mr Buhot found no difficulty in the granulation, the soil giving no deliquescent salt, very often found in similar soils in the West Indies. It was simply a hurried experiment, to see if the canes would produce a granulated sugar. The utensils made use of were three iron pots hung in the open air, boiled at night by the uncertain light of a candle. A much dearer quality might have been produced, had there been a sufficient quantity to have retained warmth to part with its molasses. A further trial, at Mr Buhot's request, is contemplated, that gentleman feeling confident that, with proper appliances, a superior quality of sugar, to what he has seen generally sold in Brisbane, can be produced from similar canes, only riper.

I am, Sir, Yours Truly,
WALTER HILL

Botanic Gardens, 25th April 1862.'

Buhot later worked for Captain Louis Hope at Ormiston and Captain C. B. Whish at Caboolture. These men were the pioneers of the sugar industry in Queensland. Hope was a wealthy man and the costs of starting up a new industry were not as keenly felt by him as was the case with Captain Whish. Whish's land was on the south bank of the Caboolture River. It is worth noting that the Caboolture by-pass now runs through what was his block and therefore the present bridge on this highway has been appropriately named the 'Captain Whish Bridge'. The mill which Whish built did not pay and Whish was eventually forced to sell it. He became a road surveyor. When returning to England for a holiday, both he and his wife lost their lives in the wreck of the *Quetta* on 28 February 1890.

Sugar cane was grown on the banks of the Brisbane River (particularly at Chelmer), but disastrous frosts in three successive years caused the decline of the industry in that area. A floating mill operated on the river for a time, crushing cane which farmers brought to the river bank. Interest in cane growing quickly spread north to Mooloolaba and to Maryborough, Mackay, Townsville, and Cairns districts. On 9 October 1885, 9.7 tonnes of sugar were shipped from Pioneer Plantation Mackay direct to London. The industry prospered and in 1900-01, 865,000 tonnes of sugar cane were harvested from 29,424 hectares, yielding 95,000 tonnes of raw sugar.

Much of the labour on the sugar plantations in the early years was done by Kanakas, the name given to indentured Pacific Island labourers. Captain Robert Towns was responsible for the introduction of Kanakas into Queensland in 1863. His ship, *Don Juan*, on 17 August 1863 anchored in the Brisbane River with 67 Kanakas who had been hired at '10/- [\$1] a month plus rations'. Towns was violently attacked by the press of the day and accused of introducing the 'slave trade' to Queensland. He retorted that the natives were properly and well provided for in the barracks he had built, and that they were 'British subjects' and 'full colonists for twelve months'. Kanakas were used on cotton and cane fields and even on stations (by 1868, 700 were employed on stations). In 1883, the peak year, it was estimated that there were 13,000 Kanakas in Queensland.

The traffic in Kanakas led to abuses, especially in the methods of recruitment, and several acts were passed in an effort to ensure effective control of the traffic. In 1885 Premier Griffith finally appointed a Royal Commission to inquire into the system. The findings of the Royal Commission were described as 'a terrible indictment of deceit, cruelty, treachery, deliberate kidnapping, and cold-blooded murder'. Griffith thereupon brought down a Bill providing that no more licences to recruit Pacific Islanders should be issued after the end of 1890, i.e. the industry was given five years to adjust.

It is worth mentioning here that Sir Samuel Griffith evolved a plan for a Federated Queensland consisting of three (later two) provinces. Griffith was anxious to side-track aggressive separation movements in North and Central Queensland, (where the separation movement began in the 1860s) and in the Western districts (where it began in the 1880s). Sugar planters in North Queensland fostered the separation movement as an answer to the pressure from the south for the abolition of Kanaka labour. In fact the case for separation of North Queensland was put, without success, to the Secretary of State in London in 1885 and again in 1887.

Sir Samuel Griffith was returned to power in August 1890 in a coalition with Sir Thomas McIlwraith, his rival in politics. The demand from the sugar areas for the retention of the Kanakas was very strong. Griffith toured the sugar areas and in 1892, unexpectedly decided to extend the period for the introduction of Kanakas by 10 years. However with Federation and the establishment of the Commonwealth, the system was brought to an end.

15 THE SHEARERS' STRIKE OF 1891

In 1891, the Griffith-McIlwraith coalition was faced with a shearers' strike. The Employers' Federation insisted upon the recognition by the Australian Labour Federation of the principal of freedom of contract, i.e. the right of any worker to accept work from any employer and

the right of any employer to engage any man wanting work. The shearers were unwilling to accept freedom of contract. Queensland appeared to be on the verge of civil war. Non-union labour was brought in. On 16 February, news reached the Colonial Secretary that about 1,000 unionists were camped in scrub country near Barcaldine and that they had decided to prevent, by force if necessary, the non-union labour from the southern colonies from going to work. Shearers continued to form encampments, burnt woolsheds, and practised sabotage and intimidation. Special police were recruited and squatters formed themselves into armed volunteer units. A state of virtual martial law was enforced and some of the strike leaders were arrested and imprisoned.

The 1890s saw the Labour Party emerging as a strong political force. William Lane, with his writings in the *Worker* newspaper established in March 1890, was one of those responsible for this growth. Previously Labour had worked through its influence on existing political parties, but with the strike by the shearers and the arrest of some of the leaders, political action rather than direct industrial action was sought. In the elections of May 1893, 15 Labour members were elected, among them being Andrew Fisher who was later to become Prime Minister of the Commonwealth and Andrew Dawson who afterwards became Commonwealth Minister for Defence.

On 1 December 1899, in a period of political turmoil, Andrew Dawson formed the first Labour Government in Queensland; it survived only six days.

16 ANNEXATION OF NEW GUINEA

Several times after Separation, it became expedient for the Government of Queensland to obtain authority to annex islands of the Great Barrier Reef, Torres Strait, and the Gulf of Carpentaria. Efforts by Queensland to have the Imperial Government annex New Guinea are, however, worthy of brief explanation.

The large island to the north of Australia was called 'Papua' by the Portuguese because of the frizzled hair of the natives, but the Dutch who had made settlements in the western portion adopted the Spanish name of 'New Guinea', by which the island became generally known. A number of unsuccessful attempts had been made to declare British sovereignty over the island. In 1793 two East India merchantmen took possession of New Guinea and other islands of Torres Strait, and in 1846 Lieutenant Yule of H.M.S. *Bramble* hoisted the Union Jack at Cape Possession in the Gulf of Papua. These actions were not confirmed by the British Government.

In 1873 a Captain Moresby, after discovering an excellent landlocked harbour on the south coast of New Guinea, hoisted the British flag, and, pending the decision of the Government, took possession of eastern New Guinea. Unfortunately, at that time, the Australian colonies, preoccupied with their various local problems, were not able to present a united expression of opinion especially in the matter of contributing towards the cost of administration of the new territory. Some colonies were opposed to assuming any responsibility for the proposed new territory. Moresby's action was therefore not confirmed by the British Government.

The Premier of New South Wales, Henry Parkes, in 1874 wrote a memorandum to the British Government pointing out that the colonisation of New Guinea by a foreign power would give rise to problems, whilst its colonisation by Great Britain would generally be regarded as desirable

in Australia. The Governor of New South Wales when forwarding on Parkes' memorandum failed to support him and the Imperial Government took no action. In Britain Lord Derby had expressed the view that 'Great Britain had already black subjects enough'.

At this time Germany had risen to the status of a world power and had embarked on a policy of acquiring territory and establishing colonies. Queensland in particular saw the danger and the Queensland Parliament passed resolutions urging annexation by the Imperial Government of the eastern portion of New Guinea. The other colonies however refused to join in bearing the cost of administration of the new territory.

Gold was discovered in New Guinea in 1878. Queensland attempted an informal control by maintaining a 'confidential agent' at Port Moresby who attempted to keep order, registered the purchase of land from natives, and reported on mining etc. This action upset the British High Commissioner for the Western Pacific at Fiji, who was nominally responsible for British subjects in New Guinea even though the country was not under British sovereignty.

Following renewed reports of German intentions in the Pacific, Sir Thomas McIlwraith, Premier of Queensland, in February 1883 cabled a request for annexation of New Guinea and offered to defray the cost of occupation and to maintain the armed force necessary for the defence of the settlement. Pending a reply and with the knowledge that a German corvette was heading north from Sydney to annex various islands, the Premier on 20 March ordered the police magistrate (Mr H. M. Chester) at Thursday Island to take possession of as much of New Guinea as was not already the possession of the Dutch. This order was carried out on 4 April 1883.

Lord Derby, the British Colonial Secretary, unwilling to offend the Germans refused to sanction McIlwraith's action. The Australian colonies, now aware of a common danger and indignant at Lord Derby's refusal, offered to share the cost of administering New Guinea, but Derby would not ratify McIlwraith's action. The British Foreign Office appeared to be unaware of the activity of German agents in the Pacific. The Under-Secretary for the Colonies was sent to Berlin to confer with the German Chancellor, Prince Bismark, about 'a friendly understanding by means of a Commission' as suggested by the German Ambassador to Britain. Whilst this conference was going on, Germany annexed the northern part of New Guinea and several of the adjacent islands.

The Australian colonies had to be content with the belated British decision to annex the southern portion of New Guinea which was effected on 6 November 1884. From that date until Federation, the administration of British New Guinea was carried on by Queensland at the joint expense of the six colonies.

The trouble over the New Guinea annexation, resulting from the absence of a united authority to speak for all the Australian colonies, was one of the events which led to Federation and the forming of the Commonwealth in 1901.

17 COLONIAL LIFE

It has been possible to detail only some of the principal developments in Queensland in the period 1859 to 1901. The following list of major and minor events during this period is intended to provide some social and economic background to life in the colony.

The Eight-hour Day Movement—The first organised attempts to win an eight-hour day occurred at a meeting on 8 September 1857. In 1858 the eight-hour day operated for the first time, in what is now Queensland, at Petrie's, the stone masons. The eight-hour day became fairly common in the building industry. The working week however, was not five days, but six days or more. In 1890 the Eight-hour Bill was passed by the Legislative Assembly, but rejected by the Legislative Council. The struggle continued into the twentieth century. The Eight-hour movement was most important for the growth of the Labour Movement in Queensland, as it was one common major issue which tended to unite the workers in various industries.

Recreation—Going to the races was sometimes risky. 6 January 1862: 'The Metropolitan Races commenced this day on the New Farm Course, near Brisbane, and attracted much attention, the races being all over hurdles and a brook . . . Owing to the excitement which prevailed, and the inadequacy of the police force, many accidents happened, principally in consequence of reckless riding, and among the rest, Mr Dodwell, Under-Secretary to the Treasury, was knocked down, and kicked in the forehead so seriously that his life was despaired of for some weeks after.' (Pugh's Almanac 1863).

Gas Lighting—Gas lighting for Brisbane businesses was first used on 29 November 1865. Other centres followed. It was introduced to Rockhampton on 17 December 1874, to Ipswich on 14 August 1878, and to Warwick on 24 December 1879.

Major Fires—Great fires in Brisbane occurred on 1 December 1864, 8 October 1866, and 31 December 1868. The entire block between Queen, George, Elizabeth, and Albert Streets was destroyed in the 1864 fire and a whole block of shops in Queen Street in the 1868 fire. Completion of the Enoggera Waterworks in 1866 and the connection of water to the city was a great help in fighting fires.

Education—Free education was introduced into Queensland on 1 January 1870. *The State Education Act of 1873* provided for education in Queensland to be free, unsectarian, and compulsory.

Traffic Accidents—27 June 1872: 'An accident happened on Ipswich road by which Rev. Mr Mossop and four ladies were thrown out of a carriage, and all of them more or less injured.' (Pugh's Almanac 1873). 14 January 1880: 'Mary Ann Stacey was killed in Adelaide Street, Brisbane, by a runaway horse falling on her.' (Pugh's Almanac 1881). 23 September 1880: 'A man gored by one of a team of bullocks in Queen Street.' (Pugh's Almanac 1881).

Cooktown—A new town hall was opened on 7 October 1880. A man named Fowler was fined £10 (\$20) for defiling the Chinese joss house on 25 September 1891.

Wool Sales—The first wool sale in Brisbane opened on 27 October 1891.

Year of Crisis and Disaster, 1893—Values fell, and in particular real estate values slumped dramatically. Financial institutions, the bulk of whose assets consisted of freehold property in some form, found themselves in a desperate position. Of the eleven banks of issue in the colony, eight were forced to close their doors and there was considerable distress.

Floods in many parts of Queensland caused great loss and damage. The Brisbane River had its greatest flood on record and the railway bridge at Indooroopilly and the Victoria Bridge were both swept away. Replacement of these structures cost £180,000 (\$360,000). Pugh's Almanac of 1894 vividly describes the 1893 flood 'As house after house was carried against Victoria Bridge the crash could be heard above everything, and all that was swept onward was smashed to fragments.'

Factories—In 1900 there were 2,078 factories employing 25,953 persons with a value of output of £7,916,364 (\$15,832,728). These included 40 tanneries, 22 breweries, 199 butter, cheese, etc. factories, 5 distilleries, 16 flour mills, 27 meat preserving etc. works, 66 sugar mills, 46 boot and shoe factories, 54 brick and pottery works, 222 sawmills, joinery works, etc., 329 metal works, 79 furniture factories, 14 gas works, and 24 soap and candle factories.

Townsville—The Port of Townsville had grown by the end of the century to such an extent that it was next in importance to Brisbane. The North Queensland Railway was connected to the wharves, so that cargo in railway trucks could be brought right down to the ships.

18 FEDERATION

As Ernest Scott writes 'The Australian people had to learn for themselves how much they lost by disunion. They had to become conscious of the weakening effect of particularist aims. They had to be taught by events that though it was quite a good and an honourable thing to be a Tasmanian or a Queenslander, it was a very much finer, prouder thing, and one that signifies very much more, to be an Australian.' The events in New Guinea, already mentioned in this narrative, brought home to many Australians the need for a united voice.

Much of the credit for the achievement of Federation belongs to Henry Parkes of New South Wales and Samuel Griffith of Queensland. Griffith, later to become Chief Justice of Australia, shaped the provisions of the Bill passed by the Imperial Parliament in 1885 authorising the establishment of a Federal Council. Parkes succeeded in bringing together a conference of ministers in 1890 to consider the means of preparing a constitution. This conference resulted in the holding of the first Australasian Federal Convention in 1891 where the first draft constitution was prepared. The members of this convention were chosen from the Parliaments of the colonies and here again Griffith played an important role as a member of a committee drafting the clauses of the constitution. Parkes died in 1895, but popular feeling for Federation had been aroused especially in the southern States and further meetings and conventions brought success to the Federation movement.

On 17 September 1900 by a proclamation issued by Queen Victoria, The Commonwealth of Australia was declared to come into being on and after 1 January 1901.

Under the Constitution the Parliament of the Commonwealth was given power to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth with respect to a large number of specified matters including trade and commerce with other countries and among the

States, defence, quarantine, census and statistics, immigration and emigration, external affairs, etc. However, under Section 107 of the Constitution 'Every power of the Parliament of a Colony which has become or becomes a State, shall, unless it is by this Constitution exclusively vested in the Parliament of the Commonwealth or withdrawn from the Parliament of the State, continue as at the establishment of the Commonwealth, or as at the admission or establishment of the State, as the case may be.'

At the Census of 31 March 1901, the population (excluding Aborigines) of Queensland was 498,129 and of Australia 3,773,801.

• Chapter 2

GENERAL INFORMATION

1 AREA AND POSITION

The State of Queensland, with an area of 1,728,000 square kilometres, 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 5,200 km of coastline, and has land boundaries of 1,625 km with New South Wales, 630 km with South Australia, and 1,045 km with the Northern Territory. From north to south its greatest distance is 2,100 km and from east to west 1,450 km. The area is 22.5 per cent of the Australian continent, and the occupied area 31 per cent of the Australian occupied total.

Less than 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 78 per cent of the whole territory. About 16 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
	'000 sq km	per cent	'000 sq km	per cent
New South Wales	801	10.4	..	..
Victoria	228	3.0	..	..
Queensland	1,728	22.5	934	31.4
South Australia	984	12.8	..	..
Western Australia	2,528	32.9	943	31.7
Northern Territory	1,348	17.5	1,096	36.9
Australian Capital Territory	2	0.0	..	..
Mainland	7,619	99.1	2,972	100.0
Tasmania	68	0.9	..	..
Australia	7,687	100.0	2,972	100.0

The Queensland tropical area of 934,000 square kilometres 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 Kimberley area in the north of Western Australia.

2 PHYSICAL FEATURES

(Contributed by N. C. Stevens, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.G.S., M.Aus. M.M.,
Department of Geology and Mineralogy, University of Queensland)

Four landscape regions may be recognised in Queensland: the Eastern Highlands, the Western Plains, the North-Western Uplands, and the islands and reefs which project above the Continental Shelf. On the east coast narrow coastal plains may be present; around the Gulf of Carpentaria, the coastal plain merges into the Western Plains. The three major regions of the Mainland (Eastern Highlands, Western Plains, and North-Western Uplands) correspond broadly to three different geological groups, the folded Palaeozoic rocks of the Tasman Geosyncline, the near-horizontal Mesozoic strata of the Great Artesian Basin, and the Precambrian rocks of the Australian Shield.

The Eastern Highlands constitute a narrow belt extending west from the eastern coastal plains for 80 km in the far north to 480 km inland from Rockhampton. The only high mountains in this belt are in the north, Mount Bartle Frere, 1,622 m, and south, Mount Barney, 1,362 m, but not all the highlands are mountainous; much plain and plateau country is included. The dominant trend of the mountain ranges is north-north-west and south-south-east, the same as that of the folded layers of Palaeozoic rocks. The main divide between east- and west-flowing streams diverges somewhat from the general trend, closely approaching the coast north of Cairns and also near the southern State border. In much of Central Queensland the divide is in plateau country. Steep, east-facing escarpments are developed close to the main divide north of Cairns, and in the Carnarvon and Main Ranges of the southern part of the State. In most places on the western side, the Eastern Highlands grade imperceptibly into the Western Plains.

The coastal ranges east of the main divide have been formed mainly from resistant Palaeozoic metamorphic rocks and granites and in many places are higher than the main divide.

Between the coastal ranges are narrow corridors of weaker rocks; offshore the ranges and corridors, now submerged, make festoons of islands and intervening deep channels, especially between Rockhampton and Innisfail. Some of the tableland or plateau country, e.g. the Atherton Tableland, has been formed from horizontally layered volcanic rocks of comparatively recent age.

The easterly-flowing rivers in the north, the Barron, Tully, and Herbert Rivers, are mostly short streams which have cut deep gorges in the escarpment. In central-eastern Queensland, the large river systems, the Burdekin and Fitzroy Rivers, have tributaries flowing into them from all directions and have cut gaps in the coastal ranges. Many of the east-flowing rivers and their tributaries flow for some distance parallel to the trend of the Palaeozoic rocks, e.g. the Mary and Brisbane Rivers, before turning east along areas of weaker rocks.

About two-thirds of Queensland is in the region known as the Western Plains, underlain by Mesozoic sandstones and shales of the Great Artesian

Basin. The drainage of this region is to the Darling River system in the south, towards Lake Eyre in the south-west, and to the Gulf of Carpentaria in the north. Most of the rivers have very gentle gradients and flow only after heavy rain. Exceptionally, the Diamantina River and Cooper's Creek reach Lake Eyre, and at these times, flood waters spread laterally for many kilometres.

These streams are characterised by a network of numerous interlacing channels or distributaries, which has given this region its name, the Channel Country. Ephemeral lakes exist as shallow depressions adjacent to major watercourses. Between river valleys there are remnants of once-continuous plateaux of resistant silcrete or laterite, now forming low mesas.

In the far south-west, wind-blown sand forms longitudinal dunes on the eastern margin of the Simpson Desert. The red desert dunes have a north-north-west south-south-east trend, are asymmetric, and are separated by claypans.

The country of the North-Western Uplands resembles parts of the Eastern Highlands, as both are composed largely of folded layers of old rocks and granites, giving rise to rugged country. Ridges are in many places of quartzite, with north-south trend, and of similar maximum heights, representing a former erosion surface, since elevated. In the north, horizontally-bedded limestones have been strongly dissected. Behind the North-Western Uplands are the plains of the Barkly Tableland.

Much of the Eastern Coastline consists of long, sandy beaches, which in many places are arcs with a pronounced curve at the south end of the beach, close to a rocky headland. Waves caused by the prevailing south-east winds result in a northerly-directed longshore current, which has built spits across the mouth of estuaries and shallow bays. Beach erosion is greatest in southern Queensland in periods of strong south-easterly winds, and particularly affects the open ocean coastline, e.g. the Gold Coast and the open ocean beaches of the large sandy islands. In the north, protection is afforded by the Great Barrier Reef and islands.

Sand dunes, some built on high sand deposits, are a feature of the coast. High dunes are especially well-developed north of Noosa and on the sandy islands, Fraser, Moreton, and Stradbroke Islands. Parallel sand ridges are found at the seaward edge of many of the coastal plains. Elevated beach ridges, beach deposits, and wave-cut platforms point to a general lowering of sea level or to an uplift of the coastline in Recent geological times.

The Great Barrier Reef has been formed by the growth of corals, algae, and other marine organisms on a continental shelf which ranges from 19 km wide near Cooktown to over 240 km wide near Rockhampton, and covers a total length of some 1,900 km.

North of Cairns the reef comprises an outer linear barrier of small, crescent-shaped reefs fronting a very steep continental slope. Behind is a zone of scattered platform reefs and closer to the mainland, the "steamer channel", with low wooded islands. In Torres Strait, the islands are mostly of continental material, rocks similar to the mainland, but include some young extinct volcanoes. The mainland coastline, and some of the islands, are bordered by fringing reefs.

South of Cairns, the outer zone of reefs is replaced by broad platform reefs at successively greater distances from the mainland, but these are still

some distance west of the edge of the continental shelf. Closer to the mainland there are high, rocky, continental islands, e.g. Hayman Island, bordered in places by fringing reefs. At the southern end of the Reef, low islands of the Capricorn and Bunker Groups include Heron Island, a sand cay, sited on the leeward side of an extensive reef.

3 GEOLOGY

(Contributed by T. H. Connah, M.Sc., Geological Survey of Queensland)

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 1,200 million years.
- (ii) A large tract extending for almost the entire length of eastern Queensland with a complex history of marine and continental deposition and major crustal upheavals extending through most of 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, an 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 200 million years.

It is likely that Precambrian rocks underlie at depth much, if not all, of the other areas. Exploratory wells have revealed that Palaeozoic rocks underlie a considerable part of the Great Artesian Basin.

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 Palmer 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 long 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 well 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, West Moreland, and other uranium deposits, the numerous copper deposits of the Cloncurry-Mount Isa-Gunpowder-Duchess 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; some 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, sedimentation, at first marine and later continental, continued into Lower Palaeozoic times. By Devonian time this sector was withdrawn from the locus of deposition by gentle earth movements. Except for some Cainozoic and Recent deposits, including a section probably representing Miocene marine sedimentation, 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 discovery of important 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 period of geosynclinal evolution extending for about 200 million years through the close of the Palaeozoic Era into Triassic times. The western margin of this Tasman Geosyncline extends generally south-south-easterly from the east coast at latitude 12°S to the headwaters of the Burdekin River and the area between Charters Towers and Ingham. Its course further south is obscured by later sediments but probably runs south-south-westerly. Late Palaeozoic sediments, probably marginal to the geosyncline, lie beneath the Great Artesian Basin in south-western Queensland. Eastwards the geosyncline extended beyond the present coastline. In this depositional area, at various places at various times, were laid down immense quantities of marine sediments (including reef coral), 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 uplifted as a relatively stable block. The strata, metamorphosed to varying degrees, 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 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) sedimentation in the western part of this geosynclinal area had become wholly continental (Galilee Basin), while 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 480 kilometres south from Collinsville, include important Permian coal measures. Over much of these areas (e.g. Maryborough and Esk) sedimentation continued into Mesozoic times, but without the intense crustal deformation which characterised the Palaeozoic history. In the far north small areas of Permian coal measures are preserved in down-faulted blocks at Mount Mulligan and at Little River near Laura.

Far and wide throughout this vast area of Palaeozoic deposition there is diverse mineralisation, which since the early days has supported a significant mining industry. The famous gold-fields of Gympie, Mount Morgan, Clermont, Ravenswood, Charters Towers, and many lesser ones; the tin-fields of Kangaroo Hills, Herberton, and Cooktown; the copper deposits of Mount Morgan, 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-Nebo-Goonyella-Peak Downs-Blackwater-Baralaba-Moura and Blair Athol districts which include important deposits of low-ash coking coals; 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 some of the important and varied mineral wealth which has been exploited to greater or lesser extent in the old rocks of this region. The Rolleston area south of Springsure has attracted attention for petroleum possibilities in domed Permian strata; gas has been discovered in this area and also in the southern part of the Bowen Basin beneath Mesozoic cover in the Roma-Tara district.

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 and Ravenswood and tin deposits at Herberton, 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, with supporting evidence from age-dating data. 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, the vast eastern area was uplifted and stabilised in Permian to Triassic times. The dominantly marine sedimentation came to an end though igneous activity continued. The uplift was irregular, leaving several basins in which continental sedimentation continued in the Jurassic period (180 million to 135 million years ago). These include, in addition to the Bowen, Maryborough, and Esk Basins already mentioned, the Ipswich and Moreton Basins 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 Jurassic sedimentation extended eastwards beyond the present mainland. The Moreton Basin is continuous southwards with the Clarence Basin of New South Wales, 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 have been exploited.

In the Maryborough Basin, which extended eastwards beyond the present coastline, sedimentation continued into the Cretaceous period (135 million to 70 million years ago), 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 times. Volcanism persisted until Cretaceous times in the Maryborough and Proserpine regions. Granitic intrusive activity also continued. Recent radioactive age-dating suggests an easterly retreat of this activity between late Palaeozoic and Jurassic times in the Maryborough region and its persistence into the Cretaceous in the Bowen-Proserpine region.

The chief mineral resources in the Mesozoic sediments of this eastern region are coal, ceramic shale, certain clays, and the Helidon freestone. The possibility of petroleum has attracted close attention. It is well established that igneous activity of this era was responsible for a number of metalliferous deposits. The Cracow gold and Kilkivan mercury deposits are related to Triassic volcanics. As a result of recent age-dating it appears that Mount Perry gold-copper and Stanthorpe tin and a variety of minor deposits in south-east Queensland are associated with granites of Triassic age, while a few gold-copper deposits in the Mackay-Proserpine hinterland are related to Cretaceous intrusives.

(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 thick section in two wells in the Capricorn Channel, off Gladstone, has indicated an extensive Tertiary basin, without, as yet, any indication of petroleum. The wide areas of volcanic rocks between the Atherton Tableland, Einasleigh, and Charters Towers are of quite young age—Pleistocene to Recent (less than 2 million years), as are also the basalts of Coalstoun Lakes, the Burnett River, and Bundaberg. 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 and probably initiated as long ago as 20 million years (Miocene time). The coastal sand accumulations, which are still forming, include on Moreton, Stradbroke, and Fraser Islands dunes dating back to Pleistocene times whose crests are up to 210 metres above present sea level. 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 deposits of eastern Queensland include 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 and North Stradbroke Island; 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. Recent prospecting has revealed nickel deposits of commercial value in the zone of lateritic weathering of serpentinites at Greenvale (head of Burdekin River). Near Marlborough, north of Rockhampton, nickel deposits of potential value and high-quality chrysoprase occur in a similar geological environment. 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 sands 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. The buried basement surface is very irregular and currently three major subdivisions of the basin are recognised, separated by two buried ridges. These are the Surat Basin in the south-east; the Eromanga Basin in the west; and the Carpentaria Basin in the north, extending out beneath the present gulf of that name.

Sedimentation was more or less continuous through Jurassic and Cretaceous times and was dominantly continental, 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 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 the eastern edge 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. The productive Moonie and Alton oilfields and the gas fields of the Roma area lie in the Surat Basin. Gas has been found in older sediments beneath the Great Artesian Basin near Adavale and Innamincka, and future prospects are encouraging for both gas and oil. Jurassic coal measures extend between Toowomba 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. Cretaceous low-grade oil shales in the Julia Creek area are of potential value because of their wide extent and small vanadium content. Records of beds of rock salt and other evaporites at depth 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. Further advances can be anticipated as this work gathers pace. For a 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. Valuable shorter references are *Elements of the Stratigraphy of Queensland*, by D. Hill and W. G. H. Maxwell, published by the University of Queensland and *Geology and Landscape of Queensland* by N. C. Stevens, published by The Jacaranda Press.

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 500-900 mm rainfall zones. The black soils of the Darling Downs, derived from basalt, are cultivated for grain crops. The Lockyer Valley soils, also basaltic in origin, are irrigated from underground for lucerne, potatoes, and onions. An extensive area of black soils occurs in the Central Highlands (Springsure-Emerald-Clermont), where large areas of grain sorghum and wheat are grown.

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

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

5 VEGETATION

The vegetation of Queensland may be classified broadly into seven main types: rainforests, softwood scrubs, Acacia scrubs, open forests, open grasslands, spinifex, and channel country communities. These reflect the great complexity of soils, rainfall, and temperature which exists within the State. Their distribution is shown in the map facing page 32.

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

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

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

Softwood scrubs are distributed sporadically in the eastern half of the State in regions with annual rainfall ranging from 750 to 1,500 mm, 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 500 to 900 mm. 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 500 mm 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 300 mm and 500 mm 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.

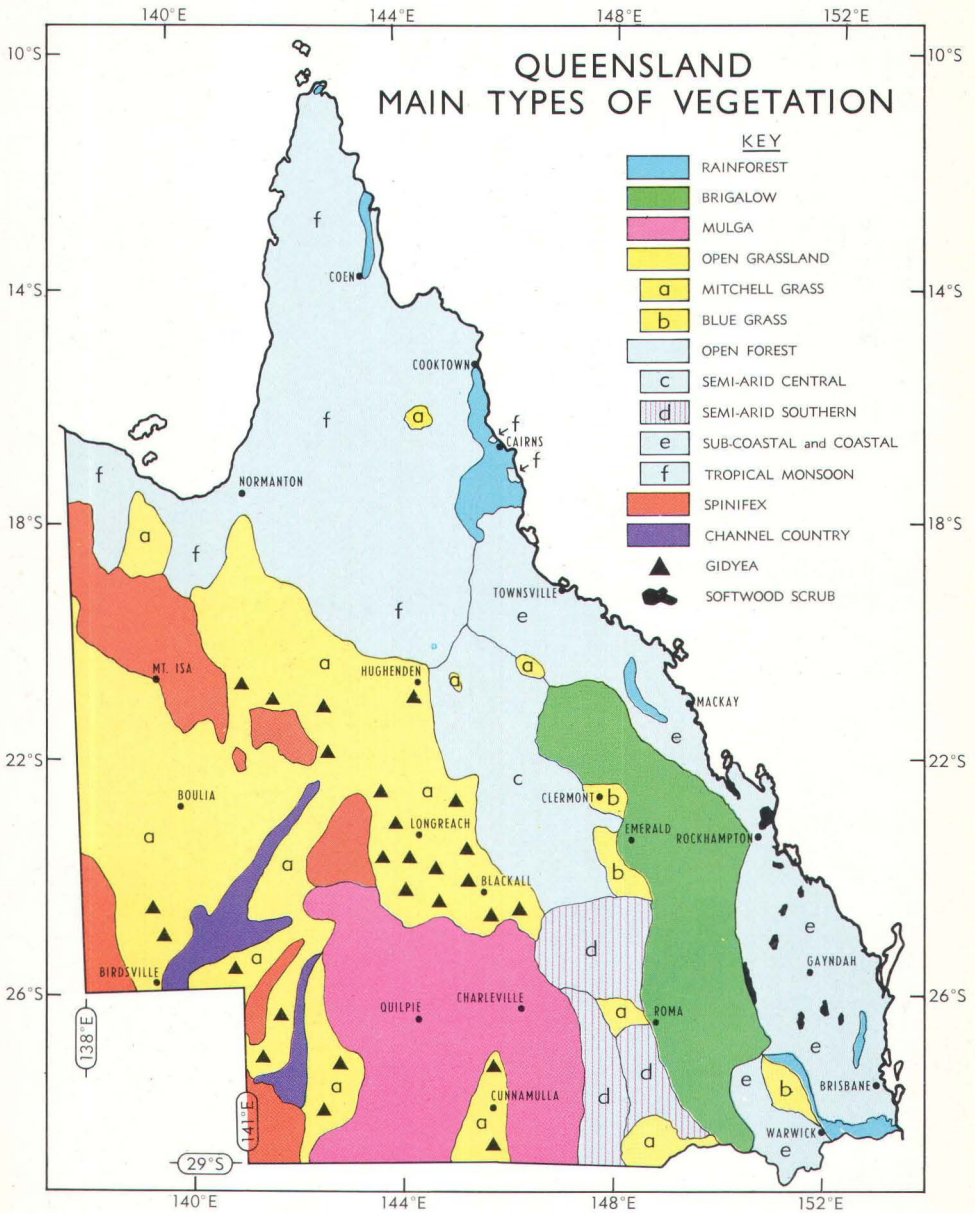
In Queensland, mulga occurs in southern inland areas on red-brown sandy soils. Along its eastern margin, mulga is often mixed with open forest and many mulga communities contain Eucalypts, mainly poplar box (*Eucalyptus populnea*).

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.

QUEENSLAND MAIN TYPES OF VEGETATION





Shingle-back skink
(*T. rugosus*)



Tortoise
(*C. rugosa*)

Photos: *Queensland Museum*

Boyd's forest dragon
(*G. boydii*)



Gecko
(*P. caudiannulatus*)



Flap-footed lizard
(*P. orientalis*)



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 500 mm 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. These alluvial soils are extremely fertile and after flooding produce enormous quantities of very palatable and nutritious plants such as Cooper clover (*Trigonella suavisima*), channel millet (*Echinochloa turmeriana*), and bluebush

(*Chenopodium auriumum*). Along the main channels, coolibah (*Eucalyptus microtheca*) is common but otherwise the country is largely treeless.

6 FAUNA

REPTILES, BIRDS, AND MAMMALS

(Contributed by Dr H. J. Lavery, M.Sc., Ph.D., Fauna Conservation Branch, Queensland Department of Primary Industries)

The following account of fauna in Queensland relates to all birds and terrestrial reptiles and mammals, whether native, migratory, or introduced, that are found wild by nature in this State.

Zoogeography

Terrestrial vertebrate animals in Australia comprise three broadly discrete assemblages identified as Torresian, Eyrean, and Bassian (see map page 35). Most species overlap these regions; thus, as examples in Queensland, the water python, *Liasis fuscus* Peters, the brolga, *Grus rubicundus* (Perry), and the Queensland blossom bat, *Syconycteris australis* (Peters), as Torresian forms, the shingle-back skink, *Trachydosaurus rugosus* Gray (photo page 33), the emu, *Dromaius novaehollandiae* (Latham), and the long-haired rat, *Rattus villosissimus* (Waite), as Eyrean forms, and Cunningham's skink, *Egernia cunninghami* (Gray), the chestnut teal, *Anas castanea* (Eyton), and the tiger cat, *Dasyurus maculatus* (Kerr), as Bassian forms, are often found outside these distribution ranges.

In Queensland the species comprising the Torresian fauna—particularly those characteristic of the major sub-division eastwards of the "Carpentaria Barrier" (Flinders-Leichhardt Rivers)—are generally in their greatest abundance; the species of the Eyrean fauna may be most common either in this State or elsewhere; the Bassian fauna is more abundant in other parts in Australia.

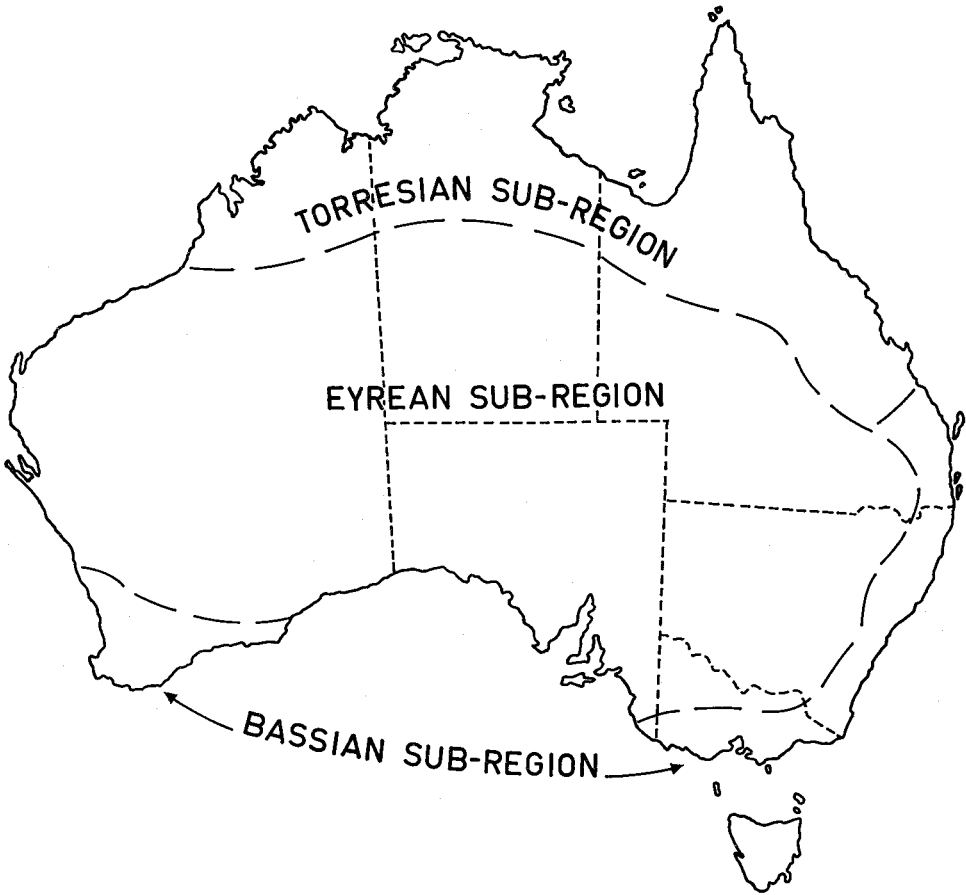
Habitat

Habitat within these regions is the environment for fauna based on climatic factors, topography, geology, and consequent soils, vegetation, and other animal life; variations give rise to broad habitat types supporting groupings of species. All of the major natural Australian habitat types are well represented in Queensland, and two artificial habitat types, also with reasonably characteristic faunas, are becoming widespread.

These habitat types may be described briefly as follows:

Closed forest in Australia occurs most commonly in Queensland. Areas are distributed mainly on mountain ridges along the Great Dividing Range in three zones: predominantly deciduous tropical closed forest from Cape York to Coen; other tropical closed forest (evergreen) from 15°S to 20°S latitudes, that is from north of Cooktown to south of Townsville (Mount Elliot); and sub-tropical closed forest southwards from there (to southern New South Wales). The first zone, in particular, is predominantly of Indo-Malaysian flora having closest faunal affinities with New Guinea. Closed forests cover the smallest area of all habitat types and are extensively exploited for forestry and other agricultural pursuits.

Open forest, in many vegetation forms including woodland, is the most widespread habitat type throughout the State. Principal stands are in the broad sub-humid belt, 500-1,000 mm mean annual rainfall, which includes the central highlands. This country is thoroughly used by man especially for beef cattle raising.



Grassland is found mainly as widespread plains in the central inland between the 250 mm and 500 mm isohyets from the New South Wales border to the Gulf of Carpentaria. The type has been increased artificially in recent times by use of open forest countryside for cattle pasturage; otherwise, grasslands are used predominantly for sheep rearing.

Desert is confined to the large south-western sector of Queensland receiving an average of less than 250 mm rainfall yearly. This habitat type thus adjoins the extensive areas of the inland river drainage system that also occurs in neighbouring States.

Freshwaters are usually abundant throughout the State during the annual late summer period of high rainfall; at other times this habitat becomes scarce. Water conservation is a necessary practice for most land use schemes and some major and many minor impoundments have been introduced since 1950. Nevertheless, most freshwater is still retained where rainfall is heaviest.

Saltwater areas are abundant at all times around the 5,200 km-long coastline and over the 207,000-square kilometre Great Barrier Reef. Some inland saltpans such as Lake Buchanan in central Queensland are also large. Disturbance of these areas by man is minimal at this juncture.

Cultivation has been present since the time of early exploration. This habitat, in forms ranging from increasingly distributed uniform areas of agricultural crops, "mono-culture", to isolated patches of pastoral exploitation, now occupies all parts of the State and imposes on all natural types.

Urban habitat type is also artificially impinging on native types; its influence on native fauna is slower and eventually more absolute but the total area involved is smaller, limited mostly to the east coast, and principally in poorer faunal country.

History of Discovery

The first technical account of a species of native land animal in Queensland was of the Australian bustard, *Ardeotis australis* (Gray), recorded by Captain James Cook and Daniel Solander when they landed at Bustard Bay near Miriam Vale on 23 May 1770. Three sea-bird species—probably the greater frigate-bird, *Fregata minor* (Gmelin), red-footed gannet, *Sula sula* (L.), and little shearwater, *Puffinus assimilis* Gould—had been noted on 19-20 May somewhere east of Fraser Island. This voyage by Cook also eventually provided the first technical record of a mammal, with the collection of the grey Queensland ring-tailed possum, *Pseudochirus peregrinus* Boddaert, from Endeavour River. Much controversy has been provoked by the first sighting by European man of a kangaroo also at this locality; "Captain Cook's kangaroo, *Mus kanguru* Muller", is now reasoned to have been a wallaroo, *Macropus robustus* Gould. Subsequent enlightening coastal voyages by Flinders and Brown in the "Investigator" (1801-1803) were followed by both other sea-oriented exploration and overland discovery, for example, by King in the "Mermaid" and "Bathurst" (1819-1821), and notably by John Gilbert on overland expeditions including Leichhardt's expedition northwards from Darling Downs (commencing October 1844). Initial findings of Gilbert included the paradise parrot, *Psephotus pulcherrimus* (Gould), and the eastern chestnut native mouse, *Pseudomys gracilicaudatus* (Gould) which are amongst the scarcest species of fauna in Queensland. Sir Joseph Banks reported large lizards (specimens lost) on Lizard Island on 12 August 1770.

The most recent descriptions of Queensland fauna have been of Hall's babbler, *Pomatostomus halli* Cowles, found on 15 May 1963 at Langlo Crossing, south-central Queensland and of the northern rat-kangaroo, *Bettongia tropica* Wakefield, described in 1967 following much earlier collection at Mount Spurgeon and elsewhere in north Queensland. More widespread species continue to be discovered for the first time within Queensland to the present day; as examples, the shoemaker, *Procellaria aequinoctialis* L., found on 28 January 1974 at Coolangatta, the thin-billed prion, *Pachyptila belcheri* (Mathews), in September 1973 on Fraser Island, and the forest rat, *Pseudomys oralis* Thomas, on 18 May 1969 near Warwick. The reptile situation is still little-known and additional species are continually being named, e.g. the flap-footed lizards *Delma borea* Kluge, *D. inornata* Kluge, and *D. torquata* Kluge in 1974, or at least collected for the first time in this State, e.g. the monitor *Varanus glebopalma* Mitchell in 1970.

Some well-known species have apparently colonised Queensland only in recent years; the latest of these have been the Asian house gecko, *Hemidactylus frenatus* Dumeril and Bibron collected on Torres Strait islands and near Nassau River mouth, Gulf of Carpentaria, in 1974; the cattle egret, *Ardeola ibis* (L.), first observed in 1961 near Innisfail and 1963 in Brisbane and the Sarus crane, *Grus antigone* (L.), first recorded in 1966 near Normanton.

The species of fauna new to science that have been found in Queensland, i.e. sound species having type localities in this State—71 reptiles, 56 birds, and 36 mammals—have been discovered mostly on Cape York Peninsula at open and closed forests (32 species), Moreton Bay district (12 species), and Cairns area (12 species).

Composition

The numbers of native reptile, bird, and mammal species in Queensland compared with those for the whole of Australia are shown in the following table.

Group	Numbers of native species	
	In Queensland	In Australia
Reptiles	251 (a)	431 (b)
Birds	546 (a)	683 (c)
Mammals	149 (a)	223 (d)

(a) based on H. J. Lavery (1969)—*List of Birds in Queensland* (Churchill Memorial Trust: Canberra); and Department of Primary Industries and Queensland Museum unpublished data.

(b) based on T. F. Houston (1973)—Reptiles of South Australia. pp. 33-42 in: *South Australian Year Book, 1973* (Australian Bureau of Statistics: Adelaide), and H. G. Cogger (1973)—Classification of Australian skinks. *Herpetofauna* 6: 7-14.

(c) after H. T. Condon (1972)—Birds of South Australia. pp. 28-40 in: *South Australian Year Book, 1972* (Australian Bureau of Statistics: Adelaide); but note also J. D. Macdonald (1973)—*Birds of Australia* (Reed: Sydney) (725 species).

(d) based on T. Iredale and E. Le G. Troughton (1934)—*A Check-list of the Mammals Recorded from Australia* (Australian Museum: Sydney); and W. D. L. Ride (1970)—*A Guide to the Native Mammals of Australia* (Oxford University Press: Melbourne).

The native reptiles include 9 species of tortoises (one family), 161 species of lizards (five families), 79 species of snakes (six families), and 2 species of crocodyles (one family).

The native avifauna comprises 298 non-passerine species (of forty-nine families) and 248 passerine species (of twenty-four families), this subdivision being between non-perching and perching/song birds, respectively.

According to present-day considerations, the native terrestrial mammal fauna consists of 2 species of monotremes (two families), 70 species of marsupials (six families), and 77 species of placentals comprising 47 species of bats (seven families), and 30 species of rodents (one family).

The following species are endemic to Queensland.

Reptiles (41 species):

- Tortoise, *Chelodina rugosa* Ogilby (photo page 33)
- Boyd's forest dragon, *Gonocephalus boydii* (Macleay) (photo page 33)
- Chameleon gecko, *Carphodactylus laevis* Gunther
- Golden-tailed gecko, *Diplodactylus taenicauda* De Vis
- Castlenau's velvet gecko, *Oedura castlenau* Thominot
- Cogger's velvet gecko, *Oedura coggeri* Bustard
- Gecko, *Phyllurus caudiannulatus* Covacevich (photo page 33)
- Gecko, *Pseudotoxodactylus australis* (Gunther)

Reptiles (41 species)—*continued*

- Flap-footed lizard, *Paradelma orientalis* Gunther (photo page 33)
 Skink, *Anomalopus ophioscincus* (Boulenger)
 Legless skink, *Anomalopus frontalis* (De Vis)
 Four-fingered skink, *Carlia rhomboidalis* (Peters)
 Four-fingered skink, *Carlia burnetti* (Oudemans)
 Four-fingered skink, *Carlia mundivensis* (Broom)
 Four-fingered skink, *Carlia coensis* (Mitchell)
 Four-fingered skink, *Carlia jarnoldae* Covacevich and Ingram
 Four-fingered skink, *Carlia prava* Covacevich and Ingram
 Four-fingered skink, *Carlia dogare* Covacevich and Ingram
 Schevill's skink, *Ctenotus schevelli* (Loveridge)
 Forest skink, *Egernia dorsalis* (Peters)
 Frere skink, *Egernia frerei* Gunther
 Hosmer's skink, *Egernia hosmeri* Kinghorn
 Skink, *Lerista allanae* (Longman)
 Skink, *Lerista wilkinsi* (Parker)
 Skink, *Lerista karlschmidti* (Marx and Hosmer)
 Skink, *Notoscincus ornatus* (Broom)
 Skink, *Proablepharus tenuis* (Broom)
 Skink, *Sphenomorphus punctulatus* (Peters)
 Skink, *Sphenomorphus pumilum* (Boulenger)
 Skink, *Sphenomorphus tigrinus* (De Vis)
 Skink, *Sphenomorphus mjobergi* (Lonnberg and Andersson)
 Prickly rain forest skink, *Tropidophorus queenslandiae* De Vis
 Rusty monitor, *Varanus semiremex* Peters
 Ridge-tailed monitor, *Varanus storri* Mertens (photo page 64)
 Macleay's water snake, *Enhydris macleayi* (Ogilby)
 Ornamental snake, *Denisonia maculata* (Steindachner)
 Dunmall's snake, *Glyphodon dunmali* Worrell
 Collett's snake, *Pseudechis colletti* Boulenger
 Speckled brown snake, *Pseudonaja guttata* (Parker)
 Black-naped burrowing snake, *Rhinelaps warro* (De Vis) (photo page 64)
 Snake, *Rhinelaps woodjonesi* (Thompson)

Birds (18 species):

- Northern chowchilla, *Orthonyx spaldingii* Ramsay
 Hall's babbler, *Pomatostomus halli* Cowles
 Lovely wren, *Malurus amabilis* Gould
 Mountain thornbill, *Acanthiza katherina* De Vis
 Atherton scrub-wren, *Sericornis kerri* Mathews
 Fern wren, *Oreoscopus gutturalis* (De Vis)
 Grey-headed robin, *Heteromyias cinereifrons* (Ramsay)
 Australian pied flycatcher, *Arses kaupi* Gould
 Bower shrike-thrush, *Colluricincla boweri* Ramsay
 Lesser Lewin honeyeater, *Meliphaga notata* (Gould)
 Varied honeyeater, *Meliphaga versicolor* (Gould)
 Bridled honeyeater, *Meliphaga frenata* (Ramsay)
 Macleay honeyeater, *Meliphaga macleayana* (Ramsay)
 Yellow honeyeater, *Meliphaga flava* (Gould)
 White-streaked honeyeater, *Trichodere cockerelli* (Gould)
 Golden bowerbird, *Prionodura newtoniana* De Vis
 Tooth-billed bowerbird, *Scenopoeetes dentirostris* (Ramsay)
 Victoria riflebird, *Ptiloris victoriae* Gould

Mammals (14 species):

- Godman's marsupial-mouse, *Antechinus godmani* (Thomas)
 Herbert River ring-tail, *Pseudocheirus herbertensis* (Collett)
 Striped ring-tail, *Pseudocheirus archeri* (Collett)
 Bushy-tipped ring-tail, *Hemibelideus lemuroides* (Collett)
 Lesser possum-glider, *Schoinobates minor* (Collett)
 Musk rat-kangaroo, *Hypsiprymnodon moschatus* Ramsay
 Northern rat-kangaroo, *Bettongia tropica* Wakefield
 Lumholtz's tree kangaroo, *Dendrolagus lumholtzi* Collett
 Bennett's tree kangaroo, *Dendrolagus bennettianus* De Vis
 Dusky Flying-fox, *Pteropus brunneus* Dobson
 Robinson's tube-nosed bat, *Nyctimene robinsoni* (Thomas)
 Mottle-tailed Cape York rat, *Rattus leucopus* (Gould)
 Eastern chestnut native mouse, *Pseudomys gracilicaudatus* (Gould)
 Darling Downs hopping-mouse, *Notomys mordax* Thomas

A number of other species of reptiles, birds, and mammals occur within Australia only in this State. Most of these are distributed marginally from New Guinea through the north-east deciduous tropical closed forest, as examples, De Vis's banded gecko, *Cyrtodactylus louisadensis* (De Vis) (photo page 64), the green python, *Chondropython viridis* (Schlegel), the palm cockatoo, *Probosciger aterrimus* (Gmelin), the manucode, *Phonygammus keraudrenii* (Lesson and Garnot), the spiny bandicoot, *Echymipera rufescens* (Peters and Doria), and the spotted cuscus, *Phalanger maculatus* (Desmarest).

Many bird species undertake extensive and vital migrations; for example, 43 of the 67 species of Charadriiformes migrate to breed at localities as distant as Siberia e.g. eastern golden plover, *Pluvialis dominica* (Muller), Japan e.g. Australian snipe, *Gallinago hardwickii* (Gray), and Antarctica e.g. southern skua, *Stercorarius skua* (Brunnich). "Equatorial migrations" notably to and from New Guinea, e.g. by the rainbow-bird, *Merops ornatus* Latham, and nomadic movements throughout the Australian continent, e.g. by the grey teal, *Anas gibberifrons* Muller, are commonplace.

The largest (heaviest) reptile is the estuarine crocodile, *Crocodylus porosus* (Schneider), although the longest reptile specimen from Queensland is reported to be an 8.5 metre amethystine python, *Liasis amethystinus* (Schneider) (photo page 64). The largest bird is the cassowary, *Casuarus casuarus* (L.), weighing up to 110 kilograms and the largest native mammal, also by weight, is the grey kangaroo, *Macropus giganteus* Shaw, up to 89 kilograms. The smallest are, respectively, a four-fingered skink, *Carlia novaeguineae* (Meyer), the weebill, *Smicrornis brevirostris* (Gould), and the northern planigale, *Planigale ingrami* (Thomas), the last two each weighing 4 grams.

Fossils

The oldest fossil reptiles are several small Procolophodonts from the Rewan Formation, Lower Triassic age, approximately 215-225 million years old. The largest known is a Middle Jurassic Sauropod dinosaur, *Rhoetosaurus browni* Longman; fragments suggest it was rivalled in size by Cretaceous Sauropods. Marine Cretaceous reptiles are more noteworthy than terrestrial forms. Tertiary fossils of lizards, snakes, crocodiles, and tortoises are known.

The oldest bird species in Queensland is *Dromiceius* sp. of the Riversleigh Fauna from the Carl Creek Limestone, near Riversleigh, north Queensland, of a late Tertiary age (approximately 10-15 million years ago); 30 fossil Queensland bird species have been named. The oldest mammal fauna is also the Riversleigh Fauna from the Carl Creek Limestone; 39 fossil Queensland mammals have been described.

Extinct groups of interest include the Diprotodontidae (dog- to rhinoceros-sized marsupials, including the largest marsupials known); the Thylacoleonidae or marsupial "lions" (carnivorous relatives of the possums); the Thylacinidae or marsupial Tasmanian tigers; and fossil kangaroos such as the Sthenurinae (short-faced, heavy-bodied, large kangaroos), and kangaroo-sized relatives of the present-day rat-kangaroos.

Species Introduced by Man

The following list shows the history of introduction of 10 species of birds (six families, two non-native) and 20 species of mammals (nine families, eight of which are new to the State).

In view of the obvious problems created by these animals, it is perhaps fortunate that many attempted introductions of other species, e.g. rooks,

blackbirds, thrushes, pheasants, partridges, and Californian quails have failed.

The total numbers of species, native and introduced, in Queensland are thus 251 terrestrial reptiles, 556 birds, and 169 terrestrial mammals, substantially more than elsewhere in Australia.

Species	Probable mode (and district) of established introduction	Approximate date	Present range
<i>Birds</i>			
Feral Fowl <i>Gallus gallus</i> L.	Liberated (North West Island)	1880	Localised on Capricorn Island Group
Guinea-fowl <i>Numida meleagris</i> (L.)	Liberated (Heron Island)	1960-1970 ..	Localised on Capricorn Island Group
Peafowl <i>Pavo cristatus</i> L.	Liberated (Gladstone)	1940-1950 ..	Uncommon in Gladstone area incl. Capricorn Island Group
Feral pigeon <i>Columba livia</i> Gmelin	Liberated (? Brisbane)	Late 19th century	East coast and south-east interior; common in cities
Indian spotted dove <i>Streptopelia chinensis</i> Scopoli	Liberated (Brisbane) ..	1912	East coast; common in some cities
Goldfinch <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> (L.)	{ Aviary escapee (Brisbane) ? Invasion (Stanthorpe)	1919	Throughout Moreton Region; common in Brisbane
Spice finch <i>Lonchura punctulata</i> L.	{ Aviary escapee (Brisbane) Liberated (Townsville)	1930 1950	{ Abundant in Brisbane River basin and north-east Queensland
House sparrow <i>Passer domesticus</i> (L.)	Liberated (Brisbane) ..	1869-1870 ..	Abundant throughout State
Starling <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> L.	{ Liberated (Brisbane) Invasion (Stanthorpe)	1869-1870 1919	{ East coast and southern interior; abundant in some agricultural districts
Indian myna <i>Acridotheres tristis</i> (L.)	{ Liberated (Herbert, Johnstone Rivers, and Townsville) Liberated (Too-woomba)	1883 1918	{ Abundant in north-east coast and south-east inland
<i>Mammals</i>			
Hare <i>Lepus europaeus</i> Pallas	Invasion (from south)	Late 19th century	Common throughout State
Rabbit <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> (L.)	{ Liberated (Woody Is.) Invasion (New South Wales border)	1866 1886	{ Common and widespread in south-west
House mouse <i>Mus musculus</i> (L.)	Man-assisted invasion	Late 19th century	Abundant in artificial habitat
Norway rat <i>Rattus norvegicus</i> Berkenhout	Man-assisted invasion	Late 19th century	Uncommon on east coast
Ship rat <i>Rattus rattus</i> L.	Man-assisted invasion	Late 19th century	Abundant in artificial habitat
Dingo <i>Canis dingo</i> Meyer	? Feral domestic	Pre-European man	Common throughout State
Fox <i>Vulpes vulpes</i> (L.)	Invasion (from south)	Approx. 1900	Common north to about 21°S, especially in grasslands

Species	Probable mode (and district) of established introduction	Approximate date	Present range
<i>Mammals—continued</i>			
Feral cat <i>Felis catus</i> L.	Feral domestic ..	19th century	Common throughout State
Brumby <i>Equus caballus</i> L.	Liberated	Mid 19th century	Common throughout State
Feral donkey <i>Equus asinus</i> L.	Liberated (western Queensland)	Late 19th century	Localised in inland
Feral pig <i>Sus scrofa</i> L.	Feral domestic (? north-east Queensland)	Pre 1870 ..	Abundant throughout State
Feral dromedary <i>Camelus dromedarius</i> L.	Invasion (from west) ..	Late 19th century	Uncommon in south-west
Chital deer <i>Axis axis</i> (Erxleben)	{ Liberated (Darling Downs) Liberated (Charters Towers)	1872 ..	} Localised north of Charters Towers
		1890 ..	
Red deer <i>Cervus elaphus</i> (L.)	Liberated (Brisbane River basin)	1873	Common in south-east
Rusa deer <i>Cervus timorensis</i> Blainville	Liberated (Friday Island)	1912	Localised on some Torres Strait Islands
Fallow deer <i>Dama dama</i> (L.)	Liberated (Darling Downs)	1870	Localised in south-east
Feral European cattle <i>Bos taurus</i> (L.)	Feral domestic ..	Late 19th century	Common throughout State
Feral Zebu cattle <i>Bos indicus</i> L.	Feral domestic (north-east Queensland)	1910	Localised
Feral buffalo <i>Bubalus bubalis</i> (L.)	Invasion (from north-west)	Late 19th century	Uncommon usually north of 21°S, excl. east coast
Feral goat <i>Capra hircus</i> (L.)	Liberated (some Great Barrier Reef islands)	Late 19th century	Central inland and east coast; common on some islands

Interaction between Man and Fauna

The close relationship that has existed ever since aboriginal man depended on native animals for food and some cultural activities has continued importantly to the present time in a variety of ways.

As food—During years of suitable rainfall conditions, an estimated 250,000 birds, mainly the black duck, *Anas superciliosa* Gmelin, are taken as food and for sport by duck hunters, distributed mostly as a relatively few concentrations in north-eastern Queensland and as a dispersed similar total in the south-eastern inland.

As commercial enterprises—Some native animals such as the freshwater crocodile, *Crocodylus johnstoni* (Kreff), are hunted for commercial purposes. In the period 1966-1970 more than 4.5 million marsupials, predominantly the grey kangaroo, were harvested mostly in southern and central inland Queensland for skins and carcasses (meat industry). Similar cropping has been reported since 1880. All commercial enterprises involving native animals are presently under critical review.

As recreation—An inestimably large proportion of the considerable tourist trade in Queensland incorporates visits to the closed forests of north-eastern Queensland and the islands of the adjacent Great Barrier Reef. The fauna there is abundant, obvious, and attractive: as examples, the non-deciduous tropical closed forests (rainforests) include 15 of the 18 endemic bird species and 8 of the 14 endemic mammal species, with such

colourful types as the golden bowerbird and striped ring-tail; the Reef is inhabited by 29 species of seven sea-bird families, with 19 species nesting on 78 islands (notably Raine Island, Bramble Cay, Masthead Island, Swain Reef, North West Island, One Tree Island, and Michaelmas Cay). There, total populations of some types such as the wedge-tailed shearwater, *Puffinus pacificus* (Gmelin), number millions of birds (in Capricorn Island Group).

As pests—Numerous claims of the adverse effects of native fauna on man, other than occasional localised problems, remain technically unsubstantiated. Most of these species are presently only of nuisance status in the fields of agricultural, pastoral, and fisheries production, as examples the dusky field rat, *Rattus conatus* Thomas, wedge-tailed eagle, *Aquila audax* (Latham), and little pied cormorant, *Phalacrocorax melanoleucos* (Vieillot), respectively; the fork-tailed kite, *Milvus migrans* (Boddaert), is one hazard to aviation; as a vector of diseases there is, for example, the silver gull, *Larus novaehollandiae* Stephens (dengue fever); and in more domestic situations, the black-backed magpie, *Gymnorhina tibicen* (Latham), attacks intruders and the spectacled flying-fox, *Pteropus conspicillatus* Gould, damages suburban fruit trees. Alternatively, the status as serious pests of a number of the introduced fauna species is beyond question.

Six species of front-fanged elapid snakes have infrequently produced fatal bites during contact with man.

- Common death adder, *Acanthophis antarcticus* (Shaw)
- Tiger snake, *Notechis scutatus* (Peters)
- Taipan, *Oxyuranus scutellatus* (Peters)
- King brown snake, *Pseudechis australis* (Gray)
- Eastern brown snake, *Pseudonaja textilis* Dumeril and Bibron
- Rough-scaled snake, *Tropidechis carinatus* Krefft (photo page 64).

Five other species of the same family are capable of inflicting serious bites—the desert death adder, *Acanthophis pyrrhus* Boulenger, small-scaled snake, *Parademansia microlepidotus* McCoy, spotted black snake, *Pseudechis guttatus* De Vis, red-bellied black snake, *Pseudechis porphyriacus* (Shaw), western brown snake, *Pseudonaja nuchalis* Gunther, and Collett's snake, *Pseudechis colletti*. Nevertheless, all elapids should be approached with caution.

Conservation

The distribution of fauna is a pattern subject to long-term and short-term changes. The climate of Queensland is such that populations may diminish alarmingly, for example during long periods of drought, and recover spectacularly soon afterwards.

At no stage in the history of direct exploitation of fauna have fears for the survival of species been substantiated. Results of recent zoological studies, the distribution ranges of the species involved compared with the distribution of hunters, and the protection from hunters afforded to a large proportion of the populations by habitat, landholders' requirements, and legislation, confirm the need primarily for continued monitoring of direct and indirect influences rather than mere prohibition of hunting.

The problems raised by exploitation of habitat are less reconcilable. Appreciation of the value of the natural environment in Queensland is rapidly increasing, as reflected by spreading agricultural development on the one hand, and by tourism on the other. Fauna is an integral part of this latter amenity. The problem of planning and conserving man's whole environment is receiving accelerated attention. Some aspects should be mentioned with particular regard to fauna conservation.

Reserves must be chosen to represent particular habitat types containing characteristic species. These are reservoirs from which the habitat outside may become repopulated when conditions are suitable. The nature of the countryside and the habits of the fauna demand that this limited number of reserves are of comparatively large area. Access by man to these must be strictly limited to avoid disturbance. Areas of less strict control—*refuges* where compatible land uses are encouraged, as examples areas of primary production and National Parks for visitors, and *sanctuaries* where account is taken of the need for movement of fauna and of the current rights of existing freeholders—must also be designated.

If conservation is to be an accepted philosophy, man must have access to fauna and some responsibility for the resource in his day-to-day life. People need to participate so that understanding and sympathy can develop. Controlled hunting and appropriate holding of fauna that is normally and demonstrably "over-producing" are two of the wide range of these interests.

Legislation directly concerned with fauna has been enacted since 1877. The *Fauna Conservation Act* 1974, for which the Department of Primary Industries is responsible, currently provides the opportunity for implementation of suitable action to care for and protect fauna (birds, terrestrial reptiles and mammals, and two insects—the birdwing butterfly, *Ornithoptera priamus* (L.), and the mountain blue butterfly, *Papilio ulysses* (L.)) and its habitat in the presence of man and his activities; a comprehensive programme of scientific research endeavours to give appropriate guidance.

Other controls, as examples *The Stock Routes and Rural Lands Protection Acts*, 1944 to 1967 involving animals such as foxes, and the *Forestry Act* 1959–1973 incorporating National Parks, have some application in the field.

Natural history research, including taxonomy, for education purposes is one of the major responsibilities of the Queensland Museum, founded in Brisbane in 1855, which operates under the *Queensland Museum Act* 1970-1974. The Museum houses approximately 15,000 specimens of reptiles, some 17,800 cabinet specimens of birds plus skeletons, eggs, and nests, and 6,700 specimens of mammals as an appropriate reference basis.

The State has adopted the koala, *Phascolarctos cinereus* (Goldfuss), as its faunal emblem.

FISH

The following account of the fishes of Queensland has been contributed by the Marine Biologist, Department of Harbours and Marine, Brisbane. For a detailed account the reader is referred to the Department's publication, *Guide to Fishes* by E. M. Grant, M.Sc.

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

One of the State's best-known fish is a freshwater form, a dipnoan, the Queensland Lungfish, a survivor of a prehistoric group. It occurs naturally in the Mary and Burnett Rivers, where it grows to a length of 1.8 m and a weight of 45 kg. The species has been introduced to the Brisbane River and its associated reservoir system, where it has flourished. The Dawson River Salmon (or "True" Barramundi), an osteoglossid, is a second representative of a fossil group of fishes.

The fishes of Queensland vary in size from the massive but harmless 14 m Whale Shark to a 25 mm Blenny. Sharks and rays include the grotesque Hammerhead Shark, reputedly dangerous to man; Tiger and Whaler Sharks, both proven man-killers; the White Shark (or White Death), the largest and most ferocious, reaching a length of at least 9 m; the harmless and ornately-marked Wobbegong; the Green Sawfish, a form exceeding 6 m in length and with a toothed saw up to 1.8 m long; the beautifully-marked Blue-spotted Ray of Barrier Reef waters; the spectacular leaping Eagle Ray; and the huge but harmless Devil Ray.

Among the bony fishes there occur large surface shoals of Sprats, Anchovies, Pilchards, Hardyheads, and Garfish which comprise food for a wide array of predators: Mackerels, Tuna, Barracudas, Trevallies, Tailor, Sergeant-fish, Amberjacks, and Dolphin. Many of these latter are important angling species. Game-fishermen in North Queensland have access to Black Marlin in excess of 450 kg, while both Blue and Striped Marlin occur in near coastal waters together with the spectacular Pacific Sailfish, notable for its great prussian-blue sail-like dorsal fin.

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

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

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

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

7 CLIMATE

Climate and Living Conditions—Queensland has a typical sub-tropical to tropical climate, which has proved itself suitable for 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 exceeding 40°C 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. Settlement in Queensland has shown, however, that it is possible to become adapted to such conditions. A factor contributing to this successful settlement is the almost complete absence of tropical diseases such as malaria and cholera.

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 30°C	Over 35°C	Over 40°C
Brisbane	47	3	less than 1
Townsville	125	3	less than 1
Charleville	143	80	5
Cloncurry	224	129	28

It can be seen that the number of very hot days in coastal districts does not vary greatly with latitude, 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 30°C to 35°C 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 low- to mid-twenties. The abundance of sunshine in the winter months is demonstrated by a comparison of the average number of sunshine hours per day during June to August, at the Australian capital cities, as follows: Melbourne, 3.9; Hobart, 4.4; Adelaide, 4.6; Canberra, 5.3; Perth, 5.4; Sydney, 6.1; Brisbane, 7.1.

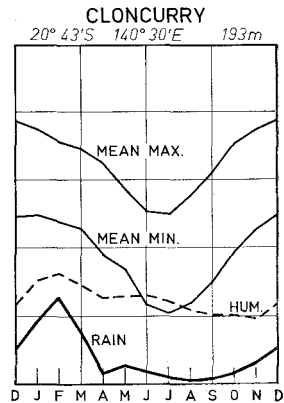
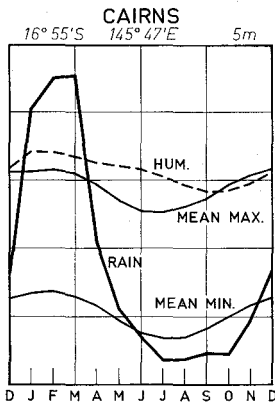
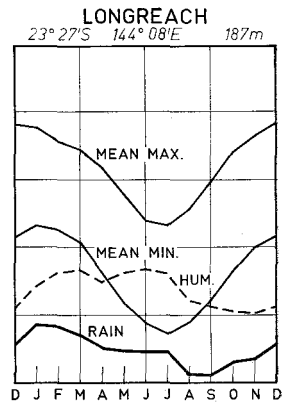
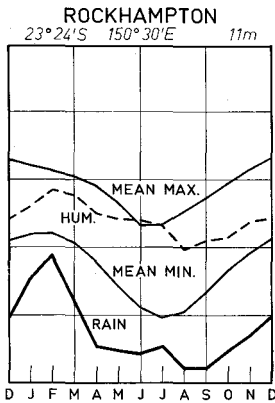
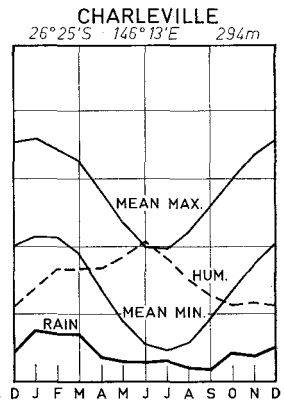
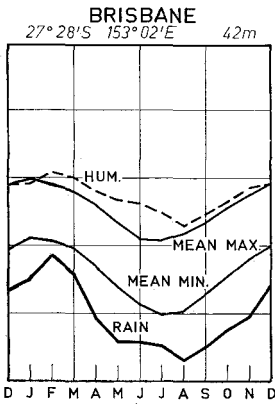
The drier air of the winter months in Queensland is conducive to cold nights, particularly in the southern interior where night temperatures often drop below 5°C and widespread frosts are experienced.

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. mm %
C



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 all years available.

METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS

Month	Mean maximum daily temperature (deg C)		Mean minimum daily temperature (deg C)		3 p.m. relative humidity (%)		Rainfall (mm)	
	1973	Average ¹	1973	Average ¹	1973	Average ¹	1973	Average ²

BRISBANE (SOUTH COASTAL)

January	29.7	28.9	22.8	20.9	63	57	93	161
February	29.1	28.9	22.1	20.8	66	58	287	162
March	29.6	27.9	21.0	19.4	54	56	25	142
April	27.8	26.3	17.9	17.1	45	52	17	88
May	25.7	23.4	15.5	13.6	49	48	30	69
June	22.0	21.2	12.3	11.5	48	49	18	69
July	20.6	20.4	12.9	9.8	62	43	330	55
August	22.1	21.9	12.9	11.0	51	42	40	47
September	24.7	24.0	15.4	13.3	47	44	25	48
October	26.2	25.9	17.8	16.3	57	50	184	74
November	28.7	27.6	19.6	18.4	52	52	86	95
December	29.0	28.5	21.0	19.9	56	56	127	129
Year	26.3	25.4	17.6	16.0	54	51	1,262	1,139

ROCKHAMPTON (CENTRAL COASTAL)

January	32.2	31.4	23.2	21.7	56	52	131	145
February	30.8	31.1	22.7	21.7	62	54	359	182
March	31.2	30.2	21.9	20.4	54	51	60	108
April	29.4	28.7	19.0	17.6	48	47	51	37
May	27.6	25.9	16.8	13.5	49	44	46	43
June	24.1	23.5	12.6	10.8	49	43	43	37
July	22.9	22.9	13.2	8.6	57	39	137	29
August	24.8	24.8	12.3	10.5	44	37	28	24
September	26.2	27.4	15.1	13.1	44	36	44	22
October	28.5	29.7	18.2	16.8	50	38	126	45
November	30.6	31.1	20.7	19.5	54	43	130	65
December	30.6	31.7	21.8	20.8	57	47	482	91
Year	28.3	28.2	18.1	16.3	52	44	1,637	823

CAIRNS (NORTH COASTAL)

January	32.0	31.5	23.9	23.6	56	62	166	401
February	31.6	31.3	24.7	23.7	66	65	275	432
March	29.9	30.3	23.4	22.9	71	65	540	463
April	28.4	29.0	21.8	21.5	73	63	399	170
May	28.1	27.3	20.8	19.8	70	62	73	92
June	27.8	25.8	20.0	18.1	68	59	61	50
July	26.6	25.4	17.5	16.7	60	56	24	30
August	27.9	26.6	19.4	17.6	56	54	7	27
September	28.4	27.9	20.0	18.7	58	52	23	36
October	29.9	29.4	20.6	20.5	56	53	78	33
November	30.2	30.6	23.0	22.4	68	57	287	78
December	30.0	31.3	23.5	23.3	75	59	919	143
Year	29.2	28.9	21.6	20.7	65	59	2,852	1,949

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

METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS—*continued*

Month	Mean maximum daily temperature (deg C)		Mean minimum daily temperature (deg C)		3 p.m. relative humidity (%)		Rainfall (mm)	
	1973	Average ¹	1973	Average ¹	1973	Average ¹	1973	Average ²
CHARLEVILLE (SOUTH INLAND)								
January	36.8	34.6	24.5	21.2	32	27	31	73
February	32.8	34.3	23.6	21.2	46	30	295	66
March	32.4	31.6	20.2	18.5	30	31	12	75
April	29.1	28.3	15.2	13.9	32	31	50	34
May	24.9	22.8	10.6	8.2	36	35	2	29
June	21.5	20.3	8.2	5.2	42	38	4	20
July	20.7	19.4	9.6	3.5	53	35	80	23
August	22.0	21.7	8.3	5.5	40	29	39	20
September	25.3	25.8	11.1	9.3	34	23	39	24
October	29.4	30.2	15.9	14.3	30	21	76	41
November	31.0	32.9	17.7	17.6	30	20	138	37
December	33.3	34.3	21.1	19.8	34	23	58	58
Year	28.3	28.0	15.5	13.2	37	29	824	495
LONGREACH (CENTRAL INLAND)								
January	38.6	37.9	24.4	22.7	30	26	40	66
February	34.4	35.9	23.8	22.8	47	35	163	85
March	33.8	34.2	21.6	20.1	34	32	126	64
April	30.0	31.5	16.3	16.1	40	31	36	29
May	27.5	26.1	12.8	11.2	38	36	68	23
June	24.8	23.8	10.4	8.3	36	32	2	21
July	24.4	23.3	9.8	6.8	39	28	18	19
August	27.6	25.8	10.0	9.0	24	21	2	9
September	29.2	29.7	13.3	12.1	23	21	60	13
October	34.0	34.1	17.3	17.0	21	17	7	25
November	35.8	36.4	20.0	19.0	23	20	44	28
December	37.2	37.4	22.2	21.3	28	20	40	56
Year	31.5	31.3	16.8	15.5	32	26	606	436
CLONCURRY (NORTH INLAND)								
January	37.8	37.8	26.1	25.0	39	28	109	90
February	34.9	36.8	24.2	24.6	50	32	71	119
March	35.6	34.8	24.5	22.9	30	31	78	78
April	32.3	32.6	20.9	20.1	35	28	6	22
May	30.7	28.2	18.3	15.4	31	28	.. ³	19
June	28.4	25.8	15.1	12.3	31	30	1	8
July	27.1	25.2	14.2	10.7	30	26	..	6
August	29.2	27.7	14.2	12.1	20	21	1	5
September	30.0	31.5	17.0	15.8	22	18	45	5
October	35.5	35.8	20.9	20.3	17	17	14	14
November	35.6	37.9	23.5	22.9	28	17	98	22
December	35.2	38.4	23.7	24.3	34	22	116	57
Year	32.7	32.7	20.2	18.9	31	25	539	447

¹Averages shown are for the period 1957-1973. ²Averages shown are based on all years of record. ³Rainfall between 0.1 mm and 0.4 mm.

METEOROLOGY, BRISBANE, 1973

Month	Corrected mean sea level pressure 9 a.m.	Shade temperature					Rainfall		
		Mean	Absolute maximum	Absolute minimum	Mean maximum	Mean minimum	Total	Wet days ¹	Average ²
	mb	deg C	deg C	deg C	deg C	deg C	mm	No.	mm
January	1,014.7	26.3	32.6	20.3	29.7	22.8	93	11	161
February	1,014.5	25.6	33.0	19.2	29.1	22.1	287	20	162
March	1,017.0	25.3	34.4	17.6	29.6	21.0	25	9	142
April	1,020.6	22.9	36.1	15.8	27.8	17.9	17	9	88
May	1,020.6	20.6	32.0	12.9	25.7	15.5	30	7	69
June	1,019.6	17.1	27.5	8.0	22.0	12.3	18	8	69
July	1,021.5	16.7	23.4	9.4	20.6	12.9	330	15	55
August	1,020.1	17.5	27.7	8.1	22.1	12.9	40	8	47
September	1,020.5	20.1	30.2	10.5	24.7	15.4	25	7	48
October	1,019.2	22.0	32.1	14.7	26.2	17.8	184	12	74
November	1,012.6	24.1	35.6	16.6	28.7	19.6	86	8	95
December	1,014.4	25.0	38.3	18.8	29.0	21.0	127	11	129
Year	1,017.9	21.9	38.3	8.0	26.3	17.6	1,262	125	1,139

¹ Days on which 0.1 mm or more of rain fell. ² Average annual rainfall based on all years of record.

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.

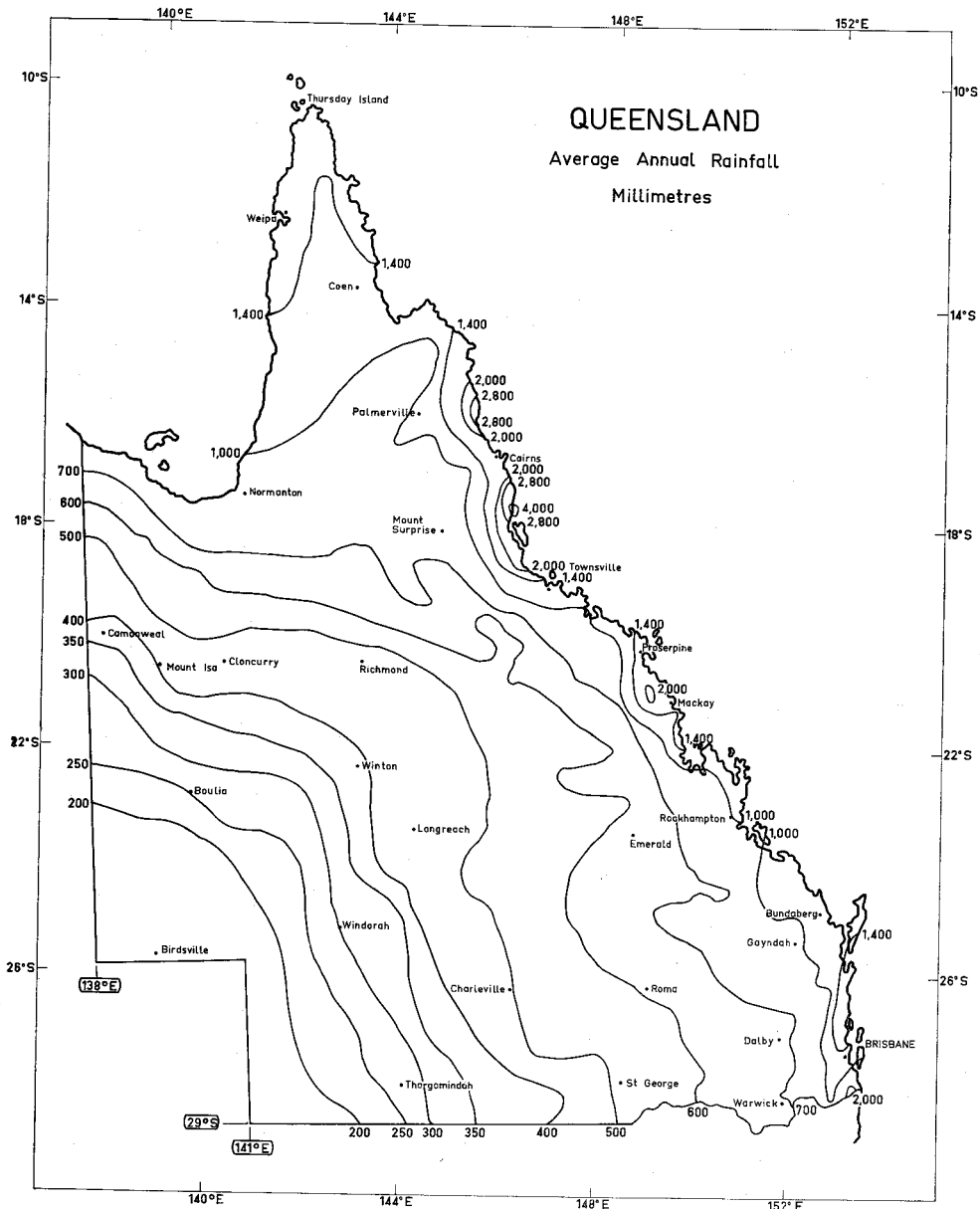
Annual Amount of Rainfall—Average annual rainfall in Queensland varies from about 150 mm in the desert of the extreme south-western corner of the State to about 4,000 mm in parts of the sugar lands of the wet north-eastern coast, the latter being the wettest part of Australia.

Mean rainfall over the whole of Queensland is 580 mm per annum, compared with the Australian average of 430 mm. However, higher rates of evaporation and run-off reduce the effectiveness of Queensland's rainfall to some extent.

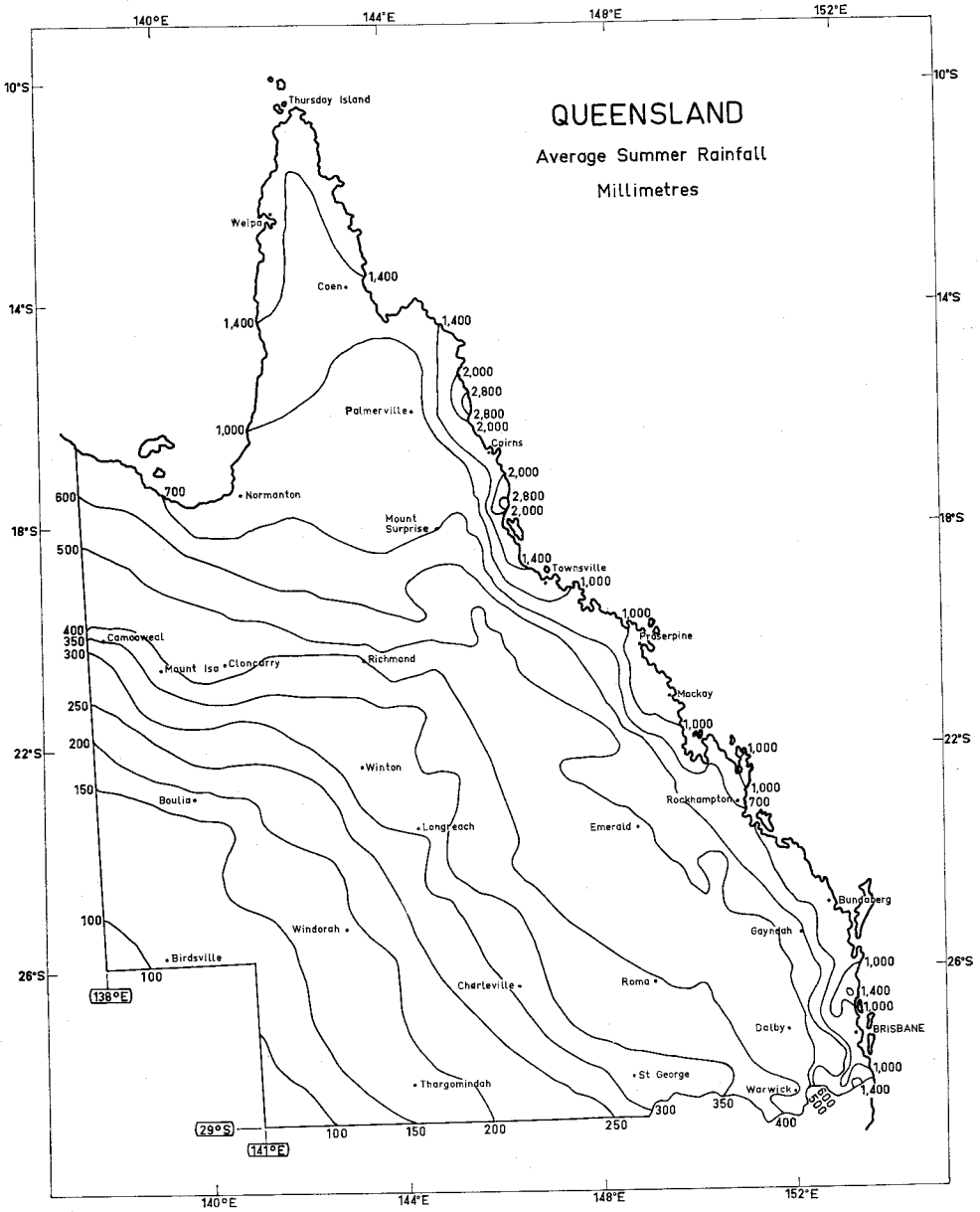
Maps on pages 50 to 52 show the average annual, summer, and winter rainfalls. Each map represents a generalised estimate of average rainfall throughout the State and does not include minor local variations due to topography.

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

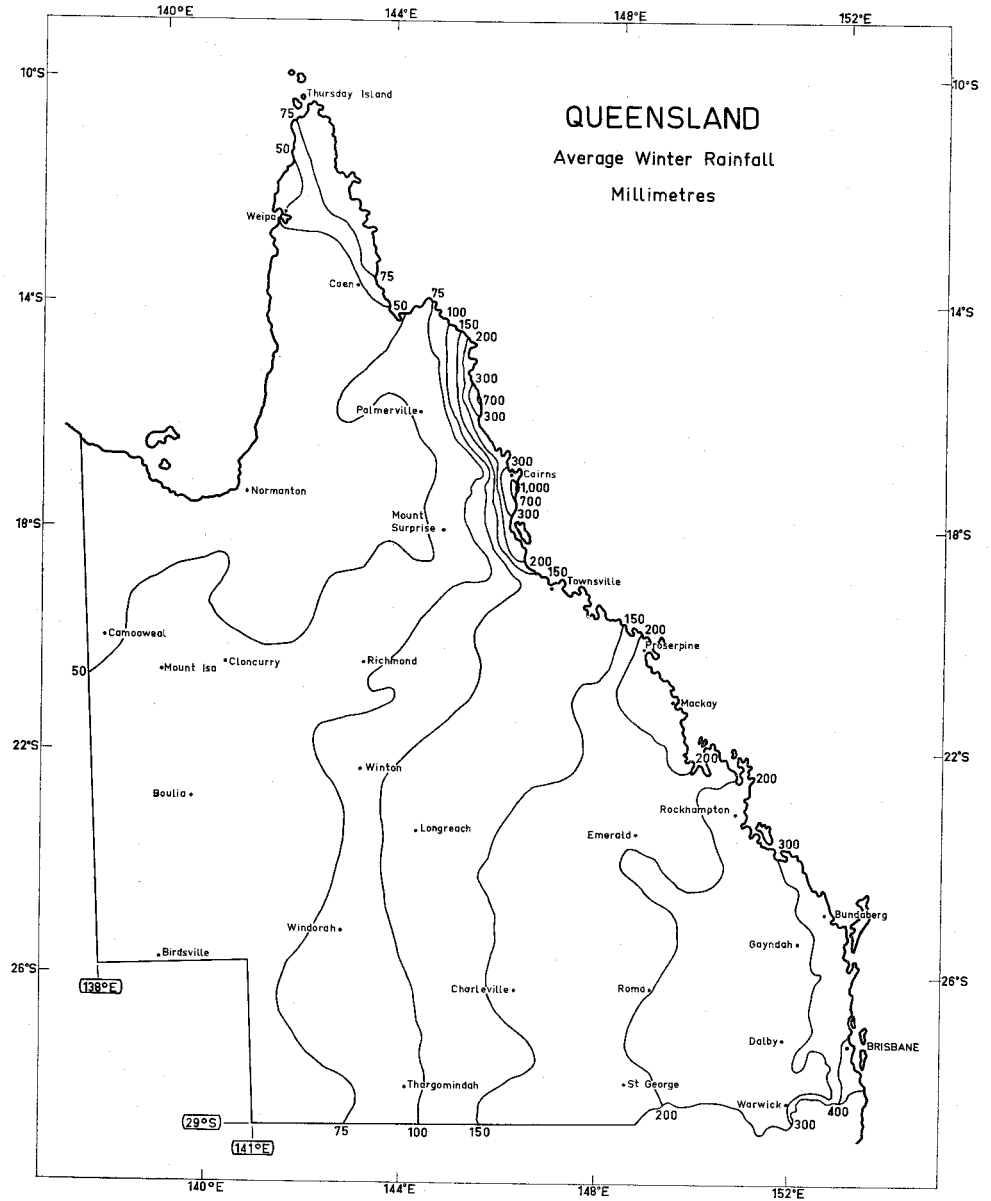
The table on page 53 shows for a number of typical reporting stations the annual rainfall in each of the last 10 years to 1973, as well as the average annual rainfall based on all years of record.



The lines on the map show the average annual rainfall based on all years of record for selected stations.



The lines on the map show the average summer rainfall (i.e. in the months of November to April, inclusive) based on all years of record for selected stations.



The lines on the map show the average winter rainfall (i.e. in the months of May to October, inclusive) based on all years of record for selected stations.

ANNUAL RAINFALL, QUEENSLAND, 1964 TO 1973

Locality	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	Average ¹
	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm
<i>Coastal</i>											
Brisbane ..	1,224	1,042	1,113	1,798	851	1,045	1,440	1,374	1,888	1,262	1,139
Bundaberg ..	912	739	1,016	1,730	1,290	746	1,389	1,768	1,285	1,884	1,145
Gladstone ..	718	432	807	770	1,041	841	838	1,730	660	1,418	900
Rockhampton	720	470	619	725	1,127	639	614	1,085	604	1,637	823
Mackay ..	1,428	1,177	909	1,661	2,122	1,127	1,700	1,557	1,740	1,767	1,585
Townsville ..	1,260	1,032	531	766	1,483	464	721	1,105	1,090	1,533	1,177
Innisfail ..	4,357	3,475	1,954	3,579	2,468	3,432	3,883	3,325	5,177	6,906	3,592
Cairns ..	2,614	2,030	927	2,339	1,911	1,937	2,090	1,910	2,780	2,852	1,949
Thursday Island	1,679	1,271	1,270	1,505	1,542	2,221	2,093	1,923	2,073	2,174	1,628
Burketown ..	924	736	391	780	1,051	404	807	922	683	1,544	732
<i>Sub-coastal</i>											
Warwick ..	725	691	665	756	750	606	866	663	742	709	703
Toowoomba ..	1,010	737	893	1,053	1,016	890	814	973	917	1,021	950
Kingaroy ..	852	830	800	773	749	669	1,035	922	663	885	773
Gayndah ..	866	691	806	829	921	436	831	866	815	874	785
Emerald ..	450	392	519	573	622	533	565	579	488	852	626
Charters Towers	725	598	380	520	813	343	810	787	759	916	645
Atherton ..	1,719	1,152	915	1,893	1,270	1,213	1,209	1,328	1,920	1,736	1,420
Coen ..	1,389	869	962	1,105	1,345	1,068	1,124	1,422	1,367	1,842	1,126
<i>Western</i>											
Cunnamulla ..	404	139	324	332	325	346	427	378	213	534	360
Charleville ..	277	266	369	392	405	354	359	625	251	824	495
Blackall ..	435	364	471	365	353	317	484	457	404	693	527
Longreach ..	499	290	293	235	463	251	341	470	310	606	436
Boulia ..	189	76	217	189	284	178	109	323	140	660	252
Winton ..	309	170	195	222	364	157	301	531	292	676	396
Hughenden ..	522	291	272	424	495	303	363	770	467	822	482
Cloncurry ..	463	236	302	330	334	185	218	737	272	539	447
Croydon ..	1,323	405	326	730	484	636	617	546	1,052	1,321	721

¹ Average of all years of record for each station.

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 25 to 40 mm 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 51 and 52.

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 November to April and the greatest frequencies are found on the tropical coast. Cyclones which pass inland provide a great boost to primary industry by the widespread nature of the resulting rainfall.

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

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

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

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

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

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

9 TROPICAL CYCLONES

(Contributed by the Queensland Regional Office of the
Bureau of Meteorology)

Tropical cyclones are one of the most devastating of natural phenomena. They are intense low pressure systems which develop in tropical

areas of the world. They are known under various names such as tropical cyclones (Australia), hurricanes, typhoons, or by other local names; e.g. "Baguio" is used in the Philippines.

A tropical cyclone is a roughly circular system of gale force (speeds more than 62 km/h) winds whirling clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere around a centre of very low atmospheric pressure, called the "eye". The eye is an area of calm or light winds with only small amounts of overhead cloud. Eye diameters vary between 1 and 30 km. The diameter of the entire cyclone is usually about 300 km, although cyclone "Ada", January 1970, was only about 100 km in diameter and cyclone "Henrietta", April 1964, was 1,300 km in diameter. At low latitudes, the system may be almost stationary or travel at a speed of up to 25 km/h. When recurving, the movement becomes quite slow, but in mid-latitudes may be as much as 80 km/h. The pressure gradient around the eye is very steep because of the extremely low central pressures; this causes unusually strong winds. The table below gives probable maximum wind gusts for various central pressures.

Central pressure	Probable maximum wind gusts near centre	
	kn	km/h
mb		
914	155	286
931	140	258
948	125	230
965	105	194
982	85	157
999	55	101

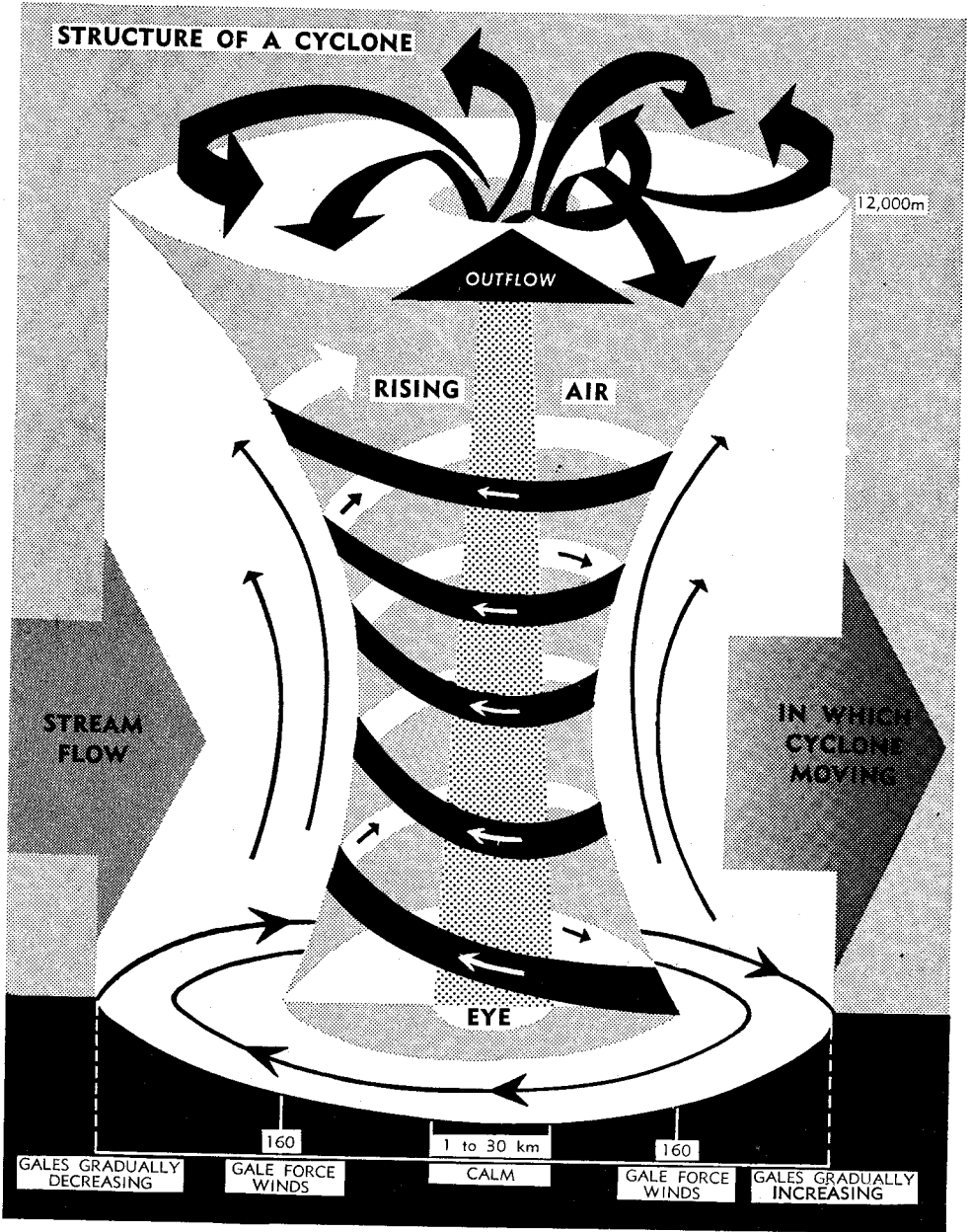
In the low levels of the atmosphere the wind blows in a clockwise direction (Southern Hemisphere) around a low pressure system, spiralling inwards to the centre. During the months November to April, over the warm tropical oceans, where unlimited moisture is available, this motion around the low pressure gives rise to very rapid vertical motion of the air around the centre and the development of a deep cloud structure (cumulonimbus to 12,000 metres in height) with heavy rain. The release of large amounts of latent heat due to condensation together with the heat from the ocean surface provides the energy for further development of the storm.

The structure of a tropical cyclone is illustrated in the diagrammatic sketch on page 56.

Area of Formation—Tropical cyclones form over tropical oceans, mainly within about 15° of the Equator. Those affecting Queensland usually develop in the Coral Sea, the Solomon Sea, the Gulf of Carpentaria, or the Arafura Sea. A few come from the Western Australian Region, crossing the northern parts of Australia and regenerating upon reaching the eastern oceans. A few have their origin in the South Pacific east of the Solomon Islands.

Frequency—Based on known occurrences over more than a century, a major tropical cyclone, with sustained winds of more than 110 km/h with gusts generally half as much again, will strike a particular locality in the area from Cairns to Mackay once in 20 years, north of Cairns once in 40 years, from Mackay to Rockhampton also once in 40 years, and south of Rockhampton once in 50 years. However, tropical cyclones of lesser intensity, or which do not cross the coast, occur much more frequently and can cause considerable damage to coastal areas.

On the average, three tropical cyclones per season (November to April) affect some part of the coast. Although the breeding area remains



approximately the same, there is a tendency for tropical cyclones to travel further south in the latter part of the season due to increasing sea temperatures.

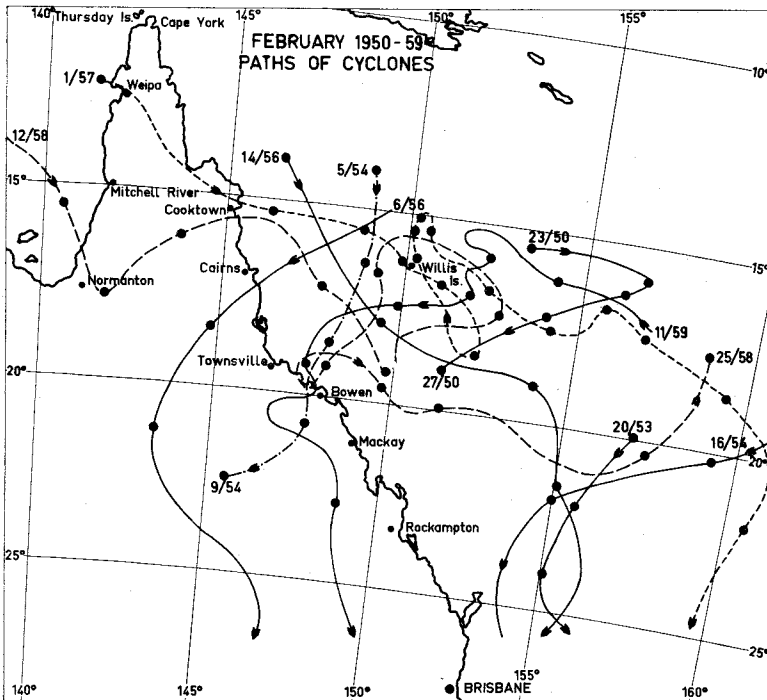
The number of tropical cyclones affecting eastern Australian waters in 60 years (1910-1969) was found to be distributed as follows:

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Season
Number	6	24	65	59	60	29	214
Average number per year ..	0.1	0.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.5	3.6

Most tropical cyclones occur in January to March with the chance in December and April considerably less. Only on rare occasions do they occur outside the November to April period; May and June have each experienced four in the 60-year period. Generally the total frequency is less than the overall total for the months because, where a tropical cyclone persisted from one month to the next, it is counted in both months.

Movement—Tropical cyclones do not always move in parabolic paths. The diagram below shows that the tracks are generally random, some being quite straight for considerable distances and others looping and crossing their earlier path, as in the 1957 cyclone cited in the next section. There is, however, a general tendency for southward moving cyclones to recurve away from the coast when they pass south of about the Tropic of Capricorn where they frequently encounter the high level westerlies. The weakening is due to gradually reducing sea temperatures as the cyclone moves into the South Queensland area which reduces the available energy.

Although tropical cyclones vary greatly in character, the sequence of events as a severe tropical cyclone moves through a particular locality may be as follows:



The first 24 hours bring winds freshening to gale force with unusual gustiness and an overcast sky with rain squalls, increasing in frequency. Within the next twelve hours, the winds may be 110 km/h to 190 km/h or more, with continuous heavy rain.

If the central eye passes overhead there will be a lull lasting from a few minutes to possibly over an hour depending on the width of the eye and the forward speed of the system.

Calm or light variable winds will be experienced, with scattered clouds and possibly sunny periods and with threatening clouds around the horizon.

After the eye passes, again there will be several hours of 110 km/h to 190 km/h winds, but from the opposite direction, with continuous heavy rain. Finally during the next few hours the gales and rain squalls will moderate. Rising seas occur in the first 24 hours, followed by extremely rough seas in the next few hours, confused pyramidal seas (caused when wavetrains driven inwards from different directions converge) occur towards the cyclone eye, a further several hours of extreme conditions, and finally moderating seas.

Life of a Tropical Cyclone—The total life of these storms is mostly unpredictable. Some will develop rapidly and die just as quickly, others mature slowly and can be identified for many days, while yet others over a long period may weaken and re-intensify.

As an example, one tropical cyclone was identified on 1 February 1957 in the Gulf of Carpentaria, very close to Weipa. It crossed Cape York and reached the sea north of Cooktown. It followed an erratic path 500-700 km off the coast, looping the loop and passing close to Willis Island three times, including once right over the island. It then proceeded further out to sea on 11 February, passing 300 km west of New Caledonia, on 15 February. It recurved and moved south south-west, roughly following the northern New South Wales coast 600 km out to sea, turned sharply through 90 degrees towards the land, crossed the coast near Newcastle and filled soon after, giving a total life of 19 days.

Rainfall—In tropical cyclones rainfall is usually widespread and heavy.

The heaviest falls are concentrated around the eye and in the region of strongest onshore winds. If the system moves slowly over a locality, that area may be deluged. On the other hand, if the storm is moving rapidly, falls will generally be less.

Many falls of over 450 mm in 24 hours have occurred due to cyclones. Highest totals recorded are:

907 mm in 24 hours at Crohamhurst, 3 February 1893

869 mm in 24 hours at Mount Dangar, 20 January 1970 ("Ada")

1,044 mm in 36 hours at Springbrook, 19-20 February 1954

305 mm in 2 hours at Upper Ross, near Townsville, 3 March 1946

1,864 mm in 5 days ending 12 January 1972 at Paluma ("Bronwyn"). (Included in this total were successive 24 hour totals of 629 mm and 635 mm.)

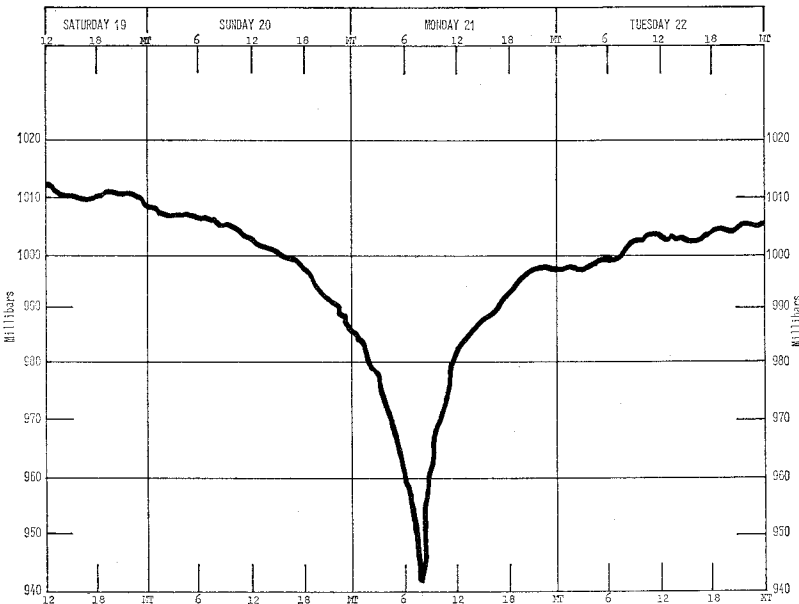
Pressure—Pressures as low as 914 mb ("Bathurst Bay Cyclone", 5 March 1899) have been reported in Queensland tropical cyclones.

However, such pressures are rarely recorded on land. Central pressures usually range from 950-990 mb.

As the storm approaches, pressure decreases, this reduction being more pronounced as the eye passes over the station. This is followed by an equally rapid rise as the system moves away. The pressure drop may not be steady throughout. Rhythmic oscillations (pumping) are often recorded and are caused by the extreme gustiness of the wind. The sudden fall in pressure is strikingly illustrated by the following reproduction of the barograph trace recorded at Mackay during the cyclone 20-22 January 1918 where the pressure is estimated to have fallen to 942 mb.

In very small cyclones such as "Ada" there is little forewarning locally of their approach. Steady pressures, light winds, and little rain can prevail until the cyclone is only about 50 km away.

BAROGRAPH RECORD — MACKAY 19-22 JANUARY 1918

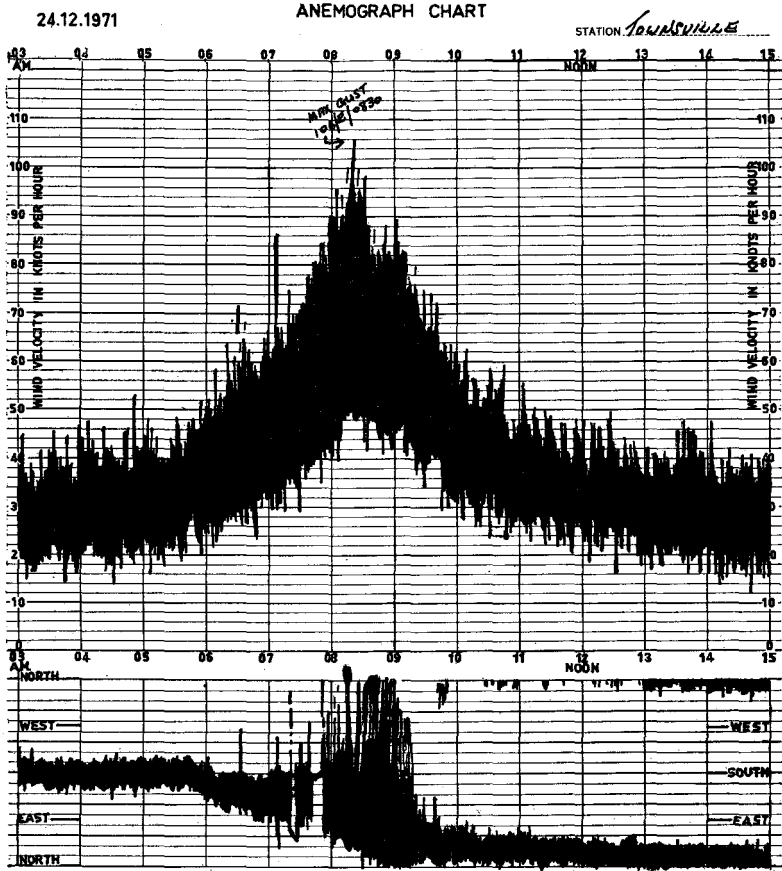


Wind—Usually the most intense wind conditions in a tropical cyclone are to be found in the left-hand semicircle (facing in the direction of travel of the system).

The Anemograph Chart on page 60 is the record of 24 December 1971 at Townsville during cyclone "Althea". The top section gives wind speed and shows the extreme gustiness generally associated with tropical cyclones. The maximum gust for "Althea" at Townsville is seen to be 106 knots (195 km/h). The term "mean speed" or "sustained wind" is taken to refer to average speed over 10 minutes prior to the time of reading. It can be seen that the sustained or mean wind at Townsville at the time of the maximum gust was about 70 knots (130 km/h).

Highest wind gusts (3 seconds duration) recorded on the Queensland region are 200 km/h at Willis Island, 195 km/h at Townsville, and 186 km/h at Bowen.

Storm Surge—As well as rough seas, a cyclone near a coastline may generate a "storm surge"; a rise in normal tide levels which may be as



much as 3 to 6 metres above the maximum high water level. The storm surge should not be confused with the ordinary and more visible wind driven waves and swells. The waves and swells, with a frequency normally 5 to 12 per minute may reach amplitudes greater than that of the storm surge, and may do extensive damage near the shore line. The storm surge has a wavelength of many kilometres and, in low lying and swampy land, it may penetrate several kilometres beyond the normal shore line.

The surge is mostly produced by winds driving the seawater shorewards and partly by the low atmospheric pressure at the storm centre. In shallow water the surge is amplified due to shoaling.

In cyclone "Althea", the storm surge added an extra 3 m to the height of the tide at the time it arrived, making a total of 4 m. If the surge had occurred at high water about 5 hours later, the storm tide could have been 5 m and would have multiplied the damage considerably.

Detection and Tracking—Before such sophisticated equipment as will be discussed later was introduced, tropical cyclones were detected and tracked solely through the use of weather charts based on wind and pressure observations from a network of surface stations. This type of chart is still the basic tool of the analyst, but atmospheric conditions at levels above the earth's surface also need to be analysed.

Measurements at upper levels of wind, pressure, temperature, and humidity are obtained by tracking with radar and hydrogen-filled balloons with a radio transmitter and sensing equipment attached.

Many tropical cyclones, particularly those which form well out in ocean areas, are frequently first identified from United States Weather Satellite photographs. The satellites cross a particular region at regular intervals and transmit photographs to several receiving stations in Australia, including one in Brisbane.

When the cyclone is within range, i.e. within 240 km, of a radar station (Brisbane, Port Moresby, Cairns, Townsville, Mackay, Gladstone, and Byron Bay are coastal radar stations in the north-eastern Australian region), it may be tracked with radar equipment.

The pattern of rain echoes on the radar screen follows the cloud formation closely, so that the appearance is somewhat like that of the satellite photographs. The location of the eye (a rain-free area) and the boundary of heavy rain can usually be included in the radar-derived cyclone warnings.

It has been observed that tropical cyclones at sea produce trains of small earth tremors known as microseisms. The amplitude of these microseisms is very much smaller than the amplitude of tremors recorded in earthquakes, and extremely sensitive seismographs are used for their detection. From a study of microseisms, it is possible to gain some knowledge of the storm's development or decay. However, some tropical cyclones fail to produce significant microseisms because of geological faults or other causes and this limits the method.

Sferics receivers (atmospheric direction finding equipment) are used to locate sources of lightning. Such atmospherics may be detected at distances up to several thousand kilometres from the source. In Queensland, the Bureau of Meteorology sferics stations located at Brisbane, Charleville, and Townsville, enable a complete surveillance of the Coral Sea area. It has been observed that unusually active sferics fixes over a fairly wide area of the ocean in summer may precede the formation of a tropical low.

At remote localities such as the outer Barrier Reef, where a manned reporting station is not feasible, the Bureau of Meteorology has installed automatic weather stations. These stations report by radio every three hours giving barometer reading, wind direction and speed, temperature, and rainfall. Automatic stations are operating at Cato Island, Frederick, Creal, Marion, Flinders, Lihou and Holmes Reefs, and Gannet Cay. Willis Island has a manned meteorological station. Data from these stations are very useful in compiling the surface synoptic charts.

Weather reports from ships and aircraft also give valuable information, especially if they are in the vicinity of the deepening low pressure system or mature tropical cyclone.

Tropical Cyclone Warnings—On the approach of a tropical cyclone, a number of types of warnings may be issued.

When it appears reasonably probable that a tropical cyclone could develop, a Tropical Advisory Warning is prepared. If the suspected tropical low is more than 800 km from the Queensland coast, no Advisory Warning is issued; if between 500 and 800 km, the Advisory Warning is sent to shipping; if closer than 500 km or the coast is likely to be affected within the next 24 hours, the general public is advised.

A Flash Cyclone Warning is issued to threatened areas whenever it can be established that a tropical cyclone has developed within 800 km of the coast, or that conditions are highly favourable for such development within the next six hours. For tropical cyclones located further than 800 km from the coast, warnings are issued for shipping and aviation only.

After the issue of a Flash Warning, Tropical Cyclone Warnings are issued every six hours while gales associated with the system remain at least 160 km from the coast, and the frequency is increased to every three hours to the threatened areas when gales are 160 km or less from the coast. Final warnings are issued when these areas are no longer threatened.

At a number of coastal stations, a red pennant is flown from the time of receipt of the first tropical cyclone warning until the locality ceases to be threatened.

Pamphlets have been prepared by the Bureau of Meteorology for general distribution to warn the public of the dangers associated with tropical cyclones. They also give advice on precautions necessary to avoid damage and loss of life.

Flood Warnings—As tropical cyclones are usually accompanied by heavy rainfall, flooding of streams is a normal after-effect of systems that influence the mainland. In addition to providing warnings that flooding is expected to occur, the Bureau issues bulletins giving the extent and depth of existing flooding, and current river height and rainfall information, to assist local communities in assessing the likely impact of flooding in their own local areas. Also included are reports on the development and downstream movement of any flood peaks.

River height observers take daily readings as soon as the stream reaches a previously determined height at their station. If the river rises to a second higher level, the observer reports stream heights more frequently.

Damage—Records show that the majority of deaths attributable to tropical cyclones are due to drowning, either in the storm surge and heavy seas or in the resulting floods. There have been many cases of ships being lost, the worst being in the "Bathurst Bay Cyclone" (1899) when the Queensland pearling fleet was destroyed. In this disaster over 300 lives were lost by drowning. The Clermont flood of 1916, in which 62 lives were lost, resulted from the movement inland of a tropical cyclone.

The heavy seas caused by a tropical cyclone may erode beaches and undermine houses. Small boats may drag their anchors or break their moorings, smashing into other vessels or piers or being driven ashore.

The main areas of damage are to small boats in heavy seas, erosion of sea walls, rain, flood, and wind damage in buildings, wind-blown debris, fallen power and telephone lines, and flood damage to roads, bridges, and crops.

Precautions—Because a cyclone may isolate a town or house and cut all services, water, power, gas, telephone, and sewerage, it is advisable when a cyclone warning is issued to collect emergency supplies of canned food, first aid and prescription medicines, candles and fuel lamps, torches and batteries, tools, self-contained cooking gear, matches, water containers, and petrol for the car. Plans to shelter and feed pets or livestock should be made. Roofs and house stumps should be checked for soundness and strengthened where necessary. Strong catches may be fitted to outside doors, gates, and windows, and heavy adhesive tape or struts kept handy to strengthen large picture windows. Storm shutters should be available

for small windows. Property should be cleared of sheet iron, dead branches and anything which could become a wind-borne missile, and all branches overhanging the house trimmed. Basic tools, boards, and tarpaulins (or plastic sheeting) for emergency repairs around the house should be collected. A stout canvas cover and long mooring lines are needed for boats.

Persons in homes likely to be menaced by cyclone-generated storm surges from the sea or river flooding may need an evacuation plan. From the flood history of a district obtained from neighbours and municipal authorities, a safe escape route, a refuge, and the priorities for taking valuables may be planned. A transistor radio in working order should be kept handy.

Notable Cyclones—Listed below are brief details of major cyclones that have affected the Queensland region since 1893:

Central South Coast: 30 January to 3 February 1893; heavy rain and subsequent floods destroyed Albert Bridge (Indooroopilly) and Victoria Bridge (Brisbane); over \$4m damage was caused in Brisbane.

North Queensland: 5 March 1899; "Bathurst Bay Cyclone", pearling fleet destroyed; over 300 lives lost; barometer 914 mb (lowest on record).

Townsville, Bowen: 9 March 1903; Cyclone "Leonta"; much damage to property and 10 lives lost.

Port Douglas, Cairns, Innisfail: 16 March 1911; severe damage at Cairns; practically all buildings at Port Douglas damaged and two lives lost.

Flat Top Island (near Mackay): 23-24 March 1911; S.S. *Yongala* wrecked.

Clermont: Night of 27-28 December 1916; Clermont flood disaster; 62 lives lost.

Mackay, Rockhampton: 20-22 January 1918; \$3m damage, Mackay; 3 metre storm surge; 30 lives lost; barometer near Mackay reported to have been 933 mb, second lowest on record for Queensland.

Torres Strait, Groote Eylandt, Gulf of Carpentaria: 23 March-9 April 1923; S.S. *Douglas Mawson* sunk without trace; 7 metre storm surge, Groote Eylandt.

Mackay: 7 March 1955; lugger *Barrier Princess* lost with eight hands.

Townsville, Cairns: 6 March 1956; Cyclone "Agnes", \$5m damage in Townsville and Cairns; four lives lost in subsequent inland floods; lowest barometer reading at Townsville 961 mb.

Bowen: 1 April 1958; over \$2m damage; 1.5 metre storm surge.

Bowen, Proserpine, Ayr, Home Hill: 16 February 1959; over \$2m damage; one life lost; Bowen barometer 955 mb; central pressure estimated as 948 mb.

Southern Inland: 13-14 January 1964; Cyclone "Audrey"; extensive flooding and stock loss in South-West Queensland, extending into New South Wales; pine forest damage considerable; wind damage St George, Goondiwindi area.

Southern Gulf Country: 4 February 1964; Cyclone "Dora"; winds to 160 km/h; major flooding in Gulf rivers.

Curtis Coast: 28-29 January 1967; cyclone "Dinah"; wind damage Bundaberg-Maryborough area; central pressure 945 mb.

Whitsunday Island, Proserpine: 17-19 January 1970; cyclone "Ada"; central pressure estimated as 962 mb; \$12m damage; 13 lives lost; gusts to 130 km/h. Due to the small diameter of the cyclone, in the area later affected the barometers remained relatively high and steady and there was no wind or rain of significance until the cyclone was quite close. This caused heavy rains, and floods followed the passage of the cyclone. "Ada" filled and weakened when 30 km north-west of Mackay, late 19 January.

Townsville: 24 December 1971; cyclone "Althea"; central pressure 952 mb; \$25m damage; three lives lost; noted by United States meteorological satellite ESSA 8, 21 December; definitely identified as a cyclone 22 December; 10 a.m. 24 December, eye crossed coast 48 km north of Townsville; 3 metre storm surge which fortunately occurred just after low tide; gusts reached nearly 200 km/h; major flooding all central and southern interior river systems in Queensland ensued; weakened 25 December; crossed coast again midnight 27 December near Maryborough; winds reached gale force again between Pialba and Noosa Heads.

South-east Queensland: 24-27 January 1974; cyclone "Wanda"; wind gusts up to 130 km/h on the coast; associated with a monsoonal trough which extended much further south than usual caused record flooding with rainfall registrations up to 2,000 mm during the month. In Brisbane some 6,700 householders had their living area partially or completely inundated; in Ipswich, 40 houses washed away and 1,800 premises severely damaged; damage throughout the State was estimated as being in excess of \$15m; 15 lives were lost in south-east Queensland. For a detailed account see Appendix of the 1974 *Year Book*.

10 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 3,000 to 4,250 mm.

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 1,000 mm of rain annually.

Cane-growing is scattered on the sub-tropical coast, from Bundaberg to Beenleigh (south of Brisbane). Except for the 1,600 mm Nambour-Maroochy area, the rest of this southern cane is grown in areas receiving 1,000 to 1,250 mm 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 380 mm (a severe drought for cane) once in 10 years, with less severe droughts more frequently. Mackay, Proserpine, and the Cairns-Ingham regions never receive less than 380 mm of summer rain.



Ridge-tailed monitor
(*V. storri*)

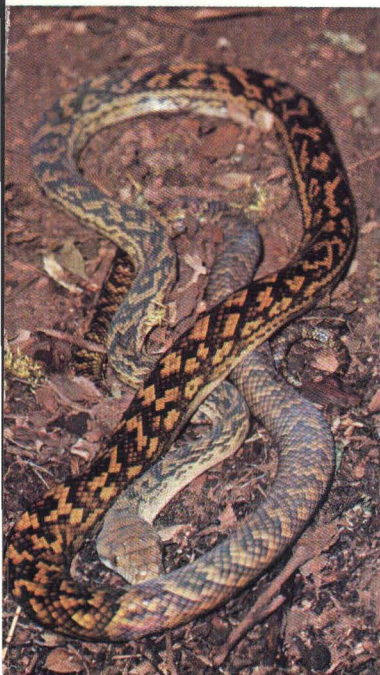


Black-naped burrowing snake
(*R. warro*)



De Vis's banded gecko
(*C. louisadensis*)

Amethystine python
(*L. amethystinus*)



Photos: Queensland Museum

Rough-scaled snake
(*T. carinatus*)





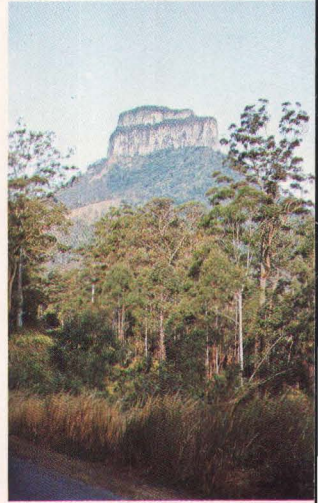
Dinner Falls, Atherton Tableland



An all cedar church, Tamrookum

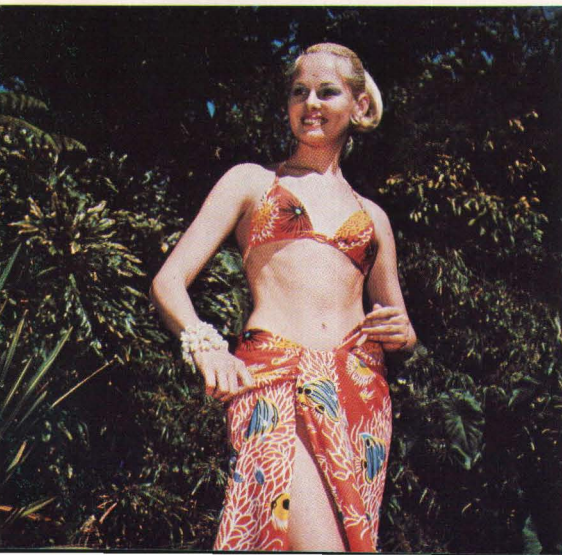


A fountain in one of the many lovely parks in Toowoomba

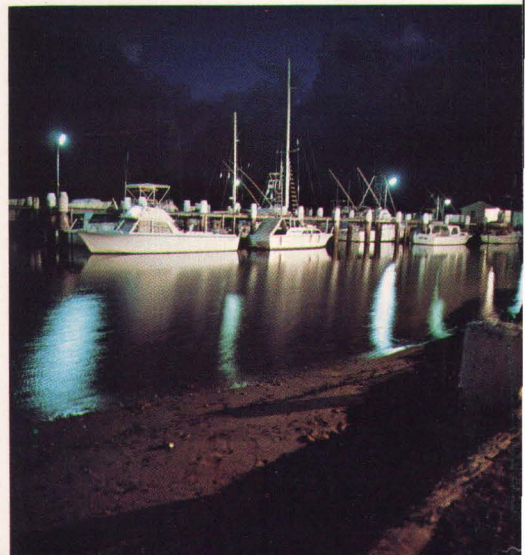


Mount Lindsay

One of several fabrics designed for resort wear with Great Barrier Reef motifs



Game fishing boats, Cairns



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 380 mm 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, canary seed, 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 are 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 (400 to 500 mm) 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 75 to 200 mm, 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 40 to 50 mm 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 380 mm 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 380 mm 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 250 mm 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 (150 mm 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. One of 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. A general drought in 1968-69, which continued throughout 1969-70, is ranked as one of the most severe on record.

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 250 mm or more are expected at Thargomindah, Windorah, and Boulia only one year in five, and winter falls of 150 mm 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.

11 SEASONAL ACTIVITIES IN RURAL INDUSTRY

Owing to the large 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 .. ..	..	May to October
Barley	Grain—May to August	4-5	October to December
Beans, green	South Queensland Highlands: October to January	3	December to March
	Coast: February to October	3	April to December
	North Queensland Tableland: July to Sep- tember and March, April	2½-3	October, November, May, June
	Coast: April to July ..	2½-3	June to August
Beans, navy	December, January ..	3-3½	April, May
Canary seed	April to June	4½-5	October, November
Citrus fruits .. ..	.. .. .	..	April to September
Cotton	South and Central Qld October, November ..	5-7	March to July
Deciduous fruits .. ..	.. .. .	..	November to March
Grapes .. .. .	.. .. .	..	December to March
Hay, lucerne	Perennial; new sowings in autumn	..	Non-irrigated—Chiefly summer Irrigated—All year
Hay, wheaten	April to June	3-5	September
Hay, oaten	April to June	3-5	September to October
Linseed	April to June	4½-5	September to November
Maize	South Queensland September to January ..	4½-7	February to July
	North Queensland November to January	5-7	June to August
Millet and panicum ..	August to February ..	3	December to May
Oats	February to July	4-6	October, November
Onions	February to May	5-6	July to November
Papaws .. .. .	.. .. .	..	Perennial
Peanuts	September to January ..	5	March to June
Pineapples	September to March ..	..	January to March, and May to September
Potatoes	South Queensland January, February ..	3½-4½	May
	May to August	3½-4½	September to 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	February to July

TIMES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING PRINCIPAL CROPS—*continued*

Crop	Time of planting	Length of growing season	Main time of harvesting
		months	
Rice	June, July	5-6	November, December
	November, December ..	5-6	May, June
Safflower	May to September ..	4-5	October to January
Sorghum	September to February ..	4-5	March to July
Soybeans	November to January ..	3½-4½	April, May
Sugar cane	South Queensland August to March ..	12-24	July to December
	North Queensland April to October ..	12-15	June to December
Sunflower	September to January ..	4-5	February to May
Sweet potatoes	September to February ..	4-5	March to July
Tobacco	South and Central Queensland September to December	3½-4½	February to April
	North Queensland July to October ..	3-4	November to January
Tomatoes	South Queensland Highlands: October to December	3-4	December to March
	Coast: January to May and July, August	3-4	March to November
	North Queensland March to June ..	3-4	June to October
Wheat	April to July	4½-5½	October, November

12 SEASONAL CONDITIONS IN QUEENSLAND

1972-73—Fine, dry, and mild weather predominated over the State throughout July, and seasonal conditions deteriorated, particularly in inland districts, although those areas which received good summer rains were carrying a moderate to heavy body of dry pasture.

Except for isolated good falls along coastal areas, the only significant rainfall recorded during August was confined to the Darling Downs, and to a lesser extent the Maranoa and the border strip of the Warrego. The rain rejuvenated pastures in these areas and improved prospects for winter grain crops. General substantial rainfall was urgently needed throughout the State.

Coastal showers occurred during September but only the far north coast registered significant rainfall. Scattered light falls of mostly less than 15 mm were received over the southern border districts. Heatwave conditions adversely affected the pastoral situation in the south-west and the central-western sheep country.

Rain during October ranged from nil in the Peninsula region to record falls in parts of Moreton. Excess rain was received south of Rockhampton and to the east of the Central Highlands and the far south-west. Most of these falls were recorded during the first and last weeks of the month, associated with hail storms, high winds, and flooding in the Condamine, Balonne, and Macintyre Rivers. No relief was afforded the drought-stricken south-west. At the end of the month, thunderstorm activity caused fires in the spinifex country north-east of Murrumbidgee burning out over 40,000 hectares.

Variable, but generally heavy rain was reported in November over the south-eastern quarter of the State, and good rainfall extended into

much of the Warrego, Central Lowlands, and some parts of the tropical inland regions. Widespread storms in Central Queensland considerably improved conditions there.

Rainfall for December was generally disappointing, and the storm rains which were received were of little benefit with heatwave conditions prevailing. The drought situation in the south-west worsened, and water supplies remained inadequate in many areas outside the southern border district from the Darling Downs to the coast. Isolated storm rains provided some relief from dry conditions in North Queensland but drought-affected areas were evident in the north-west and along the coastal strip north of Bowen.

Heavy to flood rains were experienced over much of the northern tropics at the start of the wet season in the latter half of January. Many areas on the Atherton Tableland and the adjacent coastal region, however, were still affected by dry conditions at the end of the month. Showers and storm rains brought widespread relief over the remainder of the State, but dry pockets persisted in the Eastern Inland, and good rainfall in the south-west was too restricted to alleviate the drought in that area.

Virtually the entire State made a rapid recovery after widespread thunderstorms and showers in February. North Queensland experienced drought-relieving rains throughout the month which provided much needed soil moisture for crops and pastures. Most of the south-west quarter received heavy to flood rains or flood run-off from adjacent areas. Isolated areas, however, still showed evidence of the previous drought conditions. Good to excellent seasonal conditions made the outlook for the winter season the best since 1956.

In contrast to the widespread relief rains in February, rain registrations for March were more variable, with typical wet season conditions in North Queensland and below normal monthly totals over much of the southern half of the State. Intense rain on the north tropical coast caused flooding and traffic dislocations in the Ingham-Babinda area and moderate flooding occurred in the Lower Herbert River. Late in March cyclone "Bella" crossed the coast to become a rain depression, bringing heavy to flood rains to north-western districts. Major floods occurred in the Georgina, Burke, Hamilton, Diamantina, and Thomson Rivers. Rainfall in southern districts ranged from less than 50 per cent of normal to less than 25 per cent in the far south-west.

Extensive rain in April brought relief to south-western areas making the season the best for many years. The best rainfall recorded for April, however, occurred in North Queensland, and good to excellent pastoral conditions prevailed. The central coast received good rain and prospects for winter improved. Only patchy rain was experienced in the Carpentaria district, but favourable pastoral conditions were maintained because of rain periods earlier in the year. Continued dry conditions accelerated the normal seasonal deterioration for autumn elsewhere in the State.

Much of the State, particularly the south-eastern areas, experienced dry autumn conditions in May, with higher than normal temperatures further depleting the already low soil moisture in the main winter crop areas. Scattered light to moderate frosts occurred in the Maranoa district, on the Granite Belt, and in central and southern districts. Blackening-off occurred where native pastures were mature and dry. The weather pattern for the northern tropical areas, however, was one of frequent rain and mild temperatures. The State generally had a moderate to heavy body of grass.

The few scattered showers during June did little to relieve the dry conditions over most of the southern, central, and inland areas. Warm

weather depleted soil moisture and the fodder crop and pasture situation deteriorated rapidly following the driest autumn for eight years. Useful but variable rain, however, improved the outlook in the north-west, on the Central Highlands, and in the grain crop areas of the Curtis district. Overall crop prospects in horticultural districts were sound.

1973-74—In July, heavy rains in the south-eastern quarter of the State and above normal rains in the south-west provided welcome relief from the dry conditions experienced over the autumn and early winter months. Showers extended northwards along the coast and adjacent highlands but mainly fine and sunny weather prevailed over the northern inland. Prospects for spring were the best for many years.

Mild conditions with widespread light rain continued over much of the southern half of the State during August, further enhancing prospects for spring and summer. Night temperatures were well above normal and only light frosts occurred over southern areas. Isolated thunderstorms brought varying falls to the Central Highlands, maintaining crops and pastures in good condition. Mainly fine and cool conditions were experienced in northern areas. Continuing dry weather in the north-west caused a serious fire hazard in mature pastures.

Seasonal prospects for much of the State were good to excellent, following regular and above normal rainfall in September. Most agricultural and pastoral districts experienced an excellent spring, but feed dried off in the rainfall deficient north and drought conditions persisted in the south-east.

Meteorologically, October was a fairly normal month without any marked departure of either rainfall or temperature. Thunderstorms provided rainfall over most of the interior and there were showery periods along the coast.

The weather pattern for most of the State during November was one of above normal rainfall combined with hot and humid conditions. Heavy rains late in the month caused flooding in the Paroo, Bulloo, Lower Thomson, Diamantina, and Lower Georgina Rivers and around Quilpie. In the Carpentaria district storms gave some relief but follow-up rains were needed to regenerate pastures throughout the region completely. Below normal falls were recorded on the Central Highlands further depleting the already low soil moisture there, and with rising temperatures rains were needed in the central and south-west border districts.

Scattered thunderstorm activity in the north of the State extended the wet weather into December and, later in the month, cyclone "Una" brought torrential rains to the central coast, lower Carpentaria, and far south-west districts, resulting in extensive flooding and transport delays throughout these regions. Rainfall in most western, central-western, and far-western districts and on the Darling Downs, on the other hand, was patchy and below normal and of little benefit to crops, which were mostly moisture stressed.

Heavy to flood rains were received throughout most of the State during January, resulting in Queensland's rainfall being the highest ever recorded for all districts. This situation was caused mainly by the appearance of the monsoonal trough further south than usual and cyclonic disturbances, particularly "Wanda", in the south-eastern coastal sector. Record flooding occurred over a wide area, particularly in the Gulf and

Channel country, the south-western border region, and the Brisbane, Lockyer, and Bremer-Fassifern Valleys.

Torrential to flood rains associated with cyclonic depressions dominated the weather pattern throughout the northern tropics and in some coastal areas in February. A monsoonal trough extending across the State brought variable rains to much of the State, but conditions over a substantial portion of the southern interior remained dry.

March was a normal wet season month for the tropics, most areas experiencing excessive rainfall. Some record monthly totals were recorded. Early in the month cyclone "Zoe" brought heavy to flood rains to south-eastern coastal districts, causing some local flooding, and a small tropical cyclone "Alice", centred north-east of Gladstone, brought strong winds and rain to the southern and central coasts. Much of the State had experienced the wettest summer on record.

Showers were received along the coast for most of April, and sporadic thunderstorms occurred inland from the middle to the end of the month. Most inland areas had good to excellent pastoral conditions, although drought conditions intensified at Goondiwindi, Texas, and Inglewood. Conditions improved on coastal and adjacent areas in response to periods of relatively fine weather.

The dominant weather feature in May was sunny days with cold nights. Early in the month, a trough centred over the interior brought thunderstorm activity to inland areas, and a high, moving pressure system in the Tasman Sea maintained showers along the coast. In the middle of the month widespread shower and thunderstorm activity occurred in the south-east. Towards the end of the month most of the State experienced rain and thunderstorms. Cold south-west to south-east winds occurred and frosts were recorded on several occasions in southern border districts.

Fine conditions with clear days and cool to cold nights provided the general weather pattern for June. Scattered to widespread frosts with isolated fog on occasions occurred over the southern interior. Rainfall for the month was confined mainly to coastal districts.

13 BASIC ECONOMY

The main sources of the State's primary industry wealth are minerals, meat, sugar, wool, general agricultural produce including wheat, sorghum, fodder crops, tobacco, barley, pineapples, potatoes, and peanuts, and dairy products. The most important minerals are coal, copper, bauxite, silver-lead, zinc, and mineral sands. The commercial production of oil commenced in 1964, and of natural gas in 1968.

Nearly all of the beef cattle and 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 or to southern States for auction, both rail and road transport being used. Dairy cattle are restricted mainly to the south-eastern corner of the State, with some on the Atherton Tableland.

The principal agricultural crop in Queensland, sugar cane, is grown along the coastal areas from south of Brisbane to Mossman, north of

Cairns, the greater production being towards the north. More than two-thirds of the sugar production is exported overseas. The principal statistical divisions of the State for other agricultural crops are as follows: wheat, Downs and Rockhampton Divisions; tobacco, Cairns (Atherton Tableland); barley, Downs; sorghum, Downs, Rockhampton, and Central-Western; fodder crops, Downs and Roma; potatoes, Moreton; pineapples, Moreton and Maryborough; and peanuts, Maryborough (Kingaroy).

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

Since the development of natural resources depends greatly on external markets for these products, external trade is relatively large. The value of the overseas export trade is more than twice that of exports to other Australian States. Imports from other States account for over three-quarters 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 and Townsville 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 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, food processing etc., oil refining, paper making, wood pulp and hardboard manufacturing, and chemical manufacturing. Other important industrial centres are Maryborough (engineering), Toowoomba and Dalby (agricultural implement manufacture), Townsville (copper refinery), and Gladstone (alumina refinery). Electricity is available in a wide area for industrial and domestic use; power stations are being established on the coal-fields.

The railway transport system extends from the coast to the south-west 1,000 km, central-west 860 km, and north-west 970 km. All these lines are connected with the coastal line of 1,680 km. The State has now over 130,000 km 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 labour force, 20 per cent are employed in wholesale and retail trade, 17 per cent in manufacturing, 11 per cent in primary production, and 9 per cent in building and construction.

14 TOURISM

Queensland has figured prominently in the development of tourism in Australia in recent times, and tourism has emerged to a leading place among the State's most valuable services. A survey in 1969-70, commissioned by the Queensland Government, indicated that tourism was then worth more than \$135m a year to the State. It is currently estimated to be worth about \$150m a year.

Recognition was given to tourism at government level when the Queensland Government Tourist Bureau, early in 1973, announced the award of a scholarship for a four-year course in food service and tourism management at the Queensland Agricultural College at Lawes. Two students are now being assisted under the scheme.

The State is fortunate in possessing an 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 not only along the eastern coastline from Coolangatta to Cooktown but also in many inland centres.

Principal Resorts—Brisbane, the capital city, is a suitable headquarters from which to undertake a Queensland holiday. The city itself has a great deal to offer visitors in period and contemporary architecture, sub-tropical parks and gardens, tropical fruit plantations, riverside scenic spots, and provides access to 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. Capital investment on buildings in the area during the 10 years to 1973-74 is estimated to have been about \$300m. The Tourist Bureau estimates that at 30 June 1974 there were about 3,000 accommodation establishments, and these, together with caravan parks and camping grounds, provide tourist accommodation for more than 160,000 visitors at the one time. First class restaurants and cabarets ensure a variety of evening entertainment. This 34 km of beach development provides excellent amenities for surfing, water ski-ing, fishing, cruising, and a wide variety of other sporting activities. The Gold Coast also has several beautiful mountain attractions behind it and these are easily accessible by road.

The Great Barrier Reef and several of the tropical island resorts along it also enjoy an international reputation. In all, there are 20 resort islands along the Queensland coast. Rail, air, and coach services operate from Brisbane to the nearest mainland centres to the resorts. Launches operate to many 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 are popular. Local cruises operate out of Mackay, Shute Harbour,

Townsville, Cairns, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Brisbane, and other coastal centres on day and extended trips.

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

North of Noosa, unique coloured sand cliffs extend from Teewah to Double Island Point and rise in places to over 180 m. Close to the coast, the tidal saltwater lakes of the Noosa River and the freshwater Lake Cooloola are surrounded by natural bushland where native wildflowers abound.

The motorist plays a vital role in the domestic tourist market, easily the largest market, and the northern parts of the State have become more important for tourism 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 more than 400 camping and caravan parks along the highway, many of them equal to the best in Australia. From Cairns, the Atherton Tableland, the Barron Gorge, and Kuranda attract many visitors, many of whom 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 future expansion of tourism. More than 20,000 tourists take advantage of conducted tours of Mount Isa Mines each year. The Carnarvon Ranges and the gem fields in the Emerald, Winton, and Eulo districts 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. Visits to outback sheep and cattle stations are adding variety to a Queensland holiday.

Bureau Activities—The Queensland Tourist Bureau employs a total staff of over 200 persons in five interstate branches and eight branches in Queensland, in addition to its head office which is located in Adelaide and Edward Streets, Brisbane.

While the Bureau is the largest booking agency in the State, its collections from this activity reflect only a comparatively small proportion of the value of tourism to the State. The following statement illustrates the increased spending on publicity and the boost in collections over the five years to 1973-74.

Year	Publicity vote	Bureau's collections
	\$	\$
1969-70	185,000	5,465,049
1970-71	203,500	6,166,720
1971-72	241,000	6,553,962
1972-73	311,000	7,305,835
1973-74	411,000	8,840,430

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 primarily 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 is the direct sponsorship, or assistance in sponsoring, of 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 \$600, provided the local authority and private enterprise in the area each contribute at least one-third of the cost. By the end of June 1974, 36 areas had taken advantage of this scheme.

There has been a great improvement in accommodation facilities for tourists throughout the State in recent years. During 1973-74, 24 motels were approved for construction in Queensland at an estimated cost of almost \$2.4m. In addition, 4 new hotels were constructed and 1 was rebuilt, while rebuilding was commenced or approved on 4 hotels, and extensive remodelling or extension of \$40,000 or more in each case was undertaken on a further 15 hotels.

• Chapter 3

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 of 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 of 1861*, and with the passing of *The Constitution Act of 1867*, responsible government in Queensland was consolidated.

Since 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 Air Marshal Sir Colin Thomas Hannah,
K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.

The present Governor of Queensland assumed office on 21 March 1972, and is the nineteenth 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., K.C.V.O.	..	March 1966
Sir Colin Thomas Hannah, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.	..	March 1972

THE QUEENSLAND MINISTRY (*At 25 March 1975*)

Premier—Hon. Johannes Bjelke-Petersen

Treasurer and Deputy Premier—Hon. Sir Gordon William Wesley Chalk, K.B.E.

Minister for Mines and Energy—Hon. Ronald Ernest Camm

Minister for Justice and Attorney-General—Hon. William Edward Knox

Minister for Community and Welfare Services and Sport—Hon. John Desmond Herbert

Minister for Industrial Development, Labour Relations and Consumer Affairs—Hon. Frederick Alexander Campbell

Minister for Primary Industries—Hon. Victor Bruce Sullivan

Minister for Police—Hon. Allen Maxwell Hodges

Minister for Water Resources—Hon. Neville Thomas Eric Hewitt, M.M., A.F.M.

Minister for Transport—Hon. Keith William Hooper

Minister for Local Government and Main Roads—Hon. Russell James Hinze

Minister for Tourism and Marine Services—Hon. Thomas Guy Newbery

Minister for Lands, Forestry, National Parks and Wildlife Service—Hon. Kenneth Burgoyne Tomkins

Minister for Health—Hon. Llewellyn Roy Edwards

Minister for Education and Cultural Activities—Hon. Valmond James Bird

Minister for Works and Housing—Hon. Norman Edward Lee

Minister for Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement and Fisheries—Hon. Claude Alfred Wharton

Minister for Survey, Valuation, Urban and Regional Affairs—Hon. William Daniel Lickiss

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	10-12-1859	R. Philp	7-12-99
A. Macalister	1-2-66	A. Morgan	17-9-1903
R. G. W. Herbert	20-7-66	W. Kidston	19-1-06
A. Macalister	7-8-66	R. Philp	19-11-07
R. R. Mackenzie	15-8-67	W. Kidston	18-2-08
C. Lilley	25-11-68	D. F. Denham	7-2-11
A. H. Palmer	3-5-70	T. J. Ryan	1-6-15
A. Macalister	8-1-74	E. G. Theodore	22-10-19
G. Thorn	5-6-76	W. N. Gillies	26-2-25
J. Douglas	8-3-77	W. McCormack	22-10-25
T. McIlwraith	21-1-79	A. E. Moore	21-5-29
S. W. Griffith	13-11-83	W. Forgan Smith	17-6-32
Sir T. McIlwraith	13-6-88	F. A. Cooper	16-9-42
B. D. Morehead	30-11-88	E. M. Hanlon	7-3-46
Sir S. W. Griffith	12-8-90	V. C. Gair	17-1-52
Sir T. McIlwraith	27-3-93	G. F. R. Nicklin	12-8-57
H. M. Nelson	27-10-93	J. C. A. Pizey	17-1-68
T. J. Byrnes	13-4-98	G. W. W. Chalk	1-8-68
J. R. Dickson	1-10-98	J. Bjelke-Petersen	8-8-68
A. Dawson	1-12-99		

2 THE QUEENSLAND PARLIAMENT

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

The *Electoral Districts Act* 1971 increased the Legislative Assembly from 78 to 82 members. The Act also divided the State into four electoral zones, namely (i) south-eastern (47 electoral districts); (ii) provincial cities (13 electoral districts); (iii) western and far-northern (7 electoral districts); and (iv) country (15 electoral districts). For further particulars see page 97.

Members' Salaries—Members were first paid in 1889 when the annual salary was \$600. From 1 July 1974 the basic salary was increased from \$12,180 to \$15,630, with additional salaries as follows: the Premier, \$17,010; the Deputy Premier, \$12,360; other Ministers, \$10,050; the Speaker, \$5,830; Chairman of Committees, \$1,880; Leader of the Opposition, \$6,530; Deputy Leader of the Opposition, \$1,430; and each Whip, \$950. Members also receive an electorate allowance, assessed for each electorate, ranging from \$2,580 to \$6,310, 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 members have varied since the inception of the scheme and from 2 April 1970 have been 11½ per cent of the gross salary. There is a Treasury subsidy equal to sixty-five thirty-fifths of contributions, plus any further amounts necessary to keep the fund actuarially sound. To qualify for a pension an ex-member must have served, (a) for 11 years or more; or (b) a period of eight years or more, and ceased to be a member, either as a result of defeat at an election, or by failure to receive endorsement for re-election from a recognised political party, or did not seek re-election for reasons which satisfy the trustees.

The rates of pension vary according to length and type of service and for members retiring subsequent to 2 April 1970, range from 41½ per cent to 70 per cent of the annual salary, the maximum being payable after 20 years of service. Pensions are increased at the rate of 3 per cent per annum. A member leaving Parliament without qualifying for a pension receives a refund of all contributions, together with interest thereon. The spouse or housekeeper who is the mother, sister, or daughter of a deceased member who was receiving, or was eligible for a pension, is entitled to five-eighths of that pension, or 40 per cent of salary, whichever is the greater.

Method of Voting—Property qualifications were abandoned in 1872 and adult male suffrage after six months' residence was established. In 1892 "contingent" or optional preferential voting was introduced. For the election of 1907 the franchise was widened to include women on the principle of "one adult, one vote". Legislation in 1914 provided for compulsory voting for the first time in Australia. Optional preferential voting continued until 1942 when members were elected on a relative majority vote ("first past the post"). Preferential voting was reintroduced in 1962 with the provision that a vote not clearly indicating the voter's order of preference for all candidates would be regarded as invalid. This brought Queensland's system generally into agreement with the procedure in other States and the Commonwealth. From 1 July 1973 the voting age was reduced from 21 years to 18 years. Voting at elections is by secret ballot.

An elector absent from his own electorate may vote at any polling-booth as an absent voter. There is provision for electors leaving the State prior to the polling-day at a general election to vote before leaving. At a by-election any person about to leave the electorate may vote before polling-day. Seriously ill, pregnant, or infirm electors may apply to a returning officer to vote before an official electoral visitor. The electoral visitor appointed for the district will take the votes of incapacitated people living in that district whether they are enrolled for it or another district. A postal vote may be applied for before polling-day by an elector who will be more than 8 kilometres from a polling-booth on polling-day, or who, by reason of his membership of a religious order or his religious beliefs, will be precluded from attending at a polling-booth on polling-day.

Electoral enrolment is compulsory for all persons 18 years of age and over who are British subjects by birth or naturalisation, and who have lived in Australia for six months and in an electoral district continuously for three months. Persons of unsound mind, and persons serving a sentence of one year or longer or attainted of treason, are not qualified to be enrolled as electors. From 1 February 1966, Aboriginal natives of Australia and Torres Strait Islanders were entitled to enrol as electors, but their enrolment was voluntary. The option of voluntary enrolment was abolished from 1 November 1971.

Voting at Elections—The names of the elected candidates and the voting in each electorate at the December 1974 State general election are shown in the next table.

The representation of the various parties following the election was: National Party, 39; Liberal Party, 30; Australian Labor Party, 11; North Queensland Party, 1; and Independent, 1.

THE QUEENSLAND PARLIAMENT

Electorate district	Area of electorate in square kilometres	Place of nomination	Member's name and political party
<i>Zone 1</i>			
Albert	883	Southport	Gibbs, I. J. (<i>National</i>)
Archerfield	60	Inala	Hooper, K. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Ashgrove	24	Ashgrove	Greenwood, J. W. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Aspley	33	Chermside West	Campbell, Hon. F. A. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Baroona	7	Kelvin Grove	Young, D. C. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Belmont	24	Holland Park	Byrne, D. E. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Brisbane	14	Spring Hill	Lowes, H. B. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Bulimba	9	Bulimba	Houston, J. W. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Chatsworth	8	Carina	Hewitt, W. D. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Clayfield	7	Kedron	Murray, J., M.B.E. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Cooroora	2,240	Nambour	Simpson, G. L. (<i>National</i>)
Everton	11	Oxford Park	Lindsay, B. D. V. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Fassifern	5,828	Boonah	Müller, S. J. (<i>National</i>)
Greenslopes	8	Weller's Hill	Hooper, Hon. K. W. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Ipswich	18	Ipswich	Edwards, Hon. L. R. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Ipswich West	39	Ipswich	Hales, A. (<i>National</i>)
Ithaca	10	Toowong	Miller, C. J. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Kurilpa	9	Fairfield	Doumany, S. S. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Landsborough	1,399	Landsborough	Ahern, M. J. (<i>National</i>)
Lockyer	1,606	Gatton	Chalk, Hon. Sir Gordon, K.B.E. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Lytton	49	Morningside	Burns, T. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Mansfield	98	Upper Mount Gravatt	Kaus, W. B. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Merthyr	9	New Farm	Lane, D. F. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Mount Coot-tha	214	Indooroopilly	Lickiss, Hon. W. D. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Mount Gravatt	22	Holland Park West	Chinchen, G. T., M.B.E., D.F.C. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Murrumba	1,709	Caboolture	Frawley, D. J. (<i>National</i>)
Nudgee	72	Nudgee	Melloy, J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Nundah	23	Nundah	Knox, Hon. W. E. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Pine Rivers	223	Lawnton	Akers, R. G. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Redcliffe	181	Redcliffe	Houghton, Hon. J. E. H. (<i>National</i>)
Redlands	598	Cleveland	Goley, J. P. (<i>National</i>)
Salisbury	73	Moorooka	Kyburz, Mrs. R. A. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Sandgate	13	Brighton	Dean, H. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Sherwood	31	Jindalee	Herbert, Hon. J. D. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Somerset	10,127	Nanango	Gunn, W. A. M. (<i>National</i>)
South Brisbane	8	Coorparoo	Lamont, C. C. (<i>Liberal</i>)
South Coast	611	Coolangatta	Hinze, Hon. R. J. (<i>National</i>)
Stafford	10	Kedron	Gygar, T. J. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Surfers Paradise	47	Surfers Paradise	Small, Sir Bruce (<i>National</i>)
Toowong	14	Taringa	Porter, C. R. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Toowoomba North	36	Toowoomba	Lockwood, J. A. R. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Toowoomba South	49	Toowoomba	Warner, J. H. (<i>National</i>)
Wavell	9	Wavell Heights	Crawford, A. P. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Windsor	8	Wilston	Moore, R. E. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Wolston	111	Redbank	Marginson, E. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Wynnum	13	Wynnum	Lamond, W. McM. (<i>National</i>)
Yeronga	12	Moorooka	Lee, Hon. N. E. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Total	26,607		
<i>Zone 2</i>			
Barron River	4,690	Mareeba	Tenni, M. J. (<i>National</i>)
Bundaberg	25	Bundaberg	Jensen, E. D. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Cairns	480	Cairns	Jones, R., B.E.M. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Isis	6,020	Childers	Powell, L. W. (<i>National</i>)
Mackay	60	Mackay	Casey, E. D. (<i>Independent</i>)
Maryborough	25	Maryborough	Alison, G. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Mount Isa	134,200	Mount Isa	Bertoni, A. P. D. (<i>National</i>)
Port Curtis	7,900	Gladstone	Hanson, M. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Rockhampton	285	Rockhampton	Wright, K. W. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Rockhampton North	95	Rockhampton	Yewdale, L. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Townsville	4,300	Townsville	Scott-Young, N. R. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Townsville South	95	Townsville	Aikens, T. (<i>North Qld.</i>)
Townsville West	15	Townsville	Hooper, M. D. (<i>National</i>)
Total	158,190		

GENERAL ELECTION, 7 DECEMBER 1974

Number of persons qualified to vote	Number of votes recorded	First preference votes recorded for candidates of each party						Majority	In-valid votes recorded
		National Party	Liberal Party	Australian Labor Party	Aust. Democratic Labor Party	Independent	Other		
<i>(South-Eastern Zone)</i>									
21,354	18,594	6,622	4,543	6,599	130	174	..	3,666 ¹	526
14,612	12,789	..	5,260	6,657	371	..	157	869	344
14,663	13,246	2,757	5,772	4,040	515	..	..	4,840 ¹	162
15,655	14,249	..	10,307	3,786	..	..	..	6,521	156
14,092	11,935	..	5,643	5,528	484	..	..	389 ¹	280
14,552	13,201	..	6,974	6,044	..	..	..	930	183
11,607	9,607	..	4,454	4,523	387	..	..	228 ¹	243
13,763	12,183	..	5,785	6,199	..	..	..	414	199
14,362	13,135	..	8,523	4,136	331	..	..	4,056	145
14,222	12,228	..	7,619	3,701	722	..	..	3,196	186
16,251	14,473	6,812	4,353	2,835	310	..	..	596 ¹	163
13,761	12,541	..	5,972	5,652	565	169	..	678 ¹	183
17,349	15,806	11,314	..	4,194	..	..	..	7,120	298
14,084	12,538	..	8,269	3,615	517	..	..	4,137	137
14,600	13,634	..	8,913	3,968	399	..	175	4,371	179
14,486	13,340	3,328	3,075	6,028	676	..	..	137 ¹	233
14,179	12,352	..	7,940	4,196	..	..	..	3,744	216
13,742	11,893	2,355 ^a	4,673	4,355	210	..	..	2,539 ¹	300
19,868	17,717	11,828	..	3,918	..	1,719	..	6,191	252
15,341	13,842	..	7,676	2,677	..	3,359	..	1,640	130
16,163	14,603	..	6,225	8,165	..	..	..	1,940	213
19,297	17,510	..	11,945	4,687	612	..	..	6,646	266
12,667	10,762	..	7,004	3,517	..	..	..	3,487	241
17,341	15,592	..	11,560	3,495	331	..	..	7,734	206
16,913	15,416	..	10,200	4,656	396	..	..	5,148	164
19,867	17,815	11,080	..	6,320	..	..	..	4,760	415
15,242	13,893	..	6,286	7,399	..	..	..	1,113	208
13,791	12,201	..	7,645	4,337	..	..	..	3,308	219
24,539	22,372	5,185	8,761	8,132	..	..	..	5,256 ¹	294
15,381	13,909	6,921	..	4,915	334	1,528	..	144	211
23,173	20,543	6,430	6,207	7,357	228	..	..	3,928 ¹	321
21,464	18,560	3,194	6,559	7,824	515	..	..	1,946 ¹	468
14,110	12,944	..	5,870	6,758	..	..	..	888	316
17,502	15,854	..	10,898	4,171	566	..	..	6,161	219
13,979	13,029	9,656	..	2,348	..	918	..	6,390	107
14,193	11,913	..	6,414	5,250	..	..	..	1,164	249
20,865	17,513	11,544	..	5,513	..	..	..	6,031	456
15,610	14,134	..	8,034	5,211	603	130	..	2,090	156
20,935	17,872	10,277	..	4,215	376	2,631	..	3,055	373
15,222	13,209	..	8,950	3,621	474	..	..	4,855	164
14,751	13,226	..	6,848	6,245	..	..	..	603	133
15,846	14,013	4,647	3,218	5,469	501	..	..	2,143 ¹	178
14,774	13,544	..	8,388	4,554	465	..	..	3,369	137
13,930	12,492	..	7,505	3,960	484	358	..	2,703	185
17,357	15,168	..	6,363	7,111	463	855	..	692 ¹	376
13,493	12,577	3,686	..	5,829	150	..	..	23 ¹	178
13,844	12,324	..	7,954	3,842	354	..	..	3,758	174
754,792	672,291	117,636	281,319	237,552	12,469	11,841	332	..	11,142
<i>(Provincial Cities Zone)</i>									
17,368	15,074	7,010	..	7,075	458	..	302	217 ¹	229
11,753	10,965	3,369	1,796	5,363	310	..	..	550 ¹	127
15,364	13,684	4,555	..	6,810	..	1,783	268	204	268
17,124	15,697	8,550 ^a	..	6,994	..	..	..	1,278 ¹	153
17,796	15,934	4,282	..	2,437	..	9,016	..	2,297	199
12,923	12,126	..	6,598	5,272	132	..	..	1,194	124
16,001	13,022	3,923	3,815	4,926	..	..	..	886 ¹	358
17,515	15,645	2,817	2,878	9,738	..	..	..	4,043	212
13,496	12,549	1,915	3,814	6,347	385	..	..	233	88
15,749	14,975	..	5,879	8,074	860	..	..	1,335	162
18,387	15,413	..	9,443	4,427	690	..	668	3,658	185
14,508	12,430	..	..	4,924	628	..	6,572 ¹	646 ¹	306
13,895	12,591	3,258 ^a	2,926	5,318	926	..	..	886 ¹	163
201,879	180,105	39,679	37,149	77,705	4,389	10,799	7,810	..	2,574

THE QUEENSLAND PARLIAMENT

Electoral district	Area of electorate in square kilometres	Place of nomination	Member's name and political party
<i>Zone 3</i>			
Balonne	81,550	St George	Neal, D. McC. (<i>National</i>)
Belyando	95,200	Clermont	Lester, V. P. (<i>National</i>)
Cook	312,650	Dimbulah	Deeral, E. (<i>National</i>)
Flinders	168,500	Charters Towers	Katter, R. C. (<i>National</i>)
Gregory	492,350	Longreach	Glasson, W. H. (<i>National</i>)
Roma	60,650	Roma	Tomkins, Hon. K. B. (<i>National</i>)
Warrego	111,700	Charleville	Turner, N. J. (<i>National</i>)
Total	1,322,600		
<i>Zone 4</i>			
Auburn	44,000	Monto	Hewitt, Hon. N. T. E., M.M., A.F.M. (<i>National</i>)
Barambah	7,950	Kingaroy	Bjelke-Petersen, Hon. J. (<i>National</i>)
Burdekin	13,850	Ayr	Bird, Hon. V. J. (<i>National</i>)
Burnett	16,650	Gin Gin	Wharton, Hon. C. A. (<i>National</i>)
Callide	22,150	Biloela	Hartwig, L. E. (<i>National</i>)
Carnarvon	10,200	Stanthorpe	McKechnie, P. R. (<i>National</i>)
Condamine	14,450	Dalby	Sullivan, Hon. V. B. (<i>National</i>)
Cunningham	10,900	Pittsworth	Elliott, J. A. (<i>National</i>)
Gympie	4,100	Gympie	Hodges, Hon. A. M. (<i>National</i>)
Hinchinbrook	12,700	Ingham	Row, E. C. (<i>National</i>)
Mirani	33,550	Sarina	Newbery, Hon. T. G. (<i>National</i>)
Mourilyan	11,650	Innisfail	Kippin, Mrs. V. A. (<i>National</i>)
Mulgrave	3,100	Gordonvale	Armstrong, R. A. (<i>National</i>)
Warwick	4,450	Warwick	Cory, D. W. (<i>National</i>)
Whitsunday	10,550	Proserpine	Camn, Hon. R. E. (<i>National</i>)
Total	220,250		
Total State	1,728,000		

¹ After allocation of preferences. ² Two candidates. ³ Two candidates. Elected candidate, 5,190; other candidate, 3,360. ⁴ North Queensland Party, 5,881;

Officials in Parliament—Offices in the first Session of the Forty-first Parliament were held by the following members:

Speaker—Hon. James Edward Hiram Houghton

Chairman of Committees—W. D. Hewitt

Temporary Chairmen of Committees—H. Dean, W. A. M. Gunn, W. B. Kaus, C. J. Miller, and E. C. Row.

Leader of Opposition—T. J. Burns

Whips: Government—M. J. Ahern; *Opposition*—E. Marginson.

Ombudsman—The *Parliamentary Commissioner Act 1974* established an Office of Parliamentary Commissioner for Administrative Investigations. The Commissioner is an Officer of Parliament whose duty is to investigate grievances of the public about actions by State Government Departments and Authorities and their officers.

The Authorities include Local Authorities (i.e. City, Town, and Shire Councils), Universities, Colleges of Advanced Education, Harbour Boards, and Electricity Boards.

If the Commissioner finds that an action was wrong, he may make recommendations to the Department or Authority and if no appropriate action is taken he may report to the Premier and then to Parliament.

The Office was opened on 8 October 1974.

GENERAL ELECTION, 7 DECEMBER 1974—*continued*

Number of persons qualified to vote	Number of votes recorded	First preference votes recorded for candidates of each party						Majority	Invalid votes recorded
		National Party	Liberal Party	Australian Labor Party	Aust. Democratic Labor Party	Independent	Other		
<i>(Western and Far-Northern Zone)</i>									
7,152	6,250	4,664	..	1,523	..	..	..	3,141	63
12,392	10,880	5,379	900	4,436	..	..	..	43	165
8,275	6,977	2,871 ⁶	466	2,339	..	681	217	344 ¹	403
8,505	7,548	3,592	1,412	2,497	..	..	..	2,077 ¹	47
7,087	6,208	3,823	..	2,338	..	..	..	1,485	47
8,981	7,986	5,744	..	2,168	..	..	..	3,576	74
9,064	8,255	4,153	..	3,985	..	..	..	168	117
61,456	54,104	30,226	2,778	19,286	..	681	217	..	916
<i>(Country Zone)</i>									
10,133	9,273	7,164	..	2,026	..	..	..	5,138	83
10,834	10,099	8,335	..	1,663	..	..	..	6,672	101
10,791	10,063	6,603	..	2,875	475	..	..	3,253	110
11,741	10,835	7,951	..	2,784	..	..	..	5,167	100
11,961	10,884	7,243	..	3,053 ²	407	..	..	3,783	181
9,979	9,148	4,496	1,812	2,244	430	..	..	10	166
12,046	11,187	8,560	..	2,095	..	380	..	6,085	152
12,335	11,566	8,096	1,624	1,255	439	..	..	4,778	152
11,700	10,955	7,942	..	2,850	..	..	..	5,092	163
11,730	10,666	5,872	..	3,448	911	..	199	1,314	236
10,579	9,606	6,610	..	2,882	..	..	..	3,728	114
11,212	10,029	4,772	..	4,674	432	..	..	326 ¹	151
10,277	9,444	6,023	..	3,269	..	..	..	2,754	152
10,381	9,538	7,052	..	2,374	..	..	..	4,678	112
12,552	11,117	6,828	..	4,152	..	..	..	2,676	137
168,251	154,410	103,547	3,436	41,644	3,094	380	199	..	2,110
1,186,378	1,060,910	291,088	324,682	376,187	19,952	23,701	8,558	..	16,742

Australia Party, 691. ⁵ Two candidates. Elected candidate, 1,652; other candidate, 1,606. ⁶ Two candidates. Elected candidate, 1,477; other candidate, 1,394.

3 STATE GOVERNMENTS

All six States in Australia have the parliamentary system of executive government, and the names of the Premiers of the States and the dates of the last elections prior to 30 June 1975 are shown hereunder.

State	Premier	Last election
N.S.W.	Hon. T. L. Lewis (<i>Liberal-Country</i>)	November 1973
Victoria	Hon. R. J. Hamer (<i>Liberal</i>)	May 1973
Queensland	Hon. J. Bjelke-Petersen (<i>National-Liberal</i>)	December 1974
S. Australia	Hon. D. A. Dunstan (<i>Australian Labor</i>)	March 1973
W. Australia	Hon. Sir Charles Court (<i>Liberal</i>)	March 1974
Tasmania	Hon. W. A. Neilson (<i>Australian Labor</i>)	April 1972

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. Franchise for all persons aged 18 years and over and compulsory voting are common to all State Lower House elections.

All States except Queensland have an Upper House or Legislative Council. Members are elected on rotational schemes for longer terms than in the Lower Houses.

4 THE AUSTRALIAN 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 Senate. Legislation in 1948 provided for an increase in the number of Senators for each State to 10 and the *Senate (Representation of Territories) Act 1973* provided for 2 Senators for each of the Territories. The number of members of the House of Representatives was raised from 75 to 123 in 1948 and, following the 1954, 1966, and 1971 Censuses, to 124, 125, and 127, respectively. The number for each State is in proportion to population, with a minimum of five (which still applies in Tasmania). From the May 1974 election the number of members for each of the States was as follows: New South Wales, 45; Victoria, 34; Queensland, 18; South Australia, 12; Western Australia, 10; Tasmania, 5; Australian Capital Territory, 2; and Northern Territory, 1.

Members of both Houses are elected by all persons aged 18 years and over (extended from 21 years from 21 March 1973). 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 of Australia 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 GOVERNOR-GENERAL

His Excellency the Honourable Sir John Robert Kerr,
A.C., K.C.M.G., K.St.J.
(From 11 July 1974)

THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT MINISTRY

(At 10 February 1975)

- Prime Minister*—Hon. E. G. Whitlam, Q.C. (N.S.W.)
Treasurer and Deputy Prime Minister—Hon. J. F. Cairns (V.)
Minerals and Energy—Hon. R. F. X. Connor (N.S.W.)
Social Security—Hon. W. G. Hayden (Q.)
Agriculture—Senator Hon. K. S. Wriedt (T.)
Foreign Affairs—Senator Hon. D. R. Willesee (W.A.)
Overseas Trade—Hon. F. Crean (V.)
Services and Property—Hon. F. M. Daly (N.S.W.)
The Media—Senator Hon. D. McClelland (N.S.W.)
Defence—Hon. L. H. Barnard (T.)
Northern Development and the Northern Territory—Hon. R. A. Patterson (Q.)
Labor and Immigration—Hon. C. R. Cameron (S.A.)
Education—Hon. K. E. Beazley (W.A.)
Special Minister of State and assisting the Prime Minister in matters relating to the Public Service—Hon. L. F. Bowen (N.S.W.)
Repatriation and Compensation—Senator Hon. J. M. Wheeldon (W.A.)

Urban and Regional Development—Hon. T. Uren (N.S.W.)

Postmaster-General—Senator Hon. R. Bishop (S.A.)

Housing and Construction—Hon. L. R. Johnson (N.S.W.)

Transport—Hon. C. K. Jones (N.S.W.)

Health—Hon. D. N. Everingham (Q.)

Attorney-General and Customs and Excise—Hon. K. E. Enderby, Q.C. (A.C.T.)

Manufacturing Industry—Senator Hon. J. R. McClelland (N.S.W.)

The Capital Territory—Hon. G. M. Bryant (V.)

Environment and Conservation—Hon. M. H. Cass (V.)

Aboriginal Affairs—Senator Hon. J. L. Cavanagh (S.A.)

Science, assisting the Minister for Foreign Affairs in Papua New Guinea matters, and assisting the Minister for Defence—Hon. W. L. Morrison (N.S.W.)

Tourism and Recreation and Vice-President of the Executive-Council and assisting the Treasurer—Hon. F. E. Stewart (N.S.W.)

Queensland Members of the Australian Parliament—Following a double dissolution in April 1974 a general election of both Houses of Parliament was held on 18 May 1974. To restore the system whereby half of the Senators are elected every three years for a six-year term the first five Senators elected will serve until 30 June 1979 and the other five until 30 June 1976.

Queensland Senators are listed below and members of the House of Representatives are shown in the table on page 86.

QUEENSLAND SENATORS

Bonner, N. T. (*Liberal*)¹
 Georges, G. (*Australian Labor*)¹
 Keeffe, J. B. (*Australian Labor*)²
 Lawrie, A. G. E. (*National*)²
 McAuliffe, R. E. (*Australian Labor*)²
 Martin, Miss K. J. (*Liberal*)²
 Maunsell, C. R. (*National*)¹
 Milliner, B. R. (*Australian Labor*)¹
 Sheil, G. (*National*)²
 Wood, I. A. C. (*Liberal*)¹

¹ Term—To 30 June 1979. ² Term—To 30 June 1976.

Voting at Elections—First preference votes cast in Queensland at the last elections for both Houses of the Parliament were distributed among the parties as shown in the next table.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE ELECTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 18 MAY 1974, FIRST PREFERENCE VOTES

Party	House of Representatives	Senate
Australia	18,808	12,795
Australian Labor	476,710	451,623
Australian Democratic Labor .. .. .	..	41,394
Conservation .. .. .	..	2,794
Liberal	330,365	..
Liberal-National .. .. .	..	519,851
National	255,659	..
Non-party	1,741	4,003
Total valid votes	1,083,283	1,032,460
Invalid	15,118	65,941
Total votes recorded	1,098,401	1,098,401

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION,

Electoral division	Area of electorate in square kilometres	Place of nomination	Member's name and political party
Bowman	860	Wynnum Central ..	Keogh, L. J. (A.L.P.)
Brisbane	40	Brisbane	Cross, M. D. (A.L.P.)
Capricornia ..	26,950	Rockhampton	Everingham, Hon. D. N. (A.L.P.) ..
Darling Downs ..	12,100	Toowoomba	McVeigh, D. T. (National)
Dawson	67,850	Mackay	Patterson, Hon. R. A. (A.L.P.)
Fisher	18,200	Gympie	Adermann, A. E. (National)
Griffith	45	South Brisbane	Cameron, D. M. (Liberal)
Herbert	19,700	Townsville	Bonnett, R. N. (Liberal)
Kennedy	641,050	Charters Towers	Katter, Hon. R. C. (National)
Leichhardt ..	406,650	Cairns	Fulton, W. J. (A.L.P.)
Lilley	120	Albion, Brisbane	Cairns, Hon. K. M. K. (Liberal) ..
McPherson	7,150	Southport	Robinson, E. L. (Liberal)
Maranoa	503,900	Dalby	Corbett, J. (National)
Moreton	70	Moorvale, Brisbane ..	Killen, Hon. D. J. (Liberal)
Oxley	540	Ipswich	Hayden, Hon. W. G. (A.L.P.)
Petrie	215	Kedron, Brisbane	Hodges, J. C. (Liberal)
Ryan	305	Paddington, Brisbane ..	Drury, E. N., C.B.E. (Liberal) ..
Wide Bay	21,800	Maryborough	Millar, P. C. (National)
Total for State	1,728,000		

¹ After allocation of preferences.

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, 1972-73

Particulars	Australia	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
Members ¹								
Upper House .. No.	60	60	36	..	20	30	19	225
Lower House .. No.	125	99	73	82	47	51	35	512
Annual salary ¹								
Upper House .. \$	14,500 ²	5,200 ³	14,000 ⁴	..	12,000 ⁵	10,436 ⁶	12,671 ⁷	..
Lower House .. \$	14,500 ²	14,400 ³	14,000 ⁴	12,180 ⁵	12,000 ⁵	10,436 ⁶	12,671 ⁷	..
Total cost								
Executive .. \$'000	1,425	802	697	643	433	459	396	4,854
Parliament .. \$'000	22,090	4,508	3,793	2,539	2,244	2,057	920	38,152
Total .. \$'000	23,515	5,310	4,490	3,182	2,677	2,516	1,316	43,006
Cost per head								
Executive .. \$	0.11	0.17	0.19	0.34	0.36	0.43	1.00	0.37
Parliament .. \$	1.69	0.96	1.06	1.34	1.88	1.93	2.33	2.92
Total .. \$	1.80	1.13	1.25	1.68	2.24	2.36	3.33	3.29

¹ At 1 January 1974. ² Plus expense allowances: Senators, \$4,100; Members of House of Representatives, \$4,100. ³ Plus allowance of \$2,400 in the case of the Legislative Council. Members who live outside the metropolitan area also receive an attendance allowance of \$32 a day. Plus an allowance varying from \$3,300 to \$4,920 according to the location of electorate in the case of the Legislative Assembly. ⁴ Plus allowances varying from \$3,000 to \$4,300 according to location of electorate. ⁵ Plus allowances of from \$1,800 to \$3,900 according to location of electorate. ⁶ Plus expense reimbursement ranging from \$2,000 for a metropolitan member to \$4,100 for a north province member. ⁷ Plus allowance according to area of electorate and distance from Hobart, varying from 11 to 35 per cent of basic salary. ⁸ Plus electorate allowance ranging from \$2,010 to \$4,920.

QUEENSLAND, 18 MAY 1974

Number of persons qualified to vote	Number of votes recorded	First preference votes recorded for candidates of each party					Majority	In-valid votes recorded
		Australian Labor Party	Liberal Party	National Party	Australia Party	Independent		
79,064	75,210	36,947	30,382	5,998	797	..	734 ¹	1,086
60,331	56,322	27,093	22,477	4,600	900	..	178 ²	1,252
56,758	54,064	27,951	11,254	13,713	..	556	2,428	590
61,859	59,227	19,860	..	38,078	733	..	17,485	556
58,633	55,973	28,029	..	27,363	..	..	666	581
68,823	66,363	20,472	..	44,968	..	..	24,496	923
59,816	56,733	26,657	27,381	..	609	1,185	1,548 ³	901
62,943	59,004	25,712	30,908	..	1,601	..	3,595	783
50,245	47,159	17,363	..	29,093	..	..	11,730	703
56,312	53,007	25,702	..	23,072	3,049	..	3,395 ¹	1,184
63,919	59,854	27,974	26,442	3,786	713	..	1,233 ¹	939
89,177	84,970	33,001	47,496	..	3,427	..	11,068	1,046
46,656	44,360	13,721	..	30,104	..	..	16,383	535
60,297	57,318	23,999	31,442	..	1,208	..	6,235	669
73,051	70,003	39,323	28,152	..	1,489	..	9,682	1,039
75,794	72,367	30,651	29,442	10,009	1,202	..	7,062 ¹	1,063
71,993	69,037	26,128	39,069	..	3,080	..	9,861	760
59,091	57,430	26,127	5,920	24,875	..	..	4,004 ²	508
1,154,762	1,098,401	476,710	330,365	255,659	18,808	1,741	..	15,118

6 STATE ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

The administrative arrangements of the State Government are outlined in the following list of ministerial portfolios and the particular departments and sub-departments which the relevant cabinet minister controls:

PREMIER

Agent-General's Office	Ministerial Parking Station
Auditor-General's Department (only for the purposes of the Public Service Acts)	Parliamentary Counsel's Office
Bureau of Exchanges of International Publications	Parliamentary Reporting Staff
Chief Office, Premier's Department	Public Accountant's Registration Board
Co-ordinator-General's Department	Public Service Board
Government Motor Garage	Public Service Superannuation Board
	State Public Relations Bureau
	State Stores Board

TREASURER

Chief Office, Treasury	Stamps and Succession Duties Office
Corporation of the Nominal Defendant	State Actuary's Office
Land Tax Department	State Government Insurance Office
Office of Insurance Commissioner	

MINISTER FOR MINES AND ENERGY

Chief Gas Examiner and Government Gas Engineer's Office	Irvinebank State Treatment Works
Chief Office, Department of Mines	Mines Rescue Stations
Coal Miners' Pensions Tribunal	Mining Wardens' Offices
Electrical Workers and Contractors Board	Queensland Coal Board
Geological Survey of Queensland	Queensland Government Mining Journal
Government Assay Office, Cloncurry	State Batteries
Inspectors of Mines Offices	State Coke Works, Bowen
	State Electricity Commission

MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Chief Office, Department of Justice	Public Defender's Office
Court Reporting Bureau	Registrar-General's Office
Films Review Board	Small Claims Tribunal
Friendly Societies Office	Solicitor-General and Staff, including
Golden Casket Office	Crown Solicitor
Law Reform Commission	State Electoral Office
Licensing Commission	Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts,
Office of the Commissioner for Corporate Affairs	Sheriff Office (but only for the purposes of the Public Service Acts)
Picture Theatre and Films Commission	Titles Office
Public Curator Office	

GOVERNMENT

MINISTER FOR COMMUNITY, AND WELFARE SERVICES AND SPORT

Chief Office, Department of Community and Welfare Services and Sport	Division of Social Work
Chief Probationary Office	Industrial Institution for the Blind
Children's Court Office	National Fitness Council
Children's Services Department incl. Wilson Youth Hospital, Westbrook	Parole Board
Training Centre, Birralea	Prisons Department
(Rockhampton), Carramar (Townsville), Warilda (Woolloowin)	Probation Office
	Ration Relief Assistance Branch
	Sub-department of Sport

MINISTER FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, LABOUR RELATIONS, AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS

Apprenticeship Office	Fire Brigades
Commissioner of Prices	Industrial Inspectors
Consumer Affairs	Industrial Registrar's Office
Department of Commercial and Industrial Development	Inspectors of Workers' Accommodation Machinery, Scaffolding, Weights and Measures, Occupational Safety Branches
Department of Labour Relations and Consumer Affairs	Publication of Industrial Gazette
District Offices (Factories and Shops, Workers' Accommodation, Industrial)	State Migration Office
Factories and Shops Branch	

MINISTER FOR PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

Administrative Division	Division of Land Utilisation
Agricultural Bank	Division of Marketing
Division of Animal Industry	Division of Plant Industry
Division of Dairying	

MINISTER FOR POLICE

Police Department	State Emergency Service
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MINISTER FOR WATER RESOURCES

Irrigation and Water Supply Commission	Water Supply: Planning, Design, Construction
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MINISTER FOR TRANSPORT

Department of Transport	Railway Department
Queensland Road Safety Council	

MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND MAIN ROADS

Air Pollution Control	Main Roads Department
Local Government Department	Water Quality Control

MINISTER FOR TOURISM AND MARINE SERVICES

Beach Protection Authority	Marine Board
Department of Harbours and Marine	Queensland Government Tourist Bureau

MINISTER FOR LANDS, FORESTRY, NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Chief Office, Department of Lands	Rural Fires Board
District Land Offices	Rural Reconstruction Board
Forestry Department	Stock Routes Co-ordinating Board
National Parks	Wildlife Services
Rabbit Control Authority	

MINISTER FOR HEALTH

Ambulance Services	Division of Industrial Medicine
Chief Office, Department of Health	Division of Maternal and Child Welfare
Chiropodists Board of Queensland	Division of Psychiatric Services
Dental Board of Queensland	Division of Public Health Supervision
Division of Geriatrics	Division of School Health Services

MINISTER FOR HEALTH—continued

Division of Tuberculosis	Optometrical Registration Board
Division of Welfare and Guidance	Pharmacy Board
Eventide, Charters Towers, Rockhampton, and Sandgate	Physiotherapists Board of Queensland
Flying Surgeon	Queensland Health Education Council
Government Chemical Laboratory	Queensland Institute of Medical Research
Hospitals Boards	Queensland Radium Institute
Institute of Forensic Pathology	Rockville Training Centre
Laboratory of Microbiology and Pathology	Training Centres for Intellectually Handicapped (State controlled)
Medical Board of Queensland	Wacol Rehabilitation Clinic
Nurses Board of Queensland	(Inebriates Institution)

MINISTER FOR EDUCATION AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Board of Adult Education	James Cook University of North Qld
Board of Advanced Education	Library Board of Queensland
Board of Secondary School Studies	Queensland Art Gallery
Board of Teacher Education	Queensland Conservatorium of Music
Chief Office, Department of Education	Queensland Museum
Griffith University	State Schools
Institutes of Technology and of Advanced Education	Technical Education
	University of Queensland

MINISTER FOR WORKS AND HOUSING

Board of Architects	Government Printing Office
Board of Professional Engineers	Public Buildings, Services
Builders' Registration Board	Queensland Housing Commission
Chief Office and Branches, Department of Works	

MINISTER FOR ABORIGINAL AND ISLANDERS ADVANCEMENT AND FISHERIES

Department of Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement	Fisheries
Fish Board	Fisheries Research Institute

MINISTER FOR SURVEY, VALUATION, URBAN AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS

Queensland Place Names Committee	Valuer-General's Department
Survey Office	

7 DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

This Section continues the series commenced in 1973, which will include in each edition of the *Year Book* a brief outline of the history, development, and main functions of a selected State Government Department or Statutory Authority. Further detail of the functions of the Department of Education is shown in Chapter 8, Education.

100 YEARS OF STATE EDUCATION

The year 1975 marks the centenary of State Education in Queensland. In 1875 the Education Act transferred all primary education in Queensland to the Department of Public Instruction and provided for free, secular, and compulsory education in State schools.

But it was in 1826 that Mrs Esther Roberts conducted Queensland's first school. She taught in a bark and slab hut and for her efforts received \$40 per annum. In 1842, this school was closed after operating on and off for 15 years. Private and denominational schools assumed the

role of educating the colony's children until, at Warwick in 1850, the first of a series of National (Government) schools was opened. These schools were controlled from Sydney until 1859, when the new State of Queensland undertook the task of operating its own schools. In the following years, the groundwork of the State system was laid.

The efficacy of these early efforts to ensure equality of educational opportunity for all was limited by a problem which still endures—how to stretch the budget to make equal provision for children scattered throughout a vast State. Certain economies were inevitable: the compulsory clause of the 1875 Act was not enforced until 1900, and Provisional Schools, in which a considerable part of the costs was borne by the parents, were for many years more numerous than State schools.

Lack of finance was one reason why a teachers' training college was not opened until 1914. Teachers were found for State schools by recruitment from Britain or through the pupil-teacher system of "on-the-job" training introduced in 1860. Provisional school teachers usually had no training at all.

Teaching conditions before 1920 were far from ideal. Schools were unlined, unceiled, and furnished with a bare minimum of equipment. It was not uncommon for a provisional school to be a mere slab-sided, single-roofed shed. Teachers were extremely lucky if they had a residence—a bark and canvas humpy, a portion of the school verandah, or a room in a rough goldfield's "pub" was often their fate. A few succumbed to the loneliness of a one-teacher bush school and took to drink—though on salaries ranging (in 1876) from \$40 for a female pupil-teacher to \$400 for the Normal School head teacher, it is amazing any could afford it.

Despite the problems, by the 1920s most children had access to some form of education. Even the children of isolated boundary riders and fossickers were visited regularly by a travelling teacher. Saturday classes, half-day schools, correspondence courses, and a School of the Air were other provisions used to ensure equality of educational opportunity.

Until 1912, secondary education was provided by Grammar schools, the first of which was established in Ipswich in 1863. These were subsidised by the Government which also awarded a number of scholarships to them. In 1912 the first State high schools were built.

Recognition of the importance of technical education to a young colony came in the establishment of a technical college in the Brisbane School of Arts in 1881. In later years, the rural basis of much of Queensland's industry received due recognition: an Agricultural College was established at Gatton in 1897 and, in 1917, at Nambour, the first of a series of rural schools was opened.

Tertiary education in Queensland began in 1911 with the establishment of a university in the former residence of the Governor in George Street, Brisbane. The university was resited in 1949 to the present campus at St Lucia.

If the period before 1950 was the era of primary education, the 1960s and 1970s have been the decades of secondary and higher education.

They have also been decades of innovation and progress in all spheres: new institutions, new approaches to teaching and building construction, and a revolutionary system of internal school assessment

replacing the traditional Public Examinations in secondary schools. The last addition to the Queensland educational scene has been the introduction of a State-wide system of pre-school education in 1973.

EDUCATION TODAY

In Queensland, the majority of educational facilities are provided by the State Government. Almost 80 per cent of primary and some 70 per cent of secondary school students attend over 1,200 State schools. The State also provides pre-school, special, and technical facilities, and makes a large contribution to the provision of tertiary education.

The permanent head of the Department of Education is the Director-General of Education who is responsible for the professional and administrative functions of the Department. He is directly responsible to the Minister for Education and Cultural Activities.

The Director-General is assisted by a Deputy Director-General and an Assistant Director-General of Education. Directors of Pre-school Education, Primary Education, Secondary Education, Special Education, Technical Education, and Cultural Activities are responsible for their specific divisions.

The Minister for Education is also advised by a number of autonomous boards:

- (a) The Board of Advanced Education;
- (b) The Board of Teacher Education;
- (c) The Board of Secondary School Studies;
- (d) The Board of Adult Education;
- (e) The Library Board;
- (f) The Museum Board; and
- (g) The Trustees of the Queensland Art Gallery.

The State is divided into nine administrative regions, each under the supervision of a Regional Director. This decentralisation of education in Queensland has permitted the routine administration of all schools to become the responsibility of the Regional Offices. Head Office in Brisbane is now able to develop its functions of co-ordination and planning and to ensure the provision of an extensive range of specialist services for the entire State.

Pre-school Education—In 1972, the Government announced its intention of providing free pre-school education for all four to five year old children whose parents desired it. The first State pre-school centres were opened in 1973.

Pre-school centres are located, wherever possible, in the grounds of existing State primary schools. Attendance is voluntary and available to all children of appropriate age irrespective of whether they will proceed to a State primary school or not.

Each pre-school unit accommodates 25 children during the morning session and 25 children during the afternoon session. "Reduced" units cater for 15 or fewer children in the smaller communities.

By the end of 1976, it is planned to have State pre-school units in operation in the majority of primary schools with enrolments over 100.

A pre-school correspondence programme is provided for children in isolated areas of Queensland who, in the following year, will enrol in Grade 1 at the Primary Correspondence School. The programme has been extended to include children who will be enrolling in one-teacher schools in certain parts of the State.

In addition to State pre-school facilities, kindergartens have for many years been meeting the educational needs of pre-school children in many parts of Queensland.

Primary Education—There are over 1,000 State primary schools in Queensland, providing education for nearly 220,000 children.

It is Departmental policy to construct all new primary schools, and extensions of two or more classrooms to existing schools, on a multiple-area principle.

The standard teaching block is designed to accommodate the equivalent of four classes in a comparatively unbroken space. The carpeted teaching areas are separated by carpeted "withdrawal rooms". Adjacent to the carpeted spaces and running the full length of the block is the activity area finished in vinyl tiles. Associated with each of the main teaching spaces are a "quiet area", a teachers' alcove, and a storeroom.

The major advantage of these schools is that the teacher can plan for individual learning, small-group teaching, conventional "class size" learning, or large-group learning.

The course of study to be followed in primary schools is set out in syllabus form by the Department, and covers such subjects as language arts, mathematics, science, social studies, art, music, and physical education. Teachers are free to modify syllabuses to suit local conditions and requirements.

The Primary Correspondence School in Brisbane provides educational opportunities for children unable to attend school on account of illness or distance from school. Each year, thousands of children living on isolated stations and farms are taught by lessons delivered in the mail.

The three Schools of the Air in Queensland—at Mount Isa, Charleville, and Cairns—provide an important adjunct to the education facilities offered by the Correspondence School.

The lessons are transmitted through the Royal Flying Doctor Network to children who live in the remote areas of the State. Transceivers used by the children are rented from the Department of Education.

Secondary Education—Secondary education in Queensland is provided at each of the State's 118 State high schools. In addition there are 65 secondary departments attached to primary schools in centres of smaller population. Further in a number of primary schools, some oral instruction augmented by supervised study through correspondence lessons is provided for secondary students.

Queensland State high schools are co-educational. Presently there are 96,000 students in these schools, taught by nearly 6,000 teachers.

There are five years of secondary schooling. The first year consists of a standard course in which students take English, a foreign language, geography, history or civics, mathematics, science, art, music, home economics or manual training, sport, physical education, and religious instruction.

The first year is a year for students to settle into secondary school life and to discover their interests and abilities. On completion of Grade 8, students elect to follow one of six offered courses—General (Academic), Technical, Commercial, Homecraft, Agricultural, and Special. Each course consists of a core of obligatory subjects and two or three electives.

At the end of the third year, each student receives a Junior Certificate which is a terminal award for those students wishing to enter the work force.

Courses of study for the fourth and fifth years are designed to provide a sound general education and to prepare students for entry to tertiary institutions or to particular occupations. The Senior Certificate is awarded at the end of the fifth year.

The Junior and Senior Certificates are awarded on the basis of school assessment. The Moderation Committee of the Board of Secondary School Studies is responsible for keeping under review the distribution of ratings which each school awards to its students.

Evening classes are conducted at three State high schools in Brisbane and at technical colleges in country areas. These classes enable students to study for Junior and Senior Certificates on a part-time basis.

The Secondary Correspondence School in Brisbane provides tuition for students unable to attend an established secondary school because of remoteness, illness, or other disability, and also for those who, having left school, wish to further their education, but who are unable to attend evening classes.

Special Education—There are in any education system numbers of children who, for various reasons, need special help. These children have talents and abilities as do other children, but because of physical or mental handicaps, require a special type of education to help them develop to the limit of their capacities.

A wide range of special educational facilities is provided in Queensland for these children, whether they be mentally handicapped, deaf, blind, crippled, or otherwise physically handicapped.

For some of this group, as in the case of speech defective children, remedial assistance may be given by a visiting specialist. In general, however, separate provision is made in schools equipped with special teachers, and with materials and equipment used in the treatment of severely handicapped children.

There are a number of special schools in Queensland which cater for physically handicapped children. These include schools for deaf and partially deaf children, the visually handicapped, cerebral-palsied and crippled children, and children in hospital.

Children who are of below average intelligence and are unable to be adequately provided for in the regular classroom are catered for in opportunity schools and classes.

Special facilities are also available for the intelligent but backward child, and for children with specific learning disabilities and defective speech.

Post-secondary—Six technical colleges providing training for the State's apprentices have been established in Brisbane. Colleges have also been established in nine of the State's larger provincial cities. There are also two technical annexes attached to high schools. Free transport services are provided to enable some apprentices to attend a technical college.

At 1 August 1973, there were approximately 1,200 full-time and 27,000 part-time students.

Technical colleges in Queensland provide a wide range of courses. Trade courses provide training for the basic needs of tradesmen—boat builders, bricklayers, carpenters, cooks, motor mechanics, plumbers, sign-writers, watchmakers, and so on. Advanced trade courses provide higher level subjects for such trades as building and furnishing, automotive and aircraft, electrical and radio, mechanical, business, plumbing, sheetmetal, and printing.

