

QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK



1970

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KING GEORGE SQUARE AND CITY HALL, BRISBANE

QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK

1970

No. 31

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and

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COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS
QUEENSLAND OFFICE

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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 government, climate, vegetation, and seasonal conditions.

The intention is to provide in a book, which is generally informative without too much detail, a permanent record of the social and economic developments of the year under review. More detailed statistics of the various topics contained in the book are available in other publications issued by the Bureau, and reference is made to some of these on page 564. The facilities of the Bureau are also available to those who require advice and assistance in using official statistics.

In preparing the Year Book, every effort has been made to present the statistics in such a way that they can be readily and correctly understood by all who have an interest in the social and economic development of Queensland. In most cases the contents of statistical tables are outlined and explained, with further amplification where necessary, in the accompanying text. Where appropriate, diagrams and graphs have been prepared to assist in the interpretation of particular series. Some 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 1970.

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

I feel it is appropriate that I should pay tribute in this issue to Mr D. C. L. Smith, B.Com., who retired in December 1970 from the position of Assistant Statistician after a career of over 40 years in official statistics. Mr Smith served in the Queensland Government Statistician's Office before transferring to the Commonwealth Bureau in Queensland. He rendered valued service in the development of official statistics, in the guidance and training of statistical officers, and by his enthusiasm and personal effort succeeded in raising the standard of Queensland statistical publications to a very high level. In particular, he devoted untold hours of his own time to the preparation of successive issues of the *Queensland Year Book*.

The preparation of this Year Book has been directed by Mr L. J. Madden, B.Econ., and carried out by an editorial staff under the direction of Mr D. R. O'Donnell, B.Com. My thanks are also extended to the Government Printer and his staff for the advice and assistance provided, and for the quality of the work produced.

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and Government Statistician

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30 June 1971

NOTE

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

CHAPTERS

	Page
1 GENERAL INFORMATION	1
2 GOVERNMENT	36
3 POPULATION AND HEALTH	51
4 PUBLIC JUSTICE	101
5 SOCIAL SERVICES	117
6 LAND SETTLEMENT	159
7 PRODUCTION	179
8 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION	278
9 TRADE	318
10 MARKETING	343
11 PRICES	376
12 EMPLOYMENT	391
13 PUBLIC FINANCE	433
14 PRIVATE FINANCE	490
15 AUSTRALIAN INTEGRATED ECONOMIC CENSUSES, 1968-69	510
APPENDIX—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS	531

5 Social Services

- 1 Education; Legislation and History, Government Expenditure. 2 Schools; Types, Enrolments, Ages of Scholars, Primary Education, Secondary Education, School Examinations. 3 Sub-tertiary Technical Education. 4 Colleges of Advanced Education and Teachers' Colleges. 5 Universities. 6 Government Assistance Available to Students. 7 Public Cultural Activities; Libraries, Museum, Art Gallery, Science 117-133
- 8 Public Health Services. 9 National Health Benefits. 10 Registrations of Medical Practitioners etc. 11 Hospitals; Public, Mental. 12 Cremations. 13 Ambulances. 14 Maternal and Child Welfare. 15 Children's Services; Adoption of Children; Children in Care. 16 Welfare Services; Institutions 133-150
- 17 Age and Invalid Pensions. 18 Widows' Pensions. 19 War Pensions. 20 Service Pensions. 21 Maternity Allowances. 22 Child Endowment. 23 Rehabilitation. 24 Commonwealth Social and Health Services Expenditure 151-158

6 Land Settlement

- 1 General; Land History. 2 Areas and Tenures; Freehold Land; Leases, Kinds and Conditions; Land under Mining Acts; Land Reserved for Public Purposes 159-167
- 3 Soil Conservation. 4 Irrigation and Water Conservation; Development of Water Resources, Government Irrigation Schemes, Underground Water Supplies, Artesian Water, Stock Route Watering, Irrigation on Rural Holdings. 5 Forestry; Operations of State Forestry Department, National Parks 167-178

7 Production

- 1 Introduction. 2 Rural Industries; Holdings, Growers, Farm Types and Sizes, Employment, Machinery. 3 Livestock; Numbers, Breeds, Slaughtering, Meatworks, Meat Exports. 4 Wool; Production, Exports, Sales, Processing. 5 Dairying; Dairy Factories, Poultry, Bees 179-200
- 6 Agriculture; Acreages, Yields, and Values of Crops, Details of Specific Crops; Artificial Fertilisers 200-213
- 7 Fisheries. 8 Mines and Quarries; Mining and Quarrying Operations—Queensland and Australia, Production; Accidents, Mining in Statistical Divisions. 9 Timber; Sawmills, Plywood Mills 214-223
- 10 Manufacturing; Economic Censuses 1968-69, Divisions, Employment, Production, Capital, Products, Stocks. 11 Heat, Light, and Power; Electricity, State Electricity Commission, Gas 223-247
- 12 Value of Production; Gross, Local, and Net; Divisions 248-257
- 13 Building; Approvals, Buildings Constructed, Cost of Building 258-263

	Pages
14 Retail Trade; Establishments, Sales, and Stocks by Divisions and Types of Businesses, Seasonality ..	264-268
15 National Income and Expenditure, Balance of Payments ..	269-277
 8 Transport and Communication	
1 Introduction. 2 Sea Transport and Ports; Harbour Finances, Cargo and Shipping at Ports	278-285
3 Railways; Government, Traffic and Finances. Local Authority and Private Railways. 4 Street Tramways and Buses	285-294
5 Roads; Mileage, Main Roads Department. 6 Road Transport; Motor Vehicles, Registration Fees, Licensing of Road Transport. 7 Road Traffic Accidents. 8 Air Transport	294-313
9 Posts and Telegraphs. 10 Radio and Television ..	313-317
 9 Trade	
1 Introduction; Nature of Queensland Trade. 2 Exports; Overseas, Countries and Commodities, Interstate. 3 Imports; Overseas, Countries and Commodities, Interstate. 4 Overseas Trade; Trade at Ports, Australian. 5 Overseas and Interstate Trade	318-337
6 Total Trade; Balance of Trade. 7 Overseas Trade Indexes	338-342
 10 Marketing	
1 The Queensland System. 2 Commonwealth Marketing Schemes	343-345
3 Raw Sugar. 4 Dairy Products. 5 Wheat. 6 Other Grain Crops	345-364
7 Wool. 8 Cotton. 9 Fruit and Vegetables. 10 Other Farm Products	364-371
11 Meat and Fish. 12 Coal	371-375
 11 Prices	
1 Wholesale Prices; Fat Stock, Meat, and Produce. 2 Wholesale Price Indexes	376-381
3 Food Prices. 4 Retail Price Indexes; Consumer Price Index. 5 Price Control	381-390
 12 Employment	
1 Introduction. 2 Working Population; Industry, Occupations, Occupational Status, Distribution of Labour Force ..	391-402
3 Persons at Work; Full-time Employment, Wage and Salary Earners in Employment	402-405
4 Industrial Arbitration and Trade Unions; State and Commonwealth Industrial Authorities, Employees' and Employers' Unions Registered, Industrial Disputes. 5 Wages; Basic Wages, Minimum Wages, Average Wages, Award Wage Rates. 6 Hours and Working Conditions. 7 Surveys of Weekly Earnings and Hours. 8 Apprenticeship. 9 Local Trades Committees ..	405-428

CONTENTS

IX

Pages

10 General Employment Facilities. 11 Workers' Compensation Insurance. 12 Unemployment, Sickness, and Special Benefits	428-432
13 Public Finance	
1 Introduction. 2 Commonwealth and State Financial Relations; Commonwealth Payments to States, Reimbursement of Taxation, Financial Agreement, Loan Council	433-443
3 State Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds; Receipts and Expenditure. 4 State Loan Fund; Loan Expenditure and Public Debt	444-453
5 Commonwealth Finance; Revenue Receipts and Expenditure, Trust Fund, Loan Fund. 6 Commonwealth and State Indebtedness; Government Debt, Net Loan Expenditure	453-457
7 Taxation; Total Collected in Queensland, Income Tax, Income Tax Rates, Income Tax Assessments, Company Tax, Land Tax, Probate, Succession, Estate Duties, Other Taxes. Totalisator Operations. Stamp Duty ..	457-466
8 Local Government; Functions, Finance, General Services, Waterworks, Sewerage, Electricity, Transport, Car Parking and Other Business Undertakings, Loans. 9 Semi-governmental Bodies; Receipts, Expenditure, Loans. 10 All State Public Finance	466-479
11 State Financial Institutions; Agricultural Bank, Queensland Housing Commission, Public Curator, Assistance to Industries, Golden Casket, Public Service Superannuation	479-489
14 Private Finance	
1 Money and Banking; Trading Banks, Bank Debts to Customers' Accounts, Savings Banks, Development Banks, Short-term Money Market	490-496
2 Bankruptcy	496-497
3 Insurance; Life, General. 4 Fire Brigades. 5 Companies. 6 Friendly Societies. 7 Building and Co-operative Housing Societies. 8 Co-operative Societies	497-506
9 Real Property Transfers. 10 Mortgages, Liens, Bills of Sale	506-507
11 Stock Market	507
12 Instalment Credit for Retail Sales	508-509
15 Australian Integrated Economic Censuses, 1968-69 ..	510-529
Appendix	
Summary of Queensland Statistics since 1860	531-554
Index	555-563
Statistical Publications of Queensland	564

MAPS, DIAGRAMS, AND ILLUSTRATIONS

	Page
King George Square and City Hall, Brisbane ..	<i>frontispiece</i>
General Map of Queensland, showing Statistical Divisions and Chief Cities and Towns ..	<i>facing</i> 1
Main Types of Vegetation	10
Meteorology of Typical Stations	17
Average Annual Rainfall	21
Summer and Winter Rainfall	22, 23
Water Ski Ballet, Surfers Paradise	<i>facing</i> 32
Broken River, Eungella National Park	<i>facing</i> 32
Weeping Bottle-brush	<i>facing</i> 32
A Brisbane Restaurant	<i>facing</i> 32
Brampton Island	<i>facing</i> 32
Stained Glass Window, Brisbane	<i>facing</i> 33
Lindeman Island	<i>facing</i> 33
Happy Bay, Long Island	<i>facing</i> 33
Jacarandas, Brisbane	<i>facing</i> 33
Surf Life Savers, Maroochydore	<i>facing</i> 33
Beach Fishing, Tangalooma	<i>facing</i> 33
Average Annual Population Increase	52
Ages of Population	59
Distribution of Population	62
Primary School Project	<i>facing</i> 64
Capricornia Institute of Technology, Rockhampton	<i>facing</i> 64
Redcliffe Hospital	<i>facing</i> 65
Leslie Dam, on Sandy Creek, near Warwick ..	<i>facing</i> 65
Brisbane Statistical Areas: Population per Square Mile	72
Increase or Decrease of Population in Queensland Urban Centres and Rural Areas, 1961 to 1966	74, 75
Death Rates, Selected Causes	87
Enrolment at Queensland Schools	118
Department of Aboriginal and Island Affairs Curio Shop, Brisbane	<i>facing</i> 128
Etna Creek Prison, Rockhampton	<i>facing</i> 128
Humanities Building, James Cook University of North Queensland, Townsville	<i>facing</i> 129
Cairns Aerial Ambulance	<i>facing</i> 129
Red Spanish Peanut Crop, Kingaroy	<i>facing</i> 160
Soybean Harvesting, Kingaroy	<i>facing</i> 160
Tobacco Spraying, North Queensland	<i>facing</i> 160
Sugar Cane Farms, near Mackay	<i>facing</i> 161
Tossing Fleece on to Classing Table, Barcardine	<i>facing</i> 161
Land Tenure Types	161
Sheep and Wool Production	185
Cattle Numbers and Production	185

	Page
Beef Cattle Distribution	190
Dairy Cattle Distribution	191
Sheep Distribution	192
Pigs Distribution	193
Area of Crops	201
Development of Grain Production	207
Sugar Canefields, near Cairns <i>facing</i>	224
Multi-storey Buildings at the Gold Coast <i>facing</i>	224
Steel Fabrication Works, Maryborough <i>facing</i>	225
Railway Workshops, Redbank <i>facing</i>	225
Factory Production, Queensland and Brisbane	226
Trends in Factory Production	241
Electricity Supply System: Generation and Main Transmission Lines	246
Gross Value of Recorded Production by Statistical Divisions	249
Gross Value of Production of Industries	253
Television Station, Toowoomba <i>facing</i>	256
Fountain in Plaza of SGIO Building, Brisbane <i>facing</i>	256
Fountain in King George Square, Brisbane <i>facing</i>	256
A Garden Party at Parliament House during the 1970 Royal Visit <i>facing</i>	257
Captain Cook Bi-centenary Year Celebrations <i>facing</i>	257
The Log Raft <i>La Balsa</i> <i>facing</i>	257
New Dwellings Completed	261
Cargo Shipped and Discharged at Queensland Ports	279, 280
Queensland Railways and Ports	286
Motor Vehicle Registrations	299, 300
Air Routes and Broadcasting Stations	313
Destination of Principal Overseas Exports	321
Sources of Overseas Imports	332
Destinations of Overseas Exports	333
Export Prices	340
Prawn Processing, Colmslie, Brisbane <i>facing</i>	352
Milk Bottling, Brisbane <i>facing</i>	352
Commercial and Government Buildings, Brisbane <i>facing</i>	353
Suburban Shopping Centre, Mount Gravatt, Brisbane <i>facing</i>	353
Track Laying, Goonyella Railway <i>facing</i>	384
Pilot Station and Boat Harbour, Mooloolaba <i>facing</i>	384
Bundaberg Civic Centre <i>facing</i>	385
New Executive Building, Brisbane <i>facing</i>	385
Retail Price Index Numbers	389
Basic Wage Districts	414
Wage Rates and Earnings	420
Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds	449
Local Authority and Statistical Division Boundaries	468, 469

CALENDAR, 1970

	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL
SUN.	... 4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 ...	1 8 15 22 29	... 5 12 19 26
Mon.	... 5 12 19 *	2 9 16 23 ...	2 9 16 23 *	... 6 13 20 27
Tues.	... 6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 ...	3 10 17 24 31	... 7 14 21 28
Wed.	... 7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25 ...	4 11 18 25 ...	1 8 15 22 29
Thur.	* 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26 ...	5 12 19 26 ...	2 9 16 23 30
Fri.	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27 ...	6 13 20 * ...	3 10 17 24 ...
Sat.	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28 ...	7 14 21 * ...	4 11 18 * ...
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SUN.	... 6 13 20 27	... 4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	... 6 13 20 27
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CALENDAR, 1971

	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL
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Mon.	... 6 13 20 27	... 4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	... 6 13 20 *
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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 1970 and 1971 being 12 and 11 August respectively.

2 PHYSICAL FEATURES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3 GEOLOGY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4 SOILS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5 VEGETATION

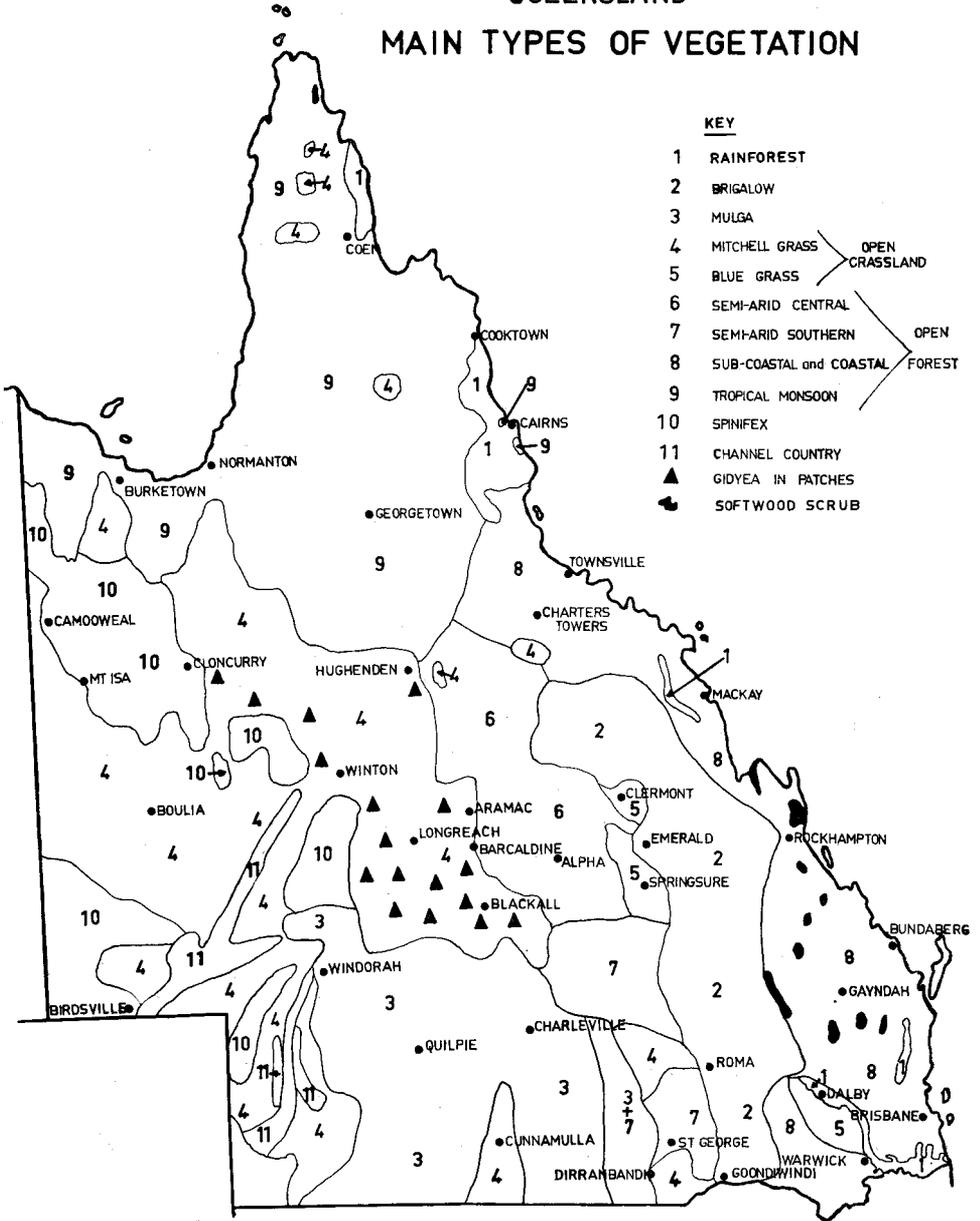
The vegetation of Queensland may be classified broadly into seven main types: rainforests, softwood scrubs, Acacia scrubs, open forests, open grasslands, spinifex, and channel country communities. These reflect the great complexity of soils, rainfall, and temperature which exists within the State. Their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

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

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

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

QUEENSLAND MAIN TYPES OF VEGETATION



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6 FAUNA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

There is a growing awareness of the place of this fascinating and in many ways unique fauna in our national heritage, and the need for its conservation and management. The great majority of mammals and birds are protected under *The Fauna Conservation Act of 1952*. Closer settlement and more intensive land usage will of course continue to pose real, if sometimes indirect, pressures on many elements of the fauna. To this end the State has set aside a steadily increasing number of National Parks, totalling at 30 June 1969 more than two million acres, while the area of fauna sanctuaries of various categories exceeds fourteen million acres.

Fish—The following account of the fishes of Queensland has been contributed by the Marine Biologist, Department of Harbours and Marine, Brisbane. 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 6 feet and a weight of 100 lb. The species has been introduced to the Brisbane River and its associated reservoir system, where it has flourished. The Dawson River Salmon (or "True" Barramundi), an osteoglossid, is a second representative of a fossil group of fishes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

7 CLIMATE

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

On the coast, the sea breeze, which is an almost daily phenomenon, tempers conditions considerably but the humid conditions in summer on the tropical coast (north of Rockhampton) are nonetheless enervating. 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 85°F	Over 90°F	Over 95°F	Over 100°F
Brisbane	66	18	4	1
Townsville	142	21	2	less than 1
Charleville	154	105	53	21
Cloncurry	253	194	126	71

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

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

Day temperatures in the winter are quite mild, and, with the decreased cloudiness, make for the pleasant weather which is so attractive to tourists from colder climates, as few other settled areas of Australia experience such a mild winter. Living conditions from May to September can be described as climatically ideal with sunny days and temperatures in the seventies. The abundance of sunshine in the winter months is demonstrated by a comparison of the average number of sunshine hours per day during June to August, at the Australian capital cities, as follows: Melbourne, 3.9; Hobart, 4.2; Adelaide, 4.6; Canberra, 5.3; Perth, 5.4; Sydney, 6.1; Brisbane, 7.2.

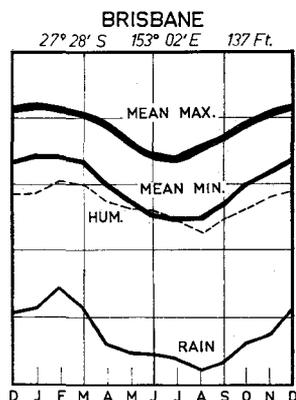
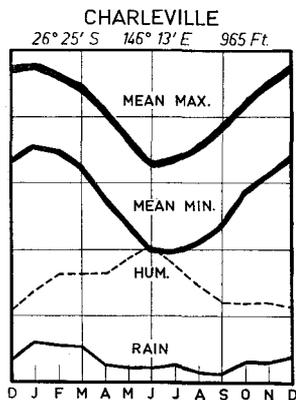
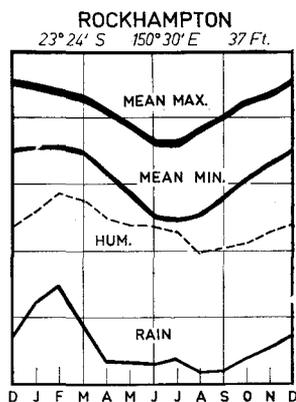
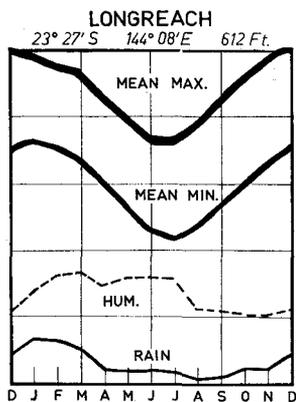
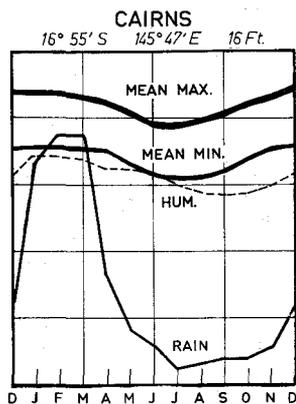
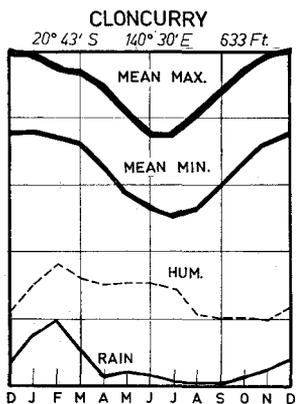
The drier air of the winter months in Queensland is conducive to cold nights, particularly in the southern interior where night temperatures often drop below 40°F and widespread frosts are experienced.

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

METEOROLOGY OF TYPICAL STATIONS—QUEENSLAND

SCALES

TEMP. RAIN HUM.
Deg. In. %



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

METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS

Month	Mean Maximum Daily Temperature (deg)		Mean Minimum Daily Temperature (deg)		3 p.m. Relative Humidity (%)		Rainfall (in)	
	1969	Average ¹	1969	Average ¹	1969	Average ¹	1969	Average ¹
CLONCURRY (NORTH INLAND)								
January	102.5	99.3	79.1	76.3	22	30	2.06	3.95
February	100.8	95.9	79.8	74.9	27	36	1.05	4.96
March	97.2	94.5	76.2	72.6	29	33	1.13	2.64
April	91.2	89.7	67.9	65.8	17	29	0.00	0.65
May	84.2	82.8	61.6	58.9	22	30	0.00	0.99
June	77.7	76.9	53.2	52.2	24	30	0.00	0.72
July	80.0	76.7	58.2	50.6	27	28	0.16	0.34
August	84.2	81.3	58.8	53.0	15	21	0.00	0.14
September	84.8	88.2	58.3	59.8	10	20	0.00	0.23
October	96.5	95.3	71.2	67.5	15	20	0.10	0.63
November	101.1	99.2	71.5	72.5	10	19	0.04	1.22
December	99.7	101.0	76.4	75.5	18	23	2.73	2.09
Year	91.7	90.1	67.7	65.0	20	26	7.27	18.56
LONGREACH (CENTRAL INLAND)								
January	102.6	99.5	77.3	73.4	23	28	0.31	3.26
February	101.5	96.3	77.4	71.7	27	32	1.31	3.15
March	94.8	94.2	73.1	68.9	34	33	2.87	2.49
April	88.7	87.9	61.8	60.4	23	29	0.04	1.15
May	80.6	80.6	55.4	52.8	32	32	0.42	1.04
June	74.3	74.3	47.3	46.6	34	33	0.08	0.99
July	76.5	73.7	51.1	44.8	33	32	0.25	0.94
August	82.1	78.4	53.6	47.0	22	23	0.00	0.28
September	81.7	85.3	52.2	54.1	15	22	0.00	0.42
October	92.3	92.8	65.8	61.8	21	21	0.46	1.20
November	98.2	97.2	67.1	67.3	10	21	0.12	1.26
December	98.5	100.2	71.5	71.2	21	22	4.02	2.20
Year	89.3	88.4	62.8	60.0	25	27	9.88	18.38
CHARLEVILLE (SOUTH INLAND)								
January	99.5	96.4	73.7	71.1	21	27	2.48	2.96
February	97.9	93.2	75.3	69.9	24	33	0.35	2.71
March	88.5	90.2	68.6	65.8	36	33	3.80	2.67
April	81.7	82.3	54.6	55.9	29	33	0.00	1.31
May	73.6	74.2	50.4	47.3	37	37	1.05	1.09
June	66.8	67.6	41.0	41.7	44	41	0.38	1.04
July	69.2	67.0	44.0	39.9	38	36	0.42	1.19
August	74.2	71.4	44.3	42.3	29	29	0.39	0.77
September	73.8	78.7	45.5	48.7	23	24	0.37	0.68
October	87.0	86.0	61.7	57.3	25	23	0.88	1.59
November	90.7	91.5	61.9	63.8	16	23	1.59	1.52
December	94.2	95.7	68.6	68.2	18	22	2.21	1.86
Year	83.1	82.9	57.5	56.0	28	30	13.92	19.39

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

METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS—*continued*

Month	Mean Maximum Daily Temperature (deg)		Mean Minimum Daily Temperature (deg)		3 p.m. Relative Humidity (%)		Rainfall (in)	
	1969	Average ¹	1969	Average ¹	1969	Average ¹	1969	Average ¹
CAIRNS (NORTH COASTAL)								
January	88.0	88.2	73.7	74.2	62	68	24.99	16.86
February	89.5	88.3	74.5	74.3	59	68	9.49	18.48
March	87.7	86.9	73.7	73.0	64	67	15.20	18.47
April	85.9	84.4	70.5	70.4	57	65	2.21	8.09
May	82.3	81.2	68.7	66.9	61	64	4.14	4.24
June	78.5	78.1	65.4	63.7	63	63	3.32	2.83
July	78.2	77.7	65.3	62.5	64	61	5.70	1.35
August	80.9	79.0	65.5	62.1	51	58	1.10	1.54
September	82.3	81.6	62.3	64.6	46	56	0.73	1.67
October	84.3	84.6	67.6	68.0	58	57	1.15	1.61
November	86.7	86.7	70.5	71.2	57	59	0.51	3.86
December	88.6	88.5	75.3	73.3	68	63	7.74	6.50
Year	84.4	83.8	69.4	68.7	59	63	76.28	85.50
ROCKHAMPTON (CENTRAL COASTAL)								
January	92.1	89.6	72.4	71.5	42	52	0.57	6.08
February	91.7	88.1	71.4	71.5	42	57	2.11	7.36
March	84.7	86.6	69.8	69.3	56	55	6.61	4.64
April	82.9	83.9	62.8	63.3	45	49	0.25	1.73
May	78.2	78.6	59.2	57.2	51	48	2.36	1.73
June	73.8	73.7	50.8	51.5	41	48	0.49	1.61
July	74.9	73.2	53.5	49.4	43	46	0.69	1.98
August	78.0	76.5	55.1	50.5	43	39	0.59	0.75
September	80.2	80.7	52.9	56.2	26	41	0.12	0.78
October	82.0	85.4	63.3	62.2	45	42	1.79	1.98
November	90.3	87.9	67.2	66.5	36	46	3.23	2.67
December	89.9	90.1	72.8	69.6	50	48	6.33	3.66
Year	83.2	82.9	62.6	61.6	43	47	25.14	34.97
BRISBANE (SOUTH COASTAL)								
January	86.9	84.6	71.3	69.2	50	58	3.28	5.61
February	84.7	83.7	69.8	69.3	60	61	1.07	7.19
March	82.2	81.9	67.7	67.1	54	60	1.56	5.80
April	80.5	78.6	62.8	61.6	47	55	1.21	3.05
May	73.1	73.6	60.2	55.9	59	53	11.51	2.23
June	69.7	69.3	52.8	51.6	47	52	0.88	2.22
July	69.7	68.6	53.0	49.4	53	49	0.49	1.93
August	73.3	71.0	54.7	50.5	49	45	5.53	1.19
September	72.9	74.4	54.1	54.8	37	49	1.03	1.77
October	76.0	78.3	61.1	60.4	61	53	6.63	3.03
November	82.7	81.2	64.7	64.6	48	56	5.60	3.61
December	86.4	83.5	70.0	67.6	56	57	2.31	5.37
Year	78.2	77.4	61.9	60.1	52	54	41.10	43.00

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

METEOROLOGY, BRISBANE, 1969

Month	Mean Corrected Barometer 9 a.m.	Shade Temperature					Rainfall		
		Mean	Abs- olute Maxi- mum	Abs- olute Mini- mum	Mean Maxi- mum	Mean Mini- mum	Total	Wet Days ¹	Aver- age for 30 Years ²
January	29.96	79.1	97.7	67.0	86.9	71.3	3.28	7	5.61
February	29.91	77.3	92.0	65.0	84.7	69.8	1.07	10	7.19
March	30.08	74.9	89.8	64.5	82.2	67.7	1.56	12	5.80
April	30.11	71.7	87.8	57.0	80.5	62.8	1.21	8	3.05
May	30.11	66.7	80.4	53.4	73.1	60.2	11.51	14	2.23
June	30.13	61.3	74.7	46.4	69.7	52.8	0.88	4	2.22
July	30.29	61.3	73.5	45.2	69.7	53.0	0.49	8	1.93
August	30.23	64.0	77.0	48.9	73.3	54.7	5.53	5	1.19
September	30.03	63.5	82.6	47.3	72.9	54.1	1.03	6	1.77
October	30.16	68.5	83.6	54.0	76.0	61.1	6.63	18	3.03
November	29.96	73.7	97.9	59.4	82.7	64.7	5.60	15	3.61
December	29.87	78.2	99.6	64.3	86.4	70.0	2.31	8	5.37
Year	30.07	70.0	99.6	45.2	78.2	61.9	41.10	115	43.00

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

8 RAINFALL

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

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

Mean rainfall over the whole of Queensland is 23 inches per annum, compared with the Australian average of 17 inches. However, higher rates of evaporation and run-off reduce the effectiveness of Queensland's rainfall to some extent.

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

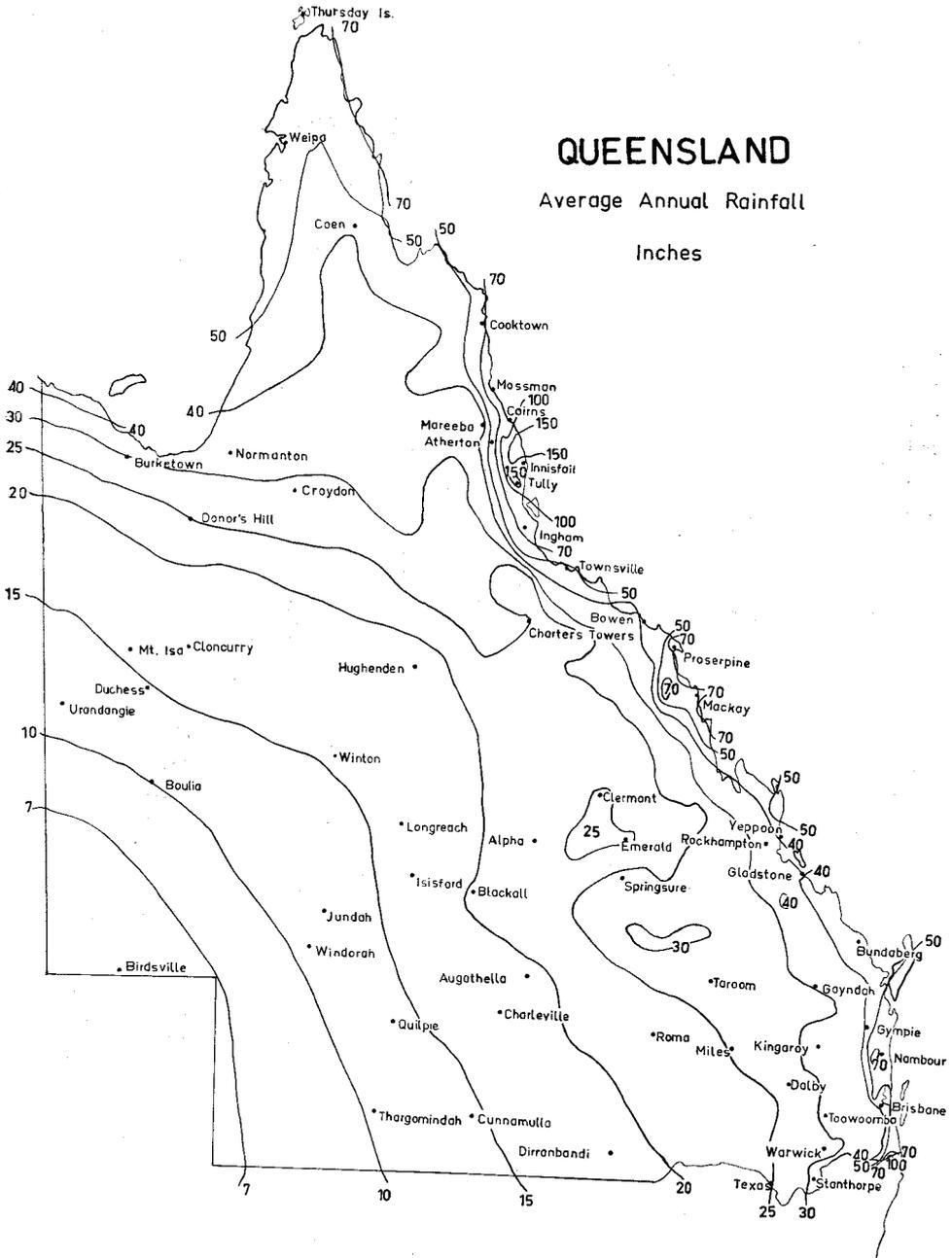
Rainfall data for specific areas may be obtained from the Queensland Regional Office of the Bureau of Meteorology, Brisbane.

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

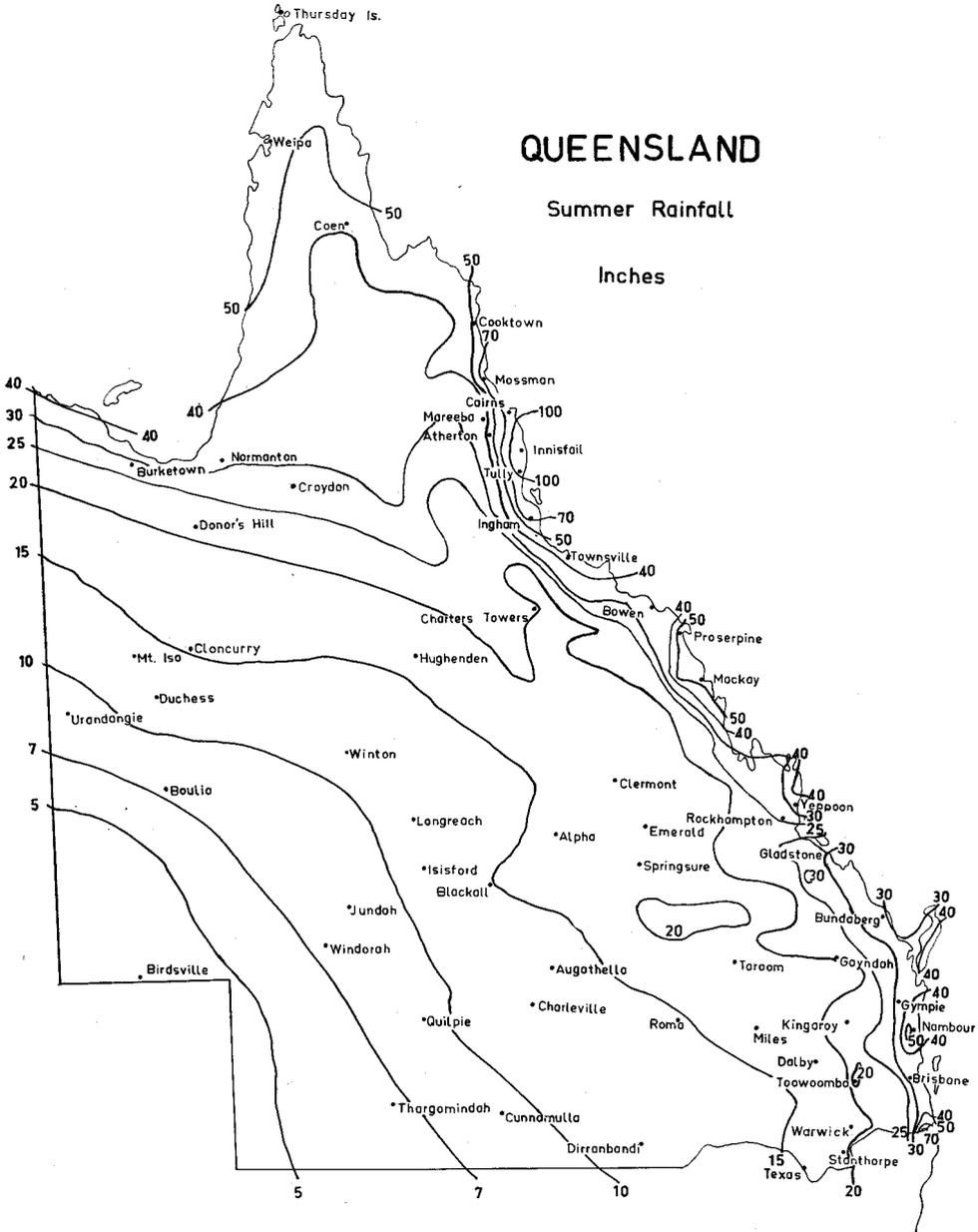
QUEENSLAND

Average Annual Rainfall

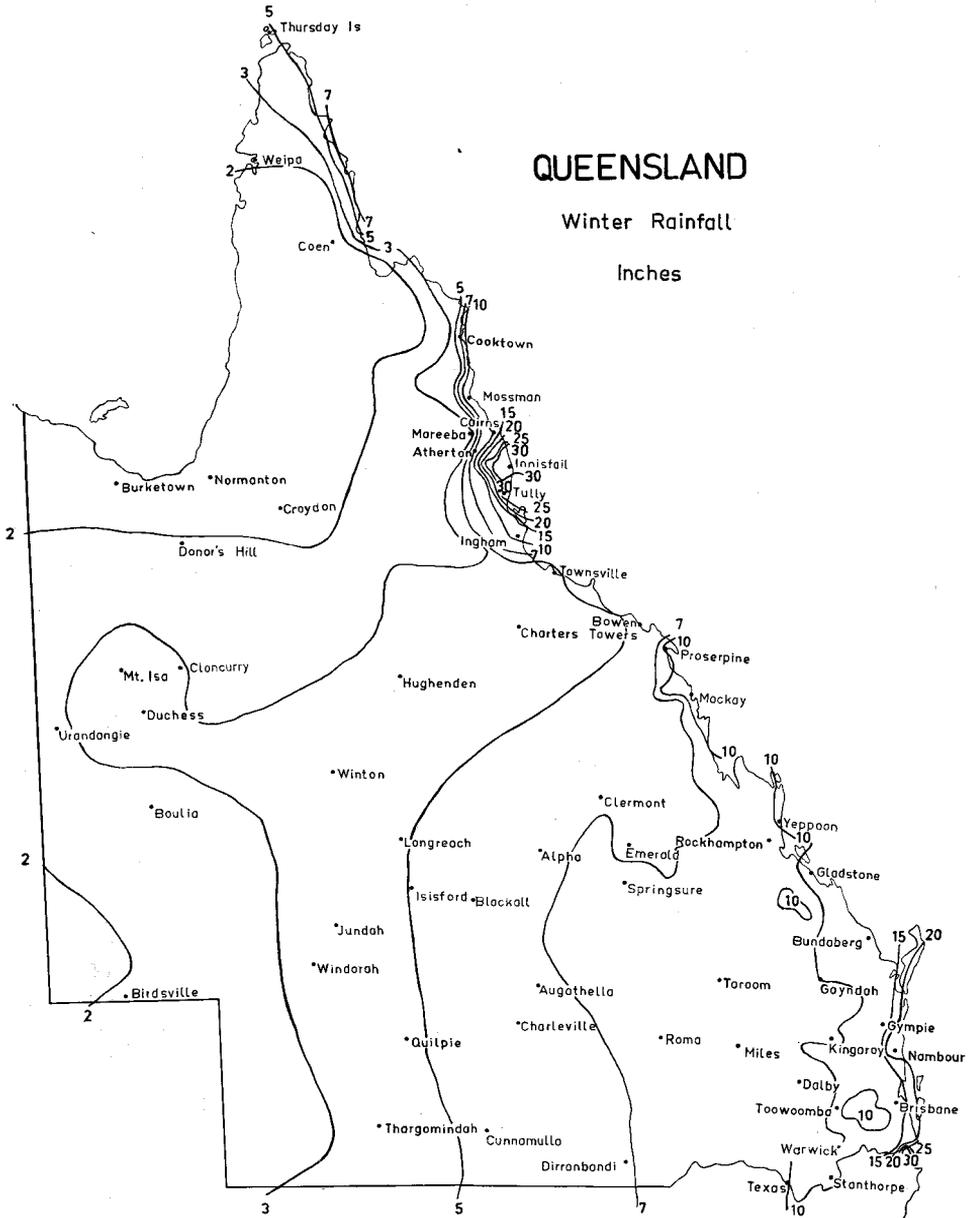
Inches



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



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



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

ANNUAL RAINFALL, QUEENSLAND, 1960 TO 1969

Locality	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	Average ¹
	in	in	in	in	in	in	in	in	in	in	in
<i>Coastal</i>											
Brisbane ..	27.9	42.3	41.4	49.1	48.2	41.0	43.8	70.8	33.5	41.1	43.0
Bundaberg ..	36.1	39.9	67.6	35.0	35.9	29.1	40.0	67.6	50.8	29.4	46.7
Gladstone ..	30.3	42.1	49.5	32.0	28.3	17.0	31.8	30.3	41.0	33.1	39.5
Rockhampton ..	31.8	33.4	25.3	24.8	28.3	18.5	24.4	28.5	44.4	25.1	35.0
Mackay ..	67.6	53.1	53.6	108.0	56.2	46.3	35.8	65.4	83.5	44.4	66.5
Townsville ..	53.8	23.5	34.6	42.1	49.6	40.6	20.9	30.2	58.4	18.3	45.5
Innisfail ..	110.2	90.5	115.3	135.4	171.5	136.8	76.9	140.9	97.2	135.1	143.0
Cairns ..	49.7	46.5	73.1	88.2	102.9	79.9	36.5	92.1	75.3	76.3	85.5
Thursday Island	56.8	35.9	51.6	56.4	66.1	50.0	50.0	62.2	60.7	87.5	66.8
Burketown ..	20.9	10.4	17.5	16.0	36.4	29.0	15.4	30.7	41.5	15.9	30.5
<i>Sub-Coastal</i>											
Warwick ..	20.7	26.8	31.3	26.5	28.5	27.2	26.2	29.9	29.6	22.8	27.6
Toowoomba ..	25.5	37.8	32.8	35.8	39.8	29.0	35.1	41.4	40.0	35.1	39.6
Kingaroy ..	20.7	28.8	34.0	27.5	33.5	32.7	31.5	30.4	29.5	26.5	30.9
Gayndah ..	23.8	33.0	29.7	23.7	34.1	27.2	31.7	32.3	36.3	17.1	32.0
Emerald ..	21.7	25.9	20.6	27.2	17.7	15.4	20.4	22.6	24.5	20.9	25.1
Charters Towers	25.3	18.6	29.9	21.8	28.5	23.5	15.0	20.5	32.0	13.5	25.5
Atherton ..	43.5	39.4	50.7	66.9	67.7	45.4	36.0	74.5	50.0	47.8	60.5
Coen ..	40.7	25.9	38.2	42.1	54.7	34.1	37.9	43.3	52.9	42.8	42.2
<i>Western</i>											
Cunnamulla ..	10.2	14.9	16.5	15.2	15.9	5.5	12.7	13.1	12.8	13.6	14.3
Charleville ..	19.6	21.2	24.6	32.9	10.9	10.5	14.5	15.4	16.0	13.9	19.4
Blackall ..	23.6	23.6	20.6	30.9	17.1	14.3	18.5	14.3	13.9	12.5	21.2
Longreach ..	18.6	17.4	19.0	30.3	19.7	11.4	11.5	9.3	18.2	9.9	18.4
Boulia ..	6.7	5.1	9.7	2.0	7.4	3.0	8.5	7.5	11.2	7.0	10.3
Winton ..	18.0	10.2	14.3	15.5	12.1	6.7	7.7	8.7	14.3	6.2	16.6
Hughenden ..	16.1	11.7	18.7	19.6	20.5	11.4	10.7	16.6	19.5	11.9	18.8
Cloncurry ..	18.3	7.9	18.0	12.7	18.2	9.3	11.9	13.5	13.1	7.3	18.6
Croydon ..	23.6	16.8	24.1	26.6	52.1	16.0	12.9	28.9	18.7	25.1	29.0

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

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

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

Maps showing average summer and winter rainfall throughout Queensland appear on pages 22 and 23.

Variability of Rainfall—One of the most outstanding features about Queensland's rainfall is its great variability, not only from year to year

but also from place to place during the same year. This is due to the sporadic nature of cyclones and tropical depressions as well as the variability of thunderstorm rains which frequently make up a large proportion of the spring and early summer totals. Even in dry years, isolated heavy falls are reported and the local heavy fall is regarded as a normal feature of Queensland's rainfall.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9 RAINFALL AND RURAL INDUSTRY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

to the fact that portion of the ample summer rainfall of the Downs (16 to 20 inches) is retained in the subsoil to supplement the relatively scanty winter falls.

Inland Queensland has, as its paramount asset, natural grass, which supports most of the sheep and a large proportion of the beef cattle of the State. Summer rainfall predominates, and summer-growing species of grass are the main feed. In the southern part the average winter rainfall is 3 to 8 inches, and, when this comes in reasonably heavy falls, it produces a considerable quantity of winter-growing grasses and edible plants, locally known as "herbage". The northern inland expects only 1½ to 2 inches of winter rain, and heavy winter rain is considered no advantage as it frequently produces no herbage and merely blackens and spoils the dry standing summer grasses on which the stock rely.

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

Pastoral settlement under such climatic conditions is stable but sheep and cattle numbers vary considerably, and considerable skill in management of flocks and herds, paddocks and water, and fodder supplies is required by the pastoralist. Severe droughts, with low rainfall for more than a year, are occasionally experienced in inland Queensland. 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 10 inches or more are expected at Thargomindah, Windorah, and Boulia only one year in five, and winter falls of 6 inches or more only one year in five or six at the first two places, and one year in thirty at Boulia. Under such conditions pastoral activity is on an extensive basis, with some large owners holding a number of stations in the far west and other districts, stock being moved around to catch the season.

Distribution of rainfall over the growing season, which cannot be measured by any recognised statistical method, is a factor of greater importance in a warm climate, where evaporation and the rate of use of water by the crop are high, than it is in cold climates, where these are low. Most of the crops in coastal and sub-coastal Queensland are summer grown, or, like sugar cane and orchard crops, make the bulk of their growth in summer.

The ideal distribution of summer rainfall for most crops is to have good spring falls to start growth and regular falls through late spring and summer, with not more than two or three weeks of dry weather at any time. This ideal distribution rarely happens, and although

the distribution of summer rainfall is fairly dependable, spring rainfall is rather erratic throughout Queensland. Hence Queensland agricultural research has always included drought resistance as a major consideration in variety selection and breeding and, in addition, has devised dry-farming practices which encourage rainfall trapping and storage in the subsoil.

Pastures, both coastal and inland, often suffer from scanty spring rainfall, which retards growth at a time when the stock most need it after the relatively dry winter. However, the inland pastures of Mitchell and Flinders grasses are highly drought resistant, and they are able to take immediate advantage of rain when it falls. The natural coastal pastures are relatively drought resistant but are coarse grasses, and some millions of acres have been sown to improved species of grasses and legumes.

10 SEASONAL ACTIVITIES IN RURAL INDUSTRY

Owing to the 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 December	3	December to February
	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	February to May
Deciduous Fruits ..	.. .. .	..	December to April
Grapes .. .. .	.. .. .	..	December to March
Hay, Lucerne	Perennial; new sowings in autumn	..	Non-irrigated—Chiefly summer Irrigated—All year
Hay, Wheaten	April to June	3-5	September
Hay, Oaten	April to June	3-5	September to October
Linseed	April to June	4½-5	September to November

TIMES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING PRINCIPAL CROPS—*continued*

Crop	Time of Planting	Length of Growing Season	Main Time of Harvesting
Maize	South Queensland September to January ..	4½-7	March to July
	North Queensland November to January	5-7	June to August
Millet, Panicum, and Setaria	August to February ..	3	December to May
Oats	February to July ..	4-6	October, November
Onions	February to May ..	5-6	July to November
Papaws .. .. .	.. .. .	..	Perennial
Peanuts	September to January ..	5	March, April
Pineapples	September to March ..	..	January to March, and July to October
Potatoes	South Queensland January, February ..	3½-4½	May
	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	March to July
Safflower	May to September ..	4-5	October to January
Sorghum	September to February ..	4-5	March to June
Soybeans	December	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	May to July	4½-5½	October, November

11 SEASONAL CONDITIONS IN QUEENSLAND

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

Useful rains in southern and south-western districts during August boosted seasonal prospects there. Although the northern half of the State

was badly in need of rain, no significant drought areas were in evidence. Horticultural crops suffered from frosts and lack of rain.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Most of the Downs, Maranoa, and Warrego districts and the coastal fringe were in fair to good condition during June, and the far north coast and its hinterland received good rains. The severe drought, one of the worst

on record, continued in the tropical interior. Following the disastrous summer crops season, the outlook for cereal, sugar cane, and horticultural crops, except citrus fruits, was bright, but agistment and slaughterings of stock were numerous.

1969-70—Except in isolated areas, no significant rain was recorded during July, and drought conditions persisted in at least two-thirds of the State which had not received normal rainfall in 1968-69.

The only rainfall in August was confined to the south-eastern and southern inland districts and the far-northern tropical coast. Extreme drought conditions covered most of the tropics away from the coast and the sub-tropical inland to about the 26th parallel. This drought now ranked with the worst on record for Queensland. Pasture was sparse to non-existent in most areas, with the position aggravated by the inadequacy of grazing crops.

The widespread drought further increased in severity over more than half of the State in September. Useful rainfall was confined to the coastal and southern border districts. Southern districts were severely affected by a cold snap with widespread frosts, which added to the stress on stock and cut back prospective winter grain and seed production.

Some drought areas, including the Dawson-Callide region and parts of the central highlands, received rains during October and some variable falls brought temporary relief to areas further inland. However, the central lowlands and the far-west were still under severe drought conditions, but dairying conditions in the coastal districts reverted to normal.

Most of the useful rain in November fell in the south-east, and in central and north coastal districts, while local falls provided temporary relief in the southern interior and eastern tropics. The rest of the State continued to be drought stricken, although in some sheep and beef cattle regions, pastures responded to better conditions. Most northern districts continued to experience dry conditions.

December brought patchy but useful rains to widespread inland areas and partially relieved the overall severity of the longstanding drought. However, the position was still serious generally, although the Peninsula, coastal, and the southern inland districts were enjoying fair to good conditions.

Although heavy rainfall was received over most of the central coastal areas during January with cyclone "Ada" causing severe damage to island resort areas, the south-west and central inland regions remained drought affected. The pasture situation improved in the central coastal areas and adjacent inland, and in most of the south-eastern areas. Sugar cane crops responded well to good rain and except for the central district, horticultural areas experienced good conditions.

Some good falls in February, although less than normal, brought a measure of relief to drought areas in the Carpentaria, central highlands, and western districts. However, only the coastal areas experienced normal conditions. Nearly all horticultural districts had good conditions and the pasture situation was fair to good generally, except in the south-western quarter and south-eastern inland.

In March, above normal rains in the northern tropics and parts of the central and southern interiors eased the situation, although areas of the south-west and central interior were still drought stricken.

Apart from rains in the south, central, and north coastal regions, the April weather continued to be dry and warm. Drought conditions still prevailed over the central interior and far south-western areas. The seasonal decline in pastures and fodder crops became more pronounced, but reports on crops in most horticultural districts remained favourable.

Conditions deteriorated in May by which time about two-thirds of the State was again experiencing severe drought. Output of summer grains was normal but all districts reported severe soil moisture deficiencies. The position for other main crops was more encouraging, except for sugar cane crops in southern areas, and fruit and vegetable growing crops in the central region and on the Granite Belt.

With most of the State again experiencing below normal rainfall in June, the drought situation became more severe and extensive, and rural industries in 58 shires and parts of others were declared eligible for Government financed drought relief. Only the far-northern and the south-eastern coastal districts experienced reasonable conditions.

12 BASIC ECONOMY

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

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

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

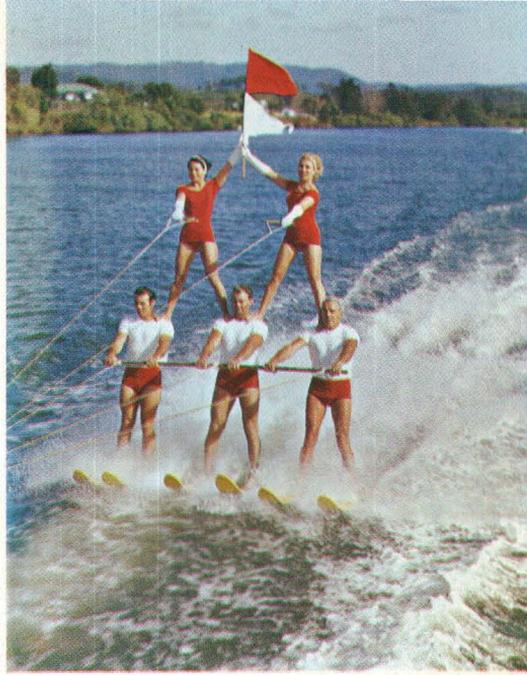
The mining industry is located in widely separated parts of the State. Copper, silver-lead, and zinc are mined in the North-Western Division, bauxite in Peninsula, and coal in the south-eastern and central regions. Mineral sands are extracted from the south-eastern beaches. Oil is conveyed by pipeline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

Since the development of natural resources depends greatly on external markets for these products, external trade is relatively large. The value of the overseas export trade is about one and a half times that of

TOURIST INDUSTRY

Chapter 1

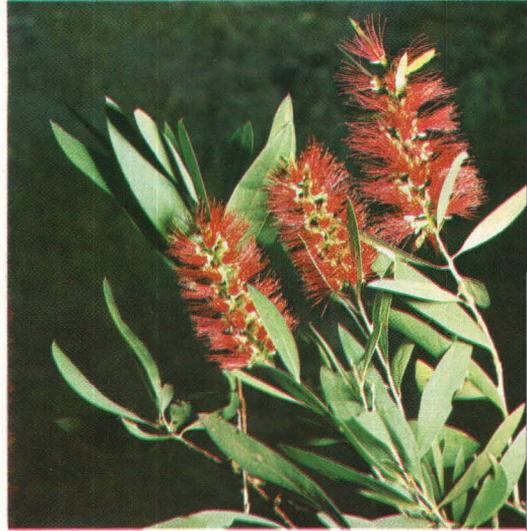
Water ski ballet.
Surfers Paradise



Broken River, Eungella National Park



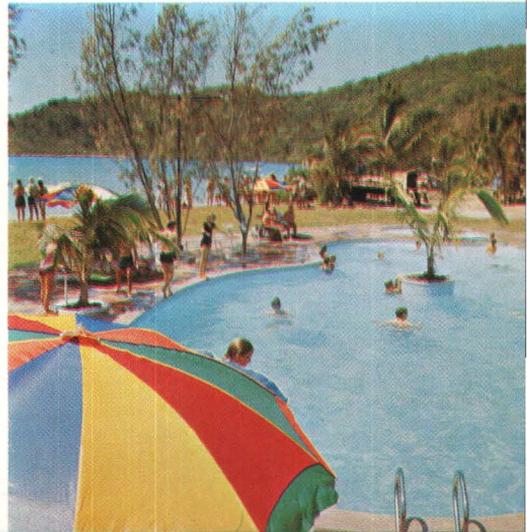
Weeping bottle-brush



A typical Brisbane restaurant



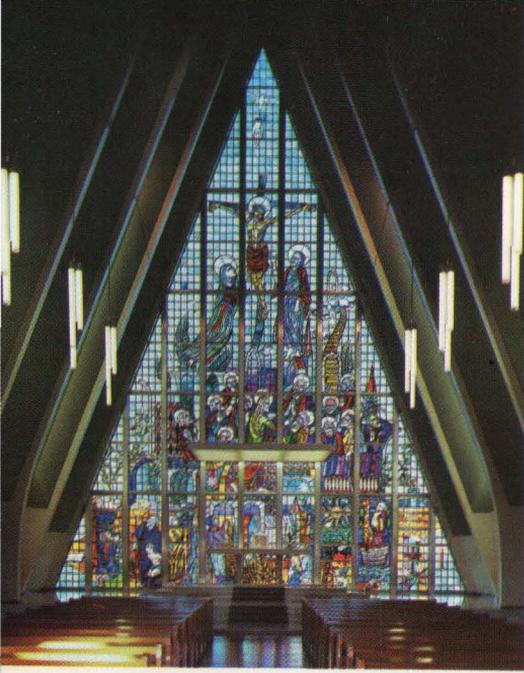
Brampton Island



TOURIST INDUSTRY

Chapter 1

Largest stained glass window in the southern hemisphere, Brisbane



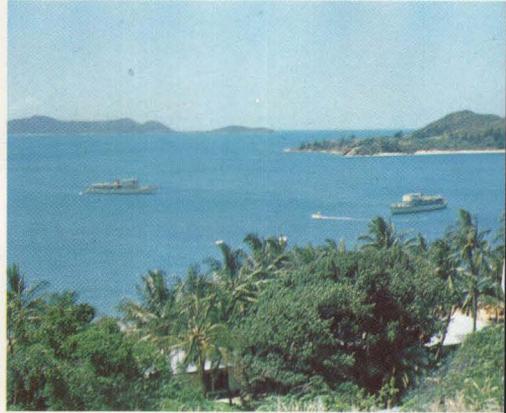
Happy Bay, Long Island



Surf life savers, Maroochydore



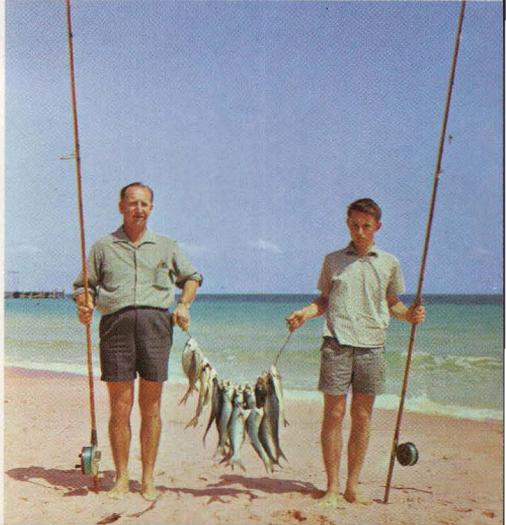
Lindeman Island



Jacarandas, Brisbane



Beach fishing, Tangalooma



exports to other Australian States. Shipments to foreign countries have increased rapidly in recent years and now exceed those to Commonwealth countries. Imports from other States account for about 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, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Bowen, Townsville, and Cairns are meat ports; Bundaberg, Mackay, Lucinda Point, Innisfail, Townsville, and Cairns are sugar ports. Coal and alumina are exported from Gladstone, bauxite from Weipa, other minerals from Townsville and Cairns, wool from Brisbane, grain and butter from Brisbane and Gladstone, and cabinet timbers from Cairns. Brisbane receives most of the direct overseas imports.

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

The railway transport system extends from the coast to the south-west 620 miles, central-west 540 miles, and north-west 600 miles. All these lines are connected with the coastal line of 1,040 miles. The State has now 78,000 miles of formed roads. In recent years, main roads have been greatly extended, and, where required, public passenger and goods services are licensed to operate. Regular air passenger and freight services cover most of the State.

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

13 THE TOURIST INDUSTRY

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Gold Coast is Australia's largest and most popular tourist area. In the last ten years capital investment on buildings in the area has totalled \$146.7 million. At 30 June 1970 there were 2,670 accommodation establishments, and these, together with caravan parks and camping grounds, provide tourist accommodation for more than 120,000 visitors at the one time. This 21 miles of beach development provides excellent amenities for surfing, water skiing, fishing, cruising, and a wide variety of other sporting activities. The Gold Coast also has several beautiful mountain attractions behind it and these are easily accessible by road.

The Great Barrier Reef and several of the tropical island resorts along it also enjoy an international reputation. In all, there are 19 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 have gained popularity in recent times. Local cruisers 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, Maroochydoore, and Coolumb. The lush cane-fields of the Maroochy River Valley and Bli Bli, the peaks of the Glass House Mountains, and the beauty of sub-tropical rain-forest in the mountainous national parks can be seen in short day tours.

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

On current trends, inland resorts will play a more significant part in the industry's future expansion. Almost 10,000 tourists take advantage of conducted tours of Mount Isa Mines each year. The Carnarvon Ranges

and the gem fields in the Emerald, 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.

Bureau Activities—The Queensland Tourist Bureau has, in addition to its head office in Brisbane, five interstate branches and seven branches in Queensland, employing a total staff of 204 at the beginning of 1970. A new office is to be opened on the Sunshine Coast.

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

Year	Publicity Vote	Bureau's Collections
	\$	\$
1960-61	48,000	3,704,282
1961-62	56,000	3,785,916
1962-63	70,000	3,909,644
1963-64	112,000	4,427,683
1964-65	118,000	4,947,548
1965-66	120,000	4,998,304
1966-67	140,000	5,150,198
1967-68	144,000	4,911,937
1968-69	160,000	5,105,432
1969-70	185,000	5,465,049

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

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

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

The Bureau's activities are aimed essentially at persuading people to come to Queensland, and it is the responsibility of local interests to ensure that the tourist visits their area in preference to another. Thus, local publicity efforts are encouraged and the Bureau has a subsidy scheme for this purpose under which it subsidises the production of a local brochure up to a maximum of \$500, provided the local authority and private enterprise in the area each contribute at least one-third of the cost. By the end of June 1970, 27 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 1968-69, 43 motels were approved for construction in Queensland at an estimated cost of almost \$3m. In addition, 12 hotels were rebuilt, while rebuilding was commenced on 6 hotels and extensive remodelling or extension was undertaken on a further 17 hotels. In all, completed work on hotels was valued at approximately \$9.4m.

• Chapter 2

GOVERNMENT

1 SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

First used in 1824 as a penal settlement, Moreton Bay, the "Northern District of New South Wales", had become a distinct electoral division by 1843. It was given a separate member in 1851, two in 1853, four in 1855, and nine in 1858. As electors of New South Wales, residents in what is now Queensland had enjoyed responsible government since *The Constitution Act*, 1855, and when separation was effected by letters patent of 6 June 1859, an Order-in-Council of the same date gave Queensland a Constitution similar to that of New South Wales, and Sir George Bowen was appointed Governor of Queensland. On 10 December 1859 the Governor landed at Brisbane and proclaimed the separation of Queensland from New South Wales.

The Order-in-Council provided for a nominated Legislative Council of not less than five members appointed by the Governor of New South Wales for five years and such additional members as the Queensland Governor thought fit, to be appointed by him for life. In May 1860, 15 members were appointed, 11 for five years and 4 for life. There was also an elected Legislative Assembly consisting of 26 members returned by 16 electorates, the franchise including all adult males subject to a small property or tenancy qualification which excluded, according to the Registrar-General of the day, "only new arrivals not six months in the Colony, aliens, and a few hundreds of the most worthless, wandering, and improvident members of the community".

Elections were held in April and May 1860. Executive government was in the hands of the Executive Council, and the first members were appointed by the Governor on 10 December 1859. The 1859 Order-in-Council was validated by *The Australian Colonies Act*, 1861, and with the passing of *The Constitution Act*, 1867, responsible government in Queensland was consolidated.

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

THE GOVERNOR

His Excellency the Hon. Sir Alan James Mansfield, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.

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

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

Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.	May 1889
Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G.	April 1896
Sir Herbert Charles Chermiside, G.C.M.G., C.B.	March 1902
Lord Chelmsford, K.C.M.G.	November 1905
Sir William MacGregor, G.C.M.G., C.B.	December 1909
Sir Hamilton John Goold-Adams, G.C.M.G., C.B.	March 1915
Sir Matthew Nathan, P.C.(Ire.), G.C.M.G.	December 1920
Sir John Goodwin, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	June 1927
Sir Leslie Wilson, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., D.S.O.	June 1932
Sir John Lavarack, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.	October 1946
Sir Henry Abel Smith, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.	March 1958
Sir Alan James Mansfield, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.	March 1966

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

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

Treasurer—Hon. Gordon William Wesley Chalk

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

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

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

Minister for Primary Industries—Hon. John Alfred Row

Minister for Health—Hon. Seymour Douglas Tooth

Minister for Labour and Tourism—Hon. John Desmond Herbert

Minister for Transport—Hon. William Edward Knox

Minister for Industrial Development—Hon. Frederick Alexander Campbell

Minister for Lands—Hon. Victor Bruce Sullivan

Minister for Works and Housing—Hon. Allen Maxwell Hodges

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

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

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

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

2 THE QUEENSLAND PARLIAMENT

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

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

The names of the elected candidates and the voting in each electorate at the 1969 State general election are shown below.

Method of Voting—Property qualifications were abandoned in 1872 and adult male suffrage after six months' residence was established. In 1892 "contingent" or optional preferential voting was introduced. For the election of 1907 the franchise was widened to include women on the principle of "one adult, one vote". Legislation in 1914 provided for compulsory voting for the first time in Australia. Optional preferential voting continued until 1942 when members were elected on a relative

THE QUEENSLAND PARLIAMENT

Electoral District	Place of Nomination	Member's Name and Political Party	Area of Electorate in Square Miles	Number of Persons Qualified to Vote
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
Ashgrove	Ashgrove	Tooth, Hon. S. D. (<i>Liberal</i>)	2.8	10,999
Aspley	Kedron	Campbell, Hon. F. A. (<i>Liberal</i>)	13.8	20,982
Baroona	Milton	Hanlon, P. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	2.1	11,666
Belmont	Mount Gravatt	Newton, H. F. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	32.9	19,771
Brisbane	Kelvin Grove	Davis, B. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	3.8	9,095
Bulimba	Bulimba	Houston, J. W. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	12.1	13,887
Chatsworth	Carina	Hewitt, W. D. (<i>Liberal</i>)	3.5	11,534
Clayfield	Eagle Junction	Murray, J. (<i>Liberal</i>)	2.4	11,128
Greenslopes	Annerley	Hooper, K. W. (<i>Liberal</i>)	2.7	11,951
Hawthorne	Balmoral	Kaus, W. B. (<i>Liberal</i>)	3.0	11,315
Ithaca	Rainworth	Miller, C. J. (<i>Liberal</i>)	3.2	11,734
Kedron	Enoggera	Lloyd, E. G. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	4.8	14,081
Kurilpa	Yeronga West	Hughes, C. M. (<i>Liberal</i>)	2.9	10,956
Merthyr	New Farm	Ramsden, S. R. (<i>Liberal</i>)	2.8	10,667
Mount Coot-tha	Ashgrove	Lickiss, W. D. (<i>Liberal</i>)	48.0	18,589
Mount Gravatt	Holland Park West	Chinchen, G. T., M.B.E. (<i>Liberal</i>)	49.0	19,803
Norman	Coorparoo	Bromley, F. P. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	2.2	9,646
Nudgee	Nudgee	Melloy, J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	26.4	15,249
Nundah	Nundah	Knox, Hon. W. E. (<i>Liberal</i>)	9.7	12,242
Salisbury	Inala	Sherrington, D. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	42.6	20,694
Sandgate	Brighton	Dean, H. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	15.4	13,006
Sherwood	Sherwood	Herbert, Hon. J. D. (<i>Liberal</i>)	20.5	15,292
South Brisbane	Highgate Hill	Bennett, C. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	2.7	10,720
Toowong	Taringa	Porter, C. R. (<i>Liberal</i>)	5.4	12,666
Wavell	Wavell Heights	Crawford, A. P. (<i>Liberal</i>)	4.5	15,954
Windsor	Wilston	Moore, R. E. (<i>Liberal</i>)	2.6	11,140
Wynnum	Wynnum	Harris, E. D. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	11.5	14,795
Yeronga	Moorooka	Lee, N. E. (<i>Liberal</i>)	6.7	11,689
Total Metropolitan			385.0	381,251

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

An elector absent from his own electorate may vote at any polling-booth as an absent voter. There is provision for electors leaving the State prior to the polling-day at a general election to vote before leaving. At a by-election any person about to leave the electorate may vote before polling-day. A postal vote may be applied for before polling-day by an elector who is ill or infirm, or who will be more than five miles from a polling-booth on polling-day, or who, by reason of his membership of a religious order or his religious beliefs, will be precluded from attending at a polling-booth on polling-day.

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

GENERAL ELECTION, 17 MAY 1969

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

THE QUEENSLAND PARLIAMENT

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

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

The representation of the various parties following a by-election on 14 February 1970 was: Country, 25; Liberal, 20; Australian Labor, 31; Democratic Labor, 1; and North Queensland Labor, 1.

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

GENERAL ELECTION, 17 MAY 1969—continued

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

14 February 1970, W. C. Heatley (*Liberal*) elected.^a Independent Labor.

Speaker—Hon. D. E. Nicholson

Chairman of Committees—K. W. Hooper

Temporary Chairmen of Committees—H. Dean, J. E. H. Houghton,
R. Jones, S. R. Ramsden, and C. A. Wharton

Leader of Opposition—J. W. Houston

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

Members' Salaries—Members were first paid in 1889 when the annual salary was \$600. From 13 September 1968 the basic salary was increased from \$6,700 to \$7,560, with additional salaries as follows: The Premier, \$8,235; the Deputy Premier, \$5,980; other Ministers, \$4,855; the Speaker, \$2,820; Chairman of Committees, \$905; Leader of the Opposition, \$3,160; Deputy Leader of the Opposition, \$680; and each Whip, \$455. Members also receive an electorate allowance, assessed for each electorate, ranging from \$1,245 to \$2,970, of which the Ministers and the Speaker receive 60 or 80 per cent according to location of electorate.

Members' Pensions—A scheme of pensions for members of Parliament was introduced from 1 January 1949. Rates of contributions from 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.

3 THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

Queensland was one of the six States which formed the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901, and was entitled to elect 6 of the 36 members of the Federal Senate (as was each of the other States). Legislation in 1948 provided for an increase in the number of Senators for each State to 10. As a result, the number of members of the House of Representatives was raised from 75 to 123, and, following the 1954 and 1966 Censuses, to 124 and 125 respectively. The number for each State is in proportion to population, with a minimum of five (which still applies in Tasmania). The Queensland number has been 18 from the 1949 election.

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

The Executive powers in the Commonwealth are vested in the Governor-General in Council. The Executive Council consists of all Ministers of State, and Ministers on leaving office technically remain members of the Executive Council, but actually no longer attend its meetings. Thus the Executive consists in fact of the Governor-General advised by Ministers. The Commonwealth Ministry is made up of 13 senior Ministers who constitute the Cabinet, and 13 Ministers of non-Cabinet rank who attend meetings of the Cabinet only when required, such as when their departments are concerned. Names of members of the Commonwealth Executive are shown on the next page.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

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

(As from 30 April 1969)

THE COMMONWEALTH MINISTRY

(As from 12 November 1969)

CABINET MINISTERS

- Prime Minister*—Rt Hon. J. G. Gorton (V.)
Trade and Industry—Rt Hon. J. McEwen, C.H. (V.)
External Affairs—Rt Hon. W. McMahon (N.S.W.) (*Foreign Affairs*
 from 6 November 1970)
Primary Industry—Hon. J. D. Anthony (N.S.W.)
Postmaster-General, and Vice-President of the Executive Council—Hon.
 A. S. Hulme (Q.)
Treasurer—Hon. L. H. E. Bury (N.S.W.)
Shipping and Transport, and assisting the Minister for Trade and
Industry—Hon. I. M. Sinclair (N.S.W.)
Supply—Senator Hon. K. M. Anderson (N.S.W.)
Defence—Hon. J. M. Fraser (V.)
National Development—Hon. R. W. C. Swartz, M.B.E., E.D. (Q.)
Labour and National Service—Hon. B. M. Snedden, Q.C. (V.)
Education and Science—Hon. N. H. Bowen, Q.C. (N.S.W.)
Interior—Hon. P. J. Nixon (V.)

OTHER MINISTERS

- External Territories*—Hon. C. E. Barnes (Q.)
Health—Hon. A. J. Forbes, M.C. (S.A.)
Housing—Senator Hon. Dame Annabelle J. M. Rankin, D.B.E. (Q.)
Immigration, and assisting the Treasurer—Hon. P. R. Lynch (V.)
Social Services; and, under the Prime Minister, in Charge of Aboriginal
Affairs—Hon. W. C. Wentworth (N.S.W.)
Works; and, under the Minister for Trade and Industry, in Charge of
Tourist Activities—Senator Hon. R. C. Wright (T.)
Civil Aviation—Senator Hon. R. C. Cotton (N.S.W.)
Customs and Excise—Hon. D. L. Chipp (V.)
Air—Senator Hon. T. C. Drake-Brockman, D.F.C. (W.A.)
Attorney-General—Hon. T. E. F. Hughes, Q.C. (N.S.W.)
Repatriation—Hon. R. M. Holten (V.)
Army, and assisting the Prime Minister—Hon. A. S. Peacock (V.)
Navy—Hon. D. J. Killen (Q.)

Queensland Members of Commonwealth Parliament—The members elected to the House of Representatives at the last general election on 25 October 1969 are listed in the next table which also shows details of the voting. Approximately 95 per cent of the electors on the roll voted at the election and, of the votes cast, 1.3 per cent were invalid, compared with 7.2 per cent in the Senate election held on 21 November 1970.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION,

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

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

COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS, QUEENSLAND
FIRST PREFERENCE VOTES

Party	House of Representatives (Election of 25 Oct. 1969)	Senate (Election of 21 Nov. 1970)
Australian	1,550	..
Australian Labor	430,403	350,034
Democratic Labor	60,841	136,850
Liberal-Country	397,200	311,905
National Socialist .. .. .	..	12,957
Pensioner .. .. .	..	16,458
Non-Party	2,592	6,624
Total Valid Votes	892,586	834,828
Invalid	11,463	64,652
Total Votes Cast	904,049	899,480

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

QUEENSLAND SENATORS

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

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

QUEENSLAND, 25 OCTOBER 1969

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

QUEENSLAND SENATORS (*continued*)

Term—To 30 June 1977. Elected—21 November 1970.

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

4 STATE GOVERNMENTS

All six States of the Commonwealth have the parliamentary system of executive government, and the names of the Premiers of the States and the dates of the last elections prior to 31 December 1970 are shown hereunder.

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

The Assemblies (Lower Houses) of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia are elected for a term of three years. That of Tasmania is elected for a term of five years. Adult suffrage and compulsory voting are common to all State Lower House elections.

All States except Queensland have an Upper House or Legislative Council for which the franchise is generally more restricted. Members are elected on some rotational scheme for longer terms.

5 ALL AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS

A comparison of the numbers of members of the Parliaments of Australia, their salaries, and the total cost of Parliamentary Government, is given in the following table. The cost for Executive includes the Governor-General's or Governor's establishment, Ministers' salaries, and all costs of the Executive Council.

PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT IN AUSTRALIA, 1968-69

Particulars	Common-wealth	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
Members¹								
Upper House No.	60	60	35	..	20	30	19	224
Lower House No.	125	94	73	78	39	51	35	495
Annual Salary¹								
Upper House \$	9,500 ²	2,395 ³	7,750 ⁴	..	7,500 ⁵	7,500 ⁶	6,000 ⁷	..
Lower House \$	9,500 ²	8,035 ³	7,750 ⁴	7,560 ⁸	7,500 ⁵	7,500 ⁶	6,000 ⁷	..
Total Cost								
Executive \$'000	1,610	476	367	291	281	311	308	3,644
Parliament \$'000	10,518	2,687	2,321	1,757	1,300	1,455	755	20,793
Total \$'000	12,128	3,163	2,688	2,048	1,581	1,766	1,063	24,437
Cost per Head								
Executive \$	0.13	0.11	0.11	0.17	0.25	0.33	0.80	0.30
Parliament \$	0.86	0.61	0.69	1.00	1.15	1.57	1.96	1.71
Total \$	1.00	0.71	0.80	1.17	1.39	1.90	2.76	2.01

¹ At 31 December 1969. ² Plus expense allowances: Senators, \$2,650; Members of House of Representatives, \$2,750, country electorates, \$3,350. ³ Plus allowance of \$1,690 in the case of the Legislative Council. Members who live outside the metropolitan area also receive an attendance allowance of \$10 a day. Plus an allowance varying from \$1,945 to \$2,880 according to the location of electorate in the case of the Legislative Assembly. ⁴ Plus allowances varying from \$2,000 to \$3,100 according to location of electorate. ⁵ Plus allowances of from \$1,400 to \$2,200 according to distance of electorate from Adelaide. ⁶ Plus allowances varying from \$1,600 to \$3,300 according to distance of electorate from Perth. ⁷ Plus allowance according to area of electorate and distance from Hobart, varying from \$600 to \$1,400 in the case of the Legislative Council and from \$1,100 to \$2,100 in the case of the House of Assembly. ⁸ Plus electorate allowance ranging from \$1,245 to \$2,970.

6 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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

The Local Government Act of 1878 repealed the Act of 1864 and afforded statutory recognition to municipalities created under previous

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

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

The number of Local Authorities increased from 160 in 1902 to 164 in 1910 and 186 in 1916. This was the maximum number reached. There were 170 in 1920 and 148 in 1930. In June 1949 the number was reduced from 144 to 134, in May 1958 to 133, in April 1960 to 132, and in April 1961 to 131, composed of 14 Cities, 5 Towns, and 112 Shires, since when the only change has been that the Local Authority of Mount Isa had its status raised, on 30 May 1968, to that of a City.

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

The powers and functions of Local Governments are stated on page 467. Decisions of Local Governments made under by-laws or ordinances controlling the use and development of lands are subject to appeal to the Local Government Court. The Court was established in 1966 under *The City of Brisbane Town Planning Act of 1964*. Its jurisdiction was extended to all Local Governments by *The Local Government Acts Amendment Act of 1966*.

The municipality of Brisbane was proclaimed on 7 September 1859. The City of Brisbane was created in 1925 under *The City of Brisbane Act of 1924* by the amalgamation of 20 City, Town, or Shire Councils into one civic authority which took over several *ad hoc* boards and public utilities. It is governed by the Local Government Acts where its own City of Brisbane Act is silent, or where an ordinance has not been issued under that Act altering the application of the Local Government Acts to Brisbane.

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

at State or Federal elections, though facilities for postal voting are available. Elections are held every three years 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 which correspond with State Electoral Districts. In other Local Authorities the number of councillors is approved by the Governor in Council. Some Local Authority Areas are divided into divisions for the purposes of elections, while in others the entire Area is treated as one electoral area. In elections, the required number of candidates obtaining the greatest number of votes are elected as councillors, each elector having as many votes as the number of councillors to be elected. The Mayor (or Chairman) is elected separately, and by vote of the entire Local Authority Area.

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

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

7 DIVISIONS OF QUEENSLAND

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

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

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

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

(c) *State Electoral Districts*: Queensland is divided by *The Electoral Districts Act of 1958* into 78 State Electoral Districts, distributed among three zones. These zones are (i) the Metropolitan Zone, comprising the City of Brisbane divided into 28 Electoral Districts; (ii) the Provincial Cities Zone (12 Districts), comprising the Cities of Bundaberg, Cairns, Mackay, and Maryborough (one Electoral District each) and the Cities

of Ipswich, Toowoomba, Rockhampton, and Townsville (two Electoral Districts each); and (iii) the Country Zone, being the rest of the State divided into 38 Electoral Districts. The boundaries of the Electoral Districts were determined having regard to (a) community or diversity of interest, (b) means of communication, (c) physical features, (d) boundaries of Local Authority Areas or Divisions of them, and (e) probable future movements of population.

(d) *Commonwealth Electoral Divisions:* Queensland forms one electorate for the election of Senators. For the election of members of the House of Representatives the State is divided into Electoral Divisions, each returning one member. At the 1969 election there were 18 Divisions.

(e) *Basic Wage Districts:* The State Industrial Court divided the State into five districts for Basic Wage purposes in November 1921. These districts are Southern Division (Eastern and Western Districts); Mackay Division; and Northern Division (Eastern and Western Districts); they have not been altered since 1921. The boundaries of these districts are shown on page 414.

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

(g) *Statistical Divisions:* Statistical collections in the State are based generally on Local Authority Areas. For convenience of comparison, the Areas are grouped into Statistical Divisions, each constituting as far as possible a natural region of the State. The map facing page 1 indicates in red the areas covered by these Divisions, and the lists on pages 64 to 69 and the maps on pages 469 and 470 show the Local Authority Areas in each Division. A special note on the Brisbane Statistical Division is given on page 70.