In addition to apprenticeship education, the colleges also conduct technical courses in art, engineering, commercial training, management, mining, and miscellaneous services.

Technical college courses for apprentices are being increasingly organised on a seven-week block release scheme basis. As residential accommodation becomes available, the scheme will be extended to most trade courses.

The Technical Correspondence School in Brisbane provides courses for those who are unable to attend technical college classes regularly.

Two rural training schools in Queensland offer sub-tertiary certificate level courses which are intended to provide basic educational qualifications for those entering managerial positions on properties and farms.

Queensland's colleges of advanced education—Queensland Institute of Technology (Brisbane), Capricornia College of Advanced Education (Rockhampton), Darling Downs Institute of Advanced Education (Toowoomba), the Queensland Conservatorium of Music (Brisbane), and the Queensland Agricultural College (Lawes)—offer courses leading to qualifications in business, engineering, architecture, science, music, and the rural industries.

Departmental Services—A number of sections supply supportive services to the major facets of education.

The Media Section of the Department of Education comprises the School Library Service, Radio and Television Services, and the Film Centre.

The Guidance and Special Education Branch is concerned with the clinical examination of backward children, educational guidance throughout the whole range of schooling, vocational guidance, and vocational selection.

The Migrant Education Centre, through evening classes, correspondence tuition, and radio lessons, assists migrants to acquire a knowledge of English sufficient to enable them to take their place in the community.

The function of the Physical Education Section is to initiate development, to staff schools with specialist teachers, and to provide advisory services, equipment, materials and technical information on health, physical education, and sport to schools.

The Research and Curriculum Branch is concerned with test development, the planning, execution, and reporting of educational investigations, Departmental planning activities, the development and evaluation of curricula for both primary and secondary schools, the evaluation of educational materials, the preparation of a wide range of Departmental publications, and the compilation of reports and statements on a variety of educational topics.

In many country areas of Queensland, transport services have been instituted to convey to large centres those children who would normally have to attend small one-teacher schools. During the last 10 years, increasing numbers of primary and secondary school children are being transported daily to larger schools.

Tertiary Education—Although not directly the responsibility of the Department of Education, the department is heavily committed financially to tertiary education in Queensland.

Tertiary institutions include the universities, the colleges of advanced education, and the College of Art. Universities are situated at St Lucia (Queensland), Townsville (James Cook), and Nathan (Griffith). The 10 colleges of advanced education are Queensland Institute of Technology, Brisbane; Capricornia Institute of Advanced Education, Rockhampton; Darling Downs Institute of Advanced Education, Toowoomba; Kedron Park Teachers' College; Kelvin Grove College of Teacher Education; Mount Gravatt Teachers' College; Townsville Teachers' College; Queensland Conservatorium of Music; Queensland Agricultural College; and Brisbane Kindergarten Teachers' College.

8 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 changes have been that the Shire of Mount Isa had its status raised to that of a City, and the Town of Thursday Island is now the Shire of Torres.

Local Authority Councils—Local Authorities are governed by Councils. Under an amendment to the *City of Brisbane Act 1924-1972* the Brisbane City Council was reduced from 29 members (a Lord Mayor and one member from each of 28 electoral wards) to 21 members (21 electoral wards) from the local government elections held on 31 March 1973. (The elected members then appoint the Lord Mayor from among their members.) Other 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 Shire of Torres (since 1952) and the Shire of Cook (since 1959) are administered by the Local Government Department. 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 new Council is elected at an election directed to be held by the Governor in Council.

The powers and functions of Local Governments are set out in the Local Government section of the Public Finance chapter. 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 and operates under the *City of Brisbane Town Planning Act 1964-1974*. Its jurisdiction extends to all local Governments under the *Local Government Act 1936-1974*.

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 Act 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 Act to Brisbane.

Elections—Local Authority Councils are elected by all persons 18 years of age and over for a period of three years. Voting, which is by secret ballot and compulsory, is wholly by post in 54 Shires and partly by post in 16 Shires. In the remaining Local Authority Areas voting is at polling-booths. There is no system of absentee voting on the day of elections as applies at State or Federal elections, though facilities for postal voting are available. Elections are held every three years and from 1970 the election day will be the last Saturday in March or, when Easter Saturday falls on that day, the first Saturday in April.

In Brisbane one alderman is elected, on preferential voting since 1964, for each of the wards. 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, except for the City of Brisbane, where he is elected by his fellow aldermen.

Payment to Members of Local Authorities—The City of Brisbane Act provides 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 15 October 1974 were as follows: Lord Mayor, \$26,180 salary and \$13,600 allowance; Vice-Mayor, Chairman of the Council, and Chairmen of Committees (3), \$16,860; and aldermen, \$13,480 (based upon 80 per cent of the basic salary of members of the Queensland Parliament).

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 the amount that a member may receive in any one year is limited. In addition, the Local Authority may decide to grant an allowance to the Chairman (or Mayor).

9 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.

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 1971* into 82 State Electoral Districts, distributed among four zones. These zones are (i) the South-Eastern Zone, comprising the cities of Brisbane, Gold Coast, Ipswich, Redcliffe, and Toowoomba, and shires in the south-eastern portion of the State, divided into 47 Electoral Districts; (ii) the Provincial Cities Zone (13 Districts), comprising the Bundaberg Area, the Central Queensland Area, and the Townsville Area (three Electoral Districts each), the Cairns Area (two Electoral Districts), and the Mackay Area and the Mount Isa Area (one Electoral District each); (iii) the Western and Far-Northern Zone (7 Districts); and (iv) the Country Zone (15 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, (e) distance from seat of government, (f) density of population, and (g) demographic trends.

(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 1974 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. See map on page 442.

(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) *Regions of Queensland*: On 6 October 1973, Regions for Queensland were declared under the *State and Regional Planning and Development, Public Works Organization and Environmental Control Act 1971-1974*. The Act is administered by the Co-ordinator-General.

The Regions—Moreton, Wide Bay-Burnett, Darling Downs, South West, Fitzroy, Mackay, Central West, Northern, Far North, and North West—cover the entire State including the off-shore areas.

Economic, geographical, social, and administrative criteria were considered in the definition of the Regions which, as declared, are comprised of Local Authority Areas.

The purpose for the declaration of Regions was to facilitate the constitution of Regional Co-ordination Councils which, in respect of the area for which they are established, have the function of:

- (a) Promoting the co-ordination of the objectives, policies, organisations, and operations of all departments of the Government of the State and all local bodies in their respective fields of activity concerned with planned development;
- (b) Continuously reviewing the state of development;
- (c) Reviewing and investigating submissions made to it or referred to it concerning planned development;
- (d) Recommending to the Co-ordinator-General concerning regional development, research projects, matters referred to the council by the Minister, and matters relevant to the state of the environment for submission to the Environmental Control Council;
- (e) Collecting, and disseminating within departments of the Government of the State, local bodies, and at large, information concerning all aspects of planned regional development.

Regional Co-ordination Councils are statutory advisory bodies which make submissions to the Co-ordinator-General. They are representative of all Local Authorities in a Region although provision has been made for membership to be extended to other bodies. Since January 1974, a Regional Co-ordination Council has been operating in each Region.

While the Regional Co-ordination Councils promote and co-ordinate planning at the regional level, and the Co-ordinator-General has a similar function at the State level, the Queensland system of planning and development recognises that planning is the responsibility of all decision-making agencies. It is a system of participative planning, rather than authoritative.

(h) *Statistical Divisions*: Statistical collections in the State are based generally on Local Authority Areas. For convenience of comparison, the Areas are grouped into Statistical Divisions, each constituting as far as possible a natural region of the State. The map facing page 1 indicates in red the areas covered by these Divisions, and the lists on pages 114 to 119 and the maps on pages 480 and 481 show the Local Authority Areas in each Division. A special note on the Brisbane Statistical Division is given on page 120.

Statistical Divisions used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics for the publication of areal statistics will be revised to conform with the new Regions of Queensland (see preceding text). The Moreton Region will be divided into the Brisbane Statistical Division and the Moreton Statistical Division. The eleven new Statistical Divisions will be: Brisbane, Moreton, Wide Bay-Burnett, Darling Downs, South-West, Fitzroy, Central-West, Mackay, Northern, Far North, and North-West. Statistics will be published in these new Divisions for calendar year data from the year ending 31 December 1974 and for financial year data from the year ending 30 June 1975.

Statistical Areas: Because of its large population and size (1,000 square kilometres) 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 120). 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, 64 for the 1966 Census, and 66 for the 1971 Census (58 within the City of Brisbane and 8 in surrounding Local Authority Areas).

Urban Brisbane Area: The concept of delineating, at Census dates, the area within and about the capital city which had reached a prescribed density of urbanisation, was first enunciated for the 1966 Census. This area was described as the Brisbane Metropolitan Area in reports of the 1966 Census but is now referred to as Urban Brisbane. The area is defined as incorporating all contiguous census collectors' districts with a population of 200 or more persons per square kilometre, together with certain other areas which meet 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, which is to be adjusted after each Census, to encompass additional peripheral urbanisation and population growth.

At the 1966 Census, this urban area covered approximately 610 square kilometres, including 500 in the City of Brisbane, 80 in the City of Ipswich, 25 in the City of Redcliffe, and 5 in the Shire of Pine Rivers.

In a review before the 1971 Census, 55 square kilometres were excluded from the defined urban area within the City of Brisbane, so that the total 1966 Urban Brisbane Area on a comparable basis to the 1971 figure was only 555 square kilometres, and that part within the City of Brisbane itself was only 445 square kilometres.

By the 1971 Census, Urban Brisbane had extended to cover an area of approximately 700 square kilometres (500 in the City of Brisbane, 80 in the City of Ipswich, 25 in the City of Redcliffe, 23 in the Shire of Albert, 34 in the Shire of Pine Rivers, and 38 in the Shire of Redland). At both Censuses, these areas excluded the 25 square kilometres within the City of Brisbane covered by the Brisbane River.

Estimates of the size and population of the Urban Brisbane Area are given on page 120.

• Chapter 4

POPULATION

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.

The first Census taken in Queensland was on 7 April 1861 when the population was 30,059 (18,121 males, 11,938 females). Later Censuses were conducted by the Colonial Government up to 1901, and thereafter by the Australian Government.

At the 1871 Census the population of Queensland was 120,104; at 1881, 213,525; at 1891, 393,718; at 1901, 498,129; at 1911, 605,813, and at 1921, 755,972. Details of later Censuses are shown in the table below.

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; this figure was 14.3 per cent at the 1971 Census.

The next table shows the population of all States for the 1933 Census and for later Censuses from 1947 to 1971. Populations at Censuses prior to 1966 exclude full-blood Aborigines.

POPULATION¹ OF STATES AT CENSUSES

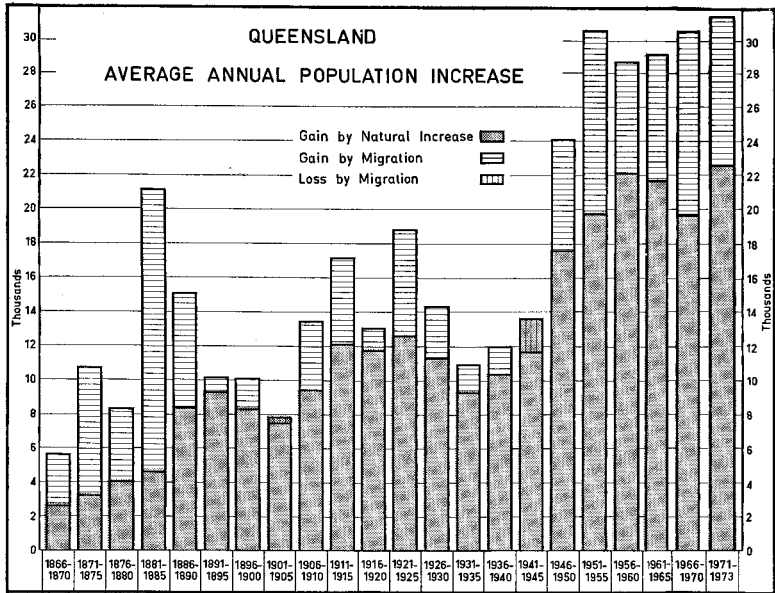
State or Territory	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971
New South Wales	2,600,847	2,984,838	3,423,529	3,917,013	4,237,901	4,601,180
Victoria	1,820,261	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,930,113	3,220,217	3,502,351
Queensland ..	947,534	1,106,415	1,318,259	1,518,828	1,674,324	1,827,065
South Australia	580,949	646,073	797,094	969,340	1,094,984	1,173,707
Western Australia	438,852	502,480	639,771	736,629	848,100	1,030,469
Tasmania ..	227,599	257,078	308,752	350,340	371,436	390,413
N. Territory ..	4,850	10,868	16,469	27,095	56,504	86,390
A. C. Territory ..	8,947	16,905	30,315	58,828	96,032	144,063
Australia ..	6,629,839	7,579,358	8,986,530	10,508,186	11,599,498	12,755,638

¹ Excluding full-blood Aborigines prior to 1966.

During the intercensal period 1966 to 1971, the population of Queensland increased by 9.1 per cent. Percentage increases in other States and Territories were as follows: Northern Territory, 52.9; Australian Capital Territory, 50.0; Western Australia, 21.5; Victoria, 8.8; New South Wales, 8.6; South Australia, 7.2; and Tasmania, 5.1. These increases comprise

natural increase (excess of births over deaths) and net migration increase (excess of arrivals over departures).

Since colonisation migration has fluctuated from year to year, being affected by gold discoveries, war, general economic conditions, and government policy on assisted migration, but between 1945 and 1971 nearly 40 per cent of the total increase in the Australian population, and over 30 per cent of the increase in the Queensland population were due to net migration.



The next table shows the growth of the population of Queensland during the years 1969 to 1973. The mean populations for the calendar years and for the financial years are given in separate columns, as they are frequently required for calculations of rates per head.

POPULATION OF QUEENSLAND

Year	At 31 December			Mean for year ended 30 June	Mean for year ended 31 December
	Males	Females	Persons		
1969 ..	898,900	880,800	1,779,700	1,747,400	1,764,200
1970 ..	914,600	898,200	1,812,800	1,780,000	1,795,400
1971 ..	933,900	918,400	1,852,300	1,812,300	1,830,500
1972 ..	956,500	942,200	1,898,600	1,851,000	1,873,300
1973 ..	980,400	966,100	1,946,500	1,896,600	1,919,400

The mean population for any year is calculated by the formula

$$\text{Mean population} = \frac{a + 4b + 2c + 4d + e}{12}$$

where *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, and *e*, respectively, are the populations at the beginning and the end of the first quarter, and the end of the second, third, and fourth

quarters. This formula gives a close approximation to the mean of a theoretical population progressing smoothly through the five values, *a, b, c, d, and e.*

Australian States—The estimation of the populations of individual States and Territories has always presented more difficulty than for Australia 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 taken into account. Movement between States is unhampered by regulations, and has proved difficult to record accurately, particularly movements by road. Only at Census times is it possible to obtain an accurate check on State populations.

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 electoral procedures, supplemented by special counts or sample surveys. By this method, holiday, business, and other short-term interstate movements are omitted.

The next table shows, for each State and Territory, the estimated population at the end of, and the mean population during, the financial years 1972-73 and 1973-74 and the calendar year 1973.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES

State or Territory	Population at			Mean population		
	30 June 1973	31 December 1973	30 June 1974	Year ended 30 June 1973	Year ended 31 December 1973	Year ended 30 June 1974
New South Wales	4,702,500	4,738,100	4,743,400	4,695,800	4,715,200	4,737,500
Victoria ..	3,586,600	3,615,800	3,631,900	3,579,100	3,596,800	3,618,500
Queensland ..	1,914,900	1,946,500	1,967,900	1,896,600	1,919,400	1,944,600
South Australia	1,199,100	1,211,100	1,218,200	1,195,600	1,202,600	1,210,800
Western Australia	1,068,500	1,084,400	1,094,700	1,064,200	1,072,700	1,084,700
Tasmania ..	396,000	399,100	400,400	394,900	396,900	399,000
N. Territory ..	95,600	98,100	101,200	93,700	95,900	98,600
A.C. Territory ..	168,400	175,400	180,500	163,200	169,000	174,900
Australia ..	13,131,600	13,268,600	13,338,300	13,083,100	13,168,500	13,268,600

Analysis of Increase—The next table shows population increases by natural increase and net migration for each State and Australia from 1 July 1956 to 30 June 1971. The years have been combined to give details for three periods each of five years.

In Queensland, the rate of growth by way of migration has increased in each of the quinquennium shown and this has been accompanied by a declining rate of growth by way of natural increase. However, the rate of natural increase has remained above the national average throughout. The net overall effect has been a slight decrease in the rate of total growth in each successive period.

Excluding the two Territories, the Queensland rate of growth was second only to that of Western Australia in the five years ended 1971.

POPULATION INCREASE, AUSTRALIA

State or Territory	Total persons			Annual average per 1,000 of population		
	Natural increase	Net migration ¹	Total increase	Natural increase	Net migration ²	Total increase
1 JULY 1956 TO 30 JUNE 1961 ²						
New South Wales	233,135	129,621	362,756	12.63	7.02	19.65
Victoria	188,360	148,285	336,645	13.84	10.89	24.73
Queensland	112,625	24,612	137,237	15.65	3.42	19.07
South Australia	63,539	57,244	120,783	14.17	12.76	26.93
Western Australia	56,961	5,139	62,100	16.29	1.47	17.76
Tasmania	29,476	2,394	31,870	17.75	1.44	19.19
N. Territory	3,077	4,462	7,539	27.38	39.71	67.09
A. C. Territory	5,799	17,894	23,693	27.28	84.17	111.44
Australia	692,972	389,651	1,082,623	14.07	7.91	21.99
1 JULY 1961 TO 30 JUNE 1966 ²						
New South Wales	220,201	96,608	316,809	10.89	4.78	15.66
Victoria	189,372	100,041	289,413	12.44	6.57	19.01
Queensland	105,995	38,862	144,857	13.48	4.94	18.42
South Australia	62,780	59,755	122,535	12.40	11.80	24.20
Western Australia	53,122	46,922	100,044	13.69	12.09	25.77
Tasmania	26,490	-5,395	21,095	14.73	-3.00	11.73
N. Territory	3,739	6,599	10,338	24.31	42.91	67.23
A. C. Territory	8,380	28,805	37,185	22.82	78.45	101.28
Australia	670,079	372,197	1,042,276	12.28	6.82	19.10
1 JULY 1966 TO 30 JUNE 1971						
New South Wales	216,467	146,812	363,279	9.90	6.72	16.62
Victoria	203,364	78,770	282,134	12.21	4.73	16.95
Queensland	101,276	51,465	152,741	11.70	5.94	17.64
South Australia	59,896	18,827	78,723	10.65	3.35	14.00
Western Australia	64,454	117,915	182,369	14.05	25.70	39.74
Tasmania	24,177	-5,200	18,977	12.73	-2.74	9.99
N. Territory	8,197	21,689	29,886	24.28	64.24	88.51
A. C. Territory	12,302	35,729	48,031	21.78	63.27	85.05
Australia	690,133	466,007	1,156,140	11.47	7.74	19.21

¹ Net migration is the difference between natural increase and total increase and includes both interstate and overseas movements of population. ² Excluding full-blood Aborigines prior to 1966.

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 4.0m people have come to Australia. Although immigration policy continues to provide for specific national needs, emphasis is given to family reunion and sponsored migration.

The next table shows the permanent movement of population recorded in the five years to 1973. The term *settlers* covers those persons who, on arrival in Australia, declare that they intend to settle here permanently,

while *former settlers* covers all those who state that they came to Australia intending to settle, stayed for at least twelve months, and are now departing permanently. *Total departures* include Australian residents departing with stated intent to reside permanently abroad.

PERMANENT MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, AUSTRALIA

Year	Settlers arriving		Departures		Net gain	
	Assisted	Total	Former settlers	Total	New settlers	Total
1969 ..	125,958	183,416	24,739	33,631	158,677	149,785
1970 ..	134,428	185,325	26,756	37,294	158,569	148,031
1971 ..	103,811	155,525	29,449	41,122	126,076	114,403
1972 ..	63,710	112,468	33,172	45,881	79,296	66,587
1973 ..	49,822	105,003	30,325	43,430	74,678	61,573

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 and 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.

The next table shows the number of settlers arriving who nominated Queensland as being the State of their intended future residence, and the number of former settlers and Queensland residents permanently departing Australia.

PERMANENT MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

Year	Settlers arriving		Departures		Net gain	
	Assisted	Total	Former settlers	Total	New settlers	Total
1969 ..	9,080	12,188	2,038	3,190	10,150	8,998
1970 ..	8,461	11,467	2,194	3,554	9,273	7,913
1971 ..	6,769	10,397	2,381	3,756	8,016	6,641
1972 ..	5,836	9,880	2,644	4,077	7,236	5,803
1973 ..	5,295	10,672	2,862	4,312	7,810	6,360

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 1973, 1,922,097 persons arrived under such schemes out of a total of 4,034,680 permanent and long-term arrivals.

Of the 1,922,097 assisted arrivals, 1,143,858 were of British nationality. Arrivals from the United Kingdom under free or assisted passage schemes numbered 1,074,714. Although immigration is an Australian Govern-

ment 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.

The nationalities of all permanent and long-term arrivals were as follows:

	Assisted arrivals	Other permanent and long-term arrivals	Total
British	1,143,858	1,174,520	2,318,378
Italian	73,364	305,413	378,777
Greek	73,746	145,200	218,946
Yugoslav	95,858	68,973	164,831
Dutch	99,316	62,715	162,031
German	95,291	38,192	133,483
United States	22,865	79,820	102,685
Polish	65,776	20,645	86,421
Stateless	29,187	22,370	51,557
Hungarian	24,514	6,006	30,520
Others	198,322	188,729	387,051
Total	1,922,097	2,112,583	4,034,680

There was a total of 4,034,680 permanent and long-term arrivals in Australia from October 1945 to June 1973, comprising 2,169,037 males and 1,865,643 females. Persons under 15 years accounted for 26 per cent of the total, while 70 per cent were in the age group 15 to 59 years and only 4 per cent were aged 60 and over. In the same period permanent and long-term departures totalled 1,660,660, leaving a net permanent and long-term increment of 2,374,020.

The next table shows long-term and short-term movement of persons who had resided in Queensland or who indicated their intended future residence to be Queensland.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES: STATE OF RESIDENCE, QUEENSLAND

Year	Permanent and long-term movement		Short-term movement				Total		
			Australian residents		Overseas visitors				
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
ARRIVALS									
1969 ..	9,640	9,335	15,164	11,202	809	575	25,613	21,112	46,725
1970 ..	9,606	9,214	18,044	13,782	902	647	28,552	23,643	52,195
1971 ..	9,829	9,393	23,183	17,320	1,100	740	34,112	27,453	61,565
1972 ..	9,915	9,609	26,267	22,364	1,048	838	37,230	32,811	70,041
1973 ..	12,124	11,858	32,552	30,221	1,292	977	45,968	43,056	89,024
DEPARTURES									
1969 ..	5,357	5,443	15,451	11,589	545	364	21,353	17,396	38,749
1970 ..	6,202	5,986	19,221	14,677	576	414	25,999	21,077	47,076
1971 ..	6,306	6,655	21,798	16,919	651	454	28,755	24,028	52,783
1972 ..	6,362	6,461	26,013	22,201	630	511	33,005	29,173	62,178
1973 ..	6,756	6,729	31,965	30,317	674	497	39,395	37,543	76,938

The age distribution of arrivals and departures in 1973, whose State of last or intended residence was Queensland, is shown below.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES IN AGE GROUPINGS, 1973

Age group	Total arrivals Queensland intended residence			Total departures Queensland last residence		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 15	7,493	7,090	14,583	5,276	4,988	10,264
15-24 ..	8,327	9,864	18,191	7,230	9,209	16,439
25-64 ..	27,536	23,249	50,785	24,505	20,334	44,839
65 & over	2,612	2,853	5,465	2,384	3,012	5,396
All ages	45,968	43,056	89,024	39,395	37,543	76,938

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 110 and 111). A comparison of the results of the 1947 and 1971 Censuses shows clearly the contribution of immigration to Queensland's population growth. Between 1947 and 1971 the State's population grew from 1,106,415 to 1,827,065, an increase of 720,650. Persons born overseas who had arrived in Australia after 30 June 1947 and were in Queensland on 30 June 1971 totalled 165,998. This represented 23 per cent of the Queensland population increase during this period.

The number of overseas-born persons in Australia at 30 June 1971 who had arrived after June 1947 was 2,060,144. This represented 40 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 1971 Census, 231,493 persons, or 12.7 per cent of the population, were so recorded. The corresponding proportions for the whole of Australia were 9.8 per cent in 1947 and 20.2 per cent in 1971.

From 1947 to 1973, 48,450 foreign nationals living in Queensland were naturalised as Australian citizens.

Between 1 January 1946 and 31 December 1973, there were 6,182,283 births in Australia. Of these, an estimated 823,100 were born to migrant parents, while a further 727,500 had one overseas-born and one Australian-born parent. These two classes accounted for one in every four children born in Australia in this period. In the same period, of 2,405,776 marriages in Australia, 647,587 involved overseas-born persons. In 387,002 cases an overseas-born person married an Australian-born person, while in 260,585 marriages both persons were overseas born.

Between July 1960 and June 1973, the settler arrivals in Australia who were workers numbered 833,669. Of these, 333,167 were classified as skilled, 300,399 as semi-skilled, and 200,103 as unskilled. Of the workers, 32 per cent were process workers or skilled craftsmen, 15 per cent were in the professional, administrative, or managerial group, 14 per cent were clerical or sales workers, and 4 per cent had farming or other rural occupations.

The next table sets out the percentage distribution of settler arrivals in the various occupational groups.

OCCUPATION OF SETTLER ARRIVALS, AUSTRALIA, 1 JULY 1960 TO 30 JUNE 1973

Occupational group	Percentage of arrivals	Percentage of workers
Professional, technical, and related workers	5.4	11.3
Administrative, executive, and managerial workers	1.8	3.7
Clerical workers	5.0	10.5
Sales workers	1.9	3.9
Farmers and other rural workers	1.9	4.1
Miners, quarrymen, and related workers	0.3	0.6
Transport and communication workers	2.3	4.9
Craftsmen and process workers	15.2	31.8
Labourers	5.8	12.1
Service, sport, and recreation workers	5.3	11.2
Not stated	2.8	5.9
Total workers	47.6	100.0
Total dependants	52.4	..
Total	100.0	..

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 109.

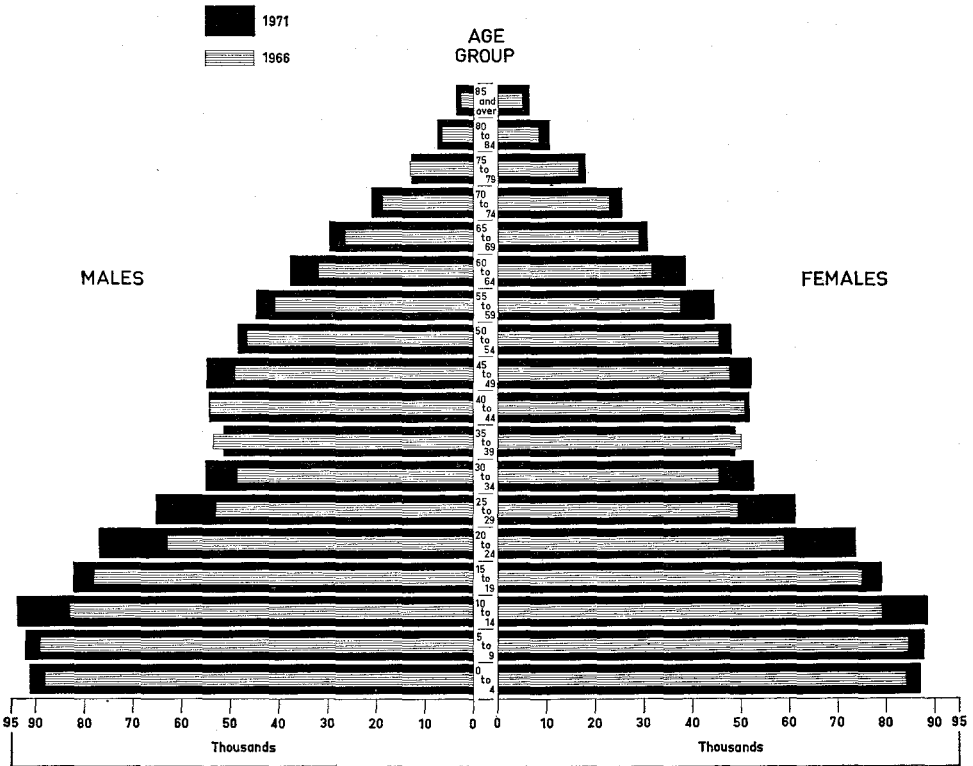
In the intercensal period 1966 to 1971, the population of the State increased by 9.1 per cent, and this was reflected by increases in all age groups in the population, ranging from just over 4 per cent for the 0-4 and 5-9 groups to just under 24 per cent for the 20-29 group.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

Age group	Census 1966	Census 1971						30 June 1973 ¹
	Qld	Brisbane Statistical Division		Queensland			Qld	
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
0-4 ..	174,612	40,854	39,133	79,987	91,078	86,990	178,068	191,225
5-9 ..	173,935	41,541	39,345	80,886	92,125	87,811	179,936	179,105
10-14 ..	162,367	43,195	40,491	83,686	93,628	88,448	182,076	191,020
15-19 ..	154,096	40,947	40,959	81,906	82,165	79,025	161,190	172,623
20-29 ..	225,159	68,481	68,055	136,536	142,178	135,362	277,540	301,809
30-39 ..	197,539	47,724	47,805	95,529	106,499	101,220	207,719	220,013
40-49 ..	201,998	51,773	52,406	104,179	109,401	103,741	213,142	211,985
50-59 ..	171,133	44,225	45,891	90,116	92,892	92,476	185,368	192,374
60-69 ..	119,165	29,071	33,278	62,349	67,225	69,378	136,603	144,353
70-79 ..	71,454	19,955	32,655	52,610	33,738	43,693	77,431	80,815
80 & over	22,866				10,736	17,256	27,992	29,556
Total ..	1,674,324	427,766	440,018	867,784	921,665	905,400	1,827,065	1,914,878
Under 21	691,175	174,349	167,816	342,165	374,234	357,204	731,438	766,803
21-64 ..	833,393	221,078	224,527	445,605	473,356	456,370	929,726	973,479
65 & over	149,756	32,339	47,675	80,014	74,075	91,826	165,901	174,596

¹ Estimated.

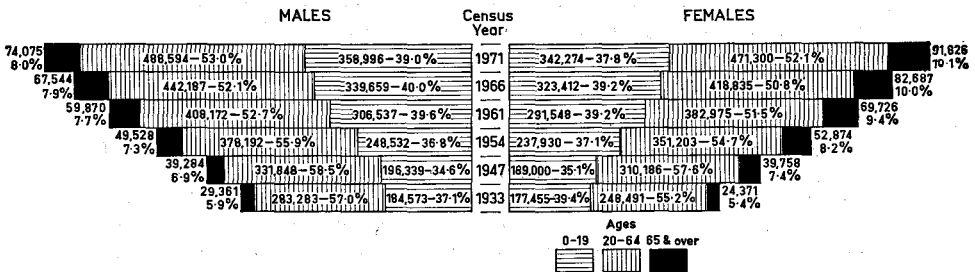
AGE STRUCTURE OF QUEENSLAND POPULATION



The comparative age grouping at the 1966 and 1971 Censuses is shown in the diagram above. It will be noticed that with the growth of population the length of the black 1971 bars is greater than that of the hatched 1966 bars for all age groups except the 35-39 group. The 35-39 age group in 1971 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.

Both diagrams include full-blood Aborigines for 1966 and 1971.



Changes in the age structure of the population reflect both the actual progression of the base population through the years and the effects of migration over the period. The main influences that currently affect Queensland's age structure can be traced to the very low birth rates of the 1930s, the high birth rate of the immediate post-war years, and declining birth rates of the 1960s.

Marital Status—The next table shows the marital status of the people at the 1966 and 1971 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 1971 was 25 per cent. The number of divorced persons which was only 0.2 per cent of the population over 15 in 1933 rose to 0.7 per cent in 1947 and since then has steadily increased to 1.3 per cent in 1971.

MARITAL STATUS OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

Marital status	Census 1966	Census 1971					
	Qld	Brisbane Statistical Division		Queensland			
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Never married							
Under age 15 ..	509,175	125,590	118,969	244,559	276,831	263,249	540,080
Age 15 and over ..	318,768	90,988	73,762	164,750	193,734	133,735	327,469
Total never married	827,943	216,578	192,731	409,309	470,565	396,984	867,549
Married	726,022	191,279	194,886	386,165	409,533	411,293	820,826
Married but permanently separated ¹ ..	23,641	6,299	7,595	13,894	12,970	14,033	27,003
Divorced	11,847	3,876	5,005	8,881	7,984	8,247	16,231
Widowed	84,871	9,734	39,801	49,535	20,613	74,843	95,456
Total	1,674,324	427,766	440,018	867,784	921,665	905,400	1,827,065
Percentages ²	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Never married ..	27.36	30.11	22.98	26.44	30.04	20.83	25.44
Married	62.31	63.30	60.70	61.96	63.51	64.05	63.78
Married but permanently separated ¹	2.03	2.08	2.37	2.23	2.01	2.19	2.10
Divorced	1.02	1.28	1.56	1.43	1.24	1.28	1.26
Widowed	7.28	3.22	12.40	7.95	3.20	11.66	7.42

¹ Legally or otherwise.

² Excluding persons under age 15.

Birthplaces—The next table shows, for the 1966 and 1971 Censuses, the population according to birthplace. The figures in the 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. At the 1971 Census, 97.6 per cent of Queensland's population were British subjects, compared with 97.7 per cent in 1961 and 98.3 in 1966.

Australian-born persons form by far the greatest proportion of the Queensland population. They rose from 78 per cent in 1921 to 90 per cent in 1947, and were 87 per cent in 1971. The percentage born in the British Isles has fallen from 17 in 1921 to 13 in 1933, to about 7 in 1947, around which level it has since remained. From 1966 to 1971, the Australian-born population increased by 123,104 and the overseas-born by 29,637, compared with 120,760 and 24,097 in the 1961-1966 period. The increase in those born in the British Isles was 14,483 (12,783 in 1961-1966), and in those born in other European countries was 2,365 (3,272 in 1961-1966).

BIRTHPLACES OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

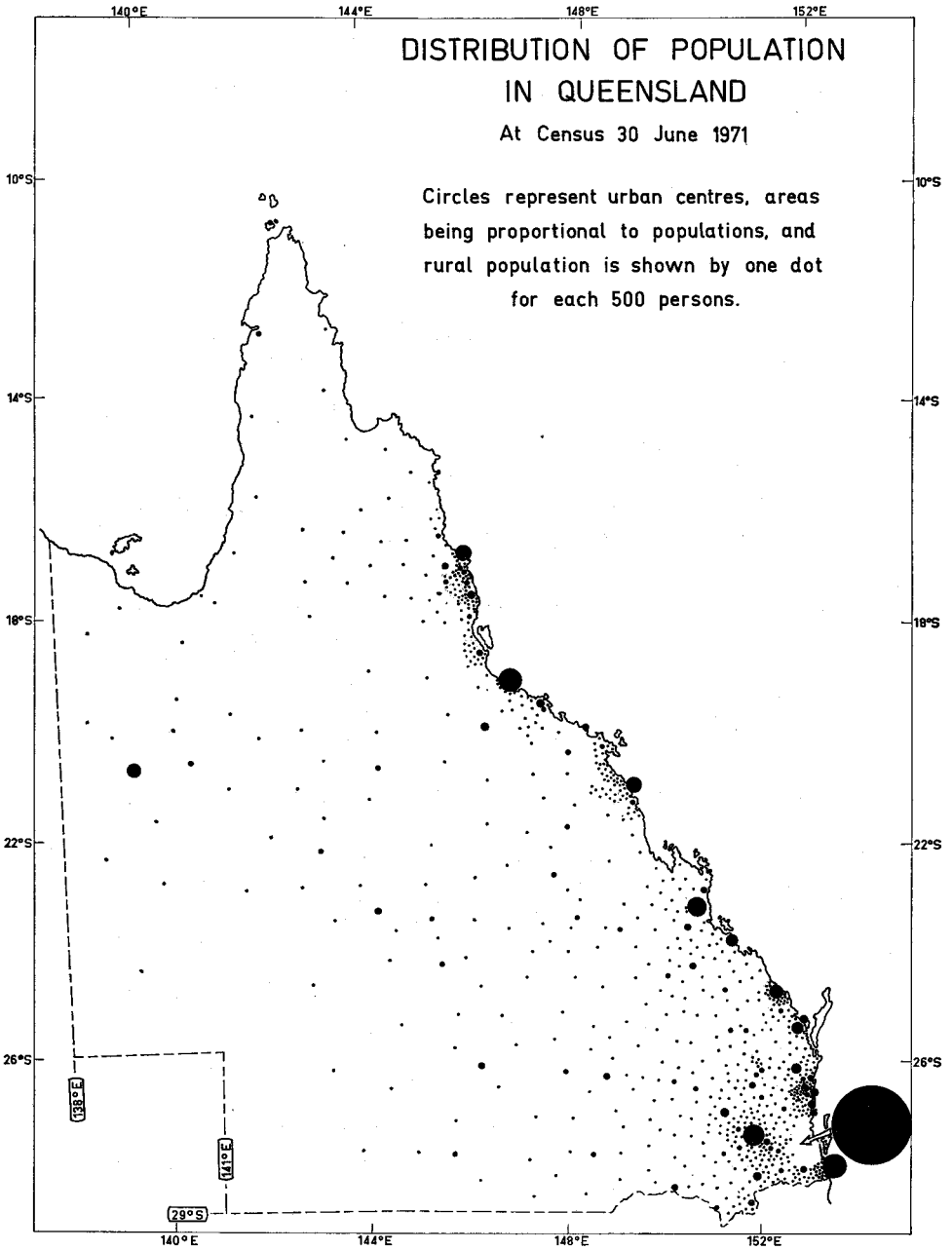
Birthplace	Census 1966	Census 1971					
	Qld	Brisbane Statistical Division			Queensland		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Australia	1,472,468	354,539	373,876	728,415	796,173	799,399	1,595,572
New Zealand	7,608	3,371	3,079	6,450	7,157	6,176	13,333
U.K. and Eire	106,112	39,455	37,643	77,098	62,892	57,703	120,595
Germany	9,026	2,730	2,830	5,560	4,962	4,534	9,496
Greece	4,397	1,662	1,401	3,063	2,369	1,895	4,264
Italy	20,272	4,388	3,504	7,892	11,070	8,210	19,280
Netherlands	9,868	3,622	2,866	6,488	5,632	4,303	9,935
Poland	3,795	1,705	1,155	2,860	2,355	1,457	3,812
U.S.S.R. ¹	2,991	1,089	1,174	2,263	1,369	1,379	2,748
Yugoslavia	3,118	1,661	1,103	2,764	2,705	1,566	4,271
Other European	14,726	5,123	3,833	8,956	10,207	6,545	16,752
United States	3,281	1,473	1,056	2,529	2,781	2,018	4,799
Asian countries	9,330	3,993	3,740	7,733	6,645	5,407	12,052
Other countries	7,332	2,955	2,758	5,713	5,348	4,808	10,156
Total	1,674,324	427,766	440,018	867,784	921,665	905,400	1,827,065

¹ Including Ukraine.

Period of Residence in Australia—The next table gives particulars of the periods of residence in Australia of the population at the Censuses of 1966 and 1971.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA OF THE OVERSEAS-BORN POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

Period of residence in Australia (years)	Census 1966	Census 1971					
	Qld	Brisbane Statistical Division			Queensland		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Born outside Australia							
Under 1 year	14,051	5,139	4,830	9,969	9,379	7,687	17,066
1 year	10,310	4,650	4,256	8,906	6,787	6,044	12,831
2 years	8,782	3,834	3,480	7,314	5,752	5,027	10,779
3 years	6,435	2,612	2,488	5,100	4,055	3,745	7,800
4 years	5,390	2,458	2,227	4,685	3,838	3,397	7,235
5 years	151,309	50,829	45,366	96,195	3,824	3,418	7,242
6 years					3,905	3,439	7,344
7 years					3,406	3,030	6,436
8 years					2,568	2,398	4,966
9 years					2,228	2,150	4,378
10-16 years					18,880	16,102	34,982
17-23 years					25,683	19,256	44,939
24 years & over	28,524	24,745	53,269				
Not stated	5,579	3,705	3,495	7,200	6,663	5,563	12,226
Total born outside Australia	201,856	73,227	66,142	139,369	125,492	106,001	231,493
Total born in Australia	1,472,468	354,539	373,876	728,415	796,173	799,399	1,595,572
Total	1,674,324	427,766	440,018	867,784	921,665	905,400	1,827,065
% Overseas-born	12.06	17.12	15.03	16.06	13.62	11.71	12.67



Religions—The next table shows the religions of the population as stated in the Censuses of 1966 and 1971. 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. In 1971, the instruction "if no religion write 'none'", was added to the question. The result was a significant rise in the "no religion" category compared with previous censuses, and a fall in the "no reply" category.

RELIGIONS OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

Religion	Census 1966	Census 1971					
	Qld	Brisbane Statistical Division		Queensland			
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Christian							
Church of England	526,031	124,428	132,130	256,558	270,429	274,003	544,432
Catholic ¹	426,513	109,099	115,999	225,098	231,854	235,349	467,203
Presbyterian	190,007	38,941	43,067	82,008	93,414	98,665	192,079
Methodist	179,820	38,935	44,147	83,082	88,141	94,746	182,887
Lutheran	40,637	7,560	7,942	15,502	22,900	22,328	45,228
Baptist	26,381	7,839	8,962	16,801	13,460	14,869	28,329
Orthodox ²	13,897	5,909	5,587	11,496	8,118	7,436	15,554
Salvation Army ..	9,114	2,404	2,734	5,138	5,040	5,568	10,608
Churches of Christ	8,997	2,186	2,542	4,728	4,735	5,461	10,196
Congregational ..	9,949	2,997	3,560	6,557	4,524	5,103	9,627
Seventh Day							
Adventist	7,212	1,292	1,578	2,870	3,765	4,371	8,136
Jehovah's Witness	n	1,344	1,682	3,026	3,248	3,948	7,196
Brethren	3,241	1,027	1,247	2,274	2,117	2,347	4,464
Other ³	38,366	13,593	14,595	28,188	27,550	28,322	55,872
Total Christian ..	1,480,165	357,554	385,772	743,326	779,295	802,516	1,581,811
Non-Christian ..	3,322	1,221	918	2,139	2,401	1,665	4,066
Indefinite	4,809	1,026	804	1,830	2,298	1,647	3,945
No religion	11,072	34,550	22,730	57,280	68,611	42,018	110,629
No reply	174,956	33,415	29,794	63,209	69,060	57,554	126,614
Total	1,674,324	427,766	440,018	867,784	921,665	905,400	1,827,065

¹ Roman Catholic and Catholic undefined. ² Greek, Russian, etc. ³ Including Protestant undefined, other Christian, and, for 1966, Jehovah's Witness. n Not available.

3 DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

As the map on page 112 shows, most of the population is distributed in the coastal areas east of the Great Dividing Range and is relatively densest within 300 kilometres of Brisbane. The mining industry has contributed to population growth, particularly in central Queensland and at Mount Isa; however, throughout the interior, where industry is almost entirely pastoral, population is sparsely distributed.

Local Authorities and Brisbane Statistical Areas—The area and population of each Local Authority and Statistical Division and the major divisions of the State are shown in the next table. Populations are those recorded at the 1961, 1966, and 1971 Censuses, and as estimated at 30 June 1974, and have been adjusted to conform with the boundaries adopted for the 1971 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 66 Statistical Areas (see pages 99 and 120). Of these, 47 are totally urban areas, 10 are partially urban and partially rural areas, and one is a rural area 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 kilo- metres at 30 June 1974 ¹	Population					
		Census 30 June 1961 ²	Census 30 June 1966	Census 30 June 1971			Estimated 30 June 1974
				Males	Females	Persons	

BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION³

Central City Areas

City	5	12,771	11,381	5,439	4,111	9,550	8,950
North City	9	22,351	22,035	9,324	11,022	20,346	19,500
South City	7	27,210	26,319	11,819	12,708	24,527	23,800
<i>Total</i>	20	62,332	59,735	26,582	27,841	54,423	52,250

North Side Inner Suburbs

Ascot	6	16,617	16,454	7,262	9,304	16,566	16,700
Fernberg	4	10,896	11,068	5,054	5,422	10,476	10,200
Ithaca	4	10,435	10,457	4,714	5,273	9,987	9,600
Mecandah	11	1,740	1,646	719	713	1,432	1,350
Newmarket	5	12,464	12,213	5,886	6,403	12,289	12,000
Normanby	3	11,233	11,031	5,352	5,265	10,617	10,150
Windsor	5	14,017	14,024	6,446	7,022	13,468	12,950
<i>Total</i>	38	77,402	76,893	35,433	39,402	74,835	72,950

North Side Outer Suburbs

Ashgrove	4	9,343	9,161	4,163	4,730	8,893	8,450
Aspley	20	1,511	1,932	1,360	1,462	2,822	3,350
Bald Hills	22	2,203	2,883	3,075	2,955	6,030	8,150
Banyo	8	6,707	7,640	4,214	4,152	8,366	8,500
Chermside	15	19,972	26,195	14,251	15,291	29,542	29,990
Enoggera	5	11,467	11,305	5,213	5,330	10,543	10,300
Geebung	10	13,358	17,857	9,881	10,053	19,934	20,350
Hendra	6	7,343	7,252	3,457	3,569	7,026	7,050
Kalinga	3	7,632	7,591	3,539	4,106	7,645	7,600
Kedron	4	12,999	12,962	5,799	6,326	12,125	12,300
Mitchelton	13	13,183	14,000	8,046	7,175	15,221	15,830
Nundah	7	15,615	15,610	7,463	7,964	15,427	15,900
Stafford	11	12,467	17,696	10,434	10,400	20,834	21,800
The Gap	19	3,082	5,764	4,766	4,396	9,162	10,350
<i>Total</i>	147	136,882	157,848	85,661	87,909	173,570	179,920

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS: AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in square kilo- metres at 30 June 1974 ¹	Population					
		Census 30 June 1961 ²	Census 30 June 1966	Census 30 June 1971			Estimated 30 June 1974
				Males	Females	Persons	
<i>Western Suburbs</i>							
Corinda	8	11,396	12,645	6,233	6,674	12,907	13,300
Darra	11	3,485	4,232	2,559	2,499	5,058	5,300
Graceville	5	7,221	7,542	3,702	4,110	7,812	7,650
Inala	11	12,278	18,766	11,014	10,926	21,940	23,100
Indooroopilly	11	14,032	15,332	7,943	8,324	16,267	17,300
Kenmore	10	2,205	5,654	4,842	5,138	9,980	11,500
St Lucia	3	6,385	6,955	3,867	3,539	7,406	7,600
Toowong	5	9,747	9,656	4,494	5,075	9,569	9,850
<i>Total</i>	64	66,749	80,782	44,654	46,285	90,939	95,600
<i>South Side Inner Suburbs</i>							
Balmoral	7	15,627	15,759	7,373	7,755	15,128	14,900
East Brisbane	3	10,958	10,788	4,800	4,811	9,611	9,000
Morningside	7	10,945	11,700	5,548	5,639	11,187	11,000
<i>Total</i>	17	37,530	38,247	17,721	18,205	35,926	34,900
<i>South Side Outer Suburbs</i>							
Archerfield	18	1,150	2,278	1,507	1,493	3,000	3,150
Camp Hill	5	12,481	12,393	5,716	6,268	11,984	11,900
Carina	10	5,437	6,683	4,051	4,149	8,200	8,500
Chatsworth	5	15,245	14,942	6,907	7,594	14,501	14,450
Cooper's Plains	21	11,782	16,847	10,805	10,532	21,337	22,700
Ekibin	4	13,019	13,241	6,107	6,453	12,560	12,220
Fruitgrove	25	2,458	3,396	2,535	2,462	4,997	6,500
Greenslopes	5	13,411	13,351	6,109	6,954	13,063	13,200
Holland Park	8	19,852	22,669	11,136	11,812	22,948	22,950
Moorooka	18	15,006	16,801	8,517	8,729	17,246	17,500
Mount Gravatt	17	9,006	12,638	9,095	9,278	18,373	22,000
Murarrie	10	2,989	3,554	2,060	2,049	4,109	4,400
Tarragindi	6	10,492	12,541	6,936	7,101	14,037	13,800
Wynnum West	15	4,268	6,784	4,448	4,394	8,842	9,500
Yeronga	6	11,112	11,769	5,645	6,150	11,795	11,700
<i>Total</i>	173	147,708	169,887	91,574	95,418	186,992	194,470
<i>Bayside</i>							
Boondall	15	3,010	4,247	2,873	2,448	5,321	5,450
Nudgee	48	3,189	2,858	1,275	1,242	2,517	2,250
Sandgate	15	20,756	22,622	11,148	11,507	22,655	22,500
Wynnum	26	22,007	23,195	11,761	12,303	24,064	24,300
<i>Total</i>	104	48,962	52,922	27,057	27,500	54,557	54,500
<i>Other Brisbane City</i>							
Western	190	2,760	3,945	2,686	2,593	5,279	6,250
South-Western	76	5,587	7,138	4,961	3,993	8,954	13,000
South-Eastern	115	3,118	4,118	4,568	4,475	9,043	12,260
Eastern	34	4,638	5,097	3,107	2,995	6,102	6,600
<i>Total</i>	415	16,103	20,298	15,322	14,056	29,378	38,110
TOTAL CITY OF BRISBANE ..	1,000⁴	593,668	656,612	344,004	356,616	700,620	722,700

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS: AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in square kilo- metres at 30 June 1974 ¹	Population					
		Census 30 June 1961 ²	Census 30 June 1966	Census 30 June 1971			Estimated 30 June 1974
				Males	Females	Persons	
<i>Cities Other Than Brisbane</i>							
IPSWICH	120	48,679	54,592	30,862	30,720	61,582	66,100
REDCLIFFE	35	21,674	27,345	16,739	17,822	34,561	38,150
<i>Total</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>70,353</i>	<i>81,937</i>	<i>47,601</i>	<i>48,542</i>	<i>96,143</i>	<i>104,250</i>
<i>Shires</i>							
Albert (part) ..	170	5,342	7,355	9,682	9,513	19,195	39,000
Beaudesert (part) ..	241	1,435	2,353	1,864	1,639	3,503	5,800
Caboolture (part) ..	201	4,149	5,195	3,444	3,238	6,682	8,800
Moreton (part) ..	157	800	948	846	746	1,592	3,200
Pine Rivers (part) ..	357	7,695	12,246	12,805	12,316	25,121	36,650
Redland (part) ..	215	9,192	11,547	7,520	7,408	14,928	20,400
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,339</i>	<i>28,613</i>	<i>39,644</i>	<i>36,161</i>	<i>34,860</i>	<i>71,021</i>	<i>113,850</i>
TOTAL BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION ³ ..	2,500	692,634	778,193	427,766	440,018	867,784	940,800

SOUTH QUEENSLAND (EXCLUDING BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION)

<i>Moreton Division</i>							
GOLD COAST ..	120	33,716	49,485	31,987	34,710	66,697	78,600
Albert (part) ..	1,203	5,327	6,437	5,099	5,066	10,165	14,000
Beaudesert (part) ..	2,763	9,201	9,784	5,401	4,530	9,931	10,250
Boonah	1,500	5,852	5,471	2,795	2,671	5,466	5,300
Caboolture (part) ..	1,014	4,728	4,955	2,863	2,662	5,525	6,400
Esk	3,850	6,430	6,123	2,881	2,698	5,579	5,350
Gatton	1,600	7,594	7,815	4,390	3,709	8,099	8,350
Kilcoy	1,450	2,406	2,344	1,102	1,047	2,149	2,050
Laidley	700	4,793	4,849	2,282	2,211	4,493	4,550
Landsborough ..	1,100	8,319	8,802	5,687	5,627	11,314	14,170
Maroochy	1,150	19,071	21,465	12,764	12,758	25,522	30,800
Moreton (part) ..	1,656	7,706	7,473	3,726	3,417	7,143	7,600
Pine Rivers (part) ..	410	1,066	1,067	554	512	1,066	1,070
Redland (part) ..	318	615	1,110	849	647	1,496	2,000
Not incorporated ..	215	554	327	168	131	299	400
<i>Total</i>	<i>19,000</i>	<i>117,378</i>	<i>137,507</i>	<i>82,548</i>	<i>82,396</i>	<i>164,944</i>	<i>190,890</i>
<i>Maryborough Division</i>							
BUNDBERG ..	45	22,839	25,444	13,389	13,935	27,324	28,500
GYMPIE	20	11,094	11,286	5,366	5,730	11,096	11,000
MARYBOROUGH ..	25	19,126	19,670	9,272	9,985	19,257	19,100
Biggenden	1,300	1,882	1,723	841	798	1,639	1,600
Burrum	3,950	8,991	9,295	5,399	5,338	10,737	11,800
Eidsvold	4,800	1,242	1,706	623	599	1,222	1,160
Gayndah	2,700	3,400	3,211	1,619	1,488	3,107	3,050
Gooburrum	1,300	4,372	4,817	2,381	2,138	4,519	4,600
Isis	1,650	3,951	3,720	1,896	1,770	3,666	3,650
Kilkivan	3,250	3,636	3,352	1,595	1,377	2,972	2,860
Kingaroy	2,400	8,548	8,365	3,886	3,982	7,868	7,650
Kolan	2,650	2,657	2,621	1,460	1,213	2,673	2,850
Mundubbera ..	4,200	2,617	2,595	1,226	1,165	2,391	2,310
Murgon	700	4,530	4,946	2,416	2,350	4,766	4,650
Nanango	1,750	3,743	3,501	1,688	1,556	3,244	3,170

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS: AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in square kilo- metres at 30 June 1974 ¹	Population					
		Census 30 June 1961 ²	Census 30 June 1966	Census 30 June 1971			Estimated 30 June 1974
				Males	Females	Persons	
<i>Maryborough Division—continued</i>							
Noosa	900	6,117	6,683	3,915	3,831	7,746	8,930
Perry	2,350	455	374	208	168	376	350
Tiara	2,200	2,205	2,114	1,032	830	1,862	1,720
Widgee	2,950	7,948	7,503	3,803	3,156	6,959	6,900
Wondai	3,550	4,510	4,378	1,967	1,773	3,740	3,450
Woocoo	1,550	640	568	268	223	491	470
Woongarra	750	4,149	4,934	2,656	2,494	5,150	5,700
<i>Total</i>	<i>45,000</i>	<i>128,652</i>	<i>132,806</i>	<i>66,906</i>	<i>65,899</i>	<i>132,805</i>	<i>135,470</i>
<i>Downs Division</i>							
TOOWOOMBA	120	50,134	55,805	28,691	30,833	59,524	62,250
WARWICK	25	9,843	10,075	4,478	4,825	9,303	9,150
DALBY	50	7,600	8,863	4,306	4,373	8,879	8,850
GOONDIWINDI	15	3,274	3,529	1,840	1,855	3,695	3,750
Allora	700	1,961	1,890	893	826	1,719	1,650
Cambooya	650	1,732	1,617	823	735	1,558	1,530
Chinchilla	8,700	6,063	6,093	2,879	2,645	5,524	5,300
Clifton	850	2,572	2,549	1,253	1,125	2,378	2,320
Crow's Nest	1,650	3,474	3,245	1,617	1,494	3,111	3,050
Glengallan	1,750	4,388	3,907	1,807	1,603	3,410	3,300
Inglewood	5,850	4,868	4,184	1,968	1,677	3,645	3,500
Jondaryan	1,900	5,785	5,756	2,965	2,739	5,704	5,800
Millmerran	4,500	3,423	3,512	1,772	1,663	3,435	3,400
Murilla	6,050	3,599	3,496	1,710	1,529	3,239	3,200
Pittsworth	1,100	3,821	3,713	2,012	1,783	3,795	3,800
Rosalie	2,200	6,190	5,571	2,581	2,209	4,790	4,500
Rosenthal	1,950	1,582	1,555	798	696	1,494	1,500
Stanthorpe	2,700	8,514	8,510	4,206	3,983	8,189	8,200
Tara	11,200	3,558	3,532	1,829	1,508	3,337	3,250
Waggamba	13,850	3,123	2,954	1,600	1,313	2,913	2,950
Wambo	5,700	6,893	6,455	3,027	2,632	5,659	5,350
<i>Total</i>	<i>71,500</i>	<i>142,397</i>	<i>146,811</i>	<i>73,055</i>	<i>72,246</i>	<i>145,301</i>	<i>146,600</i>
<i>Roma Division</i>							
ROMA	80	5,571	6,013	2,896	2,974	5,870	5,900
Balonne	31,100	6,105	5,912	2,879	2,475	5,354	5,300
Bendemere	3,900	1,518	1,454	711	598	1,309	1,250
Booringa	27,800	3,592	3,377	1,501	1,298	2,799	2,550
Bungil	13,300	2,628	2,563	1,201	1,087	2,288	2,250
Warroo	13,650	1,774	1,578	738	639	1,377	1,310
<i>Total</i>	<i>90,000</i>	<i>21,188</i>	<i>20,897</i>	<i>9,926</i>	<i>9,071</i>	<i>18,997</i>	<i>18,560</i>
<i>South-Western Division</i>							
Bulloo	73,600	772	678	346	229	575	530
Murweh	43,900	7,845	7,502	3,004	3,049	6,053	5,650
Paroo	47,600	4,099	3,767	1,803	1,507	3,310	3,150
Quilpie	67,500	2,534	2,094	954	731	1,685	1,600
<i>Total</i>	<i>232,500</i>	<i>15,250</i>	<i>14,041</i>	<i>6,107</i>	<i>5,516</i>	<i>11,623</i>	<i>10,930</i>
TOTAL S. QLD (excl. Brisbane Stat- istical Division) ..	458,000	424,865	452,062	238,542	235,128	473,670	502,450

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS: AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in square kilo- metres at 30 June 1974 ¹	Population					Estimated 30 June 1974
		Census 30 June 1961 ²	Census 30 June 1966	Census 30 June 1971			
				Males	Females	Persons	
<i>CENTRAL QUEENSLAND</i>							
<i>Rockhampton Division</i>							
ROCKHAMPTON	160	44,128	46,119	24,154	25,010	49,164	51,100
GLADSTONE	65	7,181	12,470	8,185	6,981	15,166	17,500
Banana	15,750	10,751	12,988	7,263	6,170	13,433	14,000
Broadsound	18,300	1,539	1,642	942	647	1,589	2,600
Calliope	6,300	3,553	4,207	2,595	2,231	4,826	6,150
Duarina	17,150	1,858	2,490	2,781	2,129	4,910	7,200
Fitzroy	5,000	3,576	3,631	1,851	1,583	3,434	3,400
Livingstone	12,750	7,320	7,833	5,184	4,411	9,595	10,500
Miriam Vale	3,700	1,594	1,367	872	716	1,588	1,650
Monto	4,250	4,397	4,155	1,811	1,684	3,495	3,250
Mount Morgan	500	4,871	4,446	2,032	1,935	3,967	3,700
Taroom	18,650	3,250	3,368	1,966	1,528	3,494	3,550
Not incorporated ..	65	105	134	63	45	108	100
<i>Total</i>	<i>102,500</i>	<i>94,123</i>	<i>104,850</i>	<i>59,699</i>	<i>55,070</i>	<i>114,769</i>	<i>124,700</i>
<i>Central-Western Division</i>							
Aramac	23,250	1,790	1,658	631	537	1,168	1,050
Barcardine	8,450	2,384	2,299	983	885	1,868	1,800
Bauhinia	24,550	1,827	2,110	1,367	952	2,319	2,400
Belyando	30,100	3,253	3,072	2,775	2,059	4,834	7,000
Blackall	16,300	3,291	3,087	1,213	1,112	2,325	2,050
Emerald	10,250	3,210	3,514	3,182	2,457	5,639	5,900
Ilfracombe	6,550	653	660	205	184	389	350
Jericho	21,700	1,623	1,504	810	610	1,420	1,400
Longreach	23,500	5,013	4,974	2,226	2,074	4,300	4,000
Peak Downs	8,000	1,079	1,104	695	482	1,177	1,150
Tambo	10,300	1,124	937	458	373	831	750
<i>Total</i>	<i>183,000</i>	<i>25,247</i>	<i>24,919</i>	<i>14,545</i>	<i>11,725</i>	<i>26,270</i>	<i>27,850</i>
<i>Far-Western Division</i>							
Barcoo	61,900	1,037	920	456	278	734	700
Boulia	61,200	833	727	465	290	755	740
Diamantina	94,700	327	353	184	96	280	250
Isisford	10,550	867	751	241	212	453	400
Winton	53,800	3,043	2,706	1,129	966	2,095	1,950
<i>Total</i>	<i>282,000</i>	<i>6,107</i>	<i>5,457</i>	<i>2,475</i>	<i>1,842</i>	<i>4,317</i>	<i>4,040</i>
TOTAL C. QLD ..	568,000	125,477	135,226	76,719	68,637	145,356	156,590
<i>NORTH QUEENSLAND</i>							
<i>Mackay Division</i>							
MACKAY	20	16,809	18,646	9,419	9,729	19,148	20,400
Mirani	3,300	4,760	5,380	2,642	2,130	4,772	4,650
Nebo	10,000	575	479	493	284	777	650
Pioneer	2,800	15,741	19,940	11,779	10,782	22,561	24,650
Proserpine	2,650	5,113	6,293	3,338	3,082	6,420	6,600
Sarina	1,300	3,886	4,621	2,996	2,426	5,422	5,650
Not incorporated ..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>20,000</i>	<i>46,887</i>	<i>55,359</i>	<i>30,667</i>	<i>28,433</i>	<i>59,100</i>	<i>62,600</i>

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS: AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in square kilo- metres at 30 June 1974 ¹	Population					
		Census 30 June 1961 ²	Census 30 June 1966	Census 30 June 1971			Estimated 30 June 1974
				Males	Females	Persons	
<i>Townsville Division</i>							
CHARTERS TRS	40	7,633	7,755	3,951	3,567	7,518	7,450
TOWNSVILLE ..	285	51,143	59,031	36,037	35,228	71,265	79,500
Ayr	5,000	16,758	18,745	9,014	8,429	17,443	17,300
Bowen	21,100	9,491	9,381	5,404	4,827	10,231	10,700
Dalrymple ..	67,700	2,206	2,053	1,415	863	2,278	3,300
Thuringowa ..	4,100	2,572	2,900	1,839	1,593	3,432	6,700
<i>Total</i>	<i>98,000</i>	<i>89,803</i>	<i>99,865</i>	<i>57,660</i>	<i>54,507</i>	<i>112,167</i>	<i>124,950</i>
<i>Cairns Division</i>							
CAIRNS	50	25,204	26,802	15,179	15,047	30,226	34,350
Atherton	650	5,806	5,344	2,823	2,815	5,638	5,850
Cardwell	2,900	5,183	5,776	3,101	2,635	5,736	5,800
Douglas	2,400	3,354	4,197	2,157	1,915	4,072	4,150
Eacham	1,150	3,842	3,627	1,727	1,600	3,327	3,250
Herberton	9,500	3,815	3,847	1,882	1,844	3,726	3,650
Hinchinbrook ..	2,700	11,890	13,751	7,161	6,222	13,383	13,450
Johnstone	1,650	15,784	16,635	8,364	7,514	15,878	15,950
Mareeba	52,600	10,212	11,227	6,139	5,537	11,676	12,200
Mulgrave	1,750	14,427	16,057	8,812	8,173	16,985	19,000
Not incorporated ..	95	667	1,296	790	740	1,530	1,750
<i>Total</i>	<i>75,500</i>	<i>100,184</i>	<i>108,559</i>	<i>58,135</i>	<i>54,042</i>	<i>112,177</i>	<i>119,400</i>
<i>Peninsula Division⁵</i>							
Cook	122,800	1,481	3,804	3,304	2,168	5,472	7,500
Torres	2,800	6,115	6,151	3,003	3,263	6,266	5,400
Not incorporated ..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>125,500</i>	<i>7,596</i>	<i>9,955</i>	<i>6,307</i>	<i>5,431</i>	<i>11,738</i>	<i>12,900</i>
<i>North-Western Division</i>							
MOUNT ISA ..	41,250	13,967	17,684	14,978	11,524	26,502	32,500
Burke	41,800	361	706	444	450	894	1,150
Carpentaria ..	68,250	834	1,914	1,448	1,110	2,558	2,700
Cloncurry	49,950	4,869	3,623	2,050	1,573	3,623	3,750
Croydon	28,400	181	237	134	102	236	240
Etheridge	39,900	828	1,007	596	378	974	1,020
Flinders	41,600	3,953	3,788	1,646	1,373	3,019	3,050
McKinlay	40,750	2,134	1,777	943	639	1,582	1,650
Richmond	26,950	2,214	1,869	765	644	1,409	1,300
Not incorporated ..	1,215	53	437	299	312	611	620
<i>Total</i>	<i>380,000</i>	<i>29,394</i>	<i>33,042</i>	<i>23,303</i>	<i>18,105</i>	<i>41,408</i>	<i>47,980</i>
TOTAL N. QLD ..	699,000	273,864	306,780	176,072	160,518	336,590	367,830

MIGRATORY

Migratory ⁶ .. ..	..	1,988	2,063	2,566	1,099	3,665	230
TOTAL STATE ..	1,728,000	1,518,828	1,674,324	921,665	905,400	1,827,065	1,967,900

¹ Areas have been rounded in the following manner: Statistical Areas within the Brisbane Statistical Division, and Shires partly within the Brisbane Statistical Division, to the nearest square kilometre; City of Mount Isa and Shires, other than Shires partly included in the Brisbane Statistical Division, to the nearest 50; other Cities, Towns, and the unincorporated islands, to the nearest 5; Statistical Divisions, to the nearest 500; Brisbane City, major divisions of the State, and the State total, to the nearest 1,000.

² Excluding full-blood Aborigines. ³ Figures for the Brisbane Statistical Division have been partly estimated to accord with the 1971 boundaries. ⁴ Including 25 square kilometres of the Brisbane River not included within Statistical Areas.

⁵ Torres was created on 6 December 1973 from Thursday Island Town, part of Cook Shire, and part of the unincorporated areas. ⁶ 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 2,500 square kilometres. It includes the Cities of Brisbane, Ipswich, and Redcliffe, and parts of the Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture, Moreton, Pine Rivers, and Redland.

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

POPULATION OF BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION

Census date	Population				Area of Urban Brisbane (square kilometres)	Percentage of State population in	
	Urban Brisbane	Other urban	Rural	Total Brisbane Statistical Division ¹		Brisbane Statistical Division	Urban Brisbane Area
1831 ..	1,241 ^a	..	..	1,241 ^a	..	100.0	100.0
1845 ..	995	122	482	1,599	4.1	72.4	45.0
1856 ..	3,840	2,459	2,621	8,920	10.1	52.8	22.7
1861 ..	5,900	3,601	3,679	13,180	14.0	43.8	19.6
1871 ..	18,180	6,668	13,279	38,127	24.6	31.7	15.1
1881 ..	37,127	7,743	17,096	61,966	44.0	29.0	17.4
1891 ..	88,083	13,326	23,564	124,973	90.1	31.7	22.4
1901 ..	103,756	17,863	23,548	145,167	97.6	29.1	20.8
1911 ..	127,406	24,061	24,137	175,604	121.0	29.0	21.0
1921 ..	192,167	38,566	27,376	258,109	175.1	34.1	25.4
1933 ..	262,850	48,152	30,623	341,625	199.7	36.1	27.7
1947 ..	379,391	39,232	38,842	457,465	289.8	41.3	34.3
1954 ..	486,910	41,520	46,775	575,205	366.0	43.6	36.9
1961 ..	587,634	57,763	47,237	692,634	456.4	45.6	38.7
1966 ..	716,402	13,870	47,921	778,193	611.0	46.7	43.2
1971 ..	818,423	9,030	40,331	867,784	700.6	47.5	44.8

¹ Figures throughout are estimated on a constant area of 2,500 square kilometres.

² Including 1,066 convicts.

Urban Brisbane Area—Estimates of the extent and population at each Census of the urban Brisbane area, as defined on page 99, 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 has reached some of the separate urban developments and the populations have coalesced. In the intercensal period 1961 to 1966, Ipswich and Bald Hills both merged with the urban Brisbane area as the intervening areas became urbanised.

Birkdale-Wellington Point, Cleveland, Lawnton-Petrie-Kallangur, and Woodridge had become similarly absorbed by the time the 1971 Census was conducted. Beenleigh, Caboolture, and Deception Bay have been regarded as urban centres since the 1961 Census. Victoria Point became an urban area at the 1966 Census and Albany Creek at the 1971 Census.

The movement in the population of these urban centres within the Brisbane Statistical Division but distinct from the urban Brisbane area is shown in the foregoing table.

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 1971 were as follows: Sydney, 2,807,828 (61.0 per cent); Melbourne, 2,503,450 (71.5 per cent); Brisbane, 867,784 (47.5 per cent); Adelaide, 842,693 (71.8 per cent); Perth, 703,199 (68.2 per cent); and Hobart, 153,216 (39.2 per cent).

The diagram on the next page illustrates the density of settlement in statistical areas at the 1971 Census. These areas, with their identifying numbers, as shown on the diagram, are as follows:

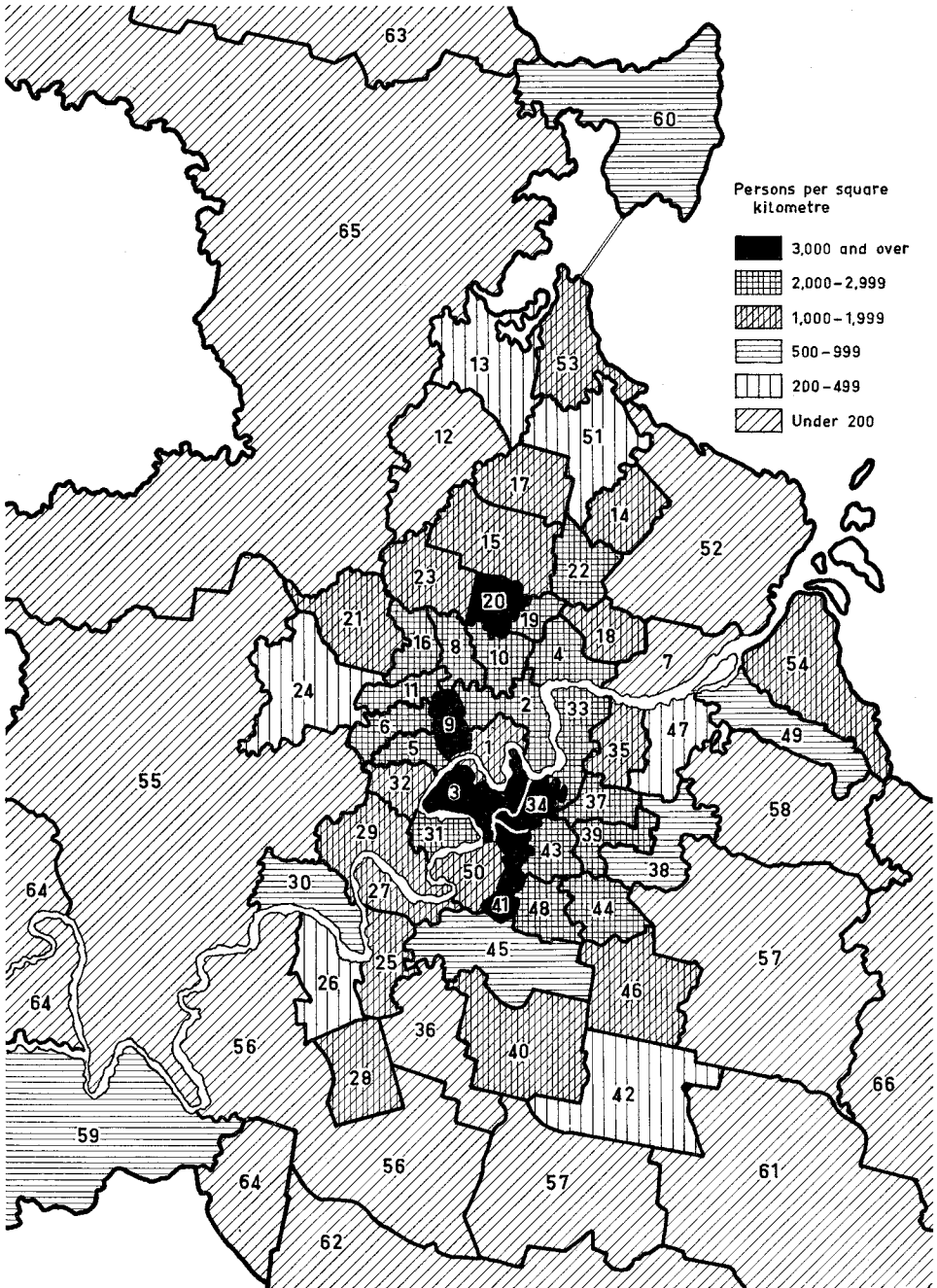
<i>Central City Areas</i>	15 Chermside	<i>South Side Inner Suburbs</i>	<i>Bayside</i>
1 City	16 Enoggera	33 Balmoral	51 Boondall
2 North City	17 Geebung	34 East Brisbane	52 Nudgee
3 South City	18 Hendra	35 Morningside	53 Sandgate
	19 Kalinga		54 Wynnum
<i>North Side Inner Suburbs</i>	20 Kedron	<i>South Side Outer Suburbs</i>	<i>Rural</i>
4 Ascot	21 Mitchelton	36 Archerfield	55 Western
5 Fernberg	22 Nundah	37 Camp Hill	56 South-Western
6 Ithaca	23 Stafford	38 Carina	57 South-Eastern
7 Meeandah	24 The Gap	39 Chatsworth	58 Eastern
8 Newmarket		40 Cooper's Plains	<i>Cities other than Brisbane</i>
9 Normanby	<i>Western Suburbs</i>	41 Ekibin	59 Ipswich
10 Windsor	25 Corinda	42 Fruitgrove	60 Redcliffe
	26 Darra	43 Greenslopes	
<i>North Side Outer Suburbs</i>	27 Graceville	44 Holland Park	<i>Shires</i>
11 Ashgrove	28 Inala	45 Moorooka	61 Albert (part)
12 Aspley	29 Indooroopilly	46 Mount Gravatt	62 Beaudesert (part)
13 Bald Hills	30 Kenmore	47 Murarrie	63 Caboolture (part)
14 Banyo	31 St Lucia	48 Tarragindi	64 Moreton (part)
	32 Toowong	49 Wynnum West	65 Pine Rivers (part)
		50 Yeronga	66 Redland (part)

Urban Centres—Population clusters of 1,000 or more, and known holiday resorts of less population containing 250 or more dwellings, of which at least 100 were occupied at the Census, were designated as "urban centres".

For urban centres with 25,000 or more population all contiguous Census Collectors' Districts having a population density of 200 or more persons per square kilometre were included. Thus, where an incorporated city or town contained a large rural component, this was excluded from the urban centre by a boundary drawn from aerial photographs or after field inspection; and, where the urban development extended beyond the city or town boundary, the extension was regarded as an integral part of the urban centre. Hence populations shown for urban centres may differ from the populations of the incorporated cities and towns (Local Authorities) shown on pages 116 to 119.

POPULATION DENSITY OF STATISTICAL AREAS OF BRISBANE DIVISION

Census 30 June 1971



Centres of less than 25,000 population were delimited subjectively, by inspection of aerial photographs, by field inspection, and/or by consideration of any other information available. All contiguous urban growth has been included together with any close but non-contiguous development which could be clearly regarded as part of the centre. Since boundaries drawn from the more recent photographs for the 1971 Census differed from those adopted for the 1966 Census, the 1966 figures were adjusted to accord with the new boundaries. In most cases the 1961 figures shown were not adjusted but relate to boundaries adopted for that Census.

The populations of all urban centres as defined above (with the exception of the urban Brisbane area shown on page 120) are set out below. The figures for 1961 exclude full-blood Aborigines.

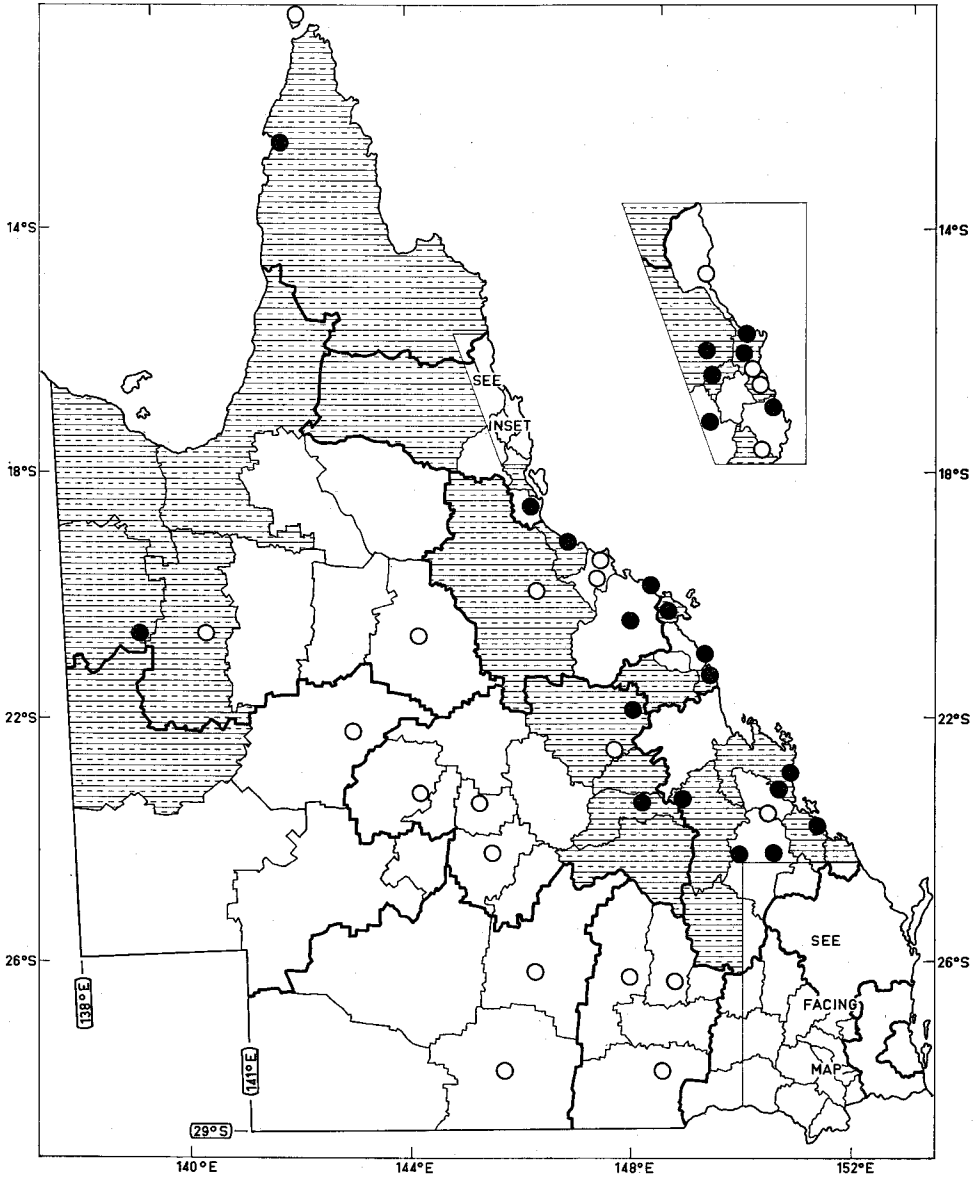
	1961	1966	1971		1961	1966	1971
Albany Creek ..	n	375	1,523	Innisfail ..	6,917	7,449	7,471
Atherton ..	2,930	2,882	3,089	Kilcoy ..	1,033	1,150	1,148
Ayr ..	8,010	8,712	8,270	Kingaroy ..	4,914	5,080	4,925
Babinda ..	1,736	1,595	1,560	Laidley ..	1,423	1,515	1,524
Barcaldine ..	1,738	1,796	1,464	Longreach ..	3,806	3,873	3,455
Bargara ..	455	582	883	Mackay ..	21,361	24,584	28,554
Beachmere ..	206	308	396	Mareeba ..	4,637	4,898	5,160
Beaunesert ..	2,890	3,309	3,643	Maroochydore ² ..	3,068	4,107	6,374
Beenleigh ..	1,772	2,026	2,458	Maryborough ..	19,805	20,404	19,916
Biloela ..	2,048	3,537	4,034	Miles ..	1,457	1,485	1,438
Blackall ..	2,205	2,016	1,755	Millmerran ..	1,060	1,122	1,222
Blackwater ..	n	n	1,984	Mitchell ..	1,822	1,733	1,443
Bongaree ..	523	729	1,101	Monto ..	1,795	1,813	1,565
Boonah ..	1,957	2,041	1,913	Moranbah ..	n	n	1,050
Bowen ..	5,160	5,159	5,880	Mossman ..	1,491	1,638	1,594
Buderim ..	839	1,063	1,763	Mount Isa ..	13,358	16,952	25,497
Bundaberg ..	22,839	24,334	26,516	Mount Morgan ..	4,511	4,080	3,741
Caboolture ..	2,068	2,543	3,248	Moura ..	276	1,093	1,902
Cairns ..	27,423	28,719	32,747	Mundubbera ..	1,074	1,103	1,084
Caloundra ..	2,837	3,661	6,150	Murgon ..	2,168	2,264	2,478
Charleville ..	5,154	4,881	3,948	Nambour ..	5,506	6,220	6,807
Charters Towers ..	7,633	7,755	7,518	Nanango ..	1,314	1,300	1,187
Childers ..	1,359	1,341	1,392	Oakey ..	1,871	1,967	1,985
Chinchilla ..	3,072	3,336	3,013	Pittsworth ..	1,461	1,551	1,786
Clermont ..	1,737	1,676	1,672	Proserpine ..	2,523	2,952	2,968
Cloncurry ..	2,438	2,242	2,215	Ravenshoe ..	1,086	982	1,011
Collinsville ..	2,122	1,909	2,147	Rockhampton ..	42,850	45,412	48,213
Coolum Beach ..	191	204	463	Roma ..	5,571	6,013	5,870
Cooroy ..	1,025	1,043	1,131	Rosewood ..	1,754	1,676	1,569
Cunnamulla ..	2,234	1,992	1,805	St George ..	2,185	2,254	2,176
Dalby ..	7,600	8,863	8,879	Sarina ..	2,119	2,422	2,520
Deception Bay ..	741	704	976	Stanthorpe ..	3,334	3,641	3,602
Edmonton-				Tewantin-Noosa ..	2,015	2,728	4,075
Hambleton ..	1,167	1,231	1,441	Texas ..	1,266	1,230	1,096
Emerald ..	2,029	2,197	2,923	Thursday Island ..	2,218	2,655	2,237
Gatton ..	2,623	3,064	3,547	Tin Can Bay ..	306	513	615
Gayndah ..	1,805	1,754	1,802	Toowoomba ..	46,716	52,145	57,578
Gladstone ..	7,181	12,470	15,574	Townsville ..	48,794	56,930	68,591
Gold Coast ¹ ..	31,473	49,358	69,120	Tully ..	2,678	2,883	2,668
Goondiwindi ..	3,274	3,529	3,695	Victoria Point ..	808	593	825
Gordonvale ..	2,234	2,199	2,142	Warwick ..	9,843	10,075	9,303
Gympie ..	11,094	11,286	11,096	Weipa ..	110	769	2,199
Hervey Bay ..	4,091	4,574	6,170	Winton ..	1,784	1,676	1,331
Home Hill ..	3,217	3,518	3,058	Wondai ..	1,123	1,214	1,146
Hughenden ..	2,329	2,069	1,916	Woorim ..	156	248	345
Ingham ..	4,694	5,375	5,787	Yeppoon ..	2,869	3,420	4,534

¹ Excluding persons in New South Wales.

² Including Mooloolaba. n Not available.

Intercensal Population Changes—The diagrams on the next pages indicate the population changes between the 1966 and 1971 Censuses.

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION, 1966 TO





KEY TO BOTH DIAGRAMS

LOCAL AUTHORITY AREAS

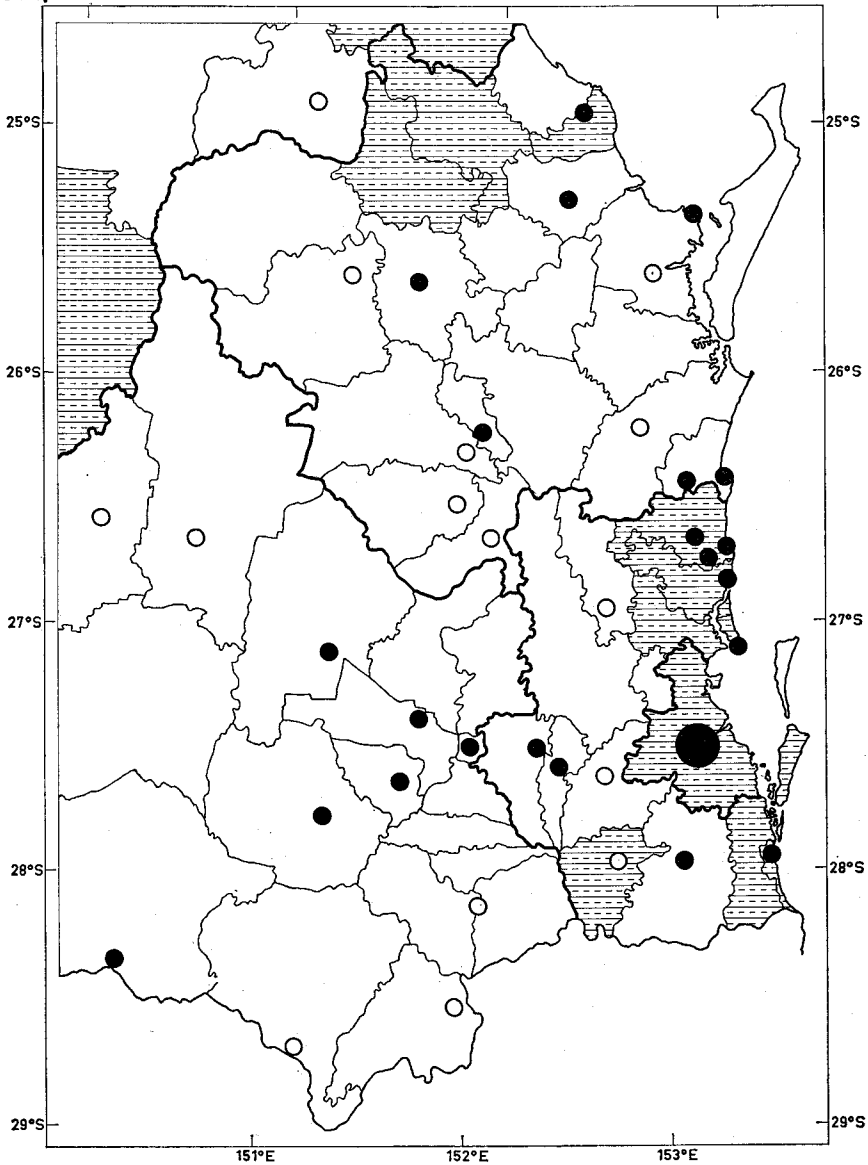
Urban Centres of 1,000 or more Population

- Increase
- Decrease

Rural Population Only

-  Increase
-  Decrease

1971, 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 76 per cent of the State total to 79 per cent. While in the intercensal period the State population increased by 9.1 per cent, the population of urban centres increased by 13.8 per cent and the non-urban population declined by 5.8 per cent. Urban growth occurred principally 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 Brisbane, tourist resorts, and those with mining activities.

• Chapter 5

VITAL STATISTICS

1 REGISTRATION OF VITAL EVENTS

The Registrar-General is charged with the registration of all births, deaths, and marriages within the State and with maintaining certifiable records of all these events. For registration purposes, the State is divided into 36 Registry Districts, each having, in its chief town, a District Registrar who records such events within his own District and regularly forwards returns to the General Registry Office in Brisbane.

Births—Each birth must, under the *Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act 1962–1974*, be registered within 60 days by either the mother or father of the child. Although the provision in respect of registration within 60 days applies to the birth of an illegitimate child, under the *Children's Services Act 1965–1974*, the birth of an illegitimate child must also 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.

Where a birth occurs within an area in which a Maternal and Child Welfare Centre is established, the *Health Act 1937–1974* requires the midwife or medical practitioner in attendance to forward to the District Registrar a notification of the birth within a period of 72 hours.

Deaths—The *Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act 1962–1974* provides that every death must be registered within 30 days by the occupant of the house or place where death occurs. However, under the *Children's Services Act 1965–1974* the death of an illegitimate child under six years of age must be notified 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. It is also compulsory to notify the Registrar-General of all still-births (see page 131).

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

The Australian *Marriage Act 1961–1973* 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. From 1 July 1973, the minimum age at which a person may marry without parental consent was lowered from 21 to 18 years.

2 BIRTHS

Births in Statistical Divisions—Births and crude birth rates according to the statistical division of usual residence of the mother are shown in

the next table. Where the place of residence of the mother was overseas or in another State, the event has been allocated to the area in which it occurred.

BIRTHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND

Statistical Division (Usual residence of mother)	Births in 1973			Crude birth rate ¹	
	Males	Females	Persons	1972	1973
Brisbane	8,897	8,626	17,523	20.7	19.2
Moreton	1,501	1,491	2,992	17.5	16.5
Maryborough	1,292	1,201	2,493	19.1	18.6
Downs	1,492	1,386	2,878	21.3	19.9
Roma	236	240	476	22.7	25.9
South-Western	130	108	238	24.8	21.9
<i>Total South</i>	<i>13,548</i>	<i>13,052</i>	<i>26,600</i>	<i>20.3</i>	<i>19.0</i>
Rockhampton	1,313	1,180	2,493	22.3	20.7
Central-Western	322	321	643	24.4	23.6
Far-Western	36	39	75	17.6	18.5
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>1,671</i>	<i>1,540</i>	<i>3,211</i>	<i>22.5</i>	<i>21.1</i>
Mackay	701	669	1,370	21.4	22.2
Townsville	1,382	1,299	2,681	21.9	22.2
Cairns	1,300	1,302	2,602	22.8	22.4
Peninsula	184	182	366	32.0	29.0
North-Western	597	640	1 237	29.8	26.3
<i>Total North</i>	<i>4,164</i>	<i>4,092</i>	<i>8,256</i>	<i>23.5</i>	<i>23.0</i>
Total	19,383	18,684	38,067	21.0	19.8

¹ Births per 1,000 mean population.

Crude Birth Rates—In the next table, crude birth rates are compared for Queensland and Australia for the five years to 1973 and at decennial intervals from 1921.

The Queensland birth rate, which was 45.6 in 1861, fell to 24.5 in 1903, recovered to 30.1 in 1913, and thereafter fell steadily to reach its lowest level of 18.1 in 1933. Increased births during and after World War II restored the birth rate to the level of the early 1920s, but from 1962 the rate has again declined.

BIRTH AND REPRODUCTION RATES, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA,
1921 TO 1973

Period	Crude birth rate ¹		Gross reproduction rate ²		Net reproduction rate ²	
	Queensland	Australia	Queensland	Australia	Queensland	Australia
1921-1930 ³	23.6	22.4	<i>n</i>	1.52	<i>n</i>	1.32
1931-1940 ³	19.0	17.2	<i>n</i>	1.14	<i>n</i>	1.04
1941-1950 ³	23.5	21.8	1.49	1.35	1.38	1.28
1951-1960 ³	24.0	22.7	1.73	1.60	1.66	1.54
1961-1970 ^{3,4}	21.5	20.7	1.61	1.50	1.55	1.45
1969 ⁴ ..	20.7	20.4	1.48	1.40	1.43	1.36
1970 ⁴ ..	20.9	20.6	1.46	1.39	1.42	1.35
1971 ⁴ ..	21.8	21.6	1.52	1.44	1.47	1.40
1972 ..	21.0	20.4	1.43	1.33	1.38	1.29
1973 ..	19.8	18.8	1.34	1.21	1.30	1.18

¹ Births per 1,000 mean population. Aborigines are included from 1966. ² See text page 128. ³ Averages of annual birth rates. Reproduction rates are for the first year of each decade to 1940 and averages of annual rates thereafter. ⁴ The rates are based on 1965-1967 mortality experience. *n* Not available.

Fertility, Gross, and Net Reproduction Rates—Changes in the crude birth rate do not indicate precise changes in fertility. The mean number of children born to women living through their child-bearing period and subject to the fertility conditions prevailing reflect the changes resulting from differing proportions of women of child-bearing age in the population.

Variations in fertility may be seen in the five-year age-specific rates in the next table. These rates were obtained by dividing the number of births, according to the age of the mother, by the estimated number of women in the corresponding age group. The fertility rate is obtained by summing single age-specific rates or by summing five-year age-specific rates and multiplying by 5. This total, divided by 1,000, represents the hypothetical number of children a woman would bear during her life-time if she experienced the rates of the year shown.

The gross reproduction rate is derived from total fertility and the ratio of female to total births. It indicates the number of female children who would be born on average to women, assuming the rates from which it was calculated were to apply throughout the reproductive period. It is an indication of the extent to which the population is reproducing itself except that it does not allow for females who failed to survive to the end of the child-bearing period. The net reproduction rate allows for such mortality. It is obtained by multiplying the age-specific rates by the survivor proportions in the corresponding age group of the stationary or life table population. Mortality in childhood and young adulthood is now so low that there is little difference between current gross and net reproduction rates.

AGE-SPECIFIC BIRTH RATES¹, GROSS AND NET REPRODUCTION RATES,
QUEENSLAND

Age group	1946– 1950 ²	1951– 1955 ²	1956– 1960 ²	1961– 1965 ²	1966– 1970 ²	1973
15–19	35.60	40.06	46.51	50.42	55.65	60.16
20–24	174.83	205.32	230.18	221.72	186.13	171.70
25–29	195.64	204.17	224.94	217.41	190.67	174.44
30–34	139.11	135.51	138.63	132.73	106.30	89.73
35–39	83.96	76.38	75.69	67.97	52.05	38.46
40–44	26.63	24.88	23.66	21.61	15.29	9.47
Fertility rate ³	3.28	3.43	3.70	3.56	3.03	2.72
G.R.R.	1.59	1.66	1.80	1.73	1.48	1.34
N.R.R.	1.49	1.59	1.73	1.66	1.43	1.30

¹ Number of births per 1,000 women in each age group. Excluding full-blood Aborigines before 1966. ² Average of annual rates. ³ See text.

Ages of Mothers, Durations of Marriages, and Previous Issue of Current Marriages—The first part of the next table shows the ages of mothers at the birth of their first child after marriage. The second part shows the ages and the durations of the marriages of the mothers of all nuptial children and the ages of mothers of ex-nuptial children registered in 1973.

The average age of fathers has fallen from 32.24 years in 1950 to 29.28 years in 1973. The average for married mothers fell from 28.38 to 26.28 years and that for unmarried mothers from 26.19 to 22.78 years. The average age of all mothers in 1973 was 25.80 years, compared with 28.27 in 1950.

CONFINEMENTS¹: AGE OF MOTHER BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE,
QUEENSLAND, 1973

Age of mother	Confinements		Duration of marriage						
	Total	Ex-nuptial	Under 9 months	9 months and under 1 year	1 year and under 2 years	2 years and under 3 years	3 years and under 4 years	4 years and under 5 years	5 years and over
FIRST NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS									
Under 20 ..	2,402	..	1,827	178	346	49	2	..	..
20-24 ..	5,831	..	1,122	462	1,678	1,436	800	264	69
25-29 ..	3,259	..	228	145	524	594	623	488	657
30-34 ..	700	..	68	42	158	93	70	56	213
35-39 ..	195	..	25	16	40	19	19	9	67
40 and over	33	..	8	2	7	3	1	..	12
Total ..	12,420	..	3,278	845	2,753	2,194	1,515	817	1,018

ALL CONFINEMENTS

Under 20 ..	5,102	2,162	1,832	187	606	260	52	3	..
20-24 ..	13,089	1,563	1,133	476	2,064	2,816	2,525	1,447	1,065
25-29 ..	12,082	811	235	151	632	966	1,462	1,855	5,970
30-34 ..	4,999	371	69	42	181	191	248	265	3,632
35-39 ..	1,905	212	25	17	51	43	55	48	1,454
40 and over	526	67	8	2	9	6	5	11	418
Total ..	37,703	5,186	3,302	875	3,543	4,282	4,347	3,629	12,539

¹ Including only those that resulted in one or more live births.

The next table shows the number of married mothers in the same age groups according to the number of previous children of the present marriage. Average issue for each age group is also shown.

NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS¹: AGE OF MOTHER BY PREVIOUS ISSUE AND
AVERAGE ISSUE OF CURRENT MARRIAGE, QUEENSLAND, 1973

Age of mother	Confinements	Children of current marriage ²	Average number of children	Number of previous children of current marriage					
				0	1	2	3	4	5 and over
Under 20 ..	2,940	3,534	1.20	2,402	499	37	1	1	..
20-24 ..	11,526	19,179	1.66	5,831	4,213	1,178	242	51	11
25-29 ..	11,271	25,306	2.25	3,259	4,153	2,524	879	294	162
30-34 ..	4,628	14,743	3.19	700	1,026	1,239	865	398	400
35-39 ..	1,693	7,129	4.21	195	239	310	291	234	424
40 and over	459	2,581	5.62	33	38	53	65	64	206
Total ..	32,517	72,472	2.23	12,420	10,168	5,341	2,343	1,042	1,203

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 1973.

In the next table, all nuptial confinements during 1973 are shown according to the duration and previous issue of the current marriage.

**NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS¹: DURATION OF MARRIAGE BY PREVIOUS ISSUE
AND AVERAGE ISSUE OF CURRENT MARRIAGE, QUEENSLAND, 1973**

Duration of marriage	Confinements	Children of current marriage ²	Average number of children	Number of previous children of current marriage					
				0	1	2	3	4	5 and over
Under 5 years ..	19,978	30,428	1.52	11,402	7,035	1,376	152	11	2
5-9	8,939	24,894	2.78	920	2,895	3,220	1,334	403	167
10-14	2,500	10,648	4.26	80	198	624	671	434	493
15-19	861	4,807	5.58	16	36	104	161	159	385
20-24	222	1,563	7.04	2	4	16	23	32	145
25 years and over	17	132	7.76	..	..	1	2	3	11
Total ..	32,517	72,472	2.23	12,420	10,168	5,341	2,343	1,042	1,203

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 1973.

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. Because of the relatively small numbers of births involved, State rates vary more widely and in 1973 the masculinity of births registered in the various States was as follows: New South Wales, 105.40; Victoria, 105.16; Queensland, 103.74; South Australia, 105.47; Western Australia, 106.07; and Tasmania, 104.52. 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 1973 was 5,241, the percentage of the total births being 13.77. The pre-war proportion of between 4 and 5 per cent rose to 7.11 in 1944. It then fell to 4.84 by 1951, but has subsequently risen again, sharply in recent years, averaging 12.21 per cent during the five years 1969 to 1973. In 1973, 2,162 of the mothers of these infants were under 20 years of age, 2,374 were aged 20-29, and 650 were aged 30 or over.

Legitimation of Ex-nuptial Births—The Australian Marriage Act 1961-1973 makes 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 644 in 1973 and 757 in 1972.

Multiple Births—During 1973, 384 pairs of twins were registered, consisting of 124 pairs of males, including 2 where both were still-born; 134 pairs of females, including 6 where both were still-born; and 126 pairs of a male and a female including 1 where both were still-born. In 17 of these cases one twin was still-born. There were 3 sets of triplets, all live born, consisting of 1 set of 3 females, 1 set of 2 males and 1 female, and 1 set of 1 male and 2 females.

In 1973 of every 100 confinements which resulted in a live birth, one was a multiple birth.

Still-births (Foetal Deaths)—In March 1959 notification of still-births in Queensland was made compulsory. Prior to that date a system of voluntary notification operated and it appears likely that nearly all such births were notified.

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 grams weight, not born alive. This has enabled the compilation of more detailed statistics in this field. Details of foetal deaths are given on pages 132 and 133.

3 DEATHS

There were 16,732 deaths registered in Queensland during 1973. These are analysed geographically in the next table, associated death rates by selected causes on page 159, and numbers according to age and cause on pages 160 and 161. Details of deaths in hospitals and the diseases which caused them are shown on page 153.

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

DEATHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1973

Statistical Division (usual residence)	All deaths			Deaths under one year	Crude death rate ¹
	Males	Females	Persons		
Brisbane	4,498	3,800	8,298	266	9.1
Moreton	985	633	1,618	42	8.9
Maryborough	763	539	1,302	38	9.7
Downs	808	533	1,341	48	9.3
Roma	88	55	143	10	7.8
South-Western	65	36	101	9	9.3
<i>Total South</i>	<i>7,207</i>	<i>5,596</i>	<i>12,803</i>	<i>413</i>	<i>9.1</i>
Rockhampton	593	391	984	49	8.2
Central-Western	84	60	144	7	5.3
Far-Western	26	5	31	1	7.7
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>703</i>	<i>456</i>	<i>1,159</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>7.6</i>
Mackay	302	180	482	25	7.8
Townsville	588	403	991	44	8.2
Cairns	619	347	966	60	8.3
Peninsula	72	47	119	30	9.4
North-Western	142	70	212	37	4.5
<i>Total North</i>	<i>1,723</i>	<i>1,047</i>	<i>2,770</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>7.7</i>
Total	9,633	7,099	16,732	666	8.7

¹ Deaths per 1,000 mean population.

Death Rates—The next table gives a comparison of the crude death rates for Queensland and Australia. From the 1920s to the 1960s, the Queensland rate was generally lower than the national average.

CRUDE DEATH RATES¹, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA, 1921 TO 1973

Period	Queensland	Australia	Period	Queensland	Australia
1921-1930 ²	9.19	9.40	1969 ..	8.95	8.68
1931-1940 ²	8.85	9.31	1970 ..	9.50	9.02
1941-1950 ²	9.19	9.86	1971 ..	8.93	8.66
1951-1960 ²	8.54	9.02	1972 ..	8.86	8.45
1961-1970 ²	8.84	8.82	1973 ..	8.72	8.42

¹ Number of deaths per annum per 1,000 mean population. Aborigines are included from 1966. During World War II all deaths of service personnel were excluded.

² Averages of annual rates.

Average ages at death are shown below for Queensland at ten-yearly intervals from 1940 and for the latest two years. As the average expectation of life has increased, the numbers dying in the higher age groups have shown a relative increase and the average age has risen accordingly.

AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH IN SELECTED YEARS, QUEENSLAND

Sex	Average age at death in					
	1940	1950	1960	1970	1972	1973
Males	55.2	58.9	61.3	62.9	62.5	62.2
Females	55.3	60.7	63.6	67.8	67.7	67.9

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

STILL-BIRTHS AND INFANT DEATHS, QUEENSLAND, 1973

Cause	Still-births ¹		Infant deaths			
	Period of gestation		Under one week	One week and under four weeks	Four weeks and under one year	Total under one year
	Under 28 weeks	28 weeks and over ²				
Congenital anomalies	3	37	74	25	41	140
Certain perinatal causes						
Maternal conditions unrelated to pregnancy	4	31	24	3	1	28
Difficult labour	1	15	18	1	..	19
Other complications of pregnancy and childbirth	31	39	126	1	..	127
Conditions of placenta and cord ..	24	108	44	1	..	45
Anoxic and hypoxic conditions not elsewhere classified .. .. .	..	13	55	..	..	55
Other conditions of foetus and newborn	17	60	74	4	4	82
Other conditions						
Infections of foetus and newborn ..	..	..	..	4	26	30
Other causes	1	3	24	13	103	140
All causes	81	306	439	52	175	666
Death rate ³	2.1	8.0	11.5	1.4	4.6	17.5

¹ Foetuses of not less than 20 weeks gestation or not less than 400 grams.

² Including seven still-births where the period of gestation was not known.

³ Deaths per 1,000 live births.

Congenital anomalies, 140, and maternal conditions etc., difficult labour and other complications of pregnancy and childbirth, 174, accounted for 47 per cent of deaths of infants under one year during 1973, mostly within the first week of life. Placental and cord conditions (34 per cent) were the main causes of foetal deaths.

The next table shows the numbers of perinatal deaths, together with rates per 1,000 births (live and still), in conjunction with corresponding infant death figures during the five years to 1973.

PERINATAL AND INFANT MORTALITY, QUEENSLAND

Particulars ¹	1969		1970		1971		1972		1973	
	No.	Rate ²	No.	Rate ²	No.	Rate ²	No.	Rate ²	No.	Rate ²
<i>Still-births³</i>										
Period of gestation M. less than 28 weeks F.	40	2.1	39	2.0	53	2.6	59	2.9	44	2.2
Period of gestation M. 28 weeks and over ⁴ F.	162	8.6	158	8.1	162	7.9	167	8.2	142	7.3
<i>Infant deaths</i>										
Under one week .. M.	275	14.7	269	13.9	276	13.5	256	12.7	257	13.3
F.	166	9.2	160	8.7	219	11.1	186	9.6	182	9.6
One week and under M. four weeks .. F.	23	1.2	24	1.2	27	1.3	26	1.3	30	1.5
Four weeks and under one year .. F.	110	5.9	112	5.8	121	5.9	117	5.8	89	4.6
F.	94	5.2	84	4.6	92	4.6	92	4.8	86	4.6
Perinatal deaths ⁵ .. M.	500	26.4	490	25.1	518	25.2	508	25.0	473	24.2
F.	337	18.7	368	20.0	447	22.6	409	21.2	405	21.4
Infant deaths ⁶ .. M.	408	21.8	405	21.0	424	20.8	399	19.8	376	19.4
F.	283	15.9	267	14.7	342	17.4	298	15.6	290	15.5

¹ Cases of indeterminate sex have been included in males. ² Rate per 1,000 births (live and still) except for "infant deaths" for which the rate is per 1,000 live births. ³ Foetuses of not less than 20 weeks gestation or not less than 400 grams. ⁴ Including still-births where the period of gestation is unknown. ⁵ Including still-births and infant deaths occurring within the first 28 days of life. ⁶ Infants born alive who died within the first 12 months of life.

Infant Mortality Rates—A comparison of Queensland and Australian infant mortality rates since 1921 is given in the next table. In 1900 almost one in every 10 babies born died within the first year of life. In the first 30 years of the century this rate was almost halved and in the ensuing 30 years to 1960 was more than halved again. Improvement in the rate has been less dramatic in the last decade.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES¹, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA, 1921 TO 1973

Period	Queensland	Australia	Period	Queensland	Australia
1921-1930 ² ..	49.16	54.93	1969	18.89	17.92
1931-1940 ² ..	38.14	40.05	1970	17.91	17.88
1941-1950 ² ..	31.03	31.13	1971	19.16	17.29
1951-1960 ² ..	22.32	22.21	1972	17.76	16.72
1961-1970 ² ..	19.28	18.76	1973	17.50	16.49

¹ Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births. Aborigines are included from 1966.

² Averages of 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.

MATERNAL MORTALITY, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

Year	Live births		Maternal deaths ¹		Maternal mortality rate ²	
	Queensland	Australia	Queensland	Australia	Queensland	Australia
1969	36,576	250,176	8	44	0.22	0.18
1970	37,530	257,516	8	66	0.21	0.26
1971	39,970	276,362	10	51	0.25	0.18
1972	39,251	264,969	6	33	0.15	0.12
1973	38,067	247,669	11	28	0.29	0.11

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

Expectation of Life—Figures of expectation of life for males and females, in various countries are shown in the next table and provide a more vivid comparison than death rates.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE, VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Country and sex	Period	Expectation of life, in years, at age									
		0	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	65	
Australia ..	M.	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
	1965-67 ¹	67.6	68.1	59.5	50.0	40.7	31.4	22.8	15.3	12.2	
	F.	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	
1965-67 ¹	74.2	74.4	65.8	56.0	46.3	36.9	27.8	19.5	15.7		
Queensland	M.	1965-67 ¹	67.9	68.3	59.8	50.3	41.1	32.0	23.4	16.0	12.9
	F.	1965-67 ¹	74.3	74.5	65.9	56.2	46.6	37.2	28.3	20.1	16.2
Canada ..	M.	1965-67	68.8	69.5	61.0	51.5	42.3	33.0	24.3	16.8	13.6
	F.	1965-67	75.2	75.7	67.1	57.4	47.7	38.2	29.0	20.6	16.7
Denmark ..	M.	1967-68	70.6	71.0	62.4	52.8	43.2	33.8	24.8	16.9	13.6
	F.	1967-68	75.4	75.4	66.7	56.9	47.1	37.6	28.5	20.0	16.1
Japan ..	M.	1968	69.1	69.3	60.8	51.2	41.8	32.6	23.8	15.9	12.5
	F.	1968	74.3	74.3	65.7	55.9	46.3	36.9	27.7	19.2	15.3
New Zealand	M.	1960-62	68.4	69.2	60.7	51.2	41.8	32.5	23.7	16.0	12.8
	F.	1960-62	73.8	74.2	65.6	55.9	46.2	36.7	27.7	19.3	15.5
U.K. ² ..	M.	1968-70	68.6	69.1	60.4	50.8	41.2	31.7	22.8	15.1	11.9
	F.	1968-70	74.9	75.1	66.4	56.6	46.8	37.2	28.1	19.7	15.8
U.S.A. ..	M.	1968	66.6	67.3	58.7	49.2	40.2	31.1	22.8	15.7	12.8
	F.	1968	74.0	74.4	65.7	56.8	46.4	37.0	28.2	20.0	16.3
West Germany	M.	1966-68	67.6	68.3	59.8	50.3	41.0	31.8	23.0	15.3	12.0
	F.	1966-68	73.6	74.1	65.5	55.7	46.0	36.5	27.8	18.9	15.0

¹ Including Aborigines. ² England and Wales only. M. Male. F. Female.

4 MARRIAGES

Age and Marital Status at Marriage—The next table shows the age and marital status at marriage of all persons married during 1973. Of the 16,490 marriages celebrated, 3,087 bridegrooms and 8,075 brides

were under 21 years, including 1 bride aged 14, and 35 aged 15, and 4 bridegrooms aged 16, and 60 aged 17.

MARRIAGES, AGE AND MARITAL STATUS, QUEENSLAND, 1973

Age at marriage	Never previously married		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 20	1,521	5,766	..	..	..	..	1,521	5,766
20-24	8,826	7,095	8	14	29	100	8,863	7,209
25-29	3,073	1,309	16	33	229	301	3,318	1,643
30-34	751	350	15	37	239	194	1,005	581
35-39	246	117	23	43	159	129	428	289
40-44	146	56	35	54	142	128	323	238
45-49	87	41	64	79	145	103	296	223
50-54	54	27	66	80	100	71	220	178
55-59	26	19	76	91	61	37	163	147
60 and over ..	42	17	234	168	77	31	353	216
Total	14,772	14,797	537	599	1,181	1,094	16,490	16,490

In the next table, the average ages of brides and bridegrooms in the five years to 1973 are shown. Since 1969 the average age at first marriage for males has fallen by 1 month and for females by 2 months, while the average age at remarriage has increased by 21 months for widows and by 2 months for widowers. The average age at remarriage of brides and bridegrooms who were divorcees has decreased by 16 months and 14 months respectively.

MARRIAGES: AVERAGE AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Never previously married		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1969	24.47	21.81	56.72	49.59	41.37	37.81	26.28	23.54
1970	24.49	21.71	57.01	49.62	41.03	37.11	26.35	23.58
1971	24.34	21.64	56.25	49.90	40.41	36.86	26.31	23.53
1972	24.30	21.61	57.59	50.17	40.39	37.02	26.36	23.58
1973	24.36	21.68	56.86	51.35	40.23	36.48	26.55	23.74

The relative ages of brides and bridegrooms in 1973 are given in the next table.

MARRIAGES: RELATIVE AGES OF BRIDES AND BRIDEGROOMS, QUEENSLAND, 1973

Age of bridegroom	Age of bride							Total bridegrooms
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 and over	
Under 20	1,267	251	3	..	..	..	..	1,521
20-24	3,789	4,713	313	41	3	4	..	8,863
25-29	606	1,796	739	140	30	5	2	3,318
30-34	79	339	341	163	55	20	8	1,005
35-39	20	74	130	97	65	19	23	428
40-44	3	20	67	75	58	53	47	323
45 and over ..	2	16	50	65	78	137	684	1,032
Total brides ..	5,766	7,209	1,643	581	289	238	764	16,490

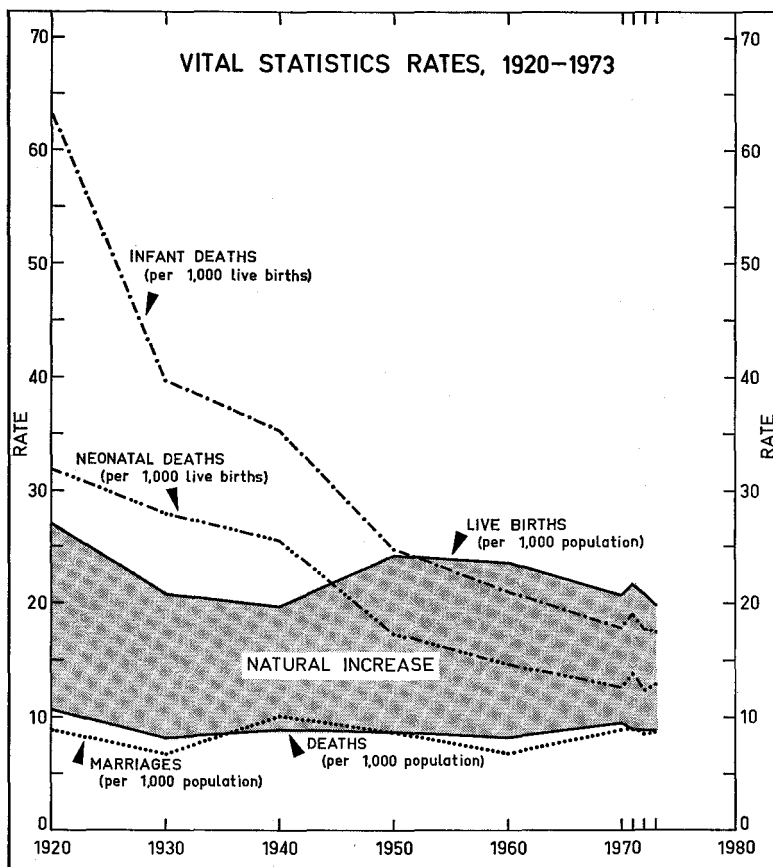
Religious Denominations—In 1973 there were 14,283 marriages celebrated by officials of the following denominations: Roman Catholic, 4,288; Church of England, 3,784; Methodist, 2,419; Presbyterian, 2,081; Lutheran, 419; Baptist, 337; Church of Christ, 187; Congregational, 114; Salvation Army, 107; Orthodox (Greek, Russian, etc.), 101; other religious denominations, 446. In addition civil officers celebrated 2,207 marriages.

Marriage Rates—Crude marriage rates for Queensland and Australia from 1921 to 1973 are given below.

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES¹, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

Period	Queensland	Australia	Period	Queensland	Australia
1921-1930 ²	7.4	7.8	1969	8.9	9.2
1931-1940 ²	8.1	8.2	1970	9.0	9.3
1941-1950 ²	9.7	9.9	1971	9.0	9.2
1951-1960 ²	7.5	7.9	1972	8.6	8.8
1961-1970 ²	7.9	8.2	1973	8.6	8.6

¹ Number of marriages per annum per 1,000 mean population. Aborigines are included from 1966. ² Averages of annual rates.



5 DIVORCES

Divorces and Judicial Separations—The Australian *Matrimonial Causes Act* 1959-1973 invests the Supreme Courts of the States with Federal jurisdiction and provides uniformity of practice, jurisdiction, and grounds in all States and Territories.

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.

In Queensland during 1973, 1,700 dissolutions of marriage were granted, comprising 1,694 divorce decrees made absolute, 4 decrees for nullity of marriage, and 2 judicial separations.

In the next table, the number of divorces is dissected according to the ages of both husbands and wives. Cases in which at least one partner was aged less than 30 years accounted for over 35 per cent of all divorces. In 22 per cent of the dissolutions both parties were aged less than 30 years.

DIVORCES ETC.: AGES OF PARTIES AT DISSOLUTION, QUEENSLAND, 1973

Age of husband (years)	Age of wife (years)							Total	
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49		50 and over
20-24	1	46	5	..	..	..	..	..	52
25-29 .. .. .	..	119	202	9	2	1	..	..	333
30-34 .. .. .	..	10	159	136	14	2	1	..	322
35-39 .. .. .	..	3	38	106	83	14	5	..	249
40-44 .. .. .	..	1	8	37	68	72	13	4	203
45-49 .. .. .	..	..	4	10	29	78	66	24	211
50 and over .. .. .	..	1	2	5	11	35	78	198	330
Total	1	180	418	303	207	202	163	226	1,700

The next table shows marriages dissolved in 1973 classified according to duration of marriage and origin of petition.

DURATION OF MARRIAGES DISSOLVED¹, QUEENSLAND

Duration of marriage	Divorces, 1973			Proportion at each duration		Proportion where husband petitioned	
	Petition of		Total	1972	1973	1972	1973
	Husband	Wife					
	No.	No.	No.	%	%	%	%
Under 5 years	59	81	140	8.5	8.2	44	42
5-9	222	323	545	30.8	32.1	38	41
10-14	129	197	326	19.8	19.2	37	40
15-19	77	168	245	15.3	14.4	35	31
20-24	68	127	195	10.8	11.5	35	35
25-29	41	82	123	8.6	7.2	35	33
30 years and over	69	57	126	6.2	7.4	40	55
Total	665	1,035	1,700	100.0	100.0	38	39

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

In 665 cases the petitioner was the husband and the petitions were on the grounds of adultery (241 cases), desertion (270), separation (111), and other grounds (43). In 1,035 cases the wife was the petitioner on the grounds of adultery (215), desertion (388), separation (145), and other grounds (287).

Among the 3,400 persons whose marriages were terminated during 1973, 107 men, including 2 widowers at the time of the marriage now dissolved, and 107 women, obtained a second divorce. Six men and 5 women were granted a third divorce while 1 man was divorced for the fourth time. While 535 childless couples were divorced in 1973, there were 2,539 living children (natural and adopted) under the age of 21 years at the time of the petition involved in the remaining 1,165 marriages dissolved.

The grounds on which dissolutions of marriage were granted during the five years to 1973 are shown below.

DIVORCES ETC.: GROUNDS ON WHICH GRANTED, QUEENSLAND

Ground	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Single grounds					
Desertion	589	700	633	716	658
Adultery	248	296	326	429	456
Separation	238	307	264	293	256
Cruelty	85	133	135	214	196
Drunkenness	19	34	28	27	36
Other	15	13	18	17	11
Dual grounds					
Adultery and					
Desertion	8	9	3	9	17
Separation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Other	2	2	..	1	4
Desertion and					
Separation	23	6	..	10	27
Other	4	1	3	6	13
Drunkenness and cruelty					
Other	6	10	1	11	18
Other	1	..	..	..	1
Three grounds or more					
.. .. .	5	..	..	4	7
Total	1,243	1,511	1,411	1,737	1,700

• Chapter 6

HEALTH

1 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Public health administration is primarily concerned with the maintenance of good health within the community, and, to this end, provides a range of services which may be: preventive or protective, such as quarantine, immunisation, or food inspection; advisory, such as maternal and child welfare clinics; ancillary to the medical profession, such as pathological laboratories; or academic, such as research into the cause and nature of diseases. Most of these are provided by governmental authorities, either Australian, State, or Local Government, but some are provided by non-profit organisations such as the Red Cross Society. The services provided by each of these bodies are briefly outlined below.

Australian Government Services—The only direct health activity originally permitted to the Australian Government by the Constitution was the quarantine service, and this 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 Australian Department of Health.

An amendment to the Constitution in 1946 permitted the Australian Government to provide for pharmaceutical, hospital, and medical benefits, details of which are given in Chapter 7, and to make laws regarding medical and dental services.

In addition, the Australian Government has exercised its powers under Section 96 of the Constitution to make grants to the States for health purposes, and also provides financial assistance to certain organisations concerned with public health matters.

The Australian Government 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 Pathology Laboratories at Cairns, Townsville, Rockhampton, and Toowoomba co-operate closely with State Government and local health and hospital services.

The Acoustic Laboratories operate testing and advisory services, and supply hearing aids for children and for Repatriation and Defence Service patients free of charge. Prior to January 1974, persons eligible for the benefits of the Pensioner Medical Service, and their dependants, received hearing aids for a hiring fee of \$10. This fee has since been abolished. No charge is made for repairs and servicing of hearing aids.

The Radiation Laboratory provides advisory services to the medical profession on the uses of radiation. It dispenses and distributes throughout Australia a wide range of radioactive isotopes for use in medicine.

The next table gives details of grants to the Queensland Government, and cash benefits to Queensland residents and organisations paid through the National Welfare Fund during the five years to 1973-74 with 1973-74 Australian totals for comparison.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: OUTLAY ON HEALTH,
QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

Item	Queensland					Australia
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1973-74
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Cash benefits to persons						
Hospitals and clinical services						
Hospital benefits n.e.c.	4,292	6,947	9,361	10,955	11,821	89,488
Hospital benefits for pensioners	4,133	3,813	3,807	3,654	3,672	24,295
Nursing home benefits n.e.c.	7,636	8,009	11,485	13,368	14,175	86,056
Nursing home benefits for pensioners . . . . .	..	..	..	836	3,134	25,999
Tuberculosis campaign allowances	159	131	143	157	130	740
Rehabilitation of ex-servicemen ¹ . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	150
Total	16,220	18,900	24,796	28,970	32,932	226,728
Other health services						
Medical benefits n.e.c.	5,432	9,136	13,230	15,723	17,489	163,449
Medical benefits for pensioners	3,030	3,168	4,517	4,927	5,598	35,417
Pharmaceutical benefits n.e.c.	13,388	16,786	17,125	17,740	21,870	151,493
Pharmaceutical benefits for pensioners	6,492	7,297	8,368	9,487	10,752	66,803
Milk for school children	1,569	1,692	1,862	1,984	1,319	8,079 ²
Domiciliary care . . . . .	..	..	..	191	1,174	6,309
Total	29,911	38,079	45,102	50,052	58,202	431,550
Grants to the State						
For current purposes						
Tuberculosis hospitals	1,754	1,730	1,528	1,896	2,205	11,312 ³
Para-medical services . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	164
Aboriginal health . . . . .	..	129	170	465	754	3,304
Drug education . . . . .	..	39	47	75	155	742
Blood transfusion services	154	170	192	212	304	1,870
School dental scheme . . . . .	..	..	..	..	278	3,761
Community health . . . . .	..	..	..	..	734	5,270
Health planning agencies . . . . .	..	..	..	..	65	376
Total	1,908	2,068	1,937	2,648	4,495	26,799⁴
For capital purposes						
Public hospitals . . . . .	..	..	..	..	250	2,365
Mental institutions	602	464	1,169	967	247	2,249
Nursing homes . . . . .	..	..	332	240	145	658
Tuberculosis hospitals	6	55	6	27	22	441
Community health facilities . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1,468	10,541
School dental scheme . . . . .	..	..	..	..	192	3,776
Aboriginal health . . . . .	..	226	396	764	1,489	5,038
Disposal of ships' garbage	308	28	55	..	..	31
Total	916	773	1,958	1,998	3,813	25,099
Total expenditure	48,955	59,820	73,793	83,668	99,442	710,176

¹ Unallocable by States. ² Excluding \$39,000 reimbursements of capital and incidental expenditure by State Governments under the States Grants (Milk for School Children) Act. ³ Including \$494,000 expenditure from the National Welfare Fund in Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory but excluding \$427,000 which was reimbursed to the States for administrative expenditure under the Tuberculosis Act. ⁴ Excluding \$4,395,000 expenditure from the National Welfare Fund on blood products, radio isotopes, hearing aids, and vaccines.

State Government Services—The State Government bears the prime responsibility for the provision and administration of the facilities and services necessary for the maintenance of community health and the prevention of disease. The Government directly maintains some of the facilities and assumes financial responsibility for the public hospitals, most of which are administered by statutory District Boards. Details of these residential facilities are given on pages 146 and 147.

The Department of Aboriginal and Island Affairs operates hospitals and medical clinics at several mainland communities which do not have the services of a board hospital and on most of Torres Strait islands.

The investigation of medical and biological problems is undertaken by the Institute of Medical Research, which maintains a field station at Mitchell River for the study of particular fevers and insect-borne viruses, and Aboriginal child health.

Health hazards arising from industrial causes are investigated by the Division of Industrial Medicine, which provides advisory services and undertakes controlling activities concerned with occupational diseases including radiation hazards. The Division of Air Pollution Control administers, under the *Clean Air Act* 1963–1972, the licensing of scheduled industries. It also investigates complaints from the public regarding air pollution and maintains an air monitoring programme throughout Queensland.

A close watch is kept for the early detection and the incidence of disease, through school health examinations, chest clinics and mobile X-ray units operated in conjunction with the national anti-tuberculosis campaign, and compulsory notification of cases of communicable diseases. The next table illustrates the periods when specific diseases became notifiable and the subsequent pattern of notifications.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, QUEENSLAND

Disease	1901	1909–10	1919–20	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1973
Breast abscess .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	71	13	7
Diarrhoea (infantile) .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	167	174	113	152
Diphtheria	252	552	2,841	1,686	598	172	6	1	61
Dysentery (bacillary)	n	n	n	4	19	244	47	65	154
Hansen's disease .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	8	30	1	2	1	3
Hepatitis (infective and serum)	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	713	1,000	793
Hookworm .. ..	..¹	1	5	10	18	62	82	2	8
Leptospirosis ² .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	55	55	105	50	29
Malaria .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	9	9	10	24	57	71	59
Meningitis, cerebro-spinal .. ..	..¹	10	32	3	5	44	30	101	88
Poliomyelitis, acute anterior .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	17	4	44	106	6	..	..
Puerperal infections	10	11	26	40	152	19	29	9	3
Q fever .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	255	106	109
Rheumatic fever .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	126	42	8
Rubella .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	6	12	72	21
Scarlet fever	115	33	340	617	248	446	127	75	31
Tuberculosis .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	343	525	594	844	291	249
Typhoid fever ³	793	760	731	130	53	9	7	2	2
Typhus fever .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	n	33	53	13	2	4
Veneral diseases	n	n	2,848	1,714 ⁴	1,258	577	1,146	1,788	2,556
Other	n	n	n	5	35	52	116	43	42
Total	n	n	n	n	3,083	2,631	3,968	3,847	4,379

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

In addition, the health inspection service prescribes standards of purity in foods, drugs, milk, and water, and through a constant system of inspection and testing ensures that the standards are maintained and that labelling is adequate and accurate.

Advisory and treatment services include the routine medical examinations of school children by the School Health Services, and the dental service provided for children in the more remote areas by the School Dental Services. Children under school age are examined at pre-school centres in Brisbane, Rockhampton, Townsville, and Cairns.

Research into treatment in specialised health fields is undertaken by the Division of Geriatrics attached to the Princess Alexandra Hospital in Brisbane, and by the Radium Institute attached to the Royal Brisbane Hospital. This Institute, through a chain of sub-centres, studies and treats cancer throughout the State and maintains a Department of Nuclear Medicine.

The State Government also provides a State-wide ante-natal and post-natal advisory service through a chain of 297 Maternal and Child Welfare Centres or Sub-centres, including a specially equipped Infant Welfare Railway Car for visiting western towns. Details of these activities are set out in the table below.

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Number of clinics	280	284	288	292	297
Brisbane Statistical Division	89	90	92	94	95
Rest of State	191	194	196	198	202
Number of babies seen at clinics ..	28,550	28,324	29,207	28,496	28,158
Number of attendances	515,214	534,994	560,952	557,171	552,691
Brisbane Statistical Division	245,219	260,930	275,314	275,702	271,175
Rest of State	269,995	274,064	285,638	281,469	281,516

The Maternal and Child Welfare Service also maintains seven ante-natal clinics and five residential homes for the care and supervision of premature and frail babies, and those with feeding difficulties. Details of the homes are included with Public Hospitals in section 3 of this Chapter dealing with in-patient and residential facilities. The homes also serve as training centres for child welfare assistants and for nurses seeking child welfare qualifications. The service also provides mothercraft lessons to girls at secondary schools.

The total cost of all the activities of the Service in 1973-74 was \$2.9m.

The Flying Surgeon Service, which is based at Longreach, makes routine and emergency visits to 19 hospitals in western Queensland. During 1973-74, 830 routine operations and 72 emergency operations were performed, and 1,898 other patients requiring specialist consultation were examined by the Flying Surgeon.

Services ancillary to the medical and health professions are provided by the Laboratory of Microbiology and Pathology, and by the Government Chemical Laboratory. The Laboratory of Microbiology and Pathology provides a clinical pathology service for private practitioners and hospitals throughout the State, as well as conducting public health laboratory investigations. It was here that Q fever was first recognised as a disease

entity. The Laboratory is the World Health Organisation Leptospiral Reference Centre for Australia. The Laboratory medical officers teach forensic medicine in the University of Queensland and conduct all coronial autopsies in the metropolitan area.

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

Details of residential and out-patient services provided by the Psychiatric Services and the Youth, Welfare, and Guidance Divisions of the Health Department are given in sections 3, 4, and 7 of this Chapter.

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, measles, and smallpox in children, and vaccination of adults against poliomyelitis and girls from 12 to 14 years against rubella. The Australian Government supplies all serums and vaccines for immunisation and vaccination free of charge. The State Government subsidises any works designed to remove permanently the breeding places of mosquitoes.

Services by Other Organisations—The Commonwealth Serum Laboratories are Australia's chief suppliers of biological medicines, insulins, vaccines, penicillins, human blood fractions, BCG, and a large range of veterinary biological products. In addition, biological research into many kinds of human and veterinary disease is carried out in the fields of bacteriology, biochemistry, immunology, and virology.

Details of other health services provided by non-profit organisations are included in the relevant sections in this Chapter.

2 PRIVATE PRACTITIONER SERVICES

While public health services are primarily concerned with preventive measures, curative medicine and the treatment of ill-health are catered for by private practitioner services, institutional care, both public and private, and organised out-patient or domiciliary services.

No statistics are available on the total incidence of sickness or disease, or on the number of consultations and services rendered by medical practitioners. A proportion of the fees paid to private practitioners is refunded to contributors to medical benefit schemes and the Australian Government contribution to such refunds is included in the details of expenditure on health services on page 140.

The Royal Flying Doctor Service of Australia, which originated in Queensland in 1928, provides medical and dental services in isolated areas. The service is not conducted for profit; donations and government contributions cover much of the annual overhead and capital expenditure. Medical advice may be given by means of two-way radio, or in serious cases the doctor is flown to the patient.

In Queensland the service operates from four air bases (Mount Isa, Cairns, Charters Towers, and Charleville). During 1973-74 consultations numbered 32,296, including 7,756 by radio. In addition 663 flights were made involving a total of 514,369 kilometres, and 522 patients were

transported to hospital. Government subsidies in 1973-74 amounted to \$259,018 and \$180,405 was received in donations.

Doctors, specialists, nurses, certain other medical and para-medical workers, and dentists are required to register annually with relevant statutory boards, and details of registrations are shown in the next table. It should be noted that the registration of a person does not necessarily mean that that person is in practice in Queensland; merely that the person is authorised to practise in the State.

**REGISTRATION OF MEDICAL AND PARA-MEDICAL WORKERS, QUEENSLAND,
31 DECEMBER 1974**

Profession etc.	Number on register
General practitioners	2,254
Medical specialists	993
Total medical practitioners	3,247
Dentists	807
Dental specialists	57
Total dental practitioners	864
Optometrists	183
Pharmacists	1,902
Physiotherapists	470
Chiropodists	110
Nurses ¹	13,318
Nursing aides	1,294

¹ Including 6,116 with more than one certificate.

3 IN-PATIENT OR RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

Statistics in this section relate to residential health establishments controlled or operated directly by the State Government or Statutory Hospital Boards and/or approved for hospital or nursing home benefits by the Australian Department of Health. Within this category three types of establishments are distinguished as defined below, i.e. general hospitals, nursing care homes, and personal care homes. In addition mental hospitals are separately defined.

General hospitals have been defined as establishments equipped with at least minimal surgical, obstetrical, and diagnostic facilities for the in-patient treatment of the sick and disabled, and which provide round-the-clock comprehensive qualified nursing services as well as other necessary professional services. They must have at least a full-time equivalent of 20 qualified or student nurses per 100 in-patients. Most of the patients have acute conditions or temporary ailments and the average stay per admission is a little over a week.

Nursing care homes are defined as establishments which provide long-term care involving regular basic nursing care to chronically ill, frail, or handicapped persons. They must have a full-time equivalent of more than 10 qualified or student nurses for every 100 in-patients. The average stay per admission is several months.

The maintenance of good health within the community also includes the care of those who are incapable of independently maintaining their

own good health, or who do not have the benefit of family care. These persons are catered for in *personal care homes*, defined as establishments which provide minimal nursing care to chronically ill, infirm, convalescent, or handicapped persons or to infants, and have a full-time equivalent of not less than 5 nor more than 10 qualified nurses for every 100 in-patients. The patients may be up and about but still require routine personal care and assistance with bathing, feeding, dressing, or perambulation. The average stay per admission is usually over 18 months for aged persons and about 2 months for children, chiefly infants.

Psychiatric treatment and care for the mentally ill is provided in *mental hospitals*. These are all controlled by the State Government, and in accordance with the Commonwealth-State Mental Institutions Benefits Agreement, no charge is made for the maintenance of patients.

The Division of Psychiatric Services of the State Health Department controls: mental hospitals at Brisbane, Toowoomba, and Charters Towers; the Challinor Centre at Ipswich for the care and training of intellectually handicapped adults and some profoundly retarded children; the Basil Stafford Training Centre at Wacol for intellectually handicapped children aged 5 to 16 years; the Rockville Training Centre for intellectually handicapped adults; and an alcoholic rehabilitation clinic at Wacol.

In addition residential psychiatric treatment is provided at special units established within the establishments administered by District Hospital Boards at Royal Brisbane, Chermshire, Ipswich, Toowoomba, Maryborough, Bundaberg, Rockhampton, Townsville, and Cairns. A special centre for the treatment of intellectually handicapped children of pre-school age is also attached to the Prince Charles Hospital, Chermshire. The Children's Services Department administers the Wilson Youth Hospital as a psychiatric hospital for boys and girls with behavioural problems. The Security Patients Hospital, opened in 1971 at Wacol for seriously mentally ill prisoners, is operated by the Prisons Department with professional services being provided through the Division of Psychiatric Services of the State Health Department.

In Queensland the most important element in the provision of treatment is the system of public general hospitals. These hospitals provide free in-patient treatment in public wards, and free consultation and treatment, including pathological and radiological services, to out-patients. The State Government is responsible for the net annual cost of their administration and maintenance. They include 6 establishments directly administered by the State Government, 122 administered by District Hospital Boards, and 5 establishments administered by religious organisations but subsidised by the State Government to provide free hospitalisation.

In 1972-73 the 58 District Hospital Boards administered 129 residential establishments, including 7 which, on the basis of their patient/nurse ratio, have been classified in the following tables as homes providing nursing or personal care, or in the next chapter as residential welfare homes, providing domiciliary care, and 23 establishments classified as out-patient clinics. Each board has from five to nine members, one of whom is elected by the Local Authorities within the area. The hospitals are grouped into 11 regions, each served by a base hospital, except for the Moreton region which has two base hospitals in Brisbane.

The tables on pages 146 to 150 give comparative details of the activities of the various categories of residential health establishments.

RESIDENTIAL HEALTH FACILITIES

Particulars	General hospitals ¹	
	Public	Other ²
Establishments controlled by		
Australian Government .. .. .	..	3
State Government	6	..
District Hospitals Boards	122	..
Religious and other non-profit organisations	5	26
Private enterprise .. .. .	..	10
Total	133	39
Number of beds at 30 June 1973	11,140	2,740
In-patients or residents at 1 July 1972	6,964	2,081
Admitted during year	283,638	89,829
Discharged during year	277,763	88,352
Died during year	6,365	1,503
In-patients or residents at 30 June 1973	6,474	2,055
Males	3,033	878
Females	3,441	1,177
In-patient-resident days during year		
In public beds	1,981,538	6,102
In intermediate or private beds	477,519	752,703
Total	2,459,057	758,805
Average daily number resident	6,736	2,079
Average number of in-patient days per admission	9	8
Staff engaged, including full-time equivalent of part-time staff		
Medical	620	57
Other professional and technical	912	121
Qualified and student nurses	5,030	1,492
Nursing aides, orderlies, wardsmen, etc.	2,816	964
Administrative and clerical	904	236
Maintenance	505	84
Domestic	2,579	793
Other	403	25
Total	13,769	3,772
Full-time equivalent staff per 100 in-patients		
Medical	9.6	2.8
Other professional and technical	14.1	5.9
Qualified and student nurses	77.7	72.6
Nursing aides, orderlies, wardsmen, etc.	43.5	46.9
Administrative and clerical	14.0	11.5
Maintenance	7.8	4.1
Domestic	39.8	38.6
Other	6.2	1.2
Total	212.7	183.6

¹ Staff figures shown include those engaged in the out-patients department of the establishment. ² Including three Australian Government repatriation hospitals

ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1972-73

Nursing care homes		Mental hospitals	Personal care homes	
Government and other non-profit	Private		Government and semi-government	Other
..
2	..	9	4	..
1 ¹	..	..	3	..
26	..	..	..	25
..	86	..	..	8
29	86	9	7	33
3,198	3,280	3,505	1,141	2,242
2,605	2,937	3,001	1,005	1,986
10,566	3,638	3,579	1,993	1,545
9,244	2,419	3,615	1,781	1,047
1,232	908	187	219	320
2,695	3,248	2,778	998	2,164
957	753	1,794	421	683
1,738	2,495	984	577	1,481
527,591	..	..³	.. ³	.. ³
424,191	1,212,680	.. ³	.. ³	.. ³
951,782	1,212,680	1,135,964	358,729	766,338
2,659	3,322	3,112	983	2,105
90	333	317	180	496
45	..	34	4	..
81	2	80	32	4
460	453	1,065	74	153
1,192	777	490	345	304
97	96	90	23	62
79	76	181	54	58
498	380	264	153	289
15	17	41	7	6
2,467	1,801	2,245	692	876
1.8	..	1.2	0.4	..
3.0	0.1	2.9	3.2	0.2
17.0	13.9	38.3	7.4	7.0
44.2	23.9	17.7	34.6	14.0
3.6	3.0	3.2	2.3	2.9
2.9	2.3	6.5	5.4	2.7
18.4	11.7	9.5	15.3	13.4
0.6	0.5	1.5	0.7	0.3
91.5	55.4	80.8	69.3	40.5

not regarded as public hospitals.

³ Not applicable.

Of the patients who were in general hospitals at 30 June 1973, 76 per cent were in the 133 public hospitals, 21 per cent were in the 29 non-profit hospitals (including 3 Australian Government repatriation hospitals), and 3 per cent were in 10 private enterprise hospitals.

In nursing care homes 17 per cent of patients were in 3 State Government establishments (including 1 operated by a District Hospital Board), 28 per cent were in 26 non-profit establishments, and 55 per cent were in 86 private enterprise homes.

The relative figures for personal care homes were 32 per cent in 7 government and semi-government establishments, 53 per cent in 25 non-profit establishments, and 15 per cent in 8 private enterprise establishments. Of the 7 government and semi-government personal care homes, 3 were operated by District Hospital Boards, 1 by the Australian Department of Social Security, and 1 by the State Health Department. The 2 remaining establishments were children's homes conducted

FINANCES OF RESIDENTIAL HEALTH FACILITIES

Particulars	General hospitals	
	Public ¹	Other
	\$'000	\$'000
Operating account receipts		
Subsidies, benefits, or direct payments from		
Australian Government	6,513	7,304
State Government	52,778	31
Parent body or controlling authority .. .. .	..	16
Patients' fees	8,197	14,387
Property and investment income	441	156
Public subscription, fund raising, donations	13	80
Sales of goods or services	4	231
Total receipts	67,946	22,205
Operating account expenditure		
Salaries and wages	46,706	14,626
Provisions	3,397	1,101
Medical, pharmaceutical, and therapeutic products and appliances	4,951	1,056
Management, establishment, and domestic costs	4,749	2,329
Plant, equipment, maintenance, repairs	2,858	893
Interest on loans	3,337	560
Total gross payments	65,998	20,565
Less Board and lodgings paid by staff	1,222	206
Total net payments	64,776	20,359
Redemption on loans	2,922	..
Depreciation .. .. .	..	320
Total operating cost	67,698	20,679
Capital expenditure	7,880	1,497
	\$	\$
Operating cost per in-patient day	27.53	26.73 ²

¹ Excluding figures of out-patient departments. ² This figure has been adjusted on a basis of public hospital experience to equate out-patient visits to in-patient days at

by the Children's Services Department. This Department is charged, among other functions, with infant life protection, the licensing and supervision of privately conducted children's homes (classified as domiciliary and included in the Social Welfare Chapter), and the care, control, or protection of dependent and neglected children.

Details of the finances of residential health facilities establishments are set out in the next table. Most health services are subsidised in one form or another from government funds. The Australian Government subsidises hospitals and nursing homes directly through its Hospital Benefits, Nursing Home Benefits, and Pharmaceutical Benefits Schemes. However, benefits payable by the Australian Government directly to patients through hospital benefit funds are not included in the table below. Where benefits are collected by hospitals or nursing homes on behalf of their patients, they are shown as patients' fees. The State Government gives assistance by the subsidisation of public hospitals through its Hospital Administration Fund, and through operating subsidies to some other establishments.

ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1972-73

Nursing care homes		Mental hospitals	Personal care homes	
Government and non-profit	Other		Government and semi-government	Other
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
3,808	6,283	457	1,982	2,211
4,444	5	12,037	1,122	105
155	..	..	..	35
4,032	4,373	1,087	635	1,796
104	24	..	25	70
300	5	6	..	239
8	74	10	..	6
12,851	10,764	13,597	3,764	4,462
8,940	6,198	10,823	3,042	2,610
736	951	930	244	570
585	72	235	52	21
1,019	1,784	1,089	284	576
435	214	520	80	188
155	234	..	22	23
11,870	9,453	13,597	3,724	3,988
96	25	..	7	12
11,774	9,428	13,597	3,717	3,976
60	..	..	47	..
268	134	..	..	180
12,102	9,562	13,597	3,764	4,156
2,143	910	2,299	213	921
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
12.72	7.89	11.97	10.49	5.42

the ratio of 5:1.

Facilities Available in Residential Health Establishments—Many of the establishments referred to in the preceding tables provide facilities for different classes of patients. However, details for the whole of such establishments have been allocated to one or the other of the categories shown on the basis of the predominant activity. Separate details have also been collected of the types of patients being treated on the last Wednesday in June, and these have been aggregated in the table below for all establishments according to their predominant activity. This table also provides details of the various minor activities within each type of establishment.

PATIENTS IN RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1973

Type or condition of in-patients	General and mental hospitals	Nursing care homes	Personal care homes	All establishments		
				Adults	Children	Persons
Condition of short-term patients						
Acute medical	3,263	213	49	2,872	653	3,525
Acute orthopaedic	516	112	..	579	49	628
Acute other surgical	2,308	3	..	2,164	147	2,311
Obstetric	913	..	..	913	..	913
Short-term psychiatric or behavioural	599	119	..	636	82	718
Other specialty	770	..	38	725	83	808
Total	8,369	447	87	7,889	1,014	8,903
Condition of long-stay patients						
Long-term orthopaedic	31	42	22	85	10	95
Long-stay geriatric	1,039	3,334	538	4,911	..	4,911
Long-stay psychiatric or behavioural	1,197	89	97	1,370	13	1,383
Physically handicapped	23	139	37	159	40	199
Intellectually handicapped	834	136	62	603	429	1,032
Tuberculosis	24	30	..	54	..	54
Other	150	37	..	161	26	187
Total	3,298	3,807	756	7,343	518	7,861
Persons receiving personal care						
Aged or infirm persons	106	1,251	1,774	3,131	..	3,131
Physically handicapped	8	161	148	170	147	317
Intellectually handicapped	318	103	79	287	213	500
Dependent children, infants	3	107	118	..	228	228
Other	13	111	70	129	65	194
Total	448	1,733	2,189	3,717	653	4,370
Persons provided with accommodation without nursing or personal care						
	44	11	107	162	..	162
All patients	12,159	5,998	3,139	19,111	2,185	21,296

Geographical Distribution of Hospitals and Nursing Homes—The table on the next page sets out the activities and unit costs of hospitals in each statistical division of the State. In remote areas, hospitals must be maintained for the immediate and short-term treatment of patients who may be later transferred to base hospitals in other divisions. As such patients are relatively few and their average stay is short, the cost per patient-day is relatively high compared with the level of costs in more densely settled

areas. Costs in the Brisbane Statistical Division also tend to be higher because of the expensive equipment in the major hospitals in Brisbane, to which patients may be transferred from other areas for specialised treatment.

HOSPITALS AND NURSING HOMES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS,
QUEENSLAND, 1972-73

Statistical Division	Estab- lishments	Ad- missions during year	In- patients at 30 June 1973	Total in- patient days in year	Average daily number resident	Cost per in-patient day
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GENERAL HOSPITALS

	No.	No.	No.	'000	No.	\$
Brisbane	27	171,249	3,732	1,447	3,963	31.09
Moreton	14	22,888	454	165	451	24.48
Maryborough	22	29,760	857	322	882	21.28
Downs	21	32,196	761	304	834	22.56
Roma	8	5,720	164	54	147	23.68
South-Western	5	2,746	81	28	76	27.03
Rockhampton	17	25,286	576	205	561	25.45
Central-Western	10	6,275	137	42	115	34.21
Far-Western	4	731	13	3	10	62.71
Mackay	5	12,839	304	103	284	22.27
Townsville	8	22,630	522	200	549	27.21
Cairns	15	28,317	730	266	729	22.99
Peninsula	5	2,636	50	22	60	26.56
North-Western	11	10,194	148	57	155	32.62
Total	172	373,467	8,529	3,218	8,816	27.33

NURSING CARE AND PERSONAL CARE HOMES

	No.	No.	No.	'000	No.	\$
Brisbane	104	14,934	6,661	2,381	6,523	9.91
Moreton	15	618	570	243	665	6.22
Maryborough	7	285	227	92	252	6.37
Downs	15	828	973	346	948	6.51
Roma .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South-Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rockhampton	3	322	49	23	62	6.82
Central-Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Far-Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mackay	3	52	142	51	141	4.40
Townsville	5	605	287	86	237	8.69
Cairns	3	98	196	68	185	7.35
Peninsula .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North-Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	155	17,742	9,105	3,290	9,013	8.99

4 PATIENTS TREATED IN HOSPITALS

In the following pages particulars are given of in-patients treated in Queensland public hospitals, other than repatriation and special (mental)

hospitals, and in private hospitals licensed by the State Health Department. Included are all patients who left hospital during the year shown, whether by discharge, transfer, or death. Patients still in hospital at the end of the year are included in figures for the year in which their period in hospital ended.

The principal disease or condition selected for classification is the one which best characterises the period of hospitalisation. The classification used is the International Classification of Diseases (1965 revision).

In cases where the patient died the principal condition treated may not be the underlying cause of death. Such deaths, therefore, cannot be compared with causes of death as recorded in section 6.

Children aged 0 to 9 years comprised over 21 per cent of males and almost 12 per cent of females discharged in 1973. 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 19,543, or over one-third, of discharges of children under 10 years. Patients aged 70 years and over numbered 37,517, or approximately 10 per cent of discharges. While patients aged 70 years and over represented over one-third of the population in their age group, child patients under 10 years of age represented only 16 per cent of their age group. Normal delivery and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium accounted for 47,179, or about 44 per cent of the female cases in the age groups 10 to 39 years, whereas accidents were the main cause of hospitalisation of males in the same age groups. The accidents, poisonings, and violence category accounted for 15,761, or 31 per cent, of all male discharges at these ages compared with 5,833, representing 5 per cent of female discharges of the 10 to 39 years age groups.

The next table shows, for public and private hospitals separately, the sex, age distribution, and average age of patients. When normal maternity cases (32,643) are excluded, female cases still exceeded male cases in private hospitals but more male cases were treated in public hospitals. In the age group 0 to 9 years, male cases outnumbered female cases in both types of institutions, and there was a preponderance of male cases aged 50 years and over in public hospitals.

PATIENTS TREATED IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1973

Age group	Public			Private			Percentage of patients treated in private hospitals	
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
0- 9 years ..	26,671	19,251	45,922	7,609	5,116	12,725	22.2	21.0
10-19 years ..	15,402	19,495	34,897	3,115	4,099	7,214	16.8	17.4
20-29 years ..	15,696	41,497	57,193	2,844	13,750	16,594	15.3	24.9
30-39 years ..	11,621	19,600	31,221	2,658	9,306	11,964	18.6	32.2
40-49 years ..	14,057	14,190	28,247	3,344	6,502	9,846	19.2	31.4
50-59 years ..	15,509	13,153	28,662	3,576	5,129	8,705	18.7	28.1
60-69 years ..	15,676	11,178	26,854	3,371	3,607	6,978	17.7	24.4
70 years and over ..	15,232	14,845	30,077	3,053	4,387	7,440	16.7	22.8
All ages ..	129,864	153,209	283,073	29,570	51,896	81,466	18.5	25.3
Average age ..	37.44	35.08	36.16	35.65	36.84	36.41	..	..

PATIENTS TREATED IN HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1973

Principal disease or condition for which treated (International List, 1965 revision)	Patients treated				Patients died			
	Public		Private		Public		Private	
	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males
<i>Infective and parasitic</i>	6,371	5,481	726	943	52	49	4	6
Enteritis, diarrhoeal diseases	2,993	2,867	358	416	11	22	1	3
Tuberculosis	338	166	15	14	10	4	..	..
<i>Neoplasms</i>	7,030	6,468	1,152	1,744	713	463	130	156
Malignant	5,332	3,990	704	693	626	401	112	132
Lymphatic, haematopoietic tissue	920	679	72	73	80	59	16	18
<i>Endocrine, nutrition, metabolic</i>	1,808	2,377	288	532	31	53	7	6
Diabetes mellitus	800	1,086	172	180	20	42	6	4
<i>Blood and blood-forming organs</i>	948	959	207	255	23	16	5	5
Mental disorders	7,672	7,231	893	1,986	22	41	1	7
Nervous system and sense organs	6,898	5,791	1,859	2,092	66	36	10	8
<i>Circulatory system</i>	12,851	10,951	2,349	3,042	1,460	1,119	251	235
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	258	215	9	16	8	8	1	1
Hypertensive disease	840	1,331	153	328	26	25	2	3
Ischaemic heart disease	4,542	2,740	688	608	565	352	84	75
Other forms of heart disease	2,471	1,867	419	492	244	163	58	55
Cerebrovascular disease	2,046	1,866	333	360	477	462	89	83
<i>Respiratory system</i>	17,833	13,662	5,309	5,142	386	243	79	42
Acute respiratory infections	4,234	3,254	506	480	6	2	2	..
Influenza	307	276	62	90	5	5	..	..
Pneumonia	2,746	1,898	440	455	202	162	25	23
Bronchitis, emphysema, asthma	5,144	3,559	738	711	110	24	39	8
Hypertrophy of tonsils, adenoids	2,464	2,576	2,608	2,508	..	..	1	..
<i>Digestive system</i>	12,608	10,383	4,817	5,231	180	126	30	35
Peptic ulcer	1,700	776	329	220	35	11	2	1
Appendicitis	2,323	2,057	805	1,092	3	4	1	1
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	3,640	1,445	1,739	723	37	31	4	4
Cirrhosis of liver	280	183	24	11	29	10	4	1
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	807	2,201	175	447	8	15	1	4
<i>Genito-urinary system</i>	6,078	14,415	1,677	9,774	113	111	20	17
Nephritis and nephrosis	735	689	55	48	46	67	1	2
Infections of kidney	258	933	27	212	15	19	3	4
Calculus of urinary system	526	287	156	82	1	1	..	..
Hyperplasia of prostate	1,243	..	365	..	23	..	3	..
Diseases of breast	87	1,018	47	1,059	..	..	..	..
Other diseases of genital organs	1,672	9,338	632	7,684	..	4	..	4
<i>Pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium</i> .. .. .	..	39,825	..	8,250	..	4	..	..
Complications of above .. .. .	..	13,230	..	2,202	..	4	..	..
<i>Skin and subcutaneous tissue</i>	3,843	2,732	1,090	1,046	3	1	..	1
<i>Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue</i>	5,151	4,155	1,586	1,860	13	24	3	7
<i>Congenital anomalies</i>	1,777	1,405	524	469	42	23	3	2
<i>Certain causes of perinatal morbidity</i>	754	717	67	68	22	15	1	1
<i>Symptoms and ill-defined</i>	11,106	10,107	2,736	3,816	61	48	15	22
<i>Accidents, poisonings, and violence</i>	24,387	12,430	2,482	1,868	266	182	7	14
<i>Supplementary classifications</i> ¹	2,749	4,120	1,808	3,778	..	..	..	..
All classes	129,864	153,209	29,570	51,896	3,453	2,554	566	564

¹ Examinations, investigations, etc., without reported diagnosis, and special cases without current complaint or illness.

PATIENTS TREATED IN HOSPITALS, AGE GROUPS

Principal disease or condition for which treated (International List, 1965 revision)	Males (in age groups)					
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59
<i>Infective and parasitic</i>	3,686	844	761	410	404	336
Enteritis, diarrhoeal diseases	2,402	221	192	103	101	93
Tuberculosis	3	11	5	20	81	77
<i>Neoplasms</i>	292	266	300	379	938	1,581
Malignant	56	48	129	200	658	1,198
Lymphatic, haematopoietic tissue	99	78	61	72	104	169
<i>Endocrine, nutrition, metabolic</i>	452	172	150	167	250	290
Diabetes mellitus	35	93	96	76	117	150
<i>Blood and blood-forming organs</i>	328	220	77	51	80	110
<i>Mental disorders</i>	111	500	1,509	1,717	2,017	1,455
<i>Nervous system and sense organs</i>	2,728	804	726	724	856	941
<i>Circulatory system</i>	127	198	431	830	2,005	3,236
Chronic rheumatic heart disease .. .. .	..	19	23	37	66	49
Hypertensive disease	5	7	42	85	214	267
Ischaemic heart disease .. .. .	..	..	14	175	755	1,388
Other forms of heart disease	42	24	53	85	231	463
Cerebrovascular disease	3	13	28	47	165	386
<i>Respiratory system</i>	11,230	2,463	1,389	981	1,124	1,604
Acute respiratory infections	3,223	423	176	116	138	179
Influenza	58	72	63	37	31	36
Pneumonia	1,133	217	170	172	214	301
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	2,005	543	239	193	357	622
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids	3,857	783	299	92	29	8
<i>Digestive system</i>	2,252	2,114	2,215	1,832	2,377	2,683
Peptic ulcer	2	35	206	310	452	503
Appendicitis	347	1,314	763	303	176	120
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	1,021	243	420	457	718	944
Cirrhosis of liver	9	23	6	37	86	83
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	1	12	51	100	169	209
<i>Genito-urinary system</i>	1,318	568	599	604	760	979
Nephritis and nephrosis	172	91	61	155	104	79
Infections of kidney	19	34	40	41	36	36
Calculus of urinary system	5	7	49	88	170	168
Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. .	..	..	3	7	30	208
Diseases of breast	6	21	27	12	22	14
Other diseases of genital organs	917	284	221	165	163	224
<i>Pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Complications of above .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Skin and subcutaneous tissue</i>	1,009	798	788	496	497	495
<i>Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue</i>	370	756	1,026	1,054	1,206	1,085
<i>Congenital anomalies</i>	1,470	425	152	75	70	48
<i>Certain causes of perinatal morbidity</i>	821	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Symptoms and ill-defined</i>	2,307	1,718	1,603	1,407	1,767	1,785
<i>Accidents, poisonings, and violence</i>	4,455	6,392	6,355	3,014	2,438	1,903
<i>Supplementary classifications</i> ¹	1,324	279	459	538	612	554
All classes	34,280	18,517	18,540	14,279	17,401	19,085

¹ Examinations, investigations, etc. without reported diagnosis, and special cases without

AND SEX, QUEENSLAND, 1973

		Females (in age groups)									Persons		
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	
310	346	2,825	1,021	783	422	319	355	318	381	7,097	6,424	13,521	
92	147	1,804	327	308	161	132	174	155	222	3,351	3,283	6,634	
81	75	4	5	4	24	18	41	46	38	353	180	533	
2,225	2,201	260	342	657	806	1,401	1,722	1,354	1,670	8,182	8,212	16,394	
1,846	1,901	53	43	163	279	650	1,166	989	1,340	6,036	4,683	10,719	
243	166	76	74	36	61	62	139	135	169	992	752	1,744	
325	290	387	184	353	296	354	449	440	446	2,096	2,909	5,005	
197	208	32	87	121	85	118	214	276	333	972	1,266	2,238	
113	176	211	180	106	76	115	106	137	283	1,155	1,214	2,369	
766	490	77	761	1,841	1,741	1,802	1,402	892	701	8,565	9,217	17,782	
971	1,007	1,952	701	660	700	826	924	853	1,267	8,757	7,883	16,640	
4,041	4,332	88	181	654	1,251	1,893	2,455	2,791	4,680	15,200	13,993	29,193	
57	16	4	6	16	29	54	57	40	25	267	231	498	
243	130	3	9	116	226	360	385	271	289	993	1,659	2,652	
1,621	1,277	1	..	10	53	337	682	950	1,315	5,230	3,348	8,578	
711	1,281	31	30	42	101	155	295	486	1,219	2,890	2,359	5,249	
677	1,060	2	5	14	46	167	285	492	1,215	2,379	2,226	4,605	
2,032	2,319	8,313	2,740	1,823	1,096	993	1,223	1,112	1,504	23,142	18,804	41,946	
231	254	2,220	509	261	146	123	142	134	199	4,740	3,734	8,474	
35	37	31	69	52	43	38	44	46	43	369	366	735	
389	590	843	145	162	134	166	194	212	497	3,186	2,353	5,539	
934	989	1,296	474	479	337	353	483	440	408	5,882	4,270	10,152	
4	..	3,231	1,235	460	97	35	22	1	3	5,072	5,084	10,156	
2,283	1,669	1,521	2,299	2,692	1,867	1,937	1,957	1,618	1,723	17,425	15,614	33,039	
328	193	..	33	70	152	241	201	148	151	2,029	996	3,025	
73	32	297	1,355	836	329	137	94	62	39	3,128	3,149	6,277	
897	679	468	86	105	205	290	312	298	404	5,379	2,168	7,547	
47	13	11	21	13	17	44	45	26	17	304	194	498	
247	193	..	126	479	432	442	431	382	356	982	2,648	3,630	
1,403	1,524	468	1,828	6,267	5,417	4,977	2,902	1,382	948	7,755	24,189	31,944	
75	53	77	63	59	91	200	123	88	36	790	737	1,527	
39	40	53	184	284	188	142	103	100	91	285	1,145	1,430	
145	50	..	14	55	67	81	72	62	18	682	369	1,051	
586	774	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,608	..	1,608
20	12	6	118	391	442	594	300	140	86	134	2,077	2,211	
180	150	17	1,093	4,990	4,283	3,601	1,943	723	372	2,304	17,022	19,326	
..	..	..	6,733	31,489	8,957	894	2	..	..	..	48,075	48,075
..	..	..	2,463	9,533	2,988	446	2	..	..	..	15,432	15,432
473	377	783	545	467	352	393	415	370	453	4,933	3,778	8,711	
725	515	225	551	663	721	907	1,103	909	936	6,737	6,015	12,752	
33	28	984	396	190	106	70	63	31	34	2,301	1,874	4,175	
..	..	785	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	821	785	1,606
1,553	1,702	1,875	2,174	2,163	1,692	1,630	1,385	1,198	1,806	13,842	13,923	27,765	
1,288	1,024	2,889	2,527	2,039	1,267	1,248	1,201	1,002	2,125	26,869	14,298	41,167	
506	285	724	431	2,400	2,139	933	618	378	275	4,557	7,898	12,455	
19,047	18,285	24,367	23,594	55,247	28,906	20,692	18,282	14,785	19,232	159,434	205,105	364,539	

current complaint or illness.

AVERAGE PERIOD OF TREATMENT IN HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1973

Principal disease or condition for which treated (International List, 1965 revision)	Males			Females		
	Cases	Total patient-days	Average period (days)	Cases	Total patient-days	Average period (days)
<i>Infective and parasitic</i>	7,097	59,340	8.36	6,424	40,633	6.33
Enteritis, diarrhoeal diseases ..	3,351	17,079	5.10	3,283	16,967	5.17
Tuberculosis	353	16,887	47.84	180	4,635	25.75
<i>Neoplasms</i>	8,182	91,257	11.15	8,212	87,038	10.60
Malignant	6,036	76,923	12.74	4,683	64,475	13.77
Lymphatic, haematopoietic tissue ..	992	8,925	9.00	752	7,200	9.57
<i>Endocrine, nutrition, metabolic</i> ..	2,096	25,295	12.07	2,909	36,909	12.69
Diabetes mellitus	972	13,629	14.02	1,266	19,959	15.77
<i>Blood and blood-forming organs</i> ..	1,155	8,883	7.69	1,214	10,434	8.59
<i>Mental disorders</i>	8,565	128,617	15.02	9,217	162,938	17.68
<i>Nervous system and sense organs</i> ..	8,757	94,456	10.79	7,883	65,878	8.36
<i>Circulatory system</i>	15,200	212,591	13.99	13,993	233,967	16.72
Chronic rheumatic heart disease ..	267	3,487	13.06	231	3,307	14.32
Hypertensive disease	993	9,613	9.68	1,659	16,114	9.71
Ischaemic heart disease	5,230	58,212	11.13	3,348	39,474	11.79
Other forms of heart disease	2,890	32,647	11.30	2,359	30,446	12.91
Cerebrovascular disease	2,379	61,892	26.02	2,226	81,742	36.72
<i>Respiratory system</i>	23,142	139,996	6.05	18,804	102,925	5.47
Acute respiratory infections	4,740	20,155	4.25	3,734	15,661	4.19
Influenza	369	1,693	4.59	366	1,751	4.78
Pneumonia	3,186	29,763	9.34	2,353	21,607	9.18
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	5,882	49,697	8.45	4,270	29,515	6.91
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids	5,072	11,642	2.30	5,084	12,769	2.51
<i>Digestive system</i>	17,425	122,433	7.03	15,614	115,297	7.38
Peptic ulcer	2,029	19,944	9.83	996	10,928	10.97
Appendicitis	3,128	18,149	5.80	3,149	18,385	5.84
Intestinal obstruction and hernia ..	5,379	33,932	6.31	2,168	15,757	7.27
Cirrhosis of liver	304	4,058	13.35	194	2,710	13.97
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis ..	982	9,142	9.31	2,648	23,344	8.82
<i>Genito-urinary system</i>	7,755	66,168	8.53	24,189	146,196	6.04
Nephritis and nephrosis	790	9,056	11.46	737	9,273	12.58
Infections of kidney	285	2,491	8.74	1,145	8,545	7.46
Calculus of urinary system	682	5,370	7.87	369	3,420	9.27
Hyperplasia of prostate	1,608	23,048	14.33	..	..	..
Diseases of breast	134	478	3.57	2,077	9,019	4.34
Other diseases of genital organs ..	2,304	9,828	4.27	17,022	96,766	5.68
<i>Pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium</i> ..	..	..	..	48,075	319,772	6.65
Complications of above .. .. .	..	..	..	15,432	100,804	6.53
<i>Skin and subcutaneous tissue</i>	4,933	36,554	7.41	3,778	29,179	7.72
<i>Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue</i>	6,737	65,115	9.67	6,015	75,137	12.49
<i>Congenital anomalies</i>	2,301	31,760	13.80	1,874	30,167	16.10
<i>Certain causes of perinatal morbidity</i> ..	821	15,924	19.40	785	15,727	20.03
<i>Symptoms and ill-defined</i>	13,842	110,749	8.00	13,923	137,702	9.89
<i>Accidents, poisonings, and violence</i> ..	26,869	208,530	7.76	14,298	132,264	9.25
<i>Supplementary classifications</i> ¹	4,557	17,661	3.88	7,898	29,232	3.70
All classes	159,434	1,435,329	9.00	205,105	1,771,395	8.64

¹ Examinations, investigations, etc. without reported diagnosis, and special cases without current complaint or illness.

The numbers of days in hospital, as shown in the table on page 156 are 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. In 1973, 106 cases aggregating 367,857 days of stay, sufficient to reduce the overall average duration of stay by about one day were excluded from the series on the grounds that they were more correctly nursing-home type patients.

In 1973, the average period in hospital for all patients was 8.8 days, males having a slightly higher average than females. The period of treatment varied appreciably with diseases and ranged from 40.4 days for tuberculosis to 2.4 days for hypertrophy of the tonsils and adenoids. Generally the average period of treatment increased with age, children under 10 years of age averaging 5.9 days and persons aged 70 and over 20.4 days in hospital.

5 PATIENTS TREATED IN MENTAL HOSPITALS

Mental Hospitals—Three hospitals operated by the Psychiatric Services Division of the Department of Health, Wolston Park in Brisbane, Baillie Henderson in Toowoomba, and Mosman Hall in Charters Towers, provide in-patient treatment for sufferers from psychiatric illness.

The next table shows the number of persons, classified according to diagnosis, admitted to the three psychiatric hospitals during 1972-73.

PATIENTS ADMITTED TO PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS¹, QUEENSLAND, 1972-73

Mental disorders	Males	Females	Persons
Senile and pre-senile dementia	19	17	36
Alcoholic psychosis	66	9	75
Other organic psychoses	62	59	121
Schizophrenia and paranoid states	281	164	445
Depressive psychoses	14	29	43
Other functional psychoses	26	23	49
Depressive neurosis	37	61	98
Other neuroses and psychosomatic disorders	17	19	36
Alcoholism	439	43	482
Other personality disorders			
Drug addiction	42	25	67
Other	81	38	119
Transient situational disturbances and behavioural disorders of children	12	5	17
Non-psychotic mental disorder associated with physical condition	22	13	35
Mental retardation	48	39	87
No psychiatric diagnosis	30	6	36
Symptoms not elsewhere classified, social reasons	5	4	9
Total	1,201	554	1,755

¹ Wolston Park, Baillie Henderson, and Mosman Hall only.

The Wacol Rehabilitation Clinic provides in-patient treatment for people suffering from alcoholism. There were 475 male and 52 female patients admitted during 1972-73. In addition, residential psychiatric treatment is provided at hospitals administered by: District Hospital Boards at Brisbane, Chermside, Ipswich, Toowoomba, Maryborough, Bundaberg, Rockhampton, Townsville, and Cairns; the Children's Services Department; and the Prisons Department.

Training Centres—There are three centres operated by the Psychiatric Services Division of the Department of Health, Basil Stafford at Brisbane, Challinor at Ipswich, and Rockville at Toowoomba, for the care and training of intellectually handicapped patients. The next table shows the number of persons admitted to the three training centres during 1972-73.

RESIDENTS ADMITTED TO TRAINING CENTRES¹, QUEENSLAND, 1972-73

Classification ²	Males	Females	Persons
Behaviour disorder	4	..	4
Mental retardation			
Borderline and mild	32	17	49
Moderate	59	26	85
Severe	22	19	41
Profound	5	8	13
Unspecified	7	2	9
Other ³	48	21	69
Total	177	93	270

¹ Basil Stafford, Challinor, and Rockville only. ² Admission is generally limited to persons with some form of disorder, usually behavioural, but the classification mental retardation is used in preference to co-existent disorder. ³ Mainly persons admitted and found to have no psychiatric diagnosis or admitted for social reasons only.

A special centre for the treatment of intellectually handicapped children of pre-school age is attached to the Prince Charles Hospital, Chermside.

For statistics of these institutions, see page 147.

6 CAUSES OF DEATH

From 1950, comparisons of causes of deaths with those for earlier periods cannot be made with exactness. As well as regrouping and renaming many diseases in accordance with the latest medical knowledge and practice, the sixth (1948) revision of the International List of Causes of Death introduced a changed principle of coding, by which each death is assigned to its underlying cause as stated by the medical attendant. The seventh (1955) and eighth (1965) revisions, adopted for Australian use in 1958 and 1968, respectively, also made alterations to the classification of certain diseases. However, the figures in the table on page 159 are adequate to show the trends in death rates since 1900.

The table on pages 160 and 161 shows separately for each sex the number of deaths in 10-year age groups. The major causes of death are heart disease, 34 per cent, malignant neoplasms, 16 per cent, cerebrovascular disease 15 per cent, and accidents and diseases of the respiratory system, each 7 per cent.

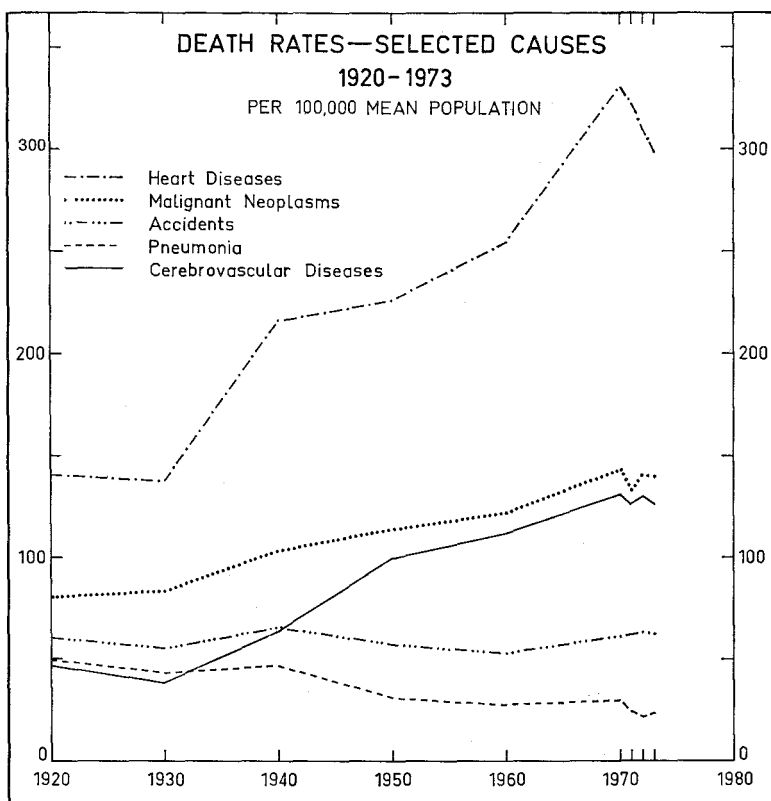
Deaths from neoplasms, and heart and respiratory diseases are relatively higher for males than for females, particularly at ages 50 years and over. With their greater longevity, females aged 70 years and over have a relatively higher proportion of deaths from vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system. Accidental deaths are a very high proportion of total deaths for males aged 10 to 39 years and for females aged 10 to 29 years. By contrast, deaths from infective and parasitic diseases account for less than 1 per cent of total deaths.

DEATH RATES¹ FROM SELECTED CAUSES, QUEENSLAND

Cause of death	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1973
Accidents	1.00	0.77	0.60	0.55	0.65	0.57	0.53	0.61	0.63
Congenital malformations	0.09	0.14	0.15	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.14	0.10	0.10
Diabetes mellitus	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.10
Diseases of early infancy	0.48	0.60	0.75	0.48	0.42	0.39	0.30	0.20	0.19
Heart diseases	0.57	1.14	1.39	1.36	2.15	2.25	2.54	3.30	2.99
Hypertensive disease	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	0.46	0.31	0.14	0.11
Malignant neoplasms ²	0.47	0.67	0.79	0.82	1.03	1.13	1.21	1.42	1.40
Nephritis and nephrosis	0.38	0.42	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.29	0.15	0.10	0.08
Pneumonia	0.68	0.34	0.49	0.42	0.45	0.30	0.27	0.29	0.24
Tuberculosis	1.08	0.59	0.51	0.42	0.27	0.20	0.05	0.02	0.01
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	<i>n</i>	0.45	0.45	0.37	0.63	0.99	1.11	1.30	1.26
Other causes	6.94	4.52	4.90	3.02	2.52	1.94	1.59	1.88	1.60
All causes	11.72	9.70	10.65	8.19	8.97	8.73	8.30	9.47	8.72

¹ Deaths per 1,000 mean population. ² Including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue from 1950. *n* Not available.

Modern chemo-therapy has resulted in the marked reduction in morbidity from conditions such as tuberculosis and pneumonia. However, by assisting in improving the expectation of life, this therapy has indirectly led to an increase in morbidity from diseases of the heart and cerebrovascular system.



CAUSES OF DEATH, SEX AND

Cause of death (abridged International List, 1965 revision)	Males					
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59
Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhoid fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bacillary dysentery and amoebiasis	2	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	12	..	1	..	..	1
Tuberculosis of respiratory system .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3
Other tuberculosis, including late effects .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal infection .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..
Acute poliomyelitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smallpox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Typhus and other rickettsioses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis and its sequelae .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other infective and parasitic diseases	6	1	2	4	5	2
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue	17	12	13	35	95	251
Benign and unspecified neoplasms .. .. .	..	1	..	1	2	3
Diabetes mellitus .. .. .	..	1	..	2	5	13
Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency	1	..	..	..	..	2
Anaemias	1	1	1	..	..	2
Meningitis	6	..	..	..	..	1
Active rheumatic fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chronic rheumatic heart disease .. .. .	..	..	1	3	5	8
Hypertensive disease .. .. .	..	..	..	1	5	12
Ischaemic heart disease .. .. .	..	..	3	27	185	514
Other forms of heart disease	3	5	1	3	13	16
Cerebrovascular disease .. .. .	..	2	9	5	44	114
Influenza .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1
Pneumonia	23	1	5	6	19	22
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	1	6	..	3	7	47
Peptic ulcer .. .. .	..	..	..	1	5	10
Appendicitis	1	1	..	1	1	..
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	10	..	1	1	..	3
Cirrhosis of liver	1	1	1	3	15	32
Nephritis and nephrosis .. .. .	..	..	..	2	8	14
Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abortion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital anomalies	86	5	3	1	2	..
Birth injury, difficult labour, and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions	55	..	..	..	..	..
Other causes of perinatal mortality	158	..	..	..	..	..
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	19	1	1	3	5	3
All other diseases	31	12	22	20	57	72
Motor vehicle accidents	24	140	159	47	34	32
All other accidents	45	40	51	46	43	57
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries .. .. .	..	7	30	33	33	31
All other external causes	3	6	13	5	1	5
All causes	505	243	317	253	591	1,272

CAUSES OF DEATH

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AGE GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1973

		Females									Persons		
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	
..	
..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
3	7	17	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	24	25	49
1	2	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	6	4	10
..	
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
..	
..	
..	
..	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
6	5	5	1	..	..	..	3	2	5	31	16	47
477	632	15	7	15	33	93	223	271	505	1,532	1,162	2,694	
2	..	1	..	1	2	1	4	5	8	9	22	31	
23	48	1	..	2	6	7	9	22	54	92	101	193	
2	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	3	13
1	5	2	..	..	..	..	2	4	14	11	22	33
..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	11
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
17	12	..	1	..	2	3	11	10	29	46	56	102	
24	51	..	..	..	2	12	6	20	80	93	120	213
935	1,453	..	..	..	8	48	136	345	1,396	3,117	1,933	5,050
44	194	1	1	2	3	8	9	23	256	279	303	582	
234	699	2	..	4	12	46	67	168	1,022	1,107	1,321	2,428	
3	4	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	3	9	8	17
43	140	24	4	2	6	7	10	17	133	259	203	462	
107	281	..	2	1	4	7	17	24	48	452	103	555	
14	29	..	..	1	1	..	1	4	16	59	23	82
1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	3	6	7	13
7	17	4	1	..	1	3	2	1	31	39	43	82	
18	8	..	1	1	..	3	9	7	2	79	23	102	
26	25	..	..	2	3	16	19	23	21	75	84	159
3	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	24
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
5	2	83	1	..	1	..	4	1	2	104	92	196	
..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	30	85
..	..	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	158	113	271
5	19	21	3	1	3	..	2	2	30	56	62	118	
141	449	14	10	10	18	48	78	88	497	804	763	1,567	
45	29	29	30	20	12	21	21	5	29	510	167	677	
31	48	29	5	8	7	7	12	10	100	361	178	539	
29	10	..	5	9	11	21	17	9	5	173	77	250	
2	2	2	6	4	2	4	1	..	1	37	20	57	
2,250	4,202	397	79	92	144	357	665	1,065	4,300	9,633	7,099	16,732	

7 NON-RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

Extensive non-residential medical treatment is provided by such establishments as out-patient clinics, day centres and hospitals, rehabilitation centres, and mobile services such as home nursing, domiciliary care, and ambulances.

Included in the following are services administered by public authorities or registered non-profit organisations which employ a full-time equivalent para-medical staff (nurses, nursing aides, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, and psychologists, but not trade instructors or teachers) at least equal to 1 for every 10 daily patient attendances or visits. This definition distinguishes health services from welfare services, which are not covered by this collection, and thereby excludes such services as sheltered workshops, special schools for the retarded, meals on wheels, and baby clinics offering advisory services but no actual treatment.

Out-patient Services—These provide for the treatment of casualty cases, X-ray tests, physiotherapy, the treatment of special diseases, and minor operations on patients not formally admitted to hospitals. Most of these services are provided at the out-patient departments of 126 public hospitals throughout the State, or at 26 general and 11 behavioural and psychiatric clinics not attached as integral parts of hospitals. For these establishments details are set out in the next table. Clinics providing only diagnostic, advisory, or assessment services without actual treatment are excluded.

In addition to the services in the next table, 23 other establishments provided 91,074 treatments to 37,370 patients. In these establishments, out-patient services were only a minor activity so costs and staff details are not separately available.

OUT-PATIENT SERVICES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1972-73

Statistical Division	Services	Total visits	Average daily visits	Cost per visit
	No.	'000	No.	\$
Brisbane	25	1,571	4,303	6.98
Moreton	13	115	316	4.24
Maryborough	17	152	415	4.24
Downs	14	141	386	4.57
Roma	9	26	71	5.49
South-Western	7	20	54	6.27
Rockhampton	15	137	375	5.36
Central-Western	12	36	98	6.13
Far-Western	5	11	30	7.66
Mackay	4	62	170	5.03
Townsville	8	195	535	4.74
Cairns	18	193	528	4.69
Peninsula	5	38	104	6.48
North-Western	11	94	256	4.32
Total	163	2,789	7,641	6.04

Day Centres—Day centres and day hospitals provide therapy which requires non-residential attendance at specified regular intervals over a

period of time. Sheltered workshops providing occupational or industrial training with no continuing remedial treatment are excluded. Day schools providing education and welfare facilities are also excluded.

Domiciliary Nursing Services—Home-nursing and domiciliary nursing services, controlled by public authorities or specialised *ad hoc* organisations, provide actual medical treatment to persons in their own homes or residential institutions, by medical, para-medical, and registered nursing staff.

Details of day centres and domiciliary nursing services during 1972-73 are given in the next table.

DAY CENTRES AND DOMICILIARY NURSING SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, 1972-73

Particulars	Type of service		
	Day centres ¹	Domiciliary nursing services ²	Total
Number of establishments			
Government departments	2	..	2
District hospital boards	2	..	2
Other non-profit organisations	2	38	40
Total	6	38	44
Patients on register at 1 July 1972	435	3,745	4,180
New patients during year	835	13,401	14,236
Cases finalised during year	819	12,649	13,468
Patients on register at 30 June 1973	451	4,497	4,948
Total visits during year	56,183	757,790	813,973
Average daily number of services	223	2,076	.. ³
Visits during week ended 30 June 1973			
Aged persons	252	10,862	11,114
Physically handicapped persons	76	3,023	3,099
Intellectually handicapped persons	36	239	275
Psychiatric or behavioural cases	178	149	327
Alcoholic or drug dependent persons	121	82	203
Other patients	488	2,263	2,751
Total	1,151	16,618	17,769

¹ These are all ancillary departments attached to other establishments. ² Excluding two services (with 1,483 visits during the year) which are ancillary to other establishments. ³ Not applicable.

Ambulance Services—Ten of these services are provided by local Hospital Boards and the remainder by the Queensland Ambulance Transport Brigade (Q.A.T.B.). Each Q.A.T.B. Centre is controlled by a local committee, consisting of members elected triennially by subscribers. Overall co-ordination of these services throughout the State is vested in the State Council of the Q.A.T.B. The State Government provides an annual endowment at the rate of \$3 for every \$4 raised by local committees.

Details of services provided, including Aerial Ambulance Services operated from the Cairns and Rockhampton Centres, during 1972-73, are shown in the next table.

AMBULANCE SERVICES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1972-73

Statistical Division	Centres	Patients treated				Cost ¹ per service	Total miles travelled
		At accidents	At centres	Trans-ported	Total		
		No.	'000	'000	'000		
Brisbane	7	19	25	164	208	8.74	1,819
Moreton	12	7	25	16	48	10.94	473
Maryborough	15	7	22	20	49	8.93	435
Downs	15	5	24	13	42	9.60	369
Roma	6	2	10	2	14	8.08	110
South-Western	3	.. ²	.. ²	1	1	31.95	29
Rockhampton	13	5	21	24	50	8.16	420
Central-Western	8	1	13	4	18	9.26	188
Far-Western	1	n	n	n	n	n	n
Mackay	2	n	n	n	n	n	n
Townsville	6	5	17	14	36	8.90	245
Cairns	15	7	56	23	86	6.70	535
Peninsula	1	n	n	n	n	n	n
North-Western	6	3	5	7	15	9.86	111
Total	110	62	235	298	595	8.73	4,906

¹ Excluding capital cost.

² Less than half the final digit shown.

n Not available.

Staff—The next table gives details of the full-time equivalent of staff engaged in each type of non-residential service. Where such services were only a minor activity of another establishment separate staff details were not available, and the entire staff was allocated to the major activity.

STAFF OF NON-RESIDENTIAL SERVICES¹, QUEENSLAND, 1972-73

Staff engaged ²	Type of establishment		
	Independent out-patient clinics	Domiciliary nursing services	Ambulance services
Medical	55	..	..
Other professional	132	..	..
Qualified and student nurses	38	240	..
Nursing aides, ambulance bearers, etc.	23	..	1,227
Administrative and clerical	77	6	185
Maintenance	5	11	16
Domestic	6	..	5
Other .. .. .	..	..	9
Total	336	257	1,442

¹ Excluding out-patient departments of public hospitals, out-patient services attached to other establishments, and day centres. ² Including full-time equivalent of part-time staff.

Income and Expenditure—The next table summarises the operating accounts of all the non-residential services, excluding day centres and out-patient services attached to other establishments, but including out-patient departments of public hospitals. Where the accounts of ancillary services are inseparable from the major activity of the whole establishment, they are not included here.

Capital expenditure which could be specifically allocated to the out-patient departments of public hospitals amounted to \$1,021,000 in 1972-73 while such expenditure for other non-residential services amounted to about \$766,000 for the year. In the accounts of some services, however, capital outlay has been attributed to the general fund expenditure and is included with operating expenditure in the table.

FINANCES OF NON-RESIDENTIAL HEALTH SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, 1972-73

Particulars	Type of establishment		
	Out-patient centres	Domiciliary nursing services	Ambulance services
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Operating account receipts			
Subsidies, benefits, or direct payments from			
Australian Government	206	443	..
State Government	16,595	390	1,866
Local Government .. .. .	..	..	..
Parent body or controlling authority .. .. .	..	6	..
Patients' fees	16	.. ¹	811
Public subscription, fund raising, donations	9	235	3,385
Other	4	22	..
Total	16,830	1,096	6,062
Operating account expenditure			
Salaries and wages	11,606	871	3,767
Food and provisions	183	7	.. ²
Medical, pharmaceutical, and therapeutic products and appliances	2,894	10	50
Management, establishment, and domestic	971	123	688
Plant, equipment, maintenance, repairs ..	242	9	682
Interest on loans	523	4	3
Total gross payments	16,419	1,024	5,190
Less Board and lodgings paid by staff ..	1	..	..
Total net payments	16,418	1,024	5,190
Redemption on loans	414	..	4
Depreciation .. .. .	..	20	..
Total operating cost	16,832	1,044	5,194
Capital expenditure	1,284	56	447
	\$	\$	\$
Cost ³ per visit or service	6.04	1.38	8.73

¹ Included with public subscription, fund raising, donations.

² Less than \$500.

³ Excluding capital cost.

8 SUPPORTIVE AND ANCILLARY HEALTH SERVICES

In addition to the preventive and ancillary services provided directly by the Australian, State, or Local Governments, there are other non-government organisations with similar objectives.

The Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service collects more than 120,000 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, as well as allied research. The

costs of the service are met 35 per cent by the Australian Government, 60 per cent by the State Government, and 5 per cent by the Red Cross Society.

The Queensland Health Education Council, which comprises representatives of the State Health Department, the Queensland University, the medical profession, and allied organisations, aims at extending education in all matters relating to health and safety. To this end, it prepares a wide range of informative pamphlets, posters, etc. and distributes them widely, and arranges the screening of its educational films with schools, youth groups, and others, as well as providing health education manuals for the use of teachers in both primary and secondary schools. An annual State Government grant through the State Department of Health (\$293,146 in 1973-74) is the principal source of income for the Council. In addition, the Council received Australian Government grants of \$109,796 for its Drug Education Programme, \$32,292 for its Anti-smoking Education Programme, and \$95,000 for its Aboriginal Health Education Programme.

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 1974 the National Fitness Fund received \$119,040 (\$91,422 in 1972-73) from the Australian Government, \$185,200 (\$108,796 in 1972-73) from the State Government, and \$22,139 (\$21,457 in 1972-73) from Local Authorities. Other receipts, principally camp fees, amounted to \$144,559 (\$136,401). Expenditure on camps and hostels was \$99,955 (\$81,187). In addition, expenditure amounting to \$430,238 (\$228,816) was met by the State Department of Works in connection with national fitness camps.

9 CREMATIONS

The first crematorium in Queensland was opened in Brisbane in 1934. In 1974 there were two crematoria in Brisbane (Albany Creek and Mount Thompson) and four outside Brisbane (Gold Coast, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Townsville). All crematoria are operated by private companies.

Cremations include a number of still-births which are not registered as deaths, and cremations in Brisbane include some cases where the deaths occurred and were registered outside Queensland.

Comparison between cremations and local deaths for each crematorium is even more obscured 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 1973 were as follows: New South Wales, 15 and 48.6; Victoria, 4 and 38.0; Queensland, 6 and 40.0; South Australia, 2 and 34.6; Western Australia, 2 and 43.2; Tasmania, 2 and 36.0; and Australian Capital Territory, 1 and 54.9.

The table on the next page shows the numbers of cremations and deaths and the proportion of cremations to deaths in Queensland for each of the five years to 1974 and for five-yearly periods from 1935 to 1974.

CREMATIONS AND DEATHS, QUEENSLAND

Period	Cremations			Total deaths in Queensland	Proportion of cremations to deaths in Queensland
	Brisbane Statistical Division	Rest of State	Queensland		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
1935-1939	2,970	..	2,970	45,181	6.6
1940-1944	6,282	..	6,282	48,316	13.0
1945-1949	9,030	54	9,084	50,896	17.8
1950-1954	12,573	463	13,036	55,025	23.7
1955-1959	15,798	761	16,559	58,976	28.1
1960-1964	19,869	1,235	21,104	66,106	31.9
1965-1969	24,329	2,248	26,577	75,575	35.2
1970-1974	27,349	5,852	33,201	84,860	39.1
1970	5,495	808	6,303	17,055	37.0
1971	5,321	882	6,203	16,339	38.0
1972	5,324	1,106	6,430	16,598	38.7
1973	5,373	1,324	6,697	16,732	40.0
1974	5,836	1,732	7,568	18,136	41.7

• Chapter 7

SOCIAL WELFARE

1 GENERAL

The provision of direct physical care to the aged, sick, and handicapped is described in the preceding chapter on health and related services. These people, however, as well as the indigent and distressed, the unemployed, the socially handicapped, those with young families, and those seeking to establish homes for themselves, require either permanently or temporarily, some form of assistance. Most frequently the help required is financial, but it may also be in the form of shelter, social activity, or advisory services. These are provided by the Australian and State Governments and by private organisations and institutions.

Under the Constitution, the Australian Government may legislate on a wide range of pensions, allowances, and benefits, and, since age pensions were first introduced in 1909, the range of financial assistance has been extended to cover many types of social benefits as well as subsidies to services administered by State Government and private organisations. The average payment per head of population in Australia during 1973-74 was \$200.

The State Government provides shelter and social care to the aged in Eventide Homes and to children through the Children's Services Department. It also provides shelter and welfare services for Aborigines through the Aboriginal and Island Affairs Department. In addition, it provides relief assistance and rail passes to pensioners and others, and subsidises private social welfare organisations. State Government expenditure on social amelioration is given in Chapter 20. The details in this chapter show the total cost of homes providing domiciliary care or accommodation for the aged, the handicapped, or for children. Additional costs have been included in the details for health establishments covered in the previous chapter for residents requiring direct physical or personal care.

Many of the social services in the community are provided by church, charitable, or other non-profit organisations, financed by direct collections or other private means, and often subsidised from government funds. Institutions provide shelter for the aged, handicapped, and destitute, and for neglected or wayward children. Some information on these is shown on page 175. There are also services providing meals, clothing, domestic services, social activity, rehabilitation, entertainment, advisory services to migrants and to those with marital problems, and legal aid. However, no comprehensive statistical information is available on these.

The Australian Government's expenditure on welfare services is financed through the National Welfare Fund, general or special departmental appropriations and trust funds, and by specific purpose grants to the States. Expenditure by the Australian Government on social welfare and war and service pensions in Queensland for the five years to 1973-74 and in Australia in 1973-74 is shown in the next table. Expenditure on health benefits, pre-schools, and child care, described in sections 6 and 7, are shown on pages 140 and 190, respectively.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: OUTLAY ON SOCIAL WELFARE,
QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

Item	Queensland					Australia
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1973-74
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Cash benefits to persons						
Assistance to aged persons						
Age pension	102,939 ¹	112,669 ¹	108,674	139,791	176,631	1,146,387
Delivered meals	18	23	29	53	129	1,373
Personal care	210	288	359	583	860	4,949
Assistance to the handicapped						
Invalid pension .. .. .	..¹	.. ¹	22,768	30,166	37,584	226,022
Sheltered emp. allowances .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,418
Handicapped children's benefit	23	33	37	46	65	582
Rehabilitation services	348	431	562	621	927	7,078
Assistance to the unemployed etc.						
Unemployment benefits	2,814	2,883	4,352	6,702	9,077	58,246
Sickness benefits	1,064	1,445	2,166	3,504	5,516	41,407
Special benefits	303	361	470	752	1,323	6,983
Assistance to ex-servicemen						
War and service pensions and allowances	36,286	38,905	43,395	50,460	60,316	355,803
Other benefits .. .. .	..²	.. ²	.. ²	.. ²	.. ²	3,996
Widows' pensions ²	12,479	13,698	15,739	20,560	25,658	180,956
Assistance to families and children						
Child endowment	32,471	29,199	32,040	37,888	34,134	225,392
Maternity allowances	1,177	1,226	1,251	1,197	1,179	7,782
Supporting mothers' benefit ³ .. .. .	..	..	..	..	7,248	40,586
Orphans' pensions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	49	458
Other programmes						
Funeral benefits	239	260	244	247	248	1,578
Assistance to wool growers .. .. .	..	4,683	59	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	..²	.. ²	.. ²	.. ²	.. ²	1,532
Total	190,371	206,104	232,145	292,570	360,944	2,312,528
Grants to the State						
For current purposes						
Assistance to deserted wives	426	645	1,002	1,736	1,346	7,654
Home care welfare officers .. .. .	..	..	1	3	18	74
Home care service	31	80	158	248	312	1,218
Aboriginal welfare	527	74	201	1,511	28	1,192
Non-metro. unemployment relief .. .. .	..	..	5,400	14,400	2,353	12,000
Emp.-creating opportunities .. .. .	..	..	..	2,000	..	..
Senior citizens' centres .. .. .	..	..	1	3	18	74
Social planning units .. .. .	..	..	..	..	20	120
For capital purposes						
Aged pensioners' dwellings .. .. .	..	109	661	1,250	1,331	5,002
Senior citizens' centres .. .. .	..	17	91	184	55	651
Aboriginal welfare	1,113	..	20	..	85	1,608
Total	2,097	925	7,535	21,335	5,566	29,593
Grants to non-profit organisations						
For current purposes						
Sheltered employment .. .. .	..	49	44	45	21	212
For capital purposes						
Aged persons' homes	1,481	1,865	2,866	2,606	2,829	18,999
Aged persons' hostels .. .. .	..	..	..	67	1,329	17,035
Handicapped children .. .. .	..	38	604	423	200	2,935
Sheltered employment	124	203	436	307	458	3,564
Total	1,605	2,155	3,950	3,448	4,837	42,745
Total expenditure	194,073	209,184	243,630	317,353	371,347	2,384,866

¹Age and invalid pension payments not available separately. ²Unallocable by States. ³Excluding expenditure from the National Welfare Fund on The Training Scheme for Widow Pensioners, \$94,701 (Queensland), and \$815,225 (Australia) in 1973-74.

In the following sections the benefits or assistance available to different categories of the needy from each of these sources are described.

2 PENSIONS

Age and Invalid Pensions—Age pensions are payable to men 65 years of age and over and to women 60 years and over who have lived continuously in Australia for ten years at any time. Residential requirements may also be satisfied by continuous residence for five years supplemented by shorter periods of residence, some absences, e.g. war service, being counted as residence. Under reciprocal arrangements with New Zealand and Britain, residence in those countries may be treated as residence in Australia. Invalid pensions are paid to persons 16 years of age and over who have lived in Australia for five years continuously and who became permanently incapacitated or blind in Australia. Those permanently incapacitated or blind on arrival in Australia require 10 years' continuous residence.

In April 1974 the standard pension rate was increased from \$23 to \$26 per week, and in August 1974 to \$31 per week, payable to single, widowed, or divorced pensioners and to a married person whose spouse did not receive a pension or allowance, or individually to married pensioner couples who, because of failing health, were unable to benefit economically from living together. The changes in the rate per week payable to each of a married pensioner couple were: April 1974, an increase from \$20.25 to \$22.75, and August 1974, to \$25.75.

Allowances for dependants comprise a wife's pension of up to \$25.75 per week, payable to an age or invalid pensioner's wife who is not eligible for a pension in her own right, an additional pension of \$5 per week for each child under 16 years of age or dependent student, and a guardian's allowance of \$4 per week which is payable to an unmarried pensioner with one child or more. If there is a child under 6 years or an invalid child, the guardian's allowance is increased to \$6 per week.

Supplementary assistance of up to \$4 per week may be paid to a single pensioner or a married couple, \$2 each, if they pay rent, lodging, or board and lodging and their income and assets are below certain specified limits.

Additional benefits include a rehabilitation service (see page 183), a pensioner medical service (see page 181), a hearing aid service (see page 139), telephone rental concessions, and reimbursement of funeral expenses to those who incur these expenses.

Age and invalid pensions, allowances for dependants, and supplementary assistance are subject to a means test which applies to income and property. *Means* as assessed are determined by adding to the annual rate of income one-tenth of the value of assets in excess of \$400. In the case of married couples the income and assets of each are taken into account. Pensions to men and women aged 75 years and over and blind persons are not subject to a means test.

For pension purposes certain types of income are exempted from the means test, e.g. income from assets, gifts or allowances from close relatives, friendly society benefits, child endowment, and health benefits (Commonwealth and other). Also, claimants can deduct up to \$6 per week for each dependent child.

Property which can be held without affecting the pension includes the pensioner's home, furniture, and personal effects; vehicle for private use; the surrender value up to \$1,500 for life insurance policies; the capital value of any life interest, annuity, or contingent interest; and the value of reversionary interests. Income from superannuation may be converted, by a sliding scale depending on age, and considered as assets in the calculation of a pension.

Pensions and similar benefits payable to people of pensionable age, 65 years for men and 60 years for women, became taxable from 1 July 1973. Wives' pensions, which are payable to women under 60 years, also became taxable from that date. A transitional benefit of \$3 per week is paid to blind persons of pensionable age to alleviate financial detriment that may result from their pensions being taxable.

AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Pensioners ¹					Total payments ²	Pensioners per 1,000 population	
	Age		Invalid		Total		Age	Invalid
	Male	Female	Male	Female		No.			No.
1969-70	39,405	83,142	13,022	10,962	146,531	\$'000	67.6	13.4
1970-71	41,817	87,000	11,746	10,026	150,589		70.5	11.9
1971-72	42,811	89,189	12,361	10,464	154,825		70.6	12.2
1972-73	47,579	97,457	13,824	11,121	169,981		75.7	13.0
1973-74	53,120	105,508	14,878	10,949	184,455		80.6	13.1

¹At 30 June each year. ²Including allowances.

Except for South Australia, Queensland has more age pensioners in relation to population than any other State. At 30 June 1974, there were 77 age and 12 invalid pensioners per 1,000 of population in Australia, compared with 81 and 13, respectively, in Queensland.

In Queensland at 30 June 1973, of all males aged 65 years and over, 61.3 per cent were age pensioners; of all females aged 60 years and over, 70.7 per cent were age pensioners. Corresponding figures for Australia were 62.1 per cent for males and 70.7 per cent for females.

Average payments on age and invalid pensions per head of mean population during 1973-74 were \$103.43 (Australia) and \$110.16 (Queensland) compared with \$81.97 and \$89.61, respectively, in 1972-73.

Widows' Pensions and Supporting Mothers' Benefits—Pensions for widows have been paid by the Australian Government from 30 June 1942, and children's allowances since 2 October 1956. "Widows" include deserted wives, divorced women, dependent females, and women whose husbands are in mental hospitals or prisons. From July 1973 a Supporting Mothers' Benefit extended this assistance to unmarried mothers, separated de facto wives, and de facto wives of prisoners. The weekly rate payable to a widow or supporting mother was increased in April 1974 from \$23 to \$26, and further increased in August 1974 to \$31. Added to this is a mother's allowance of \$4 (\$6 if there is a child under 6 years or an invalid child), plus \$5 for each dependent child. From October 1972 a woman who is substantially dependent on the pension and paying rent

or board may receive supplementary assistance of \$4 per week. None of these payments is subject to income tax. The tapered means test applies, but women with dependent children are subject to a more liberal property test than for aged or invalid pensioners and can earn up to \$1,325 (\$26 a week).

In September 1968, a training scheme was commenced to help widow pensioners acquire vocational skills to enable them to undertake gainful employment. In 1973-74 eligibility to participate in the scheme was extended to supporting mothers. Further details of the training scheme and the numbers of women involved are shown on page 184.

At 30 June 1974, the number of widows' pensions current was equivalent to 8.6 per 1,000 total population for the whole of Australia and 8.2 for Queensland. Payments per head of population during 1973-74 were \$13.64 (Australia) and \$13.19 (Queensland) compared with \$10.74 and \$10.84, respectively, in the previous year.

Details of the numbers of widows' pensions current and the amount of pension paid for the five years to 1973-74 are shown in the next table.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Pensions current at 30 June			Average fort- nightly pension	Pensions paid during year	
	Class "A" ¹	All classes	Total per 1,000 population		Amount	Per head of population
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$'000	\$
1969-70	6,678	13,085	7.3	38.42	12,479	7.01
1970-71	7,090	13,539	7.4	40.04	13,698	7.56
1971-72	7,306	13,652	7.3	47.38	15,739	8.50
1972-73	8,161	15,026	7.8	57.16	20,561	10.84
1973-74	8,628	16,192	8.2	65.86	25,658	13.19

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, or of one full-time dependent student.

Supporting mothers' benefits current at 30 June 1974 in Queensland totalled 4,581, of which 2,019 were being paid to unmarried mothers, 1,083 to deserted wives, and 641 to separated de facto wives. Benefits paid during 1973-74 amounted to \$7,248,000.

War Pensions—War pensions are a responsibility of the Australian 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 extent of incapacity. 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 *Year Book of Australia*.)

War pensions paid in Queensland during the five years to 1973-74 are shown in the next table.

WAR PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Recipients ¹		Expenditure ²	Per 1,000 population	
	Incapacitated ex-members	Dependants		Recipients	Expenditure
	No.	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000
1969-70 ..	33,597	56,654	29,102	50.4	16.3
1970-71 ..	33,874	55,045	30,863	48.7	17.0
1971-72 ..	33,776	53,328	34,245	46.6	18.5
1972-73 ..	33,415	53,420	36,893	45.4	19.5
1973-74 ..	33,014	51,842	41,245	43.1	21.2

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

Service Pensions—The *Repatriation Act 1920-1974*, administered by the Department of Repatriation and Compensation, 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.

SERVICE PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Service pensions current at 30 June					Expenditure during year to resident ex-servicemen
	Ex-servicemen ¹	Dependants of		Act of grace	Total	
		Living service pensioners	Deceased service pensioners			
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000	
1969-70 ..	9,907	3,640	577	4	14,128	7,184
1970-71 ..	10,423	3,893	584	8	14,908	8,042
1971-72 ..	10,483	3,930	622	7	15,042	9,150
1972-73 ..	12,216	5,514	679	7	18,416	13,567
1973-74 ..	13,512	5,633	569	12	19,726	19,070

¹Including pensions payable under the *Native Members of the Forces Benefits Act 1957-1972*.

3 UNEMPLOYMENT, SICKNESS, AND SPECIAL BENEFITS

Provision against the risks of unemployment is now generally recognised as a community responsibility. The principle is accepted that industries enjoying more stable employment should share equally in the costs with others more susceptible to unemployment, and that the burden should be spread over the whole community.

In Queensland, alone among Australian States, a scheme of unemployment insurance was operating before 1945. In 1945 this scheme was replaced by an Australia-wide system of unemployment benefit financed and controlled by the Australian Government.

This scheme, which commenced operation on 1 July 1945, provides for payments to persons whose normal earnings are interrupted through unemployment, sickness, or special circumstances. These are financed from taxation revenue and not from any system of special contributions.

Unemployment and sickness benefits are available to persons 16 years and under 65 years (under 60 for females) who have been living in Australia for the preceding 12 months, or who are likely to remain permanently in Australia. A person receiving an age, invalid, widow's, or service pension is ineligible to receive a benefit.

An unemployed person, in order to obtain benefit, must register with the local office of the Commonwealth Employment Service. He must be willing and able to undertake suitable work and must have taken reasonable steps to have obtained such work. A direct participant in a strike is ineligible for benefit.

In order to qualify for sickness benefit a person must be unfit for work through sickness or accident, as a result of which he has suffered loss of salary, wages, or other income. A married woman is ineligible for sickness benefit if it is reasonably possible for her husband to maintain her. Where her husband is able to maintain her only partially, a benefit may be paid at such rate as is considered reasonable in the circumstances. In exceptional cases a married woman may qualify for unemployment benefit in her own right.

A special benefit is available to persons ineligible for unemployment or sickness benefits, but a person already in receipt of an age, invalid, widow's, or service pension is excluded. Those eligible for special benefit include persons caring for invalid parents and persons ineligible for age, invalid, or widows' pensions because of lack of residential qualifications. Newly arrived migrants in government accommodation centres or hostels awaiting placement in employment are also eligible.

Unemployment and sickness benefits for single persons were increased in April 1974 from \$23 to \$26 per week, and in August 1974 to \$31 per week. The married rate was increased in April 1974 from \$40.50 to \$45.50 and in August 1974 to \$51.50. An additional benefit of \$5 per week for each child under 16 years or dependent full-time student is payable. A supplementary allowance of up to \$4 per week is made to persons with dependants who have been paid a benefit for at least six consecutive weeks and are paying rent or board and lodgings.

Incomes are permitted, without affecting the benefit, of up to \$3 per week for unmarried persons under 21, and \$6 in all other cases. Income does not include child endowment or other payments for children, hospital and pharmaceutical benefits, a tuberculosis allowance, or amounts paid in reimbursement of medical, dental, or similar expenses. Sick pay from approved friendly societies also is not taken into account in assessing income. In calculating benefit for a married person the income of a wife or husband is considered. No payment is made for unemployment or sickness of less than seven days' duration.

During 1973-74, unemployment benefits were granted to 5,244 persons in Queensland who became temporarily unemployed as a direct result of major flooding which occurred in January 1974.

UNEMPLOYMENT, SICKNESS, AND SPECIAL BENEFITS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Unemployment benefits					
Number of benefits granted ..	33,173	33,544	43,091	45,868	42,367
Amount paid \$'000	2,814	2,883	4,352	6,702	9,077
Persons on benefit at 30 June ..	3,093	3,535	4,882	5,099	3,603
Sickness benefits					
Number of benefits granted ..	11,029	11,807	13,245	16,404	20,459
Amount paid \$'000	1,064	1,445	2,166	3,504	5,516
Persons on benefit at 30 June ..	1,205	1,402	1,975	2,275	2,865
Special benefits¹					
Number of benefits granted ..	1,839	2,238	2,215	2,514	2,691
Amount paid \$'000	303	343	449	736	1,307
Persons on benefit at 30 June ..	633	659	824	725	764

¹ Excluding special benefits to migrants in accommodation centres.

4 RESIDENTIAL WELFARE ESTABLISHMENTS

Assistance to homes for the aged carried on by religious or other non-profit organisations is provided by an Australian Government subsidy of \$2 for each \$1 raised towards the capital cost of a home, including land, to provide accommodation for the aged. In 1973-74, 23 grants totalling \$2,829,367 were made in Queensland to assist in the accommodation of 515 persons.

For homes providing all meals and personal care for the residents, a subsidy of \$12 per week is payable on the basis of the number of persons aged 80 or over and other persons who receive specified personal care services. On 30 June 1974, 72 institutions were receiving such subsidy on behalf of 1,537 qualified residents and payments of \$859,908 were made during 1973-74.

Under the *Aged Persons Hostels Act 1972-1974*, the Australian Government, in order to stimulate the provision of more hostel-type accommodation for needy aged people, meets the full cost of providing more hostel accommodation for two aged people for every one at present in an eligible unsubsidised home, or for one additional person for every two in a home previously subsidised on a dollar for dollar basis prior to 1958. A further grant of \$250 for each person accommodated is available for furniture. During 1973-74 five grants totalling \$1,328,971, including \$41,197 for furniture, were made in respect of 164 persons.

The *States Grants (Dwellings for Aged Pensioners) Act 1969*, administered by the Department of Housing and Construction, enabled the Australian Government to make grants, amounting to \$3,350,000 in Queensland over a period of five years from July 1969, for the construction of single self-contained accommodation at rents they can afford to pay, for single eligible pensioners in receipt of supplementary assistance under the *Social Services Act 1947-1974*, or the *Repatriation Act 1920-1974*. Grants approved in 1973-74 for 56 new dwellings were valued at \$607,000.

The Australian Government provides a subsidy of \$2 for every \$1 collected by eligible organisations for the residential accommodation and/or training of handicapped children. In 1973-74, 92 grants valued at \$684,282 were approved in Queensland.

The State Children's Services Department pays a maintenance allowance for each child in the care of homes for dependent, neglected, or delinquent children. In 1973-74, the allowances paid to non-government institutions amounted to \$663,700 while capital subsidies amounted to \$235,900, and subsidies for repairs etc. to \$29,300.

Some of these payments were paid in respect of the relevant activities within establishments primarily devoted to providing health services. Details of these establishments are given on pages 144 to 151.

The remainder was paid to establishments whose predominant activity was social welfare and the provision of accommodation. These residential welfare establishments have been classified into two types, domiciliary care homes and accommodation hostels or units.

Domiciliary Care Homes are establishments whose predominant activity is the provision of full board and lodging and some personal, custodial, or parental care for the aged, handicapped persons, or dependent or neglected children. These establishments receive government benefits.

Establishments Providing Board and Lodging Only are run on a non-profit basis to provide board and lodging or some form of social assistance or rehabilitation to various groups, e.g. aged, unmarried mothers, persons in temporary distress, etc. Some government welfare benefits may be received.

Establishments Providing Accommodation Only are predominantly for the aged or handicapped, are subsidised, and are run on a non-profit basis. Board is not provided, although in some establishments occasional meals may be served. No government welfare benefits are received although some assistance with the initial capital cost may have been provided. Separate dwellings, including those due to rental rebate arrangements, and night shelters are excluded.

RESIDENTIAL WELFARE ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1972-73

Particulars	Domiciliary care homes			Accommodation hostels, units, etc.	
	For adults		For children	Board and lodging only	Accommodation or lodging only
	Government and semi-government	Other			
Number of establishments	6	32	49	43	75
Admissions during year	803	781	1,370	1,835	484
Residents at 30 June 1973	1,164	2,068	1,290	1,258	1,476
Males	707	659	829	506	404
Females	457	1,409	461	752	1,072
Receipts					
Residents' fees, rents .. \$'000	858	1,417	10	717	241
Government \$'000	1,753	800	1,067	169	25
Other \$'000	9	343	407	178	28
Total \$'000	2,620	2,560	1,484	1,064	294
Total expenditure ¹ \$'000	2,620	2,358	1,533	943	260
Cost per resident day \$	6.13	3.22	3.25	2.04	0.56
Staff (full-time equivalent)	449	493	396	216	11

¹ Excluding capital expenditure of \$4,271(000).

5 NON-RESIDENTIAL SERVICES FOR THE AGED AND SICK

Home Nursing Services—The activities of these services are shown on page 163. Generally, such services are eligible for an Australian Government subsidy if they are provided by non-profit organisations which employ registered nurses, and receive assistance from a State or Local Government authority. In 1973-74 home nursing services in Queensland received Australian Government assistance amounting to \$647,000.

Delivered Meals (Meals on Wheels)—A number of organisations now undertake the regular delivery of meals to aged, infirm, or sick people in their own homes, using the free, voluntary services of their members. If these services are provided by non-profit, religious, charitable, benevolent, or welfare bodies, they may receive the Delivered Meals Subsidy from the Australian Government of 20 cents for each meal provided, or 25 cents if with a Vitamin C supplement. In 1973-74, 42 approved organisations received such subsidies totalling \$128,943.

Community Home Care Services—The Australian Government shares with the State Government the cost of providing housekeeping and other domestic assistance to persons, mainly aged, who cannot fully maintain their own homes. In 1973-74, 11 services were provided and expenditure was \$920,167 of which \$312,284 was financed by the Australian Government.

Domiciliary Nursing Care Benefits—From 1 March 1973, \$14 per week was payable to persons who arranged for the provision of nursing care for elderly relatives at home. Certain criteria determined eligibility for benefits. During 1973-74, \$1,174,000 was made available by the Australian Government to 1,680 approved patients in respect of 587,000 days of care.

Senior Citizens' Centres—The Australian Government shares with the State Government up to a maximum of two-thirds of the capital cost of approved senior citizens' centres, and the cost of the salary of a welfare officer employed by such a centre. During 1973-74 grants of \$54,867 for capital works were made, and the subsidies paid for welfare officers amounted to \$17,613.

Assistance to National Welfare Bodies—Grants and special assistance on a \$1 for \$1 basis are provided to the three recognised national councils which promote and co-ordinate welfare activities in their particular areas of concern: the Australian Council on the Ageing, the Australian Council for Rehabilitation of the Disabled, and the Australian Council of Social Service.

Social Planning Units—During 1974, the Australian Government's Interim Committee of the Social Welfare Commission recommended that financial assistance be provided towards the cost of establishing and operating social planning units within State Welfare Departments. Queensland received \$20,000 for this purpose in 1974-75.

Community Recreation Complexes—The Australian Government made a grant of \$20,000 to Queensland during 1973-74 to enable the engagement of consultants or the appointment of research officers to assess the effectiveness of, and the problems associated with, the renewing of existing recreation complexes, community centres, and schools used by the community for recreation purposes.

6 CHILDREN'S SERVICES

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 *Adoption of Children Act 1964-1974* are that the applicants must be 21 years of age or older. A male applicant must be at least 18 years older than the child and a female applicant at least 16 years older, except in the case of natural parents. Children over 12 years of age must consent to their adoption. From 1967 the adoption of single persons aged 21 years and over has been permitted under certain conditions.

Details of adoptions for five years to 1973-74 are given below.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Applications received	1,929	1,938	2,294	2,068	2,201
Children adopted					
Boys	752	800	903	831	765
Girls	748	762	871	847	693
Total	1,500	1,562	1,774	1,678	1,458
Adopters					
Non-relatives	1,131	1,201	1,359	1,228	1,038
Relatives	56	57	58	83	87
Spouse of natural parent	313	304	357	367	333
Ages of children adopted					
Under 1 year	979	1,106	1,182	1,073	854
1 year and under 6 years	300	232	360	353	359
6 years and under 13 years	150	161	158	193	177
13 years and under 21 years	67	61	67	53	64
21 years and over	4	2	7	6	4

Children in Care of the State—The next table shows the numbers of children in the care of the Children's Services Department at 30 June 1974, and also gives particulars of the type of care, protection, or control provided, but excludes 2,417 assisted children, 846 children under general supervision, and 14 children on remand.

CHILDREN IN CARE¹, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1974

Placement	Care and protection		Care and control		Total			Expenditure for 1973-74 ²
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	P.	
In institutions								\$'000
Government	75	79	97	9	172	88	260	1,035
Other	508	341	115	19	623	360	983	693
With relatives or friends	57	63	1	..	58	63	121	} 4,281
In foster care	760	742	7	3	767	745	1,512	
In employment	114	96	73	37	187	133	320	
In hospitals	53	36	48	33	101	69	170	
Other	467	391	646	393	1,113	784	1,897	
Total	2,034	1,748	987	494	3,021	2,242	5,263	6,009

¹ Including 8 who were also included in the total of 846 children in the category under general supervision, see text above. ² Excluding capital expenditure of \$769(000) on government institutions and \$236(000) on capital subsidy to denominational homes. M. Males. F. Females. P. Persons.

Details of Children's Courts are given on page 211, of the numbers of children in homes on page 176, and of family assistance on page 183.

Pre-school Training and Day Care—For details of pre-school training provided by the Education Department, Department of Aboriginal and Island Affairs, and school authorities, see page 190.

The Creche and Kindergarten Association of Queensland operates one combined creche and kindergarten, four kindergartens, and one training college in Brisbane, and a combined creche and kindergarten at Southport. The Association also operates two mobile kindergarten services, each with a specially equipped van, to serve underprivileged children in the Brisbane area. One of these kindergartens is for Aboriginal children and commenced operations in 1973. A small fee is charged for services, money is raised by subscription, and a government grant is received. One of the Association's functions was the supervision of community kindergarten committees which have affiliation by meeting prescribed standards of organisation and facilities. At 1 August 1973, 130 kindergartens, 71 in the Brisbane Statistical Division and 59 in other centres, were affiliated with the Association. The number of children enrolled was over 8,500. In 1973 total receipts were \$2,771,000, including \$1,082,000 in State Government aid.

Large numbers of other small kindergartens and child-minding centres have been established to provide similar facilities including some with full day care for young children. They are generally controlled by churches or local committees of interested persons although a number are run by private enterprise groups for profit. From 1 July 1973 day-care centres in Queensland were required to comply with standards specified in regulations gazetted under the *Children's Services Act 1965-1974*.

Under the *Child Care Act 1972-1973*, the Australian Government provides financial assistance to non-profit organisations, including local government bodies, to establish and operate centres which provide day care for children of working or sick parents and which give priority

to children in special need. In 1973-74 this was extended to include direct grants to the States for the purpose of establishing pre-school facilities pending recommendations from the Pre-schools Commission. The amounts involved with respect to Queensland were \$436,000 (recurrent) and \$1,003,000 (capital). An Interim Children's Committee has been established and will take over responsibility for further development of this service.

7 HEALTH BENEFITS

Medical and Hospital Benefits Insurance Schemes—A Hospital Benefits Scheme has operated throughout Australia since 1 January 1952 and a Medical Benefits Scheme since 1 July 1953. These schemes are based on the principle of voluntary insurance with approved organisations against the cost of medical attention and hospitalisation. Commonwealth Benefits are authorised under the *National Health Act 1953-1974*, and are administered by the Australian Department of Social Security.

Details of the scope and development of the Medical and Hospital Benefits Funds are shown in the next table for the five years to 1973-74.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL BENEFITS SCHEMES, QUEENSLAND

Item	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
MEDICAL BENEFITS					
Number of registered organisations	6	7	8	8	8
Membership '000	341	372	402	421	433
Number of professional services '000	4,064	4,349	4,781	5,170	5,476
Amount of Commonwealth benefits paid ¹ \$'000	5,413	8,984	12,753	15,029	16,649
Amount of fund benefits paid (incl. ancillary benefits) ² . . . \$'000	6,417	7,564	9,761	11,097	13,183
HOSPITAL BENEFITS					
Number of registered organisations	4	7	8	8	8
Membership '000	340	372	393	411	420
Amount of Commonwealth benefits paid ³ \$'000	7,453	8,465	8,687	8,557	8,451
Amount of fund benefits paid ⁴ \$'000	8,401	10,753	14,708	19,531	21,780

¹ Excluding special account deficits paid by the Australian Government which amounted to \$645(000) in 1973-74. ² Including fund benefit reimbursements under the Subsidised Health Benefit Plan introduced from 1 January 1970. ³ Excluding special account deficits which amounted to \$7,037(000) in 1973-74. ⁴ Including fund benefit reimbursements under the Health Benefit Plan, and nursing home benefits from 1 January 1973.

Details of medical, hospital, and related benefits are given in the following paragraphs.

Hospital Benefits—Insured patients in approved hospitals (public or private) receive \$2 per day which is paid by the Australian Government through the contributor's registered hospital benefits organisation. If a patient is treated free, his benefits organisation pays the amount direct to the hospital. Benefits organisations are subsequently reimbursed for all Commonwealth benefits paid, but benefits additional to those described are met from their own funds.

For uninsured patients, patients serving a waiting period, or those temporarily unfinancial, a payment of \$0.80 per day is made direct to the appropriate hospital by the Australian Government. If a patient is treated free this payment is increased to \$2 per day.

Approved hospitals receive \$5 per day direct from the Australian Government for each pensioner enrolled in the Pensioner Medical Service (and his dependants) who are treated free in public wards. From 26 November 1968 persons ceasing to be entitled to the benefits of the Pensioner Medical Service who join a registered organisation within two months before or three months after ceasing to be a pensioner, are not required to serve the normal waiting period before becoming eligible for fund benefits.

Nursing Home Benefits—Approved nursing homes receive a payment of \$3.50 per day direct from the Australian Government for all qualified patients and an additional \$3 per day for those patients receiving intensive care. If a charge is made by the home, these amounts are deducted from the patient's account. Insured patients are entitled to additional benefits from special accounts guaranteed by the Australian Government when they can establish that in illness and treatment their circumstances are similar to those of patients in recognised hospitals.

From 1 January 1973, an additional benefit became payable to approved nursing homes on behalf of Pensioner Medical Service patients and for those non-pensioners who insure with a hospital benefits organisation. Under this arrangement, an additional benefit of \$10.50 per week is paid where the sum of this benefit, the basic benefit (\$24.50 per week) and a statutory patient contribution of \$18.00 per week total not less than the weekly fee charged by the nursing home. Amounts of \$9,628,000 in ordinary benefits, \$4,547,000 in intensive care benefits, and \$3,134,000 in pensioner benefits were paid to the 12 approved State and 149 participating non-government nursing homes in Queensland during 1973-74. Fund benefits paid to insured patients amounted to \$492,000.

Handicapped Children's Benefit—Since 1 January 1969, a Commonwealth benefit of \$1.50 per day has been paid directly to approved Handicapped Persons' Homes for each handicapped child who is under the age of 16 years and who is accommodated overnight. From 1 January 1974, the rate of the benefit was increased to \$3 per day. An amount equivalent to this benefit is deducted from any charge raised by the home in respect of the handicapped child. The benefit applies to both physically and mentally handicapped children, and is payable to homes conducted by charitable and religious organisations, but not to homes conducted by a State Government or those conducted by a person or organisation for profit. Handicapped children in approved homes need not be insured with a registered benefits organisation. An amount of \$69,163 was paid to 11 approved homes in Queensland during 1973-74. At 30 June 1974, 119 children were accommodated in these homes.

Medical Benefits—In order to qualify for Commonwealth benefits a person is required to be insured with a registered medical benefits organisation. The organisation pays the Commonwealth benefits, usually at the same time as it pays its own benefits, and is subsequently reimbursed. Commonwealth "fee-for-service" benefits are paid in accordance with the list of benefits which operate in Queensland, set out in the schedule of the *National Health Act 1953-1974*. From 1 July 1970 the scheme provides for a voluntary system of insurance with only one table of contributions. If a doctor charges the most common fee, then the plan guarantees that \$5 is the largest net amount to be paid by the insured for a medical service.

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. Also, from 26 November 1968, persons ceasing to be entitled to the Pensioner Medical Service who join a registered organisation

within two months before or within three months after ceasing to be a pensioner, are not required to serve the normal waiting period before becoming eligible for fund benefits. This new provision also enables such contributors to obtain the benefits of the special account provisions.

Subsidised Health Benefit Plan—This Australian Government scheme commenced operation on 1 January 1970 and provides subsidised health insurance to low income families, persons receiving unemployment, sickness, or special benefits, and migrants during their first two months in Australia.

Pensioner Medical Service—This service which commenced on 21 February 1951, provides for eligible pensioners, and their dependants, free medicines and free medical attention of a general practitioner nature. Doctors participating in the scheme are paid on a "fee-for-service" basis by the Australian Government. Persons eligible to receive the benefits of this service are those receiving a full or part age, invalid, widow's, or service pension, a sheltered employment allowance, or an allowance under the Tuberculosis Act.

Pharmaceutical Benefits—This Australian Government scheme commenced on 1 June 1948 and provides for benefit on a comprehensive range of drugs and medicines. The benefit is received in the form of reduced pharmaceutical charges on presentation of a prescription from a registered medical practitioner to an approved pharmacist, or by an approved hospital, to patients receiving treatment at the hospital. The patient pays the first \$1 of the cost of the prescription dispensed. Persons eligible for subsidised health benefits are only required to pay the first 50 cents. In 1973-74, payments on benefit prescriptions in Queensland amounted to \$32,622,000.

Tuberculosis Allowances—To help reduce the spread of infection, the Australian Government pays allowances to persons suffering from infectious tuberculosis so that they may give up work and undergo treatment. These allowances have been operating since 13 July 1950.

The rates of allowance are affected by such factors as whether the sufferer is a breadwinner or a dependant, has dependent children, or is receiving free treatment at an institution. For a breadwinner (sufferer) and his dependent spouse, the weekly rate payable to each was increased in April 1974 from \$22 to \$24.50, and in August 1974 increased to \$27.50. For a sufferer with dependent children but without a spouse, the rate was increased from \$27 to \$30 in April 1974, and to \$35 in August 1974. The rate of \$35 payable to single parents is increased by \$4 (mother's or guardian's allowance) and a further \$2 if there is a child under six years or an invalid child requiring full-time care.

In addition to the above, supplementary rental assistance of \$5 a week is payable to a single sufferer or married sufferer with a non-pensioner spouse or \$2.50 a week to a married sufferer with a pensioner spouse. An allowance of \$5.50 a week is also payable in respect of each dependent child.

There is a means test on income but not on property for sufferers under 75 years of age, and when calculating income a deduction of \$6 per week is allowable in respect of each dependent child. Allowances paid to sufferers aged over 65 (males and their wives) and 60 (females) are subject to income tax.

Sheltered Employment Allowances—These allowances are paid under the *Social Services Act 1947-1974* to permit invalid pensioners and certain other disabled persons to earn an income from sheltered employment, and at the same time to be eligible to receive a special allowance which, in the case of an invalid pensioner, replaces the pension. The maximum rate of the sheltered employment allowance is the same as the maximum rate of invalid pension. The purpose of the allowance is to provide an incentive for disabled persons, whether in receipt of an invalid pension or not, to engage in gainful employment.

Provision is made in the Act for a maximum amount which may be earned from sheltered employment without affecting the special allowance, and for reduction of the allowance where earnings exceed the prescribed amount.

Sheltered Workshops—A \$2 for \$1 capital subsidy is payable to organisations providing sheltered employment opportunities or accommodation for the handicapped. Salaries of certain sheltered workshop and hostel staff are subsidised and a training fee of \$500 is paid to organisations for disabled persons who graduate to normal employment. A total of 144 grants valued at \$478,915 were approved in 1973-74.

8 FAMILY BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES

Home Savings Grants—These grants, administered by the Australian Department of Housing and Construction, are designed to assist young married persons, and young widowed persons with dependent children, to purchase or build their own homes. For details see page 544.

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

The allowances payable since 1 July 1947 have been as follows: no other children, \$30; one or two other children under 16 years, \$32; three or more other children under 16 years, \$35. Payment of \$20 on account of a maternity allowance may be made available four weeks before the expected date of the birth. The balance is paid immediately after the birth. In the case of a multiple birth, the amount payable for each additional child is increased by \$10.

The next table shows the number of claims paid according to the number of other surviving children and the amount paid in Queensland in the five years to 1973-74.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Total confinements	Claims paid				Total births on which claims paid ²	Amount paid
		No other children	One or two other children	Three or more other children	Total		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
1969-70 ..	37,216	13,776	16,371	6,735	36,882	37,245	1,177
1970-71 ..	39,126	14,506	17,199	6,753	38,458	38,774	1,226
1971-72 ..	39,796	14,934	17,706	6,606	39,246	39,585	1,251
1972-73 ..	38,642	14,721	17,071	5,673	37,465	37,776	1,197
1973-74 ..	37,574	13,656	15,418	8,142	37,216	37,588	1,179

¹ Live births, less additional births in confinements resulting in multiple births, plus still-births. ² Total claims shown in preceding column have been adjusted in this column by including the numbers of additional births in cases of multiple births.

Child Endowment—Child endowment is payable by the Australian Government to residents of Australia, or to approved institutions, who are responsible for the custody, care, and control of children under the age of 16, or of full-time students aged 16 but under 21 years. The weekly rates are: 50c for the first child under 16 in a family; \$1 for the second; \$2 for the third; \$2.25 for the fourth; with increases of 25c for each additional child under 16. For each full-time student the rate is \$1.50. There is no means test.

The number of endowed children and the amounts paid in Queensland in the five years to 1973-74 are shown in the next table.

CHILD ENDOWMENT, QUEENSLAND

Year	Endowed children under 16 years ¹			Student children 16 years and over ¹			Amount paid ²
	Claims	Endowed children	Per 1,000 population	Claims	Endowed children	Per 1,000 population	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
1969-70	245,418	561,604	313.3	16,678	18,352	10.2	32,471
1970-71	251,805	570,859	312.4	15,946	17,723	9.7	29,199
1971-72	260,419	584,743	312.8	18,504	20,336	10.9	32,040
1972-73	268,871	596,501	311.5	19,195	21,034	11.0	37,888
1973-74	273,181	602,097	306.0	22,723	24,853	12.6	34,134

¹ Excluding claims covering 1,962 endowed children in approved institutions.

² Including amounts paid to approved institutions for endowed children.

Double Orphan's Pension—An orphan's pension of \$11 a week became payable from October 1973 for children under 16 years, or full-time dependent students aged 16 but under 21 years, where both parents are dead or one parent is dead and the whereabouts of the other parent is unknown. In Queensland at 30 June 1974, guardians were receiving orphans' pensions for 452 children and 42 students and religious or charitable institutions were receiving pensions for 16 children. Payments in 1973-74 amounted to \$49,000.

Assistance to Families—The State Government provides assistance to families either in the form of a weekly allowance for each child in needy families, or in the form of payments up to widow's pension levels to deserted wives, de facto wives, wives of prisoners, or unmarried mothers. At 30 June 1974 there were 1,164 recipients with 2,417 children. Expenditure on such assistance was \$2,001,371 in 1973-74. Of this amount, the Australian Government reimbursed \$1,346,080.

Introduction of the Supporting Mother's Benefit by the Australian Government in July 1973, see page 171, relieved the State Government of the responsibility to assist unmarried mothers and separated de facto wives financially, and deserted wives and wives of prisoners after the first six months of separation or imprisonment.

Rehabilitation Service—Since 1948, the Australian Government has provided a rehabilitation service for invalid pensioners and others whose disabilities are remediable, and who have reasonable prospects of engaging in a suitable vocation. With the aim of restoring disabled persons to independence and usefulness, the service provides the necessary treatment and training together with books, tools, and equipment.

Payment of pension or benefit continues during treatment. When vocational training begins, the pension or benefit is replaced by a rehabilitation allowance, which is equivalent to an invalid or widow's pension, plus a

training allowance of \$8 a week or \$4 a week if undergoing part-time training. Additional allowances towards living-away-from-home costs are paid where necessary, and fares and subsistence, including those of an authorised attendant, may also be paid.

Training Scheme for Widow Pensioners—In 1968, the Australian Government introduced a training scheme to help widow pensioners to acquire vocational skills which will enable them to undertake gainful employment. The scheme was extended in July 1973 to include recipients of the Supporting Mother's Benefit. During training the widow or supporting mother continues to receive her pension for as long as she remains eligible. In addition to her pension, she may qualify for a training allowance of \$8 a week or \$4 a week for part-time trainee, and a living-away-from-home allowance of \$10 a week, or \$16 a week if she has one child or more. The cost of tuition fees and fares may also be met.

The next table shows details of the cases referred for rehabilitation and widows vocational training.

AUSTRALIAN REHABILITATION SERVICE, QUEENSLAND

Year	Cases referred ¹	Accepted for rehabilitation	Placed in employment	Expenditure ²
	No.	No.	No.	\$
<i>Rehabilitation Service</i>				
1969-70	3,371	328	249	347,867
1970-71	4,215	333	283	431,275
1971-72	4,225	367	276	562,090
1972-73	4,050	357	303	620,909
1973-74	4,302	423	321	832,003
<i>Widows Vocational Training Scheme³</i>				
1969-70	388	172	85	44,097
1970-71	449	216	110	39,428
1971-72	324	197	93	56,168
1972-73	350	177	120	67,220
1973-74	628	277	96	94,701

¹ Including many who are not eligible for treatment or training and those finding employment before training can be commenced. ² Excluding capital expenditure by the Department of Works and administrative costs of the Rehabilitation Service.

³ For 1973-74, including women receiving a Supporting Mother's Benefit, who elected to participate in the scheme.

9 ABORIGINAL POPULATION AND WELFARE

In 1901 when the Australian Constitution was formulated there were many practical difficulties to be overcome in counting and classifying Aborigines for Census purposes. They were dispersed and nomadic and communications in inland Australia, where so many of them lived, were poor. The Constitution as it was framed in 1901 specifically excluded "Aboriginal natives" from enumeration in the Australian Population Census. However, following a referendum in 1967, Aborigines have been included in all counts of the Australian population. In anticipation of this, efforts were made at the 1966 Census to obtain complete coverage and these efforts were intensified at the 1971 Census. The classification "Aboriginal"

used at the two Censuses is not strictly comparable. In the 1966 Census, it related to persons who described themselves as being 50 per cent or more Aboriginal or simply "Aboriginal". In the 1971 Census an attempt was made to ascertain the race with which each person identified himself, and instructions on race made it clear that mixed-race persons were to choose the race to which they considered themselves to belong.

The next table shows the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population in Australia at the Census of 30 June 1971.

ABORIGINAL AND ISLANDER POPULATION, AUSTRALIA, 30 JUNE 1971

State or Territory	Aborigines		Torres Strait Islanders	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total
New South Wales	23,101	21.7	772	8.0
Victoria	5,656	5.3	715	7.4
Queensland	24,414	23.0	7,508	77.7
South Australia	7,140	6.7	159	1.7
Western Australia	21 903	20.6	278	2.9
Tasmania	823	0.8	103	1.1
Australian Capital Territory			128	1.3
Northern Territory	23,253	21.9		
Australia	106,290	100.0	9,663	100.0

The next tables show selected population data for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population and, for comparison, the rest of State population at the 1971 Census.

ABORIGINAL AND ISLANDER POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1971

Particulars	Aborigines		Torres Strait Islanders		Rest of State population	
	No.	Percentage of total	No.	Percentage of total	No.	Percentage of total
Total population ..	24,414	100.0	7,508	100.0	1,795,143	100.0
Males	12,306	50.4	3,607	48.0	905,752	50.5
Females	12,108	49.6	3,901	52.0	889,391	49.5
Urban	9,797	40.1	3,342	44.5	1,436,869	79.9
Rural	14,610	59.8	4,158	55.4	354,624	19.9
Migratory	7	..	8	0.1	3,650	0.2
Aged						
Under 15	11,715	48.0	3,196	42.6	525,169	29.3
15-29	5,897	24.2	1,821	24.3	431,012	24.0
30-64	6,001	24.6	2,303	30.7	674,050	37.6
65 and over	801	3.3	188	2.5	164,912	9.2

The next table shows that a higher percentage of employed Aborigines and Islanders is engaged in occupations related to primary industry and in the production processing and service industries than is the rest of the State's population, while a higher proportion of Islander workers is also employed in the transport and communication industries.

OCCUPATIONS OF QUEENSLAND POPULATION, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1971

Occupation	Aborigines		Torres Strait Islanders		Rest of State population	
	No.	Percentage of total	No.	Percentage of total	No.	Percentage of total
Professional, technical, and related workers	84	1.6	128	7.0	64,459	9.2
Administrative, executive, managerial workers	17	0.3	26	1.4	44,629	6.4
Clerical workers	122	2.3	62	3.4	104,723	14.9
Sales workers	88	1.6	57	3.1	60,103	8.6
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber-getters, etc.	1,521	28.1	249	13.5	79,352	11.3
Miners, quarrymen, related workers ..	122	2.3	18	1.0	6,538	0.9
Workers in transport and communication	234	4.3	141	7.7	43,655	6.2
Tradesmen, production process workers, labourers	1,980	36.5	774	42.0	206,268	29.3
Service, sport, and recreation workers	755	13.9	226	12.3	53,118	7.6
Members of armed services	27	0.5	4	0.2	10,633	1.5
Occupation inadequately described or not stated	472	8.7	157	8.5	29,886	4.3
Total employed	5,422	100.0	1,842	100.0	703,364	100.0

In Queensland, there are few Aborigines still living "out of contact" or in tribal conditions. The majority have integrated to a greater or lesser extent into the western life style and economic conventions. For those who do not wish to fully merge into this environment, there are communities where they may live as groups and receive some assistance and guidance. Laws governing these settlements or communities have changed over the years with increasing responsibility being given to the residents themselves. *The Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders' Affairs Acts, 1965 to 1967* were repealed and the *Aborigines Act 1971* and the *Torres Strait Islanders Act 1971* were passed on the recommendation of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders Advisory Council. The new Acts provide for the conduct of reserves and for the admission of people who wish to live there. Additionally it is their purpose to provide a means for the efficient administering of assistance to indigenous citizens. The Advisory Councils are responsible for making suggestions and recommendations concerning the welfare and administration of the communities.

At 30 June 1974 there were nine Government Aboriginal or Islander communities: Cherbourg (via Murgon), Palm Island (off Townsville), Woorabinda including Foleyvale and Zamia Creek Reserves (via Rockhampton), Yarrabah (via Cairns), Edward River, Lockhart River, Kowanyama, Weipa, and Northern Peninsula Reserves embracing the satellite communities of Bamaga, Cowal Creek, New Mapoon, Umagico, and Red Island Point and six communities managed by religious bodies, Aurukun, Bloomfield River, Doomadgee, Hammond Island, Hope Vale, and Mornington Island. The church communities are subsidised by the Government. There were also three hostels, at Cairns, Townsville, and Mount Isa, controlled by the Government. In Torres Strait there are 13 island villages as well as a hostel at Thursday Island.

Details of the population in contact with the Queensland Department of Aboriginal and Island Affairs on each of the 15 communities mentioned

above are given in the next table. In addition, an estimated 24,000 persons were living on country reserves or on Torres Strait islands.

POPULATION, ABORIGINAL COMMUNITIES, QUEENSLAND

Government Community	30 June 1973	30 June 1974	Church Community	30 June 1973	30 June 1974
Northern Peninsula ..	1,049	1,152	Brethren		
Weipa	470	505	Doomadgee ..	731	756
Lockhart River ..	346	349	Lutheran		
Edward River ..	306	317	Bloomfield River ..	184	192
Kowanyama ¹	691	742	Hope Vale	462	483
Yarrabah	1,007	1,197	Presbyterian		
Palm Island	1,305	1,349	Aurukun	718	734
Woorabinda ²	363	481	Mornington Island ..	657	650
Cherbourg	1,264	941	Roman Catholic		
			Hammond Island ..	169	154
Total	6,801	7,033	Total	2,921	2,969

¹ Previously Mitchell River.

² Including Foleyvale and Zamia Creek.

In 1974 there were more than 500 children of pre-school age attending the 21 kindergartens in the Aboriginal, Torres Strait islands, and church sponsored communities. In addition over 70 children living on church sponsored communities attended pre-schools conducted by the Queensland Department of Education. The majority of children attend kindergarten for two years before beginning primary school.

Financial assistance is available through the Department of Aboriginal and Island Affairs to established pre-school centres in the general community which enrol Aboriginal children. Assistance is proportional to the number of indigenous children enrolled and where this is greater than 80 per cent the kindergarten is eligible for full support.

Primary education in the communities and Torres Strait villages was provided by 26 government and 3 non-government (church) schools in 1974 with enrolments of 2,868 and 362, respectively. Secondary education is provided almost exclusively by the Education Department and in 1974, 356 secondary students were enrolled. Children resident in country reserves and in other areas may enrol at government or non-government schools and no separate record of their numbers is kept.

The Secondary Grant Scheme, sponsored by the Australian Education Department, provides assistance for all Aboriginal children to attend secondary school while the Study Grant Scheme enables adults to continue their education beyond secondary level.

Careers counselling programmes designed to provide knowledge of various opportunities within the trades and professions as well as other career prospects are conducted by the Queensland Department of Aboriginal and Island Affairs.

The One People of Australia League, or OPAL as it is generally known, was formed in 1961 with the objective of bringing together all Australians irrespective of racial origin. A few of the services available are as follows: providing assistance with obtaining and retaining homes; arranging homework coaching classes; finding employment opportunities; and exhibiting Aboriginal traditional art.

Several holiday schemes are in operation for the benefit of Aboriginal children drawn from families resident in isolated areas or under circumstances which preclude the family providing a holiday programme for their

children. These include the Harold Blair Scheme, OPAL Holiday Camps, and the Far North Queensland Youth Society's "Kids to the Coast".

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 Queensland Government 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.

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 1974 totalled \$7,882,344 from Consolidated Revenue and \$761,833 from Loan Funds. Expenditure from a Welfare Fund built up from the sale of produce, livestock, curios, etc. amounted to \$2,522,372 in 1973-74. Hospitalisation charges, borne by the Department of Health, are excluded.

Under the States Grants (Aboriginal Advancement) Acts, the Australian Government provides grants to assist in the fields of housing, education, employment, and health of Aborigines. Payments of \$975,000 for revenue and \$8,982,000 for capital purposes were received by the Queensland Government from this source for use in 1973-74.

• Chapter 8

EDUCATION

1 INTRODUCTION

Legislation providing for compulsory education of children between 6 and 12 years of age was enacted in 1875 but was not proclaimed throughout Queensland until 1900. Since then the school leaving age has been raised to 14 years in 1910, and to 15 years in 1964. A special article entitled *100 Years of State Education* to mark the centenary of State education in Queensland is included in this edition of the *Year Book* on page 89.

Free and non-secular primary education in government schools was provided for a total enrolment of 33,645 pupils in 230 schools in 1875, an enrolment of 108,070 in 911 schools in 1900, and an enrolment of 222,114 in 1,106 schools in 1974.

Education for children in remote areas is catered for by the Correspondence School opened in 1922, and by the two-way radio School of the Air opened in north-western Queensland in 1960.

Secondary education was first fostered by the Government through the endowment and subsidy of Grammar Schools, and the provision of scholarships entitling the holders to free education at such schools. In 1912 State High Schools were introduced and in 1974 these numbered 117, while 8 Grammar Schools were still functioning.

Technical education was originally provided at colleges connected with Schools of Arts and endowed by the State. Since 1905 they have been controlled by the Education Department and are largely concerned with the training of apprentices and with adult craft education. In 1965 the Institute of Technology was opened in Brisbane. This and the Capricornia and Darling Downs Institutes of Advanced Education have taken over the higher level courses from the Technical Colleges, and now provide tertiary education of a generally less academic and more practical nature than the Universities. These Institutes, together with the Queensland Agricultural College and the Conservatorium of Music, became autonomous in 1971 under the general direction of the Board of Advanced Education.

The Queensland University in Brisbane was opened in 1911, and the James Cook University of North Queensland in Townsville, which had opened as a University College in 1961, became independent in 1970. The Griffith University in Brisbane was opened in 1975. All three universities are autonomous.

The first Teachers' College was established in 1914 by the Education Department. Since 1959, teacher training courses have been conducted at the tertiary level, and in 1972 autonomy was granted to the four government colleges. These colleges and the Brisbane Kindergarten Training College, established in 1911, attained the status of colleges of advanced education in 1973 and are under the direction of the Board of Advanced Education.

The Education Department entered the field of pre-school education in 1973. At 1 August 1974 there were 97 government, including those controlled by the Department of Aboriginal and Island Affairs, and 15 non-government pre-school centres conducted by school authorities, at which a total of 5,779 children were enrolled on a full-time basis. Further details of pre-school training are shown on page 178.

Government Expenditure on Education—Details of grants to the Queensland Government and cash benefits to Queensland residents during the five years to 1973-74, with 1973-74 Australian totals for comparison, are shown in the next table.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: OUTLAY ON EDUCATION,
QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

Item	Queensland					Australia
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1973-74
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Cash benefits to persons						
Primary and secondary						
Student assistance	954	918	947	1,231	1,770	11,895
Assistance to isolated children .. ..	..	..	..	..¹	2,496	8,188
Other .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	105
Vocational training						
Student assistance	140	122	103	95	52	516
University education						
Student assistance						
Post graduate	523	587	663	755	826	7,473
Undergraduate	2,836	3,373	4,286	5,565	6,382	42,984
Scholarships .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	1,622
Other .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	17
Other higher education						
Student assistance	370	480	586	814	768	7,073
Commonwealth teaching service scholarships .. ..	..	..	..	6	26	647
Pre-school teaching scholarships .. ..	..	..	..	328	389	1,755
Other .. ..	..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	25
Other education programmes						
Aboriginal study grants	63	96	135	227	284	905
Aboriginal secondary grants	98	703	743	1,278	1,725	6,093
Soldiers' children education scheme	556	626	659	612	572	3,460
Other .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	..	..
Total	5,540	6,905	8,122	10,911	15,290	92,758
Grants to the State						
For current purposes						
Research and development .. ..	..	18	59	60	109	406
Independent schools	1,830	3,640	4,472	6,250	8,317	55,177
Government schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	5,020	28,420
Schools—joint programmes .. ..	..	..	..	..	241	2,065
Technical training .. ..	..	..	..	..	715	10,268
Universities	6,508	7,517	8,412	10,664	26,169	200,042
Colleges of advanced education and teachers' colleges	1,300	1,567	1,860	2,906	14,438	124,808
Aboriginal education	41	13	..	293	193	2,174
Child migrant education	7	57	81	98	165	6,014
Pre-schools and child care .. ..	..	..	..	..	436	4,096
Total	9,686	12,812	14,884	20,271	55,803	433,470

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: OUTLAY ON EDUCATION,
QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA—continued

Item	Queensland					Australia
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1973-74
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Grants to the State—continued						
For capital purposes						
Government schools						
Science laboratories	1,041	1,389	768	425	782	5,914
Libraries	1,310	1,022	743	974	1,228	11,359
General building grants .. ..	..	..	840	1,683	4,005	37,952
Other programmes .. ..	..	..	..	..	331	5,765
Non-government schools						
Science laboratories	777	778	831	831	831	3,901
Libraries	506	444	301	453	463	2,844
General building grants .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,350	8,171
Other programmes .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	70
Child migrant education .. ..	..	..	..	..	50	995
Technical training	1,456	1,457	1,238	1,910	1,945	18,381
Universities	1,916	3,124	2,597	2,545	5,624	48,966
Colleges of advanced education ² ..	2,291	1,878	3,776	3,806	5,078	40,112
Pre-schools and child care .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,003	2,416
Aboriginal education	369	327	441	981	988	2,218
Total	9,666	10,419	11,535	13,608	23,678	189,064
Total expenditure	24,892	30,136	34,541	44,790	94,771	715,292

¹ Unallocable by States.

² Including teachers' and pre-school teachers' colleges.

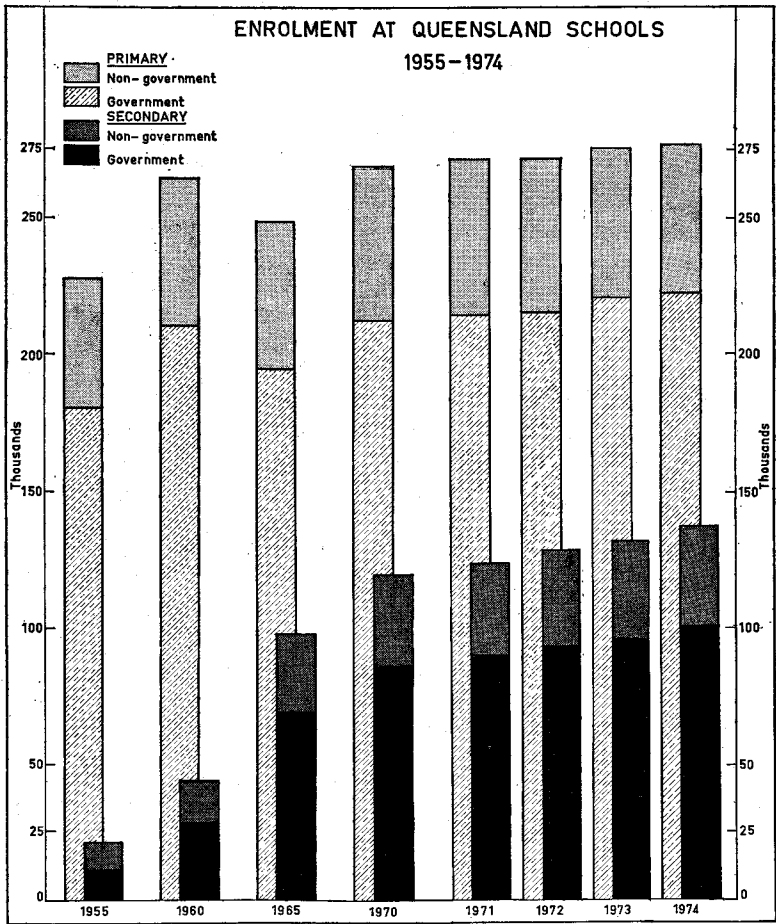
Financial assistance to the States specifically for education purposes constitutes the major item of outlay on education by the Australian Government. From 1 January 1974, the Australian Government has undertaken full financial responsibility for tertiary education and abolished fees at all tertiary institutions and technical colleges. Details of State Government expenditure are shown in Chapter 20.

2 SCHOOLS

In 1860 there were 73 children receiving education in primary and secondary schools per 1,000 of population; 224 in 1900; 165 in 1948; and 210 in 1974. 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 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.

Of the 1,562 schools open in Queensland on 1 August 1974, 1,225, or 78 per cent, were government schools, and, except for 13 native schools, were administered by the State Department of Education. Of the 414,179 pupils enrolled on that date, 322,318, or 78 per cent, attended government schools.

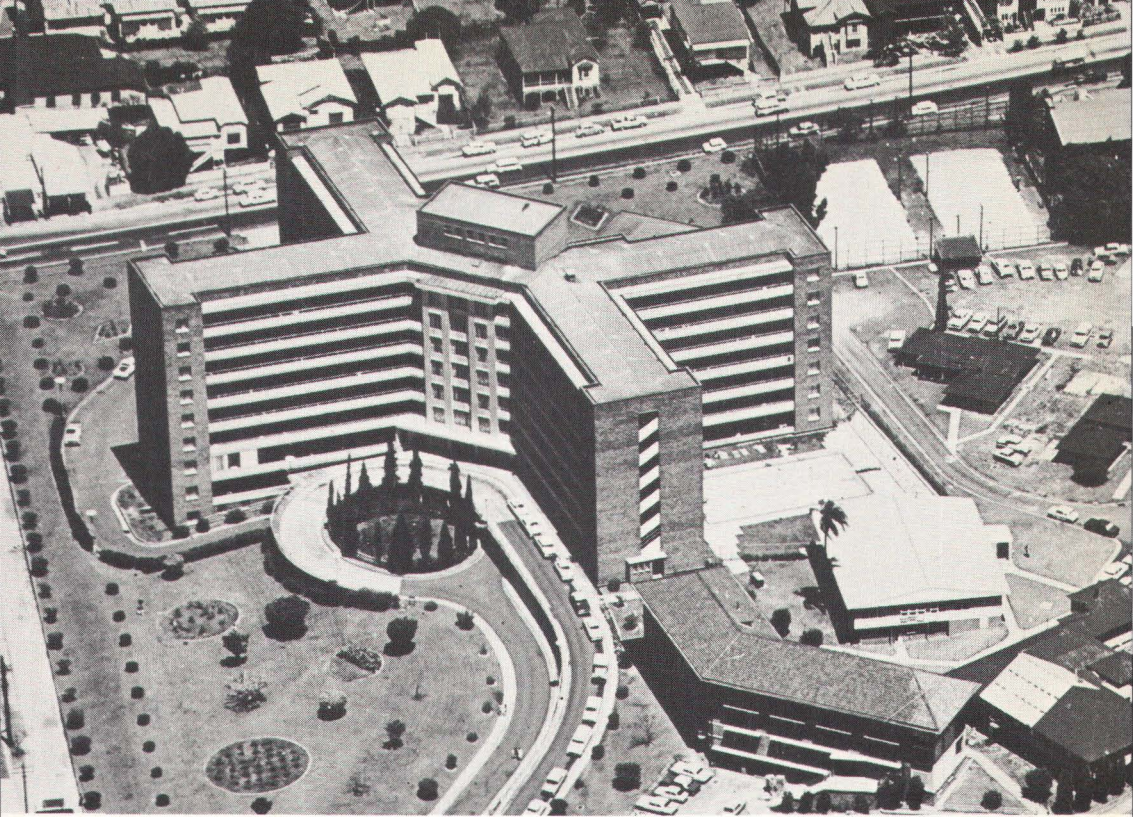
Government and non-government schools provide both primary and secondary level classes, and the next diagram shows enrolments at Queensland schools for selected years since 1950.



Agencies of primary and secondary scholars attending schools in Queensland in 1974 are given below.

AGES OF SCHOLARS, PRIMARY AND SECONDARY, QUEENSLAND, 1974

Age at 1 August	Primary schools			Secondary schools		
	Govt	Non-govt	Total	Govt	Non-govt	Total
Under 6 years	16,823	3,772	20,595	..	..	..
6 years	29,764	7,150	36,914	..	..	..
7 years	29,351	7,184	36,535	..	..	..
8 years	28,711	7,145	35,856	..	..	..
9 years	29,342	7,359	36,701	..	..	..
10 years	31,040	7,689	38,729	..	..	..
11 years	31,331	7,941	39,272	24	13	37
12 years	20,514	5,396	25,910	10,380	3,575	13,955
13 years	3,924	834	4,758	26,102	8,643	34,745
14 years	947	69	1,016	28,122	8,968	37,090
15 years	261	3	264	19,021	7,725	26,746
16 years	34	2	36	9,298	5,228	14,526
17 years	10	..	10	4,315	2,768	7,083
18 years	2	..	2	749	318	1,067
19 years and over ..	60	..	60	2,193	79	2,272
Total	222,114	54,544	276,658	100,204	37,317	137,521



HEALTH—Chapter 6

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau

Nurses quarters, Princess Alexandra Hospital, Brisbane

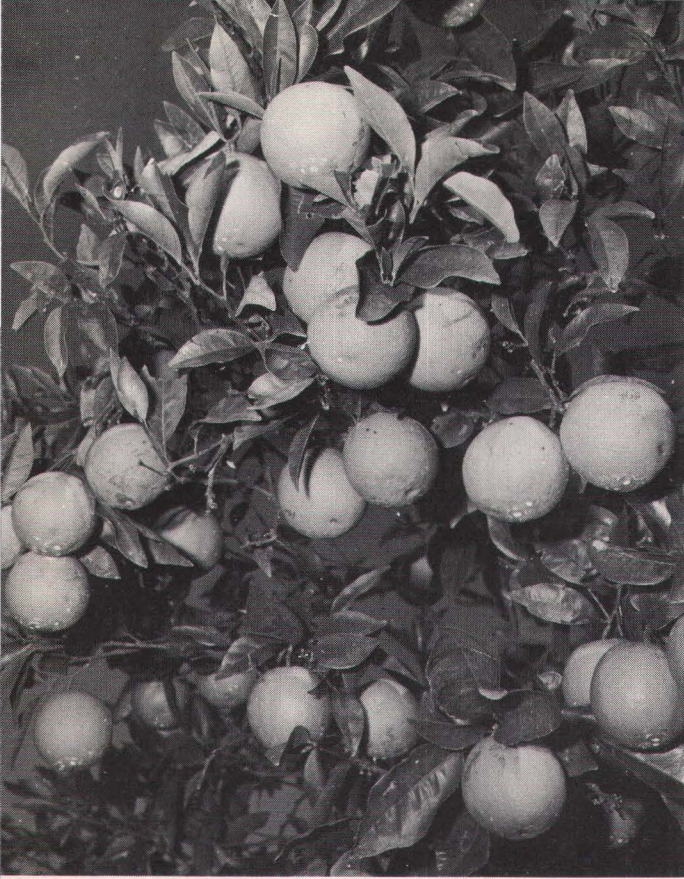
EDUCATION—Chapter 8

Scots College boys high school, Warwick

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau



AGRICULTURE
Chapter 11



Orange growing, Gayndah

Photo: *Department of Primary Industries*

Photo: *Department of Primary Industries*



Grading and packing carrots

The next table shows the numbers, by age, of full-time scholars attending all government and non-government schools.

AGES OF SCHOLARS, ALL SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND

Age at 1 August	1973			1974		
	Govt	Non-govt	Total	Govt	Non-govt	Total
MALES						
Under 6 years	8,274	1,881	10,155	8,547	1,811	10,358
6 years	14,880	3,579	18,459	15,332	3,560	18,892
7 years	14,469	3,613	18,082	15,161	3,627	18,788
8 years	14,913	3,569	18,482	14,765	3,609	18,374
9 years	15,764	3,692	19,456	15,185	3,637	18,822
10 years	16,076	3,676	19,752	15,976	3,795	19,771
11 years	16,150	3,940	20,090	16,171	3,877	20,048
12 years	15,700	4,342	20,042	15,923	4,496	20,419
13 years	15,188	4,649	19,837	15,480	4,811	20,291
14 years	14,322	4,429	18,751	15,169	4,562	19,731
15 years	9,654	3,786	13,440	10,088	3,967	14,055
16 years	4,958	2,698	7,656	4,795	2,748	7,543
17 years	2,333	1,491	3,824	2,373	1,556	3,929
18 years	619	322	941	479	220	699
19 years and over ..	1,276	61	1,337	1,026	65	1,091
Total	164,576	45,728	210,304	166,470	46,341	212,811
FEMALES						
Under 6 years	7,910	1,917	9,827	8,276	1,961	10,237
6 years	13,921	3,454	17,375	14,432	3,590	18,022
7 years	13,610	3,549	17,159	14,190	3,557	17,747
8 years	13,995	3,708	17,703	13,946	3,536	17,482
9 years	14,800	3,837	18,637	14,157	3,722	17,879
10 years	14,955	3,928	18,883	15,064	3,894	18,958
11 years	15,235	3,975	19,210	15,184	4,077	19,261
12 years	14,559	4,431	18,990	14,971	4,475	19,446
13 years	14,005	4,477	18,482	14,546	4,666	19,212
14 years	13,522	4,374	17,896	13,900	4,475	18,375
15 years	8,618	3,582	12,200	9,194	3,761	12,955
16 years	4,030	2,328	6,358	4,537	2,482	7,019
17 years	1,814	1,180	2,994	1,952	1,212	3,164
18 years	338	165	503	272	98	370
19 years and over ..	1,044	17	1,061	1,227	14	1,241
Total	152,356	44,922	197,278	155,848	45,520	201,368
PERSONS						
Under 6 years	16,184	3,798	19,982	16,823	3,772	20,595
6 years	28,801	7,033	35,834	29,764	7,150	36,914
7 years	28,079	7,162	35,241	29,351	7,184	36,535
8 years	28,908	7,277	36,185	28,711	7,145	35,856
9 years	30,564	7,529	38,093	29,342	7,359	36,701
10 years	31,031	7,604	38,635	31,040	7,689	38,729
11 years	31,385	7,915	39,300	31,355	7,954	39,309
12 years	30,259	8,773	39,032	30,894	8,971	39,865
13 years	29,193	9,126	38,319	30,026	9,477	39,503
14 years	27,844	8,803	36,647	29,069	9,037	38,106
15 years	18,272	7,368	25,640	19,282	7,728	27,010
16 years	8,988	5,026	14,014	9,332	5,230	14,562
17 years	4,147	2,671	6,818	4,325	2,768	7,093
18 years	957	487	1,444	751	318	1,069
19 years and over ..	2,320	78	2,398	2,253	79	2,332
Total	316,932	90,650	407,582	322,318	91,861	414,179

Practically all children from the age of 6 to 13 years were receiving full-time education. At older ages, the approximate proportions of all children receiving full-time education in schools during 1973 (with 1963 figures in parentheses) were as follows: 14 years, 97 per cent (86); 15 years, 70 per cent (62); 16 years, 40 per cent (32); and 17 years, 20 per cent (18).

Particulars of government and non-government schools for 1974 are given in the next table.

SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND, 1 AUGUST 1974

Type	Schools	Teachers		Enrolment	
		Full-time	Part-time	Males	Females
Government primary					
State ¹	1,052	8,547	..	111,835	104,203
Correspondence	1	83	..	758	825
Special ²	40	472	..	2,584	1,422
Native ³	13	49	..	253	234
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,106</i>	<i>9,151</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>115,430</i>	<i>106,684</i>
Other primary					
Grammar	2 ⁴	3	1	51	35
Other	265	1,793	304	26,964	27,132
Mission	3	23	1	175	187
<i>Total</i>	<i>268</i>	<i>1,819</i>	<i>306</i>	<i>27,190</i>	<i>27,354</i>
Total primary	1,374	10,970	306	142,620	134,038
Government secondary					
High	117	5,980	..	45,970	43,594
Departments	100 ⁴				
Correspondence	1	55	..	1,472	2,001
Special	4 ⁵	6 ⁶	..	94	90
Native ³	1 ⁴	.. ⁴	..	1	4
<i>Total</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>6,041</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>51,040</i>	<i>49,164</i>
Other secondary					
Grammar	8	234	21	2,845	1,594
Other	113 ⁷	1,571	414	16,303	16,571
Mission	1 ⁴	.. ⁴	..	3	1
<i>Total</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>1,805</i>	<i>435</i>	<i>19,151</i>	<i>18,166</i>
Total secondary	188	7,846	435	70,191	67,330
Total	1,562	18,816	741	212,811	201,368

¹ Excluding teachers and pupils of special classes. ² Including 36 teachers and 414 pupils of special classes at 20 State schools. ³ Administered by the Department of Aboriginal and Island Affairs. ⁴ Attached to other schools and excluded from the total. ⁵ Including 3 attached to other schools and excluded from the total. ⁶ Excluding teachers of secondary pupils at schools with primary pupils. ⁷ Including 52 attached to other schools and excluded from the total.

The next table includes all primary and secondary schools.

SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND

Year ¹	Schools		Teachers		Enrolment		
	Govt	Non-govt	Govt	Non-govt ²	Govt	Non-govt	Total
1970 ..	1,236	342	12,251	3,887	297,889	89,856	387,745
1971 ..	1,228	345	12,818	4,047	302,164	90,719	392,883
1972 ..	1,229	339	13,454	4,208	308,557	91,012	399,569
1973 ..	1,228	339	14,202	4,311	316,932	90,650	407,582
1974 ..	1,225	337	15,192	4,365	322,318	91,861	414,179

¹ At 1 August.

² Including part-time teachers.

Primary Education—Tuition in government primary schools is free and text books are provided for the pupils' use. Curricula are set out in detail by the Education Department, but teachers are permitted to modify courses to suit local conditions. Fees are charged by private schools but the Australian and State Governments subsidise the cost by way of a per capita grant paid directly to each approved school for each pupil enrolled. Details are shown on page 203. Primary education is predominantly co-educational in government and Roman Catholic schools.

At 1 August 1974, there were 1,052 State primary schools administered by the Education Department, providing education for 216,452 pupils.

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 departmental 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.

The Primary Correspondence School provides educational opportunities for children unable to attend school on account of illness or distance from school. In 1974 its enrolment was 1,583.

Excluding Mission Schools, there were at 1 August 1974, 213 private primary schools of which all but one were denominational. A further 52 denominational schools had both primary and secondary students. Of the 265 denominational schools, the Roman Catholic Church conducted 233 with a primary enrolment of 50,974; Church of England authorities conducted 10 with an enrolment of 1,397; and other denominations conducted 22 with an enrolment of 1,725.

While most Aboriginal children in Queensland were enrolled in government and private schools, there were, at 1 August 1974, 16 schools specially provided for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. Of these, 13 on Torres Strait islands with mainly primary enrolments of 487, were directly administered by the Department of Aboriginal and Island Affairs, while 3 controlled by church missions had primary enrolments of 362.

Special schools and classes have been established to provide education for physically and mentally handicapped children, or for those with impaired or defective faculties. Such schools are usually organised as independent educational facilities associated with normal schools or with hospitals and other health care establishments. On 1 August 1974, 40 special schools, with 3,592 pupils enrolled in primary grades, were administered by the Education Department. A further 414 pupils attended special classes at State primary schools.

Secondary Education—Progression from primary to secondary schooling is usually automatic and occurs generally when students are about 12 to 13 years of age. Full secondary schooling extends over 5 years, terminating at grade 12, when students may obtain a Senior Certificate. These certificates are based on teachers' assessments and internal examinations, and, depending on the standard obtained, provide the educational requirements for entry to tertiary studies. Students may terminate their formal education on reaching the age of 15 years. Those completing grade 10, i.e. 3 years of secondary schooling, are issued with a Junior Certificate which is the accepted educational qualification for entry to many forms of employment.

This system replaces the previous system of a Junior Public Examination at grade 10, abolished in 1970, and a Senior (Matriculation) Examination at grade 12, abolished after the 1972 examination.

Tuition in government secondary schools is free at all stages to Queensland pupils. Students coming from overseas specifically to study in Queensland are required to pay tuition fees. Fees are charged at non-government secondary schools, but to assist parents in payment of these the Australian and State Governments subsidise costs by way of per capita grants paid directly to each approved school.

Details of Government assistance to pupils, their parents, and the schools are given on page 203.

At 1 August 1974 there were 117 State high schools with 89,564 pupils enrolled, and 105 secondary departments attached to State primary, native, or special schools with 7,167 pupils. These schools are co-educational.

Non-government secondary schools include Grammar schools and both denominational and privately controlled schools. Grammar schools are conducted under *The Grammar Schools Acts, 1860 to 1962*. These schools are controlled by boards of trustees and operate under subsidy from the State. The secondary enrolment at the eight Grammar schools (four for boys, three for girls, and one co-educational) was 4,439 in 1974.

There were 59 denominational schools and two undenominational secondary schools as well as the 52 denominational schools which had both primary and secondary students in 1974. Of the 111 denominational schools, the Roman Catholic Church conducted 89 with a secondary enrolment of 25,028; the Church of England 11 with 4,403; and other denominations 11 with 3,287 secondary pupils.

The Secondary Correspondence School provides tuition to students unable to attend an established secondary school. Tuition is provided in all secondary subjects up to grade 12. In 1974 the enrolment was 3,473.

Evening classes are conducted at three centres (Coorparoo, Corinda, and Kelvin Grove) in Brisbane to enable students to study secondary subjects on a part-time basis.

Migrant Education—The Department of Education provides tuition in oral and written English, both in classes and by correspondence lessons supplemented by radio lessons and recordings. A total of 52 adult classes operated during 1974, 36 in Brisbane and 16 in country centres, with an effective enrolment of 731 students. A further 90 students attended three accelerated courses and one intensive course conducted throughout the year and correspondence lessons were provided for 386 students. Child migrant education was conducted in 11 primary and 8 secondary schools by 21 teachers. During 1974, 565 children received tuition through these classes. The Queensland Catholic Education Office conducts similar classes at 12 convents throughout the State. During 1974, there were 271 children attending these classes and 10 teachers were involved.

Comparative Enrolments—The next table shows the broad pattern of students proceeding from grade 10 (Junior Certificate) to higher full-time education in Queensland. Correspondence, part-time, and external students have been omitted throughout. Tertiary institutions comprise universities, teachers' colleges, and colleges of advanced education.

COMPARATIVE ENROLMENTS OF FULL-TIME STUDENTS
AT VARIOUS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS, QUEENSLAND

Grade 10		Grade 12			Tertiary		
Year	Enrolments	Year	Enrolments	Proportion of column 2	Year	First year enrolments	Proportion of column 4
				%			%
1967	26,228	1969	8,672	33.1	1970	4,612	53.2
1968	27,484	1970	9,185	33.4	1971	4,954	53.9
1969	27,921	1971	9,683	34.7	1972	4,858	50.2
1970	28,719	1972	10,559	36.8	1973	5,084 ^r	48.1 ^r
1971	29,457	1973	10,640	36.1	1974	6,494	61.0
1972	30,807	1974	11,027	35.8	..	..	..
1973	30,861	..	..	..	..	..	..
1974	32,713	..	..	..	..	..	..

^r Revised since last issue.

From the figures shown, which exclude part-time tertiary students, it will be seen that, broadly speaking, of grade 10 students, approximately one-third proceed to grade 12, and about one-sixth enter into full-time tertiary study.

3 SUB-TERTIARY TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Specialised career training at sub-tertiary level (i.e. requiring only partial completion of the general secondary schooling as a necessary entrance qualification) is provided by a number of institutions, some of which also offer tertiary courses.

Technical colleges provide training, particularly for the State's apprentices. Six are situated in Brisbane and nine in large provincial cities and there are also two technical annexes attached to high schools. Free transport is provided for apprentices residing in centres up to 80 kilometres from a technical college, and correspondence courses are available through the Technical Correspondence School. Apprenticeship courses are being increasingly organised on a seven-week block scheme basis. As residential accommodation becomes available, the scheme will be extended to most trade courses. In addition, technical colleges and the Technical Correspondence School provide tuition in a wide range of certificate courses, and some offer selected tertiary courses.

The College of Art in Brisbane, previously the Art School at Central Technical College, was established as a separate technical college in 1971.

A Rural Training School at Longreach is controlled by a local board of trustees and is financed by Government funds. Designed to help train Queensland's future sheep pastoralists, it offers a two-year residential course. A second school was opened at Emerald in 1971 and is concentrating on training for the beef cattle industry.

The next table shows the enrolment of students in sub-tertiary courses in 1973. Excluded from the table are 2,817 full-time students who attended block release training programmes, apprenticeship courses conducted for continuous periods of seven weeks' duration, during 1973.

ENROLMENTS IN SUB-TERTIARY COURSES AT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS,
QUEENSLAND, 1973

Type of institution	No. of institutions	Enrolments						
		Full-time		Part-time		Total		
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Colleges of advanced education</i> ¹	5	451	109	3,403	384	3,854	493	4,347
Institute of Technology	1	241	66	1,936	122	2,177	188	2,365
Institutes of advanced education	2	44	43	1,382	62	1,426	105	1,531
Agricultural College	1	166	..	3	..	169	..	169
Conservatorium of Music	1	..	..	82	200	82	200	282
<i>Technical colleges</i> ²	17	306	776	16,488	2,635	16,794	3,411	20,205
<i>Technical Correspondence School</i> ³	1	..	..	6,954	748	6,954	748	7,702
<i>Rural training schools</i>	2	192	..	..	..	192	..	192
Total	25	949	885	26,845	3,767	27,794	4,652	32,446

¹ Excluding teachers' colleges which had 5 males and 5 females enrolled in sub-tertiary courses. ² Enrolments include 69 full-time male and 11,567 part-time male and 1,297 part-time female apprentices. ³ Enrolments include 3,516 male and 482 female apprentices.

4 TERTIARY EDUCATION OTHER THAN UNIVERSITY

Colleges of advanced education, including autonomous teachers' colleges, provide professional tertiary education with a greater emphasis on applied technology and practical method than in the universities. There are 10 colleges, each with a governing council, constituted under the *Education Act 1964-1974*.

The college councils are directly responsible to the Board of Advanced Education which was constituted on 12 November 1970 to report on, co-ordinate, confer, and collaborate with other statutory bodies and councils of the colleges on planning, allocation of funds, fields of study, awards, fees, etc.

Prior to 1974, expenditure on colleges of advanced education, including teachers' colleges, was met by grants from the Australian Government, matching grants from the State Government, and students' fees. These arrangements ceased from 1 January 1974 when the Australian Government assumed full financial responsibility for tertiary education. Tuition fees were also abolished from that date. Australian Government grants for colleges of advanced education during 1973-74 totalled \$19,516,000.

The Queensland Agricultural College—This college, situated at Lawes near Gatton, offers tertiary level bachelor degree and diploma courses in applied science, specialising in agricultural fields: rural, horticultural, poultry, and food technology; and business: food service management, rural management, tourism management, and property valuation. Sub-tertiary certificate courses are also offered.

The Conservatorium of Music—This college has been established to provide instruction in all branches of music. Full-time courses are available leading to examinations for diplomas. The courses provide three categories of training for a career as a teacher of instrumental music or the

theory of music; a performer, orchestral player, or in opera and recital work; or a teacher of music in schools. Facilities are also provided for non-diploma students to take single subjects.

Teachers' Colleges—Four colleges, three in Brisbane and one in Townsville, were established and conducted by the Education Department to provide staff for government schools. Although most of the students who attend the colleges are holders of Education Department scholarships, persons who have the necessary qualifications may enrol as private students and an increasing number of these, receiving financial assistance under the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme, are being enrolled. The Catholic Education Authorities established two similar colleges in Brisbane and the Brisbane Kindergarten Teachers' College was established by the Creche and Kindergarten Association. The four government teachers' colleges and the kindergarten teachers' college are under the direction of the Board of Advanced Education.

Attainment of Senior Certificate standard is a pre-requisite for entry to teachers' colleges. From 1973 all teachers graduating from these colleges have completed at least three years training. Diploma and Certificate courses are awarded for the different levels and subject specialities: kindergarten, primary, secondary (general, art, commercial, home economics, manual art, music, physical education, arts/humanities, and maths/science), and special education. Many of the secondary courses are undertaken in conjunction with degree courses at the universities and other colleges of advanced education.

A Board of Teacher Education was constituted under the same legislative provisions as the Board of Advanced Education on which it is represented by the Chairman of the Board or his nominee. The main functions of this Board are to keep teacher education in Queensland under constant review, and to make reports and recommendations to the Minister on such matters as registration of teachers, accreditation of teacher education awards, and minimum requirements, as well as conferring and collaborating with the Board of Advanced Education.

The next table shows the enrolments in tertiary (non-university) diploma courses at various institutions in 1973.

ENROLMENTS IN TERTIARY (NON-UNIVERSITY) COURSES AT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1973

Type of institution	No. of institutions	Enrolments						
		Full-time		Part-time		Total		
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Colleges of advanced education</i> ..	10	3 440	3,994	2,476	208	5,916	4,202	10,118
Institute of Technology ..	1	1,052	145	2,061	124	3,113	269	3,382
Institutes of advanced education	2	807	504	328	36	1,135	540	1,675
Agricultural College	1	247	48	4	1	251	49	300
Conservatorium of Music ..	1	34	89	3	10	37	99	136
Teachers' colleges ¹	5	1,300	3,208	80	37	1,380	3,245	4,625
<i>Other teachers' colleges</i>	2	23	29	12	..	35	29	64
<i>Technical colleges</i> ..	2	54	94	49	24	103	118	221
Total ..	14	3,517	4,117	2,537	232	6,054	4,349	10,403

¹ Including the kindergarten teachers' college.

Initially the Government established institutes of technology at Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Toowoomba. Subsequent to their gaining autonomy, the establishments at Rockhampton and Toowoomba were renamed the Capricornia and Darling Downs Institutes of Advanced Education, respectively. At present, bachelor degree and diploma courses in applied science, arts, business, engineering, and teaching are offered at the tertiary level and cover a wide variety of fields: applied sciences, arts and education; building and architecture; commercial and business studies; engineering; music; para-medical studies; and teacher education. Senior Certificate standard is required for entry to bachelor and diploma courses. Sub-tertiary technical courses are also offered in similar fields.

The next table shows staff employed in the fields of tertiary (non-university) and sub-tertiary education in 1973. As some staff members lecture in subjects for both course levels, separate details by level of course are not available.

STAFF: TERTIARY (NON-UNIVERSITY) AND SUB-TERTIARY COURSES AT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1973

Type of institution	No. of institutions	Staff						
		Full-time		Part-time		Total		
		Teaching	Other	Teaching	Other	Teaching	Other	Total
<i>Colleges of advanced education</i> ..	10	743	874	655	48	1,398	922	2,320
<i>Institute of Technology</i>	1	202	301	518	9	720	310	1,030
<i>Institutes of advanced education</i>	2	154	203	56	14	210	217	427
<i>Agricultural College</i>	1	64	179	24	1	88	180	268
<i>Conservatorium of Music</i>	1	10	7	34	10	44	17	61
<i>Teachers' colleges</i> ¹	5	313	184	23	14	336	198	534
<i>Other teachers' colleges</i>	2	9	3	23	7	32	10	42
<i>Technical colleges</i> ² ..	18	538	402	733	5	1,271	407	1,678
<i>Rural training schools</i>	2	24	.. ³	..	..	24	.. ³	24
Total	32	2,057	2,153	2,066	108	4,123	2,261	6,384

¹ Including the kindergarten teachers' college.

² Including Technical Correspondence School.

³ Included with technical colleges.

5 UNIVERSITIES

There are three universities in Queensland, the University of Queensland in Brisbane, established in 1909, the James Cook University of North Queensland in Townsville, established in 1970, and the Griffith University at Mount Gravatt in Brisbane, which became fully operative in 1975.

University of Queensland—The governing body of the university is a Senate of 33 members. There are 12 faculties offering bachelor degree courses in agricultural science, applied science, arts, arts/law, arts/divinity, arts/education, arts/music, arts/social work, commerce, commerce/law, dental science, design studies, divinity, economics, economics/law, educational administration, education studies, engineering (chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining), forestry science, human movement studies, law, medicine/surgery, music, occupational therapy, pharmacy, physiotherapy, regional and town planning, science, social work, speech therapy, surveying, and veterinary science.

Masters degrees are conferred in recognition of research theses in most disciplines or alternatively for adequate progress in formal course work in the specific fields of business administration, dental science, educational studies, engineering science, engineering studies, literature studies, music, political economy, psychology, public administration, scientific studies, surveying, and urban studies.

Post-graduate diploma courses are also provided in such fields as advanced accounting, agricultural extension, computer science, education, educational psychology, information processing, ophthalmology, psychology, psychological medicine, and tropical agronomy.

Ten residential colleges offer student accommodation with an approximate capacity of 1,700 persons.

James Cook University of North Queensland—This university was formerly the University College of Townsville, established in 1961 by the University of Queensland to provide residents of the northern part of the State with an opportunity of undertaking full-time university studies in their own area. The initial enrolment was 92 full-time and 88 part-time students, and since then these figures have grown steadily and in 1974 there were 1,189 full-time and 596 part-time students enrolled.

The governing body is the Council which was initially constituted in 1970 when autonomy was granted. Membership consists of 4 appointed *ex officio* and 24 others who are appointed or elected by the State Government, Convocation, the Academic Board, the permanent academic staff, the Staff Association, the Union, and the Council itself.

There are five faculties with 16 academic departments offering bachelor degree courses in arts, behavioural sciences, commerce, economics, education, education/arts (honours), engineering (civil and electrical), and science. Masters degree courses are offered in arts, letters, commerce, economics, economics in regional planning, education, engineering, engineering science, and science. Four colleges and one hall of residence offer accommodation with a capacity for over 500 students.

Griffith University—Planning for this university began in 1971 and the first full intake of students, numbering approximately 460, was admitted in March 1975. Four post-graduate students, however, were enrolled in 1974. Future enrolments will number between 6,000 and 8,000.

The Council of the university, which is the governing body, comprises 13 members appointed by the Governor in Council and includes the Vice-Chancellor as an *ex officio* member.

Multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary courses covering 15 areas of study are offered in four broadly based schools. Bachelor of arts degrees will be awarded in the School of Humanities and the School of Modern Asian Studies and bachelor of science degrees will be awarded in the School of Australian Environmental Studies and the School of Science. Masters degrees are to be conferred in recognition of research theses.

A hall of residence to house 200 students is planned.

The next table shows new enrolments, total enrolments, and degrees, etc. conferred at the universities in 1973.

Staff members and post-graduate students carry out research as a normal part of their activities. From 1964 to 1974, the number of Higher Doctorate degree candidates rose from five to 33, and those for Ph.D. increased from 198 to 547. In the same period the number of Master's and Master's Qualifying candidates rose from 413 to 1,344, Post-graduate Honours from 121 to 172, and Post-graduate Diploma candidates from 73 to 568. The engineering and certain other departments provide specialised testing services for industry.

UNIVERSITIES: ENROLMENTS AND DEGREES, QUEENSLAND, 1973

Course	New enrolments ¹			Total enrolments ¹			Degrees etc. conferred	
	Males	Fe-males	Persons	Males	Fe-males	Persons	Males	Fe-males
Higher Degree								
Higher Doctorate	5	..	5	30	..	30	6	..
Ph.D.	104	24	128	451	82	533	61	7
Master Degree	249	57	306	758	151	909	86	16
Total	358	81	439	1,239	233	1,472	153	23
Master's Qualifying .. .. .	..	..	..	129	43	172	.. ³	.. ²
Post-graduate Honours .. .. .	..	..	..	115	54	169	82	34
Bachelor Degree								
Arts	264	532	796	1,890	2,822	4,712	270	486
Arts/divinity	5	1	6	38	11	49	.. ³	.. ³
Arts/education .. .. .	..	..	..	8	10	18	..	..
Arts/law	47	26	73	161	69	230	.. ³	.. ³
Arts/social work	4	12	16	17	47	64	.. ³	.. ³
Divinity	9	3	12	71	18	89	15	2
Social work	23	76	99	99	263	362	10	32
Education	161	223	384	1,300	983	2,283	168	42
Music .. .. .	..	6	6	9	33	42	3	3
Law	99	26	125	558	111	669	80	11
Commerce	149	48	197	795	152	947	144	18
Economics	178	45	223	1,183	228	1,411	168	27
Medicine/surgery	170	92	262	888	372	1,260	111	35
Occupational therapy .. .. .	..	26	26	1	95	96	..	21
Pharmacy	23	30	53	78	95	173	16	16
Physiotherapy	3	53	56	13	177	190	2	35
Speech therapy .. .. .	..	41	41	1	101	102	..	26
Dental science	38	15	53	218	36	254	27	4
Science	220	119	339	980	449	1,429	210	102
Applied science	7	..	7	22	..	22	5	1
Engineering	304	8	312	1,006	24	1,030	170	3
Surveying	25	..	25	68	..	68	6	..
Architecture	34	9	43	141	19	160	44	..
Agricultural science	14	4	18	97	21	118	35	10
Forestry science	15	..	15	17	..	17	..	..
Veterinary science	62	21	83	367	86	453	49	3
Regional and town planning	5	5	10	27	13	40	..	..
Total ⁴	1,859	1,421	3,280	10,053	6,235	16,288	1,533	877
Post-graduate diploma .. .. .	..	..	..	241	248	489	179	190
Sub-graduate diploma .. .. .	..	..	..	9	1	10	8	5
Certificate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	..
Miscellaneous	1	1	2	121	94	215	..	..
All courses	2,218	1,503	3,721	11,907	6,908	18,815	1,996	1,129
University of Queensland	1,907	1,359	3,266	10,849	6,444	17,293	1,856	1,075
James Cook University	311	144	455	1,058	464	1,522	140	54

¹ At 30 April 1973. Excluding honorary degrees. ² Not applicable. ³ Included in other categories according to the specific degree conferred. ⁴ Including 212 who graduated with Honours.

Progress of the universities in the five years to 1974 is shown in the table on page 203.

UNIVERSITIES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Full-time teaching staff ¹		Students ²			Receipts ³			
	Pro-fessors	Other	Full-time	Part-time	Ex-ternal	Govern-ment aid ⁴	Students' fees etc.	From founda-tions and bequests ⁵	From all sources
1970	86	937	8,313	5,990	3,281	15,901	4,528	2,116	23,159
1971	90	991	9,117	6,357	3,475	18,405	4,826	3,110	26,850
1972	96	1,030	9,188	6,278	3,125	21,308 _r	5,543	1,988	29,406 _r
1973	100	1,090	9,278	6,235	3,302	29,029	5,583	3,290	38,508
1974	115	1,137	10,545	6,677	3,479	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>

¹ Part-time staff provided 62,550 hours of tuition in 1974. ² Excluding students attending extension lectures. ³ Excluding receipts for all capital purposes which amounted to \$4,857,000 in 1973. ⁴ Including grants for special purposes, but not fee payments under Commonwealth and State Scholarship schemes, which are included in the next column. ⁵ Excluding capital of new foundations. *n* Not yet available.
r Revised since last issue.

6 GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE TO STUDENTS

Many types 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.

Primary and Secondary—Queensland students are generally entitled to free tuition while attending government schools. For those enrolled in non-government schools, where fees are payable, the Department of Education makes a direct per capita special grant to the school. From 1 January 1975, the grant for primary students was increased from \$62 to \$81 per annum and the rate for secondary students was increased from \$104 to \$132.

All secondary students receive a text book allowance. Allowances paid in 1975, with the 1974 rates shown in parentheses, were as follows: grade 8 students, \$30 (\$20); grades 9 and 10 students, \$20 (\$10); grade 11 students, \$50 (\$40); and grade 12 students, \$20 (nil).

Further assistance has been provided since 1966 to those attending Education Department special schools, secondary schools, or full-time technical colleges by way of student allowances. These allowances are subject to a means test and in 1974 and 1975 were \$54 per annum for those living at home, and \$222 per annum for those living away from home. The receipt of Australian Government secondary allowances does not disqualify a student from receiving these allowances, but students in receipt of Aboriginal Secondary Grants are not eligible.

Remote area allowances are payable by the State Government to those students, irrespective of means, who are compelled to live away from home because they are not within daily travelling distance of a school. In 1974 and 1975 the value of this allowance was \$160 per annum for the primary grades 6 and 7, \$200 per annum for the junior secondary grades 8, 9, and 10, and \$250 per annum for the senior secondary grades 11 and 12,

and also for technical college students. Similar allowances are paid in respect of children attending Education Department special schools. However, payment is made according to age: \$160 per annum to age 12, then \$200 per annum when 13 years is attained.

Railway passes are made available by the State Government to assist students to travel to school daily. Secondary students living away from home may receive passes for travel home during three vacations each year, and at weekends for travel to visit parents. Certain conditions regarding eligibility apply.

A conveyance allowance is paid by the State Government to parents who are required to transport their children to school over distances exceeding 5 kilometres by private vehicle. In 1975 the payments per student were \$42, \$60, and \$84 per annum for conveyance over 5, 10, and 14 kilometres, respectively.

From 1974 a per capita allowance of \$6 per annum is made by the State Government to all high schools to cover the cost of such services as transport and equipment for sporting activities, which were previously subsidised by Parents and Citizens Associations.

The Australian Government has made general recurrent payments to the States for non-government schools since 1970. In 1973, the grants were \$62 per primary pupil and \$104 per secondary pupil. This system of per capita payments was changed for 1974. Under the new system, systemic non-government schools, schools under the supervision of a central authority, e.g. Catholic schools, receive a specified grant approved by the Schools Commission. For non-systemic non-Catholic schools, specified amounts of assistance per pupil for schools in eight categories are paid. These categories are based on resource use, and schools in Category A, those with highest resource use, do not receive assistance.

From 1974, a Secondary Allowances Scheme was introduced to assist families with a limited income to maintain their children at school for the final two years of secondary education. Under this scheme an allowance of up to \$450 per annum is paid by the Australian Government subject to a means test.

From 1973 the Australian Government has paid boarding allowances varying from \$350 to \$1,150 per year, depending on needs, to outback children who do not have reasonable daily access to a government school providing suitable courses.

Tertiary—From the opening of the University of Queensland in 1911 to the end of 1973, the State Government awarded Open Scholarships to university students each year on the results in six subjects of the Matriculation Examination. These scholarships provided for free tuition and living allowances. From 1951 to 1973, the Australian Government offered Commonwealth University Scholarships which were awarded on the basis of academic merit. Under this scholarship scheme, compulsory fees were paid and a living allowance, subject to a means test, was payable. Similar scholarships were also awarded to students enrolled in advanced education and technical courses.

From the beginning of 1974, when the Australian Government assumed full financial responsibility for tertiary education and abolished tuition fees, the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme, formerly the Tertiary Allowances Scheme, was implemented and will gradually replace the Commonwealth University, Advanced Education, and Technical Scholarship Schemes. Under the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme financial assistance is available from the Australian Government for Australian students

undertaking approved courses at universities, colleges of advanced education, technical colleges, and other approved tertiary institutions. The following categories of assistance are available to full-time students, subject to a means test, and allocated on a non-competitive basis without reference to age: living allowance of up to \$1,000 per annum (at home) or \$1,600 per annum (away from home); incidentals allowance (\$100 per annum at university, \$70 at college of advanced education, and \$30 at technical college) to cover compulsory (but not tuition) fees; allowances of \$10 per week for a dependent spouse and \$6 per week for each child; vocational travelling allowance for students living away from home; and an allowance to cover tuition fees or other approved fees relating to approved courses at non-approved institutions. Similar benefits are also available to full-time students undertaking pre-school education courses under the Pre-school Teacher Education Allowances Scheme which was introduced by the Australian Government in 1973.

Post-graduate Research Awards which were introduced in 1959 and Post-graduate Course Awards which were introduced in 1971 are awarded on a competitive basis by the Australian Government each year to students undertaking approved courses leading to the degree of Master or Ph.D. at Australian universities. Benefits under these awards include a living allowance, not subject to a means test, of \$3,050 per year.

Aboriginal Students—Under the terms of the Aboriginal Study Grants Scheme, initiated in 1969, the Australian Government offers study grants non-competitively to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island students who qualify for entrance to a wide range of educational institutions, such as universities, teachers' colleges, colleges of advanced education, technical colleges, and business colleges. These grants cover the cost of all course fees, an allowance for books and equipment, and a living allowance of \$32 per week for students under 18 years of age, \$38.50 per week for those aged 18 to 20 years, and \$45 per week for students aged 21 years or more, or who are married or have dependants.

Another scholarship scheme known as the Aboriginal Secondary Grants Scheme was introduced by the Australian Government in 1970, to encourage Aborigines to study at secondary schools. Eligible students must be under 21 years and either attending secondary school, or 14 years and over and attending primary school. They must also be able to benefit by being at school. School fees are paid, and an allowance of \$200 per annum is given to cover costs of books and equipment. The student living at home receives a living allowance of \$240 per annum, rising to \$300 per annum for those in grades 11 and 12. In addition to this, a fortnightly allowance of up to \$4 is given for "pocket money" to cover incidental expenses such as haircuts, entertainment, etc. For Aboriginal students at secondary schools who must live away from their homes, the living allowance is increased to \$20 per week to cover costs of board.

Aboriginal Overseas Study Awards were introduced by the Australian Government in 1975. Up to 10 of these awards are to be provided each year to enable persons of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Island origin to add to their skills and experience through overseas study, observation, discussion, and short-term courses overseas. Benefits include payment of fares from Australia and living allowances.

7 PUBLIC CULTURAL FACILITIES

Libraries—The Library Board of Queensland, which was established in 1945 operates under the provisions of the *Libraries Act 1943-1974*. Its duty is to attain the fullest co-ordination 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 nine 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 State 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 Extension and Circulation Service lends books of non-fiction free to country readers and to municipal libraries in areas of low population.

The holdings of the State Library of Queensland and its extension services at 30 June 1974 were as follows: main reference collection, 211,509 volumes, 12,351 pamphlets, and approximately 23,600 maps; Oxley Memorial Library collection, 30,926 volumes and 33,779 maps, pamphlets, and miscellaneous items; the Extension and Circulation Service, 7,193 volumes; and the Serials Section, 8,697 current magazines etc.

Since 1948, a course in librarianship has been held annually at the State 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. Fifty-four candidates qualified in 1974.

The policy of the Library Board of Queensland is to encourage Local Authorities to operate library services. As a result, there were at 30 June 1974, 88 Local Authorities conducting 169 library services, of which 143 were free.

Various 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: 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 Authorities comply with conditions laid down by the Library Board, those conducting free library services are eligible to receive from the State Government an annual reimbursement of half their expenditure on books (maximum of \$10,000), accommodation (maximum of \$8,000), and equipment (maximum of \$8,000). Subsidies were also paid on the salaries of qualified librarians in positions of authority and responsibility. A subsidy at the rate of 37.5 per cent of expenditure is paid to those Local Authorities where the library service is not free.

For 1973-74 the State Government granted \$1,902,855 from consolidated revenue to finance the activities of the Library Board, including subsidies paid to local bodies and regional services.

The Brisbane City Council operated 22 libraries at 30 June 1973, 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. Other services include a mobile library for outlying suburbs and a bookmobile for deliveries to handicapped

persons. At 30 June 1973, 43,171 adult and 77,632 child borrowers were registered at these libraries, and the book stock, which circulates among all the libraries, was 544,315. In the year ended 30 June 1973 the Council expended \$737,750, exclusive of the cost of new buildings, and received a government subsidy through the Library Board of \$163,957.

The *Libraries Act* 1943-1974 provides for the State Library and the Parliamentary Library each to receive a copy of all books, pamphlets, maps, and other printed material published in Queensland.

Museums—The Queensland Museum, founded in 1855, is the State museum of natural science, and is maintained by the State Government. Expenditure in 1973-74 was \$425,512. 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.

The James Cook Museum at Cooktown was opened in 1970 as part of the bi-centenary celebration of Cook's voyage of discovery. The museum is on a site about 300 metres from where the *Endeavour* was beached for repairs. It has items and displays illustrating the life styles of the three major cultures involved in the history of the far north; Aboriginal, Chinese, and European. The Joseph Banks Memorial Gardens, in the grounds, contain plants of species collected by Banks during the voyage.

Cultural Activities—A Director of Cultural Activities was appointed by the State Government in 1968 to promote all the creative and performing arts and crafts in Queensland, particularly with regard to the needs of country areas and young people. By 1993, a network of 60 local cultural centres is to be developed outside of the Brisbane area.

The main professional performing groups, The Queensland Symphony Orchestra, The Queensland Theatre Company, The Queensland Ballet, and the Queensland Opera Company, all attract subsidies from both the Australian and State Governments and regularly tour in conjunction with the Arts Council of Australia (Queensland Division). A Brisbane Season of the Arts, involving special activities by the major arts and crafts groups, was conducted in May 1974. Many national companies now tour Queensland annually through the Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust and the entrepreneurial bodies share profits and losses.

In 1973-74 grants totalling \$742,537 were made to 300 organisations in addition to subsidies of \$3,930 towards building projects. Grants in 1972-73 comprised \$156,319 to 67 musical groups, \$185,667 to 44 drama groups, \$77,460 to 6 ballet and dance groups, \$29,194 to 48 art and craft groups, \$19,050 to 16 cultural centre associations, arts festivals, and vacation schools, and minor amounts for 40 other groups and activities.

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 bronze sculptures by Degas and Epstein. The Australian collection has paintings from contemporary Australian artists.

The Gallery has an annual exhibition programme comprising visiting exhibitions, local displays (including art competitions), as well as exhibitions from the permanent collection and private collections. Where conditions are suitable, the gallery assists various country centres and schools with local exhibitions. Paintings are also lent to galleries and art authorities outside of the State for hanging during special public functions and displays or as part of touring exhibitions.

Children's creative art classes are conducted during the school year. However, space and resources limit the number attending to 24 selected students.

In addition to an annual endowment of \$75,000, government expenditure on the Gallery in 1973-74 amounted to \$138,340. Acquisitions during the year cost \$52,209.

An additional amount of \$1,522,841 was expended during 1973-74 in connection with the new Art Gallery due to be completed by 1978 on the Brisbane River at South Brisbane. The Old Gallery building was closed in April 1974 following signs of structural weakness. As an interim measure the Gallery has been relocated in rented premises in the inner city area.

Botanical Gardens—Botanic Gardens have been established in Brisbane since 1855 and more recently in Rockhampton, Townsville, and Cairns. The Brisbane Botanic Gardens occupy approximately 18 hectares on the banks of the Brisbane River in the central city area and are noted for their collection of palms, tropical trees and shrubs, and succulents; they contain over 8,000 species.

Initial development has started on new Botanic Gardens as part of the Mount Coot-tha Forest Park and Garden complex covering 75 hectares, including a quarry area, in foothills surrounding the James Cameron Slaughter Falls about 5 kilometres from central Brisbane. This is a long term project which includes the conversion of the quarry area into a landscaped garden of rockpools and water displays. Completion is expected by 1980.

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 universities, which are also linked with the Department of Health in matters under the jurisdiction of that Department. The Royal Society and a number of specialist bodies promote activities in specific fields of scientific and medical research.

Sport—A Director of Sport was appointed by the State Government in 1972 to administer the allocation of grants and subsidies to recognised sporting associations. This assistance is provided in such areas of financial need as development of facilities, coaching, subsidisation of State representative teams, and the hosting of national and international events.

During 1973-74, grants and subsidies totalling \$468,616 were made to 52 State associations representing 48 different sports. At 30 June 1974, there were 72 distinct sports registered with the Director and these were represented by 87 separate organisations. In August 1973, the Australian Government also introduced a scheme to provide subsidies on fares for representative State teams attending national and international events. At the same time, it announced that financial assistance is to be provided for development of sporting and recreation complexes. In 1973-74, capital grants totalling \$260,000 were approved in respect of 13 projects. Under this scheme, a State Government subsidy of 25 per cent is required and this subsidy and the Australian Government grant must not exceed 50 per cent of the total cost of the project.

• Chapter 9

PUBLIC JUSTICE

1 THE LEGAL SYSTEM

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

For the purpose of Supreme Court business, the State is divided into three districts with Central Registries at Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville, and District Registries at Circuit towns. Twelve judges are appointed to the Southern District (Brisbane), one of whom is President of the Industrial Court, and one each to the Central (Rockhampton) and Northern (Townsville) Districts. 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 matters and bankruptcy under Federal jurisdiction, 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 not involving Federal jurisdiction, 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 three District Court judges were appointed but the number has been progressively increased and had grown to sixteen by February 1974. Of these, fourteen are appointed to Brisbane (two of whom constitute the Local Government Court), one to Rockhampton, 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.

A Small Claims Tribunal with jurisdiction over disputes between consumers and traders involving amounts of up to \$450 became operative on 1 July 1973. The tribunal, presided over by a referee, is intended to settle disputes quickly and cheaply. No legal representation is permitted except with agreement of both parties and the referee.

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 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.

Generally the maximum term of imprisonment which a magistrate can impose is 6 months, but in certain cases, sentences of 12 months may be imposed. From 1 August 1970 the Courts were empowered to impose sentences of week-end detention up to a maximum of 26 week-ends.

Children's Courts—Children under the age of 17 years who come before the Court are dealt with under the *Children's Services Act* 1965-1974. 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 18 years may be sought by the mother or father by application to the Supreme Court or 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. Rights of appeal are similar to those applicable to Magistrates Courts.

Eligibility for Jury Service—Every man under 65 and woman under 60, who has reached the age of 18, resides in Queensland, and is eligible to vote in State elections is normally liable for jury service. Persons convicted of an indictable criminal offence, unnaturalised persons, and illiterates are disqualified. Other persons exempted because of their particular occupation are Members of Parliament, lawyers, doctors, public servants,

etc. Women may elect not to serve by giving due notice without stating reasons. Male persons who apply to be excused must show good cause.

Legal Assistance—Legal assistance in Queensland is available in both civil and criminal matters to people with small incomes and limited resources.

The *Legal Assistance Act 1965-1971* established the Legal Assistance Committee which has overall supervision and control of the Scheme in relation to civil matters. The Scheme provides both legal advice and legal aid in court cases subject to a means test and, where applicable, contribution towards costs.

On the other hand the *Public Defence Act 1974* requires the Public Defender to render legal aid in connection with trials and sentences for indictable offences, committal proceedings where a person is charged with an indictable offence punishable upon conviction by imprisonment for a term exceeding 14 years, appeals to the court of Criminal Appeal, and such other proceedings, not being civil proceedings, as the Minister directs. Here again assistance is subject to a means test and, where applicable, contribution towards costs.

In April 1973, the Australian Government decided to make grants to the States to enable them to supplement the legal aid services which they provide. A grant of \$272,320 was made to Queensland during 1973-74.

2 POLICE

The strength and main activities of the Police Department in Queensland are detailed in the next table.

In addition to their main duties of protecting life and property, preventing and detecting crime, and preserving good order, police officers, because of their wide representation throughout the State and their local knowledge and facilities, carry out many and varied duties as agents for other government departments, both Australian and State. Many also assist in the social work of the Queensland Police Citizens Youth Welfare Association with its 15 clubs and a membership of 7,400 in 1974.

QUEENSLAND POLICE: STRENGTH AND MAIN OPERATIONS

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
DEPARTMENTAL STRENGTH AT END OF YEAR					
<i>Sworn-in personnel</i>	3,085	3,051	3,103	3,210	3,329
General police (males)	2,632	2,611	2,628	2,673	2,689
Detectives	330	326	322	314	311
Plain clothes police	96	84	88	86	113 ¹
Policewomen	27	30	65	137	216
<i>Other police personnel</i>	146	153	256	314	447
Probationaries	28	49	93	87	150
Cadets	108	97	157	221	291
Native trackers	10	7	6	6	6
<i>Total police strength</i>	3,231	3,204	3,359	3,524	3,776
Metropolitan ²	1,630	1,679	1,835	1,931	2,155
Country	1,601	1,525	1,524	1,593	1,621
<i>Public service staff</i>	235	239	314	457 ³	496 ³

QUEENSLAND POLICE: STRENGTH AND MAIN OPERATIONS—*continued*

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
DEPARTMENTAL STRENGTH AT END OF YEAR— <i>continued</i>					
<i>Other civilian staff</i> ⁴	149	144	142	38	47
Clerks	121	112	110	.. ³	.. ³
Driver's licence testing officers ..	18	18	17	19	28
Others	10	14	15	19	19
Population per sworn-in officer ..	580	598	602	597	591

CRIMINAL OFFENCES⁵

Total recorded	54,384	61,572	72,070	71,992	72,454
Offences cleared up					
Total	21,249	20,968	24,675	25,901	27,771
<i>Per cent of total recorded</i> ..	39	34	34	36	38
Committed by minors	8,452	7,578	8,667	10,080	11,412
<i>Per cent of total cleared up</i> ..	40	36	35	39	41
Number of minors involved ..	6,026	5,757	8,381	9,158	9,874

OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER⁶

Number recorded and cleared up ..	34,687	33,268	33,940	36,902 ^r	37,260
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TRAFFIC OFFENCES

<i>Penalty notices issued</i>	105,972	117,142	169,042	166,855	189,180
Metropolitan	58,213	60,091	105,067	89,116	104,919
Country	47,759	57,051	63,975	77,739	84,261
<i>Paid without court action</i>	96,131	107,240	154,581	149,123	165,043
Metropolitan	51,655	54,044	94,762	76,267	85,702
Country	44,476	53,196	59,819	72,856	79,341
<i>Summons for non-payment</i>	8,393	8,629	12,808	15,423	21,949
Metropolitan	5,631	5,321	9,279	11,383	17,778
Country	2,762	3,308	3,529	4,040	4,171
<i>Amount paid</i> \$	855,638	951,559	1,472,019	1,457,224	1,576,345
Metropolitan \$	401,832	373,658	828,113	692,381	731,536
Country \$	453,806	577,902	643,906	764,843	844,809

¹ Including one policewoman. ² Relating to police stations within the City of Brisbane. ³ Other civilian clerks absorbed into the Public Service. ⁴ Excluding part-time staff, groundsmen, etc. ⁵ As recorded in the annual report of the Police Commissioner. ⁶ Drunkenness, obscene language, offensive conduct, etc. ^r Revised since last issue.

3 PRISONS

During 1973-74 there were 10 prison establishments in use in the State, only two of which, one at Brisbane and one at Thursday Island, held females. Brisbane and Townsville are maximum-security prisons, and Wacol (Brisbane) and Etna Creek (Rockhampton) are medium-security prisons with substantial developmental work in progress. Woodford prison, which commenced operations in October 1973, provides intensive training for young adult prisoners under medium security. The other prisons are at Thursday Island, for short-term prisoners, and the Rockhampton Gaol,

for prisoners pending transfer to other prisons. The State Farms at Palen Creek and Numinbah, both south of Brisbane, are minimum-security prisons. The Security Patients' Hospital at Wacol Prison was opened during 1971-72. The most difficult mentally ill prisoners are admitted to this establishment as patients.

PRISONS AND PRISONERS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Prisons	Prison farms	Prisoners received during year ¹		Prisoners in confinement at end of year ²		
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Per 100,000 population
1969-70 ..	6	2	4,875	299	1,185	22	67r
1970-71 ..	6	2	4,856	258	1,218	18	68
1971-72 ..	7	2	4,906	227	1,410	29	77r
1972-73 ..	7	2	5,859	291	1,547	27	82
1973-74 ..	8	2	4,819	216	1,376	25	71

¹ Individuals confined on more than one occasion during the year are counted separately for each confinement. ² Including persons held pending court action.
r Revised since last issue.

At 30 June 1973, convicted prisoners in confinement per 100,000 of the population in the various States were as follows: New South Wales, 72; Victoria, 52; Queensland, 74; South Australia, 56; Western Australia, 103; and Tasmania, 84.

In March 1969 a system of allowing prisoners nearing the end of their term to work in normal employment outside the prison was introduced. Prisoners who are granted leave of absence for this purpose have to undertake to return to prison each evening. Deductions are made from their wages towards the cost of their prison accommodation. They are allowed certain amounts for travelling and out-of-pocket expenses, the balance being banked and handed to them on discharge. The Comptroller-General may also grant leave of absence to prisoners, not in excess of seven days, for compassionate reasons, medical treatment, or other approved purposes. The Salvation Army and Methodist Homes and the Prisoners' Aid Societies assist in the rehabilitation of discharged prisoners.

Under the parole system operating in Queensland, 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. The number of prisoners paroled in 1973-74 was 147.

The minimum-security prisons are operated and referred to as State Farms. At 30 June 1974 they held 109 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 to escape.

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 extremely uncontrollable, it may order his imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years.

Children committed to the care and control of the Department of Children's Services may be placed, at the discretion of the Director, in institutions controlled by the Government, in denominational homes

approved by the Minister in charge of the Department as suitable detention centres, or under other custodial arrangements approved by the Director. Details of children under care and control are shown on page 178.

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 1973-74 and how they were dealt with, are shown below.

HIGHER COURTS, QUEENSLAND: CRIMINAL CASES, 1973-74

Offence	Persons charged		How dealt with			
	Males	Females	Sentenced or bound over ¹	Found insane	Acquitted	Other ²
Murder	19	4	11	..	6	6
Attempted murder	19	3	10	2	3	7
Manslaughter	19	2	5	1	5	10
Offences against females	211	..	156	..	26	29
Other offences against the person	291	22	186	..	76	51
Offences against property	1,314	54	1,211	..	66	91
Other	49	1	31	..	2	17
Total	1,922	86	1,610	3	184	211

¹ Including admitted to probation. ² No True Bill and *Nolle Prosequi*.

The next table shows, for the five years to 1973-74, the principal types of offences with which persons were charged before Queensland Higher Courts. The numerous offences against property consist mainly of burglary and other forms of stealing from premises and illegally using motor vehicles. It should be noted that in these and the following Lower Courts statistics, a person appearing on several charges at the one hearing is counted once only, and classified to the most serious charge.

HIGHER COURTS, QUEENSLAND: CRIMINAL CASES

Year	Murder	Attempted murder	Manslaughter	Offences against females	Other against the person	Against property	Other	Total
1969-70	6	3	27	141	218	1,244	11	1,650
1970-71	4	10	37	194	288	1,505	12	2,050
1971-72	11	8	21	196	254	1,509	19	2,018
1972-73	16	11	20	192	266	1,567	37	2,109
1973-74	23	22	21	211	313	1,368	50	2,008

Lower Courts—A total of 59 stipendiary magistrates and a large number of justices of the peace exercised jurisdiction in 209 Magistrates Courts during 1973-74. The next table shows, for the five years to 1973-74, the numbers of criminal cases dealt with by these courts, as well as cases dealt with by Children's Courts and by industrial magistrates.

Generally speaking, court appearances for drunkenness and breaches of road traffic and transport laws make up about three quarters of all cases heard in Queensland. Cases of drunkenness have remained fairly steady at about 17 per 1,000 mean population for the five years to 1973-74. The number of traffic offences has been influenced by extensions of the "on-the-spot ticket" system under which breaches are dealt with by non-court action.

LOWER COURTS, QUEENSLAND: CRIMINAL AND QUASI-CRIMINAL CASES¹

Year	Assault	Stealing ²	Against good order		Road traffic and transport laws ³	All other	Total
			Drunkenness	Other			
1969-70 ..	895	6,204	31,687	3,000	54,445	14,572	110,803
1970-71 ..	1,001	6,279	30,429	2,839	52,816	17,519	110,883
1971-72 ..	961	7,219	30,932	3,008	54,033	17,910	114,063
1972-73 ..	1,156	7,576	33,542	3,360	59,599	18,521	123,754
1973-74 ..	1,260	8,224	33,690	3,570	61,063	17,921	125,728

¹ Excluding remands, applications, and petitions to the courts. ² Including the illegal use of motor vehicles. ³ Including driving under the influence of liquor or a drug.

Total court appearances have increased from 62 per 1,000 mean population in 1969-70 to a rate of 65 in 1973-74. Charges for assault and stealing increased from 4 per 1,000 mean population to a rate of 5.

LOWER COURTS: CASES HEARD IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1973-74

Statistical Division	Drunkenness		Road traffic and transport laws		Other offences		Total offences	
	Cases	Proportion	Cases	Proportion	Cases	Proportion	Cases	Proportion
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Brisbane	16,625	49.3	44,331	72.5	16,852	54.4	77,808	61.9
Moreton	663	2.0	3,790	6.2	3,130	10.1	7,583	6.0
Maryborough ..	1,382	4.1	1,620	2.7	1,384	4.5	4,386	3.5
Downs	797	2.4	2,417	3.9	1,375	4.4	4,589	3.7
Roma	491	1.4	249	0.4	301	1.0	1,041	0.8
South-Western ..	629	1.9	135	0.2	256	0.8	1,020	0.8
Rockhampton ..	2,433	7.2	1,819	3.0	1,587	5.1	5,839	4.7
Central-Western ..	582	1.7	387	0.6	577	1.9	1,546	1.2
Far-Western ..	168	0.5	39	0.1	81	0.3	288	0.2
Mackay	527	1.6	1,216	2.0	544	1.7	2,287	1.8
Townsville ..	3,069	9.1	2,387	3.9	1,600	5.2	7,056	5.6
Cairns	3,312	9.8	1,623	2.7	2,194	7.1	7,129	5.7
Peninsula ..	999	3.0	40	0.1	214	0.7	1,253	1.0
North-Western ..	2,013	6.0	1,010	1.7	880	2.8	3,903	3.1
Queensland ..	33,690	100.0	61,063	100.0	30,975	100.0	125,728	100.0

More than 70 per cent of the court cases involving traffic violations are heard in the Brisbane Statistical Division, and these appearances involve over half of the defendants charged in this Division.

LOWER COURTS, QUEENSLAND: AGES OF PERSONS CHARGED, 1973-74

Age group	Assaults	Offences against females	Other against the 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 ..	17	3	2	1,052	129	10	12	..	36	4	1,265
15 to 19 ..	229	106	109	2,547	718	2,094	753	428	1,203	759	8,946
20 to 29 ..	420	59	128	1,731	733	6,209	1,151	1,524	921	686	13,562
30 to 39 ..	151	15	38	449	245	5,559	297	748	236	142	7,880
40 to 49 ..	52	9	17	310	149	7,071	251	607	119	62	8,647
50 to 59 ..	30	6	8	153	49	5,512	111	307	44	27	6,247
60 to 69 ..	4	1	2	43	14	1,635	26	96	15	9	1,845
70 & over ..	1	..	..	13	1	324	3	8	4	1	355
Not stated ..	293	25	79	542	352	2,591	609	915	47,860	8,227	61,493
Total ..	1,197	224	383	6,840	2,390	31,005	3,213	4,633	50,438	9,917	110,240

MALES CHARGED—PERCENTAGE IN EACH AGE GROUP²

Under 15 ..	2	2	1	17	6	..	1	..	1	..	2
15 to 19 ..	25	53	36	40	35	7	29	12	47	45	18
20 to 29 ..	47	30	42	28	36	22	44	41	36	42	28
30 to 39 ..	17	7	12	7	12	20	11	20	9	8	16
40 to 49 ..	6	4	5	5	7	25	10	16	4	3	18
50 to 59 ..	3	3	3	2	3	19	4	8	2	1	13
60 to 69 ..	..	1	1	1	1	6	1	3	1	1	4
70 & over ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1

FEMALES CHARGED—NUMBER

Under 15 ..	2	..	..	97	20	2	2	..	3	2	128
15 to 19 ..	12	..	6	469	63	205	104	2	44	199	1,104
20 to 29 ..	17	..	8	321	103	827	134	16	24	62	1,512
30 to 39 ..	7	..	3	145	32	437	38	18	7	4	691
40 to 49 ..	3	..	2	111	17	583	25	16	6	4	767
50 to 59 ..	3	..	1	87	4	206	7	8	1	3	320
60 to 69 ..	..	..	..	49	1	252	2	..	..	1	305
70 & over ..	..	..	..	8	..	13	..	..	..	..	21
Not stated ..	19	..	5	97	27	160	45	24	4,467	3,847	8,691
Total ..	63	..	25	1,384	267	2,685	357	84	4,552	4,122	13,539

FEMALES CHARGED—PERCENTAGE IN EACH AGE GROUP²

Under 15 ..	4	..	..	7	8	..	1	..	4	1	3
15 to 19 ..	27	..	30	36	26	8	33	3	52	72	23
20 to 29 ..	39	..	40	25	43	33	43	27	28	22	31
30 to 39 ..	16	..	15	11	14	17	12	30	8	2	14
40 to 49 ..	7	..	10	9	7	23	8	27	7	2	16
50 to 59 ..	7	..	5	7	2	8	2	13	1	1	7
60 to 69 ..	..	..	..	4	..	10	1	..	..	..	6
70 & over ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

¹ Excluding 1,949 companies which are included among males in the previous table.² Excluding persons whose ages were not stated.

LOWER COURTS, QUEENSLAND: CASES

Offence	Persons charged		
	Males	Females	Total
<i>Offences against the person</i>	1,804	88	1,892
Murder and attempted murder	37	9	46
Manslaughter	18	2	20
Offences against females	224	..	224
Assault, common	387	32	419
Assault, aggravated	382	8	390
Assault occasioning bodily or grievous bodily harm	199	16	215
Other assaults	229	7	236
Dangerous driving	235	5	240
Other offences against the person	93	9	102
<i>Offences against property</i>	9,230	1,651	10,881
Burglary and housebreaking	184	13	197
Breaking, entering, and stealing (other premises)	1,527	44	1,571
Stealing and illegally using motor vehicles	942	48	990
Other stealing	4,187	1,279	5,466
Unlawful possession of property and receiving	515	65	580
False pretences	598	126	724
Malicious damage	938	59	997
Illegally on premises	172	12	184
Other offences against property	167	5	172
<i>Forgery and offences against the currency</i> .. .. .	..	..	..
<i>Offences against good order</i>	34,218	3,042	37,260
Drunkenness	31,005	2,685	33,690
Obscene, threatening, abusive language	1,465	147	1,612
Insufficient lawful means of support	422	118	540
Indecent, riotous, offensive conduct	841	31	872
Other offences against good order	485	61	546
<i>Other offences</i>	66,937	8,758	75,695
Breach of maintenance order	585	..	585
Offences against gambling laws	123	4	127
Offences against liquor laws	1,317	227	1,544
Offences against factory and industrial laws	659	23	682
Offences against revenue laws	2,179	754	2,933
Offences against broadcasting and television laws	950	2,447	3,397
Possession of drugs	731	86	817
Manufacture, cultivation, sale of drugs	73	8	81
Administering drugs	11	2	13
Other health offences	240	16	256
Drunk in charge of a motor vehicle	4,633	84	4,717
Other offences against traffic and transport laws	51,794	4,552	56,346
Offences against railway laws	34	60	94
Offences against local authority by-laws	1,393	172	1,565
Other offences	2,215	323	2,538
Total	112,189¹	13,539	125,728

¹ Including 993 males and 200 females bound over or admitted to probation.

HEARD AND RESULTS OF HEARINGS, 1973-74

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.
159	8	136	13	47	2	772	23	167	6	523	36
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	9
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	2
11	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	187	..
57	3	34	7	14	..	243	16	30	3	9	3
27	1	59	3	..	1	194	2	97	1	5	..
25	1	6	..	..	..	11	..	2	..	155	15
9	1	3	..	32	1	170	5	12	..	3	..
15	..	11	1	..	..	145	..	19	2	45	2
10	2	..	2	1	..	9	..	4	..	69	5
298	30	2,261	388	7	..	4,232	1,106	1,194	64	1,238	63
7	3	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	172	10
46	..	716	24	1	..	14	1	181	3	569	16
36	4	291	19	1	..	235	11	230	4	149	10
69	19	905	282	3	..	2,537	925	476	39	197	14
60	..	86	21	..	..	246	29	63	8	60	7
18	3	35	24	..	..	369	90	142	5	34	4
29	..	187	14	1	..	658	43	46	2	17	..
20	1	22	3	1	..	95	6	34	2	..	..
13	..	19	1	..	..	73	1	22	1	40	2
..
638	69	6,341	800	24,474	1,842	2,194	276	557	54	14	1
547	50	6,177	740	23,171	1,781	913	99	197	15	..	..
20	2	57	16	752	49	611	74	25	6	..	..
32	9	48	34	4	..	70	45	268	30	..	..
23	3	45	1	430	10	322	17	20	..	1	..
16	5	14	9	117	2	278	41	47	3	13	1
13,319	1,746	592	91	114	3	52,353	6,906	501	10	58	2
236	..	22	..	..	..	327	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	41	2	77	2	3	..	..	..
79	35	67	23	33	1	1,138	168	..	..	..	..
179	7	..	..	..	..	480	16	..	..	..	..
562	269	..	..	..	..	1,612	484	..	..	5	1
25	78	2	..	..	..	923	2,369	..	..	..	..
29	1	26	10	1	..	627	71	31	3	17	1
2	..	1	..	..	..	40	8	12	..	18	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	3	..
6	3	..	..	..	..	234	13	..	..	..	..
81	5	9	..	1	..	4,360	77	182	2	..	..
11,028	1,175	436	57	38	..	40,043	3,316	249	4	..	..
1	..	3	1	..	..	29	59	1	..	..	..
354	26	..	..	..	..	1,039	146	..	..	..	..
733	147	26	..	..	..	1,418	175	23	1	15	..
14,414	1,853	9,330	1,292	24,642	1,847	59,551	8,311	2,419	134	1,833	102

² Including 1,949 cases against companies.

5 LIQUOR LICENCES

Under the *Liquor Act* 1912-1973, the regulation and control of liquor licences and licensees is vested in a Licensing Court presided over by a District Court Judge appointed by the Governor in Council and a Licensing Commission, consisting of five members, four of whom are appointed by the Governor in Council, the remaining member being the Executive Officer of the Licensing Commission. The Commission was first set up in 1935 and assumed control from the previous Magistrates Licensing Courts. The Licensing Court was constituted in 1973 and assumed jurisdiction over all applications and orders made under the Act.

The Court in conjunction with recommendations from the Commission has power to issue, cancel, remove, or forfeit licences, provided that the total number of licensed victuallers' (hotel) licences does not at any time exceed the number in existence in 1935.

When a licence is cancelled, surrendered, or forfeited it may be removed to another locality with the Court's approval and sold by public tender. Any premium on the sale of such licences is credited to the Liquor Act Trust Fund for compensation.

The Court may also grant licences to motels, taverns, resorts, clubs, restaurants, theatres, cabarets, function rooms, spirit merchants, and various other types of premises as described. A number of these have been granted following amendments to the Act which have progressively liberalised the legislation in relation to the sale, supply, and consumption of liquor. The amendments to the Act in 1973 also reduced the legal drinking age from 21 years to 18 years. Fees assessed on the purchase price of liquor bought during the previous year are collected from licensees.

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. The Court on motion of the Commission has the power to cancel licences where the prescribed requirements are not met.

The next table shows the variations in the numbers of each type of licence in force, during the five years to 1974.

LIQUOR LICENCES IN FORCE¹, QUEENSLAND

Type	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	Revenue 1973-74
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$
Licensed victuallers ..	1,086	1,083	1,083 ²	1,084 ²	1,084 ²	6,571,954
Limited hotel	1	19	34	44	54	56,014
Resort	8	9	9	11	13	10,345
Restaurant	87	114	127	157	195	135,248
Bistro .. .. .	..	2	2	2	..	..
Cabaret .. .. .	..	8	12	13	13	21,309
Function room .. ..	..	4	8	9	13	6,005
Packet	9	8	10	11	12	2,012
Theatre .. .. .	..	2	2	2	2	381
Bottlers	310	269	263	254	247	4,972
Club	546	567	589	601	612	897,564
Spirit merchant ..	127	132	132	132	139	1,058,586
Total	2,174	2,217	2,271	2,320	2,384	8,764,390 ³

¹At 30 June. Excluding railway refreshment rooms, 24 in 1974. ²Including tavern licences (six in 1974). The 1974 figure includes one vigneron's licence.
³Excluding \$220,524 other fees.

• Chapter 10

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 Commission, 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 1880s 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, of 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 (77.8 per cent) of the land in Queensland at 31 December 1973 remained as Crown land and was

leased to the occupiers. Land alienated, or in the process of alienation as freehold land, accounted for 16.2 per cent and roads, stock routes, and public reserves for 5.3 per cent of the total area, leaving less than 1 per cent unoccupied.

2 AREAS AND TENURES

The next 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 five years to 1973.

TYPES OF LAND TENURE, QUEENSLAND

Type of tenure	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha
Freehold					
Alienated by purchase	10,868	11,014	11,114	11,366	12,483
Alienated without payment	37	37	37	37	37
In process of alienation	10,518	12,239	13,140	13,902	15,437
Total freehold	21,424	23,290	24,292	25,305	27,958
Leasehold					
Pastoral tenures	103,907	103,644	103,330	102,624	101,913
Selection tenures	34,013	32,038	31,210	30,889	29,357
Special leases	2,462	2,611	2,634	2,719	2,891
Development leases	3	92	3	2	2
Country, suburban, and town lands perpetual leases	20	20	21	19	19
Leases, claims, and licences under mining acts	1,055	1,444	1,589	1,405	175 ¹
Total leasehold	141,459	139,848	138,787	137,658	134,357
Reserves (excluding leased area ²)	7,467	7,564	7,639	7,778	7,759
Roads and stock routes	1,727	1,751	1,748	1,749	1,453
Unoccupied and unreserved	723	347	334	309	1,273
Total area of State	172,800	172,800	172,800	172,800	172,800

¹ Net area, i.e. the area which is not also reserved or leased for other purposes. For total area, see table on page 228.

² See table on page 229.

Land Tenures, Australia—Land areas and tenures in the various States are shown in the table below.

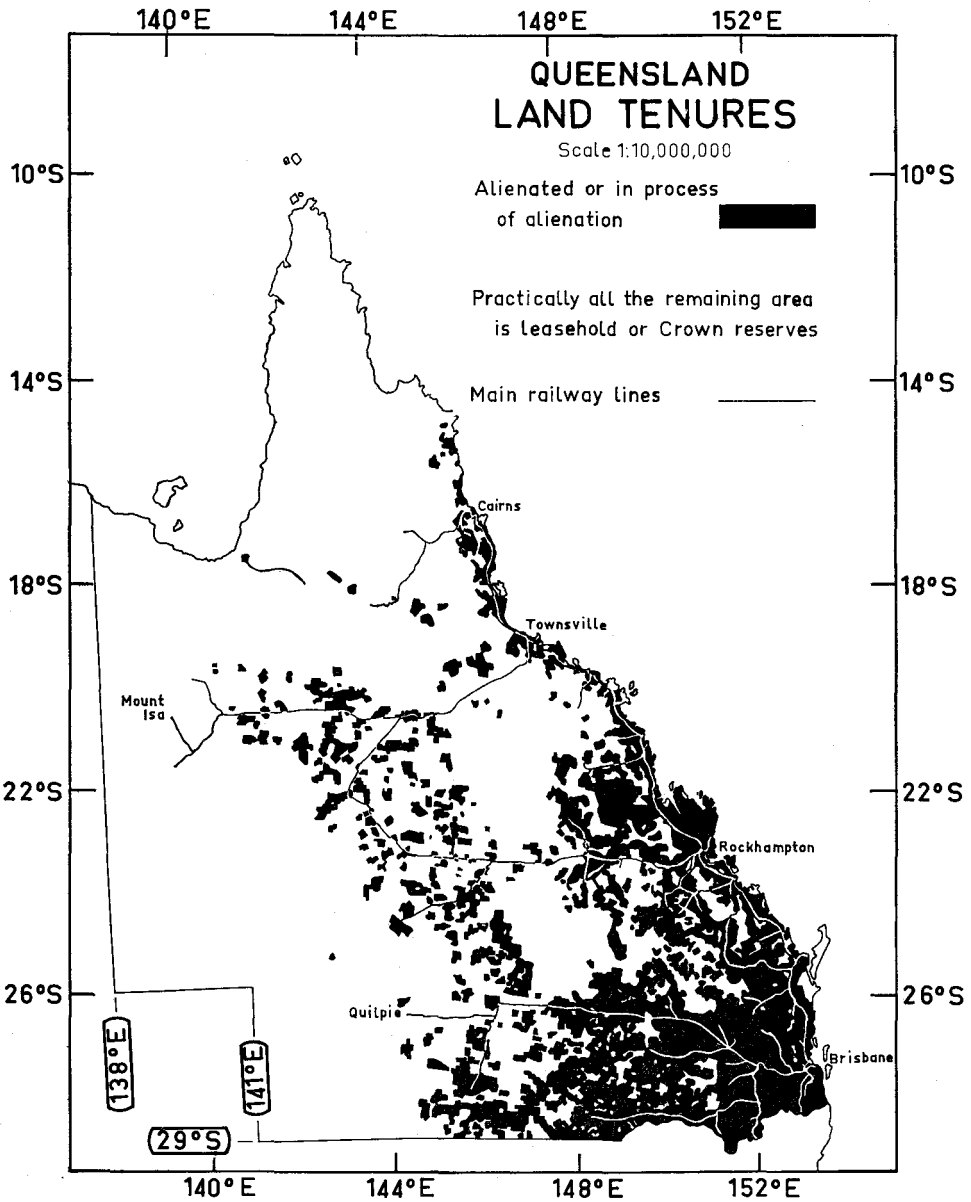
LAND TENURES, AUSTRALIA, 1973

State	Private lands		Crown lands		Total area	Proportion private lands
	Alienated	In process of alienation	Leased	Other		
	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	%
New South Wales ¹	25,328	1,745	45,226	7,844	80,143	33.8
Victoria ¹	13,547	133	2,305	6,776	22,762	60.1
Queensland ²	12,520	15,437	134,357	10,486	172,800	16.2
South Australia ¹	6,499	109	59,914	31,916	98,438	6.7
Western Australia ²	14,603	4,936	102,711	130,512	252,762	7.7
Tasmania ¹	2,729	133	2,036	1,935	6,833	41.9
Northern Territory ¹	87	..	77,695	56,838	134,620	0.1
Aust. Capital Territory ¹	22	2	84	135	243 ³	9.9
Australia	75,335	22,495	424,328	246,442	768,601	12.7

¹ At 30 June. ² At 31 December. ³ Including Jervis Bay area, 7(000) hectares.

QUEENSLAND LAND TENURES

Scale 1:10,000,000



Freehold Land—Up to 31 December 1973, 64,309 allotments of town land comprising 12,526 hectares had been alienated from the Crown for a total purchase price of \$18,973,953, as well as 12,470,011 hectares of mainly farm land in 108,875 lots for a total purchase price of \$40,782,763. Further details are set out below.

FREEHOLD LAND, QUEENSLAND, 31 DECEMBER 1973

Particulars	Area
	hectares
Alienated by deed of grant in fee-simple	
Town lands purchased	12,526
Country and suburban lands purchased	12,470,011
Granted without payment	37,474
Total alienated	12,520,011
In process of alienation	
Freeholds auctioned, not yet paid for	384,476
Country, suburban, and town leases being converted to freehold	9,003
Selections ¹	15,044,019
Total in process of alienation	15,437,498

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 transactions are shown in Chapter 21.

Leasehold Land—The leasing of Crown lands is the primary function of the Land Administration Commission which is also charged with surveying, redesigning or sub-dividing, and leasing such lands as revert to the Crown by resumption, or by 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 the lessee 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 sub-division or in the selection of at least a good living area if the property is sub-divided. 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.



AGRICULTURE—Chapter 11

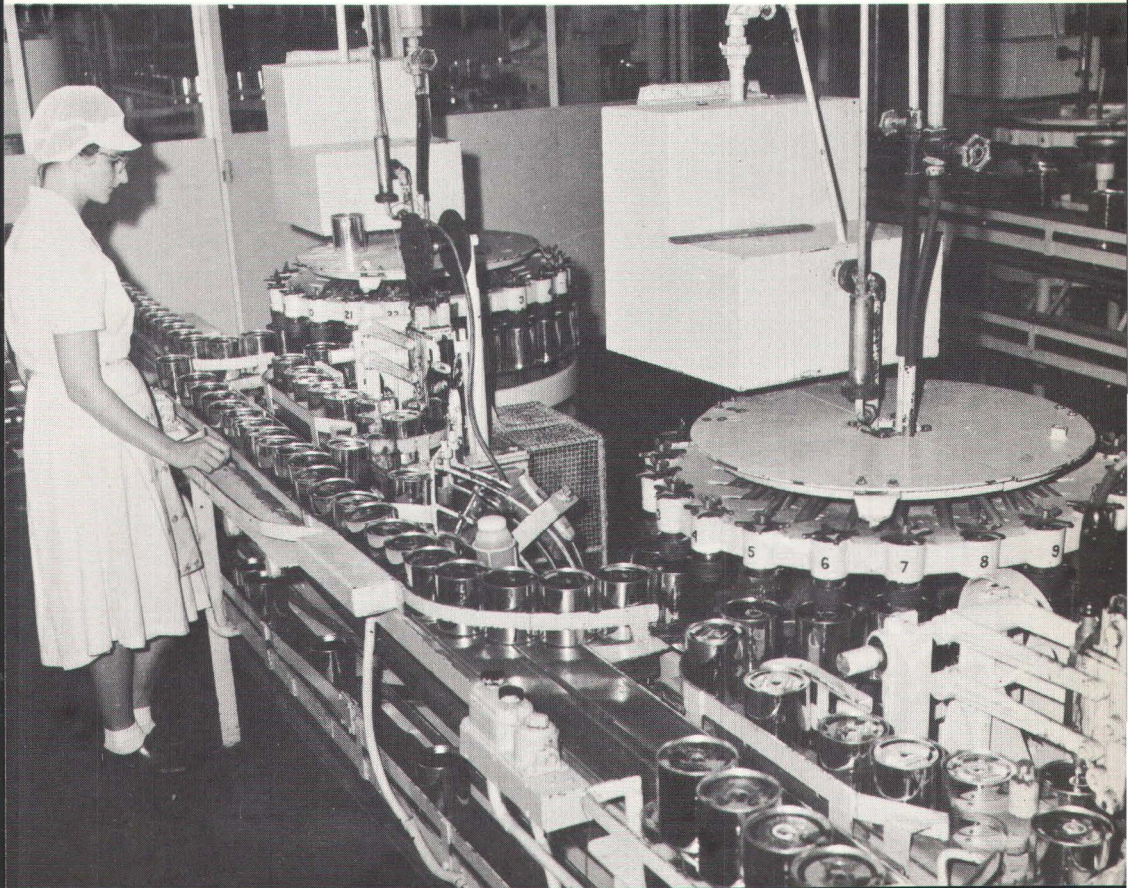
Roasting peanuts, Kingaroy

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau

DAIRYING—Chapter 11

Packing powdered milk, Gympie





A mob of sheep in western Queensland

Photo: *Department of Primary Industries*

Beef cattle road train

Photo: *Australian Information Services*



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.

Pastoral Tenures—A number of pastoral properties are still held in large Pastoral Leases, areas of 1,300 square kilometres for sheep and 3,900 square kilometres 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 226).

The extent and nature of Pastoral Leases at 31 December 1973 are summarised below.

PASTORAL LEASES, QUEENSLAND, 31 DECEMBER 1973

Type of tenure	Leases	Area	Annual rental	Average area	Average rent per 1,000 hectares
	No.	'000 ha	\$	'000 ha	\$
Pastoral holdings (all classes) ..	1,917	97,330	1,492,744	50.8	15.34
Occupation licences	659	4,577	97,414	6.9	21.28
Forest grazing leases (on reserves)	4	7	66	1.6	10.12
Total	2,580	101,913	1,590,224	39.5	15.60

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 24,000 hectares. Settlement Farm Leases with a maximum area of 2,400 hectares 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 freehold tenure after 40 years by annual payments equal to one-fortieth 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 2,000 hectares may be held under Perpetual Lease tenure, with the rental being subject to review at intervals 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 1973 are summarised below.

SELECTION TENURES, QUEENSLAND, 31 DECEMBER 1973

Tenure	Leases	Area	Annual rental	Average area	Average rent per hectare
	No.	'000 ha	\$	hectares	cents
Grazing homesteads	2,670	20,468	1,282,820	7,666	6.3
Grazing farms	1,960	6,736	430,187	3,437	6.3
Settlement farm leases	76	119		1,567	
Agricultural selections					
Perpetual lease	6,609	2,034	631,060	308	31.0
In process of alienation	6,475	15,044	2,927,805	2,323	19.5
Total	17,790	44,401	5,271,872	2,496	11.9

Brigalow Lands Development Scheme—Development and closer settlement of the brigalow lands in the Fitzroy Basin with a view to increased beef production has been undertaken by agreement between the Australian and State Governments under the terms of *The Brigalow and Other Lands Development Acts, 1962 to 1967*. Under the agreement, the Australian Government is providing a loan of \$23m for the development of approximately 4.5m hectares. To 30 June 1974, \$13.95m had been advanced by the Australian Government. Expenditure, excluding debt payments to the Australian Government, amounted to \$17.26m.

The scheme involves the acquisition of existing leasehold holdings (by negotiation rather than by resumption) and clearing and improving them before making them available as smaller holdings, as well as providing land for State and Local Authority reservations, National Parks, Flora and Fauna, and Timber Reserves. 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. In addition to retention areas granted to former lessees, 165 blocks had been allocated by ballot and 73 blocks had been auctioned as freehold. To 30 June 1974 the area totalled about 1.4m hectares.

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

Development leases are issued to private interests to develop or sub-divide 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, QUEENSLAND, 31 DECEMBER 1973

Type	Leases	Area	Annual rental	Average area	Average rent per hectare
	No.	'000 ha	\$	hectares	cents
Reserves	2,371	2,117	1,533,205	893	53.0
Special purposes	8,388	774		92	
Development leases	6	2	3,978	409	162.0

Country, Suburban, and Town Lands—These are leased under Auction Perpetual Lease tenure at an annual rental equal to 3 per cent of the amount bid at auction by competitors for the land. Town Leases cover residential allotments not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ hectare, Suburban Leases cover areas not exceeding 8 hectares, and Country Leases farms not exceeding 1,036 hectares. 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.

At 31 December 1973 there were 8,996 such leases covering 18,789 hectares, of an annual rental value of \$352,055. They had an average size of 2.1 hectares and an average rent of \$18.74 per hectare. The 17 town lots auctioned during 1973 averaged 1,095 square metres in area and had an average capital value of \$2,537.

Land Subject to Mining Acts—Crown land and private land may be held for mining purposes under mining lease and claim title collectively known as a mining tenement. The claim title is the lower in status.

Mining leases may be granted for winning of mineral from land and for associated purposes. Application is made to the District Warden. Mining leases are subject to conditions such as continuous and bona fide use, payment of rental, and performance of labour conditions. It is advantageous, although not necessary for a lessee or, or an applicant for, a mining lease to hold a miner's right, but it is necessary to hold a permit to enter when application is made for a mining tenement in private land.

Mining leases may be granted for a term of 21 years and may be renewed accordingly. The maximum area of a mining lease is 130 hectares but greater areas may be granted in certain circumstances. One man must be employed for every 4 hectares leased, except in dredging operations where three men must be employed for every 40 hectares leased, as well as other conditions. Expenditure of certain sums of money may be approved as an alternative to direct employment of labour.

Mining leases attract rental at the rate of \$5 per hectare per annum plus a royalty on production of some minerals, while for others it is based on the value of production. For coal the annual rental is \$5 per hectare plus a royalty of 5 cents per tonne. The maximum area granted is 130 hectares and one man must be employed for every 16 hectares for the first two years and for every 8 hectares thereafter.

The holder of a miner's right costing \$1.50 per year may take possession of and occupy Crown land for mining purposes. During 1973, 7,456 miners' rights were issued. 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. Provided that 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.

Specific areas may be taken up and occupied by the holder of a miner's right for certain purposes associated with mining, e.g. prospecting purposes and, except within town sites, for business and residential purposes.

Miners' Homestead Leases provide for the settlement of mining fields by permitting the holding of land for purposes of residence. 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 $\frac{2}{3}$ hectare or, in approved cases, 4 hectares; and elsewhere 32 hectares or, in approved cases, 520 hectares. They are available on application to the warden or by auction. Such land may be applied for as a mining lease or it may be taken up for mining purposes by the holder of a miner's right, but arrangements must be made for the compensation of the lessee 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.

Petroleum Leases may be granted where payable deposits of petroleum are discovered. They give underground rights but do not confer any title to the surface. They are intended to cover areas not exceeding 250 square kilometres at an annual rental of \$8 per square kilometre, deductible from the prescribed royalty of 10 per cent of the selling value of the production.

The *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967-1974* provides for the exploration for, and the exploitation of, petroleum resources on the continental shelf and sea-bed in territorial waters adjacent to the coast. At 31 December 1973, 16 Exploration Permits were in existence.

Authorities to Prospect may be granted to applicants intending to undertake large-scale exploration or prospecting, or geological or geophysical testing. Areas, rents, terms, and conditions are determined by the Minister. At the end of 1973 there were 211 Authorities to Prospect for Minerals covering 49,293 square kilometres, 40 Authorities to Prospect for Coal covering 17,666 square kilometres, and 51 Authorities to Prospect for Petroleum covering 692,500 square kilometres.

LAND HELD UNDER MINING ACTS, QUEENSLAND, 31 DECEMBER 1973

Type of tenure	Leases	Total area	Average area
	No.	hectares	hectares
Mining leases	6,765	501,544	74
Special bauxite lease	3	580,200	193,400
Miner's homestead lease	21,856	174,647	8
Coal prospecting licence	n	..	..
Claims etc.	n	2,023 ¹	n
Total	n	1,258,414	n

¹ Estimated. n Not available.

Various agreements between the Government and certain companies for the purpose of working minerals and coal in the State are contained in Special Acts of Parliament. Concessions are features of the agreements in return for the development of the areas in question.

Reserves—Areas throughout the State are reserved to the Crown for specific purposes. Legislation in April 1973 provided for the reservation of areas of land in perpetuity as Environmental Parks to provide further areas of natural beauty and interest for use by the community. Details of land reserved for public purposes are shown in the next table.

LAND RESERVED FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES, QUEENSLAND, 31 DECEMBER 1973

Type of reserve	Leases	Area
	No.	hectares
Permanent State forests	473	3,216,375
Temporary timber reserves	199	679,326
National parks	288	1,066,068
Aboriginal reserves	<i>n</i>	2,771,225
General reserves	<i>n</i>	2,149,966
Gross total		9,882,960
Less Forest grazing leases		6,518
Less Special leases		2,117,223
Net total (excluding leased area)		7,759,219

n Not available.

3 SOIL CONSERVATION

The erratic rainfall patterns, high rainfall intensities, soil types, and the management conditions applied to many of Queensland's agricultural soils, particularly those on sloping land, make them susceptible to water erosion. Soil conservation practices were not applied to any great extent until the late 1940s.

It is estimated that 1 million hectares of the State's agricultural lands are moderately to seriously eroded and a further 1.1 million hectares slightly affected. The main areas of erosion damage are the Darling Downs, Maranoa, Burnett, Central Highlands, Fitzroy Basin, Isis, and North Queensland districts.

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

The soil conservation needs of the State at 30 June 1974 were estimated as follows.

Region	Area of cultivated land requiring soil conservation measures	Area protected by soil conservation measures
	'000 hectares	'000 hectares
Darling Downs	903	174
Near South West	433	105
South Burnett	142	83
Burnett	123	31
Moreton	61	13
Capricornia	423	157
North Queensland	21	10
Total	2,106	573

The Department of Primary Industries provides a special advisory service in soil conservation with 81 officers stationed at 27 centres throughout the State. Some 8,200 landholders are using this service.

Soil conservation measures recommended include stubble retention, contour cultivation, special tillage practices, and rotation of crops or crops and pasture on a contour strip-cropping pattern. Control of storm run-off water is achieved through schemes comprising diversion banks and contour banks spaced at intervals down vulnerable slopes, discharging into stable natural watercourses or constructed waterways protected by suitable grasses.

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.

The Darling Downs programme, approved in March 1973, allows for the progressive implementation of soil conservation measures under the Area of Soil Erosion Hazard provisions of the Act.

Five of the 14 shires in the area have so far been declared Areas of Soil Erosion Hazard, and planning of soil conservation measures is well under way.

Participation in the programme is mandatory, but landowners are given a broad schedule within which to complete the work, and are subsidised by the Government on a dollar for dollar basis up to \$1,000 per farm.

This scheme has recently been extended to the Isis area near Bundaberg where cane farmers are being assisted to move from eroded hillsides to more gently sloping land nearer the coast.

4 IRRIGATION AND WATER CONSERVATION

The important primary industries of Queensland are subject to relatively frequent and serious losses by drought and also to extensive flooding. There is therefore a definite need for the provision of works for water conservation for irrigation and stock watering and for flood mitigation.

The average annual flow of all streams in Queensland, equivalent to approximately 40 per cent of that for all Australian streams, gives ample scope for such works.

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.

Water Resources Investigation—The Commissioner of Irrigation and Water Supply is required, under *The Land and Water Resources Development Acts, 1943 to 1946*, to (a) prepare a complete description of the natural water resources of the State, both surface and underground, (b) undertake and carry out a survey of such resources, and (c) keep a record of all such natural water resources, surface and underground.

For this purpose the Commission has installed and operates 568 stream gauging stations, 503 of them being equipped with automatic water level recorders, and collects rainfall data from 103 stations in addition to the Bureau of Meteorology stations.

Licensing and Control—As required under the *Water Act 1926–1973* rights to underground and surface water are allocated and their use controlled by a system of licensing of (a) all artesian bores in the State; (b) all sub-artesian bores in areas proclaimed by the Governor in Council; the main purpose of proclaiming areas is to ensure the equitable distribution of available supplies and to obtain information on the quantity, quality, extent, and use of those supplies; (c) all conservation and use, other than for stock and domestic supplies, of flow in watercourses.

In respect of all supplies, the Commission is required to control use and to share supplies as equitably as possible in periods of shortage of supply.

At 30 June 1974, 14,271 Waterworks Licences were in existence, 10,675 being for pumps, 2,858 for dams and weirs, and 738 for other works.

Areas of sub-artesian water supply proclaimed by the Governor in Council, in which all bores and wells require a licence, total 1,410,300 square kilometres. A total of 30,440 bores, artesian and sub-artesian in proclaimed areas, were registered at 30 June 1974.

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.

The Commissioner is principally responsible for water conservation and supply works for rural purposes, including irrigation, stock, and domestic supply. However, in planning such works, particularly storages, economies to all users can accrue by providing where possible for dual or multi-purpose use of works for irrigation, rural, urban, and industrial, including power generation and mining purposes.

As a result of this approach, 27 cities and towns now draw supplies from Commission storages or by diversion from regulated streams, four storages provide supply for power generation at three thermal stations (Swanbank, Calcap, and Collinsville) and one hydro-electric station (Barron Falls), and supply for six mining operations is drawn from three other storages.

Urgent water requirements of the expanding mining activities in Central, North, and North-West Queensland have brought out the need to further ensure the orderly and efficient development of the limited water resources in these areas and to provide for immediate and future needs for both urban, mineral, and rural purposes.

Water Conservation—At 30 June 1974, the Irrigation and Water Supply Commission controlled and operated 12 dams and 56 weirs with a total available storage capacity of 2,770,162 megalitres. Two dams (Tinaroo Falls and Eungella) are located in North Queensland; two (Fairbairn and Callide) in Central Queensland; the other eight (Moogerah, Leslie, Borumba, Coolmunda, Wuruma, Atkinson, Beardmore, and Maroon) in South Queensland. Of the weirs, 33 are in South, 12 in Central, and 11 in North Queensland. Weir capacity ranges from 17,300 to less than 50 megalitres, 14 of them having a capacity each of over 3,500 megalitres. Completion of Monduran, Glenlyon, and Julius Dams, Burnett Barrage, and Baralaba Weir now under construction, will provide additional storage of 883,600 megalitres.

Details of dams and weirs completed at 30 June 1974 are shown in the next table.

EXISTING WATER STORAGES, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1974

Name of storage	Stream	Nearest town	Storage capacity (megalitres)	Irrigation area or project
<i>Dams</i>				
Atkinson ..	Atkinson's Lagoon ..	Lowood ..	31,300	Lower Lockyer
Beardmore ..	Balonne River ..	St George ..	101,000	St George
Borumba ..	Yabba Creek ..	Imbil ..	42,600	Mary Valley
Callide ..	Callide Creek ..	Biloela ..	57,600	Callide Power Station
Coolmunda ..	Macintyre River ..	Inglewood ..	75,200	Macintyre Brook
Eungella ..	Broken River ..	Eungella ..	131,000	Burdekin River
Fairbairn ..	Nogoa River ..	Emerald ..	1,440,000	Emerald
Leslie ..	Sandy Creek ..	Warwick ..	47,100	Upper Condamine
Maroon ..	Burnett Creek ..	Boonah ..	38,400	Logan River
Moogerah ..	Reynolds Creek ..	Kalbar ..	92,500	Warrill Valley
Tinaroo Falls ..	Barron River ..	Atherton ..	407,000	Mareeba-Dimbulah
Wuruma ..	Nogo River ..	Eidsvold ..	194,000	Upper Burnett
			2,657,700	
<i>Weirs</i>				
Bedford ..	MacKenzie River ..	Blackwater ..	6,420	..
Blue Valley ..	Burdekin River ..	Dalbeg ..	3,820	Burdekin
Buckinbah ..	Thuraggi Watercourse ..	St George ..	5,120	St George
Chinchilla ..	Condamine River ..	Chinchilla ..	9,780	..
Glebe ..	Dawson River ..	Taroom ..	17,300	Dawson Valley
Gorge ..	Burdekin River ..	Dalbeg ..	9,460	Burdekin
Jack Taylor ..	Balonne River ..	St George ..	10,100	St George
Kolan Barrage ..	Kolan River ..	Bundaberg ..	4,000	Bundaberg
Marian ..	Pioneer River ..	Marian ..	3,830	..
Moolabah ..	Thuraggi Watercourse ..	St George ..	3,950	St George
Moura ..	Dawson River ..	Moura ..	6,290	Dawson Valley
Mundubbera ..	Burnett River ..	Mundubbera ..	4,930	Upper Burnett
Orange Creek ..	Dawson River ..	Cracow ..	6,780	Dawson Valley
Theodore ..	Dawson River ..	Theodore ..	4,760	Dawson Valley
Others ¹ ..	..	..	15,922	..
	Total all dams and weirs ..	..	2,770,162	

¹ 42 weirs, each with a capacity of less than 3,500 megalitres.

Details of storages under construction at 30 June 1974 are shown in the next table.

WATER STORAGES UNDER CONSTRUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1974

Name of storage	Stream	Nearest town	Storage capacity (megalitres)	Completion date	Purpose
<i>Dams</i>					
Glenlyon ..	Pike Creek ..	Stanthorpe	131,000 ¹	1975	Irrigation, border streams
Julius ..	Leichhardt River	Mount Isa	127,000	1975	Mount Isa Mines and city
Monduran ..	Kolan River ..	Gin Gin ..	586,000	1974	Bundaberg Irrigation Area and city
			844,000		
<i>Weirs</i>					
Baralaba ..	Dawson River ..	Baralaba ..	12,600	1976	Irrigation and town
Burnett Barrage	Burnett River ..	Bundaberg	27,000	1977	Bundaberg Irrigation Area
	Total all dams and weirs ..	..	883,600		

¹ Full capacity 262,000 megalitres, 50 per cent of which will be available to Queensland.

Irrigation Areas—About 9.5 per cent of the area under irrigation in the State is concentrated in the five established irrigation areas constituted under the *Irrigation Act* 1922–1973, where the supply is generally reticulated by channel systems, by means of gravity or pumping, from the storage. In addition some supply is also provided from streams regulated by the storage. Details of irrigation areas established and under construction at 30 June 1974 are set out below.

- (a) Dawson Valley Irrigation Area. This area situated around the town of Theodore is supplied by four weirs on the Dawson River. Pumping stations deliver water through channel systems to 61 farms. Cotton and grain crops account for the major part of production from irrigated farms. In addition the towns of Theodore and Moura and the Thiess Peabody Mitsui Mining Group obtain supplies from the storages.
- (b) Burdekin River Irrigation Area and Water Supply Scheme. This scheme is a complex system of water conservation, irrigation, industrial, urban, and stock water supply. Storages are Eungella Dam on the Broken River, and Gorge and Blue Valley Weirs on the Burdekin River.
From Eungella Dam water is diverted directly by a privately owned 120-kilometre piped supply system to coal mining operations at Goonyella and Peak Downs and the town of Moranbah.
Supplies for other purposes are maintained along the Bowen River and lower 114 kilometres of the Burdekin River by release of water from the storage as required. These purposes and the arrangements for supply comprise: (i) a pumping station on the Bowen River delivering supply through 34 kilometres of pipeline to the Collinsville Power Station, Collinsville Town, and nine grazing holdings along the pipeline; (ii) six pumping stations delivering water through channel systems to 141 individual irrigated holdings in Clare, Millaroo, and Dalbeg sections of the Burdekin River Irrigation Area, the principal crops from irrigated farms being sugar cane, rice, and seed crops; and (iii) private diversion by pumping for irrigation on holdings along the Bowen and Lower Burdekin Rivers.
- (c) Mareeba-Dimbulah Irrigation Area. This area is supplied by Tinaroo Falls Dam and weirs on the Barron and Walsh River systems. Water is delivered through channel systems and regulated streams to 563 farms on which the principal crop is tobacco. In addition, water is supplied to the towns of Mareeba, Dimbulah, Walkamin, Mutchilba, and Tinaroo Falls, and to the hydro-electric generating station at Barron Falls.
- (d) St George Irrigation Area. The principal storages of this area, located near the town of St George, are Beardmore Dam and Jack Taylor Weir on the Balonne River and 2 weirs on Thuraggi Watercourse. Water is supplied to 25 farms, on which the principal crops are cotton and soybeans, and to the town of St George. The construction of works to extend the area by some 16 farms is in progress, four of these farms being opened at 30 June 1974.
- (e) Emerald Irrigation Area. This scheme, a joint Australian Government and State Government undertaking involved the construction of Fairbairn Dam on the Nogoia River, some 19 kilometres upstream from Emerald. Water from this dam and associated irrigation, drainage, and roadworks could

ultimately serve 110 irrigation farms on which 20,000 hectares could be irrigated annually. In addition, supplies will be provided for coal mining and urban water supply in the Blackwater area. The area commenced operations during 1972-73 when 13 farms were connected to the channel system. An area of 1,691 hectares of crops (1,485 hectares on channel supplied farms and 206 hectares from regulated streams) was irrigated during 1973-74 with the principal production being sorghum.

- (f) Bundaberg Irrigation Scheme. This is a joint Australian Government and State Government undertaking, estimated to cost \$58.48m aimed at raising the efficiency and security of the established sugar industry in the region. Phase 1 of the scheme now under construction involves the construction of Monduran Dam (capacity 586,000 megalitres) on the Kolan River, tidal barrages on the Kolan and Burnett Rivers, pumping stations, and distribution works. The scheme will ultimately provide an assured water supply to 1,458 cane assignments with a gross area of 48,000 hectares, and 6,000 megalitres annually to augment supplies to the city of Bundaberg.

Irrigation Projects—These are schemes, established under the *Water Act 1926-1973*, where water from storage is released downstream to maintain adequate supplies for private pumping under licence to land adjacent to the watercourse. Details of existing irrigation projects at 30 June 1974 are set out in the next table.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1974

Project	Storage	Licensed pumps	Annual water allocation	Water supplied, 1973-74	
				Irrigation	Other purposes
		No.	megalitres	megalitres	megalitres
Lower Lockyer	Atkinson Dam ..	149	8,522	3,033	..
Macintyre Brook ..	Coolmunda Dam ..	129	14,980	7,111	401 ¹
Mary Valley	Borumba Dam ..	140	4,404	1,136	2,088 ¹
Upper Burnett	Wuruma Dam ..	263	27,840	19,806	731 ¹
Upper Condamine ..	Leslie Dam	72	14,382	5,877	4,494 ¹
Warrill Valley	Moogerah Dam ..	305	28,480	2,953	10,527 ²

¹ Urban. ² Power generation and urban.

Other projects under construction or approved at 30 June 1974 are set out below.

- (a) Eton Irrigation Project. This project will provide irrigation water for some 50,000 hectares of cane lands in the North Eton-Sarina area, as well as supplementing existing ground-water supplies.

The scheme consists of the Mirani Diversion Weir to be constructed on the Pioneer River upstream of Mirani township, supplying water through diversion works to Kinchant Dam (capacity 60,420 megalitres) presently being constructed on the North Arm of Sandy Creek. Mirani Weir will also provide additional water for irrigation by private diversion from the Pioneer River. Kinchant Dam will supply water by means of distribution channels to individual farms in the area.

The estimated cost of the scheme is \$21.8m of which the Australian Government is providing a non-reimbursable grant

of \$5m towards the cost of Kinchant Dam subject to commitment by Queensland to undertake the remainder of the scheme.

- (b) **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 to control works on these rivers where they form the boundary between the two States, and to allocate the water. Costs are shared equally. The agreement provides for the construction of storages, initially on Pike Creek in Queensland, and later if required, on the Mole River in New South Wales. Construction of Glenlyon Dam commenced in 1972-73. The diversion tunnel is now completed and a contract has been let for the construction of the main embankment. The Cunningham, Bonshaw, and Glenarvon 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.
- (c) **Leichhardt River Project.** This scheme, which involves the construction of Julius Dam on the Leichhardt River and a supply system to convey the water to the Mount Isa area, is designed to provide water for the rapidly expanding needs of Mount Isa City and Mount Isa Mines Ltd, and to maintain a reserve supply for possible other users in the foreseeable future. Construction of the dam and associated supply system is proceeding, with completion of the dam being scheduled for June 1975.

The Mount Isa Water Supply Board, which was constituted in March 1973, is constructing and will own and operate the new supply works and will modify, operate, and maintain the existing works for bulk water supply to Mount Isa Mines and the Mount Isa City Council.

- (d) **Blackwater Water Supply.** The construction of this scheme, which supplies water from Bedford Weir to the Blackwater township and Leichhardt Colliery, has been completed and testing is in progress.

Investigation of a water supply for the State Electricity Commission's coal crushing plant has been completed. This proposal envisages construction of a 375 mm diameter asbestos cement pipeline some 14 km long from Blackwater to the Commission's plant south-west of Blackwater.

Farm Water Supplies—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 provides finance to farmers by way of special Agricultural Bank loans, and technical advice on construction and installation. During 1973-74, 735 applications were received for assistance under these Acts, and \$393,822 was paid in advances by the bank, bringing advances over the 16 years of operation of the Acts to \$9,263,132.

Rural Water Supply Areas—Improvements to stock and domestic water supplies are assisted by the development of Rural Water Supply Schemes, where water from a central source is distributed through pipelines to individual farms and properties.

Investigation and design of these schemes are carried out by the Irrigation and Water Supply Commission. The schemes attract a Govern-

ment subsidy of 50 per cent of the capital cost, the balance being provided by way of Government guaranteed loans raised by the individual Water Boards.

Operation and maintenance costs and capital charges are wholly met by rates levied on benefited properties.

Fifteen schemes were in operation at 30 June 1974 with a total benefited area of 119,189 hectares on 615 rural holdings.

Bore Water Supply Areas—Bore Water Supply Areas are constituted under the Water Act for the purpose of supplying water from artesian or sub-artesian bores to groups of adjoining properties for the watering of stock. The construction or acquisition of a bore and distribution system within an Area is financed by a treasury loan, and rates calculated on the basis of area benefited, are levied annually to meet loan repayments and maintenance and operating costs.

Of the 60 Bore Water Supply Areas operating in the State in 1973-74, 54 were administered by the Commission and 6 by Local Boards elected by the ratepayers within the Areas. A total daily flow of 104.3 megalitres was distributed through some 3,735 kilometres of drains to serve a benefited area of 1,836,326 hectares on 375 holdings.

River Improvement Trusts—These Trusts are virtually autonomous bodies whose responsibility is to carry out and maintain works to improve stream channels, to increase their flood carrying capacity, to prevent or repair bank erosion, and to mitigate flooding. Sixteen Trusts were constituted throughout the State at 30 June 1974.

Drainage Areas—Eight Drainage Areas, five in Irrigation Areas and three administered by autonomous Drainage Boards, have been constituted. These Areas served 301 holdings by 280 kilometres of drain, a total area of 24,820 hectares being drained at 30 June 1974.

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 and, in accordance with the requirements of *The Land and Water Resources Development Acts, 1943 to 1946*, the investigation of the availability of underground water is being pursued by geological mapping, investigation drilling, and hydro-geological assessment. 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.

The artificial replenishment of underground water supplies has been implemented in the Burdekin Delta. The North and South Burdekin Water Boards divert unregulated supplies of water from the Burdekin River for the purpose of artificially recharging the underground supplies from which some 28,000 hectares of sugar cane are irrigated and supplies for stock and domestic purposes, including the towns of Ayr and Home Hill, are drawn.

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 1,124,000 square

kilometres, or about two-thirds of the total State area. This part of the State 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.

At 30 June 1974, a total of 3,320 artesian bores had been drilled in the Great Artesian Basin, of which 2,244 continued to flow, providing a supply of 887 megalitres per day. Although this supply will continue to diminish for a further 30 to 40 years, after that time a steady and continuous flow of some 592 megalitres per day is expected to be maintained.

Stock Route Watering—In 1935 the Trunk Stock Route System was inaugurated and from then on the construction of watering facilities on stock routes was greatly expanded. The Irrigation and Water Supply Commission acts as a constructing authority for the Stock Routes Co-ordinating Board in these matters, and had completed 642 facilities to 30 June 1974.

Irrigation on Rural Holdings—The total area under agriculture in Queensland in 1973-74 was 1.9 million hectares, from which the value of production was approximately \$527,000,000. Of this area some 198,500 hectares were irrigated from which the value of crops was estimated at \$158,000,000.

According to returns received from primary producers, crops or pastures were irrigated on 8,827 holdings, or 21.4 per cent of all rural holdings in the State in 1973-74. The irrigated area of crops (excluding sown pasture) was 146,121 hectares, or 7.9 per cent of the total area under crop. In addition there were 18,028 hectares of lucerne irrigated and 34,391 hectares of other sown and native pastures. The average area irrigated per holding using irrigation was 22 hectares.

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 1973-74, water from underground sources was used to irrigate 108,369 hectares on 3,954 holdings, while surface water was used to irrigate 89,995 hectares, as follows: from water supplied in irrigation areas and districts, 25,424 hectares on 899 holdings; from rivers, creeks, lakes, etc., outside such areas, 47,068 hectares on 3,019 holdings; and from farm dams, 17,503 hectares on 1,468 holdings. In addition, on 65 holdings mainly around Brisbane, 176 hectares were irrigated from town water supplies.

CROPS AND PASTURES IRRIGATED, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1972-73			1973-74		
	Total area	Area irrigated	Proportion irrigated	Total area	Area irrigated	Proportion irrigated
	hectares	hectares	%	hectares	hectares	%
Sugar cane	267,215	70,907	26.5	264,018	66,219	25.1
Cereals (all purposes) ..	1,383,056	36,671	2.7	1,271,800	31,819	2.5
Tobacco	4,632	4,515	97.5	4,501	4,408	97.9
Cotton	8,008	6,411	80.1	7,105	6,802	95.7
Fruit	23,670	5,189	21.9	22,707	4,827	21.3
Vegetables	24,958	18,298	73.3	23,975	17,480	72.9
Other crops	307,584	13,140	4.3	248,274	14,566	5.9
Lucerne	n	20,569	n	n	18,028	n
Other pasture	n	25,862	n	n	34,391	n
Total	n	201,563	n	n	198,540	n

n Not available.

The next table shows the distribution of irrigated crops in 1973-74.

DISTRIBUTION OF IRRIGATED CROPS AND PASTURES,
QUEENSLAND, 1973-74

Statistical Division	Sugar cane	To-bacco	Cotton	Fruit and vegetables	Other crops	Lucerne	Other pastures	Total
	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares
Moreton ¹	21	419	299	13,086	6,067	7,733	6,831	34,456
Maryborough	22,857	377	..	3,500	2,277	2,461	5,091	36,563
Downs .. ..	..	268	1,956	1,622	27,788	3,835	2,784	38,253
Roma .. ..	..	..	2,935	26	1,354	110	342	4,767
South-Western .. ..	..	..	..	19	54	7	2,002	2,082
Rockhampton	152	35	1,568	696	2,942	3,585	2,476	11,454
Central-Western .. ..	..	..	44	3	2,972	101	9,199	12,319
Far-Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mackay	11,966	..	..	104	72	2	782	12,926
Townsville	30,601	..	..	2,071	2,615	125	1,051	36,463
Cairns	622	3,304	..	1,178	244	69	3,711	9,128
Peninsula .. ..	..	5	..	2	..	..	72	79
North-Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	50
Total Queensland	66,219	4,408	6,802	22,307	46,385	18,028	34,391	198,540

¹ Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

• Chapter 11

RURAL INDUSTRIES

1 GENERAL

Predominance of the rural industries, together with the mining and forestry industries, has been a feature of the economy of Queensland from the earliest days of settlement, and these industries have been major contributors to the State's income from exports. Despite the rapid development of manufacturing industry in recent years to a level approximating that of the rural industries, by far the greater part of exports from Queensland is still the product of the rural and mining industries. This chapter deals with the activities of the rural industries. Details of mining, forestry, and fisheries are shown in Chapter 12, Non-rural Primary Industries.

The estimated total value of production of the rural industries reached a new peak of \$1,087.1m in 1973-74, which was \$127.4m more than the previous highest total of \$959.6m in 1972-73. The main items showing substantial variation between the two years were: wheat, an increase of \$32.1m; grain sorghum, an increase of \$17.3m; vegetables for human consumption, an increase of \$17.3m; barley, an increase of \$12.1m; and sugar cane a decrease of \$13.8m.

The gross values of production in the main divisions of the rural industries in 1973-74 were: agricultural, \$528.3m; livestock, \$361.4m; dairying, \$57.4m; wool, \$100.6m; and poultry farming and beekeeping, \$39.4m.

The main items of agricultural production usually are sugar cane, grain sorghum, wheat, other grain crops, hay, other fodders, tobacco, peanuts, pineapples, apples, bananas, other fruits, potatoes, and tomatoes.

2 RURAL HOLDINGS

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 south- 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 and utilisation of land for sugar growing and dairy pastures.

The diverse rural industries of Queensland were carried on, in 1973-74, on 41,299 holdings, which had a total area of 154,506,000 hectares. The distribution of holdings in statistical divisions is shown for 1973-74 in the next table, which also gives the numbers of holdings carrying various types of livestock.

RURAL HOLDINGS AND LIVESTOCK OWNERS, QUEENSLAND, 1973-74

Statistical Division	Total holdings	Total area of holdings	Number of holdings carrying			
			Dairy cattle ¹	Beef cattle ²	Sheep	Pigs
	No.	'000 ha	No.	No.	No.	No.
Moreton ³	8,513	1,310	1,916	4,843	89	1,055
Maryborough	6,988	3,482	1,313	4,763	81	988
Downs	8,907	6,464	1,466	6,377	1,535	1,668
Roma	1,463	8,324	9	1,331	811	91
South-Western	611	21,934	1	564	509	8
<i>Total South</i>	<i>26,482</i>	<i>41,515</i>	<i>4,705</i>	<i>17,878</i>	<i>3,025</i>	<i>3,810</i>
Rockhampton	4,250	8,989	417	3,645	139	544
Central-Western	1,364	16,923	5	1,255	545	42
Far-Western	322	26,379	1	273	239	4
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>5,936</i>	<i>52,292</i>	<i>423</i>	<i>5,173</i>	<i>923</i>	<i>590</i>
Mackay	2,084	1,659	73	1,009	4	51
Townsville	1,659	8,920	6	697	6	78
Cairns	4,379	6,317	339	1,213	2	117
Peninsula	102	9,219	1	88	..	1
North-Western	657	34,585	1	602	284	14
<i>Total North</i>	<i>8,881</i>	<i>60,700</i>	<i>420</i>	<i>3,609</i>	<i>296</i>	<i>261</i>
Total Queensland	41,299	154,506	5,548	26,660	4,244	4,661

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—The sizes of sheep flocks and cattle and pig herds on rural holdings at 31 March 1974 appear in the next table.

FLOCKS AND HERDS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE, QUEENSLAND, 31 MARCH 1974

Size of flock or herd	Dairy cattle herds	Beef cattle herds	Sheep flocks	Pig herds
Under 20	166	4,237	241	1,493
20 to 49	1,033	4,344	262	1,163
50 to 99	2,548	4,503	236	940
100 to 199	1,590	4,516	229	576
200 to 499	210	4,659	360	356
500 to 999	1	2,386	355	93
1,000 to 1,999 .. ..	..	1,302	538	33
2,000 to 4,999 .. ..	..	549	1,077	5
5,000 to 9,999 .. ..	..	96	731	2
10,000 and over .. ..	..	68	215	..
Total	5,548	26,660	4,244	4,661

Growers of Crops—The next table shows the numbers of growers of some of the main crops during 1973-74. In this table and the following text, the numbers of growers are counted as follows: sugar cane, growers of two or more hectares; wheat, maize, and grain sorghum, eight or more

hectares; tobacco, any area; and pineapples, bananas, potatoes, and tomatoes, half a hectare or more.

For most crops, averages for the three years ended 1973-74 compared with those of 10 years earlier showed a decrease in the number of growers, while areas generally were maintained. Although many small area growers ceased to operate, the trend has been for individual growers to cultivate larger areas. An increase from 6,546 to 6,759 in growers of sugar cane during the decade reflects the expansion in this industry. Wheat growers declined from 4,835 to 3,892 but there was no corresponding drop in area cultivated. On the other hand, the decrease in maize growers from 2,244 to 1,198 was accompanied by a decline in area. Corresponding with the rapid expansion of the sorghum crop in recent years, sorghum growers increased from 3,329 to 5,248. Over the period there was no significant movement in the area cultivated in the tobacco-growing industry, and only a relatively small decrease of growers from 808 to 740 occurred. Although there were quite large decreases in the numbers of growers of other main crops, pineapples from 1,147 to 893, bananas 841 to 434, potatoes 1,410 to 698, and tomatoes 1,462 to 868, areas under these crops were maintained.

GROWERS OF MAIN CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1973-74

Statistical Division	Sugar cane	Wheat	Maize	Grain sorghum	Tobacco	Pineapples	Bananas	Potatoes	Tomatoes
Moreton ¹	293	74	86	180	69	461	239	453	224
Maryborough	1,453	147	288	800	63	210	34	25	64
Downs .. ..	..	2,479	346	2,675	40	..	..	15	277
Roma .. ..	..	274	..	116	..	..	..	3	..
South-Western .. ..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total South</i>	<i>1,746</i>	<i>2,977</i>	<i>720</i>	<i>3,772</i>	<i>172</i>	<i>671</i>	<i>273</i>	<i>496</i>	<i>565</i>
Rockhampton	56	640	16	682	13	116	13	6	45
Central-Western .. ..	..	107	..	197	..	..	..	..	..
Far-Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>747</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>879</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>45</i>
Mackay	1,635	..	..	5	..	5	1	..	11
Townsville	777	..	12	35	..	14	..	12	107
Cairns	2,382	1	166	10	527	19	83	62	22
Peninsula .. ..	..	..	2	1	2	1	2	..	..
North-Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total North</i>	<i>4,794</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>529</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>86</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>140</i>
Total Queensland	6,596	3,725	916	4,702	714	826	372	576	750

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, but variations should be considered over a period of years, as movements from one year to another may not be reliable indicators of trends because of variations in seasonal conditions.

Rural Holdings Classified by Farm Type—This classification is made at irregular intervals; the latest available is for the season 1970-71. Farm type refers 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 estimated value of production. Those holdings with an estimated value of production of less than \$2,000 were not classified by type of activity.

Where no one 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 production, and where one activity was at least 25 per cent of the value of the other.

The next table gives details of the number of rural holdings classified by farm type in each statistical division in 1970-71.

RURAL HOLDINGS CLASSIFIED BY FARM TYPE, QUEENSLAND, 1970-71

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	1,208	4	1	8	2,693	294	946	1,623	2,681	9,458
Maryborough	1,451	1	..	76	1,957	1,517	270	1,024	1,101	7,397
Downs	1,450	593	357	2,237	1,871	..	571	820	1,411	9,310
Roma	551	592	70	61	24	..	7	66	102	1,473
South-Western	116	504	..	..	4	..	3	2	16	645
<i>Total South</i>	<i>4,776</i>	<i>1,694</i>	<i>428</i>	<i>2,382</i>	<i>6,549</i>	<i>1,811</i>	<i>1,797</i>	<i>3,535</i>	<i>5,311</i>	<i>28,283</i>
Rockhampton	2,070	14	30	251	666	61	187	312	666	4,257
Central-Western	640	464	7	139	13	..	1	20	111	1,395
Far-Western	86	238	..	..	3	..	..	2	18	347
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>2,796</i>	<i>716</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>390</i>	<i>682</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>188</i>	<i>334</i>	<i>795</i>	<i>5,999</i>
Mackay	208	..	..	4	81	1,724	5	12	130	2,164
Townsville	435	..	..	24	30	807	21	187	189	1,693
Cairns	326	..	..	44	359	2,520	88	733	414	4,484
Peninsula	64	..	..	1	1	..	1	6	15	88
North-Western	362	292	..	..	4	..	..	3	27	688
<i>Total North</i>	<i>1,395</i>	<i>292</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>475</i>	<i>5,051</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>941</i>	<i>775</i>	<i>9,117</i>
Total Queensland	8,967	2,702	465	2,845	7,706	6,923	2,100	4,810	6,881	43,399

¹ Holdings where the combined value of production was 75 per cent or more of the total value of production, and one item at least 25 per cent of the other. ² Holdings having an ascribed production value of less than \$2,000. ³ Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Of the 4,810 holdings classified to other and multi-purpose in the above table, 1,768 produced principally vegetables, 739 tobacco, 421 poultry, and 1,108 had multi-purpose forms of production. There were also 774 holdings with other single purpose activities such as cotton, peanuts, and other industrial crops in this category. Holdings growing vegetables were located mainly in south-east Queensland, 836 being in the Moreton Statistical Division. Of the holdings producing principally tobacco, 558 were located in the Cairns Statistical Division. Holdings classed as dairying and pigs included 933 classified to pig-raising, and these were located mainly in the Downs (352), Maryborough (180), and Moreton (176) Statistical Divisions.

Rural Holdings Classified by Size of Holding—The latest classification of rural holdings was made at 31 March 1971. The next table gives details of the number of rural holdings classified by area of holding in each statistical division at that date. Similar classifications, at 31 March 1966 and 1969, appeared in previous issues of the *Year Book*.

RURAL HOLDINGS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF HOLDING IN HECTARES¹,
QUEENSLAND, 31 MARCH 1971

Statistical Division	Under 8	8-19	20-39	40-80	81-201	202-404	405-2,022	2,023-20,233	20,234 and over	Total
Moreton ²	1,174	1,120	1,374	2,008	2,216	890	612	63	1	9,458
Maryborough	122	308	714	1,461	2,200	1,145	1,097	344	6	7,397
Downs	212	298	456	886	2,472	2,022	2,186	769	9	9,310
Roma	6	7	9	20	26	67	426	854	58	1,473
South-Western	5	4	..	2	1	1	11	348	273	645
<i>Total South</i>	<i>1,519</i>	<i>1,737</i>	<i>2,553</i>	<i>4,377</i>	<i>6,915</i>	<i>4,125</i>	<i>4,332</i>	<i>2,378</i>	<i>347</i>	<i>28,283</i>
Rockhampton	75	94	106	237	639	735	1,404	909	58	4,257
Central-Western	5	4	7	7	18	32	127	990	205	1,395
Far-Western	2	1	..	1	1	1	6	170	165	347
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>245</i>	<i>658</i>	<i>768</i>	<i>1,537</i>	<i>2,069</i>	<i>428</i>	<i>5,999</i>
Mackay	22	21	183	683	716	298	141	78	22	2,164
Townsville	64	108	307	452	232	93	109	191	137	1,693
Cairns	70	161	914	1,716	1,152	265	105	57	44	4,484
Peninsula	1	2	..	5	3	5	14	11	47	88
North-Western	8	2	..	2	3	2	9	363	299	688
<i>Total North</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>294</i>	<i>1,404</i>	<i>2,858</i>	<i>2,106</i>	<i>663</i>	<i>378</i>	<i>700</i>	<i>549</i>	<i>9,117</i>
Total Queensland	1,766	2,130	4,070	7,480	9,679	5,556	6,247	5,147	1,324	43,399

¹ Classes in acres: under 20, 20-49, 50-99, 100-199, 200-499, 500-999, 1,000-4,999, 5,000-49,999, 50,000 and over. ² Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Of the 1,766 holdings under 8 hectares, 806 were under 4 hectares and of these 536 were in Brisbane and Moreton Statistical Divisions. The grouping 20,234 hectares and over included 558 holdings of 40,469 hectares and more, the majority of which were situated in the Statistical Divisions of North-Western (167), Far-Western (97), and South-Western (82).

The average size of holdings for Statistical Divisions ranged from 34 hectares in Brisbane to 104,125 hectares in Peninsula, with Maryborough, Downs, and Mackay having averages of under 809 hectares and Far-Western and North-Western having averages of over 40,469 hectares.

Employment in Rural Industries—The numbers of male workers on rural holdings, at 31 March of each of the five years to 1973-74, are shown in the next table.

PERMANENT FULL-TIME MALE WORKERS ON RURAL HOLDINGS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Proprietors ¹	43,413	41,363	38,220	35,238	34,760
Unpaid relatives	2,569	2,627	2,892	2,695	2,381
Employees	16,288	14,865	14,492	13,617	13,670
Total	62,270	58,855	55,604	51,550	50,811

¹ Including share-farmers.

Working owners, lessees, and share-farmers for many years have constituted about two-thirds of the total number of males working

permanently on rural holdings. In 1973-74 this proportion was 68 per cent. In addition, considerable numbers of seasonal and casual workers are employed but these vary greatly at different seasons of the year.

Machinery on Holdings—The next table shows the types of farm machinery on rural holdings. Particulars of some types of machinery are collected periodically only, and for this reason several items in the table are shown as not available. Farm machinery owned by contractors not occupying rural holdings is excluded.

FARM MACHINERY ON RURAL HOLDINGS, QUEENSLAND

Description	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
<i>Cultivating</i>					
Rotary hoes: Self contained power unit	2,717	2,524	3,437	3,776	3,407
Tractor drawn	4,434	5,029	5,781	5,996	7,479
Fertiliser distributors: Rotary	7,037	7,355	} 17,561	17,753	17,994
Direct drop	10,372	10,531			
<i>Planting</i>					
Grain drills: Combine	14,408	14,453	15,117	15,090	} 16,707
Other	2,012	2,012	1,961	1,902	
Maize, cotton, peanut, and bean planters (rows)	8,686	8,635	9,268	9,230	9,480
Sugar cane planters	6,211	6,251	6,168	6,141	6,219
<i>Harvesting</i>					
Mechanical cane harvesters: Chopper type	974	1,057	1,212	1,215	} 1,559
Whole stick type	448	419	379	324	
Mechanical cane loaders: Front end	2,530	2,311	2,334	2,250	n
Other	348	398	340	356	n
Sugar cane trailers	4,822	5,128	5,390	5,521	n
Headers and other grain and seed harvesters	7,483	7,480	7,867	7,780	7,554
Corn pickers	805	798	n	n	n
Forage harvesters	1,429	1,541	1,663	1,678	1,681
Mowers, agricultural, reciprocating (cutter-bar) type: Power driven	8,548	8,745	n	n	n
Ground driven	2,146	1,852	n	n	n
Hay and other agricultural rakes	14,272	15,313	n	n	n
Hay balers, pick-up type	3,404	3,581	3,689	3,775	3,752
Potato digging machines	1,152	1,157	n	n	n
Peanut pickers	446	475	n	n	n
<i>Dairying</i>					
Holdings with milking machines	9,385	n	7,218	6,870	n
Milking machines (units)	34,185	n	27,489	26,890	n
<i>Grazing</i>					
Holdings with shearing machines	4,533	n	4,018	n	n
Shearing machines (stands)	17,438	n	15,573	n	n
<i>Traction</i>					
Tractors: Wheeled	} 72,106	72,264	73,564	74,614	74,482
Crawler					
<i>Other</i>					
Hammermills (incl. roughage mills)	8,212	8,461	n	n	n
Windmills	48,585	48,849	n	n	n

n Not available.

3 AGRICULTURE

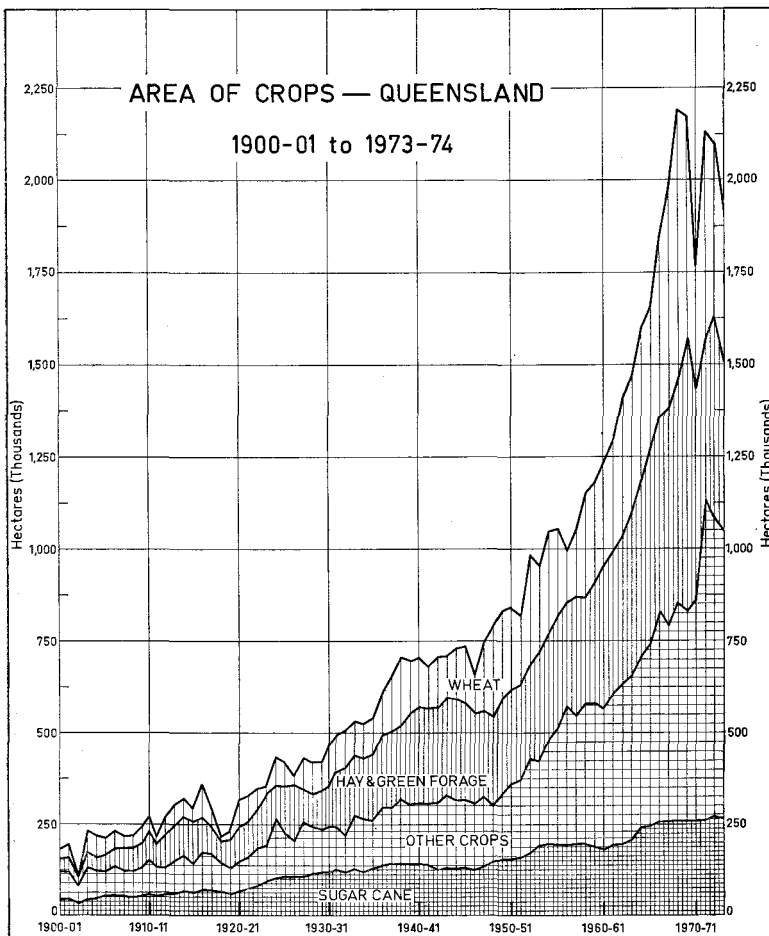
Agriculture in Queensland differs from that in other States of Australia because of the greater proportion of crops grown which are suited to the tropical and sub-tropical climates. These crops include sugar cane, pineapples, bananas, cotton, ginger, etc. Moreover, the moist summer conditions in Queensland, as compared with the relatively dry

summers in other States, have contributed to a considerable increase in the production of summer-growing crops such as grain sorghum, peanuts, sunflowers, navy beans, and soybeans, to meet a rising demand for processed foods, vegetable oils, and stock feed.

The next diagram illustrates the growth, and the distribution between the main crops, of the cultivated area of Queensland since 1900.

The area under all crops had doubled by 1924-25 and quadrupled by 1945-46. In 1973-74 the area was over 10 times the 1900-01 level. In the rest of Australia the area under crop doubled by 1945-46 and by 1973-74 was still only about five times the 1900-01 level.

However, due to the predominance of cereal crops in the other States, the area under all crops in Queensland in recent years was still only about 14 per cent of the Australian total.



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

peanuts, linseed, cotton, tobacco, safflower, sunflower seed, soybeans, and navy beans.

PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND

Crop	1900-01	1939-40	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
<i>Area</i>					
Sugar cane ¹ hectares	29,401	106,101	224,407	232,338	215,937
Barley hectares	3,048	5,345	158,632	77,922	138,853
Grain sorghum hectares	.. ²	1,779	423,234	414,133	331,656
Maize hectares	51,789	71,566	44,546	34,913	27,002
Wheat hectares	32,093	146,514	555,990	470,622	394,702
Green forage hectares	16,772	222,867	363,569	480,468	404,377
Hay ³ hectares	17,198	24,269	56,917	61,114	55,176
Cotton hectares	..	16,678	6,897	8,008	7,105
Peanuts hectares	.. ²	4,993	33,485	28,787	25,724
Potatoes hectares	4,476	5,037	7,365	5,960	5,279
Pumpkins ⁴ hectares	.. ²	.. ²	5,242	4,624	4,220
Tobacco hectares	269	1,478	4,928	4,632	4,501
Apples ⁵ hectares	.. ²	1,382	4,717	4,755	4,479
Bananas ⁵ hectares	2,515	2,568	2,095	2,162	1,986
Pineapples ⁵ hectares	380	2,206	4,119	4,079	4,094
<i>Production</i>					
Sugar cane '000 tonnes	862	6,136	18,410	18,087	18,279
Barley tonnes	2,880	6,124	248,719	79,933	221,051
Grain sorghum tonnes	.. ²	1,687	833,473	621,896	654,225
Maize tonnes	62,410	84,966	97,459	70,013	56,010
Wheat tonnes	32,496	184,933	721,838	404,921	525,905
Hay ³ tonnes	80,022	104,399	340,877	348,620	272,700
Cotton (raw) '000 kg	..	2,805	6,637	4,809	6,588
Peanuts tonnes	.. ²	5,906	45,774	37,992	29,119
Potatoes tonnes	20,335	28,760	132,618	92,164	86,529
Pumpkins ⁴ tonnes	.. ²	.. ²	36,910	36,180	29,694
Tobacco '000 kg	205	950	8,395	8,203	8,000
Apples tonnes	.. ²	4,704	35,042	37,643	31,165
Bananas tonnes	29,491	21,438	29,918	34,542	35,888
Pineapples tonnes	7,197	40,337	127,479	125,838	114,417
<i>Yield per hectare</i>					
Sugar cane tonnes	29.3	57.8	82.0	77.8	84.6
Barley tonnes	0.94	1.15	1.57	1.03	1.59
Grain sorghum tonnes	.. ²	0.95	1.97	1.50	1.97
Maize tonnes	1.21	1.19	2.19	2.01	2.07
Wheat tonnes	1.01	1.26	1.30	0.86	1.33
Hay ³ tonnes	4.65	4.30	5.99	5.72	4.94
Cotton (raw) kg	..	170	962	600	927
Peanuts tonnes	.. ²	1.18	1.37	1.32	1.13
Potatoes tonnes	4.54	5.71	18.01	15.46	16.39
Pumpkins ⁴ tonnes	.. ²	.. ²	7.04	7.82	7.03
Tobacco kg	762	643	1,703	1,771	1,777
Apples tonnes	.. ²	3.40	7.43	7.92	6.96
Bananas tonnes	11.7	8.4	14.3	16.0	18.1
Pineapples tonnes	30.0	28.9	30.9	30.9	27.9

¹ Area cut for crushing. ² Not collected separately. ³ Including lucerne and other pasture hay. ⁴ For human consumption. ⁵ Area bearing only except in 1900-01.