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

Metropolitan Area: The present concept of the Metropolitan Area was first enunciated for the 1966 Census. It represents at a defined point of time the urbanised area within and about the capital city. This is defined as the area incorporating all contiguous census collectors'

districts with a population of 500 or more persons per square mile, together with certain other criteria respecting industrial and institutional areas with lower densities but urban affiliations. The boundary delineated by these rules is drawn without reference to Local Authority Area boundaries and is intended to be a moving boundary to be adjusted after each Census to encompass additional peripheral urbanisation and population growth. At the 1966 Census, the Brisbane Metropolitan Area covered an area of approximately 236 square miles (including 194 square miles in the City of Brisbane, 31 square miles in the City of Ipswich, 9 square miles in the City of Redcliffe, and 2 square miles in the Shire of Pine Rivers). Estimates of the size and population at preceding Censuses are given on page 70.

• Chapter 3

POPULATION AND HEALTH

1 GROWTH OF POPULATION

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

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

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

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

POPULATION¹ OF STATES AT CENSUSES

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

¹ Excluding full-blood Aborigines.

² Estimated.

³ Included with New South Wales.

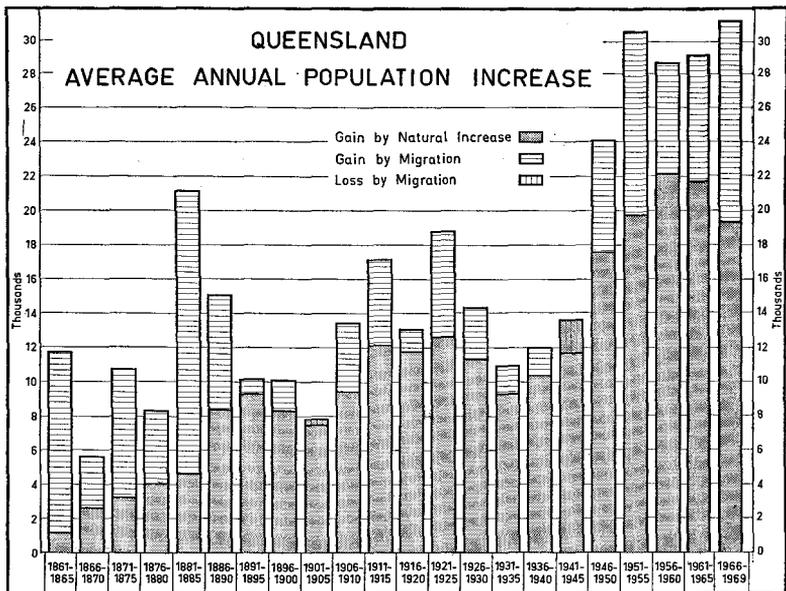
At the 1861 Census the population of Queensland was 30,059; at 1871, 120,104; at 1881, 213,525; and at 1891, 393,718.

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

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

POPULATION OF QUEENSLAND: GROWTH SINCE 1964

Year	At 31 December			Mean for Year Ended 30 June	Mean for Year Ended 31 December
	Males	Females	Persons		
1964 ..	825,775	800,750	1,626,525	1,594,993	1,610,809
1965 ..	841,926	817,497	1,659,423	1,626,935	1,644,028
1966 ..	855,726	832,156	1,687,882	1,660,076	1,674,357
1967 ..	870,770	847,496	1,718,266	1,688,078	1,702,689
1968 ..	887,289	864,539	1,751,828	1,717,839	1,733,898
1969 ..	904,002	881,392	1,785,394	1,751,477	1,769,121



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

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

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

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

The following table shows, for each State and Territory, the population at the end of, and the mean population during, the financial year 1968-69 and the calendar year 1969, and also masculinity rates.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1969

State or Territory	Estimated Population at		Mean Population		Masculinity at 30 June 1969 ¹
	30 June 1969	31 December 1969	Year Ended 30 June 1969	Year Ended 31 December 1969	
New South Wales ..	4,474,840	4,529,918	4,430,182	4,479,435	100.9
Victoria	3,384,087	3,420,142	3,355,805	3,387,404	100.5
Queensland	1,768,013	1,785,394	1,751,477	1,769,121	102.7
South Australia ..	1,144,434	1,155,303	1,135,635	1,145,111	101.1
Western Australia ..	946,394	966,740	928,943	947,203	103.7
Tasmania	388,464	391,151	385,685	388,646	101.9
Northern Territory ..	68,042	69,657	66,551	68,216	118.0
A. C. Territory	122,005	127,722	117,411	122,244	106.1
Australia	12,296,279	12,446,027	12,171,689	12,307,380	101.5

¹ Males per 100 females.

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

Analysis of Increase—The following table shows population increases by natural increase and by migration for each State and Australia from January 1922 to December 1969. The years have been combined to give details for eight periods of six years. The first covers the period of reconstruction after World War I, the second the economic recession of the early 1930s, the third the period of economic recovery, the fourth the World War II years, and the remaining periods the post-war years.

POPULATION INCREASE, AUSTRALIA

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

1 JANUARY 1928 TO 31 DECEMBER 1933

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

1 JANUARY 1934 TO 31 DECEMBER 1939

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

1 JANUARY 1940 TO 31 DECEMBER 1945²

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

1 JANUARY 1946 TO 31 DECEMBER 1951

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

POPULATION INCREASE, AUSTRALIA—*continued*

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

1 JANUARY 1958 TO 31 DECEMBER 1963

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

1 JANUARY 1964 TO 31 DECEMBER 1969

New South Wales	241,855	208,739	450,594	9.43	8.14	17.57
Victoria	227,728	121,149	348,877	11.68	6.21	17.89
Queensland	117,726	71,228	188,954	11.63	7.03	18.66
South Australia	70,305	62,094	132,399	10.61	9.37	19.98
Western Australia	67,124	100,048	167,172	12.97	19.33	32.30
Tasmania	28,300	42	28,342	12.62	0.02	12.64
Australia ¹	772,023	613,483	1,385,506	10.99	8.73	19.72

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

The preceding table brings out the following features:

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

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

Overseas Migration—At the end of World War II, Australia embarked on a programme of planned, large-scale immigration in order to develop its resources by strengthening and diversifying the economy. Since then 3.1 million people have come to Australia and immigration continues to be a major objective of Australian policy.

The next table shows the permanent movement of population recorded in the five years to 1968-69. 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
1964-65 ..	88,616	140,152	10,271	17,100	129,881	123,052
1965-66 ..	89,190	144,055	16,363	22,961	127,692	121,094
1966-67 ..	88,724	138,676	20,438	29,258	118,238	109,418
1967-68 ..	84,635	137,525	23,520	31,436	114,005	106,089
1968-69 ..	118,469	175,657	23,537	31,678	152,120	143,979

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

There was a total of 3,132,024 permanent and long-term arrivals in Australia from October 1945 to June 1969, including 1,693,705 males and 1,438,319 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 1,146,023, leaving a net permanent and long-term increment of 1,986,001.

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 1969, 1,531,070 persons arrived under such schemes, compared with the total of 3,132,024 permanent and long-term arrivals. Their nationalities were as follows:

	Assisted Arrivals	Other Permanent and Long-term Arrivals	Total
British	922,301	823,716	1,746,017
Italian	55,051	291,114	346,165
Greek	56,405	128,310	184,715
Dutch	92,906	58,645	151,551
German	86,235	33,076	119,311
Yugoslav	45,013	45,692	90,705
Polish	65,319	19,298	84,617
United States	12,963	47,304	60,267
Stateless	28,724	21,831	50,555
Hungarian	23,928	5,516	29,444
Others	142,225	126,452	268,677
Total	1,531,070	1,600,954	3,132,024

Of the 1,531,070 assisted arrivals, 922,301 were of British nationality. Arrivals from the United Kingdom under free or assisted passage schemes numbered 870,995. Although immigration is a Commonwealth Government function, the State Government assists in these assisted passage schemes by receiving nominations and by taking responsibility for the reception and after-care of such migrants.

Between 1 January 1946 and 31 December 1969, there were 5,135,767 births in Australia. Of these, an estimated 623,800 were born to migrant parents, while a further 559,600 had one overseas-born and one Australian-born parent. These two classes accounted for one in every four children born in Australia in this period. In the same period, of 1,945,344 marriages in Australia, 491,346 involved overseas-born persons. In 287,551 cases an overseas-born person married an Australian-born person, while in 203,795 marriages both persons were overseas born.

Because of interstate movements, overseas migration for a particular State can only be measured by comparison of information at successive Censuses dealing with birthplace, nationality, and period of residence in Australia (see pages 58-61). A comparison of the results of the 1947 and 1966 Censuses shows clearly the contribution of immigration to Queensland's population growth. Between 1947 and 1966 the State's population grew from 1,106,415 to 1,663,685, an increase of 557,270. Persons born overseas who had arrived in Australia after 30 June 1947 and were in Queensland on 30 June 1966 totalled 134,664. This represented 24 per cent of the intercensal population increase in Queensland.

The number of overseas-born persons in Australia at 30 June 1966 who had arrived after June 1947 was 1,672,417. This represented 42 per cent of the total population increase. Of these post-war arrivals, 8 per cent were living in Queensland.

At the 1947 Census, 114,237 persons in Queensland, or 10.3 per cent of the population, were recorded as having been born outside Australia. At the 1966 Census, 201,856 persons, or 12.1 per cent of the population, were so recorded. The corresponding proportions for the whole of Australia were 9.8 per cent in 1947 and 18.4 per cent in 1966.

In the ten years 1960 to 1969, 26,217 foreign nationals living in Queensland were naturalised as Australian citizens. This represented 7.0 per cent of the total for Australia.

Slightly over half of the 1,154,370 settler arrivals in Australia in the period July 1960 to June 1969 were dependants. Of the 560,670 workers, 5 per cent had farming or other rural occupations, 13 per cent were in the professional, administrative, or managerial group, 14 per cent were clerical or sales workers, 23 per cent were skilled craftsmen, and 8 per cent were process workers. Of the remaining 37 per cent, 15 per cent were regarded as skilled or semi-skilled and 22 per cent as unskilled.

2 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION*

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

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

* In this section all Census data excludes full-blood Aborigines.

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

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

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

Age Group	Census 1961	Census 1966						30 June 1969 ^{1, 2}
	Qld	Brisbane Stat. Division			Queensland			Qld
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
0-4 ..	167,369	37,842	35,997	73,839	87,400	83,251	170,651	172,319
5-9 ..	156,687	38,785	36,485	75,270	88,546	83,892	172,438	183,149
10-14 ..	151,802	37,733	35,756	73,489	82,926	78,602	161,528	171,101
15-19 ..	122,227	38,189	38,750	76,939	77,905	74,820	152,725	161,357
20-29 ..	191,874	51,618	51,382	103,000	115,847	108,167	224,014	264,797
30-39 ..	204,271	43,924	44,822	88,746	101,489	95,315	196,804	201,277
40-49 ..	189,037	49,067	50,083	99,150	102,998	98,415	201,413	208,879
50-59 ..	146,276	40,571	41,371	81,942	87,488	83,088	170,576	177,920
60-69 ..	109,051	25,896	30,984	56,880	58,375	60,892	119,267	125,633
70-79 ..	62,019	14,762	21,364	36,126	31,824	39,510	71,334	75,551
80 & Over	18,215	4,393	7,900	12,293	9,099	13,836	22,935	26,030
Total ..	1,518,828	382,780	394,894	777,674	843,897	819,788	1,663,685	1,768,013
Under 21	619,077	159,229	153,457	312,686	349,978	333,190	683,168	718,651
21-64 ..	770,155	192,805	197,127	389,932	426,655	404,128	830,783	891,779
65 & Over	129,596	30,746	44,310	75,056	67,264	82,470	149,734	157,583

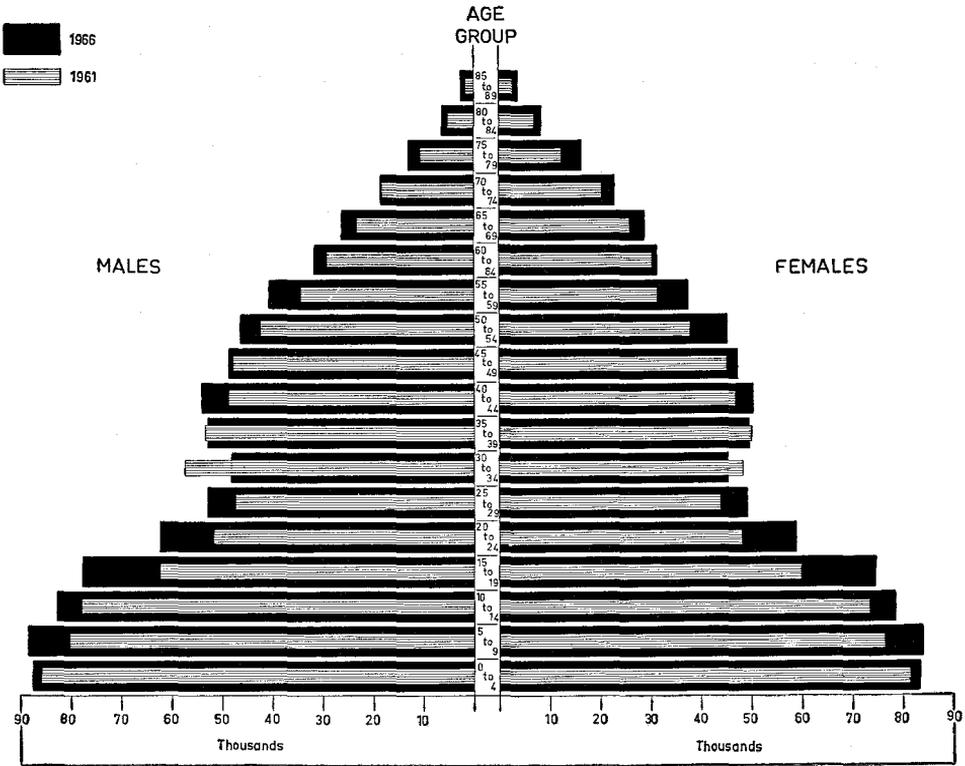
¹ Estimated.² Including full-blood Aborigines.

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

BIRTHPLACES OF POPULATION

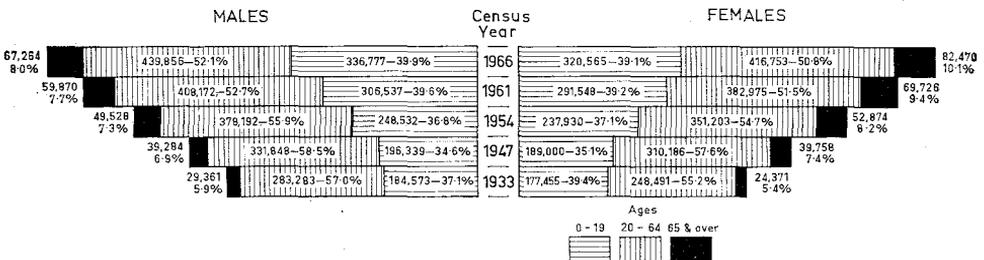
Birthplace	Census 1961	Census 1966					
	Qld	Brisbane Statistical Division			Queensland		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Australia	1,341,069	320,478	339,246	659,724	731,943	729,886	1,461,829
New Zealand ..	5,770	1,926	1,756	3,682	4,139	3,469	7,608
Europe							
U.K. and Ireland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

AGE STRUCTURE OF QUEENSLAND POPULATION



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

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



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

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

Religions—The following table shows the religions of the population as stated in the Censuses of 1961 and 1966. The religion question was made a voluntary one for the first time at the 1933 Census, when 129,833 persons in Queensland took advantage of the provision to give no answer, compared with 122,110 in 1947, 125,991 in 1954, 175,341 in 1961, and 172,319 in 1966.

RELIGIONS OF POPULATION

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

¹ Roman Catholic and Catholic undefined. ² Greek, Russian, etc. ³ Including Protestant and Christian undefined.

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

The number of divorced persons which was only 0.2 per cent of the population over 15 in 1933 rose rapidly to 0.7 per cent in 1947 and since then has steadily increased to 0.8 per cent in 1954, 0.9 per cent in 1961, and 1.0 per cent in 1966.

MARITAL STATUS OF POPULATION

Marital Status	Census 1961	Census 1966					
	Qld	Brisbane Statistical Division			Queensland		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Never Married							
Under Age 15 ..	475,858	114,360	108,238	222,598	258,872	245,745	504,617
Age 15 and Over ..	282,206	84,250	70,827	155,077	187,210	129,239	316,449
Total Never Married	758,064	198,610	179,065	377,675	446,082	374,984	821,066
Married	656,088	166,755	169,930	336,685	361,792	361,189	722,981
Married but Permanently Separated ¹ ..	21,406	5,296	6,731	12,027	11,102	12,376	23,478
Divorced	9,585	2,875	3,668	6,543	5,813	6,028	11,841
Widowed	73,685	9,244 _r	35,500	44,744 _r	19,108	65,211	84,319
Total	1,518,828	382,780 _r	394,894	777,674 _r	843,897	819,788	1,663,685
Percentages ²	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Never Married ..	27.06	31.39	24.71	27.94	32.00	22.51	27.30
Married	62.91	62.13	59.28	60.65	61.84	62.92	62.38
Married but Permanently Separated ¹	2.05	1.97	2.35	2.17	1.90	2.16	2.03
Divorced	0.92	1.07	1.28	1.18	0.99	1.05	1.02
Widowed	7.06	3.44	12.38	8.06	3.27	11.36	7.27

¹ Legally or otherwise. ² Excluding persons under age 15. _r Revised since last issue.

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

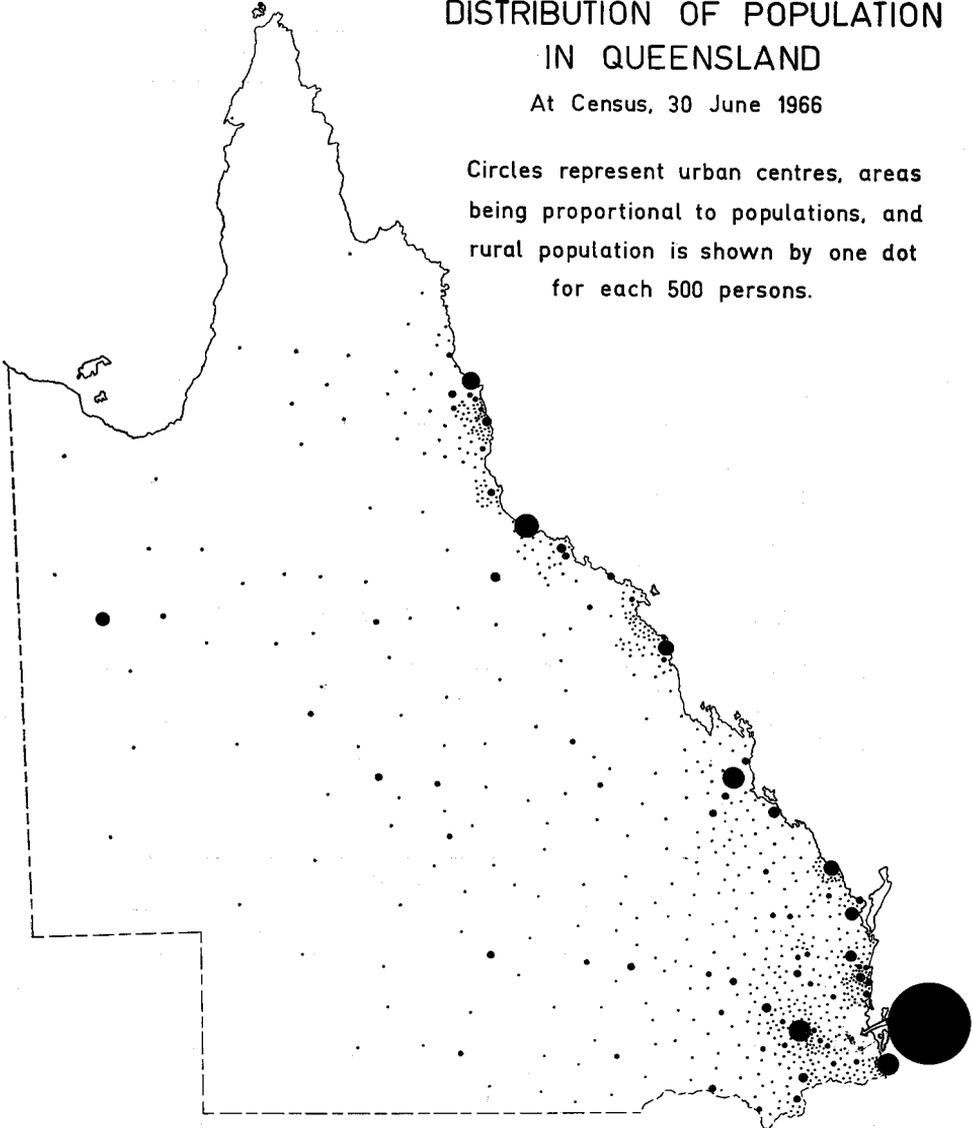
OVERSEAS-BORN POPULATION

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

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN QUEENSLAND

At Census, 30 June 1966

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



3 DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

The fact that, except for the Darling Downs, the most fertile land is situated between the sea and the range explains why most of the people are distributed along the east coast. As the map on page 62 shows, population is relatively densest within two hundred miles of Brisbane. Brisbane has nearly half of the State's population, but this is the lowest proportion of capital city population for any State except Tasmania. Throughout the interior, where the industry is almost entirely pastoral, population is sparsely distributed. The populations at the 1954, 1961, and 1966 Censuses, and the mean population for 1969, for statistical divisions, the capital city suburban divisions, and the major divisions of the State are shown in the following table.

POPULATION OF STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

Statistical Division or Suburban Division	Census 1954 ¹	Census 1961 ¹	Census 1966	Mean Population ² 1969
Central City Areas	71,021	62,332	59,650	58,100
North Side Inner Suburbs	75,413	77,402	76,827	75,660
North Side Outer Suburbs	106,581	136,882	157,808	169,910
Western Suburbs	46,616	66,749	80,698	88,810
South Side Inner Suburbs	34,762	37,530	38,236	38,500
South Side Outer Suburbs	107,057	140,982	159,630	170,110
Bayside	40,889	48,962	52,908	55,400
Other Brisbane City	19,981	22,829	30,465	36,600
Total City of Brisbane	502,320	593,668	656,222	693,090
Cities other than Brisbane	52,810	70,353	81,858	88,760
Shires	20,075	28,613	39,594	51,600
Total Brisbane Statistical Division	575,205	692,634	777,674	833,450
Moreton	100,552	117,378	137,425	152,020
Maryborough	122,921	128,652	132,210	135,000
Downs	132,069	142,397	146,706	149,490
Roma	18,627	21,188	20,767	21,090
South-Western	14,734	15,250	13,792	13,300
Total South Queensland (excluding Brisbane Statistical Division)	388,903	424,865	450,900	470,900
Rockhampton	88,198	94,123	104,211	108,440
Central-Western	22,425	25,247	24,737	25,160
Far-Western	5,352	6,107	5,310	5,050
Total Central Queensland	115,975	125,477	134,258	138,650
Mackay	42,947	46,887	55,283	59,570
Townsville	75,699	89,803	99,350	108,620
Cairns	90,787	100,184	105,684	111,440
Peninsula	6,500	7,596	7,937	10,260
North-Western	19,272	29,394	30,540	34,320
Total North Queensland	235,205	273,864	298,794	324,210
Migratory	2,971	1,988	2,059	1,911
Total Queensland	1,318,259	1,518,828	1,663,685	1,769,121

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

Local Authorities and Brisbane Statistical Areas—The area and population of each Local Authority are shown in the following table. Populations are those recorded at the 1954, 1961, and 1966 Censuses, and as estimated at 30 June 1969, and have been adjusted to conform with the boundaries adopted for the 1966 Census. Intercensal estimates for

Local Authorities are made each year, based on estimates from Town and Shire Clerks and other data, and are subject to revision when actual populations are ascertained at the next Census.

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

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS: AREA AND POPULATION

Cities are shown thus—IPSWICH

Towns are shown thus—DALBY

Statistical Areas and Shires are shown thus—Albert

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles at 30 June 1969	Population					Estimated 30 June 1969 ¹
		Census 30 June 1954	Census 30 June 1961	Census 30 June 1966			
				Males	Females	Persons	

BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION²

Central City Areas

City	1.81	17,938	12,771	6,218	5,131	11,349	10,650
North City	3.31	25,308	22,351	10,169	11,839	22,008	21,750
South City	2.75	27,775	27,210	12,620	13,673	26,293	25,700
<i>Total</i>	<i>7.87</i>	<i>71,021</i>	<i>62,332</i>	<i>29,007</i>	<i>30,643</i>	<i>59,650</i>	<i>58,100</i>

North Side Inner Suburbs

Ascot	2.25	16,095	16,617	7,182	9,268	16,450	16,400
Fernberg	1.47	10,562	10,896	5,396	5,665	11,061	11,000
Ithaca	1.71	9,692	10,435	4,884	5,549	10,433	10,250
Meeandah	4.30	2,029	1,740	825	821	1,646	1,500
Newmarket	1.96	11,302	12,464	5,905	6,307	12,212	11,950
Normanby	1.02	11,859	11,233	5,393	5,609	11,002	10,800
Windsor	1.88	13,874	14,017	6,681	7,342	14,023	13,750
<i>Total</i>	<i>14.59</i>	<i>75,413</i>	<i>77,402</i>	<i>36,266</i>	<i>40,561</i>	<i>76,827</i>	<i>75,650</i>

North Side Outer Suburbs

Ashgrove	1.43	9,085	9,343	4,279	4,882	9,161	8,950
Aspley	7.77	1,105	1,511	900	1,024	1,924	2,200
Bald Hills	8.46	1,316	2,203	1,495	1,384	2,879	4,100
Banyo	3.13	5,434	6,707	3,784	3,856	7,640	8,250
Chermside	5.94	15,215	19,972	12,655	13,534	26,189	29,250
Enoggera	1.89	10,064	11,467	5,596	5,707	11,303	11,000
Geebung	3.69	7,296	13,358	8,938	8,912	17,850	20,100
Hendra	2.50	6,901	7,343	3,571	3,680	7,251	7,100
Kalinga	1.03	7,398	7,632	3,470	4,120	7,590	7,450
Kedron	1.69	12,595	12,999	6,261	6,697	12,958	12,850
Mitchelton	4.89	9,094	13,183	7,301	6,697	13,998	14,700
Nundah	2.70	13,885	15,615	7,511	8,098	15,609	15,450
Stafford	4.20	5,863	12,467	8,761	8,931	17,692	20,750
The Gap	7.26	1,330	3,082	2,978	2,786	5,764	7,750
<i>Total</i>	<i>56.58</i>	<i>106,581</i>	<i>136,882</i>	<i>77,500</i>	<i>80,308</i>	<i>157,808</i>	<i>169,900</i>



A school project
vegetable patch

Photo: *State Public Relations Bureau*

Photo: *State Public Relations Bureau*

EDUCATION

Chapter 5



Capricornia Institute
of Technology,
Rockhampton

HOSPITALS

Chapter 5



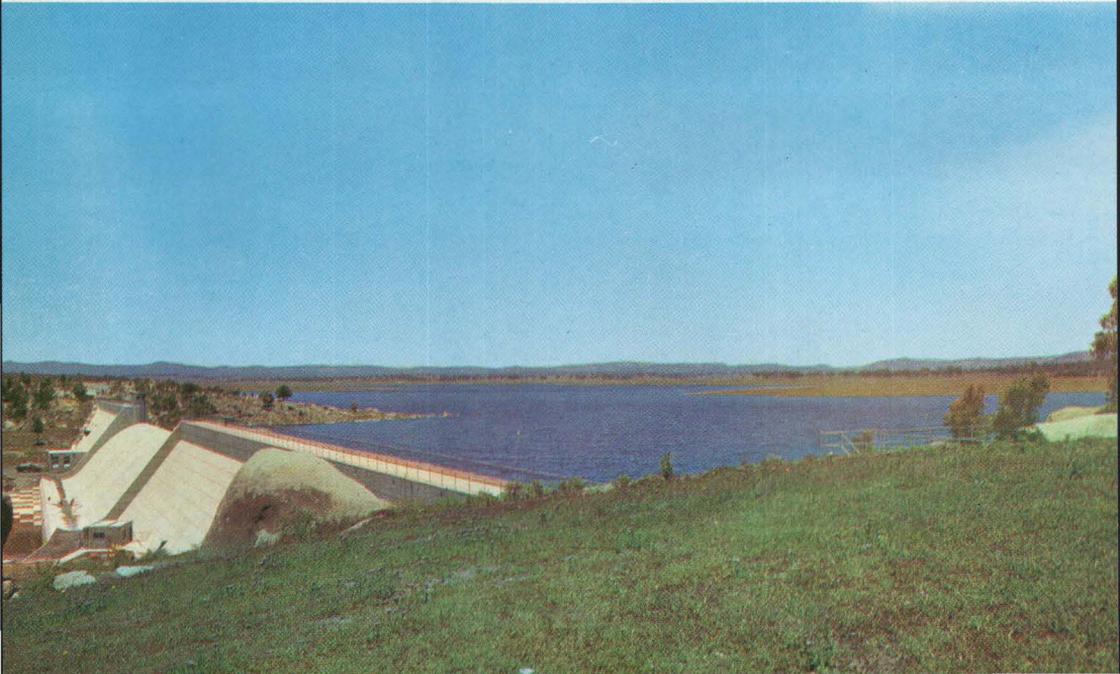
Redcliffe Hospital

Photo: *State Public Relations Bureau*

LAND SETTLEMENT—Chapter 6

Leslie Dam, on Sandy Creek, a
tributary of the Condamine River

Photo: *Irrigation and Water Supply Department*



LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS: AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles at 30 June 1969	Population					
		Census 30 June 1954	Census 30 June 1961	Census 30 June 1966			Estimated 30 June 1969 ¹
				Males	Females	Persons	
<i>Western Suburbs</i>							
Corinda	3.14	9,668	11,396	6,074	6,569	12,643	13,350
Darra	4.08	2,309	3,485	2,145	2,087	4,232	4,750
Graceville	1.75	6,225	7,221	3,595	3,947	7,542	7,700
Inala	4.27	2,801	12,278	9,411	9,294	18,705	21,700
Indooroopilly	4.42	11,182	14,032	7,530	7,791	15,321	16,100
Kenmore	4.05	907	2,205	2,735	2,911	5,646	8,300
St Lucia	1.34	4,268	6,385	3,635	3,320	6,955	7,300
Toowong	1.81	9,256	9,747	4,567	5,087	9,654	9,600
<i>Total</i>	<i>24.86</i>	<i>46,616</i>	<i>66,749</i>	<i>39,692</i>	<i>41,006</i>	<i>80,698</i>	<i>88,800</i>
<i>South Side Inner Suburbs</i>							
Balmoral	2.52	15,104	15,627	7,717	8,041	15,758	15,900
East Brisbane	1.19	11,230	10,958	5,303	5,477	10,780	10,500
Morningside	2.68	8,428	10,945	5,753	5,945	11,698	12,100
<i>Total</i>	<i>6.39</i>	<i>34,762</i>	<i>37,530</i>	<i>18,773</i>	<i>19,463</i>	<i>38,236</i>	<i>38,500</i>
<i>South Side Outer Suburbs</i>							
Archerfield	6.94	502	1,150	1,170	1,108	2,278	2,800
Camp Hill	1.84	10,986	12,481	5,919	6,473	12,392	12,250
Carina	4.02	3,059	5,437	3,355	3,327	6,682	7,500
Chatsworth	2.02	13,202	15,245	7,195	7,747	14,942	14,700
Cooper's Plains	8.18	7,463	11,782	8,474	8,343	16,817	20,200
Ekibin	1.57	11,501	13,019	6,285	6,939	13,224	13,250
Greenslopes	1.87	13,478	13,411	6,417	6,934	13,351	13,000
Holland Park	3.09	11,831	19,852	11,036	11,609	22,645	24,100
Moorooka	7.12	12,571	15,006	8,383	8,418	16,801	17,600
Mount Gravatt	6.42	3,350	9,006	6,346	6,292	12,638	15,100
Murrarie	3.87	2,162	2,989	1,766	1,785	3,551	3,900
Tarragindi	2.31	7,032	10,492	6,158	6,382	12,540	13,600
Yeronga	2.17	9,920	11,112	5,656	6,113	11,769	12,100
<i>Total</i>	<i>51.42</i>	<i>107,057</i>	<i>140,982</i>	<i>78,160</i>	<i>81,470</i>	<i>159,630</i>	<i>170,100</i>
<i>Bayside</i>							
Boondall	5.79	2,240	3,010	2,320	1,926	4,246	5,100
Nudgee	18.44	2,772	3,189	1,479	1,371	2,850	2,700
Sandgate	5.82	16,889	20,756	11,160	11,461	22,621	23,600
Wynnum	7.61	18,988	22,007	11,333	11,858	23,191	24,000
<i>Total</i>	<i>37.66</i>	<i>40,889</i>	<i>48,962</i>	<i>26,292</i>	<i>26,616</i>	<i>52,908</i>	<i>55,400</i>
<i>Other Brisbane City</i>							
Western	73.29	1,702	2,760	2,037	1,906	3,943	4,650
South-Western	29.22	8,155	5,587	4,199	2,929	7,128	8,550
South-Eastern	54.11	4,063	5,576	3,854	3,659	7,513	9,900
Eastern	19.01	6,061	8,906	6,102	5,779	11,881	13,500
<i>Total</i>	<i>175.63</i>	<i>19,981</i>	<i>22,829</i>	<i>16,192</i>	<i>14,273</i>	<i>30,465</i>	<i>36,600</i>
TOTAL CITY OF BRISBANE	385.00 ³	502,320	593,668	321,882	334,340	656,222	693,050

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS: AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles at 30 June 1969	Population					
		Census 30 June 1954	Census 30 June 1961	Census 30 June 1966			Estimated 30 June 1969 ¹
				Males	Females	Persons	
<i>Cities Other Than Brisbane</i>							
IPSWICH	47.00	38,953	48,679	27,303	27,228	54,531	58,000
REDCLIFFE	13.53	13,857	21,674	13,281	14,046	27,327	30,750
<i>Total</i>	<i>60.53</i>	<i>52,810</i>	<i>70,353</i>	<i>40,584</i>	<i>41,274</i>	<i>81,858</i>	<i>88,750</i>
<i>Shires</i>							
Albert (part) ..	65.46	3,620	5,342	3,774	3,577	7,351	11,400
Beaudesert (part) ..	93.02	1,093	1,435	1,232	1,105	2,337	2,900
Caboolture (part) ..	77.59	2,858	4,149	2,698	2,496	5,194	5,800
Moreton (part) ..	55.06	791	800	495	453	948	1,100
Pine Rivers (part) ..	137.70	5,053	7,695	6,256	5,986	12,242	17,000
Redland (part) ..	82.94	6,660	9,192	5,859	5,663	11,522	13,400
<i>Total</i>	<i>511.77</i>	<i>20,075</i>	<i>28,613</i>	<i>20,314</i>	<i>19,280</i>	<i>39,594</i>	<i>51,600</i>
TOTAL BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION	957.30	575,205	692,634	382,780	394,894	777,674	833,400

SOUTH QUEENSLAND (EXCLUDING BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION)

<i>Moreton Division</i>							
GOLD COAST ..	47½	19,807	33,716	24,111	25,370	49,481	60,500
Albert (part) ..	464½	5,094	5,327	3,405	3,026	6,431	7,600
Beaudesert (part) ..	1,067	8,450	9,201	5,305	4,453	9,758	10,000
Boonah	570	5,929	5,852	2,797	2,674	5,471	5,250
Caboolture (part) ..	391½	4,243	4,728	2,570	2,385	4,955	5,150
Esk	1,485	6,985	6,430	3,217	2,903	6,120	5,950
Gatton	610	7,137	7,594	4,252	3,562	7,814	7,950
Kilcoy	555	2,473	2,406	1,213	1,130	2,343	2,350
Laidley	268	4,617	4,793	2,503	2,344	4,847	4,850
Landsborough ..	425	7,765	8,319	4,551	4,247	8,798	9,200
Maroochy	445	17,869	19,071	10,793	10,662	21,455	23,000
Moreton (part) ..	645	7,734	7,706	3,918	3,540	7,458	7,350
Pine Rivers (part) ..	158½	1,256	1,066	585	482	1,067	1,050
Redland (part) ..	108½	705	615	665	445	1,110	1,450
Not Incorporated ..	82½	488	554	175	142	317	200
<i>Total</i>	<i>7,322½</i>	<i>100,552</i>	<i>117,378</i>	<i>70,060</i>	<i>67,365</i>	<i>137,425</i>	<i>151,850</i>
<i>Maryborough Division</i>							
BUNDABERG ..	17½	19,951	22,839	12,453	12,949	25,402	27,100
GYMPIE	7	9,964	11,094	5,356	5,923	11,279	11,400
MARYBOROUGH ..	10	17,952	19,126	9,510	10,149	19,659	20,000
Biggenden	510	1,974	1,882	883	839	1,722	1,650
Burrum	1,530	8,408	8,991	4,681	4,590	9,271	9,400
Eidsvold	1,849	1,311	1,242	931	771	1,702	2,100
Gayndah	1,045	3,352	3,400	1,683	1,499	3,182	3,100
Gooburrum	503	4,131	4,372	2,514	2,262	4,776	4,900
Isis	640	4,243	3,951	1,930	1,788	3,718	3,600
Kilkivan	1,255	3,923	3,636	1,798	1,547	3,345	3,200
Kingaroy	935	8,059	8,548	4,217	4,122	8,339	8,250
Kolan	1,025	2,502	2,657	1,379	1,235	2,614	2,600
Mundubbera ..	1,616	2,326	2,617	1,301	1,279	2,580	2,550
Murgon	270	4,175	4,530	2,337	2,303	4,640	5,000
Nanango	670	3,938	3,743	1,836	1,665	3,501	3,350

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS: AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles at 30 June 1969	Population					
		Census 30 June 1954	Census 30 June 1961	Census 30 June 1966			Estimated 30 June 1969 ^a
				Males	Females	Persons	
<i>Maryborough Division—continued</i>							
Noosa	338	6,296	6,117	3,441	3,232	6,673	7,000
Perry	910	496	455	203	171	374	350
Tiaro	855	2,567	2,205	1,155	955	2,110	2,050
Widgee	1,135	8,139	7,948	4,025	3,465	7,490	7,250
Wondai	1,380	4,850	4,510	2,346	1,986	4,332	4,250
Woocoo	595	660	640	327	240	567	500
Woongarra ..	289½	3,704	4,149	2,572	2,362	4,934	5,250
<i>Total</i>	<i>17,385</i>	<i>122,921</i>	<i>128,652</i>	<i>66,878</i>	<i>65,332</i>	<i>132,210</i>	<i>134,850</i>
<i>Downs Division</i>							
TOOWOOMBA ..	44	43,149	50,134	27,019	28,780	55,799	59,200
WARWICK	10	9,151	9,843	4,889	5,176	10,065	10,200
DALBY	19	6,182	7,600	4,409	4,451	8,860	9,650
GOONDIWINDI ..	6	2,950	3,274	1,780	1,749	3,529	3,650
Allora	270	2,106	1,961	1,004	886	1,890	1,820
Cambooya	245	1,848	1,732	868	749	1,617	1,550
Chinchilla	3,355	6,021	6,063	3,156	2,937	6,093	6,100
Clifton	334	2,542	2,572	1,323	1,226	2,549	2,500
Crow's Nest ..	630	3,733	3,474	1,684	1,560	3,244	3,120
Glengallan ..	670	4,639	4,388	2,083	1,823	3,906	3,650
Inglewood ..	2,265	4,441	4,868	2,281	1,903	4,184	3,800
Jondaryan ..	735	5,416	5,785	2,948	2,804	5,752	5,750
Millmerran ..	1,740	3,473	3,423	1,866	1,646	3,512	3,500
Murilla	2,334	3,090	3,599	1,866	1,628	3,494	3,530
Pittsworth ..	425	3,731	3,821	1,981	1,732	3,713	3,650
Rosalie	845	6,538	6,190	2,960	2,611	5,571	5,200
Rosenthal ..	760	1,631	1,582	832	721	1,553	1,500
Stanthorpe ..	1,035	8,335	8,514	4,338	4,165	8,503	8,450
Tara	4,315	3,149	3,558	1,921	1,604	3,525	3,500
Waggamba ..	5,340	2,968	3,123	1,573	1,322	2,895	2,800
Wambo	2,197	6,976	6,893	3,515	2,937	6,452	6,200
<i>Total</i>	<i>27,574</i>	<i>132,069</i>	<i>142,397</i>	<i>74,296</i>	<i>72,410</i>	<i>146,706</i>	<i>149,320</i>
<i>Roma Division</i>							
ROMA	30	4,248	5,571	3,003	2,993	5,996	6,250
Balonne	12,015	5,527	6,105	3,157	2,692	5,849	6,150
Bendemere ..	1,510	1,602	1,518	818	635	1,453	1,400
Booringa	10,731	3,117	3,592	1,797	1,537	3,334	3,220
Bungil	5,136	2,481	2,628	1,412	1,150	2,562	2,600
Warroo	5,274	1,652	1,774	861	712	1,573	1,450
<i>Total</i>	<i>34,696</i>	<i>18,627</i>	<i>21,188</i>	<i>11,048</i>	<i>9,719</i>	<i>20,767</i>	<i>21,070</i>
<i>South-Western Division</i>							
Bulloo	28,425	672	772	396	262	658	570
Murweh	16,952	7,532	7,845	3,852	3,631	7,483	7,280
Paroo	18,385	4,143	4,099	1,941	1,659	3,600	3,570
Quilpie	26,055	2,387	2,534	1,239	812	2,051	1,860
<i>Total</i>	<i>89,817</i>	<i>14,734</i>	<i>15,250</i>	<i>7,428</i>	<i>6,364</i>	<i>13,792</i>	<i>13,280</i>
TOTAL S. QLD (excl. Brisbane Stat- istical Division) ..	176,794½	388,903	424,865	229,710	221,190	450,900	470,370

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS: AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles at 30 June 1969	Population					
		Census 30 June 1954	Census 30 June 1961	Census 30 June 1966			Estimated 30 June 1969 ¹
				Males	Females	Persons	
CENTRAL QUEENSLAND							
<i>Rockhampton Division</i>							
ROCKHAMPTON	62	40,670	44,128	22,503	23,580	46,083	47,600
GLADSTONE	12	6,944	7,181	7,269	5,157	12,426	12,500
Banana	6,073	9,116	10,751	7,158	5,785	12,943	14,350
Broadsound	7,140	1,537	1,539	992	633	1,625	1,600
Calliope	2,434	3,734	3,553	2,361	1,864	4,225	4,500
Duarina	6,228	1,905	1,858	1,236	824	2,060	2,900
Fitzroy	1,930	3,554	3,576	1,965	1,625	3,590	3,600
Livingstone	4,930	7,031	7,320	4,132	3,648	7,780	8,100
Miriam Vale	1,432	1,706	1,594	761	641	1,402	1,350
Monto	1,640	4,458	4,397	2,220	1,935	4,155	4,020
Mount Morgan	195	5,060	4,871	2,238	2,183	4,421	4,250
Taroom	7,209	2,381	3,250	1,880	1,487	3,367	3,400
Not Incorporated	20	102	105	80	54	134	150
<i>Total</i>	39,305	88,198	94,123	54,795	49,416	104,211	108,320
<i>Central-Western Division</i>							
Aramac	8,970	1,714	1,790	915	737	1,652	1,600
Barcardine	3,255	2,200	2,384	1,185	1,097	2,282	2,270
Baubinia	9,482	1,633	1,827	1,238	856	2,094	2,200
Belyando	11,485	3,104	3,253	1,657	1,340	2,997	3,000
Blackall	6,295	2,780	3,291	1,634	1,433	3,067	2,950
Emerald	4,345	2,644	3,210	1,933	1,571	3,504	4,100
Ilfracombe	2,535	544	653	379	281	660	680
Jericho	8,385	1,600	1,623	834	667	1,501	1,440
Longreach	9,080	4,343	5,013	2,575	2,384	4,959	4,940
Peak Downs	3,090	818	1,079	610	474	1,084	1,100
Tambo	3,980	1,045	1,124	513	424	937	850
<i>Total</i>	70,902	22,425	25,247	13,473	11,264	24,737	25,130
<i>Far-Western Division</i>							
Barcoo	23,900	1,010	1,037	562	347	909	850
Boulia	23,620	764	833	392	253	645	620
Diamantina	36,560	239	327	229	92	321	340
Isisford	4,065	807	867	448	299	747	700
Winton	20,780	2,532	3,043	1,493	1,195	2,688	2,530
<i>Total</i>	108,925	5,352	6,107	3,124	2,186	5,310	5,040
TOTAL C. QLD	219,132	115,975	125,477	71,392	62,866	134,258	138,490
NORTH QUEENSLAND							
<i>Mackay Division</i>							
MACKAY	8	14,762	16,809	9,233	9,407	18,640	19,750
Mirani	1,271	5,056	4,760	3,028	2,351	5,379	5,300
Nebo	3,927	447	575	301	178	479	450
Pioneer	1,065	14,316	15,741	10,653	9,247	19,900	22,250
Proserpine	1,020	4,576	5,113	3,299	2,975	6,274	6,900
Sarina	510	3,790	3,886	2,487	2,124	4,611	4,850
Not Incorporated	14	..	3	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	7,815	42,947	46,887	29,001	26,282	55,283	59,500

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS: AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles at 30 June 1969	Population					
		Census 30 June 1954	Census 30 June 1961	Census 30 June 1966			Estimated 30 June 1969 ¹
				Males	Females	Persons	
Townsville Division							
CHARTERS TRS	16	6,961	7,633	4,021	3,581	7,602	7,800
TOWNSVILLE ..	111	40,471	51,143	29,953	28,894	58,847	66,400
Ayr	1,940	15,208	16,758	9,794	8,899	18,693	19,400
Bowen	8,141	8,518	9,491	4,911	4,431	9,342	9,700
Dalrymple ..	26,134	1,914	2,206	1,235	768	2,003	2,050
Thuringowa ..	1,589	2,627	2,572	1,615	1,248	2,863	3,150
<i>Total</i>	<i>37,931</i>	<i>75,699</i>	<i>89,803</i>	<i>51,529</i>	<i>47,821</i>	<i>99,350</i>	<i>108,500</i>
Cairns Division							
CAIRNS	19½	21,020	25,204	13,604	13,092	26,696	27,850
Atherton	243	5,401	5,806	2,655	2,656	5,311	5,200
Cardwell	1,120	5,045	5,183	3,176	2,464	5,640	6,100
Douglas	921	3,100	3,354	2,223	1,696	3,919	4,350
Eacham	441	3,881	3,842	1,860	1,738	3,598	3,500
Herberton	3,675	4,150	3,815	1,898	1,736	3,634	3,750
Hinchinbrook ..	1,041	11,381	11,890	7,483	6,161	13,644	14,500
Johnstone	630	14,980	15,784	8,898	7,631	16,529	17,000
Mareeba	20,304	7,595	10,212	5,761	5,028	10,789	11,300
Mulgrave	669½	13,477	14,427	8,082	7,230	15,312	16,500
Not Incorporated ..	47	757	667	284	328	612	1,260
<i>Total</i>	<i>29,111</i>	<i>90,787</i>	<i>100,184</i>	<i>55,924</i>	<i>49,760</i>	<i>105,684</i>	<i>111,310</i>
Peninsula Division							
THURSDAY ISLAND	1½	2,062	2,218	1,215	1,336	2,551	3,000
Cook	48,164	1,545	1,869	1,563	900	2,463	4,700
Not Incorporated ..	352	2,893	3,509	1,407	1,516	2,923	2,550
<i>Total</i>	<i>48,517½</i>	<i>6,500</i>	<i>7,596</i>	<i>4,185</i>	<i>3,752</i>	<i>7,937</i>	<i>10,250</i>
North-Western Division							
MOUNT ISA ⁴ ..	15,917	7,884	13,967	10,138	7,347	17,485	19,800
Burke	16,140	248	361	175	116	291	800
Carpentaria ..	26,360	566	834	613	418	1,031	1,800
Cloncurry	19,293	3,052	4,869	1,891	1,457	3,348	3,200
Croydon	10,960	161	181	91	71	162	280
Etheridge	15,412	815	828	598	338	936	1,000
Flinders	16,070	3,293	3,953	2,187	1,529	3,716	3,720
McKinlay	15,725	1,647	2,134	1,003	698	1,701	1,580
Richmond	10,400	1,586	2,214	1,023	805	1,828	1,700
Not Incorporated ..	465	20	53	20	22	42	400
<i>Total</i>	<i>146,742</i>	<i>19,272</i>	<i>29,394</i>	<i>17,739</i>	<i>12,801</i>	<i>30,540</i>	<i>34,280</i>
TOTAL N. QLD ..	270,116½	235,205	273,864	158,378	140,416	298,794	323,840

MIGRATORY

Migratory ⁵ .. ..	..	2,971	1,988	1,637	422	2,059	1,913
TOTAL STATE ..	667,000	1,318,259	1,518,828	843,897	819,788	1,663,685	1,768,013

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

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

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

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

POPULATION OF BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION

Census Date	Population				Area of Brisbane Metropolitan Area (sq miles)	Percentage of State Population in	
	Brisbane Metropolitan Area	Other Urban	Rural	Total Brisbane Statistical Division ¹		Brisbane Statistical Division	Brisbane Metropolitan Area
1831 ..	1,241 ¹	..	..	1,241 ¹	..	100.0	100.0
1845 ..	995	122	482	1,599	1.6	72.4	45.0
1856 ..	3,840	2,459	2,621	8,920	3.9	52.8	22.7
1861 ..	5,900	3,601	3,679	13,180	5.4	43.8	19.6
1871 ..	18,180	6,668	13,279	38,127	9.5	31.7	15.1
1881 ..	37,127	7,743	17,096	61,966	17.0	29.0	17.4
1891 ..	88,083	13,326	23,564	124,973	34.8	31.7	22.4
1901 ..	103,756	17,863	23,548	145,167	37.7	29.1	20.8
1911 ..	127,406	24,061	24,137	175,604	46.7	29.0	21.0
1921 ..	192,167	38,566	27,376	258,109	67.6	34.1	25.4
1933 ..	262,850	48,152	30,623	341,625	77.1	36.1	27.7
1947 ..	379,391	39,232	38,842	457,465	111.9	41.3	34.3
1954 ..	486,910	41,520	46,775	575,205	141.3	43.6	36.9
1961 ..	587,634	57,763	47,237	692,634	176.2	45.6	38.7
1966 ..	718,822	13,864	44,988	777,674	235.9 ^r	46.7	43.2

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

² Including 1,066 convicts. ^r Revised since last issue.

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

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

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

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

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

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

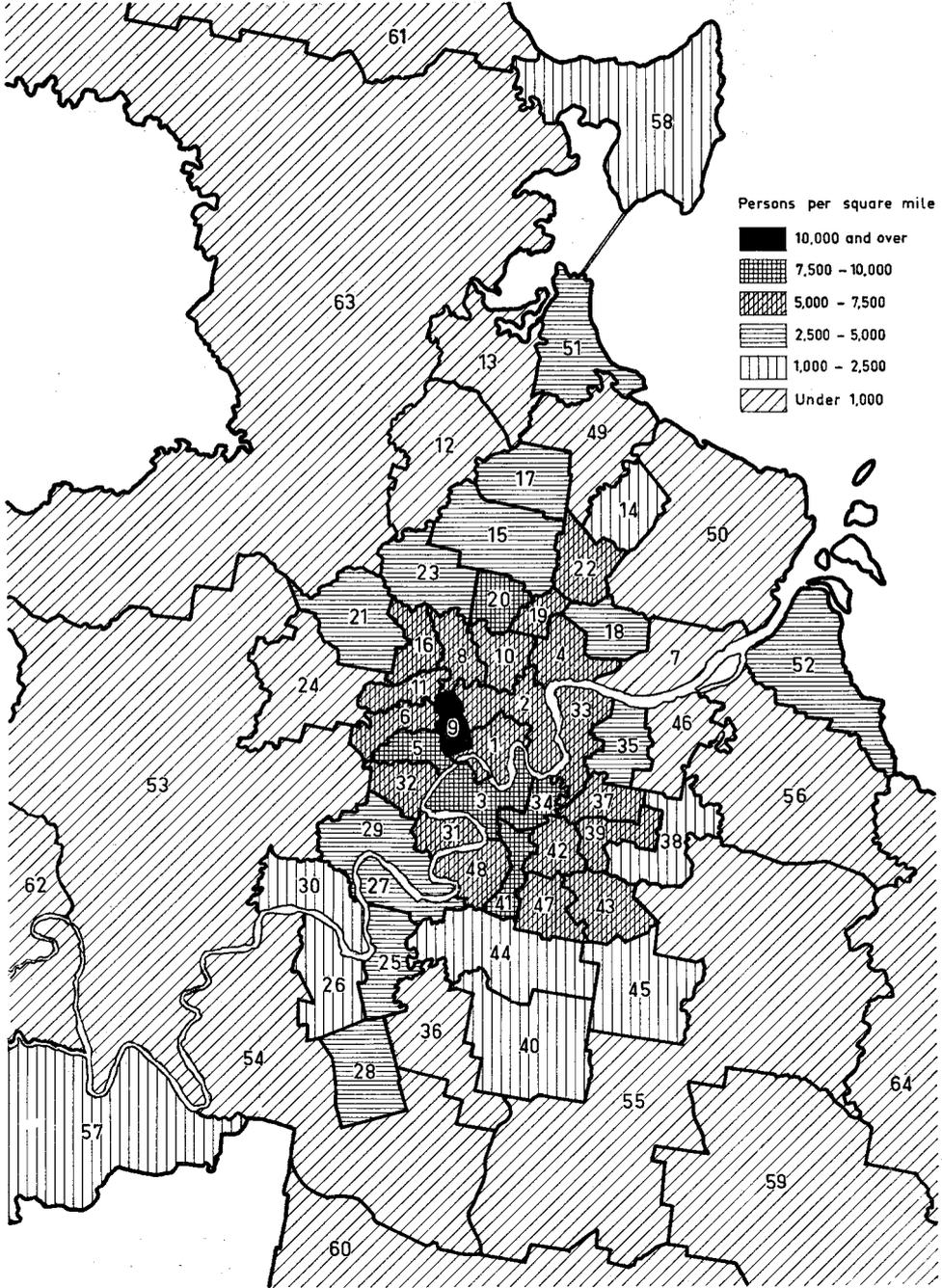
<i>Central City Areas</i>	15 Chermside	<i>South Side Inner</i>	<i>Bayside</i>
1 City	16 Enoggera	<i>Suburbs</i>	49 Boondall
2 North City	17 Geebung	33 Balmoral	50 Nudgee
3 South City	18 Hendra	34 East Brisbane	51 Sandgate
	19 Kalinga	35 Morningside	52 Wynnum
	20 Kedron		<i>Rural</i>
<i>North Side Inner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

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

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

POPULATION DENSITY OF STATISTICAL AREAS OF BRISBANE DIVISION

Census 30 June 1966



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

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

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

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

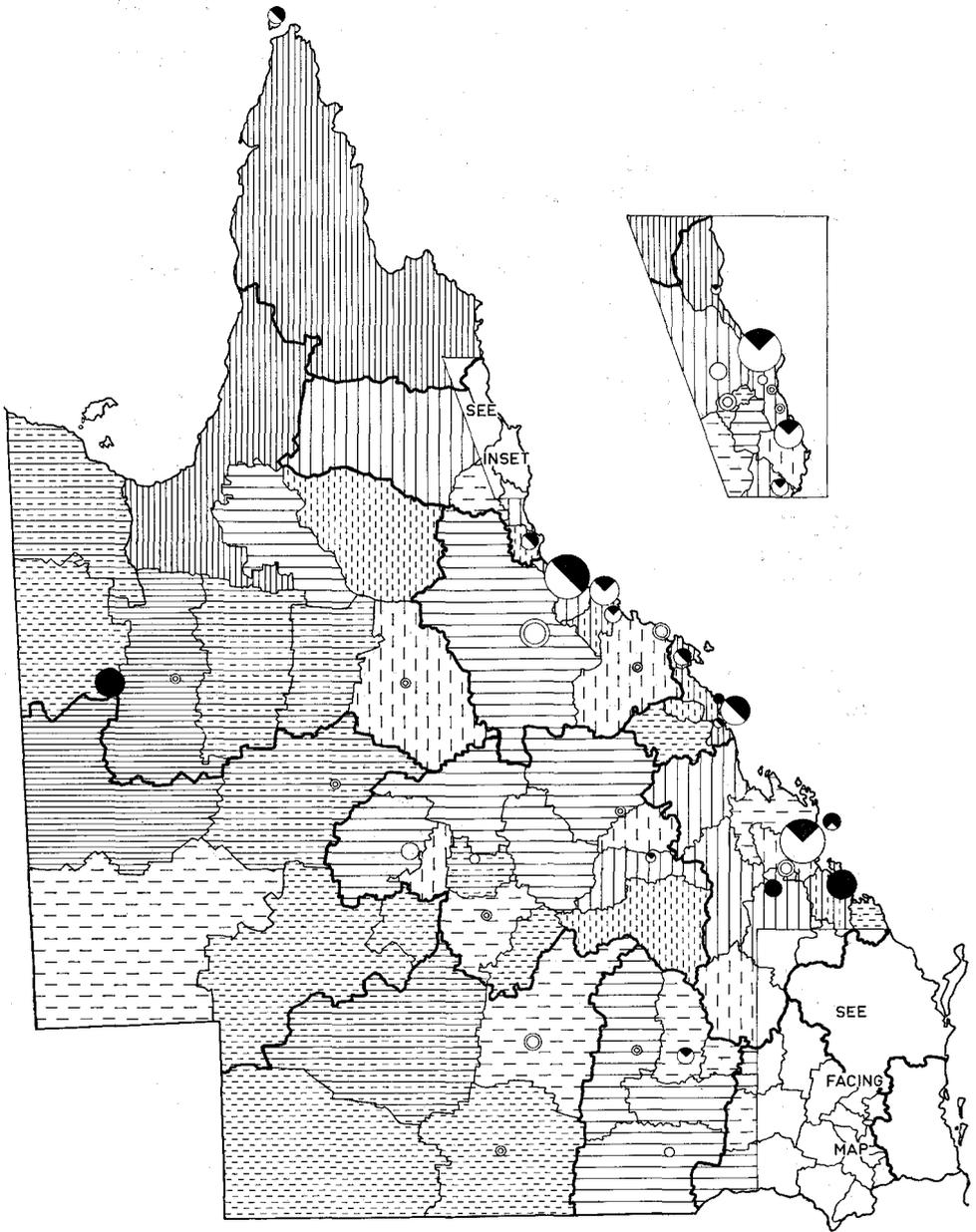
¹ Partly estimated on the basis of the extended area as at 30 June 1961.

² Excluding 3,829 persons in New South Wales.

³ Including Mooloolaba.

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

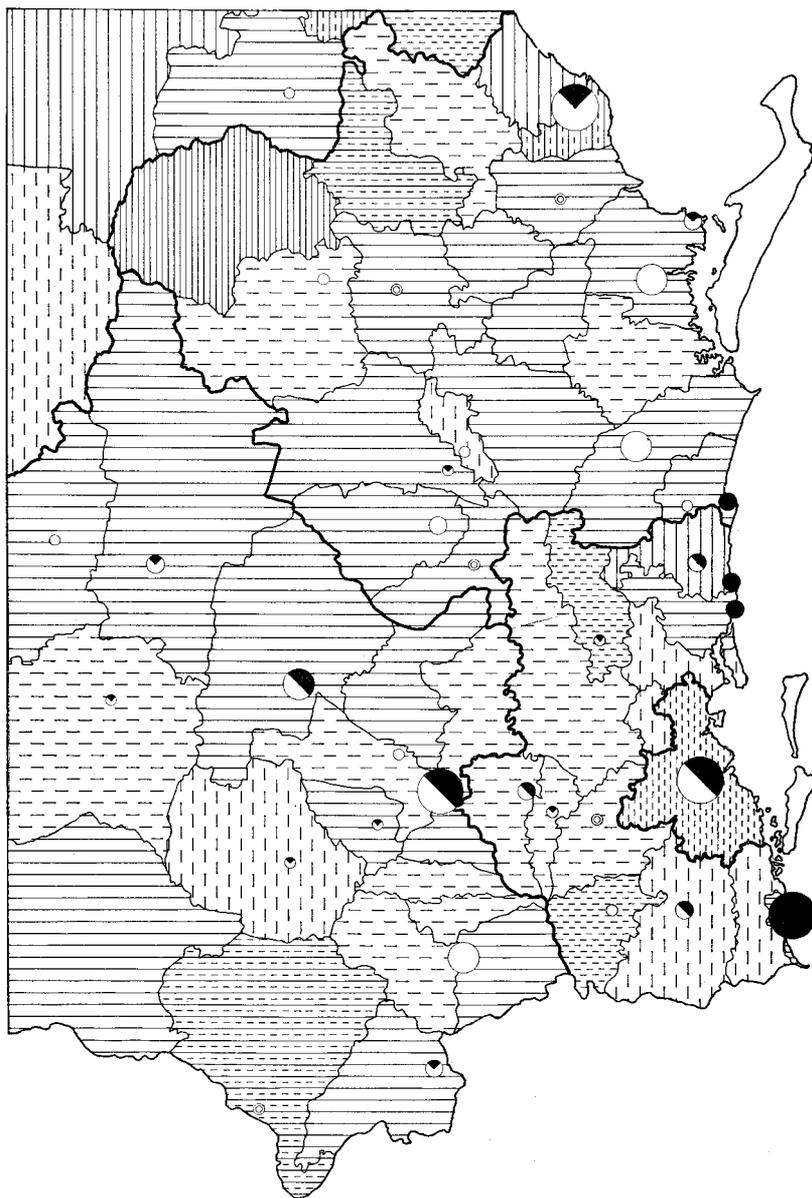
INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION, 1961 TO



KEY TO BOTH DIAGRAMS

Shires (Rural Population only)		Towns	
% Increase	Decrease %	Size in 1966	% Increase
0-5	0-5	1,000-2,500	○ 0-5
6-11	6-11	2,500-6,250	○ 6-11
12-17	12-17	6,250-25,000	○ 12-17
18-23	18-23	25,000 & over	○ 18-23
24 & over	24 & over		○ 24 & over
			● Decrease

1966, IN URBAN CENTRES AND RURAL AREAS



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

4 BIRTHS

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

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

Where a birth occurs within an area in which a Maternal and Child Welfare Centre is established, *The Health Acts, 1937 to 1968*, require the midwife or medical practitioner in attendance to forward to the District Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for that area a notification of the birth of the infant within a period of 72 hours after the birth. Such notification is in addition to, and not in substitution for, the registration of birth by the parents.

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

BIRTHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND

Statistical Division (Usual Residence of Mother)	Births in 1969			Birth Rate ¹	
	Males	Females	Persons	1968	1969
Brisbane	8,541	8,008	16,549	19.3	19.9
Moreton	1,250	1,265	2,515	17.0	16.5
Maryborough	1,324	1,326	2,650	19.2	19.6
Downs	1,730	1,644	3,374	22.3	22.6
Roma	287	292	579	26.7	27.4
South-Western	172	174	346	22.4	26.0
<i>Total South</i>	<i>13,304</i>	<i>12,709</i>	<i>26,013</i>	<i>19.5</i>	<i>19.9</i>
Rockhampton	1,159	1,080	2,239	21.8	20.6
Central-Western	371	315	686	25.5	27.3
Far-Western	51	59	110	21.8	21.8
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>1,581</i>	<i>1,454</i>	<i>3,035</i>	<i>22.5</i>	<i>21.9</i>
Mackay	625	666	1,291	21.7	21.7
Townsville	1,193	1,066	2,259	20.5	20.8
Cairns	1,296	1,199	2,495	22.2	22.4
Peninsula	195	196	391	31.9	38.1
North-Western	547	545	1,092	30.1	31.8
<i>Total North</i>	<i>3,856</i>	<i>3,672</i>	<i>7,528</i>	<i>22.7</i>	<i>23.2</i>
Total Queensland	18,741	17,835	36,576	20.3	20.7

¹ Births per 1,000 mean population.

Births by Months of Registration—On the next page, births throughout Queensland are shown according to the months in which they were registered. Percentage distributions are shown for 1969 and for the average of the last five years. On the average, births in November, December, and January together account for only 23.8 per cent of the annual total compared with 25.9 per cent for May, June, and July.

BIRTHS BY MONTHS OF REGISTRATION, QUEENSLAND

Month of Registration	Births in 1969			Per Cent of Annual Total	
	Males	Females	Persons	1969	Five Years 1965-1969
January	1,676	1,594	3,270	8.9	8.6
February	1,416	1,410	2,826	7.7	8.1
March	1,593	1,468	3,061	8.4	8.6
April	1,690	1,595	3,285	9.0	8.4
May	1,571	1,568	3,139	8.6	8.8
June	1,566	1,436	3,002	8.2	8.4
July	1,651	1,630	3,281	9.0	8.7
August	1,475	1,310	2,785	7.6	8.3
September	1,639	1,494	3,133	8.6	8.3
October	1,706	1,666	3,372	9.2	8.6
November	1,303	1,307	2,610	7.1	7.8
December	1,455	1,357	2,812	7.7	7.4
Total	18,741	17,835	36,576	100.0	100.0

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

The Queensland birth rate, which was 45.6 in 1861, fell to 24.5 in 1903, recovered to 30.1 in 1913, and thereafter fell steadily to reach its lowest level of 18.1 in 1933. Increased births during and after World War II restored the birth rate to the level of the early 1920s, but from 1962 the rate fell appreciably, with a slight recovery since 1966.

BIRTH AND REPRODUCTION RATES, AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1969

Period	Crude Birth Rates ¹						G. R. R. ²		N. R. R. ³		
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.	Qld	Aust.	Qld	Aust.
1861-1870 ⁴ ..	41.8	41.5	43.9	41.8	34.0	32.0	41.0	n	n	n	n
1871-1880 ⁴ ..	38.9	33.9	40.6	37.5	31.8	30.6	36.3	n	n	n	n
1881-1890 ⁴ ..	37.3	31.9	38.3	36.2	35.0	34.9	35.2	n	2.65	n	1.88
1891-1900 ⁴ ..	30.7	28.6	32.7	29.0	30.0	30.6	30.1	n	2.30	n	1.73
1901-1910 ⁴ ..	27.1	25.1	26.8	25.2	30.1	28.9	26.5	n	1.74	n	1.39
1911-1920 ⁴ ..	27.5	24.2	28.3	26.8	26.6	28.7	26.6	n	1.71	n	1.42
1921-1930 ⁴ ..	23.3	21.0	23.6	21.1	22.2	24.1	22.4	n	1.51	n	1.31
1931-1940 ⁴ ..	17.4	15.9	19.0	15.4	18.8	20.3	17.2	n	1.14	n	1.04
1941-1950 ⁴ ..	21.2	20.9	23.5	22.4	23.5	24.5	21.8	1.30	1.15	1.19	1.05
1951-1960 ⁴ ..	21.7	22.5	24.0	22.8	24.8	25.5	22.7	1.62	1.49	1.54	1.41
1965 ..	18.7	20.1	20.5	19.6	19.9	20.5	19.6	1.54	1.45	1.49	1.40
1966 ..	18.4	19.9	19.7	18.6	20.3	19.9	19.3	1.48	1.40	1.43	1.36
1967 ..	18.3	20.0	20.4	18.3	20.6	20.0	19.4	1.50	1.39	1.45	1.34
1968 ..	18.6	21.1	20.3	18.8	21.5	21.8	20.0	1.48	1.41	1.43	1.36
1969 ..	19.2	21.0	20.7	19.2	21.9	21.7	20.3	1.46	1.41	1.42	1.36

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

Reproduction Rates—Crude birth rates are not satisfactory for the comparison of fertility in different places and periods as they do not take into account the changing age and sex composition of the population. Reproduction rates, which do make such allowances, are shown for Queensland and Australia in the preceding table.

The *gross* reproduction rate represents the number of female children who would be born to the average woman during the whole child-bearing period of her life if current fertility rates prevailed throughout the whole of that time; the *net* rate is obtained from the gross rate by allowing for the proportion of female children who themselves fail to reach child-bearing age. The net rate of 1.42 in 1969 means that the number of female births in 1969 was 42 per cent more than was required to replace the present generation of women, compared with 49 per cent more, four years earlier.

Although the Australian crude birth rate has declined by more than 25 per cent since the beginning of this century, the net reproduction rate is now at the same level as it was 60 years ago. This is due to the great improvement in the infant mortality rate in the period (see page 85).

Ages of Mothers and Durations of Marriages—The first part of the following table shows the ages of mothers at the birth of their first child after marriage. The second part shows the ages and the durations of the marriages of the mothers of all nuptial children born in 1969, and also the ages of mothers of ex-nuptial children.

CONFINEMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1969: AGE OF MOTHER BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE

Age of Mother at Birth of Child	Total	Ex-nuptial	Duration of Marriage						
			Under 9 Months	9 Months and under 1 Year	1 Year and under 2 Years	2 Years and under 3 Years	3 Years and under 4 Years	4 Years and under 5 Years	5 Years and Over
FIRST NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS									
Under 20 ..	2,451	..	1,937	178	281	48	6	1	..
20-24 ..	6,126	..	1,544	685	1,784	1,188	625	211	89
25-29 ..	2,835	..	251	178	558	473	447	354	574
30-34 ..	712	..	58	60	128	94	42	58	272
35-39 ..	248	..	26	18	41	34	14	11	104
40 and Over	73	..	12	4	24	6	2	1	24
Not Stated..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	12,446	..	3,828	1,124	2,816	1,843	1,136	636	1,063

ALL CONFINEMENTS

Under 20 ..	4,342	1,379	1,944	183	523	248	62	3	..
20-24 ..	13,050	1,342	1,553	695	2,339	2,667	2,178	1,256	1,020
25-29 ..	10,585	569	251	179	658	894	1,292	1,506	5,235
30-34 ..	5,167	291	59	60	154	191	219	248	3,944
35-39 ..	2,301	161	27	18	46	56	50	43	1,900
40 and Over	767	72	12	4	25	11	11	7	625
Not Stated..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Total ..	36,215 ¹	3,814	3,846	1,140	3,745	4,067	3,812	3,063	12,726

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

The average age of fathers has fallen from 32.24 years in 1950 to 29.77 years in 1969. The average for married mothers fell from 28.38 to 26.53 years and that for unmarried mothers from 26.19 to 23.25 years. The average age of all mothers in 1969 was 26.19 years, compared with 28.27 in 1950.

In the next table, all nuptial confinements during 1969 are shown according to the duration and previous issue of the current marriage.

NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1969

Duration of Marriage	Total Confinements ¹	Total Children of Current Marriage ²	Average Number of Children	Confinements according to Number of Previous Children of Current Marriage					
				0	1	2	3	4	5 and Over
Under 5 Years	19,673	30,194	1.53	11,383	6,484	1,582	206	18	..
5 Years and under 10	8,227	24,666	3.00	869	1,936	3,008	1,591	579	244
10 Years and under 15	3,038	13,445	4.43	142	200	608	803	555	730
15 Years and under 20	1,158	6,638	5.73	46	34	113	199	206	560
20 Years and under 25	281	1,867	6.64	6	6	25	36	45	163
25 Years and over ..	22	184	8.36	..	..	1	1	4	16
Not Stated	2	13	6.50	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total	32,401	77,007	2.38	12,446	8,660	5,337	2,836	1,407	1,715

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 1969.

Masculinity of Births—The number of male births to every 100 female births (masculinity) in Australia varies from year to year between about 106 and 104. In 1969 the masculinity of births registered in the various States was as follows: New South Wales, 105.34; Victoria, 105.22; Queensland, 105.08; South Australia, 105.10; Western Australia, 104.29; and Tasmania, 105.57. 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 1969 was 3,835, the percentage of the total births being 10.49. War-time conditions caused an increase in the rate, which rose to 7.11 in 1944. It fell to 4.84 by 1951, but has subsequently risen again, averaging 10.14 per cent during the five years 1965 to 1969. In 1969, 1,379 of the mothers of these infants were under 20 years of age, 1,911 were aged 20-29, and 524 were aged 30 or over. Particularly in the older groups, they included *de facto* wives.

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

Although these provisions automatically apply, formal action is taken to re-register a large number of ex-nuptial births which become legitimate by marriage of the parents. The number of these formal legitimations was 599 in 1969, compared with 520 in 1968.

Multiple Births—During 1969, 358 pairs of twins were registered, consisting of 108 pairs of males, 139 pairs of females, including 1 where one was still-born, and 111 pairs of a male and a female. There were 2 sets of triplets, consisting of 1 set of three males, and 1 set of one male and two females, all of whom were live-born.

In 1969, of every 101 confinements which resulted in a live birth, one was a multiple birth.

Still-births (Foetal Deaths)—During March 1959 notification of still-births in Queensland was made compulsory. Prior to that date a system of voluntary notification operated and it appears likely that nearly all such births were notified. Details of foetal deaths are given on page 84.

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

Perinatal and Infant Mortality tables are shown on pages 84 and 85.

5 MARRIAGES

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

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

Age and Marital Status at Marriage—The following table shows the age and marital status at marriage of all persons married during 1969. Of the 15,669 marriages celebrated, 2,584 bridegrooms and 7,080 brides were under 21 years, including two brides aged 14 and 27 aged 15, and three bridegrooms aged 16 and 40 aged 17.

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND, 1969: AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

Age at Marriage	Never Previously Married		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 20	1,289	4,844	..	1	..	1	1,289	4,846
20-24	8,851	7,847	3	20	15	74	8,869	7,941
25-29	2,923	1,136	11	34	112	130	3,046	1,300
30-34	722	277	17	28	126	136	865	441
35-39	294	110	18	52	128	110	440	272
40-44	154	60	35	64	114	101	303	225
45-49	96	52	58	78	102	85	256	215
50-54	49	21	63	75	69	62	181	158
55-59	27	15	84	73	47	26	158	114
60 and Over ..	20	17	193	121	49	19	262	157
Total	14,425	14,379	482	546	762	744	15,669	15,669

In the next table, the average ages of brides and bridegrooms in the ten years to 1969 are shown. The average age at first marriage for males has fallen by 17 months and for females by more than 9 months, but the average age at remarriage has increased by about 1 year for those who had been widowed. Divorced persons remarried at about the same average age as in 1960.

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND: AVERAGE AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES

Year	Never Previously Married		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1960	25.89	22.60	55.97	48.30	41.39	37.88	27.67	24.41
1961	25.77	22.51	55.32	48.49	41.89	37.36	27.70	24.36
1962	25.62	22.36	56.51	48.32	42.41	38.61	27.60	24.23
1963	25.50	22.21	55.82	49.57	42.18	38.25	27.43	24.08
1964	25.30	22.07	55.87	49.71	42.65	38.87	27.29	24.02
1965	25.00	21.94	56.48	50.23	42.66	38.03	26.84	23.72
1966	24.94	21.96	55.16	49.00	42.16	38.39	26.86	23.79
1967	24.85	21.94	55.65	49.46	41.73	38.04	26.82	23.83
1968	24.61	21.88	57.32	50.00	41.84	38.61	26.44	23.62
1969	24.47	21.81	56.72	49.59	41.37	37.81	26.28	23.54

Religious Denominations—In 1969 there were 14,385 marriages celebrated by officials of the following denominations: Roman Catholic, 4,418; Church of England, 3,999; Presbyterian, 2,247; Methodist, 2,151; Lutheran, 409; Baptist, 334; Congregational, 141; Orthodox (Greek, Russian, etc.), 123; Salvation Army, 102; other religious denominations, 461. Civil officers celebrated 1,284 marriages.

Marriages by Months—Set out below are the percentages of marriages registered in each month calculated over the five years to 1969.

Jan.	10.0	April	9.4	July	6.1	Oct.	8.1
Feb.	7.7	May	8.9	Aug.	7.7	Nov.	7.4
Mar.	6.7	June	8.0	Sept.	9.1	Dec.	11.0

Marriage Rates—Crude marriage rates for each State from 1861 to 1969 are given below.

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES¹, AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1969

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia ²
1861-1870 ³	8.6	7.4	11.3	8.1	7.7	6.9	8.0
1871-1880 ³	7.8	6.3	8.4	8.2	6.7	6.9	7.2
1881-1890 ³	8.0	7.8	8.7	7.5	7.0	7.6	7.9
1891-1900 ³	6.8	6.5	6.6	6.3	8.6	6.3	6.7
1901-1910 ³	7.7	7.3	6.8	7.5	8.7	7.6	7.5
1911-1920 ³	8.7	8.1	8.2	8.8	7.5	7.6	8.3
1921-1930 ³	8.0	7.9	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.2	7.8
1931-1940 ³	8.2	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.5	8.2	8.2
1941-1950 ³	9.9	9.8	9.8	10.3	9.9	9.1	9.9
1951-1960 ³	8.1	7.9	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.0	7.9
1965	8.4	8.3	7.9	8.2	7.9	7.8	8.2
1966	8.4	8.4	8.0	8.3	8.4	7.9	8.3
1967	8.6	8.5	8.0	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
1968	8.9	8.9	8.6	8.6	8.9	9.0	8.8
1969	9.2	9.1	8.9	9.3	9.5	9.1	9.1

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

6 DEATHS

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

There were 15,786 deaths registered in Queensland during 1969. These are analysed geographically below, by selected causes on page 86, and according to age and cause on pages 88 and 89. Details of deaths in hospitals and the diseases which caused them are shown on page 91.

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

DEATHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1969

Statistical Division (Usual Residence)	All Deaths			Deaths under One Year	Crude Death Rate ¹
	Males	Females	Persons		
Brisbane	4,332	3,492	7,824	273	9.4
Moreton	803	520	1,323	33	8.7
Maryborough .. .	729	509	1,238	57	9.2
Downs	784	605	1,389	69	9.3
Roma	99	53	152	13	7.2
South-Western ..	57	43	100	15	7.5
<i>Total South</i> .. .	<i>6,804</i>	<i>5,222</i>	<i>12,026</i>	<i>460</i>	<i>9.2</i>
Rockhampton .. .	579	379	958	56	8.8
Central-Western ..	143	59	202	16	8.0
Far-Western .. .	23	7	30	2	5.9
<i>Total Central</i> ..	<i>745</i>	<i>445</i>	<i>1,190</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>8.6</i>
Mackay	256	163	419	25	7.0
Townsville	619	350	969	32	8.9
Cairns	558	318	876	42	7.9
Peninsula	58	47	105	20	10.2
North-Western ..	144	57	201	38	5.9
<i>Total North</i> .. .	<i>1,635</i>	<i>935</i>	<i>2,570</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>7.9</i>
Total Queensland ..	9,184	6,602	15,786	691	8.9

¹ Deaths per 1,000 mean population.

Deaths by Months of Registration—Deaths in 1969 are shown on the next page according to the months in which they were registered. The percentage distribution by months for 1969 is also compared with an average distribution for five years which tends to even out the seasonal anomalies of any one year. From this it appears that 29 per cent of deaths occur in July, August, and September, compared with 22 per cent in the humid summer months of January, February, and March. This pattern is almost identical for both sexes.

DEATHS, BY MONTHS OF REGISTRATION, QUEENSLAND

Month of Registration	Deaths in 1969			Per Cent of Annual Total	
	Males	Females	Persons	1969	Five Years 1965-1969
January	766	568	1,334	8.5	7.9
February	648	448	1,096	6.9	6.9
March	645	448	1,093	6.9	7.1
April	717	486	1,203	7.6	7.2
May	678	483	1,161	7.4	8.0
June	838	622	1,460	9.2	8.8
July	935	628	1,563	9.9	9.9
August	849	583	1,432	9.1	10.7
September	884	654	1,538	9.7	9.4
October	837	611	1,448	9.2	8.7
November	691	549	1,240	7.9	8.1
December	696	522	1,218	7.7	7.3
Total	9,184	6,602	15,786	100.0	100.0

Death Rates—The next table gives a comparison of the crude death rates in the Australian States. Since the 1890s the Queensland rate has been generally lower than the national average and compares favourably with other developed countries.

CRUDE DEATH RATES¹, AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1969

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia ²
1861-1870 ³	16.53	17.08	19.56	15.15	15.03	14.77	16.65
1871-1880 ³	15.56	15.42	18.09	15.24	15.01	16.06	15.71
1881-1890 ³	14.84	15.43	17.54	13.53	16.30	15.63	15.27
1891-1900 ³	12.41	13.79	12.63	12.05	15.94	12.95	13.04
1901-1910 ³	10.68	12.38	10.64	10.56	11.80	10.78	11.25
1911-1920 ³	10.52	11.44	10.65	10.51	9.89	10.11	10.75
1921-1930 ³	9.26	9.82	9.19	9.14	9.04	9.57	9.40
1931-1940 ³	9.06	10.04	8.85	9.03	9.02	9.77	9.31
1941-1950 ³	9.71	10.50	9.19	10.02	9.55	9.76	9.86
1951-1960 ³	9.35	9.24	8.54	8.94	8.20	8.23	9.02
1965	9.33	8.86	8.64	8.26	7.70	8.27	8.79
1966	9.57	8.90	8.93	8.54	8.09	8.50	8.99
1967	9.19	8.66	8.65	8.16	7.73	8.57	8.69
1968	9.53	9.00	9.27	8.81	8.21	8.59	9.10
1969	9.08	8.55	8.92	8.15	7.76	8.51	8.65

¹ Number of deaths per annum per 1,000 mean population. Aborigines are included from 1967. During World War II all deaths of service personnel were excluded. ² Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. ³ Averages of annual rates.

Still-births and Infant Mortality—The percentage of deaths within the first year of life is very important, as those who survive this period have an excellent chance of reaching adulthood. The causes of still-births (foetal deaths) and deaths of infants at various periods after birth are shown in the next table. It is clear that the first week of life is the most dangerous. The table also shows the greater vitality of female infants which offsets the male preponderance of births (page 79).

Congenital anomalies, 152, and complications of pregnancy and child-birth, 361, accounted for 74 per cent of deaths of infants under one year

during 1969, mostly within the first week of life. Still-births (foetal deaths) contribute almost as much to the loss of infant life as do deaths during the first week of life. The similarity between causes of death of the infant in the neo-natal period and the foetus in the ante-natal period is clearly seen in the table.