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, 1973-74

Crop	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia ¹
<i>Area</i>							
Sugar cane ² .. '000 hectares	10	..	216	..	..	..	226
Barley '000 hectares	386	222	139	627	510	11	1,894
Grain sorghum .. '000 hectares	201	..	332	..	2	..	540
Maize '000 hectares	18	1	27	..	..	..	46
Wheat '000 hectares	2,883	1,258	395	1,432	2,978	3	8,948
Green feed or silage ⁴ .. '000 hectares	412	65	404	71	114	31	1,097
Hay ⁵ '000 hectares	371	626	55	268	220	92	1,637
Cotton '000 hectares	31	..	7	..	4	..	42
Peanuts '000 hectares	.. ⁶	..	26	..	..	..	26
Potatoes .. '000 hectares	9	12	5	2	2	3	34
Tobacco .. '000 hectares	1	4	5	..	..	..	9
<i>Production</i>							
Sugar cane .. '000 tonnes	999	..	18,279	..	..	..	19,278
Barley '000 tonnes	448	286	221	793	626	24	2,397
Grain sorghum .. '000 tonnes	394	..	654	..	6	..	1,061
Maize '000 tonnes	48	2	56	..	..	..	106
Wheat '000 tonnes	3,962	1,405	526	1,795	4,211	4	11,902
Hay ⁵ '000 tonnes	1,401	3,006	273	879	734	461	6,771
Cotton (raw) .. '000 kg	58,806	..	6,588	..	9,197	..	74,591
Peanuts '000 tonnes	.. ⁶	..	29	..	..	..	29
Potatoes .. '000 tonnes	125	241	87	60	31	63	606
Tobacco .. '000 kg	1,252	5,634	8,000	..	..	..	14,886
<i>Yield per hectare</i>							
Sugar cane .. tonnes	100.8	..	84.6	..	..	..	85.4
Barley tonnes	1.16	1.29	1.59	1.26	1.23	2.14	1.27
Grain sorghum .. tonnes	1.95	1.88	1.97	..	2.34	..	1.97
Maize tonnes	2.67	2.89	2.07	..	..	..	2.32
Wheat tonnes	1.37	1.12	1.33	1.25	1.41	1.39	1.33
Hay ⁵ tonnes	3.78	4.80	4.94	3.28	3.34	5.02	4.14
Cotton (raw) .. '000 kg	1.90	..	0.92	..	2.56	..	1.79
Peanuts tonnes	0.47	..	1.13	..	..	..	1.13
Potatoes .. tonnes	14.65	19.34	16.39	24.42	13.65	20.10	17.78
Tobacco .. '000 kg	1.50	1.43	1.78	..	..	..	1.60

¹ Including A.C.T. and N.T. ² Area cut for crushing. ³ Less than 500 hectares. ⁴ Excluding lucerne and other pasture. ⁵ Including hay cut from lucerne and other pasture. ⁶ Less than 500 tonnes.

While Queensland's proportion (14 per cent) of the area of Australia's agricultural crops is approximately the same as the State's proportion of the Australian population, the value of its crops usually averages a quarter of the Australian total.

Value of Agricultural Production—The gross value of all agricultural production in Queensland has been estimated at \$528,299,000 for the

1973-74 season. 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 was approximately \$481,051,000 for 1973-74.

The next table shows the area, production, and gross value of the various crops grown in Queensland during the 1973-74 season.

PRODUCTION OF CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1973-74

Crops	Area under	Production	Gross value
	crop		
	hectares	tonnes	\$'000
<i>Sugar cane</i>	264,018	..	212,757
Cut for crushing	215,937	18,278,504	209,304
Cut for plants	4,827	303,732	3,453
Standover etc.	43,254	..	..
<i>Cereals for grain</i>	958,233	..	130,213
Barley (2-row)	127,676	205,238	} 16,755
Barley (6-row)	11,177	15,813	
Canary seed	8,149	5,561	940
Grain sorghum	331,656	654,225	49,268
Maize	27,002	56,010	4,047
Oats	19,639	13,297	1,671
Panicum and millet	36,135	31,044	3,367
Rice	2,080	5,348	532
Wheat	394,702	525,905	53,633
Other	17	5	..
<i>Legumes mainly for grain</i>	38,404	..	9,637
Favv beans	4,115	2,191	781
Soybeans	32,181	48,929	8,695
Cow peas	2,108	607	161
<i>Hay crops</i>	9,947	..	1,058
Oaten	4,197	11,903	482
Wheaten	1,182	2,588	106
Other	4,568	8,275	470
<i>Green feed or silage crops</i>	404,377	..	14,563
Oats	230,545	..	8,237
Sorghum	111,788	..	4,623
Other	62,044	..	1,703
<i>Miscellaneous field crops</i>	116,244	..	49,698
Cotton	7,105	6,588 ¹	6,503
Linseed	1,852	1,504	305
Peanuts	25,724	29,119	10,599
Safflower	9,575	5,928	1,016
Sunflower seed	67,487	43,189	8,736
Tobacco	4,501	8,000	22,539
<i>Citrus fruit</i>	2,222	..	6,712
Lemons	173	4,941	930
Mandarins	920	15,361	2,771
Oranges	1,046	21,782	2,745
Other	83	1,565	266
<i>Other orchard fruit</i>	6,878	..	10,421
Apples	4,479	31,165	6,388
Apricots	187	842	392
Avocadoes	151	450	443
Custard apples	89	226	81
Mangoes	415	715	388
Nectarines	151	842	310

PRODUCTION OF CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1973-74—*continued*

Crops	Area under crop	Production	Gross value
	hectares	tonnes	\$'000
<i>Other orchard fruit—continued</i>			
Peaches	477	2,871	782
Pears	411	3,368	604
Plums	511	3,351	1,011
Other	7	23	22
<i>Nuts (edible)</i>	309	58	43
<i>Other fruit</i>	6,557	..	19,246
Bananas	1,986	35,888	6,353
Papaws	228	2,449	540
Passion fruit	173	2,403	680
Pineapples	4,094	114,417	10,956
Strawberries	69	859	717
Other	7	32	..
<i>Grapes</i>	1,399	5,257	2,407
<i>Fruit (incl. grapes) areas not yet bearing</i>	5,342	..	..
<i>Vegetables for human consumption</i>	23,975	..	51,046
Beans, green	3,465	16,878	4,078
Beetroot	617	20,079	814
Cabbages and cauliflowers	712	15,339	1,717
Capsicums	279	2,633	1,034
Carrots	595	10,901	1,823
Cucumbers	616	6,610	1,281
Lettuce	234	4,339	1,338
Onions	1,123	20,072	5,012
Peas, green	1,441	8,121 ²	346
Potatoes	5,279	86,529	16,871
Pumpkins	4,220	29,694	2,821
Sweet potatoes	132	1,105	182
Tomatoes	2,409	28,802	8,985
Watermelons and rock melons	2,223	19,442	2,467
Other	630	..	2,277
<i>Other crops</i>	4,475	..	7,654
Arrowroot	34	520	19
Ginger	142	5,863 ³	868
Nursery products and flowers	550	..	4,966
Other	3,749	..	1,801
Total crops (excluding pasture)	1,842,380	..	515,455
<i>Pasture cut for hay</i>	45,229	..	10,842 ⁴
Lucerne	32,956	209,036	9,441 ⁴
Other	12,273	40,898	1,401 ⁴
<i>Pasture harvested for seed</i>	17,249	..	2,002
Lucerne	153	10	8
Other	17,096	817	1,994
Total crops (including pasture)	1,904,858	..	528,299
<i>Pasture area at 31 March 1974</i>	3,257,332	..	..
Lucerne	49,115	..	..
Other sown pasture	3,208,217	..	..

¹ Weight of raw cotton. ² Including 130 tonnes in pod and the equivalent in the pod of 3,600 tonnes shelled. ³ Including 477 tonnes of seed ginger. ⁴ Including \$219,000 of lucerne and \$70,000 of other pasture used for green feed. ^s Subject to revision.

Gross values of agricultural products for the five seasons to 1973-74 are given in the next table.

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Crop	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74s
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Sugar cane ¹	144,627	167,166	202,063	226,513	212,757
Barley	8,147	2,865	9,933	4,632	16,755
Canary seed	2,539	327	326	413	940
Grain sorghum	16,034	36,989	35,031	31,989	49,268
Maize	4,445	4,842	4,391	3,925	4,047
Wheat	19,550	5,813	38,826	21,527	53,633
Other grain	2,712	4,054	2,836	4,093	5,570
Hay	14,319	12,882	9,549	13,088	11,611
Other fodder ²	19,624	14,868	11,681	17,534	14,852
Cotton	2,496	1,953	4,117	3,537	6,503
Onions	1,155	2,069	3,092	2,197	5,012
Peanuts	8,904	7,888	12,110	10,334	10,599
Potatoes	5,033	10,474	8,420	6,059	16,871
Pumpkins	1,984	3,315	2,288	2,087	2,821
Tobacco	20,160	23,274	21,541	20,486	22,539
Tomatoes	5,593	7,068	7,180	9,141	8,985
Apples	3,712	5,807	5,648	7,404	6,388
Bananas	4,662	5,718	4,747	7,363	6,353
Citrus fruits	3,980	4,307	4,812	5,495	6,712
Grapes	1,783	1,219	1,832	1,792	2,407
Pineapples	7,093	9,664	9,523	12,134	10,956
Other fruits	5,784	5,940	6,011	6,721	6,013
Other crops	20,891	25,690	27,611	33,673	46,707
Total	325,226	364,192	433,569	452,137	528,299

¹ Including cane cut for plants.
s Subject to revision.

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 252).

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1973-74

Statistical Division	Wheat	Maize	Bananas	Pine-apples	Cotton (raw)	Tobacco	Tomatoes
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	'000 kg	'000 kg	tonnes
Moreton ¹	2,942	3,255	12,368	63,470	280	580	6,524
Maryborough	6,345	13,197	485	27,365	..	557	1,694
Downs	332,796	21,954	..	..	1,885	383	4,755
Roma	53,106	..	..	..	3,369	..	4
South-Western	93	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total South</i>	<i>395,282</i>	<i>38,406</i>	<i>12,852</i>	<i>90,835</i>	<i>5,534</i>	<i>1,520</i>	<i>12,977</i>
Rockhampton	102,682	305	122	21,670	1,054	53	743
Central-Western	27,924	..	..	..	..	..	..
Far-Western .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>130,606</i>	<i>305</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>21,670</i>	<i>1,054</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>743</i>
Mackay .. .. .	..	1	3	277	..	..	421
Townsville .. .. .	..	880	..	775	..	..	14,268
Cairns	17	13,303	22,910	854	..	6,423	383
Peninsula .. .. .	..	3,115	..	6	..	4	..
North-Western .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
<i>Total North</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>17,299</i>	<i>22,913</i>	<i>1,912</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>6,427</i>	<i>15,082</i>
Total Queensland	525,905	56,010	35,888	114,417	6,588	8,000	28,802

¹ Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Sugar—The industry has passed through many phases. First came the experimental, then the efforts to establish plantations with Kanaka labour, and then a long and troublesome period of transition to white labour conditions (at first inefficient) under the protection of a Federal tariff for the Australian market. The effects of World War I stimulated production and the development of a growing export trade. The industry grew steadily until the outbreak of World War II, when the fall in exports from 530,000 tonnes to 61,000 tonnes in three years caused a decline, and it was not until 1953-54 that the industry regained its former position in the world sugar market. Improved outlets for sugar exports encouraged expansion which resulted in record crops in later years. However, world prices fell to uneconomic levels and the industry received financial assistance by way of loan from the Australian Government. An International Sugar Agreement negotiated in 1968 operated from 1969 to 1973. During the first three years it was effective in raising prices considerably above the former level, while a changed demand/supply situation on the world free market in the last two years resulted in even higher prices (see Chapter 16).

The production of sugar cane is now the leading feature of Queensland agriculture and occupies most of the river flats in the 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 and is now nearly all done mechanically.

During the 1973 season 31 mills operated in Queensland. 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 2,526,053 tonnes of raw cane sugar produced in Australia in 1973-74, 95.2 per cent was produced in Queensland and 4.8 per cent in New South Wales.

The area under sugar cane in Queensland in 1973-74 was 13 times the 1890-91 area. In the years 1919-20 to 1925-26 the area expanded rapidly from 60,000 hectares to 109,000 hectares, and by 1940-41 had reached 142,000 hectares. Following a slight decline in the 1940s, further expansion took place to reach 197,000 hectares in 1958-59. Uncertain marketing prospects resulted in a drop to 182,000 hectares by 1960-61, since when the area increased yearly to 260,600 hectares in 1968-69. After a slight decline over the next two years, the area reached a record 267,200 hectares in 1972-73. In 1973-74 the area under sugar cane was 264,000 hectares.

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 13,300 hectares in 1895-96, the area declined to 4,250 hectares in 1918-19. Stimulated by a guaranteed price the area expanded to about 8,100 hectares in 1924-25, but fell back to 6,300 hectares in the late 1920s. In 1940-41 the area under cane was about the same as in 1924-25 (8,100 hectares). Expansion in recent years resulted in the area exceeding that of the 1895-96 peak year for the first time in 1964-65. It was 17,174 hectares in 1973-74.

The Queensland sugar country may be grouped into five main areas, as shown in the next table. The most northerly division (Cairns) stretches from Mossman in the north to Ingham in the south; Townsville covers the Townsville and Ayr districts; and Mackay embraces Proserpine and Mackay. Sugar is easily the most important crop grown on coastal farms from Mackay northwards, but south of Mackay other forms of agriculture are combined to some extent with cane-growing. The two southern divisions are Maryborough (Bundaberg, Maryborough, Gympie, and surrounding districts) and Moreton (the areas north and south of Brisbane).

The divisions used are the standard statistical divisions except that Broadsound Shire, being part of the Mackay sugar area, has been included in Mackay Statistical Division instead of Rockhampton Division. There is some interchange of cane grown and crushed in the Cairns and Townsville Divisions. Consequently it is not possible to show "sugar per hectare cut" separately for these divisions, while the figures for "cane for each tonne 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 hectare cut	Sugar per hectare cut	Cane for each tonne of sugar
	'000 hectares	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1969	259	205	14,936	2,114	72.9	10.3	7.06
1970	259	212	16,466	2,376	77.9	11.2	6.93
1971	261	224	18,410	2,670	82.0	11.9	6.90
1972	267	232	18,087	2,714	77.8	11.7	6.66
1973	264	216	18,279	2,405	84.6	11.1	7.60

CULTIVATION AND PRODUCTION IN DIVISIONS, 1973

	'000 hectares	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Cairns	91.0	75.8	6,669 ³	817	87.9	} 12.7	{ 8.12
Townsville	31.9	24.0	3,130 ³	454	130.2			6.97
Mackay	80.1	66.5	4,249	587	63.9	8.8	7.23
Maryborough	53.3	43.6	3,762	490	86.3	11.3	7.67
Moreton ⁴	7.6	6.0	468	56	78.3	9.3	8.40

¹ Excluding fodder crops. ² 94 net titre. ³ Cane crushed in mills in these divisions was: Cairns, 6,631(000) tonnes; and Townsville, 3,168(000) tonnes.

⁴ Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Sugar production for 1973 was 2,405,000 tonnes produced from 18,279,000 tonnes of cane cut from 216,000 hectares.

Cane fields in Queensland in 1973-74 yielded, per hectare harvested, 84.6 tonnes of cane or 11.1 tonnes of sugar, while in New South Wales the return was 99.9 tonnes of cane or 12.2 tonnes of sugar. The yield of sugar per hectare 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 hectare cultivated is frequently higher in Queensland.

The increase in the efficiency of the sugar industry 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 Act 1900-1973*, provides technical service to the sugar industry. All branches of science in cane culture and raw sugar manufacture are studied. The Bureau is currently administered by a Board of four members composed of the Minister for Primary Industries and the Director General of Primary Industries (both *ex officio*), a representative of the manufacturers of cane sugar, and a representative of the growers of cane.

The Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations has the power to exercise controls in the industry regarding cane varieties to be grown and disease control measures to be applied. Its operations are financed by a levy payable by growers and by mills on cane received at sugar mills, the sale of cane and cane plants, and a small government subsidy.

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.

Fruit Crops—The value of the Queensland fruit crop was \$38,829,000 in 1973-74. Queensland is practically the sole Australian source of pineapples and most other tropical fruits, but in recent years has supplied only about a quarter of the Australian banana crop.

Pineapples, apples, citrus, and bananas are the most important Queensland fruit crops. They were worth \$10,956,000, \$6,388,000, \$6,712,000, and \$6,353,000, respectively, in 1973-74. 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 (2,449 tonnes in 1973-74) are grown chiefly in the rural areas around Brisbane and in the Gladstone district, custard apples (226 tonnes in 1973-74) mainly in rural districts within 80 kilometres of Brisbane, and mangoes (715 tonnes in 1973-74) in the tropical coastal districts, particularly around Bowen.

Grapes, nearly all for table use, were worth \$2,407,000. Stanthorpe (south of the Darling Downs) is the main area of production, and smaller quantities are grown at Roma and in the Moreton and Brisbane districts. In 1973-74, 253,735 litres of wine were made. The high country around Stanthorpe enables fruits of the cool temperate zone to be grown. In 1973-74 the State produced 31,165 tonnes of apples, 2,871 tonnes of peaches, 3,368 tonnes of pears, 3,351 tonnes of plums, 842 tonnes of apricots, and 842 tonnes of nectarines. The total value of these six fruits was \$9,487,000 and the quantity was 42,439 tonnes.

The next table compares the Queensland fruit production with that of other States for 1973-74.

FRUIT CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1973-74

Particulars	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia ¹
Bearing							
Apples .. '000 trees	1,028	1,210	1,049	509	934	1,653	6,385
Citrus .. '000 trees	2,620	705	462	1,533	375	..	5,696
Bananas .. hectares	5,907	..	1,986	..	163	..	8,075
Grapes .. hectares	11,744	20,137	1,399	26,178	2,104	.. ²	61,562 ³
Pineapples .. hectares	30	..	4,094	..	..²	..	4,129 ³
Production							
Apples .. tonnes	57,700	56,818	31,165	18,551	52,675	113,315	330,257
Citrus .. tonnes	157,827	45,796	43,648	129,337	12,510	..	389,166
Bananas .. tonnes	82,785	..	35,888	..	5,823	..	124,770
Grapes .. tonnes	110,586	80,911	5,257	219,271	7,436	.. ²	423,461 ³
Pineapples .. tonnes	323	..	114,417	..	..²	..	114,761 ³
Total area under fruit (including grapes) ha							
	47,475	44,798	22,707	46,508	10,441	5,996	178,002
Gross value of fruit (incl. grapes) production \$ '000							
	84,270	91,399	38,829	48,850	15,668	13,774	292,875

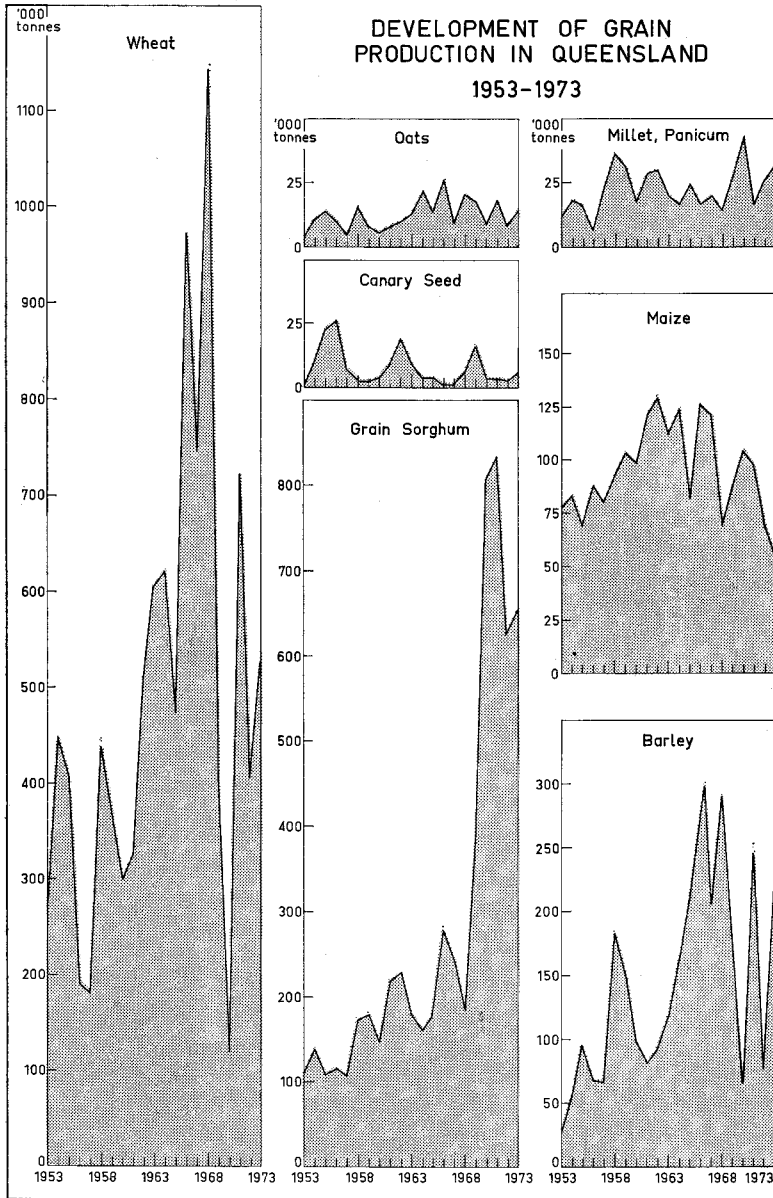
¹ Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory. ² Not available for publication. ³ Incomplete, see footnotes to individual States. ^s Subject to revision.

Grain Sorghum—The production of this summer-growing crop has undergone rapid development in recent years, expanding from 1,779 hectares in 1939-40 to 332,000 hectares in 1973-74. The production in 1973-74 of 654,000 tonnes exceeded that of the previous year and was 62 per cent of the total Australian production. The value of the crop at \$49,268,000 ranked grain sorghum as Queensland's third most important agricultural crop, being exceeded only by sugar cane and wheat. About 74 per cent of the 1973-74 crop was produced in the Downs Division, 8 per cent in the Central-Western Division, and 9 per cent in the Rockhampton Division. The value of grain sorghum used for green feed and silage in 1973-74 was \$1,319,000, from 32,184 hectares.

Forage Sorghum—Substantial areas of sudans, sweet sorghums, and various hybrid varieties of forage sorghum such as Sudax and Zulu have been grown in Queensland for a number of years. These sorghums are used only for hay or green feed and silage. In 1973-74, 81,832 hectares of forage sorghums were grown, producing hay and green fodder with an estimated value of \$3,578,000.

Cotton—The high price of cotton during the American Civil War (1861-1865) led to the establishment of cotton growing in Queensland, and by 1870 an area of 5,938 hectares was under cotton. The industry, however, rapidly declined and in each year from 1876 to 1920 less than 400 hectares were planted. A guaranteed price led to an increased area of over 16,000 hectares in the years 1923-1925. A fall to half of this area followed despite government bounty payments. The depression years brought the area to 27,500 hectares and it remained over 16,000 hectares until 1943. Following a fall to 1,088 hectares in 1949, a guaranteed price was set in 1951 and the area recovered to nearly 15,000 hectares by 1960-61.

During the 1960s a change occurred in the cotton growing industry with a swing away from dry-farming methods to a greater use of irrigation.



By 1974 the crop grown under irrigation had increased to approximately 96 per cent of the total area. As a consequence, areas planted decreased considerably, while substantially increased yields per hectare were obtained. This resulted in a record crop of 6.6m kilograms of raw cotton in 1971-72 from 6,900 hectares planted. In 1973-74 from a total area of 7,105 hectares planted to cotton, 6.6m kilograms of raw cotton were obtained. This was valued at \$6,503,000, and represented over a tenth of the total Australian production. Of the State's cotton production in 1973-74, more than half came from the St George Irrigation Area crop which was approximately

two-fifths of the total area planted to cotton; the Central Downs and the Dawson-Callide Valleys areas produced about two-sevenths and one-sixth, respectively. Other cotton growing districts are the Lockyer Valley and Emerald areas.

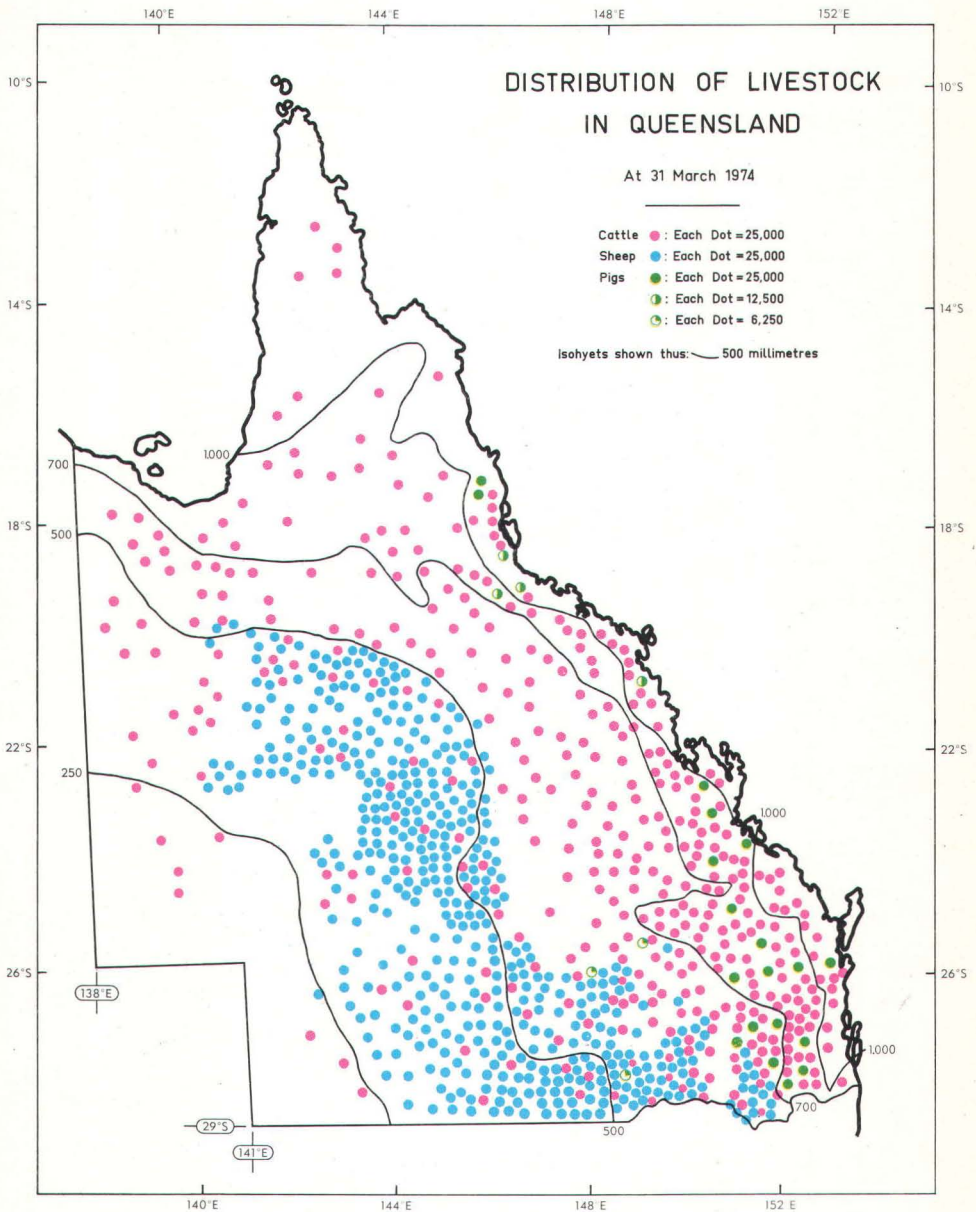
Details of marketing and processing are given in Chapter 16.

Tobacco—Small amounts of tobacco were grown in Queensland from the earliest days. A peak production was reached in 1894 with 370 hectares yielding 486,000 kg of cured leaf. At that time New South Wales was the chief grower of tobacco, followed by Victoria. In Queensland, the industry slowly declined through the thirty years after 1895 with the exception of three years (1904 to 1906) of high area and production, and fell as low as 39 hectares in 1925. Increased tariff protection led to an expansion of cultivation in all States after 1930. In recent years Queensland has produced half of the Australian crop, the remainder coming from Victoria and New South Wales. The area under tobacco in Queensland in 1973-74 was 4,501 hectares, producing 8,000,178 kg of dried leaf valued at \$22,539,000. Approximately 79 per cent of this production was from the Mareeba district (Atherton Tableland), 7 per cent from the Glasshouse Mountains district, 7 per cent from the Bundaberg district, and 5 per cent from the Inglewood-Texas district. Small quantities were produced near Ingham and Miriam Vale.

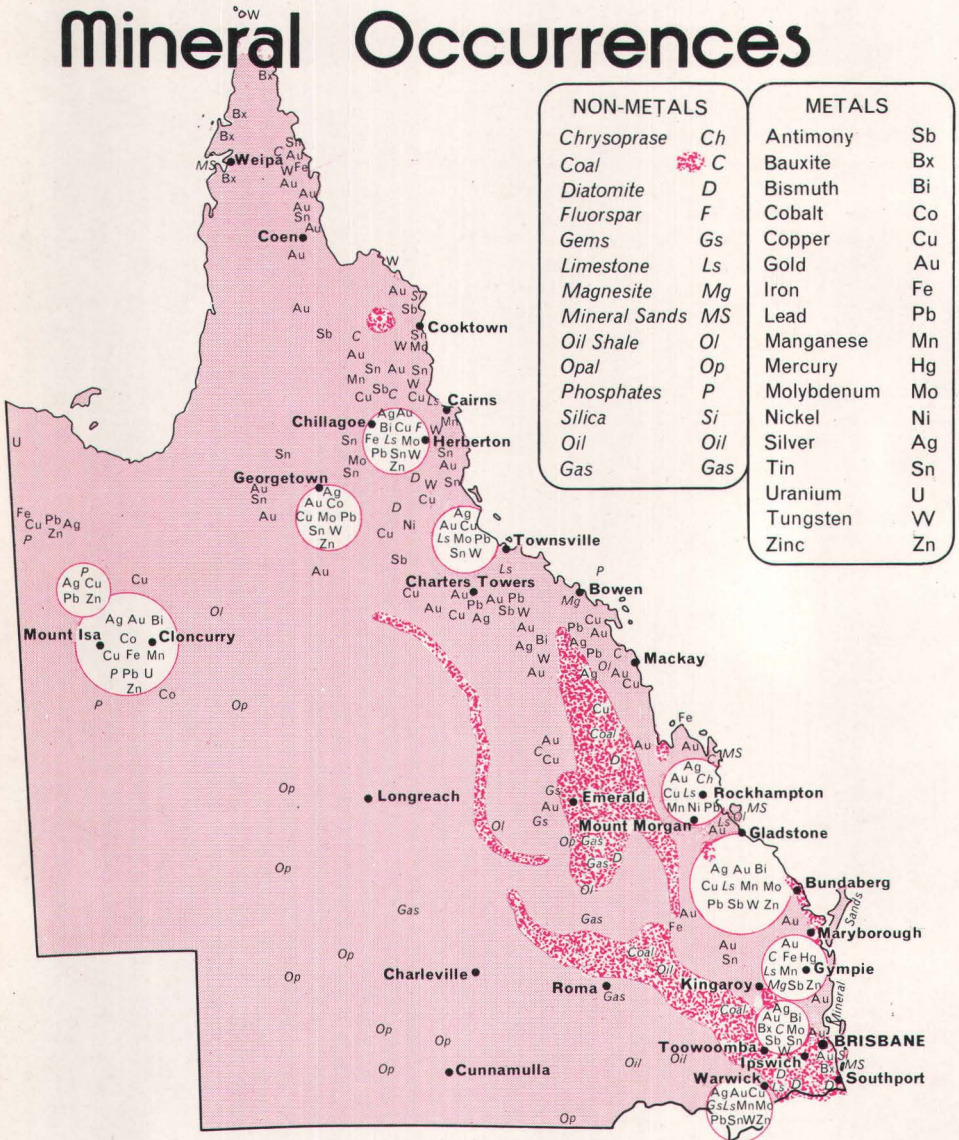
Peanuts—Under tariff protection, the area under peanuts in Queensland rose from 85 hectares in 1923 to a pre-war peak of 8,587 hectares in 1938. The area increased after the war to 23,989 hectares in the 1959 season, yielding 31,583 tonnes. Production did not reach this level again until the 1967 season when 28,057 hectares yielded 41,757 tonnes. In the 1970 season, production reached 42,512 tonnes, and further increased to the record level of 45,774 tonnes valued at \$11,640,000 in the 1972 season. However, the area and production of 25,724 hectares and 29,119 tonnes, respectively, in 1974 did not reach the previously recorded peaks. The value of the 1974 season's peanut crop was \$10,599,000. 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 northern areas of the Darling Downs. The crop is processed and marketed by the Peanut Marketing Board (see Chapter 16).

Linseed, Safflower, and Sunflower—These oil crops are grown mainly in the Downs, Rockhampton, and Central-Western Divisions. Linseed was first grown commercially in Queensland during 1947-48, when 45 hectares were harvested. The crop fluctuates greatly from year to year, and a peak production of 34,723 tonnes from 39,292 hectares 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 1973-74 was 1,504 tonnes from 1,852 hectares. The area sown under safflower increased steadily over the 10 years to 1967-68 when 38,587 hectares were sown. Adverse seasonal conditions in the two years 1969-70 and 1970-71 resulted in considerably reduced plantings. In 1971-72 the area increased again to 12,482 hectares, yielding 3,462 tonnes of safflower. In 1973-74 the area under safflower was 9,575 hectares yielding 5,928 tonnes. The production of sunflower seed, on the other hand, has increased significantly in recent years, resulting in a 1973-74 crop of 43,189 tonnes from 67,487 hectares, compared with a crop of 6,297 tonnes from 15,581 hectares, five years previously.

Canary Seed—From 6 hectares in 1915, the area under this crop was expanded to 3,074 hectares in 1917, and, after two years with small areas,



Mineral Occurrences



Prepared from information supplied by the Geological Survey of Queensland

to 5,028 hectares in 1920. Through the 1920s the area was small and fluctuating, but it then increased from 1,335 hectares in 1930 to 4,165 hectares in 1933. For twenty years from 1935 the area varied generally from 4,000 to 8,000 hectares. The area increased rapidly in the next two years to 66,000 hectares in 1956-57. Since then the area has fluctuated considerably from year to year, falling as low as 1,796 hectares in 1966-67. Production has varied from peaks of 39,500 tonnes in 1956-57, 18,100 tonnes in 1962-63, and 16,100 tonnes in 1969-70 to as low as 1,500 tonnes in 1967-68. In 1973-74 a production of 5,561 tonnes was obtained from 8,149 hectares. The crop is cultivated on the Darling Downs, to the south and west of Toowoomba.

Rice—Rice has been grown commercially in the Burdekin River and Ingham areas of Queensland since 1968. However, it is only since the setting up of the Rice Marketing Board (see page 379) that the crop has assumed a position of some importance in Queensland's rural industry.

North Queensland has the advantage of being able to produce the long grain variety of rice, which cannot be produced successfully elsewhere in Australia. Furthermore, the favourable climatic conditions make it possible to grow two crops in a year, one during the winter months and another during the summer. In 1973-74 the production of paddy rice in Queensland amounted to 5,348 tonnes, of which 4,439 tonnes came from the crop harvested December-January, and 909 tonnes from the crop harvested May-June.

Arrowroot—Queensland is the only producer in Australia of this crop, which comes from the rhizomes of a member of the canna family. In 1861 the area grown was 6 hectares; it had increased to 392 hectares in 1921 with a production of 14,854 tonnes. The area and production have fluctuated a great deal since that date, and, in 1973-74, the area was 34 hectares and the production 520 tonnes, worth \$19,000. The crop is grown in the Logan-Southport section of the Moreton Division.

Ginger—There has been a ginger-growing industry in the Buderim area for many years. Wartime import restrictions fostered the industry with the result that, in the immediate post-war years, production increased to over 680,000 kg, 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 5,862,807 kg in 1973-74.

Ginger roots, or rhizomes, harvested early in the season are crystallised, preserved in syrup, or sliced and used in confectionery, while later harvests produce a more fibrous rhizome which is dried, ground, and used for spices and flavouring. A small quantity of the total production of ginger is released as green ginger, while the balance of the crop is processed at the Buderim factory of the Buderim Ginger Growers' Co-operative Association.

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 one of the State's more important crops with an estimated value of \$53,633,000 in 1973-74. Maize was worth \$4,047,000 in 1973-74 for the grain crop, and large amounts were grown as green forage. It is grown mainly in the Downs, Maryborough, Moreton, and Cairns Divisions. The marketing of wheat and maize is described in Chapter 16.

Artificial Fertilisers—The next 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 ²	Other crops	Pastures		Total
					Lucerne ³	Other	

AREA FERTILISED

	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha
1969-70 ..	219,989	17,088	16,415	285,790	40,599	145,752	725,634
1970-71 ..	219,766	16,680	17,481	200,077	28,801	154,780	637,584
1971-72 ..	224,597	18,547	16,616	266,183	12,709	164,717	703,369
1972-73 ..	230,752	16,190	15,898	262,893	12,193	218,486	756,411
1973-74 ..	226,349	15,794	15,335	269,764	10,037	256,707	793,986

SUPERPHOSPHATE USED

	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1969-70 ..	14,084	1,568	843	14,630	5,068	30,847	67,042
1970-71 ..	22,152	2,698	1,585	14,013	3,528	31,625	75,597
1971-72 ..	18,217	1,740	1,056	16,316	3,008	39,588	79,926
1972-73 ..	19,382	1,616	1,415	15,336	2,821	50,491	91,061
1973-74 ..	20,115	1,837	1,288	16,763	2,790	56,441	99,234

OTHER ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED

	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1969-70 ..	150,093	10,997	15,747	26,158	4,068	11,192	218,255
1970-71 ..	144,761	9,904	16,134	21,532	2,223	10,341	204,895
1971-72 ..	161,303	11,941	15,651	24,536	637	9,572	223,639
1972-73 ..	179,000	10,075	16,029	24,850	556	11,282	241,791
1973-74 ..	179,955	10,736	15,634	25,743	572	12,163	244,803

TOTAL ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS PER HECTARE FERTILISED

	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1969-70 ..	0.75	0.74	1.01	0.14	0.23	0.29	0.39
1970-71 ..	0.76	0.76	1.01	0.18	0.20	0.27	0.44
1971-72 ..	0.80	0.74	1.01	0.15	0.29	0.30	0.43
1972-73 ..	0.86	0.72	1.10	0.15	0.28	0.28	0.44
1973-74 ..	0.88	0.80	1.10	0.16	0.33	0.27	0.43

¹ Year ended 31 March. ² Including grapes. ³ Prior to 1971-72 other annual crops for fodder are included.

4 LIVESTOCK

About half of 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 are mostly distributed along the eastern coastline south of Rockhampton and are decreasing in number.

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 raising is confined mostly to the Moreton, Maryborough, Downs, and Rockhampton Divisions.

Types of Livestock—Since 1943, livestock have been classified according to their principal types. The next table shows the numbers in each classification for the five years to 1974.

LIVESTOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH

Description	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
<i>Beef cattle</i>					
Bulls	135,676	149,520	162,678	176,518	184,203
Bull calves for service	24,785	26,322	34,177	33,457	38,016
Cows and heifers	3,440,501	3,639,185	4,185,470	4,507,662	4,835,552
Calves and vealers	1,434,152	1,693,502	1,965,866	2,225,885	2,223,671
Other (spayed cows, bullocks, etc.)	1,773,240	1,769,109	2,027,265	2,247,145	2,486,016
Total for meat production	6,808,354	7,277,638	8,375,456	9,190,667	9,767,458
<i>Dairy cattle</i>					
Bulls	11,367	10,613	9,808	9,128	8,173
Bull calves for service	2,877	2,915	2,825	2,386	2,090
Dairy cows: In milk	332,386	313,700	309,971	287,901	244,213
Dry	127,411	127,403	110,389	102,018	96,969
House cows and heifers (on non-dairy holdings)	31,735	29,795	29,343	30,575	30,457
Heifers (one year and over)	122,300	102,200	104,486	99,582	86,532
Heifer calves	78,487	79,945	79,225	72,698	61,010
Total for milk production	706,563	666,571	646,047	604,288	529,449
Total cattle	7,514,917	7,944,209	9,021,503	9,794,955	10,296,907
<i>Sheep</i>					
Rams	224,770	193,494	178,466	166,265	153,173
Breeding ewes	7,482,788	6,785,516	6,525,917	6,212,420	5,879,127
Other ewes	987,172	946,267	795,220	837,124	607,456
Lambs and hoggets	2,699,021	2,464,847	3,138,431	2,150,708	2,707,249
Wethers	5,052,082	4,383,658	3,966,330	3,978,999	3,771,906
Total sheep	16,445,833	14,773,782	14,604,364	13,345,516	13,118,911
<i>Pigs</i>					
Boars	7,782	7,598	7,805	7,093	5,549
Breeding sows	65,499	67,288	73,805	69,699	54,996
Other	406,305	416,442	452,892	465,035	380,918
Total pigs	479,586	491,328	534,502	541,827	441,463

During the year ended 31 March 1974, total cattle numbers in the State increased by 5 per cent to reach a new peak of 10.3m. The number of beef cattle increased by 6 per cent for the year with the increase being reflected throughout the major beef cattle areas of the State. Dairy cattle numbers continued to decline for the eighteenth successive year to reach the lowest level since 1916.

Sheep numbers in Queensland at 31 March 1974 totalled 13.1m. This represented a decrease of 2 per cent when compared with the previous year's figure and was the lowest since 1905, when a total of 12.5m was recorded.

Pigs on rural holdings at 31 March 1974 numbered 441,000, a decrease of 19 per cent on the number recorded a year earlier.

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

LIVESTOCK, AUSTRALIA, AT 31 MARCH 1974

State or Territory	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
	'000	'000	'000
New South Wales	8,456	53,296	835
Victoria	5,840	25,787	424
Queensland	10,297	13,119	441
South Australia	1,692	16,431	385
Western Australia	2,330	32,451	344
Tasmania	884	3,964	68
Northern Territory	1,321	1	8
Australian Capital Territory	19	126	..
Total Australia	30,839	145,173	2,505
Queensland as proportion of Australia	33.4	9.0	17.6

Beef Cattle Breeds—In 1972-73, details of beef cattle breeds were collected for the first time in Queensland, as part of the annual Agricultural Census. The State's 9,190,667 beef cattle at 31 March 1973 consisted of 4,797,294 straight breeds (52 per cent), and 4,393,373 cross breeds (48 per cent). Most numerous were Herefords 2,515,295 (27.4 per cent), Brahman/British cross 2,187,647 (23.8 per cent), Shorthorn 1,350,958 (14.7 per cent), other tropical/British cross 959,864 (10.4 per cent), and British/British cross 578,507 (6.3 per cent). There were relatively smaller numbers of Santa Gertrudis, Brahman, Braford, Droughtmaster, Angus, Brangus, Devon, Red Poll, Murray Grey, and other breeds and crosses.

BEEF CATTLE BREEDS, QUEENSLAND, 31 MARCH 1973

Breed particulars	Breeding cattle (1 year and over)		Calves and vealers (under 1 year)	Other (steers, bullocks, etc. 1 year and over)	Total beef cattle	Breed proportion
	Bulls	Cows and heifers				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
Straight breeds						
Braford	5,830	76,997	44,877	34,818	162,522	1.8
Brahman	18,694	110,438	53,430	43,847	226,409	2.5
Droughtmaster	6,839	67,629	33,693	33,327	141,488	1.5
Hereford (including Polled)	44,213	1,298,106	649,298	523,678	2,515,295	27.4
Santa-Gertrudis	17,644	114,368	70,502	46,279	248,793	2.7
Shorthorn (including Polled)	24,895	681,000	284,284	360,779	1,350,958	14.7
Other (including unspecified)	3,998	78,398	42,283	27,150	151,829	1.7
Total	122,113	2,426,936	1,178,367	1,069,878	4,797,294	52.2
Cross breeds						
British/British	3,761	287,527	114,339	172,880	578,507	6.3
Brahman/British	30,584	1,049,214	535,922	571,927	2,187,647	23.8
Other tropical/British	11,777	435,651	238,907	273,529	959,864	10.4
European/other	367	8,277	6,645	3,669	18,958	0.2
Beef/dairy breeds	1,109	132,146	80,568	56,717	270,540	2.9
Other (including unspecified)	6,807	167,911	104,594	98,545	377,857	4.1
Total	54,405	2,080,726	1,080,975	1,177,267	4,393,373	47.8
Total breeds for meat production	176,518	4,507,662	2,259,342	2,247,145	9,190,667	100.0

Herefords were popular in all parts of the State except the Peninsula, Cairns, Townsville, and Far-Western Statistical Divisions.

On the other hand, most of the Shorthorns were in the North-Western and South-, Far-, and Central-Western Divisions, with relatively few in

coastal areas. Tropical breeds were popular in the Central-Western and North-Western Divisions and in all coastal areas, particularly in Rockhampton Division which had 38.6 per cent of the total Brahmans, 37.0 per cent of Braford's, 29.9 per cent of Santa Gertrudis, and 19.5 per cent of Droughtmasters. Cross breeds, particularly the tropical/British crosses, were most numerous in Rockhampton, North-Western, Townsville, and Central-Western Divisions.

Dairy Cattle Breeds—While statistics of dairy cattle breeds have not been collected, information supplied by the Department of Primary Industries indicates that Friesians account for approximately 45 per cent of the State's dairy herds, while Australian Illawarra Shorthorns and Jerseys make up about 30 per cent and 20 per cent, respectively. Guernseys and Ayrshires are only a small percentage of the dairy herds. The Friesian breed is most prominent in the Atherton Tableland area and in south-eastern Queensland, while the Shorthorns are also prominent in the south-east. Most dairy cattle in the Wide Bay and Burnett areas are Jerseys.

Sheep Breeds—See the first paragraph of the Wool section, page 263.

Pig Breeds—The two main breeds, with crosses between these two breeds, are Large White, about 50 per cent, and Landrace, about 40 per cent. Berkshire, Wessex Saddleback, and Tamworth are other breeds, but are in much smaller numbers.

Stock Losses—In 1973-74 cattle losses from drought and other natural causes totalled 372,338, a loss of 3.8 per cent of the total herds at the beginning of the year, compared with a loss of 332,144, or 3.7 per cent reported in the previous year. Sheep losses were 1,543,066, compared with 1,158,044 in 1972-73, representing a loss of 11.6 per cent of the total numbers of sheep and lambs at the beginning of the year, compared with a loss of 7.9 per cent in 1972-73.

Distribution of Livestock—Numbers of livestock in the statistical divisions are shown in the next table, and the distribution of cattle, sheep, and pigs in the coloured map facing page 256.

LIVESTOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH 1974

Statistical Division	Cattle			Sheep	Pigs
	Beef	Dairy	Total		
Moreton ¹	484,141	187,852	671,993	3,546	74,230
Maryborough	821,159	123,284	944,443	2,576	108,500
Downs	1,021,630	116,232	1,137,862	1,910,069	174,921
Roma	625,638	3,037	628,675	2,110,718	5,542
South-Western	366,351	718	367,069	2,626,447	256
<i>Total South</i>	<i>3,318,919</i>	<i>431,123</i>	<i>3,750,042</i>	<i>6,653,356</i>	<i>363,449</i>
Rockhampton	1,770,925	45,228	1,816,153	74,319	53,485
Central-Western	1,121,623	2,523	1,124,146	3,320,082	1,968
Far-Western	404,159	291	404,450	1,478,159	178
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>3,296,707</i>	<i>48,042</i>	<i>3,344,749</i>	<i>4,872,560</i>	<i>55,631</i>
Mackay	302,284	10,574	312,858	539	1,776
Townsville	830,439	1,432	831,871	244	6,876
Cairns	355,524	37,588	393,112	350	12,541
Peninsula	118,766	84	118,850	..	29
North-Western	1,544,819	606	1,545,425	1,591,862	1,161
<i>Total North</i>	<i>3,151,832</i>	<i>50,284</i>	<i>3,202,116</i>	<i>1,592,995</i>	<i>22,383</i>
Total Queensland	9,767,458	529,449	10,296,907	13,118,911	441,463

¹ Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Livestock Slaughtering and Lambing—The next table shows the total numbers of livestock slaughtered in meatworks, slaughterhouses, and on stations and farms, and the addition to sheep numbers by lambing, for the five years to 1973-74.

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERING AND LAMBING, QUEENSLAND

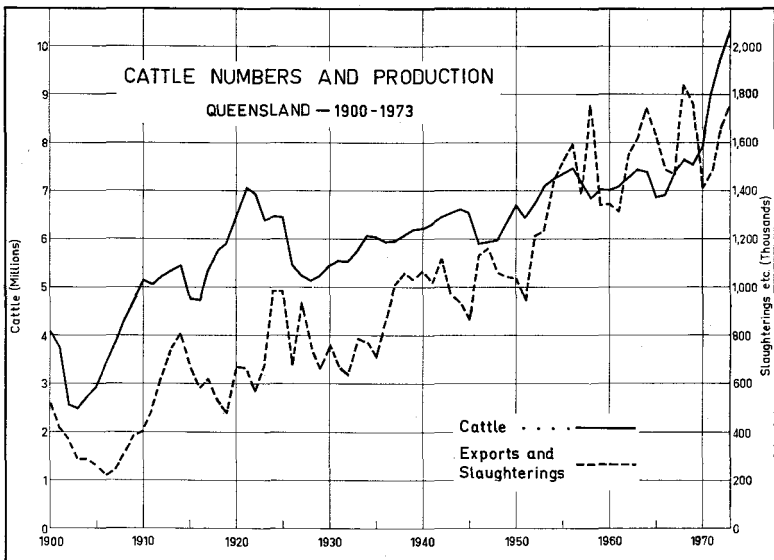
Year	Slaughtering ¹			Lambing		
	Cattle and calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs	Ewes mated	Lambs marked	Proportion ²
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
1969-70	1,680	2,937	757	5,860	3,301	56.3
1970-71	1,590	2,906	742	5,666	2,848	50.3
1971-72	1,708	3,418	794	5,676	3,499	61.6
1972-73	2,004	2,453	964	4,737	2,408	50.8
1973-74	1,740	1,321	829	5,234	3,144	60.1

¹ In meatworks, slaughterhouses, and on holdings. For human consumption only.

² Lambs marked to ewes mated.

Meatworks—Meatworks in Queensland have had a varying history. Before refrigerated export was introduced they were few in number. Between the late 1880s and 1899 the industry expanded from 5 to 47 establishments with 3,200 employees. Three years of drought reduced operations to one-third of this level by 1903. Very slowly the industry was rebuilt to 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 in the 1920s and 1930s, but during World War II the industry reached a new record of over 6,000 employees. In 1972-73 there were 42 meatworks and bacon factories in operation with over 11,000 employees. Of these 22 were meatworks, 13 were bacon factories, and 7 were engaged in both activities. Reference to the Queensland Meat Industry Authority is made in Chapter 16.

Meat Exports—See Chapter 16.



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.

5 WOOL

Wool prices in 1973-74 averaged 176.43 cents per kilogram, compared with 178.30 cents the previous year which was the highest for any season since 1950-51. Wool is one of the State's most valuable products, accounting for 10 per cent of the total value of rural production in 1973-74. Almost the whole of the State's sheep numbers are reared for wool production. At 31 March 1974, 98 per cent of the total of 13,119,000 sheep were pure breed Merinos. The actual numbers were, Merinos 12,898,000, Merino comebacks 16,000, crossbreeds 119,000, and other recognised breeds 86,000. Most common of the other recognised breeds were Border Leicester 30,000, Polwarth 26,000, Corriedale 14,000, Suffolk 7,000, Dorset Horn 2,000, and Poll Dorset 2,000.

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 numbers 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 10,000 hectares, and are commonly run by individual families, while pastoral companies manage many of the large leaseholds.

The next table shows the Queensland wool production for the five years to 1973-74.

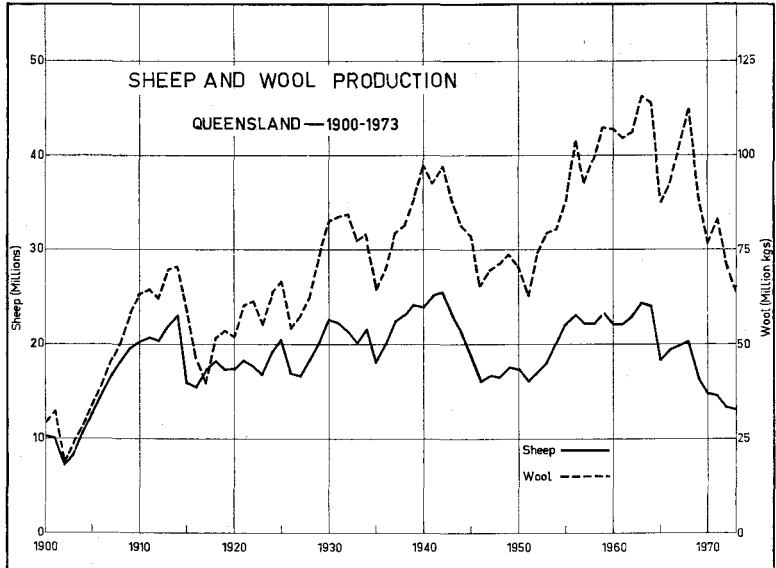
WOOL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Year ¹	Sheep and lambs shorn	Wool clip		Other wool ³ (greasy basis)	Total wool produced (greasy basis)	Value of wool produced ⁴
		Shorn wool ² (greasy basis)	Weight per fleece (greasy basis)			
	'000	'000 kg	kg	'000 kg	'000 kg	\$'000
1969-70	18,141	78,946	4.35	10,117	89,064	69,783
1970-71	15,139	66,432	4.39	10,122	76,554	44,916
1971-72	14,974	69,383	4.63	13,777	83,160	61,732
1972-73	12,995	61,423	4.73	8,772	70,195	123,512
1973-74	12,929	58,430	4.52	5,403	63,833	107,417

¹ Year ended 30 June. ² Including crutchings. ³ Dead wool, fellmongered wool, and wool on skins exported. ⁴ Valued at average price of wool on Brisbane market; including wool deficiency payments in 1971-72.

In 1973-74, 63,833,000 kilograms of wool were produced compared with 70,195,000 kilograms in the previous year. This represented a decrease of 9.1 per cent and was the lowest production since 1951-52. The decline in the annual numbers of sheep and lambs shorn, evident since 1968-69, continued in 1973-74. During the year the total of 12,929,000 sheep and lambs shorn, of which 1,641,000 were lambs, was 66,000 below the number shorn in 1972-73. The average fleece weight of 4.52 kilograms obtained in 1973-74, although less than that of 1972-73, compared favourably with the average of other recent years.

Information on monthly shearings of sheep and lambs is now collected triennially only and is not available for 1973-74. Generally, however, the shearing pattern varies little from year to year. The main shearing activity occurs from July to October followed by a lull in the hot summer months, increases during late summer, and falls to a low level in June.



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.

Queensland Wool Districts—The next table shows the wool clip in statistical divisions.

WOOL CLIP, QUEENSLAND, 1973-74¹

Statistical Division	Sheep and lambs shorn	Shorn wool ² (greasy basis)		Proportion of wool produced in each division	Proportion of total sheep in each division ³
		Total	Per sheep		
	'000	'000 kg	kg	%	%
Moreton ⁴	3	11	3.49	0.0	0.0
Maryborough	2	7	4.06	0.0	0.0
Downs	1,865	8,381	4.49	14.2	14.6
Roma	2,101	9,914	4.71	16.8	16.1
South-Western	2,423	11,671	4.81	19.8	20.0
<i>Total South</i>	<i>6,393</i>	<i>29,984</i>	<i>4.68</i>	<i>50.9</i>	<i>50.7</i>
Rockhampton	69	282	4.09	0.5	0.6
Central-Western	3,217	14,337	4.45	24.4	25.3
Far-Western	1,467	6,598	4.49	11.2	11.3
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>4,753</i>	<i>21,217</i>	<i>4.46</i>	<i>36.1</i>	<i>37.1</i>
Mackay	} .. ⁵	2	4.88	0.0	0.0
Townsville					
Cairns					
Peninsula					
North-Western	1,877	7,658	4.07	13.0	12.1
<i>Total North</i>	<i>1,878</i>	<i>7,661</i>	<i>4.07</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>12.1</i>
<i>Total Queensland</i>	<i>13,024</i>	<i>58,861</i>	<i>4.52</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>

¹ Twelve months ended 31 March 1974. ² Including crutchings. ³ At 31 March 1974. ⁴ Including Brisbane Statistical Division. ⁵ Less than 500.

While total wool production figures relating to the State as a whole, as shown on page 263, are on a year ending 30 June basis, and will continue to be compiled this way in future, district information appearing

above for 1973-74, is for the twelve months ended 31 March 1974, and will continue to be compiled on this basis. The table provides a measure of the relative importance of the wool industry in divisions.

Practically all of the State's wool is produced in the statistical divisions of Downs, Roma, South-Western, Central-Western, Far-Western, and North-Western. In 1973-74, Central-Western Division had the highest proportion of the State's wool clip, 24.4 per cent, followed by South-Western, 19.8 per cent, and Roma, 16.8 per cent.

In the early 1900s Queensland vied with Victoria as the second wool-producing State of Australia. However in more recent years, persistent unfavourable seasonal conditions in the State's wool-growing areas, combined with low wool prices, have resulted in the decline of Queensland's importance as a wool producer relative to other mainland States.

The next table shows the total Australian production and the relative positions of the States for 1972-73 and 1973-74.

WOOL PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA

State	1972-73		1973-74	
	Total production ¹	Proportion of total	Total production ¹	Proportion of total
	m kg	%	m kg	%
New South Wales	226.2	30.7	213.2	30.5
Victoria	173.4	23.5	155.4	22.2
Queensland	70.2	9.5	63.8	9.1
South Australia	100.9	13.7	100.2	14.3
Western Australia	146.9	19.9	149.4	21.3
Tasmania	18.2	2.5	17.5	2.5
Australia ²	736.4	100.0	700.1	100.0

¹ Greasy basis.

² Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

Wool Exports and Sales—See Chapter 16.

6 DAIRYING

The dairying industry is situated mainly on a strip of 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 1973-74 were worth \$57,404,000 (including bounty). The next table gives particulars of dairy cattle, butter and cheese production, and overseas exports of butter and cheese for the five years to 1973-74.

DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND

Year	Total dairy cattle ¹	Dairy cows ¹		Production		Overseas exports	
		In milk	Dry	Butter	Cheese	Butter	Cheese
		No.	No.	'000 kg	'000 kg	'000 kg	'000 kg
1969-70 ..	706,563	332,386	127,411	22,784	9,295	2,316	3,949
1970-71 ..	666,571	313,700	127,403	18,773	7,684	4,853	2,490
1971-72 ..	646,047	309,971	110,389	18,193	8,200	3,726	1,479
1972-73 ..	604,288	287,901	102,018	15,857	8,701	3,827	742
1973-74 ..	529,449	244,218	96,969	11,699	9,170	3,879	2,363

¹ At 31 March.

Most of the butter production is from the southern part of the coastal strip. In 1973-74 the combined production of Moreton and Maryborough Statistical Divisions accounted for about two-thirds of the State's total butter production.

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

DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND, 1973-74

Statistical Division	Commercial dairy holdings	Dairy cows ¹	Butter made in factories	Cheese made in factories
	No.	No.	'000 kg	'000 kg
Moreton ²	1,916	187,852	4,373	3,146
Maryborough	1,313	123,284	2,430	990
Downs	1,466	116,232	2,743	4,453
Roma	9	3,037	..	..
South-Western	1	718	..	..
<i>Total South</i>	<i>4,705</i>	<i>431,123</i>	<i>9,547</i>	<i>8,589</i>
Rockhampton	417	45,228	1,057	..
Central-Western	5	2,523	..	..
Far-Western	1	291	..	..
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>423</i>	<i>48,042</i>	<i>1,057</i>	..
Mackay	73	10,574	40	..
Townsville	6	1,432	..	..
Cairns	339	37,588	1,055	581
Peninsula	1	84	..	..
North-Western	1	606	..	..
<i>Total North</i>	<i>420</i>	<i>50,284</i>	<i>1,095</i>	<i>581</i>
Total Queensland	5,548	529,449	11,699	9,170

¹ Cows in milk and dry at 31 March 1974, excluding house cows. ² Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Dairying in Australian States—A comparison of dairying production in the various States is made in the next table.

DAIRYING, AUSTRALIA, 1973-74

State or Territory	Cows ¹	Total milk produced ²	Milk per cow ³	Butter made ⁴	Cheese made ⁴
	No.	'000 litres	litres	'000 kg	'000 kg
New South Wales	497,647	1,088,027	2,186	13,287	9,365
Victoria	1,278,526	3,908,208	3,057	127,730	47,903
Queensland	396,069	654,482	1,652	11,699	9,170
South Australia	142,862	439,427	3,076	5,160	18,904
Western Australia	101,779	241,166	2,370	5,223	1,922
Tasmania	151,279	435,065	2,876	12,398	8,475
Northern Territory	324	318	981	..	..
Australian Capital Territory	1,135	2,841	2,503	..	..
Australia	2,569,619	6,769,535	2,634	175,497	95,738

¹ Average number of cows (in milk and dry) and house cows during year ended 31 March 1974. ² Year ended 30 June. ³ Milk produced, divided by the average number of cows (column 1). ⁴ Factory production.

Dairy Production and Value—Details of the number of dairy holdings, and the production and value of dairy products for the five years to 1973-74 are set out in the next table.

DAIRYING PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Particulars		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74s
Holdings with dairy cattle ¹ ..	No.	9,301	8,294	7,955	6,682	5,548
Butter produced in factories ² }	'000 kg	22,784	18,773	18,193	15,857	11,699
	\$'000	19,524	17,658	18,442	14,470	10,336
Cheese produced in factories ² }	'000 kg	9,295	7,684	8,200	8,701	9,170
	\$'000	5,006	4,600	5,586	6,157	6,562
Whole milk and other milk products ..	\$'000	27,640	28,664	31,567	33,986	40,506
Total value of butter, cheese, and milk ..	\$'000	52,170	50,922	55,596	54,613	57,404

¹ Excluding holdings with house cows only. ² Including bounty; for values see page 380. s Subject to revision.

For the marketing of butter and cheese, see Chapter 16. Exports are also shown on page 353.

7 POULTRY FARMING

Prior to World War II poultry farming was usually carried on in conjunction with other primary activities, generally dairying. Since the war there has been a continuing pattern of development and expansion, not only into a distinct industry, but also into highly specialised segments within the industry, namely egg production, chicken hatching, and broiler production.

Of the number of commercial poultry reported on rural holdings at 31 March 1974, there were 2,364,000 hens and pullets for egg production, 3,448,000 meat strain chickens, and 458,000 other fowls and chickens. No egg production figures are available because of the impossibility of recording production from the many small flocks kept by householders.

Poultry Slaughtered for Human Consumption—In the last 15 years the broiler industry in Queensland has developed virtually from nothing to an annual production of 19.1 million chickens in 1973-74.

The rapid growth of this industry has been achieved by the integration of breeding, hatching, feed milling, growing, processing, and marketing operations. This factor has also contributed to the remarkable degree of efficiency and stability within the broiler industry, which together with the rapidly increasing prices of other meats has placed chicken meat in a favourable competitive position.

Most of the State's broiler production is carried out under contract with the major processing firms. Growers usually receive a price per kilogram live weight at the expiration of the production period. Under the terms of the contract the processor delivers chickens to the grower, and supplies all feed, medication, and litter. The processor also provides a

serviceman to assist the grower with advice and supervision in the raising of the stock. The grower provides the necessary land, suitably drained, and all-weather roads, the buildings, fittings, and equipment, including brooders, feeders, and waterers.

It is now possible under commercial growing conditions to grow mixed sex flocks to about 2 kilograms average live weight in approximately eight weeks. This increased growth rate has been achieved by selective breeding programmes, improved feed conversion efficiency, use of disease control drugs, improved hygiene, more efficient shed design, greater degree of mechanisation, and the introduction of "whole room" brooding.

Broiler processing firms have encouraged growers to establish farms within a 30-mile radius of the processing plants for economy in servicing and transport of chickens and feed. This policy has led to a concentration of growers in areas close to Brisbane and the provincial cities.

The next table shows the number and estimated dressed weight of poultry slaughtered in licensed poultry slaughterhouses.

POULTRY SLAUGHTERED IN LICENSED POULTRY SLAUGHTERHOUSES,
QUEENSLAND

Year	Chickens	Hens	Stags	Turkeys	Ducks and drakes	Geese
NUMBER OF BIRDS						
1969-70	14,174,815	1,233,444	11,853	75,102	74,296	415
1970-71	15,688,879	1,427,607	33,281	69,408	78,369	276
1971-72	15,525,291	1,483,408	25,274	8,963	42,708	506
1972-73	16,546,185	1,479,174	24,608	32,846	25,292	159
1973-74	19,055,005	1,418,579	32,708	27,937	12,823	107
ESTIMATED DRESSED WEIGHT ('000 kg)						
1969-70	18,938	2,170	30	262	142	1
1970-71	21,124	2,361	107	240	128	1
1971-72	20,440	2,518	80	27	65	2
1972-73	21,144	2,379	70	105	42	1
1973-74	24,134	2,056	86	91	22	1

¹ Less than 500 kg.

Chicken Hatcheries—A corresponding increase to that for chicken slaughterings has been evident in chicken hatchings. The next table shows the number of hen eggs set and chickens hatched in hatcheries registered under the *Poultry Industry Act* 1946-1973, for the five years to 1973-74.

EGGS SET AND CHICKENS HATCHED IN REGISTERED HATCHERIES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
EGGS SET ¹					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Meat strains	20,233	23,127	21,647	23,095	26,275
Egg strains	9,925	9,971	10,755	9,769	9,155
Total	30,158	33,098	32,403	32,864	35,430

EGGS SET AND CHICKENS HATCHED IN REGISTERED HATCHERIES,
QUEENSLAND—*continued*

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
CHICKENS HATCHED²					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
For meat production					
Meat strains	14,882	16,548	16,360	17,416	20,268
Egg strains	431	464	507	675	633
For egg production					
Egg strains	3,169	3,176	3,484	3,126	3,201
For egg and meat production					
Egg strains, unsexed	297	264	244	187	169
For breeding pullets and cockerels					
Meat and egg strains	305	227	272	210	253
Total	19,084	20,678	20,866	21,614	24,524

¹ Including eggs which failed to hatch.

² Excluding chickens destroyed.

8 BEEKEEPING

Beekeepers with five or more hives numbered 907 for the year ended 30 June 1974. During 1973-74, 1,768,000 kilograms of honey were taken from 45,000 hives, an average of 39 kilograms per productive hive. Production of beeswax during 1973-74 was 30,000 kilograms and the value of the products of the industry was estimated at \$1,013,000 in that year.

Particulars of beekeeping in Queensland during the five years to 1973-74 are shown in the following table.

BEEKEEPING¹

Year	Bee-keepers	Beehives			Production		
		Productive during year	Unproductive during year	Total	Honey	Average per productive hive	Beeswax
	No.	No.	No.	No.	'000 kg	kg	'000 kg
1969-70 ..	992	39,449	20,618	60,067	1,426	36.1	22
1970-71 ..	1,078	42,196	21,384	63,580	1,711	40.6	26
1971-72 ..	1,055	48,022	20,570	68,592	2,017	42.0	27
1972-73 ..	967	44,230	23,202	67,432	1,752	39.6	25
1973-74 ..	907	45,014	21,462	66,476	1,768	39.3	30

¹ Beekeepers with 5 or more hives.

• Chapter 12

NON-RURAL PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

1 MINING INDUSTRY

The mining industry for many years has been an important contributor to the State's economy. The industry's expansion in recent years has been rapid, and the proven reserves of coal and metalliferous minerals are so extensive as to ensure a continued increase in output, providing suitable markets are available.

The most important metallic mineral-bearing region of the State is in the north-west where major deposits are contained in the Precambrian rocks occurring in the area. The Mount Isa silver-lead-zinc and copper mine, the State's largest producer, is located in this region. Mineral resources are extensive also in the northern and eastern areas of the State, and a wide range of minerals is produced in these areas. The largest coal deposits, which have only recently been exploited on a large scale, are located in the Bowen basin which extends for about 500 kilometres south from Collinsville. Extensive deposits of bauxite occur at Weipa on Cape York Peninsula in the north of the State, and the coastal sand accumulations of southern Queensland contain significant quantities of mineral sands. A map showing mineral occurrences in Queensland appears facing page 257. A detailed description of the geology of Queensland is given in Chapter 2.

Administration—Sovereign rights to minerals within the boundary of the State are held by the Queensland Government. The Minister for Mines and the Department of Mines are responsible for the administration of the *Mining Act* 1968-1974 governing the prospecting for, and working of, mineral deposits. Much of the administration, and settlement of disputes, is delegated to mining wardens who have offices in major centres throughout the State.

The Mining Act provides for the regulation and inspection of all mines. Inspectors have power to enter and inspect, to investigate apparent breaches and dangerous conditions, to order precautions to be taken, and to initiate prosecutions where necessary.

The Queensland Coal Board is responsible for the administration and regulation of the coal mining industry. The Board is constituted under *The Coal Industry (Control) Acts, 1948 to 1965*. It is empowered to take such action as in its opinion is necessary or desirable:

- (a) To ensure that coal is produced in such quantities and with such regularity as will meet requirements throughout Queensland and in trade with other States and Territories of Australia and other countries;
- (b) To ensure that the coal resources of the State are conserved, developed, worked, and used to the best advantage in the public interest;

- (c) To ensure that coal produced in the State is distributed and used in such manner, quantities, classes, and grades and at such prices as are calculated best to serve the public interest and secure the economical use of coal and the maintenance of essential services and industrial activities;
- (d) To promote the welfare of workers engaged in the coal industry in the State; and
- (e) To encourage the highest degree of co-operation between management and workers to ensure maximum efficiency and production.

Leases of land for mining and related purposes, and prospecting permits, are issued by mining wardens, and all such leases and permits are subject to conditions specified in the Mining Act. A description of the various types of mining leases etc. and details of the number and area of leases appear in Chapter 10.

Royalties—These are payable to the Crown on minerals won. Current rates of royalty are prescribed under the *Mining Royalties Act 1974* which amended the rates previously applying. Royalty is levied at a fixed rate per tonne for some minerals while in other cases it is levied on the value of the mineral produced.

Details of the royalties collected during the five years to 1973 are shown in the next table.

ROYALTIES COLLECTED, QUEENSLAND

Year	Coal	Other minerals	Petroleum	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1969	313	2,299	355	2,968
1970	399	4,579	266	5,245
1971	484	2,817	170	3,471
1972	734	2,076	266	3,076
1973	866	4,229	263	5,358

Assistance to the Mining Industry—Technical and other forms of assistance to the mining industry are provided by government bodies such as the Queensland Department of Mines, the Department of Minerals and Energy, and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation.

The Queensland Department of Mines provides assistance by way of aid to prospectors, grants for maintenance and construction of roads and bridges in mining areas, loans, hire of equipment, and subsidies for mine development. Drilling plants are operated throughout the State and geological field and laboratory services are provided.

The Department, which operates a treatment works at Irvinebank in north Queensland mainly for processing tin ore produced from small mines in the area, also maintains an assay office at Cloncurry in north-western Queensland.

During 1973, 4,385 tonnes of tin ore were treated at Irvinebank for an output of 80 tonnes of concentrates. Small quantities of other ores and tin dredging tailings were also processed. The assay office at Cloncurry dealt with 2,046 samples and 3,139 assays during 1973.

Mining Accidents—Particulars of persons involved in accidents, causing death or more than 14 days disablement, in mines, quarries, mills, and smelters in Queensland for the five years to 1973 are given in the next table.

PERSONS INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS IN MINES ETC., QUEENSLAND

Year	Mines		Mills, smelters, etc.		Quarries		Total	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
1969	5	257	2	57	..	3	7	317
1970	6	272	1	26	1	6	8	304
1971	12	291	2	39	1	2	15	332
1972	30	285	2	51	1	3	33	339
1973	4	312	1	75	..	9	5	396

Source: Queensland Department of Mines.

The Queensland Mines Rescue Stations, which operate from Booval on the Ipswich coalfield, Collinsville on the Bowen field, and, since 1972, Blackwater in Central Queensland, are voluntary organisations equipped to apply precautionary measures and to perform rescue work in Queensland coal mines. The control and upkeep of each rescue station is in the hands of a committee of management which consists of two representatives of the Department of Mines, two representatives of the State Government Insurance Office, two representatives of the colliery proprietors, one representative of mine managers, and one representative of trainees. Expenses are shared equally by the Department of Mines, the State Government Insurance Office, and the colliery proprietors.

Coal Miners' Pensions—The *Coal and Oil Shale Mine Workers (Pensions) Act 1941-1973* provides for the payment of retirement benefits to coal mine workers who retire either by reason of age or incapacity and to the dependants of deceased mine workers.

The revenue of the fund is derived from the Government, the mine workers, and the mine owners. The fund is administered by a tribunal on which the three contributing bodies are represented. At 30 June 1973 there were 1,347 pension recipients.

2 MINERAL PRODUCTION

Bauxite—One of the world's largest bauxite fields is located at Weipa on the west coast of Cape York Peninsula in northern Queensland. The ore which is in the form of reddish pebbles is high grade and is found under shallow overburden mostly less than 1 metre deep. Before shipment in bulk ore carriers, the bauxite is beneficiated by being sieved through vibrating screens and sprayed with water to remove dust particles.

A substantial part of the bauxite produced at Weipa is shipped to the alumina refinery at Gladstone on the east coast of Queensland. This refinery now has an annual capacity of about 2m tonnes of alumina. Apart from relatively small quantities used in the production of calcined bauxite at Weipa, the remaining ore is exported overseas mainly to Europe and Japan. For 1972-73 bauxite production was 7.8m tonnes and capacity exists for expansion to over 10m tonnes per annum.

Coal—Black coal was discovered in Queensland in 1827 and mining began in the 1840s. For more than 100 years production was dependent on domestic industry requirements and, in earlier years, the re-fuelling needs of steamships. Consumption of coal within Queensland has continued to show an upward trend mainly because of increasing demand for electricity generation which in 1972-73, absorbed 70 per cent of the coal used in the State.

Production of coal for export overseas was insignificant until the early 1960s. Since then exports have increased rapidly and by 1968-69 exceeded domestic consumption. During 1972-73, 14.5m tonnes were exported mainly to Japan and Europe. The main ports of shipment were Gladstone and Hay Point.

A large proportion of coal now mined in Queensland comes from open-cut mines. In 1972-73, production from underground mines represented only about 20 per cent of all coal produced. Of the 1972-73 output of 18,842,000 tonnes, 97 per cent was bituminous and the balance sub-bituminous.

In September 1973, recoverable coal reserves were estimated at 3,000m tonnes of coking coal and 3,300m tonnes of non-coking coal.

The West Moreton field which is an important source of coal for industry within Queensland, was for many years the State's main field. The major producing fields now, however, are those located in central Queensland where extensive development has taken place to supply export markets. Millmerran and Tarong in south-eastern Queensland are potential coalfields of significance and investigations are being carried out at the former location for the possible use of coal in petro-chemicals production. In various other areas of Queensland extensive exploratory drilling is in progress.

Most of the recent coal mining developments that have taken place in Queensland are located in the Bowen Basin which extends for about 500 kilometres south from Collinsville. The availability of export markets for coking coal, mainly with the Japanese steel industry, has provided the impetus for the development of new mines.

The Basin contains very large quantities of good quality coking coal as well as steaming coals. In many areas the deposits are amenable to mining by open-cut methods. Production is on a large scale, thus permitting the use of technologically advanced equipment and machinery such as huge draglines used for the removal of overburden. These are among the largest in use anywhere in the world.

A high level of capital expenditure has been necessary for mine development and the provision of essential services. Because the mines are located in sparsely settled areas new towns have been constructed to house employees. Towns brought into being or greatly enlarged by the mine developments include Moura, Blackwater, Moranbah, and Dysart. The coal is transported to the coast by rail and more than 400 kilometres of new railway lines have been laid. Two shipping terminals, one at Gladstone and one at Hay Point near Mackay, have been constructed. The latter is being expanded to a loading capacity of 20m tonnes of coal per year.

Bowen Basin open-cut mines are located at Blair Athol, Blackwater, Callide, Collinsville, Goonyella, Kianga-Moura, Peak Downs, Saraji, and South Blackwater. Underground mines operate at Blackwater, Collinsville, Kianga-Moura, and South Blackwater.

Copper—Copper has been mined in Queensland since the 1860s. By 1913 annual production was over 24,000 tonnes, but output fell after World War I. The discovery of copper at Mount Isa led to progressively increased output, apart from a lull in production from 1946 to 1952 due to reconstruction and adaptation at that mine. Production for 1972-73 of 135,283 tonnes was 11 per cent more than for 1971-72. The largest producers were Mount Isa, Mount Morgan, and Gunpowder Mines.

Blister copper is produced at Mount Isa and Mount Morgan and an electrolytic refinery is located at Stuart near Townsville.

Gemstones—In recent years there has been a considerable revival of interest in gemstone mining. The principal gemstone produced in Queensland is the sapphire, of which blue, green, and yellow varieties of high quality are found.

Overseas buying of Australian sapphires has grown markedly in the last few years because of declining production in the Asian countries which have been the traditional sources of supply. Apart from commercial production, however, there has been a huge increase in amateur gemstone fossicking, and the gemfields are attracting large numbers of tourist prospectors who, on payment of \$1.50 for a Miners Right, may take up and work a claim on land which offers good prospects of worthwhile finds.

Since sapphires were first found in central Queensland in 1870 some remarkable stones have been discovered. The most famous of these is the world's most valuable sapphire—the Black Star of Queensland. It was found at Rubyvale in 1934 but for some years its worth was not realised. Eventually it was sold to an American lapidary firm and was cut to a 733 carat black star sapphire.

Opal is produced in south-western Queensland in the Quilpie-Eromanga, Yowah, and Duck Creek areas. At Marlborough in central Queensland a chrysoprase deposit is being mined commercially. Small quantities of agate are produced from time to time, and an area has been reserved at Agate Creek in north Queensland for the use of amateur prospectors. Most other gemstones have been found in Queensland at some time but not in commercial quantities.

Gold—Gold was discovered in Queensland in 1852 and the first payable gold was worked at Canoona near Rockhampton in 1857. Discoveries of other fields followed. Peak production was reached in 1900 when 21,027 kilograms valued at \$5,744,000 were produced. The Charters Towers and Mount Morgan fields, which have been the State's major gold-producing areas, produced 8,810 and 6,198 kilograms, respectively, in that year. After 1900, output declined until 1930 when only 243 kilograms were produced. Production then increased substantially again, and from 1933 to 1942 averaged about 3,700 kilograms annually. Gold production in 1972-73 of 1,742 kilograms was well below the 1971-72 level of 2,583 kilograms.

The most important sources of gold are now Mount Morgan and Cracow, the latter being about 190 kilometres inland from Maryborough.

Lead and Zinc—Significant quantities of these minerals were first produced in Queensland in the 1930s with the development of the Mount Isa mine. Except for a short period during World War II when production at Mount Isa was concentrated on copper, lead and zinc have continued to rank high in the order of importance of minerals produced in this State. Production of both minerals will be greatly increased when a new mine which is now being developed at Hilton, 19 kilometres to the north-west of Mount Isa, comes into production. Output of lead for 1972-73 was 122,149 tonnes, 1.4 per cent lower than for 1971-72. Zinc production was 117,525 tonnes, 6.4 per cent higher than for 1971-72.

Mineral Sands Concentrates—These minerals are obtained from sand deposits on the mainland coast and adjacent islands of southern Queensland. The major metallic contents of sands mined in Queensland during 1972-73 were titanium dioxide, 94,336 tonnes, and zirconium dioxide, 48,805 tonnes.

Nickel—Mining of the lateritic nickel deposit at Greenvale commenced during 1974. The ore is transported along a newly laid 213 kilometre railway line to a treatment plant at Yabulu, near Townsville. The plant is to produce nickel oxide and nickel-cobalt sulphides for export. Based on presently known reserves and planned production rates the mine will have an estimated life of 20 years. The treatment plant could, however, process ores from other sources.

Oil and Natural Gas—Flow oil has been found at several locations in southern Queensland. The first commercial oil discovery in Australia was made in 1961 at Moonie, 322 kilometres west-south-west of Brisbane. Oil in commercial quantities was also found a little later at Alton, west of Moonie. A pipeline to convey the crude oil from Moonie to Brisbane, where it is refined, was completed in 1964. Oil from Alton is transported by road tanker to Moonie. The field has been a comparatively short-lived one and production is now declining. Production reached a peak of more than 500,000 cubic metres in 1966 but by 1972-73 output had fallen to 117,000 cubic metres.

Natural gas is produced in the Roma district. A 454 kilometre pipeline from Roma to Brisbane was completed in 1969. This also serves en route the centres of Dalby, Toowoomba, and Ipswich. The gas is used mainly for town reticulation and as a feedstock and fuel for a nitrogenous fertiliser complex at Gibson Island, near the mouth of the Brisbane River. Production for 1972-73 was 269m cubic metres.

Oil Shale—Deposits of oil shale near Julia Creek are being prospected for possible development. The deposits are large but low grade and the viability of the field could depend on production of vanadium as a by-product. Other deposits exist near Gladstone.

Phosphate—Substantial deposits of phosphate have been proved in north-western Queensland. Production is expected to commence in 1975 at Duchess, south of Mount Isa. The ore will be railed through Mount Isa to Townsville for shipment. Later when the Lady Annie deposits are brought into production it is planned to transport the phosphate as a slurry by pipeline to a port which is to be constructed on an offshore island in the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Salt—Salt is produced, by solar evaporation, from sea water pans at Bowen and from underground brines at Bajool, near Port Alma.

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. The increase in production up to 1969-70 reflected the greater quantities of ore treated as a result of the expansion programme at Mount Isa. However, there was a decrease in the quantity of silver-lead-zinc ores mined in 1971-72 and 1972-73. Silver production was 292,884 kilograms for 1972-73, showing a rise of 1.7 per cent compared with 1971-72 output.

Tin—Most of the tin produced in Queensland comes from the Herberton and Mareeba districts with smaller quantities from Ingham, Cooktown, Charters Towers, and Stanthorpe areas. A large proportion of the tin mined is alluvial and dredges operate at Mount Garnett and Innot Hot Springs in the Herberton district. A number of batteries, including one operated at Irvinebank by the Department of Mines, provides crushing facilities for tin ore producers. A feature of the tin mining industry is that it is not restricted to company operated mines and there are numerous small owner-operated mines. Production of tin concentrate for 1972-73

was 1,952 tonnes, an increase of nearly 25 per cent compared with 1971-72 output.

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, after the fulfilment of contracts then held, 4,094 tonnes of uranium oxide, valued at \$80m, had been produced. The mine was then placed on a care and maintenance basis. Resumption of production now appears likely.

Other Minerals—During 1972-73 production of limestone and coral amounted to 1.7m tonnes. The main usage was in cement manufacture, metals smelting, and agriculture. *Silica* production for 1972-73 was 528,000 tonnes. High grade silica sands are mined at Cape Flattery, on Cape York Peninsula, for export. The balance of production is used mainly in glass making and metals smelting. Production of *clays* of various kinds amounted to 1,056,000 tonnes in 1972-73. Of this, 894,000 tonnes was brick clay and shale. The output of *construction materials* has grown rapidly in recent years and in 1972-73 production consisted of 3.8m tonnes of sand, 4.1m tonnes of gravel, and 6.4m tonnes of crushed and broken stone and other construction materials. Small quantities of other minerals including magnetite, wolfram, diatomite, dolomite, and perlite were produced in 1972-73.

Mineral Production Statistics—Mineral production statistics in the next four tables cover production by all producers whether classified as mining establishments, as defined in section 3, or not. Production statistics from 1968-69 are comparable with those published for calendar years up to 1968, when the financial year basis was introduced.

The figures are derived from information supplied in returns to the various State Mines Departments and to the Australian Bureau of Statistics, supplemented in some cases by information made available by the Department of Minerals and Energy and from other sources.

The statistics on contents of metallic minerals shown in the tables are based on assay. No allowance has been made for losses in smelting and refining and the quantities shown are therefore, in general, greater than the contents actually recovered.

The value, at mine, of the major groups of minerals produced in Australia in 1972-73, is shown below.

VALUE, AT MINE, OF MINERALS PRODUCED, MAJOR GROUPS, AUSTRALIA, 1972-73

State or Territory	Metallic minerals	Coal	Petroleum ¹	Construction materials	Other non-metallic minerals	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
New South Wales ..	137,657	230,031	..	61,570	25,044	454,302
Victoria	246	33,890	262,499	46,372	6,966	349,973
Queensland	206,270	150,686	3,095	24,169	14,972	399,192
South Australia ..	53,237	3,244	7,918	17,936	34,471	116,807
Western Australia ..	468,517	6,422	38,391	9,899 ²	13,235	536,464 ³
Tasmania	78,272	597	..	4,819	1,175	84,863
Northern Territory ..	51,218	..	..	3,626	79	54,923
Australia ³	995,416	424,869	311,903	170,484 ³	95,943	1,998,615

¹ Including crude oil, natural gas, and natural gas condensate.

² Incomplete.

³ Including Australian Capital Territory for construction materials.

The next table shows the quantities of principal mineral products produced in Australia in 1972-73.

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL MINERAL PRODUCTS, AUSTRALIA, 1972-73

Mineral	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	Aust. ¹
Metallic minerals								
(contents)								
Alumina								
'000 tonnes	4	2	n	..	n	..	n	n
Copper .. tonnes	15,320	..	135,283	9,661	2,798	26,751	8,905	198,718
Gold kilograms	301	141	1,742	99	9,264	1,769	6,686	20,002
Iron '000 tonnes	..	..	..	4,307	40,693	1,696 ²	508	47,204
Lead .. tonnes	239,773	..	122,149	322 ³	.. ⁴	23,064	..	385,008
Manganese tonnes	5,489	..	..	..	14,525	2,954	609,517	632,485
Silver '000 kg	282	..	293	2	3	87	5	670
Tin .. tonnes	2,998	5	1,342	..	972	6,418	19	11,754
Titanium								
dioxide .. tonnes	213,571	..	94,336	990	402,915	..	..	711,812
Zinc .. tonnes	316,817	..	117,525	..	..	72,653	..	506,995
Zirconium								
dioxide .. tonnes	161,403	..	48,805	..	37,337	..	..	247,545
Fuel minerals								
Black coal								
'000 tonnes	38,060	..	18,842	1,571	1,154	128	..	59,755
Brown coal (lignite)⁵								
'000 tonnes	..	20,922	..	..	..	..	..	20,922
Crude oil '000 cu m	..	18,179	117	..	2,373	..	..	20,669
Natural gas m cu m	..	1,472	269	1,122	851	..	..	3,713
Construction materials								
Sand '000 tonnes	8,151	6,660	3,838	2,447	n	203	169	21,869 ⁶
Gravel '000 tonnes	3,535	3,634	4,094	832	n	1,110	1,178	14,520 ⁶
Crushed and broken stone								
'000 tonnes	11,547	15,805	6,011	10,930	4,364	1,452	334	51,037
Other non-metallic minerals								
Brick clay and shale '000 tonnes								
	3,227	1,916	894	660	1,257	128	15	8,098
Limestone⁷								
'000 tonnes	3,677	2,163	1,700	1,636	1,225	559	..	10,960
Salt '000 tonnes								
	..	n	n	591	2,913	..	..	3,671

¹ Including A.C.T. for construction materials.

² Contained in iron concentrate.

³ Including lead content of Western Australian lead concentrate. ⁴ Included with lead content of South Australian lead ore. ⁵ Including brown coal used for briquette production. ⁶ Incomplete. ⁷ Including shell and coral. n Not available.

The next table shows the value, at mine, of the major groups of minerals produced in Queensland for the five years to 1972-73.

VALUE, AT MINE, OF MINERALS PRODUCED, MAJOR GROUPS, QUEENSLAND

Mineral group	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Metallic minerals	143,228	193,210	187,215	178,472	206,270
Coal	41,392	59,564	77,205	107,211	150,686
Petroleum ¹	6,227	5,613	4,116	3,341	3,069
Construction materials	12,290	12,109	16,383	18,335	24,169
Other non-metallic minerals ..	6,135	7,650	8,832	11,476	14,972
Total	209,273	278,145	293,751	318,835	399,167

¹ Including crude oil, natural gas, and natural gas condensate.

The next table shows the quantities of principal minerals produced in Queensland for the five years to 1972-73. A long-term summary of minerals and principal metallic contents appears on page 584.

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL MINERAL PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND

Mineral	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Metallic minerals (contents)					
Alumina '000 tonnes	2,453	3,145	3,867	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
Copper tonnes	82,314	95,339	122,595	121,848	135,283
Gold kilograms	2,396	2,424	2,497	2,583	1,742
Lead tonnes	138,048	152,752	148,507	123,939	122,149
Silver kilograms	332,563	391,420	367,190	288,127	292,884
Tin tonnes	1,147	1,275	1,013	1,070	1,342
Titanium dioxide ¹ tonnes	104,317	172,433	161,676	113,610	94,336
Zinc tonnes	98,330	111,185	108,455	110,498	117,525
Zirconium dioxide ¹ tonnes	54,343	61,347	46,944	53,036	48,805
Fuel minerals					
Black coal '000 tonnes	7,514	9,540	11,074	14,068	18,842
Crude oil '000 cu m	385	252	184	143	114
Natural gas m cu m	33	179	221	237	271
Construction materials					
Sand '000 tonnes	1,963	2,012	2,113	3,268	3,838
Gravel '000 tonnes	2,310	2,155	2,312	3,474	4,094
Crushed and broken stone '000 tonnes	3,037	3,654	4,665	4,252	6,011
Other non-metallic minerals					
Brick clay and shale '000 tonnes	459	531	539	661	894
Limestone ² '000 tonnes	1,368	1,282	1,379	1,480	1,700
Silica '000 tonnes	202	215	288	348	528

¹ Prior to 1970-71 production included some New South Wales sands transported to Queensland for final separation. ² Including shell and coral. *n* Not available.

3 MINING ESTABLISHMENTS

In 1968 and earlier years the annual Mining and Quarrying Census related to years ended 31 December. However, commencing with 1968-69 the Mining Census (including quarrying) was changed to a year ended 30 June to conform to the period covered by other economic censuses in Australia. At the same time other changes were made in coverage, definitions, and concepts. A full description of the changes may be found on pages 235 and 236 of the 1971 and 1972 *Queensland Year Book*.

The next table shows mining industry data for the years 1968-69 to 1972-73. Definitions of terms used are as follows:

Establishments. The basic economic unit (the establishment) in general covers all the functions carried on under the one ownership at a single physical location. A mining establishment is one predominantly engaged in mining, but the data supplied for it cover (with a few exceptions) all activities at the location. These include activities connected with selling and distribution and any non-mining activities. The exceptions relate to locations where the subsidiary activities (in terms of gross value) exceed one million dollars. These are treated for statistical purposes as two or more establishments corresponding to the various kinds of activities carried on.

The establishment statistics (other than the number of establishments) also include data relating to separately located administrative offices and

ancillary units (head offices, storage premises, etc.) serving the establishment and forming part of the business which owns and operates the establishment.

Persons employed relate to those employed at establishments, administrative offices, and ancillary units located in the State. Working proprietors are included.

Wages and salaries relate to all employees of the establishment, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. Drawings of working proprietors are not included.

Turnover covers sales of minerals and other goods whether produced by the establishment or not, plus transfers out of minerals and other goods to other establishments of the same enterprise, plus bounties and subsidies on production, plus all other operating revenue from outside the enterprise (such as commission, repair, and service revenue), plus capital work done for own use or for rental or lease. Receipts from rents, leasing, interest (other than hire purchase), royalties, and the sale of fixed tangible assets are excluded.

Stocks include all stocks of materials, fuels, etc. and mine products and work-in-progress of the establishment whether located at the establishment or elsewhere.

Purchases etc. cover purchases of electricity, fuels, stores, and other materials, plus transfers in of goods from other establishments of the same enterprise, plus charges for processing and other commission work and payments to mining contractors, repair and maintenance expenses, outward freight and cartage, motor vehicle running expenses, and sales commission payments.

Value added is defined as turnover plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses. This is similar to the "value of production" concept followed prior to 1968-69. It should be noted that while value added is the basic measure of an industry's contribution to total production it must not be inferred that when wages and salaries are deducted from value added, the whole of the surplus is available for profit. There are many miscellaneous expenses such as royalties, leasehold payments, depreciation, workers' compensation insurance, other insurance, pay-roll tax, income tax, rates, advertising, interest on borrowed funds, bad debts, and other sundry charges which are not taken into account in arriving at value added.

Fixed capital expenditure covers outlay on new and second-hand fixed tangible assets, less disposals, and includes fixed capital expenditure on mining establishments not yet in operation.

MINING ESTABLISHMENTS¹, SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Estab- lish- ments	Persons employed ²		Wages and salaries	Turn- over	Pur- chases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Fixed capital expendi- ture
		Males	Females					
	No.	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1968-69 ..	300	9,889	558	48.2	228.6	75.9	155.8	38.8
1969-70 ..	300	10,701	635	55.4	300.0	73.3	230.0	54.3
1970-71 ..	292	11,859	690	69.2	323.5	83.1	245.7	103.5
1971-72 ..	266	12,308	735	83.1	345.6	117.5	239.2	155.8
1972-73 ..	240	12,955	733	95.0	462.5	141.7	322.1	128.7

¹ Excluding mineral exploration and services to mining.

² At end of year.

A comparison of Queensland mining industry data with total Australian figures is provided in the following table.

MINING ESTABLISHMENTS¹, SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA, 1972-73

Particulars		Queensland					Total	Australia
		Metallic minerals	Coal	Petroleum (incl. natural gas)	Construction materials	Other non-metallic minerals		
Establishments ..	No.	35	24	4	149	28	240	1,330
Persons employed ²								
Males ..	No.	7,392	4,042	n	1,211	n	12,955	60,187
Females ..	No.	538	101	n	80	n	733	2,920
Total ..	No.	7,930	4,143	n	1,291	n	13,688	63,107
Wages and salaries ..	\$m	55.1	32.1	n	6.0	n	95.0	403.2
Turnover ..	\$m	228.3	195.4	n	27.7	n	462.6	2,261.5
Stocks at 30 June								
Opening ..	\$m	18.9	15.7	n	1.8	n	37.1	211.0
Closing ..	\$m	16.6	19.2	n	1.8	n	38.3	211.8
Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	\$m	52.1	76.2	n	9.4	n	141.7	667.4
Value added ..	\$m	173.9	122.7	n	18.3	n	322.1	1,595.0
Fixed capital expenditure	\$m	60.9	62.1	n	1.7	n	128.7	322.9

¹ Excluding mineral exploration and services to mining. ² At end of year. Including working proprietors. n Not available.

4 MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION

Mineral Exploration (other than for Petroleum)—The Mineral Exploration Census, excluding Petroleum Exploration, is conducted annually. Each organisation engaged in exploration submits a separate return in respect of its activities in each State or Territory.

Exploration is defined as consisting of the search for and/or appraisal of new ore occurrences and known deposits of minerals, including extensions to deposits being worked, by geological, geophysical, geochemical, and other methods, including drilling. Mine development activities carried out primarily for the purpose of commencing or extending mining and quarrying operations are excluded. Exploration for water is also excluded.

PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION: EXPENDITURE, METRES DRILLED, SUNK, OR DRIVEN, QUEENSLAND

Year	Expenditure			Metres drilled			Metres sunk or driven ⁴
	On drilling	Other ¹	Total	Core ²	Non-core ³	Total	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	'000 metres	'000 metres	'000 metres	'000 metres
1968-69 ..	6,470	11,548	18,018	177	384	561	10
1969-70 ..	7,417	17,661	25,078	199	379	578	20
1970-71 ..	8,575	24,088	32,662	200	621	821	31
1971-72 ..	6,389	15,730	22,119	185	382	567	13
1972-73 ..	5,898	9,568	15,465	217	385	602	9

¹ Including geological etc. adits, shafts, etc. ² Diamond drilling or any kind of drilling in which drill cores are taken. ³ Alluvial percussion and other drilling in which drill cores are not taken. ⁴ Including shafts, winzes, drives, adits, etc.

The following table shows private expenditure on general mineral exploration in Queensland according to type of expenditure.

PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries and wages paid					
On production leases	773	2,045	2,645	2,200	1,297
On other licensed areas	2,730	3,128	4,792	3,645	2,733
Other exploration	120	325	240	350	395
Total	3,623	5,498	7,676	6,195	4,424
Materials and stores used					
On production leases	306	2,075	1,421	719	227
On other licensed areas	1,345	1,746	2,321	1,166	812
Other exploration	29	110	96	112	98
Total	1,680	3,931	3,837	1,996	1,136
Expenditure on fixed assets					
On production leases	77	2,143	1,866	317	5
On other licensed areas	2,062	1,639	1,813	2,075	226
Other exploration	16	35	52	65	31
Total	2,155	3,817	3,731	2,457	262
Payments to contractors					
On production leases	1,621	1,869	1,440	1,025	1,508
On other licensed areas	4,920	5,329	7,701	5,084	3,450
Other exploration	49	173	102	23	388
Total	6,590	7,371	9,243	6,132	5,346
Other expenditure					
On production leases	296	723	1,638	1,108	557
On other licensed areas	3,463	3,247	6,354	4,003	3,267
Other exploration	211	492	182	227	473
Total	3,970	4,462	8,175	5,338	4,296
Total private exploration					
On production leases	3,073	8,854	9,011	5,369	3,594
On other licensed areas	14,520	15,088	22,980	15,973	10,487
Other exploration	425	1,136	672	777	1,384
Total	18,018	25,078	32,662	22,119	15,465

The next table shows expenditure on mineral exploration, private and Government, in Australia for the five years to 1972-73.

EXPENDITURE ON MINERAL EXPLORATION, AUSTRALIA

Expenditure	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Private expenditure</i> ¹	72,562	118,094	161,063	117,061	99,738
New South Wales	7,272	16,562	21,238	15,093	12,673
Victoria	1,600	2,353	1,853	1,258	1,939
Queensland	18,018	25,078	32,662	22,119	15,465
South Australia	2,961	5,760	6,220	4,057	5,263
Western Australia	35,412	59,821	86,082	62,823	51,121
Tasmania	2,408	3,278	4,397	3,478	3,392
Northern Territory	4,891	5,241	8,610	8,233	9,885
<i>Government expenditure</i>	6,530	6,704	7,314	8,334	9,402
Australian ²	3,591	3,995	3,928	4,603	5,061
State Mines					
Departments	2,939	2,708	3,386	3,732	4,341
Total expenditure	79,092	124,798	168,377	125,396	109,140

¹ Including business undertakings operated by State Government Authorities.

² Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology, and Geophysics, and Joint Coal Board.

Petroleum Exploration—Petroleum exploration consists of the search for and/or appraisal of deposits of crude petroleum and/or natural gas and natural gas liquids by geological, geophysical, geochemical, and other means, including drilling. Included in the expenditure are the costs of drilling exploratory oil and/or gas wells and the testing of such wells. Also included are the costs of access roads, site construction, etc. which are undertaken primarily for purposes of exploration for deposits of petroleum or natural gas. The cost of drilling developmental oil and/or gas wells and expenditure on production facilities and pipelines, and production costs etc. are excluded.

It should be noted that the scope of the petroleum exploration statistics differs in some respects from the scope of the statistics of mineral exploration, other than petroleum, contained in the preceding section.

Data contained in the next two tables have been compiled from data collected by the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology, and Geophysics, Canberra.

PETROLEUM EXPLORATION¹, WELLS DRILLED, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Wells drilled²					
As oil producers No.	6	..	..	..	..
As gas producers No.	6	13	7	1	3
Plugged and abandoned No.	39	36	43	17	16
Total No.	51	49	50	18	19
Average final depth of wells drilled .. metres	1,677	1,753	1,465	1,559	1,200
Metres drilled					
Completed wells metres	76,814	74,454	70,258	26,625	26,024
Uncompleted holes metres	..	9,364	3,000	2,094	..
Total metres	76,814	83,818	73,258	28,719	26,024

¹ With the exception of "average final depth of wells drilled" data include particulars for developmental wells. ² Number of wells which reached final depth.

The next table gives details of expenditure on petroleum exploration in Australia for the five years ended 1972.

EXPENDITURE ON PETROLEUM EXPLORATION, AUSTRALIA

Expenditure	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Private expenditure¹</i>	68,786	79,582	83,803	78,883	103,626
New South Wales	1,599	3,022	3,003	512	264
Victoria	21,478	18,856	12,270	1,684	15,646
Queensland	6,598	8,582	7,097	3,511	3,452
South Australia	4,386	4,278	7,354	7,622	10,415
Western Australia	25,560	32,480	34,161	45,462	62,112
Tasmania	1,495	2,740	5,103	2,147	1,008
Northern Territory	7,670	9,625	14,814	17,946	10,729
<i>Government expenditure</i>	5,539	5,070	4,297	5,155	5,312
Australian ²	4,756	4,238	3,841	4,696	4,748
State Mines Departments	783	832	456	458	564
Total expenditure	74,325	84,652	88,099	84,037	108,938

¹ Including expenditure financed by payments under the *Petroleum Search Subsidy Act 1959-1973*. ² Including minor expenditure in Papua New Guinea. Excluding payments under the *Petroleum Search Subsidy Act 1959-1973*.

An analysis of private expenditure on petroleum exploration in Queensland, according to the type of exploration, is shown below.

PRIVATE EXPENDITURE¹ ON PETROLEUM EXPLORATION, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Geological	248	324	217	240	174
Geophysical	1,279	2,454	1,819	482	851
Drilling	4,525	5,172	4,679	2,597	2,211
Other	547	632	383	192	216
Total	6,598	8,582	7,097	3,511	3,452
Payments under <i>Petroleum Search Subsidy Act</i> 1959-1973	1,419	1,524	1,623	500	367

¹ Including expenditure financed by payments under *Petroleum Search Subsidy Act* 1959-1973.

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 with few exceptions, all sawmills in Queensland are required to be licensed under the *Sawmills Licensing Act* 1936-1974, 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. The Department also administers the State's National Parks, both terrestrial and marine.

The areas under the control of the Department are set out in the next table. While the care of forests and reserves predominates, the work of developing national parks to cater for tourists, while preserving the natural beauty and scientific interest, is also important.

FORESTS, RESERVES, AND PARKS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1974

Statistical Division ¹	State forests		Timber reserves		National parks	
	No.	hectares	No.	hectares	No.	hectares
Moreton ²	67	187,213	22	10,239	49	40,063
Maryborough	135	665,201	58	57,973	16	46,721
Downs	84	809,512	10	8,742	9	30,235
Roma	30	197,505	3	33,910	1	1,759
Rockhampton	97	676,671	40	80,647	20	17,248
Central-Western	7	74,994	10	106,929	7	604,675
Mackay	10	68,987	16	39,336	91	127,934
Cairns	51	583,043	36	330,223	98	248,852
Queensland	481	3,263,126	195	667,999	291	1,117,487

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

² Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Forestry Operations—In 1973-74, 47 per cent of Australian grown logs cut by all mills in the State were from Crown forests and a further 17 per cent were cut from Crown plantations. The cut from Crown forests included 81 per cent of the total of hoop, bunya, and kauri pine, 54 per

cent of the cypress pine, 42 per cent of the forest hardwood, and 90 per cent of the cabinet woods. Milling timber cut from Crown lands in 1973-74 was 552,000 cubic metres.

The sale of timber yielded \$5.03m in 1973-74. The costs of harvesting and marketing this timber amounted to \$2.03m, with a further \$0.7m being spent on access roads. Silvicultural operations to replace forests cut for use are being actively pursued, the expenditure on reforestation in 1973-74 being \$8.4m. In all of these activities of the Forestry Department, 2,352 persons were employed at 30 June 1974.

The next table gives details of the operations of the Forestry Department for five years to 1973-74.

OPERATIONS OF FORESTRY DEPARTMENT, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Forest reservations¹					
State forests, permanent .. '000 ha	3,035	3,119	3,123	3,183	3,263
Timber forests, temporary .. '000 ha	688	672	698	696	668
National parks '000 ha	997	1,000	1,037	1,039	1,117
Reforestation					
Area of plantations ² '000 ha	66	72	79	85	91
Area treated for natural regeneration to date ³ .. '000 ha	349	353	360	373	387
Nurseries ¹ number	23	24	24	23	20
Harvesting and marketing <i>r</i>					
Milling timber					
Native forest cu m	428,382	410,786	430,747	448,726	406,967
Plantation cu m	101,898	95,326	97,755	95,201	101,827
Pulp wood cu m	20,815	19,314	23,781	36,982	45,131
Sleepers cu m	37,527	35,776	46,020	49,743	24,508
Railway timbers cu m	4,075	3,830	3,825	3,464	4,259
House blocks and poles .. cu m	4,002	2,537	1,520	1,699	2,181
Fencing timber cu m	3,275	2,683	2,973	4,111	4,124
Mining timber cu m	1,503	2,546	1,428	2,919	3,578
Fuel tonnes	22,166	9,321	9,785	7,058	7,226

¹At 30 June. ²At 31 March. *r* Revised since last issue due to the use of incorrect conversion factor.

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 1974, effective plantation areas totalling 90,388 hectares had been established.

A minimum of 190,000 hectares of good quality softwood plantations is considered to be necessary for self-sufficiency by the end of the century. By the end of March 1974, 88,295 hectares of plantations of native and exotic conifers had been established. During 1973-74, 20 nurseries were operated by the Department.

The principal native species planted is hoop pine, which grows naturally in the rainforests of south Queensland, and this species accounts for approximately 40 per cent of the area planted. Growth in plantations has proved most satisfactory and, on average sites, the selected high pruned trees attain an average height of 25 metres and an average girth of 850 millimetres by the age of 25 years.

Other native species planted to a lesser extent are bunya pine, kauri pine, and Queensland maple. These plantings are confined to

areas of rich soil which originally carried rainforests. Centres of operations include the Brisbane Valley, the Mary Valley, Nanango, Kilcoy, Kilkivan, Kalpower, and the Atherton Tableland.

The chief exotic species planted is slash pine, which is native to the south-east of the United States, 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.

The next table shows the distribution of reforestation work throughout the State and the main species within each area for 1973-74.

REFORESTATION IN QUEENSLAND, 1973-74

Particulars	Statistical Division ¹						Total
	More-ton ²	Mary-borough	Downs	Rock-hampton	Mackay	Cairns	
	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares
Area of plantations established ³							
Hoop pine	340	712	..	58	33	38	1,181
Other native conifers	7	14	..	..	..	..	21
Slash pine	630	2,603	..	..	..	..	3,233
Other exotic conifers	104	199	83	124	..	167	677
Native forest hardwoods .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other broadleaved species ⁴	6	..	..	..	..	1	7
Total	1,087	3,528	83	182	33	206	5,119
Net area of effective plantations ⁵							
Hoop pine	1,253	29,879	7	2,363	176	876	34,554
Other native conifers	13	514	1	2	1	125	656
Slash pine	9,978	29,182	331	21	1,030	4	40,546
Other exotic conifers	2,117	3,890	1,809	139	3,358	1,226	12,539
Native forest hardwoods	356	1,134	..	..	1	32	1,523
Other broadleaved species ⁴	43	357	9	..	5	156	570
Total	13,760	64,956	2,157	2,525	4,571	2,419	90,388
Natural forests treated 1973-74							
Natural hoop pine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural rainforest .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	127	127
Cypress pine .. .. .	..	2,182	7,582	..	..	..	9,764
Eucalypts	464	2,606	5	460	..	..	3,535
Total	464	4,788	7,587	460	..	127	13,426

¹ Allocated to statistical divisions by location of forestry district centres, except that Yarraman District is allocated to Maryborough Division. ² Including Brisbane Statistical Division. ³ Year ended 31 March 1974. ⁴ Including silky oak, maple, red cedar, experimental, etc. ⁵ At 31 March 1974.

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 2.5 metres by 2.5 metres are adopted and early and heavy thinnings are applied to promote the growth of the best trees.

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 1973-74, 102,000 cubic metres were marketed and a further 45,000 cubic metres were marketed as pulpwood.

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 non-commercial species.

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 Act* 1949-1972, which regulates 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 90 hectares at Tamborine Mountain in 1908. As shown in the table on page 283, the area reserved as national parks has grown to more than 1,117,000 hectares representing about 0.6 per cent of the area of the State. In these parks the Department has provided 480 kilometres 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. Fauna survey work has commenced or continued on a number of national parks. These include Crows Nest, Ravensbourne, Bunya Mountains, Carnarvon, Eubenangee Swamp, Lake Eacham, Lake Barrine, and Thornton Peak. Under the *Forestry Act* 1959-1974 provision is made for the reservation of selected areas as marine national parks.

6 TIMBER PRODUCTION

Although Queensland is well endowed with variety and quality of timber species, it is not able to provide timber in sufficient quantities for all its requirements, and it has been necessary to import quantities of log timber. The timbers imported comprise hardwoods from Malaysia, and softwoods such as parana pine from Brazil, klinki pine from Papua New Guinea, and Douglas fir from the United States.

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 which 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 intrinsic value which are becoming more appreciated on the timber markets.

The next table shows log timber processed, by all mills, including those which operated only intermittently, during the five years to 1973-74.

LOG TIMBER PROCESSED¹, QUEENSLAND *r*

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							
cu m	cu m	cu m	cu m	cu m	cu m	cu m	cu m	cu m	
1969-70	63,930	180,090	664,606	63,714	135,707	115,188	42,604	37,153	1,302,992
1970-71	56,985	177,564	616,103	62,052	128,413	104,341	46,097	50,042	1,241,597
1971-72	66,922	190,450	613,710	63,903	125,077	104,725	50,327	42,679	1,257,793
1972-73	71,266	194,476	613,532	58,455	124,338	112,718	62,952	44,467	1,282,204
1973-74	49,685	190,021	559,000	44,465	105,995	115,668	70,330	35,002	1,170,166

¹ Including logs processed for hardboard, pulpwood, and particle board. *r* Revised since last issue due to use of incorrect conversion factor.

The next table shows details of the output in 1973-74 of each of the main species of timber, by sawmills and by plywood mills, veneer mills, etc.

LOG TIMBER PROCESSED BY TYPE OF MILL, QUEENSLAND, 1973-74

Species	By sawmills (according to mill capacities)			By plywood and veneer mills etc. ¹	Total
	Under 900 cu m per qr	900 and under 2,700 cu m per qr	2,700 cu m and over per quarter		
	cu m	cu m	cu m	cu m	cu m
Australian grown					
Native forests					
Pine: Hoop, bunya, and kauri	4,965	12,454	22,225	10,041	49,685
Cypress	36,637	118,656	34,728	..	190,021
Hardwoods	136,980	194,957	183,799	43,264	559,000
Cabinet woods	2,172	7,414	18,251	16,628	44,465
Miscellaneous	9,019	22,400	41,767	32,809	105,995
Plantations					
Hoop, bunya, and kauri pine	..	7,731	73,566	34,371	115,668
Other	7,042	12,805	13,582	36,901	70,330
Imported	30	..	873	34,099	35,002
Total	196,845	376,417	388,791	208,113	1,170,166

¹ Including logs processed for hardboard, pulpwood, and particle board.

The decline in the processing of log timber from native forests, in particular hoop, bunya, and kauri pine, and the increase in the use of plantation timbers, are important features of recent years. Because of seasonal logging difficulties, single year comparisons may be misleading, but, when figures are averaged over the five years to 1973-74 and compared

with averages for the five years to 1968-69, it is seen that the processing of log timber from native forests has declined by about 9 per cent. Over the same periods, the processing of timber from plantations has increased by 31 per cent.

Thinnings from pine plantations established by the Forestry Department are making an appreciable contribution to the softwood needs of the State, 1.7m cubic metres having been milled to 30 June 1974. The main species of thinnings are the native conifer, hoop pine, and the exotic species, Caribbean, slash, loblolly, patulla, and radiata. Thinnings (principally slash and hoop pine) are used, in quantity, as pulpwood.

Operations of the Forestry Department and details of timber taken from Crown lands are shown on page 283.

Operations of sawmills and plywood mills for the years prior to 1968-69 are shown in earlier issues of the *Year Book*. From 1968-69 the Censuses of Manufacturing and Electricity and Gas were conducted on an integrated basis with Censuses of Mining, Retail Trade and Selected Services, and Wholesale Trade. As a result, manufacturing industry statistics for 1968-69 and subsequent years are not directly comparable with figures for previous years.

Selected details of the operations of establishments engaged in log sawmilling are set out in the next table. A census of manufacturing was not conducted for the year 1970-71.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: LOG SAWMILLING, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73
Establishments in operation at end of June No.	339	304	300	301
Employment ¹ , average over whole year No.	3,437	3,409	3,163	3,219
Wages and salaries ² \$'000	8,113	8,573	9,556	10,914
Turnover ³ \$'000	28,812	32,400	34,935	38,278
Value added \$'000	14,474	18,319	21,845	23,279
Fixed capital expenditure (outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals) \$'000	1,059	1,137	1,644	1,994

¹ Including working proprietors.

² Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

³ Including transfers out and other operating revenue.

Selected details of the operations of establishments engaged in the manufacture of plywood, veneer, and manufactured boards are shown in the next table.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: PLYWOOD, VENEER, AND MANUFACTURED BOARDS OF WOOD, QUEENSLAND

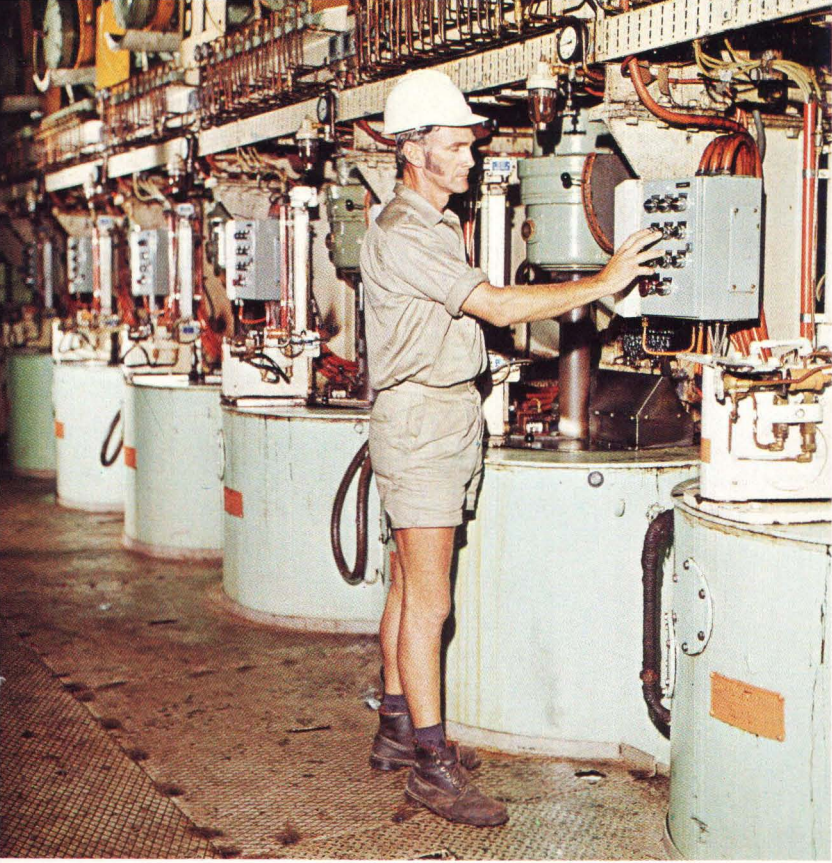
Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73
Establishments in operation at end of June No.	28	25	30	30
Employment ¹ , average over whole year .. No.	2,549	2,361	2,474	2,319
Wages and salaries ² \$'000	6,780	6,731	8,827	8,961
Turnover ³ \$'000	26,611	27,936	31,394	37,168
Value added \$'000	11,728	11,086	15,124	18,389
Fixed capital expenditure (outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals) \$'000	626	926	607	-257

¹ Including working proprietors.

² Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

³ Including transfers out and other operating revenue.

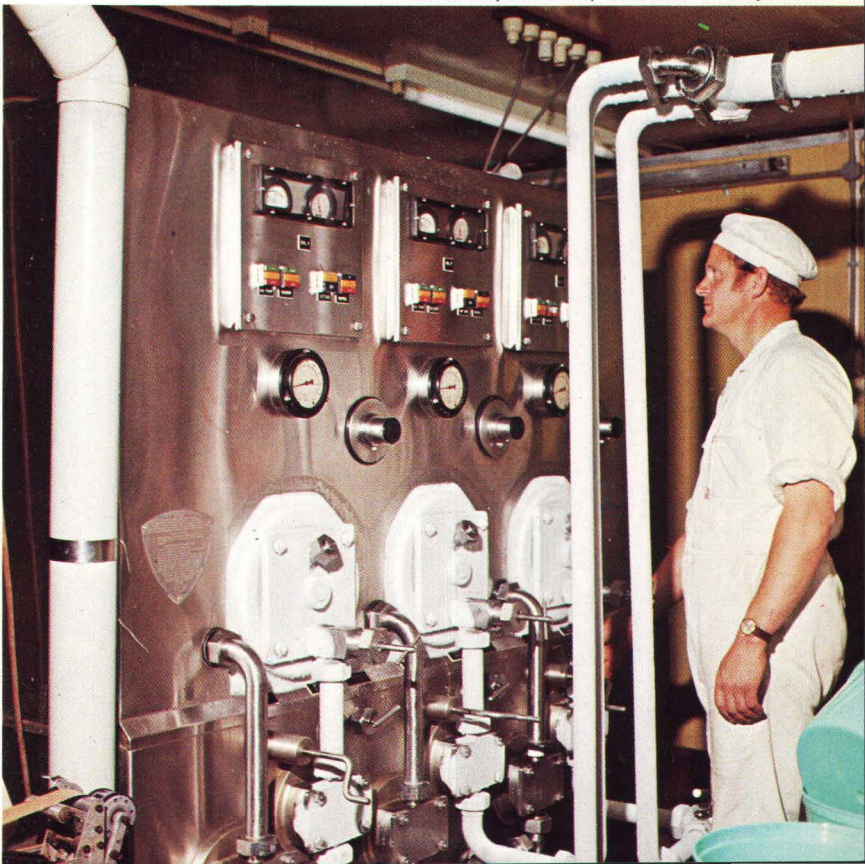
AGRICULTURE
Chapter 11



Sugar mill, Lucinda

Photo: Department of Industrial Development

Photo: Department of Industrial Development



MANUFACTURING
Chapter 13

Ice cream making,
Toowoomba

MANUFACTURING
Chapter 13



Drum manufacture
and assembly,
Brisbane

Photo: Department of Industrial Development

Photo: Department of Industrial Development



Furniture making,
Townsville

7 FISHERIES

The value of Queensland commercial fisheries production for 1973-74 exceeded \$14.6m for edible varieties. This represented an increase of about 20 per cent compared with that for 1972-73. The production of fish and scallops was lower than for the previous year, but prawn production increased markedly to a record level.

The prawn catch is the principal seafood product landed in Queensland and in 1973-74 represented almost 70 per cent of the total value of edible fisheries production. The main trawling grounds are located in the Gulf of Carpentaria and in waters off the south-eastern Queensland coast. A substantial part of the prawn catch is exported overseas. During 1973-74, 11.2 million kilograms of prawns were taken, compared with 6.9 million kilograms for 1972-73.

A wide range of fish is taken from waters around the Queensland coast. The most important edible fish caught in 1973-74 were mullet, mackerel, tailor, whiting, and giant perch (barramundi).

In addition to the edible fisheries industry there exists a commercial pearl-shell and cultured pearl industry which is located in Torres Strait to the north of the Queensland mainland. Trochus-shell also has been produced in sizeable quantities in the past but there is now a lack of markets for this product.

The next table gives details of production for the five years to 1973-74. The operations of the Fish Board, which is a semi-governmental authority providing marketing services to the industry, are given in Chapter 16.

EDIBLE FISHERIES PRODUCTION¹, QUEENSLAND

Product	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
QUANTITY ²					
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Fish	4,213	5,153	4,511	5,424	5,602
Crabs	322	303	370	382	393
Lobsters etc.	72	73	60 ³	173	44 ⁴
Prawns	3,727	8,500	8,261	6,892	11,222
Oysters	162	127	145	n	n
Scallops	2,312	1,758	2,158	4,082	3,349
Squid	88	52	54	98	65
VALUE					
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Fish	2,074	2,180	2,160	3,238	3,308
Crabs	264	259	337	399	499
Lobsters etc.	80	81	80	222	47 ⁴
Prawns	3,415	6,779	7,372	7,364	10,095
Oysters	72	56	64	n	n
Scallops	404	320	444	850	560
Squid	31	21	26	40	44
Total edible	6,339	9,696	10,482	12,112 ⁶	14,553 ⁶

¹ Excluding fresh water fish. ² Live weight. ³ Estimated. ⁴ Excluding rock lobsters. ⁵ Excluding oysters. ⁶ Excluding oysters and rock lobsters.
n Not available.

The major edible species landed in Queensland in the five years to 1973-74 are shown in the next table.

FISHERIES PRODUCTION¹ BY SPECIES: FISH, CRUSTACEANS, AND MOLLUSCS, QUEENSLAND

Species (common name)	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Bream (including Tarwhine) ..	167	218	215	227	256
Cod and Coral Trout	209	218	229	269	252
Emperor and Red Emperor ..	169	218	185	263	327
Flathead	62	67	80	90	103
Garfish	58	58	67	68	65
Giant Perch	85	67	167	400	217
Luderick	67	74	63	61	83
Mackerel: School	44	82	135	133	95
Spanish	618	734	668	1,111	986
Mullet	1,326	1,871	1,427	1,448	1,684
Snapper	69	58	48	61	71
Tailor	326	316	365	277	296
Threadfin	57	88	124	147	156
Tuna	27	32	17	28	23
Whiting	283	295	291	324	431
Other species	645	757	429	518	556
Total fish	4,213	5,153	4,511	5,424	5,602
Crabs	322	303	370	382	393
Lobsters	72	73	60 ²	173	44 ³
Prawns: Banana	1,193	8,500 ⁴	5,489	3,401	6,947
King	1,342				
Tiger	458				
Other	734				
Total crustaceans	4,121	8,876	8,691	7,447	<i>n</i>
Oysters	162	127	145	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
Scallops	2,312	1,758	2,158	4,082	3,349
Squid	88	52	54	98	65
Total molluscs	2,563	1,937	2,357	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>

¹ Live weight. ² Estimated. ³ Excluding rock lobsters. ⁴ Data for separate species not available for 1970-71. *n* Not available.

The details of labour and capital engaged in the fishing industry at 31 December of the five years to 1973 are shown below.

GENERAL FISHERIES¹: BOATS, EQUIPMENT, AND EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	At 31 December				
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Registered boats No.	1,534	1,629	1,828	2,204	2,314
Value of boats \$'000	14,109	16,763	22,057	27,358	31,162
Value of equipment \$'000	1,360	1,604	1,902	2,433	2,608
Tender boats No.	630	711	801	948	988
Value of tender boats \$'000	175	237	282	364	403
Persons employed No.	3,035	3,035	3,595	4,346	4,674

¹ Excluding oyster, pearl-, and trochus-shell fisheries.

The next table contains a classification of general fisheries boats at 31 December 1972 and 1973, according to length and type of equipment.

GENERAL FISHERIES BOATS¹: LENGTH AND SELECTED EQUIPMENT,
QUEENSLAND

Length of boat	Total	Fitted with					With tender boats attached
		Diesel engine	Petrol or kerosene engine	Radio transmitter	Echo sounder and/or ranger	Refrigeration ²	
AT 31 DECEMBER 1972							
Under 6 m	976	73	821	50	86	8	262
6 m and under 9 m	446	270	175	137	161	47	212
9 m and under 12 m	290	289	1	236	220	55	113
12 m and under 15 m	282	282	..	274	269	37	75
15 m and under 18 m	126	126	..	124	124	23	26
18 m and over	84	84	..	84	84	39	22
Total	2,204	1,124	997	905	944	209	710
AT 31 DECEMBER 1973							
Under 6 m	1,064	70	903	53	96	8	280
6 m and under 9 m	461	284	175	147	189	39	248
9 m and under 12 m	272	269	3	232	211	56	109
12 m and under 15 m	305	305	..	288	284	48	65
15 m and under 18 m	122	122	..	115	114	25	17
18 m and over	90	90	..	90	88	50	6
Total	2,314	1,140	1,081	925	982	226	725

¹ Excluding oyster, pearl-, and trochus-shell fisheries.² Excluding ice cooling.

8 HUNTING AND TRAPPING

The only significant commercial hunting or trapping activity carried on in Queensland is that of marsupial hunting. Certain species for which an open season has been declared may be taken by persons in possession of the necessary permit. A market exists for skins and also for carcasses of these animals. Officers of the Queensland Department of Primary Industries estimated that 457,700 marsupials were taken in 1973. These consisted mainly of grey kangaroos (340,800) and red kangaroos (83,100), with lesser numbers of wallaroos and wallabies. The estimated value of production for 1973-74 was almost \$0.8m, compared with \$2.3m for 1972-73. The reduction was caused by the introduction of export restrictions on marsupials.

• Chapter 13

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

1 THE INDUSTRY IN RETROSPECT

The pattern of economic growth normal to a developing State involves a transition from a necessarily rural-based economy to one encompassing a constantly expanding manufacturing sector. Such development, and the accompanying diversification, is essential not only in creating the conditions for the increased wealth and welfare of the community, but also to ensure stability and provide broadening employment opportunities with continuing population growth. Thus the state of manufacturing industry may be seen as a measure of the maturity of an economy. It is also necessary in a State of vast distances such as Queensland to encourage secondary industries to locate in provincial areas to promote the economic growth of decentralised populations.

The suitability of the coastal plains for the growing of sugar cane provided early impetus to decentralising forces. There were 66 mills of all kinds operative during 1900 in the production of sugar. Seven were juice mills only, and one was also engaged in refining. Direct employment was given to 3,105 hands in producing 94,405 tonnes of sugar.

In Queensland, the process of gradual change from early rural to light industrial pursuits was evident towards the close of the 19th century. "During 1900 there were 2,078 manufactories of all kinds employing 25,953 hands, possessing machinery and plant to a value of £4,504,535 [\$9,009,070], and with an output valued at £7,916,364 [\$15,832,728]", was an interesting comment in the *Year Book* in the year of Federation. Value added for the manufacturing sector in 1972-73 was \$1,013m, and 116,345 persons were employed.

2 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY STATISTICS PRIOR TO 1968-69

Prior to 1968-69 statistics relating to manufacturing were compiled from tabulations made from returns supplied annually by manufacturers. A return had to be supplied in respect of every manufacturing establishment, which was defined for this purpose as an establishment where four or more persons were employed or where power, other than manual, was used in any manufacturing process.

If a manufacturing business was conducted in conjunction with any other activity, particulars relating to the manufacturing section only were included in the statistics. Where two or more industries were conducted in the same establishment, a separate return was obtained for each industry wherever practicable.

Manufacturers were requested to state in their returns particulars of the number of their employees, salaries and wages paid, the value of

premises and equipment, the horse-power of machinery, the value of raw materials, including containers, tools replaced, etc., the value and in most cases the quantities of fuel used, and quantities and values of principal materials used and commodities produced.

Details of the operations of manufacturing establishments prior to the 1968-69 Census of Manufacturing were shown in earlier editions of the *Year Book* and a summary is given on pages 586 and 587.

3 THE INTEGRATION OF CENSUSES FROM 1968-69

For 1968-69 and subsequent years manufacturing statistics are based on concepts and definitions differing in many respects from those used in preceding years. This was the result of the integration of the Manufacturing Census with Censuses of Mining, Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade and Selected Services, and Electricity and Gas Production and Distribution. Integration was undertaken to increase substantially the usefulness and comparability of economic statistics by avoidance of gaps in or overlapping of boundaries between sectors of the economy.

As a consequence of the changes, manufacturing industry statistics relating to the years since integration are not directly comparable with those of previous years. A complete description of the meaning and purpose of the integrated economic censuses and the standardisation of census units, classifications, and concepts was provided in Chapter 15 of the 1970 *Year Book*.

The term manufacturing relates to the physical or chemical transformation of materials or components into new products, whether the work is performed by power or by hand. The impact of this sector of economic activity, then, is evidenced by the value added in production—in the act of transformation. Value added, the best measure of the establishment's contribution to total production, is similar in concept to the former measure, value of production, even though the method of derivation differs. A detailed description of the two concepts is given in Chapter 15 of the 1970 *Year Book*.

For the period of five years from 1968-69, Queensland's manufacturing establishments have experienced a greater percentage increase in value added than in any other State.

4 THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW

In 1972-73 the number of manufacturing establishments was 4,212, compared with 4,001 in 1971-72.

A manufacturing census was not conducted in respect of the year 1970-71.

The manufacturing establishments contributing most to the overall growth in production during 1972-73 were the establishments predominantly engaged in the food, beverages, and tobacco industry. These establishments contributed \$47m, or 32.8 per cent, of the \$142m increase in value added.

The next table shows a summary of operations, i.e. number, wages and salaries, turnover, etc., for manufacturing establishments by industry sub-division for 1972-73. Employment and value added are illustrated in the diagrams on pages 296 and 297.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY

Industry sub-division	Establishments ¹	Employment ²		
		Males	Females	Persons
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Food, beverages, and tobacco	779	26,763	7,169	33,932
Textiles	61	937	1,103	2,040
Clothing and footwear	163	1,235	5,022	6,257
Wood, wood products, and furniture ..	1,021	11,124	1,876	13,000
Paper and paper products, printing ..	303	7,174	2,554	9,728
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	80	2,899	526	3,425
Non-metallic mineral products ..	266	5,773	328	6,101
Basic metal products	62	4,333	261	4,594
Fabricated metal products	629	10,073	2,017	12,090
Transport equipment	197	12,284	552	12,836
Other machinery and equipment ..	326	7,278	1,018	8,296
Miscellaneous manufacturing	325	2,988	1,058	4,046
Total manufacturing	4,212	92,861	23,484	116,345

SUMMARY FOR

	No.	No.	No.	No.
1968-69	4,032	88,546	21,686	110,232
1969-70	3,847	88,408	22,101	110,509
1970-71	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1971-72	4,001	91,241	23,127	114,368
1972-73	4,212	92,861	23,484	116,345

¹ Number operating at 30 June. ² Average number of persons employed during whole year, including working proprietors. ³ Excluding drawings of

Food, Beverages, and Tobacco—These products provide not only major items of the day-to-day expenditure of most consumers but also half of Queensland's export income, approximately \$650m for 1972-73. The commodities and processes involved naturally lend themselves to decentralised production and this form of secondary production is predominant, in employment terms, for all Statistical Divisions of the State with the exception of Peninsula and North-Western.

Of the wide range of commodities produced, that of outstanding importance is raw sugar. The production of this item contributed \$93.2m, or 9.2 per cent, to value added for 1972-73. Next in order of importance were meat and abattoir by-products with \$88.7m, or 8.8 per cent, and milk products with \$18.8m, or 1.9 per cent.

Other Industries—For 1972-73 rates of growth higher than for the food, beverages, and tobacco sub-division, however, occurred in the production of various mineral-based products. The leader in this field was the industry sub-division responsible for non-metallic mineral products which registered a growth in value added of 24.3 per cent for the period.

OF OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1972-73

Wages and salaries ³	Turnover ⁴	Stocks at 30 June		Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure ⁵
		Opening	Closing			
\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
142.3	1,139.8	70.8	83.1	824.0	328.1	41.3
6.4	25.1	5.1	5.0	15.2	9.8	0.7
16.7	42.6	8.2	8.4	19.1	23.7	1.0
45.6	172.4	20.2	21.9	86.7	87.5	4.5
40.2	144.7	17.4	18.2	70.1	75.4	6.2
19.1	168.1	18.9	20.8	118.4	51.7	5.6
30.1	152.9	16.3	16.5	79.4	73.7	11.4
27.4	338.7	74.0	56.5	222.6	98.6	42.7
48.4	201.3	29.7	32.2	116.5	87.2	6.7
57.4	256.2	34.0	32.7	164.7	90.3	3.6
34.9	136.5	25.3	26.5	79.3	58.3	4.3
15.0	66.6	11.1	10.9	38.1	28.4	3.6
483.4	2,844.8	331.0	332.8	1,834.0	1,012.6	131.6

FIVE YEARS

\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
309.3	1,868.8	236.5	252.5	1,224.9	659.9	79.7
332.1	2,021.8	253.9	290.7	1,345.7	712.9	91.2
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
425.9	2,433.4	316.8	338.2	1,584.1	870.8	143.5
483.4	2,844.8	331.0	332.8	1,834.0	1,012.6	131.6

working proprietors. ⁴ Including transfers out and other operating revenue.
⁵ Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals. *n* Not available, see text above.

The relatively greater increase in activity in the non-metallic mineral products industry sub-division for 1972-73 reflected the rapid increase in building construction experienced during the year. This industry sub-division is responsible for the production of glass and glass products, cement and concrete products, china and ceramic goods, and clay and plaster products.

One activity included in this sub-division, that of brickmaking, may rightly claim to be Australia's oldest manufacturing industry. Clay bricks have proved to be a most acceptable building material in Queensland and during 1972-73 more than half (52.3 per cent) of the new houses completed were of full brick or brick-veneer construction.

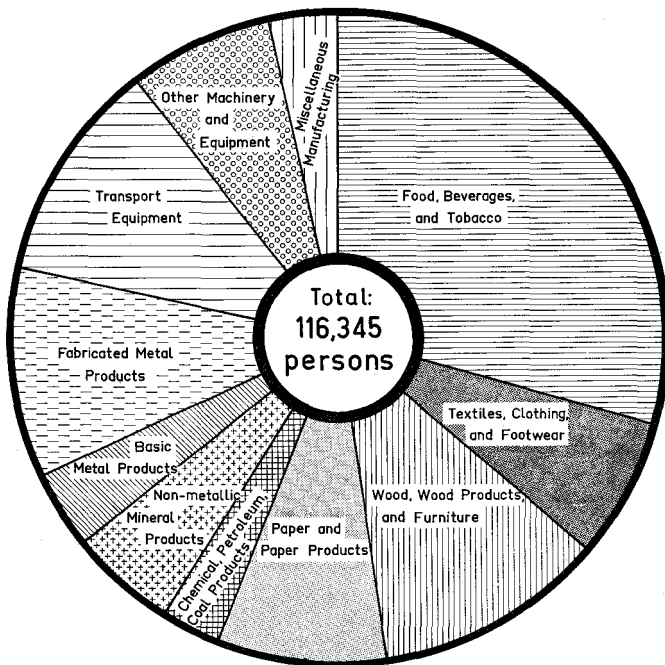
Because the raw materials necessary to the brickmaking industry are plentiful and freely distributed through most areas of the State producers were able to locate close to the regional markets. This aided decentralisation and development. This dispersion of activity is also particularly noticeable in the production of cement, concrete, and concrete products. Cement works now located at Brisbane, Townsville, and Rockhampton supply the basic materials to some 190 producers of ready-mixed concrete and other concrete products.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: FOOD, BEVERAGES,
BY INDUSTRY GROUP,

Industry group	Establishments ¹	Employment ²			Wages and salaries ³
		Males	Females	Persons	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
Meat products	133	10,115	2,556	12,671	53,400
Milk products	58	1,714	480	2,194	9,377
Fruit and vegetable products ..	16	1,003	770	1,773	6,450
Margarines and oils and fats n.e.c. . .	6	450	142	592	3,097
Flour mill and cereal food products	26	831	279	1,110	4,321
Bread, cakes, and biscuits	293	2,797	1,801	4,598	14,017
Sugar	112	7,523	728	8,251	40,232
Other food products					
Beverages and malt	135	2,330	413	2,743	11,446
Tobacco products					
Total food, beverages, and tobacco	779	26,763	7,169	33,932	142,342

¹ Number operating at 30 June. ² Average number of persons employed during whole year, including working proprietors. ³ Excluding drawings of

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1972-73
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION



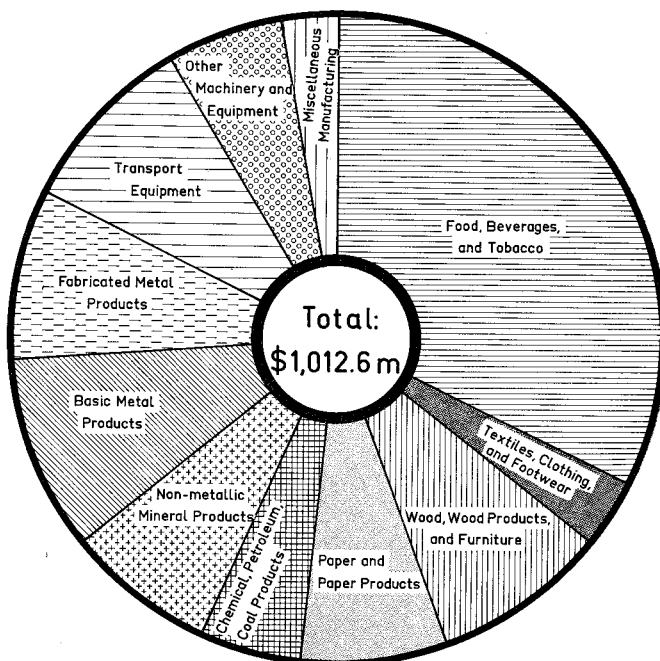
AND TOBACCO PRODUCTS, SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS
QUEENSLAND, 1972-73

Turnover	Stocks at 30 June		Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Rent and leasing expenses	Fixed capital expenditure ⁴
	Opening	Closing				
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
399,363	26,768	36,856	298,304	111,148	1,267	4,722
106,860	5,007	5,196	88,287	18,761	208	2,604
39,802	9,696	8,773	29,260	9,619	248	1,433
23,677	2,704	3,839	16,386	8,426	8	753
37,470	1,839	1,607	27,588	9,650	149	464
56,555	1,730	1,804	29,239	27,391	551	2,345
382,337	11,488	12,248	276,781	106,317	402	21,585
93,738	11,612	12,731	58,118	36,739	767	7,411
1,139,802	70,845	83,056	823,963	328,050	3,600	41,318

working proprietors.

⁴ Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1972-73
VALUE ADDED BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION



Manufacturing Establishments, Australia—The next table shows a summary of operations for manufacturing industries by States for 1972-73.

In 1972-73 Queensland was third in order among the States in the amount of value added, but in value added per head of population was lower than all other States except Western Australia: Victoria, \$1,044; New South Wales, \$906; South Australia, \$750; Tasmania, \$718; Queensland, \$534; and Western Australia, \$471.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, AUSTRALIA, 1972-73

State or Territory	Estab-lish-ments ¹	Persons employed ²	Wages and salaries	Turnover ³	Increase in stocks	Purchases etc. ⁴	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure ⁵
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales	13,618	503,629	2,332.0	10,119.1	28.0	5,890.8	4,256.2	424.1
Victoria ..	11,731	455,968	2,036.5	9,081.2	47.4	5,393.3	3,735.3	438.6
Queensland ..	4,212	116,345	483.4	2,844.8	1.8	1,834.0	1,012.6	131.6
South Australia	2,914	121,396	523.2	2,172.0	10.8	1,286.2	896.7	96.4
Western Aust. ..	2,814	64,077	275.5	1,376.1	18.9	893.9	501.1	94.4
Tasmania ..	912	30,684	130.7	678.8	-0.7	394.6	283.4	24.9
N. Territory ..	100	2,236	14.0	43.0	8.0	23.2	27.9	28.5
A. C. Territory	132	3,458	16.5	60.5	0.7	31.3	29.9	4.2
Australia ..	36,433	1,297,793	5,811.8	26,375.6	114.9	15,747.4	10,743.1	1,242.6

¹ Number in operation at 30 June. ² Average number of persons employed during whole year, including working proprietors. ³ Including transfers out and other operating revenue. ⁴ Including transfers in and selected expenses. ⁵ Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals.

Statistical Divisions and Cities—Details of manufacturing operations in Statistical Divisions and in Cities for 1972-73 are shown in the following table.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND CITIES, QUEENSLAND, 1972-73

Statistical Division or City	Estab-lish-ments ¹	Persons employ- ed ²	Wages and salaries ³	Turnover ⁴	Purchases etc. ⁵	Value added ⁶	Fixed capital expend- iture ⁷
	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Brisbane	2,256	76,382	313,778	1,597,000	999,593	604,887	50,825
<i>Brisbane</i>	1,919	66,203	273,653	1,442,103	912,858	533,783	45,875
<i>Ipswich</i>	116	6,335	25,301	64,489	29,821	36,885	1,558
<i>Redcliffe</i>	51	461	1,473	6,503	3,641	2,892	158
Moreton	385	4,734	17,405	116,495	81,609	35,580	2,545
<i>Gold Coast</i>	182	1,986	7,011	30,908	18,906	12,804	1,396
Maryborough ..	315	6,932	27,607	153,827	99,816	55,213	6,944
<i>Bundaberg</i>	88	2,097	8,641	40,806	27,727	14,456	3,258
<i>Gympie</i>	29	452	1,581	9,531	6,138	3,246	286
<i>Maryborough</i> ..	48	2,090	8,473	34,634	20,063	14,426	907
Downs	338	5,470	19,964	114,952	76,201	39,845	2,244
<i>Toowoomba</i>	126	3,356	12,535	60,898	37,306	24,395	1,320
<i>Warwick</i>	24	357	1,274	11,983	8,879	3,135	183
Roma	41	476	1,972	13,326	9,068	4,332	305
South-Western ..	14	55	127	735	438	290	2
Total South ..	3,349	94,049	380,853	1,996,335	1,266,725	740,147	62,865

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND CITIES,
QUEENSLAND, 1972-73—*continued*

Statistical Division or City	Estab- lish- ments ¹	Persons employ- ed ²	Wages and salaries ³	Turnover ⁴	Purchases etc. ⁵	Value added ⁶	Fixed capital expend- iture ⁷
	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Rockhampton ..	210	5,707	26,208	165,820	90,488	78,991	34,342
<i>Rockhampton</i> ..	87	3,060	11,936	61,037	40,997	20,721	2,129
Central-Western ..	39	157	344	1,981	1,134	901	59
Far-Western ..	7	11	13	232	133	96	3
Total Central ..	256	5,875	26,565	168,033	91,755	79,988	34,404
Mackay ..	108	3,194	15,010	125,380	90,920	36,525	5,599
<i>Mackay</i> ..	50	693	2,615	12,688	7,311	6,075	484
Townsville ..	192	5,888	27,487	165,330	107,705	61,531	9,793
<i>Charters Towers</i> ..	15	91	300	1,409	822	593	21
<i>Townsville</i> ..	123	3,886	17,850	89,032	51,308	40,165	4,466
Cairns ..	256	6,186	26,724	182,121	121,594	61,508	10,191
<i>Cairns</i> ..	73	1,569	6,748	27,331	14,873	13,169	2,263
Peninsula ..	11	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
North-Western ..	40	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
<i>Mount Isa</i> ..	28	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
Total North ..	607	16,421	76,027	680,466	475,560	192,461	34,317
Total Queensland ..	4,212	116,345	483,447	2,844,833	1,834,038	1,012,595	131,585

¹ Number operating at 30 June. ² Average number of persons employed during whole year, including working proprietors. ³ Excluding drawings of working proprietors. ⁴ Including transfers out and other operating revenue. ⁵ Including transfers in and selected expenses. ⁶ Turnover less purchases etc. plus increase (or less decrease) in value of stocks. ⁷ Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals. *n* Not available.

Manufacturing establishments in South Queensland in 1972-73 accounted for 73 per cent of the State's total value added, the same as in the year before. The Brisbane Statistical Division accounted for \$604,887,000, or 60 per cent, of the total value added in 1972-73 (\$527,944,000 or 61 per cent in 1971-72) and also provided 65 per cent of the total wages and salaries (65 per cent in 1971-72). Nineteen per cent of the total value added of the State in 1972-73 was from North Queensland compared with 19 per cent in 1971-72, while the remaining 8 per cent in both years was from establishments in Central Queensland.

Size of Establishment—Details for selected items of data classified by industry and employment size are available on a quinquennial basis only. In 1968-69 the number of large factories employing more than 100 persons was 234. They had 56 per cent of all workers employed in manufacturing establishments at 30 June 1969.

Of the industry sub-divisions shown below, production was concentrated most heavily in large establishments, in transport equipment, where 83 per cent of employment was provided in works with more than 100 workers; in basic metal products, 69 per cent; and in food, beverages, and tobacco, 66 per cent.

Small-scale organisation was most apparent in wood, wood products, and furniture, and in fabricated metal products, where 39 per cent and 26 per cent, respectively, of employment was in establishments with less than 20 workers.

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS¹, EMPLOYMENT SIZE, AND INDUSTRY
SUB-DIVISION, QUEENSLAND, 1968-69**

Industry sub-division	Establishments employing						Total establishments
	Less than 5 persons	5 to 9 persons	10 to 19 persons	20 to 49 persons	50 to 99 persons	100 or more persons	
Food, beverages, and tobacco	350	202	126	93	48	78	897
Textiles	18	7	17	7	3	5	57
Clothing and footwear ..	37	32	31	39	28	15	182
Wood, wood products, and furniture	436	240	178	100	17	20	991
Paper and paper products, printing	88	70	46	36	26	17	283
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	28	23	6	12	4	9	82
Non-metallic mineral products	84	62	30	26	11	13	226
Basic metal products ..	12	10	15	10	4	8	59
Fabricated metal products	190	124	96	69	17	22	518
Transport equipment ..	66	32	27	19	12	23	179
Other machinery and equipment	136	74	51	41	15	19	336
Miscellaneous manufacturing	117	33	38	19	10	5	222
Total manufacturing	1,562	909	661	471	195	234	4,032

¹ Establishments (exclusive of any separately located administrative offices or ancillary units serving them) which were operating at 30 June 1969.

The next table shows the number of workers employed by size of establishment and industry sub-division.

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS¹, EMPLOYMENT, SIZE, AND INDUSTRY
SUB-DIVISION, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1969**

Industry sub-division	Number of workers engaged in establishment						Total employment
	Less than 5 persons	5 to 9 persons	10 to 19 persons	20 to 49 persons	50 to 99 persons	100 or more persons	
Food, beverages, and tobacco	927	1,369	1,760	2,909	3,516	20,713	31,194
Textiles	52	58	245	220	186	1,467	2,228
Clothing and footwear ..	116	215	434	1,322	1,826	3,282	7,195
Wood, wood products, and furniture	1,135	1,673	2,418	3,187	1,252	3,607	13,272
Paper and paper products, printing	249	486	717	1,164	1,766	4,465	8,847
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	70	162	76	415	322	1,464	2,509
Non-metallic mineral products	240	457	434	869	676	3,053	5,729
Basic metal products ..	44	78	228	345	365	2,312	3,372
Fabricated metal products	528	885	1,399	2,146	1,199	4,613	10,770
Transport equipment ..	180	231	395	587	777	10,314	12,484
Other machinery and equipment	347	535	697	1,357	1,054	4,725	8,715
Miscellaneous manufacturing	282	227	519	522	681	1,237	3,468
Total manufacturing	4,170	6,376	9,322	15,043	13,620	61,252	109,783

¹ Establishments (exclusive of any separately located administrative offices or ancillary units serving them) which were operating at 30 June 1969.

5 PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING COMMODITIES

Commodities—Quantities of the principal commodities made by manufacturing establishments are shown in the next table for the five years to 1973-74.

QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING COMMODITIES, QUEENSLAND

Commodity	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74 ¹
Aerated waters .. '000 litres	100,038	96,729	110,095	138,287	127,416
Bacon and ham .. tonnes	14,294	14,608	16,401	19,268	19,315
Batteries, automotive .. No.	33,715	27,474	34,473	32,363	33,798
Bedding and mattresses					
Bed bases .. No.	109,285	109,359	109,991	128,223	142,981
Mattresses: Inner spring .. No.	90,195	88,158	86,944	95,846	103,079
Other .. No.	34,299	39,245	49,562	66,377	103,222
Bran and pollard .. tonnes	57,660	54,632	52,637	50,215	48,414
Bread .. '000 kg	106,500	<i>n</i>	112,554	114,524	<i>n</i>
Bricks, clay .. '000	142,830	159,723	192,306	169,990	237,573
Butter .. '000 kg	22,784	18,773	18,193	15,857	11,699
Cheese .. '000 kg	9,295	7,684	8,200	8,701	9,170
Concrete, ready-mixed '000 cu m	903	1,001	1,298	1,559	1,513
Cordials and syrups					
Fruit juice .. '000 litres	8,328	8,760	9,091	11,667	14,454
Other .. '000 litres	2,719	2,537	2,786	3,502	3,796
Concentrated .. '000 litres	286	186	201	219	184
Detergents .. tonnes	5,748	6,255	8,065	12,387	10,623
Flour, wheaten .. tonnes	147,005	139,385	140,435	137,320	133,555
Footwear—Boots, shoes, sandals, and slippers ² '000 pairs	2,073	2,065	2,146	2,144	1,369
Fruit, preserved ³ .. '000 kg	41,185	44,391	41,863	41,661	45,674
Jam .. '000 kg	3,964	5,000	4,717	3,646	2,330
Leather: Dressed ⁴ .. '000 sq m	1,303	<i>n</i>	1,374	900	<i>n</i>
Sole .. '000 kg	989	<i>n</i>	1,041	854	<i>n</i>
Lime, quick .. tonnes	22,214	<i>n</i>	18,766	18,455	<i>n</i>
Margarine, table .. '000 kg	4,222	4,112	4,604	5,063	5,651
Meat, canned .. tonnes	10,122	11,715	10,909	9,177	10,195
Milk, powdered .. '000 kg	9,731	8,452	9,479	10,225	10,781
Paints and enamels .. '000 litres	11,119	12,138	13,597	15,578	16,429
Pickles, sauces, etc. .. '000 litres	1,111	<i>n</i>	1,261	1,353	<i>n</i>
Plywood (1 mm basis) '000 sq m	44,423	49,537	41,107	46,421	65,961
Soap and soap-based products tonnes	3,672	3,421	4,032	3,870	3,116
Stock and poultry foods					
Poultry pellets and crumbles tonnes	69,047	77,623	67,215	69,428	75,581
Poultry mash .. tonnes	95,330	78,276	92,964	89,898	100,128
Other prepared foods tonnes	52,615	60,308	63,259	80,965	78,439
Sugar, raw .. tonnes	2,114,437	2,375,543	2,669,622	2,714,062	2,405,006
Tallow .. tonnes	55,789	<i>n</i>	54,061	57,224	<i>n</i>
Timber, sawn ⁵					
Hardwoods .. cu m	343,474	<i>n</i>	291,758	285,424	<i>n</i>
Softwoods: Natural .. cu m	102,613	<i>n</i>	110,662	114,418	<i>n</i>
Plantation .. cu m	51,971	<i>n</i>	51,046	53,389	<i>n</i>
Sleepers .. cu m	43,561	<i>n</i>	30,214	19,004	<i>n</i>
Veneers .. '000 sq m	43,582	56,325	49,969	57,888	42,901
Water heating systems .. No.	24,667	27,940	31,812	34,270	40,351
Wheatmeal, edible .. tonnes	8,338	10,170	11,226	10,142	8,152
Wool scoured .. '000 kg	4,038	2,949	2,393	2,784	2,175

¹ Preliminary figures, subject to revision. ² Excluding from 1973-74 thongs and boots with uppers of rubber or synthetic material. ³ Excluding pulped fruit.

⁴ Including dressed splits.

⁵ Australian grown only, and excluding timber sawn and used in plywood and case mills.

n Not available.

6 PROMOTING SECONDARY INDUSTRY

The level of growth in this sector is being continually and actively encouraged by the State Government. The aim is to provide the maximum of assistance in promotion of secondary industry while clearly recognising that the private sector occupies the major role in the State's industrial process.

Department of Commercial and Industrial Development—This department was created in 1963 to foster and accelerate industrialisation within the scope of broad developmental guidelines providing for rapid population growth, high employment, and improved living standards.

Since the Department's inception it has provided a wide range of economic services for existing and prospective industrialists. Information is offered on current economic conditions, and aspects such as the availability of essential services manpower, industrial wage rates, and transport facilities. Contact is arranged between domestic and overseas companies directed towards bringing to fruition licensing agreements and joint-venture operations.

Industry and commodity studies are undertaken to satisfy specific inquiries from industrial interests. The scope of these surveys is broad. Commodity studies have been made of a variety of articles ranging from buttons and dehydrated lucerne pellets to pleasure craft and glass. Industries such as foundries and clay brick production have been studied in depth. Larger scale studies to establish the potential for development of industry and availability of resources for given regions are a continuing function.

In addition to the advisory role, more tangible incentives to influence industry locational practice are rendered by financial assistance in new projects and for the expansion of economically viable undertakings. Fully serviced industrial estates have been developed in metropolitan and provincial areas. In the 10 years to 30 June 1974, expenditure by the Department on land acquisition and industrial estate development exceeded \$14m.

In line with the policy of stimulating regional growth, an amount approaching \$7m was expended in provincial areas. The Department undertakes construction of factory premises, for rental, to encourage the establishment of innovatory manufacturing pursuits. Other substantial incentives are offered to industrialists to locate in provincial areas.

Australian Government Assistance—The Australian Government also provides substantial assistance to secondary industry directly by way of subsidies, export incentives, etc., and indirectly by financial assistance channelled through State Governments and through the Australian Industry Development Corporation (see page 503).

7 ELECTRICITY AND GAS

The Electricity Industry in Retrospect—In 1888, the pioneering firm of Barton, White and Co. supplied electricity to the General Post Office and nearby shops in Queen Street, Brisbane. This firm became in 1896 the Brisbane Electric Supply Co., in 1904 the City Electric Light Co. Ltd., and in 1952 the Southern Electric Authority of Queensland.

Following the enactment of *The Electric Light and Power Act, 1896*, a system of franchises was instituted granting authority in the provision of a supply of electricity within a specified area to the one local authority, company, or person. This served to avoid distribution problems, of both a technical and an economic nature, peculiar to the industry.

The early stages of development saw franchises granted to private companies and local authorities. Frequently sawmills, sugar mills, and factories processing dairy products generated electricity for their own needs and sold any excess to the neighbouring town or district. From as early as 1893 an electricity supply was available to consumers in some western areas. By 1915, the provincial centres of Toowoomba, Warwick, Ayr, Bundaberg, and Childers had electricity. By the mid-1930s, however, only in four areas, Brisbane, Toowoomba, Ipswich, and Cairns, did the supply of electricity extend beyond the limits of the cities or towns.

At 31 December 1937, there were 68 electricity undertakings in Queensland—21 private companies and 47 public authorities. The supply was inadequate in meeting demand and plans were drawn up for a programme of development on a regional basis. In order to achieve efficiency in the supply of electricity, responsibility was vested, in 1937, in the one authority for the planning, co-ordination, and control within the industry.

The State Electricity Commission commenced to function in 1938. It is the statutory authority concerned with the administration of electricity supply legislation, general control, organisation, and efficient development of the electricity supply industry in Queensland. It is also concerned with forward planning of such development, control of electricity charges, administration of regulations and rules relating to safety, raising of capital, provision of engineering and consulting services, promotion of the use of electricity, particularly in manufacturing and rural industries, and fixing of standards. In addition, it is an authority to which consumers may appeal on matters in dispute between them and their electric supply authorities. The Commission is also empowered to own and operate generating stations and transmission lines and to sell electricity in bulk.

Following World War II authorities were created having franchises granted over large regions. The smaller existing undertakings were absorbed, larger generating stations with lower production costs were built, and transmission links were established between towns and regions. Coinciding with the desire to expand capacity was the objective of government to develop rural electrification. The success in the achievement of this objective is indicated by a comparison of the length of supply lines in 1938, 6,279 kilometres, with that of 1974, 88,625 kilometres.

The Gas Industry in Retrospect—Early supplies of gas were generated by coal carbonisation in gasworks. The first gasworks was known to have been operating at Brisbane in 1866.

In 1961-62, there were 16 establishments which used 197,247 tonnes of coal to produce 79.5 million cubic metres of gas for 137,892 consumers. Although output was to rise to 83.6 million cubic metres in 1965-66 the decline in this form of energy supply was imminent.

In what is now an historic incident, gas was discovered, unexpectedly, in 1900 while a bore was being drilled at Hospital Hill, Roma, to augment the town water supply. The flow was sufficient to prevent the initial undertaking being completed and gradually built up to a maximum of 2,038 cubic metres in 1904. The flow was harnessed, a gas holder was erected, and a supply was reticulated in June 1906. The experience of gas lighting for the residents was short lived, for the source diminished rapidly and within a fortnight was insufficient to provide a service. Other wells were drilled in subsequent years in the search for gas, with varying degrees of success. See page 308 for details of current supply.

Integrated Economic Censuses—Within the framework adopted for the integrated economic censuses, the electricity and gas industries, which

were previously included in the Annual Manufacturing Census, were the subject of a separate census from 1968-69.

The next table shows statistics for each State and Territory compiled from information gathered from the Census of Electricity and Gas Establishments, 1971-72.

ELECTRICITY AND GAS ESTABLISHMENTS¹, AUSTRALIA, 1971-72

State or Territory	Estab-lishments operating	Persons employed	Wages and salaries	Turn-over ²	Stocks at 30 June		Pur-chases, transfers in, etc. ³	Value added
					1971	1972		
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales								
Electricity ..	49	25,864	139.7	707.3	49.5	54.1	345.0	366.9
Gas	23	2,876	13.0	48.6	3.4	3.4	18.4	30.2
Victoria								
Electricity ..	13	18,225	98.6	374.8	26.9	27.9	136.5	239.3
Gas	4							
Queensland								
Electricity ..	21	8,875	44.6	194.3	12.9	14.1	79.1	116.4
Gas	7	669	2.6	11.6	0.6	0.6	5.1	6.6
South Australia								
Electricity ..	16	6,532	34.0	106.5	8.8	9.2	29.2	77.7
Gas								
Western Australia								
Electricity ..	48	4,606	22.9	82.3	7.5	7.8	22.9	59.7
Gas								
Tasmania								
Electricity ..	5	2,971	14.7	47.5	5.0	5.3	2.2	45.7
Gas								
N. Territory								
Electricity ..	6							
Gas								
A. C. Territory								
Electricity ..	1							
Gas								
Australia								
Electricity ..	153	62,480	331.7	1,444.4	104.6	112.0	590.9	860.9
Gas	40	8,707	41.3	147.7	10.2	10.7	57.1	91.1

¹ Covers production and distribution. ² Including other operating revenue. In some States electricity is produced by certain undertakings and sold to other undertakings for distribution. In these States sales of electricity are duplicated due to the inclusion of the bulk sales to these distributors. ³ Including selected expenses.

8 ENERGY FOR INDUSTRY AND HOME

Continuous attention has been given to the development and utilisation of the State's energy resources. Not only is it necessary to maintain continuity of supplies to industrial, commercial, and domestic consumers, but also to plan ahead to ensure that future demand is met in full as the need arises.

Traditionally, the main sources of energy in providing heat, light, and power have been reticulated town gas and electricity. In recent times, natural gas, oil, and liquefied petroleum gas have caused major changes in the supply of and demand for power to the marked detriment of coal-generated gas production. Coal still predominates as the basic energy source.

Electricity—Generation in Queensland is based primarily on steam power stations using black coal, 89 per cent of total production during

1973-74 being derived from this fuel. Hydro-electric stations, located mainly in North Queensland (Kareeya and Barron Gorge), provided 10 per cent, and the balance was provided from internal combustion and gas turbine stations. These gas turbine stations use oil as their energy source. All of the internal combustion diesel stations use oil as fuel; however the power station at Roma also uses locally produced natural gas.

Electricity generated by public electricity undertakings in Queensland during 1973-74 totalled 7,608m units. A further 105m units were purchased in bulk from other producers of electricity for redistribution to consumers.

Details of generating plant installed in public electricity undertakings in Queensland at 30 June of each of the five years to 1974 are given in the next table.

INSTALLED GENERATING PLANT, PUBLIC ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS,
QUEENSLAND

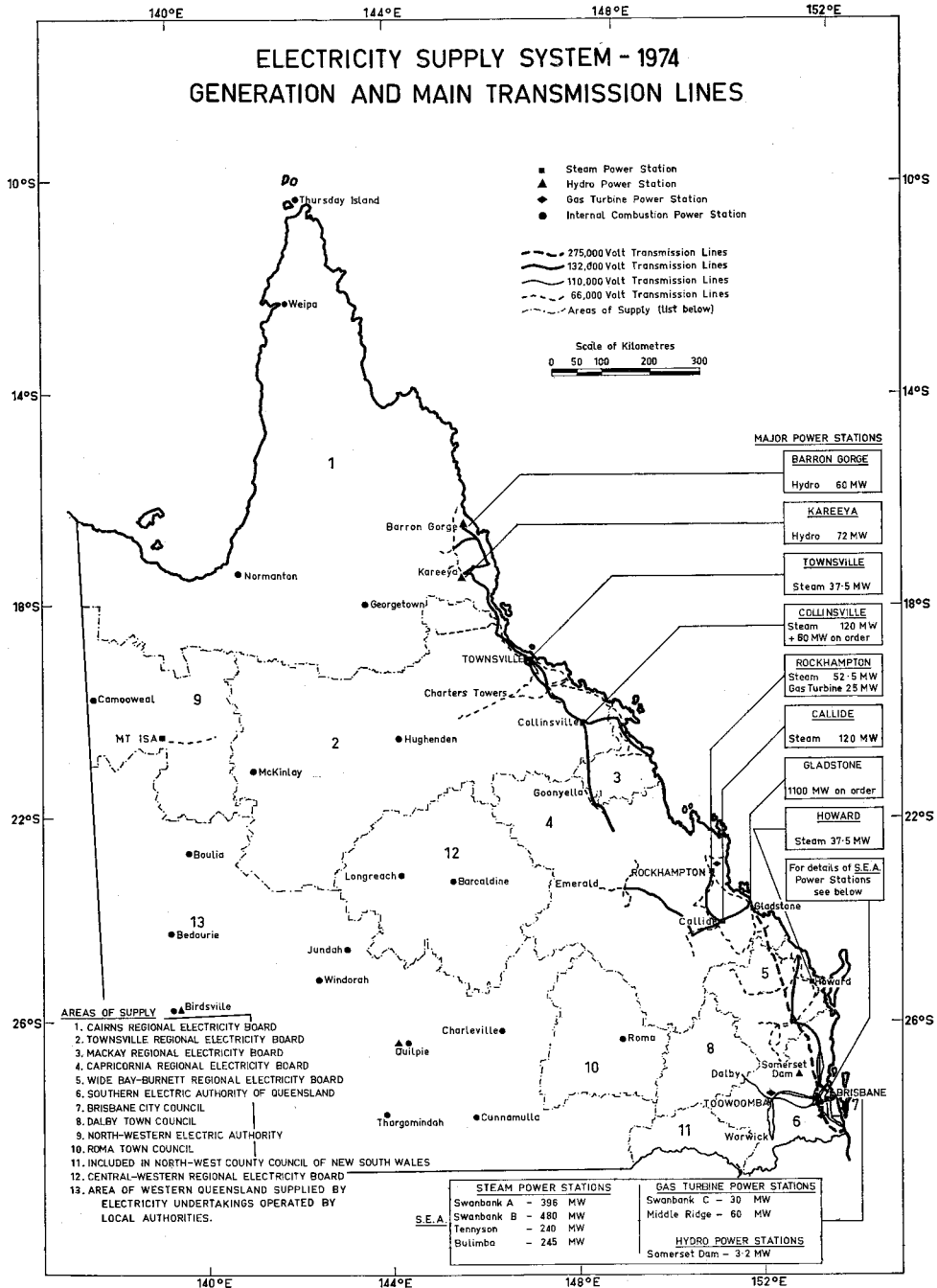
Type of plant	At 30 June				
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	'000 kW	'000 kW	'000 kW	'000 kW	'000 kW
Steam	1,461	1,489	1,609	1,729	1,789
Hydro	132	132	132	132	132
Internal combustion	36	36	41	39	37
Gas turbine	115	115	115	115	115
Total	1,744	1,771	1,897	2,015	2,073

The Southern Electric Authority of Queensland is the generating, transmitting, and distributing authority for the southern network, and, in addition to supplying consumers in its own area of supply, sells in bulk for distribution by the Brisbane City Council, Wide Bay-Burnett Regional Electricity Board, and Dalby Town Council. This network was served by the following steam power stations at 30 June 1974: Bulimba "A" (65 MW), Bulimba "B" (180 MW), Tennyson "A" (120 MW), Tennyson "B" (120 MW), Swanbank "A" (396 MW), Swanbank "B" (480 MW), and Howard (37.5 MW), a base load station operated by the Wide Bay-Burnett Board, together with gas turbine stations, Swanbank "C" (30 MW) and Middle Ridge (60 MW).

The Capricornia Regional Electricity Board is responsible for the generation, main transmission, and distribution for the central network, which is interconnected with the southern network by a 275 kV transmission line. Power stations at Rockhampton, steam (52.5 MW) and gas turbine (25 MW), and Callide, steam (120 MW) supplied this network.

For the northern network, generation and main transmission is the responsibility of the Northern Electric Authority which sells electricity in bulk to the Cairns, Townsville, and Mackay Regional Electricity Boards for distribution to consumers in their areas of supply. The principal power stations were at Townsville (37.5 MW) and Collinsville (180 MW), both steam, and the hydro-electric stations at Kareeya (72 MW) and Barron Gorge (60 MW).

The electrical transmission and distribution systems within the State comprised 88,625 kilometres of electric lines at 30 June 1974,



which represented an increase of 2,525 kilometres over the figure at 30 June 1973. The main transmission voltages are 275 kV, 132 kV, 110 kV, and 66 kV, and in certain areas, 33 kV and 22 kV. The electricity supply industry's extensive rural electrification programme continued using the single wire earth return system. At 30 June 1973 the total number of electricity consumers in Queensland was 627,000, and during 1973-74 a further 29,000 consumers were connected, making a total of 655,000 at 30 June 1974.

Major development of the State's generating capacity is concentrated on the construction of the power station at Gladstone (1,100 MW). The Gladstone power station will comprise four 275 MW generating sets, the first of which is expected to be commissioned late in 1975.

In North Queensland the commissioning of a 60 MW set in 1974 gave the Collinsville station a total generating capacity of 180 MW.

The recommendation of the State Electricity Commission for the siting of the major power station to follow the one being constructed at Gladstone, is now being considered by the Government.

During 1972-73, revenue received by the electricity industry totalled \$138.4m, an increase of 13 per cent over the amount received for the previous year. This represented a revenue per unit sold of 2.34c and an average revenue per consumer of \$221.

Capital expenditure in the five years to 1973-74 is shown below.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, PUBLIC ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Generation	24,426	17,891	20,068	37,653	57,397
Transmission	8,025	12,448	23,230	12,758	13,402
Distribution	16,812	18,367	18,408	19,683	21,551
Other	3,448	5,411	6,538	6,432	5,334
Total	52,711	54,117	68,244	76,526	97,684

The principal source of funds to finance capital expenditure for electricity works in Queensland is debenture loans. In 1973-74, \$37.3m was provided from this source. State loan funds provided \$3.5m, Australian Government loan funds \$26.6m, and variable interest stock \$7m in 1973-74. The balance was provided from internal funds, Treasury subsidy, rural extension deposits, and various other sources.

The investment in electricity facilities in Queensland amounted to \$350m during the five years to 1973-74.

The \$97.7m expended on capital works during the year 1973-74 brings the total investment in assets of Queensland Electric Authorities to \$995m at 30 June 1974.

The proportion of the State population supplied with electricity from public electricity undertakings was approximately 98 per cent in 1972-73, compared with approximately 92 per cent ten years earlier.

Electrical accidents in industry or elsewhere must be notified to the Commissioner for Electricity Supply. Those reported over the three years to 30 June 1974 are shown in the next table.

ELECTRICAL ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1971-72			1972-73			1973-74		
	Em- ploy- ees ¹	Others	Persons	Em- ploy- ees ¹	Others	Persons	Em- ploy- ees ¹	Others	Persons
Fatal	2	24	26	1	14	15	2	27	29
Non-fatal	54	296	350	41	300	341	46	287	333
Total	56	320	376	42	314	356	48	314	362

¹ Within the electrical industry.

Gas—In 1973-74 reticulated gas was available in Brisbane, Ipswich, Toowoomba, Gympie, Maryborough, Bundaberg, Rockhampton, Mackay, and Cairns. In addition bulk sales of liquefied petroleum gas for other than reticulation purposes were made in most parts of the State.

The gas industry in Queensland has undergone marked changes in recent years. The basic cause of this change has been the advent of natural gas, piped from the Roma field since 1969, resulting in a very large growth in the industrial and commercial market to the extent that it now exceeds the domestic market for gas. Since the conversion to natural gas in 1970, natural gas is now available in reticulated form in Ipswich, Toowoomba, and the south side of Brisbane. Natural gas is also piped direct to several industrial establishments.

There has been a continued increase in the use of liquefied petroleum gas by gas companies for reticulation purposes, and also for bulk sales direct to other consumers. The gas works in Gympie was the only establishment during 1973-74 which used coal for producing gas. The quantity of coal used in gas works declined from 101,307 tonnes in 1967-68 to 2,466 tonnes in 1973-74.

Certain statistics of the gas industry derived from the 1971-72 census are shown on page 304.

• Chapter 14

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

1 INTRODUCTION

The number of persons engaged in transport and storage services in Queensland at the population Census of June 1971 was 39,525, or 5.6 per cent of the entire labour force. Of these, 11,448 were employed on the railways, 3,357 on buses and tramways, 4,821 in shipping or cargo handling, 3,402 on air services, 1,354 in storage firms, and the remaining 15,143 in car, taxi, or carrying services requiring motor transport.

In addition to those persons engaged in operating the services, there were 31,600 employed in the wholesale and retail trade in motor vehicles, accessories, petrol, and oils. A further 12,616 persons were engaged in the manufacture, assembly, and repair of vehicles: railway and tramway, 5,848; motor vehicles, manufacturing only, 4,072; ships, 2,547; and aircraft, 149.

These figures gave a total of 83,741 persons employed in the transport industry, accounting for 11.8 per cent of the State's labour force. The figures exclude those engaged on the construction and repair of transport facilities. With the 13,834 persons engaged in communication services, the total employment in transport and communication, excluding construction and repair of transport facilities, amounted to 97,575 or 13.7 per cent of the total labour force.

2 SEA TRANSPORT AND PORTS

Sea transport takes precedence historically in Queensland transport, and the location of ports (see map on page 319) 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 22.5 kilometres 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. Cairncross, the largest commercial dry dock in Australia, provides modern facilities for shipping including a slipway for vessels of up to 2,540 tonnes, and a new fitting-out wharf.

Increasing demands of shipping for greater depth in port channels has led to a Port of Brisbane study to examine alternative locations for the

port. The report was completed early in 1974 and State Cabinet has approved in principle a plan to gradually resite the port to the Fisherman Islands area at the mouth of the Brisbane River.

Other port facilities include an overseas container terminal, a roll-on roll-off wharf terminal, wheat and mineral sands bulk handling, and wool dumping installations.

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 bulk oil storage installations.

Gladstone, which has a good natural harbour, has been developed as a major coal loading port. Facilities have been constructed for the bulk handling of inward shipments of bauxite ore and outward shipments of alumina. The port is also equipped to handle grain, oil, ore, etc. in bulk. In terms of volume of cargo handled, Gladstone is now the leading port in Queensland.

Port Alma, near the mouth of the Fitzroy River, is the port for Rockhampton, which is 58 kilometres distant. It is a bulk oil storage terminal as well as a container terminal. The chief export is salt in bulk. Meat, which was formerly the main export item, is now shipped through the larger container ports of Brisbane and Sydney.

Mackay, an artificial deep-water port, has bulk sugar handling installations, bulk oil storage facilities, and a containerised general cargo terminal. The new port of Hay Point, near Mackay, commenced operations in October 1971, mainly as a loading port for coal from the Goonyella field. During 1973-74, 8.2m tonnes of coal were exported. Bowen, on the shores of Port Denison, is a natural harbour through which the major export is coal to Japan.

Townsville is a major Queensland port situated on Cleveland Bay. Ten berths suitable for overseas ships are provided inside two breakwaters. Specialised bulk handling installations are available for sugar, zinc concentrates, and oil; and a roll-on roll-off wharf terminal has been constructed for container and vehicular cargo. A diverse range of cargoes is handled and exports include sugar, lead, refined copper, molasses, and meat.

The ports of Dungeness (Lucinda Point) north of Townsville, and Innisfail (Mourilyan Harbour) are equipped with bulk sugar handling plants. Cairns, on Trinity Bay, has bulk sugar handling facilities and a containerised general cargo terminal. Weipa, on the Gulf of Carpentaria, is the port for locally-mined bauxite.

Smaller ports include Thursday Island, the Gulf ports of Normanton and Burketown, and Cooktown, Quintell Beach (formerly Portland Roads), and Cape Flattery on the north-east coast.

The State Government subsidises a general cargo and cattle shipping service between ports in the Gulf of Carpentaria and on the east coast.

Seven ports (see next page) are administered by Harbour Boards with members representing the towns and districts served by the ports. All the other ports, including Brisbane, are controlled by the Department of Harbours and Marine, which also supervises the engineering activities of the other seven ports. Many of the Brisbane wharves are owned by private shipping interests.

Small Boat Facilities—The Commonwealth Aid, Marine Works, Fund was closed at 30 June 1969. Under that scheme an annual sum had been made available by the Australian Government to provide facilities for small

craft. New Australian Government legislation, applicable from 1 July 1969, discontinued this practice and hence a Small Craft Facilities Fund was established with money made available solely by the State. During 1973-74 receipts totalled \$1,103,305 and represented advances from Loan Fund.

Expenditure amounted to \$1,128,850 and comprised such works as construction of boat harbours, jetties, boat ramps, etc.

Port of Brisbane Finances—The accounts of the Port of Brisbane, administered by the Port of Brisbane Division of the Department of Harbours and Marine are set out in the next table. The Loan indebtedness of the port at 30 June 1974 was \$6,866,157, and the Working Account had a credit balance of \$4,375,905.

The Port of Brisbane Division also administered the combined accounting for the South Brisbane Graving Dock till April 1973 and Cairncross Dock, the accumulated balance of which was a debit of \$1,963,490 at 30 June 1974.

PORT OF BRISBANE

Year	Harbour dues	Total receipts	Working expenses ¹	Total expenditure ²	Accumulated balance
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1969-70	2,320	3,772	4,542	4,937	1,111
1970-71	2,685	3,788	3,556	4,004	894
1971-72	3,001	4,349	3,308	3,789	1,430
1972-73	3,010	5,586	3,700	4,228	2,788
1973-74	3,265	6,451	4,308	4,862	4,376

¹ Excluding interest and redemption.

² Excluding loan.

Finances of other Harbours not under Boards—Details of the operating accounts of the larger of the other harbours controlled by the Department of Harbours and Marine are shown in the next table. Since 1973-74, Weipa Harbour, previously financed through the Harbour Dues Fund, has been financed through the Weipa Harbour Fund.

HARBOURS NOT UNDER BOARDS, FINANCES, QUEENSLAND

Harbour	Receipts		Expenditure		Balance at 30 June	
	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1973	1974
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Weipa	2,589	..	2,032	2,882	Cr 2,882	Cr ..
Hay Point	310	317	189	89	Cr 266	Cr 494
Thursday Island ..	303	273	72	372	Cr 504	Cr 405
Innisfail (Mourilyan) ..	623	255	1,028	168	Dr 47	Cr 40
Maryborough (Urangan)	63	76	112	65	Cr 16	Cr 26

At 30 June 1974 five other smaller harbours had credit balances, aggregating \$20,957 and three had debit balances totalling \$48,237.

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, QUEENSLAND, 1972-73

Harbour board	Wharfage and harbour dues	Other revenue receipts (excluding loan) ¹	Working expenses ²	Other revenue expenditure (excluding loan) ³	Loan indebtedness, 30 June 1973 ⁴
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Bowen	74	329	59	125	572
Bundaberg	787	983	364	763	5,556
Cairns	794	1,500	601	1,226	10,570
Gladstone	2,666	2,796	709	1,304	8,330
Mackay	891	1,189	303	529	3,451
Rockhampton	289	434	87	433	5,598
Townsville	1,607	1,949	279	947	8,931
Total	7,107	9,179	2,401	5,327	43,008

¹ Including government subsidy. ² Excluding administration charges. ³ Including construction, administration, and interest charges. ⁴ Excluding temporary loans. Relief from liability for certain indebtedness has been granted to Bowen and Rockhampton.

Passengers Disembarking and Embarking—The next table shows the number of passengers disembarking and embarking in Queensland, other than purely intrastate passengers, for the five years to 1973. During 1973 the total number of passengers disembarking at Queensland ports rose by 33 per cent and the number embarking rose by 27 per cent.

In this and the following tables passengers are categorised as follows: overseas passengers are persons arriving from or travelling to overseas destinations, including Papua New Guinea, who disembark or embark in Queensland; cruise passengers are persons on overseas journeys to the South-West Pacific which begin and end in Australia; interstate passengers are persons travelling by sea from one State to another, or round trip passengers who return to the State of embarkation; and in transit passengers include "overseas" (persons who begin or end their journey in Australia), and "direct" (persons from overseas who continue on board the same ship to an overseas destination).

PASSENGERS DISEMBARKING AND EMBARKING IN QUEENSLAND

Category of passenger	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Disembarking					
Overseas	4,053	4,244	3,078	2,386	2,520
Cruise	760	1,448	925	1,655	2,221
Interstate	1,993	1,903	2,326	2,089	3,420
Total	6,806	7,595	6,329	6,130	8,161
Embarking					
Overseas	5,327	4,560	3,178	2,828	2,713
Cruise	1,383	1,010	1,357	1,624	3,273
Interstate	773	1,421	1,653	1,537	1,609
Total	7,483	6,991	6,188	5,989	7,595

The next table gives the number of passengers passing through the principal port of Brisbane during the five years to 1973. A comparison of the figures for each year shows that up to 1970 the overall number of passengers has remained fairly constant. However, since 1971 the number of overseas passengers has declined considerably.

PASSENGERS DISEMBARKING, EMBARKING, AND IN TRANSIT AT BRISBANE

Category of passenger	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Disembarking					
Overseas	3,980	4,138	2,422	2,261	2,299
Cruise	760	1,448	925	1,655	2,190
Interstate	1,850	1,861	2,267	1,943	2,928
Total	6,590	7,447	5,614	5,859	7,417
Embarking					
Overseas	4,800	4,467	2,633	2,713	2,434
Cruise	1,383	1,004	1,357	1,624	3,171
Interstate	751	1,413	1,614	1,385	1,573
Total	6,934	6,884	5,604	5,722	7,178
In transit					
Overseas	21,525	19,104	15,626	17,244	14,427
Direct transit	2,030	3,354	917	2,997	5,230
Cruise	5,005	6,089	6,466	6,162	11,347
Interstate	148	44	272	485	142
Total	28,708	28,591	23,281	26,888	31,146

The next table shows interstate passenger movement during the three years to 1973.

INTERSTATE PASSENGER MOVEMENT¹ IN QUEENSLAND

State or Territory of disembarkation or embarkation	1971		1972		1973	
	In licensed ships ²	Total	In licensed ships ²	Total	In licensed ships ²	Total
PASSENGERS DISEMBARKING FROM						
New South Wales	3	1,238	1	1,680	..	2,503
Victoria	35	1,107	11	864	1	1,114
Queensland .. ..	..	184	..	77	..	247
South Australia .. ..	..	20	..	24	..	7
Western Australia .. ..	..	17	..	17	..	31
Tasmania .. ..	..	30	49	45	..	..
Northern Territory .. ..	..	24	..	..	..	8
Total	38	2,620	61	2,707	1	3,910
PASSENGERS EMBARKING FOR						
New South Wales	5	1,411	3	1,297	1	2,374
Victoria	16	690	8	569	2	544
Queensland .. ..	..	184	..	77	..	247
South Australia .. ..	..	9	..	9	..	5
Western Australia .. ..	..	8	..	17	..	8
Tasmania .. ..	..	3	..	2	1	7
Northern Territory .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total	21	2,305	11	1,971	4	3,188

¹ Including cruise passengers who disembarked in a State other than their State of embarkation. ² Licensed to engage in Australian coastal trade.

Cargo Discharged and Shipped—The next table shows cargo movements, other than purely intrastate movements, at Queensland ports.

QUEENSLAND PORTS: OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE CARGO, 1972-73

Port	Cargo discharged				Cargo shipped			
	Overseas		Interstate		Overseas		Interstate	
	'000 tonnes	'000 cu m	'000 tonnes	'000 cu m	'000 tonnes	'000 cu m	'000 tonnes	'000 cu m
Brisbane	926	328	2,969	26	1,441	146	232	31
Maryborough ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bundaberg	1	..	..	..	336	..	242	..
Gladstone	605	..	34	..	8,974	..	226	..
Rockhampton ..	1	1	8	1	41	..	95	..
Hay Point .. ..	..	..	..	..	7,071	..	138	..
Mackay	33	..	19	..	825	..	57	..
Bowen .. .. .	..	..	..	..	112	..	..	..
Townsville .. .	120	8	87	..	847	1	164	..
Lucinda Point ..	..	..	..	..	31	..	258	..
Innisfail .. ..	..	..	..	..	354	..	15	..
Cairns	57	..	15	4	357	..	6	5
Cape Flattery ..	..	..	..	..	344	..	..	..
Thursday Island ..	2	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
Weipa	33	..	..	..	5,039	..	173	..
Other	1	..	1	..	5	..	..	..
Total	1,779¹	338	3,134¹	31	25,786	146	1,605	37

¹ Figures affected by variations in imports of oil.

The next table shows overseas cargo shipped from Brisbane classified by sections of the Australian Export Commodity Classification.

OVERSEAS CARGO LOADED, BRISBANE, BROAD TRADE AREA GROUP AND AUSTRALIAN EXPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATION SECTIONS, 1972-73

Section of A.E.C.C.	North America ¹	South America	Europe, U.S.S.R.	Africa	Asia	Other ²	Total
GROSS WEIGHT							
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Food and live animals ..	119,018	20,412	76,388	2,330	603,425	59,049	880,622
Beverages and tobacco ..	99	..	..	..	443	2,674	3,216
Crude materials, inedible ..	111,006	5,524	181,946	3,608	198,699	5,960	506,743
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	18,516	1	3	..	20	9,283	27,823
Animal and veg. oils and fats	63	256	1,525	1,062	25,545	591	29,042
Chemicals	1,065	..	25	4,609	16,118	6,537	28,354
Manufactured goods	6,073	21	252	56,714	7,879	10,266	81,204
Machinery and trans. equip.	3,627	768	162	465	3,920	4,265	13,207
Misc. manufactured articles	24	..	3	20	106	466	599
Other	218	1	42	21	3,102	11,254	14,638
Total	259,709	26,983	260,346	68,829	859,257	110,325	1,585,448
VALUE							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Food and live animals ..	123,253	2,256	24,173	1,028	114,275	11,852	276,837
Beverages and tobacco ..	62	..	..	..	89	519	670
Crude materials, inedible ..	13,073	714	37,784	876	80,637	491	133,575
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	443	..	..	..	12	970	1,425
Animal and veg. oils and fats	15	36	179	156	3,314	147	3,847
Chemicals	545	..	200	109	597	1,018	2,469
Manufactured goods	880	7	234	1,055	3,967	4,774	10,917
Machinery and trans. equip.	7,559	1,944	338	897	5,021	5,765	21,524
Misc. manufactured articles	103	..	32	36	280	893	1,344
Other	520	1	101	39	884	4,284	5,829
Total	146,453	4,958	63,041	4,196	209,076	30,713	458,437

¹ Including Hawaii, Ocean, and Antarctica.

² Including Papua New Guinea, New Zealand, Indian

The definition of cargo statistics in the preceding tables differs from that used for trade statistics in that for cargo statistics the figures include all cargo discharged or shipped at the port, whether overseas, interstate, or intrastate, and trade statistics refer only to overseas goods cleared at the port. There are also differences in the periods of compilation and definitions of country of origin or destination.

The next table gives the quantity of cargo discharged (weight plus measurement) at Queensland ports during the five years to 1972-73.

QUEENSLAND PORTS: CARGO DISCHARGED

Year	Overseas		Interstate		Intrastate		Total	
	'000 tonnes	'000 cu m	'000 tonnes	'000 cu m	'000 tonnes	'000 cu m	'000 tonnes	'000 cu m
1968-69	3,213	433	614	60	3,016	18	6,843	511
1969-70	3,120	362	935	27	3,605	21	7,661	410
1970-71	1,960 ¹	426	2,122 ¹	101	3,549	24	7,631 ¹	551
1971-72	1,529 ¹	419	3,061 ¹	154	4,471	26	9,062 ¹	600
1972-73	1,779 ¹	338	3,134 ¹	31	4,701	13	9,613 ¹	381

¹ Figures affected by variations in imports of oil.

The next table gives the quantity of cargo shipped (weight plus measurement) from Queensland ports during the five years to 1972-73.

QUEENSLAND PORTS: CARGO SHIPPED

Year	Overseas		Interstate		Intrastate		Total	
	'000 tonnes	'000 cu m	'000 tonnes	'000 cu m	'000 tonnes	'000 cu m	'000 tonnes	'000 cu m
1968-69	11,437	164	944	36	3,029	28	15,410	228
1969-70	13,327	193	1,202	18	3,752	27	18,280	238
1970-71	17,182	187	1,202	78	3,662	29	22,046	294
1971-72	19,639	178	1,428	103	4,586	30	25,653	311
1972-73	25,786	146	1,605	37	4,647	18	32,038	202

The next table shows container cargo shipped from Queensland to overseas and container cargo from overseas discharged at Queensland ports by broad trade area groups.

SHIPPING CONTAINER CARGO: DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED OVERSEAS BY BROAD TRADE AREA GROUP, QUEENSLAND, 1972-73

Cargo	North America ¹	South America	Europe, U.S.S.R.	Africa	Asia	Other ²	Total
Discharged							
Tonnes weight	9,949	..	4,138	54	25,919	135	40,196
Cubic metres	12,412	..	4,967	..	68,084	244	85,707
Shipped							
Tonnes weight	38,542	..	8,057	..	117,816	1,038	165,453
Cubic metres	4,699	..	432	..	10,323	220	15,674

¹ Not necessarily countries of origin or ultimate destination; previous or subsequent transshipments not taken into account. ² Including Papua New Guinea, New Zealand, Indian Ocean, and Antarctica.

Shipping—The number and the net tonnage (volume of enclosed space which can be utilised for cargo or passengers) of vessels entering Queensland

ports during 1972-73 are shown in the next table. From 1969-70, figures for "overseas via States" and "other States" are not comparable with those for previous years because of a change in the method of applying the classification (see footnote page 318).

In the following 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 from overseas calling at Sydney, Brisbane, Townsville, and Cairns, and leaving Cairns for overseas would be recorded as one "from overseas via States" entry, two "coastwise" clearances, two "coastwise" entries, and one "to overseas direct" clearance.

TOTAL SHIPPING ENTERING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1972-73

Port	Type of entry				Total entries
	From overseas direct	From overseas via States	From other States	Coastwise	
NUMBER OF VESSELS					
Brisbane	403	651	247	137	1,438
Maryborough .. .. .	..	..	..	16	16
Bundaberg	29	9	23	58	119
Gladstone	240	9	17	114	380
Rockhampton	12	13	8	105	138
Hay Point	105	..	8	4	117
Mackay	47	21	8	139	215
Bowen	9	1	..	16	26
Townsville	107	28	10	200	345
Lucinda Point	9	..	44	12	65
Innisfail	16	2	..	11	29
Cape Flattery	3	2	..	38	43
Cairns	61	13	2	138	214
Thursday Island	12	2	..	54	68
Weipa	142	3	3	113	261
Other	1	4	..	39	44
Total	1,196	758	370	1,194	3,518

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS ('000 tons)

Brisbane	1,938	3,622	2,095	719	8,374
Maryborough .. .. .	..	..	..	111	111
Bundaberg	144	48	63	246	502
Gladstone	3,801	76	85	1,724	5,685
Rockhampton	33	52	36	380	501
Hay Point	2,794	..	70	58	2,921
Mackay	283	83	21	585	973
Bowen	43	3	..	41	87
Townsville	505	125	37	834	1,500
Lucinda Point	18	..	112	28	158
Innisfail	119	14	..	55	189
Cairns	253	74	4	390	721
Cape Flattery	12	13	..	155	179
Thursday Island	45	2	..	38	85
Weipa	2,079	16	59	1,449	3,603
Other	1	5	..	12	18
Total	12,066	4,134	2,581	6,825	25,607

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

TOTAL SHIPPING CLEARING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1972-73

Port	Type of clearance				Total clearances
	To overseas direct	To overseas via States	To other States	Coastwise	
NUMBER OF VESSELS					
Brisbane	578	458	168	235	1,439
Maryborough .. .. .	..	..	2	14	16
Bundaberg	11	5	50	52	118
Gladstone	230	11	24	115	380
Rockhampton	17	7	31	83	138
Hay Point	104	1	8	2	115
Mackay	85	6	28	98	217
Bowen	12	..	..	14	26
Townsville	108	34	20	182	344
Lucinda Point	3	..	9	53	65
Innisfail	20	1	3	5	29
Cairns	52	13	11	139	215
Thursday Island	9	1	..	58	68
Cape Flattery	37	..	..	7	44
Weipa	136	11	4	111	262
Other	3	2	..	38	43
Total	1,405	550	358	1,206	3,519

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS ('000 tons)

Brisbane	3,281	2,175	1,789	1,134	8,379
Maryborough .. .. .	..	..	18	94	111
Bundaberg	21	13	138	330	502
Gladstone	3,664	90	177	1,750	5,681
Rockhampton	65	24	104	309	501
Hay Point	2,719	31	59	34	2,843
Mackay	484	34	81	383	983
Bowen	47	..	..	39	87
Townsville	565	161	63	703	1,492
Lucinda Point	5	..	20	132	158
Innisfail	134	6	8	41	189
Cairns	231	47	31	416	726
Thursday Island	21	..	..	64	85
Cape Flattery	153	..	..	27	181
Weipa	1,971	140	79	1,413	3,603
Other	5	1	..	12	17
Total	13,366	2,723	2,567	6,882	25,537

The next table shows the total entries and clearances of ships at all the ports of Queensland.

In the five year period 1968-69 to 1972-73, the number of vessels entering Queensland ports increased by 9 per cent, while the net tonnage of vessels increased by 54 per cent due to an increase in the average size of ships.

TOTAL SHIPPING AT QUEENSLAND PORTS

Year	Type of entry or clearance				Grand total
	Overseas direct	Overseas via States ¹	Other States ¹	Coastwise	
NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED					
1968-69	1,060	285	880	1,001	3,226
1969-70	1,045	892	364	1,060	3,361
1970-71	1,150	818	372	947	3,287
1971-72	1,114	770	397	1,163	3,444
1972-73	1,196	758	370	1,194	3,518
NUMBER OF VESSELS CLEARED					
1968-69	1,184	282	757	995	3,218
1969-70	1,250	696	362	1,057	3,365
1970-71	1,338	630	375	945	3,288
1971-72	1,306	582	387	1,170	3,445
1972-73	1,405	550	358	1,206	3,519

¹ From 1 July 1969 the method of applying the classification "interstate direct" has been changed to exclude overseas vessels. Before July 1969 overseas vessels were frequently classed as moving "interstate direct" as distinct from "overseas via States".

3 RAILWAYS

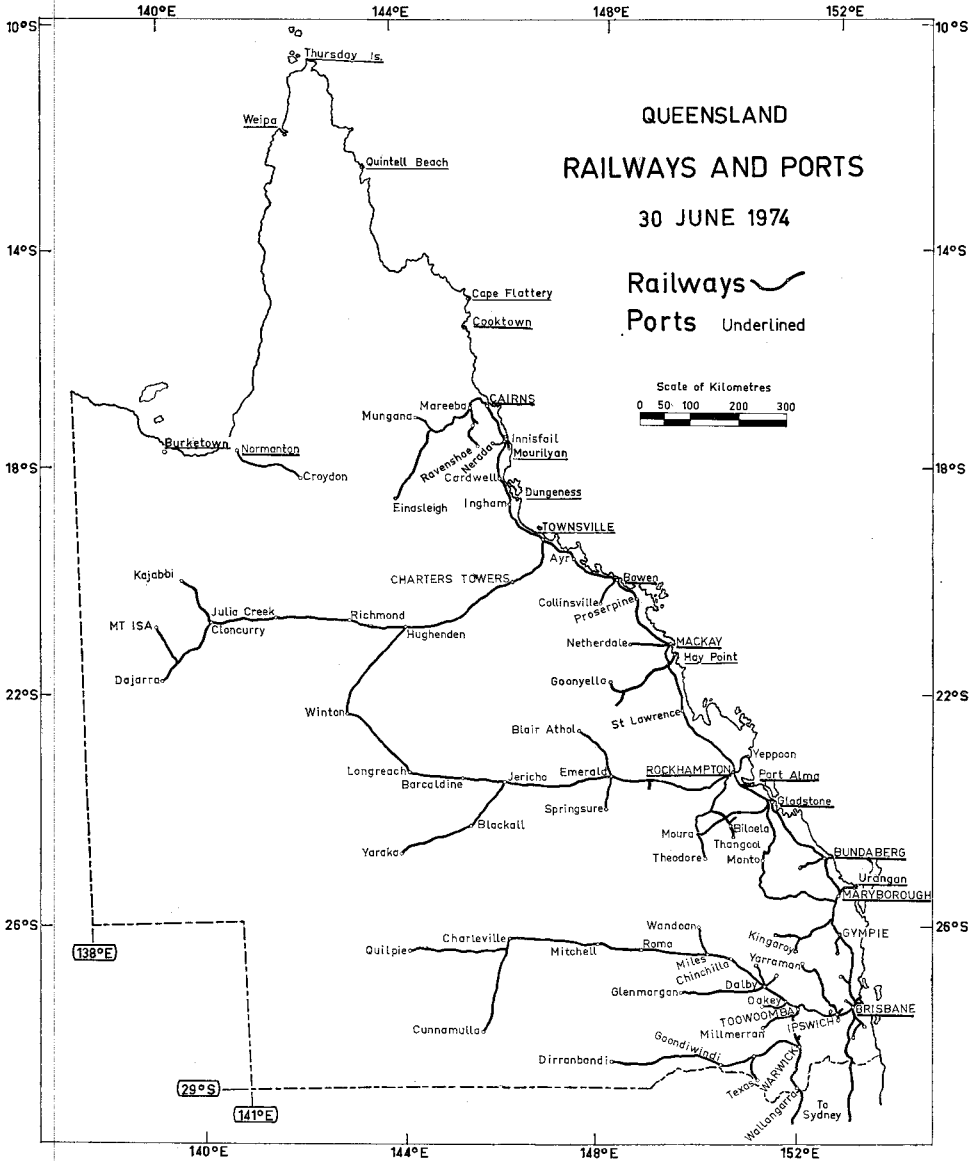
For an account of the early history of the Queensland railways the reader is referred to the 1970 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

The distances of the railways shown on the map on page 319 are as follows: Coastal line: Brisbane to Cairns, 1,678 kilometres; Western line: Brisbane to Quilpie, 998 kilometres, to Cunnamulla, 972 kilometres; South-Western line: Brisbane to Dirranbandi, 668 kilometres; Central line: Rockhampton to Longreach, 687 kilometres, to Yarka, 764 kilometres, to Winton, 864 kilometres; Northern line: Townsville to Mount Isa, 970 kilometres, to Kajabbi, 869 kilometres.

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. Included in the total of 9,472 kilometres of line being operated at 30 June 1974 was 9,313 kilometres of 1,067 millimetre gauge, 111 kilometres of 1,435 millimetre gauge, and 48 kilometres of 610 millimetre gauge.

Brisbane's suburban train system consists of 160 kilometres of track with 110 stations, and extends in the west as far as Ipswich (39 kilometres), in the north as far as Caboolture (50 kilometres), and in the south as far as Beenleigh (39 kilometres).

In country areas increased mineral production, particularly coal, has made it necessary to improve rolling stock, rebuild some existing lines, and, in some areas, to build new lines. The rebuilding of the Mount Isa-Townsville-Collinsville railway line to a higher standard was completed in 1965 at a cost of \$53m. A new railway line of 180 kilometres connecting Gladstone and Moura was opened in 1968 at a cost of \$27.5m.



New lines opened since 1970 were the 200-kilometre Goonyella-Hay Point line at a cost of \$36.5m, a 42-kilometre branch line connecting the Central Railway, east of Blackwater, with the South Blackwater Coal Mine, and a 48-kilometre branch line from Coppabella, on the Goonyella line, to the Peak Downs Coal Mine.

At 30 June 1974 work was continuing on the 217-kilometre line from Greenvale nickel deposits to Townsville the completion of which was hindered by the floods of January and February 1974. Further upgrading of the 299-kilometre Gladstone-Blackwater line was progressing.

During 1973-74, 13 diesel-electric and three diesel-hydraulic locomotives were delivered, bringing the numbers in service to 391 diesel-electric, 73 diesel-hydraulic, and 11 diesel-mechanical. At 30 June 1974 a further 25 locomotives were on order.

By 30 June 1969, all passenger services throughout the State, both suburban and country, and the majority of freight services were being operated by diesel-electric traction resulting in an improvement in reliability and punctuality of services. Complete dieselisation of the locomotive services was achieved by December 1969.

In the Brisbane area, as a means of encouraging travel by train, provision has been made for free car parking facilities at 25 suburban stations, with others under consideration for similar facilities. In addition, major improvements are planned for the suburban system, the first of which will be the integration of the north-side and south-side services by the provision of a cross-river rail link between South Brisbane and Roma Street stations. Other improvements planned are the electrification of these services and additional track for the north-side services, together with new rolling stock.

Air-conditioned trains are used on the four main trunk lines between Brisbane and Rockhampton and Cairns, Brisbane and Cunnamulla and Quilpie, Rockhampton and Winton, and Townsville and Mount Isa.

Changes in rolling stock during the five years to 1973-74 are shown in the next table.

QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS: ROLLING STOCK

At 30 June	Locomotives					Cars	Rail motors, trailers, etc.	Brake vans	Wagons
	Diesel			Steam	Total				
	Electric	Hydraulic	Mechanical						
1970 ..	326	63	11	15	415	1,039	134	122	22,547
1971 ..	345	70	11	..	426	1,018	87	127	22,139
1972 ..	357	70	11	..	438	1,000	78	138	21,957
1973 ..	378	70	11	..	459	981	74	135	22,057
1974 ..	391	73	11	..	475	968	73	141	22,452

The following details of traffic include the operations of the South Brisbane-Border (Uniform Gauge) Railway. The Queensland section of the Uniform Gauge Railway to Sydney is operated by the New South Wales Railways Commissioner.

Coaching Traffic—Coaching traffic, which includes passenger, parcel, mail, and miscellaneous traffic, provided 7 per cent of the total earnings in 1973-74. Passenger traffic earnings alone provided 6 per cent.

Average earnings per passenger train-kilometre in 1973-74 were \$1.25 for suburban services and \$1.06 for country services. Passengers on season and workers' weekly tickets represented 61 per cent of metropolitan travellers and 45 per cent of non-metropolitan travellers in 1973-74.

Goods Traffic—Goods traffic provided 89 per cent of the total earnings in 1973-74.

Since the introduction of diesel-electric locomotives, the average gross load of goods and livestock trains on the 1,067 millimetre gauge lines has risen from 317 tonnes in 1953-54 to 805 tonnes in 1973-74 (diesel-electric 815 tonnes and diesel-hydraulic 220 tonnes).

In 1973-74 earnings from livestock traffic decreased by \$709,542 due to a marked decline in the transport of livestock because of floods. Cattle transported numbered 942,942, a decrease of 147,742, while the number of sheep carried was 531,920, which was 396,570 less than the 1972-73 figure. The number of pigs, calves, and horses carried all decreased markedly.

Wool carried in the years 1971-72, 1972-73, and 1973-74 was 23,903, 21,363, and 26,307 tonnes, respectively.

In the same three years coal and coke carried was as follows: 11,270,027 tonnes in 1971-72; 16,089,859 tonnes in 1972-73; and 17,058,959 tonnes in 1973-74. This further big increase in the transport of coal was mainly due to the increased transport of export coal from the new Peak Downs Mine which joined the Goonyella Mine in coal railed over the Goonyella Line to the port of Hay Point. Other large quantities of export coal were transported from the Moura, Blackwater, and South Blackwater Mines to Gladstone.

Containers carried during 1974 numbered 25,587, showing a considerable increase compared with the 17,892 transported in the previous year. The containers have a 20 tonne capacity. The commodity transported in the greatest quantity was meat for export, while seed, fruit, wool, mineral sand products, and general merchandise are other commodities transported in this manner.

The next table shows, for the five years to 1973-74, details of the earnings, working expenses, and traffic operations of the Queensland railways, including the operations of the South Brisbane-Border (Uniform Gauge) Railway.

RAILWAY OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Lines open km	9,357	9,329	9,560	9,560	9,472
Traffic train-kilometres '000 km	29,391	27,951	29,165	29,523	28,542
Train-kilometres per kilometre open .. km	5,055	4,822	4,910	3,088	3,013
Total earnings \$'000	108,831	110,165	124,782	137,745	149,844
Earnings per train-kilometre \$	3.70	3.94	4.28	4.67	5.25
Total working expenses ¹ \$'000	96,831	105,494	120,110	133,841	162,525
Expenses per train-kilometre \$	3.29	3.77	4.12	4.53	5.69
Net revenue \$'000	12,000	4,671	4,672	3,903	-12,681
Working expenses as % of earnings .. %	89.0	95.8	96.3	97.2	108.5

RAILWAY OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND—continued

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
<i>Coaching traffic</i>					
<i>Train-kilometres</i> '000 km	8,991	8,291	8,118	7,733	7,385
Country '000 km	5,807	5,082	4,862	4,496	4,130
Suburban ² '000 km	3,185	3,209	3,257	3,236	3,255
<i>Passengers carried</i> '000	28,515	29,536	31,946	32,145	33,723
Country '000	2,198	1,915	1,763	1,645	1,720
Suburban ² '000	26,317	27,621	30,184	30,500	32,003
<i>Earnings collected</i> \$'000	9,782	9,658	10,273	10,710	11,009
Passengers \$'000	6,653	6,783	7,410	7,934	8,454
Country \$'000	3,885	3,870	3,938	4,121	4,385
Suburban ² \$'000	2,768	2,913	3,472	3,813	4,069
Parcels, mails, etc. \$'000	3,129	2,875	2,863	2,776	2,555
<i>Goods traffic³</i>					
<i>Train-kilometres</i> '000 km	20,400	19,661	21,045	21,790	21,157
<i>Freight carried</i> '000 tonnes	14,671	15,665	19,267	24,659	25,401
Minerals (including coal) '000 tonnes	8,579	9,551	12,604	17,692	18,714
Agricultural produce '000 tonnes	2,859	2,951	3,364	3,187	2,918
Other goods '000 tonnes	2,486	2,617	2,738	3,185	3,265
Livestock '000 tonnes	747	547	561	595	504
<i>Earnings collected</i> \$'000	96,055	97,558	111,063	123,965	133,785
Minerals (including coal) \$'000	33,977	38,388	47,751	58,986	70,494
Agricultural produce \$'000	17,985	16,412	18,986	17,424	15,538
Other goods \$'000	35,107	36,004	36,922	39,662	40,569
Livestock \$'000	8,986	6,754	7,404	7,893	7,184
<i>Average length of haul⁴</i> km	343	342	310	307	309
<i>Average gross load of goods trains⁴</i> tonnes	627	661	695	778	805
<i>Rents, refreshment rooms, etc.</i> \$'000	2,994	2,949	3,446	3,069	5,049

¹ Including interest, redemption, and sinking fund charges on Uniform Gauge Railway. ² Metropolitan District only. ³ Excluding departmental traffic. ⁴ Excluding the Normanton Railway, and the Innisfail and Mourilyan Tramways.

The Queensland railway system is divided into the three Divisions of Southern, Central, and Northern for administrative purposes. Details of divisional operations are given in the next table. Figures for the South Brisbane-Border (Uniform Gauge) Railway are included with those for the Southern Division.

During 1973-74 net expenditure on loan account (exclusive of South Brisbane-Border Railway) totalled \$14,881,466. Of this, \$6,757,777 was general expenditure on surveys, rolling stock, and depreciation. Of the remainder \$4,487,519, or 55.2 per cent, was expended in the Southern Division, \$2,584,466 (31.8 per cent) in the Central Division, and \$1,051,704 (13.0 per cent) in the Northern Division.

QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS: DIVISIONAL OPERATIONS, 1973-74

Particulars	Southern Division ¹	Central Division	Northern Division ²	Total
Lines open km	3,712	3,018	2,742	9,472
Traffic train-kilometres '000 km	12,707	9,535	6,300	28,542
Train-kilometres per kilometre open km	3,423	3,159	2,298	3,013

QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS: DIVISIONAL OPERATIONS, 1973-74—*continued*

Particulars	Southern Division ¹	Central Division	Northern Division ²	Total
<i>Total earnings allotted</i> \$'000	39,595	73,430	36,819	149,844
Coaching ³ \$'000	10,039	3,697	2,321	16,058
Goods and livestock \$'000	29,555	69,733	34,498	133,785
Earnings per train-kilometre \$	3.12	7.70	5.84	5.25
Total working expenses \$'000	77,729 ⁴	48,232	36,564	162,525 ⁴
Expenses per train-kilometre \$	6.12	5.06	5.80	5.69
Net revenue \$'000	-38,135	25,198	255	-12,681
Working expenses as % of earnings %	196.3	65.7	99.3	108.5
<i>Coaching traffic⁵</i>				
Passengers carried '000	33,277	105	341	33,723
<i>Earnings collected</i>				
Passengers \$'000	8,495	1,043	1,471	11,009
Parcels, mails, etc. \$'000	6,614	690	1,150	8,454
Parcels, mails, etc. \$'000	1,881	353	321	2,555
<i>Goods traffic⁵</i>				
Freight carried '000 tonnes	4,163	17,785	3,453	25,401
Minerals (including coal) '000 tonnes	433	16,631	1,649	18,714
Agricultural produce '000 tonnes	993	644	1,281	2,918
Other goods '000 tonnes	2,577	347	341	3,265
Livestock '000 tonnes	160	163	181	504
<i>Earnings collected</i>				
Minerals (including coal) \$'000	40,763	59,245	33,777	133,785
Agricultural produce \$'000	3,172	49,034	18,287	70,494
Other goods \$'000	7,793	3,091	4,655	15,538
Livestock \$'000	27,746	4,907	7,916	40,569
Livestock \$'000	2,052	2,212	2,920	7,184
<i>Rents, refreshment rooms, etc.</i> \$'000	2,892	1,393	764	5,049

¹ Uniform gauge (1,435 millimetres) details included in Southern Division.

² Including Innisfail and Mourilyan Tramways (49 kilometres of 610 millimetre gauge).

³ Including rents, refreshment rooms, etc.

⁴ Including interest, redemption, and

sinking fund charges on Uniform Gauge Railway.

⁵ Dissected into Divisions according to the stations at which carriage was originated. Departmental traffic

is excluded.

Local Authority and Private Railways—At 30 June 1974, there were 80 kilometres 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 80 kilometres of lines open for public traffic were of the same gauge as the State railway system, 1,067 millimetres. Of these, 68 kilometres were operated by a Local Authority, the Aramac Tramway (Aramac Shire), carrying general goods and sheep. The Mackay Harbour Board operated 6 kilometres of railway connecting the Outer Harbour with the State railway system. The other 6 kilometres 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 Governments. The Australian Government railways consist of the standard gauge trans-Australian line from Port Pirie, South Australia, to Kalgoorlie, Western Australia, the Central Australia line of standard gauge from Port Augusta to Marree and of 1,067 millimetres to Alice Springs, a 1,067 millimetre line from Port Augusta to Hawker, a 1,067 millimetre line from Darwin inland to Birdum, and a standard gauge branch of 8 kilometres linking Canberra to the New South Wales system. No change in Australian

Government ownership of railways occurred following the linking of Sydney and Perth by standard gauge track in 1969.

The next table shows route kilometres classified according to gauge, and rolling stock of the government railways.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, AT 30 JUNE 1974

Government	Route kilometres open by gauge				Rolling stock				Staff ¹
	1,600 mm	1,435 mm	1,067 mm	All	Locomotives		Coaching	Goods and service	
					Diesel-electric	Other			
	km	km	km	km	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
N. S. Wales ..	..	9,755	..	9,755	432	160	3,120	18,971	41,290
Victoria ..	6,318 ²	325	..	6,657 ³	249	138	2,364	20,220	25,243
Queensland ..	..	111	9,313	9,472 ⁴	391	84	1,180	22,575	22,489
South Australia	2,527	396	961	3,884	151	4	395	7,810	8,298
W. Australia ..	..	805	5,387 ⁵	6,192	186	25	412	11,812	9,568
Tasmania ..	..	..	851	851	48	37	116	2,361	2,143
Australian ..	..	2,215	1,380	3,595	106	..	81	3,133	4,007
Total ..	8,845	13,607	17,892	40,406	1,563	448	7,765 ⁶	86,809 ⁷	113,038

¹ Excluding staff engaged on construction except in Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania. ² Excluding 325 kilometres of 1,600 mm gauge line which almost parallels the 1,435 mm gauge line between Melbourne and the Murray River. ³ Including 14 kilometres of 762 mm gauge line. ⁴ Including 48 kilometres of 610 mm gauge line. ⁵ Excluding 127 kilometres of 1,435 mm/1,067 mm dual gauge line. ⁶ Including 54 vehicles jointly owned by Victoria and South Australia, 43 vehicles jointly owned by New South Wales and Victoria, and 105 vehicles jointly owned by Australian Government, New South Wales, South Australian, and Western Australian railway systems. ⁷ Including 1 dynamometer car and 9 goods stock vehicles jointly owned by Victoria and South Australia, 16 goods stock vehicles jointly owned by Victoria and New South Wales, and 22 service stock vehicles jointly owned by Australian Government, New South Wales, South Australian, and Western Australian systems.

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, 1973-74

Government	Train-kilometres	Passenger journeys ¹	Goods etc. carried ¹	Gross earnings ²	Working expenses	Net earnings
	'000	'000	'000 tonnes	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
New South Wales ..	58,255	198,944	32,651	262,691	349,897	-87,206
Victoria ..	33,345	114,648	11,370	115,613	188,599	-72,986
Queensland ..	28,542	33,723	25,401	149,844	162,101 ³	-12,257
South Australia ..	10,313	13,597	6,607	39,531	60,747 ⁴	-21,216
Western Australia ..	12,617	11,748	14,839	78,480	81,916 ⁴	-3,436
Tasmania ..	2,154	693	1,828	7,674	15,598 ⁴	-7,924
Australian ..	5,966	263	4,270	37,217	44,423 ⁴	-7,206
Total ..	151,192	373,618	96,966	691,050	903,281	-212,231

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 URBAN ROAD PASSENGER SERVICES

Brisbane—Public transport in Brisbane is provided by the Brisbane City Council, private bus operators, and, as covered in section 3 of this

chapter, the government railways. In April 1969 the Brisbane City Council completed the replacement of the tramway and trolley bus system with a motor bus service.

The first operation of tramways in Brisbane was undertaken by a private company in 1885 over 10 kilometres of tramway. This system was electrified in 1897. In 1922 the system was acquired by the Government and in 1925 was transferred to the Brisbane City Council. A more detailed description of the development of the former system was given in the 1970 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

The City Council instituted motor bus services in July 1940, and at 30 June 1973 the Council operated 573 motor buses over 575 route kilometres, with a staff of 1,548 persons.

An approximate measure of the relative importance of the various forms of public transport in Brisbane may be gained from a comparison of passengers carried by road transport in the Brisbane Statistical Division and by rail in the railways suburban area. Of a total of 108.3m passengers carried in 1972-73, Brisbane City Council motor buses carried 54.2 per cent, private motor buses carried 17.7 per cent, and the railways carried 28.1 per cent.

Other Cities—In other cities of Queensland passenger transport services are provided by motor buses operated either privately or as municipal services.

Selected details of passenger road transport services in Brisbane and other Queensland cities with populations in excess of 10,000 persons are set out in the next table.

URBAN ROAD PASSENGER SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, 1972-73

Service	Route open ¹	Vehicles ¹	Staff ¹	Vehicle kilometres	Passengers carried	Gross earnings ²	Salaries & wages	Capital value ³
	km	No.	No.	'000	'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Brisbane Statistical Division</i> ⁴ ..	3,571	889	1,952	31,503	77,812	14,008	8,826	8,138
Motor buses								
Municipal ..	575	573	1,548	20,102	58,656	10,694	7,240	6,591 ⁵
Private ..	2,996	316	404	11,400	19,155	3,314	1,585	1,547
<i>Other cities</i> ..	1,973	265	286	8,599	13,598	1,898	950	969
Cairns ⁶ ..	108	13	16	500	751	85	40	93
Rockhampton ⁷ ..	72	29	35	706	1,797	278	197	128
Toowoomba ⁸ ..	203	48	38	988	2,238	252	73	238
Other ⁹ ..	1,590	175	197	6,406	8,811	1,283	640	510
All cities ..	5,544	1,154	2,238	40,102	91,409	15,906	9,776	9,106

¹ At 30 June. ² Including earnings from fares, advertising, hire services, recoverable works, rents, etc., but excluding refunds on capital receipts and sales of plant. ³ Depreciated cost of plant at 30 June. ⁴ Including Brisbane, Ipswich, and Redcliffe, and parts of the Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture, Moreton, Pine Rivers, and Redland. ⁵ Including 125 buses leased by the Brisbane City Council, valued at \$1,785,720. ⁶ Private motor bus service. ⁷ Municipal motor bus service. ⁸ Private motor bus services in Bowen, Bundaberg, Gladstone, Gold Coast, Gympie, Mackay, Maryborough, Mount Isa, and Townsville. Details not available for separate publication.

5 ROADS

Queensland roads, classified according to the nature of their construction and grouped by types of Local Authority Areas in which they are situated, are shown in the next table.

ROADS NORMALLY OPEN TO TRAFFIC, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1974

Local Authority	Formed roads				Unformed roads	All roads
	Concrete or sealed pavement	Unsealed pavement	Formed only	Total		
	km	km	km	km	km	km
Brisbane	3,356	13	475	3,844	102	3,946
Other cities	3,736	268	619	4,623	919	5,542
Towns	268	18	35	321	35	356
Shires	31,270	30,552	60,802	122,624	59,058	181,682
Total	38,630	30,851	61,931	131,412	60,114	191,526

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 Australian Governments from government funds (see table on page 328).

Since 1923 Australian Government funds have been made available to the States for roads, firstly by the provision of a fixed annual amount, then from 1931 on a basis associated with the yield from the tax on petrol, and from 1959 by way of basic grants plus additional amounts on a \$1 for \$1 basis subject to certain conditions.

The *Commonwealth Aid Roads Act* 1969 provided for grants in respect of each of the financial years in the period from 1 July 1969 to 30 June 1974, and specified that portions of such grants were to be expended on particular types of roads and on planning and research.

The amount of \$59,830,000 received by Queensland during 1973-74 as contribution in respect of the basic grant and the additional grant was credited to the following funds: Main Roads Fund, \$54,520,308; and Commonwealth Aid Local Authority Roads Fund, \$5,309,692.

Local Authorities also receive a proportion of the State's collections under the *Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Act* 1957-1972 (see page 333), whereby owners of commercial goods vehicles contribute towards wear and tear of public highways in Queensland. Of \$5.4m collected by the Department of Transport in 1973-74, \$3.6m was allocated to the Main Roads Department and \$1.8m to Local Authorities.

In certain instances, special Australian Government grants have been made available for the improvement of roads regarded as of national importance, such as roads for the transport of cattle between breeding and fattening areas, and to various railheads. Under the Australian Government-State beef cattle roads programme for the period 1967 to 1974, a total of \$47.7m had been spent to 30 June 1974. The Quilpie-Windorah, Julia Creek-Normanton, Georgetown-Mount Surprise to the Kennedy Highway, Mount Isa-Dajarra, and Charters Towers-The Lynd roads have been

completed, while those under construction are Croydon-Georgetown, Windorah-Currawilla, Winton-Boulia, The Battery-Townsville, Mareeba-Laura, Collinsville-Mount Douglas, Dingo-Mount Flora, Cloncurry-Burketown, and Mungana-Highbury.

A major road building programme is being implemented in Brisbane in accordance with the Brisbane Transportation Study plan, submitted to the Government in 1965 by Wilbur Smith and Associates. Implementation of the plan is being supervised by a committee comprised of representatives of various government departments and the Brisbane City Council. The plan included the following recommendations:

- (i) The replacement of trams and trolley buses with motor buses.
- (ii) A rapid transit rail service, traversing the city in a north-south direction on 27 kilometres of existing line, with planned free-ways intersecting the line at the northern and southern termini, and with off-street parking provided at the rail terminals.
- (iii) Construction of 129 kilometres of controlled access freeways and 26 kilometres of limited access expressways, and improvement to 475 kilometres of existing streets.
- (iv) Five new bridges across the Brisbane River.
- (v) A Transportation Centre over the existing Central Railway Station to serve sightseeing tours, intercity buses, airport limousines, and perhaps future helicopter services.
- (vi) Short-term and long-term car parking facilities at off-street locations in the central city area.

Estimated cost, in 1965, of the complete plan, excluding modernisation of railway facilities, was \$357m, including \$238m for roadway construction. Four five-year construction stages were recommended.

The design of major roadworks is being carried out by the Main Roads and Co-ordinator-General's Departments, and construction is being financed through the Main Roads Fund. Expenditure during 1973-74 was \$14.2m, bringing the total to 30 June 1974 to \$72.1m. The Brisbane City Council is also responsible for the construction of some of the roadworks included in the plan recommendations.

The Main Roads Department recorded a direct expenditure of \$73.1m on the construction and maintenance of roads during 1972-73, and other government departments spent \$0.5m on roads and bridges, while Local Authorities spent a further \$57.5m, making a gross total expenditure on roads, streets, and bridges of \$131.1m. However, allowance must be made for the duplication of \$2.9m (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 1972-73 was \$128.2m.

The principal sources of funds of the Main Roads Department are motor vehicle registration fees and contributions from the Australian Government. Receipts and expenditure during the five years to 1973-74 are shown in the next table.

MAIN ROADS DEPARTMENT, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
RECEIPTS					
<i>(i) Main Roads Fund</i>					
State Government loan	300,000	50,000	500,000	1,750,000	1,400,000
State Government grant	380,448	378,012	183,303	312,752	200,000
Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Act	3,175,800	3,047,407	3,199,780	3,526,886	3,620,563
Motor vehicle registration fees ..	23,453,565	25,000,333	26,885,765	29,303,469	31,802,451
Maintenance repayments by Local Authorities	1,515,270	1,116,393	1,137,419	1,302,018	1,270,976
Australian Government grants					
Commonwealth aid roads	31,145,638	35,567,750	40,878,449	47,400,387	54,520,308
Other	207,657	39,714	1,737,756	834,000	4,001,392
Plant hire, plans, survey charges	6,138,994	5,665,859	6,274,264	7,093,249	7,618,482
Other	866,862	1,098,991	807,254	1,003,210	1,356,666
Total	67,184,234	71,964,459	81,603,990	92,525,971	105,790,838
<i>(ii) Other funds</i>					
Beef cattle roads ¹	5,100,000	7,685,000	8,200,000	5,499,611	4,186,832
Commonwealth Aid, Local Authority roads					
	3,594,362	3,992,250	4,481,551	4,709,613	5,309,692
Road Maintenance Account, Local Authority roads ²					
	1,578,386	1,641,615	1,661,939	1,666,820	1,799,749
Traffic engineering ³	388,506	294,184	307,237	330,358	788,092
Urban roads ⁴	8,567,721	..	..	..	..
All receipts	86,413,209	85,577,508	96,254,717	104,732,373	117,875,203
EXPENDITURE					
<i>(i) Main Roads Fund</i>					
Declared roads: Construction ⁵ ..					
	33,406,750	42,942,473	48,141,897	53,555,252	58,184,649
Maintenance					
	10,149,914	10,910,545	13,189,491	13,573,582	18,607,814
Other roads	215,909	61,143	149,895	262,831	210,925
Buildings	511,105	295,979	611,895	555,394	406,050
Interest and redemption	1,160,962	953,534	738,616	582,030	524,291
Purchase of plant	1,898,563	1,062,815	1,899,429	1,999,304	2,258,186
Maintenance of plant	2,086,213	1,988,808	2,285,386	2,575,292	2,818,543
Administrative ⁶	11,924,873	13,081,497	15,069,602	17,669,457	21,911,534
Total	61,354,289	71,296,794	82,086,211	90,773,142	104,921,992
<i>(ii) Other funds</i>					
Beef cattle roads	5,064,421	7,814,757	8,199,515	5,499,899	4,052,166
Commonwealth Aid, Local Authority roads					
	3,654,362	3,992,250	4,481,551	4,709,613	5,048,657
Road Maintenance Account, Payments to Local Authorities ..					
	1,625,275	1,641,615	1,661,939	1,666,820	1,799,749
Traffic engineering	445,566	349,346	307,078	335,988	687,224
Urban roads ⁶	8,622,235	..	..	..	..
All expenditure	80,766,148	85,094,762	96,736,294	102,985,462	116,509,788

¹Australian Government grants. ²That portion of collections under the Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Act applied to Local Authority roads. ³See page 332. ⁴Established for the implementation of urban road traffic planning. ⁵From 1970-71, expenditure on expressways and freeways was met from Main Roads Fund and not from Urban Roads Fund as previously. ⁶Including cost of collecting motor vehicle fees, administration, and survey and design expenses which are subsequently charged to road construction.

The Department controls and has a major financial responsibility in the maintenance and construction of such roads as have been gazetted under the *Main Roads Act* 1920-1972. These are classified as State Highways, Developmental, Main, and Secondary Roads. An amendment in 1970 introduced two types of gazetted roads, Urban Arterials and Urban Sub-arterials, to cater for major new road projects in metropolitan areas.

QUEENSLAND ROADS AT 30 JUNE

Type of road	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	km	km	km	km	km
Main Roads Department, Gazetted Roads					
State Highways	10,218	10,205	10,210	10,247 ¹	10,239 ¹
Developmental	7,691	7,689	7,680	7,617	7,612
Main	8,180	8,179	8,185	8,185 ²	8,187 ²
Secondary	13,844	13,871	13,799	13,773	13,774
Total Gazetted Roads	39,933	39,944	39,874	39,822	39,812
All formed roads	127,232	128,759	129,171	130,500	131,412

¹ Including 51 kilometres of Urban Arterial roads. ² Including 74 kilometres of Urban Sub-arterial roads.

The surfaces of the 39,812 kilometres of roads gazetted at 30 June 1974 were as follows: bitumen surfaced or concrete pavement, 21,738 kilometres; gravelled pavement, 3,207 kilometres; formed only, 12,276 kilometres; and unformed, 2,591 kilometres. Actual length of bitumen surfaced roads completed by the Department during the year ended 30 June 1974, including upgrading the surfaces, was 1,257 kilometres.

Local Authorities are required to contribute towards the costs of construction and maintenance of gazetted roads. The following rates have applied from 1 July 1969.

	<i>For permanent works</i>	<i>For maintenance</i>
State Highways and Urban Arterials	Nil	Nil
Developmental Roads ..	5 per cent of capital cost with interest, repayable over 30 years	10 per cent
Main Roads and Urban Sub-arterials	10 per cent of capital cost with interest, repayable over 30 years	20 per cent
Secondary Roads	25 per cent of capital cost with 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. Limited access has been applied to several sections of the State Highways.

The Commissioner of Main Roads, as the traffic engineering authority, advises the Minister on traffic engineering matters, and is responsible for uniformity in signs, standards, and methods. Local Authorities are responsible for implementing traffic engineering measures, except on roads declared under the Main Roads Act.

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 universities, the Government Analyst, and the Railway Department co-operate in testing materials such as steel, bitumen, and cement.

6 ROAD TRANSPORT

Motor Vehicles—At 30 September 1971 a census of motor vehicles was conducted throughout Australia, introducing revised classifications for some vehicle categories. Light commercial type vehicles now comprise vehicles (utilities, panel vans, and light trucks) with carrying capacity under 1 tonne, and all ambulances and hearses; utilities and panel vans with carrying capacity 1 tonne and over are classified as trucks (including rigid and articulated). These vehicles were formerly classified according to the description appearing on the registration documents processed at the Main Roads Department, Brisbane.

Direct comparisons of census data with that for previous periods can only be made for the categories of motor cars and station wagons, buses, and motor cycles. Data for the other categories are not strictly comparable with the former classifications.

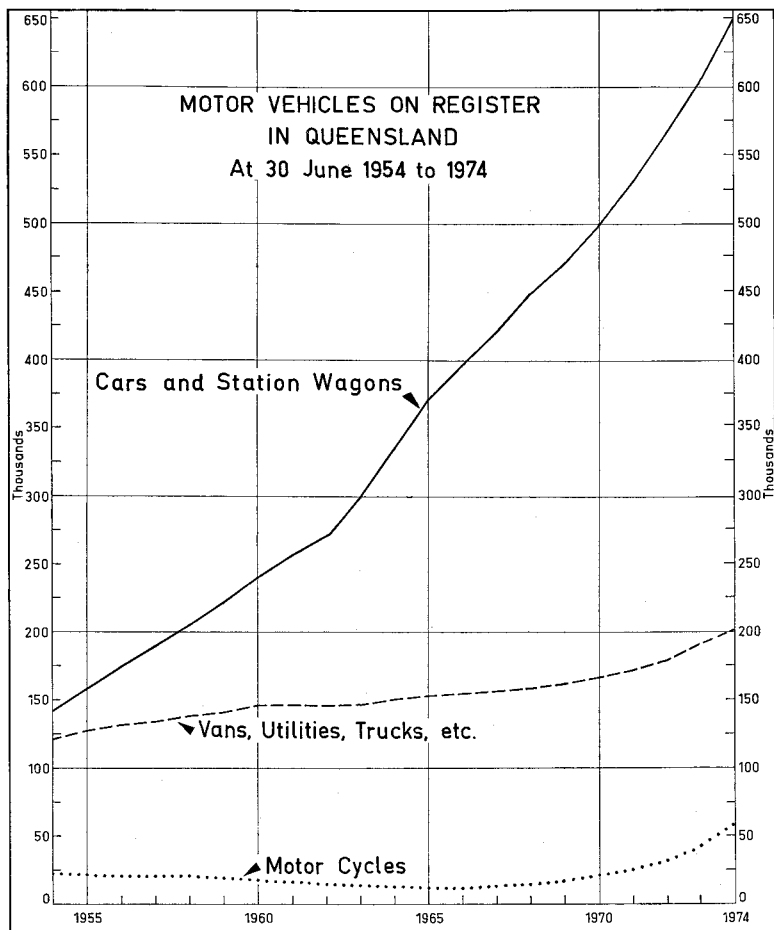
The table below shows the number of vehicles on the register at the census date, 30 September 1971, and at 30 June for 1970, 1972, 1973, and 1974.

MOTOR VEHICLES IN QUEENSLAND¹, AT 30 JUNE

Type of vehicle	1970	1971 ²	1972	1973	1974
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Cars and station wagons	499.5 ³	540.5 ⁴	567.8 ⁴	604.9 ⁴	647.2 ^{4 5}
Buses	} 166.6	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5
Trucks ⁵		66.8	70.9	78.2	85.8
Light commercial type vehicles ⁶ ..		102.4 ³	104.6 ³	108.5 ³	112.0 ³
Motor cycles		20.0	26.8	32.0	42.8	58.1
All motor vehicles	686.1	739.8	778.6	837.8	906.6
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenue collected ⁷	40,165,613	41,891,724	44,277,917	48,570,263	53,622,134

¹ Including vehicles registered at the Main Roads Department and Australian Government-owned vehicles, but excluding all defence service vehicles. ² Census figure at 30 September 1971. ³ Including ambulances. ⁴ Excluding ambulances. ⁵ Including 2,235 licensed as taxicabs. ⁶ See text above. ⁷ During year ended 30 June.

At 30 June 1973 the numbers of motor vehicles per 1,000 population in the various Australian States and Territories were as follows: New South Wales, 415; Victoria, 424; Queensland, 442; South Australia, 458; Western Australia, 461; Tasmania, 444; Northern Territory, 383; and Australian Capital Territory, 505. Five years earlier, at 30 June 1968, the number for Queensland was 362.

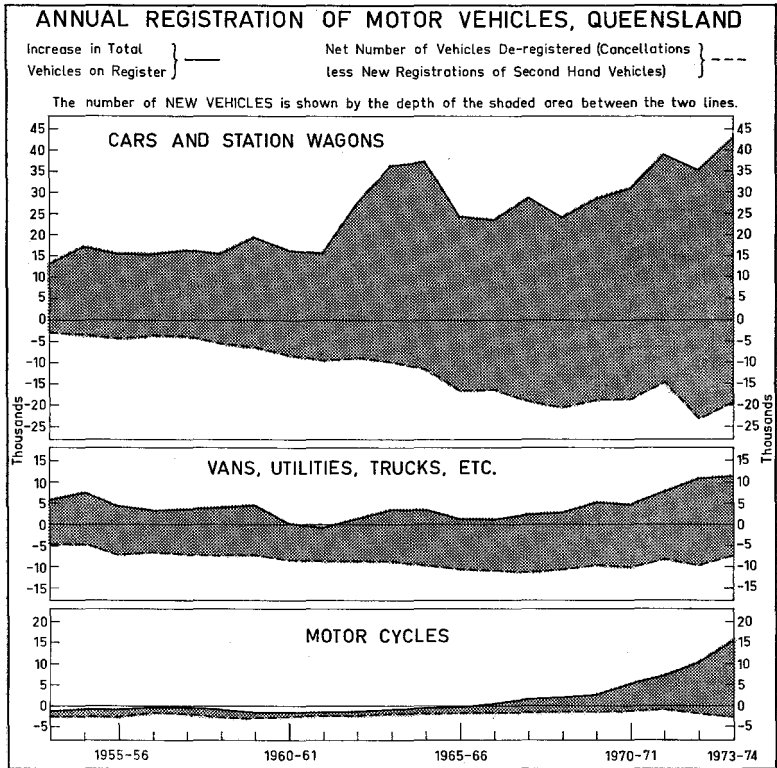


During 1973-74, new vehicles registered in Queensland were as follows: cars, 53,553; station wagons, 8,514; light commercial open, 8,261; light commercial closed, 3,837; rigid trucks, 5,899; articulated trucks, 530; other truck types, 28; motor cycles, 17,998; and buses, 221.

The registrations of new motor vehicles in the five years to 1973-74 have been as follows: 1969-70, 66,445; 1970-71, 70,643; 1971-72, 77,279; 1972-73, 90,001; and 1973-74, 98,841.

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 1960-1972*. 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 0.05 tonne) of the vehicle ready for use. The rates from 1 January 1967 are as follows: vehicle less than two tonnes, \$0.65 per unit; vehicle two tonnes or more but less than three tonnes, \$0.95 per unit; vehicle three tonnes or more, \$1.30 per unit. Where the weight of the vehicle is three tonnes or more but the load capacity is four tonnes



or less, the rate charged is \$0.95 per unit. For omnibuses, the rate is \$0.60 per unit; for trailers, \$0.65 per 0.05 tonne or part thereof; for caravan trailers, \$0.90 per 0.05 tonne; for tractors, \$6.30 per year; and for vehicles with a load capacity over four tonnes, 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 is payable on the market value of new vehicle registrations and transfers of registrations of second-hand vehicles (trailers, caravan trailers, and tractors excepted).

Registration number plate fees are 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 328) 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.

The average annual registration fee paid during 1973-74 on motor cars was \$32.61. Other average fees paid were: utilities, \$32.95; trucks, \$97.94; and buses, \$73.04.

Drivers—Under the provisions of the *Traffic Act 1949-1974*, every driver of a motor vehicle must obtain a driver's licence. A person learning to drive is required to obtain a learner's permit and, after qualifying, is

issued with a provisional licence which is valid for one year. A provisional licensee is normally issued with an ordinary licence after this period. Drivers are subject to a demerit points system. On accumulating nine points in the immediately preceding period of two years, the driver may be called upon to show cause why his licence should not be suspended or cancelled. A provisional licence is automatically cancelled if the holder accumulates four demerit points, and that person cannot be issued with a further licence for a period of at least three months. After this period has expired and the necessary qualifying tests are passed again, he will be issued with a provisional licence.

Where a court orders that any person be disqualified absolutely or for a specified period from holding or obtaining a driver's licence, every subsisting licence held by that person is automatically cancelled. At the end of the disqualification period and before any further driver's licence is issued, that person is required to undertake and pass the prescribed tests, and any licence issued must be a provisional licence.

The *Motor Vehicles Insurance Act 1936-1974*, requires 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). The owners of all vehicles are required to pay a Motor Vehicle Insurance Nominal Defendant Fund fee of \$2 per annum per vehicle to provide insurance cover for persons injured in accidents involving unidentified or unregistered vehicles.

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 is 1.835c a tonne-kilometre 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-kilometre; the maximum payable is 0.621c per passenger-kilometre or equivalent.

Concessions are granted to primary producers. Livestock transport is exempt from permit fees in an area west of St George in Southern Queensland, west of Springsure in Central Queensland, and west of the 145° meridian in North Queensland.

Control of vehicles kept or let for hire for the carriage of passengers and/or goods continues to be vested in the Commissioner for Transport. At 30 June 1974, 17,908 such vehicles were licensed.

The *Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Act 1957-1972*, requires a charge to be paid in respect of the running of vehicles of a load capacity greater than 4 tonnes at the rate of 0.17c per tonne-kilometre, calculated by adding together 40 per cent of the load capacity and the tare. The whole of these moneys, which in 1973-74 amounted to \$5,420,312, is applied to the maintenance of public highways.

7 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Summary for Five Years—The next table gives a summary of road traffic accidents in Queensland for the five years to 1973-74.

Traffic accidents included in the following tables are those which are reported as required by law to the Police, and comprise accidents which resulted in death or injury to persons or in property damage valued at more than \$100. Injury statistics are of persons requiring medical or hospital treatment.

The number of persons killed in 1973-74 was 603 which was 22 fewer than the record total experienced in 1972-73. Persons injured (11,276), however, numbered 373 more than the corresponding figure for the preceding year.

When casualties are related to vehicles registered and to the State's population, death rates have remained fairly constant in the last five years, but injury rates have decreased in the last four years.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Motor vehicles ¹	Persons killed	Persons injured	Per 1,000 vehicles ¹		Per 10,000 population	
				Persons killed	Persons injured	Persons killed	Persons injured
1969-70 ..	673,570	527	10,350	0.8	15.4	3.0	58.0
1970-71 ..	711,024	580	11,440	0.8	16.1	3.2	63.2
1971-72 ..	757,682	579	11,295	0.8	14.9	3.1	61.0
1972-73 ..	811,402	625	10,903	0.8	13.4	3.3	57.5
1973-74 ..	876,090	603	11,276	0.7	12.9	3.1	58.0

¹ Average monthly number on register, excluding all defence service vehicles.

The next table shows the total numbers of road accidents reported, distinguishing those involving casualties, and also classifies persons killed or injured by type of road user.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Accidents reported		Casualties									
	Total	Casualty ¹	Pedestrians		Motor drivers		Motor cyclists		Pedal cyclists		Others ²	
			K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.
1969-70 ..	28,113	7,501	121	861	218	4,290	17	705	15	440	156	4,054
1970-71 ..	31,168	8,194	102	956	240	4,580	31	897	16	452	191	4,555
1971-72 ..	31,468	8,105	88	953	245	4,392	44	1,111	21	407	181	4,432
1972-73 ..	29,889	8,043	98	965	227	4,020	80	1,331	22	417	198	4,170
1973-74 ..	30,486	8,469	123	957	209	4,085	69	1,672	12	357	190	4,205

¹ Accidents involving death or injury.

² Passengers in vehicles etc.

Day and Time of Occurrence—In 1973-74, accidents were most frequent on Saturdays. These days had an average of 105 accidents, followed by Fridays, with an average of 102, and days before and after public holidays with 87. Sundays averaged 82, public holidays 78, and other week days were lowest with 74.

According to time of day, the greatest number of accidents, 17.8 per cent of the total, happened between 4 and 6 p.m., and the next greatest, 14.0 per cent, between 6 and 8 p.m.

Types of Accidents—The next table shows the total accidents reported, the number of persons killed or injured, and types of vehicles involved, for the Brisbane Statistical Division and the whole State in 1973-74.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1973-74

Type of accident	Accidents reported		Persons killed		Persons injured	
	Total	Casualty ¹	Brisbane Stat. Divn ²	Total Queensland	Brisbane Stat. Divn ²	Total Queensland
Pedestrian and						
Car	872	783	48	92	472	747
Van or utility	144	129	9	19	52	113
Truck etc.	51	44	4	8	25	38
Motor cycle	53	49	2	4	33	64
Pedal cycle	4	4	..	..	2	4
Bus etc.	16	14	..	..	12	14
Other	2	2	..	..	2	2
Car and						
Car	11,955	1,745	29	90	1,413	2,868
Van or utility	3,401	535	9	27	313	907
Truck etc.	1,657	342	16	62	197	485
Motor cycle	1,335	945	18	37	581	1,073
Pedal cycle	323	245	1	7	79	242
Bus etc.	217	23	1	1	24	32
Other	690	89	1	9	20	124
Van or utility and						
Van or utility	327	53	..	6	24	81
Truck etc.	262	61	1	8	26	81
Motor cycle	190	142	1	3	54	159
Pedal cycle	45	35	..	3	6	32
Bus etc.	31	8	..	..	3	11
Other	153	21	..	1	3	30
Truck etc. and						
Truck etc.	130	29	1	6	12	37
Motor cycle	72	54	2	7	30	50
Pedal cycle	24	22	..	1	7	21
Bus etc.	33	7	..	..	3	13
Other	67	11	..	2	3	12
Motor cycle and						
Motor cycle	48	41	..	2	8	66
Pedal cycle	22	19	..	..	3	25
Bus etc.	6	6	..	..	4	6
Other	72	58	..	3	21	64
Pedal cycle and						
Pedal cycle	7	6	..	..	5	7
Other	1	1	..	..	..	1
Bus etc. and						
Bus etc.	3	2	..	..	3	3
Other	3	..	..	..	..	..
Other vehicle and						
Other	6	2	..	..	..	2
Moving vehicle and obstruction ³						
Car	1,624	282	4	6	176	364
Van or utility	243	47	..	..	15	69
Truck etc.	217	16	..	1	13	25
Motor cycle	97	78	4	5	35	76
Pedal cycle	10	8	..	..	3	8
Bus etc.	13	2	..	..	1	4
Other	11	..	..	..	..	..
Other types (sole vehicle etc.)						
Car	4,148	1,557	33	121	579	2,193
Van or utility	807	321	3	25	69	423
Truck etc.	523	145	1	13	30	152
Motor cycle	496	426	8	27	156	473
Pedal cycle	32	31	..	1	14	33
Bus etc.	23	17	..	4	11	31
Other	20	12	..	2	3	11
Total	30,486	8,469	196	603	4,545	11,276

¹ Accidents involving death or injury. ² Including the Cities of Brisbane, Ipswich, and Redcliffe, and parts of the Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture, Moreton, Pine Rivers, and Redland. ³ Including stationary vehicle.

Road Traffic Accident Casualty Rates—The next table shows the percentage distribution of persons in various age groups for each type of road user during the five years ended 1973-74.

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												
1969-70	7.3	7.3	19.2	6.7	8.7	6.5	9.7	12.8	20.6	1.2	100.0	
1970-71	8.2	7.3	20.6	6.6	9.2	7.1	9.7	11.1	18.3	1.9	100.0	
1971-72	8.8	7.3	20.7	6.8	7.7	6.2	10.4	12.7	17.2	2.2	100.0	
1972-73	7.2	7.2	21.8	6.7	8.8	6.2	7.7	12.4	20.8	1.2	100.0	
1973-74	7.2	7.0	20.7	8.7	10.3	6.8	8.6	10.2	19.6	0.9	100.0	
MOTOR DRIVERS												
1969-70	0.5	24.4	29.4	15.3	11.8	9.6	7.4	1.6	100.0	
1970-71	0.5	22.7	29.9	15.1	12.7	9.1	7.1	2.9	100.0	
1971-72	0.6	22.5	30.3	15.6	12.1	8.7	7.1	3.1	100.0	
1972-73	0.6	22.4	31.3	16.5	11.9	8.7	7.2	1.4	100.0	
1973-74	0.8	23.5	30.2	16.3	11.3	8.4	7.6	1.9	100.0	
MOTOR CYCLISTS												
1969-70	1.4	46.1	29.2	9.4	6.4	3.9	1.8	1.8	100.0	
1970-71	1.1	54.1	25.0	9.1	3.8	2.6	1.9	2.4	100.0	
1971-72	0.9	52.9	27.7	6.8	4.0	2.4	1.5	3.8	100.0	
1972-73	1.3	51.9	32.4	6.4	2.8	2.2	0.9	2.1	100.0	
1973-74	2.4	50.1	32.3	6.8	3.5	2.2	1.0	1.7	100.0	
PEDAL CYCLISTS												
1969-70	..	0.7	70.8	5.7	2.2	2.6	3.7	6.8	6.6	0.9	100.0	
1970-71	..	0.2	70.9	6.2	1.9	2.6	4.7	5.6	4.9	1.1	100.0	
1971-72	..	1.6	72.9	4.2	3.0	1.2	2.6	4.9	9.1	0.5	100.0	
1972-73	..	1.6	70.4	7.3	2.5	0.9	3.4	4.6	9.1	0.2	100.0	
1973-74	..	3.2	70.5	4.1	3.2	2.2	3.5	5.4	6.8	1.1	100.0	
OTHERS²												
1969-70	..	5.8	2.1	18.9	25.6	16.9	7.0	7.9	7.2	7.1	1.5	100.0
1970-71	..	5.4	2.1	20.9	24.7	17.5	6.3	7.7	6.6	7.1	1.7	100.0
1971-72	..	6.6	2.4	20.2	25.0	17.4	6.3	6.0	6.4	6.8	2.9	100.0
1972-73	..	6.7	2.1	18.9	25.9	18.2	7.0	6.3	6.5	6.8	1.6	100.0
1973-74	..	7.1	2.9	20.0	24.8	16.9	6.6	6.2	5.7	7.4	2.4	100.0
ALL PERSONS												
1969-70	..	2.9	1.5	12.4	23.9	21.5	10.4	9.4	8.4	8.1	1.5	100.0
1970-71	..	2.9	1.5	13.1	23.8	21.7	10.0	9.5	7.7	7.6	2.2	100.0
1971-72	..	3.4	1.6	12.6	24.4	22.1	9.8	8.5	7.4	7.3	2.9	100.0
1972-73	..	3.2	1.5	12.2	25.4	23.3	10.1	7.9	7.3	7.6	1.5	100.0
1973-74	..	3.3	1.8	12.1	25.9	22.9	10.1	7.8	6.6	7.6	1.9	100.0

¹ Persons killed or injured.² Passengers in vehicles etc.

In 1973-74 persons under 21 years of age represented 43.1 per cent of casualties, compared with 40.7 per cent in 1969-70. The 21 to 29 years

age group recorded 22.9 per cent for 1973-74, an increase of 1.4 per cent during the same period, while all higher age groups recorded decreased proportions.

The proportion of casualties under 21 years of age for motor cyclists increased from 47.5 per cent in 1969-70 to 52.5 per cent in 1973-74 while for motor drivers the proportion decreased from 24.9 per cent to 24.3 per cent in the same period.

Persons under 17 years comprised 34.9 per cent, and persons aged 60 and over 19.6 per cent, of all pedestrian casualties; persons from 17 to 29 years, 53.7 per cent of all motor driver casualties; persons from 17 to 29 years, 82.4 per cent of all motor cyclist casualties; and persons from 7 to 16 years, 70.5 per cent of all pedal cyclist casualties.

In 1973-74 one motor cyclist was killed or seriously injured for every 29 motor cycles on the register, compared with one driver for every 192 of all other types of motor vehicles.

Ages of Persons Killed or Injured—The next table shows the ages of persons killed or injured, according to type of road user. The casualty rate for persons aged 17 to 20 years was more than twice that for the 21 to 29 years group and about four to five times the rate for most other adult groups.

AGES OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS,
QUEENSLAND, 1973-74

Age group	Pedestrians	Motor drivers	Motor cyclists	Pedal cyclists	Passengers	Others ¹	Total	Rate per 10,000 persons
Under 5	78	..	..	..	313	..	391	20.1
5-6	75	..	..	12	126	1	214	29.4
7-16	224	35	42	260	875	4	1,440	38.3
17-20	94	1,008	873	15	1,089	..	3,079	226.7
21-29	111	1,296	562	12	740	2	2,723	99.7
30-39	73	700	118	8	290	..	1,189	53.2
40-49	93	487	60	13	271	2	926	43.0
50-59	110	360	39	20	252	..	781	40.0
60 and over ..	212	325	18	25	323	..	903	34.9
Not stated ..	10	83	29	4	107	..	233	..
Total ..	1,080	4,294	1,741	369	4,386	9	11,879	61.1

¹ Drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, etc.

Road Safety Council—The Queensland Road Safety Council was established in 1946 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 Government Departments and private industry who are able to provide expert knowledge on matters of road safety.

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 Australian 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 Australian 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 Airlines, which first extended its southern services to Brisbane in 1948 and to Cairns in 1954, took over Australian National Airways, providing, with the Government's Trans-Australia Airlines, interstate services in accordance with the two-line policy of the Australian Government. There is a network of intrastate services connecting major Queensland towns and linking them with the southern capitals and with Papua New Guinea. Brisbane is a port of call on the regular passenger schedules of the international services of Qantas, British Airways, Air New Zealand, and Air Pacific.

Airline companies also provide planes for taxi and charter work, and the Flying Doctor Service operates throughout western Queensland.

The number of aircraft registered in Queensland at 30 June 1973 was 694. This total included 341 for private use. Under the provisions of the *State Transport Act 1960-1972*, licences are issued for the carriage of passengers and goods by air within the State.

The volume of business in passengers and freight and the number of aircraft movements at the principal airports in Queensland in 1973 are shown below.

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT AND AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS AT QUEENSLAND AIRPORTS¹, 1973

Airport	Passengers	Freight	Aircraft movements
	No.	tonnes	No.
Brisbane	2,007,230 ²	26,455	38,992 ³
Bundaberg	43,646	215	5,443
Cairns	231,599	3,489	7,416
Coolangatta	273,874	478	6,004
Gladstone	39,147	242	4,000
Hayman Island	19,491	25	1,925
Mackay	180,810	1,118	7,951
Maroochydore	14,599	54	634
Maryborough	33,910	131	6,084
Mount Isa	73,432	1,102	3,995
Proserpine	20,242	31	1,878
Rockhampton	130,813	1,536	9,273
Thursday Island	8,489	114	458
Toowoomba	6,966	79	1,582
Townsville	267,695	2,520	11,839
Weipa	17,186	402	1,539

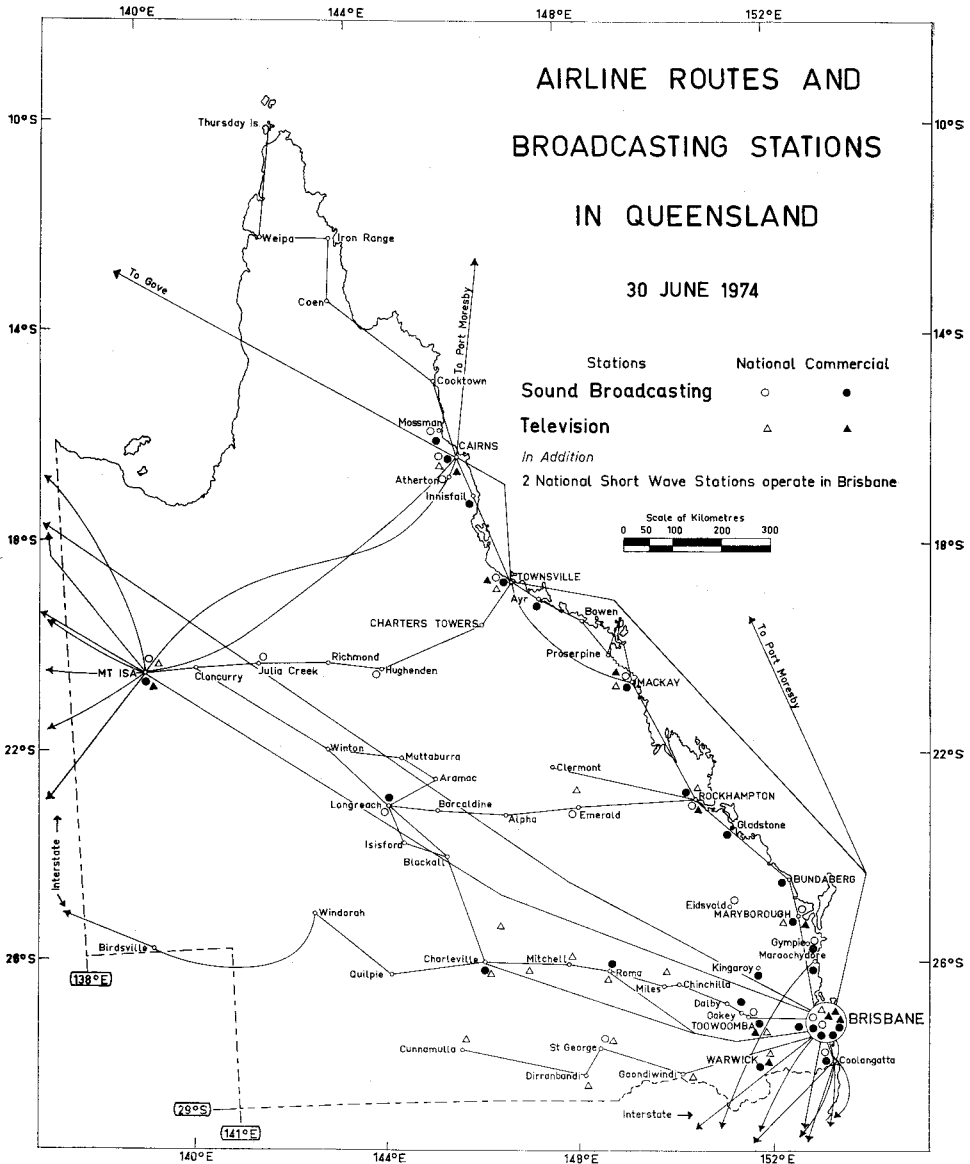
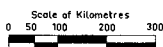
¹ Airports handling fewer than 5,000 passengers are not included. ² Including 107,046 passengers on international services. ³ Including 1,814 international movements.

The costs of operation and maintenance for the two major airports in the State, Brisbane and Townsville (which is jointly used by the R.A.A.F.) were Brisbane, \$4,626,000, which includes \$1,698,000 for navigation aids and \$1,626,000 for air traffic control operation, and Townsville, \$1,131,000, including \$561,000 for navigation aids and \$393,000 for air traffic control operation.

AIRLINE ROUTES AND BROADCASTING STATIONS IN QUEENSLAND

30 JUNE 1974

Stations
Sound Broadcasting ○ ●
Television △ ▲
In Addition
 2 National Short Wave Stations operate in Brisbane



9 POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

Forms of communication provided by the Australian Postmaster-General's Department include ordinary posts, telegraphs, telephones, telex services, and wireless telegraphy, and radio stations 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. The Postmaster-General's Department in conjunction with the Commission provides radio and cable services linking Australia with other countries, with ships at sea, and to and between the external territories of Australia.

Details of official and non-official post offices in Queensland at 30 June for the five years to 1974 are given in the next table.

Non-official post offices are conducted by persons who are not members of the Australian Public Service and who receive an allowance based on business transacted. In many instances, this type of office is conducted in conjunction with some other business activity.

POST OFFICES, QUEENSLAND

Post Offices	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Official	230	225	220	215	215
Non-official	943	913	876	865	828
Total	1,173	1,138	1,096	1,080	1,043

The number of persons employed in postal services in Queensland at 30 June for the five years to 1974 are shown in the following table.

POST OFFICES: EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND

Type of employee	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Permanent officers	11,472	11,788	12,164	12,471	13,058
Temporary and exempt employees					
Full-time	3,244	3,321	3,352	3,795	4,610
Part-time	346	338	332	344	433
Total official staff	15,062	15,447	15,848	16,610	18,101
Staff at non-official offices					
Postmasters and Postmistresses	963	903	884	882	848
Other staff at post offices					
Full-time	64	68	77	72	74
Part-time	231	237	239	261	261
Telephone office keepers	254	247	266	208	209
Total non-official staff	1,512	1,455	1,466	1,423	1,392
Mail contractors	1,215	1,098	1,013	909	831
Total	17,789	18,000	18,327	18,942	20,324

Postal business in Queensland for the five years to 1973-74 is shown in the next table. The figures comprise the mail matter lodged in Queensland for delivery in Australia or overseas.

POST OFFICE BUSINESS IN QUEENSLAND

Year	Letters and postcards	Newspapers etc.	Registered articles ¹	Parcels ²	Telegrams and cablegrams
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1969-70	299,626	35,396	1,422	2,809	4,658
1970-71	306,343	34,942	1,488	2,927	4,380
1971-72	312,038	33,745	1,307	2,864	4,140
1972-73	322,326	32,406	1,258	2,949	4,126
1973-74	323,647	33,357	1,003	2,800	4,242

¹ Other than registered parcels. ² Including registered parcels.

The postal order and money order operations of the post offices in Queensland are shown for the five years to 1973-74 in the next table.

POSTAL AND MONEY ORDERS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Postal orders					
Issued					
Number	1,824,237	2,240,560	2,371,376	2,323,437	2,351,638
Value \$	3,993,345	6,422,237 ¹	8,118,354	8,437,420	9,338,640
Commission \$	107,026	160,492	244,996	265,337	293,863
Paid					
Number	2,055,579	2,305,642	2,396,009	2,281,991	2,187,027
Value \$	4,027,976	5,940,724 ¹	7,494,606	7,514,522	8,014,938
Money orders					
Issued					
Number	1,258,411	977,017	761,011	761,883	712,996
Value \$	24,752,765	22,371,492	20,801,087	22,885,132	26,183,367
Commission \$	366,683	411,895	390,995	411,580	458,338
Paid					
Number	1,125,702	887,069	679,069	664,944	643,108
Value \$	24,548,363	22,745,138	20,886,394	22,299,338	25,588,295

¹ Postal orders for \$9 and \$10 were introduced in October 1970.

Telegram, teleprinter, and telephone services and business in Queensland during the five years to 1973-74 are shown in the next table.

The revenue collected by the Telegraph Branch of the Postmaster-General's Department in Queensland in 1973-74 was \$3,282,691. Revenue includes, as well as charges for messages, a substantial amount received for teleprinter services. The revenue of the Telephone Branch for 1973-74 in Queensland was \$107,543,615. Expenditure on postal, telephone, and telegraph services, apportioned to Queensland in 1973-74, was \$172,488,600.

Telex subscribers are provided with a teleprinter in their own premises and may be connected with other subscribers anywhere in Australia and in a number of overseas countries. The number of telex subscribers in Queensland increased from 870 in 1969-70 to 1,739 in 1973-74 and the number of calls from 1,444,115 to 3,378,182 in the same period.

TELEGRAMS AND TELEPHONES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Telegrams					
Sent within Australia					
Number	4,464,866	4,221,825	3,952,407	3,916,713	4,009,488
Value \$	2,283,619	3,348,354	2,908,018	2,681,175	2,709,961
Sent overseas					
Number	193,351	157,728	187,797	209,258	232,341
Value \$	447,640	301,076	300,061	329,445	413,239
Telex¹ services					
Subscribers No.	870	1,085	1,240	1,493	1,739
Calls No.	1,444,115	1,729,490	2,389,069	2,911,867	3,378,182
Telephones					
New services No.	37,846	36,248	34,555	44,975	49,867
Telephone services ² No.	328,772	347,537	361,290	387,047	417,687
Instruments connected ² No.	451,615	474,985	497,550	532,171	552,542
Instruments per 100 population ² No.	25.10	25.89	26.75	27.86	28.38
Services having access to S.T.D. ³	205,467	251,034	291,288	325,236	367,973
Trunk calls dialled by subscribers %	26.7	35.0	45.9	53.7	58.3
Revenue \$'000	56,032	65,214	76,078	90,262	107,544

¹ See text preceding table. ² At 30 June. Telephone services include each duplex subscriber separately. ³ Subscriber trunk dialling.

10 RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICES

Radiocommunications—Wireless telegraphy and telephony are controlled by the Australian Government, and various types of radiocommunications stations are authorised for operation by the Postmaster-General's Department. The next table shows the number of these stations in operation in Queensland at 30 June of each of the five years to 1974.

RADIOCOMMUNICATION STATIONS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE

Type of station	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Fixed					
Aeronautical	18	13	5	6	6
Services with other countries (OTC)	4	4	4	4	4
Outpost	747	737	734	759	818
Other	251	283	245	337	366
Land					
Aeronautical	45	42	34	34	48
Base Stations: Land mobile services	1,600	1,805	1,986	2,359	2,859
Harbour mobile services	35	35	44	43	47
Coast	39	44	64	65	73
Experimental	84	80	90	102	114
Repeater .. .. .	..	..	7	10	11
Mobile					
Aeronautical	493	506	489	516	528
Land mobile	14,795	16,984	18,516	21,258	25,011
Harbour mobile	234	230	331	395	448
Outposts	674	730	742	736	807
Ships	1,781	1,965	2,321	3,034	4,127
Other .. .. .	..	..	9	14	9
Space services .. .. .	..	..	1	1	1
Amateur	725	726	740	758	772
Total transmitting	21,525	24,184	26,362	30,431	36,049
Receiving only	146	137	142	153	148

Fixed and land stations are established at fixed locations. Fixed stations exchange radio messages with other similar stations while land stations exchange radio messages with mobile stations. Outpost stations are in outback areas and communicate with control stations operated by such organisations as the Royal Flying Doctor Service. Space services are radiocommunication services between earth stations and space stations, between space stations, or between earth stations when signals are re-transmitted by space stations or transmitted by reflection from objects in space.

Broadcasting and Television—Broadcasting and television services are controlled by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board under the direction of the Minister for the Media. The services comprise commercial broadcasting and television services, and television repeater stations operated by private enterprise in remote communities. The Australian Broadcasting Commission provides studios and programmes which are transmitted by equipment that is maintained and operated by the Australian Post Office. The Commission receives its income from an annual government grant bearing no direct relation to the total amount collected in licence fees, which, until their abolition in September 1974, were paid into Consolidated Revenue.

Commercial broadcasting and television stations are operated by licensed private operators who derive their income from advertisements.

BROADCASTING STATIONS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1974

National			Commercial		
Type and location	Call sign	Hours of service per week	Type and location	Call sign	Hours of service per week
Medium frequency			Medium frequency		
Brisbane	4QG	133	Brisbane	4BC	168
Brisbane	4QR	..	Brisbane	4BH	..
Atherton	4AT	..	Brisbane	4BK	..
Gympie	4GM	..	Brisbane	4KQ	..
Hughenden	4HU	..	Oakey	4AK	..
Julia Creek	4JK	..	Atherton-Mareeba	4AM	122
Mount Isa	4MI	..	Ayr	4AY	132
Mossman	4MS	..	Bundaberg	4BU	116½
Mackay	4QA	..	Cairns	4CA	122½
Maryborough ..	4QB	..	Gladstone	4CD	123
Emerald	4QD	..	Gold Coast	4GG	147
Longreach	4QL	..	Toowoomba	4GR	133
Townsville	4QN	..	Gympie	4GY	117½
Eidsvold	4QO	..	Ipswich	4IP	168
Toowoomba	4QS	..	Innisfail-Tully ..	4KZ	122
St George	4QW	..	Longreach	4LG	113½
Cairns	4QY	..	Mount Isa	4LM	138
Rockhampton ..	4RK	..	Maryborough	4MB	121½
Southport	4SO	..	Mackay	4MK	132
			Nambour	4NA	118½
High frequency			Rockhampton	4RO	127½
Brisbane	VLM	..	Kingaroy	4SB	115½
Brisbane	VLQ	..	Townsville	4TO	168
			Charleville	4VL	114½
			Warwick	4WK	133
			Roma	4ZR	110

The analysis of broadcasting programmes set out in the following tables is based on the combined figures from two surveys conducted by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board in October 1973 and March 1974 for Australian metropolitan stations.

ANALYSIS OF BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORIES, AUSTRALIAN METROPOLITAN STATIONS, OCTOBER 1973 AND MARCH 1974

Programme category	Commercial	National	All stations
	%	%	%
Entertainment			
Light and popular	53.3	31.9	46.6
Incidental	6.5	7.1	6.7
Variety	1.3	1.9	1.5
Drama	0.3	3.6	1.3
Arts	0.2	21.0	6.7
Total	61.6	65.5	62.8
Information and services			
News	9.7	11.2	10.2
Sport	6.4	3.7	5.5
Information	1.9	6.6	3.4
Religion	1.1	1.4	1.2
Social and political	3.2	5.6	3.9
Family	1.2	0.5	1.0
Children .. .. .	..	2.2	0.7
Education .. .. .	..	3.3	1.1
Total	23.5	34.5	27.0
Advertisements	14.9	..	10.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Regular television transmission commenced in Queensland in 1959. The following table shows the number of television stations in operation at June 1974. These exclude one repeater station, located at Weipa.

TELEVISION STATIONS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1974

National			Commercial		
Area	Call sign and channel	Hours of service	Area	Call sign and channel	Hours of service
Brisbane	ABQ-2	89	Brisbane	BTQ-7	86½
Augathella	ABAAQ-11	..	.. ..	QTQ-9	99½
Cunnamulla	ABCAQ-10	..	.. ..	TVQ-0	90
Charleville	ABCEQ-9	..	Darling Downs	DDQ-10	56
Cloncurry ¹	ABCLQ-7	..	Cairns	FNQ-10	45
Dirranbandi	ABDIQ-7	..	Mount Isa	ITQ-8	47½
Darling Downs	ABDQ-3	..	Mackay	MVQ-6	45½
Emerald	ABEQ-11	..	Rockhampton	RTQ-7	46½
Goondiwindi	ABGQ-6	..	Southern Downs	SDQ-4	56
Hughenden ¹	ABHQ-9	..	Townsville	TNQ-7	49½
Mount Isa	ABIQ-6	..	Wide Bay	WBQ-8	55½
Julia Creek ¹	ABJQ-10	..			
Mackay	ABMQ-4	..			
Mary Kathleen ¹	ABMKQ-9	..			
Mitchell	ABMLQ-6	..			
Morven	ABMNQ-7	..			
Miles	ABMSQ-9	..			
Cairns	ABNQ-9	..			
Roma	ABRAQ-7	..			
Rockhampton	ABRQ-3	..			
Richmond ¹	ABRDQ-6	..			
St George	ABSGQ-8	..			
Southern Downs	ABSQ-1	..			
Townsville	ABTQ-3	..			
Wide Bay	ABWQ-6	..			

¹Microwave repeater stations.

The following analysis of television programmes is provided by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board and is based on a sample of commercial and national programmes televised during 1973. For the purposes of the tables the programmes analysed are those of all metropolitan stations, 17 country commercial stations, and, in the case of the National Service, those of ABV Melbourne.

TELEVISION STATIONS, ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMMES, 1973

Programme category	Metropolitan		Country	
	Commercial	National	Commercial	National
	%	%	%	%
<i>Drama</i>	48.9	22.6	51.8	22.6
<i>Serious</i>	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.6
<i>Adventure</i>	10.3	4.1	9.1	4.1
<i>Crime and suspense</i>	9.4	3.0	11.1	3.0
<i>Domestic and comedy</i>	17.1	10.9	20.8	10.9
<i>Western</i>	4.0	0.9	4.5	0.9
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	8.0	3.1	6.2	3.1
<i>Light entertainment</i>	22.6	8.2	20.8	8.2
<i>Cartoons</i>	6.4	2.6	4.1	2.6
<i>Light music</i>	0.5	2.3	1.0	2.3
<i>Personality programmes</i>	10.9	1.3	10.4	1.3
<i>Talent programmes</i>	0.7	..	1.7	..
<i>Variety</i>	4.1	2.0	3.6	2.0
<i>Sport</i>	5.8	11.6	6.6	11.6
<i>News</i>	4.4	6.7	8.0	6.7
<i>Children</i>	10.1	20.2	4.5	20.2
<i>Kindergarten</i>	5.5	18.8	1.5	18.8
<i>Other</i>	4.6	1.4	3.0	1.4
<i>Family activities</i>	2.6	0.8	2.4	0.8
<i>Information</i>	1.8	4.1	2.2	4.1
<i>Current affairs</i>	2.1	8.1	2.1	8.1
<i>Political matter</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<i>Religious matter</i>	1.0	2.0	1.2	2.0
<i>The arts</i>	0.1	0.9	..	0.9
<i>Educational</i>	0.5	14.7	0.3	14.7
<i>Formal</i> .. .. .	..	14.5	..	14.5
<i>Other</i>	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

From 1 October 1971 the broadcast listener's licence fee was \$8.00 per annum for persons living within 400 kilometres of broadcasting stations specified by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board (Zone 1), and \$4.25 in other areas, for one or more receivers ordinarily held by the licensee or any member of his family, at the address shown in the licence. Licences were issued to age and other specified pensioners in these zones at \$1 and \$0.70 respectively. Amateur station licences cost \$6 per annum.

Television licences were issued at Post Offices for a fee of \$19 per year (\$3 to pensioners). From 1 April 1965, combined broadcast listeners' and television viewers' licences were issued to persons living within Zone 1, the fee from 1 October 1971 being \$26.50 per year (\$4 to pensioners). Combined receiving licences were granted free of charge to blind persons and schools. At 30 June 1974 there were 59,565 broadcast listeners' licences, 54,653 television viewers' licences, and 369,437 combined receiving licences in force. Licence fees were abolished in September 1974.

• Chapter 15

EXTERNAL TRADE

1 INTRODUCTION

Queensland's external trade is governed by the Constitution which with its enactment in 1901:

- (i) empowered the Australian Parliament to legislate with respect to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States;
- (ii) provided that the collection and control of duties of customs and excise and the control of payment of bounties should pass to the Australian Government; and
- (iii) provided that trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States should be absolutely free.

Details of the customs tariffs, primage duty, trade agreements, import licensing regulations, export controls, etc., will be found in the *Year Book of Australia* (No. 59, 1973, pages 281 to 291).

From July 1965 for imports and July 1966 for exports, external trade statistics have been classified in accordance with the Australian Import and Export Commodity Classifications. These classifications are based on the United Nations Standard International Trade Classification (Revised), which in turn is closely related to the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature used in the Australian Customs Tariff since July 1965.

Statistics of overseas trade are compiled from documents obtained under the Customs Act and supplied to the Australian Bureau of Statistics by the Department of Customs and Excise.

Exports are valued at the Australian free on board (f.o.b.) port of shipment equivalent of the actual price at which the goods were sold. Goods shipped on consignment, however, are valued at the Australian f.o.b. port of shipment 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. Value for duty is the f.o.b. port of shipment equivalent of either the actual 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 is the higher.

Interstate trade statistics are compiled by the Queensland Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics from information supplied by importers and exporters. Statistics compiled, however, are believed to be deficient because of the problem of ensuring complete coverage.

Most of Queensland's external trade is by sea, conducted through a system of ports extending from Weipa and Thursday Island in the north to Brisbane in the south. Brisbane is the main port for overseas imports into Queensland while other ports serve primarily as specific outlets for sugar and other agricultural produce, for the pastoral industry, and for minerals such as bauxite, including the derivative alumina, and coal.

There is also significant trade by road and rail with the southern States and some interstate trade by air transport such as the export of fruit and vegetables.

2 TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE

The next table shows a summary of the total recorded external trade of Queensland for the five years ending 1972-73.

EXTERNAL TRADE, QUEENSLAND

Direction of trade	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Exports					
Overseas	677.5	773.5	789.2	981.0	1,305.6 ¹
Interstate ²	495.5	547.8	530.9	525.2	586.0
Imports					
Overseas	288.6	294.1	321.6 ³	270.5	311.4 ³
Interstate ³	859.0	935.7	998.7	1,058.0	1,205.0

¹ Including military and civilian aircraft valued at \$39.0m. ² Refer to page 346 regarding coverage. ³ Including military and civilian aircraft valued at \$56.1m in 1970-71, and \$40.7m in 1972-73.

3 EXPORTS

Overseas—Queensland's overseas exports in 1972-73 were worth \$1,305.6m, an increase of \$324.6m on the figure recorded in 1971-72. Meat was the most valuable item and accounted for \$323.6m or 24.8 per cent of the State's total overseas exports. Of this amount nearly one-half (\$153.5m) was exported to the United States. Sugar exports were valued at \$245.5m in 1972-73 compared with \$206.2m in 1971-72, while the value of wool exported in 1972-73 (\$104.3m) was more than double the figure for the previous year.

Minerals also contributed significantly to Queensland's overseas exports in 1972-73. The value of coal exports was \$159.8m, \$60.3m higher than in 1971-72, of which \$134.4m, or 84.1 per cent, went to Japan. Copper and lead exports totalled \$91.4m, the principal market being the United Kingdom which took \$59.3m.

The value of Queensland's overseas exports going to Japan in 1972-73 was \$446.5m which was slightly more than one-third of the State total. The United States accounted for a further 21.8 per cent (\$284.3m) and the United Kingdom for 13.3 per cent (\$173.2m). The proportions going to these three countries were similar to those in 1971-72, when the percentages were 31.7, 23.0, and 12.5, respectively. The European Economic Community (Common Market) took 9.2 per cent of Queensland's overseas exports in 1972-73, the same proportion as in 1971-72.

Interstate—As with overseas exports, Queensland's interstate exports consist predominantly of unprocessed or partly processed primary products. As a group, food and live animals contribute most to export income from other States and in 1972-73 were valued at \$203.6m. Major items in this group were sugar, live animals, fruit and vegetables, meat, cereal preparations, margarine, lard, and grain. Copper was the most valuable single item of interstate exports, followed by sugar.

The next table shows the principal items of exports from Queensland during 1972-73 to several major countries, the European Economic Community, and to other States of Australia. See also the diagrams on pages 352 and 358.

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE EXPORTS,

Commodity	United Kingdom	United States	Japan
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Food and live animals</i>	94,309	183,327	193,313
Animals, live .. .. .	..	3	6
Beef and veal: fresh, chilled, or frozen	42,051	152,657	63,792
Lamb, mutton, and goat meat: fresh, chilled, or frozen	637	670	3,674
Other meat, poultry, etc.: fresh, chilled, or frozen	2,683	191	6,985
Other meat, meat preparations: prepared or preserved	2,746	4	105
Milk and cream: fresh, evaporated, condensed, or dried .. .. .	..	97	..
Butter, including ghee	129	..	162
Cheese	69	..	343
Eggs and egg yolks, liquid or dried .. .. .	..	..	447
Fish, crustaceans, and molluscs, fresh or prepared	1,817	1,848	6,744
Wheat, unmilled	2,793	..	5,386
Barley, unmilled .. .. .	..	..	..
Millet and panicum, unmilled	508	2	1,453
Sorghum, unmilled .. .. .	..	..	27,654
Meal and flour of wheat and of other grains .. .. .	..	..	..
Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried	103	6	2
Cereal preparations and preparations of flour and starch of fruits and vegetables .. .. .	..	..	23
Fruit, preserved, and fruit preparations	799	235	3
Vegetables, fresh or prepared	41	2	8
Sugar, raw or refined	39,159	24,874	71,469
Molasses .. .. .	..	1,935	896
Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices, chocolate, and chocolate confectionery .. .. .	..	12	..
Feeding stuff for animals, except unmilled cereals	6	14	2,695
Margarine, lard, and other rendered pig and poultry fat .. .. .	..	..	1
Food preparations, n.e.s.	768	777	1,465
<i>Beverages and tobacco</i>	19	1	..
Non-alcoholic beverages, excluding fruit juices etc. .. .. .	..	..	..
Alcoholic beverages	19	1	..
Tobacco, unmanufactured, and tobacco refuse .. .. .	..	..	..
Tobacco manufactures .. .. .	..	..	..
<i>Crude materials, inedible, except fuels</i>	11,375	15,729	97,676
Bovine and equine hides and calf skins, undressed	323	..	8,361
Sheep and lamb skins, undressed	505	..	1
Other hides and skins and fur skins, undressed	2	730	20
Peanuts	33	..	1,940
Other oil seeds and nuts, and flour and meal thereof	1	..	1,077
Timber in the rough, or sawn, dressed, etc.	1	33	63
Wool fibres and other animal hair	4,889	1,739	52,612
Zinc ore and concentrates .. .. .	..	..	..
Tin ore and concentrates	5,318	13,037	31,553
Other metals, ores, and concentrates, including mineral sands .. .. .	..	..	..
Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	303	190	2,049
<i>Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials</i>	1,523	1	134,366
Coal, coke, and briquettes	1,519	1	134,364
Petroleum, petroleum products, and petroleum gases	4	..	2
<i>Animal and vegetable oils and fats</i>	22	..	4,074
Tallow, edible .. .. .	..	..	1,384
Tallow, inedible	16	..	2,488
Other animal and vegetable oils and fats	6	..	202

PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1972-73

European Economic Community ¹	Papua New Guinea	Canada	Other countries ²	Total to overseas	To other States ³
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
13,788	8,770	66,063	90,229	649,800	203,567
66	151	..	421	648	41,789
5,518	1,073	15,196	15,445	295,733	1,967
448	232	1,013	260	6,933	14
1,750	612	699	1,972	14,891	5,504
191	2,279	255	423	6,002	11,844
252	101	..	2,352	2,802	85
110	647	25	2,303	3,376	1,950
..	19	..	25	456	1,636
..	86	..	257	790	118
41	13	52	681	11,196	2,007
..	..	..	432	8,611	128
..	..	..	23	23	1,639
152	..	17	158	2,290	458
..	1	..	1,944	29,599	313
13	1,400	..	1,790	3,203	1,453
213	109	176	304	914	6,885
46	325	..	1,203	1,597	5,536
130	133	681	424	2,404	16,856
53	290	29	48	471	14,245
4,744	323	47,916	56,973	245,459	74,255
..	3	..	166	3,001	74
..	2	2	3	19	1,658
1	695	..	1,727	5,139	2,307
..	60	..	389	450	3,529
60	216	2	506	3,793	7,316
32	238	..	394	685	20,787
32	83	..	113	228	900
..	140	..	225	386	1,891
..	15	..	55	70	17,775
..	..	..	1	1	222
64,988	275	152	34,641	224,838	24,218
8,048	..	..	4,674	21,406	751
8,429	..	..	1,158	10,092	165
242	..	..	2	996	70
..	..	..	312	2,285	5,956
1,167	..	..	582	2,828	450
21	..	1	54	174	2,879
26,291	..	28	18,755	104,314	1,432
19,918	1	31	8,199	78,057	9,746
872	274	92	906	4,686	2,770
22,868	655	..	1,121	160,533	10,697
22,847	1	..	1,019	159,751	..
21	654	..	102	782	10,697
217	118	..	2,272	6,704	2,099
14	77	..	274	1,749	592
203	3	..	1,945	4,656	51
..	38	..	53	299	1,456

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE EXPORTS,

Commodity	United Kingdom	United States	Japan
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Chemicals (including alumina)</i>	4,497	42,804	3,025
<i>Goods classified chiefly by material</i>	60,764	602	13,528
Leather and manufactures thereof and fur skins (not apparel, travel or sporting goods)	149	3	7
Materials of rubber and articles of rubber	4	43	..
Plywood and veneers	13	22	42
Other wood and cork manufactures, excl. furniture	8	29	12
Paper and paperboard .. .. .	..	312	4
Articles made of paper pulp, paper, or paperboard	..	..	..
Textile yarn and thread and textile fabrics .. ..	..	..	..
Made-up articles of textile material (not clothing) and floor coverings	1	..	1
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	312	99	419
Iron and steel .. .. .	..	..	..
Copper and copper-base alloys	21,225	..	13,024
Lead and lead-base alloys	38,060	..	..
Fabricated structural parts and structures, n.e.s., of iron and steel, aluminium, or zinc	850	25	6
Metal containers for storage and transport	22	13	..
Household equipment of base metals (non-electric)	..	..	..
Wire products, nails, screws, bolts, etc.; tools ..	2	50	..
Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	118	6	13
<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	189	41,038	462
Agricultural and horticultural machinery .. ..	..	1,758	96
Other non-electric machines, appliances, and parts	117	410	96
Electric power machinery and switchgear	14	8	3
Domestic electrical equipment	8	..	..
Other electrical machinery and apparatus	18	216	14
Railway and tramway vehicles .. .. .	..	..	..
Road motor vehicles and parts	1	67	..
Road vehicles other than motor vehicles; aircraft, ships, boats, and floating structures	31	38,579	253
<i>Miscellaneous manufactured articles</i>	180	184	36
Sanitary, plumbing, heating, and lighting fixtures	..	..	..
Furniture .. .. .	..	..	..
Clothing and accessories (not plastic) and articles of knitted or crocheted fabric	63	1	7
Footwear, gaiters, and similar articles .. .. .	..	46	..
Printed matter	20	23	..
Articles made of plastic materials, artificial resins, cellulose esters and ethers, n.e.s.	3	..	..
Office and stationery supplies (not paper or printed matter) .. .. .	..	..	..
Miscellaneous manufactured goods, n.e.s.	94	114	29
<i>Commodities not elsewhere classified</i>	36	142	14
Total merchandise trade	172,915	283,827	446,494
<i>Non-merchandise trade</i>	279	507	19
Total recorded trade	173,194	284,334	446,513

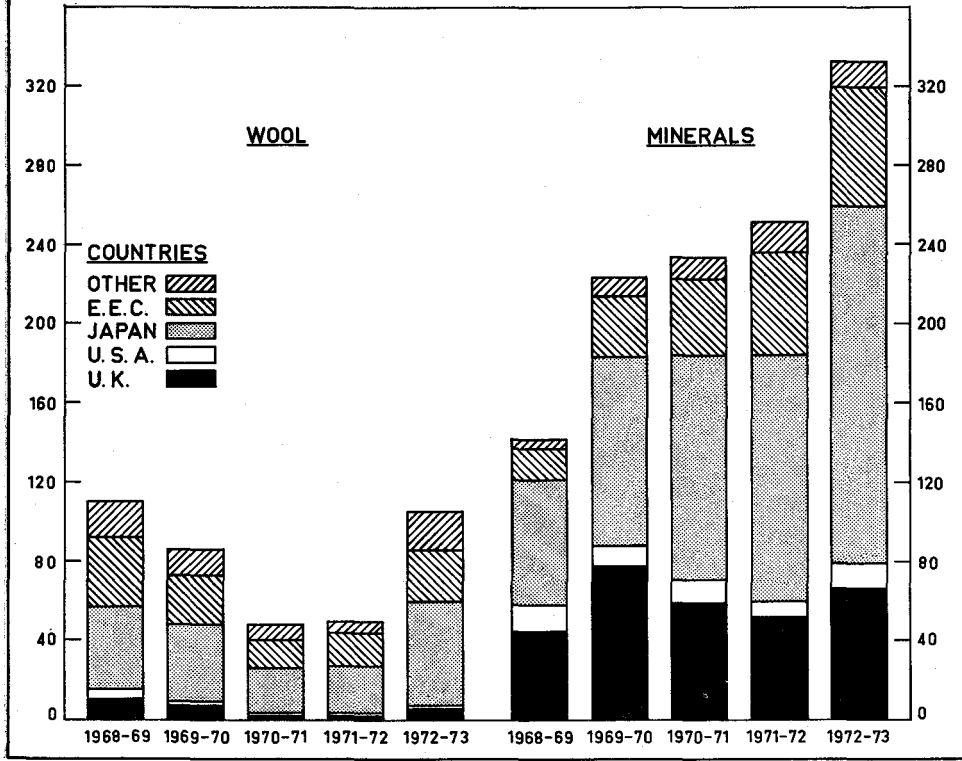
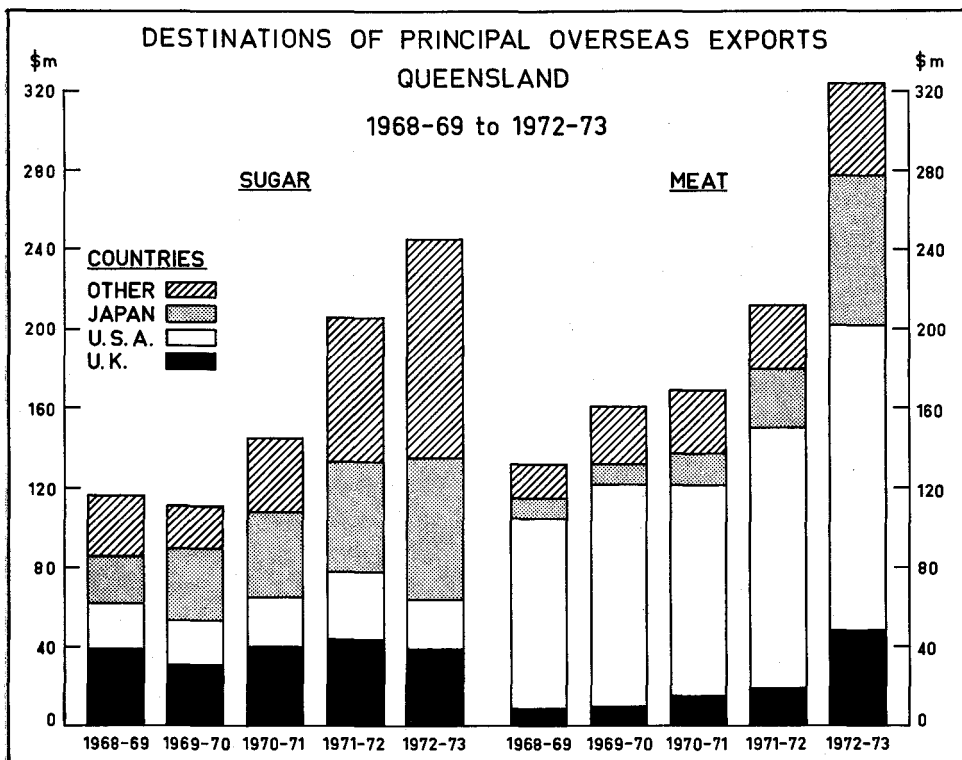
¹ Excluding United Kingdom, Denmark, and Ireland (E.E.C. members from 1 January 1973). ² Including "country unknown", totalling \$32(000) and Denmark

PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1972-73—*continued*

European Economic Community ¹	Papua New Guinea	Canada	Other countries ²	Total to overseas	To other States ³
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
145	1,060	13,740	7,432	72,701	23,750
18,079	4,081	54	7,992	105,100	163,476
13	5	..	456	632	6,266
16	544	..	45	652	4,729
257	49	..	138	520	13,558
8	25	1	64	148	4,713
..	179	6	632	1,133	12,380
..	331	..	190	521	1,878
..	109	..	59	168	7,608
..	42	..	11	55	2,908
146	433	1	314	1,723	5,963
10	696	4	113	824	4,699
16,901	27	..	2,101	53,278	76,641
..	12	..	..	38,073	510
537	454	5	2,275	4,150	2,391
9	422	..	229	696	1,283
3	104	..	12	119	3,436
156	309	..	124	641	428
23	340	37	1,229	1,767	14,083
372	8,873	414	16,003	67,351	101,010
166	173	23	8,016	10,234	10,732
173	3,866	185	4,997	9,843	8,950
1	1,344	..	186	1,556	7,045
..	166	..	36	210	5,800
8	403	1	108	767	2,206
..	..	..	1	1	6,308
16	964	..	476	1,524	53,482
8	1,957	205	2,183	43,216	6,487
111	2,211	31	705	3,458 ⁴	36,082
1	113	..	91	205	4,319
..	94	..	30	124	1,897
1	525	10	179	786	14,589
1	156	..	19	223	4,837
1	254	9	33	340	4,190
2	88	1	18	111	1,021
..	38	..	1	39	1,393
105	943	11	334	1,630	3,835
48	8,551	..	563	9,353	3
120,648	34,832	80,454	161,352	1,300,522	585,688
127	2,467	95	1,553	5,046	313
120,775	37,299	80,549	162,905	1,305,569 ⁴	586,002

and Ireland. ³ Refer to page 346 regarding coverage.

⁴ Including military and civilian aircraft valued at \$39.0m.



The next table shows, for the five years to 1972-73, the quantities of overseas exports for main items.

QUANTITIES OF OVERSEAS EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND

Commodity	Unit	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Beef and veal, frozen etc.	'000 kg	142,963	158,724	162,508	186,683	255,205
Mutton & lamb, frozen etc.	'000 kg	7,242	9,948	9,052	14,877	9,795
Other meat, frozen etc. . .	'000 kg	10,202	11,571	9,994	13,010	19,450
Bacon and hams	'000 kg	128	136	178	162	122
Meat preserved	'000 kg	6,057	6,473	8,124	7,313	5,832
Butter	'000 kg	1,972	2,136	1,815	3,726	3,827
Milk and cream	'000 kg	2,785	4,615	4,157	4,588	6,070
Cheese	'000 kg	2,074	3,948	2,490	1,479	742
Eggs in shell	dozen	1,267,675	406,508	504,775	939,195	1,068,005
Eggs not in shell	'000 kg	1,480	2,792	2,831	1,202	1,769
Wheat	tonne	603,014	309,632	115,928	284,561	146,192
Barley	tonne	30,557	..	16,923	15,222	200
Sorghum	tonne	65,564	49,287	370,279	694,146	615,066
Flour, wheaten	'000 kg	36,122	39,728	28,615	26,550	32,018
Fruit juices	'000 litre	867	1,204	1,081	2,087	1,544
Sugar	'000 kg	2,047,114	1,352,475	1,541,412	1,974,260	2,062,841
Molasses	tonne	227,228	202,506	219,695	223,288	189,646
Hides, horse and cattle . .	'000 kg	22,649	25,930	25,044	25,954	38,252
Skins, sheep and lamb . . .	'000 kg	12,833	14,297	13,570	17,175	12,418
Animal fats	'000 kg	24,862	27,692	29,626	44,283	47,149
Coal	tonne	4,023,191	5,647,842	6,932,467	9,138,078	14,503,770
Copper	'000 kg	31,947	61,085	61,771	81,582	77,144
Lead	'000 kg	114,462	146,768	146,519	112,836	116,800
Zinc	'000 kg	105,787	134,386	149,487	115,387	193,629
Wool, greasy	'000 kg	97,052	84,603	61,069	66,312r	68,798
Wool, scoured or other . . .	'000 kg	3,216	3,123	2,556	2,493r	2,108

r Revised since last issue.

4 IMPORTS

Overseas—Queensland's direct imports from overseas in 1972-73 were valued at \$311.4m, compared with \$270.5m in 1971-72. These imports embraced a wide variety of commodities. Machinery and transport equipment was the group with the highest value, and accounted for \$158.0m, or 50.7 per cent of the total, of which \$133.1m came from the United States, United Kingdom, and Japan.

Other important items of direct overseas imports in 1972-73 were: chemicals, \$20.1m; textile fabrics, \$10.6m; and paper and paperboard, \$8.5m.

Interstate—The great predominance of interstate imports in the total import trade of Queensland, 79 per cent in 1972-73, is an important feature of the State's external trade picture. Many of the commodities comprising this trade, however, came *through*, rather than *from*, other States. Interstate imports during 1972-73 totalled \$1,205.0m, compared with \$1,058.0m in 1971-72.

The most important group was machinery and transport equipment, which in 1972-73 was valued at \$372.3m, of which road motor vehicles comprised \$182.8m. Other important items imported from other States were: iron and steel, \$107.6m; chemicals, \$99.1m; and clothing and footwear, \$90.2m.

The table commencing on the next page shows the principal items imported into Queensland during 1972-73 from several major countries, the European Economic Community, and other States of Australia.

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE IMPORTS,

Commodity	United Kingdom	United States	Japan
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Food and live animals</i>	1,296	385	1,338
Cattle, live .. .. .	..	..	..
Sheep, live .. .. .	..	..	..
Other live animals .. .. .	..	..	..
Meat: fresh, chilled, or frozen .. .. .	..	..	..
Meat, preserved, and meat preparations	24	2	..
Milk and cream, fresh or processed .. .. .	..	7	..
Butter, cheese, and eggs	2	..	..
Fish and fish preparations	896	126	1,233
Cereals and flour and meal thereof .. .. .	..	..	..
Breakfast foods, prepared	11	..	..
Other cereal preparations, including biscuits	185	2	27
Fruit, fresh .. .. .	..	..	..
Fruit, dried .. .. .	..	14	..
Fruit, preserved, and fruit preparations	20	1	7
Nuts, edible: fresh, dried, or prepared .. .. .	..	61	..
Vegetables, fresh or frozen .. .. .	..	26	..
Vegetables, roots, and tubers: preserved or prepared	41	2	29
Honey, sugar, sugar confectionery	85	3	24
Coffee	1	43	..
Chocolate confectionery, cocoa, and preparations	7	..	..
Tea .. .. .	..	..	..
Feeding stuff for animals .. .. .	..	76	1
Margarine and other prepared edible fats .. .. .	..	..	..
Other food and food preparations	24	22	17
<i>Beverages and tobacco</i>	372	230	2
Non-alcoholic beverages (excluding fruit juices)	2	..	..
Wine, grape must, cider, and perry .. .. .	..	..	1
Alcoholic beverages, n.e.s.	309	8	1
Tobacco .. .. .	..	220	..
Tobacco manufactures	61	2	..
<i>Crude materials, inedible, except fuels</i>	553	1,619	80
Hides and skins, undressed .. .. .	..	..	..
Rubber, crude (including synthetic or reclaimed)	17	49	2
Timber .. .. .	..	691	12
Wood and other pulp, waste paper, and cork	3	299	..
Wool .. .. .	..	..	..
Fertilisers, crude .. .. .	..	..	..
Crude minerals, metalliferous ores, and scrap	159	436	10
Mineral sands .. .. .	..	..	..
Other	374	144	56
<i>Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials</i>	102	153	544
Petroleum, crude and partly refined .. .. .	..	..	..
Motor spirit, automotive and aviation .. .. .	..	1	454
Kerosene, jet fuel, mineral turpentine .. .. .	..	..	..
Distillate fuels .. .. .	..	..	..
Residual fuel oils (except enriched) .. .. .	..	..	..
Lubricating preparations containing petroleum products	45	123	..
Other petroleum products and gases	57	29	89
<i>Animal and vegetable oils and fats</i>	7	85	42
Fixed vegetable oils and fats .. .. .	..	74	40
Other animal and vegetable oils and fats	7	11	2
<i>Chemicals</i>	3,442	5,773	3,978
Chemical elements and compounds	965	2,406	2,444
Paints, dyeing, tanning, and colouring materials	218	51	34

PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1972-73

European Economic Community ¹	Sweden	Canada	Other countries ²	Total from overseas	From other States ³
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
576	39	207	8,168	12,008	173,226
..	147	147	39,235
..	9,668
..	260	260	5,721
..	1	1	9,642
3	26	55	4,632
..	7	7,197
111	5	..	124	242	4,031
76	..	155	2,584	5,071	3,212
..	34	34	4,240
1	12	2,303
57	34	..	50	354	6,331
..	14	14	4,620
29	179	222	1,757
7	..	2	58	96	8,304
32	619	713	1,125
91	290	407	7,007
84	..	40	247	442	4,740
12	31	154	12,748
15	305	364	3,887
10	5	22	9,686
1	2,398	2,399	1,553
18	449	544	3,246
..	2,146
29	..	10	347	448	16,193
855	576	2,035	44,987
3	2	6	2,629
184	89	275	6,136
115	109	542	6,669
6	363	589	3,384
547	13	623	26,169
262	786	3,315	8,632	15,247	23,639
..	2	2	2,362
55	..	8	739	869	997
..	..	229	3,966	4,900	6,999
..	733	682	902	2,618	835
..	174	174	7,211
..	1,781	1,781	..
25	1	2,393	694	3,718	990
9	9	2,876
173	52	3	374	1,176	1,370
293	..	2	13,264	14,357	28,999
..	4,339	4,339	12,721
..	1,676	2,131	2,551
..	201	201	2,363
..	1,335	1,335	653
..	5,592	5,592	3
259	..	2	1	428	9,431
34	120	330	1,276
19	..	5	495	651	4,658
18	483	615	2,496
1	..	5	12	37	2,163
3,841	123	459	2,523	20,139	99,079
2,659	38	10	680	9,203	7,203
87	..	15	80	483	10,808

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE IMPORTS,

Commodity	United Kingdom	United States	Japan
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Chemicals—continued</i>			
Medical and pharmaceutical products	68	25	38
Essential oils, perfumery, cosmetics, toilet preparations	19	4	11
Soaps, cleansing and polishing preparations	61	37	11
Fertilisers, manufactured .. .. .	..	1,087	122
Explosives and pyrotechnic products	7	881	..
Plastic materials, regenerated cellulose, artificial resins	737	613	1,209
Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	1,367	669	109
<i>Goods classified chiefly by material</i>	8,566	6,284	15,140
Leather and manufactures of leather or artificial leather, n.e.s.	37	14	23
Materials of rubber	361	331	29
Tyres and tubes and other articles of rubber	1,505	1,063	2,790
Veneers, plywood, etc.	27	..	97
Paper and paperboard	467	341	493
Articles made of paper, pulp, or paperboard	177	35	130
Textile yarn and thread	385	11	130
Textile fabrics	1,028	230	3,111
Sacks and bags used for packing of goods .. ..	..	11	947
Made-up articles of textiles (not clothing)	159	23	353
Floor coverings, tapestries, etc.	440	370	140
Glass and glassware	513	263	325
Tableware, domestic ware of china or pottery	186	1	557
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	473	692	1,905
Iron and steel			
Pig, ingots, and other primary forms	3	3	26
Bars, rods, angles, shapes, and sections	45	24	139
Universal plates and sheets	139	187	1,125
Hoop and strip	350	7	41
Railway and tramway track materials (incl. rails) .. ..	..	..	..
Wire (excluding wire rod)	11	..	98
Wire netting	18	..	38
Barbed wire .. .. .	..	..	..
Tubes, pipes, and fittings	585	171	1,419
Castings and forgings, unworked, n.e.s. .. ..	..	..	..
Non-ferrous metals and alloys	203	43	11
Finished structural parts and structures of metal, n.e.s.	49	..	..
Other wire products of any metal	142	58	59
Nails, screws, nuts, bolts, etc. of iron, steel, or copper	58	141	67
Tools for use in the hand or in machines	513	1,603	221
Cutlery	73	6	268
Household equipment of base metals, non-electric	65	8	246
Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	534	640	305
Other	20	8	47
<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	24,248	78,267	30,630
Power generating machinery other than electric motors and generators	3,328	3,150	2,231
Agricultural and horticultural machinery	302	961	11
Tractors	7,973	2,480	..
Office machines, electric and non-electric	337	1,571	405
Metal working, textile, and leather machinery	818	388	368
Other machines and appliances and parts, except electrical, n.e.s.	4,096	14,036	5,470
Electric power machinery and switchgear	1,876	1,429	2,054
Equipment for distributing electricity	54	42	50
Telecommunications apparatus	101	192	1,343
Domestic electric equipment	542	32	891

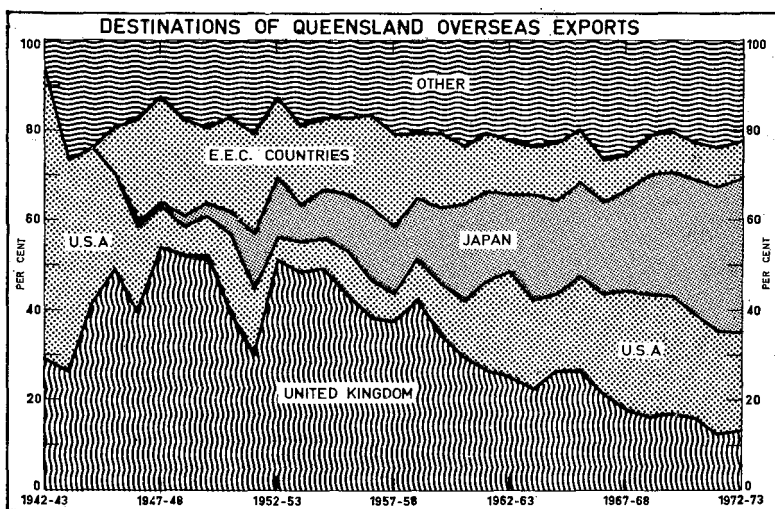
PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1972-73—continued

European Economic Community ¹	Sweden	Canada	Other countries ²	Total from overseas	From other States ³
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
56	..	..	1,177	1,365	25,682
48	..	..	16	98	12,766
20	..	..	8	137	10,473
141	2	339	1	1,690	1,771
2	24	..	32	946	6,506
505	15	74	195	3,349	9,172
323	44	21	334	2,868	14,699
4,158	1,043	3,525	14,914	53,630	283,198
24	..	1	20	118	2,085
42	6	1	66	837	2,654
594	4	26	653	6,635	20,638
4	1	..	395	523	3,298
423	509	3,211	3,072	8,515	12,377
15	6	1	132	497	11,542
75	..	8	136	746	4,642
676	45	28	5,446	10,564	20,255
..	..	..	803	1,760	301
42	4	47	794	1,423	8,428
47	2	55	272	1,325	9,346
669	75	13	511	2,369	5,587
50	1	..	108	903	1,644
392	8	2	620	4,093	7,542
1	6	8	69	114	1,244
23	40	..	7	278	30,174
88	57	6	1	1,603	31,014
9	10	..	2	418	12,707
..	..	..	..	..	5,234
5	..	..	..	114	11,152
..	..	..	56	112	789
61	..	..	..	61	2,185
101	66	1	250	2,592	10,475
..	..	..	..	..	2,581
62	1	85	26	432	16,781
66	..	..	4	121	4,252
160	..	..	184	602	3,838
9	39	4	27	345	4,624
192	44	2	105	2,681	6,595
81	..	12	92	531	1,740
25	1	2	124	471	4,982
206	29	12	431	2,158	20,016
16	89	..	508	688	2,474
12,074	7,083	780	4,935	158,018 ⁴	372,290
1,241	360	53	127	10,491	7,829
146	..	89	76	1,584	15,768
2,131	..	69	63	12,715	13,108
216	175	..	42	2,746	4,733
575	306	26	947	3,429	5,033
2,658	534	373	1,140	28,306	47,934
424	149	33	319	6,282	8,083
23	1	..	196	366	14,020
782	9	..	113	2,541	11,699
824	3	..	671	2,963	39,381

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE IMPORTS,

Commodity	United Kingdom	United States	Japan
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Machinery and transport equipment—continued</i>			
Other electric machinery and apparatus	668	995	1,213
Railway and tramway vehicles	251	67	..
Passenger motor cars	346	136	5,203
Trucks, vans, buses, prime movers	226	2,619	5,227
Motor vehicle and tractor chassis, bodies, and parts	2,949	4,143	522
Other road vehicles	300	130	5,535
Aircraft, ships, and boats	81	45,896	107
<i>Miscellaneous manufactured articles</i>			
Sanitary, plumbing, heating, and lighting fixtures and fittings	58	20	26
Furniture	163	51	178
Clothing and accessories (not plastic)	288	22	182
Footwear, gaiters, and parts	132	13	70
Scientific, medical, etc. measuring and controlling apparatus	620	461	706
Photographic and cinematographic supplies	43	26	16
Watches, clocks, musical instruments, etc.	255	261	1,735
Printed matter	3,103	1,552	84
Articles of plastic or artificial resins, cellulose resins, etc.	109	94	222
Perambulators, toys, games, sporting and travel goods	489	85	664
Office and stationery supplies, n.e.s.	91	6	188
Miscellaneous manufactured goods, n.e.s.	317	42	223
<i>Commodities not elsewhere classified</i>	758	1,113	930
Total merchandise trade	45,012	96,542	56,978
<i>Non-merchandise trade</i>	312	974	609
Total recorded trade	45,324	97,516	57,587

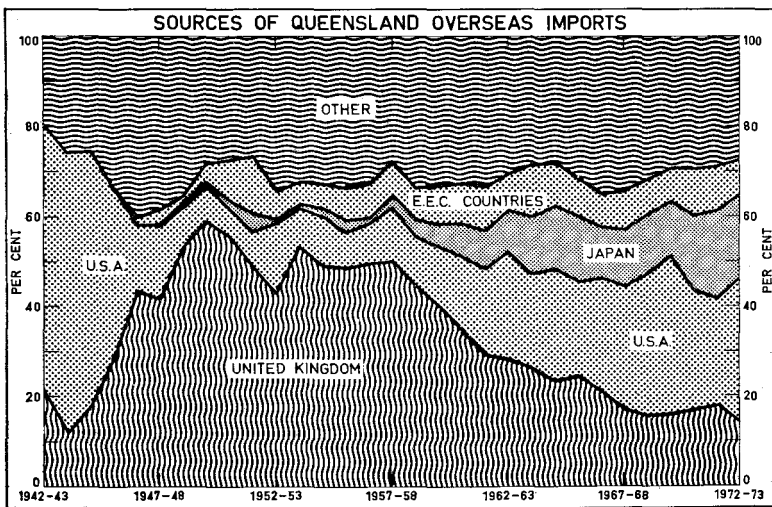
¹ Excluding United Kingdom, Denmark, and Ireland (E.E.C. members from 1 January 1973). ² Including "country unknown", totalling \$5,241(000) and



PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1972-73—continued

European Economic Community ¹	Sweden	Canada	Other countries ²	Total from overseas	From other States ³
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
371	67	40	293	3,647	14,669
537	..	1	75	932	5,591
1,427	11	..	4	7,127	57,382
179	5,268	..	..	13,520	21,908
358	199	78	39	8,288	98,906
94	1	..	366	6,426	4,561
88	..	18	464	46,654	1,685
1,970	53	186	5,961	20,765	174,461
41	12	..	67	224	10,094
35	1	1	230	659	5,252
136	5	3	1,512	2,148	74,223
215	..	..	697	1,127	15,972
340	12	23	173	2,336	5,375
166	..	8	16	274	6,370
225	..	4	407	2,886	5,464
163	2	114	789	5,806	10,495
114	16	3	444	1,004	11,195
124	4	29	952	2,346	13,333
35	..	1	27	348	5,449
376	1	..	647	1,606	11,239
522	295	169	6,517	10,304	..
24,570	9,422	8,647	65,984	307,155	1,204,538
320	36	55	1,987	4,293	467
24,890	9,458	8,702	67,971	311,448 ⁴	1,205,004

Denmark and Ireland. ³ Refer to page 346 regarding coverage. ⁴ Including military and civilian aircraft valued at \$40.7m.



5 OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE TRADE

Quantities of exports and imports for selected major items are shown in the next table.

QUANTITIES OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES EXPORTED AND IMPORTED,
QUEENSLAND, 1972-73

Commodity	Unit	Exports		Imports	
		Overseas	Interstate	Overseas	Interstate
Cattle and sheep, live	No.	3,654	677,927	400	1,319,208
Meat, fresh, chilled, or frozen ..	'000 kg	284,452	11,120	..	10,841
Meat, preserved or canned, and meat preparations	'000 kg	5,954	8,329	59	6,809
Milk and cream, fresh or processed	'000 kg	6,070	140	2	12,134
Butter and cheese	'000 kg	4,569	3,404	217	3,206
Fish, fresh and preserved, and fish preparations	'000 kg	2,956	789	5,038	3,139
Wheat	tonne	146,192	2,995	..	18,029
Other unmilled cereals	tonne	646,429	61,155	91	19,932
Flour and meal of wheat	'000 kg	32,018	10,795	..	8,898
Cereal preparations	'000 kg	6,669	12,808	453	23,816
Pineapple, preserved, pulped, canned, or bottled	'000 kg	.. ¹	27,289	.. ¹	.. ¹
Sugar	'000 kg	2,062,841	543,745	704	20,854
Honey, sugar confectionery, and other sugar products	'000 kg	218,358	.. ²	343	13,083
Coffee	'000 kg	..	..²	415	1,970
Tea	'000 kg	1	.. ²	3,441	1,139
Margarine, lard, and other rendered pig and poultry fats	'000 kg	1,269	11,732	..	4,720
Alcoholic beverages	'000 litre	1,396	2,419	568	23,488
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	'000 kg	86	6,584	779	5,975
Hides and skins	'000 kg	50,638	1,417	8	3,752
Rubber, crude	'000 kg	13	.. ²	2,577	2,177
Timber	cu metre	3,059	37,158	84,509	103,039
Wool and other animal hair	'000 kg	70,984	11,047	172	5,245
Cotton fibres	'000 kg	2,721	2,297	238	.. ²
Fertilisers, crude	'000 kg	1,466	.. ²	178,149	..
Salt	tonne	83	.. ²	1,661	3,181
Mineral sands	'000 kg	.. ³	.. ³	3	78,847
Petroleum, crude and partly refined	'000 litre	..	..	424,332	798,817
Motor spirit, automotive and aviation	'000 litre	45	.. ²	74,084	37,247
Kerosene, jet fuel, mineral turpentine	'000 litre	61	.. ²	7,376	44,051
Distillate fuels	'000 litre	110	.. ²	72,356	22,162
Residual fuel oils (except enriched residuals)	'000 litre	..	..²	623,170	96
Fertilisers, manufactured	'000 kg	5,889	115,060	55,622	55,818
Wood, peeled, veneer sheets and plywood	sq metre	645,131	13,643,069	2,246,119	.. ²
Copper and copper alloys	'000 kg	56,293	75,734	131	.. ²
Lead and lead alloys	'000 kg	116,800	3,290	..	..²

¹ Not recorded separately. ² Interstate figures not recorded separately. ³ Not available for publication.

6 OVERSEAS TRADE AT QUEENSLAND PORTS

The next table shows the value of overseas trade at each of the ports of the State during the five years to 1972-73.

The figures in the table show only the value of the overseas trade handled by each port, and as such are not fully indicative 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 14.

OVERSEAS TRADE AT QUEENSLAND PORTS

Port	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Brisbane					
Imports	270,877	272,112	298,271 ¹	233,424	281,103 ²
Exports	314,344	351,302	325,947	400,323	602,993
Maryborough					
Imports	104	325	365	114	107
Exports	12	93	45	9	..
Bundaberg					
Imports	34	64	10	24	16
Exports	16,580	3,044	17,691	35,101	31,732
Gladstone					
Imports	4,135	6,562	5,291	10,122	9,160
Exports	96,162	110,714	131,305	152,265	162,071
Rockhampton					
Imports	942	850	1,040	698	1,004
Exports	38,166	39,659	37,951	35,151	48,310
Mackay					
Imports	972	2,509	6,665	10,955	4,243
Exports	50,548	37,530	43,933	64,685	100,086
Hay Point					
Imports .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Exports .. ..	..	..	..	27,868	73,951
Bowen					
Imports .. ..	..	1	1	146	1
Exports	7,828	8,541	6,009	8,193	10,275
Townsville²					
Imports	4,910	6,608	6,102	7,275	10,821
Exports	111,185	165,806	158,824	176,995	189,327
Innisfail					
Imports	1	2	2	1	2
Exports	23,108	27,820	29,795	41,794	42,173
Cairns					
Imports	2,336	2,718	2,333	4,620	3,702
Exports	18,529	25,626	34,268	37,176	43,040
Cape Flattery					
Imports .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Exports .. ..	..	..	..	307	421
Thursday Island					
Imports	221	540	432	1,250	319
Exports	997	3,384	3,412	1,087	1,190
Weipa					
Imports	4,068	1,822	1,126	1,855	970
Exports .. ..	..³	.. ³	.. ³	.. ³	.. ³
Total					
Imports	288,600	294,113	321,638 ¹	270,484	311,448 ²
Exports	677,459	773,519	789,180	980,954	1,305,569

¹ Including imports of military and civilian aircraft which were cleared through a Queensland port. ² Including Dungeness (Lucinda Point). ³ Included with the port of Brisbane.

7 OVERSEAS TRADE INDEXES

Export Prices—For the period from July 1959 to June 1969, changes in the level of Australian export prices of selected major groups of items were indicated by a fixed weights index which made no allowance for variations in quantities exported (see the 1970 *Year Book*). Since June 1969, the index has been compiled on an interim basis which incorporates a re-weighting of the items contained in the previous series and the inclusion of some additional items. This interim basis will apply until the completion of a review of the content and weighting pattern of the index.

In the interim series, weights have been derived from values of exports for the year 1969-70, and the group weights have been adjusted to reflect the proportion that the value of wool bore to the value of all exports in that year. In addition to the 29 items of the previous index, the interim index includes a further four items, namely iron ore, bauxite, alumina, and mineral sands. Pending re-grouping in the final index, these items are not attached to any of the previous single groups whose item content is therefore unchanged. The four new items are incorporated in the "all groups" index number but only from the link date, June 1969. The 33 items contained in the interim series constituted 74 per cent of the total value of Australian exports (merchandise and non-merchandise) in 1969-70.

The price series used in these indexes relate generally to specified standards for each commodity and in most cases are combinations of prices for a number of representative grades, types, etc. For some commodities price movements in the predominant market, or markets, are used, while for other commodities average realisations in all export markets are used. As nearly as possible, prices used are on the basis f.o.b. at the main Australian ports of export.

Index numbers for each of the groups of the previous index and for "all groups" are shown in the next table (linked at June 1969). The index figures are simple averages of twelve monthly index numbers.

OVERSEAS EXPORT PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, AUSTRALIA

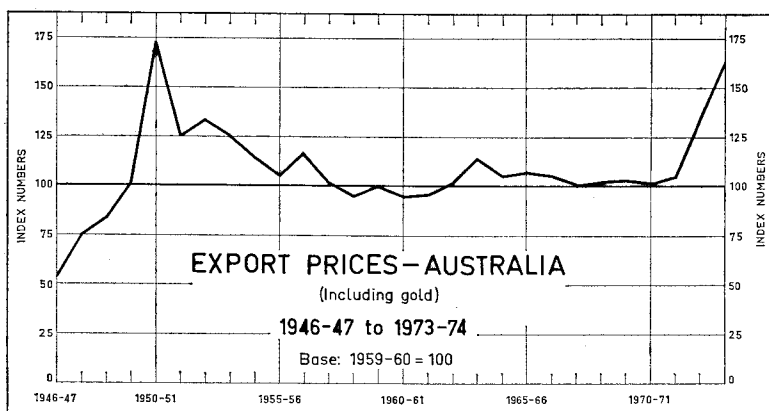
(Base of each Index: Year 1959-60 = 100)

Year	Wool	Meats	Dairy produce	Cereals	Sugar	Metals and coal	All groups including gold
1964-65 ..	102	110	94	107	100	123	105
1965-66 ..	107	120	86	107	84	122	107
1966-67 ..	103	124	84	114	67	117	105
1967-68 ..	95	125	79	109	67	120	100
1968-69 ..	99	131	72	104	72	123	102
1969-70 ¹ ..	87	148	73	96	93	143	103
1970-71 ..	67	152	88	100	113	139	101
1971-72 ..	72	147	135	99	127	138	104
1972-73 ..	179	178	119	102	136	142	134
1973-74 ..	172	201	109	184	176	196	160

¹ Interim series linked at June 1969.

The next diagram shows approximate movements in export prices over a long period incorporating a link made in 1959-60 and the June 1969 link. 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. Between the base period in 1959-60 and 1971-72 the series showed remarkable stability with the exception of the peak in 1963-64 caused mainly by higher prices received for wool and sugar. This period of stability ended in the latter half of 1972 with the rapid revival of wool prices. The all groups index continued to rise in 1973 and 1974 due mainly to significant increases in prices received for cereals, sugar, and metals and coal. The resultant increases in the all groups index were 29 per cent from 1971-72 to 1972-73 and 19 per cent from 1972-73 to 1973-74.



Exports and Imports of Merchandise at Constant Prices—Indexes of the value of Australian exports and imports of merchandise at constant prices, as shown in the next tables, should be interpreted in conjunction with the statistics of Australian overseas trade.

From 1966-67 to 1973-74, the index for exports of metalliferous ores and metal scrap showed by far the greatest increase. By 1973-74 this index had reached a level more than five and a half times that recorded in the base period.

AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE
INDEXES OF VALUES AT AVERAGE 1966-67 PRICES
(Base: 1966-67 = 100)

Period	Food and live animals				Wool and sheepskins	Metal-liferous ores and metal scrap	Metal mfres, machy, transpt equip.	Other exports	All exports of merchandise
	Meat and meat preparations	Cereal grains and cereal preparations	Other (dairy produce, fruit, sugar, etc.)	Total					
1969-70 ..	132	106	100	111	115	302	151	174	136
1970-71 ..	135	146	109	131	105	385	156	189	148
1971-72 ..	167	150	111	141	113	392	186	217	163
1972-73 ..	214	95	126	135	108	474	226	237	172
1973-74 _s ..	159	94	112	116	78	553	186	266	158
Proportion ¹	% 9.5	% 15.8	% 12.5	% 37.8	% 29.7	% 5.6	% 14.2	% 12.7	% 100.0

¹ Proportion of total value of exports in 1966-67. These percentages may be used in analysing the contribution of each group to movements in the total index.
^s Subject to revision.

The indexes for the values of imports at average 1966-67 prices for all broad classes of commodities (except fuels) have risen substantially since the base year, 1966-67. These movements are shown in the next table.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE
INDEXES OF VALUES AT AVERAGE 1966-67 PRICES
(Base: 1966-67 = 100)

Period	Food, beverages, and tobacco	Fuels	Basic materials	Chemicals (incl. plastics)	Textiles, fabrics, etc.	Metal mfrs, machy, transp equip. ¹	Other imports	All imports of merchandise
1969-70 ..	116	111	112	132	122	127	137	126
1970-71 ..	120	81	108	145	127	133	152	130
1971-72 ..	124	71	104	139	133	113	153	121
1972-73 ..	127	64	125	150	143	115	164	127
1973-74s ..	155	68	153	177	210	166	226	172
Proportion ²	% 5.2	% 8.2	% 7.4	% 9.9	% 8.0	% 43.3	% 18.0	% 100.0

¹ Figures affected by imports of defence and civilian transport equipment.

² Proportion of total value of imports in 1966-67. These percentages may be used in analysing the contribution of each group to movements in the total index. ^s Subject to revision.

It should be noted that in overseas trade statistics (and in the index series at constant prices derived from them) all values are determined on a "free on board (f.o.b.) port of shipment" basis so that charges such as the cost of freight and insurance incurred after the goods have been exported from the port of shipment are excluded. Also excluded is non-merchandise trade, as currently defined, which refers to gold, legal tender, decorations, trophies, samples, passengers' personal effects, and military equipment and stores exported for use by Australian forces abroad.

The indexes are designed to provide, in summary form, measures of change in the quantum of exports and imports. They are sometimes referred to as measures of change in the volume of exports and imports, though strictly speaking they measure changes in the value of exports and imports after the direct effects of price changes have been eliminated.

In concept, the indexes may be thought of as being derived by expressing the value of each export or import item as the product of a price and a quantity, and by then substituting for each actual current price the corresponding price in the chosen base year. The total value of exports or imports in the current year, expressed at the prices of the base year, is then obtained by summing and is converted to an index number by dividing by the total value of exports or imports in the base year. Indexes so derived may be described as "fixed-weight" indexes, the weights of individual items in the composite measure being determined by their relative prices in the base year.

All items of exports and imports defined as merchandise trade are included. Where possible, average unit values in the base year are used to apply to current period quantities, but where quantity data are not available from trade statistics or where problems of homogeneity and quality change occur, special techniques have been devised to allow revaluation to be carried out. Some 400 export items (amounting to 88 per cent of the total value in 1966-67) and 1,400 import items (amounting to 43 per cent of the total value in 1966-67) are directly revalued at base year prices. Since measures of this type are subject to approximations and assumptions, they should not be interpreted in any precise quantitative sense.

• Chapter 16

MARKETING

1 THE QUEENSLAND SYSTEM

History—Since World War I 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, after various amendments, was consolidated later in the Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act, which is the general enabling Act for the establishment and organisation of marketing boards. However, specific legislation was retained in the *Wheat Pool Act 1920-1972*, and separate legislation, *The Fruit Marketing Organisation Acts, 1923 to 1964*, provided for the setting up of the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing.

Constitution—Each marketing board is a separate entity created by Order in Council on the initiative of petitioning growers, after due notice published in the *Gazette*. If a counter petition is received within 30 days of notice requesting a poll of the producers concerned, and is in order, a poll is taken, and the board is authorised only if 50 per cent of the producers vote and three-fifths of the votes polled are in favour. The Order in Council confers the necessary powers, which may include ownership of the commodity. Nominations are then called for growers' representatives, and, if necessary, an election is held.

The boards are established for limited periods which are extended, subject to a poll of growers being taken, if demanded, when a simple majority decides the question. Marketing boards usually comprise from two to eight representatives of producers and the Director of Marketing of the Queensland Department of Primary Industries. Elections of representatives are held triennially. The presence of a government officer on each board facilitates liaison with the Department and provides the board with advice on marketing and on the exercise of statutory powers.

General Functions and Powers—The chief function is, of course, the selling of the commodity and the pooling of 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. Methods of control vary to suit particular conditions and policies.

The boards do not necessarily handle the commodity, store it, or 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 on conditions laid down by 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.

Organised selling facilitates incidental co-operative operations such as advertising and sales promotion, 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—There are three commodities, sugar cane, wheat, and tobacco, where restrictions are placed on the quantities of production that may be delivered to the marketing board concerned. Details of the various arrangements are given in the appropriate sections of this chapter. Proposals have been made to apply quotas to some other commodities where supply exceeds, or tends to exceed, effective demand.

2 AUSTRALIA-WIDE 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 up to the end of the 1979-80 season (see page 375). 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 Australia-wide 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 Australian Government sought powers to legislate on this matter. These powers were refused by a substantial majority in every State. Similar marketing powers were again unsuccessfully sought in 1944 and 1946.

Before 1939, home-consumption prices were maintained for butter, cheese, and dried fruits by voluntary agreement between the Australian and State Governments, and individual producers. With the passing by the Australian Government of the *Dairying Industry Act* 1952, which provided for the payment of bounties on production of butter and cheese, the States agreed to fix maximum prices under State laws for butter and cheese on a basis determined from time to time by the Australian Government. Since 1962, price determinations have been in the hands of the Australian Dairy Industry Council.

The output and sales of sugar, where virtually the whole production is in Queensland, can be controlled by this State's legislation. The small sugar production of New South Wales is sold under a special agreement between the Queensland Sugar Board and the individual producers. Home-consumption prices for sugar are determined by the Australian Government by virtue of the Sugar Agreement between the Queensland and Australian Governments.

As a result of the October 1972 meeting of the Australian Agricultural Council, egg production has been restricted nationally since

1 January 1975. This is being implemented by setting national and State maximum limits on the number of hens kept for egg production by individual producers.

In addition to the marketing of the products already mentioned, i.e. dairy produce, dried fruits, eggs, tobacco, and wheat, bodies have been set up under Australian Government legislation to organise and assist in the overseas marketing of apples and pears, canned fruits, honey, meat, wine, and wool.

3 SUGAR

The Queensland sugar industry is supervised through its production and marketing stages by the Australian and Queensland Governments and by organisations of members of the industry.

Principal Acts relating to the sugar industry are *The Sugar Acquisition Act of 1915* and the *Regulation of Sugar Cane Prices Act 1962-1972* which are Queensland legislation. There is also a Sugar Agreement in force between the Australian and Queensland Governments.

The Sugar Board and the Central and Local Sugar Cane Prices Boards are the main government agencies responsible for overall control and are set up under the relevant Acts. Other associations concerned with the sugar industry in Queensland are the Australian Sugar Producers' Association, comprising both millers and growers, the Queensland Cane Growers' Association, and the Proprietary Sugar Millers' Association.

Bodies which are an important part of the industry are the research organisations dealing with cane and sugar matters. These organisations, which are supported principally by the industry itself, are the Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations and the Sugar Research Institute. The Colonial Sugar Refining Co. Ltd (C.S.R.) also carries out research of importance to the sugar industry. The emphasis on research has made an important contribution to the industry's efficiency and the acceptability of the Australian product on world markets.

Control of Production—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 sugar chemist, and an accountant.

The Central Board makes recommendations on mill peaks, grants assignments for cane growing, controls the transfer of assignments, controls analyses of cane for payment purposes, and acts as an arbitrator in disputes relating to the conditions of supply and payment for cane.

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, and payments for, cane. Either party, if not satisfied with the award, may appeal to the Central Board for amendment of the award which, whether amended or not, ultimately becomes an award of the Central Board.

Production Peaks—There are now 30 sugar mills operating in Queensland (31 until 31 December 1974) and the control of production is effected primarily by means of mill peaks representing, in the case of each mill, the annual quota of 94 net titre sugar. Mill peaks were introduced in 1929 when the aggregate was set at 621,241 tonnes in

terms of 94 net titre sugar. For the five years to 1975 the aggregates have been as follows: 1971, 2,201,700 tonnes; 1972 and 1973, 2,227,000 tonnes; 1974, 2,440,000 tonnes; and 1975, 2,490,000 tonnes.

Control of individual farm production is provided by farm peaks which are determined annually by the Local Cane Prices Boards and incorporated in their awards. The amount of cane to be accepted from each grower is defined, subject to the provision that any deficiencies in the supply by some growers may be filled by other growers having cane available above their peak quota, but from within the net area of their assignment.

Assignments—The Central Sugar Cane Prices Board assigns to each grower an area of his land capable of producing his farm peak. For each mill area, the aggregate of assignments should be capable of producing the mill peak. From 1966, the net harvestable area generally has been set at 85 per cent of the gross assigned area.

Following a report by the Sugar Inquiry Committee in 1963 proposing the expansion of the sugar industry, the Board substantially increased the total assigned area and number of assignments. However in recent years this aspect of the industry has been relatively stable. At 30 June 1974 there were 7,280 assignments having an area of 299,248 hectares.

Control of Marketing—The Sugar Board is constituted under *The Sugar Acquisition Act of 1915*. Its members are appointed by the Queensland Government. The Board consists of a chairman, a secretary/member, and two other members, one of whom is a cane grower and the other engaged in raw sugar milling. Subject to the direction and approval of the Minister for Primary Industries, the Board's functions are to make investigations, negotiations, and recommendations regarding the delivery, payment for, and the refining, treatment, preparation, manufacture, sale, and disposal of raw sugar acquired by the Queensland Government or purchased from New South Wales.

In accordance with the abovementioned Act, ownership of all sugar produced in Queensland is vested in the Queensland Government. The Government also purchases the New South Wales output, and all the sugar is pooled for marketing. Each season the quantity of sugar required to fill available markets is determined by the Sugar Board, under a proclamation issued by the State Government. The Government contracts with C.S.R. Limited and Millaquin Sugar Co. Ltd to act as agents for the refining and selling of sugar in Australia. C.S.R. also handles, as agent, the freighting and financing arrangements for domestic requirements and the selling, sea transport, and financing of sugar for overseas markets.

Agreements between the Australian and Queensland Governments covering the sugar industry have been in force since 1923. The terms of the 1969 Agreement which expired on 30 June 1974, were extended to permit review and consideration of a new five-year agreement. This new Sugar Agreement, effective from 1 February 1975, provides for the continuation of an embargo on sugar imports, the acquisition or purchase by the Queensland Government of sugar produced in Australia, and for the control of production. Under the new agreement the maximum wholesale price of refined sugar of 1A grade in capital cities is fixed at \$219.50 per tonne.

Sugar Pools—Raw sugar up to the quantity provided for in each individual mill's peak is allocated to No. 1 Pool which covers Australian home consumption requirements ("first quota"), and the quantity within mill peaks sold on export markets ("second quota").

All sugar in excess of mill peaks is called excess sugar. Excess sugar from assigned land and within a quantity determined by the Sugar Board is termed "third quota" sugar and is allocated to No. 2 Pool. It is paid for at a price based on the world market price. "Fourth quota" sugar, which is that made from cane grown on unassigned lands or delivered in excess of the quantity determined for acceptance by the Sugar Board, receives only a nominal price, customarily \$1 per tonne.

Details of the quantities, prices, and total realisations for pooled sugar in Australia for the 1972 and 1973 seasons are set out in the next table. The table does not include the small amounts of sugar sold locally by mills, which amounted to approximately 800 tonnes in the 1973 season.

RAW SUGAR: DISPOSAL AND RETURN TO PRODUCERS, 1972 AND 1973 SEASONS

Particulars	Queensland	N.S.W.	Total	Value of sales ¹	Average price per tonne ¹
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	\$'000	\$
1972 SEASON					
No. 1 Pool					
Home consumption	661,802	46,008	707,810	95,508	134.93 ²
Surplus for export	1,562,587	56,933	1,619,520	180,992	111.76 ²
Total	2,224,389	102,941	2,327,330	276,500	118.81 ² *
No. 2 Pool ("excess" sugar for export)					
Third quota	488,795	..	488,795	55,684	113.92
Other	11	..	11	.. ⁴	1.00
Total	488,806	..	488,806	55,684	113.92
Total pooled sugar	2,713,195	102,941	2,816,136	332,184	117.96 ²
Total for export	2,051,393	56,933	2,108,326	236,676	112.26 ²
1973 SEASON					
No. 1 Pool					
Home consumption	686,474	47,723	734,197	97,208	132.40 ²
Surplus for export	1,463,514	73,324	1,536,838	197,714	128.65 ²
Total	2,149,988	121,047	2,271,035	294,922	129.86 ² *
No. 2 Pool ("excess" sugar for export)					
Third quota	255,012	..	255,012	34,414	134.95
Other	6	..	6	.. ⁴	1.00
Total	255,018	..	255,018	34,414	134.95
Total pooled sugar	2,405,006	121,047	2,526,053	329,336	130.38 ²
Total for export	1,718,532	73,324	1,791,856	232,128	129.55 ²

¹ Net return to producers, i.e. the milling and growing sections of the industry.
² After deduction of approximately \$1.30 per tonne on up-to-peak sugar as repayment of amounts lent by the Australian Government to the Queensland Government to support the No. 1 Pool prices in the 1966 and 1967 seasons. ³ Average prices for Queensland sugar only were \$117.80 per tonne in the 1972 season and \$130.39 per tonne in the 1973 season. ⁴ Less than \$500.

Sugar Exports—Nearly all Australian sugar exports are of raw sugar. A small amount is exported as refined sugar to islands in the Pacific Ocean.

Raw sugar is exported at two different polarisations, depending upon the requirements of particular markets; these polarisations correspond approximately to 94 net titre sugar, and 97 net titre sugar. The quantities referred to in the next table are in tonnes raw value, not net titre, and are as published by the International Sugar Organisation.

AUSTRALIAN SUGAR EXPORTS

Year	Commonwealth Sugar Agreement negotiated price quota	United States Sugar Act quota	World free market exports ¹	Total exports
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1970	360,504	192,555	1,180,283	1,733,342
1971	360,651	191,863	1,425,179	1,977,693
1972	360,577	194,338	1,829,096	2,384,011
1973	360,870	244,749	1,502,221 ^r	2,107,840 ^r
1974	356,789	221,808	1,229,352	1,807,949

¹ Including exports of sugar for uses other than human consumption, and the raw sugar equivalent of cane invert exports. ^r Revised since last issue.

As is indicated by the above table, Australia's sugar exports in the 1970 to 1974 period fell into three categories: exports to the United Kingdom against the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement negotiated price quota; exports to the United States against quota under the United States Sugar Act; and exports to the world free market. In the period 1970-1973 inclusive, exports to the world free market were subject to the provisions of the 1968 International Sugar Agreement, including quota limitations in 1970 and 1971. There are also some exports of sugar for use other than human consumption as food, e.g. for animal feed. These exports are not charged against any quotas, but are included above with free market exports.

Commonwealth Sugar Agreement—Short notes covering the history of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement (C.S.A.) were in the 1970 and earlier editions of the *Year Book*. The Agreement, which was signed in 1951, terminated at the end of 1974 as a consequence of the accession by the United Kingdom to the European Economic Community.

For the calendar years 1972 to 1974, Australia's annual negotiated price quota was 340,360 tonnes (actual). The negotiated price of £stg49.21 per tonne f.o.b. and stowed, was agreed at the 1971 Triennial Review for 1972 to 1974, but all shipments for the calendar year 1974 received an increment of £stg10.83 per tonne f.o.b. and stowed, and for the final 105,512 tonnes of 1974 quota a further increment was agreed to, making the total price for that quantity £stg137.80 per tonne f.o.b. and stowed.

Exports to the United States—Australia has had the opportunity to export sugar to the United States since 1961, against a quota under the United States Sugar Act. The price which Australia has received for quota exports has been the United States domestic raw sugar price at the time of sale, less a small import duty. The quantity exported to the United States varied from year to year following changes in quotas as United States requirements, domestic production, and export availabilities of other suppliers changed. In 1974 exports amounted to 209,400 tonnes of raw sugar.

The United States Sugar Act expired, however, at the end of 1974. For 1975, a global import quota has been established against which Australia is eligible to supply.

International Sugar Agreement—The 1973 International Sugar Agreement (I.S.A.), which is now in operation, came into force on the expiry of the 1968 Agreement. Details of the earlier Agreements are given in previous editions of the *Year Book*.

The 1973 I.S.A. is an administrative agreement only, providing for the continuation of the International Sugar Organisation (I.S.O.), and for work to proceed towards the negotiation of a new Agreement with economic provisions. It was negotiated at the 1973 United Nations Sugar Conference which was held with the objective of negotiating a new International Sugar Agreement with economic provisions to follow on from the 1968 I.S.A., an objective which was not achieved. The 1973 I.S.A. is of two years duration, but may be extended or terminated earlier in the event of a new Agreement with economic provisions. Australia is an exporting member of the I.S.O. under the 1973 I.S.A.

World Free Market Exports—The world free market has in recent years amounted to about 11m tonnes, or about one-seventh of the total world production of sugar. It is a residual market and as such is very sensitive to changes in the world's supply and demand for sugar. This explains the extremely volatile nature of the prices in this market, which in 1974 ranged between a minimum of £stg143 per long ton, basis c.i.f. United Kingdom, and a maximum of £stg650 per ton, using as an indicator of world market prices the London Daily Prices. It was a year of record free market prices; by comparison, in January 1967 the London Daily Price fell to as low as £stg12.25 per long ton.

Australia is one of the largest exporters to the world free market, ranking either second or third in recent years. The instability of world free market prices, the high proportion of Australian production exported to world free market outlets, and the increase in that proportion following the termination of The Commonwealth Sugar Agreement and the United States Sugar Act, were factors underlying the interest of the sugar industry in negotiating long-term arrangements, providing guaranteed access and remunerative prices, with established markets. During 1974 long-term arrangements were negotiated with the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, and Japan to supply a total of at least 6.15m tonnes during the five or six years commencing 1975.

The following table shows exports to the principal free market outlets in the five years to 1974 expressed in tonnes raw value, not net titre.

AUSTRALIAN FREE MARKET SUGAR EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES¹

Country	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Canada	295,998	323,120	436,270	354,023	338,717
China—mainland .. .. .	..	..	37,157	66,220	30,949
Japan	584,777	516,959	646,981	601,907	256,847
Korea, Republic of .. .. .	..	..	17,971	64,502	110,152
Malaysia	25,989	13,656	66,115	104,472	210,616
New Zealand	61,859	86,861	104,724	112,118	109,572
Singapore	27,118	13,565	39,479	77,695	81,476

¹ Excluding cane invert and sugar for non-human consumption.

Bulk Handling—Bulk handling and mechanised loading and unloading of raw sugar is now in operation throughout the Australian sugar industry. In Queensland, terminals for the bulk loading of sugar were opened at Mackay in 1957, at Lucinda and Bundaberg in 1958, at Townsville in 1959, at Mourilyan in 1960, and at Cairns in 1964. Extensions at Bundaberg and Mourilyan, second sheds at Bundaberg, Townsville, Lucinda, and Cairns, and also two extra sheds at Mackay have been opened subsequently to give a total bulk storage capacity of 1,472,000 tonnes. The Sugar Board maintains and operates the installations on behalf of the sugar industry. Total expenditure on bulk handling facilities to date has amounted to \$48m.

Sugar Statistics—Production of sugar in Queensland is dealt with in Chapter 11. The next table shows the disposals of sugar, at 94 net titre, by the Sugar Board in the five years to 1973.

AUSTRALIAN RAW SUGAR MARKETED

Season	Sales			Proportion exported
	Australia	Overseas	Total	
	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	%
1969	673	1,540	2,213	70
1970	698	1,826	2,524	72
1971	696	2,097	2,793	75
1972	708	2,108	2,816	75
1973	734	1,792	2,526	71

The next table shows the total realisations on sugar sold in Australia and overseas, and the average net prices paid for Queensland sugar, for the five seasons ended 1973.

RAW SUGAR: NET VALUES AND AVERAGE PRICES PAID TO MILLS

Season	Value of sugar ¹			Average net price per tonne (94 n.t.) ²			
	Australian sales	Exportable sugar	Total	Australian sales	Exportable sugar	No. 1 Pool	Total pooled sugar
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$	\$	\$	\$
1969 ..	94,730	122,549	217,279	140.84	79.50	99.98	97.75
1970 ³ ..	96,326	157,865	254,191	138.08	86.45	102.75	100.63
1971 ³ ..	94,949	208,340	303,290	136.51	99.27	111.78	108.35
1972 ³ ..	95,508	236,676	332,184	134.93	112.27	118.65	117.80
1973 ³ ..	97,208	232,128	329,336	132.40	129.58	129.85	130.39

¹ Total pooled sugar, Queensland and New South Wales, net payment to mills for sharing between mills and growers. ² Queensland sugar only. ³ After deduction of repayments of amounts lent the industry to support the No. 1 Pool prices in the 1966 and 1967 seasons.

Values for the 1970 to 1973 seasons shown in the table above are net of annual instalments of approximately \$3m in repayment of loans made to the sugar industry by the Australian Government in support of the 1966 and 1967 seasons' prices.

Sugar Board Accounts—The next table shows the main receipts and disbursements of the Queensland Sugar Board for each of the three years to 1973-74.

SUGAR BOARD REALISATION AND DISTRIBUTION ACCOUNT

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Sales in Australia	128,291	131,167	135,053
Sales overseas	249,213	264,815	249,053
Total sales	377,504	395,982	384,106
Stocks at end of year	10,295	9,540	9,439
Charges on export sugar			
Freights	18,180	19,808	20,741
Other	3,928	3,722	3,722
Charges on Australian sales			
Refining	13,974	14,837	17,143
Freights	8,294	8,599	9,843
Bulk handling, less mills' contributions	3,269	3,929	4,033
Contribution to fruit industry concession committee	924	924	924
Export sugar rebates (fruit and other products)	1,834	1,010	52
Interest and redemption on Aust. Govt loans	3,021	3,021	3,021
Managing and financing	5,247	5,205	4,767
Other charges, less interest received	1,350	1,588	1,791
Total expenses	60,021	62,643	66,037
Raw sugar purchases	303,290	332,184	329,336
	%	%	%
<i>Proportion of expenses to sales</i>	<i>15.9</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>17.2</i>
<i>Proportion of expenses to purchases</i>	<i>19.8</i>	<i>18.9</i>	<i>20.1</i>

Under the Sugar Agreement between the Australian and Queensland Governments, funds are provided by the sugar industry for a rebate on the price of refined sugar to manufacturers of fruit products who pay not less than specified prices for fruit. The domestic sugar rebate to the fruit processing industry, which had been \$9.84 per tonne, was increased to \$14.76 per tonne under the 1969 Agreement. As a result of this variation the annual contribution to the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee, which administers the fund, was increased from \$528,000 to \$924,000 per annum for the five years from 1 July 1969. Also, under the Sugar Agreement, the sugar industry provides funds for rebates on sugar used in approved manufactured goods exported, if the price of Australian sugar is higher than the Australian equivalent of the world parity price.

4 WHEAT

State Wheat Board—The State Wheat Board operates under the *Wheat Pool Act 1920-1972*, and has its administrative headquarters in Toowoomba. Up to the 1939-40 season, the Board was in complete control of the Queensland wheat crop. In 1940, after the Australian Wheat Board was set up to handle and market the whole Australian crop, the State Board was appointed agent for Queensland. In this capacity the State Board has continued to arrange the delivery, grading, storage, and sale of wheat within Queensland. It also conducts a compulsory hail insurance scheme which is financed from growers' levies.

The State Wheat Board owns numerous bulk grain storages situated near railway sidings in the main wheat-growing areas. These storages

have been mainly financed by funds received from a Capital Facility Allowance which is paid to the handling authority by the Australian Wheat Board, and have all been constructed since 1953-54 when bulk handling commenced. At 30 June 1974 there were 74 country storage centres having permanent storage facilities of 1,094,000 tonnes and temporary storage facilities of 60,000 tonnes.

Wheat export terminals are situated at Brisbane and Gladstone. At 30 June 1974, storage capacity at Brisbane was 66,000 tonnes while Gladstone had storage for 29,000 tonnes. Extensions to the Gladstone terminal are expected to be completed by the middle of 1975 to increase storage facilities by a further 10,000 tonnes. The terminals have loading facilities with capacities for loading 1,600 tonnes of wheat per hour at Brisbane and 400 tonnes per hour at Gladstone.

The marketing of Queensland wheat is undertaken by means of a series of Australia-wide "pools". The next table shows deliveries of Queensland wheat to the State Wheat Board in the five seasons to 1974-75 and net returns per tonne to growers.

The amount shown as return to grower is an average only and may vary significantly from grower to grower depending upon point of delivery and classification of the wheat delivered. From the 1968-69 season, premiums have been paid on wheat classified as prime hard, on a sliding scale depending on protein content. Commencing in 1969-70, rail freight deductions have also been on an individual basis depending upon point of delivery, that is, freight from the point of delivery to the nearest wheat port.

WHEAT DELIVERIES TO THE STATE WHEAT BOARD AND
RETURNS TO GROWERS¹

Season	Deliveries of Queensland wheat	Average return to grower at grower's siding ²
	tonnes	\$ per tonne
1970-71	95,449	34.75r
1971-72	672,672	35.13r
1972-73	332,831	33.03r
1973-74	465,302	48.89r
1974-75	646,107	34.59

¹ Advances to growers for all seasons shown have not been finalised. ² Less average freight, hail, and building levy. r Revised since last issue.

From the 1967-68 season, wheat receipts in Queensland, other than off-grade deliveries, have been classified as either prime hard or fair average quality (f.a.q.) wheat. Each year samples of wheat, which are representative of all the wheat of a particular classification grown in a region, are obtained. Standards for each grade are established and the grain density is determined by the use of the Schopper 1-litre scale chondrometer. This standard is used as the basis of sales of each grade and varies from year to year.

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. Quality premiums paid by Queensland flour mills are made at varying rates based on wheat protein content, with a maximum of \$9.55 per tonne, in respect of sales of prime hard wheat.

The next table gives particulars of selling prices at Brisbane of both bulk and bagged wheat for the five years to 1974.

PRICES PER TONNE OF QUEENSLAND WHEAT FOR HOME CONSUMPTION
(Fair Average Quality Wheat Free on Rail at Ports)

Period commencing	Price to mills		Price to produce trade ¹	
	Bulk	Bagged	Bulk	Bagged
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1 December 1970	60.99	63.93	58.06	61.00
1 December 1971	62.46	65.40	55.48	61.00
1 December 1972	64.67	67.61	68.18	75.33
1 December 1973	71.10	.. ²	71.10	.. ²
1 December 1974	83.40	.. ²	83.40	.. ²

¹ In truck load lots. ² No bagged wheat available.

From 1968-69, premiums have been paid on deliveries of prime hard wheat with a protein content in excess of 11.49 per cent. The premium varies according to the protein content of a representative sample of each grower's prime hard deliveries. For 1973-74 the premium ranged from \$1.21 to \$6.80 per tonne.

In addition to the above premiums, special payments were made to growers who supplied selected seed wheat. These payments were \$12.85 (bulk) per tonne for seed and \$22.04 (bulk) per tonne for specially selected seed for multiplication purposes.

The next table shows the sales of Queensland wheat during the five years to 1973. 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 farms for seed and feed, nor small quantities delivered by growers to agents in New South Wales licensed by the Australian Wheat Board. The sales are those made during the years shown and do not refer to grain from a particular harvest. All figures are expressed in terms of untreated wheat.

SALES OF QUEENSLAND WHEAT

Year	For use in Australia as				Overseas exports for use as		Total
	Flour	Stock feed	Seed	Break-fast foods etc.	Grain	Wheat products	
	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
1969 ..	162	20	5	5	579	50	821
1970 ..	215	14	4	5	195	54	487 ¹
1971 ..	209	2	8	5	..	55	279 ¹
1972 ..	166	22	7	6	398	46	645 ¹
1973 ..	189	99	8	7	33	41	377 ¹

¹ Including small amounts of wheat imported from other States.

Australian Wheat Board—The Australian Wheat Board is a statutory corporation operating under the authority of Australian and State Governments legislation, and is responsible for the marketing of wheat within Australia and for the marketing of wheat and wheat products for export.

The Board was constituted under National Security (Wheat Acquisition) Regulations in 1939 to purchase, store, and sell wheat. The Board, along with the Wheat Stabilisation Board, handled all wheat grown in Australia in the seasons 1941-42 to 1948-49.

Under the *Wheat Industry Stabilisation Act* 1948 the Board was reconstituted to administer the first five-year stabilisation plan and has been continued in existence by similar Acts in 1954, 1958, 1963, 1968, and 1974. Details for the first five plans are given in earlier editions of the *Year Book*.

The latest plan operated for five years, commencing with the 1968-69 and ending with the 1972-73 crop. In 1973 the plan was extended for one year and ended with the marketing of the 1973-74 crop.

Under this plan, a guaranteed return, on a maximum of 5.44m tonnes of wheat from any one season's crop, was fixed annually in accordance with a cost index produced by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. For the 1973-74 season it was fixed at \$73.49 per tonne (f.o.b.) for f.a.q. bulk wheat.

The home consumption base price for 1973-74 was established at \$71.10 per tonne, bulk basis, f.o.r. ports, which included a loading of 69 cents per tonne to cover the cost of transporting wheat to Tasmania.

As money in the Stabilisation Fund was exhausted with the closure of the 1959-60 pool, due to low export returns, the Australian Government has met its commitment in respect of the export guarantee. Up to the closure of the 1972-73 pool, this has involved an amount of \$296m. The contributions to the various pools from the 1968-69 season were as follows: 1968-69, \$29,008,000; 1969-70, \$27,538,000; 1970-71, \$32,058,000; 1971-72, \$40,132,000; and 1972-73, \$12,360,000.

In addition, sterling devaluation compensation amounting to \$10.5m was paid to the Australian Wheat Board in 1968-69.

A new stabilisation plan to cover the seasons from 1974-75 to 1979-80 was enacted by the Australian and State Governments in 1974. The basic aims of this plan are to give the industry some security against price fluctuations without distorting the underlying trend in market prices, and without providing an unduly large, and very often unpredictable, net contribution by the Government. These aims are to be achieved by:

- (i) Abandoning the concept of "guaranteed price" and replacing it with a "stabilisation price" related to movements in the international wheat market;
- (ii) Cushioning sharp changes in export prices by moving the stabilisation price gradually into line with market prices;
- (iii) Providing definite limits to the extent the Government can be called upon to underwrite the Plan; and
- (iv) Providing a mechanism which could reasonably be expected to continue to operate indefinitely and not to require frequent renegotiation, although periodic review and new legislation would be necessary.

The *Wheat Industry Stabilisation Act* 1974, in conjunction with States' legislation, provides for the continuation of the previously introduced quota scheme for wheat deliveries.

Responsibility for implementing the proposals for quotas on deliveries within the States rests with the State Governments. The method of allocation of quotas to individual growers varies from State to State but, in general, is based on average deliveries by growers over a recent period.

The next table sets out the amounts of wheat quota allowed each State for the five years to 1974-75.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT QUOTAS

Quota	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
Basic quota					
New South Wales ..	2,694	3,102	4,028	5,030	5,030
Victoria	1,415	1,551	1,823	2,490	2,490
Queensland	680	735	871	1,012	1,012
South Australia ..	979	1,089	1,252	1,886	1,886
Western Australia ..	2,259	2,068	2,585	3,065	3,065
Total	8,027	8,545	10,559	13,483	13,483
Additional quota					
New South Wales					
Prime hard	327	327	191	191	191
Durum .. ..	..	54	54	54	54
Queensland					
Prime hard	299	299	163	163	163
South Australia					
Hard .. ..	..	..	109	109	109
Total	626	680	517	517	517
Australian total	8,653	9,225	11,076	14,000	14,000

5 OTHER GRAIN CROPS

Barley—The Barley Marketing Board was constituted in 1930 and operates under the *Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act 1926-1973*. The Board is responsible for the marketing of all barley grown in Queensland. Some of the barley produced, however, is either held on farms for feed or seed, or sold interstate. The Board operates a hail insurance scheme, and also a seed barley scheme under which growers are specially selected to grow seed barley for the Board.

Barley is used for malting, milling, and stock feed. For malting purposes, a high-grade low-protein grain is required and growers wishing to have their barley classified for this purpose are required to submit samples to the Board. Other high-grade barley with higher protein content is classified as milling, while all other barley is classified as feed grade.

The State Wheat Board acts as handling agent for the Barley Board and growers deliver grain to Wheat Board depots. The next table sets out details of the Barley Board's operations for the five years to 1973-74.

THE BARLEY MARKETING BOARD, QUEENSLAND

Season	Deliveries	Exports	Average net return per tonne to grower at grower's siding ¹			
			Seed	Malting	Milling	Feed
			\$	\$	\$	\$
1969-70 ..	74,974	12,802	43.30	38.89	36.45	32.27
1970-71 ..	24,906	4,160	47.62	41.08	36.67	34.02
1971-72 ..	153,322 ^r	15,222	42.03	37.62	32.11	29.91
1972-73 ..	17,474	.. ²	57.06 ^r	56.09 ^r	48.23 ^r	48.23 ^r
1973-74 ³ ..	112,597	56,988	70.40	65.79	60.18	60.18

¹ Only average freight deducted. Individual net returns may vary depending on distance from Toowoomba. ² No exports due to low receipts. ³ Preliminary estimate, pool not yet finalised. ^r Revised since last issue.

Grain Sorghum—The Central Queensland Grain Sorghum Marketing Board was constituted in 1965 when the Grain Sorghum Marketing Board was discontinued and the whole of the State, except a specified area of Central Queensland, was exempted from control.

The State Wheat Board acts as handling agent for the Board and growers deliver their grain to Wheat Board depots in Central Queensland. In addition, the Board itself has storage capacity of some 4,000 tonnes at Gladstone which is used mainly for local sales. The Board also has continuous-flow grain-drying facilities available at Gladstone and Capella.

Grain sorghum is used primarily for stock feed and is an important source for supplementing other coarse grains for this purpose. As local requirements for grain sorghum in Central Queensland are limited, most sorghum received by the Board is exported, and shipped through the port of Gladstone.

The next table sets out details of the Board's operations in the five years to 1973.

CENTRAL QUEENSLAND GRAIN SORGHUM MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

Season	Deliveries	Value of sales	Average net payment to growers per tonne ¹	Quantity sold	
				Domestic	Overseas
	tonnes	\$'000	\$	tonnes	tonnes
1969*	..	..	..	..	..
1970	.. 68,057	2,928	28.66	6,419	61,197
1971	.. 244,860	11,554	34.89	5,195	239,788
1972	.. 247,772 ^r	10,874	33.08 ^r	13,743	233,543
1973	.. 105,600	4,967	33.66	12,367	93,165

¹ At grower's siding.
^r Revised since last issue.

² Growers exempted from delivery because of drought.

Maize—The Atherton Tableland Maize Marketing Board controls the marketing of all maize produced on the Tableland. There is no control in other areas of the State. The Board was established in 1923 to treat maize for market and to pool receipts from different markets. Tableland maize, as a consequence of the tropical climatic conditions under which it is grown, has a high moisture content and has to be dried to 14 per cent moisture before it can be stored.

The Board has storage capacity of 13,000 tonnes in vertical concrete silos at Atherton, Kairi, and Tolga and 5,000 tonnes in horizontal storage at Atherton. All storages are equipped with individual aeration equipment which reduces bin temperatures to around 14° Celsius and this ensures trouble-free storage for twelve months. In 1972-73 a bulk storage facility of 3,000 tonnes capacity, as well as equipment for loading the shed from rail and road transport, was established at the Cairns Wharf. The Board also grists maize into various forms, and compounds poultry, pig, and cattle foods. In 1973-74 the Tableland produced about 24 per cent of the Queensland output of maize. The balance of the crop is grown over a wide area of the State.

In April 1969 the Board's area was divided into two zones for the purpose of maize deliveries. The Atherton Zone (Zone A) comprises the whole of the Board's area except the Shires of Hinchinbrook and Cardwell which comprise the Ingham Zone (Zone B).

The next table sets out details of the Board's pool operations for the five years to 1973-74.

ATHERTON TABLELAND MAIZE MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Net receipts of maize					
Zone A	16,561	15,836	12,938	15,486 ^r	15,681
Zone B	845	1,180	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹
Northern sales	15,681	12,574	13,631	15,597	16,585
Average net payments to growers per tonne	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Zone A	47.47	44.21	48.80	49.48	49.29
Zone B	50.67	21.48	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹

¹ Pool not operating. ^r Revised since last issue.

The main outlets for the Board's maize are the pig, poultry, and dairy industries in North Queensland. The Board manufactures poultry mashes and stock feeds from maize and other ingredients purchased from outside sources. In addition, firms in Cairns and Innisfail manufacture stock feeds under franchise from the Board, incorporating maize purchased from the Board. Maize requirements for these activities amounted to 4,148 tonnes in 1973-74.

Rice—The Rice Marketing Board was constituted on 11 November 1971 and operates under the *Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act 1926-1973*. The Board was set up to control the marketing of rice grown in the Burdekin River and Ingham areas of North Queensland. Details of the production of rice in North Queensland are given on page 257. Traditionally, the Australian domestic market for the long grain varieties of rice has been supplied by the United States. However, with the establishment of a rice industry in North Queensland devoted entirely to long grain varieties, imports of long grain rice have decreased. Queensland now supplies almost all of Australia's requirements for long grain rice.

Details of the Board's operations since it was constituted are set out in the next table.

RICE MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

Harvest ¹	Rice production	Average payment per tonne to growers		Total payments to growers
		1st grade	Seed	
	tonnes	\$	\$	\$'000
Summer 1972	7,381	70.00	79.84	489
Winter 1972	3,818	64.21	74.05	247
Summer 1973	8,619	83.67	93.51	724
Winter 1973	7,685	99.66	109.50	770
Summer 1974	4,439	100.72	110.56	447
Winter 1974	909 _s	97.00 _s	106.84 _s	90 _s

¹ Summer harvest, December to January; winter harvest, May to June. _s Subject to revision.

6 DAIRY PRODUCTS

Butter and Cheese—A voluntary butter and cheese price equalisation scheme, based on arrangements between the manufacturers and the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Limited, has been in operation for a number of years. The Committee, which comprises members of the State Dairy Products Stabilisation Boards and other persons representing the industry, enters into agreements with manufacturers

to secure to them equal rates from sales of butter and cheese, and for this purpose fixes basic prices at which these products, sold in Australia or abroad, are to be taken into account. The effect is that the local and export trade are distributed in equitable proportions among the manufacturers. The Committee equalises returns to factories through an Equalisation Fund.

Details of butter and cheese equalisation rates for the five years to 1973-74 are shown in the next table.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MARKETING

Year	Rate per tonne			Amount of bounty paid in Queensland
	Equalisation price	Bounty	Overall return to manufacturer	
BUTTER				
	\$	\$	\$	\$'000
1969-70	752.13	106.29	858.42	2,392
1970-71	765.71	185.03	950.74	3,431
1971-72	838.34	176.17	1,014.52	3,169
1972-73	793.26 ^r	122.04	915.30 ^r	1,906
1973-74 ¹	800.15	84.84	884.99	970
CHEESE				
	\$	\$	\$	\$'000
1969-70	511.98	50.78	562.77	431
1970-71	523.99	83.46	607.45	592
1971-72	619.44 ^r	84.05	703.49 ^r	646
1972-73	671.81 ^r	58.26	730.07 ^r	474
1973-74 ¹	704.68	40.45	745.13	352

¹ Incomplete. ^r Revised since last issue.

Under the provisions of the various Dairying Industry Assistance Acts, the first of which was passed in 1942, the Australian Government has provided subsidies on butterfat for the manufacture of butter, cheese, and processed milk products. Details of the various five-year stabilisation plans since 1 July 1952 are given in earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

Under the terms of the five-year plan which commenced on 1 July 1972, the Australian Government has undertaken to allocate each year, for the five years of the plan, a minimum of \$27m as financial assistance for butter and cheese and related butterfat products produced in Australia.

In addition, for 1972-73 the Government agreed to compensate the Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee for any loss sustained as a result of fixing its initial interim equalisation value for butter at a level which enabled factories to make an opening payment rate of 34 cents per lb, (approximately 75 cents per kilogram) commercial butter basis. This was the same opening pay rate as applied for 1971-72.

In July 1973 the Australian Government announced its intention to phase out the butter and cheese bounty over the two-year period ending 30 June 1975. For the 1973-74 season the Australian Government made available \$18m and for 1974-75 the bounty payment will be \$9m which will be the final payment of financial assistance related directly to output.

The Australian Government provided a separate bounty, under the provisions of the Processed Milk Products Bounty Act for the payment of \$700,000 as a bounty on butterfat content of processed milk products exported in 1962-63, \$1,000,000 for 1963-64, and \$800,000 for each subsequent year. The Processed Milk Products Bounty will continue on exports only up to 30 June 1975, and, as in the past, at a rate related to the butter and cheese bounty rate.

The *Butterfat Levy Act 1965-1972* provides for a levy on butterfat used in the manufacture of butter, butterfat products, and cheese. This levy is the principal source of finance for the Dairy Produce Sales Promotion Fund, and amounts paid to the Fund from this source totalled \$866,553 in 1973-74. The Board's sales promotion activities are directed mainly towards promoting Australian butter and cheese on the Australian, United Kingdom, and Japanese markets.

The Dairy Produce Research Trust Account, which is administered under the *Dairy Produce Sales Promotion Act 1958-1973*, is financed by an Australian Government maximum contribution of \$1 for \$1 against funds raised by way of the butterfat levy and allocated to research. The amount of levy and contributions allocated to research amounted to \$1,001,882 in 1973-74. Research is directed towards increasing efficiency in the factory, on the farm, and in marketing, particularly with respect to diversification of products from the dairy industry.

The Butter Marketing Board—This Board was established in 1925 and is concerned principally with the regulation of supplies to local and overseas markets. In 1936 it obtained the right to be sole vendor of "pat" butter in the Brisbane area. The objectives of this were to more effectively control the butter supply to the city of Brisbane, to obtain for the producers the additional profits arising from the sale of pat butter, and to replace numerous brands with one brand of selected butter of uniformly good quality. The patting factory established for this purpose has enabled the Board to deal with butterfat in various ways and to develop markets in Australia and overseas for such products.

Butter sales in 1971-72 were worth \$15.3m and with the bounty of \$3.2m, paid through factories, this gave an overall return to manufacturers of \$18.4m or about 101 cents per kg. Preliminary figures for 1972-73 and 1973-74 show sales of \$12.6m and \$9.2m, respectively, with bounty payments of \$1.9m in 1972-73 and \$1.0m in 1973-74. The preliminary overall return to manufacturers amounted to \$14.5m in 1972-73 and \$10.2m in 1973-74, or 91 cents per kg and 87 cents per kg, respectively.

The next table shows sales of Queensland butter in Australia and overseas, according to the records of the Butter Marketing Board.

SALES OF QUEENSLAND BUTTER TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR EQUALISATION

Year	Australian sales		Overseas sales ²	Total sales	Pro-portion sold overseas
	Queens-land ¹	Other			
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	%
1969-70	15,352	392	7,048	22,792	30.9
1970-71	14,229	285	4,262	18,776	22.7
1971-72	12,763	256	5,184	18,203	28.5
1972-73	10,516	20	5,323	15,859	34.0
1973-74s	9,556	..	2,144	11,700	18.3

¹ Including butter below first grade quality released in the form of butterfat to manufacturers of ice cream and for household cooking purposes. ² Including butter sold to tanners for export, and butter for ships' stores. ³ Subject to revision.

Queensland's apparent consumption of butter, which includes a certain quantity imported from other States, amounted to approximately 17,700 tonnes in 1973-74 compared with approximately 16,200 tonnes in 1972-73. These quantities include butter below first grade quality sold for manufacturing purposes.

Sales by the Board in 1973-74 totalled 14,510 tonnes, compared with 14,913 tonnes in 1972-73. The next table sets out particulars of sales for the three years to 1973-74.

BUTTER MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

Particulars	1971-72		1972-73		1973-74	
	Local sales	Export sales	Local sales	Export sales	Local sales	Export sales
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Pat butter	6,199	1,384	6,497	1,447	7,351	1,365
Canned butter	36	495	40	577	33	430
Ghee	96	1,365	82	1,416	92	1,728
Pure butterfat	2,390	1,057	1,898	1,304	1,409	900
Butteroil blend and shortening	119	729	126	1,250	130	758
Other ¹	224	37	217	59	296	18
Total sales	9,062	5,065	8,860	6,052	9,311	5,199

¹ Including small amounts of butter sold in bulk and as butter concentrate on both local and export markets.

The Cheese Marketing Board—This Board was originally constituted in 1923. Since 1934, returns to producers of cheese have (as for butter) been averaged from the various markets through the Equalisation Scheme, under which wholesale prices are uniform throughout the various States (see page 379). Details of equalisation and bounty rates and manufacturers' returns are shown on page 380.

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 three years to 1973-74 are set out in the next table. While sales to the traditional British market have fluctuated considerably during recent years, the Japanese market has been relatively stable.

DISPOSAL OF QUEENSLAND CHEESE

Market	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Local (including for processing) ..	5,788	5,407	6,591
Interstate (including for processing) ..	878	1,124	787
Exported to United Kingdom	344	79	..
Exported to Japan	1,059	609	929
Other exports	59	46	935
Total	8,128	7,266	9,242

Milk—The Brisbane Milk Board operates under the *Milk Supply Act 1952-1972*. Its functions are the general regulation and control

of the collection, treatment, supply, sale, distribution, and price of milk and cream for consumption or use within the Brisbane Milk District, excluding usage by factories for the manufacture of butter, cheese, ice cream, etc. The Board may also fix prices in other parts of Queensland.

The control and inspection of milk supply is achieved through the registration of all suppliers and distributors. Registrations at 30 June 1974 included 228 producers, 18 wholesale vendors, 523 retail vendors operating from delivery vehicles, and 1,860 retail vendors selling from fixed premises (shops, cafes, milk bars, etc.). The Board regulates supplies to wholesale vendors by means of quotas. Of the 1973-74 aggregate weekly quota of 2,196,000 litres, composite quotas of 1,284,000 litres were allotted to 14 country factories and the rest to producers supplying direct to wholesalers.

Total quantities handled in 1973-74 included 102,722,000 litres of pasteurised milk and 681,000 litres of pasteurised cream. From January 1973 a thickened cream of 35 per cent butterfat content made from Queensland produced milk has been sold in Brisbane in addition to normal pasteurised cream of 42 per cent butterfat content. This thickened cream is outside the scope of the Milk Supply Act, and is not included in the above figure for pasteurised cream sales.

The principal source of the Board's revenue is from a levy assessment on milk and cream supplied. This amounted to \$185,410 in 1973-74. A further levy on producers and country factories supplying the Brisbane market, and voluntary contributions at a fixed rate per month by wholesale milk distributors, yielded \$74,148 in 1973-74, to a fund to promote the State-wide sale of milk.

While a Milk Board has not been set up outside the metropolitan area, 17 pasteurisation plants serving prescribed areas have been established in country centres. Total quantities handled by these pasteurisation plants in 1973-74 amounted to 118,046,000 litres of pasteurised milk, and 858,000 litres of pasteurised cream.

7 EGGS

Queensland Egg Boards—The Egg Marketing Board was constituted in 1923 as a grower-controlled organisation under the provision of the *Primary Products Pools Act*, which was later incorporated in the *Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act 1926-1973*. Between 1943 and 1947 the Board acted as an agent for the Australian Government under war-time regulations.

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 eggs through its premises in Brisbane, but it also operates depots at Nambour and Toowoomba. In addition, 11 country agencies and 13 distributors, including one at Darwin, market eggs on its behalf.

Eggs handled by the South and Central Queensland Egg Marketing Boards include only those from flocks, registered under the Egg Industry Regulations, which are of 50 or more birds. In addition, quantities of eggs are sold by growers direct to retailers and consumers under permit from the Boards. The next table sets out details of operations of both Boards for the five years to 1973-74.

QUEENSLAND EGG MARKETING BOARDS OPERATIONS.

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
<i>South Queensland Board</i>					
Receivals					
Quantity '000 doz	17,344	18,930	18,583	20,800	22,556
Gross return to producers \$'000	7,356	7,472	7,407	9,185	13,529
Average net return per doz ¹ c	31.39	27.05	27.10	31.24	46.18
Permit sales					
Quantity '000 doz	5,002	5,009	5,098	4,442	4,443
Gross return to producers ² \$'000	2,122	1,977	2,032	1,962	2,052
<i>Central Queensland Board</i>					
Receivals					
Quantity '000 doz	1,218	1,070	1,067 ³	1,465 ³	1,513 ³
Gross return to producers \$'000	597	461	467	651 ^r	910
Average net return per doz ¹ c	32.16	31.24	32.37	31.66	46.13
Permit sales					
Quantity '000 doz	286 ^r	281	285	259 ^r	291
Gross return to producers ² \$'000	129	121	125	135	134

¹ After hen levy. ² Estimated. ³ Excluding purchases from South Queensland Board of 231(000) dozen in 1971-72, 76(000) dozen in 1972-73, and 58(000) dozen in 1973-74. ^r Revised since last issue.

The South Queensland Board determines the gross prices at which suppliers are paid for the various grades of eggs, termed the "advance prices". To determine the wholesale selling prices, certain variable rates based on the method of supply are added to the gross advance prices. For example the Board operates a Producer Pack Scheme which enables approved growers to pack eggs into Board cartons for delivery to the Board. An allowance of 2.55 cents per dozen for handling is given to producers who pack under the scheme. The Board also purchases from approved growers farm-packed frozen whole egg and chilled liquid whole egg. The pulp, after sampling and testing, is sold as Board pulp.

On 1 July 1965, Australian Government legislation which provided for a scheme to stabilise the Australian egg industry with respect to returns from local and export sales came into effect. The legislation provides for a levy on hens over 6 months old in flocks kept for commercial purposes, excluding the first 20 hens in each flock. The levy is payable by all producers and the South Queensland Board, as agent for the Australian Government, collects and administers the levy for Queensland.

Following uneconomic over-production of eggs throughout Australia in recent years, all State Governments in October 1972 agreed to implement statutory measures to control egg production. Agreement was reached on national and State hen quotas, setting a maximum limit on the number of hens that producers could hold. In Queensland enabling legislation was passed and, following a favourable poll of growers on the question of introduction of the legislation, the *Hen Quotas Act 1973* was proclaimed to come into operation on 3 September 1973. The scheme became operative throughout Australia on 1 January 1975. The hen quotas will be reviewed annually.

The maximum number of hens that producers in each State may hold is as follows: New South Wales, 5,470,000; Victoria, 3,170,000; Queensland, 1,900,000; South Australia, 1,180,000; Western Australia, 930,000; Tasmania, 200,000; A.C.T., 85,000.

Australian Egg Board—The *Egg Export Control Act 1947-1973* established the Australian Egg Board with the principal function of controlling the export, including the purchase and shipment, of eggs and egg products.

In 1954 the Australian Board was empowered to operate "pools" for exports, and from 1966-67 each State Board has exported through the pools. The Australian Board purchases stocks from the State Boards, while the latter are responsible for packing, processing, and shipping on behalf of the Australian Board.

Sales promotion efforts with respect to export sales have been focussed in recent years on the Middle East for eggs in shell, and on Japan for egg pulp. Australia's exports of 2.2m dozen eggs in shell in 1973-74 included 1.5m dozen to countries in the Arabian Gulf, and the balance to New Guinea, the Pacific islands, and Hong Kong. Exports of egg pulp totalled 12,974 tonnes in 1973-74, of which 11,766 tonnes was acquired by Japan.

8 WOOL

In June 1972 the Australian Government announced the formation of the Australian Wool Corporation under the *Wool Industry Act 1972*. This followed a request to the Government by the Australian Wool Industry Conference. The Corporation commenced operations on 1 January 1973, combining the functions of the Australian Wool Commission and the Australian Wool Board. Details of the more important features of these organisations appeared in the 1973 issue of the *Year Book*.

Membership of the Australian Wool Corporation consists of an independent chairman appointed by the Minister for Agriculture, four woolgrower representatives appointed by the Minister after nomination by the Australian Wool Industry Conference, three members with special qualifications appointed by the Minister after consultation with the Australian Wool Industry Conference, and one government representative appointed by the Minister for Agriculture.

The Wool Corporation continues the operation of the Flexible Reserve Price Scheme at auction and the policies established by its predecessor, the Australian Wool Commission. The Corporation is charged with investigating wool marketing methods, including the proposal for acquisition, and, in addition, it has powers to apply objective measurement techniques to the marketing of the wool clip.

Research and Promotion—The International Wool Secretariat, which is maintained jointly by Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, conducts overseas publicity. Under its first five-year plan, Australia provided about 64 per cent of the total funds required for the programme, while New Zealand and South Africa contributed 24 per cent and 12 per cent, respectively. The proportions are based on the annual shorn wool production of each country. From 1 August 1970, Australian woolgrowers were levied at the rate of 1 per cent of the gross value of shorn wool to meet this commitment.

As a result of negotiations between the Australian Wool Industry Conference and the Australian Government, the latter agreed to 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 from 1967-68. For each of the three years 1970-71 to 1972-73, the Government undertook to increase its contribution to an average of \$27m per year. In 1973-74 the grant was \$22m.

Wool Sales—Wool is normally sold at public auctions organised by the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers. The average auction room price in Australia of greasy wool, as computed by the Council, rose from 45.00 cents per kg in 1946-47, to the record price of 264.91 cents per kg in 1950-51. Subsequently there was a general downward trend, reaching a low of 64.68 cents per kg in 1970-71. In 1971-72 the price rose to 75.25 cents per kg and in 1972-73 to 183.77 cents per kg following a dramatic recovery in wool prices from January 1972. In 1973-74 prices rose early in the season but then fell to give an Australian seasonal average of 181.16 cents per kg. 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 are attended by overseas buyers. In 1973-74, the total amount of wool sold was 54.8m kg which realised \$96.6m, averaging 176.43 cents per kg, compared with realisations in 1972-73 of \$109.9m from 61.6m kg, averaging 178.30 cents per kg. Some New South Wales wool is sold in Brisbane and some Queensland wool is sold in Sydney and Newcastle.

Particulars of wool sold in the Brisbane market during the five years to 1973-74 are shown in the next table.

BRISBANE WOOL MARKET¹

Year	Sales	Bales sold	Wool sold	Amount realised	Average price per kilogram
	No.	No.	tonnes	\$'000	cents
1969-70	11	605,174	87,305	72,186	82.68
1970-71	10	502,638	72,857	44,329	60.84
1971-72	8	539,782	79,176	58,092	73.37
1972-73	8	417,287	61,610	109,852	178.30
1973-74	9	363,643	54,761	96,615	176.43

¹ Including wool received from New South Wales, amounting to 29,710 bales (4,299 tonnes) in 1973-74.

Wool Exports—The bulk of the Queensland wool production is normally exported directly overseas. The next table shows the destinations of overseas exports during the five years to 1973-74.

During 1973-74 Japan maintained its dominance among the markets for Queensland wool, taking 35 per cent of the quantity exported compared with 29 per cent 10 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 18 to 4 per cent in 10 years.

Included in the table is the greasy equivalent of wool which was scoured or carbonised in Queensland and exported clean. In 1973-74 exports of scoured and carbonised wool were 1,433,381 kg, the principal importing countries being: United States, 324,220 kg; United Kingdom, 320,164 kg; Federal Republic of Germany, 122,540 kg; China-Taiwan, 102,277 kg; France, 94,360 kg; and Hong Kong, 79,030 kg.

OVERSEAS EXPORTS OF WOOL FROM QUEENSLAND

Country to which exported	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
QUANTITY, GREASY BASIS ('000 kg)					
Belgium-Luxembourg	4,691	3,650	2,990	3,958	2,833
France	6,689	5,142	9,642	6,769	6,280
Germany, Federal Republic of ..	4,833	5,468	4,794	3,521	2,249
India	1,579	909	295	335	786
Italy	9,771	5,595	5,901	5,199	3,815
Japan	37,318	29,000	31,690	35,004	17,850
Korea, Republic of	1,012	440	426	1,611	547
Netherlands	2,791	631	1,532	786	865
Poland	1,853	1,776	2,566	2,573	1,951
China-Taiwan	2,331	1,486	1,935	2,322	811
Turkey	956	928	1,319	507	522
United Kingdom	8,455	4,306	3,763	3,997	2,077
United States	2,265	1,774	1,382	1,389	764
U.S.S.R.	1,254	1,407	813	2,064	5,948
Other countries	5,306	3,667	2,472	3,229	3,973
Total	91,104	66,181	71,520	73,264	51,271

VALUE (\$'000)

Belgium-Luxembourg	3,139	1,789	1,700	4,476	4,454
France	5,384	3,193	5,694	8,486	11,185
Germany, Federal Republic of ..	4,672	3,876	3,552	4,857	4,851
India	1,371	627	149	386	1,161
Italy	8,320	3,415	3,693	6,743	6,964
Japan	38,703	22,705	23,887	52,612	40,806
Korea, Republic of	1,089	498	354	2,450	1,221
Netherlands	2,025	357	1,067	905	1,558
Poland	1,940	1,332	2,431	4,196	4,218
China-Taiwan	2,028	1,022	1,343	3,163	1,328
Turkey	1,164	800	1,009	685	1,195
United Kingdom	6,780	2,482	2,406	4,889	3,564
United States	2,016	1,138	741	1,739	1,063
U.S.S.R.	1,309	1,198	542	3,990	16,321
Other countries	5,369	2,907	1,665	4,653	8,901
Total	85,309	47,339	50,233	104,230	108,790

9 COTTON

The Cotton Marketing Board is a co-operative organisation and operates under the *Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act* 1926-1973. The Board was established in 1926 when it took over from a previous organisation which promoted the development of the cotton industry. 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 Biloela, Cecil Plains, and St George, and processes by-products, producing cotton-seed oil, meal, and cake, and linters at Brisbane. In 1973 its oil mill treated 6,548 tonnes of cotton-seed.

The next table gives particulars of Cotton Marketing Board operations for the five years to 1974.

COTTON MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

Season	Raw cotton produced		Average payments to growers for raw cotton	Bounty ¹ paid	Total payments to growers
	tonnes	bales	c per kg	\$'000	\$'000
1970	4,369	19,694	56.0	464	2,449
1971	3,109	13,315	69.9	313	2,173
1972	6,651	28,808	49.8	..	3,320
1973	4,826 ^r	21,277 ^r	70.7 ^r	..	3,412 ^r
1974	6,606	29,358	n	..	n

¹ Bounty paid by the Australian Government on raw cotton produced; discontinued from 1972 season. n Not available. r Revised since last issue.

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 1974 season Queensland produced slightly less than 16 per cent of the Australian total.

The marketing of raw cotton in Queensland is arranged between the Board and the Australian spinners. In New South Wales and Western Australia the cotton is marketed through co-operative ginneries. The Queensland crop is harvested between February and July and ginning reaches its peak in April or May, while the spinners' purchases extend over the year.

10 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 Acts, 1923 to 1964*, 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 Victoria.
- (v) To distribute fruit and vegetables in Queensland through a chain of retail shops.
- (vi) To act as selling agents for fruit and vegetable 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.

The C.O.D. organises special trains for the transport of various fruits and vegetables to Sydney, Newcastle, Melbourne, and Adelaide, collecting produce from as far north as Cairns. The next table shows the quantities consigned interstate by rail by the C.O.D. in 1972-73 and 1973-74. In addition 375 tonnes of strawberries were consigned by air in 1972-73, and 206 tonnes in 1973-74.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES CONSIGNED INTERSTATE BY RAIL BY C.O.D.

Item	1972-73	1973-74	Item	1972-73	1973-74
	tonnes	tonnes		tonnes	tonnes
Apples .. ..	..	44	Beans	4,761	2,543
Avocados	343	217	Beetroot	110	59
Bananas	19,761	17,483	Cabbage	13	111
Citrus	637	484	Capsicums	1,805	2,040
Custard apples	890	118	Carrots	2	3
Grapes	447	248	Chokos	49	64
Mangoes	2,052	827	Cucumbers	5,236	4,350
Papaws	560	1,294	Egg fruit	1,149	811
Passion fruit	700	384	Lettuce	88	28
Pineapples	4,212	4,693	Marrows	1,194	1,007
Rockmelons	840	588	Onions	21	36
Strawberries	40	21	Potatoes	38	56
Tomatoes	15,724	16,178	Pumpkins	275	130
Watermelons	1,851	1,963	Sweet potatoes	290	131
Other fruit ¹	109	80	Other vegetables	402	283
			Total	63,599	56,274

¹ Including canned.

The next table sets out details, in terms of turnover, of the main operations of the C.O.D. for the five years to 1973-74.

C.O.D. OPERATIONS

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Wholesale department					
Queensland	10,932	11,626	13,321	15,573	19,526
Interstate	7,771	8,602	9,572	9,786	11,454
Total wholesale turnover	18,703	20,228	22,893	25,359	30,980
Factory fruit sales	7,128	8,040	8,133	3,045 ¹	..
Freight transactions	2,451	2,952	2,419	2,617	2,423
Other activities ²	4,096	4,635	3,378	3,892	4,870
Total turnover	32,378	35,855	36,823	34,913	38,273

¹ The Factory Distribution Department ceased to operate from December 1972.

² Including merchandise, retail, packing, cool storage, and crate and bin hire.

The Cannery Board—In 1964, under *The Fruit Marketing Organisation Act*, 1923 to 1964, the ownership, control, and operation of the Northgate Cannery was transferred from the C.O.D. to a corporate body, the Cannery Board. The C.O.D. has two directors and its general manager on the Cannery Board of seven. The cannery specialises in processing pineapples and tropical fruit salad, and also produces jams, fruit juices, beetroot, cordials, and aerated waters. Large quantities of canned pineapple are exported to overseas countries.

Due to an oversupply of pineapples in the 1968 cannery year, a rationalisation plan was introduced to take effect from 1 December 1968. Under the plan, growers supply pineapples for processing to the C.O.D. in accordance with quotas set on the number of \$100 face value debenture certificates held by the growers in the cannery. These deliveries are to the No. 1 Pool and have been set at 4.0 tonnes in 1974 for each \$100 certificate held. Other deliveries of pineapples to the C.O.D. are allotted to the No. 2 Pool or to juice grade and receive a lower return per tonne.

The next table sets out the main details of the rationalisation plan for 1972 and 1973. The cannery year extends from 1 December to 30 November.

PINEAPPLE RATIONALISATION PLAN OPERATIONS

Grade	1972			1973		
	Deliveries	Rate per tonne	Value	Deliveries	Rate per tonne	Value
	tonnes	\$	\$'000	tonnes	\$	\$'000
Bulk grade						
No. 1 Pool	83,160	89.69	7,459	87,296	91.36	7,975
No. 2 Pool	14,048	50.23	706	21,314	42.34	902
Juice grade	609	24.59	15	601	25.00	15
Total	97,817	86.80	8,490 ¹	109,211	84.42	9,220 ¹

¹ Including incentive payments of \$311,000 and \$327,000, respectively, made for pineapples delivered up to the monthly target schedule.

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 for exports of canned fruits to other countries.

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 was built on a 50-hectare site at Rocklea in 1964. The expense of maintaining the market is financed from lease rentals and other charges and interest on investments. The bulk of this revenue is derived from wholesalers' rentals which are subject to annual revision.

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.

The Co-operative operates a factory at Buderim to process the ginger rhizome which is harvested in two stages. Early harvest ginger produces a tender non-fibrous rhizome which is sliced and used for ginger in syrup and crystallised ginger. Late harvest ginger is a larger fibrous rhizome which is dried, ground, and used for confectionery, spices, and essences.

During 1973 the Board received 1,872 tonnes of early harvest ginger, for which growers were paid at the rate of 16.50 cents per kilogram, and 2,987 tonnes of late harvest ginger, for which growers were paid 10.89 cents per kilogram.

11 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 and grading. A bulk installation at Gayndah is planned for completion before the 1975 season intake.

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 next table shows Board operations for the five seasons to 1973.

PEANUT MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

Season	Quantity received ¹	Average price realised	Average price paid to growers	Average working expenses
	tonnes	c per kg	c per kg	c per kg
1969	12,213	25.13	20.15	4.98
1970	35,572	21.30	17.37	3.92
1971	22,957	27.03	21.94	5.11
1972	34,415	24.98	20.63	4.35
1973	33,394	26.77	21.91	4.87

¹ Nuts in shell.

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.

Sales by the Board during 1973-74 totalled 34,105 tonnes, comprising 28,185 tonnes as edible kernels, 5,082 tonnes for oil milling, and 838 tonnes as edible nuts in shell. All weights are on a nut-in-shell basis.

Local production of edible peanuts is sufficient to satisfy the Australian market and a small export market to New Zealand. Exports amounted to 710 tonnes in 1973-74 compared with 1,313 tonnes in 1972-73.

Tobacco—The Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board began marketing functions in 1948. Its operations for the five years to 1973-74 are shown in the next table.

TOBACCO LEAF MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Quantities sold ¹					
Queensland leaf .. tonnes	7,921	8,682	8,369	8,375	8,373
New South Wales leaf .. tonnes	1,389	1,260	1,400	1,461	1,395
Total tonnes	9,310	9,942	9,769	9,836	9,768
Total realisations \$'000	23,598	25,597	24,986	24,407	25,066
Average price per kg .. cents	253.47	257.45	255.76	248.13	256.60

¹ Including small quantities of non-quota and experimental leaf, but excluding small quantities of N.S.W. burley leaf.

The Board works through agents in both North and South Queensland and has power to handle leaf delivered to it voluntarily by New South Wales growers. Each grower receives the proceeds of sale of his own leaf after deduction of administration levy and other charges. In addition to an administration levy of 2.0 cents per kilogram, there is a research levy of 1.1 cents per kilogram.

As a measure of protection for the industry, the Australian 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.

The Tobacco Marketing Act established the Australian Tobacco Board comprising representatives of the Australian Government, 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 Australian Government and tobacco-growing States, for the marketing of Australian tobacco leaf.

A tobacco stabilisation plan is administered by the Australian Tobacco Board under the *Tobacco Marketing Act 1965-1973*. This plan which was initially for a four-year period, has been extended for a further five-year period to cover selling seasons up to and including the 1978 season. The Australian Government has undertaken to ensure the sale of a fixed quota of leaf at a basic average minimum price.

The following table sets out details of the stabilisation plan for the five seasons to 1974.

AUSTRALIAN TOBACCO QUOTAS

Particulars	Season				
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Basic quota					
Queensland '000 kg	7,815	8,304	8,304	8,304	8,304
Victoria '000 kg	5,394	5,731	5,731	5,731	5,731
New South Wales .. '000 kg	1,305	1,387	1,387	1,387	1,387
Total '000 kg	14,514	15,422	15,422	15,422	15,422
Temporary adjustment .. '000 kg	1,225	454	..	..	..
Total quota .. '000 kg	15,739	15,876	15,422	15,422	15,422
Minimum price per kg .. cents	241.19	252.43	252.43	288.43	288.43

Growers' basic quotas are allocated by the Tobacco Quota Committee, constituted under the *Tobacco Industry Act 1955-1965*. Legislation also provides for the Tobacco Quota Appeals Tribunal to hear appeals against decisions by the Committee. The first Tribunal was appointed in 1966 to hear appeals against the initial allocation of quotas.