STILL-BIRTHS AND INFANT DEATHS, QUEENSLAND, 1969

Cause	Still-births ¹		Infant Deaths					
			Under One Week		Under Four Weeks		Under One Year	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Maternal Conditions Unrelated to Pregnancy	21	16	19	6	20	6	22	7
Conditions of Placenta and Cord ..	63	37	35	23	36	23	37	23
Difficult Labour	14	7	22	11	23	12	23	12
Other Complications of Pregnancy and Childbirth	83	55	101	59	105	61	105	61
Anoxic and Hypoxic Conditions Not Elsewhere Classified	7	7	43	24	45	26	45	26
Congenital Anomalies	13 ²	25	49	36	57	45	83	69
Infections of Foetus and Newborn ..	..	1	..	2	..	3	15	18
Other Causes	1	..	6	5	12	13	78	67
All Causes	202	148	275	166	298	189	408	283
Death Rate ³	10.8	8.3	14.7	9.3	15.9	10.6	21.8	15.9

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

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

PERINATAL AND INFANT MORTALITY, QUEENSLAND

Year	Perinatal Deaths						Infant Deaths					
	Still-births ¹		Infants Under One Week ²		Total		Under Four Weeks ³		Four Weeks and Under One Year		Total	
	No.	Rate ⁴	No.	Rate ⁴	No.	Rate ⁴	No.	Rate ⁵	No.	Rate ⁵	No.	Rate ⁵
1960 ..	551	15.4	490	13.7	1,041	29.1	558	15.8	182	5.2	740	21.0
1961 ..	553	14.9	485	13.0	1,038	27.9	542	14.8	191	5.2	733	20.0
1962 ..	520	14.4	471	13.0	991	27.4	536	15.0	218	6.1	754	21.1
1963 ..	476	13.1	488	13.4	964	26.5	532	14.8	190	5.3	722	20.1
1964 ..	402	11.4	425	12.0	827	23.4	473	13.5	200	5.7	673	19.2
1965 ..	391	11.5	367	10.8	758	22.3	421	12.5	177	5.3	598	17.8
1966 ..	405	12.2	362	10.9	767	23.1	398	12.1	183	5.6	581	17.7
1967 ..	372	10.6	445	12.7	817	23.3	509	14.7	169	4.9	678	19.5
1968 ..	318	9.0	467	13.2	785	22.1	520	14.8	196	5.6	716	20.3
1969 ..	350	9.5	441	11.9	791	21.4	487	13.3	204	5.6	691	18.9

¹ Foetuses of 28 weeks gestation or more not born alive. ² Following birth. ³ Including perinatal deaths of infants under one week. ⁴ Rate per 1,000 births (live and still). ⁵ Rate per 1,000 live births.

Infant Mortality Rates by States—A comparison of infant mortality rates since the beginning of the century is given in the next table, together

with comparable figures for other States. Between the two world wars, the rates were nearly halved, and in the last 25 years have again been nearly halved.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES¹, AUSTRALIA, 1901 TO 1969

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia ²
1901-1905 ³	97.36	95.83	94.73	86.69	125.87	90.06	97.13
1906-1910 ³	77.35	79.96	71.48	68.50	89.68	83.21	77.71
1911-1915 ³	71.04	72.15	65.74	67.01	72.61	70.94	70.29
1916-1920 ³	64.87	66.96	63.18	61.77	61.52	63.70	64.63
1921-1925 ³	58.14	61.98	51.00	54.14	59.26	60.27	57.90
1926-1930 ³	54.72	52.24	47.33	46.91	49.23	53.47	51.95
1931-1935 ³	41.92	42.74	39.49	35.13	40.79	44.47	41.27
1936-1940 ³	41.21	37.65	36.78	33.02	39.71	41.41	38.83
1941-1945 ³	36.29	34.73	34.55	33.20	33.37	39.54	35.24
1946-1950 ³	28.94	23.87	27.51	26.56	28.14	26.57	27.01
1951-1955 ³	25.12	20.74	23.63	22.57	24.49	23.71	23.36
1956-1960 ³	22.25	19.68	21.02	20.51	21.42	20.63	21.06
1961-1965 ³	20.30	17.91	19.66	19.06	20.77	18.43	19.41
1965	19.11	17.45	17.82	18.43	21.69	16.59	18.47
1966	19.16	17.44	17.69	17.52	19.35	14.59	18.17
1967	18.42	16.81	19.54	16.97	17.42	17.23	18.26
1968	18.67	14.38	20.35	16.27	20.32	17.19	17.77
1969	18.89	15.01	18.89	15.79	21.83	16.46	17.92

¹ Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births. Aborigines are included from 1967.
² Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. ³ Averages of five annual rates.

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

MATERNAL MORTALITY, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

Year	Live Births		Maternal Deaths ¹		Maternal Mortality Rate ²	
	Queensland	Australia	Queensland	Australia	Queensland	Australia
1911	16,991	122,193	98	615	5.77	5.03
1921	20,333	136,198	108	643	5.31	4.72
1931	17,833	118,509	108	650	6.06	5.48
1941	21,518	134,525	92	490	4.28	3.64
1951	29,652	193,298	35	203	1.18	1.05
1961	36,637	239,986	28	107	0.76	0.44
1965	33,551	222,854	10	74	0.30	0.33
1966	32,843	222,626	13	66	0.40	0.30
1967	34,692	229,296	9	53	0.26	0.23
1968	35,190	240,906	11	68	0.31	0.28
1969	36,576	250,176	8	44	0.22	0.18

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

Expectation of Life—In the next table figures of expectation of life for various countries are shown, the latest information available being given for each country. The table provides a more vivid comparison than death rates. The effect of infant mortality is clearly shown in the

expectation of life at ages 0 and 1. All expectations except those for Australia and Queensland are averages for both sexes.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE, VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Country	Period	Expectation of Life, in Years, at Age									
		0	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	65	
Australia—Male ..	1891-00	51.1	56.9	51.4	42.8	35.1	27.7	20.5	14.0	11.3	
	1901-10	55.2	60.0	53.5	44.7	36.5	28.6	21.2	14.4	11.3	
	1920-22	59.2	62.7	56.0	47.0	38.4	30.1	22.2	15.1	12.0	
	1932-34	63.5	65.5	58.0	48.8	39.9	31.1	22.8	15.6	12.4	
	1946-48	66.1	67.3	59.0	49.6	40.4	31.2	22.7	15.4	12.3	
	1953-55	67.1	67.9	59.5	50.1	40.9	31.7	22.9	15.5	12.3	
Australia—Female	1960-62	67.9	68.5	59.9	50.4	41.1	31.8	23.1	15.6	12.5	
	1891-00	54.8	59.9	54.5	45.7	37.9	30.5	22.9	15.9	12.8	
	1901-10	58.8	62.9	56.4	47.5	39.3	31.5	23.7	16.2	12.9	
	1920-22	63.3	66.0	59.2	50.0	41.5	33.1	24.9	17.2	13.6	
	1932-34	67.1	68.7	61.0	51.7	42.8	34.0	25.6	17.7	14.2	
	1946-48	70.6	71.5	63.1	53.5	44.1	34.9	26.1	18.1	14.4	
Queensland—Male	1953-55	72.8	73.2	64.8	55.1	45.4	36.0	27.0	18.8	15.0	
	1960-62	74.2	74.5	65.9	56.2	46.5	37.0	27.9	19.5	15.7	
	1960-62	67.9	68.5	59.9	50.5	41.3	32.1	23.5	16.0	12.9	
	Queensland—Female	1960-62	74.1	74.5	66.0	56.3	46.7	37.3	28.4	20.0	16.1
	Canada	1960-62	71.3	72.2	63.7	54.1	44.6	35.2	26.3	18.3	14.8
	England and Wales	1965-67	71.8	72.1	63.5	53.8	44.2	34.6	25.6	17.6	14.1
France	1966	71.8	72.1	63.5	53.8	44.3	35.0	26.3	18.3	14.8	
Ireland	1960-62	70.0	71.0	62.5	52.7	43.2	33.8	24.9	17.0	13.5	
Italy	1960-62	69.8	71.8	63.5	53.9	44.4	35.0	26.1	18.0	14.4	
Japan	1966	71.0	71.3	62.8	53.2	43.7	34.4	25.5	17.4	13.8	
Malaysia	1956-58	57.0	60.7	54.9	45.9	37.5	29.5	21.9	15.4	12.7	
Netherlands ..	1966	73.6	73.7	65.1	55.4	45.8	36.2	27.1	18.8	15.1	
New Zealand ..	1960-62	71.1	71.7	63.2	53.5	44.0	34.6	25.7	17.6	14.1	
Norway	1961-65	73.5	n	65.2	55.5	45.9	36.4	27.3	18.8	15.1	
Scotland	1967	70.5	71.0	62.4	52.6	43.0	33.6	24.8	17.0	13.6	
U.S.A.	1967	70.6	71.2	62.6	53.0	43.6	34.4	25.8	18.1	14.7	

n Not available.

7 DISEASES

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

DEATH RATES¹ FROM SELECTED CAUSES, QUEENSLAND

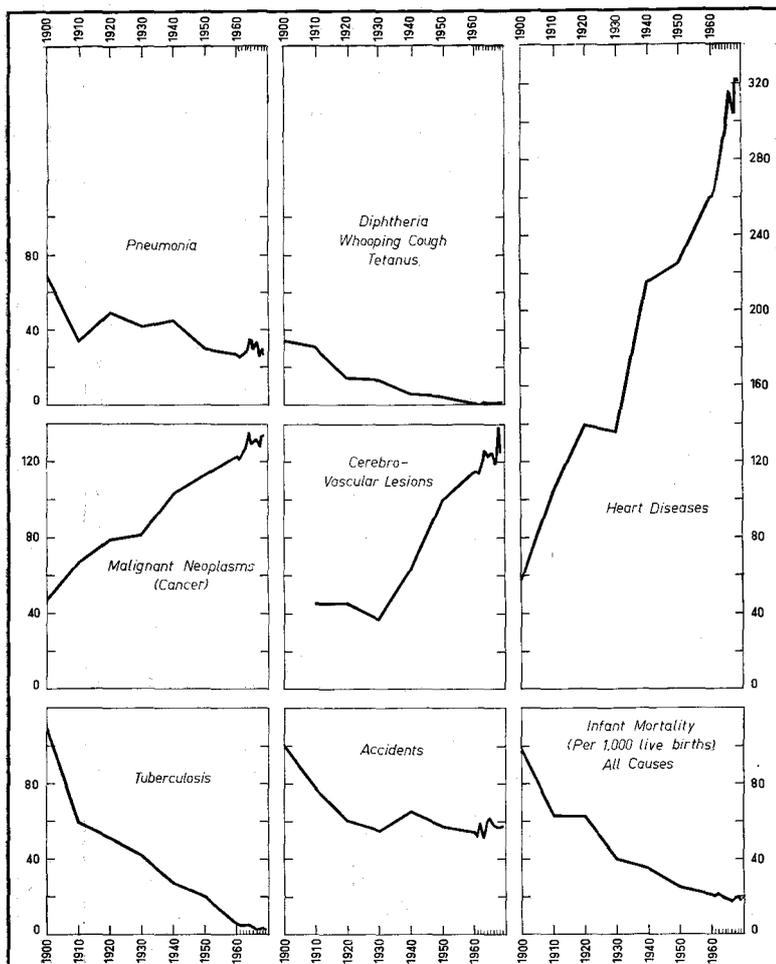
Cause of Death	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1968	1969
Tuberculosis	1.08	0.59	0.51	0.42	0.27	0.20	0.05	0.04	0.03
Malignant Neoplasms ² ..	0.47	0.67	0.79	0.82	1.03	1.13	1.21	1.33	1.34
Diabetes Mellitus	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.10
Vascular Lesions affecting									
Central Nervous System ..	n	0.45	0.45	0.37	0.63	0.99	1.11	1.38	1.25
Heart Diseases	0.57	1.14	1.39	1.36	2.15	2.25	2.54	3.22	3.21
Hypertensive Disease ..	n	n	n	n	n	0.46	0.31	0.14	0.13
Pneumonia	0.68	0.34	0.49	0.42	0.45	0.30	0.27	0.30	0.27
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	0.38	0.42	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.29	0.15	0.11	0.09
Congenital Malformations ..	0.09	0.14	0.15	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.14	0.13	0.12
Diseases of Early Infancy ..	0.48	0.60	0.75	0.48	0.42	0.39	0.30	0.23	0.21
Accidents	1.00	0.77	0.60	0.55	0.65	0.57	0.53	0.57	0.58
All Other Causes	6.94	4.52	4.90	3.02	2.52	1.94	1.59	1.72	1.59
All Causes	11.72	9.70	10.65	8.19	8.97	8.73	8.30	9.27	8.92

¹ Deaths per 1,000 mean population. ² Including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue from 1950. n Not available.

From the beginning of 1950, comparisons of causes of deaths with earlier periods cannot be made with exactness. As well as regrouping and renaming many diseases in accordance with the latest medical knowledge and practice, the sixth (1948) revision of the International List of Causes of Death introduced a changed principle of coding, by which each death is assigned to its underlying cause as stated by the medical attendant. The seventh (1955) and eighth (1965) revisions, adopted for Australian use in 1958 and 1968, respectively, also made alterations to the classification of certain diseases. However, the figures in the preceding table are adequate to show the trends in the death rates illustrated below.

DEATH RATES—SELECTED CAUSES—1900–1969

PER 100,000 MEAN POPULATION



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

CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND

Cause of Death (Abridged International List, 1965 Revision)	Males					
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59
Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhoid Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bacillary Dysentery and Amoebiasis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis and Other Diarrhoeal Diseases	18	1	..	1	2	2
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System .. .. .	..	..	..	2	2	6
Other Tuberculosis, including Late Effects	1	..	..	..	1	..
Plague .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Streptococcal Sore Throat and Scarlet Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal Infection	3	1	..	..	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smallpox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	2	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus and Other Rickettsioses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..
Syphilis and its Sequelae .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	3
All Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	7	1	3	2	4	2
Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissue	19	12	16	28	89	248
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	1	1	..	..	1	..
Diabetes Mellitus	1	..	..	4	3	7
Avitaminoses and Other Nutritional Deficiency .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anaemias	3	..	3	1	..	2
Meningitis	9	..	..	..	..	..
Active Rheumatic Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease .. .. .	..	..	2	6	10	11
Hypertensive Disease .. .. .	..	..	2	..	7	14
Ischaemic Heart Disease .. .. .	..	..	3	34	189	553
Other Forms of Heart Disease	3	2	2	4	4	14
Cerebrovascular Disease .. .. .	..	..	6	14	37	98
Influenza .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..
Pneumonia	43	5	1	3	12	18
Bronchitis, Emphysema, and Asthma	1	1	3	2	8	43
Peptic Ulcer .. .. .	..	..	..	2	3	5
Appendicitis .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	2
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	4	..	..	..	1	2
Cirrhosis of Liver .. .. .	..	..	1	4	14	12
Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	2	4	4	6	15
Hyperplasia of Prostate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abortion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth, etc. Congenital Anomalies	98	6	6	..	2	2
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, and Other Anoxic and Hypoxic Conditions	71	1	1	..	..	..
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	162	..	..	..	..	..
Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions	4	..	2	3	5	4
All Other Diseases	38	14	6	16	39	89
Motor Vehicle Accidents	19	87	99	50	54	41
All Other Accidents	33	29	32	27	40	39
Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries .. .. .	..	3	23	37	37	31
All Other External Causes	4	1	2	5	3	4
All Causes	547	167	218	251	575	1,267

¹Including 5 males and 5 females whose ages were not specified.

AGE GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1969

		Females									Persons ¹		
60-69	70 and Over	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70 and Over	Males	Females	Total	
..	
..	
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
1	9	18	1	..	..	..	4	3	14	34	40	74
8	11	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	29	3	32
6	5	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	13	6	19
..	
..	
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
..	
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5
..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	6
7	5	5	..	1	..	2	4	1	1	31	14	45	
374	598	10	11	8	34	91	189	226	424	1,384	994	2,378	
3	2	2	..	..	2	1	4	4	3	8	16	24
16	31	1	2	..	1	5	10	23	72	62	114	176	
..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	6	11
2	9	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	13	20	18	38
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	9	5	14
1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	3
13	24	2	..	2	2	3	11	9	28	66	57	123	
30	63	..	..	1	1	11	11	19	64	116	107	223
895	1,507	..	1	3	5	37	134	367	1,324	3,181	1,872	5,053	
36	167	3	1	2	4	5	15	24	220	233	275	508	
246	627	1	1	1	13	45	76	151	895	1,028	1,184	2,212	
..	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	8	6	14
30	178	34	3	1	2	3	6	17	129	290	195	485	
119	215	3	1	4	3	12	8	15	41	392	87	479	
15	30	..	..	..	1	..	5	5	13	56	24	80
1	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	2	2	6	7	13
4	9	4	1	..	..	..	1	5	10	20	21	41
18	4	1	..	..	2	7	7	5	5	53	27	80
24	29	1	..	2	6	10	12	20	30	87	81	168	
4	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	40
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	7	7
5	..	82	4	3	2	6	1	2	1	119	101	220	
..	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	39	112
..	..	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	162	91	253
6	17	3	..	..	3	4	5	..	29	42	44	86
124	394	19	7	13	21	53	80	112	416	720	722	1,442	
40	34	24	36	16	15	16	23	16	18	425	164	589	
12	52	24	3	5	4	9	9	16	95	265	165	430	
23	17	..	3	10	10	27	16	15	9	171	90	261	
2	2	2	2	1	1	3	..	..	..	23	9	32
2,065	4,089	380	80	73	139	359	636	1,065	3,865	9,184	6,602	15,786	

Notifiable Diseases—Certain communicable diseases are required by law to be notified to the Local Authority and the Director-General of Health and Medical Services by the attending doctor. Venereal diseases are notifiable only to the Director-General. The following table shows the number of notifications since 1901.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, QUEENSLAND

Disease	1901	1909-10	1919-20	1930	1940	1950	1960	1968	1969
Breast Abscess .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	71	11	10
Diarrhoea (Infantile) .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	167	174	252	106
Diphtheria	252	552	2,841	1,686	598	172	6	..	..
Dysentery (Bacillary)	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	4	19	244	47	110	108
Hansen's Disease .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	8	30	1	2	4	1
Hepatitis (Infective and Serum) .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	713	1,819	886
Hookworm .. ..	..¹	1	5	10	18	62	82	4	12
Leptospirosis ² .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	55	55	105	100	50
Malaria .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	9	9	10	24	57	54	63
Meningitis, Cerebro-spinal .. ..	..¹	10	32	3	5	44	30	136	211
Poliomyelitis, Acute Anterior .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	17	4	44	106	6	1	2
Puerperal Infections	10	11	26	40	152	19	29	11	7
Rheumatic Fever .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	126	104	41
Q Fever .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	255	107	142
Rubella .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	6	12	194	174
Scarlet Fever	115	33	340	617	248	446	127	159	60
Tuberculosis .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	343	525	594	844	510	320
Typhoid Fever ³	793	760	731	130	53	9	7	9	12
Typhus Fever .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	<i>n</i>	33	53	13	6	1
Venereal Diseases	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	2,848	1,714 ⁴	1,258	577	1,146	1,753	2,133
Other	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	5	35	52	116	46	48
Total	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	3,083	2,631	3,968	5,390	4,387

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

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, classified to the principal disease treated. Included are all patients who left hospital during 1968, whether by discharge, transfer, or death. Patients still in hospital at 31 December 1968 will be included in figures for the year in which their period in hospital ended. Normal maternity cases are excluded.

In cases where the patient died the principal disease treated may not be the underlying cause of death. Deaths on page 91, therefore, cannot be compared with causes of death as recorded in death statistics (pages 88 and 89).

The following tables show all discharges and deaths, males and females separately, of patients in public and private hospitals, according to disease treated and, for all hospitals together, the age distribution of discharges. During 1968, patients discharged from hospital numbered 278,822, compared with 265,598 in 1967. The discharges represented 1,608 and 1,560 cases per 10,000 mean population respectively. Public hospital discharges in 1968 numbered 216,623, or 77.7 per cent of the total.

The three major causes of hospitalisation were diseases of the respiratory system (43,318 cases); accidents, poisonings, and violence (35,457); and diseases of the digestive system (30,785). These causes accounted for 15.5, 12.7, and 11.0 per cent, respectively, of all cases treated.

PATIENTS TREATED IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1968

Disease for which Treated (International List, 1965 Revision)	Patients Treated				Patients Died			
	Public		Private		Public		Private	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
<i>Infective and Parasitic</i>	5,650	5,156	660	850	69	42	6	9
Enteritis, Diarrhoeal Diseases ..	2,408	2,502	296	399	16	16	4	4
Tuberculosis	556	252	15	10	26	4	..	3
<i>Neoplasms</i>	5,561	5,677	1,342	1,997	738	484	84	108
Malignant	3,927	2,827	631	584	640	420	77	91
Lymphatic, Haematopoietic Tissue	507	351	20	31	85	52	5	10
<i>Endocrine, Nutrition, Metabolic</i> ..	1,536	2,124	244	475	42	57	4	10
Diabetes Mellitus	693	966	140	157	26	44	4	7
<i>Blood and Blood-forming Organs</i> ..	841	780	139	263	23	12	3	8
<i>Mental Disorders</i>	5,087	5,206	649	1,348	41	56	2	3
<i>Nervous System and Sense Organs</i> ..	5,629	4,700	1,154	1,378	84	60	12	18
<i>Circulatory System</i>	11,052	9,325	1,939	2,535	1,641	1,353	221	265
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	282	273	3	16	17	26	1	4
Hypertensive Disease	645	963	124	254	41	46	1	4
Ischaemic Heart Disease	3,883	2,388	670	553	676	447	105	84
Other Forms of Heart Disease ..	2,012	1,556	333	469	300	215	51	63
Cerebrovascular Disease	1,859	1,797	257	357	487	537	52	95
<i>Respiratory System</i>	18,262	14,552	5,259	5,245	437	223	63	38
Acute Respiratory Infections ..	4,138	3,431	613	641	6	3	..	2
Influenza	557	616	109	208	2	1	..	2
Pneumonia	3,135	2,299	619	646	208	141	21	19
Bronchitis, Emphysema, and Asthma	5,398	3,976	859	691	170	39	22	7
Hypertrophy of Tonsils and Adenoids	2,807	2,740	2,204	2,287	..	..	..	..
<i>Digestive System</i>	11,798	10,008	4,330	4,649	152	143	26	31
Peptic Ulcer	1,778	811	296	241	38	22	7	1
Appendicitis	2,482	2,266	895	1,013	5	3	2	..
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	3,369	1,351	1,324	557	21	29	4	6
Cirrhosis of Liver	176	66	14	6	24	13	..	1
Cholelithiasis and Cholecystitis ..	653	1,868	164	514	16	20	2	3
<i>Genito-urinary System</i>	5,649	11,538	1,844	7,174	116	110	19	14
Nephritis and Nephrosis	478	402	53	73	36	35	1	2
Infections of Kidney	312	1,260	49	262	20	52	3	3
Calculus of Urinary System	466	232	100	54	2	1	1	..
Hyperplasia of Prostate	903	..	231	..	31	..	7	..
Diseases of Breast	43	530	13	688	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Genital Organs	1,596	6,960	767	5,191	1	5	1	4
<i>Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Puerperium</i>	..	10,359	..	2,418	..	..	..	1
<i>Skin and Sub-cutaneous Tissue</i> ..	3,563	2,430	1,140	1,111	2	4	1	1
<i>Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue</i>	4,576	3,365	1,016	1,190	26	17	4	4
<i>Congenital Anomalies</i>	1,250	1,005	462	497	46	44	2	2
<i>Certain Causes of Perinatal Morbidity</i>	194	166	44	33	13	4	..	2
<i>Symptoms and Ill-defined</i>	9,731	8,877	2,799	3,534	134	153	44	51
<i>Accidents, Poisonings, and Violence</i>	20,750	10,226	2,652	1,829	259	202	12	7
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2,317	840	34	28	66	28	..	..
Other Accidents	17,884	8,653	2,617	1,784	174	164	12	7
All Classes	111,129	105,494	25,673	36,526	3,823	2,964	503	572

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND,

Disease for which Treated (International List, 1965 Revision)	Males					
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59
<i>Infective and Parasitic</i>	2,858	875	656	425	394	385
Enteritis, Diarrhoeal Diseases	1,850	180	168	78	92	81
Tuberculosis	13	18	37	41	94	141
<i>Neoplasms</i>	295	272	289	411	897	1,304
Malignant	32	35	66	169	496	963
Lymphatic, Haematopoietic Tissue	71	14	25	31	70	87
<i>Endocrine, Nutrition, Metabolic</i>	378	150	97	131	231	268
Diabetes Mellitus	45	100	52	43	105	120
<i>Blood and Blood-forming Organs</i>	304	194	94	44	46	74
<i>Mental Disorders</i>	81	291	757	1,080	1,495	1,111
<i>Nervous System and Sense Organs</i>	1,806	691	560	582	740	750
<i>Circulatory System</i>	168	277	340	593	1,450	2,647
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	4	40	30	44	47	55
Hypertensive Disease	1	3	32	57	141	245
Ischaemic Heart Disease	1	1	9	88	555	1,131
Other Forms of Heart Disease	28	18	49	53	122	351
Cerebrovascular Disease	3	3	6	34	131	320
<i>Respiratory System</i>	10,954	2,560	1,390	979	1,272	1,824
Acute Respiratory Infections	3,155	503	272	139	134	165
Influenza	126	120	81	64	63	70
Pneumonia	1,228	281	189	219	302	437
Bronchitis, Emphysema, and Asthma	1,955	589	241	195	393	744
Hypertrophy of Tonsils and Adenoids	3,959	709	198	97	24	10
<i>Digestive System</i>	2,531	2,156	1,953	1,736	2,104	2,297
Peptic Ulcer	6	45	223	351	499	449
Appendicitis	465	1,387	749	336	207	122
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	914	198	366	440	607	834
Cirrhosis of Liver	3	1	7	21	57	51
Cholelithiasis and Cholecystitis	3	8	37	84	122	185
<i>Gento-urinary System</i>	1,667	493	525	466	724	941
Nephritis and Nephrosis	194	94	38	38	38	55
Infections of Kidney	28	23	60	27	57	54
Calculus of Urinary System	2	5	43	74	135	139
Hyperplasia of Prostate .. .. .	..	2	2	8	19	133
Diseases of Breast	4	15	5	8	4	7
Other Diseases of Genital Organs	1,276	200	165	106	149	169
<i>Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Puerperium</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Skin and Sub-cutaneous Tissue</i>	821	759	710	454	623	583
<i>Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue</i>	449	735	871	765	930	817
<i>Congenital Anomalies</i>	1,045	319	114	59	70	50
<i>Certain Causes of Perinatal Morbidity</i>	236	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Symptoms and Ill-defined</i>	2,411	1,570	1,307	1,191	1,439	1,583
<i>Accidents, Poisonings, and Violence</i>	4,408	5,462	4,908	2,487	2,280	1,724
Motor Vehicle Accidents	160	646	751	273	204	152
Other Accidents	4,243	4,738	3,994	2,109	1,973	1,517
All Classes	30,412	16,804	14,571	11,403	14,695	16,358

¹ Including 428 males and 498 females whose ages were not specified.

1968: AGES OF ALL PATIENTS TREATED

		Females								Persons ¹		
60-69	70 and Over	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70 and Over	Males	Females	Total
342	355	2,534	971	760	401	329	338	248	408	6,310	6,006	12,316
109	141	1,568	290	280	136	118	136	109	253	2,704	2,901	5,605
125	100	11	16	29	51	38	35	46	35	571	262	833
1,646	1,770	282	469	663	923	1,632	1,348	1,058	1,277	6,903	7,674	14,577
1,297	1,492	40	39	87	216	576	734	709	1,002	4,558	3,411	7,969
107	120	29	23	36	24	36	70	80	83	527	382	909
249	272	366	159	229	283	348	395	355	451	1,780	2,599	4,379
172	193	26	74	73	79	89	173	233	369	833	1,123	1,956
95	128	165	133	61	74	162	112	112	219	980	1,043	2,023
522	356	55	426	1,095	1,210	1,449	1,068	614	612	5,736	6,554	12,290
756	884	1,508	559	486	475	704	693	682	952	6,783	6,078	12,861
3,340	4,136	105	193	466	862	1,416	1,903	2,324	4,539	12,991	11,860	24,851
32	32	6	13	38	43	54	59	34	42	285	289	574
176	112	1	9	49	129	262	298	193	268	769	1,217	1,986
1,408	1,347	..	..	6	32	210	489	828	1,363	4,553	2,941	7,494
582	1,133	19	25	37	51	112	237	424	1,112	2,345	2,025	4,370
601	1,010	5	1	10	33	136	248	441	1,267	2,116	2,154	4,270
2,131	2,353	8,558	3,037	1,779	1,132	1,140	1,262	1,121	1,707	23,521	19,797	43,318
182	193	2,238	662	358	160	161	149	160	175	4,751	4,072	8,823
61	78	122	160	110	95	77	77	72	108	666	824	1,490
412	674	972	205	183	163	218	274	270	649	3,754	2,945	6,699
1,074	1,047	1,400	631	468	379	391	504	415	458	6,257	4,667	10,924
3	4	3,433	1,088	355	85	37	16	2	4	5,011	5,027	10,038
1,881	1,440	1,833	2,280	2,243	1,644	1,812	1,719	1,423	1,658	16,128	14,657	30,785
318	177	1	34	104	159	252	228	147	126	2,074	1,052	3,126
64	44	410	1,482	767	282	152	103	44	33	3,377	3,279	6,656
764	564	386	79	105	203	253	264	247	367	4,693	1,908	6,601
40	9	8	5	3	2	13	21	13	7	190	72	262
183	195	3	69	327	377	429	378	394	395	817	2,382	3,199
1,282	1,371	478	1,335	4,363	3,837	4,254	2,355	1,161	885	7,493	18,712	26,205
42	31	116	55	37	45	97	73	33	19	531	475	1,006
53	57	65	205	330	261	229	207	104	120	361	1,522	1,883
112	56	1	3	42	81	51	43	39	26	566	286	852
406	561	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,134	..	1,134
8	5	9	71	219	210	426	161	67	54	56	1,218	1,274
176	118	30	709	3,226	2,818	2,959	1,441	602	335	2,363	12,151	14,514
..	..	..	1,656	7,689	2,894	501	7	..	..	..	12,777	12,777
415	316	613	518	427	346	439	408	344	435	4,703	3,541	8,244
608	405	240	522	486	508	654	823	559	743	5,592	4,555	10,147
39	11	748	250	204	91	103	51	42	9	1,712	1,502	3,214
..	..	197	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	238	199	437
1,351	1,614	2,057	1,841	1,681	1,260	1,362	1,390	1,038	1,705	12,530	12,411	24,941
1,107	956	2,901	1,994	1,334	949	975	1,035	893	1,923	23,402	12,055	35,457
89	66	88	235	196	83	87	82	53	40	2,351	868	3,219
993	876	2,810	1,627	917	706	741	902	821	1,867	20,501	10,437	30,938
15,764	16,367	22,640	16,343	23,966	16,889	17,280	14,907	11,974	17,523	136,802	142,020	278,822

Children aged 0 to 9 years comprised over 22 per cent of males and nearly 16 per cent of females discharged. The high numbers in this age group were due principally to children receiving treatment for diseases of the respiratory system, this disease group accounting for 19,512, or over one-third, of discharges of children under 10 years. Patients aged 70 years and over numbered 33,890, or approximately 12 per cent of discharges. However, patients aged over 70 years represented over a third of the population in the age group, while child patients under 10 years of age represented only 15 per cent of their age group. Accidents were the main cause of hospitalisation of males in each of the four ten-year age groups from 10 to 49 years. The accidents, poisonings, and violence category accounted for 15,137, or 26 per cent, of all male discharges at these ages. The lower rate of exposure of females to accident risks was reflected in the 5,252 discharges in this category, which represented only 7 per cent of female discharges between 10 and 49 years of age.

The following table shows, for public and private hospitals separately, the sex, age distribution, and average age of patients. Male cases (111,129) exceeded female cases (105,494) in public hospitals, but there was a marked excess of females in private hospitals (males 25,673, females 36,526). The percentage of patients treated in private hospitals is greater for females than for males at all age groups, the difference being most marked at ages 20 to 49.

PATIENTS TREATED IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1968

Age Group	Public			Private			Percentage of Patients Treated in Private Hospitals	
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
0- 9 Years	23,685	17,616	41,301	6,727	5,024	11,751	22.1	22.2
10-19 Years	13,818	13,122	26,940	2,986	3,221	6,207	17.8	19.7
20-29 Years	12,361	17,396	29,757	2,210	6,570	8,780	15.2	27.4
30-39 Years	9,270	11,829	21,099	2,133	5,060	7,193	18.7	30.0
40-49 Years	11,958	12,062	24,020	2,737	5,218	7,955	18.6	30.2
50-59 Years	13,125	10,594	23,719	3,233	4,313	7,546	19.8	28.9
60-69 Years	12,827	9,009	21,836	2,937	2,965	5,902	18.6	24.8
70 Years and Over ..	13,757	13,545	27,302	2,610	3,978	6,588	15.9	22.7
Unstated	328	321	649	100	177	277	23.4	35.5
All Ages	111,129	105,494	216,623	25,673	36,526	62,199	18.8	25.7
Average Age	37.30	37.22	37.26	35.38	38.35	37.12	22.3	

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

The average period in public hospitals for all patients was 12.0 days, males having a slightly lower average of 11.5 days than females with 12.5. The period of treatment varied appreciably with diseases and ranged from 65.2 days for tuberculosis to 2.8 days for hypertrophy of the tonsils and adenoids. Generally the average period of treatment increased with age, children under 10 years of age averaging 6.6 days and persons aged 70 and over 29.7 days in hospital.

AVERAGE PERIOD IN HOSPITAL (IN DAYS), PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1968

Disease for which Treated (International List, 1965 Revision)	Males			Females		
	Cases	Total Patient-days	Average Period	Cases	Total Patient-days	Average Period
<i>Infective and Parasitic</i>	5,650	77,465	13.7	5,156	45,594	8.8
Enteritis, Diarrhoeal Diseases	2,408	12,885	5.4	2,502	12,807	5.1
Tuberculosis	556	40,689	73.2	252	12,022	47.7
<i>Neoplasms</i>	5,561	83,750	15.1	5,677	70,557	12.4
Malignant	3,927	67,672	17.2	2,827	47,776	16.9
Lymphatic, Haematopoietic Tissue	507	8,413	16.6	351	5,483	15.6
<i>Endocrine, Nutrition, Metabolic</i>	1,536	21,247	13.8	2,124	31,522	14.8
Diabetes Mellitus	693	10,761	15.5	966	17,768	18.4
<i>Blood and Blood-forming Organs</i>	841	7,804	9.3	780	7,907	10.1
<i>Mental Disorders</i>	5,087	80,894	15.9	5,206	128,727	24.7
<i>Nervous System and Sense Organs</i>	5,629	67,058	11.9	4,700	68,038	14.5
<i>Circulatory System</i>	11,052	200,310	18.1	9,325	182,015	19.5
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	282	4,810	17.1	273	4,396	16.1
Hypertensive Disease	645	8,298	12.9	963	11,528	12.0
Ischaemic Heart Disease	3,883	59,648	15.4	2,388	41,060	17.2
Other Forms of Heart Disease	2,012	36,552	18.2	1,556	25,943	16.7
Cerebrovascular Disease	1,859	55,213	29.7	1,797	68,288	38.0
<i>Respiratory System</i>	18,262	142,046	7.8	14,552	102,683	7.1
Acute Respiratory Infections	4,138	19,250	4.7	3,431	15,915	4.6
Influenza	557	2,741	4.9	616	3,274	5.3
Pneumonia	3,135	31,719	10.1	2,299	24,846	10.8
Bronchitis, Emphysema, and Asthma	5,398	60,378	11.2	3,976	36,942	9.3
Hypertrophy of Tonsils and Adenoids	2,807	7,750	2.8	2,740	8,048	2.9
<i>Digestive System</i>	11,798	102,854	8.7	10,008	84,747	8.5
Peptic Ulcer	1,778	20,768	11.7	811	10,292	12.7
Appendicitis	2,482	16,653	6.7	2,266	15,047	6.6
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	3,369	29,093	8.6	1,351	12,015	8.9
Cirrhosis of Liver	176	2,528	14.4	66	1,457	22.1
Cholelithiasis and Cholecystitis	653	7,050	10.8	1,868	19,689	10.5
<i>Genito-urinary System</i>	5,649	52,771	9.3	11,538	84,514	7.3
Nephritis and Nephrosis	478	8,424	17.6	402	6,723	16.7
Infections of Kidney	312	3,182	10.2	1,260	11,299	9.0
Calculus of Urinary System	466	3,709	8.0	232	2,578	11.1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	903	16,379	18.1	..	..	..
Diseases of Breast	43	230	5.3	530	3,175	6.0
Other Diseases of Genital Organs	1,596	8,053	5.0	6,960	46,595	6.7
<i>Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Puerperium</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	10,359	79,188	7.6
<i>Skin and Sub-cutaneous Tissue</i>	3,563	33,028	9.3	2,430	23,514	9.7
<i>Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue</i>	4,576	61,622	13.5	3,365	44,605	13.3
<i>Congenital Anomalies</i>	1,250	15,979	12.8	1,005	23,436	23.3
<i>Certain Causes of Perinatal Morbidity</i>	194	3,562	18.4	166	3,062	18.4
<i>Symptoms and Ill-defined</i>	9,731	151,496	15.6	8,877	239,477	27.0
<i>Accidents, Poisonings, and Violence</i>	20,750	174,244	8.4	10,226	99,813	9.8
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2,317	24,567	10.6	840	8,090	9.6
Other Accidents	17,884	145,010	8.1	8,653	87,152	10.1
All Classes	111,129	1,276,130	11.5	105,494	1,319,399	12.5

8 MENTAL SICKNESS

The first mental hospital was opened at Goodna, Brisbane, in 1865. Ipswich hospital was established in 1878, Toowoomba in 1890, and Charters Towers in 1954. There was a mental hospital at Townsville from 1940 to the beginning of April 1948, when the premises became part of the general hospital, the psychiatric section of which now treats early and incipient cases of mental sickness. A psychiatric clinic was opened in Brisbane in 1945. An epileptic home at Willowburn, Toowoomba, was opened in 1919.

A programme for the re-organisation of the Mental Health Service, introduced in 1968, provided for a distinction between psychiatric and intellectually handicapped patients. Psychiatric and security patients are now treated at the Wolston Park Hospital, the Baillie Henderson Hospital, and Mossman Hall, formerly known as the Special Hospitals at Brisbane, Toowoomba, and Charters Towers respectively. The former Ipswich Special Hospital has become the Challinor Centre for the Care and Training of the Intellectually Handicapped. The patients are mostly adult, but some are severely and profoundly retarded children.

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

The number of mental patients in 1874 was 300, which represented a rate of 1.83 per 1,000 of the population. By 1909 the rate had reached the peak of 3.95 per 1,000. The number of cases continued to increase, probably due largely to better supervision and notification, and reached the record level of 4,735 in 1956, but the rate had dropped to 3.40 per 1,000. Numbers have fallen in recent years, due mainly to changes in methods of treatment and the transfer of geriatric patients to other establishments. At 30 June 1968 there were 2,937 patients in the three mental hospitals and 817 in the three training centres for the intellectually handicapped, equal to a rate of 2.12 per 1,000 population. The number of male patients has always exceeded that for females. The 1969 total of 3,754 was made of up 2,297 males and 1,457 females.

For statistics of mental hospitals, see Chapter 5.

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

The Mental Health Act of 1962 provided for the treatment of mentally-ill patients in private hospitals and in other ways provided for an increasing integration of psychiatric services into the general pattern of general medical and hospital services. This has led to the establishment of psychiatric units for in-patients at the Royal Brisbane, Chermside, Townsville, Rockhampton, Bundaberg, Maryborough, Ipswich, and Toowoomba general hospitals and the establishment of out-patient psychiatric clinics at 11 hospitals throughout the State. The Brisbane Psychiatric Clinic's work in 1968-69

covered 14,401 consultations with 2,339 patients, of whom 808 were newly registered during the year.

The 1962 legislation also resulted in the transfer of geriatric patients to senile annexes of general hospitals or to Eventide Homes, with the result that in 1969 only 588 patients of mental hospitals and training centres (16 per cent of the total) were over 60 years of age, compared with 992 (23 per cent) in 1960.

Developments in the treatment of alcoholism have resulted in the closure of the largely custodial Home for Inebriates at Marburg and its replacement by the Wacol Rehabilitation Clinic with greater concentration on active treatment, and with provision for females as well as males. Informal (voluntary) admission is now allowed at both this Clinic and the Alcoholism Clinic at the Royal Brisbane Hospital, and this partly accounts for the high admission of 893 patients in 1968-69.

Further recent developments in this field include the establishment in 1959 of the Division of Welfare and Guidance to assist emotionally disturbed, neglected, and delinquent children. Its activities include a day-hospital for child psychiatry and a centre for adolescent psychiatric patients in Brisbane, child guidance centres in Toowoomba and Townsville, and the provision of clinical assessment and treatment at institutions administered by the Department of Children's Services. In all, 43,755 consultations and interviews were conducted in 1968-69 for 2,963 patients.

9 ABORIGINES

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

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

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

This resulted in the passing of new legislation, *The Aborigines' and Torres Strait Islanders' Affairs Act of 1965*, to further promote the well-being and progressive development of Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders. This Act, amended in 1967, virtually removes all restrictive measures of administration from the people, but at the same time provides for assistance and protection where needed.

Previously, every person with a preponderance of aboriginal blood not holding a certificate of exemption was considered to be a ward of the

Government. Conversely, the new Act provides for the issue of certificates of entitlement for those people deemed to be in need of assistance. The Act is administered by the Department of Aboriginal and Island Affairs with a Director as permanent head. The new Act also enables the Director to assist families of indigenous origin not previously legally embraced.

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

In certain districts, supervision of Aborigines residing outside of community areas was previously undertaken by police officers who had been appointed as Protectors of Aborigines. These duties are now carried out by the Clerks of the Court, in the Magistrates Courts Districts to which they are appointed, as District Officers. Provision also is made for the appointment of Regional District Officers who assist families as needed and generally co-ordinate the work performed by the Clerks of the Court in relation to Aborigines throughout the State.

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

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

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

All assisted persons employed are encouraged to save from their earnings and an agreed portion of their wages is banked to their credit. There is no restriction on reasonable withdrawals with the permission of District Officers. Savings Bank accounts of Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders at 30 June 1969 totalled \$1,869,972. For the year ended 30 June 1969 withdrawals totalled \$4,011,438 and deposits \$3,908,012.

At 30 June 1969 there were nine 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, Mitchell River, Weipa, and Northern Peninsula Area embracing the satellite communities of Bamaga, Cowal Creek, New Mapoon, Umagico, and Red Island Point. There were also three hostels (at Cairns, Townsville, and Mount Isa), controlled by the Government, and six communities managed by religious bodies. The church communities are subsidised by the Government. There were 16 island villages in Torres Strait with 13 schools, a hostel, and Torres Strait College at Thursday Island, which care for Torres Strait Islanders.

The Department of Education provides and staffs schools for the government communities except Edward River, Lockhart River, Mitchell River, and Cowal Creek. These four schools, as well as the 13 schools on island communities, are conducted by the Department of Aboriginal and Island Affairs and, together with the six schools on church communities conducted by church authorities, work to the Department of Education syllabus. At 31 March 1969, 270 children were attending secondary schools.

Details of the population under the care of the Department of Aboriginal and Island Affairs at 30 June 1969, together with enrolments at schools on the various communities, are shown in the next table.

POPULATION AND SCHOOL ENROLMENT, ABORIGINAL AND ISLANDER COMMUNITIES, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1969

Locality	Population	School Enrolment ¹		
		Boys	Girls	Total
Communities				
Government				
Northern Peninsula	1,009	165	145	310
Cherbourg	1,167	149	152	301
Edward River	274	38	26	64
Lockhart River	282	44	35	79
Mitchell River	620	62	71	133
Palm Island	1,317	230 ²	214 ²	444 ²
Weipa	362	73	64	137
Woorabinda ³	383	58	55	113
Yarrabah	889	113	123	236
Church				
Brethren				
Doomadgee	613	69	98	167
Lutheran				
Bloomfield River	160	..	..	..
Hopevale	451	58	46	104
Presbyterian				
Aurukun	653	87	76	163
Mornington Island	621	94	96	190
Roman Catholic				
Hammond Island	159	..	..	..
Country Reserves	21,892	363 ⁴	400 ⁵	763 ⁵
Torres Strait Islands				
Total	30,852	1,603	1,601	3,204

¹ At 1 August 1969. See also page 119. ² Including St Michael's (R.C.) Palm Island Convent, 81 boys, 70 girls. ³ Including Foleyvale and Zamia Creek. ⁴ Children in Country Reserves attend the nearest State school. ⁵ Including St Paul's (C. of E.) Moa Island, 21 boys, 28 girls.

After the cessation of war with Japan, 700 island soldiers who had served in the Torres Strait Light Infantry Battalion were rehabilitated in the pearling industry by the Queensland Government. From their earnings these Islanders purchased their own pearling vessels, and the fleet commenced to operate at the beginning of 1946. During the year ended 30 June 1969, luggers and cutters owned and operated by Islanders won pearl-shell worth \$293,026 and some beche-de-mer and trochus shell.

The amount expended by the Queensland Government on the general welfare and advancement of the State's aboriginal and islander population for the year ended 30 June 1969 totalled \$3,639,493 from revenue and \$600,910 from loan funds. Expenditure from a Welfare Fund built up from the sale of produce, livestock, curios, etc. amounted to \$1,172,702. Hospitalisation charges, borne by the Department of Health, are excluded.

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

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

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

ABORIGINAL POPULATION, AUSTRALIA

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

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

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

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

• Chapter 4

PUBLIC JUSTICE

1 THE LEGAL SYSTEM

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

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

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

District Courts were re-established in 1959 after having been abolished in 1922. Originally four District Court judges were appointed but the number has been progressively increased and had grown to twelve by February 1969. Of these, eleven are appointed to Brisbane (two of whom constitute the Local Government Court) and one to Townsville, but the judges sit as required at various country centres throughout Queensland. The Courts' Registries are at centres where there is a Supreme Court Registry or (in District Court towns) a Magistrates Court Registry.

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

Magistrates Courts are constituted by stipendiary magistrates or, for certain limited jurisdiction, by justices of the peace. The jurisdiction, unless extended by consent, is limited to personal actions in which not more than \$1,200 is claimed. Appeal without leave lies to the District

Court where \$150 or more is involved. In certain instances small amounts may be recovered on complaint heard in a Magistrates Court.

Criminal Jurisdiction—Criminal jurisdiction in regard to indictable offences is vested in the Supreme Court and District Court and is exercised in each case by a judge sitting with a jury of twelve. A preliminary hearing is held before a stipendiary magistrate or justices of the peace for the purpose of determining whether a prima-facie case has been made out. The matter then proceeds on the indictment to either the Supreme Court or the District Court, depending on the seriousness of the offence. The District Court has no jurisdiction in the case of an offence where the maximum penalty exceeds 14 years' imprisonment.

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

Stipendiary magistrates, and in some cases justices of the peace, have power to deal summarily with certain minor offences and, except in excluded cases, have power to grant bail. Appeal lies to the Full Court of the Supreme Court or a single judge of the Supreme or District Court.

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

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

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

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

parliament, public servants, persons engaged in legal, health, teaching, or religious professions, and bank officers.

2 POLICE

The principal functions of the Police Department in Queensland are the protection of life and property, the prevention and detection of crime, and the preservation of good order over an area of 667,000 square miles, much of it very sparsely populated. A growing sector of this work is the control of traffic.

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

To provide these services the force was organised into 18 Police Districts incorporating 304 Stations throughout the State at 30 June 1969. Within this system, the General Police, Criminal Investigation Branch, Licensing Branch, Traffic Branch, and the Police Depot operate as separate functional groups.

Male probationaries are recruited between the ages of 19 and 30 years and female appointees must be between the ages of 23 and 30 years. They undergo a period of intensive training of three months before being sworn in as members of the Police Force. There is also a cadet system under which youths of 15½ to 17½ years of age are enrolled, performing general clerical work and obtaining a preliminary knowledge of police routine. After attaining the age of 19 years, they are sent to the Police Depot to receive the usual training before being appointed constables.

Members of the Force desiring promotion from one rank or grade to the next higher rank or grade must pass a qualifying examination, held annually, the subjects being law and police duties. The rank of constable is divided into three grades, namely, senior constable, constable first class, and constable. Members retire at the age of 60 years and have their own superannuation fund. Details are shown on page 489.

In keeping with the need to protect citizens and deter offenders in the changing circumstances of modern life, attempts have been made to reduce road accidents by appointing additional police to full-time traffic duty, by maintaining a high level of road safety lectures to schools (2,593 lectures in 1968-69), by analysing all accidents, and by issuing warning notices to offenders, or cancelling or suspending licences.

The rapid development of small boat activities has resulted in increased work for the Water Police who, in 1968-69, made 182 searches for persons or craft, compared with 128 in 1967-68 and 120 in 1966-67. A fully trained skin diving team attached to the Water Police performs numerous diving operations in seeking and recovering property from the water.

The Queensland Police Citizens Youth Welfare Association has continued its activities and now has ten clubs.

The next table shows the size of the Queensland police force and the extent of its main operations. The growth in its strength in the five years to 1968-69 is seen to have matched the growth of population.

QUEENSLAND POLICE: STRENGTH AND MAIN OPERATIONS

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
DEPARTMENTAL STRENGTH AT END OF YEAR					
<i>Sworn-in Personnel</i>	2,700	2,862	2,910	2,933	3,022
General Police (Males)	2,342	2,476	2,495	2,520	2,591
Detectives	227	238	243	259	291
Plain Clothes Police	120	133	152	136	118
Police-women	11	15	20	18	22
<i>Other Police Personnel</i>	122	124	157	161	168
Probationaries	1	4	38	42	49
Cadets	109	109	108	108	108
Native Trackers	12	11	11	11	11
<i>Total Police Strength</i>	2,822	2,986	3,067	3,094	3,190
Metropolitan ¹	1,439	1,548	1,543	1,570	1,603
Country	1,383	1,438	1,524	1,524	1,587
<i>Public Service Staff</i>	123	148	165	175	200
<i>Other Civilian Staff</i> ²	63	90	100	104	126
Clerks	52	72	78	81	103
Driver's Licence Testing Officers	7	11	14	14	14
Others	4	7	8	9	9
Population per Sworn-in Officer ..	609	585	585	591	585

CRIMINAL OFFENCES³

Total Number Recorded	37,784	39,948	40,748	44,297	49,772
Cleared Up Offences					
Number	14,194	15,661	16,345	18,577	20,769
Proportion of Total .. %	37.6	39.2	40.1	41.9	41.7
Cleared Up Offences Committed by Juveniles ⁴					
Number	5,089	6,991	6,483	6,390	7,591
Proportion of All Cleared Up Offences %	35.9	44.6	39.7	34.4	36.6
Number of Juvenile Offenders Dealt With	4,005	5,212	4,935	5,407	6,157

TRAFFIC OFFENCES

<i>Convictions following Summons or Arrest</i>	38,993	31,994	19,386	22,428	20,934
Metropolitan ¹	20,913	19,829	9,484	11,315	10,479
Country	18,080	12,165	9,902	11,113	10,455
<i>Fines Imposed by Courts</i> \$	742,796	798,130	626,800	709,787	975,575
Metropolitan ¹ \$	331,728	396,607	219,864	267,737	386,074
Country \$	411,068	401,523	406,936	442,050	589,501
<i>Traffic Offence Notices Issued</i> No.	58,163	98,299	146,911	139,550	111,927
Amount Paid \$	101,994	798,696	1,185,808	1,140,613	907,136

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

3 PRISONS

During 1968-69 there were eight prisons in use in the State, only one of which, at Brisbane, held females. Brisbane and Townsville are maximum-security prisons, and Wacol (Brisbane) and Etna Creek

(Rockhampton) are medium-security prisons with substantial development work in progress. The other prisons are at Thursday Island, for short-term prisoners, and the Rockhampton Gaol, for prisoners pending transfer to other prisons. The State Farms at Palen Creek and Numinbah, both south of Brisbane, are minimum-security prisons.

PRISONS AND PRISONERS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Prisons	Prison Farms	Prisoners Received during Year ¹		Prisoners in Confinement at End of Year		
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Per 100,000 Mean Population
1959-60 ..	6	3	3,014	230	907	24	63
1960-61 ..	5	3	3,381	244	921	29	63
1961-62 ..	5	3	3,179	310	873	17	58
1962-63 ..	5	2	3,592	340	916	30	61
1963-64 ..	5	2	3,670	281	826	18	53
1964-65 ..	5	2	3,886	330	987	37	63
1965-66 ..	5	2	3,987	288	1,035	24	64
1966-67 ..	5	2	4,692	241	1,088	18	66
1967-68 ..	6	2	4,319	326	1,010	24	60
1968-69 ..	6	2	4,477	372	1,095	39	65

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

Convicted prisoners in confinement per 100,000 of the population in the various States at 30 June 1968 were as follows: New South Wales, 76; Victoria, 64; Queensland, 60; South Australia, 83; Western Australia, 129; and Tasmania, 74.

The Queensland prison system is designed to rehabilitate, rather than merely punish. Prisoners are taught trades and encouraged to improve their standard of general education, and, in addition, the Department pays for technical and commercial correspondence courses. Recreational facilities are provided for the week-end period. In March 1969 a system of allowing prisoners nearing the end of their term to work in normal employment outside the prison was introduced. Prisoners who are granted leave of absence for this purpose have to undertake to return to prison each evening. Deductions are made from their wages towards the cost of their prison accommodation. They are allowed certain amounts for travelling and out-of-pocket expenses, the balance being banked and handed to them on discharge. The 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.

The minimum-security prisons are operated and referred to as State Farms. At 30 June 1969 they held 85 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.

Under *The Offenders Probation and Parole Acts, 1959 to 1968*, which repealed *The Prisoners' Parole Acts, 1937 to 1943*, the Parole Board may recommend to the Governor in Council the release on parole of

prisoners undergoing life sentences while the Board itself may parole other prisoners. During 1968-69, 35 prisoners were paroled.

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

4 CRIMINAL COURTS

Higher Courts—Criminal cases are dealt with at the three Supreme Courts (Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville), by the Supreme Court on Circuit, and by District Courts. The main offences with which persons were charged during 1968-69 and how they were dealt with are shown below.

HIGHER COURTS, QUEENSLAND: CRIMINAL CASES, 1968-69

Offence	Persons Charged		How Dealt With			
	Males	Females	Sentenced or Bound Over ¹	Found Insane	Acquitted	Other ²
Murder	10	4	5	4	5	..
Attempted Murder	3	4	3	2	1	1
Manslaughter	36	3	16	..	13	10
Offences against Females	171	..	133	..	18	20
Other Offences against the Person	233	8	165	..	52	24
Offences against Property	1,341	48	1,271	..	79	39
Other	18	2	17	..	..	3
Total	1,812	69	1,610	6	168	97

¹ Including admitted to probation. ² No True Bill and *Nolle Prosequi*.

Numbers of persons convicted of serious crime in the various States during the last ten years are given in the next table. Comparison between the States should be made with caution due to the differing jurisdictions of the Higher Courts of the various States.

HIGHER¹ COURTS, AUSTRALIA: CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland ²	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia ³
1959 ..	2,325	1,799	915	499	216	290	6,153
1960 ..	2,635	1,996	1,020	580	183	295	6,800
1961 ..	2,712	2,307	1,279	606	203	304	7,530
1962 ..	2,513	2,329	1,175	718	238	270	7,349
1963 ..	2,907	1,946	1,187	745	313	293	7,498
1964 ..	2,689	1,793	1,134	629	259	172	6,783
1965 ..	2,900	1,618	1,201	713	315	170	7,078
1966 ..	3,201	1,725	1,330	738	302	204	7,625
1967 ..	3,126	1,786	1,279	707	357	254	7,643
1968 ..	3,254	1,790	1,160	692	507	243	7,646
RATE PER 100,000 MEAN POPULATION							
1968 ..	74	54	68	61	56	64	63

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

The next table shows for ten years the principal types of offences with which persons were charged before Queensland Higher Courts. The numerous offences against property consist mainly of burglary and other forms of stealing from premises and illegally using motor vehicles. 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
1959-60	16	1	26	126	155	863	21	1,208
1960-61	8	9	25	143	144	1,088	16	1,433
1961-62	9	10	25	139	132	1,021	26	1,362
1962-63	14	8	29	134	121	1,028	33	1,367
1963-64	9	9	26	157	169	943	18	1,331
1964-65	12	6	21	166	157	1,019	8	1,389
1965-66	14	6	38	155	163	1,163	20	1,559
1966-67	13	6	24	141	163	1,096	30	1,473
1967-68	13	8	34	145	189	967	17	1,373
1968-69	14	7	39	171	241	1,389	20	1,881

Lower Courts—A total of 51 stipendiary magistrates and a large number of justices of the peace exercised jurisdiction in 207 Magistrates Courts during 1968-69. The following table shows, for ten years, the numbers of criminal cases dealt with by these courts, as well as cases dealt with by Children's Courts and by industrial magistrates.

LOWER COURTS, QUEENSLAND: CRIMINAL AND QUASI-CRIMINAL CASES

Year	Assault	Stealing ¹	Against Good Order		Road Traffic and Transport Laws ²	All Other	Total
			Drunkenness	Other			
1959-60	685	4,153	28,634	3,015	28,502	8,815	73,804
1960-61	618	4,408	26,298	2,510	34,697	10,917	79,448
1961-62	648	4,319	26,663	2,557	34,814	10,771	79,772
1962-63	697	4,992	28,995	2,729	38,588	11,736	87,737
1963-64	725	4,622	31,135	2,674	46,913	11,809	97,878
1964-65	737	5,003	29,388	2,840	61,540	14,060	113,568
1965-66	740	5,810	29,223	3,176	57,580	15,214	111,743
1966-67	855	5,658	29,949	3,375	41,114	14,204	95,155
1967-68	872	5,268	28,682	3,273	47,537	14,414	100,046
1968-69	812	5,466	28,593	3,139	53,642	15,723	107,375

¹ Including the illegal use of motor vehicles. ² Including driving under the influence of liquor or a drug.

Breaches of road traffic and transport laws, which decreased following the extension, in 1965, of the "on-the-spot tickets" system, under which penalties may be paid without court appearance, increased during 1967-68 and 1968-69, to represent 48 and 50 per cent respectively of all cases.

LOWER COURTS: CASES HEARD IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1968-69

Statistical Division	Drunkenness		Road Traffic and Transport Laws		Other Offences		Total Offences	
	Number of Cases	Proportion	Number of Cases	Proportion	Number of Cases	Proportion	Number of Cases	Proportion
		%		%		%		%
Brisbane	14,508	50.7	37,093	69.2	14,790	58.8	66,391	61.8
Moreton	639	2.2	3,435	6.4	1,742	6.9	5,816	5.4
Maryborough ..	1,161	4.1	1,594	3.0	990	3.9	3,745	3.5
Downs	867	3.0	2,545	4.7	1,388	5.5	4,800	4.5
Roma	738	2.6	362	0.7	420	1.7	1,520	1.4
South-Western ..	585	2.1	653	1.2	334	1.3	1,572	1.5
Rockhampton ..	1,867	6.5	2,103	3.9	1,077	4.3	5,047	4.7
Central-Western ..	789	2.8	341	0.6	373	1.5	1,503	1.4
Far-Western ..	278	1.0	62	0.1	111	0.5	451	0.4
Mackay	292	1.0	820	1.5	635	2.5	1,747	1.6
Townsville ..	2,400	8.4	1,872	3.5	1,573	6.3	5,845	5.4
Cairns	2,409	8.4	1,787	3.3	1,127	4.5	5,323	5.0
Peninsula	547	1.9	31	0.1	118	0.5	696	0.7
North-Western ..	1,513	5.3	944	1.8	462	1.8	2,919	2.7
Queensland ..	28,593	100.0	53,642	100.0	25,140	100.0	107,375	100.0

The following cases, heard by Lower Courts, are excluded from all tables in this section (the numbers shown are for 1968-69): Applications concerning ejection orders (74), hire purchase (relief, return of goods, etc.) (4), maintenance orders and variations thereof (399), prohibition orders (12), insanity (1), cases remanded to other States (4), workers' compensation appeals and references (16), National Service deferments and exemptions (4), consent to marry (104), reinstatement of drivers' licences (26), orders by the Children's Courts for admission to care and protection (160), and for committal to care and control (421), other applications (88).

Drunkenness and breaches of road traffic and transport laws made up 77 per cent of all cases in 1968-69. In the Brisbane Statistical Division, 56 per cent of all cases heard were traffic offences. In the ten years to 1968-69 cases of drunkenness for the whole of the State have remained fairly steady at about 18 per 1,000 population, but the rate for traffic cases has risen from about 16 to 30 per 1,000 population. The numbers of cases for these offences and for "other" and total offences, and the proportions in each statistical division are shown in the table above.

The tables on pages 109 to 111 show, in greater detail, the numbers of persons charged in Lower Courts with various offences during 1968-69.

Among the various types of offences, the 20 to 29 years age group most frequently provided the highest proportion of the men charged. Nearly 41 per cent of the 5,668 charges brought against males aged from 15 to 19 years involved stealing or other offences against property. Of the 7,377 charges for the more serious offences (those against persons and property) involving males whose ages were known, 3,403, or over 46 per cent, were brought against those under the age of 21 years.

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

LOWER COURTS, QUEENSLAND: AGES OF PERSONS CHARGED, 1968-69

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 ..	5	2	1	237	49	5	10	..	29	7	345
15 to 19 ..	152	66	120	1,838	462	1,351	707	227	523	222	5,668
20 to 29 ..	252	39	106	1,551	635	5,649	998	1,037	468	280	11,015
30 to 39 ..	97	7	21	505	288	5,881	366	665	181	146	8,157
40 to 49 ..	68	5	26	341	176	6,969	353	560	139	121	8,758
50 to 59 ..	17	3	10	147	79	4,344	207	267	71	60	5,205
60 to 69 ..	8	1	3	32	10	1,796	50	73	21	17	2,011
70 & Over ..	4	..	..	10	4	321	18	8	4	4	373
Not Stated ..	190	43	63	102	110	45	116	271	44,321	8,436	53,697
Total ..	793	166	350	4,763	1,813	26,361	2,825	3,108	45,757	9,293	95,229

MALES CHARGED—PERCENTAGE IN EACH AGE GROUP²											
Under 15 ..	1	1	..	5	3	..	..	..	2	1	..
15 to 19 ..	25	54	42	39	27	5	26	8	36	26	14
20 to 29 ..	42	32	37	33	37	21	37	37	33	33	27
30 to 39 ..	16	6	7	11	17	23	14	23	13	17	20
40 to 49 ..	11	4	9	7	10	26	13	20	10	14	21
50 to 59 ..	3	2	4	4	5	17	7	9	5	7	13
60 to 69 ..	1	1	1	1	1	7	2	3	1	2	5
70 & Over ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..

FEMALES CHARGED—NUMBER											
Under 15 ..	..	..	..	16	1	..	2	..	2	..	21
15 to 19 ..	1	..	3	233	50	84	83	..	35	26	515
20 to 29 ..	6	..	6	166	45	423	115	6	15	31	813
30 to 39 ..	3	..	5	106	20	531	37	11	24	11	748
40 to 49 ..	2	..	..	90	20	725	58	11	9	16	931
50 to 59 ..	..	..	1	52	3	374	13	4	5	7	459
60 to 69 ..	..	..	..	23	1	77	3	1	1	5	111
70 & Over ..	..	..	..	6	..	15	1	..	..	3	25
Not Stated ..	7	..	1	11	9	3	1	3	3,668	3,426	7,129
Total ..	19	..	16	703	149	2,232	313	36	3,759	3,525	10,752

FEMALES CHARGED—PERCENTAGE IN EACH AGE GROUP²											
Under 15 ..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	2	..	1
15 to 19 ..	8	..	20	34	36	4	26	..	38	26	14
20 to 29 ..	50	..	40	24	32	19	37	19	17	32	22
30 to 39 ..	25	..	33	15	14	24	12	33	26	11	21
40 to 49 ..	17	..	..	13	14	33	19	33	10	16	26
50 to 59 ..	..	..	7	8	2	17	4	12	6	7	13
60 to 69 ..	..	..	..	3	1	3	1	3	1	5	3
70 & Over ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..

¹ Excluding 1,394 companies which are included among males in the next table.

² Excluding persons whose ages were not stated.

LOWER COURTS, QUEENSLAND: CASES

Offence	Persons Charged		
	Males	Females	Total
<i>Offences against the Person</i>	1,309	35	1,344
Murder and Attempted Murder	18	8	26
Manslaughter	36	3	39
Offences against Females	166	..	166
Assault, Common	269	9	278
Assault, Aggravated	304	3	307
Assault Occasioning Bodily or Grievous Bodily Harm	108	6	114
Other Assaults	112	1	113
Dangerous Driving	244	..	244
Other Offences against the Person	52	5	57
<i>Offences against Property</i>	6,576	852	7,428
Burglary and Housebreaking	68	2	70
Breaking, Entering, and Stealing (other Premises)	946	21	967
Stealing and Illegally Using Motor Vehicles	473	15	488
Other Stealing	3,276	665	3,941
Unlawful Possession of Property and Receiving	515	28	543
False Pretences	556	89	645
Malicious Damage	516	26	542
Illegally on Premises	109	4	113
Other Offences against Property	117	2	119
<i>Forgery and Offences against the Currency</i>	7	3	10
Forgery and Uttering Forged Instruments	6	3	9
Offences against the Currency	1	..	1
<i>Offences against Good Order</i>	29,187	2,545	31,732
Drunkenness	26,361	2,232	28,593
Obscene, Threatening, Abusive Language	1,084	117	1,201
Insufficient Lawful Means of Support	469	133	602
Indecent, Riotous, Offensive Conduct	689	27	716
Other Offences against Good Order	584	36	620
<i>Other Offences</i>	59,544	7,317	66,861
Breach of Maintenance Order	596	1	597
Offences against Gambling Laws	323	22	345
Offences against Liquor Laws	1,726	151	1,877
Offences against Factory and Industrial Laws	731	8	739
Offences against Revenue Laws	2,538	558	3,096
Offences against Broadcasting and Television Laws	747	1,972	2,719
Offences against Health Laws	370	40	410
Drunk in Charge of a Motor Vehicle	3,108	36	3,144
Other Offences against Traffic and Transport Laws	46,739	3,759	50,498
Offences against Railway Laws	49	8	57
Offences against Local Authority By-laws	1,060	502	1,562
Other Offences	1,557	260	1,817
Total	96,623¹	10,752	107,375

¹ Including 749 males and 187 females bound over or admitted to probation.

HEARD AND RESULTS OF HEARINGS, 1968-69

How Dealt With											
Discharged or Withdrawn		Convicted but Not Punished ²		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.
154	6	85	..	31	1	511	9	178	..	350	19
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	7
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	3
17	..	9	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	135	..
48	4	19	..	7	1	148	4	34	..	13	..
24	..	48	..	..	..	132	3	100	..	..	..
26	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	77	5
6	..	2	..	23	..	61	1	20	..	..	..
22	..	4	..	1	..	165	..	17	..	35	..
5	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	42	4
175	13	1,043	208	..	1	3,248	540	959	43	1,151	47
4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	60	2
24	..	222	3	..	..	1	..	38	..	661	18
17	1	85	1	..	..	126	2	120	11	125	..
52	7	547	172	..	1	2,037	447	493	24	147	14
47	3	46	3	..	..	272	13	69	3	81	6
7	1	36	24	..	..	336	56	150	3	27	5
15	..	80	4	..	..	372	18	34	2	15	2
4	..	12	1	..	..	53	3	40	..	..	..
5	1	13	..	..	..	51	1	13	..	35	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	1	1	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	1	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
488	39	10,438	1,086	15,109	1,070	2,072	185	1,076	165	4	..
426	27	10,252	1,048	13,885	1,007	1,284	91	514	59	..	..
12	1	99	6	612	44	325	61	36	5	..	..
25	8	25	28	..	..	3	5	416	92	..	..
8	2	52	1	412	15	191	7	22	2	4	..
17	1	10	3	200	4	269	21	88	7	..	..
13,938	1,942	316	57	332	8	44,714	5,302	239	7	5	1
212	1	..	..	..	..	383	..	1	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	293	5	29	16	..	1	..	..
40	7	59	9	1	..	1,623	135	3	..	..	..
348	5	..	..	..	..	383	3	..	..	..	..
702	207	..	..	..	..	1,836	351	..	..	..	..
55	80	4	1	..	..	688	1,891	..	..	..	..
29	7	1	1	..	..	326	28	14	4	..	..
89	..	2	2	5	..	2,924	34	87	..	1	..
12,047	1,554	212	40	31	2	34,332	2,161	117	2	..	..
1	..	7	1	..	..	38	7	3	..	..	..
110	22	1	..	..	..	949	480	..	..	..	..
304	59	30	3	2	1	1,203	196	14	..	4	1
14,755	2,000	11,882	1,351	15,472	1,080	50,549	6,038	2,453	216	1,512	67

² Including 1,394 cases against companies.

5 CIVIL COURTS

Writs of Summons matters dealt with by the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts of Queensland during the five years to 1968-69 are shown hereunder.

HIGHER COURTS, QUEENSLAND: CIVIL CASES

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Actions Commenced					
Summons and Plaints Issued No.	2,419	2,732	3,360	3,374	3,661
Petitions, Matrimonial					
Actions Lodged ¹ No.	1,227	1,247	1,268	1,510	1,544
Actions Tried					
Summons and Plaints					
With Jury No.	24	22	14	11	30
Without Jury No.	329	309	352	388	494
Judgments by Default ² .. No.	334	355	472	486	577
All Judgments					
Summons and Plaints					
For Plaintiff No.	645	650	798	841	1,045
For Defendant No.	42	36	40	44	56
Total Amount Awarded.. \$	3,253,936	3,480,520	4,210,115	5,594,518	5,237,844
Matrimonial Actions ³ .. No.	988	1,101	1,063	1,102	1,195

¹ Including cases of restitution of conjugal rights. ² Judgments by default of appearance, default of defence, and judgments signed under Order of Registrar or Judge in Chambers. ³ For dissolutions of marriage resulting from these judgments see page 113.

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

In 1949-50 the amount awarded in Magistrates Courts was approximately \$200,000, compared with \$208,000 in the Supreme Courts. In 1968-69 the amounts had increased to \$3,734,000 and \$5,238,000 respectively.

MAGISTRATES COURTS, QUEENSLAND: CIVIL CASES

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Cases Dealt With No.	20,254	21,275	23,989	24,100	23,514
Amount Claimed \$	3,444,330	3,667,042	4,332,066	4,401,126	4,464,797
Verdicts for Plaintiffs .. No.	17,103	17,931	20,941	21,230	20,379
Amount Awarded ¹ \$	2,889,928	2,900,765	3,817,980	3,363,390	3,734,292

¹ To plaintiffs, excluding costs and amounts paid into Court and accepted in settlement of cases not heard (\$234,688 and \$251,740 respectively in 1968-69).

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

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

The following table shows the total number of marriages dissolved (i.e. divorce decrees made absolute, and decrees for nullity of marriage

and judicial separations granted) in each State during the five years ended 1968 and for the last pre-war year.

DIVORCES ETC. GRANTED, AUSTRALIA

State	1939	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
New South Wales ..	1,553	3,041	3,455	4,538	4,574	4,911
Victoria	805	2,151	2,103	2,144	2,054	2,525
Queensland	201 ¹	986	1,059	1,039	1,083	1,140
South Australia ..	243	890	855	1,080	941	922
Western Australia ..	244	545	606	640	727	812
Tasmania	80	230	280	319	248	303
Northern Territory ..	4	31	41	58	20	23
A. C. Territory ..	7	93	135	103	99	153
Australia	3,137	7,967	8,534	9,921	9,746	10,789

¹ Year ended 30 June.

In Queensland during 1969, 1,243 dissolutions of marriage were granted, comprising 1,236 divorce decrees made absolute, 5 decrees for nullity of marriage, and 2 judicial separations.

In 499 cases the petitioner was the husband and the petitions were on the grounds of adultery (133 cases), desertion (240), separation (99), and other grounds (27). In 744 cases the wife was the petitioner on the grounds of adultery (115), desertion (349), separation (139), and other grounds (141).

Before the uniform Commonwealth divorce legislation came into force in 1961, adultery was the ground in over 25 per cent of all petitions granted, and the most common after desertion. Subsequently, separation, which was not accepted as a ground for divorce before 1961, replaced adultery as the second most common ground in petitions granted in all years after 1962. During 1969, however, adultery again reached second place, although the figure was only marginally greater than that for separation.

DIVORCES ETC., QUEENSLAND: GROUNDS ON WHICH GRANTED

Ground	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Single Grounds					
Adultery	192	206	186	198	248
Desertion	550	512	523	559	589
Separation	221	229	254	254	238
Cruelty	33	40	54	68	85
Drunkenness	9	14	16	25	19
Other	16	11	15	11	15
Dual Grounds					
Adultery and					
Desertion	15	12	9	10	8
Separation .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	..	..	1	2	2
Desertion and					
Separation	6	6	10	4	23
Other	9	..	4	1	4
Drunkenness and Cruelty ..	6	7	10	7	6
Other	2	..	1	1	1
Three Grounds or More .. ..	..	..	..	..	5
Total	1,059	1,039	1,083	1,140	1,243

In the table below, the number of divorces is dissected according to the ages of both husbands and wives. For husbands, the most frequent ages were in the age groups 30 to 44 which included 46 per cent of the cases. For wives, the age groups 25 to 39 included 49 per cent of all the cases.

DIVORCES ETC., QUEENSLAND: AGES OF PARTIES AT DISSOLUTION, 1969

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	33	1	..	..	..	..	..	34
25-29	76	97	9	..	..	..	..	182
30-34	12	109	97	12	1	..	..	231
35-39	2	19	74	67	12	4	1	179
40-44	5	21	55	65	6	10	162
45-49	3	7	23	69	64	18	184
50 and Over	2	4	11	32	60	162	271
Total	123	236	212	168	179	134	191	1,243

Prior to 1944, the greatest proportion of divorces was provided by marriages which had lasted from 10 to 20 years. Towards the end of World War II, marriages of less than 10 years' duration started to provide the greatest proportion, rising from 27 per cent in 1942 to a peak of 46 per cent in 1946. In 1944, divorces of persons married less than 5 years rose to 18 per cent of all divorces, compared with about 5 per cent before 1943, but were low again at 8 per cent in 1969. The proportion from marriages of 5 to 10 years' duration, which rose in post-war years to a peak of 38 per cent in 1949, was 26 per cent in 1969, approximating the level obtaining prior to 1944. In pre-war years generally and from 1949, except for one year, wives were the petitioners in more than half the total cases, the proportion for wives in 1969 being 60 per cent.

The following table shows marriages dissolved in 1969 classified according to duration of marriage and origin of petition.

DURATION OF MARRIAGES DISSOLVED¹, QUEENSLAND

Duration of Marriage	Divorces, 1969			Proportion at Each Duration		Proportion where Husband Petitioner	
	Petition of		Total	1969	1968	1969	1968
	Hus-band	Wife					
Under 5 Years	40	57	97	%	%	%	%
5 Years and under 10 Years	136	186	322	} 33.7	} 34.4	} 41	} 37
10 " " " 15 " "	100	167	267				
15 " " " 20 " "	74	99	173	} 35.4	} 33.1	} 43	} 35
20 " " " 30 " "	104	188	292				
30 " " " 40 " "	37	42	79	6.4	7.2	47	49
Over 40 Years	8	5	13	1.0	1.6	62	67
Total	499	744	1,243	100.0	100.0	40	41

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

6 LIQUOR LICENCES

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

The Commission has power to issue, transfer, cancel, remove, or forfeit licences, provided that the total number of licensed victuallers' (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 at the Commission's discretion and sold by public tender. Any premium on the sale of such licences is credited to the Liquor Acts Trust Fund for compensation.

Since 1958, the Commission must, if 10 per cent of the electors in a locality to which the Commission proposes to grant a licensed victualler's licence so petition, conduct a local option poll. Earlier legislation had provided for these local option polls, but was rescinded in 1935. The legislation does not apply in declared "tourist areas". Two such polls were conducted in 1967, the electors favouring a licence in both areas. In 1969, another poll resulted in 55.3 per cent of the 1,183 formal votes cast being in favour of the licence.

Under the *Liquor Act* 1912-1970, the Commission may also grant licences to motels, taverns, resorts, clubs, restaurants, theatres, cabarets, function rooms, spirit merchants, and other approved bodies. A number of these have been granted following amendments to the Act which have progressively liberalised the regulations controlling the sale of liquor. Fees assessed on the purchase price of liquor bought during the previous year are collected from licensees, who have to renew their licences annually.

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

The following table shows licences in force for five years to 1969, excluding railway refreshment rooms which sell liquor, numbering 37 at 30 June 1969, of which 20 were leased bars at railway stations, the remaining 17 being controlled by the Commissioner for Railways. In addition liquor was sold in 5 dining cars.

LIQUOR LICENCES IN FORCE, QUEENSLAND

At 30 June	Licensed Victuallers	Restaurants	Spirit Merchants	Registered Clubs ¹	Sporting Clubs	Packet	Ex-service-men's Clubs	All Licences ²
1965 ..	1,116	31	131	56	380	9	50	1,773
1966 ..	1,106	34	128	62	387	9	52	1,778
1967 ..	1,101	36	128	63	397	10	53	1,788
1968 ..	1,094	37	125	64	405	10	52	1,787
1969 ..	1,096	40	126	64	413	9	53	1,801

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

² Excluding railway refreshment rooms

During 1968-69 two licensed victuallers' licences were surrendered. One surrendered licence was removed to premises in a new locality.

During 1968-69 fees amounted to \$4,246,018 from licensed victuallers', restaurant, and booth licences, and \$493,426 from spirit merchants' licences. Revenue from club and packet licences amounted to \$436,951. The total revenue from all sources was \$5,305,532.

7 LAND TITLES

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

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

The following table gives details of the numbers of transactions and further information is given on page 506.

LAND TITLES BUSINESS, QUEENSLAND

Transactions	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Transfers	49,974	50,328	54,134	56,793	60,709
Mortgages	34,467	34,790	38,493	41,608	44,796
Releases from Mortgage	25,529	24,883	26,296	28,333	31,343

• Chapter 5

SOCIAL SERVICES

1 EDUCATION

Legislation and History—In 1860, by an Act of the first Queensland Parliament, primary education was placed under the control of a Board of General Education consisting of five members presided over by a Minister of the Crown. The duties of the Board were to superintend the formation and management of primary schools and to administer the funds granted by the Act. Fifteen years later came *The State Education Act* which, with subsequent amending Acts, remained in force until 1965. By this Act the Board of General Education was abolished and its functions transferred to the Department of Public Instruction which has now become the Department of Education. The Queensland Agricultural College was established in 1897 under the Department of Agriculture. In 1902 a Board of Technical Education was established to supervise technical education, which previously had been carried on under the control of local Schools of Arts committees in many towns. In 1905, however, this Board was abolished, and its functions were transferred to the Department of Public Instruction. *The Technical Instruction Act of 1908* dealt comprehensively with technical education in Queensland. The University of Queensland was established by *The University of Queensland Act of 1909*; the first lectures were given on 14 March 1911.

Several new features, such as the raising of the leaving age from 12 to 14 years and compulsory education, were introduced by an amending Act of 1910. State High Schools were inaugurated in 1912, and a more liberal scheme of government scholarships to secondary schools came into force in 1913, with further amendments in subsequent years. A Teachers' Training College was established in 1914, and Rural Schools for training in useful manual arts and elementary agricultural science were introduced in 1917. A Correspondence School was opened in 1922, and in the following year classes were formed at various centres for the instruction of handicapped children. The same year also saw the establishment of special vocational classes at various centres. The Conservatorium of Music was established in 1957. The first "School of the Air" for the primary instruction, by means of two-way radio, of children in remote and isolated places was opened in north-western Queensland in 1960. *The Education Act of 1964* consolidated and amended the law relating to education. It also raised the school leaving age to 15 years.

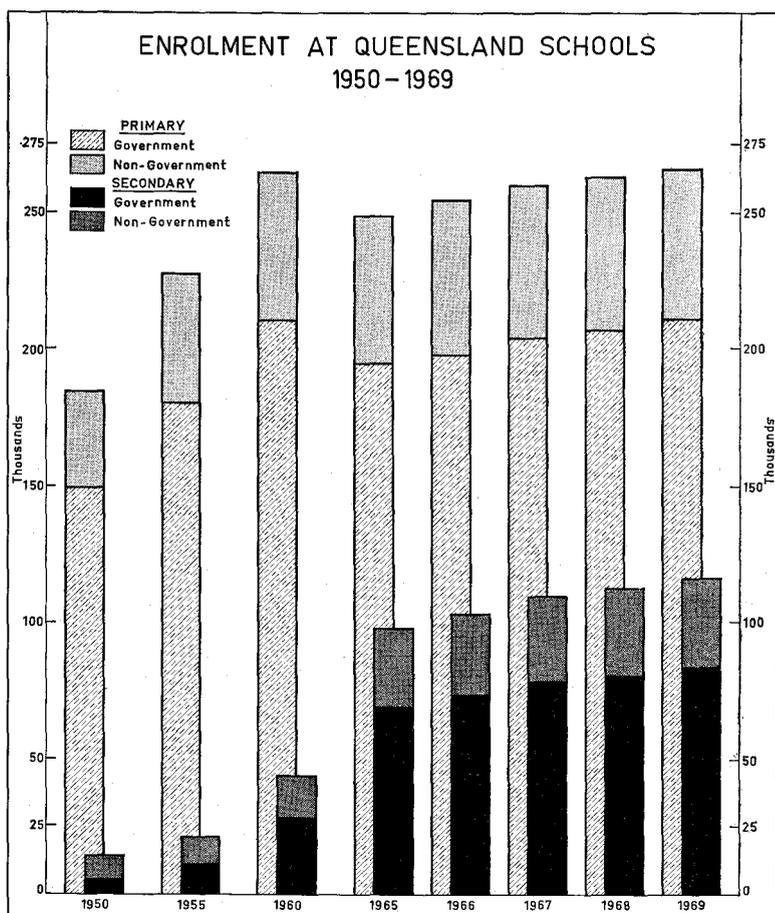
Technical education was reorganised in Queensland in 1965, when the first Institute of Technology was opened in Brisbane. A wide range of full-time and part-time courses now provide training for careers at the management, technologist, technician, and tradesman levels.

Government Expenditure on Education—Including scholarships, tuition fees, assistance to non-State schools, etc., the State Government spent \$83,095,515 on schools during 1968-69. This amounted to \$47.44 per head of population, compared with \$2.81 in 1920-21 and \$1.11 in 1910-11, the year in which compulsory education was introduced. Including, in addition to schools, expenditure on the University, libraries, art galleries, cultural activities, etc., the amount was \$104,544,525 in 1968-69 or \$59.69 per head.

2 SCHOOLS

In 1860 there were 73 children receiving education per 1,000 of mean population; in 1900, 224; and in 1969, 219. The decline from 1900 was due to the proportion of children of school age decreasing because of lower birth rates and improved longevity, but since 1948, when it was 165, the proportion has increased, as the large numbers born in the latter war and post-war years have reached school age and as an increasing proportion of children proceed to a secondary education.

State and non-government schools provide both primary and secondary level classes, and the following diagram shows enrolments at Queensland schools for selected years since 1950. Due to a lowering by one year of the age of admission to secondary schools in 1964, there was a decrease in primary enrolments and a corresponding increase in secondary enrolments.



Of the 1,590 schools open in Queensland on 1 August 1969, 1,248, or 78 per cent, were government schools, and except for 17 native schools, were administered by the State Department of Education. Of the 383,234 pupils enrolled on that date, 294,186, or just over 76 per cent, attended government schools. Particulars of government and private schools for the year 1969 are given in the next table.

SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND, 1 AUGUST 1969

Type	Schools	Teachers		Enrolment	
		Full-time	Part-time	Males	Females
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Government Primary					
State	1,104	7,073	.. ¹	106,203	98,493
Correspondence	1	68	..	1,195	1,191
Special	23	256	..	1,629	895
Native ²	17	62	1	503	486
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,145</i>	<i>7,459</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>109,530</i>	<i>101,065</i>
Other Primary					
Grammar	3 ³	3	..	56	26
Other	281	1,552	258	27,663	27,671
Mission	6	28	2	406	406
Special	1	2	5	24	21
<i>Total</i>	<i>288</i>	<i>1,585</i>	<i>265</i>	<i>28,149</i>	<i>28,124</i>
Total Primary	1,433	9,044	266	137,679	129,189
Government Secondary					
High	102	4,009	.. ¹	38,773	34,389
Departments at Primary Schools	123 ³			.. ¹	3,518	3,541
Correspondence	1	51	..	1,931	1,384
Special	3 ³	.. ³	..	36	19
<i>Total</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>4,060</i>	..	<i>44,258</i>	<i>39,333</i>
Other Secondary					
Grammar	8	180	19	2,573	1,453
Other	120 ⁴	1,183	304	14,166	14,571
Mission	3 ³	..	..	4	8
<i>Total</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>1,363</i>	<i>323</i>	<i>16,743</i>	<i>16,032</i>
Total Secondary	157	5,423	323	61,001	55,365
Total	1,590	14,467	589	198,680	184,554

¹ The Government employs only full-time teachers. ² Administered by the Department of Aboriginal and Island Affairs and located in aboriginal communities. ³ Attached to other schools and excluded from the total. ⁴ Including 74 attached to primary schools and excluded from the total.

The following table includes all primary and secondary schools.

SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND

Year ¹	Schools		Teachers ²		Enrolment			Government Expenditure on Schools ³
	State	Other	State	Other	State	Other	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
1960 ..	1,521	306	8,774	2,479	239,082	69,916	308,998	32,379
1961 ..	1,479	322	9,053	2,574	243,977	72,823	316,800	36,599
1962 ..	1,459	324	9,351	2,668	250,990	74,879	325,869	38,991
1963 ..	1,434	342	9,664	2,801	254,503	78,315	332,818	44,088
1964 ..	1,379	350	9,877	3,011	259,560	81,023	340,583	49,634
1965 ..	1,336	350	10,012	3,035	263,967	83,413	347,380	50,488
1966 ..	1,321	346	10,314	3,217	272,055	85,521	357,576	52,173
1967 ..	1,307	342	10,737	3,308	281,457	86,928	368,385	58,260
1968 ..	1,264	342	11,401	3,486	287,534	88,207	375,741	67,487
1969 ..	1,248	342	11,520	3,536	294,186	89,048	383,234	83,096

¹ Schools and teachers at 31 December until 1961, thereafter at 1 August. Enrolment as at 1 August throughout. ² Including part-time teachers. ³ For year ended 30 June of year shown. Including allowances and subsidies to private schools.

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

ALL SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND: AGES OF SCHOLARS

Age ¹	1968			1969		
	State	Other	Total	State	Other	Total
MALES						
Under 6	8,097	2,302	10,399	8,116	2,261	10,377
6	14,677	3,820	18,497	14,711	3,723	18,434
7	14,909	3,893	18,802	15,082	3,881	18,963
8	14,772	3,854	18,626	15,128	3,861	18,989
9	14,493	3,727	18,220	15,071	3,847	18,918
10	14,214	3,627	17,841	14,552	3,691	18,243
11	13,904	3,646	17,550	14,355	3,592	17,947
12	13,601	3,834	17,435	13,632	4,039	17,671
13	12,874	4,366	17,240	13,254	4,177	17,431
14	12,388	3,872	16,260	12,666	4,070	16,736
15	8,591	3,467	12,058	8,699	3,356	12,055
16	4,118	2,438	6,556	4,419	2,430	6,849
17	1,854	1,388	3,242	2,067	1,521	3,588
18	523	357	880	618	369	987
19 and Over	1,303	70	1,373	1,418	74	1,492
Total	150,318	44,661	194,979	153,788	44,892	198,680

FEMALES						
Under 6	7,788	2,326	10,114	7,667	2,187	9,854
6	13,985	3,682	17,667	13,962	3,768	17,730
7	13,741	3,928	17,669	14,241	3,896	18,137
8	13,730	3,810	17,540	14,056	3,846	17,902
9	13,512	3,807	17,319	13,821	3,845	17,666
10	13,336	3,654	16,990	13,559	3,775	17,334
11	12,902	3,689	16,591	13,471	3,718	17,189
12	12,138	4,054	16,192	12,639	4,193	16,832
13	11,808	4,222	16,030	12,054	4,269	16,323
14	11,374	4,041	15,415	11,562	4,218	15,780
15	7,350	3,333	10,683	7,428	3,304	10,732
16	3,138	1,923	5,061	3,214	2,039	5,253
17	1,216	913	2,129	1,455	968	2,423
18	290	146	436	285	120	405
19 and Over	908	18	926	984	10	994
Total	137,216	43,546	180,762	140,398	44,156	184,554

PERSONS						
Under 6	15,885	4,628	20,513	15,783	4,448	20,231
6	28,662	7,502	36,164	28,673	7,491	36,164
7	28,650	7,821	36,471	29,323	7,777	37,100
8	28,502	7,664	36,166	29,184	7,707	36,891
9	28,005	7,534	35,539	28,892	7,692	36,584
10	27,550	7,281	34,831	28,111	7,466	35,577
11	26,806	7,335	34,141	27,826	7,310	35,136
12	25,739	7,888	33,627	26,271	8,232	34,503
13	24,682	8,588	33,270	25,308	8,446	33,754
14	23,762	7,913	31,675	24,228	8,288	32,516
15	15,941	6,800	22,741	16,127	6,660	22,787
16	7,256	4,361	11,617	7,633	4,469	12,102
17	3,070	2,301	5,371	3,522	2,489	6,011
18	813	503	1,316	903	489	1,392
19 and Over	2,211	88	2,299	2,402	84	2,486
Total	287,534	88,207	375,741	294,186	89,048	383,234

¹ Age last birthday at 1 August of years shown.

Ages of primary and secondary scholars in 1969 are given below.

AGES OF SCHOLARS, PRIMARY AND SECONDARY, QUEENSLAND, 1969

Age, at 1 August	Primary Schools			Secondary Schools		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 6	10,377	9,854	20,231	..	..	..
6	18,434	17,730	36,164	..	..	..
7	18,963	18,137	37,100	..	..	..
8	18,989	17,902	36,891	..	..	..
9	18,918	17,666	36,584	..	..	..
10	18,243	17,333	35,576	..	1	1
11	17,915	17,171	35,086	32	18	50
12	12,080	10,739	22,819	5,591	6,093	11,684
13	2,803	2,020	4,823	14,628	14,303	28,931
14	740	469	1,209	15,996	15,311	31,307
15	132	88	220	11,923	10,644	22,567
16	20	22	42	6,829	5,231	12,060
17	2	3	5	3,586	2,420	6,006
18	4	2	6	983	403	1,386
19 and Over	59	53	112	1,433	941	2,374
Total	137,679	129,189	266,868	61,001	55,365	116,366

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 1969 (with 1959 figures in parentheses) were as follows: 14 years, 98 per cent (77); 15 years, 70 per cent (55); 16 years, 37 per cent (30); and 17 years, 19 per cent (15).

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 since 1969 the Government has subsidised the cost by way of a per capita grant of \$25 a year for each pupil enrolled. Primary education is predominantly co-educational in government and Roman Catholic schools.

At 1 August 1969, there were 1,104 State primary schools administered by the Education Department, providing education for 204,696 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 1969 its enrolment was 2,386.

Excluding Mission and Special Schools, there were 207 private primary schools of which all but one were denominational. A further 74 denominational schools had both primary and secondary students. Of the 280 denominational schools, the Roman Catholic Church conducted 249 with a primary enrolment of 52,613; the Church of England authorities conducted 13 with an enrolment of 1,444; and other denominations conducted 18 with an enrolment of 1,229.

While most aboriginal children in Queensland were enrolled in State and private schools, there were, at 1 August 1969, 23 schools specially provided for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. Of these, 13 on Torres Strait Islands and 4 on Cape York Peninsula, with mainly primary enrolments of 989, were directly administered by the Department of Aboriginal and Island Affairs, while 6 controlled by church missions had primary enrolments of 812.

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 1969 special schools numbered 23 government and one non-government, with 2,569 pupils enrolled. In addition there were 92 pupils enrolled in special classes attached to primary schools.

Secondary Education—Secondary schooling extends over a period of five years mainly from the age of 13 to 17 years. The Junior Examination is held at the end of the third year and the Senior Examination at the end of the fifth year. The Junior Examination serves as a terminal examination for students completing their formal schooling, and it is the accepted educational qualification for entry to many forms of employment. The Senior Examination serves for University matriculation purposes and is also the necessary educational standard for entry to non-University tertiary education courses, or to certain avenues of employment.

A committee appointed to review the system of examinations for secondary school students submitted its findings, known as the Radford Report, in May 1970 and the State Government adopted recommendations to abolish the Junior and Senior examinations after 1970 and 1972 respectively, and replace them with overall teachers' assessments and internal examinations.

Tuition in State 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 of \$16 per term. Fees are charged at non-State secondary schools but to assist parents in payment of these, the Government has, since 1967, paid to the Principal of each approved school, an allowance of \$42 a year for each student enrolled for the first three years of secondary schooling and \$46 a year for each student enrolled in the two post-Junior years. Further details of Government assistance to pupils, their parents, and the schools are given on page 129. Since 1967 the Government has also assisted non-State secondary schools with payments for general school purposes. In 1969 the rate was \$25 a student.

All secondary school students in grades 8, 9, and 10 at both State and non-State schools receive a textbook allowance of \$10 a year; for those in grade 11 the allowance is \$40 a year.

At 1 August 1969, there were 102 State high schools with 73,162 pupils enrolled, and 123 secondary departments attached to State primary schools with 7,059 pupils enrolled. These schools are co-educational.

Non-government secondary schools include Grammar schools and both denominational and privately controlled schools. The establishment of Grammar schools was the first attempt within the State to make provision for secondary education. These schools are conducted under *The Grammar Schools Acts, 1860 to 1962*. They 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 4,026 in 1969.

There were 45 denominational secondary schools and one undenominational secondary school, as well as the 74 denominational schools which had both primary and secondary students in 1969. Of the 119 denominational schools, the Roman Catholic Church conducted 96 with a secondary enrolment of 21,515; the Church of England 13 with 4,078; and other denominations 10 with 2,961 secondary pupils.

The Secondary Correspondence School provides tuition to students unable to attend an established secondary school. Tuition is provided in public examination subjects to both Junior and Senior standard. In 1969 the enrolment was 3,315.

Evening classes are conducted at two centres in Brisbane to enable students to study public examination subjects on a part-time basis.

School Examinations—At the end of three years of secondary schooling (Grade 10) pupils may sit for the Junior Public Examination, which qualifies them for the State Public Service and for assistance for a further two years when they may sit for the Senior Public Examination. This is accepted as an entrance standard for the Commonwealth Public Service and for University matriculation. In 1969 a total of 28,494 candidates sat for the Junior Examination and 10,801 for the Senior (including part-time students). The next table shows full-time students only.

STUDENT ENROLMENTS, QUEENSLAND

Year	School Enrolments at 1 August		New Undergraduate Students at University		
	Grade 10	Grade 12	Full-time	Other	Total
1959	11,950	3,880	899	946	1,845
1960	14,277	3,753	1,118	1,225	2,343
1961	18,550	4,709	1,278	1,300	2,578
1962	22,222	4,930	1,497	1,200	2,697
1963	20,524	6,397	1,684	1,261	2,945
1964	21,811	7,992	1,976	1,323	3,299
1965	23,367	7,023	1,964	1,399	3,363
1966	24,418	7,324	2,089	1,443	3,532
1967	26,776	8,710	2,059	1,336	3,395
1968	28,224	9,013	2,026	1,036	3,062
1969	28,883	9,919	2,238	865	3,103

It will be seen that enrolment in Grade 10 (the level at which students sit for the Junior Examination) has more than doubled since 1959, due to the increasing size of the relevant age group, the lifting of the school-leaving age to 15, and the revision of the secondary system.

Enrolment in Grade 12 has shown a corresponding increase and it appears that Grade 12 enrolments have been a consistent proportion of the Grade 10 enrolments of two years earlier. Of the 7,878 Grade 10 (Junior) enrolments in 1956, 3,171 (40.3 per cent) were enrolled for Grade 12 (Senior) in 1958 and 1,845 (23.4 per cent) entered the University in 1959 as new students in undergraduate courses. Ten years later, of the 24,418

enrolments in Grade 10 in 1966, 9,013 (36.9 per cent) were enrolled in Grade 12 in 1968 and 3,103 (12.7 per cent) entered the University in 1969.

The number of University entrants has risen at a slower rate and represents a fairly uniform 11 per cent of the relevant age group in each year. As a result, they represent a declining proportion of Grade 10 enrolments which have risen, in ten years, from about 40 to about 80 per cent of students aged 15 years.

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. Five are situated in Brisbane and nine in large provincial cities. Free transport is provided for apprentices residing in centres up to fifty miles from a technical college, and correspondence courses are available through the Technical Correspondence School. In addition to apprenticeship training, technical colleges and the Technical Correspondence School provide tuition in a wide range of certificate courses. Some colleges also offer selected tertiary courses.

The 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.

In addition, sub-tertiary certificate courses are provided at certain Colleges of Advanced Education including the Institutes of Technology at Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Toowoomba and the Queensland Agricultural College at Gatton, while single subject tuition is available at the Conservatorium of Music in Brisbane. Entry to certificate courses is generally at Junior standard.

The following table shows the enrolment of students in sub-tertiary courses in the above types of institutions at 1 August 1968.

ENROLMENTS IN SUB-TERTIARY COURSES AT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1 AUGUST 1968

Type of Institution	No. of Institutions	Enrolments						
		Full-time		Part-time		Total		
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
Technical Colleges ¹	14	209	502	13,746	1,193	13,955	1,695	15,650
Technical Correspondence School ²	1	..	..	5,941	609	5,941	609	6,550
Rural Training School	1	91	..	..	..	91	..	91
Institutes of Technology	3	308	97	1,869	121	2,177	218	2,395
Agricultural College	1	365	..	..	..	365	..	365
Conservatorium of Music	1	..	..	96	204	96	204	300
Total	21	973	599	21,652	2,127	22,625	2,726	25,351

¹ Enrolments include 112 full-time male and 10,234 part-time male and 500 part-time female apprentices. ² Enrolments include 5,185 male and 580 female apprentices.

4 COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION AND TEACHERS' COLLEGES

Colleges of advanced education provide professional tertiary education with a greater emphasis on applied technology and methods than in the Universities. Details of these colleges are as follows:

Institutes of Technology—The Government has established Institutes at Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Toowoomba. Diploma courses are offered at tertiary level and cover a wide variety of fields in architecture, commerce, engineering, and science. They are orientated towards specific training for industry. Senior examination standard is required for entry to diploma courses. Sub-tertiary technical courses are also offered.

The Queensland Agricultural College—This college, situated at Lawes near Gatton, offers tertiary level diploma courses in rural, horticultural, poultry, and food technology. Sub-tertiary certificate courses are offered in similar fields.

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 (i) a teacher of instrumental music or the theory of music; (ii) as a performer, orchestral player, or in opera and recital work; and (iii) as a teacher of music in schools. Facilities are also provided for non-diploma students to take single subjects.

Teachers' Colleges—In 1969 there were four Government Colleges (three in Brisbane and one in Townsville) and two non-Government colleges including the Kindergarten Teachers' College. Two of the Government colleges opened during 1969. Attainment of Senior standard is a pre-requisite for entry to Teachers' Colleges. Most of the students attending the Government Colleges are holders of Education Department Scholarships, although persons who have the necessary entry qualifications may enrol as private students.

Technical College—Selected tertiary training is provided at centres where Institute of Technology facilities are not available.

The following table shows the enrolments in tertiary (non-University) diploma courses at various institutions at 1 August 1968.

ENROLMENTS IN TERTIARY (NON-UNIVERSITY) COURSES AT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1 AUGUST 1968

Type of Institution	No. of Institutions	Enrolments						
		Full-time		Part-time		Total		
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
Teachers' Colleges ¹	2	573	2,008	..	..	573	2,008	2,581 ²
Institutes of Technology	3	621	71	1,314	44	1,935	115	2,050
Agricultural College	1	65	..	..	..	65	..	65
Conservatorium of Music	1	11	21	..	..	11	21	32
Technical College ..	1	..	..	17	..	17	..	17
Total	8	1,270	2,100	1,331	44	2,601	2,144	4,745

¹ Government only. ² Enrolments exclude 11 males and 34 females enrolled in a Special Emergency Adult Teacher Training Course of less than one year's duration.

The following table shows staff employed in the fields of tertiary (non-University) and sub-tertiary education at 1 August 1968. 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, 1 AUGUST 1968

Type of Institution	No. of Institutions	Staff						
		Full-time		Part-time		Total		
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
Teachers' Colleges	2	87	51	..	3	87	54	141
Institutes of Technology	3	151	12	456	36	607	48	655
Agricultural College	1	53	..	3	..	56	..	56
Conservatorium of Music	1	5	2	17	8	22	10	32
Technical Colleges ¹	15	356	41	428	52	784	93	877
Rural Training School	1	11	..	1	..	12	..	12
Total	23	663	106	905	99	1,568	205	1,773

¹ Including the Technical Correspondence School.

5 UNIVERSITIES

There are two Universities in Queensland, the University of Queensland situated in Brisbane, established in 1909, and the James Cook University of North Queensland situated in Townsville, established in 1970.

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

University of Queensland—Within this University there are 12 Faculties: Agriculture, Architecture, Arts, Commerce and Economics, Dentistry, Education, Engineering, Law, Medicine, Music, Science, and Veterinary Science.

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

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

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

From its inception until 1949, the University was housed in temporary premises in the central city area of Brisbane. Most departments are now accommodated on a site of 242 acres in a pocket of the Brisbane River at St Lucia, some five miles from the centre of the city. The grounds contain five ovals, sixteen tennis courts, a boat shed, and other sporting facilities.

The University has an extensive building programme, which, for the period 1970-72 is estimated at \$8m.

Some of the principal field stations and facilities of the University include the Redland Bay Experimental Farm (vegetable crops, sugar cane, and tropical fibres, crops, and pastures—14 acres); the Moggill Experimental Farm containing 450 acres of improved pastures and 300 animals; the Dunwich Marine Laboratory on Stradbroke Island; the Biological Research Station at Heron Island on the Great Barrier Reef; an experimental silver-lead mine at Indooroopilly; the Seismograph Stations at Mount Nebo and Charters Towers; the Fred and Eleanor Schonell Educational Research Centre; the High Voltage Laboratory of the Department of Electrical Engineering; the Electron Microscope Unit; the Department of Computer Science (containing a P.D.P. 10 Computer); the Mobile Television Unit; the Radon Laboratory; the Hydraulics Research Laboratory; the Structures, Soils, and Concrete Laboratories; and the Anthropological Museum containing an excellent collection of material relating to Australian Aborigines and to the indigenous peoples of Papua and New Guinea. There is a comprehensive reference library containing over 500,000 volumes.

Staff members and post-graduate students carry out research as a normal part of their activities. The number of Ph.D. candidates rose from 39 in 1957 to 470 in 1969, and in the same period the number of Master's and Master's Qualifying candidates rose from 73 to 598 and the number of post-graduate Honours candidates from 44 to 146. The Engineering departments and certain other departments provide specialised testing services for industrial organisations and other sections of the community.

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

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND

Year	Full-time Teaching Staff ¹		Students ²			Receipts ³			
	Pro-fessors	Other	Full-time	Part-time	Ex-ternal	Government Aid ⁴	Students' Fees etc.	From Foundations and Bequests ⁵	From All Sources
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1960	36	381	3,654	2,519	2,527	3,154,300	1,009,734	456,250	4,805,318
1961	37	457	3,854	3,058	2,613	4,710,146	1,231,196	416,604	6,408,898
1962	41	539	4,402	3,575	2,530	5,179,680	1,438,178	1,279,152	7,975,604
1963	41	555	4,920	4,049	2,497	5,925,064	1,605,348	663,332	8,367,350
1964	47	618	5,606	4,330	2,488	6,525,308	1,926,820	1,410,186	10,091,938
1965	54	673	6,238	4,773	2,570	8,426,636	2,423,992	1,632,588	12,747,746
1966	65	740	6,814	5,293	2,714	9,026,924	2,667,049	2,326,719	14,424,981
1967	69	807	7,299	5,245	2,709	11,463,781	3,095,362	1,946,544	16,984,746
1968	79	849	7,313	5,361	2,643	12,171,497	3,517,048	2,558,960	18,595,713
1969	82	898	7,688	5,537	2,548	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	22,066,000 ^s

¹ Part-time staff provided 79,238 hours of tuition in 1969. ² Excluding students attending Extension Lectures at the University. ³ Excluding receipts for all capital purposes which amounted to \$2,819,883 in 1968. 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. ^s Subject to revision.

In 1969, 6,592 students (42 per cent of the total) had their fees fully or partially paid for them through some form of financial assistance. Of these, 3,867 (25 per cent of all students) held Commonwealth Scholarships and 104 (1 per cent) held State Open Scholarships. For full-time students, the respective percentages were 86, 50, and 2.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND: ENROLMENTS AND DEGREES ETC., 1968

Course	New Enrolments ¹			Total Enrolments ¹			Degrees etc. Conferred ²	
	Males	Fe-males	Persons	Males	Fe-males	Persons	Males	Fe-males
Higher Degree								
Higher Doctorate ..	15	..	15	22	..	22	2	..
Ph.D.	73	16	89	349	55	404	31	1
Master Degree	89	24	113	285	77	362	43	13
Total	177	40	217	656	132	788	76	14
Master's Qualifying								
Post-graduate Honours ..	..	..	..	153	38	191	..	..
	..	..	..	139	32	171	77	24
Bachelor Degree								
Arts	305	696	1,001	1,408	2,232	3,640	162	225
Arts/Law	35	18	53	172	41	213	..	..
Arts/Social Studies ..	3	16	19	11	49	60	..	..
Divinity	9	1	10	56	3	59	6	..
Social Studies	17	79	96	51	241	292	4	28
Education	101	124	225	1,243	479	1,722	70	15
Music	1	10	11	7	16	23	..	..
Law	58	12	70	360	41	401	20	2
Commerce	199	34	233	918	107	1,025	97	6
Economics	132	20	152	842	91	933	75	7
Medicine/Surgery ..	143	48	191	766	218	984	97	22
Occupational Therapy ..	1	14	15	1	34	35	..	..
Pharmacy	32	24	56	151	93	244	37	20
Physiotherapy .. ..	..	35	35	1	95	96	1	6
Speech Therapy .. ..	..	14	14	..	39	39	..	..
Dental Science	31	4	35	203	17	220	23	1
Science	275	99	374	1,133	367	1,500	209	65
Applied Science	10	..	10	21	..	21	1	..
Medical Science .. ..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..
Engineering	236	3	239	773	8	781	144	..
Surveying	14	..	14	59	..	59	13	..
Architecture	40	4	44	228	14	242	20	..
Agricultural Science ..	53	9	62	187	21	208	20	2
Forestry Science	9	..	9	21	..	21	..	..
Veterinary Science ..	82	12	94	369	53	422	68	1
Total³	1,786	1,276	3,062	8,983	4,259	13,242	1,067	400
Post-graduate Diploma								
Sub-graduate Diploma ..	..	..	..	133	76	209	74	70
Certificate .. .. .	..	..	..	160	151	311	34	76
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	..	44	27	71	151	39
All Courses	1,963	1,316	3,279	10,547	4,770	15,317	1,479	623

¹ Including Townsville College (new, 155 males and 66 females, and total, 440 males and 151 females). ² Year ended 30 June 1968. Including 23 males and 12 females who were also included in 1967 figures which were for year ended 31 July 1967. Excluding honorary degrees. ³ Including 140 males and 38 females who graduated with Honours.

Five residential colleges for men, two for women, and two co-educational, accommodated 1,107 men and 367 women in 1969.

James Cook University of North Queensland—In 1961 the University of Queensland opened an additional campus in Townsville to provide residents of the northern part of the State with an opportunity of undertaking full-time university studies in their own area. The University College at Townsville grew steadily and in 1969 there was an enrolment of 485



ABORIGINES—Chapter 3

Department of Aboriginal and Island
Affairs Curio Shop, Brisbane

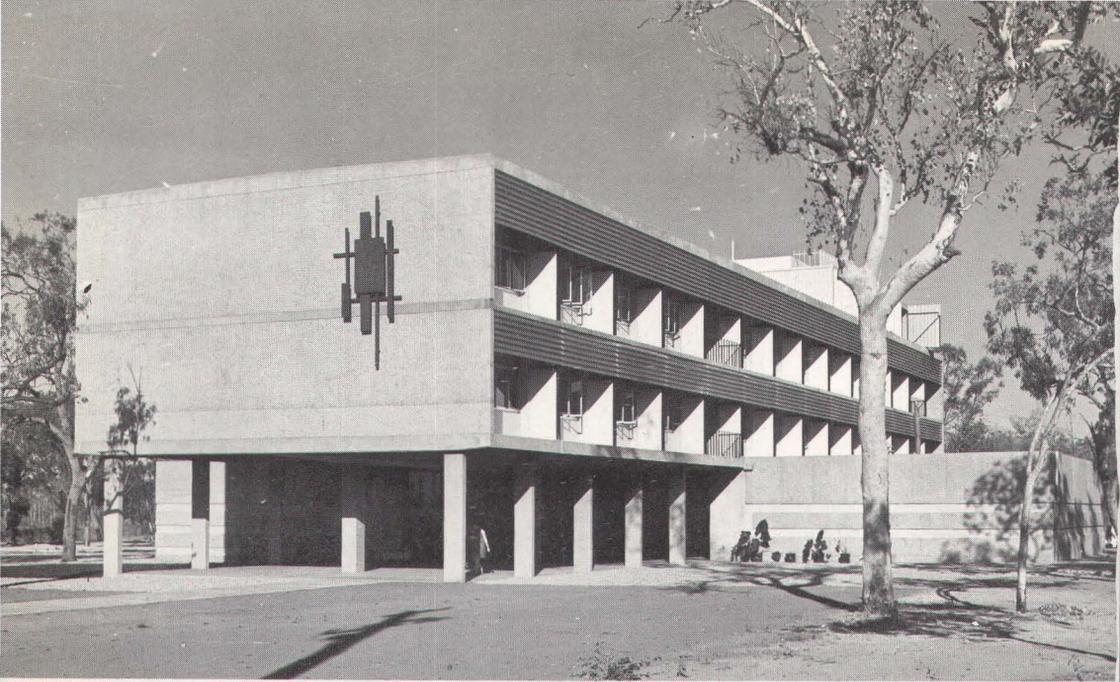
Photo: State Public Relations Bureau

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau

PUBLIC JUSTICE—Chapter 4

Etna Creek Prison, Rockhampton





EDUCATION—Chapter 5

Photo: *State Public Relations Bureau*

Humanities Building, James Cook University
of North Queensland, Townsville

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES—Chapter 5

Transferring a patient from the Cairns
Aerial Ambulance to a road vehicle

Photo: *State Public Relations Bureau*



full-time and 369 part-time students. Five colleges and a hall of residence accommodated 245 men and 90 women in 1969.

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

6 GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE TO STUDENTS

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

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

Grades 6 and 7—From 1970 a *remote area allowance* of \$140 per annum has been payable by the State to students in these grades who are compelled to live away from home because they are not within daily travelling distance of a primary school. The payment is not subject to a means test.

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

Grades 8, 9, and 10—In 1970 the *tuition fee* paid for each student in these grades was \$42.

From 1966 all students attending either government or approved non-government secondary schools have been entitled to a *text-book allowance*, free of any means test. In 1970 this payment was \$10 per annum.

Subject to a means test, *students' allowances* have been paid from 1966 to secondary school students, and those in receipt of such allowances are not required to pay Junior Examination fees. In 1970 the allowance was \$32 per annum for those living at home and \$130 per annum for those living away from home.

Since 1967, a *junior remote area allowance* similar to the primary allowance above has also been made available to enable attendance at secondary schools. In 1970 the allowance was \$180 per annum. Students may receive this allowance as well as the means test allowance.

Grades 11 and 12 and Sub-tertiary Technical Courses—In these grades *tuition fees* are dependent on the student undertaking an approved course after having passed at least five subjects at one and the same Junior Examination. In 1970 the fee paid was \$46 per annum.

Grade 11 students, or those undertaking the first year of an approved full-time post-Junior technical course, with the exception of Commonwealth Secondary or Technical Scholarship holders, receive a *text-book allowance*, which was \$40 per annum in 1970 without a means test.

The holding of a Commonwealth Scholarship does not disqualify a student from receiving a *student's allowance*, subject to means test. The latter is also available to students doing approved full-time technical courses. In 1970 the allowance to those living at home was \$40 for both grade 11 and 12 students, and for those living away from home was \$164 at grade 11 and \$208 at grade 12.

Students in grades 11 and 12 may be awarded *Senior Remote Area Scholarships* on the same basis as Commonwealth Secondary Scholarships described in the next paragraph. These were first made available in 1967. In 1970, 400 were granted, valued at \$220 per year per student for two years.

The Commonwealth Government has, since 1964, provided assistance in the form of secondary scholarships of two years' duration to students taking the final two years of secondary education or approved technical courses at Institutes of Technology, the Queensland Agricultural College, certain Technical Colleges, and the Rural Training School. The scholarships are awarded on the results of a special scholarship examination prepared by the Australian Council of Educational Research, together with school estimates of each candidate's potential. Benefits comprised, in 1970, a living allowance (without means test) of \$200 per annum, a text-book and equipment allowance of \$50 per annum, and an allowance of up to \$150 for tuition, examination, and service fees.

Matriculation or Other Tertiary Levels—Since the opening of the University in 1911, the State Government has awarded Open Scholarships to the University each year on the results in six subjects of the Matriculation Examination. These scholarships, which provide for free tuition, are tenable for the normal duration of the student's course. In 1970, 25 such scholarships were granted, giving an allowance of \$78 per annum to those living at home and \$156 to those living away from home.

Since 1951 the Commonwealth Government has offered university scholarships each year, more than 1,000 being available in Queensland in 1970. All compulsory fees are paid on behalf of the student. Open Entrance Scholarships are awarded to students under 25 years of age on results of the Matriculation Examination. Mature Age Scholarships are awarded on the basis of the student's whole educational record to persons 25 years and over. Additional Later Year Scholarships are offered to students under 25 years of age who have completed one or more years of an approved course.

Open Entrance and Later Year Scholarships may be used for approved full-time or part-time courses, but Mature Age awards are for full-time study only. Scholarship holders under 25 years of age may be paid a living allowance subject to a means test. The maximum annual allowance in 1970 was \$559 for a student living at home and \$904.80 for one living away from home. A special rate of living allowance and a separate means test are applied to students over 25 years of age, married students, orphans, wards and ex-wards of the State, and other students who can establish that they have maintained themselves independently of their parents for three years. The maximum living allowance payable to such students is \$17.40

per week depending upon the marital status of the student. An allowance of up to \$3.90 per week is also payable for a dependent wife and, provided the student is receiving a living allowance, an allowance of \$1.50 per week for each child.

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

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

Aboriginal Study Grants—Under the terms of the Aboriginal Study Grants Scheme, initiated in 1969, the Commonwealth Government offers study grants non-competitively to all aboriginal students who qualify for entrance to tertiary institutions. These grants cover the cost of all course fees, an allowance for books and equipment, and a living allowance of \$1,100 per annum, irrespective of the means test.

Another scholarship scheme known as the Aboriginal Secondary Grants Scheme was introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1970, to encourage aboriginals to study at secondary schools. The provisions for eligibility are that the aboriginal student must be formally enrolled at a school, be aged at least 14 years and not more than 21 years on 1 January of the particular year, and be able to benefit by being at school. (Thus, a scholarship could be withdrawn where attendance is consistently poor, or where a student's attitude is consistently negative.) 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 (\$3 to \$4) is given for "pocket money" to cover incidental expenses such as haircuts, entertainment, etc. Aboriginal students at secondary schools who must live away from their homes are given an allowance of up to \$16 per week to cover costs of board (this being in lieu of the living allowance mentioned above). In some instances, boarding school charges are met, mainly for those few cases where it is deemed essential for the students to attend boarding school.

7 PUBLIC CULTURAL FACILITIES

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

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

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

The holdings of the Public Library and extension services at 30 June 1969 were as follows: Main Reference Collection, 211,335 volumes and 12,772 maps and pamphlets; Oxley Memorial Library, 27,114 volumes and 39,163 maps, pamphlets, and miscellaneous items; the Country Extension Service, 92,033 volumes.

Since 1948, a course in librarianship has been held annually at the Public Library for the purpose of preparing trainees for the examinations of the Library Association of Australia. Since 1959, tutorial classes at a more advanced level have been conducted at the Central Technical College, where students are prepared for some subjects of the Association's Registration Examination. Twenty candidates qualified in 1969.

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 1969, 82 Local Authorities conducting 142 library services, of which 115 were free.

The Brisbane City Council operated 21 libraries at 30 June 1969, including the Brisbane Municipal Library, formerly known as the Brisbane School of Arts, which was established in 1849 and was transferred by agreement to the Council in 1965. At 30 June 1969, 37,508 adult and 66,956 child borrowers were registered at these libraries, and the book stock, which circulates among all the libraries, was 439,827. In the year ended 30 June 1969 the Council expended \$477,760, exclusive of the cost of new buildings, and received a government subsidy through the Library Board of \$94,326.

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

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

For the year 1968-69 the State Government granted \$716,685 from consolidated revenue to finance the activities of the Library Board, including subsidies paid to local bodies and regional services.

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

Museum—The Queensland Museum, founded in 1855, is the State museum of natural science, and is maintained by the State Government. Expenditure in 1968-69 was \$236,815. Its collections comprise extensive exhibited and reference series, mainly in the fields of zoology, geology, and ethnology, and some mechanical and historical material is held with a view to future museum development. It is now the recognised State depository for valuable type material in natural science and has built up a valuable and extensive library covering zoology, geology, and anthropology.

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

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

In 1968-69, expenditure on grants to cultural organisations amounted to \$210,265, and is expected to reach \$284,075 for 1970-71.

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. In addition to an endowment of \$24,000, government expenditure on the Gallery in 1968-69 amounted to \$53,469. Acquisitions during the year cost \$3,793.

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

8 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

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

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

An amendment to the Constitution in 1946 permitted the Commonwealth to provide for pharmaceutical, hospital, and medical benefits. Details of such schemes are given on pages 137 and 138.

Special health projects promoted by the Commonwealth and carried out by the State are the national campaigns against tuberculosis and poliomyelitis, and the provision of free milk for school children. For

tuberculosis control, the Commonwealth reimburses the State for all approved capital expenditure and for net maintenance expenditure to the extent that it exceeds net maintenance expenditure for the year 1947-48. In the anti-poliomyelitis campaign, the Commonwealth supplies Sabin anti-polio vaccine to the State free of charge, while the vaccination programme is the responsibility of the State.

To improve the diet of school children, the Commonwealth reimburses the State for the cost of milk plus half the capital and administrative expenses of the scheme whereby all children under the age of 13 years attending primary schools, kindergartens, creches, and aboriginal missions are eligible to receive free milk.

The Commonwealth also maintains the National Health and Medical Research Council and special laboratories and institutes which co-operate with the State Departments in their particular fields of public health. In particular, the Commonwealth Health Laboratories at Cairns, Townsville, Rockhampton, and Toowoomba co-operate closely with State and local health and hospital services.

The Commonwealth Acoustic Laboratories provide hearing aids free of charge for deaf school and pre-school children as well as for young people under 21 years of age, and assist the Education Department in detecting deafness in school children.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Queensland Institute of Medical Research, established in 1947, has published 345 reports on investigations of problems in medicine and biology in Queensland. In 1970 it had units working on virus epidemiology, oncology, aboriginal child health, medical genetics, and allergy. The Institute's field stations at Innisfail and Mitchell River are used for periodic studies of fevers and insect-borne viruses in North Queensland.

The Laboratory of Micro-biology and Pathology provides a clinical pathology service for private practitioners and hospitals throughout the State, as well as conducting public health laboratory investigations. It was here that Q fever was first recognised as a disease entity, and the Laboratory is now recognised as the World Health Organisation Leptospiral Reference Centre for Australia. The 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 Commonwealth Government Departments, and for the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. Fields of examination include foodstuffs, drugs, and waters, toxicology, bio-chemistry, industrial hygiene, mining, mineralogy, paints, textiles, and the examination for safe manufacture, storage, transport, and use of industrial explosives.

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

The Queensland Radium Institute is situated at the Royal Brisbane Hospital and is charged with the treatment of cancer within the State. The Institute conducts a chain of sub-centres extending as far north as Cairns, and has the responsibility of organising treatment facilities to cope with the world's highest incidence of skin cancer. An extensive range of therapeutic equipment, including two linear accelerators and a cobalt unit, is employed. In 1968 a Department of Nuclear Medicine was established.

The Brisbane Industrial Institute for the Blind provided employment for 59 male and 8 female blind workers at 30 June 1969. Items such as cane furniture, coir matting and mats, mattresses, pillows, brushes, and brooms are produced at the Institute.

Local Authority Services—Local Authorities are responsible for environmental sanitation, including rodent control, mosquito eradication, camping areas, and hygiene in food establishments, including cafes. They also provide immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus,

poliomyelitis, measles, and smallpox in children, and vaccination of adults against poliomyelitis, and girls from 12 to 14 years against rubella. With regard to mosquito eradication, the State Government subsidises any works designed to remove permanently the breeding places of mosquitoes.

Other Services—The Royal Flying Doctor Service of Australia, which originated in Queensland in 1928, provides medical and dental services in isolated areas. The service is not conducted for profit and donations and government contributions cover much of the annual overhead and capital expenditure. Medical advice may be given by means of the two-way radio sets with which most homesteads are equipped, or in serious cases the doctor is flown to the patient.

In Queensland the service operates from three air bases (Mount Isa, Charters Towers, and Charleville). During the year ended 30 June 1969, consultations numbered 31,892, including 3,600 by radio. In addition, 453 flights were made, involving a total of 236,688 miles, and 342 patients were transported to hospital. Government subsidies in 1969 amounted to \$160,958.

The Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service collects more than 100,000 blood donations annually from voluntary donors and classifies and distributes the blood to doctors and hospitals as required. It supplies all equipment used for, and carries out all tests associated with, the collection of blood donated throughout the State. It conducts research into nutrition and all problems associated with blood and blood transfusion. The costs of the service are met 30 per cent by the Commonwealth, 60 per cent by the State, and 10 per cent by the Red Cross Society, and are held at a low level by the use of voluntary workers.

The Queensland Health Education Council, which comprises representatives of the Health Department, the University, the medical profession, and allied organisations, aims at extending education in all matters relating to health and safety. During 1968-69, Council films loaned to schools, youth groups, etc. were viewed by audiences numbering approximately 335,000, while screenings by the Council itself reached a further 78,000. More than three million pamphlets, on a wide range of topics, were distributed, in addition to the use of other forms of visual education such as posters, stickers, and bookmarks. Health education manuals prepared by the Council are provided for the use of teachers in both primary and secondary schools. An annual grant from the State Department of Health (\$139,207 in 1968-69) is the principal source of income for the Council.

The National Fitness Council is concerned with voluntary leader training, camping, and hostels, and assists the work of voluntary youth and amateur sports organisations. In the year ended 30 June 1969 the National Fitness Fund received \$39,836 from the Commonwealth and \$35,400 from the State Government; other receipts (principally camp fees) amounted to \$176,059. Expenditure on camps and hostels was \$82,053 and on physical education \$69,525.

9 NATIONAL 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 1953-1970*, administered by the Commonwealth Department of Health.

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

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL BENEFITS SCHEMES, QUEENSLAND

Item	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
MEDICAL BENEFITS					
Number of Registered Organisations	6	6	6	6	6
Membership	308,868	314,450	323,863	316,022	327,900
Number of Professional Services ..	2,993,110	3,111,730	3,086,113	3,382,489	3,641,329
Amount of Commonwealth Benefits Paid	\$ 3,746,884	4,142,173	4,267,398	4,499,113	4,794,706
Amount of Fund Benefits Paid (incl. Ancillary Benefits) ..	\$ 4,364,962	4,581,412	4,871,996	5,150,978	5,639,577
HOSPITAL BENEFITS					
Number of Registered Organisations	3	3	3	4	4
Membership	308,928	312,743	321,940	317,365	328,142
Amount of Commonwealth Benefits Paid	\$ 5,777,236	5,945,652	6,625,298	7,313,733	7,568,671
Amount of Fund Benefits Paid	\$ 3,954,188	4,344,768	4,578,847	5,196,724	6,182,429

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 Commonwealth 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 Commonwealth. If a patient is treated free this payment is increased to \$2 per day.

Approved hospitals receive \$5 per day direct from the Commonwealth 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 \$2 per day direct from the Commonwealth 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 Commonwealth when they can establish, that in illness and treatment, their circumstances are similar to those of patients in recognised public hospitals. Amounts of \$4,091,900 in ordinary benefits and \$769,178 in intensive care benefits were paid to the 24 State and 119 private approved nursing homes in Queensland during 1968-69.

Handicapped Children's Benefit—Since 1 January 1969, a Commonwealth benefit of \$1.50 per day is paid direct to approved Handicapped Persons Homes for each handicapped child who is under the age of sixteen years and who is accommodated overnight. An equivalent amount to this benefit is deducted from any charges 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. There is no necessity for handicapped children in an approved handicapped persons home to be insured with a registered benefits organisation.

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, which operate in Queensland, are paid in accordance with the list of benefits set out in the schedule of the *National Health Act 1953-1970*. A revised schedule came into force on 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 Medical Service—This scheme commenced operation on 1 January 1970 and provides subsidised medical insurance to low income families, and unemployment, sickness, and special benefits to 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 Commonwealth. 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 scheme commenced on 1 June 1948 and provides a comprehensive range of drugs and medicines to persons receiving treatment from medical practitioners registered in Australia. The

benefits are supplied by an approved pharmacist upon presentation of a prescription, or by an approved hospital, to patients receiving treatment at the hospital. The patient pays the first 50c of the cost of the prescription dispensed.

10 REGISTRATIONS OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS ETC.

Doctors, specialists, dentists, optometrists, physiotherapists, and pharmacists are required to register annually with a board established for each profession under statutory authority.

The number of medical practitioners etc. on the register in 1969 is shown below. The number of specialists is included in the number of general practitioners. It should be noted that the registration of a person does not necessarily mean that that person is in practice in Queensland; merely that he is authorised to practise in the State. Similarly, the place of residence is not necessarily the actual place of practice of the person.

REGISTRATIONS OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS ETC., QUEENSLAND, 1969

Profession	Place of Residence		
	Queensland	Interstate	Overseas
Medical Practitioners ¹			
General Practitioners ²	2,076	177	100
Specialists ³			
Medical	115	2	5
Surgery	144	3	3
Hygiene	6	..	..
Pediatrics	32	..	1
Psychiatry	50	1	1
Dermatology	15	..	..
Tropical Diseases	4	..	1
Ear, Nose, and Throat	27	..	..
Ophthalmology	47	..	..
Gynaecology	55	1	..
Orthopaedics	39	..	..
Urology	22	..	..
Obstetrics	53	1	..
Anaesthetics	57	1	3
Radiology	38	3	..
Radio-Therapy	15	..	..
Pathology	37	..	..
Bio-Chemistry	3	..	..
Allergy	4	..	..
Plastic Surgery	4	..	..
Thoracic Surgery	4	..	..
Neuro-Surgery	4	..	..
Neuro-Physician	4	..	..
Cardiology	6	..	..
Dental Practitioners ⁴			
Dentists ⁵	726	22	11
Dental Specialists	50	..	1
Optometrists ⁶	157	10	1
Physiotherapists ¹	259	6	6
Pharmacists ⁶	1,506	75	21

¹ At 1 May. ² Numbers include specialists below. ³ A specialist may be registered under more than one specialty. ⁴ At 31 January. ⁵ At 11 February. ⁶ At 1 January.

Nurses are required to register annually under *The Nurses Act of 1964*. Four classes of nurses are registered, but nurses may register under one or

more of four classifications. The number of nurses registered at 1 April 1969 was as follows: General, 5,190; Midwifery, 2,894; Child Welfare, 765; and Mental, 166. As in the case of medical practitioners, the registration of a nurse does not necessarily mean that the nurse is practising in this State.

11 HOSPITALS

There is a system of public hospitals throughout the State. During 1968-69, 58 District Hospitals Boards administered 138 public hospitals (including seven tuberculosis hospitals or annexes, one being for Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders), and 10 ambulance brigades. Most of these public hospitals provide facilities for maternity cases.

Eight other hospitals, two of which admitted public maternity cases, received aid from the Government. At 30 June 1969 there were 38 private hospitals registered in the State, 13 of which were in the Brisbane Statistical Division.

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

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

Public hospitals supply free consultation and treatment, including radiological and pathological services, to out-patients. In-patient treatment in the public wards is also free.

In conjunction with public hospitals, 43 base dental clinics (excluding the Brisbane, South Brisbane, and Children's Dental Hospitals) and 39 itinerant clinics attached to hospitals were in operation during 1968-69. A mobile dental caravan provides a regular dental service for 49 centres, mainly welfare establishments, prisons, etc. in the Brisbane, Toowoomba, and south-eastern Queensland districts.

The 38 private hospitals and 88 convalescent homes in Queensland at 30 June 1969 were registered under the provisions of *The Health Acts, 1937 to 1964* (Division XI). Licences may be issued under five categories: (a) a general private hospital for medical, surgical, and maternity cases; (b) a lying-in hospital for maternity cases only; (c) a hospital for mental cases only (other than persons who have been certified as mentally sick pursuant to the *Mental Health Act*); (d) a hospital for the treatment of mothers and/or infants; and (e) a convalescent home.

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

The State Government is responsible for the net annual cost of administration and maintenance of all public hospitals. Queensland

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

PUBLIC HOSPITALS¹, QUEENSLAND

Year	Hospitals	Staff ²		Patients Treated		Deaths during Year	Expenditure ³
		Medical	Other	General	Maternity		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$
1959-60 ..	139	825	10,784	188,830	35,773	6,218	27,456,080
1960-61 ..	139	853	11,467	184,918	36,886	6,138	29,691,210
1961-62 ..	140	881	11,762	195,501	37,850	6,387	31,515,914
1962-63 ..	140	903	12,104	196,965	37,974	6,343	32,815,670
1963-64 ..	141	920	12,302	206,136	37,883	6,650	35,357,164
1964-65 ..	144	960	12,632	214,871	36,351	6,795	37,936,686
1965-66 ..	143	956	13,019	217,990	36,875	6,723	40,297,790
1966-67 ..	144	994	13,269	221,249	38,639	7,106	43,383,232
1967-68 ..	145	1,066	13,489	228,101	39,530	7,129	46,908,572
1968-69 ..	146	1,102	14,016	232,040	40,894	7,257	50,782,768

¹ Including government sanatoria, dental hospitals, radium institute, and subsidised private hospitals. ² Average number employed during year in 1959-60. From 1960-61, number at end of year. ³ Excluding expenditure from loans (\$6,737,547 in 1968-69).

Particulars of public hospitals in the various States for the year 1967-68 are shown in the following table. For purposes of Commonwealth Hospital Benefits payments (see page 137), some of these hospitals are regarded as wholly or partly public nursing homes.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, AUSTRALIA, 1967-68

State	Hospitals	In-patients				Receipts	
		Treated during Year	Treated per 1,000 of Popn	Deaths during Year	Remaining at End of Year	Government Contributions ¹	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000
New South Wales ..	268	600,597	138	17,834	21,332	91,254	154,126
Victoria	157	350,822	106	12,370	13,249	59,924	109,740
Queensland	145	267,631	156	7,129	8,753	38,880	51,840
South Australia ..	66	122,835	110	3,758	3,536	18,679	31,039
Western Australia ..	95	136,180	153	3,059	4,800	28,103	42,667
Tasmania	25	43,897	116	1,519	2,091	11,714	15,215
Northern Territory ..	4	13,508	219	192	443	3,407	3,876
Aust. Capital Territory ..	2	18,521	171	307	479	3,166	4,680
Australia	762	1,553,991	130	46,168	54,683	255,127	413,183

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

The table on pages 142-145 gives particulars for the year 1968-69 of the staff, patients treated, and finances of public hospitals in the various statistical divisions of Queensland. The total for all hospitals under each board is given, and boards have been allocated to statistical divisions, for which totals are also given, according to the location of the board's headquarters.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS,

Statistical Division and Hospitals Board	Hospitals	Staff at 30 June 1969			Patients Treated during Year			Average Daily Number Resident In- patients
		Medi- cal	Nursing	Other	In-patients		Out- patients	
					General	Mater- nity		
(i) Boards	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<i>Brisbane</i>	18	576	2,916	3,397	90,205	14,291	399,462	3,424
Chermside	1	30	459	418	5,838	..	2,496	849
Ipswich	5	21	229	180	8,095	2,002	29,855	232
North Brisbane ..	6	354	1,249	1,884	42,025	10,202	218,447	1,218
Redcliffe	1	8	65	56	2,771	1,097	21,046	84
South Brisbane ..	5	163	914	859	31,476	990	127,618	1,041
<i>Moreton</i>	4	14	168	123	8,112	2,009	35,121	186
Gold Coast	1	8	88	60	4,718	1,315	20,809	109
Maroochy	3	6	80	63	3,394	694	14,312	77
<i>Maryborough</i> ..	15	44	572	483	18,286	3,109	74,827	753
Bundaberg	3	15	131	121	3,681	1,039	20,220	156
Central Burnett ..	3	3	38	35	1,472	178	2,669	47
Gympie	1	5	102	76	3,223	551	13,410	114
Isis	1	1	12	12	574	42	1,157	16
Maryborough ..	2	16	158	138	5,093	713	19,700	244
South Burnett ..	5	4	131	101	4,243	586	17,671	176
<i>Downs</i>	16	51	621	517	21,679	3,471	76,820	960
Chinchilla	2	2	38	32	1,838	274	5,354	39
Dalby	3	3	93	89	2,799	552	8,005	222
Goondiwindi ..	1	2	29	25	1,444	240	3,800	31
Inglewood	2	2	20	25	1,511	118	1,764	37
Miles	2	2	28	25	1,287	166	3,995	24
Stanthorpe	1	1	39	32	1,564	217	3,093	36
Toowoomba	4	35	301	237	9,002	1,580	44,927	504
Warwick	1	4	73	52	2,234	324	5,882	67
<i>Roma</i>	9	7	101	119	5,666	608	16,470	150
Balonne	4	3	25	34	2,182	225	4,832	54
Roma	5	4	76	85	3,484	383	11,638	96
<i>South-Western</i> ..	7	10	54	70	2,573	390	12,749	75
Charleville	3	7	40	42	1,551	269	6,642	55
Cunnamulla	2	1	12	20	793	94	4,888	16
Quilpie	2	2	2	8	229	27	1,219	4
<i>Rockhampton</i> ..	13	38	387	337	14,196	2,172	62,892	563
Banana	3	3	31	33	2,304	353	6,366	33
Gladstone	2	4	43	36	2,157	409	10,748	58
Mount Morgan ..	1	1	27	28	764	122	4,679	25
North Burnett ..	3	3	32	29	1,045	159	3,269	29
Rockhampton ..	4	27	254	211	7,926	1,129	37,830	418
<i>Central-Western</i> ..	13	12	113	136	6,011	716	20,020	131
Barcaldine	3	5	26	31	835	111	4,796	21
Blackall	3	2	22	25	854	104	4,860	16
Clermont	2	1	18	19	823	109	2,554	22
Emerald	1	1	17	16	1,465	153	3,346	30
Longreach	3	2	22	35	1,550	179	3,200	31
Springsure	1	1	8	10	484	60	1,264	11

QUEENSLAND, 1968-69

Receipts					Expenditure			Average Cost per In- patient per Day
Government Aid	Patients' Pay- ments ¹	Dental Clinics	Other	Total ²	On In- patients	Other ³	Total ⁴	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
18,742,890	4,025,743	219,054	46,183	23,033,870	18,216,435	4,857,866	23,074,301	14.58
2,166,177	751,006	..	3,894	2,921,077	2,868,960	76,770	2,945,730	9.26
1,029,190	336,915	5,217	2,368	1,373,690	1,125,744	247,818	1,373,562	13.31
9,539,907	1,345,816	144,345	24,919	11,054,987	7,904,660	3,171,344	11,076,004	17.77
419,476	94,740	3,919	356	518,491	366,407	154,513	520,920	11.95
5,588,140	1,497,266	65,573	14,646	7,165,625	5,950,664	1,207,421	7,158,085	15.66
878,470	289,713	7,561	1,285	1,177,029	1,020,569	158,081	1,178,650	15.06
435,975	194,894	4,901	793	636,563	558,819	77,720	636,539	14.03
442,495	94,819	2,660	492	540,466	461,750	80,361	542,111	16.54
2,422,763	1,214,386	16,613	19,023	3,672,785	3,177,673	495,033	3,672,706	11.57
611,761	254,991	6,132	3,593	876,477	716,712	159,747	876,459	12.62
207,129	61,316	..	1,816	270,261	249,311	20,950	270,261	14.64
373,775	230,224	4,213	1,250	609,462	536,611	72,851	609,462	12.93
64,976	23,432	..	58	88,466	83,920	4,552	88,472	13.87
706,869	339,682	6,268	6,906	1,059,725	875,158	184,501	1,059,659	9.83
458,253	304,741	..	5,400	768,394	715,961	52,432	768,393	11.13
2,586,847	1,414,385	12,842	62,382	4,076,456	3,584,435	491,503	4,075,938	10.23
235,748	43,455	1,538	1,316	282,057	253,018	29,039	282,057	17.75
357,266	331,447	1,194	33,741	723,648	666,850	56,788	723,638	8.23
89,627	69,936	..	13,620	173,183	148,939	23,747	172,686	12.88
144,477	45,634	904	1,859	192,874	175,351	17,523	192,874	13.09
194,009	31,747	..	408	226,164	205,796	20,361	226,157	23.57
164,488	82,783	2,042	1,187	250,500	221,153	29,343	250,496	16.96
1,144,161	679,549	5,377	3,506	1,832,593	1,562,131	270,462	1,832,593	8.50
257,071	129,834	1,787	6,745	395,437	351,197	44,240	395,437	14.29
599,668	275,173	7,261	20,503	902,605	753,665	148,885	902,550	13.74
159,443	95,725	2,967	17,793	275,928	232,848	43,080	275,928	11.84
440,225	179,448	4,294	2,710	626,677	520,817	105,805	626,622	14.80
420,622	116,776	5,697	2,255	545,350	441,048	104,119	545,167	16.19
233,179	92,691	2,078	863	328,811	277,402	51,405	328,807	13.78
110,679	20,102	2,753	1,107	134,641	100,688	33,953	134,641	17.57
76,764	3,983	866	285	81,898	62,958	18,761	81,719	45.29
1,924,660	748,792	18,389	14,212	2,706,053	2,216,987	477,443	2,694,430	10.78
212,004	48,635	3,791	2,356	266,786	218,023	48,763	266,786	17.93
220,196	75,716	236	1,378	297,526	240,893	56,301	297,194	11.40
163,637	30,332	2,321	359	196,649	171,310	26,210	197,520	19.12
195,616	34,694	1,401	928	232,639	208,399	24,230	232,629	19.38
1,133,207	559,415	10,640	9,191	1,712,453	1,378,362	321,939	1,700,301	9.04
979,352	191,348	8,075	9,590	1,188,365	993,601	195,149	1,188,750	20.77
257,152	22,730	3,075	2,407	285,364	214,644	70,720	285,364	28.32
185,664	21,717	44	1,807	209,232	185,726	23,358	209,084	30.76
135,736	32,631	..	1,446	169,813	150,050	19,763	169,813	19.02
127,190	32,849	..	320	160,359	150,909	9,450	160,359	13.70
209,060	62,869	4,956	3,086	279,971	219,450	61,065	280,515	19.59
64,550	18,552	..	524	83,626	72,822	10,793	83,615	17.74

Mental Institutions—A general discussion on organisation of mental health facilities and the incidence of mental sickness in the State will be found in section 8 of Chapter 3. At 30 June 1969 there were three mental hospitals, three training centres for the intellectually handicapped, and a rehabilitation clinic. The institutions are under the control of the Department of Health through the Director of Psychiatric Services.

In accordance with the Commonwealth-State Mental Institutions Benefits Agreement, no charge has been made for the maintenance of patients in mental institutions since 1 November 1949.

Particulars of mental institutions in Queensland for the five years to 1968-69 are shown in the following table. For a long period before 1932-33 the proportion of female patients was under 40 per cent; in the next twelve years it increased to nearly half the total, and remained at about that level until recent years when the proportion again showed a downward trend, the 1968-69 figure being 38 per cent.

MENTAL HEALTH: IN-PATIENT INSTITUTIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Insti- tutions	Staff ¹		Patients ²					Expend- iture ⁴
		Medi- cal	Nursing	Admitted during Year ³	Dis- charged during Year ³	Died during Year	At End of Year		
							Males	Females	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$
1964-65	5	28	1,198	1,785	1,517	251	2,318	1,704	5,911,858
1965-66	5	29	1,204	1,586	1,375	255	2,384	1,594	6,327,620
1966-67	5	32	1,208	1,680	1,524	224	2,387	1,523	6,902,781
1967-68	5	31	1,232	1,541	1,465	250	2,259	1,477	7,563,626
1968-69	7 ⁵	34	1,351	1,924	1,650	253	2,357	1,471	8,070,622

¹ At 30 June.

² Excluding those treated at out-patients clinics, 2,339 in 1968-69.

³ Excluding transfers between institutions.

⁴ Including expenditure from loans.

⁵ From 1968-69, certain rehabilitative functions of mental hospitals were established as separate institutions.

12 CREMATIONS

The first crematorium in Queensland was opened in Brisbane in September 1934. In 1969 there were crematoria at Brisbane (2), Rockhampton, Townsville, and Toowoomba. All crematoria are operated by private companies.

CREMATIONS AND DEATHS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Cremations			Total Deaths in Queensland	Proportion of Cremations to Deaths in Queensland
	Metropolitan	Other	Queensland		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	per cent
1935	332	..	332	8,851	3.3
1940	978	..	978	9,203	10.6
1945	1,474	..	1,474	9,459	15.6
1950	2,149	71	2,220	10,399	21.3
1955	2,873	110	2,983	11,307	26.4
1960	3,515	194	3,709	12,370	30.0
1965	4,625	280	4,905	14,114	34.8
1966	4,796	301	5,097	14,861	34.3
1967	4,704	452	5,156	14,736	35.0
1968	5,143	543	5,686	16,078	35.4
1969	5,061	672	5,733	15,786	36.3

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

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

The number of crematoria and the percentage of cremations to deaths in each State for the year ended 31 December 1968 were as follows: New South Wales, 10 and 45.2; Victoria, 4 and 36.5; Queensland, 4 and 35.4; South Australia, 1 and 25.0; Western Australia, 2 and 34.1; Tasmania, 2 and 31.9.

13 AMBULANCES

Ambulance services were established in 111 districts of the State at 30 June 1969. Ten of the services were under the control of local hospitals boards, while control of the other 101 services, which were centres of the Queensland Ambulance Transport Brigade, was vested in local committees, consisting of members elected triennially by subscribers of not less than \$2 per annum. Overall co-ordination of ambulance services throughout the State is vested in the State Council of the Queensland Ambulance Transport Brigade.

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

AMBULANCE SERVICES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Centres	Staff		Patients			Expenditure
		Permanent	Honorary	Accident	Office	Transport	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$
1964-65 ..	111	610	596	62,158	234,740	297,851	2,423,253
1965-66 ..	111	633	592	59,915	226,693	290,238	2,677,596
1966-67 ..	111	645	585	59,075	221,842	286,028	2,878,247
1967-68 ..	111	668	595	60,853	227,284	283,795	3,251,205
1968-69 ..	111	681	612	59,986	224,625	291,552	3,509,027

14 MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

Maternal and Child Welfare Service—There is a system of Maternal and Child Welfare Centres and Ante-natal Clinics financed by the State Government and administered by the Director of Maternal and Child Welfare. At 30 June 1969 there were 301 Maternal and Child Welfare Centres in the State, comprising 49 parent centres and 252 sub-centres, and 6 Ante-natal Clinics. Sixteen of the parent centres and the 6 Ante-natal Clinics were in the Brisbane Statistical Division. Two specially equipped vans provided mobile clinic services in newer Brisbane suburbs where suitable accommodation was not available. An Infant Welfare Railway Car visits six centres in the Winton-Hughenden-Cloncurry area, at which attendances in 1968-69 totalled 3,563. These are included in the total attendances shown in the next table.

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Maternal and Child Welfare Centres					
Parent Centres No.	48	49	49	49	49
Sub-centres No.	216	221	224	231	252
New Cases Seen					
Infants ¹ No.	22,765	23,060	23,890	24,291	25,864
Expectant Mothers .. No.	1,894	2,464	2,362	2,690	2,688
Total Attendances at Clinics No.	451,951	457,956	457,787	459,430	470,313
New Cases Seen by Clinic					
Doctors No.	2,576	2,141	1,945	2,188	3,515
Attendances to See Clinic					
Doctors No.	3,911	3,533	3,193	3,576	5,228
New-born Babies Visited .. No.	28,803	28,757	29,087	29,194	30,034
Subsequent Visits No.	1,828	1,265	1,425	1,059	1,861
Children Seen by Doctor at					
Toddlers' Clinic No.	6,320	6,842	6,666	7,953	8,532
Ante-natal Clinics					
Resident Centres No.	5	6	6	6	6
New Cases Seen No.	999	1,125	1,306	1,360	1,462
Total Attendances at Clinics No.	10,046	10,829	11,384	12,225	13,314
Total Expenditure \$	955,246	1,000,100	1,102,309	1,167,023	1,257,851

¹ Infants under 12 months only.

Ante-natal and post-natal advice are provided by two correspondence sections to mothers who are unable through distance or ill-health to attend Child Welfare Centres.

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

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

There are 20 full-time and one part-time Pre-School Centres in the Brisbane Statistical Division for the examination of children under school age, and centres are also located at Cairns, Rockhampton, and Townsville. Sixteen kindergartens in the Brisbane area are visited, and the children there medically examined twice a year. Mothercraft lessons are given to girls in grades 9 and 10 at secondary schools by specially appointed sisters of the Maternal and Child Welfare Service. During 1968-69, lessons in mothercraft were given to 13,370 students in 170 schools.

Creches and Kindergartens—The Creche and Kindergarten Association of Queensland operates one combined creche and kindergarten, three kindergartens, and one training college in Brisbane, and a kindergarten at Coolangatta. In 1969 the association started its first mobile kindergarten service with a specially equipped van operating in two outer Brisbane areas. A small fee is charged for services, money is raised by subscription, and a government grant is received. In addition, 94 kindergartens, 51 in Brisbane and 43 in other centres, are affiliated with the Association. The average

daily attendance was 3,860. In 1968-69 total receipts were \$739,759, including \$243,090 in State Government aid.

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

15 CHILDREN'S SERVICES

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

Financial Assistance for Children—The Department renders financial help to widows, deserted wives, unmarried mothers, and other needy relatives to assist in the care and maintenance of their children in their own homes. At 30 June 1969, 6,064 children in 3,257 families were being assisted in this way.

Adoption of Children—All adoptions must be approved by the Director of Children's Services. Adoption confers hereditary rights on the child. Other features of the Act are that the applicants must be 21 years of age or older. A male applicant must be at least 18 years older than the child and a female applicant at least 16 years older except in the case of natural parents. Children over 12 years of age must consent to their adoption. From 1967 the adoption of single persons aged 21 years and over has been permitted under certain conditions.

Details of adoptions for five years to 30 June 1969 are given below.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Applications Received	1,295	1,401	1,646	1,735	1,687
Children Adopted					
Boys	645	713	710	685	713
Girls	621	685	676	686	735
Total	1,266	1,398	1,386	1,371	1,448
Adopters					
Non-relatives	918	1,077	1,054	1,042	1,064
Relatives	81	74	61	68	83
Spouse of Natural Parent	267	247	271	261	301
Ages of Children Adopted					
Under 1 Year	859	993	980	983	959
1 Year and under 6 Years	183	193	208	209	264
6 Years and under 13 Years	116 ¹	119 ¹	109 ¹	120	146
13 Years and under 21 Years	108 ²	93 ²	77 ²	52	72
21 Years and over .. .. .	..	..	12	7	7

¹ 6 years and under 12 years. ² 12 years and under 21 years.

Children in Care—The next table shows the numbers of children in the care of the Department for five years to 1969, and also gives particulars as to the type of care, protection, or control provided.

CHILDREN IN CARE AT 30 JUNE, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Inmates of Institutions	1,151	1,284	1,338	1,464	1,415
In Hospitals	66	125	127	135	127
Boarded Out					
With Foster Mothers	809	903	1,042	1,145	1,223
With Relatives	4,520	5,314	6,303	6,575	6,510
Sent to Employers	231	206	237	282	284
Placed under Supervision	396	483	534	482	630
Miscellaneous	123	224	51	38	52
Included in Two Categories .. ..	..	..	-25	-53	-58
Total	7,296	8,539	9,607	10,068	10,183

Details with regard to Children's Courts are given on page 102, and the numbers of children in homes in the next section.

16 WELFARE SERVICES

Care of the aged, destitute, and orphans is provided by a large number of public and private institutions. Statistics of 124 institutions were available for the year 1968-69, and the next table shows these particulars grouped according to the nature of the institutions.

WELFARE INSTITUTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1968-69

Type of Institution	Institutions ¹	Inmates				Receipts	
		Admitted	Died	Remaining at 30 June		Government Aid ²	Total
				M.	F.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$
Homes for the Aged							
Government	3	564	321	876	626	969,907	2,368,962
Other	54	1,269	425	1,199	2,132	135,186	3,822,864
Homes for Handicapped Adults							
Government .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other	13	1,627 ³	2	265 ³	227 ³	8,343	279,960
Children's Homes							
Government	6	1,283	1	176	78	826,653	1,155,616
Other	38	1,194	1	741	634	264,105	1,256,622
Homes for Handicapped Children (Non-Government) ..	10	107	..	116	88	59,190	261,446
Total	124	6,044	750	3,373	3,785	2,263,384	9,145,470

¹ An institution providing for more than one type of inmate is counted once only and classified according to the type of the majority of its inmates. ² Including subsidies, but excluding child endowment, State children maintenance allowances, age and invalid pensions, and Commonwealth hospital and pharmaceutical benefits, which, however, are included in the total column. ³ Not including figures for two of these institutions which have no regular inmates but supply beds for the night only. In 1968-69 they supplied 35,770 beds for men and 9,490 for women and children.

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

The children's homes varied from large orphanages and cottage homes to reformatory schools. The Department of Children's Services operated six of these. Of the children in the 38 other institutions at 30 June 1969, 691 boys and 447 girls were State children.

17 AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS

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

Changes in recent years in the maximum weekly rate of pension payable are shown below. The single rate is paid to a married pensioner whose spouse does not receive a pension or allowance, or to a married pensioner couple who, because of failing health, are unable to live together.

	\$		\$
Nov. 1963: Married	10.50	Oct. 1968: Married	12.50
Single	11.50	Single	14.00
Oct. 1964: Married	11.00	Oct. 1969: Married	13.25
Single	12.00	Single	15.00
Oct. 1966: Married	11.75	Sept. 1970: Married	13.75
Single	13.00	Single	15.50

Age pensions are paid to men 65 years of age and over and to women 60 years and over who have lived continuously in Australia for ten years, but absences overseas may be disregarded in certain circumstances. Invalid pensions are paid to persons 16 years of age and over who have lived in Australia for five years continuously and who became permanently incapacitated or blind in Australia. Those permanently incapacitated or blind on arrival in Australia require ten years' continuous residence. A pension is not paid to anyone who, directly or indirectly, deprives himself or herself of income or property in order to receive a pension. An age or invalid pensioner cannot also receive a widow's pension, a tuberculosis allowance, or a service pension except one granted for tuberculosis.

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

Thus, where the value of assets does not exceed \$400, a full pension is payable if the rate of income does not exceed \$520 per year (\$10 a week) for a single person or a combined \$884 (\$17 a week) for a married couple. If there is no income a full pension is payable if property does not exceed \$5,600 for a single person or \$9,640 for a married couple. No pension is payable if the value of property is \$21,720 or more where the single rate applies, or, where the married rate applies, a combined total of \$38,240; or if the annual income is \$2,132 or \$3,744 respectively.

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

Property exceptions include the pensioner's home, furniture, and personal effects; vehicles for private use; the surrender value up to \$1,500 of life insurance policies; the capital value of any life interest, annuity, or contingent interest; and the value of reversionary interests.

Wives' and Children's Allowances—For invalid pensioners, age pensioners who are permanently incapacitated for work, or the blind, there are wives' and guardians' allowances and provisions for dependent children. A wife's allowance of \$7 per week, a guardian's allowance of \$4 per week, and an allowance of \$2.50 per week for the first child and \$3.50 for each other dependent child under 16 years of age, may be paid. If there is a child under 6, or an invalid child, the rate of allowance to guardians is \$6 per week. Except for the allowance for the first child, these payments are all subject to a means test. For student children the payment is extended until they reach 21 years.

Supplementary Assistance—Single pensioners, or married pensioners whose spouses do not receive any pension or benefit, are eligible for supplementary assistance of up to \$2 per week provided their income does not exceed \$156 per year, they have limited assets, and they pay rent, board, or lodging. The amount of supplementary assistance decreases as the income rises above \$156.

If a pensioner lives in a benevolent home, \$5.10 a week of his pension is paid to him, the rest being paid to the home for his maintenance, unless he is a patient in an infirmary ward.

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.		
1964-65	No. 32,763	No. 67,291	No. 9,767	No. 7,635	No. 117,456	\$'000 68,119	No. 60.8	No. 10.6
1965-66	33,180	68,428	9,816	8,002	119,426	70,859	60.7	10.6
1966-67	33,980	70,001	10,088	8,320	122,389	77,097	61.1	10.8
1967-68	34,882	73,188	10,686	8,935	127,691	82,210	62.4	11.3
1968-69	35,756	75,233	11,680	9,690	132,359	90,079	62.8	12.1

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

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

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

AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1968-69

State or Territory	Pensioners ¹					Total Payments ²	Pensioners per 1,000 Population	
	Age		Invalid		Total		Age	Invalid
	Male	Female	Male	Female		No.		
New South Wales	No. 77,870	No. 191,624	No. 28,001	No. 22,455	No. 319,950	\$'000 217,581	No. 60.2	No. 11.3
Victoria	52,413	131,363	15,129	11,496	210,401	140,538	54.3	7.9
Queensland .. .	35,756	75,233	11,680	9,690	132,359	90,079	62.8	12.1
South Australia ..	19,483	46,848	5,692	4,593	76,616	50,828	58.0	9.0
Western Australia	15,257	35,175	4,746	3,667	58,845	39,404	53.3	8.9
Tasmania	6,353	14,676	2,231	1,588	24,848	16,768	54.1	9.8
Northern Territory	626	752	296	191	1,865	1,459	20.3	7.2
A. C. Territory ..	518	1,364	147	142	2,171	1,437	15.4	2.4
Australia .. .	208,276	497,035	67,922	53,822	827,055	558,587 ³	57.4	9.9

¹ At 30 June 1969, including pensioners in benevolent homes.

² See note 2 to previous table. ³ Including \$493(000) paid to persons temporarily abroad.

Male age pensioners at 30 June 1966 represented the following percentages of all males over 65 years recorded at the Census of that date: Queensland, 50.5; New South Wales, 48.8; Western Australia, 48.7; Tasmania, 48.2; South Australia, 47.3; and Victoria, 41.8. The proportion of females over 60 years receiving pensions was as follows: Western Australia, 61.9; Queensland, 61.3; New South Wales, 59.2; Tasmania, 58.7; South Australia, 58.4; and Victoria, 52.5.

18 WIDOWS' PENSIONS

Pensions for widows have been paid by the Commonwealth 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 October 1970, for a widow who has dependent children under 16 years of age or student children under 21, the weekly rate has been \$15.50, plus a mother's allowance of \$4 (\$6 if there is a child under 6 years or an invalid child), plus \$2.50 for the first child and \$3.50 for each other child. Widows who are over 50 years of age, and have no children, receive \$13.75. A widow under 50 years of age who has no child is eligible, if she is in necessitous circumstances, for a pension of \$13.75 a week for a period not exceeding 26 weeks after her husband's death, or, where the widow is pregnant, until the birth of her child. A widow who is substantially dependent on the pension and paying rent or board and lodging may receive supplementary assistance of \$2 per week. There is a means test on income and assets similar to that for age and invalid pensions.

In September 1968, a Commonwealth training scheme was introduced to help widow pensioners acquire vocational skills to enable them to undertake gainful employment. During training the widow continues to receive her pension and may qualify for a training allowance of \$4 a week. Details of the numbers involved in the scheme appear on page 157.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS AT 30 JUNE 1969

State or Territory	Pensions Current			Average Fort-nightly Pension	Pensions Paid, 1968-69	
	Class "A" ¹	All Classes	Total per 10,000 Population		Amount	Per Head of Population
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$'000	\$
New South Wales ..	13,949	28,912	65	35.20	25,589	5.72
Victoria	9,917	20,349	60	35.40	18,090	5.35
Queensland	6,045	12,030	68	35.54	10,677	6.04
South Australia ..	3,734	7,687	67	35.10	6,815	5.96
Western Australia ..	2,579	5,559	59	33.96	4,786	5.06
Tasmania	1,464	2,678	69	36.70	2,465	6.34
Northern Territory ..	171	307	45	38.02	280	4.12
A. C. Territory ..	179	375	31	35.00	309	2.53
Australia ..	38,038	77,897	63	35.26	69,080 ²	5.62

¹ To receive a class "A" widow's pension a woman must have the custody, care, and control of at least one child under the age of 16 years. ² Including \$70(000) paid to persons temporarily abroad.

19 WAR PENSIONS

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

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

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

War pensions paid in Queensland during the five years ended 30 June 1969 are shown in the following table.

WAR PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Recipients ¹		Expenditure ²	Per 1,000 Population	
	Incapacitated Ex-members	Dependants		Recipients	Expenditure
	No.	No.	\$'000	No.	\$
1964-65 ..	32,541	65,905	23,337	59.9	14,344
1965-66 ..	32,787	64,170	25,973	57.9	15,646
1966-67 ..	33,106	62,307	25,036	56.1	14,831
1967-68 ..	33,248	60,458	25,569	54.1	14,760
1968-69 ..	33,355	58,186	28,589	51.8	16,171

¹ At 30 June each year.

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

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

WAR PENSIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1968-69

Where Payable	Pensions Current at 30 June					Expenditure during Year ²
	Incapacitated Ex-servicemen ¹	Dependants of Incapacitated Ex-servicemen ¹	Dependants of Deceased Ex-servicemen ¹	Miscellaneous ²	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
New South Wales ⁴	78,707	110,186	21,759	311	210,963	65,155
Victoria	60,247	87,422	17,024	152	164,845	51,654
Queensland ..	33,355	50,285	7,901	97	91,638	28,589
South Australia ⁵	20,573	30,193	5,101	57	55,924	15,355
Western Australia	18,668	26,529	4,295	34	49,526	13,061
Tasmania	8,644	13,731	2,100	10	24,485	7,622
Abroad	1,149	1,553	891	5	3,598	1,415
Total	221,343	319,899	59,071	666	600,979	182,850

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

20 SERVICE PENSIONS

The *Repatriation Act 1920-1970*, administered by the Repatriation Department, provides for service pensions to be paid to qualified

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

The following table shows details for each State for 1968-69.

SERVICE PENSIONS, 1968-69

State of Payment	Service Pensions Current at 30 June					Expenditure during Year
	Ex-servicemen ¹	Dependants of		Act of Grace	Total	
		Living Service Pensioners	Deceased Service Pensioners			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
New South Wales ²	16,592	3,602	1,031	1	21,226	11,358
Victoria ..	12,880	3,086	584	11	16,561	8,070
Queensland ..	8,727	3,110	570	4	12,411	5,799
South Australia ³	5,399	1,245	414	4	7,062	3,710
Western Australia	5,951	863	482	2	7,298	4,071
Tasmania ..	1,712	791	107	..	2,610	1,093
Australia ..	51,261	12,697	3,188	22	67,168	34,108 ⁴

¹ Including pensions payable under the *Native Members of the Forces Act 1957-1966*. ² Including Australian Capital Territory. ³ Including Northern Territory. ⁴ Including \$7(000) for service pensions paid overseas.

21 MATERNITY ALLOWANCES

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

The amount of allowance payable since 1 July 1947 has been as follows: No other children, \$30; one or two other children under 16 years, \$32; three or more other children under 16 years, \$35. Payment of \$20 on account of a maternity allowance may be made available four weeks before the expected date of the birth. The balance is paid immediately after the birth. In the case of a multiple birth, the amount payable for each additional child has been increased by \$10 since 5 April 1944.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Total Confinements ¹	Claims Paid	Amount Paid
	No.	No.	\$'000
1964-65	33,973	33,963	1,093
1965-66	33,383	33,488	1,075
1966-67	34,024	33,489	1,077
1967-68	34,710	34,465	1,103
1968-69	35,832	35,790	1,144

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

The next table shows the number of claims paid according to the number of other surviving children under 16 years of age, and the amounts paid in the various States in 1968-69.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, AUSTRALIA, 1968-69

State or Territory	Claims Paid				Total Births on which Claims Paid ¹	Amount Paid
	No Other Children	One or Two Other Children	Three or More Other Children	Total		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
New South Wales	34,018	40,695	12,843	87,556	88,505	2,761
Victoria	27,449	33,226	11,629	72,304	73,079	2,281
Queensland	13,142	15,667	6,981	35,790	36,202	1,144
South Australia	8,155	10,312	3,217	21,684	21,889	688
Western Australia	7,847	9,391	3,143	20,381	20,615	648
Tasmania	3,006	3,904	1,463	8,373	8,468	267
Northern Territory	742	901	535	2,178	2,198	77
A. C. Territory	1,093	1,460	362	2,915	2,939	91
Abroad	67	35	4	106	106	3
Total	95,519	115,591	40,177	251,287	254,001	7,960

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

22 CHILD ENDOWMENT

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

CHILD ENDOWMENT AT 30 JUNE 1969

State or Territory	Endowed Children under 16 Years ¹			Student Children 16 Years and Over ²			Amount Paid 1968-69 ³
	Claims	Endowed Children	Per 1,000 Population	Claims	Endowed Children	Per 1,000 Population	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
New South Wales	605,788	1,306,568	292.0	70,566	76,876	17.2	66,430
Victoria	472,693	1,041,713	307.8	62,870	69,490	20.5	54,132
Queensland	240,099	553,216	312.9	16,923	18,456	10.4	28,676
South Australia	162,220	354,777	310.0	19,087	20,718	18.1	18,162
Western Australia	136,454	313,857	331.6	10,486	11,290	11.9	15,540
Tasmania	55,976	129,200	332.6	4,514	4,932	12.7	6,710
N. Territory	10,177	23,837	350.5	331	347	5.1	1,430
A. C. Territory	18,242	40,708	333.7	2,690	3,061	25.1	2,113
Abroad	265	545	..	33	38	..	69
Total	1,701,914	3,764,421	306.2	187,500	205,208	16.7	193,263

¹ Excluding claims covering 25,699 endowed children in 493 approved institutions.

² Excluding 714 student children in 101 institutions.

³ Including amounts paid to approved institutions for endowed children.

23 REHABILITATION

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

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

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

During treatment, payment of pension or benefit continues. When vocational training begins, pension or benefit is replaced by a rehabilitation allowance, which is equivalent to an invalid or widow's pension, plus a training allowance of \$4 a week. Additional allowances towards living-away-from-home costs are paid where necessary, and fares and subsistence (including those of an authorised attendant) incurred in connection with treatment, training, attendance for an interview, or for medical examination may also be paid.

A person who is receiving rehabilitation as a free service may, where necessary, receive artificial replacements, surgical aids, or appliances free of charge. Books and tools of trade (costing not more than \$80) may be supplied. Every effort is made to place each rehabilitated person in a suitable job. If, after treatment or training, a person is unable to work, his right to continuance of benefit or pension is not prejudiced.

Details for five years of the numbers of persons referred to the Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service, of those accepted for rehabilitation, and of those subsequently placed in employment, are shown in the table below, together with details relating to the first year of operation of the widows' vocational training scheme (see page 153).

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

COMMONWEALTH REHABILITATION SERVICE, QUEENSLAND

Year	Cases Referred	Accepted for Rehabilitation	Placed in Employment	Expenditure ¹
	No.	No.	No.	\$
<i>Rehabilitation Service</i>				
1964-65	3,204	305	251	231,134
1965-66	3,202	228	193	251,361
1966-67	3,220	220	162	273,154
1967-68	3,420	249	191	284,329
1968-69	3,450	256	177	320,841
<i>Widows' Vocational Training Scheme</i>				
1968-69	386	177	16	19,713

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

24 COMMONWEALTH SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES EXPENDITURE

The following table shows the total expenditure in each State from the National Welfare Fund on social and health services, excluding cost of administration, for 1968-69.