The State Board may act as agent for the Australian Board. Subject only to price and other determinations of the Australian Board, it is empowered to receive, handle, or sell all quota tobacco, but may not sell any non-quota tobacco except with the approval of the Australian Board. Starting with the 1973 selling season, the Australian tobacco industry converted to "plant position" sorting and "loose leaf" selling. Plant position

sorting is sorting the leaf according to the position at which the leaf grows on the tobacco plant.

During 1968-69 the Tobacco Leaf Finance Agency was established and commenced operations. The Agency was established jointly by the Tobacco Leaf Marketing Boards of Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria to help offset problems which manufacturers had encountered in financing purchase of the Australian crop and in holding maturation stocks. The Agency pays the relevant Board for leaf sold within three days of the sale. Costs and interest charges on borrowings are met by manufacturers.

Navy Beans—The Navy Bean Marketing Board was constituted in 1946 and operates under the *Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act 1926-1973*. Under the Act the Board is required to accept all navy beans grown in Queensland and to market them on behalf of growers. Production of navy beans is mainly concentrated in the Kingaroy-Wondai district and the eastern Darling Downs.

The Board, which is situated in Kingaroy, consists of four grower representatives and the Director of Marketing of the Department of Primary Industries. The Chairman is a grower representative appointed by the Minister on the recommendation of the Board. The term of office for growers' representatives is three years.

The Board is responsible for the receipt, cleaning, grading, storing, and sale of beans, and deducts the costs of these services from gross proceeds. The actual grading and storage facilities are owned and operated by The Bean Growers' Co-operative Association Limited, which has been the Board's sole receiving, cleaning, grading, and storing agent since the 1965 crop.

The Co-operative's running costs are met by charges made to the Board for these services. Capital costs are met by a levy which growers pay from the proceeds of sale of their deliveries. The levy is a "revolving levy", part of the annual levy being used to repay levies deducted in previous years. The levy became operative as from the 1970 season.

The Board pools receipts from sales and makes advances to growers according to the estimated clean weight of their individual deliveries. All growers are paid a first advance on the delivery of their navy beans to the Board's agent in Kingaroy.

Over 95 per cent of the crop is used in Australia in the manufacture of baked beans. However, navy beans are increasingly being processed into various bean and vegetable salads as well as being sold as dry edible culinary beans.

The next table sets out figures of the Board's operations for the five seasons to 1974.

NAVY BEAN MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

Particulars	Unit	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Gross deliveries	tonnes	2,928	1,198	7,053	1,771	2,398
Net deliveries ¹	tonnes	2,529	1,012	6,156	1,430	2,109
Selling prices (per kg)						
Culinary	cents	24.58	24.25	33.07	33.07	..
No. 1 grade	cents	22.38	23.04	27.67	27.67	..
No. 2 grade	cents	21.94	22.82	27.45	27.45	44.09
Average net return to growers (per kg)	cents	17.48	18.76	23.46	24.25	34.90 ²

¹ Merchantable beans.

² Preliminary.

Honey—The Australian Honey Board, which was established in 1963, operates under the *Honey Industry Act* 1962–1973, and is concerned principally with making recommendations to the Minister of Agriculture on various aspects of the industry, promoting the consumption and sale of honey domestically and overseas, and with assisting and encouraging the improvement of methods of production, storage, and transport of honey.

Voluntary honey pools are operated to provide financial aid to the industry at any time, particularly in seasons of heavy production or at times when export sales are affected by world market conditions leading to a surplus of stocks.

The Board is financed through levies on all packed honey. The domestic levy since 1 October 1973 has been 1.3 cents per kg, and on 1 April 1974 the first levy on export honey was made at 0.3 cents per kg.

The Honey Research Advisory Committee, established in 1964, supervises research projects for the Honey Board. Contributions to research are made by the Australian Government on a dollar for dollar basis with expenditure by the Honey Marketing Board.

In 1973–74 Australia's honey production was 21,189 tonnes, of which 1,768 tonnes was produced in Queensland. Exports for the year amounted to 4,778 tonnes, including 1,407 tonnes produced in Queensland. The United Kingdom is the largest market for Australian honey, taking 2,677 tonnes in 1973–74.

Broom Millet—The Broom Millet Marketing Board, dating from 1926, ceased operations in November 1973.

12 MEAT AND FISH

Australian Meat Marketing Arrangements—The Australian Meat Board operates under the *Meat Industry Act* 1964–1973, and controls the export of meat and meat products except pigmeats. The procedure is usually 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 Australian 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 Australian Government whose representative is chairman.

The major markets for Australian meat in 1973–74 were the United States, Japan, the United Kingdom, Canada, and European countries, while significant quantities were shipped to the Middle East, Malaysia, and Pacific islands.

Exports of Australian chilled and frozen meat to the United States decreased slightly from 324,564 tonnes in 1972–73 to 299,710 tonnes in 1973–74. Since 1965 the sale of meat to the United States has been subject to quota restraints which are varied periodically according to local requirements. All restrictions on quota meats were lifted for 1972 and 1973, and under the system of a quarterly review of quotas, no restrictions applied up to 30 June 1974. The extent of the imposition of these quotas by the United States has a substantial effect on the level of Australian meat exports.

Japan is the second largest importer of Australian meat, taking 119,291 tonnes of chilled and frozen meat in 1973-74 compared with 193,682 tonnes in 1972-73. Mutton has unrestricted entry into Japan but beef is subject to quotas. The Japanese Government increased the global beef quota from 72,648 tonnes in the 1972 fiscal year to 160,000 tonnes in the 1973 fiscal year. Subsequent measures aimed at supporting the local Japanese cattle industry have adversely affected the flow of Australian beef exports. Japan is also an important market for Australian pigmeat, taking 3,251 tonnes out of a total of 7,186 tonnes exported in 1973-74.

The following table shows total Australian exports of beef and veal and mutton and lamb by States, as reported by the Australian Meat Board, for the five years to 1973-74.

MEAT EXPORTS¹, AUSTRALIA

State or Territory	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	'000 tonnes—net shipped weight				
BEEF AND VEAL					
New South Wales ..	51.2	51.3	80.8	140.0	111.4
Victoria	77.7	89.2	100.5	150.1	125.7
Queensland	160.5	156.7	170.1	211.5	168.2
South Australia ..	7.3	7.0	11.6	19.7	15.7
Western Australia ..	25.6	18.7	25.6	33.5	34.9
Tasmania	7.3	6.4	10.3	14.1	14.5
Northern Territory ..	5.7	4.6	5.7	5.7	4.4
Australia	335.3	333.9	404.6	574.6	474.8
MUTTON AND LAMB					
New South Wales ..	27.3	29.9	42.6	31.2	12.5
Victoria	88.8	87.0	109.3	84.8	33.3
Queensland	10.4	9.5	12.2	8.2	4.0
South Australia ..	17.9	22.1	24.4	18.8	8.6
Western Australia ..	30.0	25.6	40.6	40.1	27.1
Tasmania	4.7	4.9	7.3	5.0	1.7
Northern Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	179.1	179.0	236.5	188.1	87.3

¹ All meats, frozen, chilled, and cured. Excluding edible offal and fancy meats.

Meat Research—The *Meat Research Act* 1960-1973 established the Meat Research Trust Account which is financed partly from a prescribed proportion of the levies on the slaughter of cattle, sheep, and lambs, and partly by Australian Government contribution. The receipts from these two sources were \$2,152,599 and \$1,815,916, respectively, in 1973-74.

Research supported by the Australian Meat Research Committee is conducted by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, the State Departments of Agriculture, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Northern Territory Administration, and certain Universities. The Australian Meat Board owns two properties in Queensland on which research directed towards improvements in beef cattle production is carried out. Staffing and management is supplied by the C.S.I.R.O. and the Queensland Department of Primary Industries.

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. Control of the Brisbane Abattoir and its associated saleyards and public meat market passed in 1965 from the Queensland Meat Industry Board to the Metropolitan Public Abattoir Board.

The Board operates a saleyard and abattoir complex at Cannon Hill in Brisbane, and at 30 June 1973 was licensed to export meat to all destinations. At 30 June 1974 there were 142 registered operators at the Metropolitan Public Abattoir of whom 30 were issued with licences to sell carcasses or meat at the meat market at the Abattoir or at a public meat market licensed by the Board.

In July 1971 negotiations began for the construction of a new abattoir complex to replace the existing one. On 6 December 1971 the State Government approved the construction at an estimated construction cost of \$7.5m with an estimated total loan requirement of over \$9.1m. The construction programme is expected to extend into late 1975.

The next table gives particulars of operations at the Brisbane Abattoir for the five years to 1973-74.

BRISBANE ABATTOIR OPERATIONS

Item	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
LIVESTOCK SOLD THROUGH ABATTOIR STOCKYARDS					
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cattle	104,913	93,154	96,630	125,806	119,309
Calves	57,324	61,450	54,517	52,587	42,299
Sheep	765,694	794,743	775,521	600,886	362,928
Lambs	322,801	450,076	548,244	337,066	165,454
Pigs	91,723	72,436	64,492	68,779	55,935
LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED AT BRISBANE ABATTOIR					
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cattle	117,703	131,542	123,375	150,110	132,215
Calves	57,720	84,974	70,362	71,357	64,457
Sheep	538,225	510,027	448,842	372,821	226,858
Lambs	379,971	456,166	568,305	453,508	203,595
Pigs	129,110	121,159	114,302	151,083	138,590
FRESH MEAT PREPARED FOR METROPOLITAN MARKET					
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Beef	12,268	13,376	14,052	14,932	14,697
Veal	1,457	1,379	1,279	1,432	1,405
Mutton	6,539	6,200	5,618	4,472	3,268
Lamb	5,674	6,652	8,231	6,271	3,286
Pork	2,241	2,150	2,546	3,526	3,497
MEAT PREPARED FOR OTHER PURPOSES¹					
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Beef	10,720	12,794	10,309	14,174	11,610
Veal	683	1,217	1,354	1,845	1,282
Mutton and lamb	3,614	3,500	3,126	2,391	1,076
Pork	3,473	3,663	3,127	3,667	3,251

¹ For export, interstate, and processing trades.

The Brisbane Abattoir also processes meat for the canning, interstate, and overseas export trades. The *Meat Industry Act 1965-1973* allows private abattoirs to slaughter within, or send meat into, the Metropolitan Abattoir Area, provided that all stock and meat are officially inspected.

District Abattoir Boards—Outside the Metropolitan Area, district abattoir boards may be set up to perform functions similar to those of the Metropolitan Public Abattoir Board. Such boards are operating at Toowoomba, Bundaberg, Townsville, and Ipswich, while in Mackay and Rockhampton, meatworks act as agents for the local board.

Meat Exports—The next table shows overseas and interstate exports from Queensland during 1973-74. Included in the figures for export to other Australian States were: fresh beef and mutton, \$4.3m; fresh pork, \$3.8m; bacon and ham, \$8.5m; canned meats etc., \$3.2m; and tallow, \$1.0m.

EXPORTS OF MEAT AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND, 1973-74

Country to which exported	Meat	Hides, skins, and fur skins, undressed	Leather	Animal oils and fats ¹
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Overseas				
Canada	19,998	..	..	..
France	1,013	3,549	..	103
Italy	627	2,370	..	..
Japan	81,968	5,639	..	4,153
Papua New Guinea	4,004	..	1	143
Sweden	4,144	114	..	..
United Kingdom	24,183	448	20	26
United States	149,177	4	..	24
Other countries	12,147	7,537	417	3,116
Total overseas	297,261	19,661	438	7,565
Interstate	23,585	874	5,992 ²	1,208
Total	320,846	20,535	6,430	8,773

¹ Not processed.

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

Queensland Meat Industry Authority—The *Meat Industry Act 1965-1973* provides for the establishment of a Meat Industry Authority to advise the Minister and to administer defined policy.

The Authority consists of a 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 at public abattoirs and district abattoirs. The chairman and other members are eligible for re-appointment and hold office for a term of seven years. The chairman or his delegate is an ex-officio member on all abattoir boards, including the Metropolitan Public Abattoir Board.

Under the *Meat Industry Act Amendment Act 1973*, the responsibility for the licensing of abattoirs, slaughterhouses, poultry slaughterhouses, meat markets, and knackers' yards has been transferred to the Authority. Previously these functions had been dispersed between Magistrates Courts, Abattoir Boards, and the Queensland Department of Primary Industries. The new legislation also provides for the declaration of regional meat areas in which the Board may either provide slaughtering facilities, or enter into agreements with local slaughterers or with the management of a privately-

owned abattoir to provide slaughtering facilities for the production of meat at the required standards of hygiene.

The number of slaughtering establishments in Queensland prescribed as abattoirs within the meaning of the Meat Industry Act was 31 at 30 June 1974. Twenty-six of these were privately-owned establishments, of which 24 were approved export establishments. The remaining 5 were publicly-owned service works operated by Abattoir Boards.

Fish—Under the *Fish Supply Management Act 1972*, *The Fish Supply Management Act of 1965* was repealed and the Queensland Fish Board became the only fish marketing authority operating in the State. From 1 February 1973, The Fish Board, which was previously responsible for coastal markets from Coolangatta to Yeppoon, and The North Queensland Fish Board, which was responsible for coastal marketing north of Yeppoon, have been amalgamated into the Queensland Fish Board.

The following table sets out details of Fish Board operations for the five years to 1973-74. Figures for the three years to 1971-72 include the Board's South Queensland operations only. The North Queensland Board's operations during these years appear in earlier editions of the *Year Book*.

FISH BOARD OPERATIONS

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Quantity of fish received '000 kg	2,805	3,524	3,013	4,179	4,560
Quantity of prawns received '000 kg	1,224	2,062	1,607	1,597	2,475
Net payment to suppliers (all seafood) .. \$'000	2,771	3,166	3,374	5,617	6,442
Value of fish marketed \$'000	1,291	1,394	1,351	3,090	3,301
Value of other seafood marketed .. \$'000	1,734	2,096	2,370	3,157	4,322
Revenue from marketing charges and selling margins \$'000	254	324	347	630	789
Quantity of seafood processed ¹ '000 kg	835	1,045	633	751	809
Sales of processed seafood \$'000	1,157	1,131	1,648	1,635	2,304

¹ Excluding crabs.

The Board operates markets, agencies, and depots along the Queensland coast from Coolangatta to Cairns. Wharves, cold rooms, refrigeration, and processing facilities are provided by the Board for the receipt and handling of fish at the major fish receipt depots. A section is provided at the Brisbane Fish 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.

13 COAL

Central Coal Board—The principles of control were extended to the coal mining industry under *The Coal Production Regulation Acts, 1933 to 1938*. 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—In 1949 a Queensland Coal Board was set up and it now operates under the provisions of *The Coal Industry (Control) Acts, 1948 to 1965*. All existing Coal Boards were dissolved and their assets and liabilities vested in the new Board. The functions of the Board

are to secure and maintain adequate supplies of coal throughout Queensland and for export, and to provide for the regulation and improvement of the coal industry. The State Government makes the Board an annual grant, which was \$33,733 in 1973-74. The balance of the Board's income is from contributions from owners based on the number of employees during the previous year. In 1973-74 these contributions amounted to \$200,000.

The Board has continued to pay close attention to the matter of coal quality by obtaining samples of coal which are submitted to the Government Analyst for determination of ash and moisture content. The National Coal Research Advisory Committee, on which the Board is represented, is now concentrating its resources on the problems associated with the winning and beneficiation of the product. Mechanisation of mines has enabled the pit head price of coal to be kept at a competitive level with alternative sources of fuel. The installation of coal-washing plants has enabled the industry to meet exacting buyer requirements for a high standard product. 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 industry is continuing to expand, due largely to increasing demand for coal from overseas for iron and steel making and from domestic users for electricity generation. The following data supplied by the Queensland Coal Board shows details of sales for five years to 1973-74.

SALES OF QUEENSLAND COAL

Market	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
Local					
Electricity authorities (public) ..	2,434	2,610	2,786	3,011	3,225
Alumina works	356	314	443	431	608
Mining projects	256	273	290	306	352
Cement works	207	204	207	280	266
Paper and board manufacturing	61	65	65	64	63
Coke works	57	66	53	48	54
Other ¹	172	127	118	110	105
Total local sales	3,544	3,659	3,961	4,250	4,673
Interstate	7	177	91	214	207
Overseas	5,742	6,975	9,200	14,679	15,642
Total sales	9,293	10,811	13,252	19,143	20,522

¹ Including hospitals, meat and bacon factories, brickworks, potteries, sugar mills, and gas works.

Although the Queensland railways ceased using coal in 1970 and gas works no longer use significant quantities of coal due to the increasing use of petroleum and natural gases, these losses have been more than compensated for by increased demand by electricity generating authorities and by companies concerned with mineral mining and processing. The increase in overseas exports in recent years from the Central Queensland coalfields, is largely due to the Japanese demand for coking coal.

• Chapter 17

PRICES

1 RETAIL PRICE INDEXES

Retail price indexes assumed particular importance in Australia when they were adopted by arbitration and industrial authorities for use in the adjustment of wage rates for changes in price levels. The Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration first used the retail price index for wage adjustment purposes in 1913. Automatic quarterly adjustments based on retail price index movements were introduced in 1921 and continued until August 1953. State authorities have also made wage adjustments in the same way, at times on an automatic basis and at other times by considering the index in their proceedings. The situation applying in Queensland since April 1965 has been that the State Industrial, Conciliation, and Arbitration Commission has been prepared to hear applications to vary the basic wage in accordance with a movement in the retail price index only if such a movement warrants an alteration of 40 cents or more in the weekly basic wage rate for males.

The official retail price index numbers given in the following pages have been designed to measure variations in retail prices for goods and services representing a high proportion of the expenditure of wage-earner households. They do not measure the absolute cost of any standard of living, nor the absolute cost of changes in the standard of living. No retail price index measures changes in the cost of living that result directly from changes in the mode or level of living. Changes of that kind are matters for consideration apart from price indexes. But changes in prices of goods and services are a very important part of changes in the cost of living and it is this part which retail price indexes are used to measure.

Retail price indexes prepared by the Australian Bureau of Statistics are mostly calculated as "ratios of weighted aggregates", that is, they measure the variation in the total cost of a parcel of goods—the "regimen"—and therefore simply show 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. Indexes compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician before the introduction of the Consumer Price Index in 1960 endeavoured to measure variation from place to place as well as from time to time. The Consumer Price Index, however, measures only the movement over time in each State capital city and Canberra separately.

Each item in the regimen must be capable of standardisation and preferably should mean the same thing at different times and places. The difficulty of standardising the qualities of such things as clothing and household drapery prevented their inclusion in the regimen used before 1921. The early index comprised standard items of food, groceries, and

house rents, which together covered about 60 per cent of ordinary household expenditure. Later 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 general movement in retail prices 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 rather than to include additional items for which price comparisons are necessarily inaccurate. The regimen therefore is not, as is sometimes erroneously supposed, one which could be purchased with a certain "basic" wage. Its items are representative of the fields covered, and are included in the index in proportions representing the 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, it has been 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 possible, 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.

Previous Retail Price Indexes—Five series of retail price indexes were compiled at various times for Australia by the Commonwealth Statistician prior to 1960. Each of these was continued until changed conditions required the compilation of indexes more directly relevant to current conditions. These indexes were:

- (i) *The "A" Series Index* (covering food, groceries, and house rents) was first compiled in 1912 with the year 1911 as

base = 1,000. It was discontinued in June 1938. From 1913 to May 1933 this index was used for wage adjustment purposes by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. Some other tribunals continued to use it until 1938 in certain localities.

- (ii) *The "B" Series Index* (covering food, groceries, and rent of four and five roomed houses) was first compiled in 1925 and continued until the December quarter 1953. It was the food and rent component of the "C" Series Index and was designed to replace the "A" Series Index for general statistical purposes. The "B" Series Index was not used by industrial tribunals in connection with the adjustment of wages. Its publication was discontinued from the December quarter 1953.
- (iii) *The "C" Series Index* (covering food and groceries, rent of four and five roomed houses, clothing, household drapery, household utensils, fuel, lighting, fares, smoking, and some other miscellaneous items) was first compiled in 1921. It was used by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for purposes of quarterly wage adjustments from May 1934 to August 1953. Some State tribunals continued to use or consider it in their proceedings until it was discontinued. It was last issued on its original basis for December quarter 1960.
- (iv) *The "D" Series Index*, derived by combining the "A" and "C" Series Indexes, was used by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration from May 1933 to May 1934 and then discontinued.
- (v) *The Interim Index* (covering food and groceries, rent of four and five roomed houses, clothing, household drapery, household utensils, fuel, lighting, fares, smoking, certain services, and some other miscellaneous items) was first compiled in 1954 with the year 1952-53 as base = 100. As its title indicated, it was constructed as a transitional index. Its compilation was discontinued following its replacement by the Consumer Price Index in June quarter 1960.

Consumer Price Index—This retail price index was first compiled in 1960, retrospective to September quarter 1948. It replaced both the "C" Series Retail Price Index and the Interim Retail Price Index in official statistical publications of the Bureau. Initially, series were compiled for the six State capital cities, with a series for Canberra being first published in 1964. 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, where these prices are weighted according to the pattern of consumption. For most practical purposes the terms "retail prices" and "consumer prices" are synonymous. The index is designed to measure, on a quarterly basis, the retail price variation of a very comprehensive list of commodities and services representing a high proportion of the expenditure of wage-earner households in Australia.

The complete index is composed of five main groups: Food, Clothing and drapery, Housing, Household supplies and equipment, and Miscellaneous. The Food group comprises a large number of items of groceries, dairy produce, meat, vegetables, and confectionery; Clothing and

drapery includes representative items of most of the articles of men's, women's, boys', and girls' clothing and footwear, piece goods, and household drapery; Housing comprises costs of home-ownership and allowances for private and government house and private flat rents (government flat rents in Canberra); Household supplies and equipment includes fuel and light, household appliances, kitchen utensils, furniture and floor coverings, garden tools, household sundries, medicines, toilet supplies, and school requisites; and Miscellaneous consists of items such as fares on public transport, private motoring, services by dentists, doctors, and hospitals, and health insurance funds, smoking, beer, postal and telephone services, and other sundry costs for services.

The number of items actually priced is quite large. 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.

The collection of retail prices for incorporation in the Consumer Price Index is undertaken by qualified field officers who visit the selected retail outlets to inspect the articles to be priced. Grades are specified, and, where necessary, samples are used to check the goods in reporting stores.

The index has been constructed so that it will reflect, as nearly as possible, the current pattern of consumption expenditure. To do this adequately it has been necessary 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.

Significant changes in the composition and weighting have been effected at June quarter 1952, June quarter 1956, March quarter 1960, December quarter 1963, December quarter 1968, and December quarter 1973. The principal changes have been:

- (a) the introduction of private motoring (June quarter 1952), television (March quarter 1960 for the six State capital cities and December quarter 1963 for Canberra), furniture (December quarter 1963), health services (December quarter 1968), and wines and spirits and take away food (December quarter 1973).
- (b) altered proportions of houses under various modes of occupancy (June quarters 1952 and 1956, and December quarters 1963, 1968, and 1973); and
- (c) changes in weights of fuel and light and fares (June quarters 1952 and 1956, and December quarters 1963 and 1968), private motoring (June quarter 1956 and December quarters 1963, 1968, and 1973), and health and other services (December quarter 1973).

The original base year of the index, 1952-53, was changed to 1966-67 from March quarter 1969. This necessitated arithmetical conversion to the new base of index numbers for earlier periods, but, apart from slight rounding differences, did not affect percentage movements between periods.

Consumer Price Index, Brisbane—Individual index numbers for Brisbane, showing each group for the five financial years to 1973-74 and quarterly data for each of the five years 1970 to 1974 are shown in the

next table. Index numbers for earlier years are shown in the Appendix on page 594.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS, BRISBANE
(Base of each Group Index: 1966-67 = 100.0)¹

Period	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscellaneous	All groups
Year						
1969-70	107.7	107.3	113.4	105.5	109.2	108.4
1970-71	113.5	111.7	118.3	108.5	117.3	114.2
1971-72	119.0	118.0	128.8	112.7	127.7	121.6
1972-73	127.5	125.3	136.7	116.9	133.5	128.6
1973-74	152.5	142.0	150.3	126.6	148.1	146.1
Quarter						
1970: March ..	108.6	107.7	113.6	105.5	109.5	108.9
June ..	109.1	108.8	114.1	105.9	110.7	109.7
September ..	110.5	109.2	115.9	106.5	112.9	111.1
December ..	112.8	110.9	116.8	107.5	116.6	113.3
1971: March ..	113.9	112.1	118.9	109.2	119.5	115.1
June ..	116.8	114.7	121.4	110.6	120.3	117.2
September ..	118.1	115.1	125.8	111.0	122.9	119.0
December ..	118.3	117.7	128.0	112.4	127.8	121.3
1972: March ..	119.7	118.5	129.6	113.2	129.4	122.6
June ..	119.7	120.6	131.7	114.1	130.6	123.6
September ..	120.6	121.6	133.6	114.8	131.3	124.6
December ..	123.8	124.0	135.6	116.4	131.9	126.6
1973: March ..	129.2	125.4	137.2	117.6	133.7	129.4
June ..	136.2	130.2	140.2	118.9	137.2	133.9
September ..	144.7	133.9	143.3	123.3	141.9	139.4
December ..	150.0	139.5	148.1	125.0	146.2	144.0
1974: March ..	155.7	142.1	151.9	127.2	149.7	147.8
June ..	159.7	152.5	157.7	130.9	154.4	153.1
September ..	165.1	159.3	167.5	142.4	164.2	161.4
December ..	161.4	171.7	175.5	149.5	172.3	166.6

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 index numbers to the nearest whole number.

The five-year period covered by the above table was one of rapid increases in prices. In 1973 and 1974, rates of increase were exceptionally high and it is necessary to go back to the period 1949 to 1951 to detect general increases of comparable magnitude. From December quarter 1973 to December quarter 1974 the following increases were recorded: food, 7.6 per cent; clothing and drapery, 23.1 per cent; housing, 18.5 per cent; household supplies and equipment, 19.6 per cent; miscellaneous, 17.9 per cent; and all groups, 15.7 per cent.

Consumer Price Index, State Capital Cities—For the Consumer Price Index for each State capital city common quantity weights for each city have been adopted for most items, but there are some important exceptions. Individual city weights are used for health services, fares, and fuel and light, for combining the four sections of the housing group according to mode of occupancy of houses and flats in each city, and for some minor items in one or more cities. The resultant indexes show price variations for each city on a basis particularly appropriate to that city. As the base

of the index for each city is 1966-67 = 100.0, the indexes may be used to draw comparisons between cities as to differences in the degree of price movement from period to period, but not as to differences in price levels.

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.

Between the base period, 1966-67, and the year 1973-74 the largest increase in the all groups index number (51.3 per cent) was recorded in Sydney due principally to a greater relative rise in that city in the prices of items included in the housing group. Brisbane showed the second highest increase of 46.1 per cent. Increases recorded in other capital cities were: Melbourne, 44.0 per cent; Adelaide, 43.9 per cent; Hobart, 42.6 per cent; and Perth, 40.6 per cent. The all groups index for the weighted average of six State capital cities rose by 46.6 per cent.

Consumer Price Index numbers, all groups, for each State capital city for the five years to 1973-74 and each quarter of 1974 are shown in the next table.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, ALL GROUPS, STATE CAPITAL CITIES
(Base of Index for each City and Six State Capitals: 1966-67 = 100.0)¹

Period	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six State Capital Cities ²
Year							
1969-70 ..	110.6	108.7	108.4	108.2	109.4	108.5	109.4
1970-71 ..	116.8	113.1	114.2	112.5	114.1	112.6	114.6
1971-72 ..	126.3	119.7	121.6	119.2	120.7	119.9	122.4
1972-73 ..	133.9	127.2	128.6	126.5	127.3	126.7	129.8
1973-74 ..	151.3	144.0	146.1	143.9	140.6	142.6	146.6
Quarter ended							
March 1974	152.8	145.2	147.8	145.4	142.1	144.0	148.1
June 1974	158.7	151.9	153.1	151.7	147.1	149.9	154.1
Sept. 1974	167.0	159.4	161.4	159.4	154.3	157.4	162.0
Dec. 1974	173.0	164.6	166.6	166.4	163.6	165.5	168.1

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 index numbers to the nearest whole number.

² Weighted average.

Consumer Price Index Monthly Food Group Index Numbers—
The Food Group is the only group of the index for which prices are collected monthly. For potatoes and onions, weekly prices are collected and averaged to arrive at monthly prices. Prices for other food items are collected as at the middle of each month. Food Group index numbers for each State capital city for each month from December 1973 are shown in the next table.

In analysing trends in food prices, it should be remembered that some food prices are subject to significant irregular fluctuations as a result of seasonality of supply and demand and other factors. These fluctuations can also cause disparate movements in the index numbers for the various cities in any particular month.

The indexes measure price movements in each city individually. They do not provide a comparison of the retail price level in any city with the retail price level in any other city.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

PARTICULARS FOR FOOD GROUP, STATE CAPITAL CITIES

(Base of Index for Each City and Six State Capitals: 1966-67 = 100.0)¹

Month	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six State Capital Cities ²
1973							
December	151.1	146.7	150.9	145.5	137.7	141.2	147.9
1974							
January ..	153.4	149.0	154.3	147.2	142.0	143.0	150.4
February	154.1	150.8	155.3	150.4	145.2	144.7	152.0
March ..	155.4	152.5	157.4	151.4	147.3	145.0	153.5
April ..	156.7	154.9	157.5	154.5	147.9	147.4	155.2
May ..	159.3	157.8	160.5	159.3	149.8	149.6	158.1
June ..	161.0	158.9	161.1	159.7	151.5	152.1	159.4
July ..	160.4	158.2	160.8	158.6	149.9	152.6	158.6
August ..	165.7	162.4	166.3	160.6	152.4	155.1	163.0
September	166.8	162.6	168.1	161.6	154.4	157.7	164.0
October ..	166.2	162.2	165.0	162.8	154.9	159.3	163.5
November	163.8	158.8	160.3	161.1	155.7	157.7	160.9
December	163.5	157.7	158.9	159.8	157.8	156.9	160.3

¹ Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance. They are inserted mainly to avoid the minor distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number. ² Weighted average.

Between December 1973 and December 1974 the Monthly Food Group Index for the weighted average of the six State capital cities increased by 8.4 per cent. Percentage increases in individual cities were: Perth, 14.6; Hobart, 11.1; Adelaide, 9.8; Sydney, 8.2; Melbourne, 7.5; and Brisbane 5.3 per cent. The earlier trend of generally rapid increases in food prices continued until the latter part of 1974. Brisbane food prices reached a peak in September when the index was 11.4 per cent above the December 1973 level. In the last three months of 1974, however, the index recorded decreases mainly as a result of large falls in meat and potato prices which more than offset increases in other food items. Similar price movements occurred in the other capital cities, except Perth, where the extent of the decreases was not as great. Sub-groups in which increases of over 10 per cent occurred in each capital were: cereal products, dairy produce, preserved fruit and vegetables, and soft drinks, ice cream, and confectionery.

Long-term Price Movements—The Consumer Price Index numbers shown in the preceding tables 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 were as follows: from 1901 to 1914, the "A" Series Retail Price Index; from 1914 to 1946-47, the "C" Series Retail Price Index; from 1946-47 to 1948-49, a composite of the Consumer Price Index Housing Group (partly estimated) and the "C" Series Index excluding rent; and, from 1948-49, the Consumer Price Index.

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.

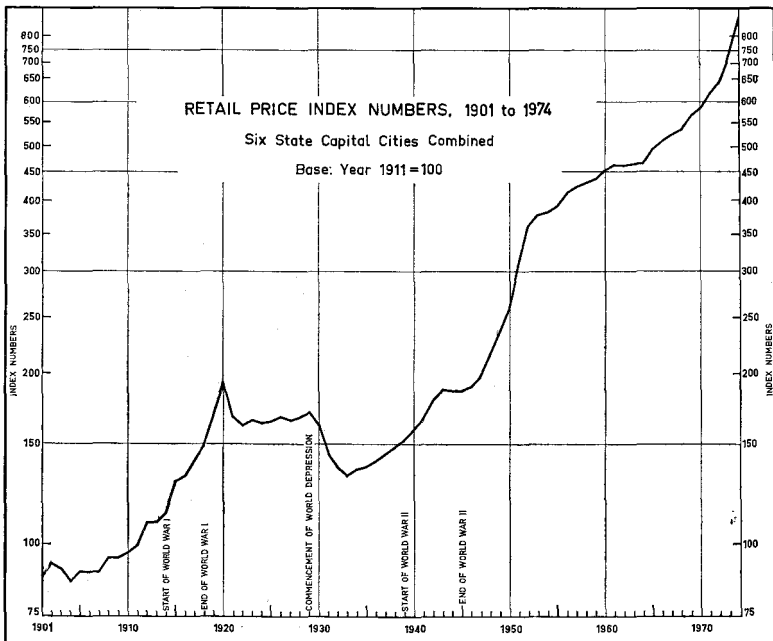
Retail prices in the six State capitals were over nine times as great in 1974 as they were in 1901. Prices were just over twice the 1901 level by the end of World War II.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, STATE CAPITAL CITIES
(Base: 1911 = 100)

Year	Six State Capital Cities ¹	Year	Six State Capital Cities ¹	Year	Six State Capital Cities ¹
1901	88	1926	168	1951	313
1902	93	1927	166	1952	367
1903	91	1928	167	1953	383
1904	86	1929	171	1954	386
1905	90	1930	162	1955	394
1906	90	1931	145	1956	419
1907	90	1932	138	1957	429
1908	95	1933	133	1958	435
1909	95	1934	136	1959	443
1910	97	1935	138	1960	459
1911	100	1936	141	1961	471
1912	110	1937	145	1962	469
1913	110	1938	149	1963	472
1914 ²	114	1939	153	1964	483
1915 ³	130	1940	159	1965	502
1916 ³	132	1941	167	1966	517
1917 ²	141	1942	181	1967	534
1918 ³	150	1943	188	1968	548
1919 ²	170	1944	187	1969	564
1920 ²	193	1945	187	1970	586
1921 ²	168	1946	190	1971	621
1922 ²	162	1947	198	1972	658
1923	166	1948	218	1973	720
1924	164	1949	240	1974	829
1925	165	1950	262		

¹ Weighted average. ² Month of November only.

The movements in the long-term retail price index are shown graphically below. 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.



2 RETAIL FOOD AND GROCERY PRICES

The next table shows the average retail prices of certain food and grocery items as recorded for Consumer Price Index purposes during the five years to 1974. The prices are published as *approximate* indicators of price levels and do not purport to be the actual averages of all sales.

Since 1972 the packaging of food and grocery items has gradually been converting to the metric system. The first unit column in the table below shows the direct metric equivalent, to the nearest gram, of those items still being priced in imperial units while the second shows the metric unit of quantity where the changeover has been made. The prices in *italics* refer to this new standard and cannot be directly compared with those for earlier periods. The price of the new metric standard is shown where this has been in operation for six months or more of the year. Where prices of the metric standard have been obtained for five months or less the prices of the imperial unit have been retained.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOOD AND GROCERIES, BRISBANE

Item	Unit		1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	Metric equivalent of imperial unit being priced	Metric unit being priced					
<i>Groceries etc.</i>			cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Bread, ordinary, white, delivered	907 g		19.1	20.0	20.8	22.7	27.1
Bread, ordinary, white, sliced and wrapped, delivered ..	907 g		24.1	25.0	25.8	27.7	32.2
Flour, plain	907 g pkt		16.0	16.5	17.5	17.0	19.4 ¹
Flour, self-raising	907 g pkt		18.9	19.4	19.9	18.5	21.9
Tea	227 g pkt		29.2	30.9	32.5	30.8	31.6
Sugar	1.814 kg pkt	2 kg pkt	42.4	41.9	41.3 ¹	46.0	45.5
Biscuits, milk arrowroot ..	227 g pkt		18.5	19.4	19.9	20.7	24.4
Rice	454 g pkt	500 g pkt	15.0	15.1	15.8	19.0 ¹	21.6
Jam, apricot	680 g tin		34.9	36.4	36.9	38.2	43.9
Honey	454 g jar		27.6	29.8	34.1	47.4	52.7
Cornflakes	454 g pkt		38.7	39.6	40.1	40.9	43.3
Sultanas	454 g pkt	375 g pkt	39.6	41.6	42.6	44.8	46.0
Baked beans, canned	454 g		17.6	18.2	19.3	20.4	22.8
Spaghetti, canned	454 g		17.6	18.2	19.4	20.4	22.8
Peas, green, canned	440 g		19.5	19.8	19.8	19.6	21.2
Peaches, canned	822 g		34.1	35.6	35.2	35.4	44.3
Pears, canned	822 g		34.1	35.2	35.1	35.3	44.3
Peanut paste	340 g jar		45.9	48.0	48.3	51.1	55.3
Margarine, table	454 g pack		41.0	42.7	43.8	44.4	47.7
Potatoes	3.175 kg		43.9	48.1	42.2	81.4	112.0
Onions, brown	454 g		10.0	11.9	10.6	17.6	18.0
Sauce, tomato, bottled	284 ml	300 ml	22.7	22.0	24.7	27.4 ¹	30.1
Peas, frozen	454 g pkt	500 g pkt	30.9	31.4	32.0	31.5	40.1 ¹
Soap, laundry	567 g pkt	500 g pkt	35.0	36.1	36.9 ¹	36.7	45.6
<i>Dairy produce</i>							
Butter	454 g		53.7	54.6	55.8	55.4	59.6
Cheese, processed	227 g pkt		25.6	26.2	28.9	30.4	32.7
Eggs	680 g doz	doz of 55g ea	58.5	56.7	53.8 ¹	69.5	85.0
Bacon, rashers	227 g pkt		49.3	53.2	53.5	55.0	73.0
Milk, fresh, bottled, delivered	1.137 l ²		20.0	23.0	24.0	25.0	30.3
Milk, powdered	340 g tin		40.9	41.9	44.9	46.6	47.3
Milk, evaporated	411 g tin		17.8	18.2	19.9	19.7	20.7
<i>Meat</i>							
Beef							
Rib (bone out)	454 g		56.1	60.9	62.8	78.2	80.7
Steak, rump	454 g		89.3	100.7	104.1	129.0	126.3

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOOD AND GROCERIES, BRISBANE—
continued

Item	Unit		1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	Metric equivalent of imperial unit being priced	Metric unit being priced					
<i>Meat—continued</i>							
Steak, T-bone with fillet ..	454 g		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Steak, blade	454 g		78.9	88.8	92.5	115.9	117.7
Steak, chuck	454 g		65.6	74.6	78.2	96.4	92.9
Sausages, thick	454 g		54.9	61.1	64.8	79.3	78.5
			30.6	33.8	35.2	42.7	46.7
Beef, corned							
Silverside	454 g		60.0	65.6	68.7	86.5	84.3
Lamb							
Leg	454 g		51.6	53.0	56.5	78.0	88.8
Chops, leg	454 g		53.6	54.7	58.6	80.6	92.0
Chops, loin	454 g		53.8	54.6	58.4	80.6	91.9
Chops, forequarter ..	454 g		50.5	49.2	52.6	79.0	90.1
Pork							
Leg	454 g		63.0	68.7	70.9	80.6	103.2
Loin	454 g		62.3	69.7	71.9	81.8	105.6
Chops	454 g		62.7	69.5	71.9	81.6	105.6

¹ Average for less than 12 months.² Price for 2 x 568½ ml bottles.

3 WHOLESALE PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS AND MEAT

Statistical records of the wholesale prices of livestock, meat, and produce in the Brisbane markets are compiled regularly.

The next table shows the average prices in Brisbane over each of the five years to 1973-74, for the main classes of livestock. Prices have been calculated from agents' records of sales held at Cannon Hill saleyards.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF LIVESTOCK, BRISBANE

Class of stock	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cattle					
Bullocks	156.05	163.57	172.69	206.73	211.03
Cows	100.00	99.57	103.11	122.22	130.51
Steers	117.78	119.43	133.88	146.42	164.65
Heifers	87.84	83.11	89.19	101.62	109.76
Vealers and yearlings ..	72.66	63.18	72.68	75.86	85.48
Calves	21.12	21.41	21.77	24.66	27.21
Sheep					
Wethers	5.18	4.05	4.09	9.06	13.57
Ewes	3.73	2.91	3.01	7.94	9.92
Hoggets	5.26	3.67	3.67	9.59	13.96
Lambs, crossbred	7.25	6.34	5.84	10.80	17.08
Lambs, other	6.23	4.89	4.38	7.77	13.43
Rams	5.52	4.00	4.10	9.50	14.30
Pigs					
Baconers	32.00	37.30	35.79	32.02	40.92
Portkers	21.10	24.47	23.28	20.22	20.22

Average wholesale prices of carcass meat in Brisbane, based on returns from wholesale butchers, are shown in the next table.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF MEAT, BRISBANE

Type of meat	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	c per kg	c per kg	c per kg	c per kg	c per kg
Ox beef	61.3	66.6	68.6	76.9	89.9
Veal	74.5	76.3	80.5	87.7	104.4
Mutton (wethers)	27.8	27.6	27.8	46.7	64.4
Lamb	49.2	48.7	43.9	70.3	103.9
Pork	72.3	77.2	83.8	78.5	109.6

The next table shows average wholesale prices of Queensland produce in the Brisbane markets during each of the five years to 1974. 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	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
<i>Fruit</i>						
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Apples</i>						
Delicious	kg	0.25	0.20	0.23	0.23	0.38
Granny Smith	kg	0.17	0.14	0.16	0.16	0.23
Other	kg	0.19	0.16	0.20	0.19	0.28
Bananas ¹	kg	0.11	0.14	0.17	0.12	0.18
Grapes	kg	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.39	0.46
Lemons	kg	0.19	0.19	0.22	0.26	0.27
Mandarins	kg	0.19	0.16	0.19	0.18	0.23
Mangoes	kg	0.28	0.28	0.30	0.47	0.55
<i>Oranges</i>						
Joppa	kg	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.14
Navel	kg	0.16	0.13	0.17	0.16	0.20
Valencia	kg	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.16	0.20
Papaws	kg	0.21	0.23	0.34	0.41	0.42
Passion fruit	kg	0.37	0.37	0.43	0.66	0.63
Peaches	kg	0.25	0.18	0.19	0.25	0.27
Pears	kg	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.17	0.21
Pineapples, smoothleaf	tonne	108.07	124.01	113.97	128.74	96.62
Plums	kg	0.24	0.22	0.23	0.26	0.53
Strawberries	kg	1.15	1.23	1.32	1.41	2.03
<i>Vegetables</i>						
Beans, green	kg	0.24	0.29	0.26	0.31	0.44
Cabbages ²	tonne	78.74	80.31	85.04	120.47	146.22
Capsicums	kg	0.42	0.40	0.47	0.48	0.65
Carrots	kg	0.11	0.13	0.11	0.22	0.23
Cauliflowers	tonne	109.79	123.90	117.72	153.88	216.36
Celery	kg	0.23	0.24	0.23	0.29	0.38
Cucumbers, green	kg	0.13	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.24
Lettuce	kg	0.20	0.20	0.23	0.27	0.33
Onions	tonne	85.04	129.32	64.17	227.55	161.01
Peas, green	kg	0.29	0.24	0.29	0.35	0.43
Potatoes	tonne	77.56	67.12	69.88	180.90	228.59
Pumpkins	tonne	79.52	78.54	43.90	80.90	171.18
Tomatoes	kg	0.23	0.27	0.27	0.35	0.41
<i>Dairy produce</i>						
Bacon	kg	1.57	1.75	1.74	1.91	2.49
Butter	kg	1.11	1.13	1.16	1.16	1.22
Cheese	kg	0.78	0.84	0.95	1.01	1.07
Eggs, cartoned	680 g doz	0.49	0.49	0.46 ³	0.61 ³	0.76 ³
Ham	kg	2.11	2.27	2.22	2.30	2.88
Honey	kg	0.22	0.24	0.36	0.55	0.49
Milk, bottled ⁴	4.546 l	0.62	0.71	0.74	0.77	0.92

¹ Ripe Cavendish, singles. ² Excluding sugarloaf. ³ Dozen of 55 g each. Not comparable with prices for earlier periods. For 1972 the average is for less than 12 months. ⁴ Prices charged to retail milk vendors for 568½ ml bottles.

4 WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES

From 1928, the Commonwealth Statistician compiled a wholesale price index known as the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index. Index numbers for each group of commodities contained in this index for the years up to 1969-70 may be found in the 1970 and previous issues of the *Year Book*. This series was discontinued in December 1970 because the validity of the weighting and the representativeness of the index became increasingly affected by changes in usage and in industrial structure. New indexes of wholesale prices relating to materials used and articles produced by defined areas or sectors of the economy are being developed. The first three of these indexes, the Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other Than House Building, the Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, and the Wholesale Price Index of Metallic Materials have been issued. Further measures are being developed which, taken together with the three already published, will, to a considerable extent, constitute a currently representative replacement for the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index.

Building Materials—Wholesale price index numbers for building materials are compiled separately for (i) house building and (ii) buildings other than houses and “low-rise” flats (those up to three storeys).

The indexes measure changes in prices of selected materials in accordance with their usage in actual building projects selected as representative for the purpose. In each case the index is a fixed-weights index and is calculated by the method known as “the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives”. Prices are collected monthly, generally on a “delivered on site” basis, from representative suppliers of building materials, for specified standards of each commodity.

The index of materials used in house building relates to house types for which brick, brick-veneer, timber, or asbestos-cement sheeting have been used as the principal materials for the outer walls. The items and weights were derived from reported values of each material used in houses constructed in or about 1968-69 in each State capital city. Each capital has its own weighting pattern and selection of materials based on local usage.

The next table shows, for Brisbane, details of the eleven group indexes and the combined all groups index for five years to 1973-74.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING:
GROUP INDEXES, BRISBANE
(Base of each Group Index: 1966-67 = 100.0)¹

Group	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Concrete mix, cement, and sand ..	105.0	113.1	118.9	116.5	137.3
Cement products	107.0	114.5	127.0	141.7	155.2
Clay bricks, tiles, etc.	113.9	121.3	131.1	137.8	154.2
Timber, board, and joinery	114.0	123.8	135.6	150.2	176.5
Steel products	107.7	112.4	123.9	133.0	149.7
Other metal products	102.9	98.6	110.6	115.8	137.2
Plumbing fixtures etc.	109.4	114.5	122.8	129.0	143.5
Electrical installation materials ..	115.8	115.7	121.4	127.2	146.2
Installed appliances	100.7	100.3	98.6	94.2	108.1
Plaster and plaster products	103.6	106.8	111.8	112.7	114.9
Miscellaneous materials	105.2	106.6	111.7	116.0	122.4
All groups	109.4	115.2	124.8	133.8	152.2

¹ Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number.

All groups index numbers for each State capital city and their weighted averages for each of the five years to 1973-74 are shown in the next table.

**WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING:
ALL GROUPS INDEXES, STATE CAPITAL CITIES**
(Base of Index for each City and Six State Capitals: 1966-67 = 100.0)¹

Year	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six State Capital Cities ²
1969-70	115.2	107.2	109.4	112.4	110.3	107.7	110.9
1970-71	119.8	112.3	115.2	116.7	113.9	114.3	115.7
1971-72	126.1	118.9	124.8	124.8	121.1	120.7	122.7
1972-73	135.6	126.5	133.8	134.8	126.9	130.8	131.1
1973-74	158.0	147.8	152.2	157.2	141.8	145.5	151.3

¹ Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number. ² Weighted average.

The separate city indexes measure price movements within each capital city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between capitals as to differences in degree of price movement from period to period, but not as to differences in price level.

For the wholesale price index for materials used in the construction of buildings other than houses and "low-rise" flats, the items and weights were derived from reported values of materials used in construction in or about 1966-67. Types of buildings represented include "high-rise" flats, offices, factories, hospitals, schools, shops, etc. A single weighting pattern relates to the whole of Australia and is applied (with minor exceptions) to local prices in calculating indexes for each State capital city. An exception to the use of local prices is that, for each city, the whole of the group Electrical Installation Materials and the majority of the items in the group Mechanical Services Components are based on Sydney and Melbourne price series. The Electrical Installation Materials group is a separately constructed series, details of which are shown on page 413. The next table shows the group and all groups indexes for Brisbane for five years to 1973-74.

**WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN
HOUSE BUILDING: GROUP INDEXES, BRISBANE**
(Base of each Group Index: 1966-67 = 100.0)¹

Group	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc. ..	105.3	112.7	118.0	113.0	133.2
Cement products	116.1	120.8	128.0	137.0	154.0
Bricks, stone, etc.	114.9	123.4	133.1	139.6	157.4
Timber, board, and joinery	112.0	121.2	131.5	143.7	167.7
Steel and iron products	110.4	118.3	128.6	136.8	159.1
Aluminium products	104.1	107.1	112.2	118.9	132.4
Other metal products	118.9	113.2	111.3	112.1	141.6
Plumbing fixtures	112.7	119.5	132.0	142.3	160.3
Miscellaneous materials	105.2	108.5	115.4	118.8	125.8
Electrical installation materials ² ..	112.2	110.9	114.7	120.5	138.3
Mechanical services components ³ ..	111.7	118.9	127.5	132.3	143.7
All groups	110.3	116.4	124.4	130.4	149.0

¹ Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number. ² The Wholesale Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials is used as the indicator for this group (see page 413). ³ For the majority of items in this group Sydney and Melbourne price series are used.

Some materials which are supplied to individual order, such as structural steel, present special problems in the measurement of price change. In such cases prices are obtained on the basis of fixed detailed specifications for representative jobs. Problems also arise in pricing materials normally installed on a "supply and fix" basis, and in cases where special discounts are allowed. Appropriate measures are adopted in these cases in order to measure, as accurately as possible, actual price movements of the materials concerned. The index includes 72 separate items combined in eleven groups, in addition to an all groups index.

All groups index numbers for each State capital city are shown in the next table. The six State capital cities combined index number is a weighted average of individual city indexes. The separate city indexes measure price movements within each capital city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between capital cities as to differences in degree of price movement from period to period, but not as to differences in price level.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING: ALL GROUPS INDEXES, STATE CAPITAL CITIES

(Base of Index for each City and Six State Capitals: 1966-67 = 100.0)¹

Year	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six State Capital Cities ²
1969-70	111.7	109.8	110.3	109.4	108.9	109.7	110.5
1970-71	116.4	115.1	116.4	113.9	113.3	115.0	115.5
1971-72	122.4	123.9	124.4	122.7	121.3	122.6	123.0
1972-73	127.2	131.2	130.4	129.8	126.3	129.7	128.9
1973-74	144.1	148.0	149.0	145.8	142.9	143.8	145.8

¹ Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number. ² Weighted average.

Electrical Installation Materials—The items in the Electrical Installation Materials index have been selected as representative of electrical materials used in structures such as hospitals, schools, factories, and multi-storeyed commercial buildings and flats. The next table shows the groups and all groups indexes for the five years to 1973-74.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION MATERIALS: GROUPS AND ALL GROUPS¹

(Base of each Group Index: 1959-60 = 100.0)²

Year	Conductors	Conduit and accessories	Switch-board and switch-gear material	All groups
1969-70	142.1	109.6	120.1	126.2
1970-71	128.4	112.8	129.2	124.8
1971-72	126.7	120.9	137.7	129.1
1972-73	133.5	126.8	144.2	135.5
1973-74	165.1	138.5	156.6	155.5

¹ Based on prices in Sydney and Melbourne. ² Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number.

The basis of pricing is the price to electrical contractors, delivered on site or into store, Sydney and Melbourne. The price series used relate to specific standards for each item and in some cases are combinations of prices for different makes, types, etc. In general, the weights for the index were derived from the values of materials used in selected representative projects in Sydney and Melbourne during the three years 1960-61 to 1962-63. The projects selected for this purpose had a minimum electrical materials and labour content of \$10,000.

Metallic Materials—Two sets of price measures relating to important metallic materials used in selected activities of manufacturing industry have recently been developed. These measures have been designed as a modern replacement for the metals components of the now obsolete Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index (see page 411). The first of these measures is the Price Index of Metallic Materials Used in the Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products. This index includes important metallic materials selected and combined in accordance with a weighting pattern reflecting value of usage as reported at the 1968-69 Census of Manufacturing Establishments for establishments classified to the Fabricated Metal Products Sub-division of Manufacturing Industry.

Index numbers for each group and the all groups for the five years to 1973-74 are shown in the next table.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF METALLIC MATERIALS USED IN THE
MANUFACTURE OF FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS: GROUPS
AND ALL GROUPS
(Base of Each Group Index: 1968-69 = 100.0)¹

Year	Iron and steel	Aluminium	Copper and brass	Other metallic materials	All groups
1969-70	104.2	102.2	122.5	93.8	104.8
1970-71	106.7	104.5	106.5	90.9	106.2
1971-72	116.2	106.8	106.2	83.6	114.1
1972-73	122.6	109.2	106.6	98.7	120.0
1973-74	131.7	118.2	138.1	151.3	131.3

¹ Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number.

The second series is the Price Indexes of Copper Materials used in the Manufacture of Electrical Equipment. Four copper materials (busbar, paper covered strip, polyvinyl chloride cable, and enamelled winding wire) have been combined into five separate indexes in accordance with weighting patterns which reflect value of usage in each of five selected activities of the Electrical Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies Class of Manufacturing Industry.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES OF COPPER MATERIALS USED IN THE
MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT: INDEX NUMBERS
FOR SELECTED ACTIVITIES
(Base of Each Index: 1968-69 = 100.0)¹

Year	Copper materials used in the manufacture of				
	Electric motors and motor control equipment	High voltage and low voltage switch-gear	Distribution transformers	Power transformers	General transformers
1969-70	114.9	124.3	115.0	123.0	116.4
1970-71	104.0	105.7	101.3	100.3	103.0
1971-72	104.8	104.9	101.3	95.2	104.0
1972-73	110.4	111.2	105.7	98.3	109.4
1973-74	136.0	148.0	130.1	128.0	137.0

¹ Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number.

The price series used are obtained monthly from major Australian manufacturers of the relevant basic materials and the prices collected are, as far as possible, those normally charged to representative manufacturers for goods delivered into their stores.

5 PRICE CONTROL, CONSUMER AFFAIRS

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 *National Security Act 1939*, and the control of prices became an Australian Government function, the State Commissioner becoming the Deputy Commonwealth Prices Commissioner.

The State Government resumed price control in 1948 under *The Profiteering Prevention Act of 1948*. The Act was amended in 1954, 1957, and 1959 to become *The Profiteering Prevention Acts, 1948 to 1959*, administered by the Commissioner of Prices.

Until 1958 the State Government exercised price control over a range of essential goods and services, but from that year onwards prices of most goods and services were progressively released from control, until in 1961 the principal items remaining under control were flour, bread, milk, cream, and petroleum products. In that year, power to control milk and cream prices was transferred from the Commissioner of Prices to the Brisbane Milk Board (see Chapter 16) which operates under the authority of *The Milk Supply Acts, 1952 to 1961*.

In 1967, flour, bread, and petrol were removed from control. Although no item is now controlled by the Commissioner of Prices, the Acts have not been repealed and controls could be again imposed at any time.

Rent control under *The Landlord and Tenant Acts, 1948 to 1961*, was discontinued after 31 December 1970. For some years prior to discontinuance it had operated 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 Australian, State, or Local Governments were excluded from control.

Under the earlier legislation, *The Fair Rents Acts, 1920 to 1938*, control was much wider. Rents were pegged during World War II under the *National Security Act 1939*.

Under the *Gas Act 1965-1974*, a government appointed gas referee fixes the price of gas payable by consumers. If dissatisfied with the referee's determination, the Minister administering the Act, a gas supply company, or 50 consumers may appeal to the Industrial Court.

Electricity tariffs are declared by electric supply authorities subject to approval by the Minister. Under *The State Electricity Commission Acts, 1937 to 1965*, the State Electricity Commission is empowered to control tariffs to ensure that they are fair and reasonable and to review them at its discretion. An electric supply authority may appeal to the Industrial Court against a Commission tariff determination.

Consumer Affairs—Under the *Queensland Consumer Affairs Act 1970*, a Consumer Affairs Bureau was established to advise and assist consumers, to receive and investigate complaints, and to initiate or authorise prosecutions for false advertising or misrepresentation of facts about goods or services offered for sale to consumers. The Act also created a Consumer Affairs Council to watch over the interests of consumers and traders, and to make recommendations to the government for appropriate legislation etc. The Act gives the Consumer Affairs Bureau certain powers to safeguard the interests of consumers.

During 1973-74 a number of amendments were made to the Act in the light of experience gained in its administration. The most important of these introduced certain definitive requirements relating to the issue of

warranties. Supporting legislation dealing with unordered goods and services was also amended to specifically curb the activities of operators who issue pseudo invoices for unsolicited entries in trade or business directories. The Bureau has continued to play an important and increasing role in consumer education.

Details of the Bureau's activities in dealing with written complaints during 1973-74 appear in the next table. The total of 5,227 written complaints recorded represents an increase of approximately one-third over the 1972-73 figure. Telephone inquiries handled during the period (approximately 21,400) showed a like increase.

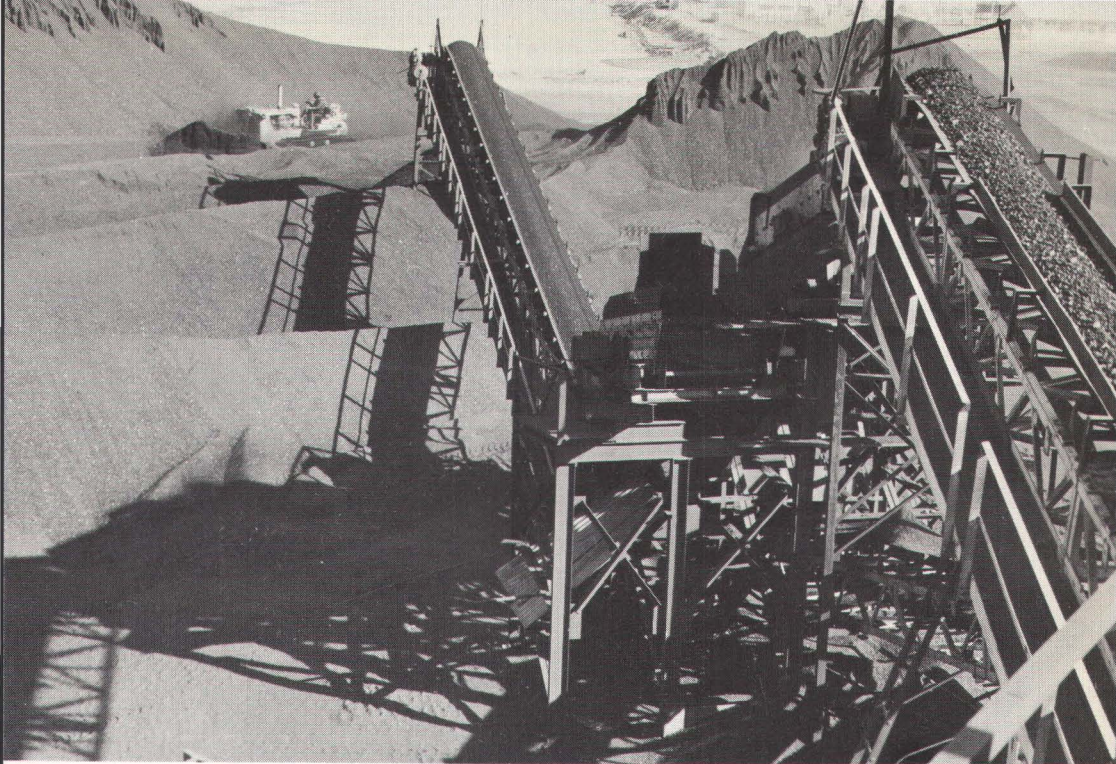
**CONSUMER AFFAIRS BUREAU: SUMMARY OF DEALINGS
WITH WRITTEN COMPLAINTS, QUEENSLAND, 1973-74**

Particulars of complaints	Number	Percentage of total
Written complaints received and		
Accepted for further examination	5,074	97.07
Considered to be outside Bureau's competence to examine ..	153	2.93
Total written complaints recorded	5,227	100.00
Written complaints finalised ¹ with result that		
Full measure of redress provided to consumer	1,379	29.60
Some measure of redress secured	239	5.13
Situation clarified and consumer advised	1,219	26.16
Complaint channelled to another authority	1,035	22.22
Consumer advised to obtain legal advice	323	6.93
Complaint incapable of resolution by Bureau	464	9.96
Total written complaints finalised	4,659	100.00

¹ Including a number of complaints recorded prior to 1 July 1973.

In addition to administering the Consumer Affairs Act and supporting legislation, the Commissioner for Consumer Affairs is also responsible for the operation of the Small Claims Tribunal, the activities of which are described in Chapter 9.

Restrictive Trade—The Australian Government's *Trade Practices Act 1965-1967*, which was designed to "preserve competition in Australian trade and commerce to the extent required by the public interest", was declared to be in large part invalid by a High Court decision in September 1971. Accordingly the *Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1971*, overcoming these deficiencies, was passed by Parliament and came into operation on 1 February 1972. Further legislation, the *Trade Practices Act 1974*, has now repealed and superseded this latter statute. This Act, which is directed primarily, but not exclusively, at the activities of corporations, establishes a Trade Practices Commission, a body which has the tasks of enforcing the Act, granting clearances or authorisations in appropriate cases, and informing the public about the operation of the Act. The substantive provisions deal with restrictive trade practices, including agreements in restraint of trade, exclusive dealing, monopolisation, discrimination, resale price maintenance, and anti-competitive mergers. The consumer protection sections are designed to assist the consumer to make appropriate purchasing choices in an area where lack of reliable information may previously have prevented the normal process of competition from working effectively. The consumer protection provisions are intended to work side by side with State legislation in the same



Export coal stockpile, Gladstone Harbour

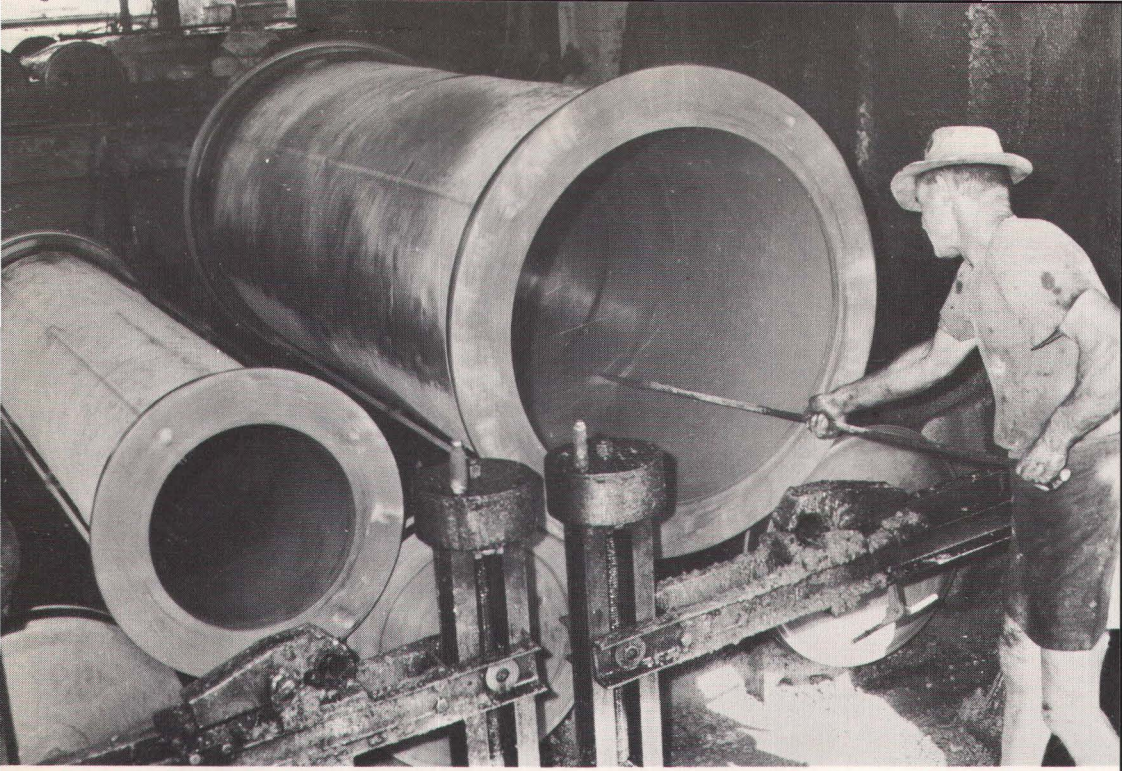
Photo: *Queensland Tourist Bureau*

MINERAL PRODUCTION—*Chapter 12*

Photo: *State Public Relations Bureau*

Copper ore treatment plant,
Mammoth Mine, Gunpowder





Concrete pipe production

Photos: State Public Relations Bureau

MANUFACTURING
Chapter 13



Clay brick making,
Townsville

field. In contrast with the position under the previous Act, the specified restrictive trade practices are in effect prohibited outright rather than merely made subject to examination before the Trade Practices Tribunal. Agreements and practices relating to overseas cargo shipping remain subject to the same kind of supervision as under the 1971 Act. Some of the substantive provisions of the 1974 Act came into effect on 1 October 1974. The remainder operate from 1 February 1975.

Prices Justification Tribunal—The Prices Justification Tribunal is a statutory body set up by the Australian Government under the *Prices Justification Act 1973-1974*. The functions of the Tribunal are to inquire and report to the responsible Minister on whether the price at which a company supplies or proposes to supply goods or services of a particular description at a particular location is justified and if the Tribunal is of the opinion that the price is not justified, what lower price would be justified. Under the Act, a company, or group of related companies, having an annual gross turnover in excess of \$20m per year must notify the Tribunal of any proposed price increase or seek an exemption under the Acts from such requirement. A company or group of related companies having an annual turnover of less than \$20m per year is not required to notify the Tribunal of proposed price increases but may, at the Tribunal's discretion, be subject to inquiry and report under the Acts. There are penalties applying under the Acts for failure to notify the Tribunal of proposed price increases or where increases in prices are applied before an inquiry by the Tribunal is completed. The Tribunal is required to publish its findings and the reasons for the recommended justifiable price. There is no legal requirement for companies to be bound by the Tribunal's decisions since the Australian Government has no constitutional power to control prices.

Constitutional Referendums on Prices and Incomes—Two proposals to alter section 51 of the Constitution to give the Australian Government power over prices and incomes, respectively, were put to the electorate as separate referendums on 8 December 1973. Both proposals were rejected in all States.

• Chapter 18

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

1 INTRODUCTION

The labour force statistics given in this chapter are based on data obtained from the various Censuses and estimates from other sources. The labour force is defined as the sum total of all persons in employment and those regarded as unemployed. Persons in employment consist of the total of employers, employees (otherwise called wage and salary earners), self-employed, and unpaid helpers. Unemployed persons comprise all those who have stated that they did not have a job at the time of the Census, but indicated that they were looking for a job. Unemployed persons also include those looking for their first job.

This chapter makes general reference to the apprenticeship system, the operations of Local Trades Committees, and the nature of general employment facilities.

Since the effects of social, economic, and technological change are often accompanied by changes in employment levels, the establishment of special training and assistance schemes designed to meet the employment needs of displaced persons, re-entrants, and new entrants to the labour force have become necessary. These schemes are also mentioned briefly in this chapter.

2 PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT

Industries and Occupations—Persons in employment 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 (labour 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.

Industry—In the Census of 1971 a new system of industry coding called the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) was applied. This system, which has the advantage of conversion to

conform with the International Standard Industrial Classification, is designed to provide a standard framework for classifying establishments, e.g. shops, factories, etc., by industry. Consequently, this classification is utilised as part of an integrated statistical system to ensure, as far as possible, that each individual establishment is uniformly and consistently classified in all statistical compilations to the same industry, as determined by its primary activity. Strict comparability of labour force figures by industry between the 1971 and earlier Censuses is not possible because of the review of methods of classifying units and the special treatment of certain activities such as repair, installation, and leasing. Comparability is also restricted by the exclusion of unemployed persons from industry labour force figures for the 1971 Census, since unemployed persons were included in earlier Census industry totals.

The next table shows the main groups of industry for males and females in employment in Queensland at the Census of 30 June 1971.

The numerically largest industry group among those in employment at the 1971 Census was wholesale and retail trade, which absorbed 20.2 per cent of the total employed. This was followed by manufacturing, 16.5 per cent; primary production, 11.3 per cent; community services (including some but not all professional), 10.5 per cent; building and construction, 9.4 per cent; and finance, property, and business services, 6.2 per cent.

INDUSTRY OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1971¹

Industry group	Males		Females		Persons	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary production	65,921	13.1	14,057	6.7	79,978	11.3
Mining and quarrying	12,421	2.5	890	0.4	13,311	1.9
Manufacturing	93,259	18.6	23,842	11.4	117,101	16.5
Electricity, gas, water	9,011	1.8	783	0.4	9,794	1.4
Building and construction	63,752	12.7	2,899	1.4	66,651	9.4
Transport and storage	35,341	7.0	4,184	2.0	39,525	5.6
Communication	10,264	2.0	3,570	1.7	13,834	1.9
Finance, property, and business services	25,839	5.2	18,423	8.8	44,262	6.2
Wholesale and retail trade	88,689	17.7	54,855	26.2	143,544	20.2
Public administration and defence	32,404	6.5	9,502	4.5	41,906	5.9
Community services	31,001	6.2	43,867	21.0	74,868	10.5
Amusement, hotels, cafes, personal service, etc.	13,830	2.8	24,024	11.5	37,854	5.3
Other and not stated	19,721	3.9	8,279	4.0	28,000	3.9
Total in employment	501,453	100.0	209,175	100.0	710,628	100.0
Looking for first job	1,227	..	1,118	..	2,345	..
Other unemployed	6,644	..	4,305	..	10,949	..
Total in labour force	509,324	..	214,598	..	723,922	..
Not in labour force	412,341	..	690,802	..	1,103,143	..
Total population	921,665	..	905,400	..	1,827,065	..

¹ Figures not comparable with those for previous Censuses, see text above.

The next table shows, in more detail, persons in employment in Queensland according to the type of industry to which each employed person belonged at the time of the 1971 Census.

INDUSTRY OF THE EMPLOYED POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS
30 JUNE 1971

Industry	Males	Females	Persons
Primary production			
<i>Fishing</i>	1,289	59	1,348
<i>Hunting and trapping</i>	94	3	97
<i>Rural industries</i>	61,733	13,930	75,663
<i>Sugar growing</i>	10,329	1,164	11,493
<i>Sheep and cereal grain</i>	5,945	1,249	7,194
<i>Meat cattle; cattle and pigs, undefined</i>	8,992	2,078	11,070
<i>Milk cattle and pigs</i>	9,471	3,226	12,697
<i>Other rural</i>	26,996	6,213	33,209
<i>Forestry</i>	2,805	65	2,870
Mining and quarrying			
<i>Mining (including opencut mining)</i>	11,106	815	11,921
<i>Silver, lead, and zinc mining</i>	1,111	38	1,149
<i>Coal mining</i>	3,152	98	3,250
<i>Other</i>	6,843	679	7,522
<i>Quarrying</i>	1,315	75	1,390
Manufacturing			
<i>Glass, clay, and other non-metallic mineral products</i>	5,432	386	5,818
<i>Concrete and cement products</i>	3,152	229	3,381
<i>Glass, bricks, tiles, pottery, and other clay products</i>	1,858	123	1,981
<i>Other</i>	422	34	456
<i>Chemical, petroleum, and coal products</i>	2,478	652	3,130
<i>Basic chemicals</i>	1,053	208	1,261
<i>Other chemical and related products</i>	960	416	1,376
<i>Petrol and coal products</i>	465	28	493
<i>Basic metal and fabricated products</i>	13,825	2,034	15,859
<i>Basic iron and steel</i>	1,777	181	1,958
<i>Non-ferrous metal basic products</i>	2,891	248	3,139
<i>Fabricated structural metal products</i>	3,518	512	4,030
<i>Sheet metal products (including cans)</i>	1,996	469	2,465
<i>Other fabricated metal products</i>	3,643	624	4,267
<i>Transport equipment, industrial machinery, and household appliances</i>	21,387	2,099	23,486
<i>Motor vehicles and parts</i>	3,623	449	4,072
<i>Ship and boat building and repair</i>	2,420	128	2,548
<i>Railway locomotives and rolling stock and repairs</i>	5,751	75	5,826
<i>Other transport equipment</i>	154	16	170
<i>Photographic, scientific, professional equipment</i>	213	81	294
<i>Household appliances and electrical equipment</i>	3,673	802	4,475
<i>Other machinery and equipment</i>	5,553	548	6,101
<i>Textiles</i>	928	1,053	1,981
<i>Textile fibres, yarns, woven fabrics, and household textiles</i>	670	896	1,566
<i>Other textile products (except knitted goods and clothing)</i>	258	157	415
<i>Clothing and footwear (including knitting)</i>	1,225	5,049	6,274
<i>Knitting mills</i>	48	53	101
<i>Clothing</i>	665	4,381	5,046
<i>Footwear</i>	512	615	1,127
<i>Food, beverages, and tobacco</i>	27,121	7,448	34,569
<i>Meat products</i>	9,950	2,613	12,563
<i>Milk products</i>	1,963	496	2,459
<i>Canned and preserved fruit and vegetables</i>	1,123	920	2,043
<i>Margarine and oils and fats, n.e.c.</i>	334	63	397
<i>Flour mill and cereal food products</i>	732	272	1,004
<i>Bread, cakes, and biscuits</i>	2,799	1,771	4,570
<i>Raw and refined sugar</i>	7,186	390	7,576
<i>Other food products</i>	903	556	1,459
<i>Beverages and malt</i>	2,000	329	2,329
<i>Tobacco products</i>	131	38	169

INDUSTRY OF THE EMPLOYED POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS
30 JUNE 1971—*continued*

Industry	Males	Females	Persons
Manufacturing—<i>continued</i>			
<i>Wood, wood products, and furniture</i>	10,458	1,401	11,859
Wood and wood products (excluding furniture)	7,663	948	8,611
Furniture (except metal) and mattresses	2,795	453	3,248
<i>Paper and paper products, printing, and publishing</i>	6,720	2,596	9,316
Paper and paper products	1,316	570	1,886
Printing and publishing	2,950	964	3,914
Commercial and job printing	2,262	1,008	3,270
Printing trade services, n.e.c.	192	54	246
<i>Leather, rubber, and plastic products and manufacturing, n.e.c.</i>	3,147	1,007	4,154
Leather and leather products	919	294	1,213
Rubber products	575	100	675
Plastic and related products	673	254	927
Jewellery and silverware	166	96	262
Signs and advertising displays	428	87	515
Sporting equipment	137	42	179
Other manufacturing	249	134	383
<i>Manufacturing undefined</i>	538	117	655
Electricity, gas, water, sewerage, and drainage (production, supply, and maintenance)			
<i>Gas and electricity</i>	7,088	749	7,837
<i>Water supply, sewerage, drainage</i>	1,923	34	1,957
Building and construction and special-trade contracting			
<i>Construction of buildings</i>	21,120	1,131	22,251
<i>Construction works (other than buildings)</i>	25,431	573	26,004
<i>Construction undefined</i>	917	44	961
<i>Special-trade contracting</i>	16,284	1,151	17,435
Transport and storage			
<i>Road transport</i>	15,462	1,967	17,429
Road freight	9,693	1,276	10,969
Bus and tramway	3,066	291	3,357
Services to road transport	205	98	303
Other road transport	2,498	302	2,800
<i>Railway transport</i>	10,701	747	11,448
<i>Water transport</i>	4,554	267	4,821
Ocean, coastal, and inland water	1,403	150	1,553
Services to water transport	663	34	697
Stevedoring services	2,438	76	2,514
Other water transport	50	7	57
<i>Air transport (including services to)</i>	2,716	686	3,402
<i>Other transport</i>	619	341	960
<i>Storage</i>	1,289	176	1,465
Communication			
<i>Post, telegraph, radio telephone, cable, and telephone services (excluding construction of lines, exchanges, etc.)</i>	10,264	3,570	13,834
Finance, insurance, real estate, and business services			
<i>Banking</i>	7,076	4,429	11,505
<i>Other finance</i>	945	1,247	2,192
<i>Investment</i>	734	585	1,319
<i>Insurance (life) and superannuation</i>	2,392	1,143	3,535
<i>Other insurance</i>	2,331	2,214	4,545

INDUSTRY OF THE EMPLOYED POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS
30 JUNE 1971—*continued*

Industry	Males	Females	Persons
Finance, insurance, real estate, and business services—<i>continued</i>			
<i>Insurance undefined</i>	57	54	111
<i>Real estate</i>	3,350	1,811	5,161
<i>Business services</i>	8,954	6,940	15,894
Commerce			
<i>Wholesale trade</i>			
Wool brokers, stock and station agents, agricultural products	36,383	12,705	49,088
Petroleum and products, other minerals, chemicals	4,373	1,594	5,967
Machinery and equipment	4,051	708	4,759
Building materials and supplies	9,304	2,477	11,781
Household appliances, hardware, furniture	5,612	1,552	7,164
Clothing, footwear, and textile products, n.e.c.	1,513	658	2,171
Food, beverages, and tobacco products	1,017	704	1,721
Other wholesaling	5,867	2,792	8,659
	4,646	2,220	6,866
<i>Retail trade</i>			
Department, variety, and general stores	52,306	42,150	94,456
Food stores	4,680	9,139	13,819
Bread and milk vendors	11,522	12,396	23,918
Household appliances, hardware, furniture, etc.	1,426	367	1,793
Clothing, footwear and repair, fabrics, textiles	6,861	3,490	10,351
Motor vehicles, boats, parts, tyres, petrol, etc.	2,220	4,991	7,211
Other retailing	21,692	4,773	26,465
	3,905	6,994	10,899
Public administration and defence			
<i>Public administration</i>			
Australian Government (except defence)	20,820	8,755	29,575
State Government	4,411	2,897	7,308
Local Government	8,703	4,172	12,875
Other public administration	6,654	1,322	7,976
	1,052	364	1,416
<i>Defence</i>			
	11,584	747	12,331
Community services			
<i>Health</i>			
Hospitals and convalescent homes	8,677	23,795	32,472
Medicine (private practice)	4,899	18,141	23,040
Dentistry (private practice)	1,399	2,690	4,089
Optometry and optical dispensing	660	949	1,609
Dental laboratories	158	139	297
Ambulance services	112	32	144
Health services, n.e.c.	629	59	688
Other health	664	1,561	2,225
Veterinary services	12	59	71
	144	165	309
<i>Education, libraries, museums, art galleries</i>			
Libraries, museums, and art galleries	11,122	15,715	26,837
	126	390	516
<i>Education</i>			
Pre-school centres	10,983	15,298	26,281
Primary schools	8	701	709
Secondary schools	3,290	6,158	9,448
Schools with primary and secondary	2,863	3,755	6,618
Teacher training colleges	897	1,465	2,362
Universities	204	163	367
Other education	2,011	1,435	3,446
	1,710	1,621	3,331
<i>Education, libraries, museums, undefined</i>			
	13	27	40
<i>Welfare, charitable services, religious institutions</i>			
Welfare and charitable homes, n.e.c.	3,072	2,633	5,705
Welfare and charitable services, n.e.c.	136	752	888
Religious institutions	1,224	1,040	2,264
Other welfare, charitable services, etc.	1,701	831	2,532
	11	10	21
<i>Other community services</i>			
Research, scientific institutions, meteorology	8,130	1,724	9,854
	1,656	403	2,059

INDUSTRY OF THE EMPLOYED POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS
30 JUNE 1971—*continued*

Industry	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Community services—continued</i>			
<i>Other community services—continued</i>			
Business, professional, and labour associations	565	495	1,060
Other social and community organisations	253	275	528
Employment services	141	188	329
Police	3,313	239	3,552
Prisons and reformatories	383	21	404
Fire brigades	1,103	13	1,116
Sanitary and garbage disposal service	695	18	713
Other community services undefined	21	72	93
<i>Entertainment, recreation, cafes, hotels, and personal services</i>			
<i>Entertainment</i>	2,285	1,455	3,740
Motion picture production and picture theatres	468	582	1,050
Radio and television broadcasting	1,204	510	1,714
Other entertainment	613	363	976
<i>Sport and recreation</i>	1,635	2,675	4,310
Parks and zoological gardens	138	63	201
Lotteries, betting shops, and bookmaking	458	2,284	2,742
Sport and recreation, n.e.c.	1,039	328	1,367
<i>Cafes, hotels, and clubs</i>	7,260	13,577	20,837
Cafes and restaurants	1,356	2,868	4,224
Licensed hotels, motels, and wine saloons	3,226	6,763	9,989
Private hotels, motels, and other accommodation	1,348	2,928	4,276
Clubs	1,233	879	2,112
Cafes, hotels, and clubs undefined	97	139	236
<i>Personal services</i>	2,480	4,648	7,128
Laundry and dry cleaning services	815	1,110	1,925
Hairdressing and beauty salons	909	2,619	3,528
Other personal services	756	919	1,675
<i>Entertainment, recreation, cafes, hotels, and personal services undefined</i>	27	21	48
<i>Private households employing staff</i>	143	1,648	1,791
<i>Non-classifiable establishments</i>	19,721	8,279	28,000
Total in employment	501,453	209,175	710,628

Occupation—The next table shows occupations, according to the principles set out on page 418, of persons in employment in Queensland at the 1971 Census.

Occupations have been tabulated from the 1961 Census and the classification used 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 labour force.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE EMPLOYED POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS
30 JUNE 1971

Occupation	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Professional, technical, and related workers</i>	36,348	28,323	64,671
Architects, engineers, and surveyors	1,711	10	1,721
Chemists, physicists, geologists, and other physical scientists	698	84	782
Biologists, veterinarians, agronomists, and related scientists	1,073	124	1,197
Medical practitioners and dentists	2,330	270	2,600
Nurses, including probationers and trainees	733	11,134	11,867

OCCUPATIONS OF THE EMPLOYED POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS
30 JUNE 1971—*continued*

Occupation	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Professional, technical, and related workers—continued</i>			
Professional medical workers, n.e.c.	1,227	738	1,965
Teachers	8,723	11,242	19,965
Clergy and related members of religious orders	1,634	428	2,062
Law professionals	1,175	35	1,210
Artists, entertainers, writers, and related workers	2,039	1,371	3,410
Draftsmen and technicians, n.e.c.	11,299	1,803	13,102
Other professional, technical, and related workers	3,706	1,084	4,790
<i>Administrative, executive, and managerial workers</i>			
Administrators and executive officials, government, n.e.c.	1,626	24	1,650
Employers, workers on own account, directors, and managers, n.e.c.	37,594	5,428	43,022
<i>Clerical workers</i>			
Book-keepers and cashiers	4,494	5,821	10,315
Stenographers and typists . . . . .	..	14,449	14,449
Other clerical workers	34,242	45,901	80,143
<i>Sales workers</i>			
Insurance, real estate salesmen, auctioneers and valuers	4,526	283	4,809
Commercial travellers and manufacturers' agents	6,442	318	6,760
Proprietors and shop-keepers working on own account, n.e.c., retail and wholesale trade, salesmen, shop assistants, and related workers	20,016	28,663	48,679
<i>Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timbergetters, and related workers</i>			
Farmers and farm managers	39,911	7,676	47,587
Farm workers, including farm foremen	24,680	4,666	29,346
Wool classers	194	..	194
Hunters and trappers	152	..	152
Fishermen and related workers	1,176	43	1,219
Timbergetters and other forestry workers	2,613	11	2,624
<i>Miners, quarrymen, and related workers</i>			
Miners, mineral prospectors, and quarrymen	5,554	17	5,571
Well drillers, oil, water, and related workers	266	..	266
Mineral treaters	841	..	841
<i>Workers in transport and communication occupations</i>			
Deck and engineer officers, ship, not services	610	3	613
Deck and engine room hands, ship, and boatmen, not services	843	..	843
Aircraft pilots, navigators, and flight engineers, not services	473	7	480
Drivers and firemen, rail transport	2,830	..	2,830
Drivers, road transport	24,190	694	24,884
Guards and conductors, railway	811	..	811
Inspectors, supervisors, traffic controllers, and dispatchers, transport	3,976	193	4,169
Telephone, telegraph, and related telecommunication operators	430	3,587	4,017
Postmasters, postmen, and messengers	3,511	710	4,221
Workers in transport and communication, n.e.c.	1,113	49	1,162
<i>Tradesmen, production-process workers, and labourers, n.e.c.</i>			
Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers, and related workers	422	673	1,095
Tailors, cutters, furriers, and related workers	1,664	5,161	6,825
Leather cutters, lasters, and sewers (except gloves and garments), and related workers	829	594	1,423
Furnacemen, rollers, drawers, moulders, and related metal making and treating workers	1,686	..	1,686

OCCUPATIONS OF THE EMPLOYED POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS
30 JUNE 1971—continued

Occupation	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Tradesmen, production-process workers, and labourers, n.e.c.— continued</i>			
Precision instrument makers, watchmakers, jewellers, and related workers	1,795	108	1,903
Toolmakers, metal machinists, mechanics, plumbers, and related workers	42,553	175	42,728
Electricians and related electric and electronic workers	16,682	37	16,719
Metal workers, metal and electrical production-process workers, n.e.c.	6,643	1,103	7,746
Carpenters, woodworking machinists, cabinetmakers, and related workers	19,583	482	20,065
Painters and decorators	7,061	91	7,152
Bricklayers, plasterers, and construction workers, n.e.c.	13,993	3	13,996
Compositors, printing machinists, engravers, bookbinders, and related workers	3,403	746	4,149
Potters, kilnmen, glass and clay formers, and related workers	884	43	927
Millers, bakers, butchers, brewers, and related food and drink workers	13,617	3,440	17,057
Chemical, sugar, and paper production-process workers	2,827	132	2,959
Tobacco preparers and tobacco product makers	59	24	83
Paper products, rubber, plastic, production-process workers, n.e.c.	3,101	1,160	4,261
Packers, wrappers, labellers	1,346	2,739	4,085
Stationary engine, excavating, lifting equipment operators	10,967	24	10,991
Storemen and freight handlers	12,386	366	12,752
Labourers, n.e.c.	29,935	485	30,420
<i>Service, sport, and recreation workers</i>	<i>19,258</i>	<i>34,841</i>	<i>54,099</i>
Fire brigade men, policemen, policewomen, and protective service workers	5,894	87	5,981
Housekeepers, cooks, maids, and related workers	2,387	15,629	18,016
Waiters, bartenders	1,291	5,681	6,972
Building caretakers, cleaners	3,905	4,641	8,546
Barbers, hairdressers, beauticians	904	2,712	3,616
Launderers, dry cleaners, and pressers	622	1,743	2,365
Athletes, sportsmen, and related workers	596	82	678
Photographers and camera operators	376	106	482
Undertakers and crematorium workers	144	7	151
Service, sport, recreation workers, n.e.c.	3,139	4,153	7,292
<i>Members of armed services</i>	<i>10,308</i>	<i>356</i>	<i>10,664</i>
<i>Occupation inadequately described or not stated</i>	<i>20,989</i>	<i>9,526</i>	<i>30,515</i>
Total in employment	501,453	209,175	710,628

Occupational Status—The next table gives details of the occupational status of the population of Queensland at the Censuses of 1966 and 1971.

Of the total persons in the labour force at 30 June 1971, 82.1 per cent were employees (79.5 per cent in 1966); 8.5 per cent self-employed (9.1 per cent in 1966); 6.8 per cent employers (8.2 per cent in 1966); 0.8 per cent unpaid helpers (1.2 per cent in 1966); and 1.8 per cent were unemployed (1.9 per cent in 1966).

There was a slightly higher percentage of dependent population (i.e. persons not in the labour force) to total population in 1971 (60.4 per

cent) than in 1966 (60.0 per cent). The increase since 1966 in the number of persons not in the labour force was 10.4 per cent compared with an increase of those in the labour force of 8.9 per cent. The proportion of children attending school and full-time students to total population was greater in 1971 than in 1966 (22.1 per cent and 21.7 per cent respectively).

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

Occupational status	Census 30 June 1966 ¹			Census 30 June 1971			Increase 1966-1971
	Males	Fe-males	Persons	Males	Fe-males	Persons	
In labour force							
Employed							
Employer	44,111	10,517	54,628	38,202	10,674	48,876	-5,752
Self-employed ..	49,463	11,306	60,769	48,599	13,128	61,727	958
Employee	379,207	149,378	528,585	412,867	181,439	594,306	65,721
Helper, unpaid ..	2,486	5,483	7,969	1,785	3,934	5,719	-2,250
Total employed ..	475,267	176,684	651,951	501,453	209,175	710,628	58,677
Unemployed							
Looking for first job	7,964	4,954	12,918	1,227	1,118	2,345	376
Other unemployed ²				6,644	4,305	10,949	
Total unemployed	7,964	4,954	12,918	7,871	5,423	13,294	376
Total in labour force	483,231	181,638	664,869	509,324	214,598	723,922	59,053
Not in labour force							
Child not at school ..	94,825	90,204	185,029	97,519	93,125	190,644	5,615
Child at school or full-time student ..	187,472	173,526	360,998	209,682	194,665	404,347	43,349
Home duties ³ .. ..	..	278,733	278,733	..	367,002	367,002	88,269
Other not in labour force ³	78,369	95,687	174,056	105,140	36,010	141,150	-32,906
Total not in labour force	360,666	638,150	998,816	412,341	690,802	1,103,143	104,327
Total population	843,897	819,788	1,663,685	921,665	905,400	1,827,065	163,380

¹ Excluding full-blood Aborigines. ² Including casual and seasonal workers not actually in a job at the time of the Census. ³ For the 1971 Census those females who worked other than at the time of the Census, but classed their major activity as "Home duties", were included in that category, whereas in 1966 they were included in "Other not in labour force".

Distribution of Labour Force—The next two tables show the numbers in the labour force in each statistical division at the 1971 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 labour force was lower than the percentage of total available population (15 years and over). This was largely due to the concentration there of students and of retired and invalid persons, which is emphasised by the percentage figures for the various age groups. While in all age groups there was a discernible tendency for the percentage of total population regarded as being in the labour 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 90 per cent of the male population was in the labour force and little variation was shown until

the age of 55 years was passed. The percentage then fell to 85.6 for the age group 55 to 59 years, and to 71.7 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 LABOUR FORCE, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 1971

Statistical Division	Age group					Proportion in each Division	
	15-19	20-54	55-64	65 and over	All ages	Male labour force	Male population 15 & over
Brisbane A	24,720	177,573	30,609	5,116	238,018	46.7	46.9
	60.4	92.8	81.6	15.8	55.6		
Moreton A	4,021	30,706	6,263	1,683	42,673	8.4	9.3
	61.3	92.2	67.0	15.9	51.7		
Maryborough .. A	3,836	25,655	5,386	1,226	36,103	7.1	7.2
	70.2	94.6	77.0	18.0	54.0		
Downs A	3,905	28,065	5,559	1,589	39,118	7.7	7.6
	59.5	94.3	81.4	28.0	53.6		
Roma A	562	4,207	715	257	5,741	1.1	1.0
	79.5	94.9	83.8	43.3	57.8		
South-Western .. A	363	2,666	468	144	3,641	0.7	0.7
	75.3	94.4	84.3	37.8	59.6		
Rockhampton .. A	3,567	25,007	4,084	837	33,495	6.6	6.3
	67.4	95.1	82.6	20.3	56.1		
Central-Western .. A	871	6,749	903	285	8,808	1.7	1.6
	72.0	95.6	83.5	34.1	60.6		
Far-Western .. A	184	1,229	172	83	1,668	0.3	0.3
	88.5	97.2	88.7	56.1	67.4		
Mackay A	1,891	13,072	1,968	497	17,428	3.4	3.2
	74.9	95.4	80.9	22.4	56.8		
Townsville A	3,355	24,027	3,682	795	31,859	6.2	6.2
	62.8	93.0	80.8	18.4	55.3		
Cairns A	3,040	24,031	3,933	1,050	32,054	6.3	6.2
	65.0	93.7	78.6	20.9	55.1		
Peninsula A	286	2,770	256	41	3,353	0.7	0.6
	64.8	90.2	61.7	16.9	53.2		
North-Western .. A	1,338	12,097	982	201	14,618	2.9	2.5
	82.0	95.2	83.5	30.7	62.7		
Migratory A	33	555	117	42	747	0.2	0.4
	26.2	28.0	43.7	28.6	29.1		
Queensland .. A	51,972	378,409	65,097	13,846	509,324	100.0	100.0
	63.2	93.1	79.2	18.7	55.3		

A Number in labour force.

B Labour 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 54 per cent of the female labour force, whereas in most other statistical divisions the proportion of total population was higher than the proportion of the labour force.

In considering the percentage of females in the labour force at each age, the effect of marriage is most marked. The proportions in the labour

force in the 20 to 24 and the 25 to 29 age groups, which for males were over 90 per cent for both groups, were 54.5 and 33.9 per cent respectively for females. The withdrawal of females from the labour force following 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 35.6 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 26.5 per cent from 50 to 59, and 6.7 per cent for 60 and over. In contrast with males, of whom 18.7 per cent were still in the labour force at age 65 and over, only 6.7 per cent of females were in the labour force at age 60 and over, and 3.8 per cent at 65 and over.

DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE LABOUR FORCE, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 1971

Statistical Division	Age group					Proportion in each Division	
	15-24	25-49	50-59	60 and over	All ages	Female labour force	Female popn 15 & over
Brisbane A	47,571	50,688	13,190	4,280	115,729	53.9	50.0
	B 60.3	38.9	28.7	6.5	26.3		
Moreton A	6,340	8,141	2,376	834	17,691	8.2	9.4
	B 54.9	35.6	24.0	5.1	21.5		
Maryborough .. A	5,341	5,642	1,592	628	13,203	6.1	7.2
	B 55.3	30.4	21.9	5.9	20.0		
Downs A	6,085	6,953	1,899	903	15,840	7.4	7.7
	B 53.2	33.4	26.4	8.8	21.9		
Roma A	697	886	224	103	1,910	0.9	0.9
	B 49.8	32.4	29.2	12.2	21.1		
South-Western .. A	453	549	188	79	1,269	0.6	0.6
	B 53.6	32.3	35.5	15.6	23.0		
Rockhampton .. A	4,763	4,940	1,233	447	11,383	5.3	5.8
	B 52.8	30.4	24.1	6.5	20.7		
Central-Western .. A	880	1,219	293	114	2,506	1.2	1.2
	B 46.4	32.6	30.4	11.1	21.4		
Far-Western .. A	148	235	60	37	480	0.2	0.2
	B 52.1	40.4	44.4	25.5	26.1		
Mackay A	2,538	2,649	590	220	5,997	2.8	3.0
	B 53.4	30.8	22.3	6.9	21.1		
Townsville A	5,079	5,248	1,185	408	11,920	5.6	5.9
	B 52.3	32.5	23.1	6.1	21.9		
Cairns A	4,549	5,260	1,204	493	11,506	5.4	5.7
	B 52.2	32.1	23.3	7.4	21.3		
Peninsula A	389	438	60	16	903	0.4	0.5
	B 40.7	26.1	15.7	5.2	16.6		
North-Western .. A	1,625	1,843	316	91	3,875	1.8	1.7
	B 47.5	31.3	29.0	11.6	21.4		
Migratory A	150	134	78	24	386	0.2	0.2
	B 65.8	42.1	30.6	8.8	35.1		
Queensland .. A	86,608	94,825	24,488	8,677	214,598	100.0	100.0
	B 56.7	35.6	26.5	6.7	23.7		

A Number in labour force.

B Labour force as percentage of total population in age group.

The next table shows, for each State and Australia, the sex distribution of the labour force and the proportions of the total male and female populations in the labour force.

LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, CENSUS 1971

State or Territory	Total labour force		Proportion of labour force		Labour force as proportion of total population	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	'000	'000	%	%	%	%
New South Wales	1,332.4	627.7	68.0	32.0	57.8	27.4
Victoria	989.1	483.9	67.2	32.8	56.5	27.6
Queensland	509.3	214.6	70.4	29.6	55.3	23.7
South Australia	330.2	155.8	68.0	32.0	56.4	26.5
Western Australia	299.6	130.7	69.6	30.4	56.6	26.1
Tasmania	108.0	45.3	70.4	29.6	55.0	23.4
Northern Territory	29.0	10.3	73.8	26.2	59.7	27.3
A.C. Territory	42.0	22.5	65.1	34.9	57.1	32.0
Australia	3,639.6	1,690.8	68.3	31.7	56.8	26.7

Persons in Employment in Industries—The next table shows the percentage distribution of persons, including defence forces etc., in employment in industry groups at Census dates from 1947. Unemployed are excluded throughout and persons in the "not stated" category have been distributed *pro rata*.

The comparability of the Census ratios of industry groups to total employment is affected by changed concepts and definitions, particularly the inclusion in 1966 of females working part-time, some of whom would not have been included in previous Censuses. For the 1971 Census, further changes included the exclusion of trainee school teachers and the introduction of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (see page 416).

PROPORTIONS OF EMPLOYED PERSONS IN INDUSTRY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND

Industry group	June 1947	June 1954	June 1961	June 1966	June 1971
	%	%	%	%	%
Primary (excluding mining)	23.2	20.6	17.5	14.9	11.7
Mining	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0
Manufacturing ¹	20.8	21.9	20.5	21.0	18.6
Building and construction	9.3	10.0	10.1	10.9	9.7
Transport and communication	10.6	9.8	9.6	8.8	7.9
Finance and property	2.3	2.5	3.2	3.5	6.5
Commerce	13.1	15.2	16.9	17.3	20.9
Public administration, n.e.i., professions, entertainment	12.6	13.1	15.3	16.7	17.1
Personal and domestic	6.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Including electricity and gas.

3 WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT

Estimates are prepared each month of the total number of civilian wage and salary earners, excluding those in agriculture and private

domestic service, in employment in each State. These estimates 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 numbers of employees in private employment outside the coverage of the sources mentioned.

Detailed figures are published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra, in the monthly bulletin *Employment and Unemployment*.

The next table shows the numbers of male and female wage and salary earners in civilian employment, working for private and government employers, at 30 June in each of the six years to 1974.

From 1969 to 1974 the total number of persons employed increased by 124,800 or 24 per cent. The number of persons employed in private industry increased by 27 per cent, while employees of government authorities increased by 15 per cent. Private employment increased by 53,600 males and 49,800 females and government employment by 12,400 males and 9,000 females.

At 30 June 1974, females comprised 34 per cent of the total civilian wage and salary earners compared with 30 per cent at 30 June 1969.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND
(Excluding Agriculture and Private Domestic Service¹)

At 30 June	Private			Government		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1969	253.8	130.7	384.5	112.8	30.0	142.8
1970	263.1	139.5	402.6	114.4	31.9	146.3
1971	275.3	148.4	423.7	115.5	33.9	149.4
1972	282.6	154.7	437.2	118.5	32.9	151.5
1973	291.5	166.5	458.0	122.2	35.2	157.4
1974	307.4	180.5	487.9	125.2	39.0	164.2

¹At the 1971 Census: agriculture, 27,128 males and 4,754 females; employed staff in private households, 115 males and 1,590 females.

The next table shows the numbers of male and female wage and salary earners in civilian employment, excluding those in agriculture and private domestic service, classified by the main industry groups at the end of June in each of the years 1969 to 1974.

During the period 1969 to 1974 increases were recorded for males in all industry groups. Of the 66,000 increase, 31,900 or 48 per cent, were absorbed by the manufacturing, building and construction, and retail trade groups. At 30 June 1974 these three groups accounted for just over half the total male wage and salary earners in civilian employment. The number of females also increased in all industry groups, showing a total increase of 58,800 or 37 per cent as against a comparable increase in males of 18 per cent.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND
(Excluding Agriculture and Private Domestic Service)

Industry group	June 1969	June 1970	June 1971	June 1972	June 1973	June 1974
MALES ('000)						
Forestry, fishing, and trapping ..	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.8
Mining and quarrying	12.3	13.5	14.7	15.0	15.2	16.2
Manufacturing etc.	101.6	102.7	105.7	108.7	110.3	111.6
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	10.9	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.1	11.4
Building and construction	59.6	60.5	63.9	66.9	69.0	73.3
Transport and storage	30.5	31.8	32.1	32.2	33.0	34.3
Communication	12.2	12.7	13.0	13.4	14.0	14.9
Retail trade	29.6	31.1	32.2	33.3	35.6	37.8
Finance and other commerce	43.7	44.7	45.4	45.9	47.5	49.8
Public authority, n.e.i.	18.0	18.7	19.5	20.3	21.0	21.8
Health, hospitals, etc.	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.3	7.6	8.3
Education	12.8	13.6	14.3	14.1 ¹	14.6 ¹	15.4 ¹
Other industries	25.0	26.3	27.9	28.8	30.8	34.0
Total	366.6	377.5	390.8	401.1¹	413.7¹	432.6¹
FEMALES ('000)						
Manufacturing etc.	25.3	26.3	27.2	27.3	28.4	30.7
Transport and storage	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.4
Communication	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.6
Retail trade	29.4	31.8	33.4	35.2	38.2	41.5
Finance and other commerce	20.5	21.5	22.4	22.7	24.7	27.4
Public authority, n.e.i.	6.6	7.0	7.4	7.8	8.6	9.6
Health, hospitals, etc.	21.7	23.0	24.6	26.3	28.0	30.0
Education	16.4	17.6	18.9	17.1 ¹	18.2 ¹	19.5 ¹
Other industries	33.9	37.0	40.9	43.7	47.7	51.8
Total	160.7	171.4	182.3	187.6¹	201.7¹	219.5¹
PERSONS ('000)						
Forestry, fishing, and trapping ..	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9
Mining and quarrying	13.1	14.4	15.8	16.1	16.3	17.3
Manufacturing etc.	126.9	129.0	132.9	136.0	138.6	142.3
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	11.7	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.0	12.4
Building and construction	61.5	62.8	66.4	69.7	72.2	76.9
Transport and storage	33.8	35.3	35.8	35.9	36.9	38.6
Communication	15.8	16.4	16.8	17.2	18.0	19.5
Retail trade	59.0	62.9	65.6	68.5	73.7	79.4
Finance and other commerce	64.2	66.2	67.8	68.6	72.2	77.2
Public authority, n.e.i.	24.6	25.7	26.9	28.1	29.6	31.3
Health, hospitals, etc.	28.4	29.8	31.6	33.6	35.6	38.3
Education	29.2	31.2	33.2	31.2 ¹	32.8 ¹	34.9 ¹
Other industries	55.3	59.2	64.2	67.7	73.5	80.1
Total	527.3	548.9	573.1	588.7¹	615.4¹	652.1¹

¹ Excluding trainee teachers, some of whom were classified as wage and salary earners for earlier periods.

Employment of wage and salary earners (excluding agriculture and private domestic) is shown for each State in the next table.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA
(Excluding Agriculture and Private Domestic Service)

State	June 1969	June 1970	June 1971	June 1972 ¹	June 1973 ¹	June 1974 ¹
MALES ('000)						
New South Wales ..	1,052.2	1,083.1	1,108.3	1,103.7	1,119.1	1,142.2
Victoria	782.2	801.0	812.7	821.7	832.0	857.0
Queensland	366.6	377.5	390.8	401.1	413.7	432.6
South Australia ..	261.6	266.6	271.7	271.1	278.8	287.2
Western Australia ..	206.4	216.5	229.1	224.2	228.0	237.7
Tasmania	86.5	88.5	89.1	89.4	90.2	92.5
Australia ² ..	2,804.9	2,887.6	2,960.9	2,972.9	3,026.7	3,119.4
FEMALES ('000)						
New South Wales ..	518.4	550.0	572.0	572.6	606.0	646.0
Victoria	405.8	426.1	440.0	445.0	467.1	499.6
Queensland	160.7	171.4	182.3	187.6	201.7	219.5
South Australia ..	121.4	129.9	136.3	137.6	147.7	164.0
Western Australia ..	97.3	107.5	114.8	118.0	125.3	135.9
Tasmania	38.1	39.3	40.5	40.2	41.9	44.9
Australia ² ..	1,366.8	1,452.8	1,516.9	1,534.1	1,626.7	1,752.6
PERSONS ('000)						
New South Wales ..	1,570.6	1,633.1	1,680.3	1,676.3	1,725.1	1,788.2
Victoria	1,188.0	1,227.1	1,252.7	1,266.7	1,299.1	1,356.6
Queensland	527.3	548.9	573.1	588.7	615.4	652.1
South Australia ..	383.0	396.5	408.0	408.7	426.5	451.2
Western Australia ..	303.7	324.0	343.9	342.2	353.3	373.6
Tasmania	124.6	127.8	129.6	129.6	132.1	137.4
Australia ² ..	4,171.7	4,340.4	4,477.8	4,507.0	4,653.4	4,872.0

¹ Excluding trainee teachers, some of whom were previously classified as wage and salary earners. ² Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

4 UNEMPLOYED

Registered Unemployed—In addition to the figures of unemployed disclosed at the Censuses, numbers of *registered unemployed* are also provided by the offices of the Commonwealth Employment Service of the Australian Department of Labor and Immigration.

At the end of September 1974 there were 11,821 males and 5,963 females registered for employment in Queensland. These figures included 3,350 junior males and 3,182 junior females. The total registered unemployed represented 2.27 per cent of the Queensland labour force, whereas the rates for the same month in 1971, 1972, and 1973 were 1.10 per cent, 1.07 per cent, and 0.89 per cent, respectively.

On a seasonally adjusted basis registered unemployed as a percentage of the labour force for the month of September were: 1971, 2.02; 1972, 1.77; 1973, 1.43; and 1974, 3.30.

Unskilled manual workers were the largest occupational group among the registered unemployed males, being 4,174 (35 per cent) of that total. The largest group of registered females was in the clerical and administrative occupational group with the figure standing at 3,295 or 55 per cent of the female total.

Unfilled Vacancies—These are vacancies registered with the offices of the Commonwealth Employment Service of the Australian Department of Labor and Immigration. At the end of September 1974 there were 1,979 unfilled vacancies for males and 1,626 for females. Comparable figures at the end of September 1973 were 5,794 for males and 3,623 for females and at the end of September 1972 were 2,412 for males and 1,831 for females.

Most male vacancies were in the semi-skilled occupations (25 per cent); but the female vacancies were mainly in the professional and semi-professional callings (35 per cent).

5 APPRENTICESHIP

Under the *Apprenticeship Act* 1964-1974 provision is made for an Apprenticeship Executive, comprising a chairman appointed by the Government, a representative of the Minister, and three representatives each of employers and of unions elected by the respective representatives of group apprenticeship committees from each trade or group of trades. At 30 June 1974, there were 29 group committees in Brisbane, including a special group committee for all railway apprentices.

The Apprenticeship Executive advises the Minister on trades and industries to be regarded as "skilled" under the Act and on matters relating to apprenticeship and the employment of minors.

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 30 June 1974, there were 16 advisory committees in country centres.

The minimum age for entry into apprenticeship is 15 years, and most apprentices are indentured at 15 or 16 years. The period prescribed for apprenticeship is four years, and during that period apprentices are required to attend classes at technical colleges at convenient centres or follow correspondence tuition in their trade if arranged by the Education Department.

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.

In 1972 a Block Training Pilot Scheme was introduced for all callings in the printing industry. Under the scheme every apprentice in the industry, whether from the country or city, undertakes a continuous course of instruction at a technical college or school for seven weeks in each of the first three years of his apprenticeship, instead of attending college one day a week or fortnight throughout the year. The scheme has since been extended to include apprentices in the bread-baking, cooking, pastry-cooking, retail butchering, bricklaying, cabinet-making, wood machining,

radio and/or television mechanic, electrical fitting (automotive), upholstery, moulding, coach and motor trimming, signwriting, french polishing, boatbuilding, and shipwrighting trades.

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 20 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 1973 there were 7,425 apprentices attending technical colleges in Brisbane, 3,594 attending technical classes at 11 centres outside Brisbane, and 3,593 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 1972 the numbers were 6,811, 3,384, and 3,339, respectively. The proportion of passes at the annual examinations is usually high, 88 per cent of the apprentices attending technical colleges and 74 per cent of those taking correspondence courses being successful at the 1973 examination.

There are a number of apprentices, indentured under certain Federal 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 1973-74 new indentures taken out under the relevant Federal awards numbered 217. Statistics of this group of apprentices are not included in the tables.

APPRENTICES BY TRADES, QUEENSLAND

Trade	Intake of new apprentices during year					Indentures completed, 1973-74	Number indentured at 30 June 1974 ¹
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74 ¹		
<i>Building trades</i>	1,443	1,252	1,282	1,227	2,812	568	6,240
Carpentry and joinery	734	589	649	561	1,423	262	3,122
Painting	150	142	122	160	285	63	630
Plumbing	325	266	253	217	470	138	1,151
Other building trades	234	255	258	289	634	105	1,337
<i>Electrical trades</i>	843	712	741	391	1,151	422	2,742
<i>Engineering</i>	2,025	1,778	1,738	925	2,705	1,061	6,599
Boilermaking	447	421	407	236	463	225	1,458
Fitting and turning	713	580	619	243	795	386	2,018
Motor mechanics	633	575	531	354	1,014	307	2,293
Other engineering	232	202	181	92	433	143	830
<i>Hairdressing: Men's</i>	24	17	11	3	19	11	44
<i>Women's</i>	449	426	373	247	462	153	1,316
<i>Other trades</i>	1,083	1,051	963	786	1,763	519	4,119
Total	5,867	5,236	5,108	3,579	8,912	2,734	21,060

¹ Indentures processed. Prior to 1973-74, indentures signed.

The next table shows the numbers of apprentices indentured, and indentures begun and ceased, for each of the five years to 1973-74.

APPRENTICES, QUEENSLAND

Year	New indentures	Indentures completed	Indentures cancelled	Indentured apprentices at end of year ¹
1969-70	5,867	5,102	869	13,784
1970-71	5,236	3,212	926	14,882
1971-72	5,108	3,240	901	15,849
1972-73	3,579	3,406	602	15,420
1973-74	8,912	2,734	538	21,060

¹ Excluding apprentices on probation (163 at end of 1973-74).

6 LOCAL TRADES COMMITTEES

The Australian Government *Tradesmen's Rights Regulation Act* 1946-1973, with its machinery of Central and, in the States, Local Trades Committees chaired by representatives of the Department of Labor and Immigration and with members drawn from employers' and employees' organisations, was originally enacted to safeguard the rights of tradesmen in the skilled metal and electrical trades. Later it was extended to cover admission to these trades of certain classes of ex-service personnel and migrants. Tradesmen's Certificates are granted as evidence of trade qualifications to those who meet the requirements of Local Committees.

However, before a recognised electrical tradesman can be employed on electrical operations in a State or Territory, in addition to the Certificate, he must be licensed by the State or Territory.

Separate committees represent the blacksmithing, boilermaking, electrical, engineering, and sheet metal trades, with secretarial assistance provided by the Department of Labor and Immigration.

The next table shows some particulars of operations of the committees over five years to 1974.

OPERATIONS OF LOCAL TRADES COMMITTEES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Applicants for certificates				Certificates granted			
	Migrants	Ex-service men	Other persons	Total	Migrants	Ex-service men	Other persons	Total
1970	673	51	143	867	389	27	63	479
1971	640	90	173	903	347	62	75	484
1972	690	109	168	967	496	88	96	680
1973	704	152	179	1,035	504	120	111	735
1974	614	128	203	945	439	102	139	680

7 GENERAL EMPLOYMENT FACILITIES

The Department of Labor and Immigration through the Commonwealth Employment Service provides facilities, free of charge, for persons seeking employment or vocational counselling and for employers requiring labour. It maintains 29 offices of the Commonwealth Employment Service throughout the State. In the 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.

Every Employment Office provides special facilities for young people seeking advice about occupations, apprenticeships (including the National Apprenticeship Assistance Scheme), and employment assistance. In each office there is a specialist officer available to counsel handicapped clients and to assess their employment potential.

In addition the Employment Service provides special facilities for migrants, professional and executive personnel, recently discharged members of armed services, married women, older workers, discharged prisoners, and other types of workers requiring additional assistance. Where necessary vocational guidance by qualified psychologists is provided.

All Employment Offices and agents of the Employment Service are agencies for the Department of Social Security in matters relating to unemployment and sickness benefits, and in towns in which there is no regional office of that Department, the Employment Office provides advice and assistance about other social security benefits.

In association with its placement functions, the Commonwealth Employment Service makes regular surveys of the labour market and provides detailed advice to government departments, employers, employees, and other interested persons about labour availability, employment in various occupations, industries, and areas, and on other similar matters.

8 EMPLOYMENT TRAINING AND ASSISTANCE SCHEMES

Because of changing demands for employment skills resulting from social, economic, and technological influences, it has become necessary for governments to provide training facilities and assistance for those members of the labour force affected by such changes.

The National Employment and Training System (NEAT) introduced on 1 October 1974 supersedes earlier employment training schemes. NEAT has six broad objectives: alleviate unemployment and its effects by providing training opportunities for retrenched workers, disadvantaged job seekers, and persons faced with declining opportunities in relation to employment potential and paying them while they learn new skills; widen the range of skills in the Australian labour force; increase the ranks of skilled workers; assist in the long-term reconstruction and redeployment of the labour force; promote regional development of industries; and serve the social as well as the economic needs of the community and individuals, by means of special assistance, guidance, remedial training, and other measures to aid removal of inequalities and enhance employment opportunities.

NEAT is administered by the Australian Department of Labor and Immigration through the Commonwealth Employment Service at over 300 offices and agencies throughout Australia.

The type of training provided consists of external full-time or part-time training, or varying periods of on-the-job training, depending on the skill requirements of the type of occupation and the training needs of the persons.

The National Apprenticeship Assistance Scheme since its introduction on 1 January 1973 has been administered by the Commonwealth Employment Service and is designed to encourage the employment of apprentices in greater numbers than at present. This scheme provides subsidies to employers and living-away-from-home allowances to apprentices.

• Chapter 19

WAGES AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents figures and comment in a general descriptive sense on industrial arbitration and trade unions; basic, minimum, and total wage concepts and decisions; selected weekly award wage rates; hours and working conditions; surveys of weekly earnings and hours; and workers' compensation insurance for industrial accidents.

More information in regard to particular aspects of the above-mentioned matters may be found in the Bureau's latest annual *Labour Report*, or in the specific bulletins on wage rates and earnings, industrial disputes, trade union statistics, industrial accidents, or the annual survey of earnings and hours.

2 INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION AND TRADE UNIONS

Both Federal and State industrial authorities enter into the field of industrial regulation in Queensland. Broadly, Federal tribunals have jurisdiction over industrial matters which extend beyond the boundaries of any one State and over all matters affecting employees of the Australian Government or any of its authorities. The Federal tribunals are superior within their jurisdiction, but in Queensland Federal awards are more limited in their application than in most other States. In 1968 approximately 23 per cent of Queensland employees worked under Federal awards and 66 per cent under State awards, while 11 per cent were not under any award.

Federal Industrial Authorities—The Australian Parliament is empowered, under Section 51 of 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".

The *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904-1974 provides the authority under which the Federal industrial tribunals operate. Under the Act the judicial functions are carried out by the Australian Industrial Court while the conciliation and arbitration functions are carried out by the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

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.

State Industrial Authorities—State industrial authorities exercise jurisdiction over about two-thirds of all workers employed in Queensland.

The Industrial Court of Queensland was established in 1917 and was the sole industrial tribunal in this State until new legislation became effective from 2 May 1961. (The constitution and functions of the Court

were described in the 1960 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.) Current legislation, the *Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1961-1974, provides for 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, is 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 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.

Details of the business of the State industrial authorities during the five years to 1974 are as follows.

STATE INDUSTRIAL COURT AND INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Nature of business	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Applications for					
New awards, variations, rescissions, interpretations ¹	862	882	977	984	1,175
Compulsory conferences and references to disputes	89	70	135	133	159
Exemptions from long service leave provisions ..	1	..	2	..	..
Injunctions and restraint orders	8	1	7	7	2
Miscellaneous, including deregistrations, apprentices, reinstatements, standdown orders, etc.	9	8	4	3	19
Appeals to Industrial Commission from decisions of					
Industrial Commission ² .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial Registrar .. .. .	..	1	..	1	..
Industrial Magistrates ³ .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..
Appeals to Industrial Court from decisions of					
Industrial Commission	2	2	2	3	6
Industrial Registrar .. .. .	..	1	1	2	2
Industrial Magistrates under					
Workers' Compensation Acts	6	3	4	3	8
Other acts ³	7	5	5	11	4
Total	984	974	1,137	1,147	1,375

¹ Including general rulings and orders on trading hours. The full Commission against decisions of a single member.

² Appeals heard by Industrial Arbitration, Workers' Accommodation, and Apprentices and Minors Acts.

Unions Registered in Queensland—In order that they may be represented in claims before the State Industrial Court and Commission, unions both of employees and employers must be registered under the *Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1961-1974.

Particulars of employees' unions registered under the Acts are shown in the next table for the five years to 1973.

EMPLOYEES' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND

Name of union	Membership in Queensland at 31 December				
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Amalgamated Metal Workers of Aust. (Q.) ¹	19,496	20,404	21,843	23,563	23,535
Amal. Society of Carpenters and Joiners ..	9,120	9,100	8,566	7,598	7,850
Association of Architects, Engineers, Surveyors, & Draughtsmen of Aust. (Q.)	1,454	1,496	1,522	1,457	1,606
Australasian Meat Industry (Q.)	9,077	8,976	9,463	10,204	10,565
Australian Bank Officials' (Q.)	5,347	5,200	5,360	5,236	5,579
Aust. Builders' Labourers' Federation (Q.)	2,299	2,115	2,097	2,375	2,059
Australian Federated Union of Locomotive Enginemn (Q.)	1,955	1,937	1,957	1,976	2,012
Australian Railways (Q.)	6,981	6,900	6,800	6,760	6,638
Australian Tramway and Motor Omnibus Employees' (Brisbane)	1,260	1,200	1,085	1,055	1,001
Australian Workers'	58,290	56,226	52,830	51,793	53,082
Bacon Factories	1,066	1,149	1,352	1,523	1,537
Clothing and Allied Trades (Q.)	2,839	2,607	2,646	2,277	2,173
Electrical Trades (Q.)	7,447	7,803	8,379	8,526	9,104
Federated Clerks' (C. and S.Q.)	18,517	17,395	19,738	20,566	22,717
Federated Clerks' (N.Q.)	3,710	3,214	3,672	3,888	4,540
Fed. Engine Drivers' and Firemen's (Q.) ..	6,358	6,841	7,384	7,460	8,484
Federated Furnishing Trade (Q.)	1,400	1,215	1,100	1,000	1,000
Federated Ironworkers' (Q.)	4,013	4,551	5,596	4,836	5,235
Federated Liquor and Allied Industries (Q.)	3,400	3,803	3,800	5,150	6,200
Federated Miscellaneous Workers' (Q.) ..	9,145	8,363	7,149	8,095	7,656
Federated Storemen and Packers' (Q.) ..	5,256	5,134	5,344	5,184	5,935
Foodstuffs and Allied Industries	5,797	5,585	6,079	5,410	4,968
Hospital Employees'	2,210	2,371	2,346	2,232	2,285
Municipal Officers' (Q.)	4,490	4,628	4,491	4,615	4,651
Operative Painters' and Decorators' (Q.) ..	4,160	3,764	3,804	3,534	3,832
Plumbers' and Gasfitters' (Q.)	1,732	1,752	1,750	1,658	1,732
Printing and Kindred Industries (Q.) ..	4,367	4,381	5,009	5,009	5,110
Professional Engineers of Australia (Q.) ..	1,179	1,253	1,318	1,389	1,488
Professional Musicians of Australia (Q.) ..	1,277	1,429	1,260	1,316	1,370
Queensland Colliery	1,200	1,500	1,637	1,637	2,061
Queensland Police	2,931	3,264	2,984	3,290	3,423
Queensland Professional Officers'	5,288	5,581	5,966	6,710	7,292
Queensland Railway Maintenance	2,071	2,072	2,068	2,068	2,066
Queensland Railway Station Masters	1,008	1,025	1,060	1,080	1,068
Queensland Railway Traffic	1,256	1,700	1,832	1,857	1,841
Queensland Shop Assistants'	15,317	14,554	14,636	15,634	15,918
Queensland State Service	10,693	11,526	12,233	12,948	13,978
Queensland Teachers'	11,825	11,589	12,166	13,574	15,149
Old Teachers in Independent Schools ² ..	..	793	1,031	950	1,275
Railway Salaried Officers'	1,108	1,104	1,071	1,083	1,102
Royal Australian Nursing Federation (Q.)	5,829	5,918	6,602	7,159	7,887
Theatrical and Amusement (Q.)	1,314	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,251
Transport Workers' (Q.)	11,639	12,006	12,212	13,187	14,509
Vehicle Builders' Federation (Q.)	2,971	2,951	3,166	3,562	3,958
Other unions	8,872	7,558	7,696	7,499	7,584
Total ³	286,964	285,233	291,400	299,223	314,306

¹ Amalgamated Engineering, Boilermakers' (Q.), and Sheet Metal Working (Q.) Unions amalgamated in 1973. Figures prior to 1973 are totals for these three unions. ² Registered for the first time in 1970. ³ Unions numbered 76 in 1969 and 1970, 78 in 1971, 79 in 1972, and 75 in 1973.

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 Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

Particulars of employers' unions registered under the Acts are shown in the next table for five years to 1973.

EMPLOYERS' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND

Name of union	Membership in Queensland at 31 December				
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Australian Sugar Producers' Association ..	5,542	5,441	5,363	4,940	4,814
Central Coastal Graziers' Assn of Qld ..	997	1,049	1,089	1,123	1,190
Graziers' Association of Central and Northern Queensland ..	1,619	1,570	1,571	1,575	1,367
Graziers' Assn of Sth Eastern Queensland	1,766	1,690	1,647	1,632	1,673
Queensland Automobile Chamber of Commerce ..	1,657	1,753	1,821	1,810	1,790
Queensland Branch, Australian Medical Association ..	1,908	1,985	2,041	2,035	2,028
Queensland Cane Growers' Association ..	7,600	7,364	7,000	6,985	6,856
Queensland Chamber of Manufactures ..	1,440	1,395	1,389	1,376	1,467
Queensland Retail Traders' Assn of Grocers, Drapers, and General Stores ..	2,474	2,542	2,469	2,639	2,397
Queensland Shopkeepers' Association ..	1,024	957	876	845	856
United Graziers' Association of Qld ..	5,788	5,701	5,631	5,581	5,714
Other unions ..	8,587	8,955	8,780	9,220	9,567
Total ¹ ..	40,402	40,403	39,677	39,761	39,719

¹ Employers' unions numbered 36 in 1969, 37 in 1970, 39 in 1971, and 40 in 1972 and 1973.

The next table shows, for five years to 1973, the details of employee (trade) unions in Queensland. Membership figures include members of unions wholly covered by Federal or State awards and are therefore in excess of the numbers shown on page 439 as registered under the *Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1961-1974*.

EMPLOYEE (TRADE) UNIONS, QUEENSLAND

End of December	Separate unions	Membership			Proportion of total wage and salary earners		
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	No.	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
1969 ..	135	253.1	83.3	336.4	63	48	58
1970 ..	139	247.5	82.6	330.2	60	44	55
1971 ..	140	251.4	86.2	337.6	59	45	55
1972 ..	138	248.4	95.1	343.5	57	47	54
1973 ..	140	254.2	107.9	362.1	56	49	54

Industrial Disputes—The next tables refer to industrial disputes involving stoppages of work of 10 man-days or more. 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.	'000	'000	'000	'000	\$'000
1969	253	215.0	3.5	218.5	238.6	2,523.6
1970	378	153.7	5.2	158.9	179.2	2,413.1
1971	441	167.9	4.3	172.2	271.4	4,009.1
1972	442	146.2	10.2	156.5	292.2	4,973.4
1973	378	92.3	4.6	97.0	320.2	5,476.2

The next table shows a dissection according to main industry groups of industrial disputes which occurred in Queensland during 1973.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1973

Industry group	Dis- putes	Workers involved			Work- ing days lost	Total estimated loss of wages
		Directly	In- directly	Total		
	No.	'000	'000	'000	'000	\$'000
Agriculture, grazing, etc. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal mining	50	9.7	..	9.7	29.7	636.4
Other mining and quarrying	11	2.4	..	2.4	9.4	195.4
Metal products, machinery, and equipment	73	11.6	0.3	11.9	33.2	570.2
Food, beverages, and tobacco	64	17.4	4.1	21.4	77.4	1,141.4
Other manufacturing	14	1.2	0.2	1.5	3.4	59.8
Building and construction	63	29.6	..	29.6	125.1	2,120.9
Railway and air transport	26	4.3	..	4.3	7.9	176.3
Other transport, storage, and communi- cations	21	2.4	..	2.4	5.3	81.3
Stevedoring	20	1.9	..	1.9	1.1	16.5
Other industries ¹	36	11.8	..	11.8	27.6	478.2
Total	378	92.3	4.6	97.0	320.2	5,476.2

¹ Including communication, finance and property, wholesale and retail trade, public authority (n.e.i.), community and business services, and amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.

The total number of working days lost on account of industrial disputes in Queensland during 1973 was slightly higher than for 1972. The industry groups of building and construction; food, beverages, and tobacco; and metal products, machinery, and equipment, among them, accounted for 74 per cent of all working days lost during 1973.

Of the total number of Queensland wage and salary earners in civilian employment at 31 December 1973 (630,600), the number of Queensland workers involved in industrial disputes during 1973 (97,000) represented a proportion of 15 per cent compared with the equivalent Australia-wide ratio for the same year of 17 per cent.

On the other hand, while Queensland's total wage and salary earners in civilian employment represented 13 per cent of the Australia-wide total of 4,795,200 at 31 December 1973, the total working days lost during 1973 in Queensland accounted for 12 per cent of the Australian total of 2,634,700. However, during 1973 the average number of working days lost per dispute for Australia was considerably higher at 1,038 days than the Queensland average of 847 days.

3 WAGES

Commonwealth Basic Wage—The Commonwealth basic wage was abolished by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission on 5 June 1967 when the concept of a "total" wage was adopted. For a detailed account of the basic wage see the 1970 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

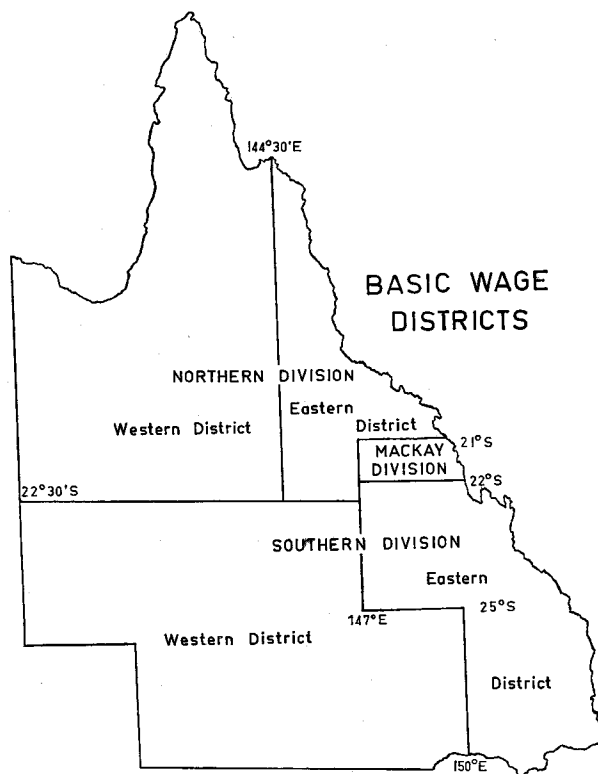
State Basic Wage—A State basic wage, to which margins are added for particular work or skill, was first declared in 1921. Subsequent variations to the wage have been applied to all State awards. The function of fixing the wage, which formerly lay with the Queensland Industrial Court, has been the responsibility 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. For details of the basic wage and judgments of the Court and the Commission see the 1974 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

Particulars of the State weekly basic wage for Brisbane in operation at ten-yearly intervals from 1921 to 1971 and each year since 1971 as well as each basic wage declaration in the last three years, are shown in the next table. Details of the basic wage operating at 31 December each year since 1925 are shown on page 595.

STATE WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE

Operating at 30 June	Males	Females	Date of operation	Males	Females
	\$	\$		\$	\$
1921	8.50	4.30	20 March 1972 ..	40.60	31.10
1931	7.70	3.95	29 May 1972	41.00	31.85
1941	8.90	4.80	19 February 1973 ..	42.30	32.85
1951	16.60	11.00	29 May 1973	44.20	34.90
1961	28.40	21.30	27 August 1973 ..	44.80	35.35
1971	38.85	29.75	26 November 1973 ..	46.60	36.70
			11 March 1974 ..	48.20	37.90
1972	41.00	31.85	27 May 1974	49.40	38.80
1973	44.20	34.90	2 September 1974 ..	51.20	40.15
1974	49.40	38.80			



The basic wage as fixed, and shown in the preceding table, is applicable throughout the south-eastern part of the State. Additional amounts are payable throughout various other districts defined as in the map, partly on account of higher "costs of living" in those districts.

These amounts, which are termed parities or allowances, were increased as from 2 February 1959, this being the only alteration since they were instituted in 1921. The increases, for adult males, were as follows: South-Western District, from \$0.73 to \$1.05 per week; Mackay, \$0.55 to \$0.90; North-Eastern, \$1.00 to \$1.05; and North-Western, \$1.73 to \$3.25. Half the amounts were allowed for adult females prior to 1 May 1961. Since that date the proportion has been 75 per cent of the adult male rate.

Equal Pay for Male and Female Workers—Section 12 of the Queensland *Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1961-1974* empowers the Commission to make a State award, without limiting the generality of its powers, with reference to a calling or callings whereby the same wage shall be paid to persons of either sex performing the same work or producing the same return of profit to their employer.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission on 19 June 1969 declared that it was prepared to implement the principle of equal pay for equal work by introducing into Federal awards and determinations the principle contained in State acts on equal pay. It also decided that no increases should be granted to adult females without an examination of the work done and that implementation of equal pay should be spread over a period so that, from 1 January 1970, implementation would be the same as that under South Australian, Western Australian, and Tasmanian acts.

Commonwealth Total Wage—In June 1967, a "total" wage concept for each award was adopted in lieu of the concept of a basic wage plus a specific margin. Since then, uniform increases have been awarded at intervals to each "total" adult male and female award wage.

In the decisions handed down in 1973 and 1974 the Commission declared that all adult wages payable under Federal awards be increased by 2 per cent plus a fixed amount of \$2.50 per week. These decisions were operative from 29 May 1973 and 23 May 1974, respectively.

Minimum Wage Rates—In July 1966 the Commonwealth Commission granted relief to low wage earners by inserting a provision in all awards prescribing a minimum wage for adult males. The weekly minimum wage rate prescribed was the then current basic wage plus \$3.75.

On 13 May 1970 the Queensland Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission declared that, on and from 8 May 1970, no adult male working under a State award was to be paid less than the Guaranteed Minimum Wage for the district set out in the Commission's schedule, but that the wage was not to be taken into account in the calculation of rates of pay for females and juniors.

The Commonwealth Minimum Wage has been extended to adult females as a percentage of the adult male rate as follows: from 23 May 1974, 85 per cent; from 30 September 1974, 90 per cent; and from 30 June 1975, 100 per cent. The Queensland Guaranteed Minimum Wage has also been extended to adult females in similar stages from 27 May 1974.

The next table shows minimum weekly wage rates applicable to adult males as prescribed under Federal and Queensland State Awards.

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES, ADULT MALES

Date of operation ¹	Amount	Date of operation	Amount
	\$		\$
<i>Federal awards, Brisbane</i>		<i>Queensland State awards—contd</i>	
25 October 1968	37.10	4 January 1971	46.80
19 December 1969	40.60	29 May 1972	51.50
1 January 1971	44.60	19 February 1973	52.80
19 May 1972	49.30	29 May 1973	60.50
29 May 1973	58.30	27 August 1973	61.10
23 May 1974	66.30	26 November 1973	62.90
		11 March 1974	64.50
<i>Queensland State awards</i>		27 May 1974	68.50
8 May 1970	42.80	2 September 1974	70.30

¹ Rates operative from beginning of first pay-period commencing on or after the date shown.

Weighted Average Minimum Wage Rates—The statistics shown in the next table, which refers to Queensland experience, relate generally to wages and hours prescribed in awards or determinations of the Federal and State industrial authorities or in agreements registered with them.

The minimum wage rates and index numbers shown in the table embrace a representative range of occupations and are based on the occupation and industry structures in Australia in 1954. The weekly wage rates used in the compilation of the indexes represent the lowest rates payable for a full week's work, excluding overtime. The hourly wage rates are obtained by relating the weekly wage rates and the weekly hours of work prescribed in awards etc. The rural industries are excluded because of coverage difficulties.

As the indexes are designed to measure movements in prescribed minimum rates of wages, as distinct from salaries, those awards, determinations, etc. which relate solely or mainly to salary-earners are excluded.

The wage rates shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

A more detailed description of the minimum wage rates index is published by the Commonwealth Statistician in the monthly bulletin *Wage Rates and Earnings*, and a longer series is given in the Appendix.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY AND HOURLY WAGE RATES: ALL INDUSTRIES, QUEENSLAND

End of June	Weekly wage rates		Hourly wage rates		Index numbers ³			
	Adult males	Adult females ¹	Adult males ²	Adult females ¹	Weekly wage rates		Hourly wage rates	
					Males	Females ²	Ma.es ²	Females ²
	\$	\$	cents	cents				
1970 ..	52.76	38.18	131.42	96.17	186.8	191.8	185.7	191.7
1971 ..	59.34	43.94	148.40	110.68	210.1	220.7	209.7	220.6
1972 ..	65.46	48.68	163.56	122.63	231.8	244.5	231.2	244.4
1973 ^r ..	75.49	57.18	188.21	144.03	267.3	287.2	266.0	287.1
1974 ^s ..	96.43	75.52	240.70	190.23	341.5	379.4	340.2	379.2

¹ Excluding mining and quarrying and building and construction. ² Excluding shipping and stevedoring. ³ Base of series: weighted average weekly wage rate—Australia, 1954 = 100.

^r Revised since last issue.

^s Subject to revision.

Actual wages are generally higher than the basic and minimum wages, because they include margins for particular occupations and skills and for shift work and work under extraordinary conditions etc.

The next table shows the weighted average minimum weekly wage rates payable for a full week's work, excluding overtime, within specific groups of industries.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES¹, INDUSTRY GROUPS², QUEENSLAND

Industry group	At 30 June				
	1970	1971	1972	1973 _r	1974 _s
ADULT MALES					
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Mining and quarrying	62.20	67.58	74.79	86.58	109.77
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc. ..	52.68	58.46	65.25	74.83	98.58
All manufacturing groups	51.23	57.81	63.47	72.67	93.45
Building and construction	50.24	57.47	64.39	75.28	96.29
Railway services	54.50	58.83	65.24	75.53	101.57
Road and air transport	48.76	56.15	61.17	71.59	87.25
Shipping and stevedoring	59.10	63.59	71.84	87.70	109.93
Communication	66.66	75.50	84.85	93.61	120.00
Wholesale and retail trade	51.99	59.49	64.60	74.51	92.87
Public authority, n.e.i., and community and business services, etc.	54.11	61.42	66.90	75.59	90.95
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. ..	47.21	53.33	58.98	68.30	85.03
All industry groups ²	52.76	59.34	65.46	75.49	96.43
ADULT FEMALES					
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	35.20	39.68	46.81	53.53	69.28
All manufacturing groups	36.18	40.93	46.68	54.36	71.46
Transport and communication	44.18	50.58	55.48	66.57	95.08
Wholesale and retail trade	38.92	45.30	49.78	58.98	76.87
Public authority, n.e.i., and community and business services, etc.	39.80	46.14	50.41	58.76	75.70
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. ..	35.83	41.58	44.82	52.13	69.74
All industry groups ²	38.18	43.94	48.68	57.18	75.52

¹ Weighted average of award rates for a full week's work (excluding overtime).

² Excluding rural. _r Revised since last issue. _s Subject to revision.

Wage Rates and Average Earnings—In the next table, the State basic wage, weighted average minimum wage rates, and average weekly earnings of adult males in Queensland are shown for the five years to 1973-74 and for each quarter of 1974.

The first column of the table shows the State basic wage, Brisbane, in operation at 30 June for the five years to 1973-74, and also at the end of each quarter of 1974. The weighted average minimum weekly wage rates referred to on page 444 are shown at the same points of time in the third column.

The fifth 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.

The basic wage, weighted average minimum weekly wage, and average weekly earnings are also expressed as index numbers with the common base of 1961-62 = 100.

STATE BASIC WAGE, WEEKLY WAGE RATES, AND AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, QUEENSLAND

Period	State basic wage, Brisbane (males) ¹		Weighted average minimum weekly adult male wage rate ¹		Average weekly earnings per employed male unit ²	
	Weekly rate	Index of money rate	Weekly rate	Index of money rate	Weekly rate	Index of money rate
	\$		\$		\$	
Year						
1969-70	36.65	129.0	52.76	146.6	69.20	160.2
1970-71	38.85	136.8	59.34	164.9	77.70	179.9
1971-72	41.00	144.4	65.46	181.9	86.90	201.2
1972-73	44.20	155.6	75.49 _r	209.8 _r	96.90	224.4
1973-74 s	49.40	173.9	96.70	268.8	112.60	260.5
Quarter						
1974: March s ..	48.20	169.7	83.64	232.5	108.00	250.0
June s	49.40	173.9	96.70	268.8	123.70	286.3
September s ..	51.20	180.3	105.65	293.6	131.80	305.1
December s ..	51.20	180.3	108.46	301.4	148.60	344.0

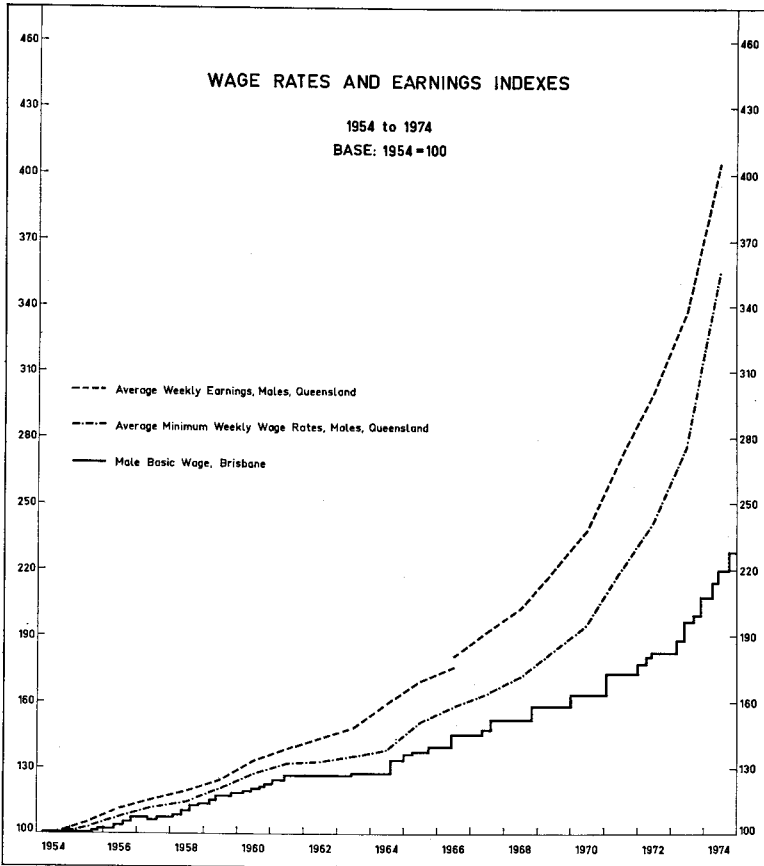
¹ At the end of the financial year or quarter shown. ² Average for year or quarter shown. _r Revised since last issue. _s Subject to revision.

On the next page movements in the basic wage, award rates, and weekly earnings are presented in diagrammatic form. For each series actual money rates have been converted to index numbers on the common base of 1954 = 100.

The series illustrated are not strictly comparable. Care should therefore be taken in interpreting the diagram, which is intended to give only a general impression of relative wage movements. The basic wage is the minimum wage for any adult worker to which the Commission adds various margins for skill etc. to arrive at award wages. The minimum award rate series shown here relates to the non-rural sector, and includes minimum award rates of wages only, those awards which relate solely or mainly to salary earners being excluded. The average weekly earnings series relates to actual earnings of all wage earners and salaried employees, whether adult or junior, full-time or part-time, or casual.

Award Wage Rates—Wage rates for selected occupations, as prescribed by awards of the State and Federal industrial tribunals, are given in the next table 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 Federal award, while in some cases the same occupation is listed in several awards and agreements, with consequent variation in pay rates.



Note: The Average Weekly Earnings series was revised from September quarter 1966.

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.

SELECTED WEEKLY AWARD WAGE RATES FOR ADULTS, SOUTH-EASTERN QUEENSLAND, 1 JANUARY 1975

Males

	\$		\$
<i>Pastoral industry</i>			
Station hands (general) ¹	88.10	<i>Furniture making</i>	
Shearing shed hands ¹	116.35	Cabinet makers, upholsterers, etc.	120.07
		Mattress makers	109.76
		Storemen and labourers	94.18
		Glass bevellers and silverers ..	120.99
<i>Sugar industry</i>			
Field workers	78.96	<i>Building</i>	
Sugar mill workers	82.37	Tradesmen (on site)	134.50
Fugalmen	88.81	Labourers (on site)	114.61

SELECTED WEEKLY AWARD WAGE RATES FOR ADULTS, SOUTH-EASTERN
QUEENSLAND, 1 JANUARY 1975—*continued*

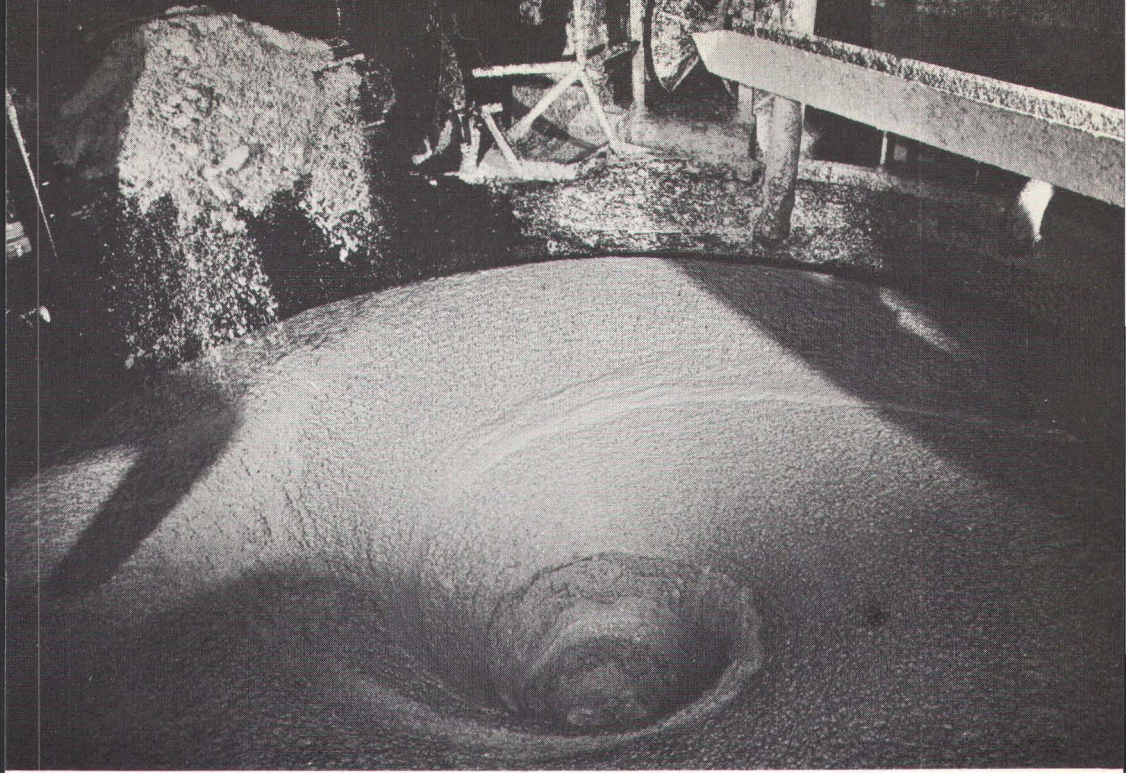
Males—continued

\$	\$
<i>Sawmilling</i>	
Machinists, first class	107.12
Ordermen	99.17
Sawyers, No. 1, hand bench	107.12
Tailers-out, No. 1, hand bench	99.17
<i>Electrical engineering</i>	
Installation electricians	119.95
Electrical fitters	119.95
Power-house labourers	95.41
Radio mechanics	119.53
<i>Employees of electrical contractors</i>	
Electrical fitters	134.63
Electrical mechanics	134.21
Electrical labourers	104.47
Tradesmen's assistants	106.86
<i>Mechanical engineering</i>	
Boilermakers	119.53
Fitters or turners	119.53
Moulders	119.53
Patternmakers	125.04
Toolmakers	125.04
Engineering labourers	95.53
Motor mechanics	119.53
<i>Butter and cheese factories</i>	
Butter makers	111.40
Graders (cream)	108.90
Testers	106.40
Cheese makers	111.40
<i>Baking</i>	
Operative baker ²	99.90
<i>Joinery works</i>	
Glaziers	120.99
Joiners	120.07
<i>Engine drivers</i>	
Locomotive	106.31
Tractor drivers, Class 1	109.63
Tractor drivers, Class 9	117.22
Fork lift drivers	106.40
<i>Road construction</i>	
Grade 1	94.01
Grade 5	108.14
<i>Carriers and carters</i>	
Motor vehicle to 1.25 tonnes	108.81
Motor vehicle 1.25 to 3 tonnes	110.64
Motor vehicle 3 to 6 tonnes ³	112.68
<i>Waterside workers⁴</i>	
Casual	3.4039
per hour	
Permanent	112.70
<i>Distribution</i>	
Shop assistants	96.77
<i>Clerical and professional</i>	
Clerks	102.82
Draftsmen, 4th year	116.70
Authorised surveyors, 5th year	157.79
Practising architects, 5th year	122.95
Journalists ⁵	110.60
to 239.10	
Pharmaceutical chemists	136.00
<i>Hotels</i>	
Bar attendants ⁴	91.20
<i>Boarding houses</i>	
Chief cooks	108.10
Other cooks	92.70

Females

<i>Clothing trade (ready-made dressmkg)</i>		<i>Public hospital employees (other than nurses)</i>	
Cutters	98.10	Laundresses	95.80
<i>Nursing</i>		Kitchenmaids, housemaids	96.80
Registered nurses	124.35	Cooks	106.80
<i>Amusement</i>		<i>Hotels</i>	
Theatre ushers	85.20	Bar attendants ⁴	91.20
<i>Distribution</i>		<i>Boarding houses⁶</i>	
Shop assistants	96.77	Chief cooks	108.10
<i>Clerical and professional</i>		Other cooks	92.70
Clerks	102.82	Waitresses, housemaids	86.65
Steno-typists	105.37	<i>Personal services</i>	
Dental attendants	77.35	Hairdressers	100.78
<i>Cafes and restaurants</i>			
Cooks	89.20		

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 Federal award. ⁵ Metropolitan dailies. ⁶ Value of board and lodging to be deducted from these rates.



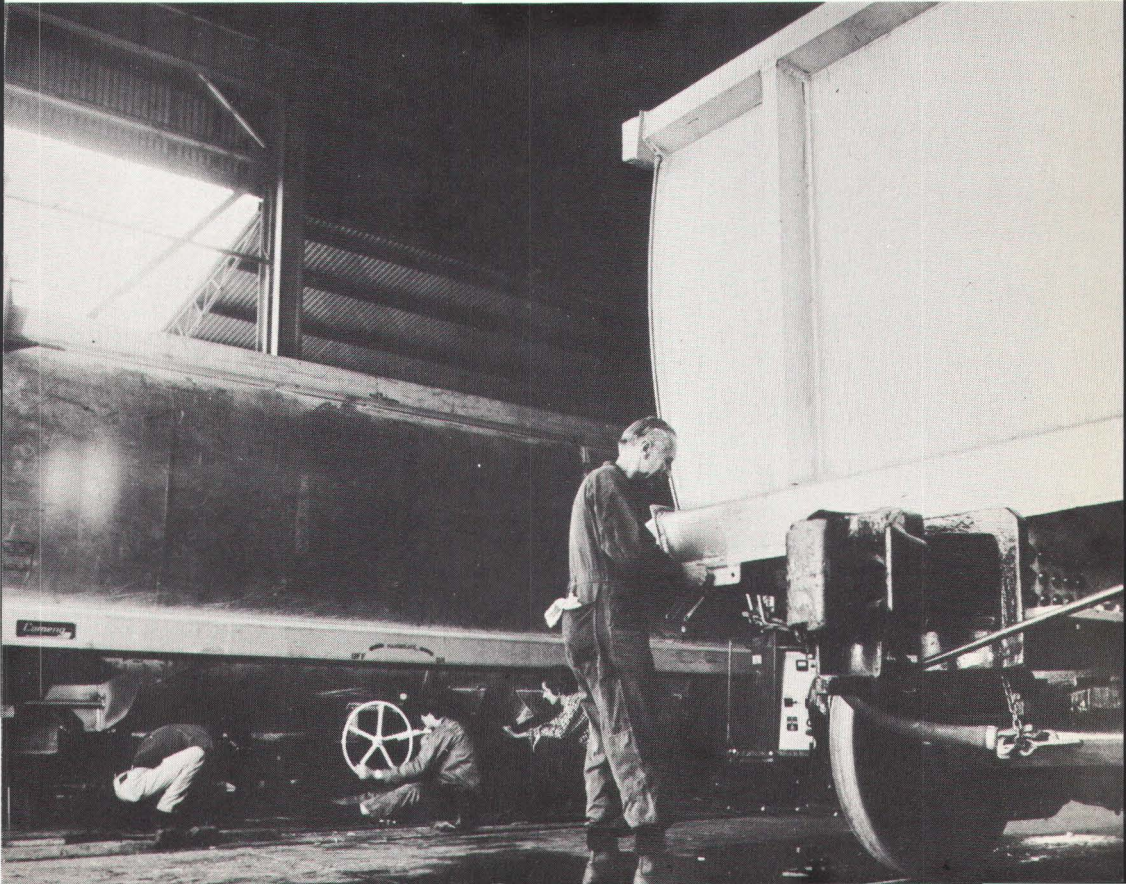
Hydrapulper at paper mill, Petrie

Photo: *State Public Relations Bureau*

MANUFACTURING—Chapter 13

Photo: *State Public Relations Bureau*

Construction of aluminium rolling stock for Queensland Railways





TRANSPORT—Chapter 14
Urangan Boat Harbour, Hervey Bay

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau

LOCAL GOVERNMENT—Chapter 20
Gladstone Civic Centre



4 HOURS AND WORKING CONDITIONS

Minimum working conditions for employees are prescribed in the *Factories and Shops Act 1960-1973* and other legislation, as well as awards and agreements of the State and Federal 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 Federal 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.

Leave—Paid annual, long service, and sick leave are prescribed under awards of the Federal 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.

For all State and most Federal awards continuous shift workers are now entitled to five weeks and other workers to four weeks annual leave and a 17½ per cent loading on annual leave pay, or average weekly earnings, whichever is the lesser.

Long service leave, as prescribed by State legislation in December 1964, amounts to 13 weeks after a period of 15 years’ continuous service with the one employer. *Pro rata* leave is granted after ten years’ continuous service, providing employment is terminated for reasons other than serious 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. Certain awards of the State Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission provide for entitlement based on continuity of service within the one industry, such as local government, fire brigade, and ambulance employees, instead of continuity of service with the one employer.

Employers may be exempted from long service leave provisions by the State Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission if the terms of employment provide an entitlement to their employees which is not less favourable than those provided by legislation.

Workers employed under awards of the Australian 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 eight working days per completed year from August 1972. 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.

5 SURVEYS OF WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS

Sample surveys in respect of most employers subject to pay-roll tax (i.e. those paying more than \$400 per week in wages and salaries) are conducted as at the last pay period in October. 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 in private employment, and from 1972 full-time government and semi-government employees, and employees of non-government hospitals not subject to pay-roll tax.

The survey excludes employees in rural industry and in private domestic service, as most employers in these industries are not subject to pay-roll tax, employees of religious, benevolent, and similar organisations exempt from pay-roll tax, and waterside workers employed on a casual basis.

Comparison from year to year is affected by sampling variability and also by the employers' varying interpretations of the definitions as regards the allocation of employees between the classes "managerial, executive, professional, and higher supervisory staff" and "all other full-time employees".

The next table shows average earnings and hours for employees in private employment only for the five years to 1973.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS: NON-MANAGERIAL PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	October				
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
<i>Average weekly ordinary time earnings</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Adult males					
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc. ..	57.70	60.80	72.30	75.90	88.70
Other manufacturing	56.70	58.80	68.90	75.70	87.00
Total manufacturing	57.00	59.50	70.00	75.80	87.60
Non-manufacturing	63.90	72.00	78.50	82.60	96.70
All industry groups	60.80	66.40	74.90	79.60	92.90
Junior males	32.10	33.60	39.10	43.00	49.70
Adult females	40.20	43.30	49.10	54.70	65.10
Junior females	25.50	28.40	31.80	36.10	42.60
<i>Average weekly overtime earnings</i>					
Adult males					
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc. ..	12.10	11.90	11.90	12.40	19.10
Other manufacturing	9.90	11.90	12.80	13.00	18.60
Total manufacturing	10.60	11.90	12.50	12.80	18.80
Non-manufacturing	9.70	10.30	11.90	13.60	16.20
All industry groups	10.10	11.00	12.10	13.30	17.30
Junior males	2.30	2.70	2.90	3.10	4.60
Adult females	1.40	1.70	1.90	1.90	3.00
Junior females	0.60	0.70	0.60	0.80	0.90

**AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS: NON-MANAGERIAL PRIVATE
EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND—continued**

Particulars	October				
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
<i>Average weekly total earnings</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Adult males					
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc. ..	69.80	72.70	84.10	88.30	107.80
Other manufacturing	66.60	70.70	81.70	88.60	105.60
Total manufacturing	67.70	71.40	82.50	88.50	106.40
Non-manufacturing	73.60	82.30	90.30	96.20	112.80
All industry groups	70.90	77.40	87.00	92.90	110.10
Junior males	34.40	36.20	42.10	46.10	54.30
Adult females	41.60	44.90	50.90	56.60	68.10
Junior females	26.10	29.10	32.50	36.90	43.50
<i>Average weekly total hours paid for</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Adult males					
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc. ..	44.0	43.5	43.2	41.8	43.4
Other manufacturing	43.0	42.9	43.7	42.2	43.5
Total manufacturing	43.3	43.1	43.5	42.1	43.4
Non-manufacturing	42.8	42.6	43.0	42.5	42.2
All industry groups	43.0	42.9	43.2	42.3	42.7
Junior males	40.9	40.4	40.4	40.2	40.8
Adult females	39.5	39.6	39.5	39.5	39.6
Junior females	39.5	39.5	39.4	39.3	39.3
<i>Average weekly overtime hours paid for</i>					
Adult males					
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc. ..	5.6	5.0	4.3	4.0	5.3
Other manufacturing	4.3	4.8	5.0	4.2	5.1
Total manufacturing	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.1	5.2
Non-manufacturing	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1
All industry groups	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.6
Junior males	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.1
Adult females	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2
Junior females	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5
<i>Average total hourly earnings</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Adult males					
Manufacturing	1.56	1.66	1.90	2.10	2.45
Non-manufacturing	1.72	1.93	2.10	2.26	2.67
All industry groups	1.65	1.80	2.01	2.20	2.57
Junior males	0.84	0.90	1.04	1.15	1.33
Adult females	1.05	1.14	1.29	1.43	1.74
Junior females	0.66	0.74	0.82	0.94	1.11

The next table shows the average weekly earnings for male managerial, executive, professional, and higher supervisory staff in private employment for the five years to 1973.

**AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF, PRIVATE
EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND**

Particulars	October				
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Managerial etc. staff (males)					
Manufacturing groups	104.40	110.90	123.20	134.30	152.00
Non-manufacturing groups	106.70	119.20	129.10	134.80	160.20
All groups	105.90	116.60	127.40	136.10	158.00

The next table shows the average weekly earnings for all non-managerial employees, both private and government, for the years 1972 and 1973.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS, PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	October							
	1972				1973			
	Ordinary time	Over-time	Total	Total hours paid	Ordinary time	Over-time	Total	Total hours paid
	\$	\$	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	No.
Non-managerial								
Adult males ..	83.30	10.50	93.80	41.5	97.60	13.70	111.30	41.8
Junior males ..	44.90	2.80	47.70	39.8	51.80	4.00	55.80	40.2
Adult females ..	61.90	1.90	63.70	39.0	76.70	2.50	79.20	39.0
Junior females ..	38.10	0.80	38.90	38.9	45.30	0.90	46.20	39.0

6 WORKERS' COMPENSATION INSURANCE

In Queensland, workers' compensation insurance is, by law, confined solely to the State Government Insurance Office.

An employer, by obtaining a policy with that Office, issued under the *Workers' Compensation Act 1916-1974*, indemnifies himself against all sums for which, in respect of injury to any worker employed by him, he may become legally liable by way of compensation or damages in relation to that injury.

The legislation provides for insurance of all persons who work under a contract of service, except members of the employer's family dwelling in his house. Members of the Police Force and the Australian Public Service are separately provided for under other legislation.

Compensation is payable to all employees for personal injury. The term "injury" means personal injury arising out of, or in the course of employment, and includes a disease which is contracted in the course of employment, whether at or away from the place of employment, to which the employment was a contributing factor; and the aggravation or acceleration of any disease where the employment was a contributing factor to such aggravation or acceleration.

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 rates shown in the following paragraphs were payable from 2 September 1974.

In the case of fatal injuries to a breadwinner with persons totally dependent on him, \$17,970 is paid (with the reservation that no deduction for weekly payments can be made so as to reduce the amount payable in respect of the dependants of the worker below \$2,990), plus \$490 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 \$2,630.

For non-fatal injuries the maximum payment is \$17,970. From 13 April 1973 the weekly rate of compensation payable for workers under

any award or registered agreement for any period up to a maximum of 26 weeks for any one injury is the award or agreed rate applicable without any allowance for dependants. After payment of compensation for 26 weeks for any one injury, the rate of payment is the basic wage plus dependants' allowances limited to a maximum equivalent to the claimant's average weekly earnings. However, where an award provides for make-up of pay beyond the 26-week period, payments are extended to the period provided under the award. The dependants' allowances are 25 per cent of the basic wage for a wife and 10 per cent of the basic wage for each dependent child.

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 \$10 a week, plus \$2.75 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 \$17. The total of all payments cannot exceed the amounts specified for fatal injuries above. A worker suffering from such a disease receives \$10 a week, plus \$2.75 for each child, and \$7 for the wife of the worker, with a maximum weekly payment of \$17. Weekly payments continue to the worker during his life-time.

The next table gives details of operations for five years to 1973-74.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION (STATE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE)

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Intimated claims .. No.	62,503	63,604	65,818	83,095	92,359
Claims ¹ \$	12,565,503	14,243,090	14,941,832	28,227,948	70,863,891
Premiums ² \$	14,449,041	15,395,257	19,222,231	25,260,801	48,408,677 ³

¹ Payments during the year adjusted for estimated outstanding claims at beginning and end of year. ² After distribution of bonuses which amounted to \$7,504,342 in 1973-74. ³ Including the sum of \$8,668,000 which is an estimate of the likely additional assessments leviable in 1974-75 in respect of the rising level of earnings in 1973-74.

• Chapter 20

PUBLIC FINANCE

1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives particulars of the financial relations between the Australian Government 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 indebtedness of the Australian and State Governments.

Taxation is dealt with in section 6 for Queensland, including Australian Government taxes payable in Queensland. The remaining sections deal with Queensland only.

Local Government finance is briefly stated in section 7. Section 8 gives a comprehensive summary for State semi-governmental bodies. Section 9 provides net aggregates for all State public finance. The last section gives information regarding particular State institutions.

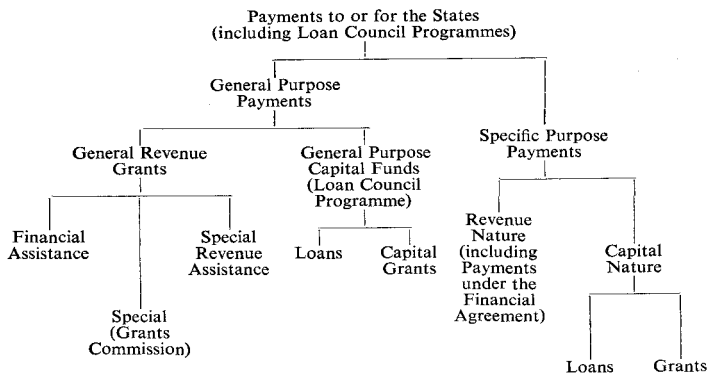
2 AUSTRALIAN AND STATE GOVERNMENTS FINANCIAL RELATIONS

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 Australian Government has of necessity greater taxing powers, especially since becoming the sole authority to levy income tax in 1942, and it has always contributed to the needs of the States.

Payment to or for the States—Payments to or for the States by the Australian Government may be classified under two major headings, General Purpose Payments and Specific Purpose Payments, each of which may be further classified into those of a revenue nature and those of a capital nature, as shown in the diagram on page 455. Excluded from this classification are some small amounts of direct payments to Local Authorities and payments made directly to residents of the States.

General Revenue Grants, the revenue component of General Purpose Payments, comprise Financial Assistance Grants, Special Grants (on recommendation of the Grants Commission), and Special Revenue Assistance Grants.

Financial Assistance Grants were instituted under arrangements agreed to at the Premiers' Conference in June 1959 and replaced the tax reimbursement grants and supplementary grants that had previously been paid to the States.



The new arrangements provided that the amount payable to each State would be calculated by varying the previous year's grant in proportion to the change in population of the relevant State during the preceding financial year, and the amount so calculated would be increased according to the percentage increase in average wages in Australia as a whole, adjusted by a betterment factor of 10 per cent of the increase for the year in average wages.

Several changes were made at subsequent Premiers' Conferences, and details of these alterations together with particulars of arrangements prior to 1959 can be found in the 1973 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

The principal alteration made at the Premiers' Conference in June 1973 was the agreement that the Australian Government take over full financial responsibility for tertiary education from 1 January 1974. There was, however, to be a reduction in each State's Financial Assistance Grant equivalent to the estimated saving in recurrent expenditure which the State would make. For Queensland this amount for 1973-74 was estimated at \$13.5m and for the first full year (1974-75) was estimated at \$27.6m.

No alterations to the Financial Assistance Grants arrangements were made at the June 1974 Premiers' Conference. The Australian Government took the view that arrangements made in 1970 were intended to apply over a period of five years, and existing arrangements would be reviewed before the end of 1974-75.

The Financial Assistance Grant paid to Queensland in 1973-74 was \$318.2m, an increase of \$46.3m on the 1972-73 figure.

Special Grants have been paid to the States on the recommendation of the Grants Commission since 1934-35. Grants are assessed on the basis of financial need, a principle established by the Commission in its Third Report (1936).

In arriving at its recommendations the Commission each year compares budget results and standards of effort and of services provided in the claimant State with those in the "standard" States, which are at present New South Wales and Victoria.

Each recommendation for payment of a special grant consists of two parts. The first is based on an estimate of the claimant State's financial need in the current financial year and is treated as an advance

payment, subject to adjustment two years later when the Commission has compared in detail the audited public accounts and standards of effort and of services provided in that year for the claimant States and the standard States. This adjustment is the second part and is known as the completion payment.

Queensland first made application for a special grant in September 1971 and received its first advance payment of \$9m in 1971-72. No completion payment was granted in respect of that year. For 1972-73, 1973-74, and 1974-75 advance payments of \$10m, \$10m, and \$15m, respectively, were made to Queensland, and a completion payment of \$9,750,000 in respect of 1972-73 was made during 1974-75.

The *Grants Commission Act* 1973 conferred on the Commission the additional role of recommending grants to the States to be paid to local government organisations.

Subsequently the Australian Government accepted the Commission's first report on assistance to Local Authorities, issued in August 1974, which recommended that \$56,345,000 be paid to the States in 1974-75 for distribution to specified authorities. Queensland's share of this amount was \$8,954,000. Further details appear on page 483.

Special Revenue Assistance. In addition to the abovementioned general revenue grants, the Australian Government from time to time makes *ad hoc* payments to all or some of the States to help on occasions when budgeting problems arise from unusual circumstances. During 1973-74 an amount of \$25m was distributed among the States. Queensland's share was \$4,228,000.

General Purpose Capital Funds (Australian Loan Council Programme). The Loan Council, which was constituted under the Financial Agreement of 1927, is composed of representatives of the Australian Government and of each State Government. The Loan Council determines the amounts to be borrowed by all Governments, except for temporary and defence borrowings, together with the terms and conditions of the loans raised.

It also exercises control over the direct annual borrowings of the larger local and semi-governmental authorities in Australia. In 1973-74 the larger authorities in Queensland, i.e. those borrowing more than \$400,000 in the year, borrowed \$106.6m, while other authorities in Queensland borrowed \$32.1m.

Details of Queensland's State Government allocations under the Loan Council Programmes for each of the five years to 1973-74 are shown in the table on page 458. The borrowing programmes of local and semi-governmental authorities are not included in that table.

Subject to the decisions of the Loan Council, borrowings for and on behalf of the State Governments are financed by the issue of Australian Government securities, to which that Government itself subscribes from its own revenue sources, as necessary, to fill the programmes approved by the Loan Council.

As a result of the Australian Government taking over full financial responsibility for tertiary education from 1 January 1974 (see Financial Assistance, page 455), there have been appropriate reductions in States' loan programmes. The reduction for Queensland in 1973-74 was \$3.9m, and for the full year 1974-75, \$7.8m. In 1973-74 Queensland's loan programme allocation of \$115.2m was 13.3 per cent of the six States total of \$867m, and comprised borrowings of \$78.2m and interest-free capital grants of \$37m.

Following the June 1970 Premiers' Conference, as part of revised revenue assistance arrangements with the States, the Australian Government undertook to provide portion of the States' Loan Council programmes in the form of interest-free capital grants. The grants were designed to help the States finance capital works from which debt charges are not normally recovered, such as schools, police buildings, and the like, but were not subject to conditions as to the actual purposes for which they might be expended. As these grants replace borrowings that would otherwise be made by the States, substantial savings accrue to the States in debt charges.

Specific Purpose Payments as the name implies are payments made to States on the understanding that the money be spent on functions specified by the Australian Government. Payments may be of a *revenue* or *capital* nature.

Those of a revenue nature include assistance under the terms of the Financial Agreement of 1927. The main principles of this agreement provide for the Australian Government to make contributions towards interest and sinking funds on States' debts. Further details of the Agreement may be found on page 437 of the 1973 *Year Book*.

Total contributions received by Queensland in 1973-74 under the Financial Agreement, interest and sinking fund, were \$6.0m. In addition a Debt Charges Assistance Grant of \$6.1m was received. Debt Charges Assistance comprises a scheme commenced in 1970-71 following the 1970 Premiers' Conference, whereby the Australian Government will, by the end of 1974-75, have assumed full responsibility for the debt charges on \$1,000m of specified existing State debt.

In June 1974 the Loan Council adopted a report of Australian and State Government Treasury officers, which proposed amendments to the Financial Agreement incorporating provisions for the formal takeover by the Australian Government of \$1,000m of State debt on 30 June 1974, and for the introduction of new sinking fund arrangements in 1975-76. It was agreed that appropriate legislation would be introduced by the Australian Government and each State Government during 1974-75.

The remaining \$72.7m specific purpose revenue grants received by Queensland in 1973-74 included significant amounts for: universities and colleges of advanced education, \$40.6m; schools, \$13.6m; national disaster relief, \$4.0m; and unemployment relief, \$2.4m.

Specific purpose payments of a capital nature are made either in the form of grants or repayable advances, i.e. loans. In 1973-74 Queensland received \$185.0m, of which grants made under the *Commonwealth Aid Roads Act 1969* amounted to \$59.8m. Other major payments were: \$26.6m for the Gladstone Power Station, loan; \$23.9m for natural disaster relief, part grant, part loan; \$17.4m for housing, loan; \$10.9m for schools and technical education, grants; \$10.7m for universities and colleges of advanced education, grants; \$9.0m for Aboriginal advancement, grant; \$7.4m for rural reconstruction, part grant, part loan; and \$4.2m for beef cattle roads, grant.

The next table shows the Australian Government payments to and for Queensland for 1963-64 and for each of the five years to 1973-74. Classification changes introduced during 1973-74 bring the data in this table into a closer relationship with Australian Government payments to the States compiled on a national accounting basis. In the past some

items classified as payments to the States for these tables were not included as payments to the States in the national accounting estimates. For this reason these figures are not comparable with those published previously. Readers interested in more detail are referred to *Payments to or for the States and Local Government Authorities 1974-75* (Budget Paper No. 7).

PAYMENTS TO OR FOR QUEENSLAND AND LOAN COUNCIL BORROWINGS

Particulars	1963-64	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>General Revenue Assistance</i>						
Financial assistance grants	94,821	176,522	216,672	231,603	271,946	318,245
Special grants .. ..	..	..	..	..	10,000	10,000
Special revenue assistance .. ..	..	2,182	6,603	8,606	..	4,228
Additional assistance grants	4,800	..	..	..	..	..
Total	99,621	178,704	223,275	249,209	281,946	332,472

General Purpose Capital Funds

State Government Loan Council						
borrowing programmes	60,200	85,980	67,910	85,090	92,752	78,236
Capital grants .. ..	..	..	25,290	27,710	31,429	36,987
Total	60,200	85,980	93,200	112,800	124,181	115,223

Specific Purpose Payments—Recurrent Purposes

Payments under Financial Agreement						
Interest on State debt	2,192	2,192	2,192	2,192	2,192	2,192
Sinking fund on State debt	1,968	3,039	3,195	3,431	3,636	3,844
Debt charges assistance .. ..	..	..	1,525	3,051	4,576	6,102
Universities	2,621	6,508	7,517	8,412	10,664	26,169
Colleges of advanced education .. ..	..	1,300	1,567	1,860	2,906	14,438
Technical education .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	715
Schools .. ..	..	1,830	3,640	4,472	6,250	13,578
Pre-schools and child care .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	436
Child migrant education .. ..	..	7	57	81	98	165
Educational research .. ..	..	..	18	59	60	109
Community health .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	734
Tuberculosis hospitals	2,118	1,754	1,730	1,528	1,896	2,205
School dental scheme .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	278
Health education .. ..	..	..	39	47	75	155
Blood transfusion services	82	154	170	192	212	304
Health planning agencies .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	65
Home care services .. ..	..	31	80	158	248	312
Senior citizens centres .. ..	..	..	..	1	3	18
Assistance for deserted wives .. ..	..	426	645	1,002	1,736	1,346
Unemployment relief .. ..	..	..	..	5,400	16,400	2,353
Social planning units .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Aboriginal advancement .. ..	..	246	216	371	2,269	975
Housing grants .. ..	..	..	..	315	527	527
Housing rental losses	45	74	131	151	142	123
Community recreation investigations .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Bovine brucellosis and T.B. eradication .. ..	..	..	80	458	885	470
Agricultural extension services	294	966	1,153	1,251	1,380	1,525
Minor agricultural research	25	32	30	42	37	12
Tobacco extension services	26	..	..	..	..	..
Coal mining industry long service leave	173	164	136	185	316	410
Apprenticeship training .. ..	..	..	..	..	25	52
Burdekin River regional study .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	153
Legal aid .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	296
Road safety practices	18	21	28	28	28	28

PAYMENTS TO OR FOR QUEENSLAND AND LOAN COUNCIL BORROWINGS—
continued

Particulars	1963-64	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000

Specific Purpose Payments—Recurrent Purposes—continued

Research grants .. .. .	..	365	395	511	641	701
Natural disaster relief .. .. .	..	8,940	8,921	1,188	-35	3,990
Total	9,562	28,049	33,465	36,386	57,167	84,820

Specific Purpose Payments—Capital Purposes

Housing for servicemen	1,421	4,109	1,298	..	400	200
Universities	1,151	1,916	3,124	2,597	2,545	5,624
Colleges of advanced education .. .. .	..	2,291	1,878	3,776	3,806	5,078
Technical education .. .. .	..	1,456	1,457	1,238	1,910	1,945
Schools .. .. .	..	3,634	3,633	3,483	4,366	8,990
Pre-schools and child care .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,003
Child migrant education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	50
Mental health institutions	108	602	464	1,169	967	247
Hospitals .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	250
Nursing homes .. .. .	..	..	..	332	240	145
Community health .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,468
Tuberculosis hospitals	283	6	55	6	27	22
School dental scheme .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	192
Disposal of ships garbage .. .. .	..	308	28	55	..	..
Senior citizens centres .. .. .	..	..	17	91	184	55
Dwellings for aged pensioners .. .. .	..	..	109	661	1,250	1,331
Migrant centres .. .. .	..	..	..	123	14	18
Aboriginal advancement .. .. .	..	2,159	2,322	2,667	5,431	8,982
Housing	8,600	9,880	10,500	..	350	17,400
National estate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	33
Sewerage .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2,007
Community facilities, Townsville .. .. .	..	..	..	..	60	301
Roads	21,070	34,740	39,560	45,360	52,110	59,830
Roads—safety improvements .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	435
Beef cattle roads	4,095	5,100	7,685	8,200	5,500	4,187
Barkly Highway maintenance	14	14	14	14	14	14
Railway projects	12,100	..	..	..	..	..
Coal loading facilities	160	..	..	..	..	..
Ross River Dam .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,500	..
Gladstone Power Station .. .. .	..	..	..	..	14,000	26,607
Softwood forestry .. .. .	..	925	1,144	196	2,160	1,535
Marginal dairy farms .. .. .	..	..	2,770	5,500	2,000	656
Fruit-growing industry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	10	..
Rural reconstruction .. .. .	..	..	..	10,600	7,300	7,367
Meat industry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bundaberg Irrigation Works .. .. .	..	..	1,900	3,250	4,425	3,114
Fairbairn Dam .. .. .	..	3,122	4,785	5,530	1,988	622
Lower Dawson River weirs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	95
Eton (Mackay) Irrigation System .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	387
Water resources investigations .. .. .	..	522	516	544	563	770
Brigalow lands development	1,641	1,253	403	1,084	698	139
Natural disaster relief .. .. .	..	4,953	5,444	5,701	..	23,869
Total	50,643	76,990	89,107	102,177	113,818	184,969

Total Payments and Loan Council Borrowing Programmes

General purpose	159,821	264,684	316,475	362,009	406,127	447,695
Specific purpose	60,205	105,039	122,572	138,563	170,985	269,789
Total	220,026	369,723	439,047	500,572	577,112	717,484

The next table shows payments to or for all States for the five years to 1973-74.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATES

State	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
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FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales	374	471	462	522	586
Victoria	280	351	348	396	438
Queensland	177	217	232	272	318
South Australia	126	152	158	181	205
Western Australia	139	163	171	196	222
Tasmania	46	65	69	79	91
Total	1,141	1,419	1,441	1,647	1,860

GENERAL PURPOSE CAPITAL GRANTS

	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales	64	70	79	87
Victoria	51	56	63	71
Queensland	25	28	31	37
South Australia	27	30	34	38
Western Australia	19	20	23	26
Tasmania	14	15	17	21
Total	200	219	249	278

OTHER PAYMENTS

	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales	196r	244r	257r	312r	511
Victoria	151r	179r	171r	218r	392
Queensland	107r	129r	156	181	284
South Australia	81r	95r	81r	112	205
Western Australia	85r	94r	96	114r	169
Tasmania	59r	49r	43	48	70
Total	679r	790r	804r	985r	1,632

TOTAL PAYMENTS

	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales	570	778	789	913	1,183
Victoria	431	581	575	677	900
Queensland	284	371	415	484	639
South Australia	207	274	267	328	447
Western Australia	224	276	287	333	418
Tasmania	105	128	128	145	182
Total	1,820	2,408	2,464	2,881	3,770

STATE LOAN COUNCIL BORROWING PROGRAMMES

	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales	195	149	214	233	183
Victoria	158	122	172	187	150
Queensland	86	68	85	93	78
South Australia	83	60	92	101	80
Western Australia	59	48	63	69	55
Tasmania	45	35	47	51	43
Total	626	481	673	733	589

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATES—*continued*

State	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
TOTAL PAYMENTS AND LOAN COUNCIL BORROWINGS					
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales	764	927	1,003	1,146	1,367
Victoria	589	702	747	865	1,050
Queensland	370	439	501	577	717
South Australia	289	334	361	428	527
Western Australia	283	325	350	402	472
Tasmania	150	162	175	196	225
Total	2,446	2,890	3,137	3,614	4,359

r Revised since last issue.

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 substantial amounts may be 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 would overstate the total volume of actual State finances. Therefore, in the tables, 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, 1972-73

Particulars	Consolidated Revenue Fund	Trust Funds	Total
Taxation	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Income (Financial Assistance Grant) ..	271,946	..	271,946
Pay-roll	60,988	..	60,988
Probate and succession	19,489	..	19,489
Motor	8,419	34,891	43,310
Other	76,808	11,259	88,066
Business undertakings			
Railways	132,850	450	133,299
State Insurance .. .. .	..	128,505	128,505
Other .. .. .	..	8,051	8,051
Land revenue	20,164	8,131	28,295
Interest on loans and public balances ..	15,888	17,478	33,366
Australian Government payments	50,939	144,505	195,444 ¹
Other	32,089	210 927	243,016
Net total receipts ²	689,579	564,196	1,253,775
Gross total receipts ³	704,109	672,721	1,376,830

¹ Excluding advances from the Australian Government which are paid to Loan Fund.

² Net totals exclude, and gross totals include, transfers between funds.

The next table shows expenditure from the Consolidated Revenue Funds and Trust Funds for 1972-73.

QUEENSLAND REVENUE EXPENDITURE, 1972-73

Particulars	Consolidated Revenue Fund	Trust Funds	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Legislative and general administration ..	27,639	17,782	45,420
Law, order, and public safety	48,554	10,025	58,579
Regulation of trade and industry	4,546	14,002	18,548
Education, science, and art	184,487	23,833	208,320
Public health and recreation			
Hospitals	17,941	94,956	112,897
Other	10,185	5,874	16,060
Social amelioration	36,437	7,947	44,384
Business undertakings			
Railways	130,169	7,980	138,149
State Insurance .. .. .	..	82,778	82,778
Other	155	7,281	7,436
Loans to local bodies .. .. .	..	54,567	54,567
Subsidies to local bodies	6,030	..	6,030
Irrigation	3,424	21,541	24,954
Land settlement	7,021	15,510	22,532
Agriculture	13,084	28,464	41,548
Forestry	3,624	12,680	16,304
Roads and bridges	5	106,386	106,391
Shipping and harbours	3,053	10,410	13,463
Housing .. .. .	..	32,929	32,929
Other development	9,040	27,650	36,690
Debt charges	106,129	17,830	123,960
Net total expenditure ¹	611,523	600,425	1,211,948
Gross total expenditure ¹	702,902	632,100	1,335,003

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 five years to 1972-73.

QUEENSLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

Year	Net receipts			Net expenditure		
	Consolidated Revenue Fund	Trust Funds	Total	Consolidated Revenue Fund	Trust Funds	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1968-69	376,387	322,110	698,496	343,785	350,229	694,014
1969-70	429,240	370,406	799,646	389,009	406,975	795,983
1970-71	485,039	416,446	901,485	428,868	458,671	887,539
1971-72	580,020	495,348	1,075,368	520,274	527,642	1,047,916
1972-73	689,579	564,196	1,253,775	611,523	600,425	1,211,948

Receipts—Taxation is the most important source of revenue, providing \$483.8m, or 38.6 per cent, of the net total income of \$1,253.8m in 1972-73. Included under this heading is the Financial Assistance Grant of \$271.9m from the Australian Government, which to retain comparability with previous years, is shown as "income tax". The remaining taxation items are State collections.

The combined receipts of the Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds during the five years to 1972-73 are detailed in the next table.

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS, RECEIPTS

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Taxation					
Income tax ¹	155,963	176,522	216,672	231,603	271,946
Pay-roll tax .. .. .	..	..	..	39,409	60,988
Probate, succession duties	16,600	15,408	17,081	19,096	19,489
Land tax	4,746	5,037	5,093	5,484	6,112
Motor taxes	34,662	36,898	38,192	40,680	43,310
Stamp duties on lotteries	842	872	928	1,013	1,032
Racing taxes	6,096	7,392	8,250	10,404	12,757
Other stamp duties	22,159	25,951	26,310	31,256	49,977
Liquor taxes	5,186	5,661	6,158	6,794	7,675
Other	7,089	7,563	8,169	9,134	10,514
Total	253,343	281,306	326,854	394,872	483,799
Business undertakings					
Railways	98,685	113,076	129,958	125,397	133,299
State Insurance	68,946	82,371	85,867	100,203	128,505
Tourist Bureau	5,102	5,473	6,127	6,538	7,304
Other	941	979	1,028	938	747
Total	173,675	201,899	222,981	233,077	269,856
Land revenue					
Rents	8,814	8,878	8,750	9,251	10,726
Forestry	5,740	5,278	5,508	6,389	7,142
Other	6,182	7,695	10,881	8,801	10,427
Total	20,736	21,851	25,139	24,441	28,295
Interest on loans	22,958	24,912	28,156	29,832	33,366
Australian Govt payments²					
Financial Agreement Act	2,192	2,192	2,192	2,192	2,192
Additional financial assistance	1,867	2,161	8,862	8,661	..
Roads	35,770	34,938	39,602	45,374	52,124
Hospital benefits	6,425	8,394	9,689	10,425	10,795
Pharmaceutical benefits	2,506	2,959	3,860	4,365	5,011
Tuberculosis	2,358	1,763	1,757	1,553	1,950
Other	30,829	51,784	66,491	96,484	123,371
Total	81,947	104,191	132,453	169,055	195,444
Miscellaneous					
Fees for services	13,379	14,683	16,407	19,588	24,538
Golden Casket profit	3,351	3,466	3,550	3,692	3,750
Government Printer	2,612	2,644	2,726	3,172	3,250
Harbours and Marine	8,472	10,670	9,915	12,196	12,216
Repayable advances	19,112	25,757	26,857	17,135	12,317
Repayments of principal	19,151	19,407	18,811	25,777	39,320
Transfer from loan fund	37,080	39,215	33,347	59,384	58,047
Other	42,680	49,645	54,289	83,147	89,578
Total	145,838	165,487	165,902	224,091	243,016
Net total receipts³	698,496	799,646	901,485	1,075,368	1,253,775
Gross total receipts³	766,790	886,352	999,618	1,176,913	1,376,830

¹ Financial Assistance Grant.
as income taxation and advances
direct to Loan Fund.

² Excluding Financial Assistance Grant included
from the Australian Government which are paid
to Loan Fund.

³ Net totals exclude, and gross totals include, transfers
between funds.

Expenditure—The next table shows for five years to 1972-73 the combined expenditure from the Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds. Items are classified to function of expenditure without regard to the government department which spent the money.

Of the net total expenditure of \$1,211.9m in 1972-73, costs of operating the State railways represented the largest single item, being \$138.1m out of the total expenditure of \$228.4m on business undertakings. Development of State resources consumed \$355.4m, consisting mainly of expenditure on roads and bridges, housing, shipping and harbours, loans and subsidies to local bodies, land settlement, irrigation, forestry, and primary industries. In the sphere of social expenditure, education, science, and art required \$208.3m, public health and recreation, \$129.0m, and other social services, \$44.4m. General administration, including law, order, and public safety, and regulation of trade and industry, amounted to \$122.5m, while public debt charges required \$124.0m.

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS, EXPENDITURE

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Legislative and general administration					
Parliament, including Governor ..	1,357	1,480	1,574	1,771	1,596
Electoral	386	187	199	619	376
Pensions and superannuation ..	6,011	10,032	12,660	11,882	13,746
Government Printer	2,343	2,601	2,723	3,110	3,335
Other	13,710	15,605	18,272	26,017	26,368
Total	23,807	29,904	35,429	43,400	45,420
Law, order, and public safety					
Police	16,474	18,671	21,237	24,727	29,494
Prisons	2,515	2,907	3,192	3,939	4,833
Justice administration	5,679	6,086	6,823	8,549	11,218
Other	7,082	8,309	9,259	10,863	13,033
Total	31,750	35,974	40,511	48,078	58,579
Regulation of trade and industry					
Factories, shops, and labour legislation	1,232	1,331	1,519	1,887	2,233
Transport control	921	1,009	1,133	1,329	1,536
Electricity	787	899	1,090	2,030	1,885
Petroleum products subsidy ..	6,600	8,010	8,565	9,022	9,686
Other	819	885	1,008	1,509	3,208
Total	10,359	12,133	13,315	15,777	18,548
Education					
Schools	69,702	81,977	92,458	110,438	136,461
Technical colleges	10,393	10,406	13,743	17,864	20,313
Universities	15,661	19,493	20,288	24,484	30,449
Agricultural	1,665	1,814	1,996	1,730	1,590
Other	2,758	4,400	11,795	14,197	16,602
Total	100,179	118,091	140,280	168,713	205,415
Science, art, and research	1,171	1,578	1,776	2,131	2,905
Public health and recreation					
Hospitals generally	52,179	59,063	71,038	83,139	99,863

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS,
EXPENDITURE—*continued*

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Public health and recreation—<i>contd</i>					
Mental hospitals	7,616	8,438	9,667	11,239	13,034
Maternal and Child Welfare					
Centres	1,259	1,416	1,700	2,001	2,388
Ambulance Brigades	1,011	1,104	1,224	1,359	1,849
Other	6,281	7,011	7,941	9,866	11,823
Total	68,346	77,031	91,570	107,604	128,957
Social amelioration					
Provision for aged etc.					
Homes	2,679	3,077	3,263	3,745	4,799
Other	369	292	415	549	596
Child welfare					
Homes	1,564	1,568	1,831	2,304	3,121
Other	2,589	3,181	3,825	5,119	7,739
Aboriginal welfare	5,415	7,619	8,429	9,475	14,060
Other	331	439	688	6,198	14,069
Total	12,947	16,176	18,452	27,390	44,384
Development of State resources					
Loans to local bodies	31,858	38,788	34,494	39,867	54,567
Subsidies to local bodies	3,964	3,000	1,825	6,522	6,030
Irrigation	12,379	13,803	17,804	22,106	24,964
Land settlement	21,178	21,303	19,531	21,027	22,532
Mining	1,754	1,963	2,390	2,942	4,737
Electricity	4,363	2,835	3,346	5,350	22,109
Agricultural, pastoral, and dairying	19,689	32,295	35,539	44,216	41,548
Forestry	11,043	11,117	12,422	13,827	16,304
Roads and bridges	75,113	83,892	88,545	100,313	106,391
Shipping and harbours	7,440	10,051	10,860	13,700	13,463
Tourist activities	902	1,009	1,161	1,362	1,705
Housing	24,855	25,889	27,184	28,014	32,929
Other	3,947	4,009	3,499	6,918	8,139
Total	218,485	249,954	258,600	306,164	355,419
Business undertakings					
Railways	93,575	106,394	128,022	141,875	138,149
State Insurance	41,817	47,403	52,391	67,105	82,778
Tourist Bureau	4,848	5,089	5,697	6,136	6,508
Other	767	1,015	1,078	983	928
Total	141,007	159,901	187,187	216,098	228,363
Public debt charges					
Interest, sinking fund, etc. ..	78,106	86,908	92,106	102,948	113,395 ¹
Redemption to loan fund ..	7,857	8,333	8,313	9,612	10,565
Total	85,963	95,241	100,419	112,560	123,960
Net total expenditure ²	694,014	795,983	887,539	1,047,916	1,211,948
Gross total expenditure ² ..	762,308	882,689	985,671	1,149,461	1,335,003

¹ Including interest payment of \$1,869(000) by Railways Department to Consolidated Revenue Fund. ² Net totals exclude, and gross totals include, transfers between funds.

Trust Funds—The next table gives the receipts, expenditure, and balances of the principal Trust Funds.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS, 1972-73

MISCELLANEOUS

- a Harbours and Marine
- b Golden Casket Profit
- c Repayable Advances
- d Transfers from Loan Fund
- e Repayments etc.
- f Other

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS

- a Hospitals, Health
- b Roads
- c Agreement, Grant, etc.

INTEREST ON LOANS

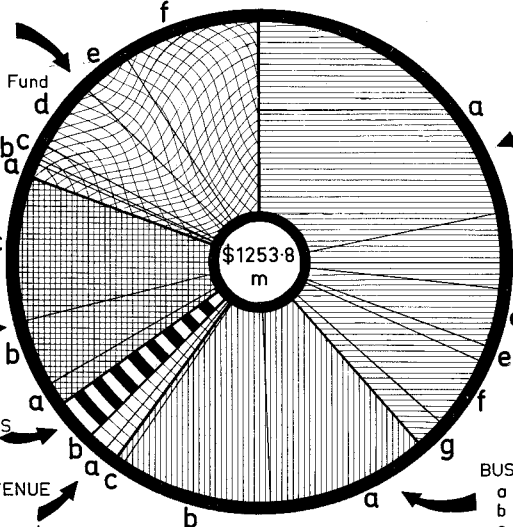
- LAND REVENUE**
- a Rents
 - b Forestry etc.