COMMONWEALTH EXPENDITURE FROM NATIONAL WELFARE FUND ON SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES, AUSTRALIA, 1968-69

Item	New South Wales	Vic- toria	Queens- land	South Aus- tralia	West- ern Aus- tralia	Tas- mania	Total ¹
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Social Services</i>							
Age and Invalid Pensions ..	217,581	140,538	90,079	50,828	39,404	16,768	558,587
Funeral Benefits	640	407	237	144	96	42	1,571
Child Endowment	66,430	54,132	28,676	18,162	15,540	6,710	193,263
Widows' Pensions	25,589	18,090	10,677	6,815	4,786	2,465	69,080
Maternity Allowances ..	2,761	2,281	1,144	688	648	267	7,960
Unemployment Benefits ..	2,627	2,246	2,474	1,286	309	297	9,268
Sickness Benefits	2,187	1,473	801	461	389	166	5,531
Special Benefits ²	657	838	249	127	97	55	2,030
Commonwealth Rehabilitation	735	590	341	304	208	76	2,260
Other ³	798	241	158	290	252	67	1,805
Total	320,005	220,836	134,835	79,106	61,729	26,913	851,356
<i>National Health Services</i>							
Hospital Benefits	13,625	6,939	3,442	2,710	2,215	753	29,779
" " Pensioners ..	9,034	5,540	4,388	2,105	2,375	836	24,520
Nursing Home Benefits ..	13,524	6,468	4,861	2,944	2,812	1,010	31,643
Medical Benefits	19,378	13,188	4,800	6,150	4,432	1,609	49,556
" " Pensioners ..	6,496	4,277	2,647	1,764	1,168	491	16,912
Pharmaceutical Benefits ..	31,219 ⁴	22,385	11,804	7,433 ⁵	6,194	2,437	81,764 ⁴
" " Pensioners	14,886	8,712	5,960	3,514	2,507	1,030	36,609
Handicapped Children's Benefits ⁷	19	7	9	33	3	5	76
Milk for School Children ..	3,374	2,636	1,545	1,061	797	421	10,053
Tuberculosis Campaign Allowances	314	199	226	61	44	46	921
Maintenance and Surveys ..	4,304	3,288	2,344	571	602	351	11,460
Miscellaneous	1,006	362	844	64	191	126	4,625 ⁸
Total	117,180	74,001	42,869	28,411	23,340	9,117	297,918
Home Savings Grants ⁹ ..	4,325	4,379	2,010	1,177	760	305	13,075
Total Expenditure ..	441,510	299,216	179,714	108,693	85,828	36,336	1,162,350
Total per Head of Population	\$ 98.7	\$ 88.4	\$ 101.6	\$ 95.0	\$ 90.7	\$ 93.5	\$ 94.5

¹ Including, except for Pharmaceutical Benefits, Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory and amounts paid abroad. ² Including payments to migrants in accommodation centres. ³ Including Sheltered Employment Allowances, \$288(000), and States Grants (Deserted Wives), \$1,149(000). ⁴ Including Australian Capital Territory. ⁵ Including Northern Territory. ⁶ Including Royal Flying Doctor Service and Bush Nursing Services, \$135(000), Commonwealth and Immigration Medical Services, \$3(000), Biological Products, \$17(000), and Australian Capital Territory Public Hospitals, \$136(000). ⁷ Commenced 1 January 1969. ⁸ Including amounts not allocated to States, e.g. part cost of Commonwealth Health Laboratories, \$1,597(000), and purchase of poliomyelitis vaccine, \$379(000), and blood products (Commonwealth Serum Laboratories), \$876(000). ⁹ Including rental losses, \$60(000) in Queensland only.

• Chapter 6

LAND SETTLEMENT

1 GENERAL

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

History—For many years after the colony was established the problem of land tenures remained unsettled and the subject of lively controversy. Much experience had to be gained before it was possible to survey and to classify the pastoral and agricultural lands of the colony. There was from the outset an eager desire to create more intensive settlement on lands in the possession of the squatters, while on the other hand the pastoral industries required stability of tenure to protect their improvements. These objects were achieved to some extent by the granting of leases to squatters who gave up parts of their occupied land. The leases were subject to the effective occupation of the land. Agricultural and grazing farms were established and the sale of land brought important revenues for government purposes. The "grazing farm" was an early device to promote closer settlement. In the 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 (82 per cent) of the land in Queensland remains as Crown land and is leased to the occupiers. Twelve per cent has been alienated, or is in process of alienation, as

freehold land. Roads, stock routes, and public reserves account for 5 per cent of the total area, leaving less than 1 per cent (mostly in remote areas) unoccupied.

2 AREAS AND TENURES

The following table shows the total area of the State, the area in occupancy, and the areas held under each main group of tenures at the end of each of the five years to 1969.

TYPES OF LAND TENURE, QUEENSLAND

Type of Tenure	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	'000 ac	'000 ac	'000 ac	'000 ac	'000 ac
Freehold					
Alienated by Purchase	26,384	26,442	26,553	26,700	26,856
Alienated without Payment	93	93	93	93	93
In Process of Alienation	5,120	7,841	11,027	19,620	25,991
Total Freehold	31,597	34,375	37,672	46,413	52,940
Leasehold					
Pastoral Tenures	259,856	259,397	257,443	257,814	256,760
Selection Tenures	100,959	98,490	96,222	89,627	84,047
Special Leases	4,448	4,923	5,432	5,664	6,083
Development Leases	7	7	7	7	7
Country, Suburban, and Town Lands Perpetual Leases	49	49	48	50	50
Leases, Claims, and Licences under Mining Acts	2,499	2,571	2,304	2,618	2,607
Total Leasehold	367,817	365,437	361,456	355,780	349,553
Reserves (excluding Leased Area)¹ ..	17,150	16,990	18,424	18,453	18,451
Roads and Stock Routes	3,978	4,025	4,085	4,195	4,268
Unoccupied and Unreserved	6,338	6,053	5,243	2,039	1,669
Total Area of State	426,880	426,880	426,880	426,880	426,880

¹ See second table on page 167.

Land Tenures, Australia—Land areas and tenures in the various States are shown in the table below.

LAND TENURES, AUSTRALIA, 1968

State	Private Lands		Crown Lands		Total Area	Pro- portion Private Lands
	Alienated	In Process of Alienation	Leased	Other		
	'000 ac	'000 ac	'000 ac	'000 ac	'000 ac	%
New South Wales ¹	61,700	4,805	112,299	19,233	198,037	33.6
Victoria ²	32,156	2,140	5,636	16,314	56,246	61.0
Queensland ²	26,793	19,620	355,780	24,687	426,880	10.9
South Australia ¹	15,942	310	149,530	77,463	243,245	6.7
Western Australia ¹	32,608	15,435	249,133	327,413	624,589	7.7
Tasmania ¹	6,651	229	4,292	5,713	16,885	40.7
Northern Territory ¹	319	..	191,595	141,065	332,979	0.1
Aust. Capital Territory ¹	89	9	254	249	601 ²	16.3
Australia	176,258	42,548	1,068,519	612,137	1,899,462	11.5

¹ At 30 June.

² At 31 December.

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



Red Spanish peanut crop, Kingaroy

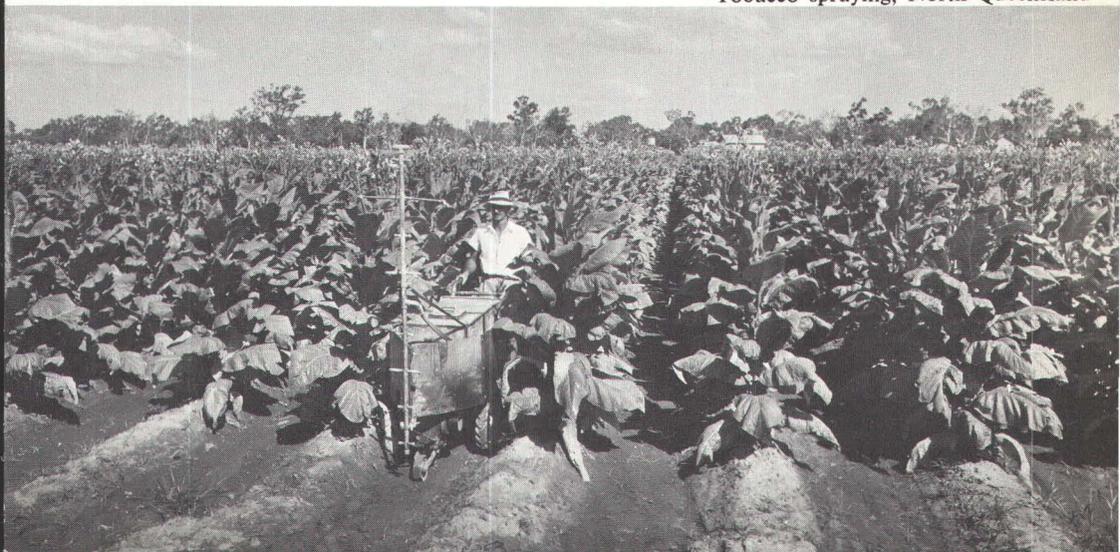


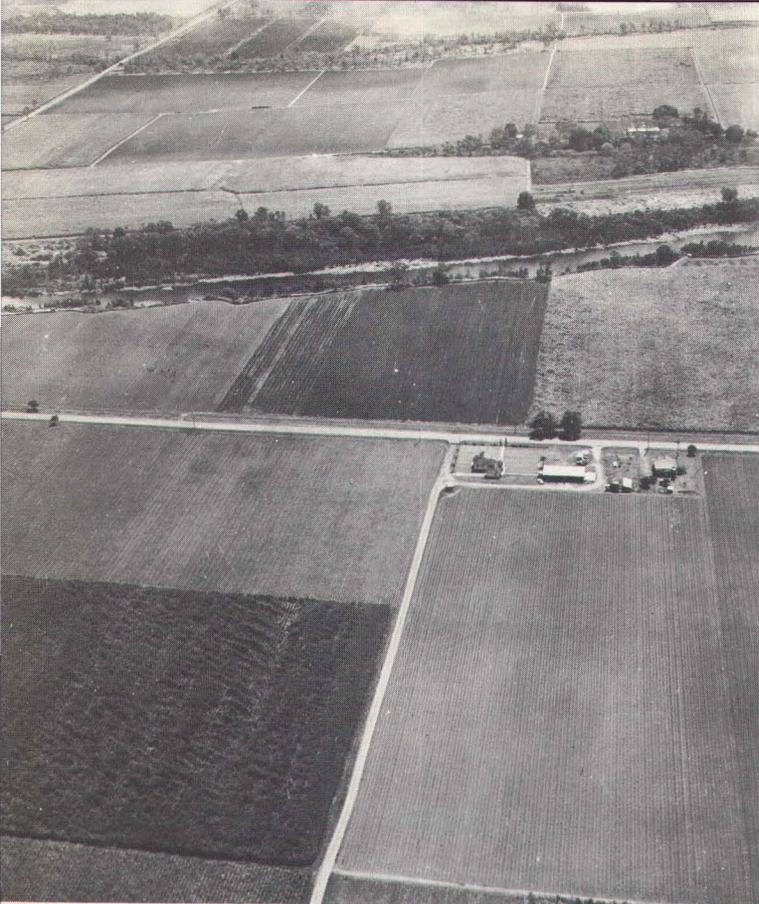
AGRICULTURE—Chapter 7

Soybean harvesting, Kingaroy

Photos: *State Public Relations Bureau*

Tobacco spraying, North Queensland





AGRICULTURE

Chapter 7

Sugar cane farms,
near Mackay

WOOL

Chapter 7

Tossing fleece on to a
classing table, Barcardine

Photos: *State Public Relations Bureau*



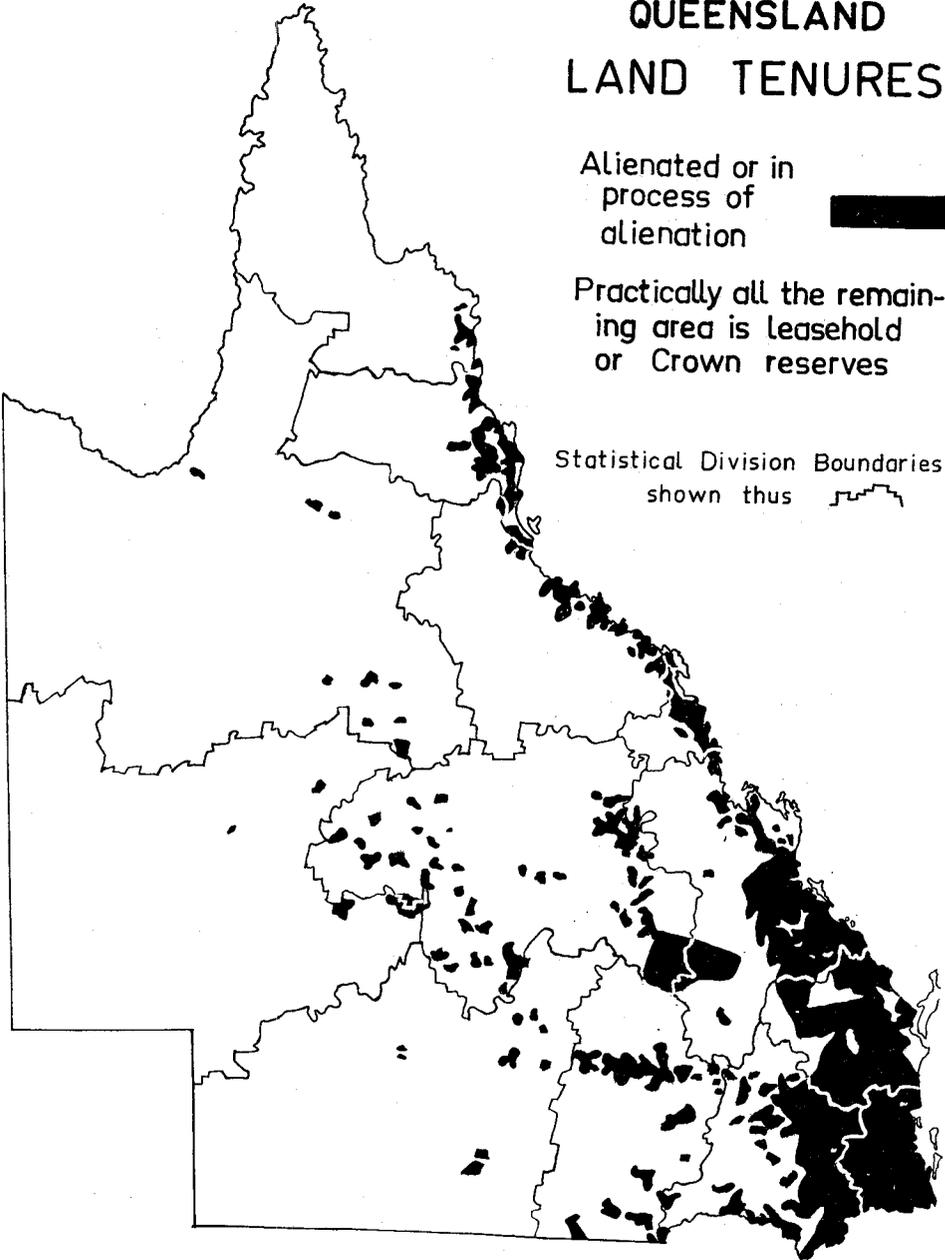
QUEENSLAND LAND TENURES

Alienated or in
process of
alienation



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

Statistical Division Boundaries
shown thus



Freehold Land—Up to 31 December 1968, 55,604 allotments of town land comprising 27,632 acres had been alienated from the Crown for a total purchase price of \$7,376,638, as well as 26,672,830 acres of mainly farm land in 103,988 lots for a total purchase price of \$34,047,187. Further details are set out below.

FREEHOLD LAND, QUEENSLAND, 31 DECEMBER 1968

Particulars	Area
	acres
Alienated by Deed of Grant in Fee-simple	
Town Lands Purchased	27,632
Country and Suburban Lands Purchased	26,672,830
Granted without Payment	92,601
Total Alienated	26,793,063
In Process of Alienation	
Freeholds Auctioned, not yet paid for	358,511
Country, Suburban, and Town Leases being converted to Freehold ..	16,505
Selections ¹	19,244,839
Total in Process of Alienation	19,619,855

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

Freehold or fully alienated land is practically all registered under the Torrens system and all transfers and interests in such land are recorded by the Titles Office. Details of these transactions are shown on pages 116 and 554.

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

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

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

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

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

Where the re-leasing of pastoral land is under review and the land may be dealt with under a more secure tenure at any time, it may be leased under a temporary yearly tenancy, known as an Occupation Licence. A further type of pastoral tenure is the Forest Grazing Lease, permitting the use for grazing purposes of Forest Reserves, so utilising the grass for stock and keeping down undergrowth and pests while retaining the land for timber. This type of lease is now replaced by the longer term Special Lease of Forest Reserves (see page 164).

The extent and nature of Pastoral Leases at 31 December 1968 are summarised below.

PASTORAL LEASES, 31 DECEMBER 1968

Type of Tenure	Leases	Area	Annual Rental	Average Area	Average Rent per 1,000 Acres
	No.	'000 ac	\$	'000 ac	\$
Pastoral Holdings (All Classes) ..	1,997	243,216	1,628,688	121.8	6.70
Occupation Licences	790	14,467	123,093	18.3	8.51
Forest Grazing Leases (on Reserves)	29	131	1,329	4.5	10.15
Total	2,816	257,814	1,753,111	91.6	6.80

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

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

The extent and nature of Selections standing good at 31 December 1968 are summarised below.

SELECTION TENURES, 31 DECEMBER 1968

Tenure	Leases	Area	Annual Rental	Average Area	Average Rent per Acre
	No.	'000 ac	\$	acres	cents
Grazing Homesteads	3,582	62,408	2,454,782	17,423	3.9
Grazing Farms	2,471	21,015	731,589	8,505	3.4
Settlement Farm Leases	171	611				3,572
Agricultural Selections					
Perpetual Lease	7,484	5,593	597,679	747	10.7
In Process of Alienation	5,811	19,245	1,670,067	3,311	8.7
Total	19,519	108,872	5,454,117	5,578	5.0

Brigalow Lands Development Scheme—Development and closer settlement of the brigalow lands in the Fitzroy Basin with a view to increased beef production has been undertaken by agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments under the terms of *The Brigalow and Other Lands Development Acts, 1962 to 1967*. Under the agreement, the Commonwealth is providing a loan of \$23m for the development of approximately 11.2m acres. To 30 June 1969, \$10.9m had been advanced by the Commonwealth while receipts from other sources totalled \$3.5m. Expenditure, excluding debt payments to the Commonwealth, amounted to \$12.2m.

The scheme involves the acquisition of existing leasehold holdings (by negotiation rather than by resumption) and clearing and improving them before making them available as smaller holdings. After providing for the original landholders, not less than one-quarter of the blocks must be auctioned as freehold and the remainder made available under a selective ballot system as Purchase Leases or Grazing Homesteads. By 30 June 1969, 6,460,000 acres had been acquired. Of this area acquired, 112 retention areas (2,683,197 acres) had been granted to former lessees and compensation moneys paid, and 141 blocks (1,612,922 acres) had been made available for ballot or auctioned as freehold.

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

Development leases are issued to private interests to develop or subdivide Crown land for industrial, residential, or tourist purposes. On fulfilment of the imposed conditions, the lessee may sell the land, or part

of it, paying an agreed percentage of the sale price to the Crown in return for the issue of freehold title.

SPECIAL LEASES, 31 DECEMBER 1968

Type	Leases	Area	Annual Rental	Average Area	Average Rent per Acre
	No.	'000 acres	\$	acres	cents
Reserves	2,203	4,629	115,152	2,101	2.5
Special Purposes	7,196	1,035	561,274	144	54.2
Development Leases	7	7	4,743	984	68.8

Country, Suburban, and Town Lands—These are leased under Auction Perpetual Lease tenure at an annual rental equal to 3 per cent of the amount bid at auction by competitors for the land. Town Leases cover residential allotments not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, Suburban Leases cover areas not exceeding 20 acres, and Country Leases farms not exceeding 2,560 acres. This type of tenure has also been frequently used in opening up new seaside and other areas for development. Conditions may be imposed as to the minimum amount of improvements to be made within a given period.

At 31 December 1968 there were 11,372 such leases covering 49,916 acres, of an annual rental value of \$325,370. They had an average size of 4.4 acres and an average rent of \$6.52 per acre. The 11 town lots auctioned during 1968 averaged 44 perches in area and had an average capital value of \$91. Four country leases averaged 28 acres in area and \$160 in capital value.

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

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

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

Mineral Leases cover areas where mining for specified minerals other than gold is intended. The term of such leases is 21 years, renewable on expiry. For minerals the annual rental is \$1 per acre plus a royalty on production (non-metallic minerals) or on profit (metallic minerals); the maximum area is 320 acres and labour conditions are the same as for gold mining leases. For coal, the annual rental is \$1 per acre plus a royalty of 5c per ton. The maximum area is 640 acres, and one man must be employed for every 40 acres for the first two years, and for every 20 acres thereafter.

Special Bauxite Mining Leases over large areas in Cape York Peninsula for long terms have been granted by special Acts of Parliament. They are

conditional on substantial annual expenditure over the period of the leases and to participation in the alumina plant at Gladstone.

Petroleum Leases may be granted where payable deposits of petroleum are discovered. They give underground rights but do not confer any tenure of surface land. They are intended to cover areas not exceeding 100 square miles at an annual rental of \$20 per square mile, deductible from the prescribed royalty of 10 per cent of the selling value of the production.

Dredging Leases permit the dredging for minerals of ground previously worked and abandoned or too poor for other methods to be effective. Areas are limited to 500 acres and may include areas in and around rivers, lakes, or foreshores. Minimum conditions call for machinery valued at \$6,000 or more, and a labour force of three men for every 100 acres. Annual rental is \$1 per acre for a maximum of 21 years.

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

The holder of a miner's right costing 50c per year may take possession of and use Crown land for mining purposes or such ancillary purposes as residence, obtaining or diverting water supplies, or the cutting of essential timber. During 1968, 7,305 miner's rights were issued and it is estimated that about 4,000 acres were so occupied. A claim is made by staking the four corners of an allowable area and seeking registration of the claim by the local warden. Allowable areas vary according to the nature of the mining process to be carried out, and the mineral involved, and several claims may be amalgamated by a group of shareholders. Provided the claim is continuously worked and prescribed labour conditions are fulfilled, the holder has recognised rights to the land and its mineral produce. No rent is payable.

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

On application to a warden, any person may be issued with a Coal Prospecting Licence for an area of Crown land not exceeding 2,560 acres. The licence, for which $\frac{1}{2}$ c per acre is payable, permits prospecting for one year and is renewable. At 31 December 1968, 30,998 acres of land under the Mining Acts were so licensed.

Petroleum Prospecting Permits may be issued covering areas not exceeding 200 square miles for a term of two years which may be extended to a maximum duration of six years. An annual rental of 50c per square mile and a guarantee bond of at least \$2,000 is demanded. On discovery of petroleum, conversion to lease of half the permit area is guaranteed to the holder of the permit.

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

Authorities to Prospect may be granted to applicants intending to undertake large-scale exploration or prospecting, or geological or geophysical testing. Areas, rents, terms, and conditions are determined by the Minister. At the end of 1968 there were 155 Authorities to Prospect for Minerals covering 49,719 square miles, 26 Authorities to Prospect for Coal covering 7,682 square miles, and 36 Authorities to Prospect for Petroleum covering 335,555 square miles.

LAND HELD UNDER MINING ACTS, 31 DECEMBER 1968

Type of Tenure	Leases	Total Area	Average Area
	No.	acres	acres
Gold Mining Lease	230	5,133	22
Mineral Lease	2,822	358,031	127
Special Bauxite Lease	3	1,748,465	582,821
Dredging Lease	362	42,478	117
Miner's Homestead Lease	18,995	428,491	23
Coal Prospecting Licence	19	30,998	1,631
Claims etc.	<i>n</i>	4,000 ¹	<i>n</i>
Total	<i>n</i>	2,617,596	<i>n</i>

¹ Estimated. *n* Not available.

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

LAND RESERVED FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES, 31 DECEMBER 1968

Type of Reserve	Leases	Area
	No.	acres
Permanent State Forests	423	7,139,174
Temporary Timber Reserves	235	1,775,192
National Parks	258	2,342,964
Aboriginal Reserves	<i>n</i>	6,978,443
General Reserves	<i>n</i>	5,401,386
Gross Total		23,637,159
<i>Less</i> Forest Grazing Leases		131,000
<i>Less</i> Special Leases		4,629,440
<i>Less</i> Mining Leases		423,665
Net Total (excluding leased area)		18,453,054

n Not available.

3 SOIL CONSERVATION

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

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

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

The soil conservation needs of the State at 30 June 1969 were estimated as follows.

Region	Area of Cultivated Land Requiring Contour Measures	Area Protected by Contour Measures
	acres	acres
East Darling Downs	933,000	207,776
West Darling Downs	1,110,296	223,981
Burnett	701,947	197,970
East Central Queensland	537,600	93,854
West Central Queensland	368,000	149,318
North Queensland	197,300	22,224
South-east Coastal	209,066	20,106
Total	4,057,209	915,229

The Department of Primary Industries provides a special advisory service in soil conservation, and some 6,600 landholders are applying soil conservation measures based on departmental advice. The total area for which conservation plans had been prepared by the Department up to 1969 was 1,795,574 acres. Two and a half million acres have been covered by topographic mapping work in affected areas, and contour maps with 10 ft contours are now available for well over one million acres in south-eastern Queensland.

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

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

4 IRRIGATION AND WATER CONSERVATION

The important primary industries of Queensland are subject to relatively frequent and serious losses by drought and also to extensive flooding. There is therefore a definite need for the provision of works for water conservation for irrigation and stock watering and for flood mitigation.

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

Water Resources Investigation—The Commissioner of Irrigation and Water Supply is required, under *The Land and Water Resources Development Acts, 1943 to 1962*, to (a) prepare a complete description

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

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

The passage by the Commonwealth Government of the *States' Grants (Water Resources) Act* 1964 provided for financial assistance from the Commonwealth to the States in connection with their programmes of assessment of surface and underground water resources. This Act expired in June 1967 but similar legislation in that year and again in 1970 has extended financial assistance for further periods of three years to 1973.

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

At 30 June 1969, the Irrigation and Water Supply Department controlled and operated storages amounting to 904,731 acre-feet. This total included Callide Dam, nine miles from Biloela, capacity 37,800 acre-feet, which provides water for the Callide power station on the Callide opencut coal-field. Four dams (Fairbairn, Atkinson, Beardmore, and Maroon) under construction at 30 June 1969, will provide additional storage of 1,308,000 acre-feet.

The total area under agriculture in Queensland in 1968-69 was 5.4 million acres from which the value of production was approximately \$363,704,000. Of this area some 356,000 acres were irrigated, from which the value of crops produced was estimated at \$101,888,000.

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

The total water storage capacity available for irrigation at 30 June 1969 was 866,931 acre-feet, comprising seven dams with a total capacity of 801,700 acre-feet and 48 weirs of 65,231 acre-feet. Two dams (Tinaroo Falls and Eungella) are located in North Queensland; the other five (Moogerah, Leslie, Borumba, Coolmunda, and Wuruma) in South Queensland. Of the weirs, 27 are in South, 10 in Central, and 11 in North Queensland. Weir capacity ranges from 8,000 to less than 50 acre-feet; 12 of them have a capacity each of over 1,000 acre-feet.

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

In addition, the Government has provided finance to farmers by way of special Agricultural Bank loans, and technical advice on construction and installation. Where contractors are not available the services of the Irrigation and Water Supply Department can be made available for boring operations. During 1968-69, 887 applications were received for assistance under these Acts, and \$777,574 was paid in advances by the bank.

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

(a) *Dawson Valley Irrigation Area*—Sixty-one farms with a total area of 4,894 acres have been established at Theodore and Gibber Gonyah, and 4,250 acres of these are capable of being irrigated. Water for irrigation is provided by three weirs, storing 10,280 acre-feet, constructed on the Dawson River in the vicinity of Theodore. Pumping stations deliver water to channels which provide water to farms by gravity. Grain crops and cotton account for the major part of production from irrigated farms.

Additional storage to overcome shortages of supply will be provided by Glebe Weir on the Dawson River. Construction of the weir, which will store 16,000 acre-feet of water, commenced in 1970.

(b) *Burdekin River Irrigation Area*—This area, comprising the three sections of Clare, Millaroo, and Dalbeg, is controlled by the Irrigation and Water Supply Department and represents the first stage of the overall project investigated by the Burdekin River Authority in 1952. The present works were completed during 1957 and serve 149 farms with a total area of 19,448 acres, of which 13,185 acres were irrigated in 1968-69. Sugar cane, rice, beans, tobacco, and maize are the main crops produced in the area, 135 of the 149 farms having cane assignments.

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

(c) *Mareeba-Dimbulah Irrigation Area*—Completed works include a mass concrete gravity dam on the Barron River in the vicinity of Tinaroo Falls, about 12 miles from Atherton, a weir known as Collins Weir on the Walsh River west of the Great Dividing Range, and 208 miles of main and distribution channels. The completed scheme envisages the development of 1,100 irrigation farms, on which 49,000 acres could be irrigated to produce tobacco, mixed agricultural crops, and pastures. The net cost of capital works and investigations on this area to 30 June 1969 was \$32.2m, comprising \$12.5m on the Tinaroo Falls Dam and \$19.7m on irrigation and other works.

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

Tobacco is the main crop produced on the irrigated farms, 9,892 acres being planted on 518 farms in 1968-69. Of these plantings, 5,188 acres were irrigated from the channel system, 4,651 acres by private pumping from regulated streams, and 53 acres from unregulated streams.

During the year an additional 3,213 acres were irrigated, mainly for the production of seed crops, vegetables, and pastures.

(d) *St George Irrigation Area*—This area is based on the Jack Taylor Weir on the Balonne River at St George. The storage capacity of the weir is 8,200 acre-feet. The irrigation and drainage works serving the area were completed in 1958, and during 1968-69 a total of 8,056 acres on the 20 farms in the area was irrigated. Cotton, grain crops, fodder growing, and fat lamb raising are the main forms of production.

The construction of works, estimated to cost \$8.6m, to extend the area and also provide an improved water supply to the existing area has commenced. The main work is the construction of Beardmore Dam on the Balonne River, 13 miles upstream from St George. The dam will store 81,600 acre-feet of water and, with two storage weirs of a total capacity of 7,350 acre-feet, will enable the area irrigated to be increased to about 27,000 acres.

(e) *Emerald Irrigation Area*—This project, estimated to cost \$26.7m, provides for the construction of Fairbairn Dam on the Nogoa River, some 12 miles upstream from Emerald, to store 1,170,000 acre-feet, and irrigation, drainage, and roadworks to serve an area of some 60,000 acres. The completed dam will more than double the storage capacity of all dams built, or under construction, by the Department to 30 June 1969. Construction of the dam will be financed by a non-reimbursable grant of up to \$20m by the Commonwealth Government from the National Water Resources Development Fund, while the cost of the irrigation works etc. will be met from State funds.

The Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority, on behalf of the Department, has undertaken investigational work and the detailed design and preparation of specifications, but the Department is responsible for tenders and the supervision of construction of the dam and for the construction of irrigation and ancillary works. The dam is scheduled for completion in 1972.

(f) *Warrill Valley Irrigation Project*—Moogerah Dam, a double curvature concrete arch structure approximately 120 feet high, has been constructed on Reynolds Creek, a tributary of Warrill Creek, at Mt Edwards (near Boonah). Storage capacity is 75,000 acre-feet and water is released as required for diversion from the streams by licensed irrigators.

Diversion works have been constructed throughout the valley enabling the number of streams benefiting by regulation of flows to be increased considerably. Some 280 landholders hold licences to divert water from regulated streams for irrigation of vegetables and fodder crops. The dam also supplies water to the Swanbank power station, the water being released down Warrill Creek into the Bremer River from where it is pumped to a large storage lake adjacent to the power station. In the year ended 30 June 1969, 6,652 acre-feet of water were diverted to the power station in addition to the 10,422 acre-feet diverted for irrigation.

(g) *Mary Valley Irrigation Project*—Borumba Dam, a rockfill dam on Yabba Creek near Imbil, was completed in March 1964. The dam has a storage capacity of 34,500 acre-feet. It supplies Gympie with water in addition to providing sufficient for the irrigation of some 18,000 acres. During 1968-69, 4,733 acre-feet of water were diverted for irrigation and 1,728 acre-feet to the city of Gympie. Fodder, vegetables, fruit, and maize are the main crops irrigated.

(h) *Upper Condamine Irrigation Project*—Leslie Dam, a mass concrete dam on Sandy Creek, a tributary of the Condamine River, near Warwick, with a capacity of 38,200 acre-feet, was completed in 1965. It serves to augment the Warwick water supply and to allow the irrigation of some 6,000 acres by individual diversions from the Condamine River between Sandy Creek and Cecil Plains. Provision has been made to increase the capacity of the dam to 87,000 acre-feet by the addition of crest gates. During 1968-69, 10,646 acre-feet of water were diverted for irrigation.

(i) *Macintyre Brook Irrigation Project*—Coolmunda Dam, on Macintyre Brook near Inglewood, was completed during 1968. It is an earthfill structure with a maximum height above creek bed of 61 feet, and will store 61,000 acre-feet for irrigation of some 8,500 acres. During 1968-69, 1,976 acre-feet of water were diverted for irrigation.

(j) *Upper Burnett River Irrigation Project*—Wuruma Dam on the Nogo River, a tributary of the Burnett, 30 miles from Eidsvold was completed during 1968. The dam is a mass concrete gravity structure with a maximum height of 142 feet and will impound 157,000 acre-feet of water to provide an assured supply of water for irrigation of some 13,500 acres along the banks of the Burnett River for a distance of approximately 170 miles.

(k) *Broken River Irrigation Project*—Construction was completed in 1968 of Eungella Dam, a rock and earthfill structure to store 103,000 acre-feet, on the Broken River 70 miles from Mackay. The primary purpose is to provide water for the Collinsville power station and Collinsville town, but 23,000 acre-feet will be available annually for irrigation along the lower Bowen River and to supplement supplies in the existing Burdekin River Irrigation Area.

(l) *Lower Lockyer Irrigation Project*—This project which involves an off-stream storage formed by the construction of an embankment, Atkinson Dam, across the outlet of Atkinson's Lagoon, was completed in 1970. Water supply for storage is obtained mainly by diverting water from the catchments of Buaraba Creek, Seven Mile Lagoon, and Lake Clarendon. The 25,400 acre-feet storage will provide water for irrigation of up to 3,000 acres along the lower 6 miles of Buaraba Creek and the lower 26 miles of Lockyer Creek.

(m) *Bundaberg Irrigation Project*—Agreement by the Commonwealth Government to provide a \$12.8m non-reimbursable grant, and an allocation of \$8.3m from the State Government, will enable implementation of the first phase of this scheme. This will involve construction of Monduran Dam on the Kolan River, with a capacity of 475,000 acre-feet, and tidal barrages on the Kolan and Burnett Rivers. The irrigation scheme will serve almost all existing cane lands of the Bundaberg region and provide surface supply to augment underground water supplies in the area.

(n) *Maroon Dam*—Construction has commenced on a storage on Burnett Creek, a tributary of the Logan River. It is designed to permit expansion of irrigation from the present 3,475 acres to 9,900 acres along Burnett Creek and the Logan River for about 80 miles.

Border Rivers Project—The Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission, consisting of representatives of New South Wales and Queensland, was created as the result of agreement legislation in these States to control works on these rivers where they form the boundary of the States and to allocate the water. Costs are shared equally. Amendments to the agreement provide for the construction of storages, initially on Pike Creek in Queensland and later, if required, on the Mole River in New South Wales, as alternatives to the Dumaresq storage site at Mingoola as proposed in the original agreement.

So far the Cunningham, Bonshaw, and 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. Fodder and tobacco are the main crops irrigated.

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

Over half the area irrigated in Queensland receives its supplies from underground sources (see page 174) and, in accordance with the requirements of *The Land and Water Resources Development Acts, 1943 to 1962*, the investigation of the availability of underground water is being pursued by hydro-geological mapping and drilling. The most important areas where water from this source is used for irrigation are in the following river basins: the Lower Burdekin, the Don (Bowen), the Pioneer, the Callide Valley, the Lower Burnett, many parts of the Brisbane Basin, including the Lockyer, and parts of the Upper Condamine Basin.

Burdekin Delta Recharge—For the first time in Australia, the artificial replenishment of underground water supplies has been implemented in the Burdekin Delta. While the cost of this work by the North and the South Burdekin Water Boards is being financed by the landholders and sugar mills in the area, the State Government contributed more than \$200,000 to finance the investigations and designs of works which are now ensuring supplies for irrigated sugar cane producers in the area. During 1968-69, 38,332 acre-feet of water were diverted from the river.

Artesian Water—Western Queensland beyond the 20-inch annual rainfall belt is predominantly pastoral and is mainly dependent for water supplies on artesian and sub-artesian bores, and, where normal surface storage is not readily available, on excavated tanks. An artesian bore is defined by the Water Acts as one from which water flows naturally to the surface at some time during its life, while a sub-artesian bore is one from which water is raised by pumping or other artificial means.

The Great Artesian Basin in Queensland consists approximately of the area lying west of the Great Dividing Range, excluding the Cloncurry Mineral Field and the Barkly Tableland. It comprises 434,000 square miles, or about two-thirds of the total State area.

The water varies in quality but is nearly everywhere suitable for stock drinking water. The numerous bores and bore drains that carry off the surplus flow make it possible to stock huge areas of well-grassed country neighbouring the water, which otherwise could only be provided with stock water by far less reliable and more expensive surface catchments.

The first artesian bore completed in Queensland flowed in February 1887 at Thurulgoona Station, in the Cunnamulla district, and is still flowing. Its depth is 1,290 feet. By June 1969, 3,117 artesian bores had been drilled to an average depth of 1,399 feet. In addition, 12,584 sub-artesian bores, within the Great Artesian Basin, had been registered.

Bore Water Supply Areas are constituted under the Water Acts. Water from artesian bores is distributed through properties by bore drains or ditches. Works are financed by government loans and rates are levied annually to cover loan repayments and maintenance of drains. At 30 June 1969, 61 areas were operating, of which 55 were administered by the Irrigation and Water Supply Department and 6 by local boards. A

total daily flow of 24,709,000 gallons was distributed in 2,531 miles of drains over a benefited area of 4.9 million acres.

Small areas of artesian water are known outside the Great Artesian Basin. These are in the Lockyer Valley and Bauhinia Shire, where 40 bores had been completed to 30 June 1969, and are excluded from the table below.

ARTESIAN BORES, GREAT ARTESIAN BASIN, QUEENSLAND

Date	Bores Flowing	Bores Ceased Flowing	Total Bores Drilled	Daily Flow ¹	Total Depth Drilled	Average Depth of New Bores ²
	No.	No.	No.	'000 gal	'000 ft	feet
31 December 1894 ..	262	5	267	99,600	311	1,180
31 December 1904 ..	647	69	716	265,700	1,065	1,770
31 December 1914 ..	1,068	161	1,229	354,900	2,013	1,770
31 December 1924 ..	1,251	325	1,576	328,500	2,587	1,650
31 December 1934 ..	1,291	523	1,814	282,400	2,914	1,370
31 December 1943 ..	1,301	707	2,008	229,200	3,109	930
31 December 1948 ..	1,439	685	2,124	227,780	3,190	700
30 June 1953 ..	1,507	826	2,333	221,800	3,365	837
30 June 1958 ..	1,671	894	2,565	215,000	3,645	1,207
30 June 1963 ..	1,898	916	2,814	200,000	3,953	1,237
30 June 1968 ..	2,022	1,038	3,060	192,000	4,274	1,305
30 June 1969 ..	2,079	1,038	3,117	193,000	4,361	1,531

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

Stock Route Watering—In 1935 the Trunk Stock Route System was inaugurated and from then on the construction of watering facilities on stock routes was greatly expanded. The Irrigation and Water Supply Department acts as a constructing authority for the Stock Routes Co-ordinating Board in these matters, and had completed 607 facilities to 30 June 1969.

Irrigation on Rural Holdings—According to 1968-69 returns received from primary producers, crops or pastures were irrigated on 10,198 holdings, or 23.1 per cent of all rural holdings in the State. The area of crops irrigated was 356,185 acres, or 6.6 per cent of the total area under crop. Of the area of pastures irrigated, 32,933 acres were of introduced pastures and 12,331 acres of native pastures. The average area irrigated per holding using irrigation was 39 acres.

Although a greater number of irrigators use surface water from streams, weirs, lagoons, etc. to irrigate their crops, more land is actually irrigated from underground water sources such as bores, spears, and wells. During 1968-69, water from underground sources was used to irrigate 226,964 acres on 4,417 holdings, while surface water was used to irrigate 173,681 acres, as follows: From water supplied in irrigation areas and districts, 32,869 acres on 592 holdings; from rivers, creeks, lakes, etc., 118,529 acres on 4,040 holdings; and from farm dams, 22,283 acres on 1,726 holdings. On 125 holdings, chiefly market gardens in Brisbane, 804 acres were irrigated from town water supplies. These figures include pastures as well as crops.

A total of 20,627 acres on 244 holdings was irrigated by gravity flow without the aid of pumping plant, compared with 21,955 acres on 250 holdings in 1967-68. Where power-plants were used, oil engines pumped water for 153,950 acres on 5,446 holdings and electric motors for 225,921

acres on 5,305 holdings. A further 951 acres were irrigated using other types of power.

CROPS IRRIGATED, QUEENSLAND

Crop	1967-68			1968-69		
	Total Area	Area Irrigated	Proportion Irrigated	Total Area	Area Irrigated	Proportion Irrigated
	acres	acres	%	acres	acres	%
Sugar Cane	633,516	141,087	22.3	643,857	152,832	23.7
Vegetables	60,124	40,576	67.5	65,514	45,844	70.0
Fruit	54,790	9,537	17.4	56,258	10,487	18.6
Tobacco	12,472	11,833	94.9	13,837	13,427	97.0
Cotton ¹	12,140 ^r	8,502	70.0 ^r	12,510	10,075	80.5
Cereals (all purposes) ..	3,514,770	45,351	1.3	3,909,758	60,527	1.5
Fodder, n.e.i.	361,749	48,251	13.3	495,407	53,421	10.8
Other Crops	226,727	6,169	2.7	207,716	9,572	4.6
Total ¹	4,876,289 ^r	311,305	6.4	5,404,857	356,185	6.6

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

The next table shows the distribution of irrigated crops in 1968-69.

DISTRIBUTION OF IRRIGATED CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1968-69

Statistical Division	Sugar Cane	Vegetables	Fruit	To-bacco	Cotton	Other	Total
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
Moreton ¹	95	30,036	3,507	1,347	1,111	39,042	75,138
Maryborough	47,903	6,495	3,217	1,065	50	12,767	71,496
Downs .. ..	..	1,129	2,010	511	4,023	38,889	46,561
Roma .. ..	..	11	21	..	1,255	7,771	9,057
South-Western .. ..	..	15	47	..	..	78	139
Rockhampton	287	1,139	659	82	3,252	17,786	23,204
Central-Western .. ..	..	26	8	..	180	868	1,081
Far-Western .. ..	..	1	2	..	..	60	63
Mackay	27,660	291	39	..	..	322	28,312
Townsville	75,266	4,611	479	55	39	4,874	85,324
Cairns	1,621	2,074	487	10,367	..	955	15,504
Peninsula and North-Western ..	..	17	13	..	165	109	305
Queensland	152,832	45,844	10,487	13,427	10,075	123,520	356,185

¹ Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

5 FORESTRY

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

Forestry Operations—In 1968-69, 11 per cent of the logs cut by all mills in the State were from Crown plantations and a further 41 per cent were cut from Crown forests. The cut from Crown forests included 84 per cent of the total of hoop, bunya, and kauri pine, 51 per cent of the cypress pine, 34 per cent of the hardwood, and 84 per cent of the cabinet

woods. Milling timber cut from Crown lands in 1968-69 amounted to 227 million super feet, the same amount as in the previous year.

The sale of timber yielded \$4.6m in 1968-69. The costs of harvesting and marketing this timber amounted to \$1.9m, with a further \$0.5m being spent on access roads. Silvicultural operations to replace forests cut for use are being actively pursued, the expenditure on reforestation in 1968-69 being \$5.3m. In all these activities of the Forestry Department, 2,035 persons were employed at 30 June 1969.

The following table gives details of the operations of the Forestry Department for five years to 1968-69.

OPERATIONS OF FORESTRY DEPARTMENT, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Forest Reservations¹					
State Forests, Permanent .. '000 ac	6,203	6,553	6,719	6,973	7,261
Timber Forests, Temporary .. '000 ac	2,043	1,996	1,944	1,882	1,752
National Parks '000 ac	1,046	1,049	2,306	2,324	2,369
Reforestation					
Area of Plantations ² '000 ac	115	121	129	138	151
Area Treated for Natural Regeneration to Date ¹ .. '000 ac	773	797	815	829	847
Nurseries ¹ .. .. .Number	21	24	24	24	23
Harvesting and Marketing					
Milling Timber					
Native Forest '000 sup ft	188,286	198,589	169,291	182,982	177,805
Plantation '000 sup ft	37,757	38,116	37,450	39,000	42,996
Pulp Wood '000 sup ft	3,637	3,918	4,889	4,938	6,341
Sleepers '000 sup ft	29,674	21,436	24,164	22,648	24,833
Railway Timbers '000 sup ft	1,430	1,461	1,993	2,385	2,013
House Blocks and Poles .. '000 sup ft	2,458	2,121	1,580	1,471	2,155
Fencing Timber '000 sup ft	2,202	1,747	1,508	4,353	836
Mining Timber '000 sup ft	1,039	1,141	916	472	458
Fuel tons	33,163	24,453	22,896	17,531	10,479

¹ At 30 June. ² At 31 March.

The areas under the control of the Department are set out in the next table. While the care of forests and reserves predominates, the work of developing national parks to cater for tourists, while preserving the natural beauty and scientific interest, is also important. Reservations of less than 1,000 acres, previously known as scenic areas, were reclassified as national parks from December 1968.

FORESTS, RESERVES, AND PARKS, IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS¹, 30 JUNE 1969

Statistical Division	State Forests		Timber Reserves		National Parks	
	No.	acres	No.	acres	No.	acres
Moreton ²	79	475,206	34	33,888	45	96,513
Maryborough	133	1,655,002	59	158,475	13	28,405
Downs	77	1,840,384	16	37,009	8	54,965
Roma	16	422,512	4	103,602	1	4,385
Rockhampton	64	1,199,679	54	292,701	21	18,056
Central-Western	3	132,359	9	193,867	3	1,379,400
Mackay	8	166,629	19	100,492	90	287,338
Cairns	48	1,369,023	40	832,045	80	500,054
Queensland	428	7,260,794	235	1,752,078	261	2,369,116

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

Reforestation—The work of the Department of Forestry in reforestation aims at making adequate provision for the timber requirements of the State. It falls naturally into two broad classes, namely, establishment of plantations of softwoods and the improvement of natural stands of hardwoods, cypress pine, and the cabinet woods of North Queensland. At 31 March 1969, effective plantation areas totalling 150,693 acres had been established.

A minimum of 375,000 acres of good quality softwood plantations is considered necessary. By the end of March 1969, approximately 145,461 acres of plantations of native and exotic conifers had been established. The Department is endeavouring to reach an annual planting of 12,000 acres for new softwood plantations. During 1968-69, 23 nurseries were operated by the Department.

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

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

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

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

Merchantable thinnings commence at from 12 to 15 years of age, and the timber so yielded has become important to the State. The first sale of thinnings was made in 1942, and the annual amount becoming available has increased. In 1968-69, 43.0m super feet were marketed.

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

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

The Department conducts an advisory service for engineers, architects, builders, and the public in general on the appropriate uses and identification of timbers. It also administers *The Timber Users' Protection Acts, 1949 to*

1965, which regulate the sale and use of certain timbers and the preservative treatment of timber.

REFORESTATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS¹, 1968-69

Particulars	Statistical Division						Total
	More-ton ²	Mary-borough	Downs	Rock-hamp-ton	Mackay	Cairns	
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
Area of Plantations Established³							
Hoop Pine	200	2,646	..	358	36	41	3,281
Other Native Conifers .. ..	..	10	..	..	..	2	12
Slash Pine	1,614	5,442	..	..	..	..	7,056
Other Exotic Conifers	76	507	213	..	390	400	1,587
Native Forest Hardwoods	..	58	..	..	..	..	58
Other Broadleaved Species ⁴	..	4	3	..	..	1	8
Total	1,890	8,668	215	358	426	444	12,002
Net Area of Effective Plantations⁵							
Hoop Pine	1,434	59,317	4	4,949	98	1,588	67,389
Other Native Conifers	8	1,229	1	5	3	287	1,533
Slash Pine	16,601	35,345	767	52	2,473	11	55,249
Other Exotic Conifers	4,113	6,134	3,660	38	6,421	924	21,290
Native Forest Hardwoods	833	2,849	..	..	..	78	3,761
Other Broadleaved Species ⁴	57	1,000	17	1	45	351	1,471
Total	23,047	105,874	4,449	5,044	9,040	3,239	150,693
Natural Forests Treated 1968-69							
Natural Hoop Pine .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural Rainforest .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,713	1,713
Cypress Pine .. ..	..	..	16,719	..	..	..	16,719
Eucalypts	944	6,785	467	1,004	1,297	..	10,497
Total	944	6,785	17,186	1,004	1,297	1,713	28,929

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 1969. ⁴ Including silky oak, maple, red cedar, experimental, etc. ⁵ At 31 March 1969.

National Parks—The first national park in Queensland was proclaimed over an area of 224 acres at Tamborine Mountain in 1908. As shown in the table on page 176, the area reserved as national parks has grown to more than two million acres. This total includes an area of 1,248,000 acres of the Simpson Desert in western Queensland which was proclaimed a national park on 20 May 1967. In these parks the Department has provided 271 miles of walking tracks.

The Department aims to preserve, within the national park system, as complete a range as possible of the major natural environments which occur in Queensland, and new parks are being sought with this in mind. Many of the more attractive islands off the coast of Queensland, and particularly those within the waters of the Great Barrier Reef, have been preserved as national parks. A survey of the native fauna in the parks has been commenced.

• Chapter 7

PRODUCTION

1 INTRODUCTION

In the production of Queensland, primary industry, which includes rural, mining, and forestry production, has predominated. However, factory production has increased in recent years to approximately the same value as primary production. Activity in building construction and maintenance is also substantial, requiring a considerable share of manpower. This chapter deals with these economic activities, and also with retail trade. It concludes with a section dealing with national income, chiefly for Australia as a whole, which includes the production of the service industries. These latter industries are vital and increasingly important in a modern economy, and in Queensland employ approximately 50 per cent of the working population. They include transport and communication, wholesale and retail trade, financial and professional services, public administration, and entertainment and personal services. They are discussed in the section of this chapter on Retail Trade, and in appropriate sections of the chapters on Social Services, Transport and Communication, Trade, and Employment.

2 RURAL INDUSTRIES

The net value of primary production is approximately the same as that of secondary production. In primary industry, four main products provide two-thirds of the total value; they are beef cattle, minerals (including coal), sugar cane, and wool. The remainder is made up of dairy products, timber, pigs, sheep and lambs, fisheries, poultry, and agricultural products other than sugar cane, of which wheat, tobacco, green fodder, hay, sorghum, barley, maize, pineapples, peanuts, potatoes, tomatoes, and apples are usually the largest items.

The value of Queensland's natural grasslands lies in the fact that nearly all the sheep and beef cattle are maintained on them—the sheep on the open grasslands of the 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 of land for sugar growing and dairy pastures.

The diverse rural industries of Queensland were carried on, in 1968-69, on 44,074 holdings, which had a total area of 378,956,000 acres. The distribution of holdings in statistical divisions is shown in the following table, which also gives the numbers of holdings carrying various types of livestock.

RURAL HOLDINGS AND LIVESTOCK OWNERS, QUEENSLAND, 1968-69

Statistical Division	Total Holdings	Total Area of Holdings	Number of Holdings Carrying			
			Dairy Cattle ¹	Beef Cattle ²	Sheep	Pigs
	No.	acres	No.	No.	No.	No.
Moreton ³	9,708	3,433,655	3,578	4,037	168	2,490
Maryborough	7,563	8,411,390	2,671	3,792	102	1,917
Downs	9,363	15,599,229	2,107	5,641	2,190	2,458
Roma	1,501	20,365,644	32	1,261	970	161
South-Western	663	55,403,650	3	567	586	26
<i>Total South</i>	<i>28,798</i>	<i>103,213,568</i>	<i>8,391</i>	<i>15,298</i>	<i>4,016</i>	<i>7,052</i>
Rockhampton	4,278	21,561,222	829	3,244	221	1,042
Central-Western	1,390	41,827,813	16	1,211	669	70
Far-Western	362	62,949,174	2	279	297	17
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>6,030</i>	<i>126,338,209</i>	<i>847</i>	<i>4,734</i>	<i>1,187</i>	<i>1,129</i>
Mackay	2,210	4,057,704	110	792	5	113
Townsville	1,755	21,341,259	13	623	11	118
Cairns	4,507	14,653,786	425	908	7	234
Peninsula	86	23,038,717	..	78	..	2
North-Western	688	86,312,747	6	592	361	20
<i>Total North</i>	<i>9,246</i>	<i>149,404,213</i>	<i>554</i>	<i>2,993</i>	<i>384</i>	<i>487</i>
Total Queensland	44,074	378,955,990	9,792	23,025	5,587	8,668

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

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

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

Size of Flock or Herd	Sheep Flocks	Dairy Cattle ¹ Herds	Beef Cattle Herds	Pig Herds
Under 5	546	312	4,485	975
5 to 19		1,094		2,717
20 to 49		3,478		3,378
50 to 99		5,825		1,920
100 to 199	214	2,252	2,901	625
200 to 499	474	153	2,749	165
500 to 999	559	..	1,431	..
1,000 to 1,999	929	..	686	..
2,000 to 4,999	1,719	..	327	..
5,000 to 9,999	926	..	74	..
10,000 and Over	281	..	45	..
Total	5,852	13,114	19,676	9,780

¹ Excluding herds of house cows only.

Growers of Crops—The next table shows the numbers of growers of some of the main crops during 1968-69. The numbers for sugar cane are of growers of five or more acres, those for wheat, maize, and sorghum

represent growers of twenty or more acres, those for tobacco are growers of any area, while those for the other four crops are of growers of one or more acres.

GROWERS OF MAIN CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1968-69

Statistical Division	Sugar Cane	Wheat	Maize	Sorghum	Tobacco	Pineapples	Bananas	Potatoes	Tomatoes
Moreton ¹	342	168	147	216	65	652	410	723	454
Maryborough	1,694	471	414	759	68	297	74	85	102
Downs .. ..	..	3,876	710	1,613	30	..	..	32	289
Roma .. ..	..	372	1	33	..	..	..	..	3
South-Western .. ..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
<i>Total South</i>	<i>2,036</i>	<i>4,888</i>	<i>1,272</i>	<i>2,623</i>	<i>163</i>	<i>949</i>	<i>484</i>	<i>841</i>	<i>848</i>
Rockhampton	64	978	59	799	14	140	24	25	85
Central-Western .. ..	..	195	..	188	..	..	..	1	..
Far-Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>1,173</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>987</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>85</i>
Mackay	1,791	1	..	11	..	8	4	3	13
Townsville	875	..	24	55	7	24	6	24	189
Cairns	2,611	1	267	21	564	29	80	102	27
Peninsula .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
North-Western .. ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total North</i>	<i>5,277</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>291</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>571</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>229</i>
Total Queensland	7,377	6,063	1,622	3,699	748	1,151	600	996	1,162

¹ Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Movements in the numbers of growers of the various crops reflect changes in the pattern of the State's agriculture. Figures for single years are not reliable indicators of trends because of variations in seasonal conditions, but averages for the three years ended 1968-69, compared with those ten years earlier, show significant increases in the numbers of grain growers. For wheat the figures rose from 3,862 to 5,868, while sorghum growers increased from 2,593 to 3,615 and maize growers from 1,795 to 1,831. On the other hand, growers of pineapples decreased from 1,861 to 1,150, banana growers from 1,137 to 623, potato growers from 1,679 to 1,019, and tomato growers from 1,670 to 1,171. The decreases in the numbers of growers of those four crops were due to many with small areas ceasing to cultivate them, while the remaining growers concentrated on larger areas. Thus the total areas under pineapples, bananas, and tomatoes have been maintained, while the acreage under potatoes has shown a marked increase.

Rural Holdings Classified by Farm Type—For the season 1965-66, Queensland rural holdings were classified by "farm type", i.e. according to the predominant activity carried out on each rural holding. Each holding was classified according to the activity which produced 50 per cent or more of its total annual value of production.

Where no activity accounted for 50 per cent or more of the production, the holding was classified as multi-purpose. An exception to the general 50 per cent rule was made for the class "Sheep-Cereal Grain", in which these two activities together had to account for 75 per cent or more of the total.

Of the 1,944 rural holdings classified to Fruit including Grapes, 70 were principally vineyards, 57 of which were in the Downs Statistical Division. The 5,381 rural holdings classified to the residual Other and

Multi-purpose class consisted of 652 producing principally tobacco, 375 potatoes, 1,349 other and mixed vegetables, 480 poultry, 781 other farm produce, and 1,744 which were classified as multi-purpose. Most of the tobacco holdings were in North Queensland, 529 of them being in the Cairns Statistical Division. Of the other holdings in this residual class, most were in South Queensland, the Moreton Statistical Division having 328 of those producing principally potatoes, 768 of those growing other and mixed vegetables, and 276 of those producing poultry. Maryborough and Moreton Statistical Divisions had 348 and 176 respectively of the holdings producing principally other farm produce, while 726 holdings classed as multi-purpose type were in the Downs Statistical Division.

The following table gives details of the number of rural holdings classified by farm type in each statistical division in 1965-66.

RURAL HOLDINGS CLASSIFIED BY FARM TYPE, QUEENSLAND, 1965-66

Statistical Division	Beef Cattle	Sheep	Sheep-Cereal Grain ¹	Cereal Grain	Dairying and Pigs	Sugar	Fruit, including Grapes	Other and Multi-purpose	Unclassified ²	Total
Moreton ³	609	6	1	8	3,653	327	813	1,917	2,233	9,567
Maryborough	994	1	1	109	2,783	1,540	262	990	957	7,637
Downs	796	1,075	411	2,371	2,081	..	586	995	1,109	9,424
Roma	371	826	56	41	34	..	9	40	131	1,508
South-Western	64	565	..	..	3	..	3	2	17	654
<i>Total South</i>	<i>2,834</i>	<i>2,473</i>	<i>469</i>	<i>2,529</i>	<i>8,554</i>	<i>1,867</i>	<i>1,673</i>	<i>3,944</i>	<i>4,447</i>	<i>28,790</i>
Rockhampton	1,569	62	50	223	1,135	70	178	434	628	4,349
Central-Western	537	553	39	55	15	..	3	62	99	1,363
Far-Western	65	275	..	..	2	..	..	..	15	357
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>2,171</i>	<i>890</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>278</i>	<i>1,152</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>181</i>	<i>496</i>	<i>742</i>	<i>6,069</i>
Mackay	153	..	..	..	101	1,788	5	19	130	2,196
Townsville	387	..	..	5	32	830	19	215	207	1,695
Cairns	182	..	..	86	451	2,479	66	698	428	4,390
Peninsula	63	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	18	85
North-Western	294	361	..	..	2	..	..	6	26	689
<i>Total North</i>	<i>1,079</i>	<i>361</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>587</i>	<i>5,097</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>941</i>	<i>809</i>	<i>9,055</i>
Total Queensland	6,084	3,724	558	2,898	10,293	7,034	1,944	5,381	5,998	43,914

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

Rural Holdings Classified by Size of Holding—A classification has been made of rural holdings according to area of holding at 31 March 1966. The following table gives details of the number of rural holdings classified by area of holding in each statistical division at 31 March 1966.

Of the 1,765 holdings of under 20 acres, 870 were under 9 acres and 895, 10 to 19 acres, the majority in each case being in the Moreton Statistical Division. In the 50,000 acres and over class, there were 566 holdings of 100,000 acres and over. Most of these holdings were in western areas, in the Statistical Divisions of North-Western (165), Far-Western (96), South-Western (80), and Central-Western (55), and in the northern Statistical Divisions of Townsville (52) and Peninsula (45).

The average areas of holdings in 1965-66 ranged from 349 acres in the Moreton Statistical Division to 289,059 acres in the Peninsula Division.

The second smallest average area was 1,086 acres in the Maryborough Division, and in only three other divisions (Downs, Mackay, and Cairns) were the average areas less than 5,000 acres. In addition to Peninsula, the Far-Western and North-Western Divisions had average areas of holdings of over 100,000 acres, and the South-Western Division's average was 83,838 acres.

RURAL HOLDINGS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF HOLDING IN ACRES,
QUEENSLAND, 31 MARCH 1966

Statistical Division	Under 20	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-999	1,000-4,999	5,000-49,999	50,000 and Over	Total
Moreton ¹	1,172	1,083	1,379	2,073	2,361	884	562	53	..	9,567
Maryborough	134	335	739	1,572	2,313	1,179	1,033	322	10	7,637
Downs	180	278	440	943	2,656	2,071	2,132	711	13	9,424
Roma	7	10	8	15	25	79	441	862	61	1,508
South-Western	5	1	3	..	1	4	10	356	274	654
<i>Total South</i>	1,498	1,707	2,569	4,603	7,356	4,217	4,178	2,304	358	28,790
Rockhampton	80	99	126	251	746	764	1,381	834	68	4,349
Central-Western	5	6	5	7	12	29	140	953	206	1,363
Far-Western	1	..	..	1	1	3	6	178	167	357
<i>Total Central</i>	86	105	131	259	759	796	1,527	1,965	441	6,069
Mackay	22	30	187	714	757	269	129	66	22	2,196
Townsville	73	128	350	457	193	74	119	179	122	1,695
Cairns	78	194	944	1,734	1,083	209	70	33	45	4,390
Peninsula	1	1	..	5	4	4	9	13	48	85
North-Western	7	2	..	1	2	5	8	375	289	689
<i>Total North</i>	181	355	1,481	2,911	2,039	561	335	666	526	9,055
Total Queensland	1,765	2,167	4,181	7,773	10,154	5,574	6,040	4,935	1,325	43,914

¹ Including Metropolitan Statistical Division.

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

PERMANENT FULL-TIME MALE WORKERS ON RURAL HOLDINGS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Proprietors ¹ No.	44,546	44,291	45,364	44,909	44,817
Unpaid Relatives No.	2,958	2,667	2,588	2,567	2,456
Employees No.	18,619	17,878	16,880	17,266	16,977
Total No.	66,123	64,836	64,832	64,742	64,250
Wages Paid² during Year .. \$'000	33,152	33,479	35,782³	37,725³	39,639³

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

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 1968-69 this proportion was 70 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 following table shows the types of farm machinery on rural holdings. Farm machinery owned by contractors not occupying rural holdings is excluded. See page 174 for irrigation.

FARM MACHINERY ON RURAL HOLDINGS, QUEENSLAND

Description	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<i>Cultivating</i>					
Rotary Hoes: Self Contained Power Unit	3,479	3,534	3,456	3,153	3,035
Tractor Drawn	<i>n</i>	3,879	3,456	3,940	4,255
Fertiliser Distributors: Rotary	12,758	12,842	14,458	15,454	6,614
Direct Drop .. ..						9,292
<i>Planting</i>					
Grain Drills: Combine	12,468	12,756	13,255	13,937	14,066
Other	2,282	2,431	2,369	2,423	2,297
Maize, Cotton, Peanut, and Bean Planters (Rows)	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	9,003
Sugar Cane Planters	6,639	6,586	6,701	6,756	6,457
<i>Harvesting</i>					
<i>Mechanical Cane</i>					
Harvesters: Chopper Type	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	767
Whole Stick Type	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	444
Mechanical Cane Loaders: Front End	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	2,324
Other	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	347
Sugar Cane Trailers	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	4,354
Headers and Other Grain and Seed Harvesters	7,220	7,207	7,392	7,899	7,586
Corn Pickers	904	949	851	832	803
Forage Harvesters	961	1,143	1,291	1,330	1,352
Mowers, Agricultural, Reciprocating (Cutter-bar) Type: Power Driven ..	9,494 ¹	8,061	8,337	8,036	8,229
Ground Driven	4,804	3,406	3,089	2,779	2,236
Hay Rakes	12,528	12,358	12,922	13,715	13,390
Hay Balers, Pick-up Type	2,112	2,563	2,801	2,978	3,039
Potato Digging Machines	1,123	1,137	1,154	1,167	1,146
Peanut Pickers	310	355	380	428	412
<i>Dairying</i>					
Holdings with Milking Machines ..	12,928	12,366	11,896	11,011	10,040
Milking Machines (Units)	44,074	42,199	40,878	38,208	35,401
<i>Grazing</i>					
Holdings with Shearing Machines ..	5,099	5,073	5,042	4,878	4,882
Shearing Machines (Stands)	19,359	19,139	19,197	18,791	18,857
<i>Traction</i>					
Tractors: Wheeled	64,440	57,682	67,553	70,249	62,355
Crawler .. .. .						7,274	7,883
<i>Other</i>					
Hammermills (incl. Roughage Mills) ..	7,027	7,408	7,656	8,035	7,797
Windmills	45,496	45,668	47,826	48,673	48,898

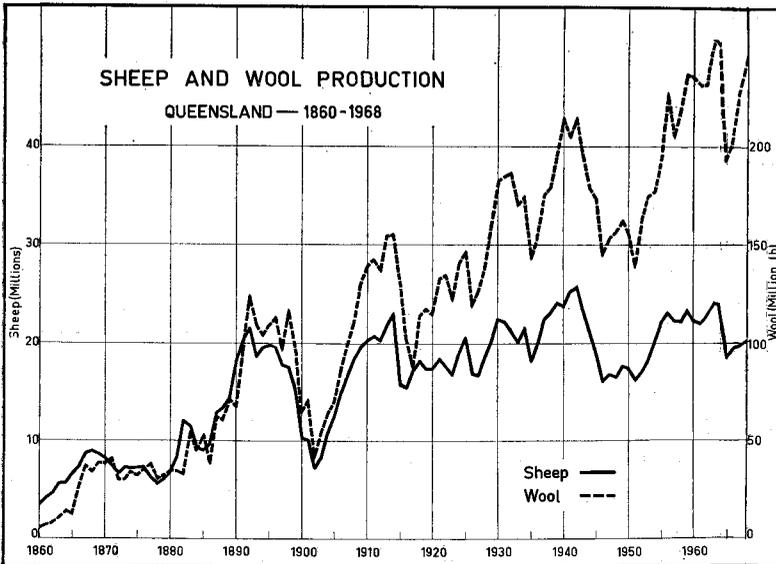
¹ Including some rotary type mowers. *n* Not available.

3 LIVESTOCK

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

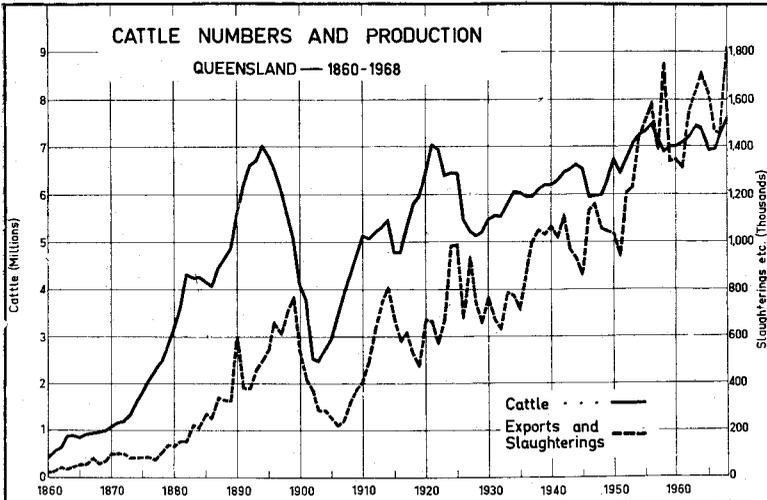
The main sheep belt is a broad strip running south-east and north-west through the centre of Queensland extending to the border of New South Wales but not as far as the Gulf of Carpentaria.

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



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

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



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

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

Types of Livestock—Since March 1943, livestock have been classified according to their principal types. The next table shows the results of such classification for five years to 1969.

LIVESTOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH

Description	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<i>Horses</i>					
Draught over One Year	7,055	5,491	4,300	3,286	2,742
Other over One Year	181,474	172,670	166,362	166,064	161,010
Foals under One Year	12,900	11,379	11,821	11,678	11,773
Total Horses	201,429	189,540	182,483	181,028	175,525
<i>Beef Cattle</i>					
Bulls	108,547	105,049	110,374	120,165	128,671
Bull Calves for Service	16,109	16,337	19,477	21,932	23,710
Cows and Heifers	3,124,718	2,924,594	2,934,713	3,220,239	3,439,510
Calves and Vealers	1,274,536	1,111,266	1,253,866	1,467,607	1,525,828
Other (Spayed Cows, Bullocks, etc.)	1,810,430	1,772,752	1,701,440	1,696,001	1,792,375
Total for Meat Production ..	6,334,340	5,929,998	6,019,870	6,525,944	6,910,094
<i>Dairy Cattle</i>					
Bulls	18,789	16,887	15,354	13,712	12,721
Bull Calves for Service	4,021	3,664	3,985	3,507	3,050
Dairy Cows: In Milk	477,727	468,871	450,477	401,527	341,302
Dry	211,656	157,792	148,318	154,652	155,992
House Cows and Heifers (on Non-dairy Holdings)	43,659	39,291	37,351	34,743	34,763
Heifers (One Year and Over) ..	181,019	167,686	138,847	127,754	121,918
Heifer Calves	121,293	103,754	104,956	99,187	88,098
Total for Milk Production ..	1,058,164	957,945	899,288	835,082	757,844
Total Cattle	7,392,504	6,887,943	6,919,158	7,361,026	7,667,938
<i>Sheep</i>					
Rams	268,221	250,323	245,355	246,283	245,616
Breeding Ewes	9,372,008	8,405,469	8,342,082	8,377,906	8,483,034
Other Ewes	1,616,696	976,819	814,650	1,102,509	1,114,544
Lambs and Hoggets	3,861,464	1,433,571	3,434,616	3,778,116	4,035,327
Wethers	8,898,063	7,318,302	6,468,613	6,442,930	6,445,021
Total Sheep	24,016,452	18,384,484	19,305,316	19,947,744	20,323,542
<i>Pigs</i>					
Boars	9,233	8,947	9,250	9,515	8,592
Breeding Sows	60,564	60,743	68,429	76,661	71,111
Other	336,231	347,545	389,893	433,965	455,793
Total Pigs	406,028	417,235	467,572	520,141	535,496

The number of beef cattle at 31 March 1969 was the highest ever recorded. It was 5.9 per cent above the previous peak figure recorded twelve months earlier. On the other hand, dairy cattle decreased for the thirteenth successive year, the latest fall of 9.2 per cent reducing their number to its lowest level since December 1920. The figure for pigs reached a new peak, surpassing the 1968 total by 3.0 per cent.

Although the number of sheep at 31 March 1969 showed a 1.9 per cent increase on the total recorded a year earlier, flocks were still 16.5 per cent below the level reached before the 1965 drought.

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

LIVESTOCK, AUSTRALIA, AT 31 MARCH 1969

State or Territory	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
	'000	'000	'000
New South Wales	4,864	68,153	690
Victoria	3,878	30,185	422
Queensland	7,668	20,324	535
South Australia	865	18,392	288
Western Australia	1,546	32,901	220
Tasmania	586	4,395	95
Northern Territory	1,177	7 ¹	2
Australian Capital Territory	14	246	..
Total Australia	20,598	174,602	2,253
Queensland as % of Australia	37.2	11.6	23.7

¹ At 30 June 1969.

Distribution of Livestock—Numbers of livestock in statistical divisions are shown in the following table, and the distribution of beef and dairy cattle, sheep, and pigs in the maps on pages 190 to 193.

LIVESTOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH 1969

Statistical Division	Horses	Beef Cattle	Dairy Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Moreton ¹	13,161	340,975	276,316	13,794	127,328
Maryborough	14,621	585,141	203,871	5,454	131,150
Downs	19,252	618,680	140,816	3,376,020	171,641
Roma	9,571	352,908	4,330	3,342,716	7,627
South-Western	9,990	273,711	1,208	3,770,471	621
<i>Total South</i>	<i>66,595</i>	<i>2,171,415</i>	<i>626,541</i>	<i>10,508,455</i>	<i>438,367</i>
Rockhampton	22,445	1,325,117	79,429	204,136	72,878
Central-Western	19,079	775,391	3,899	4,556,589	2,204
Far-Western	9,118	252,236	759	2,196,711	337
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>50,642</i>	<i>2,352,744</i>	<i>84,087</i>	<i>6,957,436</i>	<i>75,419</i>
Mackay	4,559	206,717	11,980	333	3,203
Townsville	12,612	644,342	1,564	679	6,388
Cairns	6,629	222,561	32,817	569	11,018
Peninsula	4,702	95,052	58	..	105
North-Western	29,786	1,217,263	797	2,856,070	996
<i>Total North</i>	<i>58,288</i>	<i>2,385,935</i>	<i>47,216</i>	<i>2,857,651</i>	<i>21,710</i>
Total Queensland	175,525	6,910,094	757,844	20,323,542	535,496

¹ Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

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

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

herds. The Friesians and Ayrshires are in the milk supplying areas, particularly the Darling Downs, and the Guernseys in the cream supplying areas.

Sheep Breeds—See the first paragraph of the Wool section, page 194.

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

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

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS AND LAMBING, QUEENSLAND¹

Year	Slaughterings			Lambing		
	Cattle ¹	Sheep ²	Pigs	Ewes Mated	Lambs Marked	Proportion ³
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
1959-60	1,537,506	2,123,731	531,218	8,515,912	4,612,423	54.2
1960-61	1,478,718	2,943,354	555,352	7,426,735	3,865,164	52.0
1961-62	1,593,963	2,425,645	597,635	7,916,219	4,354,434	55.0
1962-63	1,816,629	2,134,493	604,948	8,307,336	4,606,764	55.5
1963-64	1,868,080	2,421,152	607,782	8,819,241	5,160,814	58.5
1964-65	1,972,622	2,955,211	624,724	7,942,096	4,457,184	56.1
1965-66	1,899,955	2,786,065	642,413	5,487,043	1,796,001	32.7
1966-67	1,684,456	2,160,074	668,133	7,402,088	4,033,910	54.5
1967-68	1,671,389	2,495,901	736,736 ^r	7,146,129	4,128,178	57.8
1968-69	1,831,908	2,733,070	801,710	7,716,764	4,881,946	63.3

¹ Including calves.

² Including lambs.

³ Lambs marked to ewes mated.

^r Revised since last issue.

Stock Losses—In 1968-69 cattle losses from drought and other natural causes totalled 270,842, a loss of 3.7 per cent of the total herds at the beginning of the year, compared with a loss of 3.5 per cent reported in the previous year. Sheep losses were 1,151,974, compared with 1,414,904 in 1967-68, representing a loss of 5.8 per cent of the total sheep and lambs at the beginning of the year, compared with a loss of 7.3 per cent in 1967-68.

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

In 1967-68 there were 36 meatworks and 9 bacon factories in operation in the State, including several large establishments producing meat and canned products for export at various ports along the coast from Brisbane to Cairns. Reference to the Queensland Meat Industry Authority is made in section 11 of Chapter 10.

The following table shows the operations of these establishments during the five years ended 30 June 1968. Other particulars will be found in section 10 of this chapter.

MEATWORKS AND BACON FACTORIES¹, QUEENSLAND

Particulars		1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Establishments	No.	45	44	46	47	45
Workers ²	No.	8,824	8,649	8,941	8,486	8,611
Salaries and Wages Paid ..	\$'000	18,490	21,028	22,243	22,447	23,369
Stock Killed						
Cattle and Calves	No.	1,614,108	1,708,170	1,655,379	1,466,192	1,461,522
Sheep	No.	1,316,014	1,783,261	1,738,216	1,169,269	1,337,511
Lambs	No.	315,681	385,657	311,734	338,704	462,160
Pigs	No.	527,343	547,569	568,204	591,385	655,950
Fresh Meat Produced						
Beef and Veal	'000 lb	493,081	475,674	528,512	479,097	510,142
Mutton	'000 lb	43,927	57,630	53,620	37,078	42,715
Lamb	'000 lb	10,079	12,051	9,586	10,093	14,887
Bacon and Ham	'000 lb	15,287	15,610	16,150	15,932	17,899
Pork	'000 lb	22,155	21,358	24,142	23,579	28,621
Canned Products	'000 lb ³	26,667	31,653	27,114	30,009	27,526
Value of All Products	\$'000	183,002	201,593	235,851	236,576	255,482

¹ Statistics for 1968-69 not yet available: see page 223. ² Average number of workers during period of operation. ³ Weight of meat, vegetables, and other constituents.

Meat Exports—The following table gives details of the exports of meat and allied products to overseas and interstate markets.

EXPORTS OF MEAT AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND, 1968-69

Country to which Exported	Meat	Hides, Skins, and Fur Skins, Undressed	Leather	Animal Oils and Fats ¹
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Overseas				
Canada	6,495,897	16,450	..	..
France	242,487	2,563,549	..	40,029
Germany, Federal Republic	192,820	1,016,107	763	7,683
Italy	163,621	3,736,989	..	..
Japan	9,462,243	2,936,934	..	1,059,834
Papua and New Guinea ..	3,683,236	4,133	36	274,721
Sweden	1,834,441	41,041	..	..
United Kingdom	9,233,419	273,775	558,052	1,150
United States	96,342,917	435,127	..	2,006
Other Countries	3,937,451	2,169,585	296,111	1,236,729
Total Overseas	131,588,532	13,193,690	854,962	2,622,152
Interstate	23,342,445	1,082,281	5,281,795 ²	1,717,801
Total	154,930,977	14,275,971	6,136,757	4,339,953

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

Included in the figures above for export to other Australian States during 1968-69, were fresh beef and mutton, \$8,295,947, fresh pork, \$2,127,048, bacon and hams, \$6,665,067, canned meats etc., \$2,089,475, and inedible tallow, \$218,059.

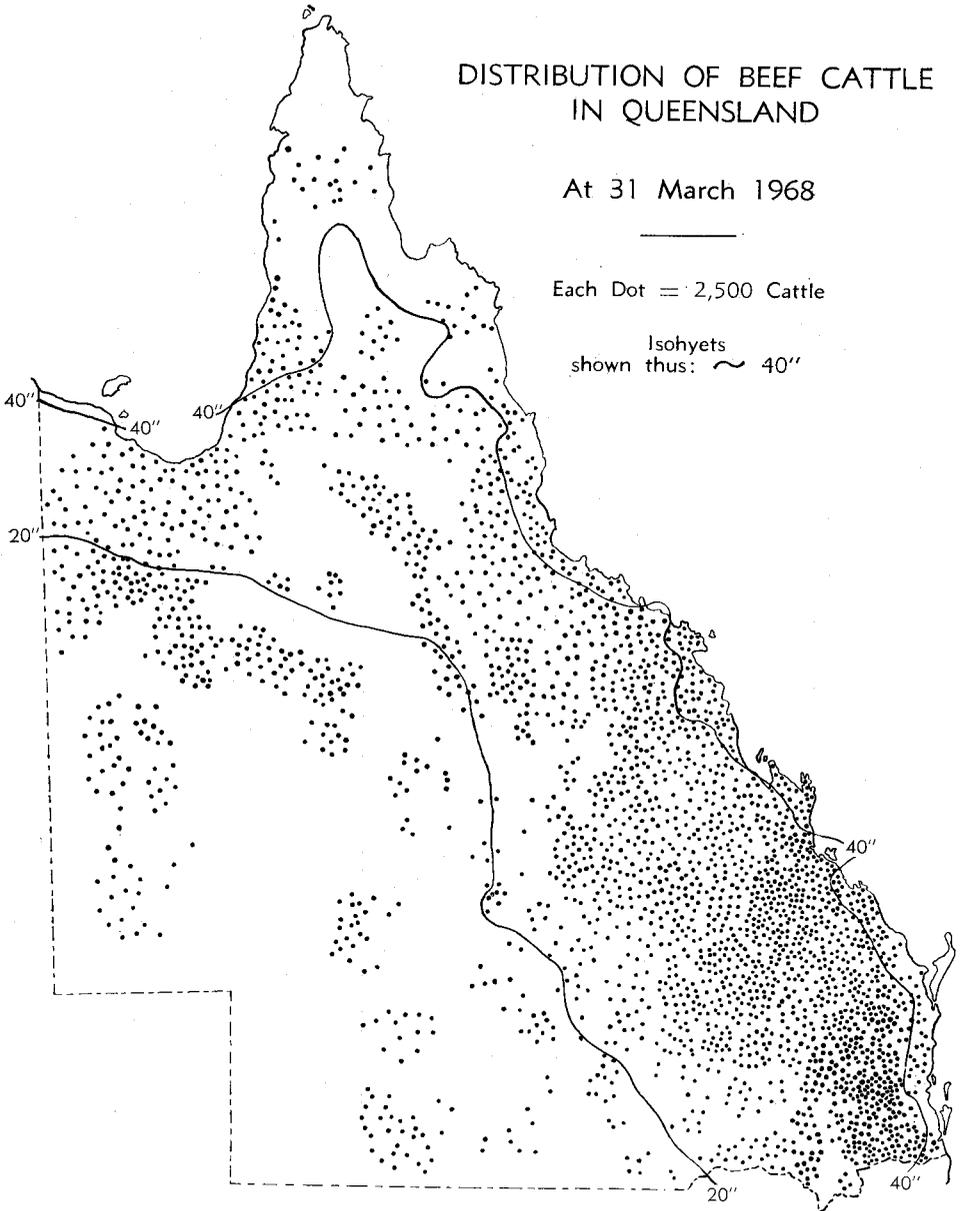
In addition, the movement of live animals across interstate borders accounted for net exports to the value of \$30,144,319 for cattle, \$8,051,187 for sheep, and \$1,379,324 for pigs. Largely because of severe drought conditions in Queensland in 1968-69, the net interstate exports of cattle

DISTRIBUTION OF BEEF CATTLE IN QUEENSLAND

At 31 March 1968

Each Dot = 2,500 Cattle

Isohyets
shown thus: ~ 40"

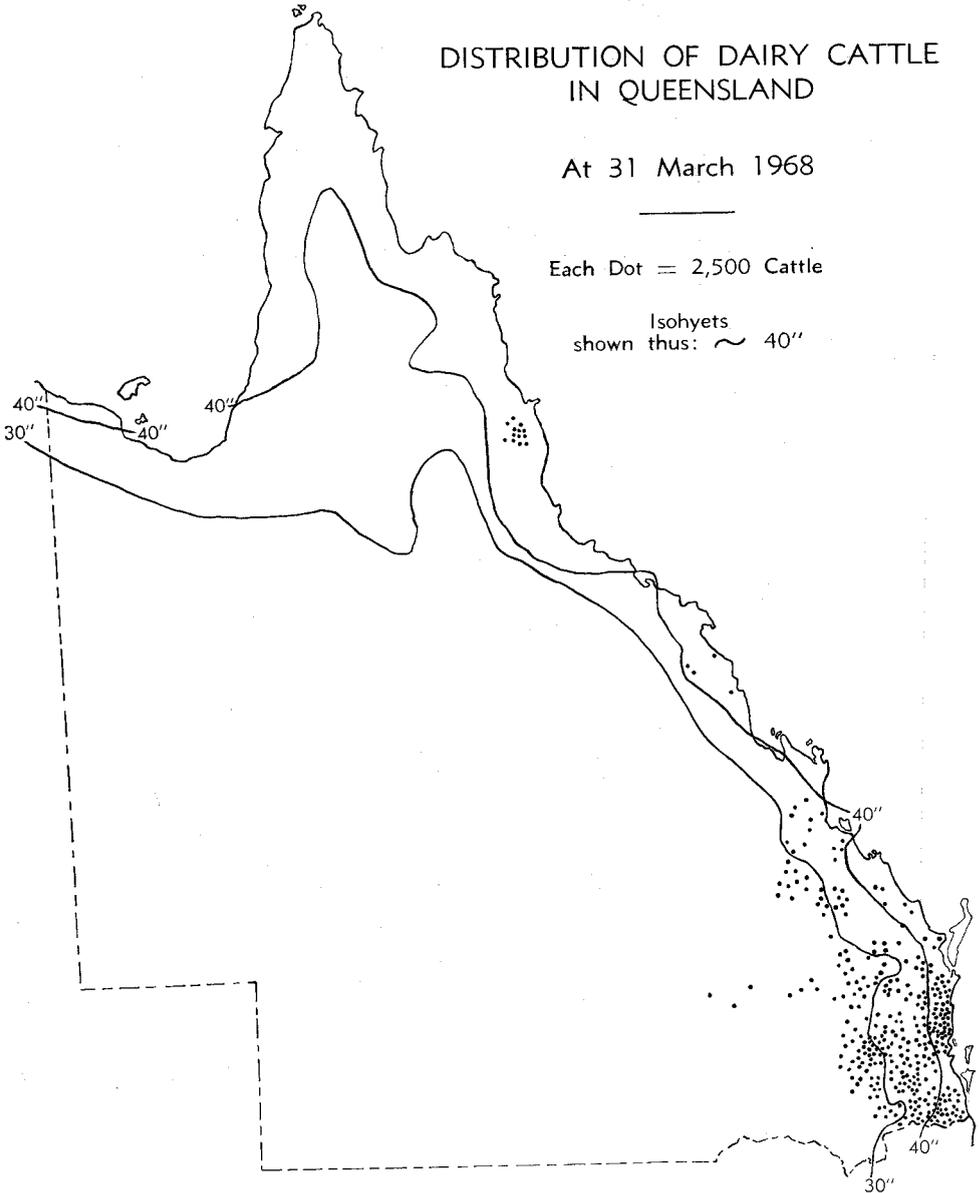


DISTRIBUTION OF DAIRY CATTLE IN QUEENSLAND

At 31 March 1968

Each Dot = 2,500 Cattle

Isohyets
shown thus: ~ 40"

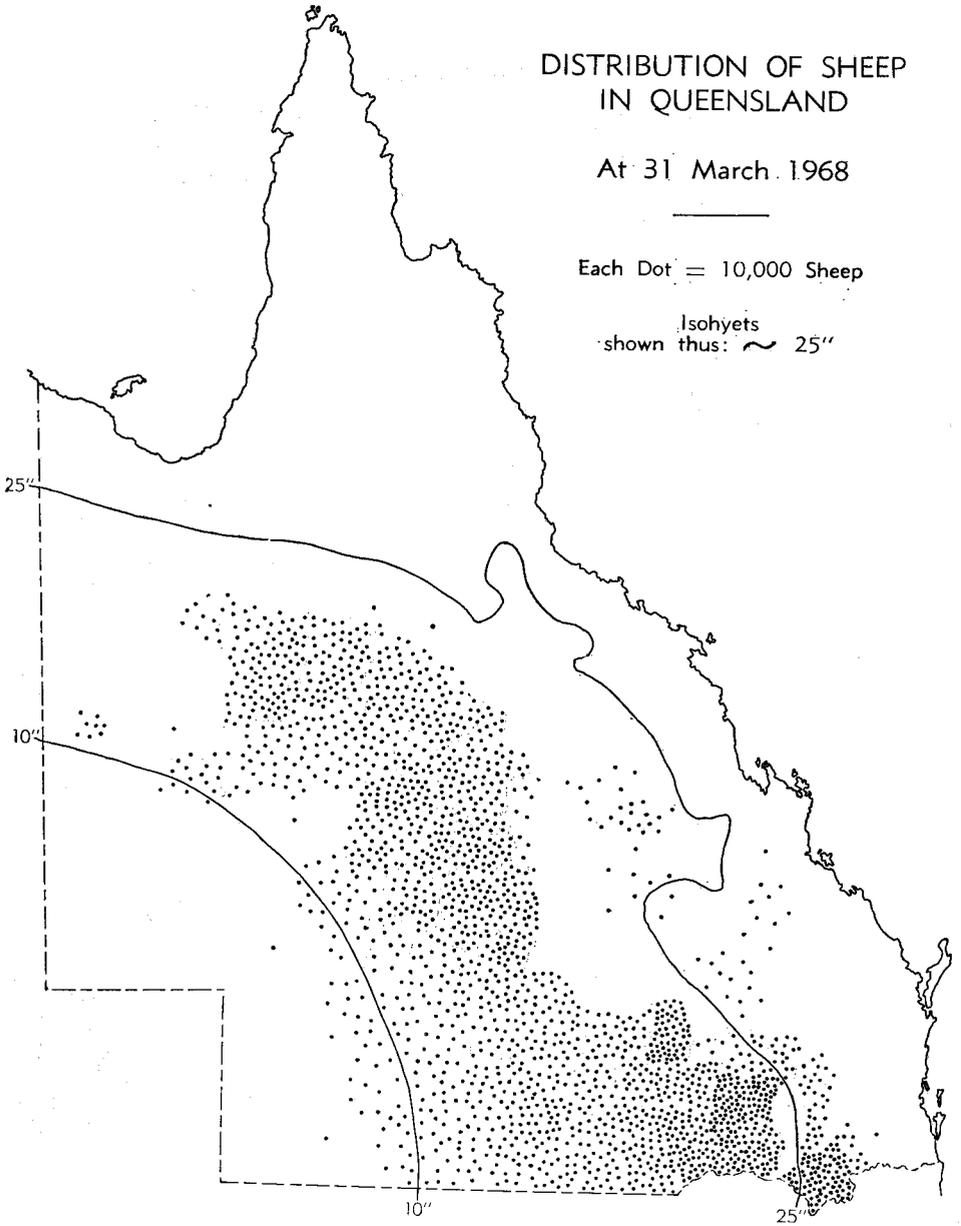


DISTRIBUTION OF SHEEP IN QUEENSLAND

At 31 March 1968

Each Dot = 10,000 Sheep

Isohyets
shown thus: ~ 25"

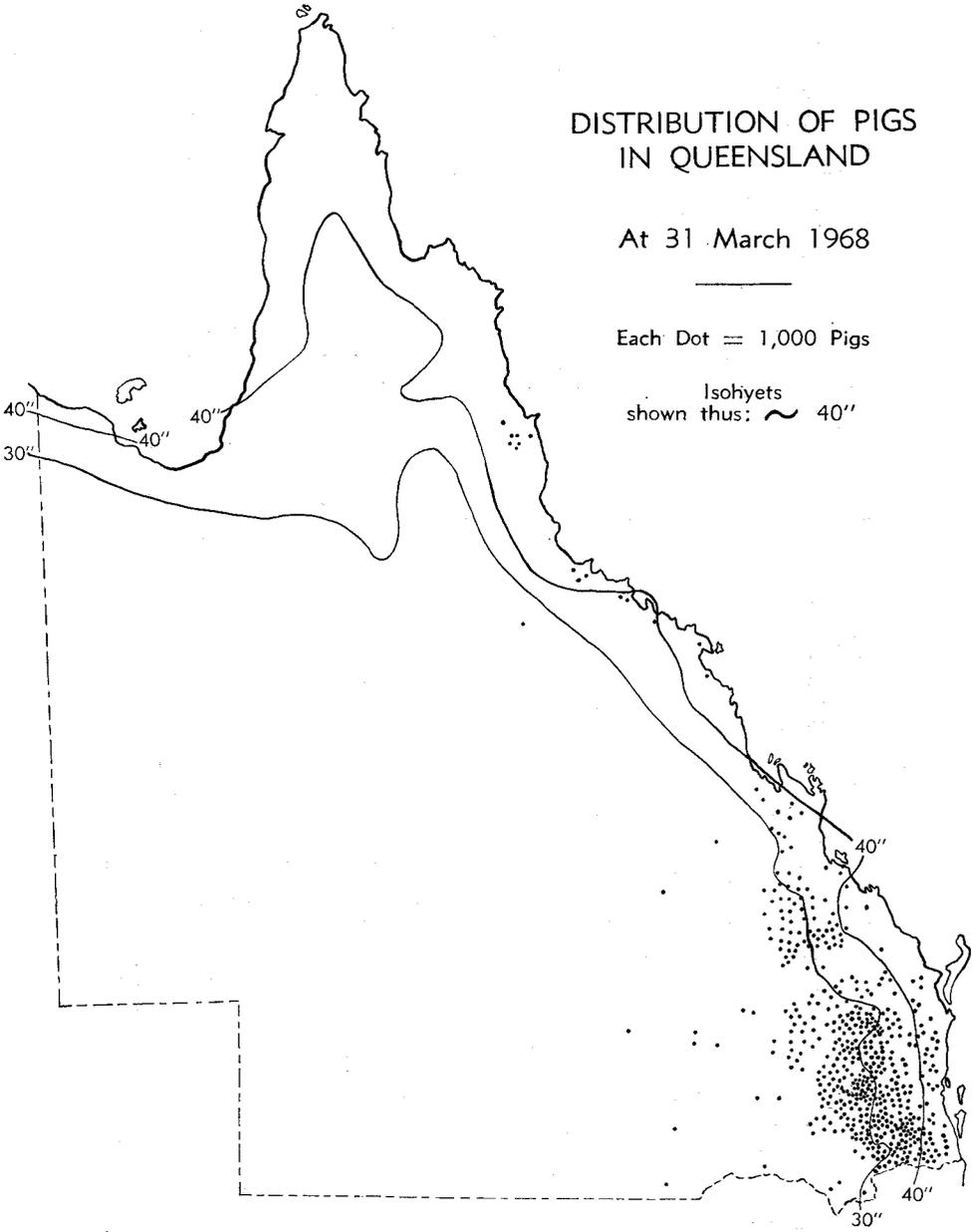


DISTRIBUTION OF PIGS IN QUEENSLAND

At 31 March 1968

Each Dot = 1,000 Pigs

Isohyets
shown thus: ~ 40''



increased by \$18.1m, and sheep exports resulted in an increase of \$11.3m from a net import figure in 1967-68. In 1968-69, 2,193 cattle, valued at \$383,446, were exported overseas, 2,044 of them to New Guinea.

4 WOOL

Wool is one of the State's most valuable products. Most of the sheep are pure-bred merinos. At 31 March 1968, pure-bred merinos numbered 19,413,502 and merino-comebacks, 52,113. At the same date there were 279,101 crossbreds. Among other recognised breeds, Polwarth (62,161), Corriedale (52,624), Border Leicester (51,663), Dorset Horn (5,888), and Suffolk (4,909) were the most common.

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

WOOL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Year ¹	Sheep and Lambs Shorn	Total Wool Produced ² (Greasy Basis)	Value of Wool Produced ³
	No.	'000 lb	\$'000
1959-60	24,247,555	236,196	109,146
1960-61	24,003,083	235,590	101,718
1961-62	23,685,749	230,333	101,274
1962-63	24,437,560	233,638	115,462
1963-64	25,263,584	255,386	141,458
1964-65	26,223,118	251,426	117,218
1965-66	20,711,627	192,773	90,961
1966-67	20,229,350	203,664	93,190
1967-68	21,040,652	226,822	94,874
1968-69	22,001,784	247,005	108,060

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

The number of sheep and lambs shorn in 1968-69 showed an increase of 4.6 per cent on the number for the previous year. This increase in shearings, combined with improved fleece weights, resulted in an increase in wool production of 20 million lb. However, the total production of 247,005,000 lb was still below the level reached prior to the 1965 drought. Total sheep shorn included 3,229,865 lambs.

Over the whole State, fleece weights averaged 0.5 lb heavier than in the previous season, significant increases being recorded in all main wool-producing divisions, except Downs, where the average weight remained practically unchanged. All divisions, except Downs, recorded increased sheep and lamb shearings, and a greater quantity of wool produced than in the 1967-68 season.

The greatest shearing activity during 1968-69 was in July, August, and September, when 38 per cent of the State's shearing took place. The numbers shorn tapered off during October, and relatively few sheep were shorn during November and December. Slightly increased shearing activity occurred again during January and February to reach a peak in March,

when about 10 per cent of the year's shearing was done, followed by a reduced rate through April and May with very little in June. This seasonal pattern was similar to that of recent seasons.

Australian Wool Production—In the 1890s, Queensland supplanted Victoria as the second most important wool-producing State and, in most years, remained slightly ahead of it until the end of World War II. New South Wales then produced nearly one-half of the Australian wool, while Queensland and Victoria together supplied about one-third.

Partly because of poor seasons, Queensland production was at a low level during the first seven post-war years, while production in other States increased, and Victoria replaced Queensland as the second largest wool-producing State. Although Queensland's production rose from 1953-54 to exceed the level of the late war-time years, it was seriously affected by severe drought in 1965-66. From this season, wool production in Western Australia has also exceeded the Queensland production. In 1968-69 New South Wales provided approximately one-third, Victoria and Western Australia each one-fifth, and Queensland and South Australia each one-eighth of the total wool. Estimated quantities produced in each State (in terms of wool in the grease) were: New South Wales, 673,600,000 lb; Western Australia, 375,900,000 lb; Victoria, 368,700,000 lb; Queensland, 247,000,000 lb; South Australia, 238,100,000 lb; and Tasmania, 47,000,000 lb; making an Australian total (with Territories) of 1,952,500,000 lb.

Queensland Wool Districts—The following table shows the wool clip in statistical divisions. After the addition of dead and fellmongered wool and wool exported on skins, the wool production as shown is still below what is estimated to be the correct total (see previous page). The figures in this table have been compiled from returns completed by sheep-owners and may be used as a measure of the relative importance of the wool industry in divisions.

WOOL CLIP, QUEENSLAND, 1968-69

Statistical Division	Sheep and Lambs Shorn	Wool Produced ¹ (Greasy Basis)		Proportion of Wool Produced in Each Division	Proportion of Total Sheep in Each Division ²
		Total	Per Sheep		
	No.	lb	lb	%	%
Moreton ³	12,716	92,991	7.31	0.0	0.1
Maryborough	4,603	30,398	6.60	0.0	0.0
Downs	3,524,290	35,024,441	9.94	16.8	16.6
Roma	3,574,107	34,608,645	9.68	16.6	16.4
South-Western	4,061,616	42,091,671	10.36	20.2	18.6
<i>Total South</i>	<i>11,177,332</i>	<i>111,848,146</i>	<i>10.01</i>	<i>53.6</i>	<i>51.7</i>
Rockhampton	221,118	1 984,930	8.98	1.0	1.0
Central-Western	4,847,399	44,455,210	9.17	21.3	22.4
Far-Western	2,321,822	22,444,363	9.67	10.7	10.8
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>7,390,339</i>	<i>68,884,503</i>	<i>9.32</i>	<i>33.0</i>	<i>34.2</i>
Mackay	65	250	3.85	0.0	0.0
Townsville	715	5,730	8.01	0.0	0.0
Cairns	520	4,070	7.83	0.0	0.0
Peninsula .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
North-Western	3,432,813	28,042,320	8.17	13.4	14.1
<i>Total North</i>	<i>3,434,113</i>	<i>28,052,370</i>	<i>8.17</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>14.1</i>
Total Queensland	22,001,784	208,785,019	9.49	100.0	100.0

¹ Including crutchings.
Division.

² At 31 March 1969.

³ Including Brisbane Statistical

Wool Exports—The bulk of the Queensland wool production is normally exported directly overseas. The following table shows the destinations of overseas exports during the five years ended 30 June 1969.

OVERSEAS EXPORTS OF WOOL FROM QUEENSLAND

Country to Which Exported	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
QUANTITY, GREASY BASIS ('000 lb)					
Austria	3,088	2,582	1,192	905	1,550
Belgium-Luxembourg	14,157	10,808	12,156	13,487	14,319
China (Mainland)	4,966	712	2,504	1,782	2,446
Czechoslovakia	2,010	2,362	1,500	1,504	1,203
France	16,894	14,512	11,433	14,800	15,545
Germany, Federal Republic of ..	23,761	22,998	13,715	18,761	15,778
Italy	17,626	24,944 _r	27,165	20,009	22,670
Japan	71,504	63,864 _r	49,425	69,416	80,855
Mexico	3,881	2,196	1,793	1,661	1,497
Poland	4,573	4,497	2,213	5,721	4,294
Turkey	3,353	3,489	4,553	4,693	5,742
United Kingdom	32,914	21,238 _r	25,898	24,846	22,506
United States	20,982	21,060 _r	11,109	12,810	10,070
U.S.S.R.	8,906	4,760	3,121	6,795	5,172
Other Countries	16,407	14,240 _r	18,501	19,173	24,916
Total	245,022	214,262 _r	186,278	216,363	228,563
VALUE (\$'000)					
Austria	1,813	1,517	713	480	850
Belgium-Luxembourg	5,560	4,438	4,761	4,382	5,326
China (Mainland)	3,136	453	1,542	790	1,496
Czechoslovakia	1,208	1,376	901	799	644
France	8,029	6,420	5,491	5,677	6,575
Germany, Federal Republic of ..	11,755	10,883	6,672	7,556	7,244
Italy	8,900	12,171 _r	12,650	8,731	10,705
Japan	39,644	33,826 _r	26,860	35,883	41,566
Mexico	2,330	1,291	1,069	1,023	832
Poland	2,566	2,277	1,230	2,942	2,285
Turkey	2,133	1,918	2,563	2,508	3,087
United Kingdom	16,271	9,658	11,437	9,524	9,892
United States	9,848	10,064 _r	6,040	6,031	4,839
U.S.S.R.	5,697	3,213	1,933	3,504	2,703
Other Countries	8,589	7,198 _r	9,291	8,998	11,153
Total	127,479	106,703 _r	93,153	98,828	109,197

_r Revised since last issue.

During 1968-69 Japan maintained its dominance among the markets for Queensland wool, taking 35 per cent of the quantity exported compared with 23 per cent ten years earlier. The table also shows the continuation of the decline in the importance of the United Kingdom market, its share of the State's exports of wool having fallen from 23 to 10 per cent in ten years.

Included above is the greasy equivalent of wool which was scoured or carbonised in Queensland and exported clean. In 1968-69 exports of scoured and carbonised wool were 6,139,189 lb, the principal importing

countries being United Kingdom (2,087,771 lb); United States (1,490,742 lb); Republic of Korea (524,918 lb); U.S.S.R. (475,135 lb); Federal Republic of Germany (375,763 lb); Hong Kong (337,810 lb); and France (234,170 lb).

Wool Sales—Particulars of wool sold in the Brisbane market during the ten years ended 30 June 1969 are shown in the next table, and further details of the marketing of wool are given on page 364.

BRISBANE WOOL MARKET¹

Year	Sales	Bales Sold	Wool Sold ² (Greasy Basis)	Amount Realised	Average Price per Lb for Greasy Wool
	No.	No.	lb	\$	cents
1959-60	12	793,696	250,319,205	118,751,982	47.68
1960-61	11	776,463	243,412,583	107,692,990	44.51
1961-62	11	772,997	245,787,665	110,804,178	45.35
1962-63	11	780,211	246,406,725	123,747,906	50.43
1963-64	12	845,714	266,047,398	149,406,402	56.28
1964-65	12	829,598	257,897,662	123,060,501	47.82
1965-66	10	630,688	198,507,545	95,919,893	48.50
1966-67	10	636,883	203,522,350	95,280,680	46.93
1967-68	11	705,823	224,387,161	97,391,599	43.50
1968-69	11	768,041	245,778,996	110,969,325	45.23

¹ Including wool received from New South Wales, amounting to 69,754 bales (21,577,123 lb) in 1968-69. ² Including greasy equivalent of scoured wool sold.

Wool Processing—In 1967-68 there were seven wool scourers and fellmongeries in the State, and three woollen mills. The mills used 7,082,898 lb of greasy wool. Particulars are as follows.

WOOL SCOURERS, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOLLEN MILLS¹, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Establishments No.	11	12	11	11	10
Workers ² No.	1,293	1,403	1,392	1,286	1,291
Salaries and Wages \$	2,026,002	2,387,100	2,459,152	2,454,940	2,563,298
Greasy Wool Used '000 lb	23,370	22,975	21,675	20,917	21,753
Production					
Scoured Wool ³ '000 lb	12,018	13,979	12,716	11,706	12,776
Woollen Cloth sq yd	1,731,655	2,001,215	2,209,782	1,610,187	2,395,005
Blankets pairs	11,500	25,485	21,978	16,516	12,923

¹ Statistics for 1968-69 not yet available: see page 223. ² Average number of workers during period of operation. ³ Including wool obtained from skins in fellmongeries; also wool subsequently used in woollen mills.

5 DAIRYING

The dairying industry is situated mainly on a strip of moist pastures stretching along the east coast from the border of New South Wales northwards to Rockhampton, on the Darling Downs, and on the Atherton Tableland west of Cairns. Butter, cheese, milk, and milk products in 1967-68 were worth \$58,815,000 (including bounty), while the value of pig products in the related industry of pig-raising was \$41,918,000. The following table gives particulars for ten years.

DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND

Year	Total Dairy Cattle ¹	Dairy Cows ¹		Production		Overseas Exports	
		In Milk	Dry	Butter	Cheese	Butter	Cheese
	No.	No.	No.	'000 lb	'000 lb	'000 lb	'000 lb
1959-60 ..	1,183,173	799,050		87,908	19,023	46,759	9,459
1960-61 ..	1,157,343	757,501		70,059	16,177	24,616	5,648
1961-62 ..	1,155,751	762,672		80,210	20,101	32,081	7,603
1962-63 ..	1,143,356	767,338		82,000	22,851	28,853	12,758
1963-64 ..	1,120,053	544,774 ²	184,984 ²	79,523	21,263	35,239	9,129
1964-65 ..	1,058,164	477,727 ²	211,656 ²	73,824	19,095	30,480	8,799
1965-66 ..	957,945	468,871 ²	157,792 ²	70,189	17,773	21,746	4,501
1966-67 ..	899,288	450,477 ²	148,318 ²	74,375	23,071	26,784	5,943
1967-68 ..	835,082	401,527 ²	154,652 ²	63,546	22,181	19,044	10,860
1968-69 ..	757,844	341,302 ²	155,992 ²	43,083	17,867	4,347	4,573

¹ At 31 March. ² Excluding house cows.

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

DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND, 1968-69

Statistical Division	Dairy Cows ¹	Milk Produced ²	Milk per Cow ²	Butter Made in Factories ³	Cheese Made in Factories ³
	No.	'000 gal	gal	'000 lb	'000 lb
Moreton ⁴	188,888	63,051	334	22,734	5,981
Maryborough	138,410	42,464	307	19,357	2,131
Downs	88,906	41,495	467	12,293	13,044
Roma	1,171	337	288	..	..
South-Western	128	6	47	..	..
<i>Total South</i>	<i>417,503</i>	<i>147,354</i>	<i>353</i>	<i>54,384</i>	<i>21,156</i>
Rockhampton	50,296	14,668	292	7,521	..
Central-Western	556	91	164	..	..
Far-Western	156	20	127	..	..
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>51,008</i>	<i>14,779</i>	<i>290</i>	<i>7,521</i>	..
Mackay	6,422	1,782	277	234	..
Townsville	524	46	88	..	..
Cairns	21,664	8,826	407	1,407	1,025
Peninsula .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
North-Western	173	11	64	..	..
<i>Total North</i>	<i>28,783</i>	<i>10,665</i>	<i>371</i>	<i>1,641</i>	<i>1,025</i>
Total Queensland	497,294	172,798	347	63,546	22,181

¹ At 31 March 1969, excluding house cows. ² Year ended 31 March 1969, as derived from farmers' statistical returns. Excluding production from house cows.
³ Year ended 30 June 1968. Dissections for 1968-69 not yet available: See table above and page 223. ⁴ Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Most of the butter production is from the southern part of the coastal strip. In 1967-68 Moreton and Maryborough Statistical Divisions each produced about one-third of the State's production, Downs Division about one-fifth, followed by the Rockhampton and Cairns Divisions. Most of the cheese production is from Downs Division.

Dairying in Australian States—A comparison of dairying production in the various States is made in the following table.

DAIRYING, AUSTRALIA, 1968-69

State or Territory	Cows ¹	Total Milk Produced ²	Milk per Cow ³	Butter Made ⁴	Cheese Made ⁴	Bacon and Ham Made ⁵
	No.	'000 gal	gal	'000 lb	'000 lb	tons
New South Wales ..	689,027	272,542	384	52,172	10,581	14,748
Victoria	1,234,390	816,441	664	280,206	75,256	9,872
Queensland	532,057	168,944	301	43,083	17,871	15,189
South Australia ..	144,558	102,942	709	14,507	42,218	3,998
Western Australia ..	104,655	57,852	543	13,937	4,458	5,417
Tasmania	157,936	101,889	646	35,315	12,834	1,394
Northern Territory ..	469	97	203	..	..	..
Aust. Capital Territory	1,811	898	486	..	..	..
Australia	2,864,903	1,521,605	522	439,220	163,218	50,618

¹ At 31 March 1969. Including house cows. ² Year ended 30 June 1969.

³ Milk produced throughout the year July 1968 to June 1969, divided by the average of the numbers of cows at 31 March 1968 and 31 March 1969. ⁴ Factory production.

⁵ Cured weight; including pressed and canned bacon and ham converted to "bone in" weight, and including estimated farm production.

Dairy Farms and Factories—Statistics of the operations of dairy farms and factories for five years are as follows.

DAIRY FARMS AND FACTORIES¹, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Dairy Holdings ² No.	14,839	13,735	13,114	11,985	10,797
Dairy Factories No.	69	69	63	61	60
Value of					
Land and Buildings \$	3,922,752	4,405,788	5,418,373	5,573,375	5,597,755
Plant \$	5,320,688	5,495,242	6,058,833	6,720,323	6,609,624
Workers ³ No.	1,703	1,698	1,651	1,646	1,637
Salaries and Wages \$	3,466,366	3,613,382	3,680,824	3,930,091	4,120,679
Butter ⁴	'000 lb 79,220	73,546	70,189	74,375	63,546
	\$ 33,853,030	32,149,680	29,207,813	30,277,535	25,385,298
Cheese ⁴	'000 lb 21,263	19,095	17,773	23,071	22,181
	\$ 5,339,814	5,152,798	4,666,701	5,816,653	5,669,031

¹ Most factory statistics for 1968-69 not yet available; see table above and page 223.

² Excluding holdings with house cows only. ³ Average for whole year. ⁴ Values include bounty (see page 353).

For the marketing of butter and cheese, see Chapter 10. Exports for the last ten years are shown in the table on page 198.

Poultry Farming—The raising of poultry for commercial purposes is now an important industry. In 1969, 467 rural holdings were dependent on poultry production for at least half of their income.

At 31 March 1969, fowls kept on all rural holdings numbered 5,338,421, of which 2,340,178 were hens and pullets, compared with 4,194,732 and 2,016,936 respectively at 31 March 1968. The total recorded egg production of 23,916,000 dozen during 1968-69 amounted to about 156 eggs per year per head of the Queensland population. There is also considerable unrecorded production from small flocks kept by householders in towns and townships. The consumption of eggs in 1968-69 was estimated for Australia at 206 per head of population, and Queensland consumption was probably at about the same level. (See Chapter 10 for egg marketing.)

Other poultry (ducks, turkeys, geese) recorded on rural holdings at 31 March 1969 exceeded 80,000.

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

POULTRY SLAUGHTERED IN LICENSED POULTRY SLAUGHTERHOUSES,
QUEENSLAND

Year	Chickens	Hens	Stags	Turkeys	Ducks and Drakes	Geese
NUMBER OF BIRDS						
1964-65	8,075,899	811,656	8,595	23,776	67,131	143
1965-66	9,271,703	853,550	6,949	27,575	73,127	534
1966-67	10,634,946	907,467	14,925	30,687	72,859	296
1967-68	12,189,891	1,141,592	12,489	30,641	78,410	186
1968-69	12,951,543	1,081,738	20,695	51,791	113,975	135
ESTIMATED DRESSED WEIGHT ('000 lb)						
1964-65	20,351	3,170	37	214	302	1
1965-66	23,365	3,333	30	248	329	4
1966-67	26,236	3,544	64	276	328	2
1967-68	29,841	4,458	53	252	353	2
1968-69	35,578	4,224	90	411	513	1

During 1968-69, 27,290,000 hen eggs were set and 17,733,000 chickens were hatched in hatcheries registered under *The Poultry Industry Acts, 1946 to 1965*. Of the eggs set, 18,381,000 were meat strain and 8,909,000 were egg strain. From meat strain eggs, 13,765,000 chickens for meat production were hatched, while from the egg strain eggs, 2,922,000 chickens intended for egg production, 457,000 for meat production, and 306,000 for sale as unsexed were hatched. Breeding chickens produced in 1968-69 totalled 282,000.

Beekeeping—For the year ended 30 June 1969, returns were received from 1,067 beekeepers with five or more hives. A total of 1,717,526 lb of honey was taken from 31,580 hives, averaging 54 lb per hive. In addition, 31,799 lb of beeswax was produced. The value of the products of the industry in 1968-69 was estimated at \$193,000.

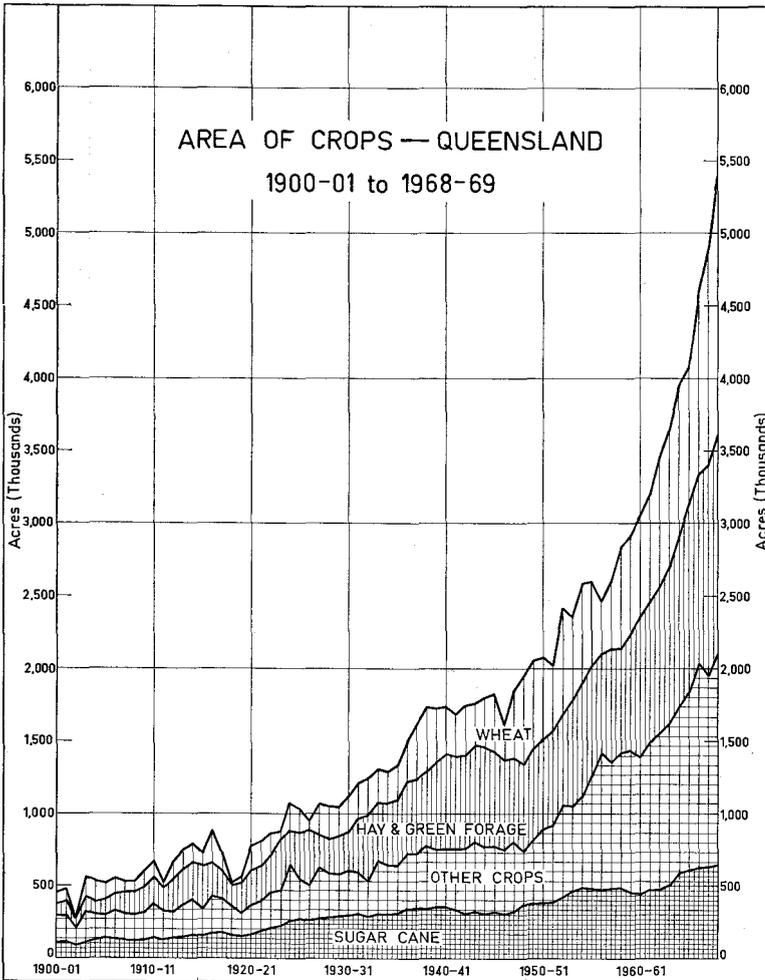
6 AGRICULTURE

The agriculture of Queensland differs from that of the other States because of the large proportion made up of tropical crops and fruits. This is of particular interest as in Queensland and in northern New South Wales is found probably the only attempt in the world to cultivate cane sugar, cotton, bananas, and pineapples entirely with white labour. How successful this has been may be judged by comparison of recent years' production with that of 1900-01. The table on page 202 provides a comparison between the season 1900-01, the situation at the beginning of World War II, and the three latest seasons available.

The next diagram illustrates the growth, and the distribution between the main crops, of the cultivated area of Queensland since the beginning of

this century. The area under all crops had doubled by 1924-25 and quadrupled by 1945-46. In 1968-69 the area was almost 12 times the 1900-01 level. In the rest of Australia the area under crop doubled by 1945-46 and by 1968-69 was still less than six times the 1900-01 level.

However, due to the predominance of cereal crops in the other States, the area under crop in Queensland in 1968-69 was still only 12 per cent of the Australian total, and represented 3.1 acres per head of population compared with 4.0 acres for the rest of Australia.



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

PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND

Crop	1900-01	1939-40	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
<i>Area</i>					
Sugar Cane ¹ acres	72,651	262,181	534,998	530,828	546,306
Barley acres	7,533	13,208	383,735	342,468	426,953
Maize acres	127,974	176,844	151,010	147,732	120,200
Sorghum acres	.. ²	4,397	403,500	382,192	436,479
Wheat acres	79,304	362,044	1,227,377	1,476,589	1,788,583
Green Forage acres	41,445	550,716	1,179,061	1,336,857	1,405,622
Hay acres	42,497	59,970	121,766	111,226	105,572
Cotton acres	..	41,212	11,167	11,629	12,140
Peanuts acres	.. ²	12,337	69,330	61,373	78,454
Potatoes acres	11,060	12,446	16,227	17,348	18,516
Pumpkins ³ acres	.. ²	.. ³	12,798	11,962	12,810
Tobacco acres	665	3,653	12,134	12,472	13,837
Apples acres	.. ⁴	3,415 ⁴	9,640 ⁴	9,735 ⁴	10,587 ⁴
Bananas acres	6,215	6,345 ⁴	4,257 ⁴	4,711 ⁴	4,798 ⁴
Pineapples acres	939	5,451 ⁴	9,480 ⁴	10,267 ⁴	10,567 ⁴
<i>Production</i>					
Sugar Cane '000 tons	848	6,039	15,513	15,718	17,415
Barley '000 bush	127	270	13,194	8,965	12,869
Maize '000 bush	2,457	3,345	4,948	4,778	3,670
Sorghum '000 bush	.. ²	62	10,172	8,939	11,800
Wheat '000 bush	1,194	6,795	35,730	27,417	42,000
Hay tons	78,758	102,750	302,234 ⁵	283,776 ⁵	253,600 ⁵
Cotton (Raw) '000 lb	..	6,260	4,214	6,685	8,344
Peanuts '000 lb	.. ²	13,020	92,059	67,447	37,267
Potatoes tons	20,014	28,306	93,738	106,429	122,990
Pumpkins ³ tons	.. ²	.. ³	40,093	38,158	41,728
Tobacco '000 lb	452	2,094	14,819	15,021	19,517
Apples '000 bush	.. ²	247	1,496	1,071	2,043
Bananas '000 bush	1,161	844	809	883	993
Pineapples '000 doz	425	2,382	5,643	6,344	5,928
<i>Yield per Acre</i>					
Sugar Cane tons	11.68	23.03	29.00	29.61	31.88
Barley bush	16.86	20.42	34.38	26.18	30.14
Maize bush	19.20	18.91	32.76	32.34	30.53
Sorghum bush	.. ²	14.12	25.21	23.39	27.04
Wheat bush	15.06	18.77	29.11	18.57	23.48
Hay tons	1.85	1.71	2.48	2.55	2.40
Cotton (Raw) lb	..	152	377	575	687
Peanuts lb	.. ²	1,055	1,328	1,099	475
Potatoes tons	1.81	2.27	5.78	6.14	6.64
Pumpkins ³ tons	.. ²	.. ³	3.13	3.19	3.26
Tobacco lb	679	573	1,221	1,204	1,411
Apples bush	.. ²	72	155	110	193
Bananas bush	187	133	190	187	207
Pineapples doz	452	437	595	618	561

¹ Area cut for crushing each year.
consumption. ⁴ Area bearing only.
(9,627 tons in 1968-69).

² Not collected separately.

³ For human

⁵ Excluding hay cut from permanent pasture

Agriculture in Australian States—The next table provides a comparison of the area, production, and yield, in the various States, of agricultural crops which are of particular importance in Queensland.

AGRICULTURAL CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1968-69

Crop		New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia ¹
<i>Area</i>								
Sugar Cane ²	'000 acres	22	..	546	..	..	..	568
Barley ..	'000 acres	486	409	427	1,412	553	26	3,314
Maize ..	'000 acres	54	1	120	..	..³	..	176
Sorghum ..	'000 acres	137	1	436	..	9	..	583
Wheat ..	'000 acres	9,962	3,984	1,789	3,748	7,295	17	26,799
Green Forage	'000 acres	2,428	352	1,406	1,130	297	99	5,714
Hay ⁴ ..	'000 acres	823	1,847	112	615	341	211	3,955
Cotton ..	'000 acres	60	..	12	..	8	..	80
Peanuts ..	'000 acres	.. ³	..	78	..	..	..	79
Potatoes ..	'000 acres	29	40	19	8	7	11	113
Tobacco ..	'000 acres	2	10	14	..	..	..	25
<i>Production</i>								
Sugar Cane	'000 tons	998	..	17,415	..	..	..	18,413
Barley ..	'000 bush	11,212	8,885	12,869	29,551	9,187	884	72,588
Maize ..	'000 bush	3,083	72	3,670	..	1	..	6,826
Sorghum ..	'000 bush	3,927	46	11,800	..	58	..	15,831
Wheat ..	'000 bush	215,119	90,728	42,000	83,160	112,450	410	543,950
Hay ⁴ ..	'000 tons	1,506	3,635	263	985	501	494	7,397
Seed Cotton	'000 lb	173,759	..	23,363	..	21,560	..	218,682
Peanuts ..	'000 lb	208	..	37,267	..	..	..	37,475
Potatoes ..	'000 tons	161	300	123	68	74	72	798
Tobacco ..	'000 lb	2,481	12,075	19,517	..	..	..	34,072
<i>Yield per Acre</i>								
Sugar Cane	.. tons	45.0	..	31.9	..	..	..	32.4
Barley ..	.. bush	23.1	21.7	30.1	20.9	16.6	33.7	21.9
Maize ..	.. bush	56.6	62.2	30.5	..	17.0	..	38.8
Sorghum ..	.. bush	28.7	35.0	27.0	..	6.6	..	27.1
Wheat ..	.. bush	21.6	22.8	23.5	22.2	15.4	23.6	20.3
Hay ⁴ ..	.. tons	1.83	1.97	2.35	1.60	1.47	2.35	1.87
Seed Cotton	.. lb	2,907	..	1,924	..	2,589	..	2,725
Peanuts ..	.. lb	1,139	..	475	..	..	..	477
Potatoes ..	.. tons	5.5	7.5	6.6	8.9	11.3	6.3	7.0
Tobacco ..	.. lb	1,133	1,241	1,411	..	..	..	1,323

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

Although Queensland's proportion (12 per cent) of the area of Australia's agricultural crops was lower in 1968-69 than the State's proportion of the Australian population (14 per cent), the value of its crops was 21 per cent of the Australian total. Queensland's wheat acreage more than kept pace with the rising Australian total, this State's share having grown from 5.7 to 6.7 per cent during the five years to 1968-69.

Among other crops for which Queensland possesses no climatic advantage over other States, hay and potatoes are expanding in this State faster than for Australia as a whole. In the ten years to 1968-69, the area under Queensland hay crops has risen 40 per cent, and this State's proportion of the Australian total acreage under hay increased from 2.6 to 2.8 per cent. Following the boost given to their production in this State by the special demands of World War II, potatoes have maintained their greater importance among Queensland crops, their acreage, as a proportion of the Australian total, having grown from 11.1 to 16.8 per cent in the ten years to 1968-69.

Value of Agricultural Production—The gross value of all agricultural production in Queensland for the season 1968-69 has been estimated at \$363,703,652. By "gross value" is meant the value which the crops would have realised in the principal wholesale markets. The figure is greater than the "local value", i.e. the value at the farm, by the amount of the costs of getting the products to market. The local value of agricultural products for 1968-69 was approximately \$316,803,743.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1968-69

Crop	Area Under Crop	Production	Gross Value
	acres		\$
<i>Sugar Cane</i>	643,857	..	151,656,045
Cut for Crushing	546,306	17,414,966 tons	148,947,941
Cut for Plants	13,314	338,513 tons	2,708,104
Standover etc.	84,237	..	..
<i>Grain</i>	2,912,263	..	90,301,996
Barley (2-row)	384,901	11,811,678 bush	11,814,694
Barley (6-row)	42,053	1,057,632 bush	951,484
Canary Seed	23,375	218,122 bush	1,378,988
Maize	120,200	3,670,047 bush	4,845,688
Millet, Panicum, etc.	60,913	875,960 bush	1,366,036
Oats	55,042	1,119,084 bush	1,007,176
Sorghum	436,479	11,800,389 bush	13,056,601
Wheat	1,788,583	41,999,539 bush	55,826,630
Other	717	32,988 bush	54,699
<i>Seed</i>	5,306	..	2,500,216
Lucerne	585	86,140 lb	28,426
Sudan Grass	4,721	23,708 cwt	504,506
Permanent Pasture .. .. .	..¹	1,873,688 lb	1,967,284
<i>Hay</i>	105,572	..	9,547,338
Lucerne	68,278	200,245 tons	7,540,377
Oaten	12,986	19,931 tons	797,240
Wheaten	10,950	15,682 tons	580,234
Permanent Pasture .. .. .	..²	9,627 tons	221,421
Other	13,358	17,742 tons	408,066
<i>Other Fodder</i>	1,407,960	..	16,696,900
Lucerne	156,166	..	1,717,826
Oats	739,610	..	8,135,710
Sorghum	269,285	..	4,847,130
Sugar and Cow Cane	1,084	..	16,260
Other Green Forage	239,477	..	1,941,424
Vegetables	2,338	..	38,550
<i>Other Field Crops</i>	210,095	..	33,946,203
Arrowroot	165	1,663 tons	25,876
Cotton ³	12,140	8,343,840 lb ⁴	2,120,921
Ginger	312	4,300,547 lb ⁵	271,475
Linseed	21,459	122,647 cwt	679,464

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1968-69—*continued*

Crop	Area Under Crop	Production	Gross Value
	acres		\$
<i>Other Field Crops (continued)</i>			
Navy Beans	13,063	9,316,455 lb	903,695
Peanuts ⁶	78,454	37,266,918 lb	3,111,788
Safflower	43,589	552,555 bush	966,966
Soybeans	3,416	40,351 bush	117,488
Sunflower Seed	14,160	201,574 bush	537,528
Tobacco ⁶	13,837	19,516,744 lb	21,806,058
Other (including Nurseries etc.)	9,500	..	3,404,944
<i>Citrus Fruit</i>			
Lemons	297	120,214 bush	368,952
Mandarins	2,086	409,136 bush	1,419,702
Oranges	3,012	864,677 bush	1,818,921
Other	92	33,537 bush	77,208
<i>Other Orchard Fruit</i>			
Apples	10,587	2,042,736 bush	5,088,014
Apricots	390	43,720 bush	246,201
Avocados	229	27,215 bush	338,461
Custard Apples	194	23,696 bush	103,454
Mangoes	808	57,723 bush	260,718
Nectarines	196	20,949 bush	118,152
Nuts	167	81,037 lb	17,018
Peaches	1,450	165,411 bush	542,765
Pears	680	127,586 bush	390,130
Plums	1,239	136,851 bush	673,590
Other	14	2,228 bush	17,542
<i>Grapes</i>	3,178	13,858,090 lb	1,613,232
<i>Plantation Fruit</i>			
Bananas	4,798	992,862 bush	3,365,739
Papaws	974	454,294 bush	856,674
Passion Fruit	293	51,719 bush	397,095
Pineapples	10,567	5,928,432 doz	7,390,779
Strawberries	266	1,817,582 lb	1,017,639
Other	22	2,252 bush	12,864
<i>Fruit Areas Not Yet Bearing</i>	14,719	..	..
<i>Vegetables for Human Consumption</i>			
Beans, Green	7,583	13,621 tons	3,617,357
Cabbages and Cauliflowers	1,553	573,758 doz	974,072
Carrots	840	7,418 tons	665,314
Cucumbers	1,204	272,527 bush	1,042,123
Lettuces	496	513,868 bush	601,226
Onions	3,756	28,365 tons	1,968,531
Peas Green	1,759	3,226 tons ⁷	166,820
Potatoes	18,516	122,990 tons	11,679,091
Pumpkins	12,810	41,728 tons	2,586,814
Sweet Potatoes	296	1,195 tons	154,843
Tomatoes	5,903	1,324,172 bush	5,957,293
Turnips	105	483 tons	33,327
Watermelons and Rock Melons	5,873	21,884 tons	1,837,049
Other	2,484	..	1,636,244
Total	5,404,487	..	363,703,652

¹ Area harvested was 38,195 acres. ² Area harvested was 6,355 acres. ³ 1968 crop. ⁴ Weight of raw cotton. ⁵ Including 1,066,122 lb retained on farms as seed. ⁶ 1969 crop. ⁷ Including 362 tons in pod and the equivalent in the pod of 1,290 tons shelled.

Gross values of agricultural products for the five seasons to 1968-69 are given in the first table on the next page.

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Crop	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Sugar Cane ¹	127,234	114,840	130,202	131,600	151,656
Barley	7,687	10,521	15,789	10,683	12,766
Canary Seed	318	402	166	271	1,379
Maize	6,837	6,037	6,425	6,071	4,846
Sorghum	6,670	8,596	10,513	9,396	13,057
Wheat	32,157	25,231	52,759	42,339	55,827
Other Grain	2,226	2,259	2,346	1,454	2,428
Hay	7,267	13,791	9,738	9,130	9,547
Other Fodder ²	12,880	14,331	12,650	14,290	16,697
Cotton	678	1,320	1,308	2,049	2,121
Onions	2,014	2,588	1,771	2,325	1,969
Peanuts	2,119	5,213	7,917	6,070	3,112
Potatoes	8,153	12,704	5,423	9,444	11,679
Pumpkins	2,530	1,981	1,351	2,421	2,587
Tobacco	11,027	16,278	15,627	17,660	21,806
Tomatoes	4,467	4,774	4,837	5,472	5,957
Apples	3,752	3,968	4,035	3,073	5,088
Bananas	2,687	3,105	3,032	2,840	3,366
Citrus Fruits	3,034	2,797	3,530	3,557	3,685
Grapes	1,019	959	1,054	1,077	1,613
Pineapples	5,363	6,118	7,036	6,387	7,391
Other Fruits	3,787	3,653	4,492	4,397	4,992
Other Agriculture	16,735	12,755	16,952	16,919	20,136
Total	270,639	274,221	318,954	308,922	363,704

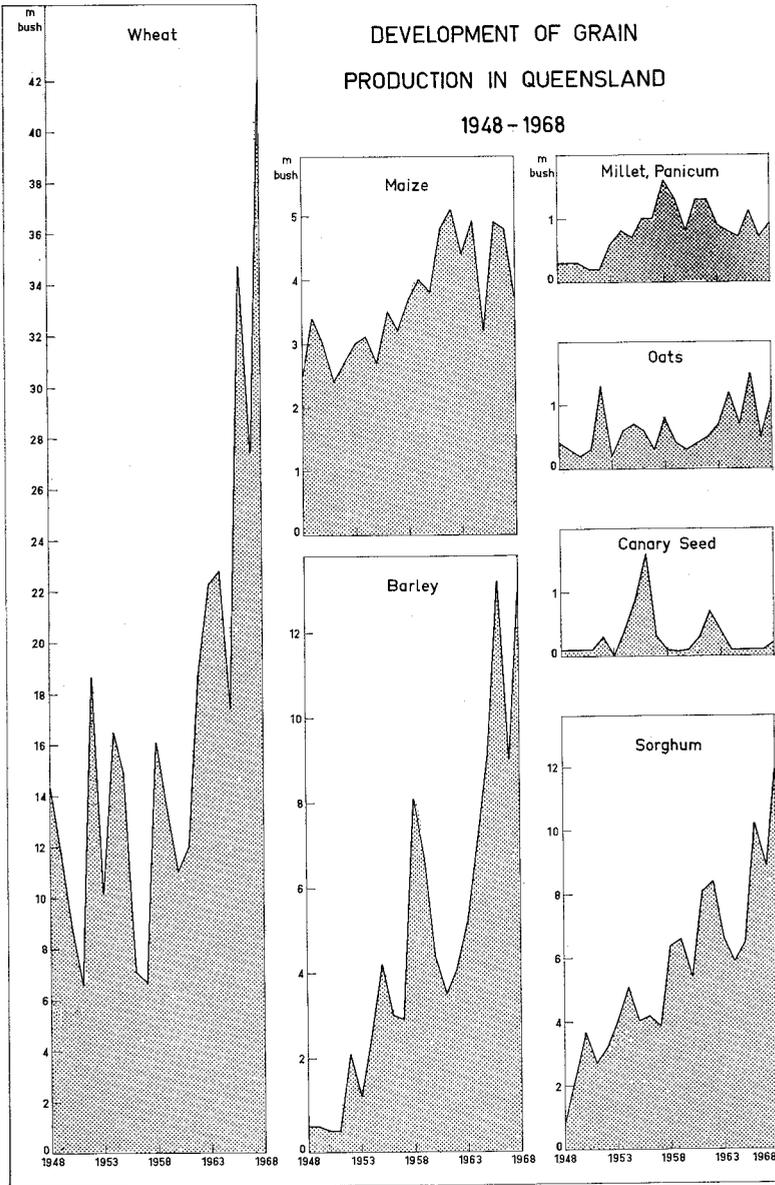
¹ Including cane cut for plants.² Including vegetables for stock fodder.

Agricultural Districts—The distribution in statistical divisions of some crops is shown in the next table (for sugar districts, see page 209).

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1968-69

Statistical Division	Wheat	Maize	Bananas	Pine-apples	Cotton (Raw)	Tobacco	Tomatoes
	'000 bush	'000 bush	'000 bush	'000 dozen	'000 lb	'000 lb	'000 bush
Moreton ¹	275	287	493	2,959	886	1,668	458
Maryborough	795	781	40	1,649	316	1,348	70
Downs	28,091	1,726	..	..	3,248	620	136
Roma	2,912	1	..	..	687	..	1
South-Western	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total South</i>	32,077	2,796	533	4,607	5,137	3,637	665
Rockhampton	6,987	103	11	1,225	2,840	138	60
Central-Western	2,934	..	..	..	263	..	..
Far-Western .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total Central</i>	9,921	103	11	1,225	3,103	138	60
Mackay	1	1	..	10	30	..	34
Townsville .. .. .	..	75	4	38	17	75	547
Cairns	1	695	445	47	3	15,667	18
Peninsula .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North-Western .. .. .	..	..	..	..	55	..	..
<i>Total North</i>	2	771	449	96	104	15,742	600
Total Queensland	42,000	3,670	993	5,928	8,344	19,517	1,324

¹ Including Brisbane Statistical Division.



Sugar—The industry has passed through many phases. First came the experimental, then the efforts to establish plantations with Kanaka labour, and then a long and troublesome period of transition to white labour conditions (at first inefficient) under the protection of a Federal tariff for the Australian market. The effects of World War I stimulated production and the development of a growing export trade. The industry grew steadily until the outbreak of World War II, when the fall in exports from 522,000 tons to 60,000 tons in three years caused a decline, and it was not until

1953-54 that the industry regained its former position in the world sugar market. Improved outlets for sugar exports encouraged expansion which resulted in record crops in recent years. However, world prices fell to uneconomic levels and the industry received financial assistance by way of loan from the Commonwealth Government. A new International Sugar Agreement between producer and consumer countries was negotiated in 1968 and became operative from 1 January 1969. It has been effective in raising prices considerably above the level ruling prior to its negotiation.

The production of sugar cane is now the leading feature of Queensland agriculture and occupies most of the river flats and fertile coastal valleys. Cultivation is intensive and irrigation is used wherever practicable, as in the Ayr and Bundaberg areas. Harvesting begins in most districts about June and ends in November or December. Mechanical harvesting is well established, almost 85 per cent of the cutting and 99 per cent of the loading being done mechanically in 1969.

Queensland sugar growing is based on Central Mills, of which 31 operated during the 1968 season. Twelve of the mills were controlled co-operatively by the growers. Each mill has assigned to it the cane grown on a particular area. This system was first developed as an essential accessory to individual small-farm production, and is further outlined in the chapter on Marketing. Growers and mills collaborate closely in organisation and technical research.

Sugar cane is grown in two States of Australia—Queensland and New South Wales. Of the 2,724,700 tons of raw cane sugar produced in Australia in 1968-69, 95.6 per cent was produced in Queensland and 4.4 per cent in New South Wales.

By 1968-69 the area under sugar cane in Queensland had increased to thirteen times the 1890-91 acreage. In the years 1919-20 to 1925-26 the area expanded rapidly from 148,000 acres to 270,000 acres, and by 1940-41 had reached 351,000 acres. Following a slight decline in the 1940s, further expansion took place to a peak of 486,800 acres in 1958-59. Uncertain marketing prospects resulted in a drop to 449,500 acres by 1960-61, but since then the acreage has increased yearly and in 1968-69 an area of 643,857 acres was under sugar cane.

On the other hand, over the same period the area under sugar cane in New South Wales has increased by little more than one-quarter. From a peak of 32,927 acres in 1895-96, the area declined to 10,490 acres in 1918-19. Stimulated by a guaranteed price the area expanded to about 20,000 acres in 1924-25, but fell back to 15,500 acres in the late 1920s. In 1940-41 the area under cane was about the same as in 1924-25 (20,000 acres). Expansion in recent years has resulted in the area exceeding that of the 1895-96 peak year for the first time in 1964-65. It was 41,361 acres in 1968-69.

The Queensland sugar country may be grouped into five main areas, as shown in the next table. The most northerly division (Cairns in the table) stretches from Mossman in the north to Ingham in the south; Townsville covers the Townsville and Ayr districts; and Mackay embraces Proserpine and Mackay. Sugar is easily the most important crop grown on coastal farms from Mackay northwards, but south of Mackay other forms of agriculture are combined to some extent with cane-growing. The two southern divisions are Maryborough (Bundaberg, Maryborough, Gympie, and surrounding districts) and Moreton (the areas north and south of Brisbane).

The divisions used are the standard statistical divisions except that Broadsound Shire, being part of the Mackay sugar area, has been included in Mackay Statistical Division instead of Rockhampton Division. There is some interchange of cane grown and crushed in the Cairns and Townsville Divisions. Consequently it is not possible to show "sugar per acre cut" separately for these divisions, while the figures for "cane for each ton of sugar" for these divisions are calculated on sugar made and cane crushed in the mills situated in each division.

SUGAR PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Season	Area Cultivated ¹	Area Cut for Crushing	Cane Produced	Sugar Produced ²	Cane per Acre Cut	Sugar per Acre Cut	Cane for Each Ton of Sugar
	acres	acres	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
1870	6,342	2,188	n	2,854	n	n	n
1880	20,224	12,497	n	15,861	n	1.27	n
1890	50,922	40,208	n	68,924	n	1.71	n
1900	108,535	72,651	848,328	92,554	11.68	1.28	9.17
1910	141,779	94,641	1,840,447	210,756	19.45	2.23	8.73
1920	162,619	89,142	1,339,455	167,401	15.03	1.88	8.00
1930	296,070	222,044	3,528,660	516,783	15.89	2.33	6.83
1940	350,851	263,299	5,180,868	759,416	19.68	2.88	6.82
1950	381,545	263,666	6,691,706	879,844	25.38	3.34	7.61
1960	449,524	327,246	8,685,426	1,319,633	26.54	4.03	6.58
1964	590,758	450,956	14,286,350	1,854,883	31.68	4.11	7.70
1965	606,979	487,375	13,545,719	1,883,364	27.79	3.86	7.19
1966	626,872	534,998	15,513,449	2,202,809	29.00	4.12	7.04
1967	633,516	530,828	15,717,789	2,213,810	29.61	4.17	7.10
1968	643,857	546,306	17,414,966	2,604,319	31.88	4.77	6.69

CULTIVATION AND PRODUCTION IN DIVISIONS, 1968

Cairns	220,409	202,269	6,395,882 ³	942,214	31.62	} 5.11	{ 6.81		
Townsville	79,407	61,493	2,635,261 ³	406,777	42.85				
Mackay	198,658	164,748	4,977,051	769,171	30.21			4.67	6.47
Maryborough	127,362	102,965	3,034,890	435,187	29.47			4.23	6.97
Moreton ⁴	18,022	14,831	371,882	50,970	25.07			3.44	7.30

¹ Excluding fodder crops. ² 94 per cent net titre. ³ Cane crushed in mills in these divisions was: Cairns, 6,415,382 tons; and Townsville, 2,615,761 tons.
⁴ Including Brisbane Statistical Division. n Not available.

Sugar production for 1969 was 2,080,000 tons produced from 14,700,000 tons of cane cut from 506,000 acres.

Canefields in Queensland in 1968-69 yielded, per acre harvested, 31.88 tons of cane or 4.77 tons of sugar, while in New South Wales the return was 45.00 tons of cane or 5.43 tons of sugar. The yield of sugar per acre harvested is usually much higher in New South Wales than in Queensland, but owing to the shorter time cane takes to reach maturity in the more northerly areas the yield per acre cultivated is frequently higher in Queensland. In 1968-69 the yield of sugar per acre *harvested* in New South Wales was 14 per cent higher than in Queensland, while the yield per acre *cultivated* was 28 per cent lower. Average yields per acre cultivated in 1968-69 were Queensland, 4.04 tons, and New South Wales, 2.91 tons, compared with 3.49 and 2.91 tons respectively in 1967-68.

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

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

The Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations, established under *The Sugar Experiment Stations Acts, 1900 to 1965*, provides technical service to the sugar industry. All branches of science in cane culture and raw sugar manufacture are studied. The Bureau is administered by a Board composed of the Minister for Primary Industries, the Director of the Bureau, and two representatives each of cane growers and of manufacturers of raw sugar.

The Board is empowered to exercise controls in the sugar industry, e.g. regarding cane varieties to be grown and disease measures to be applied. Revenue, which is derived mainly from a levy payable by growers and mills on cane received at sugar mills, was \$783,652 for the year ended 30 June 1969.

In 1948 the Australian Sugar Producers' Association decided to establish a Sugar Research Institute which is now operating at Mackay. This organisation is financed by Queensland mill companies. Broadly the work of the Institute covers engineering and chemical research in the sugar industry. An experimental milling plant is located at Pleystowe.

For operations of sugar mills, see section 10 of this chapter.

Fruit Crops—The value of the Queensland fruit crop in 1968-69 was \$26,135,000. Queensland is practically the sole Australian source of pineapples and most other tropical fruits, but in 1968-69 supplied only about one-fifth of the Australian banana crop. The following table compares the Queensland fruit production with that of other States.

FRUIT CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1968-69

Particulars	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia ¹
Bearing Area							
Apples acres	13,996	16,305	10,587	4,562	11,480	14,487	71,441
Bananas acres	18,124	..	4,798	..	445	..	23,367
Citrus acres	27,641	7,085	5,487	13,857	4,615	..	58,726
Grapes acres	19,550	44,719	3,178	53,213	6,733	..	127,393
Pineapples acres	127	..	10,567	..	..	..	10,694
Production							
Apples .. '000 bush	3,701	4,858	2,043	1,561	2,870	7,138	22,174
Bananas .. '000 bush	3,695	..	993	..	253	..	4,940
Citrus .. '000 bush	6,581	1,752	1,428	4,048	774	..	14,585
Grapes tons	100,539	205,071	6,187	217,536	15,336	..	544,669
Pineapples '000 bush	40	..	6,324	..	..	..	6,363
Total Area Under Fruit							
Bearing acres	97,021	101,813	41,539	85,733	26,329	17,292	369,814
Non-bearing acres	20,413	18,755	14,719	19,338	6,307	4,137	83,704
Gross Value of Fruit							
Production .. \$'000	67,149	49,621	26,135	36,544	14,629	16,663	210,750

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

Pineapples, apples, citrus, and bananas are the most important Queensland fruit crops. They were worth \$7,391,000, \$5,088,000, \$3,685,000, and \$3,366,000 respectively in 1968-69. 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 (454,294 bushels in 1968-69) are grown chiefly in the rural areas around Brisbane and in the Gladstone district, custard apples (23,696 bushels in 1968-69) mainly in rural districts within 50 miles of Brisbane, while most mangoes are grown in the tropical coastal districts.

Grapes, nearly all for table use, were worth \$1,613,232. Stanthorpe (south of the Darling Downs) is the main producer of grapes, and smaller quantities are grown at Roma and in the Moreton and Brisbane districts. In 1968-69, 31,643 gallons of wine were made. The high country around Stanthorpe enables fruits of the cool temperate zone to be grown. In 1968-69 the State produced 2,042,736 bushels of apples, 165,411 bushels of peaches, 127,586 bushels of pears, 136,851 bushels of plums, and 43,720 bushels of apricots. The total value of these five fruits was \$6,941,000 and the quantity was 2,516,304 bushels.

Cotton—The high price of cotton during the American Civil War (1861-1865) established cotton growing in Queensland, and by 1870 an area of 14,674 acres was under cotton. The industry, however, rapidly declined and in each year from 1876 to 1920 less than 1,000 acres were planted. A guaranteed price brought the area to over 40,000 acres in the years 1923-1925. A fall to half this area followed despite government bounty payments. The depression years brought the area to 68,000 acres and it remained over 40,000 acres until 1943. Following a fall to 2,688 acres in 1949, a guaranteed price was set in 1951 and the area recovered to nearly 37,000 acres by 1960-61 but has since declined. The total area planted in 1968-69 was 12,140 acres.

The Central Downs produces about two-fifths, and the Dawson-Callide Valleys in Central Queensland about one-third of the State's cotton crop. Other important cotton-growing districts are the Lockyer Valley and Upper Burnett. Until recent years, the crop was grown mainly by dry farming methods. However, irrigation had increased by the 1968 season to 81 per cent of the total area, resulting in considerably higher yields per acre.

Details of marketing and processing are given in Chapter 10.

Grain Sorghum—This is a summer-growing crop which has made rapid strides in Queensland in recent years, expanding from 4,397 acres in 1939-40 to 436,479 acres in 1968-69. The 1968-69 crop produced 11,800,389 bushels, worth \$13,057,000. Large-scale production of grain sorghum by the Queensland-British Food Corporation in the Central-Western Division was commenced in 1948-49. A peak production was obtained in 1950-51 (1950 harvest) when 70,000 acres produced 1,281,000 bushels, but after the 1953 harvest the area was subdivided into smaller holdings. About 39 per cent of the sorghum acreage is now in the Downs Division, 24 per cent in the Central-Western Division, and 18 per cent in the Rockhampton Division.

Forage Sorghum—Substantial areas of sudans, sweet sorghum, and various hybrid forage sorghums, used for fodder when green, have been grown in Queensland for a number of years. In 1968-69, from 269,285 acres of sorghums planted, fodder valued at \$4,847,000 was obtained.

Tobacco—Small amounts of tobacco were grown in Queensland from the earliest days. A peak production was reached in 1894 with 915 acres yielding 1,072,000 lb of cured leaf. At that time New South Wales was the chief grower of tobacco, followed by Victoria. In Queensland, the

industry slowly declined through the thirty years after 1895 with the exception of three years (1904 to 1906) of high area and production, and fell as low as 96 acres in 1925. Increased tariff protection led to an expansion of cultivation in all States after 1930. In 1968-69 Queensland produced 57 per cent of the Australian crop, the remainder coming from Victoria and New South Wales. The area under tobacco in Queensland in 1968-69 was 13,837 acres, producing 19,516,744 lb of dried leaf valued at \$21,806,000. Approximately 80 per cent of this production was from the Mareeba district (Atherton Tableland), 9 per cent from the Glasshouse Mountains district, and 7 per cent from the Bundaberg district. Small quantities were produced in the Inglewood-Texas district and near Ayr, Ingham, and Miriam Vale.

Peanuts—Under tariff protection, the area under peanuts in Queensland rose from 210 acres in 1923 to a pre-war peak of 21,220 acres in 1938. The area increased after the war to 59,279 acres in the 1959 season, yielding 69,628,895 lb. Production did not reach this level again until the 1967 season when 69,330 acres yielded a record production of 92,059,161 lb. In the 1969 season, 78,454 acres of peanuts were grown for a production of 37,266,918 lb valued at \$3,112,000. 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 10).

Linseed and Safflower—Both these oil crops are grown mainly in the Downs, Rockhampton, and Central-Western Divisions. Linseed was first grown commercially in Queensland during 1947-48, when 112 acres were harvested. The crop fluctuates greatly from year to year, and a peak production of 683,498 cwt from 97,092 acres was reached in 1964-65. Since 1965-66 the application by oil-seed crushers of quotas to contract growers has resulted in reduced production, which in 1968-69 was 122,647 cwt from 21,459 acres. Safflower growing increased steadily during the last decade to reach a peak harvest of 815,354 bushels, obtained from 95,351 acres, in 1967-68. Adverse seasonal conditions in 1968-69 resulted in reduced production of 552,555 bushels from 43,589 acres.

Canary Seed—From 15 acres in 1915, the area under this crop was expanded to 7,596 acres in 1917, and, after two years with small acreages, to 12,425 acres in 1920. Through the twenties the area was small and fluctuating, but it then increased from 3,299 acres in 1930 to 10,293 acres in 1933. For twenty years from 1935 the area varied generally from 10,000 to 20,000 acres. The area increased rapidly in the next two years to 162,000 acres in 1956-57, but dropped as low as 5,989 acres in 1959-60, to increase again to 67,603 acres, yielding 713,697 bushels, in 1962-63. In 1968-69, 23,375 acres produced 218,122 bushels. The crop is cultivated on the Darling Downs to the south and west of Toowoomba.

Arrowroot—Queensland is the only producer in Australia of this crop, which comes from the rhizomes of a member of the canna family, the plant being known in other countries as "Queensland arrowroot". Arrowroot has been grown in this State for many years. In 1861 the area grown was 14 acres; it had increased to 968 acres in 1921 with a production of 14,619 tons. The area and production have fluctuated a great deal since that date, and, in 1968-69, the area was 165 acres and the production 1,663 tons, worth \$26,000. 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 1,500,000 lb, but it fell steeply after 1950 under competition from imported ginger. The industry has since expanded under tariff protection, and production, including quantities retained for seed, amounted to 4,300,547 lb in 1968-69.

Other Crops—There are other crops of much greater value than some of those discussed above; but they are not of such special interest to Queensland. Wheat, grown mostly on the Darling Downs, is the State's second most important crop and had an estimated value of \$56,872,000 in 1968-69. Maize was worth \$4,846,000 in 1968-69 for the grain crop, and large amounts were grown as green forage. It is grown mainly in Downs, Maryborough, Moreton, and Cairns Divisions. The marketing of wheat and maize is described in Chapter 10.

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

ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED ON CROPS AND PASTURES, QUEENSLAND

Year ¹	Sugar Cane	Vegetables	Fruit	Other Crops	Pastures	Total
AREA FERTILISED (acres)						
1964-65	507,925	31,844	33,687	247,611	87,769	908,836
1965-66	519,483	35,370	35,288	292,845	131,300	1,014,286
1966-67	536,285	36,603	39,533	417,053	180,272	1,209,746
1967-68	543,938	37,920	39,927	620,509	259,706	1,502,000
1968-69	546,288	42,181	40,539	754,497	299,489	1,682,993
SUPERPHOSPHATE USED (cwt)						
1964-65	206,581	13,144	10,003	193,594	149,934	573,256
1965-66	177,813	15,163	13,380	252,816	206,002	665,174
1966-67	242,227	22,862	15,008	337,611	316,471	934,179
1967-68	265,079	17,704	13,546	396,386	486,489	1,179,204
1968-69	268,601	16,792	12,652	389,368	538,379	1,225,792
OTHER ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED (cwt)						
1964-65	2,697,298	201,355	256,551	210,255	35,191	3,400,650
1965-66	2,803,725	223,558	281,605	256,346	59,338	3,624,572
1966-67	2,974,140	228,798	324,369	315,825	74,994	3,918,126
1967-68	3,016,834	217,238	305,439	435,809	114,689	4,090,009
1968-69	2,826,498	241,691	310,643	543,184	151,637	4,073,653
TOTAL ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS PER ACRE FERTILISED (cwt)						
1964-65	5.7	6.7	7.9	1.6	2.1	4.4
1965-66	5.7	6.7	8.4	1.7	2.0	4.2
1966-67	6.0	6.9	8.6	1.6	2.2	4.0
1967-68	6.0	6.2	8.0	1.3	2.3	3.5
1968-69	5.7	6.1	8.0	1.2	2.3	3.1

¹ Year ended 31 March.

7 FISHERIES

Fisheries production in Queensland was worth \$8,088,679 in 1968-69. In 1945-46, when pearl-shell and other tropical fishing was resumed after World War II, fish accounted for 77 per cent of the total value of fisheries production, but in 1968-69, fish, valued at \$1,880,906, comprised only 23 per cent of the total. About 35 per cent of the fish catch in 1968-69 was mullet, with mackerel, whiting, tailor, and bream next in order of importance.

The quantity of prawns caught rose from 176,000 lb, valued at \$28,000, in 1945-46 to 10,572,000 lb, valued at \$3,782,000, in 1967-68. The 78 per cent increase in the quantity of production from 1966-67 to 1967-68 was due to the rapid expansion of trawling operations in northern waters, particularly in the Gulf of Carpentaria, together with the recovery of the south-eastern prawning industry. In 1968-69, however, there was a slight fall to 10,031,000 lb in the quantity of prawns produced.

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

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

The next table gives details of production for five years. The operations of the Fish Board are given in Chapter 10.

FISHERIES PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Product	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
QUANTITY					
Fish ¹ tons	3,641	4,563	4,175	4,301	3,551
Crabs '000 lb	638	586	584	565	617
Crayfish, Lobsters, etc. .. cwt	267	264	238	499	1,284
Prawns '000 lb	5,737	6,034	5,934	10,572	10,031
Oysters 150 lb sacks	2,030	2,537	1,909	5,284	3,017
Scallops '000 lb	113	700 ²	444 ²	311 ²	620 ²
Squid '000 lb	95	101	73	82	89
Pearl-shell ³ tons	444	447	425	490	457
Trochus-shell tons	31	11	3	1	6
VALUE					
Fish ¹ \$	1,484,628	1,776,398	1,875,624	1,847,207	1,880,906
Crabs \$	144,588	140,007	164,792	177,787	213,317
Crayfish, Lobsters, etc. .. \$	5,524	7,118	5,134	12,911	88,405
Prawns \$	2,141,982	2,184,546	2,492,214	3,782,217	3,894,811
Oysters \$	35,716	56,268	37,829	101,269	91,692
Scallops \$	28,558	34,148	21,261	20,549	56,854
Squid \$	20,002	15,433	13,193	14,054	18,154
Pearls and Pearl-shell .. \$	1,870,270	1,869,793	2,348,931	1,352,289	1,843,969
Trochus-shell \$	5,394	1,902	317	108	571
Total \$	5,736,662	6,085,613	6,959,295	7,308,391	8,088,679

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

² In-shell weight.

³ Including live mother of pearl used in the production of artificial pearls.

The public revenue received from fisheries of all kinds for licences, leases, fines, forfeitures, etc. amounted in 1968-69 to \$113,130.

Labour and capital engaged in the fishing industry in Queensland in 1968-69 are shown in the next table.

LABOUR AND CAPITAL ENGAGED IN FISHERIES, QUEENSLAND, 1968-69

Particulars	General Fisheries ¹	Oyster Fisheries	Tropical Fisheries ²	Total
Boats Engaged No.	1,871	100	18	1,989
Value of Boats and Equipment \$'000	13,270	n	n	13,270 ³
Men Employed No.	2,539	324	312	3,175

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

8 MINES AND QUARRIES

Prior to 1952, mining statistics in Queensland were based on the figures published by the Queensland Department of Mines. For 1952 and up to 1968, annual censuses of this industry (covering employment, salaries and wages paid, value of output, cost of materials used, etc.) were taken in all Australian States on a substantially uniform basis. Some of the figures so obtained are shown on page 218.

From 1968-69 the annual mining census has been changed to a financial year basis and integrated with other economic censuses (see page 223).

Mineral production has always been important to the State. By 1873 its annual value exceeded \$2m. From 1905 to 1918 the value was always at least \$6m. It then fell to a lower level from 1921 to 1931, in most of these years not reaching \$4m. Increasing activity during the 1930s raised the value from about \$2m in 1931 to about \$10m in 1940. High prices of metals and generally increased production raised the value (at the mine) of mineral output to \$136m in 1967 and \$186m in 1968. Details of quantities of the principal minerals produced, shown quinquennially from 1860 to 1920 and annually thereafter, may be found on pages 540 and 541.

Royalties—Revenue received by the Queensland Department of Mines from royalties for the five years ended 31 December 1968 is shown below.

ROYALTIES COLLECTED, QUEENSLAND

Year	Coal	Other Minerals	Petroleum	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1964	99,260	775,536	135,612	1,010,408
1965	96,758	445,936	444,330	987,024
1966	139,130	1,293,876	939,053	2,372,059
1967	144,745	740,689	696,587	1,582,021
1968	219,794	671,179	819,747	1,710,720

Gold—Production reached its peak in 1900, when 676,000 fine oz were produced, valued at \$5,744,000. At that time the Charters Towers field was in its prime with 283,237 oz for the year, followed by Mount Morgan with 199,262 oz. Production declined after 1900 until by 1930 the output was only 7,821 oz. After that year production increased substantially and from 1933 to 1942 the annual production averaged nearly 120,000 oz. The 83,000 oz produced in 1968 was 14 per cent below the 96,000 oz produced in 1967.

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

Silver—Silver has been produced in small quantities at Herberton and other fields since 1870 but the bulk of the production now comes from Mount Isa. From 1932 to 1954 the State's yearly production fluctuated between 2,000,000 and 4,000,000 oz except for the years 1943 to 1946. Production in 1968 reached a record 9,624,000 oz which was 41 per cent higher than the previous record 1967 figure of 6,832,000 oz. The sharp rise reflects the higher tonnages of ore treated as a result of the expansion programme at Mount Isa.

Copper—Copper has been produced in Queensland since the 1860s. Production reached a peak of 24,000 tons in 1913, and fell abruptly after the end of World War I. Its discovery at Mount Isa led to increased production, and war-time demands brought the State output up to 15,800 tons in 1944. Reconstruction and adaptation at Mount Isa (Australia's largest producer) resulted in a lull in production from 1946 to 1952, but output then rose from 21,000 tons in 1953 to 80,000 tons in 1960. The 1968 figure was 69,447 tons, with Mount Isa and Mount Morgan the only large producers. Copper is refined at Stuart near Townsville.

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

Lead and Zinc—Production has increased with the growth of Mount Isa. After gold and coal they were the most important minerals produced, but during World War II copper supplanted them. Subsequent to the outbreak of war their combined value exceeded the value of the gold output. Early in 1943, however, their production was suspended in favour of copper, and in 1944 and 1945 there was no production at all. Pre-war production levels were surpassed for lead by the mid-1950s and for zinc in the early 1960s. In 1968 all the zinc and lead recovered, 84,000 and 117,000 tons respectively, was contained in concentrates from Mount Isa.

Bauxite—All the bauxite produced in the State during 1968 was mined at Weipa in north Queensland. Almost half of this output was forwarded to the alumina plant at Gladstone, which began operations in March 1967. The remainder was either exported overseas, or shipped to Bell Bay, in Tasmania.

Coal—Production showed a steady growth until it reached over 1m tons in 1913. From 1913 to 1940, annual production was usually about 1m tons, but during World War II it rose sharply, reaching 1.7m tons in 1943. Following slight declines in the immediate post-war years, production began to increase steadily, and in 1967 it was 4,679,000 tons. In 1968 production reached a record 6,552,000 tons due mainly to the rapid expansion of the Moura and Blackwater fields. Moura was the State's major producer followed by Ipswich and Blackwater. Approximately 60 per cent of output in 1968 was from open cut mining at Moura, Blackwater, Callide, and Blair Athol. During 1968 over 3,350,000 tons of coal were exported to Japan, nearly all through the port of Gladstone. Exports of coal, for the first time, exceeded the quantity mined for use within the State.

New fields are being developed in the Goonyella and Peak Downs highway areas. These projects involve the building of a township for 3,000 people and the construction of a railway line to Hay Point, near Mackay. Initial plans call for the production of 85m tons over a period of 13 years from 1971.

Mineral Sands Concentrates—These minerals are obtained from beach deposits on the south-east coast of Queensland, and the 1968 production was

178,579 tons, including concentrates from sands mined in New South Wales and processed in Queensland. Most of the production is in the form of rutile and zircon concentrates, which are exported for refining and use in pigments, munitions, welding rods, etc.

Oil and Natural Gas—Flow oil has been found at several locations in southern Queensland. A pipeline to convey crude oil from Moonie to Brisbane was completed in 1964. There are two refineries processing crude oil in Brisbane. Substantial reserves of natural gas have been proved in the Roma district. First use of the gas was in the Roma hospital and power-house. A pipeline to carry the natural gas to Brisbane was completed in March 1969, and reticulation to domestic users of gas commenced soon after. The first large-scale commercial use of natural gas was as a feedstock for a large fertiliser producing complex on Gibson Island, near the mouth of the Brisbane River.

Uranium—Deposits of uranium ore were discovered in 1954, and production of uranium oxide commenced at Mary Kathleen, near Mount Isa, in 1958. When operations ceased in 1963, 4,029 tons of uranium oxide, valued at \$80m, had been produced. The mine was placed on a care and maintenance basis but is expected to re-open in 1973.

Salt—Salt is produced, by solar evaporation, from sea water pans at Bowen and from underground brines at Bajool, near Port Alma.

State Batteries etc.—The only ore treatment plant operated by the State is the State Treatment Works at Irvinebank which processes tin ore. During 1968 this plant treated 11,586 tons of ore for a production of 137 tons of concentrates. The Venus mill at Charters Towers, which crushes gold ores, is owned by the State but operated by a lessee. The Government also operates a number of drills in experimental work and in proving reserves of ore. There is a government assay office at Cloncurry, to which 4,057 samples were submitted during 1968.

Annual Mining Census—Annual mining censuses have been conducted each year commencing with 1952 (see page 215). For the years 1952 to 1968, detailed returns were collected from establishments employing four or more persons engaged in mining and quarrying, including ore dressing and elementary smelting of metallic minerals when carried out at or near the mine. Establishments primarily engaged in smelting or refining (including the smelting sections of the large plants operated at Mount Morgan and Mount Isa) were omitted from the collection and classified to the manufacturing industry.

The values of mineral output as shown by the censuses differ somewhat from those recorded by the Queensland Department of Mines. This difference is due chiefly to the fact that the former relate to the selling value at the mine or quarry (or associated ore crushing or dressing plant) of ores, concentrates, or other minerals produced during the year, while the values published by the Department of Mines for metallic minerals are the approximate values of the metal contents. Furthermore, Department of Mines values include the output of Mount Isa and Mount Morgan smelters whereas the census (as mentioned above) includes as mining output only the value of concentrates fed to those smelters.

The following table shows details from the 1968 mining census and a comparison of totals for five years. It refers to all mines and quarries except that salaries and wages for small mines and quarries are omitted. The amounts shown under the heading of value of production have been calculated by deducting from the value of output the value of power, fuel, and materials used in producing that output. The value of output

includes gold subsidy payments of \$42,502. The Copper Bounty Act did not operate after 1966, and no pyrites bounty was paid in 1967 or 1968.

MINING AND QUARRYING¹ OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1968

Industry Group	Average Employment ²		Salaries and Wages Paid ³	Value of Output ⁴	Power, Fuel, and Materials Used	Value of Production ⁵
	During Period Worked	During Whole Year				
	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Metal Mining						
Silver-Lead-Zinc ..	5,695	5,501	25,897	99,876	14,892	84,984
Copper-Gold ..						
Tin ..	629	377	800	3,093	751	2,342
Mineral Sands ..	780	780	2,880	10,398	3,730	6,668
Gold ..	487	436	1,916	19,645	929	18,716
Other Metal ..						
Non-metal Mining						
Fuel Mining ⁶ ..	2,332	2,301	10,478	43,661	10,644	33,017
Clay ⁷ ..	84	53	n	317	41	276
Other Non-metal ..	480	425	1,136	3,833	1,553	2,279
Total Mining ..	10,487	9,873	43,107 ⁸	180,823	32,540	148,282
Quarrying ⁷ ..	573	473	1,392	5,080	1,310	3,769
Total ..	11,060	10,346	44,499 ⁸	185,902	33,851	152,051

SUMMARY FOR FIVE YEARS

1964	8,431	8,016	23,826	97,287	22,880	74,406
1965	8,318	7,205	25,095	98,964	19,222	79,742
1966	9,126	8,681	37,314	138,483	23,113	115,370
1967	10,414	9,921	40,145	135,510	28,070	107,440
1968	11,060	10,346	44,499	185,902	33,851	152,051

¹ Construction materials only. ² Including working proprietors. ³ Excluding amounts paid by mines and quarries employing less than four persons. Excluding drawings by working proprietors. The amounts shown are net after deductions for explosives sold to employees. ⁴ At the mine or quarry. ⁵ Value of output less cost of power, fuel, and materials used; depreciation and maintenance costs have not been deducted. ⁶ Coal, crude petroleum, and natural gas. ⁷ Incomplete owing to difficulties of coverage. ⁸ Excluding clay mining. n Not available.

Mineral Production in Australian States—The next table affords direct comparison between Australian States for the year 1968. The explanations preceding the Queensland table also apply to the other States.