TAXATION

- a Income
- b Motor
- c Probate and Succession
- d Stamp Duties
- e Racing
- f Pay-roll
- g Other

BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

- a Railways
- b State Insurance
- c Other



RECEIPTS

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

DEBT CHARGES

BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

- a Railways
- b State Insurance
- c Other

DEVELOPMENT OF STATE RESOURCES

- a Subsidies and Loans to Local Bodies
- b Irrigation
- c Land Settlement
- d Agriculture
- e Forestry, Shipping, etc.
- f Roads and Bridges
- g Housing

LAW, ORDER, AND PUBLIC SAFETY

- a Police
- b Courts and Prisons
- c Other

EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART

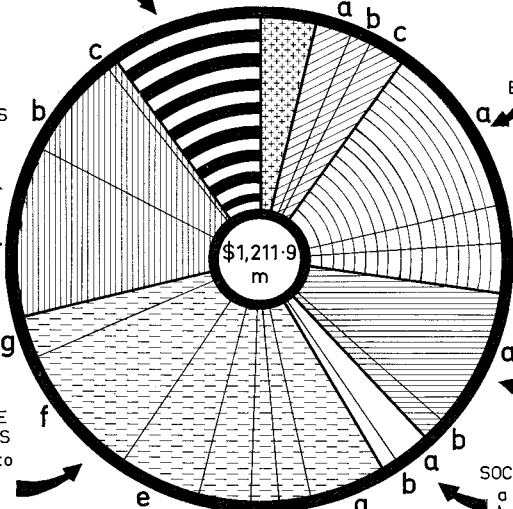
- a Government Schools
- b Universities
- c Technical and Other

HEALTH AND RECREATION

- a Hospitals
- b Other

SOCIAL AMELIORATION

- a Relief, Child Care, etc.
- b Aborigines



EXPENDITURE

TRUST FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1972-73

Fund	Receipts	Expenditure	Balance 30 June 1973
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Aboriginal Welfare	2,155	1,843	915
Agricultural Bank	20,555	19,634	-2,035
Beef Cattle Roads Construction	5,500	5,500	..
Blackwater to Gladstone Railway Project	7,754	3,429	5,298
Colleges of Advanced Education Capital Projects	5,600	3,752	2,882
Commonwealth Aid Local Authority Roads	4,710	4,710	..
Commonwealth Assistance to Aborigines	7,811	6,050	2,274
Commonwealth Education	12,567	12,071	1,226
Commonwealth Petroleum Products Subsidies	9,140	9,686	233
Commonwealth-State Housing	36,108	33,209	4,533
Drought Relief	3,555	2,028	5,861
Drought Relief Rate Rebate .. .. .	..	..	..
Education Special Standing	2,470	2,330	330
Electricity Development	255	144	181
Fairbairn Dam Construction	1,988	2,474	-472
Fire Brigades Precept	7,406	7,406	..
Fitzroy Brigalow Land Development	1,928	2,402	693
Forestry and Lumbering	7,142	7,145	51
Gladstone Power Station Construction	25,190	23,550	2,953
Goonyella-Hay Point Railway Project	450	716	..
Harbour Dues	11,941	10,321	4,443
Home Builders' Account	5,939	3,903	3,050
Hospital Administration	94,748	94,748	692
Hospital, Motherhood, and Child Welfare	3,750	3,750	..
Irrigation and Water Supply Construction	10,908	10,297	727
Main Roads	95,225	93,566	2,094
Main Roads Special Standing	1,719	1,563	-206
Marginal Dairy Farms Reconstruction	2,527	2,604	264
Monduran Dam Construction	4,425	4,236	190
Motor Vehicle Insurance Nominal Defendant	586	404	3,970
Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation	413	467	1,771
Peak Downs Railway Project	3,138	3,835	35
Police Superannuation	5,968	2,945	18,061
Queensland Housing Commission	11,625	9,762	3,070
Reforestation	8,750	8,673	763
Roads Maintenance	5,194	5,194	..
Rural Reconstruction Fund	8,840	11,836	531
Sickness, Medical, and Funeral Benefits	136	102	1,720
State Insurance	121,434	89,205	283,276
State Service Superannuation	14,994	3,998	74,190
State Service Superannuation Additional Benefits	16,714	4,902	61,579
Stock	5,163	3,992	1,206
Stock Routes and Pests Destruction	1,056	1,031	35
Sugar Cane Prices	607	624	360
Supreme Court	1,162	1,034	1,264
Tourist Bureau	7,304	7,007	555
Universities Capital Works	5,760	6,172	1,370
Water Resources Investigation	1,205	1,204	10
Woolgrowers' Assistance Fund	1,212	1,984	2,951
Other	48,192	40,144	22,131
Total	662,918 ¹	577,583 ²	515,024 ³

¹ Excluding advances repaid by Local Authorities etc., \$9,803(000). ² Excluding advances to Local Authorities and co-operative housing societies, and other investments, \$54,517(000). ³ Cash deficit, \$40,379(000), and securities, \$555,403(000).

4 STATE LOAN FUND

Loan Expenditure—The next table shows gross and net loan expenditure for 1972-73 and the aggregate net expenditure to date. Net loan expenditure is gross expenditure less repayments and represents the increase in loan indebtedness during the year.

LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND, 1972-73

Head of expenditure	Expenditure during 1972-73		Aggregate net expenditure to date \$'000
	Gross \$'000	Net \$'000	
Railways	21,460	18,343	345,502
Reduction of Railway Capital .. .. .	..	..	52,907 ¹
Mount Isa Railway .. .. .	..	-751	12,325
Moura Railway .. .. .	..	-2,682	15,587
Blackwater-Gladstone Railway .. .. .	..	-504	4,062
Telegraphs .. .. .	..	..	1,049
Industrial Undertakings	30	-20	12,618
Public Buildings	57,135	54,971	442,327
Roads and Bridges	240 ²	-94	3,058
Harbours and Marine	1,481	1,448	19,586
Mining .. .. .	..	-176	7,113
Forestry	6,987	6,476	94,347
Immigration .. .. .	..	..	5,403
Agriculture .. .. .	..	-3	3,988
Land Resumption .. .. .	..	..	9,508
Prickly Pear Lands .. .. .	..	-11	4,416
Water Supply, Hydro-electricity .. .. .	..	..	9,124
Electricity	5,215	4,986	36,784
Irrigation, Water Conservation	14,027	13,072	128,614
Agricultural Bank	720	-857	58,515
Advances to Settlers .. .. .	..	..	7,112
Wire-netting .. .. .	..	-28	791
Queensland Housing Commission	15,500	13,712	75,055
War Service Land Settlement .. .. .	..	-175	5,718
Loans to Local Bodies	7,461	2,543	96,233
Subsidies to Local Bodies	13,481	13,470	216,799
Treasury Bills etc. Refunded .. .. .	..	..	17,367
Miscellaneous	366	139 ³	30,207
Total	144,104	123,862³	1,716,114
<i>Add discounts and flotation expenses</i>			21,521
<i>Credit balance loan account</i>			113
<i>Less redemptions from revenue and sinking funds</i>			226,299
<i>Australian Government capital grant</i>			86,952 ⁴
Gross public debt			1,424,497⁵

¹ Excluding discounts etc., \$3,093(000). ² Excluding \$1,693(000) loan expenditure on Local Authority roads, which is included below as "Loans to Local Bodies".
³ Excluding \$2,000(000) sinking fund contribution included in other columns.
⁴ \$86,952(000) applied to reduction of debt on public buildings. ⁵ Based on "mint" par rate of exchange for conversion of overseas loans. At current rates of exchange the gross public debt would amount to \$1,427,796(000).

Loan expenditure during the five years to 1972-73 and the gross public debt at the end of each year are shown in the next table.

LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND

Year	Gross expenditure \$'000	Net expenditure ¹ \$'000	Aggregate net expenditure to date \$'000	Gross public debt \$'000
1968-69	93,950	79,040	1,297,469	1,148,820
1969-70	100,958	83,948	1,383,417	1,222,707
1970-71	101,332	86,200	1,471,617	1,277,199
1971-72	133,668	116,635	1,590,252	1,347,001
1972-73	144,104	123,862	1,716,114	1,424,497

¹ Excluding sinking fund contributions of \$1.5m for 1968-69 and \$2.0m for 1969-70 to 1972-73 included in other columns.

The main purposes for which loans have been spent during the five years to 1972-73 are shown in the next table. Gross loan expenditure is the total amount spent, and takes no account of repayments.

PURPOSE OF LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND

Period	Railways	Advances to settlers etc. ¹	Loans and subsidies to local bodies	Other	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Gross Loan Expenditure</i>					
1968-69	16,873	7,714	16,196	53,167	93,950
1969-70	18,568	9,865	18,103	54,422	100,958
1970-71	15,416	9,528	20,588	55,799	101,332
1971-72	16,555	24,732	15,873	76,508	133,668
1972-73	21,460	16,220	20,942	85,482	144,104
<i>Net Loan Expenditure</i>					
To 30 June 1973 .. .	430,383	146,400	313,032	826,300	1,716,114

¹ Advances to settlers, Agricultural Bank, Queensland Housing Commission (or State Advances Corporation), and War Service Land Settlement.

State Government Debt—At 30 June 1974 the State Government owed the Australian Government \$187,444,854 under the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement, \$23,041,889 under the Mount Isa Railway Agreement, \$15,333,816 under the Sugar Industry Assistance Agreement, \$40,606,707 for the Gladstone Power Station, \$18,950,250 under the Rural Reconstruction Scheme, \$11,796,260 under the Fitzroy Brigalow Land Development Scheme, \$9,560,581 under the Drought Relief to Primary Producers Scheme, \$7,595,872 under the Softwood Forestry Agreement, \$5,644,097 under the Marginal Dairy Farms Reconstruction Scheme, \$4,560,000 under the Beef Cattle Roads Scheme, and \$9,398,522 under other schemes etc. These amounts are excluded from the following tables and are supplementary to a number of State Acts under which loan moneys are provided for the same purposes.

The gross public debt of \$1,485,254,760 at 30 June 1974, as appearing in the table on page 470, has been calculated in accordance with State Treasury practice of converting overseas loans at the "mint" par rate of exchange, i.e. the rate prevailing on 1 July 1927. However, if current rates of exchange are used, as in the table below, to convert overseas loans into Australian currency, as the Australian Government Treasury has done in assessing the government debt of the Australian Government and States (see page 471), Queensland's gross debt amounted to \$1,485,983,366 at 30 June 1974.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ON ISSUE, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1974

Currency in which payable	Amount ¹	Interest and exchange ¹		Proportion of total debt
		Payable annually	Average rate	
	\$A'000	\$A'000	%	%
Australian	1,462,336	81,240	5.6	98.4
Sterling	12,700	612	4.8	0.9
United States	8,057	447	5.5	0.5
Canadian	873	50	5.7	0.1
Swiss	1,440	65	4.5	0.1
Netherlands	577	29	5.0	..
Total	1,485,983	82,443	5.5	100.0

¹ Converted to Australian currency at rates of exchange at 30 June 1974.

In the next table Queensland's public debt at 30 June 1974 has been classified according to the rate of interest payable, with the annual interest charge shown opposite each amount.

QUEENSLAND PUBLIC DEBT AT 30 JUNE 1974 AND INTEREST CHARGE

Rate of interest per cent	Public debt	Annual interest charge
\$	\$'000	\$'000
1.000	1,675	17
2.500	3,946	99
3.000	15,149	454
3.100	402	12
3.250	19,735	641
3.500	8,136	285
3.750	6,500	244
4.000	31,305	1,252
4.250	17,676	751
4.500	37,131	1,671
4.625	5,300	245
4.750	8,394	399
4.800	29,066	1,395
4.900	14,391	705
5.000	240,344	12,017
5.125	217,913	11,168
5.200	5,714	297
5.250	219,256	11,511
5.300	39,055	2,070
5.375	31,035	1,668
5.400	51,084	2,759
5.500	11,558	636
5.600	10,770	603
5.700	10,197	581
5.750	9,656	555
5.800	35,244	2,044
5.900	6,443	380
6.000	80,109	4,807
6.200	23,467	1,455
6.400	3,191	204
6.500	22,095	1,436
6.600	41,256	2,723
6.700	7,947	532
6.800	33,819	2,300
7.000	68,184	4,773
8.000	42,335	3,387
8.100	22,230	1,801
8.200	2,378	195
8.300	20,161	1,673
8.500	31,009	2,636
Gross public debt	1,485,255	82,381
Less sinking fund	1,413	Average rate per \$100
Net public debt	1,483,841	\$5.55

5 GOVERNMENT DEBT, AUSTRALIA

Government Debt—The amounts of the Australian and State Government securities on issue at 30 June 1973 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 \$1,264,853,000, or 8.6 per cent of the debt, is repayable abroad. Places of maturity of Queensland debts are shown on page 469. 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 1973. The

figures are based on a compilation on uniform lines for all States, presented in the 1973-74 Budget Papers.

GOVERNMENT DEBT, AUSTRALIA, 30 JUNE 1973

Particulars	Securities on issue		Annual interest payable	
	Total	Per head	Total ¹	Per head
	\$'000	\$	\$'000	\$
On account of States				
New South Wales	3,528,573	750.36	194,305	41.32
Victoria	2,632,910	734.10	146,032	40.72
Queensland	1,427,778	745.61	76,274	39.83
South Australia	1,409,675	1,175.61	77,787	64.87
Western Australia	1,029,879	963.85	56,326	52.72
Tasmania	751,990	1,898.96	41,624	105.11
Maturing overseas	278,616	21.65 ²	13,432	1.04 ³
Maturing in Australia	10,502,188	816.17 ²	578,916	44.99 ²
Total	10,780,804	837.83 ²	592,348	46.03 ²
On account of Australian Govt				
Maturing overseas	986,237	75.10 ³	60,756	4.63 ³
Maturing in Australia	2,976,792	226.69 ³	112,979	8.60 ³
Total	3,963,029	301.79 ³	173,735	13.23 ³
Total all Governments	14,743,833	1,122.78 ³	766,082	58.34 ³

¹ Including in the figures for the States the amounts payable by the Australian Government under the Financial Agreement. ² Calculated on aggregate population of the six States. ³ Calculated on population of Australia.

6 TAXATION

This section gives some particulars of the principal taxes collected in Queensland by the Australian and State Governments.

Under the Constitution, the Australian Government is given the exclusive right to customs and excise duties, while other forms of taxation are shared with the State Governments. The position reached in practice before World War II was that, in addition to customs and excise duties, the Australian Government had the sole right to sales and similar taxes. The States shared with the Australian Government the fields of income and land taxes, and death duties. For the most part, the Australian Government left the States in exclusive possession of stamp duties of various sorts, licences, and entertainment and gambling taxes.

From 1 July 1942 the Australian Government became the sole collector of income and entertainment taxes, and reimbursements of taxation were made to all States. Collection of entertainment tax ceased after 30 September 1953. From July 1941 a pay-roll tax was collected by the Australian Government, but since 1 September 1971, the State Governments have collected the tax within the States (see page 476).

Taxation Paid in Queensland—The next table shows details of absolute amounts and amounts per head of State and Australian taxation collected in Queensland. The figures for Australian 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.

TAXATION COLLECTED IN QUEENSLAND, 1972-73

Tax	Total amount			Amount per head		
	State	Australian	Total	State	Australian	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$	\$	\$
<i>Consolidated Revenue</i>						
Income ¹	271,946	344,306	616,252	143.39	181.54	324.92
Probate, succession, and estate	19,489	8,153	27,642	10.28	4.30	14.57
Gift duty .. .. .	..	911	911	..	0.48	0.48
Land	6,112	..	6,112	3.22	..	3.22
Motor vehicle operators' fees	1,496	..	1,496	0.79	..	0.79
Transport licence and permit fees	6,923	..	6,923	3.65	..	3.65
Lottery	1,031	..	1,031	0.54	..	0.54
Racing	11,523	..	11,523	6.08	..	6.08
Stamp duty n.e.i. ..	49,977	..	49,977	26.35	..	26.35
Liquor	7,640	..	7,640	4.03	..	4.03
Customs .. .. .	..	37,521	37,521	..	19.78	19.78
Excise .. .. .	..	185,496	185,496	..	97.80	97.80
Sales .. .. .	..	89,668	89,668	..	47.28	47.28
Pay-roll ²	60,988	125	61,113	32.16	0.07	32.22
Stevedoring industry ..	..	1,964	1,964	..	1.04	1.04
Broadcast listeners' and television licences ..	..	9,609	9,609	..	5.07	5.07
Other	525	3,003	3,528	0.28	1.58	1.86
<i>Trust Funds</i>						
Motor vehicle registrn ..	29,055	..	29,055	15.32	..	15.32
Roads maintenance ..	5,194	..	5,194	2.74	..	2.74
Motor vehicle insurance nominal defendant ..	313	..	313	0.17	..	0.17
Motor vehicle operators' fees	330	..	330	0.17	..	0.17
Racing	1,234	..	1,234	0.65	..	0.65
Liquor	35	..	35	0.02	..	0.02
Diseases in stock ..	1,098	..	1,098	0.58	..	0.58
Stock routes and pests destruction	766	..	766	0.40	..	0.40
Sugar cane prices ..	605	..	605	0.32	..	0.32
Fire brigade precept ..	5,615	..	5,615	2.96	..	2.96
Other	1,906	..	1,906	1.00	..	1.00
Total	483,799	680,756	1,164,555	255.09	358.93	614.02

¹ A Financial Assistance Grant of \$271,946(000) in lieu of taxation reimbursements has been deducted from Australian and is shown as a State collection.
² See text on page 476.

Income Tax, Individuals—Income tax on individuals in Australia is collected principally under the "pay as you earn" system, introduced in 1944, subsequent to the Australian Government becoming the sole authority to levy income tax.

Under the "pay as you earn" system, tax deductions for wage and salary earners are made from their current earnings, but other receivers of personal incomes are 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.

With certain exceptions in relation to trustees, no tax is payable by an individual where taxable income does not exceed \$1,040. The next table shows rates of tax for 1974-75.

GENERAL RATES OF TAX, INDIVIDUALS, 1974-75 INCOME YEAR

Total taxable income		Tax on amount column 1	Tax on each \$1 of balance of income
Exceeding	Not exceeding		
\$	\$	\$	cents
Nil	1,000	Nil	1
1,000	2,000	10.00	7
2,000	3,000	80.00	14
3,000	4,000	220.00	20
4,000	5,000	420.00	26
5,000	6,000	680.00	32
6,000	7,000	1,000.00	38
7,000	8,000	1,380.00	44
8,000	10,000	1,820.00	48
10,000	12,000	2,780.00	52
12,000	16,000	3,820.00	55
16,000	20,000	6,020.00	60
20,000	40,000	8,420.00	64
40,000	..	21,220.00	67

Concessional Deductions—The maximum amount of each concessional deduction for 1973-74 was as follows: dependent wife or husband, \$364, dependent parent or parent-in-law, \$364, children under 16 years, \$260 for one child, \$208 for each other child; dependent daughter housekeeping for widowed parent, or housekeeper caring for a taxpayer's children under 16 years of age, \$364, invalid relative (child, step-child, brother, or sister) aged 16 years or over, \$260, children between 16 and 25 years receiving full-time education, \$260, amounts paid to medical or hospital benefits fund for personal benefit of taxpayer or his family; medical expenses of taxpayer and dependants (less medical benefit recoupments), including dental expenses, optical and therapeutic treatment expenses, amounts paid for artificial limbs and eyes, hearing aids, medical and surgical appliances, and amounts paid to a personal attendant of a totally incapacitated person, etc.; funeral expenses, \$100 for any dependant (except housekeeper) of the taxpayer; life insurance etc., \$1,200; educational expenses of each child or dependant under 25 years, \$400; adoption expenses of a child under 21 years; expenses of self education up to \$400. Rates and land tax paid in respect of a dwelling, flat, or home unit that is used by the taxpayer as his sole or principal residence, up to a maximum of \$300, gifts of \$2 and upwards to public benevolent institutions, approved research institutes, etc.; and subscriptions up to \$42 to trade, business, or professional associations or unions were also allowed as deductions from income.

Income Tax Assessments—The next table shows the tax assessed during 1972-73 on the 1971-72 incomes, of Queensland residents.

INCOME TAXATION, QUEENSLAND RESIDENTS, 1972-73
(Income Year 1971-72)

Grade of actual income	Taxpayers	Actual income	Total taxable income	Tax payable
\$	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
417 to 599	15,952	8,245	7,922	147
600 to 999	43,168	34,451	31,560	1,114
1,000 to 1,999	122,345	185,595	163,415	11,494
2,000 to 3,999	287,521	864,404	727,366	91,083
4,000 to 5,999	182,615	881,729	702,190	121,151
6,000 to 9,999	85,682	631,392	499,226	113,519
10,000 to 19,999	20,497	263,682	219,835	69,915
20,000 and over	2,780	77,714	69,742	34,822
Total	760,560	2,947,210	2,421,255	443,243

Income Tax, Companies—For the income year 1973-74 the general rate of income tax payable on each \$1 of taxable income derived by companies was 45 per cent. The rate for co-operative and non-profit companies, other than a friendly society dispensary, however, was 42½ per cent on taxable incomes up to \$10,000 and 45 per cent on the balance. A non-profit friendly society dispensary paid tax at the rate of 37½ per cent on taxable income. Private companies, in addition to the general rate of 45 per cent, could also have been liable to undistributed profits tax of 50 per cent of taxable income less primary tax, retention allowance, and dividends.

Land Tax (State)—Under the *Land Tax Act 1915-1974*, 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 \$399,999, totalling the tax payable on the several parts. On taxable values of \$400,000 and over, a flat rate of 2.1c in the \$ is charged.

STATE LAND TAX RATES, 1973-74

Part of taxable value		Tax payable at beginning of class		Part of taxable value		Tax payable at beginning of class	
\$	c in \$	\$		\$	c in \$	\$	
Under 4,000	0.3	..		80,000 to 119,999	1.9	1,160	
4,000 to 5,999	0.6	12		120,000 to 199,999	2.1	1,920	
6,000 to 9,999	0.9	24		200,000 to 299,999	2.3	3,600	
10,000 to 19,999	1.2	60		300,000 to 399,999	2.5	5,900	
20,000 to 39,999	1.5	180		400,000 and over	2.1	8,400	
40,000 to 79,999	1.7	480					

The next table shows State land tax collections in Queensland during 1973-74, in respect of valuations at 30 June 1973. The rates at which these collections were made are shown above.

STATE LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1973-74

Type of taxpayer	Taxable value					Total
	\$1-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$119,999	\$120,000-\$199,999	\$200,000-\$399,999	\$400,000 and over	
TAXPAYERS (NO.)						
Individuals ..	2,422	1,801	25	3	..	4,251
Companies ..	3,239	4,126	193	161	111	7,830
Total	5,661	5,927	218	164	111	12,081
TAXABLE VALUE (\$'000)						
Individuals ..	12,392	44,931	4,029	691	..	62,043
Companies ..	17,491	135,446	29,475	44,370	135,673	362,456
Total	29,883	180,377	33,504	45,061	135,673	424,498
TAX PAYABLE (\$'000)						
Individuals ..	53	486	70	13	..	622
Companies ..	77	1,633	503	864	2,849	5,927
Total	130	2,120	573	877	2,849	6,548

Allowing for arrears and accrued penalties etc., the total amount payable during 1973-74 was \$6,667,774. The total amount received after allowing for refunds and adjustments was \$6,420,000, an increase of \$308,272 on the 1972-73 revenue.

Residents, absentees, and companies are required to submit returns of freehold land where the total unimproved value exceeds predetermined limits. From 1 July 1974 the limits have been \$22,000 for residents and \$2,000 for absentees and companies. Valuations are determined by the Valuer-General (see page 482). Blocks, not exceeding 1.05 hectares, used exclusively for residential purposes by an owner who owns no other freehold land in Queensland, are exempt irrespective of valuation. A resident individual is allowed a deduction in calculating taxable value. From 1 July 1974, the deduction has been \$20,000 from the total unimproved value, but where the land is used personally by the owner for primary production the exemption is \$60,000. No exemption is granted to absentees or companies.

Estate Duty (Australian Government)—Under the *Estate Duty Assessment Act 1914-1974*, applicable to deaths on and after 16 August 1972, duty is assessed on the net value of the estate less a statutory exemption as follows: (a) where the whole of the estate passes to the widow or widower, children or grand-children, \$40,000 decreasing by \$2 for every \$8 by which the value exceeds \$40,000; (b) where no part of the estate passes as in (a), \$20,000 decreasing by \$2 for every \$8 by which the value exceeds \$20,000; and (c) where only part of the estate passes as in (a), an amount calculated proportionately under (a) and (b). Rebates of duty are provided on assets which become liable for duty on two or more occasions within a period of five years.

The rates of duty levied increase as the value of the estate for duty increases, as follows: \$2 to \$20,000, 3 per cent; \$20,001 to \$40,000, 3 to 6 per cent; \$40,001 to \$240,000, 6 to 26 per cent; \$240,001 to \$1,000,000, 26 to 27.9 per cent; \$1,000,001 and over, 27.9 per cent.

Probate or Administration Duty (State)—The Probate and Administration Duty sections of the *Succession Duties Act 1892-1972* were repealed from 19 December 1973.

Succession Duty (State)—Under the *Succession Duties Act 1892-1973*, a duty is payable as a percentage of the succession at rates commencing at 2½ per cent on \$6,000 and increasing as follows: \$10,000 to \$25,000, 5 to 7½ per cent; \$25,001 to \$50,000, 7½ to 10 per cent; \$50,001 to \$140,000, 10 to 15 per cent; \$140,001 to \$240,000, 15 to 20 per cent; \$240,001 and over, 20 per cent for a successor of lineal issue domiciled in Australia. Higher rates apply for other successors, e.g. other relatives and strangers in blood, and those successors domiciled outside Australia.

Exemption is allowed in the following cases: (a) where the net value of an estate is under \$3,000; (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.

Certain exemptions and rebates for wife or husband and children apply also to succession duty.

Gift Duty (State)—Under the *Gift Duty Act 1926-1973*, this tax, which came into operation on 1 July 1926, imposes a duty on gifts exceeding \$10,000. Exemption is granted in the case of gifts to charitable or educational institutions in Queensland. Rates were altered on 19 December 1973 to commence at 5 per cent, with a maximum of 20 per cent on amounts over \$126,000, depending on the total value of the gifts.

Gift Duty (Australian Government)—This tax came into operation in October 1941 and imposes a duty on gifts exceeding the value of \$10,000. A gift becomes dutiable when the value of the gift, together with all other gifts made by the same donor within 18 months previously and 18 months subsequently, exceeds \$10,000. The rates imposed are the same as those under Estate Duty on the value of an estate for duty purposes (see page 475).

Pay-roll Tax (State)—Pay-roll tax was introduced by the Australian Government in July 1941 but was transferred to the States on 1 September 1971. Details of the operation of pay-roll tax prior to 1 September 1971 may be found in the 1973 *Year Book*. The tax is payable on all wages paid or payable in excess of \$20,800 per annum. Since 1 September 1974 the rate has been 5 per cent.

Sales Tax (Australian Government)—This tax is payable by manufacturers and wholesale merchants. Tax payable on imported goods is collected by the Customs Department. A large list of exemptions is designed to help primary producers, and for other purposes. The tax was introduced in August 1930. From 19 August 1970 three rates 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 27½ per cent on motor cars designed primarily and principally for transport of persons, and also on certain types of non-essential goods.

As an economic measure to maintain employment in the motor industry, sales tax was reduced to 15 per cent on motor cars and 5 per cent on commercial vehicles for a period of three months from 29 January 1975. After this period it is intended that sales tax will be increased progressively each month until 1 September 1975 when it will again reach 27½ per cent and 15 per cent, respectively.

Wool Tax (Australian Government)—This tax was re-introduced after the abolition of the wool contributory charge on 1 July 1952. The object of the legislation is to provide funds for the Australian Wool Corporation to promote wool, investigate all aspects of wool marketing, test wool and wool products, and conduct research into wool production and wool textiles. From 1 July 1964 the tax has been levied on an *ad valorem* basis, and, since 2 September 1974, at 7.75 per cent of the sale value of shorn wool.

Stevedoring Industry Charge (Australian Government)—This charge, introduced in 1947, is imposed under the *Stevedoring Industry Charge Act 1947-1973*. The rates from 23 December 1974 are: for class A, regular waterside workers on weekly hire in a permanent or a non-permanent continuous port, \$1.40 per man-hour; for class B, regular waterside workers not on weekly hire in non-permanent continuous ports, \$1.75 per man-hour; and for class C, regular waterside workers at seasonal ports and irregular workers at any port, \$1.15 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 (Australian Government)—This charge, operative from 1 January 1956, is used to finance tobacco research and advisory activities. It is levied on growers at 1.1c per kilogram, and on manufacturers on Australian leaf only at 2.2c per kilogram.

Canning-Fruit Charge (Australian Government)—This charge, under the *Canning-Fruit Charge Act 1959-1973*, is used to promote the sale of certain canned fruit. It is payable by the suppliers of apricots, peaches, and pears used by canneries. Since 10 December 1971 the rate has been \$1 per tonne.

Taxation of Racing and Betting (State)—This taxation, under the *Racing and Betting Act 1954-1974*, comprises stamp duty on betting tickets, bookmakers' licences, totalisator tax, racecourse and coursing ground licence fees, and a tax on bookmakers' turnover of 2 per cent of all bets made on racecourses within the Metropolitan area and 1½ per cent of bets made on racecourses elsewhere in the State. Totalisator tax amounts to 6 per cent of all moneys passing through the totalisators on racecourses within the Metropolitan area and 5 per cent elsewhere in the State, except ex-Queensland investments, which attract ½ per cent tax. The Government receives all fractions and unclaimed dividends, which amounted to \$1,709,151 in 1973-74.

Receipts from bookmakers' licences were \$26,630. Bookmakers' licences cost from \$10 to \$100 depending on the location and the type of the course on which they operate. Stamp duty on betting tickets yielded \$259,425. Bookmakers' turnover tax amounted to \$3,750,744 on a total turnover of \$215,077,000. Racecourse and coursing ground licence fees amounted to \$5,230.

Totalisator operations are conducted on racecourses by the race clubs and off the course by the Totalisator Administration Board of Queensland (T.A.B.). At 30 June 1974 there were 317 T.A.B. branches and agencies (104 in the Brisbane area and 213 in other parts of the State).

TOTALISATOR OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Clubs with totalisator licences ¹ No.	159	165	169	122	120
Meetings held with totalisators No.	794	788	907	1,121	1,016
T.A.B. branches and agencies No.	280	292	312	316	317
Meetings operated on by T.A.B. No.	666	731	828	996	1,094
Total totalisator turnover .. \$'000	81,769	94,534	115,311	140,199	166,489
Retained by Clubs and T.A.B. \$'000	7,619	8,390	11,139	13,688	15,320
Totalisator tax ² \$'000	4,041	4,799	5,857	7,155	8,442

¹ Number which operated during the year. ² Net tax paid to the Government after deducting amounts necessary to provide for minimum dividends and amounts paid to the Anzac Day Trust Fund.

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 1973-74 was \$1,054,500.

Liquor Taxation (State)—Fees, assessed on the purchase price of liquor bought during the previous year, are collected from licensees. The rate has remained at 6 per cent since 1 January 1962. 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.

Stamp Duty (State)—This is payable under the *Stamp Act 1894-1974*, 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—6c on each cheque; 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, plus 50c for each additional \$50 or part thereof; less than \$200, 20c for each \$20 or part thereof, with no duty if the purchase price is less than \$20; life insurance policies—for the first \$2,000 of the sum insured, 5c for every \$100 or part thereof in excess of \$100, when the sum insured exceeds \$2,000, for the first \$2,000 as above and, in addition, 10c for every \$100 or part thereof by which the sum insured exceeds \$2,000; motor vehicles—on every application for registration or transfer of registration (apart from certain statutory exemptions), \$1 for every \$100, or part thereof, of the value of the vehicle; other—any transaction, in the nature of a loan, credit arrangement, or discounting transaction where, from 1 June 1974, interest is charged at more than 14 per cent simple, attracts 1 per cent duty less a rebate of duty paid on the relevant documents. Receipts duty was abandoned in Queensland after 30 September 1970.

Motor Vehicle Taxation (State)—See Chapter 14.

7 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

There are 131 Local Government Authorities in Queensland. With the exception of the Brisbane City Council, which was created under *The City of Brisbane Act of 1924*, these Local Authorities operate under the *Local Government Act 1936-1974*. A section on the historical and legal growth of Local Government in Queensland appears in Chapter 3.

There are three classes of Local Authority in Queensland. At 30 June 1973, 15 City Councils, including Brisbane, controlled the more important urban areas, and 5 other urban areas were controlled by Town Councils. The rest of the State, except for a few areas not incorporated for Local Government purposes, was administered by 109 Shire Councils and two Administrators of the Local Government Department. Information in this section, which is mainly financial in nature, is confined to a summary of statistics relating to these three classes of Authorities, with Brisbane being shown separately from the other cities in each case. Boundaries of individual Local Authorities appear on pages 480 and 481, and populations in Chapter 4, while for 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, which prescribes the standards to be maintained by Local Authorities, 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 audited by the Queensland Auditor-General, or by an auditor appointed by the Minister for Local Government on the recommendation of the Auditor-General.

Apart from roads declared under the Main Roads Acts, Local Authorities are responsible for the construction and maintenance of all roads, streets, and footpaths, etc. within their areas. While declared roads

are the responsibility of the State Government, through the Department of Main Roads, Local Authorities are required to contribute towards the cost of their construction and maintenance, as detailed on page 329.

In the field of public health, the 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, mosquito eradication, control of premises where food is prepared, and control of boarding houses.

Local Authorities are largely responsible for the control of building in their areas and have building by-laws which specify certain minimum standards to be observed. For further details see page 527. In recent years Authorities have become increasingly involved in environmental problems such as town planning, beach protection, and anti-litter measures.

Local Authorities also provide and control recreational and cultural facilities and other places of public amusement. Parks, sporting grounds, camping areas, swimming pools, libraries, and civic centres are among the facilities provided by most Authorities in Queensland.

Business undertakings include the supply of water and electricity, and, by two Authorities, the provision of passenger bus services. In a few areas facilities such as hostels, picture theatres, hotels, and milk supplies have been provided. Metered and/or off-street car parking undertakings are operated by 16 Local Authorities.

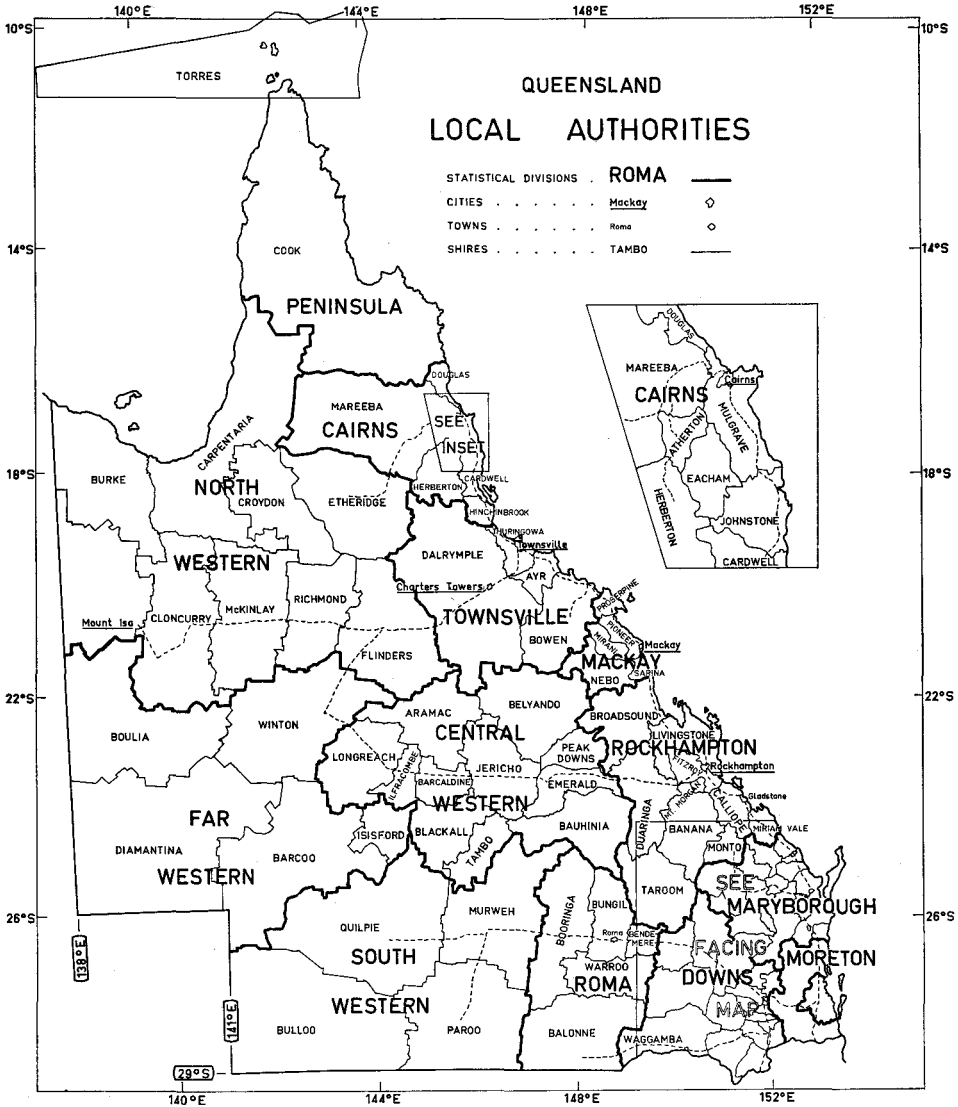
Other functions of Local Authorities include the maintenance of cemeteries, ferries, and aerodromes, and control of noxious weeds and animals (in conjunction with the State Government), straying stock, street naming, and land sub-division.

A brief summary of local government statistics for the five years to 1972-73 is contained in the next table.

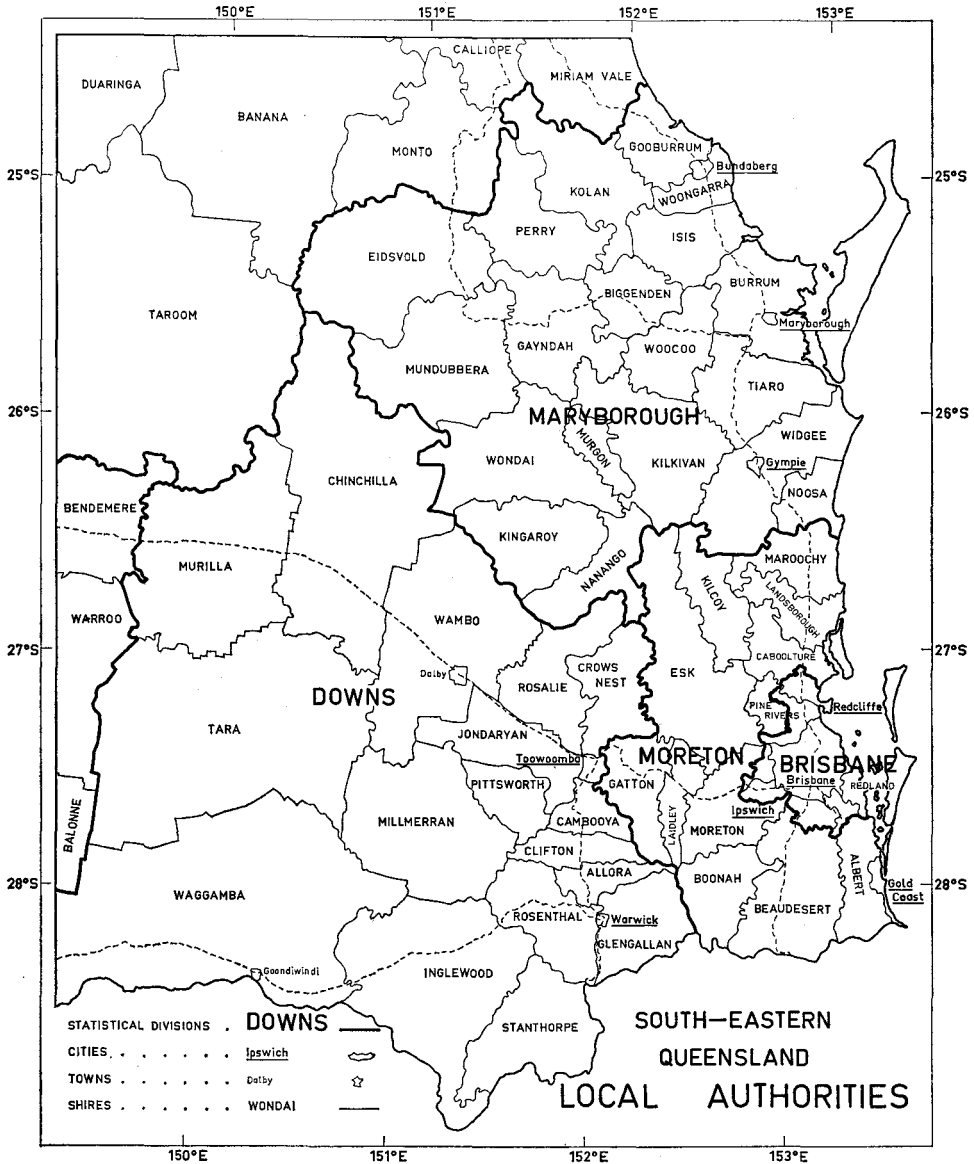
LOCAL AUTHORITIES: SUMMARY AT 30 JUNE, ALL AUTHORITIES

Particulars	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Estimated population ¹ .. No.	1,761,540	1,792,600	1,817,943 ²	1,859,920	1,905,520
Dwellings ³ No.	513,812	531,094	542,789	563,472	588,277
Properties rated No.	648,373	661,525	680,435	703,519	731,440
Premises connected with					
Water No.	436,809	452,542	469,040	487,845	510,743
Sewerage No.	253,315	287,548	303,324	336,625	364,092
Septic No.	110,484	109,817	111,007	112,571	110,523
Consumers supplied with electricity No.	240,081	241,851	249,647	255,893	260,904
Total value of rateable property \$'000	1,724,433	1,751,879	1,860,014 ⁴	1,957,245 ⁴	2,198,319 ⁴
Urban \$'000	1,245,230	1,254,727	1,282,660 ⁴	1,348,598 ⁴	1,560,876 ⁴
Rural \$'000	479,203	497,152	496,984 ⁴	498,428 ⁴	514,816 ⁴
Exempt \$'000	n	n	62,309 ⁴	74,486 ⁴	96,246 ⁴
Estimate of rates foregone on exempt properties \$'000	n	n	2,814 ⁵	3,121 ⁵	3,790 ⁵
Roads open to traffic km	191,415	191,973	193,322	193,622	192,568
Formed					
Sealed km	30,843	32,437	34,106	35,934	37,182
Other km	95,922	94,852	94,705	93,290	93,318
Unformed km	64,650	64,685	64,511	64,398	62,068

¹ Excluding migratory population and persons living in unincorporated areas.
² Population Census 1971. ³ Excluding dwellings in unincorporated areas, non-self-contained flats, improvised homes, sheds, huts, and tents. ⁴ Incomplete; urban/rural dissection not available in some cases (4 authorities in 1972-73), and value of exempt properties not available in some cases (6 authorities in 1972-73). ⁵ Incomplete; not available for all authorities (6 in 1972-73). n Not available.



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 114 to 119.



The map facing page 1 also shows the Statistical Divisions. The maps show the boundaries as they were at 30 June 1974.

The next table gives a general summary of Local Government Authorities for 1972-73.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES: SUMMARY BY CLASS OF AUTHORITY AT 30 JUNE 1973

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	All Local Authorities
Authorities No.	1	14	5	111	131
Estimated population .. No.	712,500	523,350	37,000	632,670	1,905,520 ¹
Dwellings No.	217,847	163,855	9,875	196,700	588,277 ²
Properties rated No.	213,433	176,057	10,957	330,993	731,440
Premises connected with					
Water No.	201,040	161,897	10,531	137,275	510,743
Sewerage No.	182,184	123,437	7,562	50,909	364,092
Septic No.	12,366	29,238	1,439	67,480	110,523
Customers supplied with electricity No.	233,596	8,366	14,028	4,914	260,904
Total value of rateable property ³ \$'000	855,339	612,961	19,880	710,139	2,198,319
Urban ³ \$'000	849,432	545,451	16,730	149,263	1,560,876
Rural ³ \$'000	5,907	3,382	219	505,308	514,816
Exempt ³ \$'000	<i>n</i>	64,125	2,932	29,189	96,246
Estimate of rates foregone on exempt properties ³ .. \$'000	<i>n</i>	2,249	179	1,362	3,790
Roads open to traffic .. km	4,205	5,493	417	182,453	192,568
Formed					
Sealed km	3,335	3,677	285	29,886	37,182
Other km	430	886	89	91,914	93,318
Unformed km	441	930	43	60,653	62,068

¹ Excluding migratory population (4,039) and residents of unincorporated areas (5,320). ² Excluding dwellings in unincorporated areas (1,071), non-self-contained flats, improvised homes, sheds, huts, and tents. ³ Incomplete, urban/rural dissection

not available in some cases (4 authorities), and value of exempt properties not available in some cases (6 authorities). *n* Not available.

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 mainly through loan raisings supplemented by government subsidies.

Rates are levied on the unimproved capital value of land in the Local Authority Area, the valuation of which is determined by the State Government Valuer-General. The unimproved capital value is defined as the amount that would be paid by a willing but not anxious buyer to a willing but not anxious seller for a piece of land, assuming that actual improvements had not been made. Valuations must be made periodically at intervals of not less than five or more than eight years.

Local Authorities impose several types of rates: general rates, which are raised to defray expenses of providing the Authorities' general services; rates for providing a specific service such as water and sewerage etc.; loan rates; and special rates applicable to a benefited area where some special benefit is provided to property owners. The total income from rates of all types during 1972-73 amounted to \$89.2m.

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 \$99.5m during 1972-73.

Grants and subsidies for approved works are paid to Local Authorities by both the Australian and the State Governments. Under the Aid Roads Scheme, grants for road construction and maintenance are made by the Australian Government to the State and a proportion is allotted to individual Local Authorities to assist in their programme of road works.

Other Australian Government grants are made for such purposes as unemployment relief, flood damage, and other natural disaster relief. Total Australian Government grants amounted to \$17.5m during 1972-73. The State Government made grants for revenue works of \$3.2m, and paid \$18.0m in loan subsidies during 1972-73.

The *Grants Commission Act* 1973, passed by the Australian Parliament, laid down procedures for regional organisations of local government to apply for financial assistance from the Australian Government, and for such applications to be the subject of inquiry and report by the Grants Commission.

The grants to be provided on the recommendation of the Grants Commission are to be paid, in the first instance, to the State Governments under Section 96 of the Australian Constitution to be transmitted in specified amounts to the individual Local Authorities concerned.

This financial assistance is not intended to be a substitute for the revenues normally raised by local governing bodies, such as rates and charges for services, nor will it replace assistance normally provided by State Governments, but is intended as a process to equalise the resources of less financial bodies in much the same way as special grants have traditionally been paid to claimant States under the same Act.

After considering claims from local government bodies based on financial data for 1972-73 and other information, the report of the Commission in August 1974 recommended grants in 1974-75 totalling \$56,345,000 for 806 of the 876 local government bodies which applied for assistance, of which \$8,954,000 was paid to 122 Local Authorities in Queensland.

The following is a summary of the rates of loan subsidies provided by the State Government applicable to various projects of Local Authorities during 1972-73: for general works (roads, bridges, streets, drainage, and reclamation) a flat rate of 15 per cent applied; for the establishment of new electricity district schemes and rural electrification, a maximum of 33½ per cent; for the establishment of small electricity authorities in isolated areas, 50 per cent; for improvement works at existing western electricity authorities, and transmission lines and reticulation works for townships not previously supplied, 33½ per cent; for street lighting, 20 per cent; for water supply works, 50 per cent; for new complete water supply schemes, and for major augmentation schemes (excluding reservoirs, treatment works, and reticulation), and installation of filtration plant, 33½ per cent; and Brisbane City Council major supply works, 20 per cent; for water conservation and irrigation at headworks, a minimum of 50 per cent, and local weirs and reticulation, a minimum of 25 per cent; and for all sewerage works, with the exception of reticulation extensions and house connections to existing schemes, 40 per cent. Other subsidised works were: for hostels for students and waiting mothers, library facilities, and flood contour maps, 50 per cent; for grammar school buildings and recreational facilities, 40 per cent; for flood mitigation works and public conveniences, 33½ per cent; for soil erosion prevention and swimming pools, 25 per cent; for community and tourist facilities, town planning, aerodromes, show-grounds, and sea and river erosion prevention, 20 per cent; and for flood damage, 15 per cent.

Of the total loan receipts of \$73.9m for capital works during 1972-73, \$5.8m was raised from the State Government, \$34.2m from banks, \$8.0m from insurance companies, and \$25.8m 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, \$39.1m in 1972-73, but this is offset by a correspondingly high expenditure since the councils merely act as the constructing bodies on behalf of various government departments, persons, and organisations. The principal item of reimbursable expenditure is road works for the State Government.

The next table summarises the transactions of all funds operated by Local Authorities during 1972-73. It combines the transactions of the General Fund, Waterworks, Sewerage, Cleansing, and Sanitary, Electricity Supply, Transport Services, and Parking, thereby providing an indication of the overall operations of Local Government in the State.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND: SUMMARY, ALL FUNDS, 1972-73

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	All Local Authorities
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts</i>					
Revenue funds					
Rates, charges, sales, etc. ..	104,961	35,587	5,140	42,963	188,651
Grants: Australian Government ..	2,300	4,593	436	10,689	18,019
State Government ..	2,005	660	45	1,774	4,484
Other	113	140	25	573	851
Earnings of council properties (including rents)	1,324	3,651	162	11,285	16,422
Sale of assets	3,944	546	163	680	5,333
Interest	2,879	721	87	624	4,311
Recoverable works: State Govt ..	838	1,082	292	18,223	20,435
Other govt ..	261	89	10	745	1,107
Private ..	4,135	2,559	334	10,495	17,523
Miscellaneous	15,294	2,974	191	6,549	25,007
Loan funds					
Loan receipts from					
State Government	2,621	915	..	2,239	5,776
Banks	12,205	10,078	1,231	10,727	34,241
Insurance companies	2,570	2,761	247	2,431	8,009
Other lenders	13,959	6,033	687	5,149	25,828
Loan subsidies	4,570	5,804	671	6,930	17,974
Total receipts	173,979	78,195	9,719	132,076	393,969
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Revenue funds					
Administration ¹	7,931	6,049	577	9,646	24,203
Debt service: Interest ²	18,001	8,172	1,291	9,037	36,501
Redemption ³	8,340	5,167	725	8,519	22,752
New works	15,985	6,790	552	15,221	38,549
Operating and maintenance costs	74,218	21,303	2,968	25,686	124,175
Grants and precepts	1,564	759	68	1,751	4,142
Recoverable works: State Govt ..	557	1,138	395	18,048	20,138
Other govt ..	680	84	12	789	1,564
Private ..	4,140	2,219	260	9,916	16,534
Miscellaneous	1,253	147	50	831	2,280
Loan funds					
Loan and subsidy expenditure ..	32,496	24,746	3,371	28,148	88,760
Total expenditure	165,163	76,575	10,268	127,592	379,598

¹ Including unallocated administrative expenditure (salaries etc.) and under-recovery of indirect general services expenditure charged by on-cost method, such as superannuation, pay-roll tax, annual and long service leave, workers' compensation, etc.

² Including interest on overdraft.

³ Including sinking fund payments.

Of the total expenditure of \$290.8m from revenue funds in 1972-73, \$166.9m was spent on new works and maintenance of existing services, \$38.2m was recoverable expenditure on work done for other bodies and individuals, \$59.3m was required for payment of interest and redemption on loans, and \$24.2m was spent on general administration. Expenditure from loan funds was \$88.8m.

The succeeding tables list the transactions for 1972-73 for each of the individual funds which have been incorporated in the preceding table.

General Services—Details of receipts and expenditure for the provision of general services in 1972-73 appear in the next table.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND: GENERAL SERVICES¹, 1972-73

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	All Local Author- ities
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts</i>					
Revenue funds					
Rates and licences etc.					
Rates: General	17,652	14,756	875	28,042	61,325
Loan .. .. .	..	985	76	836	1,897
Special and separate ..	15	175	..	628	818
Licences and permits	854	728	41	966	2,589
Grants: Australian Government ..	1,826	4,593	436	10,663	17,518
State Government	805	619	44	1,734	3,201
Other	89	124	14	408	635
Earnings and charges for services					
Council properties earnings ..	978	3,422	136	10,987	15,523
Rents	308	213	18	281	819
Other charges	29	88	..	260	377
Other receipts					
Sale of assets	2,555	505	157	649	3,865
Interest	770	564	72	522	1,927
Recoverable works: State Govt	523	1,078	292	18,221	20,114
Other govt	14	88	10	744	857
Private ..	1,192	2,139	283	10,309	13,923
Miscellaneous	7,788	2,120	85	5,493	15,485
Total revenue receipts ..	35,397	32,197	2,538	90,742	160,874
Loan funds					
Loans	11,327	9,644	518	9,435	30,924
Subsidies	1,190	758	73	1,267	3,288
Total loan receipts ..	12,517	10,402	591	10,702	34,213
Total receipts	47,914	42,599	3,129	101,445	195,087
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Revenue funds					
Administration ²	3,724	3,987	261	9,044	17,016
Debt service: Interest ²	4,251	2,837	175	4,873	12,137
Redemption ²	1,900	3,389	218	7,097	12,604
New works: Roads	1,994	2,991	326	10,561	15,871
Council properties	2,787	1,909	133	3,314	8,142
Other	2	273	35	130	439
Operating and maintenance costs					
Roads	4,817	3,768	246	10,265	19,096
Council properties	4,362	5,764	189	6,959	17,275
Health	2,425	1,621	150	1,307	5,503
Street lighting	714	632	17	529	1,892
Other .. .. .	..	290	7	61	359
Grants and precepts	1,564	665	68	1,701	3,998
Recoverable works: State Govt ..	423	1,117	395	18,046	19,981
Other govt	12	83	12	787	893
Private	1,063	1,808	223	9,653	12,747
Miscellaneous	3	136	26	722	887
Total revenue expenditure	30,038	31,271	2,481	85,051	148,841
Loan funds (including subsidies) ..	11,865	9,995	501	11,051	33,412
Total expenditure	41,903	41,266	2,982	96,102	182,253

¹ All funds except those for sewerage, cleansing, and sanitary, water, parking, electricity, and transport. ² See notes to table on page 484.

The main item of general services expenditure was roads, with new works and maintenance accounting for \$35.0m in 1972-73. Other major expenditure items were work for reimbursement, debt servicing, provision and maintenance of council properties and amenities, and general administration. Receipts include general rates, government grants, and reimbursement for work done. Loan receipts amounted to \$34.2m and expenditure from loan funds was \$33.4m.

Waterworks—At 30 June 1973 only 3 of the 131 Local Authorities were not engaged in water supply undertakings. In 1972-73 \$4.5m was spent on new works from revenue and a further \$25.3m was spent from loan funds bringing the expenditure on new works to over half the total expenditure of \$57.7m on waterworks. Of the total income of \$58.8m, \$28.5m was obtained through rates and charges and \$25.6m from loans and subsidies.

LOCAL AUTHORITY WATER SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND:
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1972-73

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	All Local Author- ities
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts</i>					
Revenue funds					
Rates, charges, and sales	12,358	8,458	1,171	6,478	28,465
Grants: State Government	1	10	1	24	36
Other	92	..	..	159	251
Rents	21	7	1	6	35
Sale of assets	41	14	3	20	78
Interest	296	66	1	52	415
Recoverable works: State Govt ..	294	3	..	1	298
Other govt	15	1	..	1	17
Private	1,730	282	2	136	2,149
Miscellaneous	1,316	26	41	72	1,455
Total revenue receipts	16,164	8,866	1,220	6,950	33,200
Loan funds					
Loans	11,037	5,158	454	2,955	19,604
Subsidies	2,157	2,124	223	1,503	6,006
Total loan receipts	13,194	7,282	677	4,458	25,611
Total receipts	29,358	16,148	1,897	11,408	58,811
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Revenue funds					
Administration	632	929	38	321	1,920
Debt service: Interest ¹	3,406	2,508	451	1,955	8,319
Redemption ²	1,335	876	132	694	3,036
New works	2,507	942	41	981	4,471
Operating and maintenance costs	5,435	3,153	515	2,847	11,950
Recoverable works: State Govt ..	57	19	..	1	77
Other govt	21	1	..	1	24
Private	1,927	253	2	174	2,356
Precepts .. .. .	..	91	..	43	134
Miscellaneous	4	3	..	84	90
Total revenue expenditure	15,323	8,775	1,178	7,101	32,377
Loan funds (including subsidies) ..	12,481	6,929	1,244	4,633	25,287
Total expenditure	27,803	15,704	2,422	11,734	57,664

¹ Including interest on overdraft.

² Including sinking fund payments.

Sewerage, Cleansing, and Sanitary—In Queensland, Local Authorities are responsible for sewerage and cleansing operations. At 30 June 1973 there were 364,092 premises including public and commercial buildings connected to sewerage in the 86 Authorities operating sewerage schemes. During 1972-73 there were 27,467 new sewerage connections in the State, of which 14,599 were made by the Brisbane City Council.

Local Authorities are also authorised to install septic tanks and to recover the cost of such works from the owners of premises connected. The works become the property of the owner of the land, and repayment instalments become a charge on the land.

Financial transactions relating to sewerage, cleansing, and sanitary operations are shown in the following table for the year 1972-73.

Of a total expenditure of \$56.0m approximately \$30.0m was expenditure on new works, financed almost entirely from loan funds. Of the total revenue expenditure of \$31.7m, major expenditure items were operating and maintenance, \$12.5m, and debt servicing, \$10.4m.

LOCAL AUTHORITY SEWERAGE, CLEANSING, AND SANITARY SERVICES,
QUEENSLAND: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1972-73

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	All Local Author- ities
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts</i>					
Revenue funds					
Rates, charges, and sales	13,915	8,053	606	5,684	28,258
Grants: State Government	1,200	10	..	7	1,217
Other	357	9	11	6	383
Rents	1	4	1	3	9
Sale of assets	18	15	..	4	37
Interest	286	67	2	44	400
Recoverable works: State Govt ..	21	2	..	..	23
Other govt .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Private	867	64	..	34	965
Miscellaneous	761	32	3	11	807
Total revenue receipts	17,425	8,256	623	5,793	32,097
Loan funds					
Loans	3,748	4,822	786	8,105	17,460
Subsidies	1,222	2,902	321	4,053	8,497
Total loan receipts	4,970	7,723	1,106	12,157	25,957
Total receipts	22,396	15,979	1,729	17,951	58,054
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Revenue funds					
Administration	731	803	43	210	1,788
Debt service: Interest ¹	3,043	2,649	240	2,057	7,989
Redemption ²	1,065	739	68	577	2,450
New works	4,953	344	8	135	5,440
Operating and maintenance costs	5,396	3,822	298	2,985	12,502
Recoverable works: State Govt ..	77	3	..	..	80
Other govt	421	..	..	..	421
Private	869	108	..	79	1,055
Miscellaneous .. .. ..	..	6	..	2	8
Total revenue expenditure ..	16,556	8,473	658	6,046	31,733
Loan funds (including subsidies) ..	3,261	7,586	1,135	12,256	24,238
Total expenditure	19,817	16,058	1,793	18,303	55,971

¹ Including interest on overdraft.

² Including sinking fund payments.

Electricity—During 1972-73 electricity was distributed by 12 Local Authorities. Outside south-eastern Queensland and the Western districts electricity was mainly generated and distributed by regional electricity boards, see Chapter 13. Four Local Authorities purchase bulk electricity for distribution and eight generate their own power. The Brisbane City Council and Dalby Town Council purchase in bulk from the Southern Electric Authority for distribution within their respective areas. Mount Isa City Council purchases power in bulk from Mount Isa Mines Limited for distribution in Mount Isa and transmission to Cloncurry and Mary Kathleen. Electricity is purchased in bulk by Balonne Shire Council from the State Electricity Commission of New South Wales and transmitted throughout the Shire. The eight Local Authorities which generate their own power are Roma Town Council and the Shires of Murweh, Paroo, Bulloo, Quilpie, Barcoo, Diamantina, and Boulia.

Financial operations of electricity undertakings of Local Authorities for 1972-73 are shown in the next table.

LOCAL AUTHORITY ELECTRICITY SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND:
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1972-73

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	All Local Author- ities
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts</i>					
<i>Revenue funds</i>					
Sales and charges	49,872	2,116	2,395	957	55,339
Grants: State Government .. ..	..	..	..	5	5
Other .. .. .	..	7	..	..	7
Rents .. .. .	..	3	6	7	17
Sale of assets	788	6	3	7	805
Interest	1,098	12	11	7	1,127
Recoverable works: State Govt .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Other govt	232	..	..	..	232
Private	328	75	49	16	468
Miscellaneous	4,549	64	21	7	4,642
Total revenue receipts	56,868	2,283	2,486	1,004	62,641
<i>Loan funds</i>					
Loans	4,718	130	360	51	5,259
Subsidies .. .. .	..	20	54	108	181
Total loan receipts	4,718	150	413	159	5,440
Total receipts	61,586	2,433	2,899	1,163	68,081
<i>Expenditure</i>					
<i>Revenue funds</i>					
Administration	2,043	170	233	58	2,504
Debt service: Interest ¹	5,195	140	420	146	5,901
Redemption ²	3,194	119	298	144	3,754
New works	3,074	45	8	98	3,225
Operating and maintenance costs	41,261	1,659	1,528	666	45,114
Recoverable works: State Govt .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Other govt	226	..	..	..	226
Private	264	50	35	9	359
Miscellaneous	1,240	2	23	23	1,289
Total revenue expenditure	56,498	2,184	2,544	1,144	62,371
Loan funds (including subsidies)	4,474	172	486	208	5,340
Total expenditure	60,971	2,357	3,031	1,352	67,711

¹ Including interest on overdraft.

² Including sinking fund payments.

Transport—Motor bus services were operated by the Brisbane and Rockhampton City Councils during 1972-73. Aramac Shire Council operated a light railway to link up with various centres in the district.

A table which includes details of the length of route open, the numbers of vehicles, staff, and passengers, the vehicle kilometres, gross earnings, salaries and wages, and the capital value of all Local Authority urban transport plant appears on page 325.

Financial operations of transport services of Local Authorities during 1972-73 are shown in the next table.

**LOCAL AUTHORITY TRANSPORT UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND:
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1972-73**

Particulars	City of Brisbane	City of Rock- hampton	Shire of Aramac	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts</i>				
<i>Revenue funds</i>				
Traffic earnings	9,727	221	53	10,001
Rents	2	..	1	2
Sale of assets	541	6	..	547
Interest	415	..	..	415
Miscellaneous	92	3	31	127
Total revenue receipts	10,776	231	85	11,092
Loan funds (loans)	524	34	..	558
Total receipts	11,300	265	85	11,650
<i>Expenditure</i>				
<i>Revenue funds</i>				
Administration	672	16	9	696
Debt service: Interest ¹	2,103	9	5	2,117
Redemption ²	844	21	7	872
New works	647	2	..	649
Operating and maintenance costs	9,194	231	68	9,493
Miscellaneous	6	..	..	6
Total revenue expenditure	13,466	278	89	13,834
Loan funds (including subsidies)	415	33	..	448
Total expenditure	13,881	312	89	14,282

¹ Including interest on overdraft. ² Including sinking fund payments.

Parking—Subject to the Traffic Acts, Local Authorities may regulate and control parking on roads and off-street areas. Income from parking undertakings (fees, fines, etc.) must be paid into a special account established by the Local Authority in its Trust Fund. Any surplus funds in this account must be applied only towards the cost of providing off-street parking facilities and the alleviation of traffic congestion.

During 1972-73 parking facilities were operated in Brisbane, Bundaberg, Cairns, Dalby, Gladstone, Gold Coast, Gympie, Ipswich, Mackay, Maroochy (Shire), Maryborough, Mount Isa, Redcliffe, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Townsville.

Details of the financial operations of Local Authority parking undertakings for 1972-73 are shown in the next table.

LOCAL AUTHORITY PARKING UNDERTAKINGS¹, QUEENSLAND:
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1972-73

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	All Local Author- ities
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts</i>					
Revenue funds					
Fees, charges, etc.	1,110	575	14	22	1,721
Fines and penalties	284	160	2	3	450
Grants: State Government . . . . .	..	21	..	..	21
Other . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Rents	15	2	..	..	17
Sale of assets	1	..	..	..	1
Interest	14	13	..	..	27
Miscellaneous	2	..	..	..	2
Total revenue receipts	1,425	771	16	26	2,239
Loan funds					
Loans . . . . .	..	..	47	..	47
Subsidies . . . . .	..	..	2	..	2
Total loan receipts . . . . .	..	..	48	..	48
Total receipts	1,425	771	64	26	2,287
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Revenue funds					
Administration	129	145	1	4	278
Debt service: Interest ²	3	29	5	1	37
Redemption ³	2	23	10	..	36
New works: Roads, traffic facilities	1	221	2	..	223
Other	22	65	..	1	88
Operating and maintenance costs					
Roads, traffic facilities	246	111	..	..	357
Other	385	254	17	5	662
Miscellaneous . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Total revenue expenditure	787	848	36	11	1,683
Loan funds (including subsidies) . . . . .	..	31	4	..	35
Total expenditure	787	879	40	11	1,718

¹ Metered, regulated, and off-street parking. ² Including interest on overdraft.
³ Including sinking fund payments.

Local Authority Loans—Almost all the loan liability of Local Authorities is repayable by half-yearly instalments, and consequently their accumulated sinking funds are small. The total loan liability at 30 June 1973 was \$589m against which were held sinking fund balances of \$44.8m. Apart from \$1.4m owing overseas by the Brisbane City Council the whole of the loan liability was owing in Australia. Total loan liability of \$589.0m is net of bank overdraft, which increased from \$0.7m to \$1.0m during the year. Total loan liability consists of loans from the State Government of \$53.6m and loans from other sources of \$535.3m. Indebtedness per head of population for the various classes of authority was: Brisbane, \$367; other Cities, \$274; Towns, \$648; and Shires, \$253.

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 1973

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	All Local Author- ities
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Purpose of loan					
General services	74,674	49,746	2,830	78,971	206,221
Water supply	58,293	45,079	8,980	35,903	148,254
Sewerage, cleansing, and sanitary	44,709	45,841	5,527	42,386	138,464
Parking	48	458	115	46	668
Electricity	66,082	2,279	6,512	2,350	77,224
Transport	17,914	100	..	108	18,122
Total loan liability ..	261,720	143,502	23,965	159,765	588,953
Type of lender					
State Government	10,610	9,762	830	32,412	53,614
Banks	53,541	53,925	7,764	63,273	178,502
Insurance companies ¹	51,252	36,064	3,952	34,593	125,861
Other	146,318	43,752	11,419	29,488	230,977
Total loan liability ..	261,720	143,502	23,965	159,765	588,953

¹ Including the State Government Insurance Office.

8 SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES

In all States some 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 particular primary products, etc., are under the control of 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 particular 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 hospitals to Chapter 6, for harbours to Chapter 14, and for marketing to Chapter 16.

Certain government trust funds could be classed as semi-governmental bodies, but, to avoid the risk of duplication, they are excluded here. 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 461 and 462.

The numbers of the types of semi-governmental bodies included in the next tables are shown in the tables on loan receipts and expenditure on page 493.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, QUEENSLAND: REVENUE RECEIPTS, 1972-73

Type of body	Grants		Precepts and levies	Rates, charges, and sales	Interest received	Other revenue receipts	Total
	Government	Other					
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Abattoirs .. ..	..	..	..	8,035	42	32	8,109
Aerodromes ¹	10	..	26	7	..	..	43
Electricity .. ..	..	..	..	135,088	669	361	136,118
Fire brigades	2,447	..	7,331 ²	159	3	171	10,112
Harbours	90	975	..	7,107	316	691	9,179
Hospitals and ambulances	84,246	..	..	13,748	298	1,674	99,966
Industry improvement	135	21	1,823	113	57	38	2,187
Irrigation, drainage	170	5	220	21	5	11	434
Marketing ³	1,652	..	2,005	512,984	543	4,018	521,202
Saleyards	11	..	7	115	1	9	143
Universities	31,740	2,599	..	5,741	272	4,333	44,684
Water supply	25	..	126	443	22	5	621
Total	120,526	3,600	11,538	683,561	2,228	11,343	832,798

¹ Operated jointly by Local Government Authorities. ² Insurance companies' contributions paid from the Fire Brigades Precept Trust Account. ³ Operations of season ended during 1972-73.

Expenditure from revenue and surplus or deficit on the year's working of each group of the semi-governmental bodies are shown in the next table for the year 1972-73.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, QUEENSLAND: REVENUE EXPENDITURE, 1972-73

Type of body	Interest paid ¹	Working expenses ²	Other revenue expenditure	Total	Surplus or deficit before depreciation	Depreciation	Surplus or deficit after depreciation
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Abattoirs	85	7,485	11	7,581	528	423	105
Aerodromes	6	15	..	22	21	20	1
Electricity	30,589	78,664	621	109,873	26,245	23,908	2,337
Fire brigades	786	8,787	341	9,914	198	n	n
Harbours	2,391	2,871	64	5,327	3,852	1,329	2,523
Hospitals and ambulances	4,716	89,599	2,401	96,715	3,250	n	n
Industry improvement	1	1,958	46	2,006	180	75	105
Irrigation, drainage	92	224	37	353	81	30	50
Marketing ³	2,460	508,392	2,119	512,972	8,231	1,771	6,459
Saleyards	9	74	10	94	50	38	11
Universities .. ..	..	39,757	..	39,756	4,928	n	n
Water supply	142	316	26	483	138	14	124
Total	41,277	738,142	5,677	785,096	47,702	27,608 ⁴	11,715 ⁴

¹ Including \$2,752(000) paid to State Government. ² Including administration and cost of sales. ³ Operations of season ended during 1972-73. ⁴ Incomplete. n Not available.

The total loan liabilities of all bodies amounted to \$563.8m at 30 June 1973. Of this amount, \$394.6m was for electricity supply, \$71.9m for hospitals and ambulances, \$43.0m for harbours, \$38.9m for marketing, \$5.9m for fire brigades, and \$3.6m for water supply.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, QUEENSLAND: LOAN AND SUBSIDY RECEIPTS
AND EXPENDITURE, 1972-73

Type of body	No.	Loan receipts			Loan subsidy receipts	Loan fund expend- iture
		Government	Other	Total		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000		
Abattoirs	6	250	1,324	1,574	..	739
Aerodromes	3	1	4	5	25	20
Electricity	9	..	24,511	24,511	12	22,284
Fire brigades	81	5	975	979	..	979
Harbours	7	265	1,334	1,599	104	3,004
Hospitals and ambulances ¹	159	450	8,694	9,144	..	10,848
Industry improvement	6	..	..	..	..	..
Irrigation, drainage	15	..	165	165	91	380
Marketing	22	..	2,626	2,626	..	894
Safeyards	4	..	22	22	..	12
Universities	3	..	..	..	..	..
Water supply	23	..	254	254	14	96
Total	338	971	39,909	40,879	246	39,256

¹ Fifty-eight hospital boards and 109 ambulance brigades.

9 ALL STATE PUBLIC FINANCE

Approximate net figures are shown below for all governmental and semi-governmental operations in Queensland. The tables show totals for revenue receipts and expenditure, and loan expenditure, for the State Government, Local Authorities, and Semi-governmental bodies.

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, 1972-73

Public Authority	Revenue ¹				Gross loan expend- iture
	Receipts		Expend- iture	Surplus or deficit	
	Taxation ²	Total			
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
State Government					
Consolidated Revenue	437,649	704,109	702,902	1,206	..
Trust Funds	46,150	672,721	632,100	40,621	..
Loan Fund .. .. .	..	..	..	..	144,104
Local Authorities					
Brisbane	18,521	142,624	132,668	9,956	32,496
Other Cities	16,644	58,407	51,829	6,578	24,746
Towns	992	7,555	6,898	657	3,371
Shires	30,472	111,530	99,443	12,087	28,148
Semi-governmental bodies	11,538 ³	832,798	784,654	48,144	39,256
Gross total	561,966	2,529,744	2,410,494	119,249	272,121
Net total⁴	561,966	2,166,584	2,111,036	55,548	191,643

¹ Including loan subsidies. ² Including rates, licences, and permits. ³ Including precepts and levies. ⁴ Excluding, as far as possible, transfers between governmental funds and authorities.

10 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 main 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 1959-1974*, 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 Act 1938-1969*, formerly the principal Act, has not been repealed but advances are not now generally made under it.

The maximum advance which can be made to any one person, or in respect of any one farming proposition, is \$30,000. 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, and is calculated on the daily balance.

The Agricultural Bank is also charged with the administration in Queensland of advances under *The War Service Land Settlement Acts, 1946 to 1967*, to those ex-servicemen who 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 functions are now restricted to the administration of advances already made.

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* and the limits, terms, and conditions of the assistance vary with the particular emergency. Special features include low interest rates and an extended repayment period. Interest varying between 2 and 3½ per cent has been charged on loans under the various schemes instituted, and further relief has been extended to recipients by the granting of an initial interest free period, or by the capitalisation of interest during the initial period of the repayment term. Details of advances made in respect of relief schemes are as follows:

Drought relief scheme	Amount advanced	Principal and interest owing at 30 June 1974
		\$
1940	54,409	..
1946	755,413	..
1951	523,355	..
1957	736,025	3,919
1960	169,696	1,084
1964	85,601	998
1965	5,674,855	897,947
1967	199,650	491
1969	13,554,383	6,184,985

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 Acts are administered by the Irrigation and Water Supply Commission.

The Soil Conservation Act of 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 next table.

AGRICULTURAL BANK: SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ADVANCES

Act under which advances made	Advances paid			Total advances paid since inception	At 30 June 1974	
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74		Principal and interest owing	Borrowers
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	No.
Agricultural Bank (Loans) Act and Co-ordination of Rural Advances and Agricultural Bank Acts	12,064	12,116	18,515	232,594	85,172	7,014
War Service Land Settlement Act	72	51	..	10,971	654	99
Farmers' Assistance (Debts Adjustment) Acts .. .. .	..	..	..	2,111	..	..
Drought Relief to Primary Producers Acts	1,167	7	..	21,753	7,089	1,801
Farm Water Supplies Assistance Acts	447	412	394	9,263	3,916	946
Soil Conservation Act	3	4	1	65	33	29

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 254,827 at 30 June 1974. There are branch offices at Townsville, Rockhampton, and Cairns, and agencies at Toowoomba and Mackay. The next table shows the amounts held in trust by the Public Curator for various estates. In addition to these liabilities, unclaimed moneys to the extent of \$3,271,467 were held at 30 June 1974. Interest on the Unclaimed Moneys Fund paid to the State Treasury amounted to \$176,729. The Public Curator held

\$645,318 in premises and fittings and \$4,368,341 in cash, bank, and short term investments in addition to the investments shown in the table.

PUBLIC CURATOR, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Amounts held at end of year for					
Insolvent estates and company liquidations	68	58	75	73	66
Intestate estates	2,862	3,368	3,581	4,258	4,721
Wills and trusts	11,998	13,251	14,146	15,567	15,982
Mentally ill persons	1,455	1,614	1,670	2,076	2,245
Other purposes	2,267	2,572	1,975	3,340	5,157
Total	18,650	20,863	21,448	25,314	28,170
Investments at end of year					
Government securities	21,718	23,052	24,517	25,258	28,247
Mortgages	143	196	191	170	192
Wills of new clients deposited during year	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	13,222	13,442	13,734	14,261	14,019

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*, which authorised advances or guaranteed loans to be made 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 Act 1946-1974*, and the Secondary Industries Division was established to administer them. During 1963, the Department of Industrial Development was formed (now the Department of Commercial and Industrial Development), and financial assistance to industries is now being provided under the *Industrial Development Act 1963-1973*.

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 1974 was \$26,070,539.

Liabilities under guarantees and advances outstanding totalled \$8,836,494 at 30 June 1974. This amount was made up as follows: natural gas, \$4,298,400; tin dredging, \$990,000; engineering, \$1,112,711; malting, \$448,386; tourist industry, \$383,655; meat works and fisheries, \$904,632; brickworks, \$300,000; sawmilling, \$178,750; wool scouring, \$155,227; and various other purposes, \$64,733.

In addition, financial assistance in the form of Government guaranteed loans and overdrafts has been given under the *Local Bodies' Loans Guarantee Act 1923-1973*, to co-operative and other boards and associations for establishing industrial projects. 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 in the next table.

Since 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 1973-74, \$3,150,000 was used in meeting maintenance costs of hospitals boards, and \$600,000 was used for maternal and child welfare and maternity hospital works.

GOLDEN CASKET ART UNION, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
<i>Receipts</i>	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Ticket sales	17,600	18,560	20,510	20,420	21,590
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Prize money	11,237	11,851	13,122	13,070	13,828
Commission	1,483	1,642	1,825	1,809	1,940
Salaries, office expenses, etc. ¹ ..	522	576	653	715	795
State stamp duty	880	928	1,026	1,021	1,080
Profit (payable to Department of Health trust account)	3,478	3,564	3,885	3,805	3,948
Total	17,600	18,560	20,510	20,420	21,590
<i>Proportion of expenditure</i>	%	%	%	%	%
Prize money	63.85	63.85	63.98	64.00	64.05
Administration	11.39	11.95	12.08	12.36	12.67
State stamp duty	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Profit	19.76	19.20	18.94	18.64	18.28

¹ Less interest received etc.

Public Service Superannuation—Compulsory superannuation schemes are in force for public servants (including teachers), permanent employees of the Railways Department and hospitals boards, and police.

The *State Service Superannuation Act 1972-1974*, which became effective from 1 January 1973, provided for a new scheme, contributions to which are based on a percentage of salary ranging from 2 per cent to 6½ per cent per annum. Details of previous schemes may be found in the 1973 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*. The annual benefit payable is based on the final average salary of the contributor, depending on the contributor's length of service, the final average salary being the average annual salary received during the three years immediately preceding age of retirement. Widows' pensions are payable at five-eighths of the contributor's relevant entitlement and children's pensions are also payable under certain specified conditions. Contributors under the previous scheme receive benefits which comprise a unit benefit and a proportion, based on length of service, of final average increase in salary, i.e. the amount by which final average salary exceeds salary at the commencement of the new scheme.

The Government holds the accumulated balance of the State Service Superannuation Fund on which is allowed interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. The expenses of administration are paid by the Government.

The Police Superannuation Scheme provides for members of the force who retire upon reaching 60 years of age, or earlier for medical reasons. Members are required to contribute in respect of units of annuity, incapacity, and, for male members only, units of assurance benefits. Contributions are made to the fund from Consolidated Revenue to meet the Government's liability and administrative expenses.

Superannuation allowances and lump sum payments during 1973-74 amounted to \$3,832,394 and the accumulated balance of the fund at 30 June 1974 was \$21,017,381.

STATE SUPERANNUATION FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1973-74

Particulars	Public Service		Police	Total
	Contributory	Additional benefits		
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts</i>				
Contributions	14,523	..	2,155	16,678
Interest	4,763	3,672	1,142	9,577
Government subsidy .. .. .	..	17,873	3,728 ¹	21,601
Total	19,286	21,545	7,025	47,856
<i>Expenditure</i>				
Benefits ²	3,017	5,808	3,832	12,657
Refunds etc.	1,904	..	236	2,140
Total	4,921	5,808	4,068	14,797
Funds at end of year	88,701	77,317	21,017	187,035
Contributors at end of year	No.	No.	No.	No.
Males	25,533	..	3,095	28,628
Females	14,402	..	211	14,613
Persons	39,935	..	3,306	43,241

¹ Including \$28,000 from Police Reward Fund. ² Including commutations of superannuation allowances and annuity benefits following amendments to the scheme which became effective from 4 January 1971.

A Railway Superannuation Scheme was commenced on 1 October 1930 but was subsequently abandoned. Pensions due under this scheme (\$1,174 in 1973-74) are now a charge on Consolidated Revenue.

A Parliamentary Superannuation Scheme, details of which are given in Chapter 3, has operated since 1 January 1949. During 1973-74, members' and government contributions totalled \$126,997 and \$450,626 respectively, while \$122,058 was received in interest. Expenditure on pensions and lump sum payments was \$173,676, and the fund held a credit balance of \$2,326,211 at 30 June 1974.

• Chapter 21

PRIVATE FINANCE

1 MONEY AND BANKING

The Australian Parliament is given power under Section 51 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth to make laws with regard to currency, coinage, legal tender, and banking, excepting State banking confined to the limits of the State concerned. Under the *Coinage Act* 1909, the Australian Government acquired control over the coinage for the whole of Australia, and the first Australian coins were issued in 1910. All Australia's coin requirements are met by the Royal Australian Mint, Canberra. The Australian Government, from 1911 through the Treasury, from 1920 through the Commonwealth Bank, and from 1959 through the Reserve Bank, has reserved to itself the right of note issue.

Until 13 February 1966 Australian currency was based on the British Unit, which was the pound divided into 20 shillings each of 12 pence. A decimal currency system was introduced in Australia on 14 February 1966 based on a major unit—the dollar—equal to ten shillings in the old currency. The minor unit—the cent—is one-hundredth part of the major unit and is equal to 1.2 pence in the old currency.

The Commonwealth Bank was established by an Act of the Australian Parliament in 1911. Originally, the main objects of the Commonwealth Bank were to carry on the general business of banking and the business of a savings bank. It commenced savings bank business in July 1912 and general banking in January 1913. A separate bank, the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia, was established in 1928 to take over the savings bank operations of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia.

Central banking functions of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia developed gradually over the years prior to and during World War II. A Royal Commission appointed by the Australian Government in November 1935 to inquire into the monetary and banking systems in Australia recommended in its report of July 1937 that the Commonwealth Bank should have greater powers of control over trading banks.

Australia's economic development over the years was accompanied by a growing financial sophistication and a more general recognition of the need for economic analysis and effective economic policy-making. The central banking responsibilities and powers which had evolved were consolidated in 1945 when the Australian Parliament legislated to give full legal effect to the central banking functions already being exercised by the Commonwealth Bank, and to regulate the banking system as a whole. The Commonwealth Bank of Australia developed further as a central bank when from 3 December 1953 the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia

was established to take over most of the general trading bank functions of the Commonwealth Bank.

The separation of the trading and central banking functions of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia was completed when legislation was passed in 1959 providing for a new banking structure comprising the Reserve Bank of Australia and the Commonwealth Banking Corporation, both of which came into operation on 14 January 1960. The Commonwealth Banking Corporation, which operates under the *Commonwealth Banks Act 1959-1974*, is the controlling body for the Commonwealth Trading Bank, the Commonwealth Savings Bank, and the Commonwealth Development Bank with each having a separate entity. The Commonwealth Development Bank was formed basically from an amalgamation of the Mortgage Bank and Industrial Finance Departments of the Commonwealth Bank. Details of the administration of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation were given in the 1969 *Year Book*.

Under the 1959 legislation the central banking functions and the existing Note Issue Department were separated from the general banking institutions and reconstructed, together with the Rural Credits Department of the Commonwealth Bank, as the Reserve Bank of Australia, to administer the provisions of the *Banking Act 1959-1974*. The Reserve Bank, which operates under the *Reserve Bank Act 1959-1973*, is controlled by a Board, constituted on the same lines as the previous Bank Board, under the management of a Governor. For further information on the history of the Commonwealth Bank prior to the 1959 legislation see the 1969 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

The general functions of the Reserve Bank are set out in the Reserve Bank Act, and the Bank Board is charged with the duty of ensuring, within the limits of its powers, that the monetary and banking policy of the Bank is directed to the greatest advantage of the people of Australia. It is also the duty of the Board to ensure that the powers of the Bank are exercised in such a manner that, in the opinion of the Board, will best contribute to: (i) the stability of the currency of Australia; (ii) the maintenance of full employment in Australia; and (iii) the economic prosperity and welfare of the people of Australia.

In the event of a disagreement between the Government and the Board, as to whether the monetary and banking policy of the Board is directed to the greatest advantage of the people of Australia, the Governor-General, acting with the advice of the Executive Council, may determine the policy to be adopted by the Bank.

The principal means by which the Bank implements its policies may be summarised under five headings:

- (i) Regulation of trading bank liquidity.
- (ii) Supervision of savings bank investment policy.
- (iii) Controls over bank lending (advance policy).
- (iv) Bank interest rate policy.
- (v) Open market operations.

Apart from its central banking functions, the Reserve Bank also controls the Australian Note issue through the Note Issue Department, overseas reserves, exchange transactions, special banking facilities through the Rural Credits Department, and performs banking and other services for government.

Trading Banks—At 30 June 1974, trading bank facilities in Queensland were provided by seven major Australian trading banks, the Bank of Queensland Limited, and the Banque Nationale de Paris.

SELECTED ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF TRADING BANKS, QUEENSLAND
JUNE 1974¹

Bank	Loans, advances, and bills discounted	Deposits		
		Non-interest bearing	Interest bearing	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd	199,582	134,778	174,308	309,085
Bank of Adelaide	2,310	1,916	10,542	12,457
Bank of New South Wales	273,031	172,445	208,540	380,984
Bank of Queensland Ltd	18,886	..	24,400	24,400
Banque Nationale de Paris	3,011	743	4,439	5,181
Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd	120,585	78,557	112,527	191,084
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd	51,402	38,393	48,679	87,072
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia	256,223	148,606	319,021	467,626
National Bank of Australasia Ltd	262,829	166,889	201,080	367,969
All banks	1,187,857	742,325	1,103,534	1,845,858

¹ Average of Wednesdays in June.

Bank Debts 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.

TRADING BANK¹ DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Average weekly debits ¹	Year	Average weekly debits ¹
	\$'000		\$'000
1964-65	232,886	1969-70	364,692
1965-66	232,458	1970-71	404,983
1966-67	256,850	1971-72	459,065
1967-68	289,184	1972-73	597,490
1968-69	325,320	1973-74	753,419

¹ Including all trading banks, the Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank, and the Commonwealth Development Bank. 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 \$6.6m, while the State Bank held about \$30m. During 1956 private savings banks commenced business in Queensland. At 30 June 1974 the Commonwealth

Savings Bank operated 158 branches and 1,354 agencies, while private savings banks operated 606 branches and 1,220 agencies in the State. Depositors' balances held by the Commonwealth Savings Bank at 30 June 1974 were \$769.1m, while balances of \$659.3m were held by private savings banks.

The next table shows particulars for all savings banks in Queensland for the five years to 1973-74.

SAVINGS BANKS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Operative accounts at end of year ¹	Deposits during year ²	Withdrawals during year ²	Depositors' balances at end of year	
				Total	Per head of population
	'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$
1969-70	2,011	1,247,146	1,220,150	875,578	489
1970-71	2,115	1,455,631	1,419,824	943,333	517
1971-72	2,226	1,756,788	1,681,944	1,052,933	563
1972-73	2,353	2,345,727	2,119,617	1,319,853	688
1973-74	2,480	2,956,064	2,903,457	1,428,461	734

¹ Excluding small inoperative accounts and school bank accounts.

² Including transfers between branches of the banks.

The next table shows particulars of all savings banks in Australia at 30 June 1974. All States had government savings banks when the Commonwealth Savings Bank was founded, but all were transferred to the Commonwealth Bank except those of Victoria and South Australia. A third State savings bank, the Savings Bank Division of the Rural and Industries Bank of Western Australia, has operated since 1956.

SAVINGS BANKS, AUSTRALIA, AT 30 JUNE 1974

State	Operative accounts ¹	Depositors' balances				Per head of population
		Commonwealth Bank	State or trustee banks	Private banks	Total	
	'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$
New South Wales	6,145	1,979,663	..	1,524,136	3,503,799	740
Victoria	5,694	853,858	1,861,972	1,214,312	3,930,142	1,087
Queensland	2,480	769,120	..	659,341	1,428,461	734
South Australia	1,861	276,554	591,822	306,437	1,174,813	970
Western Australia	1,328	289,878	146,552	248,544	684,974	632
Tasmania ³	561	88,056	163,714	76,259	328,029	822
Australia ³	18,369	4,332,564	2,764,060	4,102,904	11,199,528	844

¹ Excluding small inoperative accounts and school bank accounts.

² Including trustee banks in Hobart and Launceston.

³ Including Northern Territory, Australian Capital Territory, and other Australian Territories.

Development Banks—The Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia, which operates under the *Commonwealth Banks Act 1959-1974*, commenced trading on 14 January 1960. It is authorised to provide assistance, through medium and long term loans, for the development of approved enterprises in both primary and secondary industries that would

otherwise be unable to obtain the necessary finance on reasonable or suitable terms. All major trading banks are agents of the Commonwealth Development Bank in loan transactions.

Loans approved during 1973-74 numbered 2,095 for an amount of \$66.1m. Outstanding balances at 30 June 1974 totalled \$242.3m, made up of \$203.4m in rural loans and \$38.8m in loans to industrial undertakings.

In addition, the Bank assists primary producers and industrial enterprises with finance for income-earning equipment under hire purchase and other instalment credit arrangements. Approvals during 1973-74 totalled \$41.0m to 7,885 applicants while the balances outstanding on these transactions at 30 June 1974 amounted to \$55.6m.

The Australian Resources Development Bank Limited, which commenced operations on 29 March 1968, specialises in arranging finance to assist Australian interests to participate in ventures developing Australia's natural resources. Facilities of the Resources Bank include organisation and participation in consortium loans; direct and refinance loans; and equity investment and underwriting or sub-underwriting of equity or fixed interest issues. Enterprises assisted by the Resources Bank may be engaged in the extraction and handling of resources, processing to advanced stages, and transportation to markets. Project finance also includes such ancillary facilities as roads, railways, port facilities, pipelines, air strips, special shipping, and housing and project infrastructure needed to attract a workforce and their families to many remote and previously unsettled areas.

The Resources Bank is owned by Australia's seven major trading banks. It is also supported by the Reserve Bank of Australia and by the State banks of New South Wales and Western Australia. The funds of the Bank, apart from subscribed capital, have been obtained from long-term loans from participating banks; term deposits; issues of Transferable Certificates of Deposits (T.C.D.s) in the local capital market; and depending on prevailing monetary conditions in Australian and international centres, acceptance of overseas deposits. From time to time participating banks also provide short-term loans to cover temporary liquidity fluctuations.

To 30 September 1974, the Resources Bank had made 32 public issues of T.C.D.s with maturities within the range of five to ten years. These issues are listed on Australian stock exchanges. Interest rates are in accord with prevailing market rates at the time of issue. Funds raised by the Resources Bank to 30 September 1974 totalled \$389m, of which \$10m was derived from overseas. Total loan commitments to that date were \$674m and, of this amount, loans outstanding amounted to \$388m.

A more detailed description of the nature of the bank may be found in the 1969 *Year Book*.

The Australian Industry Development Corporation (A.I.D.C.) was established on 18 August 1970. It functions under the *Australian Industry Development Corporation Act 1970-1973*, and commenced operations on 1 February 1971. Its chief aims, as a financial institution, are to assist in the development and expansion of Australian industry by arranging for investment, principally from overseas sources, and in ways conducive to the maximising of Australian ownership, e.g. by non-equity loans etc. Under the Act, the Corporation has a capital of \$100m of which \$50m was paid up at 30 June 1974 by the Australian Government. The balance will be available, subject to certain conditions, to meet its obligations to lenders.

The Corporation is allowed to borrow up to a limit of five times the amount of its capital and reserves.

A.I.D.C.'s first financial commitment to an industry development venture took effect on 1 July 1971. During 1973-74 the Corporation undertook financial commitments totalling \$42m in respect of 28 industry development projects.

Short-term Money Market—For some years prior to 1959, leading stockbrokers had been actively engaged in the acceptance of short-term funds from clients against the security of government bonds under 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.

In February 1959 the Commonwealth Bank (now the Reserve Bank) gave official status to the market by announcing that under certain conditions it would act as lender of last resort to authorised dealers. The market now includes nine authorised dealer companies. The "lender of last resort" arrangement enables dealers to borrow from the Reserve Bank against their government securities which must comprise the bulk of their assets. At 30 June 1974 the face value of dealers' holdings of Australian Government securities was approximately \$350m. Details of the operations of dealers are given in the *Year Book of Australia*.

The main functions of the authorised dealers in the Short-term Money Market are:

- (i) To accept loans overnight, at call, or for fixed periods, in minimum amounts of \$50,000.
- (ii) To engage as traders in the buying and selling of specific classes of securities.

Lenders to the dealers include trading banks, savings banks, public authorities, and a wide variety of companies; each dealer's liabilities to clients are limited to a specified multiple of its shareholder's funds.

The rates of interest paid by dealers for funds of different maturities vary not only from day to day, and even during the day, depending on the general funds position, but also from dealer to dealer, according to their individual judgments of future trends in interest rates and the availability of funds.

2 BANKRUPTCY

Under Section 51 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, power to legislate with respect to bankruptcy and insolvency is vested in the Australian Parliament. In 1924 legislation was passed which provided for the establishment of Registries in the various districts and the Supreme Courts of the various States had original jurisdiction conferred on them.

The next table shows the sequestrations, deeds of assignment or arrangement, and compositions made under the *Bankruptcy Act* 1966-1973 during the five years to 1973-74.

A bankruptcy petition may be presented by either a creditor or the debtor himself. If the Court decides on sequestration, the bankrupt's affairs are administered by the Official Receiver or a trustee appointed by the bankrupt's creditors. The Court may make similar orders for the administration of the estates of persons dying insolvent. Provisions also exist for arrangements with creditors without sequestration, and these may

be in the nature of deeds of assignment or arrangement, or compositions. The Act does not deal with the winding up of companies which is covered by the Companies Acts of the various States.

BANKRUPTCY, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Sequestrations					
Debtors' petitions No.	117	145	140	120	100
Creditors' petitions No.	128	115	131	106	106
Total No.	245	260	271	226	206
Liabilities \$	2,073,526	4,118,371	5,884,970	2,811,227	3,307,435
Assets \$	1,173,222	1,704,176	1,840,997	1,009,087	1,012,924
Administration of deceased debtors' estates No.					
Liabilities \$	7,199	57,800	352,732	107,852	317,956
Assets \$	7,760	502	171,808	88,148	49,074
Deeds of assignment or arrangement and compositions No.					
Liabilities \$	26	36	35	13	20 ^a
Assets \$	814,868	821,937	754,513	191,967	348,408
Assets \$	404,751	709,031	557,038	256,952	223,270

¹ Including one for which values of liabilities and assets are not available.

² Including four for which values of liabilities and assets are not available.

3 INSURANCE

Life Insurance—The Insurance Commissioner, under the Australian Government *Life Insurance Act 1945-1973*, supervises the activities of life insurance companies, which must lodge deposits with the Australian Government Treasurer and maintain statutory funds exclusively for life insurance business.

At 31 December 1972, 40 life insurance organisations were operating in Queensland. The next table shows the business transacted by them.

LIFE INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1972

Particulars	Ordinary business	Industrial business	Super-annuation business	Total
New business				
Policies No.	89,689	21,016	12,656	123,361
Sum insured \$'000	714,515	38,108	191,824	944,446
Discontinuances by				
Death and maturity				
Policies No.	16,567	18,105	1,810	36,482
Sum insured \$'000	19,616	3,284	4,674	27,573
Forfeiture and surrender				
Policies No.	30,958	11,593	3,623	46,174
Sum insured \$'000	149,354	15,546	43,397	208,296
Other causes¹				
Policies No.	-2,693	-3,095	1,712	-4,076
Sum insured \$'000	4,612	-2,553	13,188	15,248
Business at end of year				
Policies No.	921,319	329,655	87,661	1,338,635
Sum insured \$m	3,818	201	720	4,738
Annual premiums \$m	85	8	23	115

¹ Including transfers and expiries. Figures preceded by a minus sign denote a net increase due to an excess of transfers from other States or Territories or conversion from other classes of business over discontinuances.

Life insurance statistics are compiled from returns furnished by companies registered under the Act and made available by the Insurance Commissioner. The statistics in this section include the activities of the State Government Insurance Office which, although not subject to the requirements of the Act, submits annual returns, thereby enabling complete coverage of life insurance business in Queensland. Due to non-uniformity of accounting periods, the statistics represent aggregations of data for varying financial years ending during the calendar year.

Insurance Other Than Life—Under *The Insurance Acts, 1960 to 1968*, fire, marine, and general insurance can be undertaken in Queensland only by corporations of more than 20 members licensed and supervised by the Queensland Insurance Commissioner. Such corporations must comply with capital and asset requirements laid down in the Acts and any corporation with its head office outside Queensland must appoint as its agent some person, resident in Queensland, under power of attorney.

The Insurance Acts, 1960 to 1968, will be progressively replaced by the *Australian Insurance Act 1973*. This act is concerned with ensuring the continued financial solvency of general insurance companies incorporated in Australia and of the Australian business of companies incorporated overseas.

The statistics in the next table have been compiled from particulars supplied by the 144 companies or other corporate bodies, which were licensed and actually operated during 1973-74.

All details refer to policies issued in Queensland, irrespective of where the risk is situated. Employers' liability and workers' compensation insurance in respect of Queensland workers is conducted entirely by the State Government Insurance Office, and further particulars will be found in Chapter 19, section 6, Workers' Compensation Insurance.

GENERAL INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1973-74¹

Class of business	Premiums	Claims paid	Commission and agents' charges	Management expenses	Claims paid as proportion of premiums
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
Fire	28,983	19,381	3,999	11,252	66.9
Loss of profits	3,120	2,205			
Householders' comprehensive etc. ² ..	18,877	8,396	489	1,442	44.5
Marine	6,453	4,367			
Motor vehicles ³	50,475	39,011	3,536	12,328	77.3
Compulsory third party (motor vehicles)	22,882	34,432			
Employers' liability and workers' compensation	48,489	71,034	12	3,532	146.5
Other	22,584	10,725	2,547	6,280	47.5
Total	201,863	189,550	10,582	34,833	93.9

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 1973-74.

² Including sprinkler leakage and hailstone insurance.

³ Including motor cycles.

In addition to the premium income shown in the table, insurers received \$5,962,000 from investments (interest, dividends, rents, etc.) in 1973-74, a decrease of \$1,563,000 on the 1972-73 figure. Insurers paid out \$8,148,000 in contributions to fire brigades during 1973-74, an increase of

\$1,281,000 on the 1972-73 figure. From 1972-73 claims under employers' liability and workers' compensation insurance have been higher than in previous years, following a judgment of the Queensland Industrial Commission. This judgment allowed payment of full award or agreed wages as compensation to all workers employed under Queensland Industrial Awards and Registered Agreements.

4 FIRE BRIGADES

There are two controlling bodies responsible for fire fighting services throughout Queensland. The State Fire Services Council controls brigades set up under the *Fire Brigades Act 1964-1973*, and the Rural Fires Board under provisions of the *Rural Fires Act 1946-1973*, administers bush fire brigades. In addition, a local authority may establish a fire fighting brigade of its own, as do some major establishments such as the State Forestry Department and private companies whose activities involve fire hazards.

Fire districts are constituted under the Fire Brigades Act. For each district there must be a Fire Brigades Board consisting of seven members, and the cost of maintenance of each brigade is borne by the State Government, the relevant local authorities, and the contributory insurance companies and owners of property (which is insured with a company other than a contributory company), in proportions of one-eighth each by the State Government and the component local authorities, and three-quarters by the contributory companies and owners of property referred to.

At 30 June 1974 there were 81 Fire Brigade Boards. The number of stations was 192 and the brigade strength was 1,338 permanent staff and 1,235 auxiliary and 47 volunteer staff. Fire calls received during 1973-74 numbered 14,681 of which 2,925 involved monetary loss. Details of the activities of Fire Brigade Boards for the five years to 1973-74 are given in the next table. Details of financial transactions are given on page 492.

FIRE BRIGADE BOARDS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Boards	Staff		Calls during year	Expenditure ²
		Permanent	Other ¹		
		No.	No.		
1969-70	81	1,131	1,267	9,396	6,258
1970-71	81	1,156	1,309	12,730	7,443
1971-72	81	1,174	1,347	13,946	8,771
1972-73	81	1,224	1,358	18,185	9,914
1973-74	81	1,338	1,282	14,681	13,103

¹ Including volunteers.

² Excluding loan expenditure (\$1,379,817 in 1973-74).

The Rural Fires Board, operating under the Rural Fires Act, consists of a chairman and nine members all of whom are appointed by the Governor in Council. Eight of the members are from Government Departments and the other represents the United Graziers' Association. For administrative purposes the State is divided into Rural Fire Districts under the control of a Chief Fire Warden, and in these districts fire wardens are appointed to assigned areas. These officers control the issuing of permits, reporting of fire hazards, and education in fire protection, while the bush fire brigades operate on a voluntary basis under the control of an appointed

first officer. At 30 June 1974 there were 1,187 bush fire brigades. Expenditure by the State Government, including contributions by bush fire brigades for equipment, amounted to \$200,230 during 1973-74.

5 COMPANIES

Companies in Queensland are regulated by the Commissioner for Corporate Affairs under the *Companies Act* 1961-1974. Any partnership or association of more than 20 persons formed for the purpose of profit or gain is required to incorporate under the Act. The Governor in Council may proclaim that a profession or calling which is not normally carried out by a corporation may, however, be carried out by a partnership of no more than 100 persons. Any corporation desiring to carry on business in Queensland, but which was incorporated outside the State, is required to register under the Act.

A further development in the regulation of companies is the Interstate Corporate Affairs Agreement entered into between the States of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, which came into effect from 1 July 1974. The principal consequence of the Agreement is that the regulation and control of companies, incorporated in any of the above States and operating in more than one, is effectively vested in the Commissioner for Corporate Affairs in the State of incorporation.

All companies are incorporated or registered as public companies, unless they meet the requirements for incorporation or registration as proprietary companies. In the next table, however, the term public company is used for those companies which are not classified to any of the other categories shown.

In essence, proprietary companies are those which obtain their capital from private sources, as distinct from the general public. Previously, proprietary companies were allowed certain exemptions and privileges in respect of their reporting, accounts, audits, etc. However, some of these exemptions and privileges have now been altered or abolished due to the changed emphasis of the proprietary company in the present business community. Many proprietary companies, for instance, are not capitalised from strictly private sources and their proportion of the total number of companies registered has become extremely large. At 30 June 1950 proprietary, then termed "private", companies accounted for 70.8 per cent of the total number of Queensland incorporated companies on the register, whereas this ratio at 30 June 1974 was 97.3 per cent.

To encourage investment in the high risk ventures of mining and mineral exploration, the no-liability company was formulated. The principle involved is that the liability of the investor is limited to the amount which has already been paid on his shares and he is under no liability to pay calls or amounts outstanding.

In the case of unlimited companies there is no limit on the liability of members to meet debts. In this respect an unlimited company is no different from an unincorporated partnership. It does, however, have advantages in its legal status, the number of members, and the transferability of the interests of members. An unlimited company may be either public or proprietary.

The category, "guarantee", covers all those companies which have no share capital. The liability of the members to meet debts in the event of such a company winding up is limited to a specified amount which each

member guarantees to pay should this happen. Such companies are usually non-profit, charitable, or sporting organisations.

The numbers of the different types of companies on the register at 30 June 1974 are shown in the next table.

COMPANIES ON THE REGISTER, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1974

Type	Place of incorporation				Total
	Queensland	Other Australian States	Overseas		
			Commonwealth countries	Other	
Proprietary	30,972	6,136	74	6	37,188
Public	492	1,106	167	229	1,994
No-liability	49	111	1	..	161
Unlimited (public) ..	1	3	..	1	5
Unlimited (proprietary) ..	8	1	..	..	9
Guarantee	301	132	10	4	447
Total	31,823	7,489	252	240	39,804

6 FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

The first friendly society in Queensland was formed in 1878, and at 30 June 1973 the number of societies was 17, with 369 branches, excluding district councils and central bodies. Medical, hospital, sickness, and funeral benefits are provided, most of the members contributing for all these benefits, but provision is made for those who desire to contribute for sickness or funeral benefits only, or for medical or hospital benefits only. A member requiring medical attention may engage any doctor, and the relevant fees charged are paid directly by the member, who may then obtain from his society a refund of portion of the fees. From 1 July 1953 the Australian Government has subsidised most of the medical benefits provided by approved friendly societies. On 1 July 1970, the Australian Government revised the Health Benefits Scheme so that the subsidy was based for each State, on the "most common fee" charged by doctors in that State. Societies make provision for other forms of medical treatment according to the terms of the government agreement. Details of the scope of the Medical Benefits Scheme and of the government and society payments under it are given in the Social Welfare Chapter.

The numbers of members of friendly societies contributing only for benefits under the Australian Government Medical and Hospital Benefits Schemes are not included in the figures given in the next table, but the financial transactions arising from their membership are included.

The table shows details of the societies for five years to 1972-73 as advised by the Registrar of Friendly Societies. The membership was 64,185, or 3.4 per cent of the Queensland population, at 30 June 1973 but, as members' families usually participate in medical or hospital benefits, the percentage benefiting is much higher.

Funds of friendly societies may be invested as prescribed under the *Friendly Societies Act 1913-1974*, and an actuarial valuation of each society's financial position is made every five years.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars		1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Branches	.. .. . No.	400	395	381	376	369
Members ¹						
Males	.. .. . No.	43,858	43,263	42,431	42,522	42,237
Females	.. .. . No.	19,503	19,849	20,467	21,471	21,948
Persons	.. .. . No.	63,361	63,112	62,898	63,993	64,185
Deaths of members						
Males	.. .. . No.	948	867	918	890	882
Females	.. .. . No.	382	304	322	350	351
Persons	.. .. . No.	1,330	1,171	1,240	1,240	1,233
Sickness						
Males: Cases	.. .. . No.	5,632	5,094	5,175	4,601	4,368
Duration	.. .. . weeks	98,465	92,054	90,896	88,467	85,290
Females: Cases	.. .. . No.	358	363	343	283	262
Duration	.. .. . weeks	6,816	6,528	6,086	5,698	5,733
Receipts						
Members' dues	.. .. \$'000	3,300	3,702	4,727	5,564	6,293
Investments	.. .. \$'000	756	1,463	669	2,367	2,691
Total	.. .. \$'000	4,056	5,165	5,396	7,931	8,984
Expenditure						
Sick pay	.. .. \$'000	132	123	124	119	116
Funeral benefits	.. .. \$'000	207	353	216	207	211
Medical and hospital benefits	\$'000	2,651	3,588	3,364	5,976	6,966
Management	.. .. \$'000	785	803	955	1,245	1,288
Total	.. .. \$'000	3,775	4,867	4,659	7,547	8,581
Investment of funds						
Mortgages	.. .. \$'000	3,929	4,381	4,685	4,959	4,906
Government loans	.. .. \$'000	1,698	1,801	1,703	1,726	1,415
Property	.. .. \$'000	3,457	3,330	3,472	3,709	3,763
Banks etc.	.. .. \$'000	925	756	955	727	1,440
Total	.. .. \$'000	10,009	10,267	10,816	11,121	11,524
Uninvested funds	.. .. \$'000	438	478	666	745	745
Total funds	.. .. \$'000	10,447	10,744	11,482	11,866	12,269

¹ Including unfinancial members, but excluding those who contribute only for benefits under the Australian Government medical and hospital benefit scheme.

Particulars of membership and finances of the various friendly societies during 1972-73 are shown in the next table.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1972-73

Society	Branches ¹	Members ²	Receipts	Expenditure			Total funds
				Sick pay and funeral benefits	Medical and hospital benefits	Total ³	
	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
A.N.A.	8	1,212	24	8	2	23	204
A.O.F., Rton United Dist.	2	304	5	3	.. ⁴	4	67
A.O.F. in Queensland	23	2,432	267	18	172	241	512
G.U.O.O.F.	19	2,405	129	17	75	121	516
H.A.C.B.S., Qland District	42	11,703	2,911	63	2,544	2,947	2,116
H.A.C.B.S., Rton District	9	811	13	7	1	11	160
I.O.O.F.	19	1,191	177	6	1	20	377
I.O.R.	40	3,946	159	33	56	137	1,036
M.U.I.O.O.F.	129	26,463	4,402	71	3,669	4,378	4,993
P.A.F.S.O.A.	61	8,902	637	60	440	621	1,589
U.A.O.D.	11	2,338	216	23	2	36	623
Other	6	2,478	43	18	3	41	77
Total	369	64,185	8,984	327	6,966	8,581	12,269

¹ Excluding district and central bodies. ² Including unfinancial members but excluding those who contribute only for benefits under the Australian Government medical and hospital benefits schemes. ³ Including management fees. ⁴ Less than \$500.

7 CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Statistics in this section relate to societies registered under the *Primary Producers' Co-operative Associations Act 1923-1974*, and the *Co-operative and Other Societies Act 1967-1974*.

The next table gives details for the year ended 30 June 1973, of the number, size, and financial operations of co-operative associations and co-operative societies other than credit unions registered under the relevant Act. Details of credit unions, which operate under the same Act as co-operative societies, are shown in a separate table.

Societies registered under the Primary Producers Act comprise associations of primary producers, and in 1972-73, returns were furnished by 101 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.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS AND SOCIETIES¹, QUEENSLAND, 1972-73

Particulars	Primary producers' associations	Co-operative societies		Total ²
		Trading societies	Other ²	
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Societies	101	66	55	222
Branches ³	106	37	..	143
Members	91,058	68,433	2,625	162,116
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts</i>	212,729	53,388	513	266,630
Sales	198,753	51,996	109	250,859
Fees	8,146	628	363	9,137
Interest received	1,331	65	1	1,397
Other receipts	4,499	699	39	5,236
<i>Disbursements</i>	204,045	51,805	449	256,300
Purchases	149,923	39,449	91	189,463
Working expenses	42,211	9,503	353	52,067
Dividends on share capital	987	111	.. ⁴	1,098
Rebates and bonuses	3,508	1,993	.. ⁴	5,501
Interest paid	1,652	296	1	1,949
Other expenditure	5,765	453	5	6,222
<i>Assets</i>	142,724	35,802	620	179,146
Fixed assets	65,230	15,608	480	81,318
Stock	8,561	4,548	2	13,111
Sundry debtors	50,968	13,665	24	64,658
Cash in hand and at bank	7,213	560	30	7,803
Investments	8,219	797	67	9,084
Accumulated losses	253	321	13	588
Other assets	2,279	302	4	2,585
<i>Liabilities</i>	142,724	35,802	620	179,146
Paid-up share capital	21,081	10,645	153	31,879
Advances outstanding	16,207	5,649	40	21,897
Bank overdraft	11,847	1,520	21	13,388
Accumulated profits	5,612	4,781	175	10,569
Reserve funds	38,790	3,485	146	42,422
Sundry creditors	31,328	8,332	25	39,684
Other liabilities	17,858	1,389	60	19,307

¹ Excluding credit unions. ² Including community advancement societies and mutual buying groups but excluding some community advancement societies whose operations simulate those of credit unions. Details for these societies are shown in the relevant table on page 512. ³ In addition to the main establishment. ⁴ Less than \$500.

Societies registered under the *Co-operative and Other Societies Act 1967-1974*, are required to have at least 25 members, with no member holding more than \$2,000 of shares in a society. Societies may be formed with the general object of rendering services to, or promoting the economic or social interests of, its members, but the Act requires them to be classified as one of the following types: (a) trading society, (b) investment society, (c) credit union, (d) community settlement society, (e) community advancement society, (f) mutual buying group society, or (g) federation or league of societies and primary producers' associations.

No investment society or community settlement society operated during the year. Organisations are included in the statistics only after they have operated long enough to have at least one balancing date.

Details of the activities of credit unions are shown in the next table.

CREDIT UNIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1968-69 ¹	1969-70 ¹	1970-71	1971-72 ²	1972-73 ²
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Societies	40	60	74	81	82
Members	20,330	29,189	41,774	58,071	72,087
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts</i>	8,059	14,812	25,494	46,492	76,979
Advances received	120	303	404	1,239	2,810
Subscriptions on shares	57	92	136	158	160
Savings deposits: On call	4,617	8,857	17,521	31,732	51,064
Fixed term	393	632	688	1,269	2,482
Repayment of loans: Repayment of principal	2,376	3,995	5,205	9,461	16,023
Interest payment	446	820	1,387	2,347	3,505
Interest received from other sources	15	19	24	35	116
Other receipts	36	94	128	252	820
<i>Disbursements</i>	8,093	14,681	25,373	45,662	76,094
Loans paid to members	4,481	7,969	10,914	17,257	30,504
Administration	235	395	668	1,027	1,639
Withdrawal of share subscriptions	3	8	15	20	29
Withdrawal of savings: Deposits on call	2,822	5,070	12,289	24,316	37,577
Fixed term deposits	155	383	234	604	666
Repayment of advances	43	125	350	452	2,334
Interest paid on savings deposits	229	404	689	1,222	1,780
Interest paid on advances	5	14	20	45	62
Other payments	121	313	193	719	1,503
<i>Assets</i>	5,676	10,130	16,006	28,137	45,056
Loans to members	5,264	9,238	14,864	25,216	39,766
Office premises and equipment	95	367	441	982	1,479
Investments	165	285	371	1,308	2,651
Cash in hand and on deposit	110	172	221	440	717
Sundry debtors	5	19	18	11	46
Accumulated losses	27	46	84	142	335
Other assets	10	4	6	38	61
<i>Liabilities</i>	5,676	10,130	16,006	28,137	45,056
Paid-up share capital	223	308	428	567	698
Savings deposits: On call	4,214	8,000	13,121	21,902	35,654
Fixed term	941	1,189	1,644	3,635	5,451
Advances outstanding	208	385	436	1,297	1,776
Accumulated profits	29	27	41	150	232
Reserve funds	9	25	37	76	91
Sundry creditors	20	55	62	95	231
Other liabilities	32	141	237	415	923

¹ Including the Queensland Credit Union League Ltd prior to 1970-71. ² Including some community advancement societies whose operations simulate those of credit unions. The assets of these societies at 30 June 1973 were approximately \$4.8m.

8 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 Act 1916-1973*.

From July 1973, financing of producer type goods such as plant and machinery has been excluded from this series in order to provide an indicator of consumer credit. For full details of the changes readers are referred to the July, August, and September 1973 issue of publication Reference No. 5.46 *Instalment Credit for Retail Sales* issued by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra.

Details of hire purchase and other instalment credit transactions for the five years to 1973-74 are shown in the next table.

INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1969-70 ¹	1970-71 ¹	1971-72 ¹	1972-73 ¹	1973-74
HIRE PURCHASE					
Amount financed	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Motor vehicles	37.7	48.1	89.4	125.8	108.1
Household and personal goods ..	25.7	26.2	25.7	30.8	27.0
Total	75.0	88.5	130.6	174.0	135.1
OTHER INSTALMENT CREDIT					
Amount financed	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Motor vehicles	76.7	80.4	53.3	42.2	36.0
Household and personal goods ..	27.3	30.1	32.9	35.6	34.0
Total	113.3	116.0	88.2	79.2	70.0
TOTAL INSTALMENT CREDIT					
Amount financed	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Motor vehicles	114.4	128.5	142.8	168.0	144.0
Household and personal goods ..	53.0	56.3	58.6	66.4	61.0
Total	188.3	204.4	218.7	253.2	205.0
Cash collections and other liquidations	218.4	226.3	244.1	268.0	234.9
Balances outstanding at end of year	283.9	304.0	323.2	363.9	305.3

¹ Including plant and machinery to 1972-73.

The figures cover details of all types of consumer goods sold under hire purchase or other instalment credit to final purchasers. Hiring charges and insurance are excluded from "amount financed". They are, however, included with "cash collections and other liquidations" and "balances outstanding".

The next table shows the balances outstanding (including hiring charges and insurance) in the various States at the end of each financial year, for the five years to 1973-74.

BALANCES OUTSTANDING ON INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES¹,
AUSTRALIA

State	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales ²	733.5	807.1	840.3	860.8	762.7
Victoria	475.0	512.8	509.4	511.6	445.1
Queensland	283.9	304.0	323.2	363.9	305.3
South Australia ³	173.9	190.4	188.4	195.8	187.6
Western Australia	187.3	204.4	212.4	225.4	177.6
Tasmania	53.9	57.7	61.6	67.4	57.7
Australia	1,907.5	2,076.5	2,135.3	2,224.9	1,935.9

¹ See note to table on page 513.² Including Australian Capital Territory.³ Including Northern Territory.

9 FINANCE COMPANIES

Details of the operations of finance companies for the five years to 1973-74 are given in the next table.

Comparability of figures in this series over the period shown has been significantly affected by changes in classification of financial transactions from July 1972 and July 1973. Additionally, from July 1973 changes in scope and coverage have been made. For full details of the changes made, readers are referred to publication Reference No. 5.14, *Finance Companies*, issued by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra.

FINANCE COMPANIES¹: LENDING OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<i>Amount financed during year</i>	417.7	455.5	596.3	929.5	1,102.3
Instalment credit for retail sales ²	140.2	153.8	165.6	195.0	181.6
Wholesale finance ³	162.4	170.4	210.6	257.8	322.0
Personal loans	13.0	13.5	20.1	28.0	35.9
Housing loans	102.1	117.8	200.0	254.3	303.8
Other consumer and commercial loans					
Other consumer and commercial loans	194.4	258.9			
<i>Balances outstanding at end of year</i> ⁴	440.7	505.5	647.2	959.9	1,350.5
Instalment credit for retail sales ²	222.5	242.6	261.1	297.8	290.7
Wholesale finance ³	26.5	29.7	38.5	44.3	51.3
Personal loans	191.6	20.7	29.2	40.7	58.7
Housing loans					
Other consumer and commercial loans	212.4	318.4	376.5	565.6	
Other consumer and commercial loans	200.6	384.1			
<i>Collections and liquidations during year</i> ⁴	445.1	484.1	600.2	846.6	1,038.4
Instalment credit for retail sales ²	168.2	185.2	205.3	228.0	210.6
Wholesale finance ³	160.5	171.6	206.0	257.6	325.0
Personal loans	116.4	14.2	18.8	31.4	38.3
Housing loans					
Other consumer and commercial loans	113.1	170.1	221.7	280.8	
Other consumer and commercial loans	107.9	183.5			

¹ See text preceding table.² Included in the instalment credit for retail sales statistics shown on page 513.³ Relating mainly to the financing of motor vehicle dealers' stocks held under bailment or floor plan schemes.⁴ Including hiring charges and insurance.

Statistics in this section relate to finance companies which are defined as incorporated companies engaged mainly in providing to the general public (businesses as well as persons in their private capacity) credit facilities of the following types: hire purchase and other instalment credit

for retail sales, wholesale finance, housing, other consumer and commercial loans, and factoring. In general, companies which are engaged both in financing activities and other activities come within the scope of these statistics, provided that the major portion of their assets consists of financial assets of the types listed above and/or a major proportion of their income is derived from such assets. They exclude banks, insurance companies, and companies providing loans to other companies.

The Australian *Financial Corporations Act 1974* was proclaimed to come into effect on 7 August 1974. The object of this Act is to assist the Australian Government to achieve effective control of the Australian economy by providing a means for the examination of the business activities of certain financial and trading organisations and the regulation of those activities.

10 REAL PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS

Almost all real property (alienated freehold land, see Chapter 10, section 2) in Queensland is held under the *Real Property Act 1861-1974*, and is registered with the office of the Registrar of Titles. Such registration is, in the majority of cases, deemed sufficient proof of full title in the land. The method of registration is based on the Torrens system.

To be valid, all transactions (transfers of title, mortgages, and releases of mortgage) involving real property registered under the Act, must be recorded by the Registrar.

All freehold land not so held is said to be under the "Old System", where proof of ownership rests on the claimant and involves a complicated system of original deeds of grant and associated documents setting out the unbroken direct line of successions down to the present owner/claimant.

During the five years to 1973-74 the average value per transfer registered has increased from \$8,302 to \$17,609 and the average value per mortgage registered has increased from \$6,784 to \$16,361.

Details of land title transactions for the five years to 1973-74 are given in the next table.

REAL PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Transfers		Mortgages registered		Mortgages released	
	No.	Consideration in transfers \$'000	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000
1969-70 ..	65,799	546,236	46,987	318,769	32,967	177,913
1970-71 ..	67,841	577,615	46,469	354,479	33,814	195,279
1971-72 ..	83,673	836,631	58,314	504,922	42,458	281,769
1972-73 ..	120,444	1,525,032	83,036	904,450	59,659	433,420
1973-74 ..	130,687	2,301,269	84,163	1,377,011	61,722	638,537

11 STOCK MORTGAGES, LIENS, 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 may 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. Responsibility for the registration and release of these instruments was formerly vested in the

Registrar of the Supreme Court but now rests with the Commissioner for Corporate Affairs. Details of the instruments registered and released during the five years to 1973-74 are shown in the next 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
		\$'000			\$'000	
Bills of sale etc.¹						
1969-70	18,071	47,307	1,952	1,007	6,537	826
1970-71	22,927	62,333	1,901	882	7,411	916
1971-72	20,004	59,113	1,978	855	8,506	830
1972-73	18,826	81,310	2,412	912	10,885	872
1973-74	18,058	73,374	2,202	802	9,982	1,480
Liens on sugar²						
1969-70	736	11,737	1,317	..	..	..
1970-71	705	14,082	1,007	..	..	..
1971-72	668	14,323	890	..	..	..
1972-73	787	19,028	526	..	..	..
1973-74	743	16,375	489	..	..	..
State securities³						
1969-70	2,085	9,602	..	1,328	3,209	..
1970-71	1,807	6,995	..	1,185	3,443	..
1971-72	1,479	7,989	..	1,443	3,480	..
1972-73	1,773	9,808	..	1,931	3,175	..
1973-74	1,825	11,122	..	..	..	2,489

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. After 1972-73 values are not stated on releases.

12 STOCK MARKET

Stock Exchange Activity—Details of turnover on the Brisbane Stock Exchange are supplied by the Exchange and are shown for the five years ended 1973-74 in the next table. Total turnover for 1973-74 was 30 per cent lower than the previous year's figure. The decrease was due mainly to a 29 per cent fall in the turnover of industrial shares and debentures and a 68 per cent fall in the turnover of oil shares.

TURNOVER ON BRISBANE STOCK EXCHANGE

Year	Industrial shares and debentures	Mining shares	Oil shares	Government loans	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1969-70	51,833	112,220	30,724	5,256	200,033
1970-71	47,344	92,439	11,771	7,438	158,992
1971-72	56,441	27,277	21,342	7,661	112,721
1972-73	76,450	30,360	21,710	11,772	140,292
1973-74	54,631	25,201	6,943	10,893	97,668

• Chapter 22

HOUSING AND BUILDING

1 CENSUS DWELLINGS

Information on existing housing is obtained from the householders' schedules collected at each Census of Population and Housing. Details from the 1971 Census and some comparisons with previous Censuses are shown in this section. Particulars of full-blood Aborigines and dwellings occupied solely by them were included in the 1971 Census, but excluded from the published results of previous Censuses. However, 1966 Census data in this section has been revised to include such particulars. Persons having diplomatic immunity and dwellings occupied by such persons have been excluded from all Censuses.

An *Occupied Dwelling* is any habitation occupied on Census night by a household group, i.e. a person or group of persons living as a domestic unit with common eating arrangements, and it may comprise the whole or only a part of a building.

An *Unoccupied Dwelling* includes any vacant dwelling available for sale or renting; a dwelling such as a week-ender, holiday home, or second home which was not occupied on the night of the Census; a dwelling normally occupied, but whose occupants were temporarily absent on the night of the Census; a newly completed dwelling whose owners or tenants had not entered into occupation on the night of the Census; a dwelling vacant for repairs or alterations; a dwelling described as to be demolished, condemned, deceased estate, exhibition home, etc.; and a building constructed as a dwelling but used for non-dwelling purposes on the night of the Census. The total number of unoccupied dwellings does not, therefore, represent the number of vacant houses and flats available for sale or renting. Unoccupied non-private dwellings, e.g. seasonal workers' quarters etc. were not enumerated at the 1971 Census.

Terms used to describe the various classes of dwellings enumerated at the 1971 Census are defined below.

Private Dwellings comprise the following categories: a *Separate House* is generally a structure containing only one dwelling on its own block of land, separated by open space from other buildings; a *Semi-detached or Maisonette House* is one of a set of two houses, single or double storey, joined together and separated only by a wall extending from foundation to ceiling; an *Attached House* is a house attached to business premises separated only by a wall extending from foundation to ceiling; a *Terrace or Row House* is one of a set of houses, single or double storey, in a row of three or more separated only by walls extending from foundation to ceiling; a *Villa or Cottage Unit (Villa Unit/Town House)* is one of a group of three or more single or double storey homes separate or joined together in sets of two or more all occupying a common block of land; a *Self-contained Flat or Home Unit* is part of a house or other building which can be completely closed off and which has its own cooking and bathing facilities; a *Non-self-contained Flat* is a non-self-contained part of a house, flat, or other premises, including room or rooms; an *Improvised Home* is a shed, tent, garage,

etc. occupied on a permanent or semi-permanent basis; and a *Caravan, Houseboat, etc.* is a mobile unit occupied on a permanent or semi-permanent basis.

Non-private Dwellings include hotels and motels; caravan parks; boarding houses; educational and religious institutions; hospitals and nursing homes; penal establishments; police and fire stations; welfare institutions; clubs; and staff barracks and quarters etc.

Dwellings at Censuses from 1911—The next table shows the numbers of occupied and unoccupied dwellings recorded in Queensland, according to the definitions and classifications adopted, at each Census from 1911 to 1971.

DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND, AT CENSUSES

Census date	Occupied dwellings				Unoccupied dwellings
	Private		Non-private	Total	
	Number	Average number of inmates			
1911	121,753	4.48	3,862	125,615	3,684 ¹
1921	153,313	4.40	6,826	160,139	6,747
1933	210,427	4.14	5,695	216,122	9,311
1947	267,466	3.83	4,579	272,045	9,647
1954	332,883	3.63	6,445	339,328	21,473
1961	392,059	3.60	6,174	398,233	33,969
1966	443,225	3.52	7,084	450,309	41,818
1971	512,600	3.34	4,645	517,245	51,077 ²

¹ Information incomplete. ² Unoccupied private dwellings only. Unoccupied non-private dwellings were not enumerated at the 1971 Census.

In 1971 there were approximately four and one quarter times the number of occupied private dwellings as in 1911. Over the same period, the average number of inmates per private occupied dwelling had shown a steady decline from 4.48 to 3.34 persons.

Particulars of dwellings in the various States and Territories for the 1966 and 1971 Censuses are shown in the next table.

DWELLINGS, AUSTRALIA

State or Territory	Census 1966		Census 1971	
	Occupied	Un-occupied	Occupied	Un-occupied ¹
New South Wales	1,190,010	101,546	1,364,542	124,522
Victoria	889,053	64,757	1,015,485	88,521
Queensland	450,309	41,818	517,245	51,077
South Australia	302,626	25,110	344,112	30,553
Western Australia	225,701	17,965	286,845	28,274
Tasmania	99,366	10,800	110,420	13,307
Northern Territory	8,637	380	17,792	929
Australian Capital Territory	23,555	1,497	38,118	1,874
Australia	3,189,257	263,873	3,694,559	339,057

¹ Unoccupied private dwellings only. Unoccupied non-private dwellings were not enumerated at the 1971 Census.

Occupied Dwellings—Details of occupied dwellings only, according to the type of dwelling, are shown in the next table. As the categories of dwellings have been revised for the 1971 Census, comparable statistics were not available separately for each category of the 1966 Census details. Urban Brisbane is defined on page 99, and urban centres on page 121.

OCCUPIED DWELLINGS BY CLASS: URBAN AND RURAL, QUEENSLAND

Class of dwelling	Census 1966	Census 1971			
	Total	Urban		Rural	Total
		Brisbane	Other		
<i>Private dwellings</i>	443,225	237,776	176,981	97,843	512,600
Separate house	382,424	198,745	146,372	86,997	432,114
Semi-detached house		2,729	2,559	1,011	6,299
Attached house		1,212	1,332	1,311	3,855
Terrace or row house		337	339	41	717
Villa unit/town house		353	644	679	1,676
Self-contained flat/home unit	43,094	27,551	20,524	1,238	49,313
Other	17,707	6,849	5,211	6,566	18,626
<i>Non-private dwellings</i> ³	7,084	1,008	2,072	1,565	4,645
Hotels, motels	1,399	233	942	421	1,596
Caravan parks etc.	³	21	130	78	229
Staff quarters	3,238	49	213	793	1,055
Boarding houses	1,535	372	432	139	943
Educational institutions	104	48	66	21	135
Hospitals (non-mental)	190	24	91	49	164
Nursing homes	³	66	28	12	106
Homes for the aged	³	41	27	8	76
Religious institutions	218	88	90	21	199
Other institutions, including welfare institutions	³	66	53	23	142
Other	334	..	..	..	..
Total occupied dwellings	450,309	238,784	179,053	99,408	517,245

¹ At the 1966 Census, villa units were not separately identified and could therefore have been included as houses or as flats. ² Aboriginal non-private dwellings included, but not available for 1966 component figures. ³ Not separately identified at the 1966 Census.

Private houses comprised by far the largest proportion of occupied private dwellings in 1966 (86.3 per cent) and in 1971 (86.7 per cent). For the purpose of comparison private houses in 1971 have been taken to include villa or cottage units as well as separate, semi-detached, attached, and terrace houses. The increase of only 14.4 per cent in the number of self-contained flats and home units from the 1966 to the 1971 Censuses, indicates some weakening of the trend towards this type of dwelling which had shown a 42.5 per cent increase from the 1961 to the 1966 Censuses. The corresponding increase in occupied private houses to the 1971 Census was 16.3 per cent (11.7 per cent in 1966).

More than half (55.9 per cent) of the occupied self-contained flats in 1971 were located in the Urban Brisbane area as were 45.7 per cent of occupied private houses.

The next table shows the number of persons enumerated in each class of dwelling at the 1966 and 1971 Censuses.

NUMBER OF INMATES BY CLASS OF DWELLING, QUEENSLAND

Class of dwelling	Census 1966	Census 1971			
	Total	Urban		Rural	Total
		Brisbane	Other		
Persons enumerated in					
<i>Private dwellings</i>	1,559,056	777,820	578,181	354,277	1,710,278
Separate house	1,408,647	695,420	500,408	321,927	1,517,755
Semi-detached house		7,271	7,335	3,704	18,310
Attached house		4,112	4,620	4,727	13,459
Terrace or row house		781	850	152	1,783
Villa unit/town house		773	1,417	2,955	5,145
Self-contained flat/home unit	110,048	58,961	50,434	3,362	112,757
Other	40,361	10,502	13,117	17,450	41,069
<i>Non-private dwellings</i>	105,764	40,458	50,633	19,970	111,061
Total in occupied dwellings	1,664,820	818,278	628,814	374,247	1,821,339
Persons not enumerated in dwellings					
Campers-out ²	9,504	n	n	n	5,726
Migratory ³					
Total population	1,674,324	n	n	n	1,827,065

¹ No comparable data in 1966. ² Including those living temporarily, e.g. on holidays, in tents, caravans, or houseboats, or who were camped out on Census night. If a tent, caravan, or houseboat constituted a semi-permanent dwelling, it was classified as a dwelling. ³ Including shipping, railway, and air travellers. n Not available.

At the 1971 Census, 1,821,339 persons were enumerated in private and non-private dwellings in Queensland; 85.5 per cent of these were in private houses, 6.2 per cent in self-contained flats, and 6.1 per cent in non-private dwellings. At the 1966 Census, the corresponding percentages were 84.6, 6.6, and 6.4, respectively.

Unoccupied Dwellings—For dwellings not occupied on the night of the Census, collectors were required to determine as many particulars as possible and to enter on the Census schedule the reason why the dwelling was unoccupied. The types of dwellings enumerated as unoccupied are described on page 517.

UNOCCUPIED DWELLINGS BY CLASS, QUEENSLAND

Class of dwelling	Census 1966	Census 1971			
	Total	Urban		Rural	Total
		Brisbane	Other		
Private house	31,956	9,470	15,694	16,672	41,836
Self-contained flat	6,117	2,326	5,470	221	8,017
Other private dwelling	1,834	556	413	255	1,224
Non-private ¹	1,911	..	..	..	..
Total	41,818	12,352	21,577	17,148	51,077

¹ Mainly seasonal workers' quarters etc., excluded from the 1971 Census.

The next table shows the number of unoccupied dwellings, and the reason for being unoccupied, at the 1966 and 1971 Censuses.

UNOCCUPIED DWELLINGS BY REASON FOR BEING UNOCCUPIED,
QUEENSLAND

Reason for being unoccupied	Census 1966	Census 1971			
	Total	Urban		Rural	Total
		Brisbane	Other		
For sale or renting	6,288	3,334	5,967	1,905	11,206
Holiday house, week-ender	9,251	397	6,937	5,039	12,373
Occupants temporarily absent	8,717	5,428	5,485	4,038	14,951
Condemned or to be demolished	528	390	425	689	1,504
Other and not stated	15,123	2,803	2,763	5,477	11,043
Non-private ¹	1,911	..	..	..	..
Total	41,818	12,352	21,577	17,148	51,077

¹ Mainly seasonal workers' quarters etc., excluded from the 1971 Census.

Occupied Private Dwellings—Details of the number of rooms in occupied private dwellings are shown in the next table. The number of rooms includes kitchen and enclosed sleep-out, but does not include bathroom, toilet, pantry, laundry, store room, or room used for business purposes only. A combined living-dining room or combined kitchen-living or kitchen-dining room was counted as one room.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS, QUEENSLAND

Number of rooms per dwelling	Census 1966			Census 1971		
	Private house ¹	Self-contained flat	Total ²	Private house ¹	Self-contained flat	Total ²
1	664	376	8,305	1,087	805	9,986
2	3,088	5,623	13,832	4,030	8,442	18,197
3	11,066	12,782	26,639	16,501	17,175	36,340
4	43,874	13,357	58,524	60,525	14,383	75,802
5	123,182	6,538	130,303	169,533	5,208	175,170
6	102,996	2,713	105,994	110,604	1,878	112,682
7	58,782	982	59,925	50,801	640	51,549
8 and over	38,772	723	39,703	31,580	782	32,874
Total occupied private dwellings	382,424	43,094	443,225	444,661	49,313	512,600
Average number of rooms per dwelling	5.8	3.9	5.4	..	3.5	5.1

¹ In terms of categories used in the 1971 Census, occupied private houses in this table include separate house, semi-detached or maisonette house, attached house, and terrace or row house. In addition the 1971 Census figures include villa or cottage unit, which was not separately identified in the 1966 Census. ² Including other categories.

At each Census the most commonly found number of rooms was five for private houses while for self-contained flats it was four in 1966

and three in 1971. If small or very large dwellings (one-room or nine-rooms or over) are ignored, it appears that the greatest proportionate increases occurred in the number of private houses with three, four, or five rooms and in the number of self-contained flats with two or three rooms.

Occupied Private Houses and Self-contained Flats—The tables in this section give details of occupied private houses and self-contained flats only.

Private houses and self-contained flats comprised 96.4 per cent of occupied private dwellings in Queensland at the 1971 Census. Details of these occupied dwellings are shown in the next table by nature of occupancy at the 1966 and 1971 Censuses.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES AND SELF-CONTAINED FLATS BY NATURE OF OCCUPANCY, QUEENSLAND

Nature of occupancy	Census 1966	Census 1971			
	Total	Urban		Rural	Total
		Brisbane	Other		
OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES¹					
Owner, purchaser by instalments	300,961	160,948	110,756	62,459	334,163
Tenant of Housing Commission ..	12,876	11,586	3,959	610	16,155
Other tenant	54,420	24,634	29,612	12,950	67,196
Other methods of occupancy ..	11,573	3,360	4,479	11,596	19,435
Not stated	2,594	2,848	2,440	2,424	7,712
Total private houses¹	382,424	203,376	151,246	90,039	444,661
OCCUPIED SELF-CONTAINED FLATS					
Owner, purchaser by instalments ..	7,270	4,434	3,290	264	7,988
Tenant of Housing Commission ..	819	267	197	12	476
Other tenant	33,853	21,430	15,725	713	37,868
Other methods of occupancy ..	817	524	522	188	1,234
Not stated	335	896	790	61	1,747
Total self-contained flats	43,094	27,551	20,524	1,238	49,313

¹ In terms of categories used in the 1971 Census, occupied private houses in this table include separate house, semi-detached or maisonette house, attached house, and terrace or row house. In addition, the 1971 Census figures include villa or cottage unit, which was not separately identified in the 1966 Census.

In the above table, the 1971 Census figures for the "not stated" category are much larger than in the 1966 Census. Even when the numbers for "not stated" are excluded from the total private houses and self-contained flats, the proportion of private houses occupied by owners or purchasers by instalments declined from 79.2 per cent in 1966 to 76.5 per cent in 1971; for self-contained flats there was a decrease in such occupancy from 17.0 per cent to 16.8 per cent.

The next table shows the number of private houses and self-contained flats which were connected to gas and electricity and the number which had television sets at the 1966 and 1971 Censuses.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES¹ AND SELF-CONTAINED FLATS BY FACILITIES,
QUEENSLAND

Facilities	Census 1966	Census 1971			
	Total	Urban		Rural	Total
		Brisbane	Other		

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES¹

Gas only	859	38	55	643	736
Electricity only	262,487	126,510	121,298	75,532	323,340
Gas and electricity	110,038	75,915	28,841	9,934	114,690
Neither gas nor electricity	7,489	74	263	2,884	3,221
Not stated	1,551	839	789	1,046	2,674
Total private houses¹	382,424	203,376	151,246	90,039	444,661
Television set	263,357	170,341	116,385	56,679	343,405

OCCUPIED SELF-CONTAINED FLATS

Gas only	70	12	14	4	30
Electricity only	19,344	10,185	15,139	1,026	26,350
Gas and electricity	23,326	16,855	4,933	162	21,950
Neither gas nor electricity	79	12	11	9	32
Not stated	275	487	427	37	951
Total self-contained flats	43,094	27,551	20,524	1,238	49,313
Television set	23,078	17,395	12,541	594	30,530

¹ In terms of categories used in the 1971 Census, occupied private houses in this table include separate house, semi-detached or maisonette house, attached house, and terrace or row house. In addition, the 1971 Census figures include villa or cottage unit, which was not separately identified in the 1966 Census.

An analysis of occupied private dwellings showed that at the 1966 Census 68.6 per cent of houses and 44.9 per cent of flats had electricity only, while 28.8 per cent of houses and 54.1 per cent of flats had both electricity and gas. In 1971 the corresponding figures were 72.7 per cent of houses and 53.4 per cent of flats with electricity only; 25.8 per cent of houses and 44.5 per cent of flats had both electricity and gas.

The proportion of houses with television sets rose from 68.9 per cent to 77.2 per cent over the intercensal period and in the same period the proportion of flats with television sets rose from 53.6 per cent to 61.9 per cent. However, at the 1971 Census 83.8 per cent of houses in Urban Brisbane had television sets.

The next table shows houses and flats by material of outer walls at the 1966 and 1971 Censuses.

A feature of Queensland housing is the very high proportion of timber houses, though this is changing with the increasing use of brick etc. as material of outer walls.

At the 1971 Census 68.9 per cent of all occupied private houses and 38.8 per cent of occupied self-contained flats had timber outer walls compared with 73.5 per cent and 50.1 per cent, respectively, in 1966.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES¹ AND SELF-CONTAINED FLATS BY MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS, QUEENSLAND

Material of outer walls	Census 1966	Census 1971			
	Total	Urban		Rural	Total
		Brisbane	Other		

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES¹

Brick	12,320	15,776	9,125	2,839	27,740
Brick-veneer	8,920	12,646	7,953	2,064	22,663
Stone	191	196	145	140	481
Concrete	7,847	6,176	3,323	1,589	11,088
Timber	281,200	151,934	93,644	60,813	306,391
Metal	7,354	523	3,064	4,499	8,086
Asbestos-cement	63,944	15,848	33,727	17,708	67,283
Other	648	277	265	387	929
Total private houses ¹	382,424	203,376	151,246	90,039	444,661

OCCUPIED SELF-CONTAINED FLATS

Brick	8,532	10,707	5,836	143	16,686
Brick-veneer	1,265	1,407	1,215	12	2,634
Stone	98	93	86	4	183
Concrete	2,224	1,209	1,910	87	3,206
Timber	21,580	11,708	6,865	575	19,148
Metal	294	26	202	63	291
Asbestos-cement	9,071	2,357	4,372	347	7,076
Other	30	44	38	7	89
Total self-contained flats	43,094	27,551	20,524	1,238	49,313

¹ In terms of categories used in the 1971 Census, occupied private houses in this table include separate house, semi-detached or maisonette house, attached house, and terrace or row house. In addition, the 1971 Census figures include villa or cottage unit, which was not separately identified in the 1966 Census.

A question concerning motor vehicles was included in the 1966 and 1971 Census schedules. Householders were asked to state in 1971 how many motor vehicles, excluding motor cycles and scooters but including company vehicles kept at home, owned or driven by members of the household, were garaged or parked at or near the dwelling on the Census night. Of the occupied private houses in Queensland for which replies were received, there was a decrease between 1966 and 1971 in the proportion with no vehicle (20.5 per cent to 17.0 per cent) and with one vehicle (54.3 per cent to 52.0 per cent), but an increase in the proportion with two vehicles (19.2 per cent to 23.5 per cent), three vehicles (4.4 per cent to 5.3 per cent), and four or more vehicles (1.7 per cent to 2.1 per cent). The corresponding proportions drawn from the self-contained flat returns were a decline from 35.2 to 31.3 per cent for those with no vehicle, an increase from 53.2 to 55.4 per cent with one vehicle, and an increase from 9.1 to 10.6 per cent with two vehicles. The percentage with three vehicles remained at 1.8 per cent, and the proportion with four or more vehicles rose from 0.7 per cent to 0.9 per cent.

Details of the numbers of houses and flats by the number of motor vehicles at the 1966 and 1971 Censuses are shown in the next table.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES¹ AND SELF-CONTAINED FLATS BY NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES, QUEENSLAND

Number of vehicles	Census 1966	Census 1971			
	Total	Urban		Rural	Total
		Brisbane	Other		

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES¹

No vehicle	76,983	39,450	25,571	9,607	74,628
1 vehicle	203,521	105,697	81,733	40,228	227,658
2 vehicles	71,823	44,602	33,613	24,752	102,967
3 vehicles	16,389	8,450	6,170	8,647	23,267
4 or more vehicles	6,323	2,142	1,850	5,289	9,281
Not stated	7,385	3,035	2,309	1,516	6,860
Total private houses ¹	382,424	203,376	151,246	90,039	444,661

OCCUPIED SELF-CONTAINED FLATS

No vehicle	14,323	9,384	5,179	253	14,816
1 vehicle	21,656	13,984	11,584	671	26,239
2 vehicles	3,688	2,508	2,320	180	5,008
3 vehicles	719	413	398	43	854
4 or more vehicles	290	192	214	25	431
Not stated	2,418	1,070	829	66	1,965
Total self-contained flats	43,094	27,551	20,524	1,238	49,313

¹ See note to table on page 524.

Rentals of Tenanted Private Dwellings (Unfurnished)—The numbers of occupied tenanted private dwellings let unfurnished at various weekly rentals at the 1971 Census are shown in the next table.

OCCUPIED TENANTED PRIVATE DWELLINGS, WEEKLY RENT (UNFURNISHED), QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1971

Weekly rent (unfurnished)	House	Flat	Other private dwelling
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URBAN BRISBANE

\$	No.	No.	No.
0.01-4.00	766	158	35
4.01-6.00	1,190	73	51
6.01-8.00	1,412	157	61
8.01-10.00	4,539	262	60
10.01-12.00	3,875	457	42
12.01-14.00	3,433	684	42
14.01-16.00	2,585	789	29
16.01-18.00	1,631	696	9
18.01-20.00	1,887	607	8
20.01-22.00	876	389	2
22.01-24.00	539	225	4
24.01-26.00	815	239	9
26.01 and over	930	214	6
Total	24,478	4,950	358

OCCUPIED TENANTED PRIVATE DWELLINGS, WEEKLY RENT (UNFURNISHED),
QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1971—continued

Weekly rent (unfurnished)	House	Flat	Other private dwelling
OTHER URBAN			
\$	No.	No.	No.
0.01-4.00	1,308	78	46
4.01-6.00	1,598	169	37
6.01-8.00	2,175	330	34
8.01-10.00	3,620	532	46
10.01-12.00	3,804	646	28
12.01-14.00	3,172	468	13
14.01-16.00	2,506	396	25
16.01-18.00	1,253	207	2
18.01-20.00	957	208	13
20.01-22.00	277	55	..
22.01-24.00	170	24	..
24.01-26.00	341	50	8
26.01 and over	371	66	8
Total	21,552	3,229	260
RURAL			
\$	No.	No.	No.
0.01-4.00	2,944	40	126
4.01-6.00	2,055	32	26
6.01-8.00	1,397	41	24
8.01-10.00	1,234	45	13
10.01-12.00	772	26	7
12.01-14.00	575	12	3
14.01-16.00	455	15	5
16.01-18.00	135	7	2
18.01-20.00	133	4	4
20.01-22.00	22	2	5
22.01-24.00	21	2	1
24.01-26.00	57	5	3
26.01 and over	125	5	3
Total	9,925	236	222
TOTAL QUEENSLAND			
\$	No.	No.	No.
0.01-4.00	5,018	276	207
4.01-6.00	4,843	274	114
6.01-8.00	4,984	528	119
8.01-10.00	9,393	839	119
10.01-12.00	8,451	1,129	77
12.01-14.00	7,180	1,164	58
14.01-16.00	5,546	1,200	59
16.01-18.00	3,019	910	13
18.01-20.00	2,977	819	25
20.01-22.00	1,175	446	7
22.01-24.00	730	251	5
24.01-26.00	1,213	294	20
26.01 and over	1,426	285	17
Total	55,955	8,415	840

At the 1966 Census, 57.9 per cent of the tenanted private houses had rentals below \$9 per week while for tenanted self-contained flats the

proportion was 33.1 per cent. In 1971 only 43.3 per cent of houses and 22.8 per cent of flats had a rental of \$10 per week or less.

2 BUILDING

Supervision and Control of Building—Under the *Building Act 1975*, which will come into effect from 15 November 1975, prescribed standard building by-laws will apply uniformly throughout the State. Previously, it had been the concern of each Local Authority (shire or municipal council) to determine and enforce building by-laws in its particular area.

Prior to the formation of the Greater Brisbane City Council in 1925, Local Authorities in the Brisbane area exercised some control over building construction. The first ordinances of the Greater Brisbane City Council which were gazetted in 1926 included building controls. Ordinances under the *City of Brisbane Act 1924-1974* deal with almost every facet of building: site requirements, building height restrictions, projections beyond road alignment, room sizes and heights, light and ventilation, materials, fire resisting materials, etc. In general the ordinances are designed to ensure adequate standards of building with regard to quality, safety, and the health of the occupants. The ordinances also include regulations relating to town planning made under the *City of Brisbane Town Planning Act 1964-1974*.

Other Local Authorities in Queensland have the power to control building construction under the *Local Government Act 1936-1974*. These powers have been exercised to varying degrees. In a number of shires the application of building by-laws is restricted to urban areas, but most of the Local Authorities have a comprehensive set of building by-laws. Before building operations are commenced, detailed plans and specifications for a proposed building or for alterations or additions to an existing building must be submitted to the Local Authority for approval.

The control of building by Local Authorities does not extend to government buildings or buildings on certain mining leases. Government buildings are, however, in general designed to comply with the appropriate Local Authority regulations.

Architects—All persons calling themselves architects have to be registered with the Board of Architects of Queensland, a body operating under the *Architects Act 1962-1971*. At 30 June 1974, there were 860 architects registered with the Board, of whom 671 had registered business addresses in Queensland and 189 had registered business addresses interstate or overseas.

Any group or association of persons practising architecture as a body corporate must obtain the approval of the Board as an architectural company.

Registration of Builders—Under the *Builders' Registration Act 1971-1973*, which came into operation on 14 August 1972, the Builders' Registration Board of Queensland was constituted and builders were required to register within three months. The purpose of the Act is to regulate the building industry to protect the public against any inefficient or unscrupulous practices within the industry. Only builders registered under the Act (including bodies corporate and firms) may carry out building construction work, the minimum value of such work being set at \$4,000 from 14 November 1972 but subsequently decreased to \$500 on 13 April 1973. An owner-builder may, however, still construct a

single dwelling-house for his own use, but certain conditions must be observed if it is sold within two years.

Safety in Building Construction—Safety in building construction is covered by the *Construction Safety Act 1971-1973* which contains provisions relating to the safety and welfare of persons engaged in construction work and other work associated therewith, and of members of the public in respect of danger from such work. The Act is administered by the Department of Labour Relations and Consumer Affairs.

Building Statistics—The statistics in this section deal only with the construction of buildings, as distinct from other construction such as railways, bridges, earthworks, water storage, etc. The main statistics relate to building approvals and to building operations (commencements, completions, etc.). All values shown exclude the cost of land.

Building Approvals—Before building operations were placed under State Building Control regulations in 1945, particulars of approvals were available only for Brisbane, the other incorporated cities, and nine selected towns and localities. From 1946 until the post-war restrictions on building were abolished in August 1952, records of building approvals embraced the whole State. Since August 1952 the statistics of building approvals have been compiled from (i) permits issued by Local Authorities in the areas subject to building control by those authorities (a few shires, accounting for a very low proportion of all building work approved, do not regulate building in their areas); and (ii) contract work let and day-labour work approved by the Australian and State Governments, Semi-governmental Authorities, and Local Authorities.

Values of approvals shown in the table on page 529 represent the estimated cost when completed, excluding cost of land, of new buildings together with alterations and/or additions to existing buildings valued at \$10,000 and over. Other reported approvals for alterations, additions, repairs and maintenance, valued at more than \$100 to 31 December 1972 and \$2,000 thereafter, are tabulated separately as additions and alterations. Small jobs of lower values than those included as "additions and alterations", mostly minor alterations and repairs and maintenance, are excluded from the figures due to difficulties in coverage, collection, etc. These, however, represent only an insignificant proportion of total approvals.

The value of additions and alterations approved during 1973-74 was \$18.8m, compared with \$15.6m in 1969-70.

It may be noted that some approvals are issued for building projects which, for various reasons, are later deferred or abandoned altogether. Figures for commencements, see page 529, will therefore generally be lower than the number of approvals issued, but the extent of the discrepancy will vary with economic conditions.

Building Operations—To measure the extent of building work undertaken, rather than the extent of intention to build (approvals), a regular statistical collection has, since 1946, provided details of actual work commenced, completed, and under construction.

The statistics of building operations are compiled from returns obtained from (i) private contractors, (ii) owner-builders, and (iii) Australian, State, and Local Government, and Semi-governmental Authorities. Details obtained from private contractors and government authorities refer to all areas. Details for owner-builders cover only those in areas subject to building controls by local authorities. Additions and alterations of a value of \$10,000 or more to existing buildings are

included in the value of new building jobs, but minor additions, alterations, repairs, and maintenance are excluded. The following definitions of terms are necessary for interpretation of the data presented.

Dwellings are classified as either "houses" or "other dwellings". Other dwellings relate to self-contained dwelling units described as flats, home units, semi-detached cottages, villa units, town houses, etc.

Private or government ownership. A building is classified as "private" or "government" according to ownership at date of commencement. Thus "government" includes buildings erected for Australian and State Governments and Semi-governmental and Local Government Authorities, either by contractor or by day-labour, whether these buildings are for their own use or for rental or sale after completion. All other buildings, including houses erected for particular persons under government sponsored home building schemes or with government financial assistance, are classified as private. An *owner-built* house is one actually erected or being erected by the owner or under the owner's direction without the services of a contractor who is responsible for the whole job.

A building is regarded as having been *commenced* when work on its foundations has begun, *completed* when the contractor has fulfilled the terms of the contract, or, in the case of owner-built houses, when the house is completed, or substantially completed and occupied, and *under construction* if it has been commenced but not completed, whether or not work on the building is actively proceeding; however, buildings on which work has been permanently abandoned are excluded.

Type of building. Classification is made according to the function a building is intended to serve. A building which is ancillary to other buildings, or forms part of a group of related buildings, is classified according to the function of the group as a whole.

Values. All values shown exclude the value of land. Values for work commenced, completed, and under construction are the estimated values of the buildings when completed. *Value of work done* is the value of work actually carried out on building in the period.

Details of the value of building work approved, commenced, completed, and under construction in Queensland in the five years to 1973-74 are shown in the next table.

SUMMARY OF BUILDING STATISTICS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Houses	Other dwellings	Shops	Factor-ies	Offices	Educational	Other ¹	Total
APPROVED (\$m)								
1969-70 ..	145.1	19.2	16.9	16.6	16.8	23.0	68.5	306.0
1970-71 ..	168.1	31.9	12.3	16.4	46.2	31.4	67.2	373.6
1971-72 ..	219.7	50.1	11.8	13.3	15.4	28.4	72.9	411.7
1972-73 ..	313.0	84.7	19.3	30.1	43.9	26.2	91.6	608.8
1973-74 ..	356.7	121.1	41.7	36.6	42.0	48.9	97.4	744.5
COMMENCED (\$m)								
1969-70 ..	142.4	18.4	10.3	14.1	16.1	20.0	62.4	283.7
1970-71 ..	162.3	30.1	18.3	23.0	47.1	30.6	71.9	383.2
1971-72 ..	211.4	48.0	11.8	13.6	33.5	30.7	79.5	428.5
1972-73 ..	301.1	68.9	17.3	21.0	48.5	28.3	99.5	584.5
1973-74 ..	356.0	104.2	31.1	36.9	51.2	52.6	101.9	734.0

SUMMARY OF BUILDING STATISTICS, QUEENSLAND—*continued*

Year	Houses	Other dwellings	Shops	Factor-ies	Offices	Educational	Other ¹	Total
COMPLETED (\$m)								
1969-70 ..	144.4	18.1	21.0	16.3	24.9	25.1	61.4	311.1
1970-71 ..	151.5	24.1	11.8	17.9	45.5	23.9	59.1	333.8
1971-72 ..	197.0	38.7	18.1	22.1	23.5	24.9	73.4	397.7
1972-73 ..	264.0	52.7	14.2	16.3	41.1	38.6	82.3	509.3
1973-74 ..	323.7	74.2	19.1	28.8	45.5	30.6	64.8	586.7

UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF YEAR (\$m)								
1969-70 ..	34.3	7.1	5.3	6.9	37.5	23.2	40.7	155.0
1970-71 ..	45.4	13.5	12.1	13.5	39.4	31.4	55.9	211.2
1971-72 ..	61.2	23.8	6.2	3.6	51.9	39.4	65.9	252.2
1972-73 ..	101.2	40.8	10.2	8.5	61.7	29.1	83.6	335.0
1973-74 ..	141.7	74.5	24.2	20.4	70.7	50.6	119.6	501.8

¹ Including hotels etc., other business premises, religious, health, entertainment and recreation, and miscellaneous building.

Increases in the value of building operations over this period are not wholly attributable to increased building activity, but are partly the result of an almost continuous rise in the cost of building. Details of the value of work actually carried out each year are shown on page 533.

The next table shows the number of dwellings commenced and completed by class of ownership for the five years to 1973-74.

NUMBERS OF DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Private ownership			Government ownership ¹		Total		
	Contract-built houses	Owner-built houses	Other dwellings	Houses	Other dwellings	Houses	Other dwellings	All dwellings
COMMENCED								
1969-70 ..	11,557	1,093	2,436	1,816	2	14,466	2,438	16,904
1970-71 ..	12,520	983	3,628	1,983	11	15,486	3,639	19,125
1971-72 ..	15,287	1,304	5,178	1,671	146	18,262	5,324	23,586
1972-73 ..	19,225	1,662	6,853	1,662	230	22,549	7,083	29,632
1973-74 ..	18,296	1,533	7,734	1,950	450	21,779	8,184	29,963

COMPLETED								
1969-70 ..	11,648	1,189	2,434	1,862	2	14,699	2,436	17,135
1970-71 ..	11,879	1,000	3,159	1,806	..	14,685	3,159	17,844
1971-72 ..	14,557	1,182	4,482	1,737	13	17,476	4,495	21,971
1972-73 ..	17,428	1,540	5,538	1,728	205	20,696	5,743	26,439
1973-74 ..	17,786	1,441	6,605	1,437	221	20,664	6,826	27,490

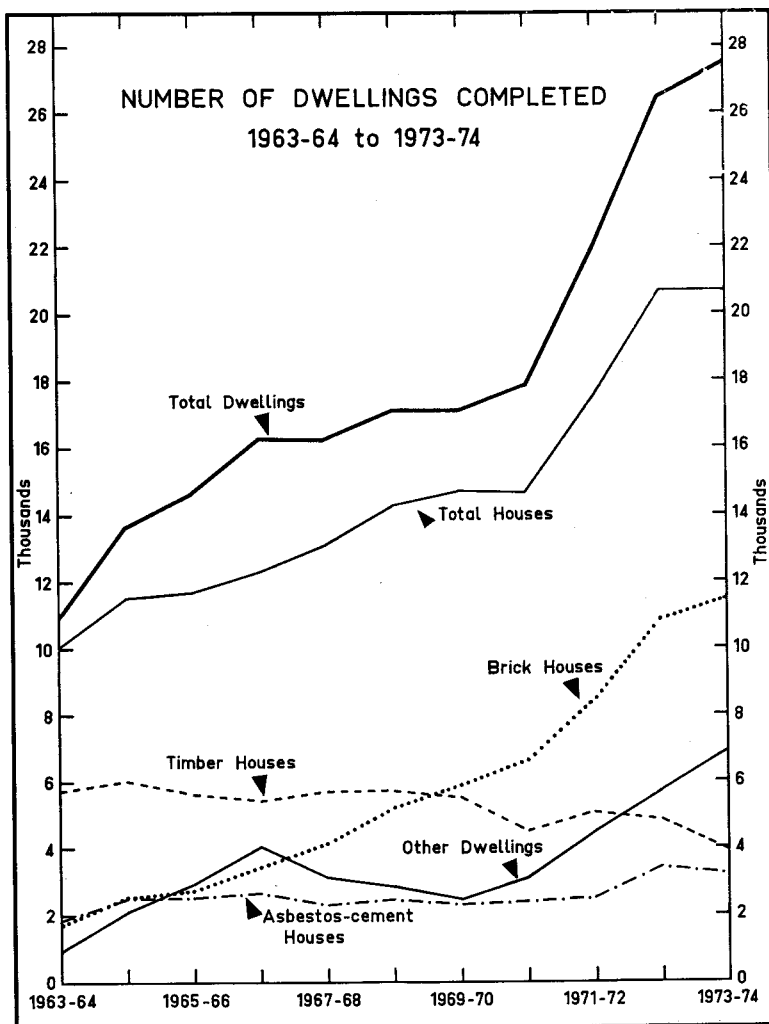
¹ Australian, State, and Local Government, and Semi-governmental Authorities.

The next table shows the value of building work, classified by type of building, completed in each State or Territory and Australia for 1973-74.

BUILDING WORK COMPLETED, AUSTRALIA, 1973-74

State or Territory	Dwellings		Shops	Factor-ies	Offices	Educa-tional	Other ¹	Total value
	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales	50,251	745.4	58.9	104.7	139.0	60.0	218.6	1,326.6
Victoria	37,689	530.1	37.2	94.0	131.4	50.1	67.5	910.5
Queensland ..	27,490	397.9	19.1	28.8	45.5	30.6	64.8	586.7
South Australia ..	13,008	169.2	13.9	20.6	12.5	17.8	38.2	272.3
Western Australia	16,259	212.0	17.9	23.4	19.0	21.8	57.0	351.2
Tasmania	3,542	48.6	4.0	3.8	8.4	13.2	11.0	88.9
Northern Territory	1,405	22.8	1.1	3.1	6.4	13.4	16.7	63.5
A. C. Territory ..	3,858	72.5	1.3	2.9	18.9	9.7	26.1	131.4
Australia ..	153,502	2,198.5	153.4	281.4	381.1	216.6	500.0	3,731.1

¹ Including hotels etc., other business premises, religious, health, entertainment and recreation, and miscellaneous building.



Details of building work completed in each city and town during 1973-74 are shown in the next table.

BUILDING WORK COMPLETED, QUEENSLAND, 1973-74

Local Authority Area	Class of building					Total	Dwelling units ¹
	Houses		Other dwellings		Other buildings		
	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	No.
<i>Brisbane Statistical Division</i> ²	10,388	159,504	2,929	33,632	99,587	292,723	13,317
<i>Other Cities</i>	3,885	65,829	2,834	30,917	52,470	149,214	6,719
Bundaberg	228	3,607	72	510	4,088	8,205	300
Cairns	269	4,813	332	3,136	5,783	13,732	601
Charters Towers	23	334	2	12	600	946	25
Gold Coast	1,266	25,311	1,313	16,525	6,904	48,740	2,579
Gympie	50	796	2	11	653	1,459	52
Mackay	231	3,196	104	990	5,043	9,229	335
Maryborough	80	1,175	11	75	1,362	2,612	91
Mount Isa	188	2,852	68	582	5,692	9,126	256
Rockhampton	441	5,732	82	732	5,904	12,368	523
Toowoomba	558	9,175	270	2,250	6,474	17,898	828
Townsville	510	8,211	562	5,990	9,723	23,924	1,072
Warwick	41	627	16	104	244	975	57
<i>Towns</i>	302	4,061	40	276	2,982	7,319	342
Dalby	25	360	..	..	486	846	25
Gladstone	242	3,153	38	265	2,127	5,545	280
Goondiwindi	16	250	2	11	260	521	18
Roma	19	298	..	..	109	407	19
<i>Shires</i> ³	6,089	94,354	1,023	9,327	33,754	137,437	7,112
Queensland	20,664	323,748	6,826	74,152	188,793	586,693	27,490

¹ Houses and individual dwelling units. ² Cities of Brisbane, Ipswich, and Redcliffe, and parts of the Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture, Moreton, Pine Rivers, and Redland. ³ Excluding parts of shires included in the Brisbane Statistical Division.

The next table shows houses completed according to material of external walls. Where more than one type of material is used, the house is shown according to the predominant material used.

TYPES OF HOUSES COMPLETED, QUEENSLAND

Year	Full brick	Brick-veneer	Concrete	Timber	Asbestos-cement	Other	Total
HOUSES COMPLETED							
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1969-70	301	5,616	658	5,504	2,385	235	14,699
1970-71	675	5,940	687	4,537	2,405	441	14,685
1971-72	690	7,744	914	5,009	2,559	560	17,476
1972-73	637	10,182	1,295	4,825	3,402	355	20,696
1973-74	586	10,867	1,754	3,971	3,207	279	20,664
PROPORTION OF HOUSES COMPLETED							
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1969-70	2.0	38.2	4.5	37.4	16.2	1.6	100.0
1970-71	4.6	40.4	4.7	30.9	16.4	3.0	100.0
1971-72	3.9	44.3	5.2	28.7	14.6	3.2	100.0
1972-73	3.1	49.2	6.3	23.3	16.4	1.7	100.0
1973-74	2.8	52.6	8.5	19.2	15.5	1.4	100.0

Since 1969-70 brick-veneer has become the most popular material of outer walls for houses completed. From 1969-70 to 1973-74, the number of brick-veneer houses completed has nearly doubled, whereas the number of timber houses completed has declined by 28 per cent.

Value of Work Done on Building—Possibly the best available measure of building activity during a particular period is that of value of work actually carried out on building during the period. The next table shows the value of work done in the Brisbane Statistical Division and the rest of Queensland in the five years to 1973-74 according to the type of building. The figures include estimates for the value of work done on owner-built houses.

VALUE OF BUILDING WORK DONE, QUEENSLAND

Year	Houses	Other dwellings	Shops	Factor-ies	Offices	Educational	Other ¹	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION								
1969-70 ..	75.5	9.9	15.0	8.4	21.7	12.3	29.2	172.0
1970-71 ..	81.1	12.6	12.0	10.7	17.9	14.4	35.6	184.3
1971-72 ..	106.7	22.3	7.9	9.8	31.8	15.5	34.6	228.6
1972-73 ..	146.9	28.2	9.0	11.6	30.8	16.4	31.8	274.7
1973-74 ..	169.4	40.5	12.5	18.3	35.0	18.8	35.4	330.1
REST OF STATE								
1969-70 ..	69.7	8.3	5.6	5.9	6.7	11.1	27.0	134.3
1970-71 ..	74.9	13.6	4.7	11.8	8.1	13.4	35.0	161.5
1971-72 ..	98.8	22.3	4.6	8.3	7.0	13.1	42.8	196.8
1972-73 ..	130.6	31.6	7.0	6.5	9.2	14.8	49.9	249.7
1973-74 ..	177.5	49.9	12.9	13.3	12.9	20.1	52.2	338.7
TOTAL QUEENSLAND								
1969-70 ..	145.2	18.2	20.6	14.3	28.4	23.4	56.2	306.3
1970-71 ..	156.0	26.3	16.6	22.5	26.0	27.9	70.5	345.8
1971-72 ..	205.4	44.6	12.5	18.1	38.8	28.6	77.3	425.3
1972-73 ..	277.5	59.8	16.0	18.1	40.0	31.3	81.7	524.4
1973-74 ..	347.0	90.4	25.4	31.6	47.9	38.9	87.6	668.8

¹ Including hotels etc., other business premises, religious, health, entertainment and recreation, and miscellaneous building.

The value of building work done increased from \$306.3m in 1969-70 to \$524.4m in 1972-73 and \$668.8m in 1973-74.

Building activity in the Brisbane Statistical Division as a percentage of all building work done in the State has remained fairly constant, being 56.2 per cent in 1969-70 and 49.4 per cent in 1973-74.

Building Costs—Some indication of the trends in home-building costs can be obtained from the figures of average cost of the houses completed by private contractors for private ownership in each of the five years to 1973-74, shown in the next table.

Comparison of costs over time by various materials of outer walls are subject to certain limitations: (i) economies of scale are usually present when larger homes are built; (ii) changes in construction materials and techniques may affect costs, e.g. the use of concrete-slab floors,

aluminium windows, etc.; and (iii) designs may utilise greater variety in material of outer walls, rather than using one material only.

AVERAGE COST PER SQUARE METRE OF HOUSES COMPLETED BY PRIVATE CONTRACTORS FOR PRIVATE OWNERSHIP, QUEENSLAND

Year	Average cost per square metre of houses						
	Full brick	Brick-veneer	Concrete	Timber	Asbestos-cement	Other	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1969-70 ..	80.5	86.8	77.9	83.1	82.1	87.3	84.7
1970-71 ..	92.8	91.0	93.3	87.5	85.9	109.4	90.0
1971-72 ..	99.0	96.4	97.5	92.7	94.5	102.9	95.8
1972-73 ..	112.2	105.7	101.1	101.1	103.1	119.7	104.7
1973-74 ..	126.7	119.4	114.6	117.0	117.6	120.5	118.8

Some further indication of the trend in the cost of houses can be obtained from the next table which shows the number and proportion of houses completed by private contractors for private ownership in various value ranges, for the five years to 1973-74.

VALUE OF HOUSES COMPLETED BY PRIVATE CONTRACTORS FOR PRIVATE OWNERSHIP, QUEENSLAND

Value of house	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
HOUSES COMPLETED					
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Under \$4,000	110	54	40	20	7
\$4,000-\$5,999	488	483	502	158	45
\$6,000-\$7,999	2,357	1,690	1,566	1,376	397
\$8,000-\$9,999	4,000	3,855	3,544	2,953	1,682
\$10,000-\$11,999	2,035	2,440	3,646	4,070	2,498
\$12,000-\$13,999	1,235	1,576	2,334	3,220	3,106
\$14,000-\$15,999	577	720	1,265	2,110	2,915
\$16,000-\$17,999	292	348	515	1,193	2,069
\$18,000-\$19,999	199	223	358	795	1,531
\$20,000 and over	355	490	787	1,533	3,536
Total	11,648	11,879	14,557	17,428	17,786
PROPORTION OF HOUSES COMPLETED					
	%	%	%	%	%
Under \$4,000	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0
\$4,000-\$5,999	4.2	4.1	3.4	0.9	0.3
\$6,000-\$7,999	20.2	14.2	10.8	7.9	2.2
\$8,000-\$9,999	34.3	32.5	24.3	16.9	9.5
\$10,000-\$11,999	17.5	20.5	25.0	23.4	14.0
\$12,000-\$13,999	10.6	13.3	16.0	18.5	17.5
\$14,000-\$15,999	5.0	6.1	8.7	12.1	16.4
\$16,000-\$17,999	2.5	2.9	3.5	6.8	11.6
\$18,000-\$19,999	1.7	1.9	2.5	4.6	8.6
\$20,000 and over	3.0	4.1	5.4	8.8	19.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3 FINANCE FOR HOUSING

Sources of Finance—The majority of houses built or purchased each year are financed in part with funds borrowed, usually on the security of the property being purchased, from agencies owned or guaranteed by the Australian or Queensland Governments, or from various private sources.

State Government finance for housing is provided through the Queensland Housing Commission and in addition the State Treasurer guarantees loans made to co-operative housing societies. The Australian Government provides assistance for housing through several schemes. From 1945 to 1971, under the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreements, the State received substantial loans for the provision of housing, and from 1971-72, direct grants of financial assistance to help provide housing for low income groups. The Australian Government also makes grants to the State for the provision of housing for age pensioners, conducts a Defence Service Homes scheme for the housing of eligible ex-servicemen, and has introduced a scheme for the insurance of housing loans made by approved lenders.

The Commonwealth Savings Bank and the private savings banks make long-term housing advances. Other private sources of funds borrowed for housing include building and co-operative housing societies, private trading banks, life insurance offices, superannuation and other trust funds, and private finance and investment companies. Complete statistics of the extent of lending from all of these sources are not available.

A summary of the available statistics of advances for home building and purchase in Queensland is given in the next table. Details of the various schemes under which the advances were made are shown in the following pages.

ADVANCES FOR HOUSING BY SELECTED ORGANISATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Advances made					
Queensland Housing Commission					
Workers Dwellings and other mortgage loans	1,477	1,841	1,378	1,007 ^r	864
Contract of sale and land tenure	752	1,249	1,200	1,119 ^r	} 15,571
Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements	4,895	5,469	4,736	9,202	
Building and co-operative housing societies ¹	49,276	54,428	102,071	191,581	<i>n</i>
Life insurance companies ..	6,135	6,921	7,159	6,521	7,942
Advances approved					
Savings Banks	52,619	65,486	81,192	142,221	131,761

¹ As the balancing dates of these societies are not uniform, figures for advances relate to the accounting periods which ended within the financial years shown.
n Not available. *r* Revised since last issue.

State Government Housing Finance—State Government assistance for housing in Queensland dates back to 1910 when a Workers' Dwelling Board was established under *The Workers' Dwellings Acts, 1909 to*

1914 to assist persons in receipt of small incomes to provide homes for themselves. *The State Advances Acts, 1916 to 1934* repealed the Workers' Dwellings Acts and established the State Advances Corporation which took over the making of advances for Workers' Dwellings and was also responsible for advances under *The Workers' Homes Acts, 1919 to 1957* and *The State Advances Corporation Buildings Improvement Act of 1932*.

The Queensland Housing Commission was established under *The State Housing Act of 1945* and took over the operations of the State Advances Corporation and was also empowered to build houses itself either for sale or for rental. In addition the Commission administered, and was the constructing authority for, the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreements from 1945 to 1971. The Commission also administers the Australian Government grants to the State for housing, under the *States Grants (Housing) Act 1971-1973* (which replaced the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreements), the *Housing Agreement Act 1973*, the *Housing Assistance Act 1973*, and the arrangements between the State and the Australian Government pursuant to the *States Grants (Dwellings for Aged Pensioners) Act 1969*.

The major housing scheme financed solely by the State Government is the Workers' Dwelling Scheme. Under the *State Housing Act 1945-1974*, an eligible person who is the owner of a suitable building site may obtain an advance, secured by mortgage on the land, from the Queensland Housing Commission for the erection of a Workers' Dwelling. From March 1973 the maximum advance was \$12,000, which was raised to \$15,000 from November 1973. Interest on advances in respect of applications lodged on or after 1 October 1971 is chargeable at 5½ per cent, and repayments may be made over periods up to 45 years. Other schemes in operation are Advances for Housing for Employees, Purchase Housing, and Freeway Rehousing.

A Workers' Homes scheme operated from 1919 to 1961 after which the Workers' Homes Fund was closed and its assets and liabilities brought into the accounts of the Queensland Housing Commission Fund. It was intended for persons who did not own building sites and whose annual net income was under a specified limit (\$1,600 in 1961). During the operation of the scheme 2,350 homes were erected.

To 30 June 1973 the financial transactions of the Queensland Housing Commission were recorded in two Treasury Trust Funds, the Queensland Housing Commission Fund, and the Commonwealth-State Housing Fund. The *State Housing Act Amendment Act 1972* provided for the closure of the latter fund on 1 July 1973, and the transfer of the credit balance of \$4,532,764 to the Queensland Housing Commission Fund. From this date all general operations of the Queensland Housing Commission have been recorded in the Queensland Housing Commission Fund.

The next table shows the principal financial transactions and housing operations of the Queensland Housing Commission Fund from 1 July 1973. Similar data for the Queensland Housing Commission Fund and the Commonwealth-State Housing Fund to 30 June 1973 are provided on pages 538 and 539.

QUEENSLAND HOUSING COMMISSION FUND, 1973-74¹

Particulars	Total
PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS	
	\$'000
<i>Receipts</i>	
Loans	
Debentures	400
Repayments by borrowers and purchasers	9,623
Rents	12,095
Repayable advances, Australian Government	12,400
Other	
Interest on advances and unpaid purchase money	5,276
Rent of land	208
Australian Government grants	
Housing assistance	324
Dwellings for aged pensioners	1,331
<i>Outlay</i>	
Redemption of loans	
Australian Government	1,435
State Treasury	1,895
Debentures	375
Advances to borrowers and purchasers	16,435
Interest on loans	
Australian Government	5,913
State Treasury	2,992
Debentures	594
<i>Balances at 30 June</i>	
Indebtedness	
Australian Government	149,338
State Treasury	66,724
Debentures	9,787
Principal outstanding to borrowers and purchasers	100,533
Value of leasehold land	4,942
Inala Civic Centre, and sites	848
Sites and houses under construction	159,142
PRINCIPAL HOUSING OPERATIONS	
	No.
Dwelling units completed	
Workers' Dwellings	72
Contract of sale	1,350
Dwelling units under construction at 30 June	1,148
Borrowers and purchasers at 30 June	
Workers' Dwellings and other mortgage loans	6,747
Contract of sale and land tenure	11,813

¹ Not comparable with Queensland Housing Commission Fund particulars prior to 1973-74. See preceding text.

The following table shows the principal financial and housing operations of the Queensland Housing Commission Fund to 30 June 1973.

QUEENSLAND HOUSING COMMISSION FUND¹

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS					
<i>Receipts</i>	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Loans					
State Treasury	1,300	1,405	920	1,500	1,300
Debentures	300	245	600	..	..
Repayments					
Workers' Dwellings and other mortgage loans	2,070	2,168	2,086	2,568	3,151 _r
Contracts of sale and land tenure	765	731	762	1,006	1,239 _r
Other					
Interest on advances and unpaid purchase money	2,125	2,120	2,145	2,178	2,123
Rent of land	137	148	153	175	161
Australian Government Housing Assistance Grant .. .. .	..	..	..	25	43
Freeway Rehousing Grant .. .. .	..	..	..	..	500
<i>Outlay</i>					
Redemption of loans					
State Treasury	1,542	1,626	1,401	1,469	1,539
Debentures	54	63	77	90	95
Advances to borrowers and purchasers					
Workers' Dwellings and other mortgage loans	2,029	1,477	1,841	1,378	1,007 _r
Contract of sale and land tenure ..	814	752	1,249	1,200	1,119 _r
Interest on loans					
State Treasury	1,938	1,925	1,919	1,902	1,869
Debentures	119	133	145	185	180
<i>Balances at 30 June</i>					
Indebtedness					
State Treasury	41,457	41,236	40,755	40,786	40,547
Debentures	2,350	2,533	3,056	2,966	2,871
Principal outstanding					
Workers' Dwellings and other mortgage loans	33,899	33,207	32,963	31,773	29,628 _r
Contract of sale and land tenure ..	10,022	10,043	10,530	10,724	10,684 _r
Value of leasehold land	737	864	1,025	1,221	1,168
Inala Civic Centre, and sites	741	726	751	808	826
Sites and houses under construction	148	254	401	395	1,108
PRINCIPAL HOUSING OPERATIONS					
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Dwelling units					
Workers' Dwellings	249	160	200	157	99
Housing for employees .. .. .	..	1	1	..	..
Contract of sale	89	86	126	108	109
Under construction at 30 June	58	91	101	69	114
Completed since 1945	13,993	14,240	14,567	14,832	15,040
Borrowers and purchasers at 30 June					
Workers' Dwellings and other mortgage loans	8,150	7,992	7,862	7,587	7,151 _r
Contract of sale and land tenure ..	2,674	2,615	2,619	2,578	2,465 _r

¹ From 1 July 1973 this fund ceased to operate. For later information see the Queensland Housing Commission Fund table on page 537 and preceding text. _r Revised since last issue.

Until 30 June 1973 moneys received from the Australian Government in respect of the State housing authority's share of advances under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements were paid into the Commonwealth-State Housing Fund. Moneys received in respect of rental assistance

grants, and dwellings for aged persons, and the major portion of the State housing authority's share of the Australian Government housing assistance grants were also paid into this Fund. The Fund also receives advances from State Loan Fund and debenture loan raisings.

The principal financial transactions and housing operations through the Commonwealth-State Housing Fund are shown in the next table.

COMMONWEALTH-STATE HOUSING FUND, QUEENSLAND¹

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS					
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts</i>					
Loans received					
Australian Government	9,371	11,025	8,648	..	750
State Treasury .. .. .	..	..	445	8,050	10,850
Debentures .. .. .	..	1,250	550	850	900
Principal repaid by purchasers	2,104	2,131	2,656	3,464	4,997
Interest on unpaid purchase money	2,114	2,211	2,453	2,648	2,839
Rents	7,486	8,418	9,297	10,325	11,337
Australian Government grants					
Housing assistance .. .. .	..	..	..	133	281
Rental assistance .. .. .	..	..	..	104	104
Dwellings for aged pensioners .. ..	..	..	109	661	1,249
Rental house losses (1945 Agreement)	60	74	131	151	142
State grants					
Dwellings for aged pensioners .. ..	..	700	200	..	400
<i>Outlays</i>					
Redemption of loans					
Australian Government	1,166	1,248	1,385	1,535	1,530
State	172	181	190	204	233
Home Builders' Account	9	9	10	10	11
Debentures	179	189	208	224	249
Advances to purchasers	3,202	4,895	5,469	4,736	9,202
Interest on loans					
Australian Government	4,314	4,722	5,289	5,737	5,683
State	479	470	474	614	1,031
Home Builders' Account	11	10	10	10	9
Debentures	240	230	299	338	388
<i>Balances at 30 June</i>					
Indebtedness					
Australian Government	124,039	133,817	141,080	139,546	138,765
Debentures	4,212	5,273	5,615	6,241	6,892
State Treasury	9,312	9,131	9,386	17,232	27,849
Home Builders' Account	263	254	244	234	223
Advances to purchasers	42,333	45,098	47,910	49,183	53,388
Renting properties and building sites ²	102,603	111,316	119,871	129,752	137,964

PRINCIPAL HOUSING OPERATIONS

	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Dwelling units					
Completed	1,340	1,456	1,403	1,485	1,571
Sold	428	677	640	627	1,033
Under construction at 30 June	624	627	621	688	570
Completed since 1945	24,290	25,746	27,149	28,634	30,205
Purchasers at 30 June	7,520	7,927	8,295	8,484	8,793
Tenants at 30 June	15,328	16,202	17,038	17,670	18,463
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Average weekly economic rental at 30 June	10.15	10.64	11.26	12.14	12.88

¹ See note 1 to table on page 538.

² Including leasehold land and contract of sale houses in course of erection.

The Queensland Housing Commission administered and was the constructing authority for the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreements of 1945, 1956, 1961, and 1966. Since the expiry of these Agreements in 1971 the Commission shares with approved housing institutions the Australian Government housing assistance grants paid to the State, and administers the Australian Government rental assistance grants used to provide rental rebates for needy persons.

With the Commission's home-ownership schemes, free life insurance is provided for those under 40 years of age who elect to repay within 30 years, who have a taxable income not exceeding \$3,640 per annum in the preceding financial year, and who pass the required medical examination. The life insurance covers them to the extent of their indebtedness (excluding arrears) to the Commission at the date of death, or \$5,000 whichever is the lesser. Since the inception of the insurance scheme, cover has been approved in respect of 13,449 borrowers and purchasers, of whom 8,448 were still insured at 30 June 1974.

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. To 30 June 1974, the accounts of 486 borrowers and purchasers had been transferred to the Commonwealth Savings Bank for amounts totalling \$3,536,870 and of these 18 for \$161,085 were transferred during 1973-74.

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 Crown 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.

Under the Commission's housing schemes, a total of 1,443 dwelling units were completed during 1973-74. Since 1944-45, 46,757 dwelling units have been completed under the Commission's schemes, of which 28,144, or 60.2 per cent, were owned or being purchased by the occupiers at 30 June 1974, and at the same date, 18,613, or 39.8 per cent, were for rental. Of all the dwelling units completed since 1944-45, 26,211 or 56.1 per cent were in the metropolitan area.

Commonwealth Housing Assistance to the State—Under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements which operated from 1945 to 1971, the Australian Government lent money to the States for the construction of dwellings, primarily for families of low or moderate means. The Queensland Housing Commission acted as the housing authority for Queensland in respect of the Agreements. The first Agreement was entered into in 1945 and expired in 1956, when a new Agreement came into force. The 1956 Agreement was amended in 1961 and in 1966, and its operation extended to 30 June 1971, when it was replaced by a system of housing assistance grants. However, the terms of the Agreements continued to apply after 1971 in respect of dwellings erected and advances made under those Agreements.

The 1945 Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement related primarily to rental housing. The Australian Government made annual advances which were repayable by the State with interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum. Dwellings erected under the Agreement were to be allocated among persons requiring housing in accordance with a scale of "needs", and the rents of such dwellings were determined on an "economic

rent" basis to provide for amortisation of the capital cost of the property, as well as administrative and other costs. Rental rebates were allowed where the "economic rent" exceeded the actual rent payable as determined according to family income. The Australian Government undertook to contribute to the State three-fifths of any losses incurred in connection with the administration of housing projects under the Agreement.

Initially the State was empowered to sell a house erected under the Agreement only if the tenant was able to pay the full purchase price of the house immediately on sale. In April 1955, a supplementary agreement permitted the sale of houses to tenants on specified terms which provided for a minimum deposit of 5 per cent of the first \$4,000 and 10 per cent of the balance of the purchase price of the house, and for repayment of the balance over a maximum period of 45 years. The 1961 Housing Agreement empowered the State to set its own terms and conditions for the sale of houses erected under the 1945 Agreement. A total of \$48,688,000 was advanced to Queensland under the 1945 Agreement.

The 1956 Agreement placed greater emphasis on the construction of dwellings for private ownership. Of the total advances received by the State under the Agreement for any one year, 30 per cent was required to be placed to the credit of a Home Builders' Account and lent to approved institutions such as housing societies. Of the balance, the State was required to set aside up to 5 per cent for the erection of dwellings for serving members of the defence forces; the Australian Government was to provide supplementary advances to the State equal to any such amount set aside, as well as such further additional allocations for service dwellings as might be agreed upon. Advances under the 1956 Agreement were made available at 1 per cent lower than the long-term bond rate. There were no provisions for economic rents, rental rebates, or the sharing of any losses incurred. The 1961 and 1966 Agreements extended the operation of the provisions of the 1956 Agreement with relatively minor modifications. Dwellings erected under the 1956-1966 Agreements may be sold under contract of sale to eligible persons at such prices and on such terms as the State deems fit. Deposits as low as \$500 have been accepted with repayment of the balance over periods up to 45 years. A total of \$142,404,719 was advanced to Queensland under the 1956-1966 Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements. The Housing Commission received \$107,482,919 including \$3,905,635 supplementary advances for service dwellings and \$19,252,084 additional advances for service dwellings. The balance of \$34,921,800 was paid into the Home Builders' Account.

Details of transactions under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements are shown below.

COMMONWEALTH AND STATE HOUSING AGREEMENTS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	Advances from Commonwealth 1 July 1945 to 30 June 1971	Repayments to Commonwealth to 30 June 1974	Advances outstanding at 30 June 1974
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Queensland Housing Commission Fund			
1945 Agreement	48,688	} 19,930	136,241
1956 to 1966 Agreements	107,483		
Home Builders' Account	34,922			2,138	32,784
Total	191,093	22,068	169,025

Details of advances made to all States under the several Housing Agreements during the last five years of their operations as well as the total advances made since 1 July 1945 are shown on page 524 of the 1973 *Year Book*.

Although the 1956-1966 Housing Agreements expired on 30 June 1971 and were not further renewed, the Australian and State Governments agreed upon a new arrangement under which the provisions contained in the Housing Agreements would be substantially continued for a period of five years to 30 June 1976. The *States Grants (Housing) Act 1971-1973* made provision for the payment of housing assistance grants, in lieu of interest concessions under the expired Agreements, and rental assistance grants to the States. The payment of the housing assistance grants which are passed on to approved housing institutions and housing authorities of the State, for the benefit of clients, is subject to the condition that each State must credit to a separate account a proportion, as prescribed, of the amount of loan money set aside by the State for housing purposes, to provide for housing loans to approved housing institutions. In Queensland, the Approved Housing Institutions Advances Account was established for this purpose, see page 543.

Under the terms of the Act a basic annual grant of \$2.75m was to be paid to the States for a period of 30 years in respect of their housing operations in each of the five years 1971-72 to 1975-76. Queensland's share of this grant was \$423,500 in 1973-74. The distribution of the grant was \$323,970 to the Queensland Housing Commission Fund, and \$99,530 to the Approved Housing Institutions Advances Account.

The Act also provided for the payment of a rental assistance grant to the States of \$1.25m each year for the years 1971-72 to 1975-76. Queensland's share in 1973-74 was \$103,750. This grant is to assist to reduce rents charged to needy families occupying housing authority homes.

The *Housing Agreement Act 1973* provided for the Australian Government to enter into a new Agreement with the States, effective from 1 July 1973, under which advances would be made to the States for welfare housing purposes at concessional interest rates. The amount advanced to Queensland during 1973-74 was \$12.2m.

Under the *States Grants (Dwellings for Aged Pensioners) Act 1969* grants totalling \$25m were made available to the States over a period of five years from 1969-70 to 1973-74 for construction by them of single self-contained accommodation for allocation, at rents they can afford to pay, to single aged pensioners or service pensioners (who receive pensions on grounds of age) who are in receipt of supplementary assistance. Payments to the States in 1973-74 amounted to \$5.0m. In Queensland \$1,331,349 was received in 1973-74 making a total of \$3,350,000 received under this scheme up to 30 June 1974.

The Australian Government advances under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements which were required to be lent to building societies and other approved institutions were paid into the Home Builders' Account. Since 30 June 1971, the function of the account is the relending of payments from building societies and institutions that are in excess of the amount required for interest and redemption payments to the Australian Government and administration expenses. Details of the principal transactions are shown in the next table for the five years to 1973-74.

HOME BUILDERS' ACCOUNT, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total to 30 June 1974
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts</i>						
Advances from the Australian Govt ..	2,964	3,150	..	..	..	34,922
Societies and institutions						
Interest	1,273	1,477	1,667	1,608	1,419	14,383
Redemption	1,779	1,818	2,494	4,331	3,696	21,745
<i>Outlay</i>						
Advances to						
Societies and institutions	4,721	4,501	2,430	2,143	4,351	52,761
Queensland Housing Commission ..	..	..	..	..	..	352
Payments to the Australian Govt						
Interest	1,167	1,317	1,470	1,460	1,449	13,139
Redemption	200	219	237	247	257	2,139

Advances to societies and institutions from the Home Builders' Account are repayable within 32 years, or in special circumstances within 40 years. The interest charged by the State during 1973-74 was 4.875 per cent per annum. The maximum rate of interest chargeable to borrowers by societies is 0.75 per cent per annum above these rates.

The Approved Housing Institutions Advance Account was established under the State Housing Act to record financial transactions in connection with loan advances to approved housing institutions, see page 542. Principal transactions during 1973-74 are shown in the next table.

During 1973-74, finance for 677 houses was provided by housing and building societies from funds made available through the Home Builders' Account and the Approved Housing Institutions Advance Account. Details of building and co-operative housing societies are shown on page 547.

APPROVED HOUSING INSTITUTIONS ADVANCE ACCOUNT, QUEENSLAND,
1973-74

Receipts		Outlays	
	\$'000		\$'000
State Loan Fund advances .. ..	..	Advances to housing institutions ..	4,716
Australian Govt Assistance Grant ..	5,300	Repayments of advances from State Loan Fund	
Housing institutions		Interest	425
Interest	282	Redemption	16
Redemption	298	Interest payable to Australian Government	36

Defence Service Homes Loans—The Australian Government provides assistance in acquiring a home to persons who satisfy the eligibility conditions set out in the *Defence Service Homes Act 1918-1974* (formerly *War Service Homes Act*). Eligible persons include members of the Australian forces and nursing services enlisted or appointed for, or employed on, active service outside Australia or on a ship of war during World Wars I and II, or persons who served in the warlike operations in the Korean or Malayan Wars, or who have served on "special service" (e.g. Vietnam). The categories of eligible persons also include the widow and, in some circumstances, the widowed mother of an eligible person, and persons domiciled in Australia and employed in certain sea-going

service during World Wars I and II. The 1973 Act extended eligibility to include persons with continuous peace-time service of substantial duration, and representatives of approved welfare organisations who served outside Australia with Australian Forces.

From 6 December 1974, the maximum amount of loan or advance which may be granted was increased from \$12,000 to \$15,000, while reducing the repayment period from 45 years to 34 years. In the case of a widow or widowed mother of an Australian ex-serviceman, the period may be extended to a maximum of 50 years. The rate of interest is 3½ per cent per annum for loans up to \$12,000. The balance of the loan to the maximum of \$15,000 is lent at a rate of interest 2 per cent less than the ruling bank rate. The scheme is administered by the Australian Government Department of Housing and Construction. Details of operations in Queensland are shown in the next table.

DEFENCE SERVICE HOMES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Applications received	1,746	1,714	2,055	2,023	2,558
Applications approved	1,144	1,246	1,376	1,299	1,543
Homes financed					
Purchased	730	766	891	865	1,062
Built	171	177	135	112	87
Mortgages discharged	187	235	209	314	278
Total	1,088	1,178	1,235	1,291	1,427
Homes financed since inception ¹ ..	39,090	40,269	41,516	42,814	44,248
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Average cost of homes financed ² ..	12,220	12,961	14,020	16,636	22,613
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Capital expenditure					
During year	8,900	9,714	11,087	13,443	17,400
Since inception ³	176,390	186,103	197,190	210,633	228,033
Repayments of principal and interest	9,539	9,784	11,197	14,149	14,408
Balances outstanding on advances ³ ..	115,835	120,553	125,138	127,802	135,448

¹ Including homes enlarged.

² Including purchase of homes built under the State Housing Agreements.

³ At 30 June of each year.

Home Savings Grant Scheme—A Home Savings Grant Scheme has been administered by the Australian Department of Housing and Construction under the *Homes Savings Grant Act 1964-1973* since May 1964. Under this scheme a grant is payable to eligible persons who have accumulated savings over a period of at least three years towards the purchase of their first home.