MINING¹ AND QUARRYING OPERATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1968

State or Territory	Mines or Quarries	Average Employment		Salaries and Wages Paid	Value of Output	Power, Fuel, and Materials Used	Value of Production
		During Period Worked	During Whole Year				
	No.	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
N.S.W. ..	1,379	23,925	22,074	92,642	296,032	60,219	235,813
Victoria ..	539	4,212	3,911	13,614	59,026	11,150	47,876
Queensland	743	11,060	10,346	44,499	185,902	33,851	152,051
South Aust.	366	2,244	1,933	5,563	42,064	5,779	36,285
West. Aust.	281	7,728	7,433	28,112	194,362	26,723	167,639
Tasmania ..	167	3,509	3,278	12,574	44,968	12,340	32,629
N. Territory	58	1,149	1,132	5,707	23,446	4,211	19,235
A.C.T. ..	14	84	78	302	1,195	281	914
Australia	3,547	53,911	50,185	203,013	846,995	154,554	692,442

¹ Excluding mining of uranium.

The quantities of the principal metals contained in the various minerals and the quantity of coal produced in each State are shown in the next table. The Queensland figures include the metal contents of concentrates etc. produced at Mount Isa and Mount Morgan before smelting.

For rutile and zircon, the figures shown below represent the titanium oxide and zircon contents respectively of concentrates produced by separation plants in the relevant States. The contents of rutile and zircon concentrates produced from mixed mineral sands sent from New South Wales to Queensland for separation are included in Queensland, and excluded from New South Wales, figures.

PRODUCTION¹ OF PRINCIPAL MINERALS, AUSTRALIA, 1968

Mineral ¹	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	North-ern Territory	Australia
Gold '000 oz	9	11	83	.. ²	516	37	127	782
Silver '000 oz	9,521	.. ²	9,624	1	187	1,748	312	21,394
Copper .. tons	12,279	5	69,447	80	1,591	16,601	7,903	107,906
Tin .. tons	1,448	64	1,249	..	624	3,126	26	6,537
Lead '000 tons	249	..	117	.. ²	.. ³	15	1	383
Zinc '000 tons	280	..	84	1	..	49	2	416
Rutile ³ '000 tons	185	..	90	..	1	..	..	276
Zircon ⁴ '000 tons	184	..	79	..	28	..	..	291
Tungsten ⁵ units	43	..	2,600	..	34	140,107	1,768	144,552
Coal ⁶ '000 tons	30,349	22,997	6,552	2,078	1,087	91	..	63,154
Iron ⁷ '000 tons	..	..	..	3,643	12,157	601	518	16,920

¹ Metallic content of mine output only. ² Less than half the unit of quantity shown. ³ In terms of TiO₂. ⁴ Zircon content. ⁵ In terms of WO₃ units of 22.4 lb. ⁶ Including 22,971,000 tons of brown coal in Victoria. ⁷ Iron content of iron ore used for metal extraction.

Mining Accidents—Particulars of persons involved in accidents causing more than 14 days' disablement in mines, quarries, mills, and smelters in Queensland for the ten years to 1968 are given hereunder.

PERSONS INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS IN MINES ETC., QUEENSLAND

Year	Mines		Mills, Smelters, etc.		Quarries		Total	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
1959	5	371	..	82	2	8	7	461
1960	3	350	1	62	..	1	4	413
1961	5	312	1	87	1	4	7	403
1962	6	308	1	50	..	5	7	368
1963	6	268	..	42	..	3	6	313
1964	6	219	..	38	..	2	6	259
1965	6	262	..	41	3	2	9	305
1966	12	309	1	21	..	1	13	331
1967	6	262	..	44	..	5	6	311
1968	8	305	..	25	..	..	8	330

The Queensland Mines Rescue Stations, which operate from Booval on the Ipswich coal-field and Collinsville on the Bowen field, are voluntary organisations equipped to apply precautionary measures and to perform rescue work in Queensland mines. The Mines Rescue Committee, the Department of Mines, the State Government Insurance Office, the Coal

Owners' Association, the Mine Managers' Association, and trainees' representatives control the stations. Expenses are shared equally by the Department of Mines, the State Government Insurance Office, and the Coal Owners' Association.

Quarries—The following table gives details of production, workers, and wages and salaries paid, according to class of stone, for the year 1968.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL QUARRIES, QUEENSLAND, 1968

Class of Stone	Quarries	Output			Workers ¹ (incl. Working Proprietors)	Salaries and Wages Paid
		Dimension and Crushed Stone	Gravel etc.	Value		
	No.	tons	tons	\$	No.	\$
Felstone, Porphyry ..	2	1,252,703	561,082	3,136,315	362	945,741
Blue Metal	31					
Granite	15	335,573	322,385	733,408	86	167,952
Freestone, Sandstone ..	1	287,038	1,546,868	1,210,049	125	278,481
Other	21					
Total	70	1,875,314	2,430,335	5,079,772	573	1,392,174

¹ Persons employed during period worked.

Statistical Divisions—The distribution of mining and quarrying operations in statistical divisions is shown in the next table. Some grouping has been necessary to avoid revealing information supplied by the limited number of establishments operating in certain districts.

MINING AND QUARRYING, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1968

Statistical Division	Mines or Quarries	Workers ¹ (incl. Working Proprietors)	Salaries and Wages Paid ²	Value of Output ³	Power, Fuel, and Materials Used	Value of Production ⁴
<i>Census Mines</i> ⁵	104	9,515	43,107	178,867	32,332	146,534
Brisbane	20	702	2,911	7,531	1,589	5,942
Moreton	21	1,186	4,799	15,254	5,502	9,752
Maryborough	10	298	981	2,733	523	2,210
Downs and Roma	7	61	203	8,383	331	8,052
Rockhampton	13	1,791	6,594	24,054	10,874	13,179
Townsville and Mackay ..	8	233	936	2,887	583	2,304
Cairns and Peninsula ..	12	621	2,501	21,347	1,446	19,901
North- and Central- Western	13	4,623	24,182	96,676	11,483	85,193
<i>Small Mines</i> ⁴	569	972	n	1,955	209	1,747
<i>Quarries</i>	70	573	1,392	5,080	1,310	3,769
Brisbane	13	115	303	1,270	409	860
Moreton	12	119	288	681	97	585
Maryborough	7	42	91	192	31	161
Downs and Roma	9	92	239	811	166	645
Rockhampton	8	72	181	886	245	641
Townsville and Mackay ..	8	65	156	584	189	395
Cairns, North- and Central-Western	13	68	135	656	173	483
Queensland	743	11,060	44,499	185,902	33,851	152,051

¹ Persons employed during period worked. ² See note to this item in first table on page 218. ³ Mines employing four or more persons. ⁴ Mines employing less than four persons. ⁵ Not available.

Fifty-four per cent of the total value of mining output for 1968 came from the North-Western and Central-Western Divisions where the production of highly priced metals predominates. The other major mineral producing divisions, with the main minerals they produced, were Brisbane and Moreton (coal), Rockhampton (coal), and Peninsula (bauxite).

9 TIMBER

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

The timbers imported into Queensland are softwoods, and are composed mainly of klinki pine from Papua and New Guinea, Douglas fir from the United States, and kauri pine from Brazil.

The native timbers are chiefly in two large and widely separated areas. In the south, the timber country extends from the border ranges to beyond Maryborough. This is the main pine-hardwood belt, which extends also to the margins of the sub-tropical region in New South Wales. The most important forest species are cypress pine, ironbark, and spotted gum. In the north, the "rainforest" or jungle timbers comprise, in addition to pine, a great variety of first-class cabinet woods. Very large quantities have been destroyed in the process of farm clearing but large quantities remain and are being used to an increasing extent for veneers, furniture, and joinery. Queensland walnut, maple, silkwood, black bean, silky oak, silver ash, and some others are well known. There is a great variety of lesser-known woods of high intrinsic value which are becoming more highly appreciated on the timber markets.

Thinnings from pine plantations established by the Forestry Department are making an appreciable contribution to the softwood needs of the State, 502m super feet having been milled to 30 June 1969. The main species of thinnings are the native conifer, hoop pine, and the exotic species, slash, loblolly, and radiata. Beginning in the year ended 30 June 1965, thinnings (principally slash and loblolly) have been used, in quantity, as pulp wood.

Chapter 6 on Land Settlement includes an outline of the operations of the Forestry Department and details of timber taken from Crown lands.

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

The decline in the processing of log timber generally, and in particular hoop, bunya, and kauri pine from native forests, and the increase in the use of plantation timbers, are important features of recent years. Because of seasonal logging difficulties, single year comparisons may be misleading, but, when figures are averaged over the five years 1964-65 to 1968-69 and compared with averages for the five years 1959-60 to 1963-64, it is seen that the total quantity of log timber processed has declined by 3 per cent. Over the same periods, the processing of native pines, other than cypress, has decreased by 21 per cent while processing from plantations has increased by 46 per cent.

LOG TIMBER PROCESSED¹, QUEENSLAND, 1959-60 TO 1968-69
(⁰⁰⁰ super feet)

Year	Australian Grown							Im-ported	Total
	Native Forests					Plantations			
	Pine		Hard-woods	Cabinet Woods	Miscel-laneous	Hoop, Bunya, and Kauri Pine	Other		
	Hoop, Bunya, and Kauri	Cypress							
1959-60	39,695	55,738	264,069	24,644	49,595	20,176	6,244	19,944	480,105
1960-61	37,250	50,473	252,482	27,389	48,558	19,008	6,951	17,091	459,202
1961-62	27,946	45,275	215,450	20,914	39,791	19,464	7,168	12,612	388,620
1962-63	30,391	50,044	212,014	21,404	38,937	24,626	6,817	12,833	397,066
1963-64	31,282	53,328	230,424	20,306	42,772	26,366	6,910	12,478	423,866
1964-65	29,117	55,447	219,397	22,646	43,862	31,227	6,534	12,088	420,318
1965-66	27,776	50,402	217,418	23,167	45,579	30,293	5,978	8,024	408,638
1966-67 ¹	25,636	49,261	224,073	19,550	40,176	32,899	8,658	8,962	409,215
1967-68	23,517	56,803	216,680	20,743	42,770	35,732	9,552	11,723	417,520
1968-69	26,106	54,313	229,937	21,271	45,189	38,512	10,708	11,063	437,098

¹ Including logs processed for hardboard, pulpwood, and particle board from 1966-67.

The next table shows details of the 1968-69 output 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, 1968-69
(⁰⁰⁰ super feet)

Species	By Sawmills (according to Mill Capacities)			By Plywood and Veneer Mills etc. ¹	Total
	Under 300,000 Sup Ft per Qtr	300,000 and Under 900,000 Sup Ft per Qtr	900,000 Sup Ft and Over per Quarter		
Australian Grown					
Native Forests					
Pine: Hoop, Bunya, and Kauri	3,254	8,581	9,108	5,162	26,106
Cypress	19,352	32,157	2,804	..	54,313
Hardwoods	60,844	97,963	51,404	19,727	229,937
Cabinet Woods	913	4,091	11,053	5,215	21,271
Miscellaneous	5,200	8,321	17,476	14,192	45,189
Plantations					
Hoop, Bunya, and Kauri Pine	753	11,539	20,715	5,505	38,512
Other	1,750	3,764	1,286	3,908	10,708
Imported .. .. .	..	169	78	10,815	11,063
Total	92,066	166,585	113,923	64,524	437,098

¹ Including logs processed for hardboard, pulpwood, and particle board.

Mills supplying annual factory returns in 1967-68 included 478 sawmills, 33 plywood mills, and 42 case mills. Operations of sawmills for the five years to 1967-68 are shown in the next table. The figures for timber produced do not include the sawn timber cut for sale or for use by plywood mills and case mills. In 1967-68 these items together amounted to 5,540,000 super feet.

SAWMILLS¹, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Mills No.	538	520	504	481	478
Workers ² No.	5,723	5,698	5,848	5,525	5,357
Salaries and Wages ³ .. \$'000	10,160	10,772	11,601	11,556	11,625
Land, Buildings, and Plant \$'000	10,185	10,945	11,154	10,868	10,974
Sawn Timber Produced ⁴					
Quantity .. '000 sup ft	222,786	222,395	211,005	195,802	193,138
Value \$'000	27,033	28,873	31,590	30,483	29,097

¹ Statistics for 1968-69 not yet available: see section 10 below. ² Average number of workers during whole year, including working proprietors. ³ Excluding working proprietors' drawings. ⁴ Only Australian grown timber included.

The sawmills were distributed in 1967-68 among the three main divisions of the State as follows: Southern, 349; Central, 54; Northern, 75. The Southern division accounted for 135,912,000 super feet of sawn native timber, the Central division for 17,081,000 super feet, and the Northern division for 40,146,000 super feet.

Operations of plywood mills are shown in the following table.

PLYWOOD MILLS¹, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Mills No.	39	35	36	34	33
Workers ² No.	1,562	1,566	1,414	1,326	1,427
Salaries and Wages ³ .. \$'000	2,759	2,981	2,825	2,846	3,239
Land, Buildings, and Plant \$'000	3,604	3,859	4,344	4,247	4,673
Plywood ⁴ '000 sq ft	97,253	94,766	80,761	81,313	93,185
Veneers ⁴ '000 sq ft	177,551	186,967	175,109	170,819	212,943
Value of Plywood .. \$'000	8,804	9,050	7,384	7,275	8,877
Value of Veneers .. \$'000	2,563	2,892	2,790	2,879	3,868

¹ Statistics for 1968-69 not yet available: see section 10 below. ² Average number of workers during whole year, including working proprietors. ³ Excluding working proprietors' drawings. ⁴ Including quantities made in sawmills.

10 MANUFACTURING

Economic Censuses 1968-69—For the year 1968-69, the Bureau conducted the annual census of manufacturing industry as part of a programme of fully integrated economic censuses covering the manufacturing and mining industries, electricity and gas production and distribution, and retail and wholesale trade.

The integrated economic censuses have been a major undertaking involving the implementation of new concepts, definitions, and procedures. Inevitably it has taken longer to finalise results and so it has not been possible to provide more up-to-date final census statistics than those for 1967-68. Some preliminary results for 1968-69, however, have been published in special bulletins. A detailed description of the 1968-69 economic censuses will be found in Chapter 15.

Annual Factory Censuses before 1968-69—The statistics shown in this section relate to factories as defined before the introduction of the Integrated Economic Censuses. Before 1968-69, a factory for the purpose of the annual factory census was defined as an establishment

engaged in making or repairing articles, in which four or more persons were employed, or where some form of mechanical power was used.

In 1967-68 Queensland was third among the States in value of manufacturing production but was the lowest State in production per head of population. For 1967-68, production per head was as follows: Victoria, \$698; New South Wales, \$691; South Australia, \$550; Tasmania, \$481; Western Australia, \$413; Queensland, \$365.

FACTORIES, AUSTRALIA, 1967-68

State or Territory	Establishments	Workers ¹		Salaries and Wages Paid ²	Capital Values ³		Output	Production ⁴
		Males	Females		Machinery and Plant	Land and Buildings		
	No.	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
N.S. Wales	24,801	390,807	135,275	1,481.3	1,626.6	1,486.2	6,916.5	3,005.8
Victoria ..	17,985	311,272	133,786	1,226.6	1,110.5	1,266.6	5,220.9	2,304.9
Queensland	6,099	95,952	22,809	299.8	481.6	277.6	1,722.2	626.7
South Aust.	6,223	97,129	22,464	323.7	416.4	288.5	1,445.2	615.7
Westn Aust.	5,312	55,491	10,480	170.6	226.4	183.0	854.2	369.0
Tasmania	1,774	28,122	6,626	94.6	133.3	97.1	428.1	182.6
N. T. ..	183	1,277	137	4.7	3.8	7.1	16.3	8.4
A.C.T. ..	241	3,002	708	11.3	10.0	23.4	36.2	19.3
Australia	62,618	983,052	332,285	3,612.5	4,008.7	3,629.7	16,639.7	7,132.4

¹ Average for whole year, including working proprietors. ² Excluding drawings of working proprietors. ³ Book values as returned by factory owners. ⁴ Output, less value of goods consumed in process of production.

Queensland has long been a major primary producing State but secondary industry is expanding. While the main development has been in secondary industries based on minerals, there has also been an expansion in the fertiliser, chemical, oil refining, cement, motor vehicle assembly, and shipbuilding industries.

Department of Industrial Development—This Department, which was established in 1963, offers a comprehensive and detailed advisory service to prospective investors and to proprietors of existing industry within the State.

Information is supplied on manufacturing opportunities, on the availability of manpower and raw materials, and on heat, light, power, water, and transport facilities.

Surveys of a number of industries based on raw materials available in Queensland have been completed, and studies are made into the market and supply situation of products in response to specific requests. The Department arranges leases of Crown land for industrial purposes which, on completion of prescribed conditions, may be converted to freehold or perpetual lease tenure.

The Department is administered by the Minister for Industrial Development. It absorbed the Secondary Industries Division of the Department of Labour and Industry which had been set up in 1947. Details of financial assistance to industries by the Government through the Department of Industrial Development are shown on page 487.

Manufacturing in Queensland—The following table summarises the operations of Queensland factories for ten years, with separate figures shown for the Brisbane area, as defined in a footnote.

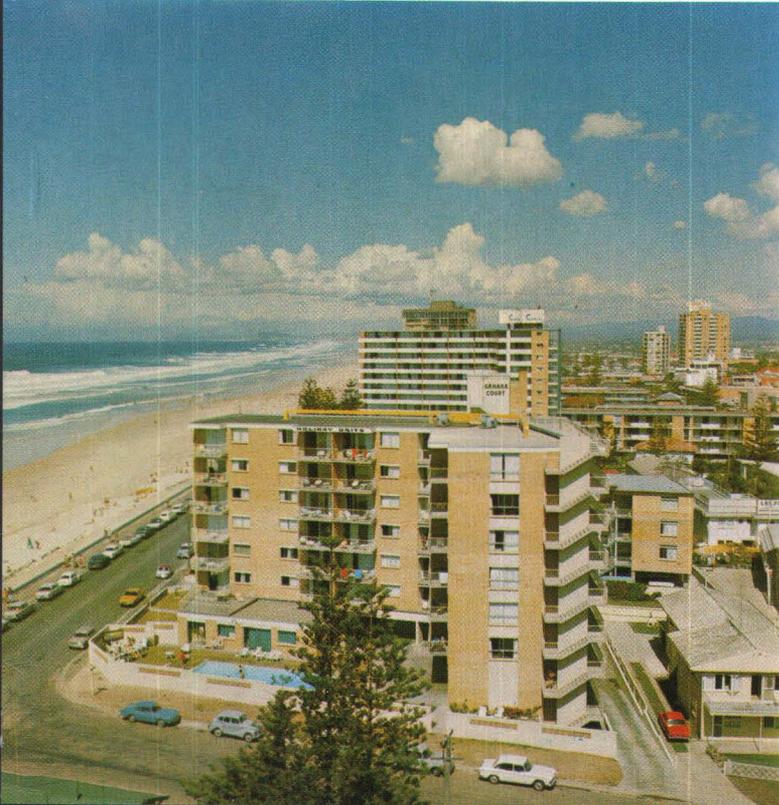
AGRICULTURE
Chapter 7

Sugar canefields,
near Cairns



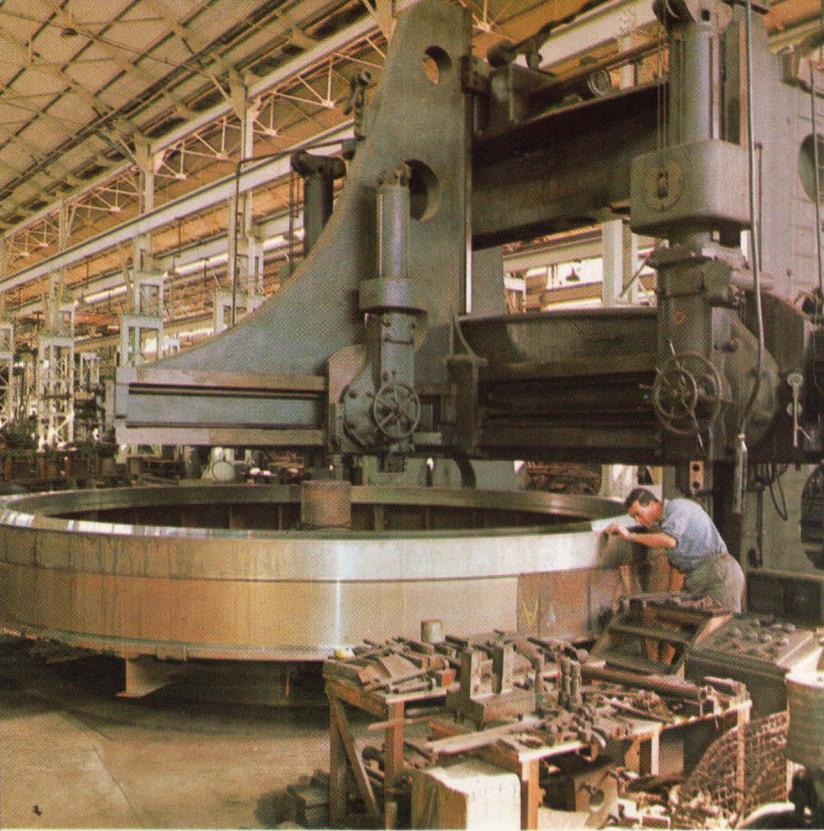
Photo: *State Public Relations Bureau*

Photo: *State Public Relations Bureau*



BUILDING
Chapter 7

Multi-storey
buildings at
the Gold Coast



Steel fabrication works, Maryborough

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau

TRANSPORT—Chapter 8

Railway workshops, Redbank

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau



FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND AND BRISBANE, TEN YEARS

Year	Establishments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages Paid ²	Capital Values		Output	Production (Value Added)
				Machinery and Plant	Land and Buildings		
	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Total Queensland</i>							
1958-59 ..	5,572	103,503	167,072	146,348	117,545	870,699	297,157
1959-60 ..	5,681	103,543	174,626	160,626	131,017	904,499	309,452
1960-61 ..	5,809	103,440	179,907	180,134	145,410	948,644	325,123
1961-62 ..	5,756	100,129	182,035	185,241	153,225	957,129	334,569
1962-63 ..	5,828	103,614	191,196	191,586	167,573	1,089,319	361,009
1963-64 ..	5,887	109,467	213,916	206,720	183,947	1,249,739	420,673
1964-65 ..	5,899	114,727	247,061	254,478	201,675	1,293,466	455,351
1965-66 ..	5,948	115,950	262,437	364,490	238,249	1,460,031	518,688
1966-67 ..	5,956	116,721	276,093	477,149	257,619	1,568,173	566,488
1967-68 ..	6,099	119,310	299,768	481,555	277,643	1,722,249	626,696
<i>Brisbane³</i>							
1958-59 ..	2,073	53,946	86,087	47,597	64,989	404,909	159,805
1959-60 ..	2,103	54,326	91,742	53,772	70,220	432,894	169,516
1960-61 ..	2,166	54,748	95,837	59,073	79,886	442,712	177,909
1961-62 ..	2,171	53,743	97,910	70,834	88,270	462,759	188,207
1962-63 ..	2,188	55,169	101,977	74,821	97,159	487,772	196,499
1963-64 ..	2,239	58,365	112,951	79,839	107,648	540,675	218,196
1964-65 ..	2,278	61,945	131,177	87,921	117,490	617,839	249,856
1965-66 ..	2,551	70,909	158,831	165,155	149,089	772,753	311,606
1966-67 ..	2,563	71,579	169,245	177,107	158,219	835,729	349,718
1967-68 ..	2,664	73,773	184,933	178,362	168,461	912,544	377,889
<i>Rest of State</i>							
1958-59 ..	3,499	49,557	80,984	98,751	52,556	465,790	137,352
1959-60 ..	3,578	49,217	82,884	106,854	60,797	471,605	139,935
1960-61 ..	3,643	48,692	84,070	121,061	65,524	505,932	147,214
1961-62 ..	3,585	46,386	84,125	114,407	64,955	494,370	146,362
1962-63 ..	3,640	48,445	89,217	116,765	70,414	601,547	164,509
1963-64 ..	3,648	51,102	100,966	126,881	76,300	709,064	202,477
1964-65 ..	3,621	52,782	115,884	166,557	84,185	675,627	205,495
1965-66 ..	3,397	45,041	103,606	199,336	89,160	687,278	207,082
1966-67 ..	3,393	45,142	106,848	300,041	99,400	732,444	216,770
1967-68 ..	3,435	45,537	114,835	303,193	109,181	809,705	248,807

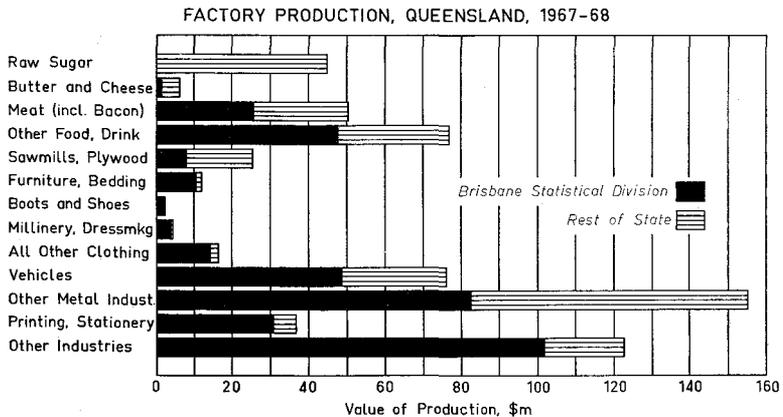
¹ Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating. ² Excluding drawings of working proprietors. ³ For years prior to 1960-61, details relate only to the City of Brisbane. From 1960-61 to 1964-65, the area includes the City of Redcliffe and part of Pine Rivers Shire. From 1965-66, the area is the Brisbane Statistical Division, as defined for the 1966 Census, which includes the Cities of Brisbane, Ipswich, and Redcliffe, and parts of the Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture, Moreton, Pine Rivers, and Redland.

In the preceding table, the last column, "Production", represents the value of the wealth produced by the factories as such. This is the amount which the goods they made are worth in excess of the cost of materials, fuel, repairs, etc. used in making the goods. No allowance has been made for depreciation and certain overhead expenses, such as insurance, which strictly should have been deducted to arrive at this figure, but it is not considered practicable to deduct these.

In manufacturing, many goods are treated in several factories, the output of one becoming the raw material of another. Hence such commodities are counted more than once in the aggregate value of output and raw materials. The value of production is assessed without such duplications and should be used in judging activity in manufacturing as a whole. It is the fund which provides wages and salaries, profits, interest, and rent. In 1967-68, production of factories (\$626,696,000) was practically the same as the value of the net production of primary industries.

Further particulars to those in the following pages are given for meatworks on page 188; butter and cheese factories, pages 198 and 199; sugar mills, page 209; and sawmills and plywood mills, pages 222 and 223.

The relative importance of the various types of factories throughout Queensland, and the proportion of factories of each type in the Brisbane Statistical Division, are illustrated by the diagram below.



Statistical Divisions and Cities—Details of total factory operations in statistical divisions and in cities are shown in the following table.

South Queensland factories in 1967-68 accounted for 74 per cent of the State's total factory production. Of this, factories in the Brisbane Statistical Division accounted for \$377,889,000, or 60 per cent of the total factory production of the State, and provided 62 per cent of the total salaries and wages. Nineteen per cent of the State's factory production in 1967-68 was from North Queensland. The remaining 7 per cent was from Central Queensland. Ten years earlier, North Queensland's share was the same (19 per cent), while Central Queensland's was only 5 per cent.

The heavy investment in plant and machinery in North and Central Queensland, due mainly to sugar mills and the metal extraction and refining industries, is shown in the next table. With slightly more than one-seventh of the State's factory workers, North Queensland has one-quarter of the total value of land, buildings, and plant, and Central Queensland with just over one-twentieth of the workers has one-sixth of the value of land, plant, etc. This feature is reflected in the figures of value of production per worker which, in 1967-68, averaged \$6,475 in North Queensland, \$7,014 in Central Queensland, \$5,136 in the Brisbane Statistical Division, and \$4,198 in the balance of South Queensland.

FACTORIES, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND CITIES, 1967-68

Statistical Division or City	Estab- lish- ments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages ²	Output	Production (Value Added)	Land, Buildings, and Plant
	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Brisbane	2,664	73,575	184,933	912,544	377,889	346,824
<i>Brisbane</i>	2,340	64,817	164,109	819,664	340,293	314,535
<i>Ipswich</i>	148	6,421	15,007	54,425	25,210	16,255
<i>Redcliffe</i>	55	426	745	2,794	1,370	1,113
Moreton	492	3,959	8,485	54,202	16,663	17,349
<i>Gold Coast</i>	147	1,040	2,240	8,434	4,511	4,353
Maryborough	571	8,256	20,127	110,445	37,328	41,655
<i>Bundaberg</i>	125	2,144	5,492	27,128	11,741	8,739
<i>Gympie</i>	68	653	1,394	8,443	2,866	2,435
<i>Maryborough</i>	91	2,181	5,349	20,304	8,099	6,236
Downs	684	7,839	17,670	90,370	30,719	24,071
<i>Toowoomba</i>	253	4,569	10,556	47,089	17,413	14,273
<i>Warwick</i>	46	473	1,083	8,260	2,177	1,844
Roma	97	479	903	4,172	1,711	2,166
South-Western	46	203	337	1,175	626	528
Total South	4,554	94,311	232,455	1,172,908	464,936	432,593
Rockhampton	388	5,882	16,175	122,698	43,020	130,247
<i>Rockhampton</i>	174	3,373	8,813	45,256	15,140	10,416
Central-Western	94	460	919	2,995	1,604	1,306
Far-Western	14	42	70	279	155	147
Total Central	496	6,384	17,165	125,971	44,779	131,699
Mackay	222	3,647	10,048	67,001	18,655	47,719
<i>Mackay</i>	121	1,127	2,498	9,341	4,296	5,662
Townsville	299	6,347	17,719	162,019	48,666	50,444
<i>Charters Towers</i>	24	126	242	784	433	232
<i>Townsville</i>	175	3,881	10,302	105,452	34,746	23,343
Cairns	453	7,036	19,102	115,024	39,734	76,751
<i>Cairns</i>	117	2,012	5,129	21,754	10,567	9,480
Peninsula	9	51	107	327	183	109
North-Western	66	985	3,172	78,999	9,743	19,882
Total North	1,049	18,066	50,148	423,370	116,980	194,906
Total Queensland	6,099	118,761	299,768	1,722,249	626,696	759,198

¹ Average number of workers employed during whole year. ² Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

Of the cities other than Brisbane, factory production per head of population was highest in Townsville, which has meatworks, railway workshops, a copper refinery, and cement works.

Other important manufacturing cities are Maryborough, with engineering works and sawmills; Ipswich, railway workshops and woollen mills; Bundaberg, sugar milling and refining, and engineering; Cairns, sawmills and plywood and veneer mills; Rockhampton, meatworks and railway workshops; and Toowoomba, engineering, agricultural implements, bacon, flour, and butter.

Industry Groups in Statistical Divisions—The following table shows particulars of factory activity by the main industry groups in each suburban division of the Brisbane Statistical Division (see page 49) and in each other statistical division of the State.

FACTORIES: INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1967-68

Industry	Estab- lish- ments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages ²	Output	Production (Value Added)	Land, Buildings, and Plant
	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Brisbane Division: Central City Areas</i>						
Meat (including Bacon)	3	162	339	3,773	1,013	869
Other Food and Drink ..	57	2,134	5,157	47,855	14,510	16,170
Furniture, Bedding ..	32	345	741	2,828	1,219	973
Boots and Shoes ..	8	377	766	2,551	1,290	809
Millinery, Dressmaking	52	1,198	1,743	5,267	3,312	1,602
All Other Clothing ..	89	3,793	6,328	18,328	11,238	4,443
Vehicles ..	176	2,704	6,362	16,911	9,517	8,471
Other Metal Industries ..	183	5,531	15,337	41,461	21,902	14,015
Printing, Stationery ..	77	3,756	10,500	32,030	18,151	14,163
Other Industries ..	147	3,318	8,255	34,607	17,383	12,913
<i>Total</i>	<i>824</i>	<i>23,318</i>	<i>55,526</i>	<i>205,611</i>	<i>99,535</i>	<i>74,427</i>
<i>Brisbane Division: North Side Inner Suburbs</i>						
Food and Drink ..	25	965	2,717	24,139	8,719	9,626
Sawmills, Plywood ..	5	208	553	2,523	746	506
Furniture, Bedding ..	30	460	983	4,626	1,875	942
Clothing	25	286	444	1,178	679	806
Vehicles	83	1,621	4,753	16,288	7,171	6,361
Other Metal Industries ..	86	2,010	5,255	20,504	9,961	6,651
Printing, Stationery ..	14	438	1,154	3,847	2,004	1,981
Other Industries ..	68	1,873	5,486	37,292	16,843	15,848
<i>Total</i>	<i>336</i>	<i>7,861</i>	<i>21,345</i>	<i>110,397</i>	<i>47,999</i>	<i>42,721</i>
<i>Brisbane Division: North Side Outer Suburbs</i>						
Food and Drink ..	36	2,072	5,145	31,755	9,880	10,636
Sawmills, Plywood ..	12	157	377	2,196	831	368
Furniture, Bedding ..	21	270	603	2,177	924	875
Clothing	23	215	326	1,018	653	558
Vehicles	72	999	2,497	5,979	3,305	2,974
Other Metal Industries ..	67	2,347	6,428	28,521	11,617	8,224
Printing, Stationery ..	9	170	423	3,192	925	1,066
Other Industries ..	64	1,868	5,108	24,957	10,206	6,238
<i>Total</i>	<i>304</i>	<i>8,098</i>	<i>20,907</i>	<i>99,795</i>	<i>38,342</i>	<i>30,940</i>
<i>Brisbane Division: Western Suburbs</i>						
Food and Drink ..	9	195	459	3,564	1,989	1,307
Sawmills, Plywood ..	5	242	537	2,315	918	543
Furniture, Bedding ..	8	314	702	2,450	1,138	1,457
Clothing	12	71	130	367	242	293
Vehicles	30	116	161	612	342	382
Other Metal Industries ..	23	984	2,582	7,835	3,934	3,754
Printing, Stationery ..	32	1,081	3,329	16,919	8,676	9,733
<i>Total</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>3,003</i>	<i>7,898</i>	<i>34,062</i>	<i>17,240</i>	<i>17,467</i>
<i>Brisbane Division: South Side Inner Suburbs</i>						
Food and Drink ..	16	377	789	5,023	1,994	1,382
Furniture, Bedding ..	20	417	937	3,081	1,470	913
Clothing	10	215	277	912	392	334
Vehicles	31	180	405	1,223	729	644
Other Metal Industries ..	37	2,005	5,813	17,251	7,919	9,210
Printing, Stationery ..	6	68	95	430	208	187
Other Industries ..	22	322	700	5,692	2,154	1,395
<i>Total</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>3,584</i>	<i>9,016</i>	<i>33,611</i>	<i>14,865</i>	<i>14,065</i>

FACTORIES: INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1967-68—contd

Industry	Estab-	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages ²	Output	Production (Value Added)	Land, Buildings, and Plant
	No.					
<i>Brisbane Division: South Side Outer Suburbs</i>						
Meat (including Bacon)	8	3,520	8,896	90,086	21,994	9,939
Other Food and Drink ..	51	1,098	2,524	22,451	7,481	7,274
Sawmills, Plywood ..	14	407	890	4,211	1,365	959
Furniture, Bedding ..	42	713	1,667	6,694	2,911	1,905
Boots and Shoes ..	4	250	467	1,216	654	335
All Other Clothing ..	27	379	522	1,841	938	635
Vehicles ..	85	1,671	4,595	20,487	7,675	5,639
Other Metal Industries ..	119	4,213	11,619	42,694	18,850	15,040
Printing, Stationery ..	14	873	1,941	12,075	4,517	5,667
Other Industries ..	79	1,886	4,431	22,278	10,162	9,282
<i>Total</i>	<i>443</i>	<i>15,010</i>	<i>37,551</i>	<i>224,032</i>	<i>76,547</i>	<i>56,677</i>
<i>Brisbane Division: Bayside</i>						
Food and Drink ..	15	298	695	4,024	1,374	1,447
Sawmills, Plywood ..	4	45	110	593	238	225
Furniture, Bedding ..	5	44	62	366	227	91
Clothing ..	11	150	196	500	316	234
Vehicles ..	25	139	303	761	488	515
Other Metal Industries ..	26	363	957	4,322	2,216	1,422
Other Industries ..	21	668	2,654	69,596	22,901	50,525
<i>Total</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>1,707</i>	<i>4,978</i>	<i>80,161</i>	<i>27,759</i>	<i>54,459</i>
<i>Brisbane Division: Other Brisbane City</i>						
Food and Drink ..	5	125	438	6,114	1,483	1,092
Sawmills, Plywood ..	7	81	148	868	299	254
Furniture, Bedding ..	6	27	50	174	86	80
Vehicles ..	10	1,011	3,435	11,466	9,375	15,679
Other Metal Industries ..	20	479	1,314	7,488	3,463	3,241
Other Industries ..	17	513	1,501	5,885	3,300	3,434
<i>Total</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>2,236</i>	<i>6,886</i>	<i>31,996</i>	<i>18,007</i>	<i>23,780</i>
<i>Brisbane Division: Cities other than Brisbane City</i>						
Meat (including Bacon)	3	233	608	12,286	1,436	1,201
Other Food and Drink ..	21	204	468	3,599	1,323	4,746
Sawmills, Plywood ..	15	415	925	3,958	1,671	724
Furniture, Bedding ..	16	128	263	1,117	423	245
Clothing ..	21	252	311	1,129	712	300
Vehicles ..	57	3,052	7,196	13,657	8,639	2,851
Other Metal Industries ..	21	443	1,272	3,599	1,618	960
Printing, Stationery ..	8	114	288	626	441	526
Other Industries ..	41	2,006	4,422	17,246	10,316	5,814
<i>Total</i>	<i>203</i>	<i>6,847</i>	<i>15,752</i>	<i>57,219</i>	<i>26,580</i>	<i>17,368</i>
<i>Brisbane Division: Shires</i>						
Meat (including Bacon)	4	248	563	6,945	1,281	864
Other Food and Drink ..	21	216	425	5,514	868	1,264
Sawmills, Plywood ..	21	96	175	661	344	199
Furniture, Bedding ..	6	48	88	336	167	65
Clothing ..	10	133	175	473	278	109
Metal Industries ..	45	523	1,304	8,229	2,233	1,411
Printing, Stationery ..	4	426	1,797	11,120	4,336	9,419
Other Industries ..	10	221	547	2,383	1,510	1,588
<i>Total</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>1,911</i>	<i>5,073</i>	<i>35,661</i>	<i>11,017</i>	<i>14,920</i>

FACTORIES: INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1967-68—contd

Industry	Estab- lish- ments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages ²	Output	Production (Value Added)	Land, Buildings, and Plant
	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Total Brisbane Division</i>						
Butter and Cheese ..	6	311	817	10,275	1,628	2,750
Meat (including Bacon)	20	4,185	10,520	113,579	25,872	12,994
Other Food and Drink ..	248	7,351	17,884	143,274	47,846	52,074
Sawmills, Plywood ..	88	1,941	4,414	21,518	7,946	5,083
Furniture, Bedding ..	186	2,766	6,095	23,849	10,441	7,544
Wool Scours etc. ..	6	140	398	945	627	310
Boots and Shoes ..	19	813	1,570	4,778	2,435	1,614
Millinery, Dressmaking	68	1,535	2,194	6,884	4,043	2,013
All Other Clothing ..	205	4,971	7,921	23,116	14,228	6,831
Vehicles	596	11,891	30,711	90,920	48,405	44,192
Other Metal Industries ..	600	18,500	50,877	178,368	82,548	63,250
Printing, Stationery ..	143	5,917	16,319	63,715	30,813	33,234
Other Industries ..	479	13,254	35,213	231,323	101,056	114,934
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,664</i>	<i>73,575</i>	<i>184,933</i>	<i>912,544</i>	<i>377,889</i>	<i>346,824</i>
<i>Moreton Division</i>						
Butter and Cheese ..	10	196	505	7,944	797	1,871
Other Food and Drink ..	69	988	2,438	27,060	5,698	7,694
Sawmills, Plywood ..	85	673	1,409	4,901	2,445	1,246
Furniture, Bedding ..	19	68	125	431	246	294
Clothing	31	250	311	721	528	447
Vehicles	150	726	1,343	4,030	2,230	1,765
Other Metal Industries ..	54	470	1,051	3,568	1,790	1,683
Printing, Stationery ..	7	112	269	489	384	361
Other Industries ..	67	476	1,035	5,059	2,543	1,988
<i>Total</i>	<i>492</i>	<i>3,959</i>	<i>8,485</i>	<i>54,202</i>	<i>16,663</i>	<i>17,349</i>
<i>Maryborough Division</i>						
Raw Sugar	7	1,432	4,725	32,986	8,235	22,294
Butter and Cheese ..	14	237	615	8,709	1,097	1,787
Other Food and Drink ..	92	1,335	2,889	32,574	9,675	6,571
Sawmills, Plywood ..	83	1,342	2,909	8,256	4,492	2,014
Furniture, Bedding ..	20	106	187	594	288	126
Clothing	32	120	108	351	280	357
Vehicles	185	1,147	2,173	5,812	3,370	2,284
Other Metal Industries ..	74	1,864	4,934	16,646	7,092	3,978
Printing, Stationery ..	15	242	615	1,207	929	794
Other Industries ..	49	431	972	3,310	1,870	1,451
<i>Total</i>	<i>571</i>	<i>8,256</i>	<i>20,127</i>	<i>110,445</i>	<i>37,328</i>	<i>41,655</i>
<i>Downs Division</i>						
Butter and Cheese ..	19	418	1,054	10,413	1,794	2,165
Meat (including Bacon)	4	1,058	2,716	29,788	5,020	3,089
Other Food and Drink ..	97	811	1,710	12,976	4,151	4,857
Sawmills, Plywood ..	83	640	1,308	5,442	2,469	1,144
Furniture, Bedding ..	19	62	80	316	169	200
Clothing	53	326	381	886	692	729
Vehicles	228	1,743	3,491	9,428	5,448	4,315
Other Metal Industries ..	93	1,729	4,425	11,949	6,217	3,772
Printing, Stationery ..	23	392	913	2,048	1,437	906
Other Industries ..	65	660	1,593	7,125	3,321	2,895
<i>Total</i>	<i>684</i>	<i>7,839</i>	<i>17,670</i>	<i>90,370</i>	<i>30,719</i>	<i>24,071</i>

FACTORIES: INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1967-68—*contd*

Industry	Estab- lish- ments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages ²	Output	Production (Value Added)	Land, Buildings, and Plant
	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Roma Division</i>						
Food and Drink ..	18	91	177	1,965	453	976
Sawmills, Plywood ..	20	103	199	850	427	303
Metal Industries ..	46	257	495	1,244	743	698
Other Industries ..	13	28	31	113	88	189
<i>Total</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>479</i>	<i>903</i>	<i>4,172</i>	<i>1,711</i>	<i>2,166</i>
<i>South-Western Division</i>						
Food and Drink ..	9	40	48	290	145	155
Metal Industries ..	29	130	234	738	395	265
Other Industries ..	8	33	54	147	86	108
<i>Total</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>203</i>	<i>337</i>	<i>1,175</i>	<i>626</i>	<i>528</i>
<i>Rockhampton Division</i>						
Butter and Cheese ..	5	143	287	3,441	688	984
Meat (including Bacon)	4	1,169	3,866	40,724	7,106	6,481
Other Food and Drink ..	52	535	1,107	7,268	2,989	3,386
Sawmills, Plywood ..	49	324	688	2,557	1,335	1,061
Furniture, Bedding ..	13	58	90	411	208	123
Clothing	31	97	99	295	233	288
Vehicles	113	1,612	3,791	7,772	5,036	2,724
Other Metal Industries ..	66	1,376	4,865	52,468	22,300	109,409
Printing, Stationery ..	10	185	439	1,786	700	466
Other Industries ..	45	383	942	5,976	2,424	5,326
<i>Total</i>	<i>388</i>	<i>5,882</i>	<i>16,175</i>	<i>122,698</i>	<i>43,020</i>	<i>130,247</i>
<i>Central-Western Division</i>						
Food and Drink ..	15	59	98	553	287	207
Sawmills, Plywood ..	5	30	56	195	92	82
Clothing	12	31	26	89	69	87
Metal Industries ..	50	291	647	1,875	1,014	729
Other Industries ..	12	49	92	283	142	201
<i>Total</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>460</i>	<i>919</i>	<i>2,995</i>	<i>1,604</i>	<i>1,306</i>
<i>Far-Western Division</i>						
Food and Drink ..	5	10	11	84	44	38
Other Industries ..	9	32	60	195	111	109
<i>Total</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>279</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>147</i>
<i>Mackay Division</i>						
Raw Sugar	8	1,817	5,994	48,561	10,423	38,357
Other Food and Drink ..	25	389	972	6,774	2,217	4,467
Sawmills, Plywood ..	20	148	308	894	434	340
Furniture, Bedding ..	13	50	75	251	139	76
Clothing	15	95	106	295	185	176
Vehicles	77	483	972	2,708	1,583	1,356
Other Metal Industries ..	39	347	791	2,485	1,216	1,096
Printing, Stationery ..	5	139	362	649	504	327
Other Industries ..	20	179	468	4,385	1,954	1,523
<i>Total</i>	<i>222</i>	<i>3,647</i>	<i>10,048</i>	<i>67,001</i>	<i>18,655</i>	<i>47,719</i>

FACTORIES: INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1967-68—contd

Industry	Estab- lish- ments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages ²	Output	Production (Value Added)	Land, Buildings, and Plant
	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Townsville Division</i>						
Raw Sugar	4	960	3,569	29,578	7,398	23,282
Meat (including Bacon)	6	1,183	3,542	31,360	5,963	3,829
Other Food and Drink ..	47	358	750	3,930	1,948	2,336
Sawmills, Plywood ..	8	167	357	1,242	501	438
Furniture, Bedding ..	15	61	107	463	198	145
Clothing	21	111	121	423	336	296
Vehicles	80	1,346	3,004	5,717	3,878	2,078
Other Metal Industries	60	1,240	3,705	77,503	22,440	11,682
Printing, Stationery ..	13	273	650	2,424	1,271	2,133
Other Industries ..	45	648	1,912	9,379	4,734	4,226
<i>Total</i>	<i>299</i>	<i>6,347</i>	<i>17,719</i>	<i>162,019</i>	<i>48,666</i>	<i>50,444</i>
<i>Cairns Division</i>						
Raw Sugar	10	2,372	8,344	67,618	17,731	56,859
Other Food and Drink ..	73	858	2,049	15,730	5,993	7,036
Sawmills, Plywood ..	68	1,407	3,196	10,638	5,480	3,920
Furniture, Bedding ..	15	74	132	347	192	174
Clothing	26	84	87	330	238	408
Vehicles	132	891	1,772	5,160	3,069	2,294
Other Metal Industries ..	78	795	2,029	6,331	3,419	2,322
Printing, Stationery ..	13	162	415	942	653	645
Other Industries ..	38	393	1,077	7,929	2,960	3,094
<i>Total</i>	<i>453</i>	<i>7,036</i>	<i>19,102</i>	<i>115,024</i>	<i>39,734</i>	<i>76,751</i>
<i>Peninsula Division</i>						
Metal Industries ..	4	40	94	268	158	74
Other Industries ..	5	11	13	59	26	35
<i>Total</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>327</i>	<i>183</i>	<i>109</i>
<i>North-Western Division</i>						
Food and Drink ..	17	103	218	950	466	460
Metal Industries ..	31	795	2,747	77,150	8,798	18,652
Clothing	7	26	25	108	90	97
Other Industries ..	11	61	182	791	390	673
<i>Total</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>985</i>	<i>3,172</i>	<i>78,999</i>	<i>9,743</i>	<i>19,882</i>
Queensland	6,099	118,761	299,768	1,722,249	626,696	759,198

¹ Average number of workers employed during whole year.
of working proprietors.

² Excluding drawings

Factories by Type—All the States of Australia have among their manufacturing industries a large proportion of local and workshop production, and of processing primary products, but the latter feature is most marked in Queensland.

In the next table factories have been classified into the three groups of processing, sheltered, and competitive, in which they are shown for each statistical division, the figures for Brisbane Statistical Division being dissected into groups of statistical areas.

FACTORIES: TYPES AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1967-68

Statistical Division	Processing		Sheltered		Competitive	
	Workers ¹	Production (Value Added)	Workers ¹	Production (Value Added)	Workers ¹	Production (Value Added)
	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000
Brisbane						
Central City Areas	760	4,248	8,970	38,199	13,661	57,088
North Side Inner ..	532	2,655	2,027	9,355	5,329	35,988
North Side Outer	2,154	10,709	1,614	6,348	4,346	21,285
Western	242	918	1,063	5,445	1,701	10,877
South Side Inner ..	373	1,803	1,177	5,696	2,045	7,365
South Side Outer ..	4,625	29,225	3,313	13,811	7,120	33,511
Bayside	273	1,301	372	1,720	1,063	24,738
Other Brisbane City	358	2,658	260	2,007	1,619	13,341
Outside Brisbane City	1,196	5,804	3,911	13,157	3,669	18,636
Total Brisbane ..	10,513	59,322	22,707	95,738	40,553	222,830
Moreton	1,625	7,507	1,296	4,557	1,074	4,598
Maryborough	3,790	18,533	2,013	6,764	2,523	12,031
Downs	2,507	11,605	2,677	8,655	2,672	10,459
Roma	215	723	303	891	33	113
South-Western			169	519	28	91
Total South ² ..	8,137	38,370	6,458	21,386	6,330	27,291
Rockhampton ..	2,519	29,693	2,217	7,704	1,175	5,623
Central-Western ..	32	101	359	1,230	82	295
Far-Western .. ..	..	..	36	133		
Total Central ..	2,551	29,794	2,612	9,067	1,257	5,919
Mackay	2,168	12,156	852	2,953	651	3,546
Townsville	2,881	32,970	2,018	7,044	1,523	8,652
Cairns	4,642	33,536	1,454	5,272	1,457	8,403
Peninsula			47	153	130	711
North-Western			369	1,586		
Total North ..	9,691	78,661	4,740	17,007	3,761	21,312
Total Queensland ..	30,892	206,146	36,517	143,198	51,901	277,351

¹ Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating. ² Excluding the Brisbane Statistical Division.

Processing works are an essential part of primary production, and are such that, owing to the bulky or perishable nature of the raw material which they treat, they must be established close to the production of this material. Large industries under this heading in Queensland include sugar mills, meatworks, and sawmills.

Sheltered industries are those in which, through consideration of bulk or perishability or time, the factory has to be situated within reasonable distance of the market which it is to serve. This section includes bakeries, motor-repairing, newspapers, etc.

Competitive industries are the secondary production of the State in a truly competitive sense. They are free of any ties either to sources

of raw materials or to the markets they serve, and show the tendency of factories to localise themselves when not bound by some fact of raw materials or markets.

In the ten years to 1967-68 the number of workers in processing industries increased by 5 per cent, while those in sheltered and competitive industries increased by 10 and 35 per cent respectively. In 1967-68, 78 per cent of the workers in competitive industries, 62 per cent of those in sheltered industries, and 34 per cent of those in processing industries worked in the Brisbane Statistical Division. While the general pattern has not changed much since 1957-58, some of the individual statistical divisions have shown considerable development in competitive manufacture.

Among these divisions, Townsville has shown the greatest rate of increase in employment in competitive industries, the number employed in them having doubled during the ten years, but, outside Brisbane, the Maryborough and Downs Divisions have the greatest numbers of workers in this type of industry. While the value of production for competitive industries has increased about two and a half times since 1957-58 for the State as a whole, it has tripled in the Rockhampton and Townsville Divisions.

Female Employment—Female employment in factories in 1910 was 20 per cent of the total employment. The percentage dropped to 16 in 1925-26, but rose during the depression and again during World War II to reach a peak of 22 per cent in 1942-43. Since then a relatively greater increase in the number of male employees in factories has reduced the female percentage. It was 19 per cent in 1967-68. Among the industry groups shown in the table on the next page, the clothing and footwear industries employed 29 per cent of the female factory labour, and food and drink factories 26 per cent.

In the ten years from 1957-58, the meat industry showed the greatest rate of increase in female employment, the number of workers rising from 492 to 1,587, or by 223 per cent. Other steep increases occurred in the vehicle industry in which females employed rose from 1,015 to 1,506 during the ten years, and in other metal industries where female workers doubled by increasing from 1,233 to 2,468. On the other hand, female employment in the footwear industry decreased substantially during the ten years.

Juvenile Employment—The number of workers under 21 years of age employed in Queensland factories in June 1968 was 21,575, compared with 21,583 a year earlier and 16,717 in 1958. This represented 18.2 per cent of the average total employment throughout 1967-68, compared with 16.7 per cent in 1958.

Employees under 16 years of age, both boys and girls, numbered 840 less than ten years earlier, and all employees from 16 to 20 inclusive 5,698 more, their proportions of average total factory employment throughout 1967-68 being 1.6 per cent and 16.6 per cent respectively.

Considering each sex separately, juvenile employment as a percentage of all employment in June 1968, compared with June 1958, in parentheses, was as follows: Under 16 years, males 1.1 (1.9), females 3.8 (6.8); 16 years and under 21 years, males 13.9 (11.2), females 27.6 (27.8).

General Employment—The following table shows details of employment in factories of each of the main groups of industry for 1967-68 and totals for each of the ten years to 1967-68.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1967-68

Industry	Estab- lish- ments	All Workers ¹			Juveniles ²			
					Under 16 Years		Aged 16 and under 21	
		M.	F.	Persons	M.	F.	M.	F.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Raw Sugar	31	6,592	242	6,834	31	9	753	136
Butter and Cheese	57	1,221	193	1,414	11	5	116	72
Meat (including Bacon)	45	6,964	1,587	8,551	111	33	851	394
Other Food and Drink	756	7,730	3,891	11,621	67	88	861	805
Sawmills, Plywood	511	6,106	678	6,784	63	12	576	149
Furniture, Bedding	303	2,638	611	3,249	62	13	556	126
Wool Scours etc.	7	129	12	141	..	..	6	1
Boots and Shoes	21	356	464	820	3	22	57	87
Millinery, Dressmaking	75	106	1,530	1,636	3	124	8	520
All Other Clothing	436	1,508	4,525	6,033	24	340	201	1,576
Vehicles	1,693	19,223	1,506	20,729	201	36	3,178	432
Other Metal Industries	1,100	24,506	2,468	26,974	236	39	3,761	592
Printing, Stationery	238	5,442	2,035	7,477	55	70	841	647
Other Industries	826	13,431	3,067	16,498	155	86	1,612	762
Total	6,099	95,952	22,809	118,761	1,022	877	13,377	6,299

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS

1958-59	5,572	85,469	17,289	102,758	1,571	1,226	9,479	4,829
1959-60	5,681	85,020	17,698	102,718	1,588	1,271	9,894	5,187
1960-61	5,809	84,524	17,963	102,487	1,477	1,318	9,356	4,942
1961-62	5,756	82,160	17,497	99,657	1,518	1,564	9,921	5,133
1962-63	5,828	84,549	18,454	103,003	1,664	1,630	10,872	5,670
1963-64	5,887	89,126	19,565	108,691	1,987	1,491	11,920	6,173
1964-65	5,899	93,402	20,909	114,311	1,830	1,411	13,046	6,414
1965-66	5,948	94,204	21,419	115,623	1,366	1,132	13,237	6,300
1966-67	5,956	93,945	21,839	115,784	1,091	1,074	13,162	6,256
1967-68	6,099	95,952	22,809	118,761	1,022	877	13,377	6,299

¹ Average number of workers employed during whole year. ² Number on pay-roll on last pay-day in June.

Compared with 99,880 workers in 1957-58, the total of 118,761 shown above represented an increase of 18,881 in ten years. Almost two-thirds of this gain was made by the vehicles and other metal industries which together employed 31 per cent more workers. Other industry groups in which employment substantially increased were printing and stationery, meat, and other food and drink. Five of the industry groups shown in the table, notably boots and shoes, sawmills and plywood mills, and wool scours etc., employed fewer workers in 1967-68 than in 1957-58.

Size of Establishment—In the ten years ended 1967-68, the number of large factories employing more than 100 persons increased by 31, while the employment therein increased by 9,324. They had 47.2 per cent of all workers in 1967-68, compared with 46.7 per cent ten years earlier. The proportion in factories with up to 10 workers decreased from 16.6 to 14.8 per cent. The number of workers in factories with from 11 to 100 workers increased during the ten years by 8,337, and the proportion of total employment in these factories increased from 36.7 to 38.0 per

cent. The number of factories with fewer than four workers increased from 1,840 to 2,086, with an increase in employment from 3,869 to 4,244, but with a decrease from 3.8 to 3.6 per cent of the total workers.

Of the industry groups shown below, production was concentrated most heavily in large establishments in raw sugar, where practically 100 per cent of employment was provided in works with more than 100 workers; in meat (including bacon), 90 per cent; other metal industries, 50 per cent; boots and shoes, 47 per cent; printing and stationery, 46 per cent; and vehicles, 41 per cent.

Small-scale organisation was most apparent in furniture etc. and in vehicles (which include motor repair workshops), each of which had 26 per cent of workers in establishments with less than 11 workers, and in sawmills, where 23 per cent of workers were employed in such smaller establishments.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT¹ ACCORDING TO SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT, BY INDUSTRY GROUP, QUEENSLAND, 1967-68

Industry	Number of Workers Engaged in Establishment							All Establishments
	Under 4	4	5 to 10	11 to 20	21 to 50	51 to 100	101 and Over	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Raw Sugar .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	91	6,743	6,834
Butter and Cheese ..	3	..	115	263	612	115	313	1,421
Meat (including Bacon)	1	..	25	45	183	643	7,714	8,611
Other Food and Drink	571	388	1,352	1,199	1,689	1,892	4,662	11,753
Sawmills, Plywood ..	304	168	1,075	1,319	1,395	1,588	1,008	6,857
Furniture, Bedding ..	192	128	543	658	1,007	79	659	3,266
Wool Scours etc. ..	3	..	14	12	34	78	..	141
Boots and Shoes ..	8	4	25	48	89	259	387	820
Millinery, Dressmaking	15	20	156	246	655	290	259	1,641
All Other Clothing ..	377	188	595	514	942	1,484	1,960	6,060
Vehicles	1,538	816	3,026	2,473	2,717	1,706	8,526	20,802
Other Metal Industries	667	336	1,935	2,799	4,041	3,645	13,661	27,084
Printing, Stationery ..	86	76	373	779	1,192	1,512	3,472	7,490
Other Industries ..	479	340	1,721	1,783	3,016	2,229	6,962	16,530
Total	4,244	2,464	10,955	12,138	17,572	15,611	56,326	119,310
Number of Factories ..	2,086	616	1,575	826	565	224	207	6,099

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS

1958-59	4,005	2,236	10,444	10,282	16,556	10,596	49,384	103,503
1959-60	4,104	2,260	10,706	10,370	16,247	12,079	47,777	103,543
1960-61	4,334	2,364	10,822	9,958	16,548	11,675	47,739	103,440
1961-62	4,400	2,204	10,473	9,794	16,499	11,315	45,444	100,129
1962-63	4,479	2,152	10,570	10,463	16,555	11,892	47,503	103,614
1963-64	4,401	2,080	10,848	10,846	17,582	12,643	51,067	109,467
1964-65	4,253	2,223	10,672	11,159	18,408	14,121	53,891	114,727
1965-66	4,157	2,184	10,850	11,749	18,053	14,559	54,398	115,950
1966-67	4,141	2,348	10,826	11,809	18,088	15,094	54,415	116,721
1967-68	4,244	2,464	10,955	12,138	17,572	15,611	56,326	119,310

¹ Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each establishment was operating.

Relatively greatest increases in production have been occurring among the large factories during recent years. For example, while the value of production of the factories with four workers and under has increased in the three years to 1967-68 from \$19,645,000 to \$23,068,000, the production of the factories with 501 workers or more has risen from \$58,311,000 to \$88,649,000, and in the size group 401 to 500 workers the increase has been from \$26,731,000 to \$56,793,000.

Output and Costs—Values of output, power, fuel and materials used, production, and salaries and wages paid in the factory industries of Queensland are given hereunder. A detailed explanation of the term "Production" is to be found on page 225.

FACTORY OUTPUT AND COSTS, QUEENSLAND, 1967-68

Industry	Output	Power, Fuel, Light, etc. Used	Other Materials Used	Production (Value Added)	Salaries and Wages ¹
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Raw Sugar	183,697	1,585	137,074	45,037	23,374
Butter and Cheese .. .	42,259	721	35,071	6,466	3,553
Meat (including Bacon)	255,482	2,777	201,132	51,573	23,369
Other Food and Drink ..	207,024	3,879	130,530	72,615	26,623
Sawmills, Plywood .. .	56,572	962	29,963	25,647	14,865
Furniture, Bedding .. .	26,668	136	14,646	11,886	6,891
Wool Scours etc. .. .	954	81	237	636	401
Boots and Shoes .. .	4,804	25	2,328	2,450	1,577
Millinery, Dressmaking	7,224	36	2,947	4,241	2,330
All Other Clothing .. .	26,348	367	9,236	16,745	9,073
Vehicles	136,977	1,522	59,406	76,050	49,243
Other Metal Industries ..	425,347	9,722	260,423	155,202	74,967
Printing, Stationery .. .	73,546	1,341	35,322	36,884	20,102
Other Industries .. .	275,348	9,932	144,153	121,264	43,399
Total	1,722,249	33,086	1,062,468	626,696	299,768

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS

1958-59	870,699	16,600	556,942	297,157	167,072
1959-60	904,499	17,094	577,953	309,452	174,626
1960-61	948,644	17,277	606,244	325,123	179,907
1961-62	957,129	17,769	604,791	334,569	182,035
1962-63	1,089,319	19,922	708,389	361,009	191,196
1963-64	1,249,739	21,803	807,263	420,673	213,916
1964-65	1,293,466	22,507	815,608	455,351	247,061
1965-66	1,460,031	26,154	915,189	518,688	262,437
1966-67	1,568,173	27,894	973,791	566,488	276,093
1967-68	1,722,249	33,086	1,062,468	626,696	299,768

¹ Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

Capital Employed—The next table shows the horse-power of engines used, the value of capital equipment employed, and calculations showing the production, salaries and wages paid, and capital employed per worker. The capital values shown are depreciated book values as stated by the firms concerned.

The table also shows the relative importance of each industry group per 1,000 population, and the change in total factory production per 1,000

population over ten years. During this period the net value of production per 1,000 mean population increased by 88 per cent.

FACTORY CAPITAL EMPLOYED, PRODUCTION, ETC., QUEENSLAND, 1967-68

Industry	Engines Used	Land, Buildings, and Plant	Per Worker ¹			Per 1,000 Mean Population
			Production (Value Added)	Salaries and Wages ²	Land, Bldgs, and Plant	Production
	h.p.	\$'000	\$	\$	\$	\$
Raw Sugar	239,447	144,839	6,590	3,420	21,194	26,217
Butter and Cheese	21,736	10,270	4,573	2,513	7,263	3,764
Meat (including Bacon)	50,654	34,899	6,031	2,733	4,081	30,022
Other Food and Drink	74,603	77,024	6,249	2,453	6,628	42,271
Sawmills, Plywood	102,744	15,647	3,781	2,320	2,307	14,930
Furniture, Bedding	10,257	8,689	3,658	2,301	2,674	6,919
Wool Scours etc.	1,635	311	4,509	2,843	2,208	370
Boots and Shoes	776	1,644	2,988	1,947	2,005	1,426
Millinery, Dressmaking	493	2,058	2,592	1,474	1,258	2,469
All Other Clothing	4,811	9,760	2,776	1,633	1,618	9,748
Vehicles	55,293	62,966	3,669	2,564	3,038	44,270
Other Metal Industries	152,006	215,747	5,754	2,850	7,998	90,347
Printing, Stationery	32,798	39,265	4,933	2,742	5,251	21,471
Other Industries	180,440	136,078	7,350	2,697	8,248	70,591
Total	927,693	759,198	5,277	2,628	6,393	364,816

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS

1958-59	522,829	263,893	2,892	1,707	2,568	204,795
1959-60	549,262	291,643	3,012	1,786	2,839	209,372
1960-61	569,626	325,544	3,172	1,847	3,176	216,215
1961-62	581,680	338,466	3,357	1,919	3,396	219,102
1962-63	603,001	359,159	3,505	1,945	3,487	232,759
1963-64	634,444	390,668	3,870	2,057	3,594	267,434
1964-65	670,114	456,153	3,983	2,253	3,990	285,266
1965-66	795,479	602,739	4,486	2,367	5,213	314,929
1966-67	888,079	734,767	4,893	2,484	6,346	335,582
1967-68	927,693	759,198	5,277	2,628	6,393	364,816

¹ Average over whole year. ² The figures in this column exclude working proprietors' drawings, and the rates are calculated on employees only.

Interpretation of the figures in the second part of the table should take account of price changes which occurred during the period. For instance, production per worker in money terms has increased from \$2,892 to \$5,277, or by 82 per cent. However, this is not a measure of the increase in physical terms, or of the real productivity of the worker.

The relatively fixed item of land, buildings, and plant (capital) is not only affected by price changes but also by the extent to which factories currently revalue their assets. Fixed capital per worker will obviously rise in periods of low employment.

In the ten years to 1967-68, the horse-power of engines used in Queensland factories rose by 81 per cent, compared with an increase of

90 per cent in the preceding ten years. Among the industry groups shown in the table, those contributing most notably to the slower, though still rapid, rate of mechanisation during the ten years were vehicles, raw sugar, and meat, for each of which the increase in the horse-power of engines used was two-fold.

Products—Quantities of the principal products made by factories are shown below, and values are given in the table on the next page.

QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL FACTORY PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND

Product	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Aerated Waters .. '000 gal	13,239	14,581	14,952	15,421	17,483
Arrowroot tons	337	369	187	180	245
Biscuits '000 lb	23,919	25,040	25,929	26,002	25,821
Blankets pairs	11,500	25,485	21,978	16,516	12,923
Bran and Pollard .. '000 bush	6,461	6,531	6,809	6,245	6,399
Bread '000 lb	233,809	234,470	236,051	236,004	236,065
Bricks, Clay '000	83,765	89,910	104,328	109,494	118,384
Butter '000 lb	79,220	73,546	70,189	74,375	63,546
Cheese '000 lb	21,263	19,095	17,773	23,071	22,181
Cloth, Woolen .. '000 sq yd	1,732	2,001	2,210	1,610	2,395
Confectionery .. '000 lb	3,512	2,829	2,240	2,477	2,171
Cordials and Syrups ¹ .. '000 gal	1,032	1,195	1,387	1,589	1,643
Cotton Lint '000 lb	3,211	2,239	3,625	4,211	6,571
Detergents tons	3,207	3,396	3,823	4,246	4,272
Flour, Wheaten ² tons	172,617	174,804	181,127	163,556	162,550
Footwear					
Boots, Shoes, Sandals '000 pairs	1,599	1,816	1,910	1,979	2,027
Slippers '000 pairs	523	503	352	327	352
Fruit, Preserved ³ .. '000 lb	78,196	84,033	89,773	99,167	98,201
Hides and Skins '000	3,246	3,884	4,016	2,943	3,237
Jam '000 lb	12,932	11,149	11,583	11,513	10,506
Leather: Dressed ⁴ .. '000 sq ft	18,030	18,100	16,705	12,769	14,227
Sole '000 lb	5,970	5,673	3,780	3,016	2,584
Lime, Quick tons	16,447	17,033	18,441	19,539	25,583
Meat					
Beef and Veal .. '000 lb	493,081	475,674	528,512	479,097	510,142
Mutton and Lamb '000 lb	54,006	69,681	63,207	47,170	57,602
Pork '000 lb	22,155	21,358	24,142	23,579	28,621
Bacon and Ham .. '000 lb	15,287	15,610	16,150	18,162	17,899
Canned Products .. '000 lb	26,667	31,653	27,114	30,009	27,526
Paints and Enamels					
Liquid '000 gal	1,580	1,653	1,765	2,001	2,192
Paste and Powder .. '000 lb	1,832	1,560	1,433	1,453	1,502
Pickles, Sauces, etc. .. '000 pt	2,765	3,033	2,855	2,776	2,373
Plywood '000 sq ft	97,253	94,766	80,761	81,313	93,185
Soap and Soap Based Products tons	3,789	2,999	3,440	3,360	3,526
Stoves, Ovens, and Ranges .. No.	31,898	42,692	43,461	47,840	52,644
Sugar, Raw tons	1,648,273	1,854,883	1,883,364	2,202,809	2,213,810
Tallow ⁵ tons	48,496	44,655	39,513	43,860	50,937
Timber, Sawn ⁶					
Hardwoods .. '000 s. ft	134,522	136,936	135,522	121,693	115,724
Softwoods: Natural '000 s. ft	46,330	47,268	41,709	40,571	40,738
Plantation .. '000 s. ft	16,421	18,214	16,257	16,101	17,806
Sleepers '000 s. ft	26,287	20,486	18,579	18,022	19,320
Veneers '000 sq ft	177,551	186,967	175,109	170,819	212,943
Water Heating Systems .. No.	18,542	20,811	19,603	22,416	24,891
Wheatmeal tons	9,334	9,083	9,048	7,819	7,509
Wool, Scoured .. '000 lb	12,018	13,979	12,716	11,706	12,776

¹ Excluding concentrates. ² Including sharps. ³ Including pulped fruit.
⁴ Including dressed splits. ⁵ Including dripping. ⁶ Australian grown only and excluding timber sawn and used in plywood and case mills of which the 1967-68 quantities (in '000 super feet) were as follows: Hardwoods, 2,347; natural and plantation softwoods, 2,743. Sawn timber produced for sale as such by these mills is included.

Values of the products shown in the preceding table were as follows. The basis of valuation is the estimated selling value of the products at the factory door, undelivered.

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL FACTORY PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND

Product	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Aerated Waters	8,538	9,873	10,049	11,139	13,093
Arrowroot	89	87	44	42	63
Biscuits	5,908	6,361	6,799	7,021	7,455
Blankets	71	200	169	149	125
Bran and Pollard	2,604	2,843	2,994	2,655	2,676
Bread	17,490	18,231	21,270	21,232	21,917
Bricks, Clay	3,300	3,830	4,523	5,021	5,777
Butter ⁷	33,853	32,150	29,208	30,278	25,385
Cheese ⁷	5,340	5,153	4,667	5,817	5,669
Cloth, Woolen	2,512	2,955	2,461	2,072	3,055
Confectionery	919	833	803	865	717
Cordials and Syrups ¹	1,712	1,756	1,927	2,184	2,474
Cotton Lint	1,235	858	1,365	1,338	2,115
Detergents	800	933	1,063	1,166	1,159
Flour, Wheaten ²	12,949	13,000	14,135	13,599	14,106
Footwear					
Boots, Shoes, Sandals	4,861	5,091	5,297	6,000	5,949
Slippers	784	730	582	553	573
Fruit, Preserved ³	11,049	11,866	13,252	14,424	13,379
Hides and Skins	7,578	8,464	10,525	9,956	9,012
Jam	2,002	1,801	1,942	1,975	1,800
Leather: Dressed ⁴	5,377	5,258	5,537	4,804	5,059
Sole	1,914	1,732	1,363	1,279	1,092
Lime, Quick	291	250	285	318	341
Meat					
Beef and Veal	114,151	116,652	146,644	147,379	156,268
Mutton and Lamb	9,072	13,373	13,095	9,369	11,845
Pork	7,105	7,597	7,373	7,426	9,667
Bacon and Ham	8,535	9,910	10,221	12,035	12,904
Canned Products	9,319	11,158	10,607	12,733	13,556
Paints and Enamels					
Liquid	6,299	6,886	7,385	7,636	8,568
Paste and Powder	295	259	254	246	266
Pickles, Sauces, etc.	644	742	715	657	606
Plywood	8,804	9,050	7,384	7,275	8,877
Soap and Soap Based Products	662	507	619	659	711
Stoves, Ovens, and Ranges	2,764	4,288	3,538	3,490	3,668
Sugar, Raw	207,975	173,287	155,549	178,616 ⁸	179,991 ⁸
Tallow ⁶	6,212	7,776	7,161	6,639	6,428
Timber, Sawn ⁵					
Hardwoods	18,022	19,741	22,724	21,746	19,779
Softwoods: Natural	5,961	6,198	7,733	7,731	8,090
Plantation	1,660	1,827			
Sleepers	1,486	1,173	1,283	1,174	1,283
Veneers	2,563	2,892	2,790	2,879	3,868
Water Heating Systems	1,096	1,234	1,180	1,296	1,473
Wheatmeal	810	774	766	704	719
Wool, Scoured	8,892	11,238	9,008	7,943	7,941

¹ to ⁶ See notes ¹ to ⁶ to table on previous page.

⁷ Including bounty.

⁸ Including \$17,841(000) and \$3,780(000) in 1966-67 and 1967-68 respectively from loans made available by Commonwealth Government.

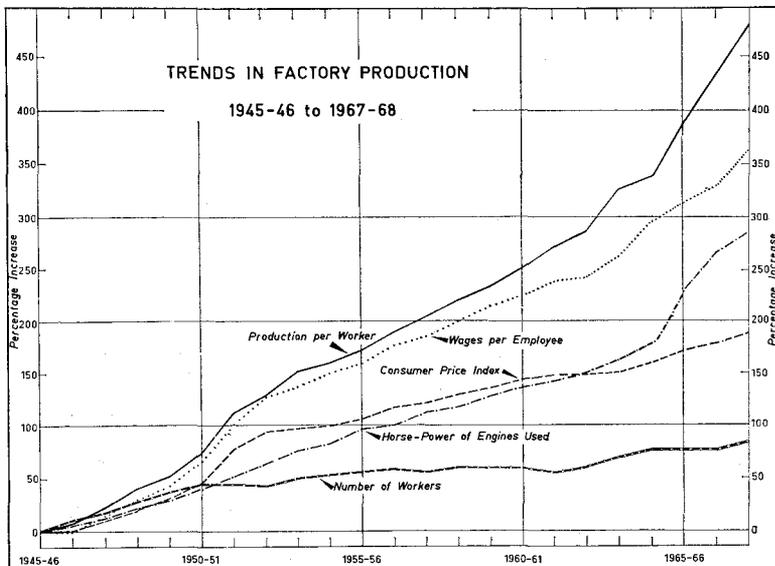
The list of items in the preceding tables is by no means a complete list of the important products of Queensland's factories. It is restricted by the necessity of having purely homogeneous and uniform items, and, further, by the necessity to preserve, in both Queensland and Australian statistics, the confidential information in individual returns when a commodity is produced by less than three factories, or where one or two producers predominate in the production of a commodity.

Factory Stocks—Figures for the value of stocks held by factories are compiled from the annual factory census. They cover materials used, work in progress, and finished goods. Details of the book value of stocks held by factories in each of the main subdivisions of secondary industry in Queensland are set out below with comparative figures of the number of establishments and their output. Because of difficulties in the uniform definition and assessment of stocks, bakeries, boot-repairing and dry-cleaning establishments, and motor garages are excluded.

FACTORY STOCKS, QUEENSLAND, 1967-68

Industry	Establishments	Output	Stocks			
			Beginning of Year		End of Year	
			Materials and Work in Progress	Finished Goods	Materials and Work in Progress	Finished Goods
	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Raw Sugar	31	183.7	6.1	.. ¹	5.9	.. ¹
Butter and Cheese ..	57	42.3	1.6	2.6	1.5	1.9
Meat (including Bacon)	45	255.5	4.2	13.0	5.7	12.9
Other Food and Drink	329	177.1	17.1	13.3	18.7	12.3
Sawmills, Plywood ..	511	56.6	5.0	4.6	5.2	4.8
Furniture, Bedding ..	303	26.7	2.9	0.9	3.1	1.0
Wool Scours etc. ..	7	1.0	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹
Boots and Shoes ..	21	4.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Millinery, Dressmaking	75	7.2	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.5
All Other Clothing ..	121	20.7	2.8	1.4	2.6	1.9
Vehicles	413	84.4	11.5	2.1	14.2	3.5
Other Metal Industries	1,100	425.3	63.6	10.6	71.2	10.5
Printing, Stationery ..	238	73.5	9.9	1.8	10.0	2.1
Other Industries ..	826	275.3	27.3	14.1	27.8	16.5
Total	4,077	1,634.0	153.2	65.3	167.3	68.3

¹ Less than \$50,000.



Factory Efficiency—The foregoing graph illustrates how increasing mechanisation has allowed factories to increase production rapidly, with only a moderate increase in the number of workers. Recent years have seen the development of some industries which are heavy users of capital equipment. This has steeply lifted the production per worker. At the same time, wages per employee have risen sufficiently to provide substantially increased purchasing power, after allowing for retail price increases.

11 HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER

Economic Censuses 1968-69—Statistics of gas and electricity production and distribution for 1968-69 are not yet available (see page 223).

Electricity—Forty-three generating stations were operated by electricity suppliers in 1967-68. Of these, 14 were operated by 12 Local Authorities (including the hydro-electric station at Somerset Dam operated by the Brisbane City Council), 16 by Regional Electricity Boards, five by the Northern Electric Authority of Queensland, seven by the Southern Electric Authority of Queensland, and one by Mount Isa Mines.

ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Establishments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages	Horse-power of Engines Used	Electricity Generated	Consumers Supplied ²	Value of Generating Stations ³
	No.	No.	\$'000	h.p.	'000kWh	No.	\$'000
1963-64 ..	52	1,682	4,181	1,135,133	3,330,468	457,427	123,605
1964-65 ..	48	1,637	4,625	1,084,890	3,517,572	475,972	121,889
1965-66 ..	48	1,709	4,994	1,199,377	3,950,260	493,988	142,741
1966-67 ..	43	1,918	5,498	1,443,321	4,378,702	514,585	155,023
1967-68 ..	43	1,893	5,610	1,585,848	4,920,051 ⁴	528,000	182,856

¹ Average for whole year. ² Consumers in Queensland supplied by Queensland electric authorities. ³ Recorded book values of land, buildings, and equipment of generating stations only, excluding all distribution plant. ⁴ In addition, 269,138(000) kWh were produced by factories which generate for their own use, and 13,243(000) kWh were sold by these factories.

The next table shows details of electricity stations in all States and the Northern Territory.

ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1967-68

State or Territory	Establishments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages	Fuel, Lubricants, etc. Used	Electricity Generated ²	Value of Output ³	Value of Generating Stations ⁴
	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	million kWh	\$'000	\$'000
New South Wales	50	4,141	13,580	34,012	17,631	153,078	693,732
Victoria	16	3,654	13,094	26,028	10,984	101,380	269,756
Queensland	43	1,893	5,610	18,689	4,920	55,347	182,856
South Australia	28	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵
Western Australia	89	1,255	4,188	11,155	2,200	31,040	82,236
Tasmania	21	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵
Northern Territory	5	105	310	798	122	2,531	3,944
Australia	252	12,999	43,713	101,965	43,189	386,132	1,549,035

¹ Average for whole year. ² Excluding electricity generated in some factories. ³ Valued at the generating station. The Queensland value of output at prices paid by consumers was \$81,491(000). ⁴ Values of land, buildings, and equipment of generating stations only. ⁵ Not available for separate publication, but included in total.

State Electricity Commission—The Commission was constituted in 1938 and was set up following the report of a Royal Commission which had been appointed to investigate the industry in 1935. The Commission's main functions are to plan and ensure the proper development and co-ordination of the electricity supply industry throughout the State, to enforce safety regulations, to control electricity charges, to raise capital for development, to administer all electricity supply legislation, and, as and when deemed necessary, to own and operate power stations and sell electricity in bulk.

Regional electrification, with centralised generation and main transmission, is the predominant feature of the organisation of the electricity supply industry in Queensland. The more populous eastern part of the State is served by three major networks. The economics of interconnecting these networks have been investigated by the Commission.

The southern network embraces the areas of supply of the Southern Electric Authority, the Brisbane City Council, the Wide Bay-Burnett Regional Electricity Board, and the Dalby Town Council. Generation and main transmission in this area are the responsibility of the Southern Electric Authority, which sells energy in bulk to the other three authorities. The Wide Bay-Burnett Board also operates its own base load power station at Howard. The Southern Electric Authority is also responsible for the distribution of electricity to a large rural area outside metropolitan Brisbane.

The central network is within the area of supply of the Capricornia Regional Electricity Board, which is responsible for the generation, main transmission, and distribution of electricity.

The northern network covers the areas of supply of the Cairns, Townsville, and Mackay Regional Electricity Boards. Generation and main transmission are the responsibility of the Northern Electric Authority, and electricity is purchased in bulk for distribution by the three Regional Electricity Boards. In addition, the Cairns Regional Electricity Board operates small internal combustion generating stations at certain isolated centres in its area, including one at Thursday Island, and the Townsville Regional Electricity Board supplies the western area of its region by means of a distribution system based on an internal combustion station at Hughenden.

West of the three main networks the form of organisation which has been adopted is determined by the stage of electrical development which has been reached. Immediately west of the Capricornia region the Central Western Regional Electricity Board operates, with generation centralised at internal combustion stations at Longreach and Barcaldine. Other smaller regions of electricity supply are centred on Roma and Mount Isa. In addition, parts of South Queensland are supplied by the Tenterfield Municipal Council and the North-West County Council of New South Wales. In the remaining parts of western Queensland a number of isolated electricity undertakings are operated by Shire Councils.

The organisation of the industry in Queensland is moving progressively towards a greater integration of generating authorities, so that the production of electricity can be centred to an increasing extent on larger and more efficient power stations.

Electricity generated in Queensland is based primarily on black coal, 88.4 per cent of the total production during 1968-69 being derived from

this fuel. Hydro-electric stations, located mainly in North Queensland (Kareeya and Barron Gorge), provided 10.3 per cent, and the balance was provided from internal combustion stations, and a gas turbine station commissioned at Rockhampton in December 1967. The comparable figures in 1967-68 were as follows: Coal, 84.1 per cent and hydro 14.5 per cent. Most of the internal combustion stations use oil as fuel, but the power station at Roma uses a combination of locally produced natural gas and crude oil. The gas turbine station at Rockhampton uses fuel oil as its primary energy source.

Electricity generated by public electricity undertakings in Queensland during 1968-69 totalled 4,968 million units. A further 68 million units were purchased in bulk from other producers of electricity for redistribution to consumers. During 1967-68 production totalled 4,562 million units and a further 70 million units were purchased for redistribution.

Details of generating plant installed in public electricity undertakings in Queensland at 30 June of each of the five years to 1969 are given in the following table.