With the introduction of a scheme of deductibility of mortgage interest, to have effect from 1 July 1974, the Government decided to end the Home Savings Grant Scheme. Grants will continue to be paid on homes contracted to be bought or built, or to be commenced by an owner-builder, on or before 31 December 1976, by persons who had already commenced to save by 21 August 1973. Further details are shown in the 1974 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

From July 1964, when the first applications for grants were made, to 30 June 1974 a total of 53,474 applications were received in Queensland, 49,651 applications were approved, and the value of grants approved totalled \$22,577,580.

The next table shows details of the operations of the Scheme in Queensland over the five years to 1973-74.

HOME SAVINGS GRANT SCHEME, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Applications received No.	5,006	5,862	6,776	7,341	6,541
Applications approved					
Purchase of house No.	2,481	3,080	3,962	4,405	4,355
Purchase of flat or home unit No.	12	32	42	45	54
Home built under contract No.	1,893	2,055	2,187	1,951	1,884
Owner-built home No.	209	189	197	223	223
Total No.	4,595	5,356	6,388	6,624	6,516
Grants approved \$'000	1,901	2,311	2,724	3,287	3,922
Average grant approved .. \$	414	431	426	496	602

Interest Payments on Housing Loans—An income tax concessional deduction is allowable for interest paid by a resident on a housing loan for a dwelling used during whole or part of the year of income as the taxpayer's sole or principal residence.

Where a loan is used to acquire vacant land, the deduction is not available for interest paid before the year of income in which a dwelling erected on the land is occupied by the taxpayer. In allowing the deduction the combined net income of a man and his wife is taken into account. Taxpayers with combined net income of \$4,000 or less in a year of income may claim the whole of home loan interest payments. Where the combined net income is greater than \$4,000 the deduction is reduced by 1 per cent for each \$100 of the excess. No deduction is allowable where the combined net income is \$14,000 or more. This scheme became effective from 1 July 1974.

Housing Loans Insurance Scheme—The Housing Loans Insurance Corporation functions under the Australian Government *Housing Loans Insurance Act 1965-1973* to insure approved lenders against losses arising from the making of housing loans. The Corporation commenced operation in Queensland in March 1966. The object of the Corporation's activities is to assist people to borrow, as a single loan at a reasonable rate of interest, the money they need and can afford to repay to obtain a home suited to their requirements.

The Corporation will insure reducible and fixed term loans to a maximum of \$40,000 for houses and home units and to \$50,000 for two-unit dwellings. Lenders may insure loans for the full term or seek cover for the first five years duration of the loan. The maximum loan to valuation ratio during 1973-74 was 95 per cent. A single once-and-for-all premium rate, normally payable by the borrower, is charged by the Corporation. Since September 1973, the maximum premium rate has been 1.4 per cent of the amount of the loan.

During 1973-74, the maximum rate of interest that could be charged on insured loans was 12 per cent per annum and the maximum period for repayment was 40 years for houses and 35 years for home units and two-unit dwellings.

The Corporation will insure a loan made to enable a borrower, who is to occupy the dwelling, to buy or build a house, to buy a home unit, or to discharge an existing mortgage. A loan for a dwelling consisting of two units of accommodation is insurable if one of the units is to be occupied by the borrower. The Corporation will also insure loans for alterations and extensions and loans to meet expenses of providing or improving lighting, sewerage, drainage, fences, roads,

etc. An insurable loan normally must be secured by a first mortgage over the property concerned, but a second mortgage may be an acceptable security for a loan for such purposes as minor alterations or improvements to the property.

An insured loan may be made only by an approved lender appointed by the Corporation from within approved classes of lenders specified by the Australian Minister for Housing. Approved classes include banks, building societies, life and general insurance companies, credit unions, trustee companies, friendly societies, mortgage management companies, solicitors, trustees of superannuation funds, and religious, charitable, and benevolent institutions. The Corporation's operations in Queensland over the five years to 1973-74 are shown in the next table.

HOUSING LOANS INSURANCE CORPORATION, LOANS INSURED IN QUEENSLAND

Purpose of loan	1969-70		1970-71		1971-72		1972-73		1973-74	
	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000
Houses										
Construction ..	746	7,281	945	9,776	1,560	18,060	1,961	26,589	1,289	22,552
Purchase, not previously occupied ..	1,051	9,982	1,135	11,409	1,700	19,867	2,575	36,358	1,882	34,003
Purchase, previously occupied ..	2,315	18,190	2,772	23,319	4,595	43,827	7,092	85,446	5,888	92,957
Discharge of mortgage ¹ ..	39	289	37	358	82	855	293	3,197	281	4,362
Home units ..	54	671	58	635	102	1,344	280	4,234	368	6,939
Other ² ..	40	447	49	572	82	991	89	1,460	78	1,187
Total ..	4,245	36,860	4,996	46,069	8,121	84,944	12,290	157,284	9,786	162,000

¹ Including home units from 1971-72. and loans for additions and alterations.

² Including loans for two-unit dwellings

As well as the Housing Loans Insurance Corporation, some private insurers also provide housing loan insurance. In addition, the State Government offers indemnities against loss to co-operative housing societies who receive their funds from private lending institutions.

Savings Banks Housing Finance—All savings banks lend funds for housing to both individuals and building societies. Detailed statistics of savings banks housing finance are available only since 1 July 1969.

SAVINGS BANKS HOUSING FINANCE, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Loans to individuals					
Loans approved					
Dwellings not previously occupied ¹	No. 3,709	4,202	4,538	6,070	4,829
	\$'000 27,699	33,296	40,030	63,119	57,036
Dwellings previously occupied ¹	No. 3,807	4,602	5,338	8,089	6,512
	\$'000 23,943	31,299	39,995	76,673	72,186
Alterations and additions ..	\$'000 970	891	1,167	2,429	2,539
Total ..	\$'000 52,612	65,486	81,192	142,221	131,761
Undrawn commitments at 30 June ..	\$'000 9,975	12,274	17,033	34,826	24,198
Balances outstanding at 30 June ² ..	\$'000 196,498	226,709	260,540	320,361	396,441
Loans to building societies					
Balances outstanding at 30 June ..	\$'000 19,470	18,758	17,539	15,339	15,054

¹ Second mortgage financing is excluded from the number of dwelling units but included in the value of loans approved.

² Including interest debited to loan accounts.

Building and Co-operative Housing Societies—The next table shows details of the operations of building and co-operative housing societies for the five years to 1972-73.

BUILDING AND CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES¹, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72 ²	1972-73 ²
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Societies operating	564	621	678	732	756
Shareholders ³ : Non-borrowing ..	34,939	51,802	82,210	141,562	219,478
Borrowing	30,378	34,236	36,352	42,435	54,208
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts</i>	75,958	103,315	154,280	290,965	566,961
Members' repayment of advances	12,454	14,566	19,898	26,497	57,227
Members' subscriptions	36,775	60,640	101,437	222,232	448,051
Loans to societies ⁴	9,517	10,401	9,891	9,826	14,989
Interest received	7,258	8,788	12,188	17,466	28,037
Other	9,953	8,920	10,866	14,943	18,656
<i>Disbursements</i>	73,602	101,018	147,661	289,808	532,050
Advances to members	38,044	49,276	54,428	102,071	191,581
Withdrawals of subscriptions ..	14,727	28,920	54,560	129,196	288,786
Administration	1,013	1,386	2,199	3,712	7,590
Loan repayments by societies ⁴ ..	3,828	4,852	5,407	6,961	9,918
Interest paid	6,710	7,523	10,417	15,675	19,331
Other	9,280	9,059	20,650	32,193	14,844
<i>Assets</i>	147,794	187,672	240,854	344,847	510,997
Advances to members on mortgage	137,425	172,136	206,664	283,937	416,595
Cash in hand and bank current account	2,640	3,609	3,037	4,472	6,691
Other	7,729	11,927	31,153	56,438	87,710
<i>Liabilities</i>	147,794	187,672	240,854	344,847	510,997
Paid-up capital and subscriptions	79,070	111,019	157,895	251,645	410,223
Reserve funds	2,808	3,029	4,060	5,525	6,986
Fixed deposits	1,104	1,344	1,137	1,822	1,420
Loans outstanding: To government	26,574	30,030	32,759	35,344	37,543
To other lenders ^{4 5} ..	34,905	36,990	38,754	40,014	42,853
Other	3,333	5,260	6,249	10,498	11,973

¹ Figures are for accounting years ended during the financial year shown; in most cases year ended December. ² Including some community advancement societies since 1971-72. ³ At end of year. ⁴ Including bank overdraft. ⁵ In the case of co-operative housing societies, most of these loans are guaranteed by the State Government.

Under the *Building Societies Act 1886-1974*, any 25 or more persons may form a building society, either terminating or permanent, with the object of assisting its members or others to acquire freehold or leasehold property. There were 62 societies registered and operating under the Act at 30 June 1973.

Under the *Co-operative Housing Societies Act 1958-1974*, 12 or more persons may form a terminating society whose operations are confined to advancing money to members for the erection of new dwellings or the purchase of dwellings up to 30 years old, or for the conversion of approved dwellings into flats. Of the 717 societies registered at 31 December 1972, 694 operated during the year.

For statistical purposes a society is included only after it has operated long enough to have at least one balancing date; however, as the balancing dates of these societies are not uniform, the statistics shown in the table relate to the accounting periods which ended within the financial years shown.

From 1969-70 information regarding the financial operations of permanent building societies has been collected, and details for the five years to 1973-74 are shown in the next table.

PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES¹, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72 ^r	1972-73 ^r	1973-74
Loans approved for					
Dwellings not previously occupied ² .. No.	2,049	2,164	4,259	6,236	4,580
.. \$'000	19,955	23,085	50,463	86,969	81,547
Dwellings previously occupied .. No.	2,617	2,977	5,416	8,752	8,339
.. \$'000	19,637	25,477	52,824	111,030	134,925
Other ³ \$'000	806	806	3,628	3,134	2,538
Total \$'000	40,399	49,368	106,916	201,133	219,010
Loans advanced on mortgage \$'000	39,603	44,761	97,512	185,238	213,562
Balances at 30 June					
Loans approved but not advanced .. \$'000	3,233	6,088	13,272	22,491	16,695
Principal owing on mortgages .. \$'000	99,968	130,228	207,173	339,370	479,320
Paid-up share capital of societies .. \$'000	100,124	146,847	244,148	402,205	562,565
Unsecured borrowings by societies .. \$'000	2,519	3,276 ^r	8,562	7,917	7,073
Secured borrowings by societies .. \$'000	6,235	6,987	7,936	12,898	12,215

¹ Including from 1971-72 all building societies whose rules do not specify that they are to terminate on a specific date or event. ² Including alterations and additions to existing dwellings, estimated to cost \$10,000 or more. ³ Including loans to religious and educational bodies for institutional housing and loans for alterations and additions to existing buildings, estimated to cost less than \$10,000. ^r Revised since last issue.

Other Finance for Housing—The trading banks make advances, dependent on the credit status of the borrower. Annual interest rates on these advances at 1 October 1974 varied between 9½ and 11½ per cent. Outstanding advances by major trading banks in Queensland to persons building or purchasing their own homes totalled \$85.4m at 11 July 1974.

Finance companies also provide housing loans. In general, the companies provide loans to their customers if their credit worthiness falls within the standard determined by the individual companies. At 1 October 1974, annual interest rates varied among the finance companies from approximately 8 to 18 per cent. At that date maximum loan limits varied between 60 and 95 per cent of valuation. Details of housing finance transactions made by incorporated finance companies are shown in the next table.

FINANCE COMPANIES: HOUSING LOANS, QUEENSLAND, 1973-74

Particulars	Total
	\$m
Amount financed for housing	303.8
Balance of housing finance outstanding at end of year	565.6

Life insurance companies make housing loans which are normally collaterally secured by a life insurance policy. Maximum loan limits vary considerably among companies, but in general are higher than those offered by banks but less than those offered by finance companies. Maximum repayment terms are for periods up to 30 years and annual interest rates at 1 October 1974 varied between 7½ and 14 per cent. New loans paid over by life insurance companies in Queensland for housing purposes in the five years to 1973-74 are shown below.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES: HOUSING LOANS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Loans for housing on mortgage of real estate ..	6,135	6,921	7,159	6,521	7,942
Loans to building and housing societies ..	435	115	435	620	900

Other private sources of housing finance include superannuation and other trust funds, private investment companies, mortgage management companies, friendly societies, and solicitors' trust funds. No details of the housing finance provided from such sources are available.

Housing Costs—There are some statistics available which indicate trends in the costs of housing and house building. For details of costs of building see section 2 of this Chapter.

The Consumer Price Index measures price movements in the six State capital cities, separately and combined, and in Canberra, of commodities and services representing a high proportion of the aggregate expenditure of wage-earner households. Housing is one of the five main groups comprising the index, and is comprised of the costs of home ownership and allowances for private and government house and private flat rents. The costs of home ownership cover house price and repairs and maintenance and local government rates and charges but do not include the cost of land or interest charges on house purchase. Details of the housing group for Brisbane are shown in Chapter 17.

The housing group index for Brisbane rose from 136.7 in 1972-73 to 150.3 in 1973-74, an increase of 9.9 per cent, compared with 10.8 per cent for the weighted average of the six capital cities. The percentage rise for Brisbane was the highest since 1952-53.

The Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in House Building measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of houses. A description of the composition of the index and details of the eleven group indexes and the combined all groups index for Brisbane are given in Chapter 17. Between 1972-73 and 1973-74, the all groups index for Brisbane increased from 133.8 to 152.2. This represented an increase of 13.8 per cent compared with 15.4 per cent for the weighted average of the six capital cities.

• Chapter 23

MISCELLANEOUS

This chapter comprises statistics and other information which are not directly related to the subjects covered in the preceding chapters and which it is convenient to assemble in separate sections as follows: Internal Trade, Value of Production, National Income and Expenditure, and Balance of Payments.

1 INTERNAL TRADE

In terms of trade internal to Queensland, extensive statistics of retail trade have been collected and published over many years. These statistics have been compiled on the basis of full censuses at periodic intervals from 1947-48, supplemented during the intervening periods by sample surveys. The coverage of internal trade was expanded in 1968-69 by the introduction of a similar census of wholesale trade.

Census of Retail Establishments—The statistics in this section relate to retail establishments throughout Queensland and the value of their retail sales of goods.

An abridged Census of Retail Trade and Selected Services was undertaken in 1973-74, details of which are not yet available. The latest census for which information is available is 1968-69 when the Census of Retail Trade and Selected Services and the first full Census of Wholesale Trade were conducted on an integrated basis with Censuses of Mining, Manufacturing, and Electricity and Gas Production and Distribution. The integration of these economic censuses was designed to increase substantially the usefulness and comparability of economic statistics and to form a new basis for the quarterly sample surveys.

A complete description of the meaning and purpose of the integrated economic censuses, the standardisation of census units, classification, and concepts was provided in Chapter 15 of the 1970 *Year Book*.

The definition of retail trade adopted for the 1968-69 Retail Census is basically the same as the definition used in previous retail censuses, i.e. the resale of new and used goods to final consumers for personal and household consumption. However, because of the changes in the definitions of census units, the scope of the census, and items of data collected, it is not possible to make direct comparisons between the 1968-69 census figures and those obtained from previous retail censuses and surveys.

In the economic censuses the fundamental measure of an establishment's contribution to economic activity is the value added. Value added is calculated as turnover (which is the sum of sales of goods, goods withdrawn from stock for own use, and all other operating revenue) less purchases (including transfers in) and selected expenses, plus increase in stocks (or less decrease in stocks). Transfers in is the value of goods transferred from another non-retail establishment of the same business (enterprise) either for further processing or for sale. Selected expenses include the purchase of materials for manufacturing by the establishment, the purchase of materials for wrapping and packaging, charges for commission and

sub-contract work performed on the establishment's materials, and outward freight and cartage, but do not include salaries and wages, interest, rent, depreciation, or overhead expenses usually recorded only for the enterprise as a whole.

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1968-69

Industry group	Estab-lish-ments ¹	Persons em-ployed ²	Wages and sal-aries	Turnover	Stocks at 30 June		Pur-chases, trans-fers in, etc.	Value added
					1968	1969		
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Department, variety, and general stores	464	14,210	26.5	204.7	31.8	35.3	154.5	53.7
Food stores	7,197	27,677	30.0	423.1	22.3	24.0	344.6	80.2
Bread and milk vendors ..	1,208	2,603	0.5	31.1	.. ³	.. ³	24.9	6.2
Clothing, fabric, and furniture stores ..	2,192	9,737	14.7	134.4	29.6	31.8	97.3	39.4
Household appliance and hardware stores ..	1,346	6,396	13.0	95.7	16.2	16.6	66.0	30.1
Motor vehicle dealers, petrol, tyre retailers ..	4,038	25,004	50.0	618.1	53.1	56.1	492.6	128.5
Other retailers	2,240	9,425	11.8	109.6	16.3	18.2	75.7	35.7
Total retail establishments	18,685	95,052	146.5	1,616.6	169.3	182.0	1,255.5	373.9
Motion picture theatres ..	223	1,608	2.1	8.7	0.1	0.1	3.6	5.1
Restaurants and licensed hotels	1,604	16,369	25.7	173.3	4.5	5.1	108.3	65.6
Licensed clubs	525	2,140	4.0	19.7	0.7	0.7	11.2	8.6
Laundries and dry cleaners	259	1,874	2.9	7.2	0.1	0.1	1.6	5.7
Hairdressing and beauty salons	1,391	3,426	2.8	9.4	0.2	0.3	1.9	7.6
Total selected service establishments ..	4,002	25,417	37.5	218.3	5.6	6.3	126.5	92.5
Total	22,687	120,469	184.0	1,834.9	174.9	188.3	1,382.0	466.3

¹ At end of June 1969. ² At end of June 1969; including working proprietors and unpaid helpers working at least 15 hours during the week. ³ Less than \$50,000.

The next table shows a summary of operations of retail and selected service establishments by States for 1968-69.

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, AUSTRALIA, 1968-69

State or Territory	Estab-lish-ments ¹	Persons em-ployed ²	Wages and salaries	Turnover	Stocks at 30 June		Pur-chases, trans-fers in, etc.	Value added
					1968	1969		
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
N. S. Wales ..	57,770	352,907	616.7	5,258.3	453.7	489.9	3,807.8	1,486.7
Victoria ..	43,954	255,272	412.8	3,837.4	333.5	369.1	2,862.9	1,010.0
Queensland ..	22,687	120,469	184.0	1,834.9	174.9	188.3	1,382.0	466.3
South Aust. ..	14,247	85,291	128.3	1,161.0	110.4	120.4	867.3	303.7
Westn Aust. ..	11,177	68,949	107.3	1,124.7	94.6	103.2	855.3	278.0
Tasmania ..	4,857	26,930	40.7	389.1	40.1	43.7	291.6	101.1
N.T. ³ ..	554	3,493	7.4	69.0	6.2	7.8	51.7	18.9
A.C.T. ³ ..	1,025	8,588	17.7	151.5	13.6	14.5	112.0	40.5
Australia ..	156,271	922,057	1,515.1	13,827.6	1,227.1	1,337.0	10,231.2	3,706.2

¹ At end of June 1969. ² At end of June 1969; including working proprietors and unpaid helpers working at least 15 hours during the week. ³ Excluding figures for motion picture theatres which are included in the Australian total.

Survey of Retail Establishments—During the period between censuses, quarterly variations in the value of retail sales have been measured by means of sample surveys based on returns covering approximately 45 per cent of all retail sales in Australia.

The censuses provide for each State, and for divisions within each State, a classification of retail sales by type of store, commodity group, and value of sales. This made possible for subsequent sample surveys a detailed stratification of retail stores into the same classifications.

Because of their importance and relatively small numbers, the strata containing the large firms are fully enumerated at sample surveys. Other strata are sampled on a simple random basis. Once selected, stores remain in the sample until the next census. To keep the sample representative of current conditions, however, 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.

The following table shows, on a comparable basis throughout, the total value of retail sales for the three years to 1973-74.

RETAIL SALES IN COMMODITY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND ¹

Commodity group	Total sales			Sales per head of population ²		
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$	\$	\$
Groceries	231.1	265.8	338.1	124.9	140.1	173.9
Butchers' meat	105.7	111.0	140.5	57.1	58.5	72.3
Other food ³	177.8	167.7	204.1	96.0	88.4	105.0
Total food and groceries ..	514.6	544.5	682.7	278.0	287.1	351.1
Beer, wine, and spirits	157.5	207.2	265.7	85.1	109.2	136.6
Clothing and drapery	208.9	241.5	314.6	112.9	127.3	161.8
Footwear	35.3	36.8	43.1	19.1	19.4	22.2
Hardware, china, and glassware ⁴	35.4	55.5	79.7	19.1	29.3	41.0
Electrical goods and radios ⁵ ..	84.0	113.9	161.7	45.4	60.1	83.2
Furniture and floor coverings ..	60.3	73.1	107.6	32.6	38.5	55.3
Chemists' goods	88.5	96.3	115.6	47.8	50.8	59.4
Newspapers, books, and stationery	47.2	55.8	69.9	25.5	29.4	35.9
Other goods ⁶	134.6	142.2	175.2	72.7	75.0	90.1
Total (excluding motor vehicles etc.)	1,366.3	1,566.8	2,015.8	738.1	826.1	1,036.6

¹ Survey figures. ² Calculated on the basis of mean population for the year shown. ³ Including fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, cooked provisions, fish, etc., but excluding most delivered milk and some delivered 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., sporting requisites, etc.

Seasonality of Retail Sales—Quarterly estimates based on a sample survey, see above, 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 which are generally about 6 to 8 per cent higher than the average of all quarters. The March quarter is usually the least active.

RETAIL SALES IN COMMODITY GROUPS, QUARTERLY, QUEENSLAND

Commodity group	September quarter	December quarter	March quarter	June quarter	Year	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	
Groceries	1972-73	59.3	70.1	66.3	70.1	265.8
	1973-74	77.3	87.6	83.5	89.7	338.1
Butchers' meat	1972-73	27.7	27.0	27.4	28.9	111.0
	1973-74	32.8	35.3	36.1	36.3	140.5
Other food ¹	1972-73	44.7	40.6	40.5	41.9	167.7
	1973-74	45.5	50.9	52.2	55.5	204.1
Beer, wine, and spirits ..	1972-73	40.1	57.0	54.8	55.3	207.2
	1973-74	60.7	71.7	65.6	67.7	265.7
Clothing and drapery ..	1972-73	54.3	68.1	51.8	67.3	241.5
	1973-74	71.2	88.6	69.1	85.7	314.6
Footwear	1972-73	9.2	9.8	8.0	9.8	36.8
	1973-74	10.4	11.7	9.6	11.4	43.1
Hardware, china, and glassware ²	1972-73	9.1	18.3	13.8	14.3	55.5
	1973-74	17.5	24.7	17.7	19.8	79.7
Electrical goods and radios ³	1972-73	23.2	32.5	28.8	29.4	113.9
	1973-74	35.6	45.6	38.3	42.2	161.7
Furniture and floor coverings	1972-73	17.5	19.3	16.8	19.5	73.1
	1973-74	25.3	28.0	24.6	29.7	107.6
Chemists' goods	1972-73	23.5	24.9	23.1	24.8	96.3
	1973-74	26.6	31.1	27.6	30.3	115.6
Newspapers, books, and stationery	1972-73	11.8	14.9	14.8	14.3	55.8
	1973-74	15.3	18.4	18.5	17.7	69.9
Other goods ⁴	1972-73	34.5	41.0	32.1	34.6	142.2
	1973-74	38.7	51.4	40.4	44.7	175.2
Total (excluding motor vehicles etc.)	1972-73	354.9	423.5	378.2	410.2	1,566.8
	1973-74	456.9	545.0	483.2	530.7	2,015.8

¹ to ⁴ See notes ³ to ⁶ to table on page 552.

Census of Wholesale Establishments—The term wholesale trade is used in the wholesale census in the broad sense to include the resale by agents or principals of new or used goods to retailers or other wholesalers or to institutional, including government, professional, or other business users, including farmers and builders. The more important types of business engaged in wholesale trade are wholesale merchants, who take title to the goods they sell; manufacturers' sales branches; commission agents, including import and export agents and purchasing agents; petroleum products distributors; and co-operative and marketing boards engaged in marketing farm products.

Each establishment in the census is identified in terms of a particular location, and all sales, employment, etc. are recorded for the location, regardless of the sales territory covered. Thus all sales of wholesale establishments located in Queensland are credited to Queensland even though the sales territories may extend over other States.

In the next table, wholesale establishments have been classified in accordance with the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC).

WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1968-69

Industry group	Estab-lish-ments ¹	Persons em-ployed ²	Wages and salaries	Turn-over	Pur-chases, trans-fers in, etc.	Value added
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
General wholesalers	66	1,750	4.6	46.6	38.6	8.4
Wool-selling brokers, stock and station agents, and farm suppliers	576	5,293	14.1	134.7	105.5	32.0
Wool buyers and farm products wholesalers n.e.c.	86	1,259	3.6	319.0	304.3	12.7
Petroleum and petroleum products wholesalers	527	3,361	10.5	223.5	181.7	41.3
Other minerals, metals, and chemicals wholesalers	154	1,527	4.1	96.0	81.9	16.1
Machinery and equipment wholesalers	1,158	12,418	33.6	356.9	278.4	84.3
Building materials and supplies wholesalers	738	7,378	18.9	196.3	159.2	39.2
Wholesalers of household appliances and hardware, furniture	217	2,059	5.6	69.8	56.8	14.0
Clothing, footwear, and textiles wholesalers n.e.c.	279	1,889	4.4	59.1	47.5	11.6
Food, beverages, and tobacco products wholesalers	665	9,002	24.3	502.3	442.4	62.3
Other wholesalers, e.g. photographic, pharmaceutical	446	4,585	11.3	126.0	99.1	28.4
Total	4,912	50,521	135.0	2,130.3	1,795.5	350.4

¹ Operating at 30 June 1969. ² At the end of June 1969; including working proprietors.

The next table shows a summary of operations of wholesale establishments by States for 1968-69.

WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS, AUSTRALIA, 1968-69

State or Territory	Estab-lish-ments ¹	Persons em-ployed ²	Wages and salaries	Turnover	Purchases, transfers in, etc.	Value added
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales	11,882	130,387	399.5	5,749.8	4,769.4	1,053.7
Victoria	9,189	102,021	307.1	5,120.7	4,571.3	825.4
Queensland	4,912	50,521	135.0	2,130.3	1,795.5	350.4
South Australia	3,159	32,462	87.0	1,226.9	1,006.7	229.3
Western Australia	2,950	32,192	85.6	1,271.8	1,057.7	233.3
Tasmania	920	8,775	23.6	308.6	250.7	61.2
Northern Territory	113	879	2.8	35.7	28.5	7.8
Australian Capital Territory ..	231	1,574	4.8	55.4	43.9	12.2
Australia	33,356	358,811	1,045.3	15,899.1	13,524.0	2,773.0

¹ Operating at 30 June 1969. ² At end of June 1969; including working proprietors.

2 VALUE OF PRODUCTION

Gross Value of Queensland Primary Production (excluding Mining)—
The next table gives gross values of primary production, excluding mining, 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 1973-74.

GROSS VALUE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION (EXCLUDING MINING),
QUEENSLAND

Industry	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74s
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Agricultural					
Grain crops	53,426	54,889	91,343	66,579 _r	130,213
Hay	14,319	12,882	9,549	13,088	11,611
Other fodder ¹	19,624	14,868	11,681	17,534	14,852
Sugar cane ²	144,627	167,166	202,063	226,513	212,757
Fruit	27,013	32,655	32,573	40,909	38,829
Tobacco	20,160	23,274	21,541	20,486	22,539
All other	46,056	58,457	64,819	67,028 _r	97,498
Total	325,226	364,192	433,569	452,137_r	528,299
Pastoral					
Wool (less fellmongered etc.) ..	64,366	40,352	56,672	115,180	100,583
Sheep killed in factories	11,901	9,494	11,073	16,769	12,097
Sheep killed elsewhere ³	3,285	2,674	2,844	5,704	9,353
Net exports of live sheep	5,407	-2,692	-3,416	-5,896	279
<i>Total sheep-raising</i>	<i>84,959</i>	<i>49,828</i>	<i>67,173</i>	<i>131,757</i>	<i>122,312</i>
Cattle killed in factories	160,907	156,137	187,613	246,761	249,360
Cattle killed elsewhere ³	19,903	18,941	19,769	23,549	29,179
Net exports of live cattle	35,362	4,309	-3,878	-3,747	28,946
<i>Total cattle-raising</i>	<i>216,172</i>	<i>179,387</i>	<i>203,504</i>	<i>266,564</i>	<i>307,484</i>
Horses	446	446	584	912	1,754
Total	301,577	229,660	271,261	399,232	431,550
Dairying and pig-raising					
Cream for butter factories ⁴ ..	17,032	15,430	16,265	14,407 _r	10,288
Milk for factories ⁵	6,733	6,084	7,249	9,841 _r	11,931
Milk other than for factories ..	25,244	26,591	28,984	30,302 _r	35,137
<i>Total dairying</i>	<i>49,009</i>	<i>48,105</i>	<i>52,498</i>	<i>54,550_r</i>	<i>57,356</i>
Pigs killed in factories	18,641	19,396	21,808	24,237	28,801
Pigs killed elsewhere ³	2,038	2,364	2,406	2,333	4,407
Net exports of live pigs	1,271	188	-1,082	-2,684	-2,771
<i>Total pig-raising</i>	<i>21,949</i>	<i>21,948</i>	<i>23,132</i>	<i>23,886</i>	<i>30,437</i>
Total	70,959	70,053	75,630	78,436_r	87,793
Poultry					
Poultry slaughtered etc.	11,315	12,463	11,957	12,293	15,869
Eggs produced	13,727	14,754	14,714	16,727	22,562
Total	25,042	27,217	26,671	29,020	38,431
Beekeeping					
Honey and wax	333	429	595	815	1,013
Total rural production	723,138	691,551	807,727	959,640_r	1,087,086

**GROSS VALUE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION (EXCLUDING MINING),
QUEENSLAND—continued**

Industry	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74 ^s
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Forestry					
Logs for milling and export ..	14,994	14,741	15,884	16,698 ^r	} 20,940
Firewood, railway timber, etc. ..	3,168	4,849	5,260	6,017 ^r	
Total	18,162	19,590	21,143	22,715 ^r	20,940
Fisheries					
Edible fish	6,339	9,696	10,482	12,176 ^r	} 14,500
Other fisheries	1,695	1,289	898	1,286 ^r	
Total	8,034	10,985	11,380	13,462 ^r	14,500
Hunting					
Furred skins etc.	2,229	1,854	1,320	2,323	915
Total primary (excluding mining)	751,562	723,980	841,570	998,140 ^r	1,123,441

¹ Including vegetables for stock fodder. ² Excluding from 1970-71 to 1973-74, repayments of loan assistance provided in 1967-68 by the Australian Government to the Sugar Board. ³ In slaughterhouses and on holdings. ⁴ Including bounty: 1969-70, \$2,392(000); 1970-71, \$3,431(000); 1971-72, \$3,169(000); 1972-73, \$1,907(000); and 1973-74, \$952(000). ⁵ Including bounty: 1969-70, \$431(000); 1970-71, \$592(000); 1971-72, \$646(000); 1972-73, \$474(000); and 1973-74, \$358(000). ^r Revised since last issue. ^s Subject to revision.

Net Value of Primary Production (excluding Mining)—Details of the net values of primary production, excluding mining, are shown in the next table for 1973-74. Estimates have been made of the costs of marketing and of costs of production incurred for fodders, fertilisers, and other materials used. The net value of production is the only satisfactory measure to use when comparing or combining the value of primary industries with those of other industries.

**GROSS, LOCAL, AND NET VALUES OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION
(EXCLUDING MINING), QUEENSLAND, 1973-74^s**

Particulars	Agricultural	Pastoral	Dairying, poultry, and bees	Total rural	Forestry, fisheries, and hunting	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Gross production valued at principal markets	528,299	431,550	127,237	1,087,086	36,355	1,123,441
Costs of marketing	47,518	28,778	6,181	82,477	8,443	90,920
Gross production valued at place of production	480,781	402,772	121,056	1,004,609	27,912	1,032,521
Costs of production						
Seeds, fodder, and other materials etc.	95,800	48,665	42,012	186,477	n	186,477 ¹
Net value of production	384,981	354,107	79,044	818,132	27,912	846,044 ²

¹ Incomplete. ² Including "local" value, i.e. gross value at place of production, for forestry, fisheries, and hunting. ⁿ Not available. ^s Subject to revision.

Changes in Value of Production—The next table shows for primary industries the estimated net value of production and for mining and manufacturing "value added", i.e. turnover, plus change in the value of stocks less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses (see pages 279 and 293).

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Year	Agricultural	Pastoral	Dairying, poultry, and bees	Total rural	Forestry, fisheries, and hunting	Mining ¹	Manufacturing ¹
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1969-70 ..	226,012	230,126	58,869	515,007	22,919	229,970	712,857
1970-71 ..	262,177	170,401	62,328	494,906	26,372	245,746	..
1971-72 ..	320,164	213,562	69,905	603,631	27,229	239,208	870,782
1972-73 _r ..	327,434	323,205	66,350	716,989	29,363	322,103	1,012,595
1973-74 _s ..	384,981	354,107	79,044	818,132	27,912	n	n

¹ "Value added", see page 279 (Mining), and page 293 (Manufacturing).
n Not available. r Revised since last issue. s Subject to revision.

3 NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Estimates of the Australian national income and expenditure in this section are taken from the *Australian National Accounts 1973-74* (Reference No. 7.1) and are subject to revision. The estimates were substantially revised in 1971-72 to incorporate changes made to the concepts, definitions, and methods used in the preparation of National Accounts. A full account of the changes, which included the renaming of some of the major aggregates, is given in the above publication. The changes were in general designed to bring the Australian system more into line with the United Nations System of National Accounts which is also used by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Definitions of the principal aggregates included in the following tables are given below.

Gross domestic product is the total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period after deduction of the costs of goods and services used up in the process of production but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital. *Gross farm product* (at market prices) is that part of gross domestic product which derives from production in rural industries. *Gross non-farm product* (at market prices) arises from production in all other industries.

Gross domestic product at factor cost is that part of the cost of producing the gross domestic 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 domestic product less indirect taxes plus subsidies.

Domestic factor incomes 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 fixed capital. It is equivalent to gross domestic product at factor cost less depreciation allowances.

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 plus indirect taxes less subsidies. It is equivalent to domestic factor incomes plus indirect taxes less subsidies and net income paid overseas.

National disposable income is the net income accruing within a given period to Australian residents from their services in supplying factors of production, from net indirect taxes, and from re-distributive transfers. It is equivalent to national income less net transfers overseas.

National turnover of goods and services is the total flow within a given period of final goods and services (i.e. excluding goods and services used up during the period in the process of production), entering the Australian economy from production and imports. This value is equivalent to gross domestic 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 used up during the period in the process of production) bought by Australian residents. It is equivalent to the gross domestic product plus imports of goods and services less exports of goods and services.

Household income is the total income whether in cash or kind, received by persons normally resident in Australia 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.). It includes the imputed interest of life offices and super-annuation funds, which is the benefit accruing to policy holders and members from investment income of the funds. However, it excludes any income which might be said to accrue to persons in the form of undistributed company income. It also includes any property income received by non-profit organisations such as private schools, churches, charitable organisations, etc.

The table on page 560 shows the distribution of *national turnover of goods and services*. The *gross national expenditure* is equivalent to national turnover less exports of goods and services overseas. It has three main components:

- (a) *Final Consumption Expenditure*: (i) *Private*. Expenditure on goods and services for consumption by persons and private non-profit organisations serving households. This item includes personal expenditure on motor vehicles and other durable goods and the imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings, but excludes purchases of dwellings. It also excludes consumer debt interest, but includes the imputed service charge in respect of instalment credit operations. (ii) *Government*. Expenditure by public authorities, other than those classified as public enterprises, on wages, salaries, and supplements, and goods and services other than expenditure which results in the creation or the acquisition of fixed tangible assets or an increase in stocks. Charges for goods sold and services rendered are offset against purchases. Net expenditure overseas by general government bodies and purchases from public enterprises are included. All expenditure on defence is classified as final consumption expenditure. Net expenditure overseas on major items of defence equipment is included in the period in which the equipment is delivered.

- (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, 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 final consumption expenditure. Major additions are, however, regarded as capital expenditure. Dwellings purchased by persons from public housing authorities are included in private capital expenditure. (ii) *Public Enterprises*. Expenditure on new fixed assets, whether for replacement 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 final consumption expenditure. Major additions are, however, regarded as capital expenditure. (iii) *General Government*. 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 final consumption expenditure. However, because it has been impossible to make a satisfactory dissection, all expenditure on roads, including maintenance, is classified as capital expenditure.
- (c) *Increase in Stocks*. The value of changes in stocks held by trading enterprises and general government. The value of changes in stocks is obtained after adjusting the increase in value of stocks by the stock valuation adjustment, i.e. by the difference between the increase in book value of stocks and the corresponding value of changes in stocks at average current prices in each period.

The largest component of gross national expenditure is private final consumption expenditure which accounts for nearly three-fifths of the total. This is dealt with more fully on page 561. Final consumption expenditure by general government is less than one-quarter of private final consumption expenditure.

Gross fixed capital expenditure accounts for about one-quarter of gross national expenditure. About two-thirds of this is private expenditure and one-third public.

The next table summarises the main items constituting the domestic production account for the five years to 1973-74. Wages and salaries, including the pay of members of the forces, is the largest single component of gross domestic product being 52 per cent in 1969-70 and 54 per cent in 1973-74. This item has increased by \$11,822m, or 76 per cent, since 1969-70.

In the same period, the gross operating surplus of trading enterprises increased by \$6,641m, or 58 per cent. This figure is made up of increases in the surpluses of companies (\$1,978m), unincorporated enterprises (\$3,225m), dwellings owned by persons (\$1,299m), and public enterprises (\$139m).

DOMESTIC PRODUCTION ACCOUNT, AUSTRALIA

Item	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Final consumption expenditure					
Private	18,139	19,988	22,224	24,833	29,088
Government	3,645	4,196	4,757	5,405	6,773
Gross fixed capital expenditure					
Private	5,163	5,840	6,289	6,495	7,999
Public enterprises	1,475	1,517	1,742	1,708	1,907
General government	1,265	1,403	1,554	1,744	1,978
Increase in stocks	485	342	-128	-322	1,638
Statistical discrepancy	-269	-362	-284	216	876
Gross national expenditure	29,903	32,924	36,154	40,079	50,259
Exports of goods and services	4,755	5,071	5,644	6,956	7,806
National turnover of goods and services	34,658	37,995	41,798	47,035	58,065
Less Imports of goods and services	4,764	5,118	5,238	5,349	7,632
Expenditure on gross domestic product	29,894	32,877	36,560	41,686	50,433
Wages, salaries, and supplements	15,633	17,912	20,061	22,443	27,455
Gross operating surplus					
Trading enterprises					
Companies	4,613	4,723	4,999	5,978	6,591
Unincorporated enterprises	4,199	4,228	4,716	5,698	7,424
Dwellings owned by persons	1,537	1,822	2,089	2,394	2,836
Public enterprises	1,081	1,068	1,209	1,251	1,220
Financial enterprises	470	564	653	796	926
Less Imputed bank service charge	653	738	854	1,096	1,386
Gross domestic product at factor cost	26,880	29,579	32,873	37,464	45,066
Indirect taxes less subsidies	3,014	3,298	3,687	4,222	5,367
Gross domestic product	29,894	32,877	36,560	41,686	50,433
Gross farm product	2,189	2,010	2,241	3,052	4,507
Gross non-farm product	27,705	30,867	34,319	38,634	45,926

The next table shows the national income and outlay account for the five years to 1973-74.

NATIONAL INCOME AND OUTLAY ACCOUNT, AUSTRALIA

Income or outlay	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Wages, salaries, and supplements	15,633	17,912	20,061	22,443	27,455
Net operating surplus	8,614	8,855	9,745	11,673	13,957
Domestic factor incomes	24,247	26,767	29,806	34,116	41,412
Less Net income paid overseas	387	393	388	443	260
Indirect taxes	3,288	3,589	4,079	4,549	5,648
Less Subsidies	274	291	392	327	281
National income	26,874	29,672	33,105	37,895	46,519
Less Net transfers to overseas	107	138	152	227	289
National disposable income	26,767	29,534	32,953	37,668	46,230
Final consumption expenditure					
Private	18,139	19,988	22,224	24,833	29,088
Government	3,645	4,196	4,757	5,405	6,773
Saving	4,983	5,350	5,972	7,430	10,369
Disposal of income	26,767	29,534	32,953	37,668	46,230

National disposable income increased from \$26,767m in 1969-70 to \$46,230m in 1973-74, an increase of 73 per cent. Over the same period, saving increased from \$4,983m to \$10,369m, an increase of 108 per cent.

The income and outlay account of households (including unincorporated enterprises) for the five years to 1973-74 is shown in the next table. The figures show that in 1973-74, income tax payable was 14.1 per cent of total household income compared with 12.3 per cent in 1969-70. Of private final consumption expenditure in 1973-74, food represented 18 per cent; rent 14 per cent; cigarettes, tobacco, and alcoholic drinks 9 per cent; and clothing, footwear, and drapery 9 per cent.

HOUSEHOLDS (INCLUDING UNINCORPORATED ENTERPRISES) INCOME AND OUTLAY ACCOUNT, AUSTRALIA

Income or outlay	1969-70	19 70-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<i>Income</i>					
Net operating surplus					
Dwellings owned by persons ..	1,293	1,555	1,791	2,068	2,473
Unincorporated enterprises ..	3,494	3,524	4,002	4,956	6,625
Less Interest etc. paid relating thereto	801	919	1,031	1,248	1,689
Less Third party insurance transfers to persons	30	30	36	39	46
Income from unincorporated enterprises and dwellings owned by persons	3,956	4,130	4,726	5,737	7,363
Wages, salaries, and supplements ..	15,633	17,912	20,061	22,443	27,455
Interest on life and superannuation funds (imputed)	473	535	615	689	792
Other interest etc. received	735	846	952	1,148	1,557
Dividends received	505	509	546	580	640
Transfers from					
General government	1,664	1,852	2,166	2,695	3,313
Third party insurance	62	69	80	89	105
Overseas	186	181	226	236	214
Receipts	23,214	26,034	29,372	33,617	41,439
<i>Outlay</i>					
Final consumption expenditure					
Food	3,570	3,819	4,126	4,549	5,327
Cigarettes and tobacco	510	556	605	706	785
Alcoholic drinks	1,183	1,306	1,416	1,575	1,805
Clothing, footwear, drapery ..	1,667	1,814	1,987	2,224	2,666
Health	1,074	1,225	1,428	1,611	1,781
Rent	2,314	2,680	3,053	3,469	4,038
Gas, electricity, fuel	452	479	527	554	620
Household durables	1,324	1,451	1,635	1,850	2,344
Newspapers, books, etc.	306	331	350	389	462
All other goods n.e.c.	722	793	881	964	1,179
Purchase of motor vehicles ..	975	1,040	1,120	1,210	1,435
Operation of motor vehicles ..	1,077	1,246	1,386	1,513	1,749
Other travel and communication	794	883	1,007	1,102	1,299
All other services	2,173	2,367	2,705	3,116	3,599
Total final consumption expenditure	18,139	19,988	22,224	24,833	29,088
Consumer debt interest	184	214	234	281	374
Income tax payable	2,861	3,123	3,815	4,084	5,852
Other direct taxes, fees, fines, etc. ..	391	408	439	489	600
Transfers overseas	114	134	172	211	214
Saving	1,525	2,167	2,488	3,719	5,311
Disbursements	23,214	26,034	29,372	33,617	41,439

A dissection of household income by States for the five years to 1973-74 is shown in the next table. Household income is defined on page 558. In 1973-74 household income in Queensland increased by 22 per cent, compared with a rise of 23 per cent for Australia as a whole.

ITEMS OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME, AUSTRALIA

State	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
<i>Wages, Salaries, and Supplements (\$m)</i>					
New South Wales ¹	6,316	7,289	8,144	9,032	10,973
Victoria	4,466	5,050	5,590	6,306	7,674
Queensland	1,873	2,159	2,478	2,871	3,531
South Australia ²	1,407	1,588	1,790	2,009	2,532
Western Australia	1,141	1,343	1,525	1,628	2,010
Tasmania	430	483	534	597	735
Australia	15,633	17,912	20,061	22,443	27,455

Cash Benefits from General Government (\$m)

New South Wales ¹	636	707	823	1,026	1,285
Victoria	436	477	563	705	854
Queensland	255	284	329	404	491
South Australia ²	158	180	210	256	315
Western Australia	125	145	170	217	264
Tasmania	54	59	71	87	104
Australia	1,664	1,852	2,166	2,695	3,313

Income of Farm and Other Unincorporated Enterprises, Income from Dwellings, and All Other Income (\$m)

New South Wales ¹	2,037	2,180	2,419	2,974	3,657
Victoria	1,898	1,996	2,238	2,538	3,033
Queensland	822	870	1,081	1,282	1,531
South Australia ²	550	541	665	793	1,087
Western Australia	464	533	568	681	1,114
Tasmania	146	150	174	211	249
Australia	5,917	6,270	7,145	8,479	10,671

Total Household Income (\$m)

New South Wales ¹	8,989	10,176	11,386	13,032	15,915
Victoria	6,800	7,523	8,391	9,549	11,561
Queensland	2,950	3,313	3,888	4,557	5,553
South Australia ²	2,115	2,309	2,665	3,058	3,934
Western Australia	1,730	2,021	2,263	2,526	3,388
Tasmania	630	692	779	895	1,088
Australia	23,214	26,034	29,372	33,617	41,439

Total Household Income per Head of Mean Population (\$)

New South Wales ¹	1,947	2,161	2,373	2,682	3,241
Victoria	1,988	2,161	2,374	2,668	3,193
Queensland	1,657	1,828	2,100	2,403	2,855
South Australia ²	1,727	1,846	2,093	2,372	3,004
Western Australia	1,774	1,995	2,161	2,374	3,123
Tasmania	1,628	1,774	1,987	2,266	2,728
Australia	1,871	2,057	2,278	2,569	3,123

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory.² Including Northern Territory.

Household final consumption expenditure by States for 1973-74 is set out in the next table.

HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA, 1973-74

Item	N.S.W. ¹	Vic.	Qld	S.A. ²	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Food	1,960	1,529	750	493	447	148	5,327
Cigarettes and tobacco ..	298	223	104	71	65	24	785
Alcoholic drinks	758	438	261	148	150	50	1,805
Clothing etc.	1,038	751	352	245	199	81	2,666
Health	767	458	209	165	135	47	1,781
Rent	1,595	1,240	523	299	291	90	4,038
Gas, electricity, fuel ..	231	202	69	53	43	22	620
Household durables ..	875	656	335	234	187	57	2,344
Newspapers, books, etc. ..	175	141	64	38	30	14	462
All other goods	440	336	169	110	91	33	1,179
Travel and communication ³	1,754	1,209	622	411	362	125	4,482
All other services	1,513	955	473	297	272	89	3,599
Total	11,404	8,138	3,931	2,564	2,272	780	29,088

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory.

² Including Northern Territory.

³ Including the purchase and operation of motor vehicles.

The next table provides an indication of the per capita expenditure on the major items of household consumption by States for 1973-74.

HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, PER CAPITA, AUSTRALIA, 1973-74

Item	N.S.W. ¹	Vic.	Qld	S.A. ²	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Food	399	423	386	377	412	371	401
Cigarettes and tobacco ..	61	62	53	54	60	60	59
Alcoholic drinks	154	121	134	113	138	126	136
Clothing etc.	211	208	181	187	184	203	201
Health	156	127	107	126	125	118	134
Rent	324	343	269	228	268	226	304
Gas, electricity, fuel ..	47	56	35	40	40	55	47
Household durables ..	178	181	172	179	173	143	177
Newspapers, books, etc. ..	36	39	33	29	28	35	35
All other goods	90	93	87	84	84	83	89
Travel and communication ³	357	334	320	314	334	314	338
All other services	308	264	243	227	251	223	271
Total	2,320	2,250	2,021	1,959	2,096	1,958	2,192

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory.

² Including Northern Territory.

³ Including the purchase and operation of motor vehicles.

Variations in the per capita figure from State to State may reflect any combination of differences in quantities or qualities of the goods, or in price levels as between States.

Information from the income and expenditure accounts of all general government authorities, including local and semi-governmental authorities, is shown in the next table for the five years to 1973-74. Income from public enterprises consists of that part of the income of public financial enterprises actually transferred to general government plus the whole of the income of public trading enterprises. The income of public trading enterprises is measured by their net operating surplus, and so includes any payments of interest by public trading enterprises.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT INCOME AND OUTLAY ACCOUNT, AUSTRALIA

Income or outlay	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Income from public enterprises ..	691	684	792	769	681
Interest etc. received	231	278	298	336	383
Indirect taxes	3,288	3,589	4,079	4,549	5,648
Direct taxes on income	4,042	4,603	5,284	5,698	7,503
Other direct taxes, fees, fines, etc. ..	391	408	439	489	600
Receipts	8,643	9,562	10,892	11,841	14,815
Final consumption expenditure ..	3,645	4,196	4,757	5,405	6,773
Subsidies	274	291	392	327	281
Interest etc. paid	756	831	914	1,018	1,116
Transfers to persons	1,664	1,852	2,166	2,695	3,313
Grants for private capital purposes ..	52	52	55	73	87
Transfers overseas	179	185	206	252	289
Surplus on current transactions ..	2,073	2,155	2,402	2,071	2,956
Disbursements	8,643	9,562	10,892	11,841	14,815

4 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Estimates of a country's balance of payments are prepared for the purpose of providing a systematic record in money terms of the economic transactions which take place over a period between that country and all other countries. These estimates have always assumed particular importance in Australia since the economy is subject to fairly large fluctuations in export income, variations in the level of foreign investment, and the demand for imports.

Current account transactions may be defined as those involving changes in the ownership of goods, or the rendering of services, between residents of one country and the rest of the world. It includes such items as exports, imports, shipping freight, dividends, profits and interest, travel, government expenditure, and the value of transfers in the form of gifts in cash or kind made or received by residents of the country, both private and government, to or from the rest of the world. The net result of these types of transactions by Australia for five years is shown in the "balance on current account" item in the next table. The capital adjustments made to meet the net surplus (or deficit) are shown in the second part of the table.

Capital account transactions may be defined as those involving claims to money and titles of investment between residents of one country and the rest of the world, and include government loan-raising operations overseas, investment by overseas residents in local companies, the investment of local residents in companies overseas, and transactions involving changes in the overseas assets and liabilities of certain local marketing authorities.

By definition, the balances of payments on current account and capital account during a given period must exactly offset one another. Errors and omissions, however, occur in the estimation of the amounts involved in various items in both accounts. It is therefore necessary to introduce into the estimates a "balancing item" to preserve the identity between them. Although the "balancing item" is included in the capital account it does not include only errors and omissions related to capital transactions, but includes discrepancies in the current account. The next table shows balance of payments details for five years to 1973-74. Estimates are

continually revised to take account of more reliable basic data and more up-to-date information.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, AUSTRALIA

Nature of item	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
CURRENT ACCOUNT					
Visible trade	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Exports f.o.b.	3,969	4,217	4,726	5,991	6,719
Imports f.o.b.	-3,553	-3,790	-3,792	-3,808	-5,750
Balance of trade	416	427	934	2,183	969
Invisible credits					
Gold production	18	15	13	15	15
Transportation	445	474	498	574	720
Travel	120	136	139	132	167
Government	87	82	90	90	93
Property income	155	165	229	369	496
Transfers	186	181	226	236	224
Miscellaneous	118	134	160	135	115
Total invisible credits	1,129	1,187	1,356	1,551	1,830
Invisible debits					
Transportation	-754	-832	-848	-884	-1,174
Travel	-186	-199	-264	-312	-334
Government	-124	-127	-124	-122	-116
Property income					
Investment income	-734	-753	-786	-955	-1,098
Royalties and copyrights	-68	-64	-56	-75	-60
Transfers					
Government	-179	-185	-206	-252	-290
Private	-114	-134	-172	-211	-210
Miscellaneous	-147	-170	-210	-223	-254
Total invisible debits	-2,306	-2,463	-2,666	-3,034	-3,536
Net invisibles	-1,177	-1,276	-1,309	-1,483	-1,706
Balance on current account	-761	-849	-375	699	-737
CAPITAL ACCOUNT					
CAPITAL INFLOW (NET)	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Government capital movements					
Government securities	-125	-48	-46	-33	-85
Other government capital movements	-60	-15	-14	-31	69
Total government capital movements	-185	-63	-60	-64	-16
Private capital movements					
Overseas investment in Australian companies					
Undistributed income	284	274	248	293	487
Other direct investment	507	654	626	-31	103
Portfolio investment and institutional loans					
Total companies	1,070	1,584	1,463	379	475
Australian investment overseas	-143	-82	-140	-128	-171
Marketing authorities	-47	-43	-45	34	-95
Total private capital movements	880	1,459	1,278	285	210
Monetary sector transactions n.e.i.	34	28	44	89	.. ¹
Net identified capital inflow	729	1,423	1,262	310	194
Balancing item	69	23	556	96	-26
Net apparent capital inflow	798	1,447	1,818	379	168
MONETARY MOVEMENTS					
Changes in official reserve assets	118	742	1,544	1,079	-391
Allocation of special drawing rights	-75	-64	-63	..	..
Changes in other foreign assets	6	-71	-31	10	-150
Other monetary movements	-12	-10	-8	-10	-28
Net monetary movements	37	598	1,442	1,079	-569

¹ Not available separately, included in the balancing item.

• Chapter 24

METRIC CONVERSION

In the 1971 and 1972 edition of the *Year Book* a brief description was given of the system of weights and measures in Australia, the development of the National Standards Commission, Commonwealth legal units, the Senate Committee inquiry into the metric system of weights and measures, and the passing of the *Metric Conversion Act 1973*.

An outline of the main aspects of metric conversion, including the conversion tables and programmes for conversion, is given on the following pages.

1 THE METRIC CONVERSION BOARD

The Metric Conversion Act stated as its object, to bring about progressively the use of the metric system of measurement in Australia, as the sole system of measurement of physical quantities. It provided the Minister with powers to do such things, make such arrangements, and enter into such agreements as he thought conducive to the attainment of this objective, and established the Metric Conversion Board. It extended to all the Territories of Australia except Papua New Guinea.

On 1 July 1970, the Metric Conversion Board of 13 members was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr J. D. Norgard, B.E., F.S.A.S.M. (Met.).

The Australian Government has made it clear that the metric change is to be predominantly a voluntary one, planned and implemented by those who would be affected by it. To do this, all the major activities within the community likely to be affected by metric conversion were identified by the Board and grouped so that each activity would have a Sector Committee responsible for its metrication.

The 80 Sector Committees report to Advisory Committees, of which there are 11, each concerned with a broad area of activity such as primary industry, education, or engineering. The Advisory Committees are each chaired by a Board member, and have the task of co-ordinating programmes and proposals for conversion before submitting these to the Board. In all more than 600 individual persons drawn from virtually all relevant business, professional, technical, and government fields, have been appointed to the Advisory and Sector Committees, filling some 800 committee positions.

2 THE SI SYSTEM OF UNITS

In general Australia is adopting the *Système International* (SI) system of units. This is the system adopted by the International General

Conference on Weights and Measures. It is based on the metre, kilogram, and second.

While the SI system closely resembles the centimetre-gram-second system which has long been in use in physical science it is not identical.

The International System of Units comprises a set of seven base units, some supplementary units for angular measurement, and derived units. The base units are the metre (length), kilogram (mass), second (time), ampere (electrical current), kelvin (temperature), candela (luminous intensity), and mole (amount of substance). A striking advantage of the SI system over the older system is that there is only one SI unit for each physical quantity and there are no odd multiplying factors to be remembered. Some of the units have special names (e.g. the joule, the watt), while for others, the names are derived from the units comprising them (e.g. the metre per second).

In addition to the SI unit for any physical quantity there is a range of other units available which are decimal multiples or submultiples of the SI unit. The names of each of these are obtained by combining a prefix with the name of the unit, the same prefix being always used for a particular decimal multiple. The prefixes, with their symbols and values, are as follows:

Prefix	Symbol	Value
tera	T	10^{12}
giga	G	10^9
mega	M	10^6
kilo	k	10^3
hecto	h	10^2
deka	da	10
deci	d	10^{-1}
centi	c	10^{-2}
milli	m	10^{-3}
micro	u	10^{-6}
nano	n	10^{-9}
pico	p	10^{-12}
femto	f	10^{-15}
atto	a	10^{-18}

NOTE. It is recommended that only multiples of 10^3 be used and, except in special cases, the use of prefixes hecto, deka, deci, and centi should be avoided.

Some units are not decimally related to basic SI units but are of such significance that their continued use is necessary. Notable examples are the minute and hour of time interval and the degree, minute, and second of angular measurement. Other non-SI units such as the nautical mile (1,852 metres) are the subject of international agreements so their use must be continued for particular applications. There are other non-SI units for which it would seem to be in the public interest to make provision, such as the kilometre per hour for car speeds, where the SI unit would be the metre per second.

Special names of SI units which are being recommended by the Metric Conversion Board for general use include the litre, the tonne (1,000 kilograms), and the hectare (10,000 square metres). The millibar has been recommended for the measurement of pressure, for meteorological purposes only, because of international practice. Non-SI units recommended for restricted use include the nautical mile and knot for marine and aerial navigation and the kilowatt hour for the measurement of electrical energy.

The next table lists the most important everyday units in both the imperial and SI systems. The table also shows the conversion ratios between the two systems.

Note. In the case of abbreviations, sq m, cu m, etc., used below, the alternative form m², m³, etc., may also be used.

CONVERSION TABLE FOR COMMON MEASUREMENTS

Metric unit	Imperial unit	Conversion factors (approximate)	
		Metric to imperial units	Imperial to metric units
Length			
millimetre (mm) or centimetre (cm)	inch	1 mm = 0.0394 in 1 cm = 0.394 in	1 in = 25.4 mm 1 in = 2.54 cm
centimetre (cm) or metre (m)	foot	1 m = 3.28 ft	1 ft = 30.5 cm
metre (m)	yard	1 m = 1.09 yd	1 yd = 0.914 m
metre (m) or kilometre (km)	furlong	1 km = 4.97 fur	1 fur = 201 m
kilometre (km)	mile	1 km = 0.621 mile	1 mile = 1.61 km
Navigation			
international nautical mile (n mile)		1,852 m = 1 n mile	
Mass			
gram (g)	ounce	1 g = 0.0353 oz	1 oz = 28.3 g
gram (g) or kilogram (kg)	pound	1 kg = 2.20 lb	1 lb = 454 g
kilogram (kg)	stone	1 kg = 0.157 stone	1 stone = 6.35 kg
tonne (t)	ton	1 t = 0.984 ton	1 ton = 1.02 t
Area			
square centimetre (sq cm)	square inch	1 sq cm = 0.155 sq in	1 sq in = 6.45 sq cm
square centimetre (sq cm) or square metre (sq m)	square foot	1 sq m = 10.8 sq ft	1 sq ft = 929 sq cm
square metre (sq m)	square yard	1 sq m = 1.20 sq yd	1 sq yd = 0.836 sq m
square metre (sq m)	perch	1 sq m = 0.0395 p	1 p = 25.3 sq m
hectare (ha)	rood	1 ha = 9.88 rd	1 rd = 0.101 ha
hectare (ha)	acre	1 ha = 2.47 ac	1 ac = 0.405 ha
square kilometre (sq km)	square mile	1 sq km = 0.386 sq mile	1 sq mile = 2.59 sq km
Volume			
cubic centimetre (cu cm)	cubic inch	1 cu cm = 0.0610 cu in	1 cu in = 16.4 cu cm
cubic metre (cu m)	cubic foot	1 cu m = 35.3 cu ft	1 cu ft = 0.0283 cu m
cubic metre (cu m)	cubic yard	1 cu m = 1.31 cu yd	1 cu yd = 0.765 cu m
cubic metre (cu m)	bushel	1 cu m = 27.5 bus	1 bus = 0.0364 cu m
Volume (fluids)			
millilitre (ml)	fluid ounce	1 ml = 0.352 fl oz	1 fl oz = 28.4 ml
millilitre (ml) or litre (l)	pint	1 litre = 1.76 pt	1 pt = 568 ml
litre (l) or cubic metre (cu m)	gallon	1 cu m = 220 gal	1 gal = 4.55 litres
cubic metre (cu m) or megalitre (MI)	acre-foot	1 MI = 0.811 acre-foot	1 acre-foot = 1,230 cu m = 1.23 MI
Force			
newton (N)	pound-force	1 N = 0.225 lbf	1 lbf = 4.45 N
kilonewton (kN)	ton-force	1 kN = 0.100 tonf	1 tonf = 9.96 kN
Speed			
kilometre per hour (km/h)	mile per hour	1 km/h = 0.621 mph	1 mph = 1.61 km/h
knot (kn)	Navigation	1.85 km/h = 1 kn	
Temperature			
degree Celsius (°C)	degree Fahrenheit	$^{\circ}\text{F} = \frac{9}{5} \times ^{\circ}\text{C} + 32$	$^{\circ}\text{C} = \frac{5}{9} (^{\circ}\text{F} - 32)$

CONVERSION TABLE FOR COMMON MEASUREMENTS—*continued*

Metric unit	Imperial unit	Conversion factors (approximate)	
		Metric to imperial units	Imperial to metric units
Pressure kilopascal (kPa)	pound-force per sq in	1 kPa = 0.145 lbf/sq in	1 lbf/sq in = 6.89 kPa
kilopascal (kPa) or megapascal (MPa)	atmosphere	1 MPa = 9.87 atm	1 atm = 101 kPa
megapascal (MPa)	ton-force per sq in	1 MPa = 0.0647 tonf/sq in	1 tonf/sq in = 15.4 MPa
Meteorology millibar (mb)	inch of mercury	1 mb = 0.0295 inHg	1 inHg = 33.9 mb
			100 Pa = 1 mb
Density gram per cubic centimetre (g/cu cm)	pound per cubic in	1 g/cu cm = 0.0361 lb/cu in	1 lb/cu in = 27.7 g/cu cm
= tonne per cubic metre (t/cu m)		1 t/cu m = 0.0361 lb/cu in	1 lb/cu in = 27.7 t/cu m
tonne per cubic metre (t/cu m)	ton per cubic yard	1 t/cu m = 0.752 ton/cu yd	1 ton/cu yd = 1.33 t/cu m
Energy kilojoule (kJ)	British thermal unit	1 kJ = 0.948 Btu	1 Btu = 1.06 kJ
megajoule (MJ)	therm	1 MJ = 9.48 × 10 ⁻⁸ therm	1 therm = 106 MJ
Electrical energy kilowatt hour (kWh)			3.60 MJ = 1 kWh
Power kilowatt (kW)	horsepower	1 kW = 1.34 hp	1 hp = 0.746 kW
Time interval second (s)			1 min = 60s
minute (min)			1 h = 3600 s
hour (h)			
Frequency hertz (Hz)	cycle per second	1 Hz = 1 c/s	1 c/s = 1 Hz
Angular velocity radian per second (rad/s)	revolution per minute	1 rad/s = 9.55 rpm	1 rpm = 0.105 rad/s
revolution per minute (rpm)			

3 PROGRAMME AND PLANNING

Conversion has been completed in many sectors of the community and is proceeding in others. Unlike the decimal currency change there is no single starting or finishing date for the change. Each sector is expected to develop a programme appropriate to its activities and circumstances, but in doing so account is taken of related activities in other sectors. The structure of the Sector and Advisory Committees is intended to facilitate the development of individual programmes and their integration into an overall conversion programme.

The broad aim laid down by the Government in 1970 was that conversion should be substantially complete by 1980. Within this broad objective the following stages of implementation have been established:

Planning and co-ordination	1970-1971
Increasing public awareness	1972
Major implementation	1973-1975
70 per cent of nation's activity to be converted	1976

Progress is generally on schedule. Programmes are being issued for many sectors of commerce and industry, while conversion has already been achieved in many areas.

4 PROGRAMMES FOR METRIC CONVERSION

The following is a list of tentative and confirmed dates for conversion revised to 1 March 1975. Further revision may be necessary to allow for incompatibilities between programmes and other contingencies.

Aeronautical industry	1973 onwards
Agricultural and veterinary chemicals	Now converting
Aluminium fabrication	Converted
Automotive industry	Converting now to 1978
Baby foods	Now converting
Bread	Converted
Brooms and brushes	Now converting
Building and construction	1975
Chemical engineering	1975
Clothing	Commenced 1974
Clay bricks	Converted
Commercial and industrial refrigeration	1975
Compressed gases	Now converting
Concrete blocks	Converted
Dairy products	End of 1975
Education	
Adult	Now converting
Primary	Converted
Secondary	Converted
Tertiary (non-university)	Now converting
Tertiary (university)	Now converting
Technical	Now converting
Electricity generation and distribution	Now converting
Electronic and electrical engineering	By 1976
Explosives (industrial)	Now converting
Fabricated metal products	Now converting
Farm machinery and constructing equipment	Converting now to 1978
Farm milk tanks (new installation)	Converted
Fasteners	By end of 1975
Furniture and bedding	Now converting
Gas industry (production, new meters, billing)	Converted
Hardware and hand tools	1975
Hot water systems	Now converting
Household utensils	By 1977
Iron and steel industry	Converted
Land and surveying	Converted
Locomotive and rolling stock	75 per cent by 1978
Machine tools	Now converting
Manchester	Now converting
Meat (wholesale)	Now converting
Meat (retail)	Now converting
Meteorology	
Temperature, pressure	Converted
Distance, wind speed, weather system movement	Converted
Rainfall, snow depth, river height	Converted
Oil industry (pumps etc.)	1975-1976

Packaged goods	
Sole metric marking	Now permissible
Sole imperial markings withdrawn	January 1976
Progressive size rationalisation	In progress
Paint industry	Converted
Paper, pulp	Converted
Pharmaceutical packaging	Converted
Pipes, clay and plastic (FRP)	Now converting
Plastics and chemicals	Now converting
Printing	Converted
Racing classics	Converted
Ready-mixed concrete	Converted
Real estate	Now converting
Road signs and road maps	Converted
Rubber industry	Converted
Sheet metal furniture and storage equipment	1975
Shipbuilding	1975
Small goods	July-December 1975
Soft drinks	Now converting
Spirits industry	1975
Sporting bodies (all major sports)	Converted
Steel (beams, plates, etc.)	Converted
Storage	Converted
Sugar industry	Converted
Tariffs (solely metric)	Converted
Textiles	Converted
Tide tables and harbour navigation	Converted
Timber industry	Converted
Tobacco production	Converted
Transport (freight rates, passengers, etc.)	Converted
Valves and fittings	Now converting
Vegetables (packing and marketing)	Now converting
Water and sewerage (metric water meters)	Now being introduced
Water and sewerage (customer billing)	Converted
Weighing machines	Now converting
Wheat, barley, rice, and other coarse grain	Converted
Wine and brandy (retail)	1975
Wine industry (bulk)	Converted
Wool sales	Conversion completed July 1971

APPENDIX

Some recent information which has come to hand since the various chapters were sent to press is given in summarised form in the next pages. For later statistics on the subjects dealt with in chapters, reference should, in general, be made to other publications listed on pages 609 and 610.

Chapter 3 GOVERNMENT

4 THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT

THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT MINISTRY

(At 14 July 1975)

- Prime Minister*—Hon. E. G. Whitlam, Q.C. (N.S.W.)
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Overseas Trade—Hon. F. Crean (V.)
Minerals and Energy—Hon. R. F. X. Connor (N.S.W.)
Treasurer—Hon. W. G. Hayden (Q.)
Agriculture—Senator Hon. K. S. Wriedt (T.)
Foreign Affairs—Senator Hon. D. R. Willesee (W.A.)
Services and Property—Hon. F. M. Daly (N.S.W.)
Special Minister of State—Senator Hon. D. McClelland (N.S.W.)
Northern Australia—Hon. R. A. Patterson (Q.)
Science and Consumer Affairs—Hon. C. R. Cameron (S.A.)
Education—Hon. K. E. Beazley (W.A.)
Manufacturing Industry—Hon. L. F. Bowen (N.S.W.)
Social Security and Repatriation and Compensation—Senator Hon. J. M. Wheeldon (W.A.)
Urban and Regional Development—Hon. T. Uren (N.S.W.)
Postmaster-General and assisting the Minister for Defence—Senator Hon. R. Bishop (S.A.)
Aboriginal Affairs—Hon. L. R. Johnson (N.S.W.)
Transport—Hon. C. K. Jones (N.S.W.)
Health—Hon. D. N. Everingham (Q.)
Attorney-General—Hon. K. E. Enderby, Q.C. (A.C.T.)
Labor and Immigration and assisting the Prime Minister in matters relating to the Public Service—Senator Hon. J. R. McClelland (N.S.W.)
The Capital Territory—Hon. G. M. Bryant (V.)
The Media—Hon. M. H. Cass (V.)
Police and Customs—Senator Hon. J. L. Cavanagh (S.A.)
Defence and assisting the Minister for Foreign Affairs in matters relating to the Islands of the Pacific—Hon. W. L. Morrison (N.S.W.)
Tourism and Recreation, Vice-President of the Executive Council, and assisting the Treasurer and the Minister for Social Security and Repatriation and Compensation—Hon. F. E. Stewart (N.S.W.)
Housing and Construction and assisting the Minister for Urban and Regional Development—Hon. J. M. Riordan (N.S.W.)
Environment—Hon. J. M. Berinson (W.A.)

Chapter 7 SOCIAL WELFARE

2 PENSIONS

In May 1975, the standard rate of age and invalid pensions, service pensions, widows' pensions (all classes), and supporting mother's benefit was increased to \$36 per week. The rate for each of a married couple (age, invalid, and service) was increased to \$30 per week. Additional payments for children were increased to \$5.50 per week in November 1974 and further increased to \$7 per week in May 1975. Supplementary (rental) assistance was increased in November 1974 to \$5 per week.

The means test on age pensions and service pensions for persons aged 70 to 74 years, and transitional benefits for the aged blind were abolished on 1 May 1975.

3 UNEMPLOYMENT, SICKNESS, AND SPECIAL BENEFITS

From 19 May 1975, the basic rate of benefit for unmarried persons was increased to \$36 per week. Benefits for a married person and a dependant spouse were increased to \$30 per week for each. Additional benefit for children was increased to \$5.50 per week in November 1974 and further increased to \$7 per week in May 1975.

7 HEALTH BENEFITS

Increased rates of tuberculosis allowances came into effect from 1 May 1975 as follows: breadwinner (sufferer) and spouse, \$31.75 each per week; sufferer with dependent children but without spouse, \$40 per week.

8 FAMILY BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES

Payment of a handicapped child's allowance of \$10 per week commenced in January 1975. This allowance is payable to a parent or guardian of a child under 16 years of age who is severely handicapped and requires constant care and attention in the family home.

Chapter 19 WAGES AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

3 WAGES

From 15 and 26 May 1975, respectively, the Australian and Queensland Arbitration Commissions declared the following wage rates to be operative:

Commonwealth Minimum Wage (Brisbane)—\$78.30 (adult males); \$70.50 (adult females).

Queensland State Guaranteed Minimum Wage—\$80.50 (adult males); \$72.45 (adult females).

Queensland State Basic Wage—\$54.40 (adult males); \$42.55 (adult females).

In the National Wage Case decision released on 30 April 1975 the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission announced the introduction of wage indexation. The first adjustment of 3.6 per cent, current from 15 May 1975, was equal to the movement in the Consumer Price Index for the six State Capital Cities for the March quarter of 1975.

Summary of
Queensland Statistics
Since 1860

SUMMARY OF POPULATION AND

Year	Population at 31 December ¹			Mean population year ended ¹		Total increase ¹	Natural increase ²
	Males	Females	Persons	June	December		
1860 ..	16,817	11,239	28,056	n	25,788	4,536	758
1865 ..	53,292	33,629	86,921	n	80,250	13,343	1,799
1870 ..	69,221	46,051	115,272	n	112,217	6,111	3,260
1875 ..	102,161	66,944	169,105	n	161,724	14,762	2,602
1880 ..	124,013	87,027	211,040	n	208,130	5,820	5,179
1885 ..	186,866	129,815	316,681	n	309,134	15,094	5,437
1890 ..	223,252	168,864	392,116	n	386,803	10,627	9,769
1895 ..	248,865	194,199	443,064	n	436,528	13,073	9,722
1900 ..	274,684	219,163	493,847	n	490,081	7,532	9,054
1905 ..	291,807	239,675	531,482	525,373	528,928	6,547	8,123
1910 ..	325,513	273,503	599,016	580,252	591,591	21,171	10,425
1915 ..	366,047	319,020	685,067	688,212	692,699	3,268	12,604
1920 ..	396,555	354,069	750,624	737,464	745,957	14,486	12,309
1925 ..	444,330	400,512	844,842	825,313	836,844	22,758	12,738
1926 ..	452,968	409,518	862,486	847,757	857,071	17,644	11,550
1927 ..	460,319	416,066	876,385	864,502	870,643	13,899	11,755
1928 ..	468,323	422,554	890,877	877,753	884,815	14,492	11,807
1929 ..	473,948	428,188	902,136	891,435	897,569	11,259	10,177
1930 ..	481,559	435,177	916,736	903,703	910,319	14,600	11,484
1931 ..	487,932	441,794	929,726	917,830	924,825	12,990	10,308
1932 ..	492,516	446,581	939,097	930,456	935,575	9,371	9,554
1933 ..	497,460	451,684	949,144	940,628	945,810	10,047	8,796
1934 ..	502,483	457,361	959,844	950,462	955,810	10,700	9,168
1935 ..	508,348	462,949	971,297	961,200	966,654	11,453	8,837
1936 ..	514,150	468,828	982,978	972,767	979,297	11,681	10,162
1937 ..	519,679	474,901	994,580	984,956	990,643	11,602	10,156
1938 ..	525,264	480,259	1,005,523	996,448	1,001,996	10,943	9,791
1939 ⁵ ..	532,038	488,057	1,020,095	1,008,207	1,015,043	14,572	10,818
1940 ⁵ ..	536,712	494,740	1,031,452	1,021,426	1,026,541	11,357	11,209
1941 ⁵ ..	537,879	500,592	1,038,471	1,032,122	1,036,555	7,019	11,989
1942 ⁵ ..	534,767	503,158	1,037,925	1,036,690	1,036,016	-546	11,544
1943 ⁵ ..	542,738	511,846	1,054,584	1,040,433	1,047,421	16,659	12,658
1944 ⁵ ..	548,848	519,407	1,068,255	1,054,810	1,061,467	13,671	15,135
1945 ⁵ ..	556,829	528,035	1,084,864	1,068,630	1,076,610	16,609	17,254
1946 ⁵ ..	563,013	533,818	1,096,831	1,084,125	1,090,238	11,967	16,376
1947 ⁵ ..	570,993	541,825	1,112,818	1,097,303	1,105,882	15,987	18,242
1948 ..	584,560	553,984	1,138,544	1,114,634	1,127,318	25,726	17,396
1949 ..	601,723	568,596	1,170,319	1,140,816	1,155,638	31,775	17,587
1950 ..	620,329	585,089	1,205,418	1,173,232	1,191,081	35,099	18,629
1951 ..	636,935	601,343	1,238,278	1,207,194	1,223,719	32,860	18,547
1952 ..	652,974	618,282	1,271,256	1,239,868	1,255,896	32,978	19,782
1953 ..	666,348	632,072	1,298,420	1,272,244	1,287,231	27,164	19,776
1954 ..	680,224	645,257	1,325,481	1,300,464	1,313,738	27,061	19,832
1955 ..	696,544	662,314	1,358,858	1,328,064	1,344,445	33,377	21,045
1956 ..	714,288	678,285	1,392,573	1,360,801	1,377,393	33,715	20,223
1957 ..	726,623	693,878	1,420,501	1,394,088	1,408,732	27,928	22,084
1958 ..	740,017	709,320	1,449,337	1,422,349	1,436,156	28,836	22,417
1959 ..	753,906	723,255	1,477,161	1,450,535	1,464,469	27,824	23,250
1960 ..	766,448	735,838	1,502,286	1,478,129	1,491,114	25,125	22,843
1961 ..	784,700	755,500	1,540,300	1,512,400	1,525,000	26,300	23,881
1962 ..	795,000	767,800	1,562,800	1,539,600	1,551,200	22,600	22,490
1963 ..	810,500	784,900	1,595,400	1,563,300	1,578,300	32,600	22,664
1964 ..	825,800	800,800	1,626,600	1,595,000	1,610,800	31,100	20,461
1965 ..	841,900	817,500	1,659,400	1,626,900	1,644,000	32,900	19,433
1966 ..	855,000	832,100	1,687,100	1,660,100	1,674,200	27,600	18,003
1967 ..	868,500	847,300	1,715,800	1,687,300	1,701,000	28,700	19,956
1968 ..	883,600	864,100	1,747,700	1,715,400	1,730,600	31,900	19,112
1969 ..	898,900	880,800	1,779,700	1,747,400	1,764,200	32,000	20,790
1970 ..	914,600	898,200	1,812,800	1,780,000	1,795,400	33,100	20,475
1971 ..	933,900	918,400	1,852,300	1,812,300	1,830,500	39,500	23,631
1972 ..	956,500	942,200	1,898,600	1,851,000	1,873,300	46,300	22,653
1973 ..	980,400	966,100	1,946,500	1,896,600	1,919,400	47,900	21,335
1974 ..			1,997,700 ⁵	1,944,600	1,969,300 ⁵	51,200 ⁵	19,724

¹ Excluding full-blood Aborigines prior to 1961.
³ Rate per 1,000 mean population.

² Excluding full-blood Aborigines
⁴ Rate per 1,000 live births.

VITAL STATISTICS (Chapters 4 and 5)

Births ²	Birth rate ³	Marriages ²	Marriage rate ³	Deaths ²	Death rate ³	Infant deaths ²		Infant death rate ⁴		Year
						Under one year	Under four weeks	Under one year	Under four weeks	
1,236	47.9	278	10.8	478	18.5	141	n	114.1	n	1860
3,532	44.0	1,074	13.4	1,733	21.6	580	n	164.2	n	1865
4,905	43.7	879	7.8	1,645	14.7	526	223	107.2	45.5	1870
6,706	41.5	1,487	9.2	4,104	25.4	1,025	312	152.8	46.5	1875
8,196	39.4	1,547	7.4	3,017	14.5	865	294	105.5	35.9	1880
11,672	37.8	2,842	9.2	6,235	20.2	1,733	512	148.5	43.9	1885
15,407	39.8	3,195	8.3	5,638	14.6	1,548	584	100.5	37.9	1890
14,874	34.1	2,821	6.5	5,152	11.8	1,356	481	91.2	32.3	1895
14,801	30.2	3,371	6.9	5,747	11.7	1,456	512	98.4	34.6	1900
13,626	25.8	3,173	6.0	5,503	10.4	1,029	386	75.5	28.3	1905
16,169	27.3	4,768	8.1	5,744	9.7	1,017	476	62.9	29.4	1910
20,163	29.1	6,135	8.9	7,559	10.9	1,297	606	64.3	30.1	1915
20,256	27.2	6,667	8.9	7,947	10.7	1,281	586	63.2	28.9	1920
20,283	24.2	6,471	7.7	7,545	9.0	917	556	45.2	27.4	1925
19,764	23.1	6,428	7.5	8,214	9.6	1,001	557	50.6	28.2	1926
19,833	22.8	6,277	7.2	8,078	9.3	1,080	561	54.5	28.3	1927
19,783	22.4	6,322	7.1	7,976	9.0	901	542	45.5	27.4	1928
18,486	20.6	6,169	6.9	8,309	9.3	851	509	46.0	27.5	1929
18,939	20.8	6,199	6.8	7,455	8.2	757	531	40.0	28.0	1930
17,833	19.3	5,951	6.4	7,525	8.1	654	451	36.7	25.3	1931
17,367	18.6	6,415	6.9	7,813	8.4	698	513	40.2	29.5	1932
17,150	18.1	6,471	6.8	8,354	8.8	733	493	42.7	28.7	1933
17,360	18.2	7,635	8.0	8,192	8.6	705	432	40.6	24.9	1934
17,688	18.3	8,280	8.6	8,851	9.2	659	482	37.3	27.3	1935
18,755	19.2	8,306	8.5	8,593	8.8	679	493	36.2	26.3	1936
19,162	19.3	8,353	8.4	9,006	9.1	683	452	35.6	23.6	1937
18,992	19.0	8,853	8.8	9,201	9.2	784	539	41.3	28.4	1938
20,348	20.0	9,108	9.0	9,530	9.4	722	551	35.5	27.1	1939 ^s
20,412	19.9	10,287	10.0	9,203	9.0	721	519	35.3	25.4	1940 ^s
21,519	20.8	9,885	9.5	9,530	9.2	842	554	39.1	25.7	1941 ^s
21,166	20.4	11,722	11.3	9,622	9.3	736	537	34.8	25.4	1942 ^s
23,234	22.2	9,979	9.5	10,576	10.1	878	591	37.8	25.4	1943 ^s
24,520	23.1	11,325	10.7	9,385	8.8	768	533	31.3	21.7	1944 ^s
26,713	24.8	9,905	9.2	9,459	8.8	795	641	29.8	24.0	1945 ^s
27,024	24.8	11,666	10.7	10,648	9.8	791	603	29.3	22.3	1946 ^s
28,358	25.6	10,999	9.9	10,116	9.1	874	608	30.8	21.4	1947 ^s
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
35,776	23.1	10,665	6.9	13,286	8.6	763	539	21.3	15.1	1962
36,012	22.8	11,443	7.3	13,348	8.5	733	534	20.4	14.8	1963
35,049	21.8	11,766	7.3	14,588	9.1	679	476	19.4	13.6	1964
33,615	20.4	13,007	7.9	14,182	8.6	599	421	17.8	12.5	1965
32,903	19.7	13,339	8.0	14,900	8.9	587	401	17.8	12.2	1966
34,692	20.4	13,634	8.0	14,736	8.7	678	509	19.5	14.7	1967
35,190	20.3	14,860	8.6	16,078	9.3	716	520	20.4	14.8	1968
36,576	20.7	15,669	8.9	15,786	8.9	691	487	18.9	13.3	1969
37,530	20.9	16,082	9.0	17,055	9.5	672	476	17.9	12.7	1970
39,970	21.8	16,538	9.0	16,339	8.9	766	553	19.2	13.8	1971
39,251	21.0	16,066	8.6	16,598	8.9	697	488	17.8	12.4	1972
38,067	19.8	16,490	8.6	16,732	8.7	666	491	17.5	12.9	1973
37,852	19.2 ^s	16,086	8.2 ^s	18,128	9.2 ^s	606	439	16.0 ^s	11.6 ^s	1974

² Deaths of defence personnel were not deducted from natural increase.⁴ Not available.^s Subject to revision.

SUMMARY OF HEALTH, SOCIAL WELFARE, EDUCATION,

Year	Public hospitals and nursing homes					Mental hospital patients		Pensioners at 30 June ²	
	Number	Staff ¹	Beds	In-patients treated	Expenditure ²	Admissions	At end of year	Age	Invalid
1860	6	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	421	\$'000				
1865	7	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1,811	20	68	89	..	..
1870	13	<i>n</i>	366	2,074	34	84	188	..	..
1875	20	<i>n</i>	574	4,080	58	231	356	..	..
1880	29	<i>n</i>	917	4,537	74	254	553	..	..
1885	47	<i>n</i>	1,411	10,417	170	296	786	..	..
1890	54	<i>n</i>	1,709	13,763	204	360	1,099	..	..
1895	59	<i>n</i>	1,918	14,675	191	310	1,393	..	..
1900	71	<i>n</i>	2,182	18,766	239	411	1,728	..	..
1905	75	<i>n</i>	2,392	20,123	227	370	1,942	..	..
1910	81	914	2,572	26,069	307	417	2,267	9,894	492
1915	97	1,359	3,138	37,426	517	484	2,451	12,049	2,954
1920	102	1,758	3,616	48,503	874	571	2,814	13,019	4,960
1925-26	119	2,610	4,755	63,288	1,287	525	3,126	16,250	6,800
1926-27	123	2,674	4,667	64,706	1,365	506	3,077	17,236	7,357
1927-28	124	2,843	4,615	63,797	1,430	555	3,102	18,185	7,843
1928-29	125	2,940	4,937	67,803	1,418	524	3,106	19,295	8,553
1929-30	125	3,347	5,101	69,956	1,524	518	3,109	20,398	9,166
1930-31	122	3,173	5,690	72,485	1,438	485	3,185	22,376	9,707
1931-32	119	3,210	5,815	78,440	1,318	554	3,242	23,736	10,237
1932-33	119	3,283	5,923	80,620	1,332	529	3,270	22,600	10,261
1933-34	118	3,400	6,158	85,963	1,490	600	3,300	23,282	10,573
1934-35	119	3,466	6,228	88,572	1,742	646	3,399	24,346	11,029
1935-36	119	3,697	6,434	95,571	1,848	602	3,401	25,493	11,377
1936-37	118	3,902	6,523	101,301	2,052	618	3,460	26,855	11,610
1937-38	119	4,438	7,032	107,882	2,348	633	3,549	28,198	11,855
1938-39	121	4,696	7,290	111,343	2,901	653	3,652	29,603	12,070
1939-40	120	4,810	7,618	117,335	2,842	578	3,707	34,159 ³	8,677 ⁴
1940-41	118	4,937	7,607	124,356	2,934	596	3,772	35,168	8,644
1941-42	119	5,106	7,848	125,121	3,315	571	3,735	35,872	9,167
1942-43	119	5,350	7,987	128,790	3,195	844	3,749	34,834	8,815
1943-44	119	5,466	8,132	135,005	3,406	966	3,819	33,247	8,848
1944-45	118	5,389	8,005	137,303	3,578	648	3,840	32,710	9,085
1945-46	119	5,844	8,293	147,387	3,982	685	3,876	34,808	9,807
1946-47	120	6,330	8,577	158,415	4,937	781	3,933	38,754	10,882
1947-48	121	6,879	8,566	156,679	6,179	793	4,008	40,806	11,808
1948-49	121	7,394	8,778	157,584	7,273	845	4,068	43,684	12,469
1949-50	126	7,918	8,973	163,233	8,343	850	4,153	45,937	12,155
1950-51	131	8,280	9,244	168,412	9,989	930	4,295	48,075	10,740
1951-52	136	8,714	9,581	175,164	13,245	1,005	4,388	50,718	10,571
1952-53	138	9,005	9,852	184,189	15,004	1,142	4,554	54,236	10,691
1953-54	138	9,163	9,971	188,057	15,886	1,141	4,621	58,361	11,022
1954-55	140	9,548	10,657	192,511	17,769	1,141	4,704	62,837	11,638
1955-56	140	9,785	10,705	200,369	19,685	1,238	4,735	66,199	12,165
1956-57	139	10,366	11,481	207,235	22,435	1,391	4,657	69,938	13,113
1957-58	139	10,608	11,293	216,573	23,800	1,421	4,610	72,804	14,230
1958-59	138	10,965	11,756	222,820	26,090	1,526	4,624	75,085	15,397
1959-60	139	11,609	12,422	224,603	27,456	1,453	4,364	82,196	11,605
1960-61	139	12,320	12,376	221,804	29,691	1,357	4,311	89,144	13,084
1961-62	140	12,643	12,458	233,351	31,516	1,616	4,272	93,657	14,650
1962-63	140	13,007	12,545	234,939	32,816	1,750	4,199	96,148	15,876
1963-64	141	13,222	12,668	244,019	35,357	1,754	4,005	98,408	16,893
1964-65	144	13,592	12,949	251,222	37,937	1,785	4,022	100,054	17,402
1965-66	143	13,975	13,273	254,865	40,298	1,586	3,978	101,608	17,818
1966-67	144	14,263	13,420	259,888	43,383	1,680	3,910	103,981	18,408
1967-68	145	14,555	13,628	267,631	46,909	1,541	3,736	108,070	19,621
1968-69	146	15,118	13,481	272,934	50,783	1,924	3,828	110,989	21,370
1969-70	139 ¹⁰	13,645 ¹⁰	12,331 ¹⁰	273,377 ¹⁰	52,336 ¹⁰	2,646 ¹⁰	3,470 ¹⁰	122,547	23,984
1970-71	140	13,849	12,308	277,130	63,851	2,924	3,364	128,817	21,772
1971-72	137	14,196	12,353	287,563	73,667	3,384	3,001	132,000	22,825
1972-73	136	14,927	12,480	300,070	88,148	3,579	2,778	145,936	24,945
1973-74								158,628	25,827

¹ To 1959-60, average number employed during year; 1960-61 to 1968-69, number at end of year; from 1969-70, full-time equivalent at end of year. ² Excluding loan expenditure. Including out-patient expenditure. ³ Since 1939-40, invalid pensioners have been transferred to the age pension on reaching the qualifying age. ⁴ Net enrolment during 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. ⁵ Enrolments for year ended middle of financial year shown. ⁶ From 1915 to 1923, as at 30 June following the year

AND PUBLIC JUSTICE STATISTICS (Chapters 6, 7, 8, and 9)

Schools	Pupils at schools ⁴	University students ⁵	Police force at end of year ⁶	Prisoners in gaol at end of year ⁷		Higher court criminal convictions	Divorces ⁸	Liquor licences in force at end of year ⁹	Year
				Males	Females				
41	1,890	..	n	28	6	30	n	107	1860
101	9,091	..	392	190	20	99	n	365	1865
173	16,425	..	n	206	17	89	n	618	1870
283	34,591	..	660	267	29	176	n	940	1875
415	44,104	..	626	301	48	171		971	1880
551	59,301	..	873	467	52	266	2	1,269	1885
737	76,135	..	897	580	55	275	10	1,379	1890
923	87,123	..	907	538	49	245	4	1,282	1895
1,084	109,963	..	885	511	52	278	13	1,470	1900
1,215	110,886	..	912	495	40	258	6	1,561	1905
1,348	112,863	..	1,050	494	33	376	21	1,682	1910
1,565	129,296	265	1,293	416	34	351	27	1,828	1915
1,771	150,780	291	1,215	329	16	203	60	1,682	1920
1,888	167,247	457	1,258	335	9	234	125	1,614	1925-26
1,885	171,536	481	1,247	397	9	269	134	1,614	1926-27
1,897	172,593	532	1,271	385	11	259	123	1,623	1927-28
1,905	175,245	588	1,323	394	12	244	123	1,631	1928-29
1,907	174,626	666	1,311	393	12	193	91	1,616	1929-30
1,897	175,344	778	1,329	349	10	198	122	1,598	1930-31
1,889	176,025	799	1,326	335	6	209	115	1,582	1931-32
1,890	173,419	826	1,331	364	9	198	154	1,566	1932-33
1,903	173,919	875	1,339	356	7	206	136	1,545	1933-34
1,918	174,979	1,029	1,343	350	6	129	154	1,662	1934-35
1,925	174,319	1,090	1,365	328	6	222	152	1,661	1935-36
1,929	180,884	1,148	1,401	291	5	154	164	1,671	1936-37
1,925	178,740	1,226	1,429	296	5	173	210	1,658	1937-38
1,940	175,895	1,405	1,433	266	5	142	201	1,652	1938-39
1,920	163,091 ⁴	1,655	1,493	273	5	214	224	1,652	1939-40
1,914	163,396	1,902	1,543	283	4	145	255	1,625	1940-41
1,885	159,536	1,719	1,655	290	12	151	248	1,622	1941-42
1,807	151,486	1,305	1,749	308	12	155	444	1,613	1942-43
1,767	155,608	1,419	1,766	335	21	200	721	1,614	1943-44
1,766	159,873	1,791	1,765	489	21	218	907	1,615	1944-45
1,746	164,365	2,224	1,776	507	17	229	1,162	1,623	1945-46
1,776	168,211	3,107	1,769	350	23	261	935	1,642	1946-47
1,798	173,788	3,811	1,830	362	14	270	724	1,655	1947-48
1,800	179,071	4,343	2,015	367	13	250	732	1,676	1948-49
1,807	185,340	4,395	2,070	406	17	313	792	1,685	1949-50
1,810	198,755	4,245	2,251	468	11	346	708	1,686	1950-51
1,820	205,448	4,014	2,483	480	17	336	711	1,698	1951-52
1,846	223,851	3,850	2,473	559	11	419	730	1,714	1952-53
1,835	227,575	3,735	2,427	620	17	502	714	1,719	1953-54
1,840	239,009	4,112	2,378	597	11	382	803	1,743	1954-55
1,845	249,335	4,527	2,447	628	19	431	708	1,789	1955-56
1,847	261,275	5,329	2,514	691	22	584	689	1,794	1956-57
1,856	277,139	5,615	2,640	816	27	883	767	1,793	1957-58
1,853	288,826	6,718	2,702	906	19	915	745	1,797	1958-59
1,845	300,397	7,444	2,665	907	24	1,020	705	1,786	1959-60
1,827	308,998	8,700	2,690	921	29	1,279	781	1,789	1960-61
1,801	316,800	9,525	2,764	873	17	1,175	928	1,787	1961-62
1,783	325,869	10,507	2,812	916	30	1,187	919	1,802	1962-63
1,776	332,818	11,466	2,832	826	18	1,134	986	1,798	1963-64
1,729	340,583	12,424	2,822	987	37	1,201	1,059	1,793	1964-65
1,686	347,380	13,581	2,986	1,035	24	1,330	1,039	1,798	1965-66
1,667	357,576	14,821	3,067	1,088	18	1,279	1,083	1,808	1966-67
1,649	368,385	15,253	3,094	1,010	24	1,160	1,140	1,806	1967-68
1,606	375,741	15,317	3,190	1,095	39	1,610	1,243	1,822	1968-69
1,590	383,234	15,773	3,231	1,185	22	1,402	1,511	1,882	1969-70
1,578	387,745	17,584	3,204	1,218	18	1,727	1,411	1,967	1970-71
1,573	392,883	18,949	3,359	1,410	29	1,758	1,737	2,026	1971-72
1,568	399,569	18,591	3,524	1,547	27	1,812	1,700	2,085	1972-73
1,567	407,582	18,815	3,776	1,376	25	1,610	1,844	2,155	1973-74

shown. ⁷ From 1924-25 to 1947-48, as at the middle of the financial year shown. ⁸ 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. ⁹ The licences include licensed victuallers throughout; winesellers from 1900; spirit merchants and registered clubs from 1913; sporting clubs and packets from 1934-35; ex-servicemen's clubs from 1955-56; and restaurants from 1961-62. ¹⁰ New series. n Not available.

SUMMARY OF LAND AND LIVE-

Year	Land		Livestock at end of year ¹				
	Alienated	Leased	Beef cattle ²	Dairy cattle ²	All cattle	Sheep	Pigs
	'000 hectares	'000 hectares	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1860 ..	44	n	n	n	433	3,449	7
1865 ..	216	n	n	n	848	6,595	15
1870 ..	378	n	n	n	1,077	8,164	31
1875 ..	706	n	n	n	1,813	7,228	46
1880 ..	1,845	n	n	n	3,163	6,936	66
1885 ..	4,492	n	n	n	4,163	8,994	56
1890 ..	4,985	n	n	n	5,558	18,007	97
1895 ..	5,751	n	n	n	6,822	19,857	101
1900 ..	6,439	113,811	n	n	4,078	10,339	122
1905 ..	7,147	97,187	n	n	2,964	12,535	164
1910 ..	9,483	119,328	n	n	5,132	20,332	152
1915 ..	11,017	134,690	4,278	503	4,781	15,950	118
1920 ..	10,393	131,869	5,782	673	6,455	17,405	104
1925 ..	9,940	123,159	5,670	767	6,437	20,663	200
1926 ..	9,944	123,838	4,632	833	5,465	16,861	184
1927 ..	9,858	128,400	4,361	864	5,226	16,642	192
1928 ..	9,907	127,635	4,173	955	5,128	18,509	216
1929 ..	9,873	128,594	4,234	974	5,209	20,324	236
1930 ..	10,357	127,634	4,423	1,041	5,464	22,542	218
1931 ..	10,811	132,006	4,435	1,115	5,550	22,324	223
1932 ..	11,304	130,718	4,394	1,141	5,535	21,313	213
1933 ..	11,318	131,354	4,523	1,258	5,781	20,073	217
1934 ..	11,341	134,375	4,699	1,354	6,053	21,574	270
1935 ..	11,328	134,740	4,655	1,378	6,033	18,060	305
1936 ..	11,304	134,979	4,631	1,319	5,951	20,012	291
1937 ..	11,293	136,503	4,570	1,389	5,959	22,498	283
1938 ..	11,279	137,348	4,603	1,494	6,097	23,159	325
1939 ..	11,272	138,428	4,727	1,472	6,199	24,191	391
1940 ..	11,264	138,772	4,764	1,447	6,210	23,936	436
1941 ..	11,261	138,728	4,808	1,495	6,303	25,196	352
1942 ..	11,258	139,993	4,893	1,574	6,466	25,650	409
1943 ..	11,256	140,004	4,978	1,546	6,525	23,256	450
1944 ..	11,254	141,951	5,114	1,509	6,623	21,292	438
1945 ..	11,251	143,724	5,100	1,443	6,542	18,944	415
1946 ..	11,244	143,573	4,658	1,287	5,945	16,084	340
1947 ..	11,239	143,434	4,639	1,336	5,975	16,743	378
1948 ..	11,238	143,659	4,635	1,357	5,992	16,499	407
1949 ..	11,235	144,366	4,943	1,362	6,305	17,582	392
1950 ..	11,232	145,453	5,373	1,361	6,734	17,478	375
1951 ..	11,230	145,543	5,211	1,223	6,434	16,164	317
1952 ..	11,230	146,178	5,450	1,302	6,751	17,030	336
1953 ..	11,230	146,549	5,766	1,320	7,086	18,194	384
1954 ..	11,230	146,582	5,919	1,319	7,238	20,222	407
1955 ..	11,232	147,481	6,001	1,329	7,330	22,116	373
1956 ..	11,232	147,178	6,138	1,324	7,462	23,190	395
1957 ..	11,231	147,334	5,963	1,224	7,187	22,274	423
1958 ..	11,237	147,848	5,687	1,197	6,884	22,148	400
1959 ..	11,260	147,410	5,829	1,183	7,012	23,332	429
1960 ..	11,319	149,091	5,847	1,157	7,004	22,135	448
1961 ..	11,378	149,174	5,942	1,156	7,098	22,125	433
1962 ..	11,485	148,621	6,090	1,143	7,234	22,811	402
1963 ..	11,752	148,250	6,282	1,120	7,402	24,337	388
1964 ..	12,215	149,455	6,334	1,058	7,393	24,016	406
1965 ..	12,787	148,850	5,930	958	6,888	18,384	417
1966 ..	13,911	147,887	6,020	899	6,919	19,305	468
1967 ..	15,245	146,276	6,526	835	7,361	19,948	520
1968 ..	18,783	143,979	6,910	758	7,668	20,324	535
1969 ..	21,424	141,459	6,808	707	7,515	16,446	480
1970 ..	23,290	139,848	7,278	667	7,944	14,774	491
1971 ..	24,292	138,787	8,375	646	9,021	14,604	535
1972 ..	25,305	137,658	9,191	604	9,795	13,346	542
1973 ..	27,958	134,357	9,767	529	10,297	13,119	441

¹ From 1942, figures are at 31 March of the following year. ² Figures from 1946 include stock kept for meat production by dairy farmers as beef cattle. ³ Horses not on rural holdings and all mules and donkeys are excluded after 1941. 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 10 and 11)

Horses ^a	Wool production ⁴ (greasy equivalent)		Butter production ⁵		Cheese production ⁵		Year
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
'000	'000 kg	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	
24	2,271	888	n	n	n	n	1860
51	5,557	1,771	n	n	n	n	1865
83	17,510	2,052	n	n	n	n	1870
121	14,591	2,732	n	n	n	n	1875
179	15,984	2,775	n	n	n	n	1880
260	24,203	3,559	n	n	n	n	1885
366	30,549	5,049	907	n	77	n	1890
469	49,572	5,974	1,688	n	835	n	1895
457	29,342	4,394	3,937	n	900	n	1900
431	31,828	5,300	9,217	n	1,216	n	1905
594	63,163	11,816	14,178	2,668	1,881	186	1910
687	59,322	12,534	11,547	3,488	1,988	338	1915
742	52,077	14,352	18,484	8,400	5,221	1,066	1920
638	66,672	21,986	28,576	9,844	5,707	1,180	1925
572	54,362	17,878	23,316	8,352	4,200	810	1926
548	57,348	20,156	32,676	11,306	6,408	1,274	1927
522	63,044	18,162	34,947	12,724	6,528	1,282	1928
500	73,068	13,774	35,742	12,006	5,616	1,102	1929
482	82,581	14,080	43,418	11,958	6,191	770	1930
469	83,786	11,914	44,458	10,737	5,000	677	1931
452	84,293	14,681	46,734	9,320	5,935	643	1932
450	77,106	20,455	57,762	11,225	6,300	670	1933
449	78,965	15,175	60,611	12,073	5,530	691	1934
442	64,770	16,576	52,581	12,005	4,150	540	1935
442	69,747	18,311	39,678	9,920	3,534	501	1936
447	79,266	20,781	53,635	14,697	5,427	763	1937
445	81,401	16,391	71,498	19,211	7,153	1,011	1938
446	88,800	20,066	64,795	18,172	6,282	922	1939
443	97,388	23,546	54,404	15,296	5,322	798	1940
432 ^a	92,587	23,270	44,281	12,542	7,421	1,216	1941
393	97,053	27,215	51,352	16,746	12,947	2,456	1942
387	88,158	25,311	46,734	18,234	10,909	2,402	1943
381	81,066	23,934	43,696	17,112	10,267	2,320	1944
367	78,584	21,728	46,524	18,678	12,218	2,805	1945
343	65,689	31,583	34,182	13,990	7,844	1,854	1946
336	69,655	56,114	47,801	23,888	9,801	2,760	1947
325	71,058	65,246	48,548	25,388	9,544	2,745	1948
317	73,598	93,756	49,568	28,560	9,197	2,959	1949
307	70,156	177,636	48,680	31,379	8,818	3,104	1950
289	62,944	94,380	28,665	24,307	4,775	2,143	1951
282	74,003	119,806	50,218	47,467	9,590	4,778	1952
273	79,113	122,250	42,831	41,127	6,854	3,430	1953
267	80,081	104,218	46,965	44,185	8,048	3,697	1954
261	88,003	106,268	49,320	43,214	7,701	3,727	1955
255	103,267	155,044	42,087	36,419	7,252	3,348	1956
243	92,703	107,672	33,118	30,129	5,258	2,488	1957
239	99,404	90,150	41,997	35,563	8,352	4,075	1958
234	107,137	109,146	39,875	38,247	8,628	5,004	1959
224	106,862	101,718	31,778	30,880	7,338	3,865	1960
217	104,477	101,274	36,383	32,588	9,118	4,483	1961
212	105,976	115,462	37,195	32,791	10,365	5,090	1962
207	115,841	141,458	36,071	33,965	9,644	5,340	1963
201	114,045	117,218	33,486	32,255	8,662	5,153	1964
190	87,440	90,961	31,837	29,208	8,061	4,667	1965
182	92,380	93,190	33,736	30,278	10,465	5,860	1966
181	102,885	94,874	28,824	25,385	10,061	5,669	1967
176	112,040	108,060	19,542	17,211	8,104	4,370	1968
173	89,064	69,783	22,784	19,524	9,295	5,006	1969
165	76,554	44,916	18,773	17,658	7,684	4,600	1970
n	83,160	61,732	18,193	18,442	8,200	5,586	1971
n	70,195	123,512	15,857	14,470	8,701	6,157	1972
n	63,833	107,417	11,699	10,336 ^s	9,170	6,562 ^s	1973

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. n Not available. s Subject to revision.

SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL

Season	Sugar				Maize ²		Wheat	
	Area cut for crushing	Cane produced	Sugar mills ¹	Raw sugar made	Area harvested	Grain produced	Area harvested	Grain produced
	hectares	'000 tonnes	No.	'000 tonnes	hectares	'000 tonnes	hectares	'000 tonnes
1860-61	..	..	..	..	618	n	79	n
1865-66	n	n	n	n	2,527	n	837	n
1870-71	885	n	39	3	6,491	n	1,170	1
1875-76	3,103	n	66	6	15,666	n	1,642	3
1880-81	5,057	n	83	16	17,850	36	4,429	6
1885-86	15,603	n	166	57	29,033	40	2,134	1
1890-91	16,272	n	110	70	40,226	60	4,166	6
1895-96	22,570	n	64 ¹	87	40,663	61	5,241	3
1900-01	29,401	862	58	94	51,789	62	32,093	32
1905-06	38,887	1,439	51	155	46,021	55	48,302	31
1910-11	38,300	1,870	51	214	73,192	113	43,187	28
1915-16	38,226	1,172	45	142	59,276	51	37,920	11
1920-21	36,075	1,360	34	170	46,865	51	71,759	101
1925-26	76,759	3,727	37	494	62,424	86	67,177	54
1926-27	76,612	2,973	36	395	55,661	68	23,101	10
1927-28	82,454	3,613	36	494	94,702	170	87,037	103
1928-29	87,280	3,796	35	529	77,770	130	88,249	68
1929-30	86,959	3,638	35	527	69,450	111	82,603	115
1930-31	89,858	3,586	35	525	69,677	116	110,202	139
1931-32	94,415	4,099	35	590	59,760	96	100,679	105
1932-33	82,979	3,603	33	522	39,856	42	101,191	68
1933-34	92,331	4,742	33	649	67,562	94	93,900	119
1934-35	88,394	4,340	33	621	64,995	105	89,731	111
1935-36	92,477	4,288	33	620	63,685	89	96,975	73
1936-37	99,520	5,254	33	757	73,356	80	114,788	55
1937-38	99,201	5,215	33	775	70,514	67	150,922	102
1938-39	101,919	5,428	33	790	74,225	95	178,878	234
1939-40	106,101	6,136	33	906	71,566	85	146,514	185
1940-41	106,553	5,264	33	771	83,086	113	130,342	155
1941-42	99,582	4,871	33	709	70,597	101	117,683	84
1942-43	93,586	4,423	32	616	70,341	96	135,483	136
1943-44	89,408	3,453	33	494	69,898	115	113,839	138
1944-45	88,890	4,469	32	654	64,009	98	134,503	190
1945-46	92,971	4,625	32	655	55,217	73	158,840	223
1946-47	88,786	3,777	31	520	57,258	75	100,361	19
1947-48	87,160	4,218	32	581	51,680	89	187,062	291
1948-49	104,386	6,537	32	925	39,497	62	245,948	390
1949-50	110,403	6,623	32	910	46,761	86	242,817	321
1950-51	106,702	6,799	32	894	45,514	77	226,130	239
1951-52	110,629	5,085	31	715	44,993	62	183,947	180
1952-53	111,190	6,952	31	950	43,799	67	293,193	508
1953-54	134,640	8,891	31	1,240	46,432	77	234,705	277
1954-55	148,779	10,022	31	1,322	46,407	78	278,182	448
1955-56	147,812	8,754	31	1,154	43,765	69	235,419	406
1956-57	146,064	9,122	31	1,191	50,831	88	145,668	192
1957-58	147,704	9,090	31	1,276	49,471	80	186,414	181
1958-59	144,153	9,897	31	1,376	45,892	93	284,901	438
1959-60	121,297	8,563	31	1,237	52,529	103	276,455	368
1960-61	132,432	8,824	31	1,341	53,573	98	280,284	299
1961-62	150,633	9,166	31	1,336	63,042	121	303,386	327
1962-63	156,807	12,293	31	1,798	64,460	129	371,872	508
1963-64	162,708	11,686	31	1,674	67,420	112	379,436	606
1964-65	182,496	14,515	31	1,885	68,109	124	415,014	621
1965-66	197,234	13,763	31	1,913	61,950	82	385,972	474
1966-67	216,506	15,762	31	2,238	61,112	126	496,702	972
1967-68	214,819	15,970	31	2,250	59,785	121	597,555	746
1968-69	221,082	17,694	31	2,646	43,981	69	723,814	1,143
1969-70	204,762	14,936	31	2,114	46,186	88	608,668	405
1970-71	211,511	16,466	31	2,376	51,725	104	333,897	120
1971-72	224,407	18,410	31	2,670	44,546	97	555,990	722
1972-73	232,338	18,087	31	2,714	34,913	70	470,622	405
1973-74	215,937	18,279	31	2,405	27,002	56	394,702	526

¹ Number of mills which actually operated during each season. Prior to 1895-96 the figures include a number of juice mills. ² Figures up to 1967-68 are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown, and from 1968-69 for the calendar year ended six months later than the year shown. Details of the 1968 season not appearing in the table are: maize, 48,643 hectares, 93(000) tonnes; and cotton, 4,913 hectares, 3,785(000) kilo-

PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 11)

Hay and green forage ³	Cotton ³		Bananas		Pineapples		Total area under crop ⁵	Season
	Area harvested	Raw cotton produced ⁴	Total area	Production	Total area	Production		
hectares	hectares	'000 kg	hectares	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	'000 hectares	
n	6	n	..	..	..	..	1	1860-61
n	193	66	..	..	..	..	6	1865-66
n	5,938	740	137	n	73	n	21	1870-71
n	677	142	98	n	35	n	31	1875-76
n	251	57	166	914	66	881	46	1880-81
16,897	20	7	418	2,108	148	2,066	80	1885-86
16,451	6	2	1,579	27,941	292	4,454	91	1890-91
19,490	200	39	1,585	18,873	343	6,384	115	1895-96
33,970	..	..	2,515	29,491	380	7,197	185	1900-01
41,929	69	16	2,508	31,878	747	8,586	212	1905-06
76,172	186	22	2,104	14,250	878	13,937	270	1910-11
117,953	29	2	3,305	15,393	1,501	15,613	295	1915-16
95,816	67	7	3,634	15,215	1,582	14,004	315	1920-21
127,197	16,213	2,598	5,976	32,818	1,617	15,291	418	1925-26
154,882	7,585	1,315	6,673	35,003	1,714	16,138	381	1926-27
89,539	6,050	1,048	7,271	36,374	1,701	13,937	432	1927-28
95,515	8,222	1,864	7,993	41,480	1,916	15,884	423	1928-29
104,558	6,072	1,142	7,834	37,365	2,082	14,512	423	1929-30
109,067	9,167	2,540	7,296	38,965	2,243	16,951	463	1930-31
149,555	9,086	2,219	5,975	37,492	2,343	20,016	492	1931-32
184,876	12,139	903	4,285	23,750	2,372	19,914	504	1932-33
163,657	27,601	2,522	4,422	25,757	2,383	22,946	531	1933-34
171,906	17,562	3,978	4,178	24,207	2,260	19,085	525	1934-35
182,497	22,236	3,203	3,440	22,023	2,339	22,573	540	1935-36
199,324	25,171	3,018	2,956	18,390	2,555	20,795	609	1936-37
208,490	21,324	1,866	3,308	19,279	2,650	22,539	655	1937-38
208,160	26,899	2,165	3,554	22,327	2,853	31,294	702	1938-39
247,136	16,678	2,805	3,454	21,438	2,974	40,337	698	1939-40
265,920	16,698	1,872	3,332	19,787	2,902	36,290	702	1940-41
259,792	24,834	2,554	2,881	18,136	2,622	34,190	684	1941-42
262,430	22,838	2,234	3,046	16,587	2,822	32,903	706	1942-43
272,019	16,750	1,518	3,015	16,815	2,809	33,885	711	1943-44
278,040	7,051	1,336	3,291	17,349	2,834	26,603	727	1944-45
263,446	3,115	295	3,817	16,409	3,117	27,823	737	1945-46
247,177	3,198	517	3,823	15,672	3,183	25,994	654	1946-47
235,911	3,424	346	4,001	16,180	3,697	35,104	748	1947-48
244,556	2,518	323	3,569	16,892	3,644	35,883	790	1948-49
257,752	1,088	116	3,037	14,758	3,771	40,218	832	1949-50
254,239	1,195	182	2,780	15,139	3,707	42,454	841	1950-51
262,033	1,813	249	2,588	11,354	3,729	30,244	818	1951-52
258,036	2,374	342	2,938	9,779	4,073	37,407	979	1952-53
296,252	3,628	938	3,047	13,539	4,725	50,599	954	1953-54
293,145	3,390	619	3,378	13,691	5,096	60,641	1,049	1954-55
304,292	5,378	931	2,879	15,901	4,984	68,396	1,052	1955-56
277,317	4,588	640	2,353	13,336	4,813	56,509	998	1956-57
316,566	4,194	603	2,284	11,253	5,268	62,520	1,050	1957-58
289,343	4,246	675	2,497	13,082	5,772	80,945	1,151	1958-59
325,390	8,147	1,608	2,574	16,155	4,920	73,951	1,182	1959-60
387,240	14,911	2,473	2,414	16,079	4,360	60,945	1,234	1960-61
386,962	10,881	1,691	2,395	16,790	4,168	61,470	1,296	1961-62
402,698	14,298	2,018	2,372	18,543	4,177	65,111	1,406	1962-63
439,960	11,519	1,278	2,380	17,374	4,412	70,158	1,473	1963-64
481,691	5,483	1,015	2,166	19,483	4,615	68,684	1,599	1964-65
522,582	5,445	1,642	2,188	19,076	5,161	77,693	1,651	1965-66
526,426	4,519	1,911	2,235	20,549	5,985	95,559	1,849	1966-67
586,019	4,706	3,032	2,382	22,429	6,214	107,429	1,973	1967-68
611,559	5,394	4,553	2,340	25,223	6,286	100,385	2,164	1968-69
726,945	5,406	4,351	2,284	27,535	6,355	100,097	2,296	1969-70
575,899	5,213	3,109	2,462	32,564	6,352	116,895	1,901	1970-71
451,603	6,896	6,637	2,603	29,922	6,292	127,479	2,137	1971-72
541,582	8,008	4,809	2,601	34,542	6,218	125,838	2,090	1972-73
459,553	7,105	6,588	2,279	35,888	6,177	114,417	1,905	1973-74

grams. ³ Figures from 1971-72 include area of pasture cut for hay. ⁴ Figures from the years 1900-01 to 1963-64 were compiled by the Cotton Marketing Board. ⁵ Figures from 1971-72 include areas of pasture harvested for seed and cut for hay. n Not available. r Revised since last issue.

SUMMARY OF MINERAL, TIMBER, AND

Year	Mining and quarrying production ¹							
	Approximate metal content						Coal	Mineral sands concentrates
	Gold	Silver	Lead	Copper	Tin	Zinc		
kg	kg	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	'000 tonnes	tonnes	
1860	85	..	..	1	..	..	13	..
1865	543	..	..	733	..	..	34	..
1870	2,863	..	..	1,356	..	..	23	..
1875	8,763	..	..	1,701	3,183	..	33	..
1880	6,919	"	"	331	2,025	..	59	..
1885	7,780	"	"	1,362	2,314	..	213	..
1890	15,982	"	"	188	2,112	..	344	..
1895	15,747	6,999	369	441	1,504	..	328	..
1900	21,027	3,514	208	390	799	..	505	..
1905	18,433	18,715	2,461	7,337	2,806	..	538	..
1910	13,729	26,786	2,430	16,650	2,100	..	885	..
1915	7,767	7,457	494	20,020	1,512	..	1,041	..
1920	4,828	8,530	1,736	16,152	1,057	..	1,128	..
1925	1,443	11,990	5,319	3,972	719	174	1,196	..
1926	322	7,855	3,795	1,237	753	203	1,241	..
1927	1,181	2,616	929	3,801	790	..	1,117	..
1928	413	685	44	2,832	722	..	1,094	..
1929	295	1,638	395	3,808	703	..	1,391	..
1930	243	2,171	235	2,977	429	..	1,112	..
1931	409	33,855	17,460	3,185	340	..	855	..
1932	724	71,593	48,482	3,186	504	..	855	..
1933	2,861	69,946	45,875	2,988	609	..	890	..
1934	3,592	70,281	43,144	2,953	751	..	972	..
1935	3,203	74,933	33,481	2,947	845	4,482	1,069	..
1936	3,769	95,923	36,337	3,889	788	30,932	1,064	..
1937	3,959	101,553	39,091	5,232	833	28,041	1,138	..
1938	4,710	109,904	41,857	4,531	715	24,116	1,131	..
1939	4,580	120,867	46,019	5,891	881	29,559	1,339	..
1940	3,945	135,793	48,890	7,019	904	30,059	1,306	..
1941	3,392	120,231	43,967	7,453	771	27,877	1,477	1,016
1942	2,958	95,035	34,050	6,433	530	21,373	1,663	3,692
1943	1,954	24,107	8,717	10,931	558	5,158	1,727	8,097
1944	1,593	3,491	..	16,058	877	..	1,686	14,389
1945	1,966	3,506	..	15,248	661	..	1,661	13,629
1946	1,951	30,498	12,960	6,585	695	11,543	1,593	9,652
1947	2,248	65,347	30,065	2,823	993	25,621	1,914	10,419
1948	2,166	71,752	31,273	3,200	486	21,938	1,770	13,635
1949	2,373	89,347	38,302	5,004	748	21,582	2,002	11,238
1950	2,745	91,464	39,802	5,330	610	26,214	2,358	14,946
1951	2,444	85,994	33,607	4,803	345	22,092	2,513	20,019
1952	2,667 ¹	100,261 ¹	41,448 ¹	7,078 ¹	335 ¹	24,063 ¹	2,786 ¹	24,491 ¹
1953	2,858	92,709	37,606	24,339	297	20,281	2,557	28,249
1954	3,047	111,468	42,089	27,644	742	19,930	2,805	36,559
1955	2,001	136,720	49,597	32,369	782	17,413	2,791	42,836
1956	1,742	116,062	43,796	36,281	640	16,491	2,779	54,163
1957	1,971	133,928	52,092	36,360	784	19,849	2,745	73,649
1958	2,319	177,602	66,855	51,322	1,035	17,765	2,622	61,320
1959	2,852	154,062	55,288	67,870	1,122	14,207	2,636	71,659
1960	2,434	159,303	58,441	84,081	899	24,785	2,693	74,491
1961	2,015	120,768	46,007	67,512	1,372	33,732	2,827	69,695
1962	2,107	174,195	63,675	80,400	1,094	45,421	2,844	78,245
1963	2,133	192,906	67,782	84,557	1,215	37,943	3,961	101,958
1964	3,139	173,297	62,921	75,931	1,517	38,180	3,841	96,329
1965	2,394	144,189	50,470	61,375	1,195	31,472	4,221	106,325
1966	4,330	192,582	66,593	73,809	1,719	44,288	4,739	133,176
1967	2,974	212,507	77,666	52,283	1,675	51,853	4,754	162,006
1968-69	2,396	332,563	138,048	82,314	1,147	98,330	7,514	193,322
1969-70	2,424	391,420	152,752	95,339	1,275	111,185	9,540	314,345
1970-71	2,497	367,190	148,507	122,595	1,013	108,455	11,074	288,784
1971-72	2,583	288,127	123,939	121,848	1,070	110,498	14,068	200,360
1972-73	1,742	292,884	122,149	135,283	1,342	117,525	18,842	171,974
1973-74	2,158	313,998	131,763	177,652	1,556	119,739	19,898	224,873

¹ State Department of Mines figures up to 1951, mining census figures thereafter. ² For 1925 to 1967 the figures are for the financial year ended 30 June following. ³ Excluding timber sawn and used in plywood and case mills. ⁴ Including pearls, pearl-, trochus-

FISHERIES PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 12)

Total value at mine	Timber production ²					Fisheries production ²		Year
	Sawn timber ³				Plywood and veneer	Edible fish etc.	Other ⁴	
	Pine		Other					
\$'000	cubic metres	\$'000	cubic metres	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
42	n	n	n	n	..	n	..	1860
304	n	n	n	n	..	n	1	1865
968	n	n	n	n	..	n	..	1870
3,143	n	n	n	n	..	n	14	1875
2,270	n	n	n	n	..	n	125	1880
2,770	n	n	n	n	..	n	213	1885
5,284	73,930	422	47,423	293	..	n	194	1890
4,871	46,352	206	40,677	214	..	n	155	1895
6,360	142,035	568	93,570	454	..	n	267	1900
7,453	113,194	475	61,261	302	..	n	149	1905
7,420	169,615	1,008	105,147	709	..	133	244	1910
6,650	211,729	1,538	130,314	1,086	..	208	124	1915
7,236	201,316	2,944	119,617	1,725	..	240	347	1920
4,025	166,651	2,566	144,038	2,495	..	364	484	1925
3,217	156,806	2,417	131,815	2,106	212	332	482	1926
3,290	124,570	1,869	116,575	1,843	329	362	500	1927
2,772	140,130	2,047	112,035	1,884	415	359	494	1928
3,414	113,397	1,664	104,284	1,613	297	373	561	1929
2,482	68,177	962	70,610	1,024	176	353	336	1930
2,550	62,538	806	61,124	828	231	320	286	1931
3,637	88,582	1,090	69,659	953	457	323	258	1932
4,747	100,914	1,248	76,167	1,001	574	322	269	1933
5,426	153,656	1,878	122,003	1,662	861	338	302	1934
5,775	166,739	2,061	128,862	1,684	1,067	336	355	1935
7,227	208,704	2,536	168,419	2,148	1,224	354	386	1936
8,785	226,190	2,779	217,553	2,716	1,659	364	322	1937
7,932	221,173	2,783	196,400	2,504	1,434	388	273	1938
9,114	248,409	3,162	196,924	2,582	1,666	363	308	1939
10,211	249,100	3,154	199,687	2,624	1,868	410	373	1940
10,600	227,490	2,905	240,978	3,182	1,755	451	..	1941
10,047	188,630	2,613	240,985	3,348	1,365	604	..	1942
8,429	185,730	2,607	243,640	3,650	1,507	685	..	1943
8,954	186,176	2,720	221,852	3,490	1,461	668	36	1944
8,710	171,833	2,766	214,639	3,504	1,726	952	161	1945
9,523	170,127	2,552	291,306	5,024	2,219	1,013	373	1946
17,098	161,250	2,820	318,460	6,302	3,235	967	475	1947
18,407	147,665	2,740	381,590	8,454	3,633	993	836	1948
23,716	141,371	2,966	389,294	9,452	4,045	1,032	949	1949
32,698	140,321	3,954	394,412	11,768	4,815	1,084	1,041	1950
40,401	165,351	5,762	457,398	16,312	6,087	1,218	973	1951
34,858 ¹	168,508	6,186	459,600	18,002	5,360	1,415	793	1952
34,568	181,215	7,046	443,389	18,544	7,934	1,307	1,134	1953
43,205	155,931	6,614	419,097	18,552	9,088	1,569	1,303	1954
53,785	137,735	6,082	426,207	20,072	9,870	1,744	1,554	1955
60,408	156,894	7,632	447,221	21,758	9,663	2,126	1,418	1956
51,153	161,922	8,082	411,929	20,570	11,255	2,437	1,057	1957
55,264	150,678	7,924	404,710	20,574	12,479	2,358	692	1958
66,658	158,779	8,188	432,385	22,514	12,221	2,505	815	1959
75,216	147,367	7,784	418,807	23,986	10,897	2,071	1,105	1960
64,441	125,398	6,564	348,733	17,812	10,531	2,778	890	1961
74,232	139,413	7,136	346,684	17,992	10,497	3,247	984	1962
84,084	148,075	7,620	379,466	19,508	11,367	3,471	1,255	1963
97,287	154,520	8,024	371,473	20,914	11,941	3,861	1,376	1964
98,964	136,784	7,733	363,637	24,007	10,174	4,214	1,872	1965
138,483	133,731	7,731	329,690	22,920	10,154	4,610	2,349	1966
140,577	138,148	8,090	318,667	21,062	12,745	5,956	1,352	1967
209,273	157,385	.. ⁶	395,403	.. ⁶	13,919 ⁵	6,244	1,845	1968-69
278,145	154,584	.. ⁶	387,033	.. ⁶	15,772 ⁵	6,339	1,695	1969-70
293,751	n	.. ⁶	n	.. ⁶	.. ⁶	9,696	1,289	1970-71
318,835	161,705	.. ⁶	291,757	.. ⁶	.. ⁶	10,482	898	1971-72
399,167	167,667	.. ⁶	287,284	.. ⁶	.. ⁶	12,112 ⁷	n	1972-73
583,483	n	n	n	n	n	14,553 ⁸	n	1973-74

and tortoise-shell, beche-de-mere, and whales. ⁵ Sales and transfers. ⁶ Not available: see page 293. ⁷ Excluding oysters. ⁸ Excluding oysters and rock lobsters. n Not available.

SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURING

Year	Manufacturing ¹						
	Establishments	Workers ²			Salaries and wages paid ³	Capital values ⁴	
		Males	Females	Persons		Machinery and plant	Land and buildings
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1860	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1865	47	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1870	471	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1875	575	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1880	565	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1885	1,069	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1890	1,308	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1895	1,384	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	18,584	<i>n</i>	10,856 ⁴	<i>n</i>
1900	2,053	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	25,606	<i>n</i>	8,062	6,410
1905	1,890	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	21,389	<i>n</i>	7,058	5,194
1910	1,542	26,720	6,774	33,494	5,540	8,275	5,792
1915	1,749	33,741	7,675	41,416	8,240	12,135	8,487
1920	1,766	35,016	7,144	42,160	12,977	16,428	12,018
1925-26	1,854	41,074	7,929	49,003	18,534	24,204	15,401
1926-27	1,831	38,934	7,596	46,530	17,370	25,125	16,350
1927-28	2,072	38,235	7,735	45,970	17,518	25,334	17,204
1928-29	2,109	38,817	7,948	46,765	17,434	26,251	18,251
1929-30	2,125	36,898	8,074	44,972	16,768	25,861	18,489
1930-31	2,047	32,522	6,861	39,383	13,658	26,227	17,679
1931-32	1,955	30,549	6,729	37,278	11,880	25,486	16,960
1932-33	2,091	30,950	7,407	38,357	12,146	25,981	17,177
1933-34	2,276	33,133	7,988	41,121	13,434	26,482	17,871
1934-35	2,401	35,152	8,499	43,651	15,190	27,219	18,549
1935-36	2,417	36,039	8,729	44,769	16,227	29,537	19,737
1936-37	2,816	39,261	9,366	48,627	17,785	30,357	21,618
1937-38	2,995	42,336	9,812	52,148	19,919	30,948	22,602
1938-39	3,017	43,885	10,220	54,105	21,323	31,506	23,192
1939-40	2,995	44,821	10,532	55,353	22,377	31,810	23,517
1940-41	2,908	46,257	10,716	56,973	23,838	32,310	23,787
1941-42	2,724	49,315	12,275	61,590	28,413	32,883	24,687
1942-43	2,577	49,932	14,023	63,955	32,899	32,671	24,753
1943-44	2,588	50,189	13,985	64,174	35,480	30,760	24,956
1944-45	2,720	51,591	13,289	64,880	35,251	31,130	25,747
1945-46	2,882	53,406	11,977	65,383	35,231	31,768	26,933
1946-47	3,305	58,759	12,349	71,108	39,754	33,706	28,925
1947-48	3,580	62,825	13,283	76,108	47,313	36,577	31,160
1948-49	4,020	67,683	14,656	82,339	57,664	42,801	34,556
1949-50	4,433	72,834	16,329	89,163	68,064	47,756	38,883
1950-51	4,715	76,666	17,466	94,132	83,982	55,170	44,714
1951-52	4,858	77,214	16,810	94,024	101,666	66,068	52,786
1952-53	5,000	76,571	15,601	92,172	112,440	77,741	62,295
1953-54	5,129	80,251	16,759	97,010	124,056	91,774	70,844
1954-55	5,209	82,101	17,124	99,225	133,635	105,799	78,427
1955-56	5,305	83,877	17,532	101,409	141,703	118,784	89,404
1956-57	5,465	84,373	17,561	101,934	151,915	125,585	99,751
1957-58	5,452	83,607	17,136	100,743	154,235	139,037	108,998
1958-59	5,572	86,083	17,420	103,503	167,072	146,348	117,545
1959-60	5,681	85,605	17,938	103,543	174,626	160,626	131,017
1960-61	5,809	85,278	18,162	103,440	179,907	180,134	145,410
1961-62	5,756	82,559	17,570	100,129	182,035	185,241	153,225
1962-63	5,828	85,028	18,586	103,614	191,196	191,586	167,573
1963-64	5,887	89,772	19,695	109,467	213,916	206,720	183,947
1964-65	5,899	93,738	20,989	114,727	247,061	254,478	201,675
1965-66	5,948	94,204	21,419	115,623	262,437	364,490	238,249
1966-67	5,956	93,945	21,839	115,784	276,093	477,149	257,619
1967-68	6,099	95,952	22,809	118,761	299,768	481,555	277,643
1968-69 ⁵	4,032	88,546	21,686	110,232	309,276	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1969-70 ⁶	3,847	88,408	22,101	110,509	332,119	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1970-71	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1971-72 ⁷	4,001	91,241	23,127	114,368	425,939	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1972-73 ⁸	4,212	92,861	23,484	116,345	483,447	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>

¹ Excluding "heat, light, and power". ² 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. ⁵ Output, less value of goods consumed in process of production. ⁶ Electricity and gas works. ⁷ Valued at prices paid by consumers. ⁸ Value of land and buildings included with machinery and plant. ⁹ Direct comparisons with figures prior to

INDUSTRY STATISTICS (Chapter 13)

		Heat, light, and power ⁶						Year
Output	Pro-duction ⁵	Generating works					Sales of electricity and gas ⁷	
		Establish-ments	Workers ²	Salaries and wages paid ³	Machinery and plant ⁴	Land and buildings ⁴		
\$'000	\$'000	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
n	n	..	..	..	..	..	..	1860
n	n	..	..	..	..	..	..	1865
n	n	1	n	n	n	n	n	1870
n	n	3	n	n	n	n	n	1875
n	n	6	n	n	n	n	n	1880
n	n	10	n	n	n	n	n	1885
n	n	14	n	n	n	n	n	1890
9,166	n	13	144	n	551 ⁸	.. ⁸	132	1895
15,602	n	25	347	n	947	159	231	1900
15,924	n	21	316	n	918	226	337	1905
31,154	n	21	450	122	988	300	430	1910
49,769	17,465	26	663	213	1,967	405	1,121	1915
77,864	28,576	29	1,036	460	2,803	504	1,703	1920
89,143	31,760	43	1,493	720	6,249	910	2,658	1925-26
79,718	28,359	46	1,603	828	6,962	941	2,937	1926-27
90,186	31,689	46	1,511	762	7,850	1,044	2,739	1927-28
92,841	31,790	47	1,509	760	7,188	1,079	2,442	1928-29
87,143	29,984	47	1,147	614	5,587	891	3,029	1929-30
77,774	24,723	57	1,091	538	5,973	1,031	3,072	1930-31
70,930	22,028	58	1,047	498	6,002	1,002	2,900	1931-32
73,888	23,208	64	991	496	5,730	905	2,983	1932-33
81,948	25,288	69	1,080	556	6,279	976	2,938	1933-34
89,045	27,044	69	1,127	590	5,819	1,255	2,998	1934-35
92,713	29,627	65	1,073	563	5,936	1,292	3,159	1935-36
103,716	33,001	67	713	392	4,564	1,348	3,870	1936-37
116,851	35,868	68	730	423	4,522	1,364	4,222	1937-38
123,979	37,125	70	768	452	4,685	1,406	4,532	1938-39
134,689	40,422	69	824	504	4,625	1,396	4,878	1939-40
137,402	41,646	64	814	490	4,694	1,402	5,072	1940-41
148,913	47,899	64	870	540	4,662	1,478	5,408	1941-42
168,718	56,223	64	867	576	4,916	1,564	5,958	1942-43
176,132	57,975	64	933	664	5,014	1,568	6,948	1943-44
180,482	59,225	63	1,004	708	5,138	1,632	7,362	1944-45
177,479	58,211	63	1,148	794	5,612	1,730	7,474	1945-46
195,068	68,478	62	1,190	868	6,285	1,857	7,932	1946-47
244,648	83,593	62	1,196	1,013	7,085	2,058	9,102	1947-48
301,807	104,543	63	1,294	1,229	8,712	2,460	11,118	1948-49
341,418	120,183	61	1,393	1,432	10,051	2,730	12,886	1949-50
421,241	147,540	61	1,444	1,691	13,300	3,202	16,784	1950-51
485,215	178,610	60	1,495	2,147	16,512	4,434	21,396	1951-52
572,361	190,045	68	1,618	2,741	25,598	7,145	26,456	1952-53
642,877	212,529	70	1,744	2,809	36,545	9,161	30,558	1953-54
688,082	231,721	75	1,740	2,964	46,935	13,947	34,106	1954-55
720,054	248,661	73	1,915	3,217	52,770	15,801	35,446	1955-56
767,110	266,828	72	1,932	3,644	54,222	17,557	40,306	1956-57
783,326	275,564	76	1,970	3,681	70,161	18,857	44,554	1957-58
870,699	297,157	79	1,996	3,923	78,709	20,445	48,176	1958-59
904,499	309,452	77	1,980	4,108	79,796	21,687	50,622	1959-60
948,644	325,123	73	1,975	4,412	85,005	22,906	55,118	1960-61
957,129	334,569	68	1,980	4,656	89,261	26,039	58,032	1961-62
1,089,319	361,009	67	1,999	4,635	88,999	25,911	60,190	1962-63
1,249,739	420,673	68	2,005	4,846	101,587	27,573	61,710	1963-64
1,293,466	455,351	63	1,940	5,297	95,840	31,877	68,657	1964-65
1,460,031	518,688	62	1,958	5,609	112,968	35,310	74,058	1965-66
1,568,173	566,488	57	2,153	6,116	124,244	37,043	78,910	1966-67
1,722,249	626,696	55	2,091	6,187	149,675	37,855	88,365	1967-68
1,868,803 ¹⁰	659,897 ¹¹	30	8,996 ¹²	31,758	n	n	157,816 ¹³	1968-69 ⁹
2,021,793 ¹⁰	712,857 ¹¹	28	9,239 ¹²	34,063	n	n	167,571 ¹³	1969-70 ⁹
n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	1970-71
2,433,420 ¹⁰	870,782 ¹¹	28	9,544 ¹²	47,154	n	n	205,939 ¹³	1971-72 ⁹
2,844,833 ¹⁰	1,012,595 ¹¹	n	n	n	n	n	n	1972-73 ⁹

1968-69 are not possible because of changes in the census units, the scope of the censuses, and the items of data (see page 293). ¹⁰ Turnover, i.e. sales of goods plus transfers out and other operating revenue. ¹¹ Value added, i.e. turnover plus increase (or less decrease) in value of stocks less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses. ¹² Number on pay-roll on pay day nearest 30 June, including administration and distribution staff. ¹³ Turnover, i.e. sales of electricity and gas and other operating revenue. 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
	'000 tons	kilometres	'000	'000 tonnes	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1860	46						
1865	173	34	17	3	11	7	536
1870	133	333	36	25	143	137	4,385
1875	395	428	138	52	322	184	5,859
1880	634	1,025	194	140	615	332	9,991
1885	496	2,306	1,369	552	1,467	888	18,532
1890-91	469	3,549	2,731	905	1,817	1,291	30,203
1895-96	470	3,862	2,274	1,167	2,171	1,289	33,519
1900-01	835	4,508	4,761	1,739	2,634	2,116	39,479
1905-06	1,068	5,049	4,569	1,951	3,092	1,727	43,482
1910-11	1,842	6,225	8,299	3,348	5,461	3,126	51,798
1915-16	1,660	7,994	13,939	4,076	7,491	5,490	73,677
1920-21	1,772	9,257	14,908	3,930	10,559	10,097	87,114
1925-26	2,737	10,042	28,384	5,188	14,874	12,920	108,224
1926-27	2,987	10,142	26,813	4,385	14,651	12,991	114,193
1927-28	3,032	10,211	24,801	4,745	14,763	12,212	117,997
1928-29	3,192	10,375	24,738	4,631	15,137	12,406	122,077
1929-30	3,396	10,375	24,441	4,601	14,605	11,892	123,050
1930-31	3,186	10,307	22,009	3,920	12,954	10,160	125,872
1931-32	3,231	10,554	20,762	3,923	11,989	8,870	72,352 ⁵
1932-33	3,379	10,569	22,216	3,745	11,985	8,658	72,796
1933-34	3,453	10,569	22,878	4,282	12,460	9,000	73,386
1934-35	3,835	10,569	24,328	4,957	14,334	10,184	74,632
1935-36	4,089	10,569	25,244	4,739	13,395	10,434	76,106
1936-37	4,139	10,569	25,527	5,055	14,183	10,941	77,222
1937-38	4,468	10,569	25,688	5,142	14,766	11,787	78,375
1938-39	4,484	10,569	24,639	5,318	15,596	12,396	79,193
1939-40	3,483	10,569	24,638	5,560	16,180	12,747	80,045
1940-41	2,435	10,569	26,194	5,690	16,830	13,427	80,806
1941-42	1,821	10,569	29,099	5,853	23,308	16,989	80,667
1942-43	1,471	10,569	33,263	6,814	36,054	22,819	80,816
1943-44	2,018	10,569	38,134	6,672	32,861	26,367	81,648
1944-45	1,830	10,569	38,962	6,340	27,619	23,399	82,602
1945-46	1,837	10,569	38,200	5,850	23,833	20,888	83,092
1946-47	1,838	10,569	34,188	5,842	22,066	20,408	83,958
1947-48	1,975	10,557	29,325	5,612	23,064	21,301	84,472
1948-49	2,964	10,557	32,687	6,999	30,784	28,347	85,364
1949-50	3,077	10,557	32,366	7,054	31,975	31,736	88,054
1950-51	3,201	10,557	34,118	7,297	39,544	38,878	98,520
1951-52	2,919	10,557	35,003	6,933	46,715	49,319	106,612
1952-53	3,521	10,557	35,819	7,556	51,970	55,993	116,970
1953-54	3,783	10,557	35,879	8,292	60,446	58,242	134,199
1954-55	4,005	10,546	35,919	8,628	63,250	61,892	142,032
1955-56	4,128	10,390	35,647	8,311	62,626	67,747	148,690
1956-57	4,151	10,390	34,270	8,589	73,356	75,579	161,453
1957-58	4,475	10,390	33,665	7,891	69,273	73,789	173,666
1958-59	4,928	10,342	33,457	8,507	72,338	75,007	181,733
1959-60	5,284	10,311	32,346	8,246	71,341	76,706	191,416
1960-61	5,802	10,177	28,876	8,109	73,059	77,154	197,755
1961-62	5,834	9,780	26,701	8,284	72,318	76,297	205,745
1962-63	6,541	9,780	26,082	8,876	75,244	75,592	212,809
1963-64	7,166	9,582	25,903	9,953	84,260	78,468	223,252
1964-65	7,632	9,310	25,215	10,192	81,321	80,758	233,911
1965-66	8,513	9,310	25,979	10,211	84,178	84,370	246,699
1966-67	9,023	9,222	26,371	10,348	87,864	84,561	258,543
1967-68	9,769	9,374	26,591	11,312	94,019	87,717	268,095
1968-69	11,594	9,373	28,165	13,184	102,451	91,720	278,494
1969-70	13,126	9,357	28,515	14,671	108,831	96,831	288,271
1970-71	14,791	9,329	29,536	15,665	110,165	105,494	301,957
1971-72	16,072	9,560	31,946	19,267	124,782	120,110	316,529
1972-73	18,782	9,560	32,145	24,666	137,745	133,841	331,671 ⁶
1973-74	19,413	9,472	33,723	25,401	149,844	162,525	349,538

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, carriage of livestock was not included. From 1930-31 to 1953-54, includes some duplication due to transfers between the uniform gauge and 1,067 mm 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 14)

Metropolitan ⁶ transport (passengers)				Con- structed roads at end of year	Motor vehicles		Post office revenue ⁷	Broadcast listeners' licences ⁸	Year
Rail	Trams ⁴	Municipal buses	Private buses		On register at end of year	Revenue collected			
'000	'000	'000	'000	kilometres	'000	\$'000	\$'000	No.	
..	..	..	n	n	..	..	10	..	1860
..	..	..	n	n	..	..	57	..	1865
..	..	..	n	n	..	..	65	..	1870
..	..	..	n	n	..	..	124	..	1875
..	..	..	n	n	..	..	162	..	1880
n	..	..	n	n	..	..	358	..	1885
n	3,399	..	n	n	..	..	445 ⁹	..	1890-91
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	69,237	..	n	n	n	n	2,460	..	1920-21
22,170	82,515	..	n	n	53.3	408	3,147	8,129	1925-26
21,278	81,803	..	n	50,051 ⁴	68.8	550	3,348	22,290	1926-27
19,420	78,058	..	n	50,136 ⁴	76.0	808	3,548	25,172	1927-28
19,210	77,703	..	n	47,722 ⁴	84.1	954	3,722	24,636	1928-29
18,977	76,117	..	n	48,943 ⁴	91.5	1,042	3,880	23,247	1929-30
17,118	73,617	..	n	48,041 ⁴	90.8	1,034	3,851	24,062	1930-31
16,098	68,642	..	n	52,300 ⁴	89.0	1,043	3,742	28,938	1931-32
17,577	68,470	..	n	56,190 ⁴	89.2	1,052	3,741	36,146	1932-33
18,071	69,976	..	n	57,320 ⁴	92.8	1,178	3,908	51,998	1933-34
19,208	77,053	..	n	52,035 ⁴	100.0	1,267	4,189	67,351	1934-35
20,229	82,583	..	n	53,549 ⁴	107.6	1,430	4,402	83,025	1935-36
20,517	86,096	..	n	54,735 ⁴	111.8	1,524	4,587	101,324	1936-37
20,669	89,534	..	n	61,083	118.8	1,639	4,815	117,487	1937-38
19,829	91,444	..	n	66,162	128.2	1,882	5,075	133,217	1938-39
19,829	93,431	..	n	68,663	129.8	1,956	5,202	151,110	1939-40
21,055	97,982	1,651	n	n	128.4	2,065	5,395	168,216	1940-41
22,828	112,448	3,258	n	n	109.5	1,763	5,978	172,527	1941-42
24,812	135,480	3,864	n	n	115.8	1,485	7,516	174,783	1942-43
28,699	157,432	4,497	n	n	125.1	1,626	9,064	176,358	1943-44
29,174	159,679	5,106	n	n	129.2	1,679	9,568	180,089	1944-45
28,799	147,007	5,464	n	n	143.3	1,935	9,188	186,396	1945-46
26,998	135,757	6,217	n	n	158.2	2,152	8,236	221,345	1946-47
23,157	132,107	14,759	n	76,687	171.1	2,497	8,660	230,028	1947-48
25,903	125,587	23,870	n	80,166	188.0	2,996	9,216	249,402	1948-49
25,724	115,239	24,916	n	80,572	212.9	3,427	10,538 ⁹	260,033	1949-50
27,601	108,359	23,765	n	82,233	240.8	5,200	12,326	270,587	1950-51
28,640	108,213	28,142	n	84,742	255.0	6,826	16,234	279,852	1951-52
29,244	107,891	31,944	n	85,522	266.2	8,846	17,356	282,338	1952-53
29,475	104,789	33,442	n	86,336	284.2	9,607	18,464	287,683	1953-54
29,712	101,849	34,825	n	88,812	307.7	10,232	20,256	293,542	1954-55
29,748	95,843	35,428	n	91,556	326.3	10,675	21,682	301,371	1955-56
28,783	89,346	35,849	n	94,546	344.4	11,432	24,646	312,527	1956-57
28,524	85,808	37,768	n	98,870	363.9	11,923	26,668	320,626	1957-58
28,398	81,825	37,751	n	104,657	381.9	13,172	27,804	337,760	1958-59
27,548	80,670	37,512	11,633	108,335	404.0	14,447	31,764	344,198	1959-60
24,582	73,659	33,200	12,661	114,946	418.6	15,385	35,194	341,101	1960-61
22,890	72,664	33,431	13,228	116,084	431.7	17,110	35,698	328,525	1961-62
22,414	67,133	34,444	12,921	115,334 ¹⁰	459.0	18,797	38,298	334,566	1962-63
22,512	63,382	36,193	13,435	118,763	497.4	21,879	41,498	342,321	1963-64
22,254	63,029	37,327	14,721	123,417	536.1	24,889	47,399	343,401	1964-65
23,227	56,011	33,864	13,579	125,870	563.4	25,326	50,769	340,687	1965-66
23,703	48,525	29,225	17,210	125,315 ¹⁰	588.5	30,519	54,762	340,477	1966-67
24,065	46,290	29,973	17,306	124,883 ¹⁰	620.9	35,228	62,308	371,637	1967-68
25,771	25,039 ¹¹	42,307	17,024	126,713	649.9	37,650	74,678	382,869	1968-69
26,317	..	71,297	17,558	127,232	686.1	40,166	81,638	384,951	1969-70
27,621	..	65,220	16,853	128,759	739.8 ¹²	41,892	94,353	394,669	1970-71
30,184	..	58,724	16,736	129,171	778.6	44,278	110,428	405,181	1971-72
30,500	..	58,656	19,155	130,500	837.8	48,570	127,475	416,572	1972-73
32,003	..	55,915	15,419	131,412	906.6	53,622	150,157	429,002	1973-74

the Brisbane Statistical Division. ⁶ Figures up to 1930-31 are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown. ⁷ Revenue credited to Queensland up to 1941-42; thereafter actual collections are shown. Radio revenue excluded from 1 July 1949.

⁸ Excluding licences for receivers in excess of one, issued from July 1942 to January 1952.

⁹ Calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown. ¹⁰ Decrease due to re-survey.

¹¹ Ceased operations April 1969. ¹² Census figure at 30 September 1971. n Not available.

r Revised since last issue.

SUMMARY OF EXTERNAL

Year	Imports ¹		Exports ¹		Wool ²	
	Overseas	Interstate	Overseas	Interstate	'000 kg	\$'000
1860	\$'000 115	\$'000 1,352	\$'000 1	\$'000 1,044		
1865	1,444	3,478	491	1,816	1,138	396
1870	875	2,267	1,336	3,731	8,070	1,019
1875	2,781	3,727	2,040	5,656	7,968	1,569
1880	2,052	4,113	1,836	5,055	7,822	1,361
1885	6,152	5,976	3,470	6,975	18,712	2,739
1890	5,189	4,312	4,929	12,144	21,704	3,644
1895	5,496	4,000	7,266	10,674	25,957	3,117
1900	8,199	5,446	8,264	10,825	17,123	2,571
1905	6,313	6,195	6,697	17,006	16,022	2,655
1910	10,856	n	16,258	n	46,450	8,357
1915-16	14,002	n	16,212	n	38,627	7,844
1920-21	23,681	n	30,341	n	45,892	12,434
1925-26	27,546	n	47,170	n	79,770	25,888
1926-27	26,996	n	28,038	n	50,429	16,987
1927-28	23,520	n	39,430	n	54,368	19,640
1928-29	23,189	n	40,250	n	63,914	19,602
1929-30	23,080	n	33,182	n	66,073	13,830
1930-31	11,342	n	32,478	n	76,986	13,350
1931-32	8,682	31,742	33,704	24,968	81,785	12,327
1932-33	10,304	31,724	29,386	24,246	81,633	12,830
1933-34	10,598	33,802	40,263	27,952	76,703	19,947
1934-35	14,358	36,674	37,649	26,886	79,647	14,741
1935-36	15,726	40,588	39,104	28,714	63,911	15,741
1936-37	15,742	45,008	47,762	31,996	69,430	20,341
1937-38	18,782	47,540	53,112	32,372	76,047	18,784
1938-39	18,139	47,182	57,301	33,842	84,873	17,043
1939-40	19,964	52,254	64,390	40,020	81,734	20,208
1940-41	14,453	53,810	50,490	44,138	55,364	15,361
1941-42	16,098	52,178	42,593	47,462	61,891	16,916
1942-43	17,211	55,552	37,247	49,068	73,258	22,502
1943-44	29,082	59,836	35,778	40,972	54,530	18,205
1944-45	29,539	63,510	36,567	41,750	60,156	19,224
1945-46	24,493	66,697	54,169	48,470	73,881	24,261
1946-47	27,316	84,787	86,368	52,884	132,396	48,887
1947-48	45,121	96,420	96,624	60,504	70,915	40,719
1948-49	64,969	113,322	198,194	66,548	106,892	94,307
1949-50	97,800	137,732	197,380	72,576	87,750	93,277
1950-51	134,799	174,747	320,564	91,888	83,915	206,123
1951-52	172,853	198,026	191,814	105,428	67,276	107,505
1952-53	86,443	197,486	290,190	113,230	68,194	112,280
1953-54	111,254	287,345	330,205	150,764	86,979	142,716
1954-55	137,766	307,621	308,960	156,089	81,072	114,040
1955-56	123,460	322,891	304,276	181,178	79,196	96,834
1956-57	97,768	360,704	380,754	206,323	110,255	170,827
1957-58	98,994	403,526	312,966	192,177	100,391	133,535
1958-59	95,474	407,565	339,927	207,390	94,032	91,687
1959-60	101,717	470,255	362,585	231,521	115,052	126,237
1960-61	122,554	455,211	327,555	240,025	106,996	108,345
1961-62	97,723	443,304	344,885	235,664	110,550	116,037
1962-63	134,233	552,605	404,980	269,785	106,345	119,548
1963-64	161,683	665,970	544,977	300,486	113,975	146,880
1964-65	199,516	723,730	488,222	324,606	111,140	127,479
1965-66	240,349 ^a	700,526	462,596	382,732	97,188	106,703
1966-67	193,677	710,084	499,967	385,436	84,494	93,153
1967-68	236,768 ^b	774,269	562,928	405,750	98,141	98,828
1968-69	288,599	859,021	677,456	495,501	103,674	109,197
1969-70	294,102	935,694	773,519	547,784	91,104	85,309
1970-71	321,638 ^a	998,732	789,180	530,924	63,625	47,339
1971-72	270,484	1,058,040	980,954	524,300	68,804	50,233
1972-73	311,448 ^c	1,201,620	1,305,569 ^a	586,002	73,187	104,231
1973-74	542,646 ^a	1,394,228 ^d	1,360,701	725,010 ^d	51,271	108,790

¹ Excluding specie. ² Including the equivalent, in terms of greasy wool, of wool exported after scouring or carbonising; but excluding noils and wool waste prior to 1964-65. ³ Chiefly refined sugar. ⁴ Including import of a naval vessel valued at \$38.9m. ⁵ Including import of a naval vessel valued at \$9.7m. ⁶ Including military and civilian aircraft valued

TRADE STATISTICS (Chapter 15)

Overseas exports					Year
Butter		Meat	Sugar		
'000 kg	\$'000	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	
..	..	..	..	..	1860
..	..	..	..	..	1865
..	..	..	..	..	1870
..	..	23	..	..	1875
..	..	5	314 ^a	18	1880
..	..	46	161 ^a	8	1885
..	..	85	1,533 ^a	56	1890
..	..	278	2,048 ^a	74	1895
2	..	1,922	7,710 ^a	229	1900
16	2	2,697	5,056 ^a	137	1905
469	78	1,320	221	5	1910
3,207	581	2,288	27	1	1915-16
7,808	1,503	5,533	5	..	1920-21
1,068	272	7,446	1	..	1925-26
11,824	5,928	6,914	198,604	4,413	1926-27
16,605	4,809	3,053	63,994	1,882	1927-28
10,353	3,006	4,752	154,856	3,696	1928-29
20,565	6,043	5,843	202,347	4,126	1929-30
20,415	6,361	5,292	181,662	4,134	1930-31
21,220	5,733	5,288	210,529	3,869	1931-32
30,655	7,063	4,505	292,801	6,256	1932-33
32,798	7,072	3,868	189,174	3,585	1933-34
34,720	5,566	4,444	312,324	5,675	1934-35
44,490	6,520	5,672	315,628	5,432	1935-36
46,327	7,353	5,367	304,583	5,480	1936-37
34,577	7,623	6,541	412,076	7,385	1937-38
24,442	6,183	9,118	432,984	8,016	1938-39
34,047	9,070	9,771	448,857	8,312	1939-40
57,854	15,047	11,798	530,700	12,292	1940-41
48,419	13,054	11,081	378,485	9,668	1941-42
34,098	9,163	8,648	199,000	5,150	1942-43
19,506	5,373	3,036	61,297	1,749	1943-44
20,382	5,595	2,939	84,294	2,489	1944-45
18,223	5,245	3,414	106,520	3,141	1945-46
14,622	5,738	8,487	139,887	5,300	1946-47
27,920	10,945	13,989	110,826	4,885	1947-48
16,732	6,809	16,973	96,161	5,706	1948-49
33,401	16,414	23,250	411,527	25,934	1949-50
38,254	21,726	24,924	433,742	27,802	1950-51
32,973	20,468	26,560	387,928	28,967	1951-52
25,192	16,983	23,906	163,094	13,043	1952-53
2,006	1,768	50,502	460,667	42,529	1953-54
26,759	21,481	57,197	710,393	62,336	1954-55
19,025	15,395	60,007	742,475	61,547	1955-56
21,680	17,696	59,325	594,678	48,598	1956-57
27,978	19,148	54,140	679,068	56,552	1957-58
18,929	11,154	45,672	714,510	69,314	1958-59
11,498	6,327	87,625	810,960	63,771	1959-60
22,965	13,678	78,841	706,144	52,793	1960-61
21,209	15,132	59,581	799,945	69,322	1961-62
11,166	6,737	78,663	846,684	66,965	1962-63
14,552	7,670	93,312	1,152,995	89,823	1963-64
13,087	6,924	104,061	1,124,674	154,616	1964-65
15,984	8,880	118,206	1,279,558	111,632	1965-66
13,825	9,214	116,073	1,258,657	92,819	1966-67
9,864	6,360	118,533	1,645,675	98,113	1967-68
12,149	7,158	117,850	1,601,555	95,616	1968-69
8,638	5,245	131,589	2,047,013	116,253	1969-70
1,972	1,199	160,988	1,352,409	110,993	1970-71
2,136	1,189	168,122	1,541,336	145,216	1971-72
1,815	1,079	211,746	1,974,163	206,241	1972-73
3,726	3,597	323,559	2,062,841	245,459	1973-74
3,827	3,376	297,261	1,761,037	217,870	
3,879	3,489				

at \$56.1m. ⁷Including military and civilian aircraft valued at \$40.7m. ⁸Including military and civilian aircraft valued at \$39.0m. ⁹Including military and civilian aircraft valued at \$142.1m. n Not available. s Subject to revision.

SUMMARY OF MARKETING

Year	Raw sugar production				Butter	
	Average net price per tonne ¹			Proportion of Australian production exported	Return to manufacturer ² per tonne	Proportion sold overseas
	Australian sales	Overseas sales	Total pooled sugar			
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	%
1860	..	..	..	..	..	..
1865	n	..	..	..	..	..
1870	n	..	n	..	..	..
1875-76	n	..	n	..	..	..
1880-81	n	..	n	..	..	..
1885-86	n	..	n	..	..	..
1890-91	n	..	n	..	..	..
1895-96	18.95	..	18.95	..	n	1
1900-01	18.95	..	18.95	..	n	12
1905-06	19.90	..	19.90	..	n	35
1910-11	18.45	..	18.45	..	n	55
1915-16	35.43	..	35.43	..	n	56
1920-21	59.71	..	59.71	..	n	14
1925-26	51.18	22.22	38.44	44	n	58
1926-27	52.65	29.41	48.30	19	n	48
1927-28	52.16	23.87	43.33	31	n	65
1928-29	52.51	20.67	41.13	36	n	61
1929-30	52.75	19.39	39.94	38	313.37	63
1930-31	53.15	16.24	38.39	39	267.31	74
1931-32	53.05	18.40	35.41	50	237.39	76
1932-33	49.43	16.32	37.03	37	188.57	76
1933-34	47.09	15.80	31.84	48	175.58	80
1934-35	47.24	14.88	30.56	51	199.60	78
1935-36	47.24	15.63	31.86	48	231.88	70
1936-37	47.44	15.65	29.99	54	246.44	62
1937-38	47.24	16.34	30.16	55	270.85	69
1938-39	47.24	16.16	29.74	56	268.69	78
1939-40	46.50	20.41	31.02	59	280.10	75
1940-41	45.37	22.19	33.73	50	281.88	66
1941-42	44.58	21.50	35.45	41	288.96	50
1942-43	44.73	21.28	37.45	32	323.80	40
1943-44	44.34	25.84	41.45	17	375.18	41
1944-45	43.50	29.58	38.98	32	391.32	45
1945-46	43.11	33.25	39.97	32	402.15	58
1946-47	43.11	42.31	42.99	16	431.28	56
1947-48	47.24	58.30	49.09	18	482.65	70
1948-49	45.37	55.30	50.18	47	524.58	70
1949-50	47.83	57.82	52.64	47	577.14	66
1950-51	48.32	64.61	55.64	44	644.46	49
1951-52	66.34	72.38	67.66	21	844.64	15
1952-53	86.91	80.90	83.87	50	950.94	56
1953-54	94.34	76.16	83.45	58	964.91	43
1954-55	92.61	73.62	81.16	59	934.60	52
1955-56	92.32	75.93	83.30	53	917.08	60
1956-57	105.46	81.33	91.58	56	901.92	45
1957-58	106.59	90.22	96.93	57	890.51	44
1958-59	107.77	77.57	89.19	61	940.50	54
1959-60	111.07	79.35	93.33	55	946.80	58
1960-61	123.07	78.61	96.24	60	922.40	38
1961-62	122.98	74.15	94.47	58	907.44	51
1962-63	123.12	80.69	94.01	68	931.06	46
1963-64	120.07	129.41	126.19	65	941.49	45
1964-65	118.84	82.51	94.02	68	951.33	45
1965-66	120.02	66.17	83.24	67	910.98	45
1966-67	119.33	56.54	81.69	72	886.57	49
1967-68	140.54	58.43	82.07	73	901.73	37
1968-69	140.94	61.84	80.24	76	884.21	30
1969-70	140.84	79.50	97.75	70	858.42	31
1970-71	138.08	86.45	100.63	72	950.74	23
1971-72	136.51	99.27	108.35	75	1,014.52	28
1972-73	134.93	112.27	117.80	75	915.30 ^r	34
1973-74	132.10	129.58	130.39	71	884.99	18

¹ Queensland sugar only, including "excess" sugar. ² Overall return including subsidy or bounty which commenced in 1942. ³ On Brisbane wool market. Estimated on an average bale weight of 150 kg prior to 1925-26. For further particulars see page 385. ⁴ For human consumption only. Slaughtering in slaughterhouses estimated

STATISTICS (Chapter 16)

Wool	Meat			Average price of bullocks ⁵	Export price index, Australia ⁶	Year
	Livestock slaughtered ⁴					
	Cattle (including calves)	Sheep (including lambs)	Pigs			
cents	'000	'000	'000	\$		
n	18	57	2	n	..	1860
n	61	178	5	n	..	1865
n	67	529	7	n	..	1870
n	89	342	10	n	..	1875-76
n	128	454	13	n	..	1880-81
n	195	711	20	n	..	1885-86
n	216	951	29	n	..	1890-91
n	510	2,110	87	n	..	1895-96
11.18	503	861	129	n	..	1900-01
18.17	219	598	187	n	..	1905-06
18.67	379	1,751	169	n	..	1910-11
21.58	653	1,316	216	n	..	1915-16
22.27	449	461	158	n	..	1920-21
30.67	776	635	310	n	..	1925-26
32.87	567	679	280	n	..	1926-27
35.14	740	670	310	n	..	1927-28
28.81	684	805	381	n	31	1928-29
18.85	629	1,090	367	n	25	1929-30
17.04	647	1,671	408	n	19	1930-31
14.22	539	1,757	408	n	19	1931-32
17.42	596	1,564	377	n	19	1932-33
28.48	716	1,299	404	n	24	1933-34
19.07	841	1,274	483	13.89	20	1934-35
25.60	857	971	552	15.78	25	1935-36
30.34	1,023	1,023	523	16.74	30	1936-37
22.00	1,244	1,119	509	18.48	27	1937-38
19.40	1,265	1,120	559	18.71	22	1938-39
24.52	1,236	1,231	680	21.03	26	1939-40
24.36	1,117	1,273	703	22.14	28	1940-41
24.74	1,084	1,495	634	22.70	28	1941-42
28.48	1,047	2,078	573	23.57	30	1942-43
29.19	948	2,212	507	29.16	31	1943-44
29.48	942	1,899	507	29.08	34	1944-45
29.17	798	1,465	472	30.03	39	1945-46
48.66	1,081	1,167	443	30.68	54	1946-47
83.31	1,188	1,036	401	34.94	75	1947-48
94.23	1,089	994	502	42.35	88	1948-49
125.80	1,102	959	504	50.77	101	1949-50
260.39	1,181	745	460	61.52	173	1950-51
154.35	1,029	829	370	81.28	125	1951-52
163.23	1,273	1,076	400	75.25	128	1952-53
158.94	1,366	1,081	461	81.87	125	1953-54
133.86	1,430	1,009	499	80.45	114	1954-55
122.79	1,502	1,186	459	72.92	105	1955-56
154.49	1,641	1,270	438	73.08	117	1956-57
119.55	1,542	1,378	462	81.38	102	1957-58
92.53	1,883	1,633	521	95.88	90	1958-59
105.13	1,527	2,113	530	114.22	100 ⁶	1959-60
98.12	1,469	2,924	554	118.24	95	1960-61
99.99	1,584	2,417	597	95.22	96	1961-62
111.18	1,804	2,125	604	98.39	101	1962-63
124.08	1,857	2,407	606	111.62	114	1963-64
105.43	1,960	2,933	623	116.07	105	1964-65
106.92	1,888	2,769	640	133.11	107	1965-66
103.47	1,677	2,154	666	141.68	105	1966-67
95.89	1,664	2,491	735	149.65	100	1967-68
99.71	1,823	2,724	800	152.58	102	1968-69
82.68	1,680	2,937	757	156.05	103	1969-70
60.84	1,590	2,906	742	163.57	101	1970-71
73.37	1,708	3,418	794	172.69	104	1971-72
178.30	2,004	2,453	964	206.73	134	1972-73
176.43	1,740	1,321	829	211.03	160	1973-74

up to 1900-01. See also page 262. ⁵ Average prices of livestock, Brisbane saleyards. See also page 409. ⁶ Base: year 1959-60 = 100. New index series from 1959-60 with old series converted to same base. Index numbers include gold. For further particulars see page 362. n Not available. r Revised since last issue.

SUMMARY OF PRICES AND WAGES

Year	Wholesale price index numbers, Brisbane ¹ (building materials)		Retail price index numbers,			
	Materials used in house building (all groups)	Materials used in building other than house building (all groups)	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing ²	Household supplies and equipment
1910-11
1915-16	24	18	..	..
1920-21	31	33	..	..
1925-26	27	27	..	..
1926-27	27	26	..	..
1927-28	26	25	..	..
1928-29	26	25	..	..
1929-30	25	25	..	..
1930-31	22	23	..	..
1931-32	21	22	..	..
1932-33	20	21	..	..
1933-34	20	21	..	..
1934-35	20	20	..	..
1935-36	22	20	..	..
1936-37	23	21	..	..
1937-38	23	21	..	..
1938-39	24	22	..	..
1939-40	24	23	..	..
1940-41	25	27	..	..
1941-42	26	32	..	..
1942-43	27	36	..	..
1943-44	27	38	..	..
1944-45	27	38	..	..
1945-46	27	38	..	..
1946-47	28	40	..	..
1947-48	31	43	..	..
1948-49	36.8 ²	47.8 ²	41.3	58.9
1949-50	39.7	54.9	45.1	62.3
1950-51	44.7	63.3	49.1	68.7
1951-52	58.7	76.1	54.5	79.9
1952-53	65.2	80.9	61.5	85.9
1953-54	67.4	81.6	62.4	87.3
1954-55	67.8	81.9	64.3	88.0
1955-56	70.1	82.7	67.9	88.1
1956-57	72.7	84.7	72.8	91.5
1957-58	73.7	87.2	76.1	92.9
1958-59	78.1	88.5	78.9	93.6
1959-60	80.9	90.5	81.5	95.0
1960-61	84.9	93.1	84.6	95.5
1961-62	85.2	94.4	86.3	97.0
1962-63	84.6	94.6	88.5	96.9
1963-64	86.7	95.3	89.2	95.9
1964-65	92.2	96.6	91.5	96.8
1965-66	98.4	97.8	97.3	98.8
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	103.4	102.2	103.7	102.4	105.8	101.2
1968-69	105.6	105.1	104.7	104.3	109.6	104.3
1969-70	109.4	110.3	107.7	107.3	113.4	105.5
1970-71	115.2	116.4	113.5	111.7	118.3	108.5
1971-72	124.8	124.4	119.0	118.0	128.8	112.7
1972-73	133.8	130.4	127.5	125.3	136.7	116.9
1973-74	152.2	149.0	152.5	142.0	150.3	126.6

¹ Base of each index, 1966-67 = 100.0. Prices used are generally those for materials "delivered on site". ² Base for each column: 1966-67 = 100.0. "C" Series Index numbers, arithmetically converted from their original base, are shown from 1915-16 to 1947-48; thereafter Consumer Price Index numbers are shown. The group headings are those of the Consumer Price Index and are applicable to the "C" Series Index only in a broad sense. Because of the different weighting patterns and fields covered there is no direct line of continuity between the two indexes. For particulars of a long-term index see page 406. ³ Not available prior to 1948-49 as the "C" Series Index included only rents of privately owned houses. The Consumer

STATISTICS (Chapters 17 and 19)

Brisbane ²		Basic wage, Brisbane adult weekly rate ⁴			Average weekly wage rate ⁵ for adult males, Queensland	Year
Miscellaneous	All groups	Commonwealth authority ⁶	State authority			
		Males	Males	Females		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	
..	..	..	..	..	4.92	1910-11
26	24	..	..	..	5.43	1915-16
39	35	..	..	..	9.15	1920-21
31	31	7.70	8.50	4.30	9.99	1925-26
32	31	8.25	8.50	4.30	10.01	1926-27
32	30	7.95	8.50	4.30	10.01	1927-28
32	30	7.90	8.50	4.30	10.12	1928-29
32	30	8.05	8.50	4.30	10.12	1929-30
31	27	7.05	7.70	3.95	9.24	1930-31
31	26	5.85	7.40	3.90	8.90	1931-32
31	25	5.67	7.40	3.90	8.84	1932-33
30	25	5.93	7.40	3.90	8.81	1933-34
31	25	6.20	7.40	3.90	8.88	1934-35
30	26	6.40	7.40	3.90	8.84	1935-36
32	27	6.60	7.40	3.90	8.86	1936-37
32	28	7.40	7.80	4.10	9.27	1937-38
32	29	7.50	8.10	4.30	9.58	1938-39
33	29	7.60	8.40	4.50	9.94 ⁵	1939-40
34	31	7.90	8.40	4.50	10.01	1940-41
36	33	8.40	8.90	4.80	10.62	1941-42
37	35	9.10	9.40	5.15	11.25	1942-43
38	35	9.30	9.70	5.45	11.58	1943-44
38	35	9.30	9.70	5.45	11.71	1944-45
38	36	9.30	9.70	5.45	11.81	1945-46
39	37	10.10	10.50	6.05	12.68	1946-47
40	39	10.50	10.90	6.45	13.45	1947-48
44.4 ³	43.1 ³	11.50	11.90	7.25	15.32	1948-49
45.2	46.6	12.50	12.90	7.95	16.52	1949-50
49.7	52.2	15.40	15.40	10.25	19.52	1950-51
60.0	63.8	18.50	18.50	12.30	22.99	1951-52
64.2	69.5	21.60	21.60	14.45	25.85	1952-53
65.3	70.9	21.80	22.20	14.90	26.47	1953-54
65.5	71.4	21.80	22.50	15.10	27.56	1954-55
69.4	73.8	21.80	22.90	15.40	28.35	1955-56
76.4	77.8	22.80	24.10	16.25	30.28	1956-57
77.4	79.4	23.80	24.10	16.25	30.43	1957-58
79.4	82.1	24.30	25.60	17.35	31.78	1958-59
80.6	84.2	25.80	26.70	18.20	33.43	1959-60
83.1	87.1	25.80	27.60	19.10	35.07	1960-61
85.6	88.4	27.00	28.40	21.30	35.98	1961-62
86.3	88.7	27.00	28.40	21.30	35.97	1962-63
86.8	89.6	27.00	28.60	21.45	37.00	1963-64
90.4	93.0	29.00	30.60	22.95	39.22	1964-65
95.5	97.5	29.00	31.40	23.55	41.66	1965-66
100.0	100.0	31.00	32.70	24.55	43.56	1966-67
103.2	103.3	35.75 ⁶	34.20	25.90	45.55	1967-68
106.0	105.5	37.10	35.55	27.25	49.01	1968-69
109.2	108.4	40.60	36.65	28.05	51.91	1969-70
117.3	114.2	40.60	36.65	28.05	55.07	1970-71
127.7	121.6	44.60	39.80	30.50	62.79	1971-72
133.5	128.6	49.30	41.00	31.85	68.19	1972-73
148.1	146.1	58.30	46.60	36.70	79.81	1973-74

Price Index includes costs of home ownership and government and private rents.

⁴ Ruling at 31 December, middle of financial year shown. ⁵ Average minimum weekly wage rate as at 31 December, middle of financial year shown. From 1939-40, the series, previously unweighted, has been revised by weighting for numbers engaged in various occupations, and by the exclusion of rural occupations.

⁶ The Commonwealth Basic Wage was abolished on 5 June 1967. The figures shown from 1967-68 are the Commonwealth Minimum Wage, which, on its introduction on 11 July 1966, was \$3.75 above the then current basic wage.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC

Year	State Government receipts					State Government expenditure		
	Taxation (all funds)	From Australian Government ¹	Total consoli- dated revenue fund	Total trust funds	All receipts	Consoli- dated revenue fund	Trust funds	All expend- iture
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1860	127	..	357	..	357	360	..	360
1865	442	..	1,486	86	1,031	898	21	919
1870	728	..	2,527	116	1,542	1,532	34	1,566
1875-76	1,208	..	4,047	106	2,643	2,630	94	2,714
1880-81	1,316	..	5,737	234	4,154	3,515	32	3,610
1885-86	2,459	..	6,700	242	5,970	6,180	302	6,482
1890-91	3,057	..	7,283	567	6,942	7,369	260	7,630
1895-96	3,134	..	8,193	522	7,850	7,136	527	7,663
1900-01	2,250	1,167	7,707	848	8,714	9,249	473	9,722
1905-06	1,012	1,714	10,640	1,243	11,883	10,629	1,030	8,482
1910-11	1,392	1,376	15,413	2,630	18,043	15,343	1,717	12,347
1915-16	2,922	1,667	25,202	8,220	33,422	25,182	3,925	19,268
1920-21	7,440	1,821	31,200	13,518	44,717	32,309	9,288	34,471
1925-26	8,694	2,436	32,296	13,816	46,112	32,982	14,984	47,966
1926-27	9,580	2,636	33,436	11,989	45,425	33,415	10,953	44,368
1927-28	10,786	2,854	33,472	12,313	45,786	33,804	11,770	45,574
1928-29	10,350	3,174	31,996	11,401	43,397	33,442	10,554	43,996
1929-30	9,692	3,046	30,145	11,239	41,384	31,829	10,413	42,243
1930-31	11,085	2,902	25,988	9,770	35,758	30,139	8,660	38,798
1931-32	9,524	2,874	26,793	11,158	37,951	29,902	11,300	41,202
1932-33	11,322	3,016	27,719	13,646	41,365	29,976	11,939	41,915
1933-34	11,693	3,652	30,560	15,284	45,844	31,689	13,528	45,218
1934-35	13,093	3,374	30,978	15,198	46,176	32,462	14,857	47,319
1935-36	14,646	3,620	33,070	16,619	49,689	33,630	16,235	49,866
1936-37	15,462	4,127	34,679	19,052	53,732	35,136	17,272	52,918
1937-38	17,079	4,484	38,661	19,578	58,238	38,633	19,456	58,089
1938-39	17,293	4,726	41,511	18,566	60,077	41,479	18,052	59,531
1939-40	17,633	4,499	43,079	17,524	60,603	43,023	15,151	58,154
1940-41	18,361	8,162	47,326	21,666	68,992	47,198	19,828	67,026
1941-42	17,884	28,186	58,568	55,594	114,162	58,364	37,949	96,313
1942-43	16,908	28,154	57,936	50,906	108,842	57,709	39,725	97,434
1943-44	17,566	8,376	52,895	25,247	78,141	51,756	21,117	72,873
1944-45	17,856	5,566	49,549	23,362	72,911	49,519	21,441	70,960
1945-46	18,968	5,066	27,454	27,520	50,035	31,460	81,495	81,495
1946-47	21,334	6,846	30,609	8,248	53,829	32,894	86,723	86,723
1947-48	24,102	7,593	65,958	36,058	102,016	65,859	87,872	103,731
1948-49	28,441	11,143	74,239	41,118	115,357	74,180	43,422	117,601
1949-50	32,713	14,063	89,446	54,550	143,996	89,250	50,907	140,156
1950-51	39,982	21,198	111,506	70,776	182,282	111,415	70,850	182,266
1951-52	47,184	20,092	126,341	78,274	204,615	125,599	75,543	201,502
1952-53	58,179	22,442	139,392	89,051	228,444	138,706	77,057	215,763
1953-54	64,148	147,639	95,577	243,217	147,204	95,192	242,396	242,396
1954-55	69,083	151,337	100,634	251,972	154,784	112,840	267,624	267,624
1955-56	74,484	170,316	113,166	283,483	170,286	116,698	286,984	286,984
1956-57	80,066	175,911	127,355	303,266	178,940	122,322	301,262	301,262
1957-58	86,580	187,591 ⁴	133,121	320,712	189,973	130,040 ⁴	320,013	320,013
1958-59	91,335	203,824 ⁴	142,898	346,722	204,154	144,356 ⁴	348,510	348,510
1959-60	115,393	217,634	153,775	371,408	218,870	153,753	372,623	372,623
1960-61	125,304	234,650	172,477	407,128	234,431	169,613	404,043	404,043
1961-62	136,009	245,636 ⁴	228,915	474,551	245,582	223,223 ⁴	468,804	468,804
1962-63	145,129	48,073	260,897	249,765	510,662	260,454	243,689	504,144
1963-64	155,403	267,139	262,776	529,916	271,215	264,928	536,143	536,143
1964-65	165,990	294,502	294,502	289,627	584,129	298,022	288,701	586,723
1965-66	181,660	323,781	321,055	644,836	323,523	315,191	638,714	638,714
1966-67	204,702	376,987 ⁵	355,120	732,107 ⁵	376,017 ⁵	348,442	724,459 ⁵	724,459 ⁵
1967-68	232,685	387,866	378,924	766,790	388,777	373,531	762,308	762,308
1968-69	253,343	441,074	445,278	886,352	444,618	438,071	882,689	882,689
1969-70	281,306	499,048	501,696	999,619	499,569	486,102	985,671	985,671
1970-71	318,834	595,218	581,696	1,176,913	592,506	556,955	1,149,461	1,149,461
1971-72	394,872	704,109	672,721	1,376,830	702,902	632,100	1,335,003	1,335,003
1972-73	483,799	853,676	849,734	1,703,410	855,184	802,940	1,658,125	1,658,125
1973-74	584,047							

¹ Including interest contributions from 1900-01, road grants from 1922-23, non-recurring grants from 1934-35, and grants for local public works from 1935-36. The figures are inflated in 1942-43 and 1943-44 by receipts on account of the Allied Works Fund spent through the Main Roads Commission. Taxation reimbursements are included with Taxation. ² Prior to 1937-38 the figures are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown

FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 20)

Gross loan expenditure	State gross public debt at 30 June					Local Government revenue ^a	Year
	Where payable		Total	Average rate of interest per \$100	Accumulated sinking fund		
	Australia	Overseas					
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$	\$'000	\$'000	
39					..	13	1860
1,370	248	2,016	2,263	2.29	..	107	1865
311	1,390	5,352	6,743	6.50	..	55	1870
1,200	3,912	8,986	12,899	4.75	..	174	1875-76
1,982	4,156	22,334	26,490	4.20	..	323	1880-81
3,846	4,418	37,224	41,642	3.90	..	1,112	1885-86
3,112	4,458	51,754	56,211	4.05	..	1,726	1890-91
1,184	6,160	59,864	66,025	3.90	..	1,024	1895-96
2,424	11,408	65,664	77,071	3.68	..	1,522	1900-01
595	14,460	70,110	84,570	3.70	..	1,412	1905-06
3,991	16,058	78,112	94,170	3.62	10	1,808	1910-11
6,124	21,700	95,766	117,466	3.77	518	3,458	1915-16
8,502	50,394	111,096	161,489	3.65	882	5,775	1920-21
9,944	72,602	132,298	204,899	4.78	2,816	6,236	1925-26
8,373	78,660	134,300	212,960	4.79	3,442	9,050	1926-27
20,068 ^a	78,806	144,522	223,328	4.80	3,963	9,378	1927-28
9,334	80,080	145,645	225,724	4.80	1,674	12,540	1928-29
7,763	81,749	142,549	224,298	4.76	1,630	12,786	1929-30
6,684	82,153	142,309	224,462	4.79	1,555	12,782	1930-31
2,529	82,088	141,736	223,824	4.38	977	11,504	1931-32
7,700	87,702	141,360	229,062	4.35	926	12,614	1932-33
8,804	94,745	140,890	235,635	4.20	967	12,616	1933-34
10,925	96,952	140,741	237,694	4.18	1,377	14,826	1934-35
10,140	104,596	140,677	245,272	4.11	1,579	15,798	1935-36
8,281	109,175	140,621	249,797	4.11	2,165	15,778	1936-37
7,700	111,304	140,259	251,563	4.10	1,441	15,622	1937-38
6,985	115,222	139,785	255,006	4.10	1,635	15,103	1938-39
7,924	118,684	139,382	258,066	4.08	1,586	16,138	1939-40
6,715	121,224	138,965	260,189	4.08	2,594	n	1940-41
6,064	126,226	136,118	262,343	3.80	2,246	n	1941-42
3,928	121,018	136,118	257,137	3.83	1,700	n	1942-43
3,547	122,261	136,098	258,358	3.82	3,690	n	1943-44
3,122	134,687	128,180	262,867	3.75	2,267	18,886	1944-45
4,817	152,885	113,705	266,590	3.48	3,089	19,200	1945-46
9,363	166,287	104,424	270,711	3.38	756	19,582	1946-47
11,945	173,007	104,381	277,388	3.35	544	22,188	1947-48
14,537	187,683	100,567	288,250	3.28	154	25,387	1948-49
18,370	202,211	99,112	301,323	3.25	131	29,801	1949-50
35,695	234,094	98,220	332,314	3.18	102	36,212	1950-51
47,625	276,624	97,995	374,620	3.09	988	45,815	1951-52
44,008	310,903	97,607	408,510	3.19	1,668	53,229	1952-53
41,260	344,330	96,463	440,793	3.28	533	56,984	1953-54
40,996	377,471	95,478	472,949	3.47	615	n	1954-55
43,810	409,979	95,620	505,599	3.55	434	n	1955-56
46,252	443,235	95,405	538,639	3.71	214	68,608	1956-57
46,381	475,917	95,978	571,895	3.79	77	74,020	1957-58
53,863	507,318	99,622	606,940	3.88	283	81,419	1958-59
59,884	544,513	100,335	644,848	3.96	210	88,538	1959-60
60,672	581,565	103,334	684,900	4.18	301	95,197	1960-61
62,717	623,308	104,334	727,642	4.28	327	101,625	1961-62
64,262	661,225	108,856	770,081	4.26	641	112,859	1962-63
71,147	710,625	110,845	821,469	4.28	744	123,966	1963-64
79,104	771,706	107,986	879,691	4.41	664	134,567	1964-65
79,095	836,050	100,475	936,525	4.56	278	147,588	1965-66
82,600	947,522	64,140	1,011,662	4.71	423	159,599	1966-67
89,003	1,015,768	61,888	1,077,656	4.74	437	175,579	1967-68
93,950	1,090,887	57,933	1,148,820	4.82	2,658	194,591	1968-69
100,958	1,188,037	34,670	1,222,707	5.01	1,652	201,165	1969-70
103,332	1,244,181	33,018	1,277,199	5.24	1,726	227,077	1970-71
135,668	1,316,123	30,877	1,347,001	5.34	415	252,450	1971-72
146,104	1,398,540	25,957	1,424,497	5.34	1,212	302,142	1972-73
140,058	1,462,336	22,919	1,485,255	5.55	1,413	n	1973-74

and up to 1923 include loan receipts. All receipts of business undertakings are included.
^a 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 balances in the Consolidated Revenue Fund. ⁵ Including Australian Government loan of \$19,768(000) to the Sugar Board. n Not available.

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 21)

Year	Trading banks			Savings banks deposits at 30 June	Life insurance annual premiums ¹	Friendly societies benefits paid	Real property transactions	
	Advances ¹	Deposits ¹	Weekly transactions ²				Transfers	Mortgages registered ⁴
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'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
1920-21	46,594	57,835	6,174	37,176	2,244	285	n	8,497
1925-26	67,332	86,325	7,422	45,674	3,304	369	19,378	11,493
1926-27	76,593	85,862	7,527	44,905	3,498	378	21,405	11,378
1927-28	70,551	88,410	7,256	46,650	3,652	391	17,594	10,616
1928-29	73,448	93,437	7,554 ²	48,151	3,830	412	18,289	9,708
1929-30	73,260	88,556	7,133	47,802	3,848	441	18,621	8,468
1930-31	64,203	87,536	5,933	44,709	3,854	443	10,980	5,863
1931-32	60,010	86,286	5,371	45,904	3,892	444	13,862	5,334
1932-33	63,065	85,324	5,493	46,906	4,110	421	14,141	6,810
1933-34	65,092	84,960	5,984	49,669	4,196	436	16,152	6,793
1934-35	71,158	86,037	6,770	52,393	4,601	439	17,752	8,308
1935-36	76,169	86,997	7,056	54,263	4,953	459	n	12,674
1936-37	78,673	91,722	7,506	54,609	5,380	452	16,914	8,433
1937-38	83,420	100,189	8,076	56,413	5,768	462	19,419	9,635
1938-39	85,582	98,854	8,424	58,089	6,148	472	19,259	9,426
1939-40	84,338	102,147	9,340	56,504	6,442	483	19,109	9,347
1940-41	83,025	106,852	9,452	58,178	6,710	468	19,142	8,444
1941-42	81,468	118,315	9,630	62,429	6,722	463	14,667	6,557
1942-43	66,720	197,444	11,808	8,076	7,034	444	10,555	3,442
1943-44	56,642	234,368	13,632	130,958	7,552	458	16,481	4,924
1944-45	63,039	250,866	13,790	160,187	8,199	467	23,822	7,041
1945-46	63,883	215,838	14,308	180,126	9,282	493	35,333	11,794
1946-47	85,128	211,686	33,648 ³	171,204	10,234	514	46,287	22,239
1947-48	102,180	227,826	39,728	169,672	11,366	513	46,024	33,014
1948-49	116,500	257,748	48,730	174,884	12,502	527	54,897	33,188
1949-50	145,932	291,865	58,964	184,401	13,756	525	79,663	39,622
1950-51	181,574	350,986	78,022	197,679	15,318	536	120,433	55,348
1951-52	220,373	317,524	83,032	205,322	17,142	471	109,526	56,375
1952-53	214,200	367,399	87,592	18,886	218,720	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	127,466	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	450,930	754,469	256,850	700,029	66,135	2,217	343,825	206,897
1967-68	499,821	805,527	289,184	757,031	73,702	2,458	390,989	250,598
1968-69	534,284	871,805	325,320	818,999	78,298	2,990	452,530	297,811
1969-70	580,339	917,254	364,692	875,578	89,101 ^r	4,064	546,236	318,769
1970-71	615,440	979,133	404,983	943,333	101,847 ^r	3,704	577,615	354,479
1971-72	670,306	1,120,771	459,065	1,052,933	116,796 ^r	6,302	836,631	504,922
1972-73	929,789	1,566,586	597,490	1,319,853	134,290 ^r	7,293	1,525,032	904,450
1973-74	1,187,857	1,845,858	753,419	1,428,461	149,453	n	2,301,269	1,377,011

¹ To 1944-45, average during quarter ended 30 June; in 1945-46, average of Mondays in June; from 1946-47, average of Wednesdays in June, for the Commonwealth and private trading banks. ² To 1945-46, average weekly Brisbane clearings, and, prior to 1928-29, for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the financial year shown; from 1946-47, average weekly Queensland debits to customers' accounts. ³ Calendar year ended six months later than the financial year shown. ⁴ Financial years 1925-26 onwards. Up to 1920-21, calendar years ended six months earlier. n Not available. r Revised since last issue.

GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 23)

Year	Agricultural	Pastoral	Dairying, poultry, and bees	Total rural	Forestry, fisheries, and hunting	Mining	Manufacturing (net value) ¹
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1911 ..	6,372	19,894	5,018	31,284	2,904	7,430	11,094
1912 ..	8,552	23,674	5,502	37,728	3,430	8,562	12,170
1913 ..	12,482	27,962	6,384	46,828	3,342	7,818	15,544
1914 ..	11,360	32,580	6,998	50,938	3,652	6,060	16,142
1915 ..	10,046	34,388	6,716	51,150	3,352	6,794	15,510
1916 ..	12,040	31,852	7,708	51,600	3,062	8,118	15,620
1917 ..	14,616	36,000	10,064	60,680	2,978	8,090	17,964
1918 ..	12,024	37,180	9,708	58,912	3,642	7,572	17,272
1919 ..	12,594	33,734	9,830	56,158	4,918	5,032	20,910
1920 ..	20,772	32,908	15,376	69,056	5,724	7,042	23,378
1921 ..	21,030	30,646	17,412	69,088	4,882	3,098	23,594
1922 ..	20,330	33,358	13,990	67,678	5,596	3,850	25,839
1923 ..	20,212	39,000	12,000	71,212	6,800	4,630	32,097
1924-25 ..	27,984	49,684	11,932	89,600	5,442	4,752	35,267
1925-26 ..	25,106	38,976	13,228	77,310	5,778	3,906	33,762
1926-27 ..	24,364	30,336	11,588	66,288	5,126	3,496	30,539
1927-28 ..	29,008	37,224	14,454	80,686	5,342	3,600	33,620
1928-29 ..	25,418	30,680	16,364	72,462	5,012	3,194	33,505
1929-30 ..	27,608	28,072	15,686	71,366	5,128	3,764	32,261
1930-31 ..	25,642	28,092	15,000	68,734	3,260	2,658	27,057
1931-32 ..	24,382	22,180	13,466	60,028	2,948	2,696	24,267
1932-33 ..	22,612	23,742	11,760	58,114	3,580	3,254	25,514
1933-34 ..	24,606	29,202	12,904	66,712	3,710	4,398	27,425
1934-35 ..	23,812	25,784	15,194	64,790	5,294	5,264	29,247
1935-36 ..	24,760	26,574	15,570	66,904	5,470	4,860	31,366
1936-37 ..	27,114	32,290	13,928	73,332	6,316	5,636	34,369
1937-38 ..	29,862	36,124	19,546	85,532	6,370	7,164	37,206
1938-39 ..	31,128	34,836	24,472	90,436	5,988	6,536	38,603
1939-40 ..	36,232	40,816	24,344	101,392	6,374	6,936	41,946
1940-41 ..	36,776	40,748	21,728	99,252	6,882	8,516	43,289
1941-42 ..	35,548	42,234	19,444	97,226	6,160	8,656	49,661
1942-43 ..	41,264	51,362	27,624	120,250	6,162	8,564	58,089
1943-44 ..	45,012	51,302	31,048	127,362	7,386	7,168	60,421
1944-45 ..	49,268	46,686	30,756	126,710	6,742	7,080	61,804
1945-46 ..	51,626	44,248	34,390	130,264	7,118	7,242	60,539
1946-47 ..	41,052	60,938	27,120	129,110	9,620	7,808	70,673
1947-48 ..	64,264	91,644	37,138	193,046	9,822	11,258	85,773
1948-49 ..	76,614	102,318	43,126	222,058	11,242	10,666	107,079
1949-50 ..	81,826	144,908 ²	48,074	274,808	11,624	14,436	122,708
1950-51 ..	84,842	234,432	51,946	371,220	14,100	22,038	150,919
1951-52 ..	94,424	165,714 ²	48,334	308,472	19,440	22,224	182,659
1952-53 ..	142,248	198,208 ²	77,114	417,570	19,100	26,974	196,419
1953-54 ..	146,982	198,628 ²	73,276	418,886	21,358	36,802	220,509
1954-55 ..	155,862	191,342 ²	73,822	421,026	20,626	45,032	240,121
1955-56 ..	152,496	197,900	76,196	426,592	22,618	55,872	256,160
1956-57 ..	162,028	253,176	70,890	486,094	24,804	61,860	276,799
1957-58 ..	171,530	194,204	64,414	430,148	24,660	52,926	287,916
1958-59 ..	191,310	214,178	73,074	478,562	22,006	56,706	310,931
1959-60 ..	183,354	233,996	81,354	498,704	22,900	80,376	324,783
1960-61 ..	203,442	228,014	72,756	504,212	23,190	89,120	341,255
1961-62 ..	210,550	212,396	75,484	498,430	20,054	83,100	350,595
1962-63 ..	252,478	241,216	81,586	575,281	21,094	93,482	380,966
1963-64 ..	294,434	280,680	84,534	659,648	23,500	100,970	441,873
1964-65 ..	270,639	270,939	86,127	627,706	25,022	103,783	478,423
1965-66 ..	274,221	256,027	87,877	618,125	25,689	106,901	542,996
1966-67 ..	318,954	276,402	94,028	689,383	25,806	146,800	592,607
1967-68 ..	308,922	273,438	96,860	679,221	26,123	148,876	657,853
1968-69 ..	356,912	340,021	88,089	785,022	28,041	227,398 ³	659,897 ⁴
1969-70 ..	325,226	301,577	96,334	723,138	28,424	301,186 ³	712,857 ⁴
1970-71 ..	364,192	229,660	97,699	691,551	32,429	318,704 ³	..
1971-72 ..	433,569	271,261	102,896	807,727	33,843	353,409 ³	870,782 ⁴
1972-73 ..	452,137 ^r	399,232	108,271 ^r	959,640 ^r	38,500 ^r	448,201	1,012,595
1973-74 ..	528,299	431,550	127,237	1,087,086	36,168	n	n

¹ Including heat, light, and power. ² Including amounts distributed from realisation of post-war wool stocks. ³ See page 279. ⁴ From 1968-69 "value added", see page 293. n Not available. r Revised since last issue.

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