**INSTALLED GENERATING PLANT, PUBLIC ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS,
QUEENSLAND**

Type of Plant	At 30 June				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	kW	kW	kW	kW	kW
Steam	777,250	843,250	1,005,250	1,131,250	1,323,250
Hydro	132,013	132,008	132,013	132,013	132,016
Internal Combustion	33,539	36,514	35,922	36,745	36,900
Gas Turbine .. .. .	..	..	..	25,000	55,000
Total	942,802	1,011,772	1,173,185	1,325,008	1,547,166

In the southern electricity network, major power stations and their capacities at 30 June 1969 were as follows: Bulimba "A" (92,500 kW), Bulimba "B" (180,000 kW), New Farm (75,000 kW), Tennyson "A" (120,000 kW), Tennyson "B" (120,000 kW), Swanbank "A" (396,000 kW), Swanbank "C" (30,000 kW), and Howard (37,500 kW). In the central network, major power stations were at Rockhampton, steam (52,500 kW) and gas turbine (25,000 kW), and Callide (120,000 kW), while in the northern network the principal power stations were at Townsville (37,500 kW), Kareeya (72,000 kW), Barron Gorge (60,000 kW), and Collinsville (60,000 kW).

The electrical transmission and distribution systems within the State comprised 44,700 circuit miles of electric lines at 30 June 1969, which represented an increase of 2,100 miles over the figure at 30 June 1968. The main transmission voltages are 132 kV, 110 kV, and 66 kV, and, in certain areas, 33 kV. Extensive rural electrification has been undertaken using the single wire earth return (S.W.E.R.) system. At 30 June 1968 the total number of electricity consumers in Queensland was 528,000, and during 1968-69 a further 19,700 consumers were connected, making a total of 547,700 at 30 June 1969.

During 1970 major new construction was concentrated on the development of two large power stations, one at Gladstone (1,100,000 kW) and the other, Swanbank "B" (480,000 kW), the completion of Collinsville

"A" (120,000 kW) and the construction of extensions to Collinsville known as Collinsville "B" (120,000 kW). The Swanbank and Collinsville power stations are sited on the West Moreton and Collinsville coal-fields respectively. The water requirements of the Swanbank power stations are being supplied from the Moogerah Dam, while the Collinsville power station receives its water supplies from Eungella Dam on the Broken River.

The first of Swanbank "B's" four 120,000 kW generating sets was commissioned in 1970 and the station is expected to become fully operative in 1973. The Gladstone power station will comprise four 275,000 kW generating sets, the first of which is expected to be commissioned in 1974. The output of these two power stations will help to meet increasing demands for power over the planned southern and central interconnected system.

In North Queensland, the fourth and final 30,000 kW generating set for Collinsville "A" is scheduled for commissioning in 1971. This will be followed by a major extension programme, known as Collinsville "B", which will involve the commissioning of two 60,000 kW sets, and will give Collinsville a total generating capacity of 240,000 kW. The two sets are scheduled for commissioning in 1974 and 1977 respectively.

Investigations are already in hand for the planning of another major power station to follow the Gladstone project. As well, the economic feasibility of further interconnection of the State's electricity supply systems is under consideration.

During 1968-69, revenue received by the electricity industry totalled \$96.1m, an increase of 14 per cent, over the amount received for the previous year. This represented a revenue per unit sold of 2.29c and an average revenue per consumer of \$176. In 1967-68 the revenue per unit sold was 2.20c and the average revenue per consumer was \$159.

Capital expenditure in the five years to 1968-69 is shown below.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, PUBLIC ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND

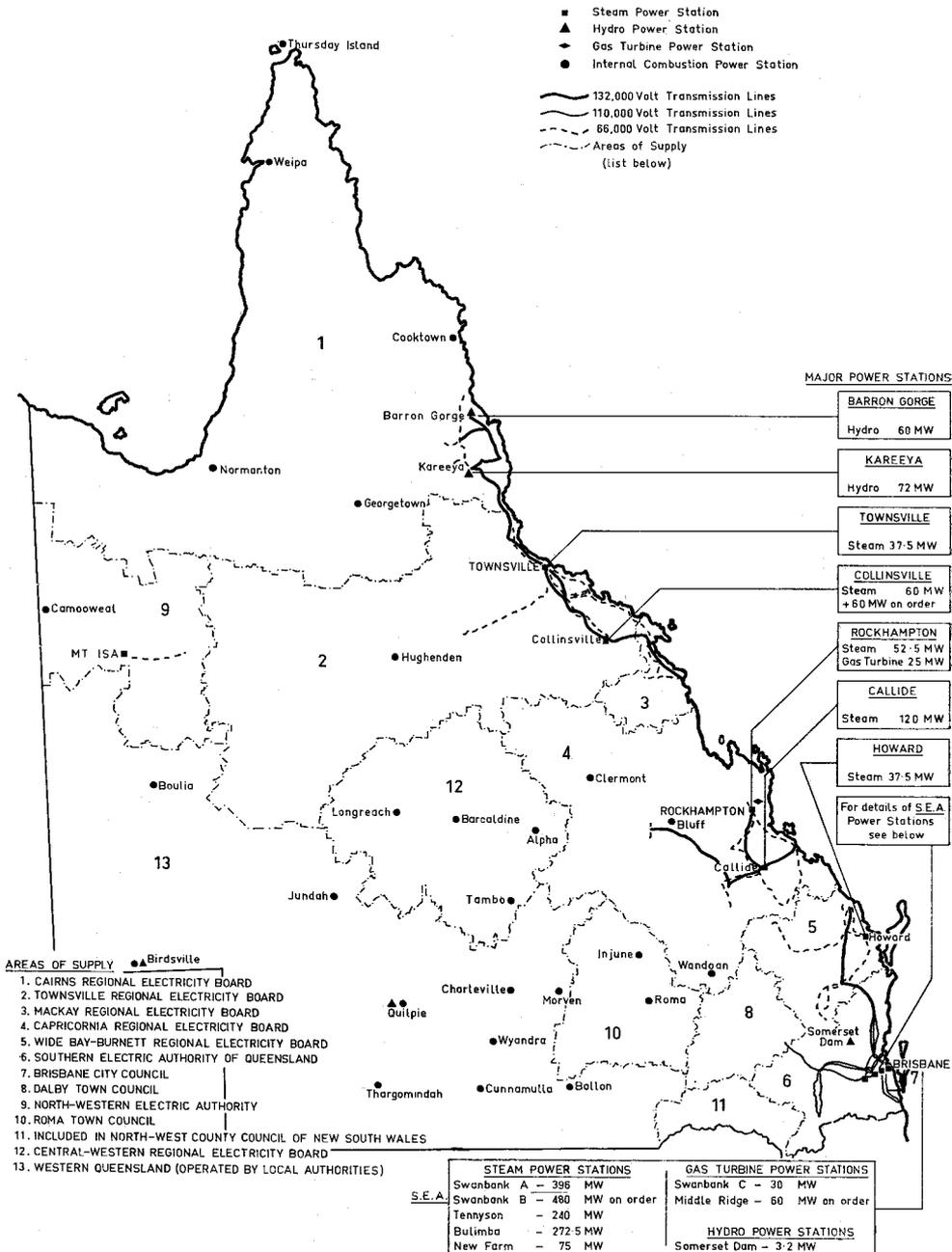
Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Generation	17,484	21,235	27,501	28,916	31,322
Transmission	3,064	7,586	9,405	5,990	6,599
Distribution	15,586	15,473	14,533	15,961	15,319
Other	1,218	2,876	1,632	4,477	6,224
Total	37,352	47,170	53,072	55,344	59,464

The principal source of funds to finance capital expenditure for electricity works in Queensland is debenture loans. In 1967-68, \$33.6m was provided from this source and \$30.0m in 1968-69. State loan funds provided \$4.4m and \$4.8m respectively, and variable interest stock \$7.1m in each year, in 1967-68 and 1968-69. The balance was provided from internal funds, Treasury subsidy, rural extension deposits, and various other sources.

The overall total investment in electricity facilities in Queensland to 30 June 1969 was \$646m, of which \$253m has been spent during the last five years.

The proportion of the State population supplied with electricity from public electricity undertakings was approximately 97 per cent in 1968-69, compared with approximately 85 per cent ten years earlier.

QUEENSLAND ELECTRICITY SUPPLY SYSTEM - 1969 GENERATION AND MAIN TRANSMISSION LINES



Electrical accidents in industry or elsewhere must be notified to the Commissioner for Electricity Supply. Those reported over the three years to 30 June 1969 are shown in the following table.

ELECTRICAL ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1966-67			1967-68			1968-69		
	Em- ploy- ees ¹	Others	Persons	Em- ploy- ees ¹	Others	Persons	Em- ploy- ees ¹	Others	Persons
Fatal .. ..	..	13	13	2	11	13	3	6	9
Non-fatal	35	227	262	34	241	275	46	215	261
Total	35	240	275	36	252	288	49	221	270

¹ Within the electrical industry.

Gas—Gas was generated at 12 gasworks in Queensland in 1967-68, three of the works being situated in the Brisbane area. All Queensland gasworks are privately owned and operated. Increasing use in recent years of purchased petroleum gas in reticulation systems has resulted in fewer workers employed and less coal carbonised in gasworks.

GASWORKS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Establish- ments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages	Coal Used	Town Gas Sold to Consumers	Consumers Supplied	Value of Works ²
	No.	No.	\$'000	tons	million cu ft	No.	\$'000
1963-64 ..	16	323	665	190,114	2,860	139,033	5,554
1964-65 ..	15	298	672	176,485	2,863	139,481	5,827
1965-66 ..	14	249	615	149,810	2,953	138,771	5,537
1966-67 ..	14	235	618	135,467	2,907	137,520	6,264
1967-68 ..	12	198	577	99,707	2,895	138,417	4,674

¹ Average for whole year. ² Recorded book values of land, buildings, and plant of works only, excluding all distribution plant.

Coke sold during 1967-68 amounted to 14,858 tons, valued at \$173,001, and 1,472,178 gallons of tar were sold for \$99,081. In the Brisbane area the three gasworks sold 2,265 million cubic feet of gas during 1967-68.

Details of gasworks in the various States are in the table below.

GASWORKS, AUSTRALIA, 1967-68

State	Establish- ments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages	Coal Used	Gas Sold	Value of Output ²	Value of Works ²
	No.	No.	\$'000	'000 tons	million cu ft	\$'000	\$'000
New South Wales ..	33	962	3,221	633	19,971	26,973	21,619
Victoria	29	1,233	4,494	213	21,426	29,042	38,406
Queensland	12	198	577	100	2,895	4,671	4,674
South Australia ..	4	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴
Western Australia ..	3	109	346	23	1,452	2,085	3,596
Tasmania	2	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴
Australia	83	2,805	9,644	1,086	51,279	67,863	77,959

¹ Average for whole year. ² Value at gasworks. The Queensland value of output at prices paid by consumers was \$6,874(000). ³ Recorded book values of land, buildings, and plant of works only, excluding all distribution plant. ⁴ Not available for separate publication, but included in total.

12 VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION

The following table shows the net value of recorded production for each State and Australia as averages for groups of three years covering the period 1950-51 to 1967-68, and for 1968-69 for primary production. Value of manufacturing for 1968-69 is not yet available (see page 223).

NET VALUE¹ OF PRIMARY AND MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA

State	Average 3 Years Ended 30 June 1953 ^a	Average 3 Years Ended 30 June 1956 ^a	Average 3 Years Ended 30 June 1959	Average 3 Years Ended 30 June 1962	Average 3 Years Ended 30 June 1965	Average 3 Years Ended 30 June 1968 <i>r</i>	Year Ended 30 June 1969 <i>s</i>
-------	-------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------

PRIMARY⁴

	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
N.S. Wales	792,378	765,994	774,346	830,272	1,037,182	1,021,671	1,158,065
Victoria ..	501,164	514,292	547,342	609,346	736,884	765,700	788,207
Queensland	331,062	389,878	427,698	448,282	558,278	607,165	754,836
South Aust.	231,700	225,396	239,292	228,948	297,701	307,369	346,125
Westn Aust.	191,680	188,618	193,772	235,616	263,999	398,189	527,378
Tasmania ..	68,488	75,912	75,492	74,406	91,431	108,137	119,427
Australia ² ..	2,116,472	2,160,090	2,257,942	2,426,870	2,985,475	3,234,401	3,736,174
Queensland Proportion	% 15.64	% 18.05	% 18.94	% 18.47	% 18.70	% 18.77	% 20.20

MANUFACTURING

	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
N.S. Wales	844,828	1,164,838	1,513,318	1,899,088	2,288,093	2,907,993	..
Victoria ..	645,368	901,658	1,135,636	1,414,174	1,767,077	2,219,274	..
Queensland	176,666	238,930	291,882	338,878	433,754	597,819	..
South Aust.	159,426	221,456	266,574	337,966	435,029	574,377	..
Westn Aust.	84,070	123,890	151,678	187,364	235,857	337,616	..
Tasmania ..	56,604	78,074	103,208	124,386	153,951	189,399	..
Australia ² ..	1,966,962	2,728,846	3,462,296	4,301,856	5,313,761	6,853,238	..
Queensland Proportion	% 8.98	% 8.76	% 8.43	% 7.88	% 8.16	% 8.72	% ..

ALL PRODUCTION

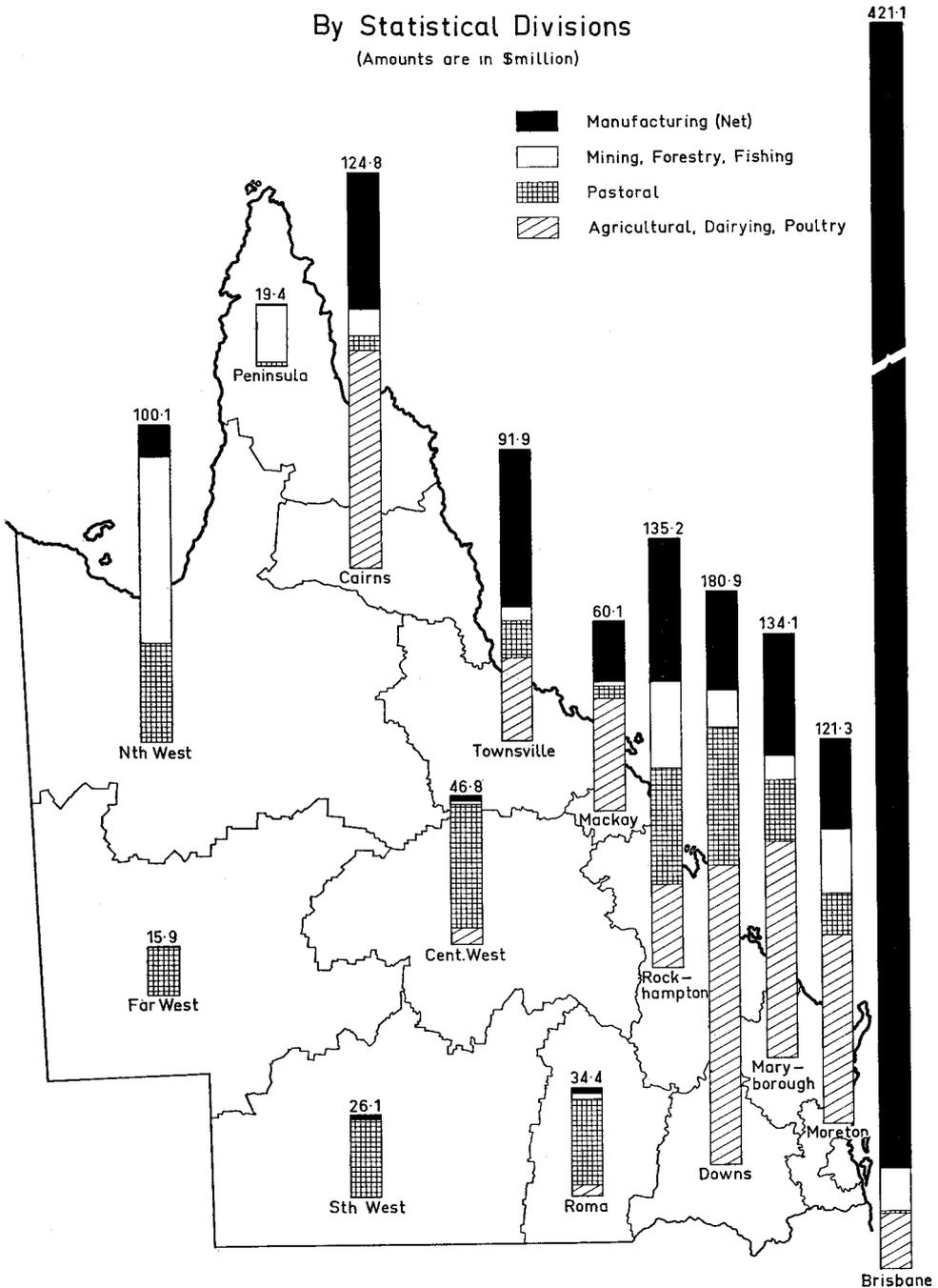
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
N.S. Wales	1,637,206	1,930,832	2,287,664	2,729,360	3,325,275	3,929,665	..
Victoria ..	1,146,532	1,415,950	1,682,978	2,023,520	2,503,961	2,984,974	..
Queensland	507,728	628,808	719,580	787,160	992,032	1,204,984	..
South Aust.	391,126	446,852	505,866	566,914	732,730	881,746	..
Westn Aust.	275,750	312,508	345,450	422,980	499,856	735,805	..
Tasmania ..	125,092	153,986	178,700	198,792	245,382	297,535	..
Australia ² ..	4,083,434	4,888,936	5,720,238	6,728,726	8,299,236	10,087,639	..
Queensland Proportion	% 12.43	% 12.86	% 12.58	% 11.70	% 11.95	% 11.95	% ..

¹ The relation between "gross" and "net" values of primary production is shown in the table at the foot of page 251 and the concept of "net value" (value added) of manufacturing production is explained on page 225. ² Prior to 1965-66, excludes Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory. ³ Excluding amounts distributed from realisation of post-war wool stocks. The amount for Queensland is included in the table on page 252. ⁴ Including local value, i.e. gross value at place of production, for forestry, fisheries, and trapping; excluding uranium production. *r* Revised since last issue. *s* Subject to revision.

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION, 1967-68

By Statistical Divisions

(Amounts are in \$million)



Full details of value of production by statistical divisions are given in the table on pages 254 and 255.

Gross Value of Queensland Primary Production—The following table gives gross values of primary production, i.e. of primary products valued at principal markets, without deduction for transport to market, selling expenses, or any cost of production. Estimates of these costs, and of the resulting net values of production when they are deducted from the gross values, are shown in the table on the next page for 1968-69.

**GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES,
QUEENSLAND**

Industry	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Agricultural					
Grain Crops	55,895	53,047	87,998	70,213	90,302
Hay	7,267	13,791	9,738	9,130	9,547
Other Fodder ¹	12,880	14,331	12,650	14,290	16,697
Sugar Cane	127,234	114,840	130,202 ²	131,600 ³	151,656
Fruit	19,642	20,599	23,179	21,330	26,135
Tobacco	11,027	16,278	15,627	17,660	21,806
All Other	36,696	41,334	39,559	44,699	47,560
Total	270,639	274,221	318,954	308,922	363,704
Pastoral					
Wool (less Fellmongered etc.) ..	110,436	84,154	86,016	88,059	101,690
Sheep Killed in Factories	10,676	11,464	10,111	10,418	10,589
Sheep Killed Elsewhere ⁵	3,640	4,047	4,388	3,743	3,370
Net Exports of Live Sheep	1,431	-4,284	1,862	-3,272	8,051
<i>Total Sheep-raising</i>	126,183	95,381	102,378	98,947	123,700
Cattle Killed in Factories	112,456	133,704	135,140	141,522	165,965
Cattle Killed Elsewhere ⁵	18,757	20,035	21,312	20,343	19,481
Net Exports of Live Cattle	13,308	6,632	17,309	12,271	30,528
<i>Total Cattle-raising</i>	144,521	160,371	173,761	174,136	215,974
Horses	236	275	264	355	348
Total	270,939	256,027	276,402	273,438	340,021
Dairying and Pig-raising					
Cream for Butter Factories ⁴ ..	27,356	24,652	25,450	22,559	15,122
Milk for Factories ⁵	6,821	6,946	8,392	7,766	6,357
Milk other than for Factories ..	18,599	20,415	20,287	21,450	22,306
Farmers' Butter and Cheese	105	109	84	68	84
<i>Total Dairying</i>	52,882	52,123	54,213	51,843	43,868
Pigs Killed in Factories	15,917	16,701	17,511	20,350	17,405
Pigs Killed Elsewhere ⁵	1,623	1,519	1,786	1,943	1,599
Net Exports of Live Pigs	773	1,066	1,057	1,861	1,395
<i>Total Pig-raising</i>	18,313	19,286	20,355	24,153	20,399
Total	71,195	71,409	74,568	75,996	64,267
Poultry					
Poultry Slaughtered etc.	6,644	7,378	8,709	9,066	10,460
Eggs Produced	7,885	8,935	10,382	11,389	13,169
Total	14,528	16,313	19,091	20,455	23,629
Beekkeeping					
Honey and Wax	404	155	369	409	193
Total Rural Production	627,706	618,125	689,383	679,221	791,814
Trapping					
Furred Skins etc.	1,509	1,560	1,647	1,132	1,542

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES,
QUEENSLAND—continued

Industry	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Mining					
Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Tin, Zinc ¹	61,648	56,018	85,513	69,040	103,831
Fuel ²	29,381	35,482	40,916	39,244	54,414
Gems, Ores, Other Minerals ..	9,799	12,501	16,176	29,691	35,358
Construction Material Quarrying ³	2,955	2,900	3,475	10,900	10,330
Total	103,783	106,901	146,080	148,876	203,933
Forestry					
Logs for Milling and Export ..	14,645	14,973	14,230	14,784	15,522
Firewood, Railway Timber, etc. ..	3,131	3,070	2,969	2,899	2,890
Total	17,777	18,043	17,199	17,683	18,411
Fisheries					
Edible Fish	3,861	4,214	4,610	5,956	6,244
Other Fisheries	1,876	1,872	2,349	1,352	1,845
Total	5,737	6,086	6,959	7,308	8,089
Total Primary Production ..	756,511	750,715	861,269	854,220	1,023,788

¹ Including vegetables for stock fodder. ² Including payments from loan moneys made available by the Commonwealth Government. ³ In slaughterhouses and on holdings. ⁴ Including bounty: 1964-65, \$3,972(000); 1965-66, \$3,743(000); 1966-67, \$3,726(000); 1967-68, \$3,547(000); 1968-69, \$2,286(000). ⁵ Including bounty: 1964-65, \$344(000); 1965-66, \$342(000); 1966-67, \$376(000); 1967-68, \$428(000); 1968-69, \$414(000). ⁶ Gross value of ores before treatment. ⁷ Including coal, crude oil, and natural gas. ⁸ Including sand and gravel from 1967-68.

Net Value of Primary Production—Details of the net values of recorded primary production in 1968-69 are as follows in the next table. Estimates have been made of the costs of marketing and of costs of production incurred for fodders, fertilisers, and other materials used.

GROSS, LOCAL, AND NET VALUES OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION,
QUEENSLAND, 1968-69

Particulars	Agricultural	Pastoral	Dairying, Poultry, and Bees	Mining	Forestry, Fisheries, etc.	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Gross Production Valued at						
Principal Markets	363,704	340,021	88,089	203,933	28,041	1,023,788
Costs of Marketing	46,900	27,578	7,973	12,781	5,490	100,721
Gross Production Valued at Place of Production	316,804	312,444	80,116	191,152	22,552	923,067
Costs of Production						
Seeds and Fodder	8,730	35,073	28,264	.. ¹	.. ²	72,067 ³
Other Materials etc.	47,235	8,660	4,318	35,951	.. ¹	96,164
Net Value of Production	260,839	268,711	47,534	155,201	22,552 ⁴	754,836 ⁴

¹ Not applicable. ² Not available, but probably small. ³ Incomplete. ⁴ Including "local" value, i.e. gross value at place of production, for forestry, fisheries, and trapping.

Changes in Value of Production—The following table shows estimated gross values of production. The values are based for primary industries on the prices obtained in the principal markets, and for manufacturing on the net value of production at the factory door. No allowance is

made for costs of marketing, or costs of production, in the primary industries, and there is some duplication in the total as the products of one primary industry sometimes become the raw material of another.

The figures prior to 1924-25, owing to change in the basis of valuation, are not exactly comparable with those of later years, but they have been revised and brought into line as far as possible.

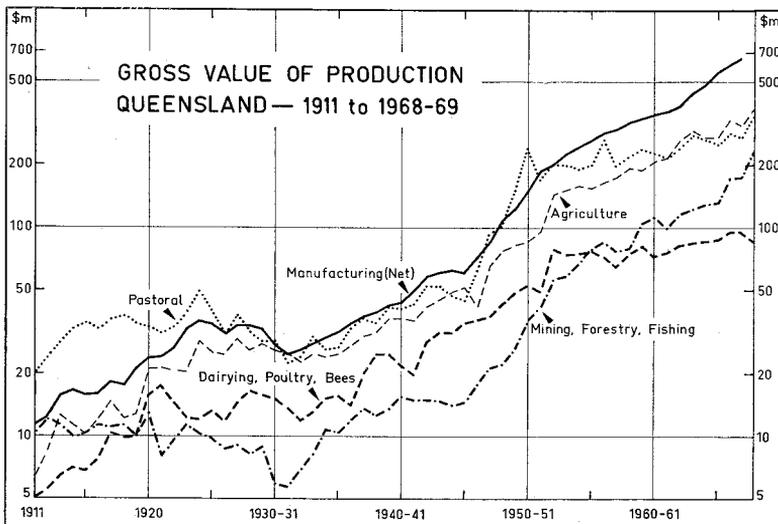
GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Year	Agricultural	Pastoral	Dairying, Poultry, and Bees	Mining	Forestry, Fisheries, etc.	Total Primary	Manufacturing (Net) ¹
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1911 ..	6,372	19,894	5,018	7,430	2,904	41,618	11,094
1912 ..	8,552	23,674	5,502	8,562	3,430	49,720	12,170
1913 ..	12,482	27,962	6,384	7,818	3,342	57,988	15,544
1914 ..	11,360	32,580	6,998	6,060	3,652	60,650	16,142
1915 ..	10,046	34,388	6,716	6,794	3,352	61,296	15,510
1916 ..	12,040	31,852	7,708	8,118	3,062	62,780	15,620
1917 ..	14,616	36,000	10,064	8,090	2,978	71,748	17,964
1918 ..	12,024	37,180	9,708	7,572	3,642	70,126	17,272
1919 ..	12,594	33,734	9,830	5,032	4,918	66,108	20,910
1920 ..	20,772	32,908	15,376	7,042	5,724	81,822	23,378
1921 ..	21,030	30,646	17,412	3,098	4,882	77,068	23,594
1922 ..	20,330	33,358	13,990	3,850	5,596	77,124	25,830
1923 ..	20,212	39,000	12,000	4,630	6,800	82,642	32,097
1924-25 ..	27,984	49,684	11,932	4,752	5,442	99,794	35,267
1925-26 ..	25,106	38,976	13,228	3,906	5,778	86,992	33,762
1926-27 ..	24,364	30,336	11,588	3,496	5,126	74,908	30,539
1927-28 ..	29,008	37,224	14,454	3,600	5,342	89,628	33,620
1928-29 ..	25,418	30,680	16,364	3,194	5,012	80,668	33,505
1929-30 ..	27,608	28,072	15,686	3,764	5,128	80,258	32,261
1930-31 ..	25,642	28,092	15,000	2,658	3,260	74,654	27,057
1931-32 ..	24,382	22,180	13,466	2,696	2,948	65,672	24,267
1932-33 ..	22,612	23,742	11,760	3,254	3,580	64,948	25,514
1933-34 ..	24,606	29,202	12,904	4,398	3,710	74,818	27,425
1934-35 ..	23,812	25,784	15,194	5,264	5,294	75,348	29,247
1935-36 ..	24,760	26,574	15,570	4,860	5,470	77,236	31,366
1936-37 ..	27,114	32,290	13,928	5,636	6,316	85,284	34,369
1937-38 ..	29,862	36,124	19,546	7,164	6,370	99,066	37,206
1938-39 ..	31,128	34,836	24,472	6,536	5,988	102,960	38,603
1939-40 ..	36,232	40,816	24,344	6,936	6,374	114,702	41,946
1940-41 ..	36,776	40,748	21,728	8,516	6,882	114,650	43,289
1941-42 ..	35,548	42,234	19,444	8,656	6,160	112,042	49,661
1942-43 ..	41,264	51,362	27,624	8,564	6,162	134,976	58,089
1943-44 ..	45,012	51,302	31,048	7,168	7,386	141,916	60,421
1944-45 ..	49,268	46,686	30,756	7,080	6,742	140,532	61,804
1945-46 ..	51,626	44,248	34,390	7,242	7,118	144,624	60,539
1946-47 ..	41,052	60,938	27,120	7,808	9,620	146,538	70,673
1947-48 ..	64,264	91,644	37,138	11,258	9,822	214,126	85,773
1948-49 ..	76,614	102,318	43,126	10,666	11,242	243,966	107,079
1949-50 ..	81,826	144,908 ²	48,074	14,436	11,624	300,868	122,708
1950-51 ..	84,842	234,432	51,946	22,038	14,100	407,358	150,919
1951-52 ..	94,424	165,714 ²	48,334	22,224	19,440	350,136	182,659
1952-53 ..	142,248	198,208 ²	77,114	36,974	19,100	473,644	196,419
1953-54 ..	146,982	198,628 ²	73,276	36,802	21,358	477,046	220,509
1954-55 ..	155,862	191,342 ²	73,822	45,032	20,626	486,684	240,121
1955-56 ..	152,496	197,900	76,196	55,872	22,618	505,082	256,160

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND—*continued*

Year	Agricultural	Pastoral	Dairying, Poultry, and Bees	Mining	Forestry, Fisheries, etc.	Total Primary	Manufacturing (Net) ¹
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1956-57 ..	162,028	253,176	70,890	61,860	24,804	572,758	276,799
1957-58 ..	171,530	194,204	64,414	52,926	24,660	507,734	287,916
1958-59 ..	191,310	214,178	73,074	56,706	22,006	557,274	310,931
1959-60 ..	183,354	233,996	81,354	80,376	22,900	601,980	324,783
1960-61 ..	203,442	228,014	72,756	89,120	23,190	616,522	341,255
1961-62 ..	210,550	212,396	75,484	83,100	20,054	601,584	350,595
1962-63 ..	252,478	241,216	81,586	93,482	21,094	689,856	380,966
1963-64 ..	294,434	280,680	84,534	100,970	23,500	784,118	441,873
1964-65 ..	270,639	270,939	86,127	103,783	25,022	756,511	478,423
1965-66 ..	274,221	256,027	87,877	106,901	25,689	750,715	542,996
1966-67 ..	318,954	276,402	94,028	146,080	25,806	861,269	592,607
1967-68 ..	308,922	273,438	96,860	148,876	26,123	854,220	657,853
1968-69 ..	363,704	340,021	88,089	203,933	28,041	1,023,788	.. ³

¹ Including Heat, Light, and Power. ² Including amounts distributed from realisation of post-war wool stocks. ³ Not yet available: see page 223.



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

Value of Production in Divisions—The table on the next two pages gives the distribution among statistical divisions of the gross value of recorded production for 1967-68.

It is important to remember, particularly when considering the geographical distribution of the value of recorded production, that the figures are very incomplete as a measure of the productivity of Queensland's economy as a whole, only about one-third of the total labour force being employed in the State's primary and secondary production industries. No figures are available for the value of production in such important sections of the economy as building and construction, trade, transport, and commerce, nor for public administration, the professions, entertainment, and the many service industries.

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION

Item	Brisbane and Moreton	Mary- borough	Downs	Roma	South- Western	Rock- hampton
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Agricultural						
Grain Crops	1,843	4,679	50,290	1,616	..	8,084
Hay	3,817	1,268	2,052	202	8	1,598
Other Fodder ¹	917	1,564	7,002	1,055	92	2,456
Sugar Cane	3,594	24,269	..	..	..	1,249
Fruit	7,812	4,243	5,915	34	14	1,898
Tobacco	1,667	1,128	590	..	..	102
All Other	20,398	10,250	4,258	234	23	2,397
Total	40,047	47,401	70,107	3,141	138	17,785
Pastoral						
Wool	42	14	16,668	15,233	17,351	987
Sheep	9	3	1,999	1,901	2,039	127
Beef Cattle	13,944	19,270	24,308	9,741	5,428	35,359
Horses	17	2	327	9	..	..
Total	14,012	19,288	43,302	26,884	24,817	36,474
Dairying and Pig-raising						
Dairying	19,332	12,623	12,258	130	16	4,248
Pigs	5,687	5,950	7,718	291	28	3,535
Total	25,019	18,573	19,976	421	44	7,783
Poultry	11,701	2,445	4,394	27	6	833
Beekeeping	218	57	107	..²	..²	11
Trapping	8	13	145	445	229	22
Mining						
Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Tin, Zinc .. ..	..	39	143	..	..	8,270
Fuel ³	11,072	1,053	8,129	1,002	..	15,234
Other Minerals, includ- ing Gems etc.	9,804	2,030	105	..	..	739
Construction Material Quarrying	5,035	309	736	3	9	2,272
Total	25,911	3,431	9,114	1,005	9	26,515
Forestry	5,144	3,405	2,982	554	37	1,044
Fisheries	2,994	1,020	..	..	..	177
Total Primary	125,054	95,633	150,127	32,477	25,280	90,644
Manufacturing (net)	417,361	38,444	30,799	1,864	829	44,497
Total Primary (gross) and Manufacturing (net)	542,415	134,077	180,926	34,341	26,109	135,141

¹ Including vegetables for stock fodder.² Less than \$500.³ Including coal,

The statistics compiled are further incomplete in that they measure value of production for rural holdings and for factories only as these are statistically defined. Consequently, rural holdings of less than one acre (except commercial poultry farms, all of which are included) or holdings not used for commercial production, and factories with less than four employees (unless power-driven machinery is used), are omitted. With some exceptions, the method used is to value the production recorded in each division at the average unit price for the whole State.

IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1967-68

Central-Western	Far-Western	Mackay	Townsville	Cairns	Peninsula	North-Western	Total
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2,560	..	14	210	912	3	2	70,213
48	4	19	61	38	4	11	9,130
1,048	1	37	59	55	.. ²	3	14,290
..	..	34,538	21,063	46,887	..	..	131,600
4	.. ²	39	362	1,006	3	.. ²	21,330
..	..	..	82	14,082	8	..	17,660
1,257	.. ²	155	3,477	2,181	63	5	44,699
4,917	5	34,803	25,313	65,162	80	23	308,922
17,855	8,511	.. ²	1	2	..	11,395	88,059
2,275	1,024	.. ²	.. ²	.. ²	..	1,511	10,888
18,872	6,176	4,334	11,993	4,632	1,257	18,823	174,136
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	355
39,002	15,711	4,334	11,994	4,634	1,257	31,729	273,438
56	10	580	48	2,530	1	11	51,843
70	14	102	311	400	4	42	24,153
126	24	682	359	2,931	5	53	75,996
20	2	93	242	669	2	21	20,455
1	..	1	1	12	.. ²	..	409
210	21	.. ²	2	.. ²	..	36	1,132
1	..	10	101	3,973	32	56,471	69,040
259	..	..	2,494	..	..	..	39,244
132	..	6	351	65	15,996	463	29,691
252	..	571	683	691	.. ²	339	10,900
644	..	587	3,629	4,729	16,028	57,274	148,876
164	..	503	429	3,234	..	187	17,683
..	..	99	340	255	1,785	639	7,308
45,084	15,763	41,102	42,309	81,626	19,157	89,962	854,220
1,745	197	18,997	49,563	43,150	205	10,203	657,853
46,829	15,960	60,099	91,872	124,776	19,362	100,165	1,512,073

crude oil, and natural gas.

In comparing the relative importance of the various primary industries and manufacturing in the various statistical divisions, the table shows (i) the dominance of the Downs in the production of grain crops and of northern coastal districts in sugar cane production, (ii) the substantial contribution made to the State's primary production by the sparsely populated western divisions, (iii) the concentration of dairying in the south-eastern corner of the State, and (iv) the importance of the mining industry in the North-Western and Rockhampton Divisions.

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRIMARY

Item	Brisbane and Moreton	Maryborough	Downs	Roma	South-Western	Rockhampton
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Agricultural						
Grain Crops	1,854	4,631	59,875	4,196	16	11,700
Hay	3,613	1,029	2,597	263	20	1,732
Other Fodder ¹	1,060	1,751	8,256	1,291	85	2,953
Sugar Cane	3,257	26,320	..	..	..	1,377
Fruit	8,996	4,495	8,408	49	12	2,139
Vegetables	21,080	4,302	1,290	9	7	756
Tobacco	1,718	1,294	619	..	..	153
Other	2,039	4,362	3,523	230	4	2,085
Total	43,616	48,183	84,568	6,037	144	22,896
Pastoral						
Wool	46	15	17,071	16,853	20,497	967
Sheep	15	6	3,656	3,620	4,083	221
Beef Cattle	16,066	21,935	31,293	12,908	7,091	43,966
Horses	17	7	318	4	..	..
Total	16,143	21,963	52,339	33,385	31,671	45,154
Dairying and Pig-raising						
Dairying	16,207	10,035	10,982	106	18	3,250
Pigs	4,850	4,996	6,538	291	24	2,776
Total	21,057	15,031	17,521	397	41	6,026
Poultry	13,880	1,650	5,632	41	10	1,002
Beekeeping	74	29	70	..²	..²	10
Trapping	13	20	225	619	284	34
Mining						
Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Tin, Zinc .. ..	..	17	40	..	..	9,424
Fuel ³	12,238	1,002	8,995	942	..	19,148
Other Minerals, including Gems etc.	11,690	2,330	109	..	..	861
Construction Material Quarrying	5,642	333	812	138	..	1,396
Total	29,571	3,682	9,957	1,081	..	30,829
Forestry	5,271	3,505	2,905	577	36	1,212
Fisheries	2,633	1,030	..	..	..	170
Total Primary	132,256	95,094	173,217	42,137	32,187	107,334

¹ Including vegetables for stock fodder.² Less than \$500.³ Including coal.

Compared with the year 1967-68, the gross value of primary production for 1968-69, as shown in the table above, increased in the Central-Western Division by \$24.1m, or 53 per cent, in the Rockhampton Division by \$16.7m, or 18 per cent, and in the Cairns Division by \$14.6m, or 18 per cent.

The large absolute and relative increases in the Central-Western Division were caused principally by the combined influences of several



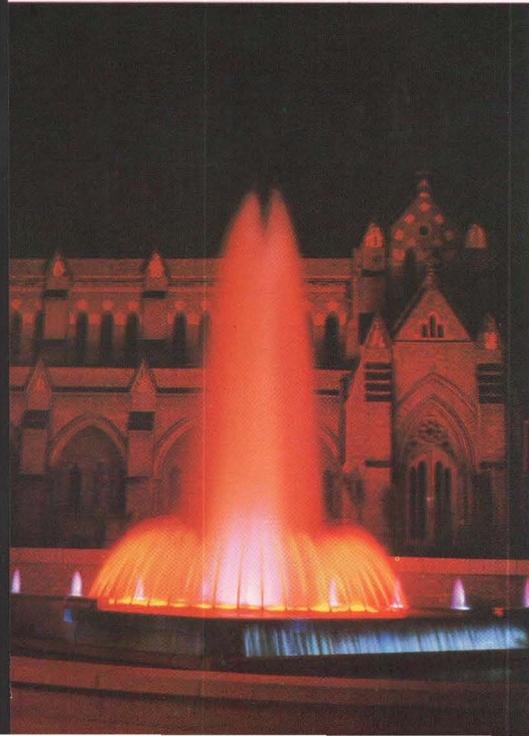
COMMUNICATION—Chapter 8
Television station, Toowoomba

Photo: Darling Downs TV Ltd

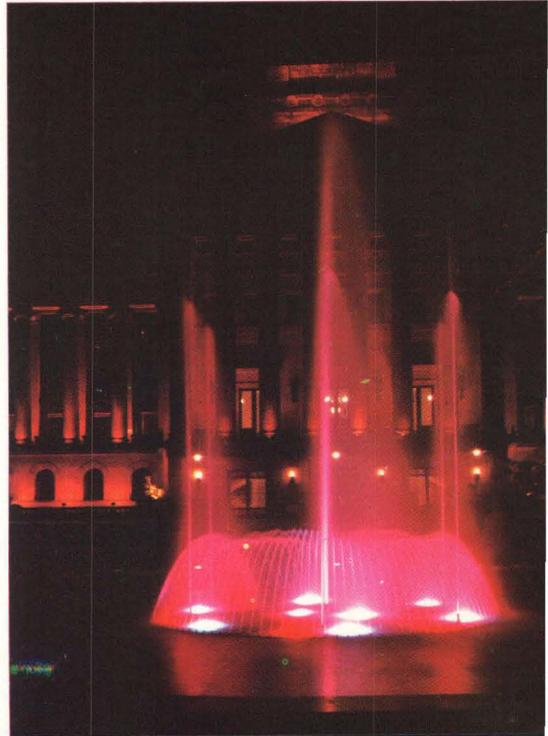
FINANCE—Chapters 13 and 14

Photos: S. F. Jones (by courtesy of "Insurance Lines")

Fountain in the plaza of the
SGIO Building, Brisbane



Fountain in King George Square,
Brisbane



THE YEAR'S EVENTS



Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, and the Premier of Queensland at a garden party at Parliament House during the Royal Visit which coincided with the Captain Cook bi-centenary celebrations

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau

One of the many re-enactments of historical events during the Captain Cook bi-centenary year

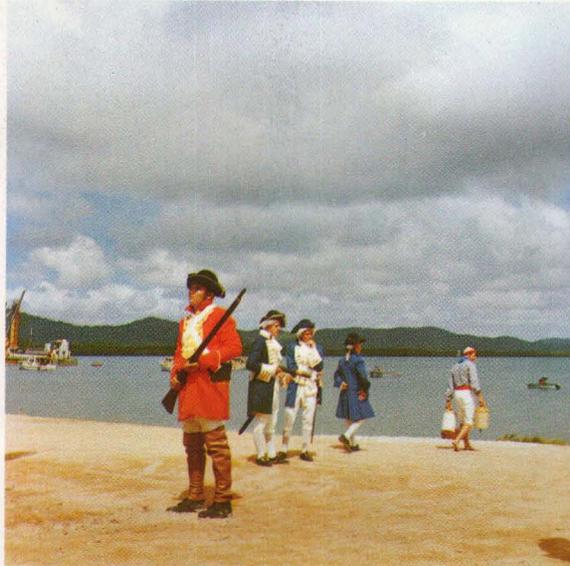
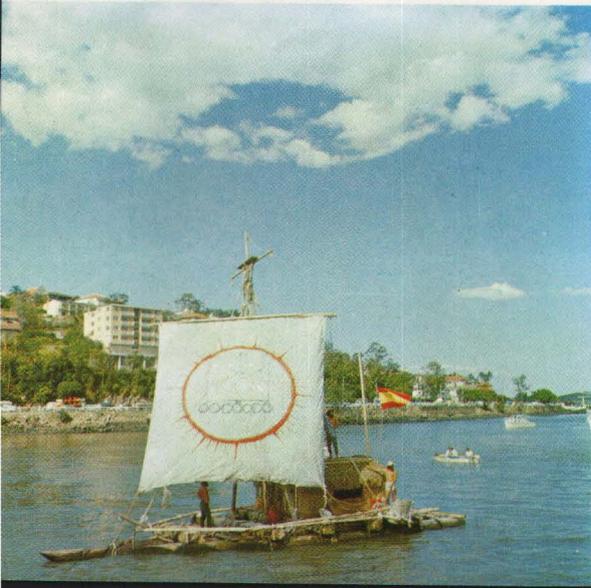


Photo: State Public Relations Bureau



The log raft *La Balsa* which ended the world's longest known raft voyage of 8,000 miles at Mooloolaba

PRODUCTION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1968-69

Central-Western	Far-Western	Mackay	Townsville	Cairns	Peninsula	North-Western	Total
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
6,706	..	27	417	879	1	2	90,302
124	1	18	77	43	7	24	9,547
1,126	.. ²	47	87	34	.. ²	6	16,697
..	..	41,928	22,975	55,799	..	..	151,656
4	.. ³	24	327	1,678	4	.. ³	26,135
7	.. ²	193	3,597	1,671	1	6	32,920
..	..	..	81	17,940	..	..	21,806
1,014	..	47	406	853	61	15	14,640
8,982	1	42,284	27,966	78,897	75	52	363,704
21,649	10,930	.. ²	3	2	..	13,658	101,690
4,935	2,379	.. ²	1	1	..	3,093	22,010
23,436	7,005	5,179	13,804	5,981	1,171	26,137	215,974
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	348
50,021	20,314	5,179	13,808	5,984	1,171	42,888	340,021
71	12	546	32	2,595	2	12	43,868
84	13	122	243	420	4	38	20,399
155	25	668	276	3,014	6	50	64,267
31	5	150	419	762	3	45	23,629
1	..	..²	2	7	.. ³	.. ²	193
255	33	.. ²	3	..	..	55	1,542
.. ²	..	11	77	3,036	28	91,198	103,831
9,365	..	..	2,723	..	..	..	54,414
153	..	13	370	195	18,836	800	35,358
31	..	215	612	676	5	471	10,330
9,549	..	239	3,782	3,906	18,869	92,469	203,933
172	..	601	499	3,405	..	228	18,411
..	..	102	286	288	2,900	679	8,089
69,166	20,378	49,224	47,039	96,263	23,025	136,467	1,023,788

crude oil, and natural gas.

activities, including the establishment of large scale coal production, increases in pastoral production, particularly in the turn-off of beef cattle, and an increase in the production of grain crops, chiefly sorghum.

The gross value of vegetable production, published for the first time by statistical divisions in 1968-69, shows the predominance of Brisbane and Moreton Divisions in the production of \$21.1m out of a total Queensland production of \$32.9m.

13 BUILDING

Before building operations were placed under State Building Control regulations at the end of 1945, particulars of approvals were available only for Brisbane, the other incorporated cities, and nine selected towns. From 1946 until building controls were abolished in August 1952, records of building approvals embraced the whole State. The series has been continued since August 1952 with the co-operation of Local Authorities, which retained their own building regulations except for a few Shires accounting for a very low proportion of all building operations.

The table of building approvals on the next page shows particulars of all building work (including all governmental operations) proposed to be undertaken over a ten-year period. Small jobs of very low value, mostly minor alterations and repairs and maintenance, are excluded from the figures due to difficulties in coverage and collection etc. These, however, represent only an insignificant proportion of total approvals.

It may be noted, however, that some approvals are issued for building projects which, for various reasons, are later deferred or abandoned altogether. This will be most evident in periods of recession when finance is difficult or in periods marked by shortages of either labour or materials. Figures for commencements will therefore generally be lower than the number of approvals issued, but the discrepancy will vary with economic conditions.

To measure the extent of building work undertaken, rather than the extent of intentions to build, a regular statistical collection has, since 1946, been made from builders, including persons building their own houses (see page 260), and this has provided details of actual work commenced, completed, and under construction. In 1969 commencements of new dwelling units were 16,994, while 17,646 new dwelling units were approved.

During the period from 1951 to 1969 significant changes occurred in planned spending on building. In 1951, when building controls provided priority for dwellings but strictly limited work on other buildings, 71.4 per cent of the total value of all approvals issued (including additions etc.) was for new houses and 12.9 per cent for other new buildings, but in 1969 these proportions had changed to 46.8 and 48.3 per cent respectively. While the value of houses approved in 1969 was 192 per cent more than in 1951, the value of other new buildings was seventeen times as great.

In the immediate post-war period marked by shortages of labour and materials, the proportion of approvals for fibro-cement walled houses was high, amounting to about one-third of the total houses approved in 1946.

A notable feature of recent years has been a sharp increase in the proportion of houses of brick etc. at the expense of both timber and fibro-cement. The proportions of different types of houses approved for private ownership in 1964 and 1969 respectively were as follows: Brick etc., 27.4 and 48.3 per cent; timber, 53.1 and 37.2 per cent; and fibro-cement, 19.5 and 14.5 per cent.

Approvals for the construction of houses reached their lowest post-war level in 1955 when 9,007 were issued. In 1969 the number approved was 15,165, the highest ever recorded and 7.1 per cent above the total for 1968.

BUILDING APPROVALS, QUEENSLAND

Year	New Dwellings		New Buildings other than Dwellings	Total Additions and Alterations	Total Approvals	New Dwelling Units ¹
	Houses	Flats, Hotels, etc.				
	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	No.

BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION²

1960	..	4,704	30,217	6,972	24,626	11,024	72,840	5,601
1961	..	4,649	30,573	5,304	23,992	9,042	68,912	5,308
1962	..	5,070	34,631	4,316	19,672	9,748	68,365	5,516
1963	..	5,173	37,200	6,430	38,658	9,282	91,570	5,824
1964	..	5,181	41,029	9,828	40,004	8,512	99,372	6,342
1965	..	5,035	41,699	10,916	51,175	9,668	113,458	6,847
1966	..	6,120	50,544	11,715	38,163	10,059	110,482	7,723
1967	..	6,887	59,488	8,608	63,391	7,551	139,039	8,163
1968	..	7,418	68,549	12,695	67,163	7,048	155,455	8,635
1969	..	8,121	76,381	19,291	64,363	7,341	167,375	9,429

OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS³

1960	..	3,465	19,820	6,356	10,862	6,216	43,254	4,345
1961	..	2,708	16,624	5,786	9,936	4,014	36,360	2,999
1962	..	2,474	15,456	1,976	15,326	4,716	37,474	2,722
1963	..	2,709	17,666	4,198	18,024	4,340	44,228	3,089
1964	..	2,969	21,134	7,642	22,866	4,428	56,070	3,770
1965	..	3,421	25,902	11,667	27,271	4,706	69,546	4,903
1966	..	3,455	27,934	15,740	32,802	4,341	80,817	5,379
1967	..	3,426	30,070	14,624	25,800	3,862	74,356	5,040
1968	..	3,724	33,767	10,284	26,378	3,574	74,004	4,772
1969	..	3,654	35,444	8,939	28,996	3,551	76,930	4,481

ALL SHIRES

1960	..	2,921	14,848	1,574	9,134	3,554	29,110	3,124
1961	..	2,192	11,564	958	7,490	3,494	23,506	2,319
1962	..	2,221	12,590	2,170	10,738	3,946	29,444	2,408
1963	..	2,667	16,392	2,662	16,058	3,418	38,530	2,900
1964	..	3,107	20,380	2,536	16,308	3,950	43,174	3,410
1965	..	3,449	23,725	4,315	17,621	4,178	49,839	3,845
1966	..	2,682	19,972	4,818	14,314	4,120	43,224	3,123
1967	..	2,845	22,992	5,493	13,023	3,561	45,068	3,404
1968	..	3,020	25,629	5,070	15,757	3,866	50,323	3,593
1969	..	3,390	31,555	4,356	21,869	4,097	61,877	3,736

TOTAL QUEENSLAND

1960	..	11,090	64,886	14,902	44,622	20,794	145,205	13,070
1961	..	9,549	58,763	12,047	41,417	16,550	128,778	10,626
1962	..	9,765	62,677	8,462	45,736	18,410	135,285	10,646
1963	..	10,549	71,257	13,290	72,741	17,040	174,328	11,813
1964	..	11,257	82,541	20,005	79,178	16,890	198,616	13,522
1965	..	11,905	91,326	26,898	96,067	18,552	232,843	15,595
1966	..	12,257	98,450	32,273	85,280	18,520	234,523	16,225
1967	..	13,158	112,550	28,725	102,213	14,974	258,462	16,607
1968	..	14,162	127,945	28,050	109,298	14,488	279,781	17,000
1969	..	15,165	143,380	32,585	115,228	14,989	306,182	17,646

¹ New houses and individual private dwelling units incorporated in new blocks of flats and other new buildings. ² For the purpose of this table, the Brisbane Division, which was originally only the City of Brisbane, has been expanded by the following additions: From January 1961, City of Redcliffe and part of Pine Rivers Shire; from July 1965, City of Ipswich; from January 1966, parts of the Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture, Moreton, Pine Rivers, and Redland. ³ Twenty provincial Cities and Towns until April 1960; 19 until December 1960; 17 until June 1965; 16 until June 1968; and 17 thereafter.

Details of the number of jobs and the value of work approved for each type of work in each city and town during 1969 are shown below. All governmental and semi-governmental approvals are included.

BUILDING APPROVALS, QUEENSLAND, 1969

Local Authority Area	New Houses		Other New Buildings ¹	Additions and Alterations	All Approvals	New Dwelling Units ²
	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	No.
<i>Brisbane Stat. Div.</i> ³	8,121	76,381	83,654	7,341	167,375	9,429
<i>Other Cities</i>	3,374	32,850	36,022	3,202	72,074	4,169
Bundaberg	187	1,770	723	205	2,698	212
Cairns	198	1,953	4,455	185	6,594	299
Charters Towers	12	109	176	73	358	19
Gold Coast	1,003	9,983	6,748	811	17,542	1,320
Gympie	35	341	217	72	630	35
Mackay	103	949	1,748	157	2,855	125
Maryborough	63	589	1,137	87	1,813	67
Mount Isa	265	2,878	4,035	260	7,173	434
Rockhampton	323	2,957	3,883	368	7,208	361
Toowoomba	482	4,694	2,932	396	8,023	519
Townsville	678	6,401	9,339	493	16,232	749
Warwick	25	226	628	93	948	29
<i>Towns</i>	280	2,593	1,912	350	4,856	312
Dalby	88	806	607	112	1,525	91
Gladstone	153	1,388	780	137	2,306	178
Goondiwindi	23	224	222	56	502	27
Roma	15	171	178	42	391	15
Thursday Island	1	4	125	3	131	1
<i>Shires</i>	3,390	31,555	26,225	4,097	61,877	3,736
Queensland	15,165	143,380	147,813	14,989	306,182	17,646

¹ New flats, hotels, etc., and other new buildings. ² New houses and individual private dwelling units incorporated in new blocks of flats and other new buildings. ³ Cities of Brisbane, Ipswich, and Redcliffe, and parts of the Shires of Albert, Beau-desert, Caboolture, Moreton, Pine Rivers, and Redland.

The value of completions for the five years to 1969 is shown below.

VALUE OF COMPLETED BUILDING OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Type of Work	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
New Dwellings	103,771	121,492	129,276	146,283	159,714
Other New Buildings	84,390	108,045	103,743	117,408	125,346
Additions, Alterations, Repairs, etc.	17,857	15,794	13,914	11,253	8,885
Total	206,018	245,331	246,933	274,945	293,945

At 31 December 1969, the total value of building work under construction was \$163,718,000. Of this total, dwelling units accounted for \$38,284,000 and other new buildings for \$125,434,000.

The trend in actual construction of dwellings, as distinct from work approved, is shown in the next table. The figures are compiled from returns from private building contractors and governmental constructing authorities as well as from "owner-builders", i.e. those persons who make their own arrangements to build a house without engaging a building contractor. All individual dwellings are counted separately, whether detached dwellings, flats, or dwellings attached to other new buildings. Temporary dwellings and additional dwellings provided by conversion of existing buildings and additions to flats are not included.

NUMBER OF NEW DWELLING UNITS¹, QUEENSLAND

Year	Type			How Constructed				Total
				Government Ownership ²		Private Ownership		
	Houses	Flats	Other Dwelling Units	By Govt Authorities ³	By Private Contractors	By Private Contractors	By Owner-builders	

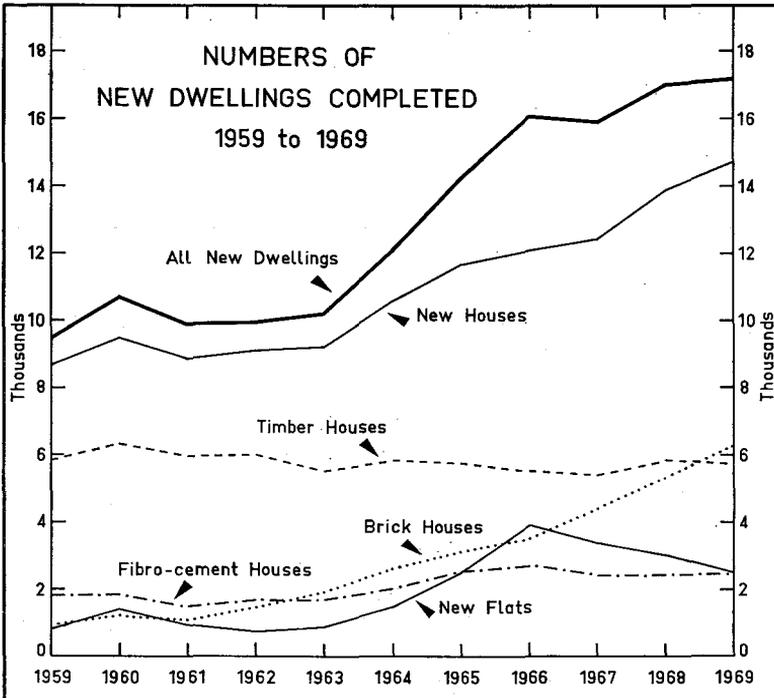
COMMENCED

1965	..	..	11,806	3,231	41	113	1,464	12,083	1,418	15,078
1966	..	..	12,109	3,579	85	111	1,425	12,728	1,509	15,773
1967	..	..	12,861	3,314	50	110	1,624	13,090	1,401	16,225
1968	..	..	13,931	2,974	58	83	1,618	13,888	1,374	16,963
1969	..	..	14,687	2,256	51	80	1,963	13,774	1,177	16,994

COMPLETED

1965	..	..	11,692	2,536	47	118	1,299	11,510	1,348	14,275
1966	..	..	12,139	3,896	74	119	1,610	12,860	1,520	16,109
1967	..	..	12,489	3,404	54	108	1,411	13,016	1,412	15,947
1968	..	..	13,905	3,048	61	102	1,555	13,797	1,560	17,014
1969	..	..	14,741	2,510	47	76	1,978	13,945	1,299	17,298

¹ New houses and individual private dwelling units incorporated in new blocks of flats and other new buildings. ² Commonwealth, State, and Local Government, and Semi-governmental Authorities. ³ Dwelling units constructed by day-labour employees of various governmental authorities, principally the Queensland Housing Commission.



Cost of Building—The next table, containing information compiled by the Queensland Housing Commission, gives details of all Workers' Dwellings completed during the ten years to 1968-69.

WORKERS' DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND

Year	All Dwellings ¹ Completed during Year								Total Completed	Average Cost
	Completed at Cost of									
	Under \$4,801	\$4,801-\$5,600	\$5,601-\$6,400	\$6,401-\$7,200	\$7,201-\$8,000	\$8,001-\$8,800	\$8,801 and Over			
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	
1959-60	47	247	176	32	13	2	4	521	5,592	
1960-61	20	153	269	90	41	8	12	593	6,086	
1961-62	6	75	390	143	38	15	15	682	6,248	
1962-63	3	69	361	140	35	12	12	632	6,290	
1963-64	1	17	107	179	83	25	10	422	6,846	
1964-65	1	2	27	190	141	41	20	422	7,276	
1965-66	..	1	13	139	121	43	22	339	7,467	
1966-67	..	1	6	93	110	49	35	294	7,748	
1967-68	1	1	..	24	102	83	76	287	8,360	
1968-69	..	..	1	14	82	112	86	295	8,602

¹ The term "dwelling" here refers to "houses" only.

The following table, derived from Local Authority approvals of houses for private ownership, supplies further data regarding recent trends in the proportions of the various types of houses, as well as changes in their average sizes.

HOUSE APPROVALS: PROPORTIONS, AVERAGE VALUES, AND AVERAGE FLOOR AREAS OF BRICK, TIMBER, AND FIBRO-CEMENT HOUSES FOR PRIVATE OWNERSHIP, QUEENSLAND

Year	Proportions of Houses			Average Value			Average Floor Area		
	Brick ¹	Timber	Fibro-cement	Brick ¹	Timber	Fibro-cement	Brick ¹	Timber	Fibro-cement
	%	%	%	\$	\$	\$	sq ft	sq ft	sq ft
1960 ..	9.2	65.9	24.9	8,755	5,986	4,348	1,462	1,140	974
1961 ..	12.5	63.5	24.0	8,784	6,191	4,671	1,439	1,156	1,009
1962 ..	15.8	63.6	20.6	8,902	6,364	4,860	1,587	1,191	1,024
1963 ..	22.2	58.2	19.6	9,270	6,534	5,196	1,640	1,210	1,065
1964 ..	27.4	53.1	19.5	9,539	6,909	5,740	1,647	1,241	1,123
1965 ..	29.8	48.3	21.9	10,128	7,091	5,953	1,708	1,248	1,093
1966 ..	33.4	45.9	20.7	10,361	7,374	6,299	1,672	1,204	1,100
1967 ..	41.3	42.0	16.7	10,639	7,566	6,820	1,737	1,182	1,127
1968 ..	43.7	40.8	15.5	10,981	7,918	7,370	1,780	1,190	1,167
1969 ..	48.3	37.2	14.5	11,376	8,002	7,918	1,784	1,200	1,171

¹ Including brick-veneer, stone, and concrete.

It should be noted that the average values shown are based on estimates generally made as plans are finalised, and may vary from those at the actual building stage. The table includes, in addition, houses to be

constructed by owner-builders and in such cases average estimated values tend to be lower than for other proposed house constructions.

In the next table, details are given of the number and average cost per square (100 square feet), of houses completed during 1969, in various floor area ranges, by private contractors for private ownership. Figures shown in certain floor area size groups may not be representative of actual average costs per square, due to the small number of houses in these groups.

HOUSES COMPLETED BY PRIVATE CONTRACTORS FOR PRIVATE OWNERSHIP:
FLOOR AREA BY TYPE OF HOUSE AND AVERAGE COST PER SQUARE,
QUEENSLAND, 1969

Floor Area (square feet)	Type of House							Total
	Full Brick	Brick- veneer	Concrete	Timber	Fibro- cement	Other		
NUMBER								
Under 700 .. .. .	..	9	7	115	90	9	230
700-799 .. .. .	..	14	10	90	75	7	196
800-899	1	74	13	380	138	9	615	
900-999	3	170	27	814	261	13	1,288	
1,000-1,099	3	474	17	1,147	344	15	2,000	
1,100-1,199	5	646	23	777	260	15	1,726	
1,200-1,299	16	740	32	414	221	17	1,440	
1,300-1,399	7	483	19	196	96	15	816	
1,400-1,499	14	461	18	147	66	5	711	
1,500-1,599	10	361	16	76	46	3	512	
1,600-1,699	8	269	12	60	24	6	379	
1,700-1,799	7	172	10	30	9	2	230	
1,800-1,899	2	189	8	22	13	..	234	
1,900-1,999	5	86	11	14	8	1	125	
2,000-2,099	5	124	10	26	7	1	173	
2,100-2,199	2	78	3	6	7	..	96	
2,200 and Over	26	502	31	41	27	9	636	
Total	114	4,852	267	4,355	1,692	127	11,407	
AVERAGE COST PER SQUARE (\$)								
Under 700 .. .. .	..	774	720	694	653	741	684
700-799 .. .. .	..	894	731	680	717	764	715
800-899	782	988	791	777	745	686	794	
900-999	697	863	757	792	762	845	794	
1,000-1,099	835	913	763	776	762	770	806	
1,100-1,199	857	849	704	768	766	786	797	
1,200-1,299	798	869	719	730	740	797	804	
1,300-1,399	962	825	674	699	732	729	780	
1,400-1,499	807	816	729	699	701	755	778	
1,500-1,599	699	779	633	665	690	515	746	
1,600-1,699	771	781	751	683	744	797	762	
1,700-1,799	840	758	644	655	624	935	739	
1,800-1,899	615	747	652	756	596	..	735	
1,900-1,999	637	718	627	652	541	669	688	
2,000-2,099	634	705	663	603	460	920	676	
2,100-2,199	648	731	678	604	612	..	711	
2,200 and Over	668	698	687	750	626	668	695	
Total	721	795	697	752	732	753	769	

The most numerous sizes for the more important types of houses were: Brick-veneer, 1,200 to 1,299 square feet; and timber and fibro-cement, both 1,000 to 1,099 square feet.

14 RETAIL TRADE

The statistics in this section relate to the number of retail establishments throughout Queensland and the turnover of these establishments.

Information of this nature was first collected for the year ended 30 June 1948 by a full census of all retail establishments. As this was the first census of its type in Australia, its scope and the data sought were the minima consistent with the objective of securing a record of the number of such establishments, their type, their geographical distribution, their aggregate sales of goods, and a simple commodity dissection together with a record of the value of certain services provided. This census was followed by a second census of all retail establishments which operated during the year ended 30 June 1949.

A third census was taken for the year ended 30 June 1953 in which retailers were asked to furnish more detailed information concerning the dissection of their turnover into commodity groups, and questions were asked about stocks of goods on hand, the number of persons engaged in the business, and credit sales. Further censuses were taken for 1956-57, 1961-62, and 1968-69. Full details of the 1968-69 census are not yet available (see page 223).

In general terms, the censuses covered those establishments which normally sell goods by retail in shops, rooms, kiosks, and yards. Certain types of establishments which sell services by retail (including repairs and materials therein) were also included, e.g. boot repairers, hairdressers, motor garages and service stations, and cafes. The censuses included the retail sales of those factories or wholesalers who conducted a regular retail business, but excluded those who only occasionally sold goods by retail. Both new and second-hand goods were included in sales recorded by relevant retail establishments.

During the period between censuses, variations in the value of retail sales have been measured by means of quarterly sample surveys based on returns covering approximately 45 per cent of all retail sales in Australia.

The censuses provide for each State, and for subdivisions within each State, a classification of total retail sales by type of store, by commodity group, and by size of turnover. This made possible for subsequent sample surveys a detailed stratification of retail stores in the same categories.

Because of their importance and relatively small numbers, the strata containing the large firms are fully enumerated at sample surveys. (A large firm is defined as one with an annual turnover during the census year of not less than \$500,000 in New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, \$200,000 in South Australia and Western Australia, and \$100,000 in Tasmania.) Other strata are sampled on a simple random basis.

Once selected, stores remain in the sample until the next census. However, to keep the sample representative of current conditions, allowance is made for stores in the sample closing down or changing their type, and for new stores to be introduced into the sample. For this purpose an up-to-date register of all stores is maintained through an annual re-listing. The regular complete censuses provide checks on the accuracy of the sample surveys.

Retail Sales in Queensland—The following table shows, on a comparable basis throughout, the total value of retail sales of goods and sales per head of population in each of the commodity groups specified, for the years 1961-62, 1967-68, and 1968-69. The figures relate to establishments with total annual retail sales of \$1,000 or more. The total amount of retail sales of establishments so excluded for these years is not significant—less than 0.1 per cent of the total—and their omission does not affect the validity of the comparisons shown.

RETAIL SALES CLASSIFIED BY COMMODITY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND

Commodity Group	Total Sales			Sales per Head of Population ³		
	1961-62 ¹	1967-68 ^{2r}	1968-69 ²	1961-62 ¹	1967-68 ²	1968-69 ²
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$	\$	\$
Groceries	124.8	176.5	179.0	81.8	102.8	102.2
Butchers' Meat	57.4	85.8	87.7	37.6	50.0	50.1
Other Food ⁴	96.4	136.0	134.9	63.2	79.2	77.0
Total Food and Groceries ..	278.6	398.3	401.6	182.6	231.9	229.3
Beer, Wine, and Spirits ..	74.6	116.2	122.2	48.8	67.6	69.8
Clothing and Drapery	113.2	156.1	166.9	74.2	90.9	95.3
Footwear	18.3	25.6	26.7	12.0	14.9	15.2
Hardware, China, and Glass- ware ⁵	21.8	27.8	28.0	14.2	16.2	16.0
Electrical Goods and Radios ⁶	48.2	67.9	64.5	31.6	39.5	36.8
Furniture and Floor Coverings	26.3	42.1	46.6	17.2	24.5	26.6
Chemists' Goods	37.0	59.5	64.8	24.2	34.6	37.0
Newspapers, Books, and Stationery	21.5	31.8	33.8	14.0	18.5	19.3
Other Goods ⁷	62.1	94.7	105.6	40.6	55.1	60.3
Total (excluding Motor Vehicles etc.)	701.6	1,020.0	1,060.7	459.4	593.8	605.6
Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, etc. ⁸	218.0	396.8	423.5	142.8	231.0	241.8
Total	919.6	1,416.8	1,484.2	602.2	824.8	847.4

¹ Census figures. ² Survey figures. ³ Calculated on the basis of mean population for the year shown. ⁴ Including fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, cooked provisions, fish, etc., but excluding some delivered milk and bread. ⁵ Excluding builders' hardware and basic building materials (e.g. timber, building sheets, tiles, joinery, cement). ⁶ Including television and accessories, musical instruments, domestic refrigerators, etc. ⁷ Including tobacco, cigarettes, etc., jewellery, sporting requisites, etc. ⁸ Excluding tractors, farm machinery and implements, earthmoving equipment, etc. ^r Revised since last issue.

Total retail sales increased by 4.8 per cent from 1967-68 to 1968-69. The greatest rates of increase were for "other" goods (11.5 per cent), furniture and floor coverings (10.7 per cent), chemists' goods (8.9 per cent), clothing and drapery (6.9 per cent), motor vehicles, parts, petrol, etc. (6.7 per cent), newspapers, books, and stationery (6.3 per cent), beer, wine, and spirits (5.2 per cent).

Sales in two commodity groups decreased, electrical goods and radios by 5 per cent, and "other" food by 0.8 per cent.

Statistical Divisions—The figures shown in the preceding table for 1961-62 were obtained from the census of that year. Figures for the other years are estimates based on the results of sample surveys. Inter-

censal estimates are not made by districts. The next table gives the distribution of retail trade at the 1956-57 and 1961-62 censuses.

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, SALES, AND STOCKS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, CITIES AND TOWNS, QUEENSLAND, 1956-57 AND 1961-62

District	Establishments		Total Value of Retail Sales		Total Value of Retail Stocks at 30 June	
	1956-57	1961-62	1956-57	1961-62	1957	1962
	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Statistical Divisions</i>						
Metropolitan	5,633	5,978	314,648	397,360	37,014	47,630
Moreton	2,148	2,422	75,562	102,506	8,976	11,354
Maryborough	1,622	1,649	57,916	70,774	9,078	9,736
Downs	1,756	1,738	72,882	86,084	10,186	11,444
Roma and South-Western	469	482	19,920	22,852	2,802	3,108
<i>Total South</i>	<i>11,628</i>	<i>12,269</i>	<i>540,928</i>	<i>679,576</i>	<i>68,056</i>	<i>83,272</i>
Rockhampton	1,182	1,125	43,020	50,716	5,934	6,022
Central-Western and Far-Western	405	417	15,536	19,440	2,176	3,026
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>1,587</i>	<i>1,542</i>	<i>58,556</i>	<i>70,156</i>	<i>8,110</i>	<i>9,048</i>
Mackay	513	525	24,604	29,556	3,462	3,892
Townsville	967	1,038	41,428	55,118	6,042	7,090
Cairns	1,285	1,317	53,200	63,072	7,548	8,192
Peninsula and North-Western	327	374	18,240	22,174	2,330	2,790
<i>Total North</i>	<i>3,092</i>	<i>3,254</i>	<i>137,472</i>	<i>169,920</i>	<i>19,382</i>	<i>21,964</i>
<i>Total Queensland</i>	<i>16,307</i>	<i>17,065</i>	<i>736,956</i>	<i>919,652</i>	<i>95,548</i>	<i>114,284</i>

Metropolitan Suburban Divisions and Major Provincial Cities

City: Inner City Area	993	934	138,822	143,288	23,396	26,644
Remainder	879	885	61,572	67,486	4,772	6,712
North Side Inner Suburbs	699	698	20,362	28,078	1,428	1,818
North Side Outer Suburbs ¹	826	883	24,446	41,328	2,028	3,298
Western Suburbs	348	405	10,510	16,910	760	1,146
South Side Inner Suburbs	293	305	8,004	12,246	488	778
South Side Outer Suburbs ¹	838	1,003	28,088	52,640	2,228	4,136
Bayside ¹	478	463	14,836	19,132	1,242	1,688
Rural ¹		82		3,002		164
Outside City of Brisbane ²	279	320	8,008	13,250	672	1,246
<i>Total Metropolitan</i>	<i>5,633</i>	<i>5,978</i>	<i>314,648</i>	<i>397,360</i>	<i>37,014</i>	<i>47,630</i>
Ipswich	389	415	20,492	26,364	2,442	2,994
Toowoomba	553	546	31,084	38,538	4,110	5,072
Rockhampton	578	527	26,588	31,122	3,592	3,504
Townsville	476	531	24,690	33,868	3,422	3,990

¹ The comparability of figures for the Outer Suburban, Bayside, and Rural Divisions has been slightly affected by regroupings following the delineation for the 1961 Population Census of new Statistical Areas from former Rural areas. ² City of Redcliffe and part of Pine Rivers Shire.

Types of Business—Details of the number of stores of each type and the retail business transacted by them are given in the next table.

Businesses have been classified according to their major functions, but figures for each type refer to their sales or stocks of commodities of all kinds.

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, SALES, AND STOCKS BY TYPE OF BUSINESS,
QUEENSLAND, 1956-57 AND 1961-62

Type of Business	Establishments		Total Value of Retail Sales		Total Value of Retail Stocks at 30 June	
	1956-57	1961-62	1956-57	1961-62	1957	1962
	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Food Stores etc.</i>						
Grocers	3,784	3,632	152,902	186,170	16,840	16,860
Butchers	1,271	1,363	42,590	54,886	560	644
Fruiterers	521	604	13,586	18,084	338	600
Bakers	715	668	14,602	15,700	268	318
Cafes and Milk Bars ..	1,134	1,176	16,816	18,732	928	996
Other Food Stores ..	322	560	5,426	17,040	148	1,492
<i>Hotels, Tobacconists, etc.</i>						
Hotels etc.	1,237	1,175	66,186	79,496	2,354	2,582
Tobacconists, Hairdressers ..	364	326	4,162	3,872	368	306
<i>Department Stores, Drapers, etc.</i>						
Department Stores ..	22	27	52,322	73,258	11,658	14,888
Clothiers and Drapers ..	1,593	1,486	82,478	85,876	20,202	22,116
Footwear Stores	182	219	7,184	10,314	2,484	3,434
<i>Hardware, Electrical Goods, and Furniture Stores, etc.</i>						
Domestic Hardware Stores ..	329	301	7,624	8,818	1,868	2,050
Electrical Goods, Radios, and Musical Instrument Stores	630	688	26,974	43,076	5,354	7,866
Furniture, Floor Coverings ..	327	341	14,902	17,602	2,962	3,140
<i>Other Goods Stores</i>						
Chemists	523	675	17,772	30,104	3,270	5,434
Newsagents and Booksellers	468	487	15,450	18,376	2,082	2,672
Sports Goods, Cycle Stores ..	178	188	3,106	3,572	698	846
Watchmakers and Jewellers	250	235	5,424	5,598	2,142	2,408
Other Types of Business ..	457	470	8,878	10,704	1,932	3,012
Total (excluding Motor Vehicle Dealers etc.) ..	14,307	14,621	558,384	701,278	76,456	91,664
Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages, Service Stations, etc. ..	2,000	2,444	178,572	218,374	19,092	22,620
Grand Total	16,307	17,065	736,956	919,652	95,548	114,284

While the total number of retail establishments increased by 758, or 4.6 per cent, between 1956-57 and 1961-62, there was considerable divergence in the trends shown by the numbers for the various types of business. Whereas there were 152 (29.1 per cent) more chemists, 83 (15.9 per cent) more fruiterers, and 92 (7.2 per cent) more butchers, there were 107 (6.7 per cent) fewer clothiers and drapers, 47 (6.6 per cent) fewer bakers, and 152 (4.0 per cent) fewer grocers.

Based on sales during 1961-62 and stocks held at the end of that year, grocers turn their stocks over eleven times a year, compared with

five and a half times by chemists, five times by department stores, four times by clothiers and drapers, three times by footwear stores, and only two and a third times by watchmakers and jewellers.

Seasonality of Sales—Quarterly estimates based on a sample survey are made of the value of retail sales. These indicate a seasonal variation in the sales of most commodities. The increase in business due to Christmas shopping is discernible in December quarter figures. Figures for this quarter are generally about 8 per cent higher than the average of all quarters. The March quarter is usually the least active. Details for 1967-68 and 1968-69 are given in the next table. The figures for the earlier year have been revised since the last issue.

RETAIL SALES BY COMMODITY GROUP, EACH QUARTER, QUEENSLAND

Commodity Group			September	December	March	June	Year
			Quarter	Quarter	Quarter	Quarter	
			\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Groceries	1967-68		43.6	46.1	43.4	43.4	176.5
	1968-69		44.2	47.6	43.5	43.7	179.0
Butchers' Meat ..	1967-68		21.3	21.5	21.5	21.5	85.8
	1968-69		22.0	21.8	21.7	22.2	87.7
Other Food ¹	1967-68		33.0	35.5	34.6	32.9	136.0
	1968-69		32.2	35.5	34.2	33.0	134.9
Beer, Wine, and Spirits	1967-68		27.0	31.9	29.5	27.8	116.2
	1968-69		28.5	34.3	30.1	29.3	122.2
Clothing and Drapery	1967-68		37.0	44.4	32.9	41.8	156.1
	1968-69		39.8	47.6	35.7	43.8	166.9
Footwear	1967-68		6.5	6.9	5.5	6.7	25.6
	1968-69		6.4	7.3	5.8	7.2	26.7
Hardware, China, and Glassware ²	1967-68		6.5	8.7	6.4	6.2	27.8
	1968-69		6.4	8.6	6.5	6.5	28.0
Electrical Goods and Radios ³	1967-68		16.0	20.1	16.6	15.2	67.9
	1968-69		15.9	18.6	14.8	15.2	64.5
Furniture and Floor Coverings	1967-68		10.5	12.0	9.5	10.1	42.1
	1968-69		11.8	13.3	10.4	11.1	46.6
Chemists' Goods ..	1967-68		14.7	16.0	13.8	15.0	59.5
	1968-69		15.6	17.4	15.3	16.5	64.8
Newspapers, Books, and Stationery	1967-68		7.2	8.6	8.7	7.3	31.8
	1968-69		7.7	8.9	9.5	7.7	33.8
Other Goods ⁴	1967-68		22.2	27.5	21.8	23.2	94.7
	1968-69		24.5	31.4	24.4	25.3	105.6
Total (excluding Motor Vehicles etc.) ..	1967-68		245.5	279.2	244.2	251.1	1,020.0
	1968-69		255.0	292.3	251.9	261.5	1,060.7
Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, etc. ⁵	1967-68		95.0	100.4	92.5	108.9	396.8
	1968-69		103.4	109.0	101.5	109.6	423.5
Total	1967-68		340.5	379.6	336.7	360.0	1,416.8
	1968-69		358.4	401.3	353.4	371.1	1,484.2

¹ to ⁵ See notes ⁴ to ⁸ to table on page 265.

15 NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Estimates of the Australian national income and expenditure given in this section are taken from the *Australian National Accounts* and are subject to revision. The relationship of the main aggregates is shown in the next table which is followed by definitions of the principal items.

RELATIONSHIP OF MAIN AGGREGATES, AUSTRALIA

Item	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Net Current Expenditure on Goods and Services	14,304	15,372	16,632	18,151	19,513
Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure ..	5,236	5,679	5,957	6,490	7,207
Increase in Value of Stocks	677	228	490	224	860
Statistical Discrepancy ¹	17	-22	-91	-97	-52
Gross National Expenditure	20,234	21,257	22,988	24,768	27,528
<i>Plus</i> Exports of Goods and Services ..	3,048	3,137	3,469	3,555	3,890
National Turnover of Goods and Services	23,282	24,394	26,457	28,323	31,418
<i>Less</i> Imports of Goods and Services ..	3,480	3,623	3,693	4,127	4,247
Gross National Product	19,802	20,771	22,764	24,196	27,171
<i>Less</i> Net Indirect Taxes	2,043	2,233	2,380	2,584	2,852
Gross National Product at Factor Cost ..	17,759	18,538	20,384	21,612	24,319
<i>Less</i> Depreciation Allowances of Trading Enterprises	1,669	1,817	1,988	2,158	2,356
Net National Product	16,090	16,721	18,396	19,454	21,963
<i>Less</i> Net Income Payable Overseas ..	286	315	341	472	572
National Income	15,804	16,406	18,055	18,982	21,391
<i>Plus</i> Net Income Payable Overseas ..	286	315	341	472	572
Net National Product	16,090	16,721	18,396	19,454	21,963
<i>Less</i> Net Operating Surplus of Companies and Public Enterprises	2,624	2,565	2,813	3,155	3,583
<i>Less</i> Interest etc. Paid by Unincorporated Enterprises and Dwellings Owned by Persons	489	554	620	709	797
<i>Plus</i> Interest Received by Persons ..	504	557	576	629	704
Dividends Received by Persons ..	372	361	433	503	550
Cash Benefits to Persons	1,098	1,179	1,271	1,325	1,442
Remittances from Overseas	115	122	134	154	164
Personal Income	15,066	15,821	17,377	18,201	20,443

¹ See note ¹ to first table on page 272.

Gross National Product is the total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period after deduction of the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production, but before deducting allowances for the consumption of capital equipment. Thus gross national product, as here defined, is "at market prices". It is equivalent to gross national expenditure plus exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services. *Gross National Product at Factor Cost* is that part of the cost of producing the gross national product which consists of gross payments to factors of production (labour, land, capital, and enterprise). It represents the value added by these factors in the process of production and is equivalent to gross national product less indirect taxes plus subsidies.

Net National Product is that part of the value added within a given period by factors of production (labour, land, capital, and enterprise)

which accrues as income to their suppliers after allowing for the depreciation of capital equipment. It is equivalent to gross national product at factor cost less allowance for depreciation.

National Income is the net income accruing within a given period to Australian residents from their services in supplying factors of production (labour, land, capital, and enterprise) in Australia or overseas. It is equivalent to net national product plus income receivable from overseas less income payable overseas.

National Turnover of Goods and Services is the total flow, within a given period, of final goods and services (i.e. excluding any 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 national product plus imports of goods and services or, alternatively, to gross national expenditure plus exports of goods and services.

Gross National Expenditure is the total expenditure within a given period on final goods and services (i.e. excluding goods and services used up during the period in the process of production) bought for use in the Australian economy. It is equivalent to gross national product plus imports of goods and services less exports of goods and services.

Personal Income is the total income, whether in cash or kind, received by persons normally resident in Australia. It includes both income received in return for productive activity (such as wages and supplements, incomes of unincorporated enterprises, etc.) and transfer incomes (such as cash social service benefits, interest, etc.). Personal income also includes any property income received by non-profit organisations such as private schools, churches, charitable organisations, etc. However, it excludes any income which might be said to accrue to persons in the form of undistributed company income and retained investment income of life insurance etc. funds.

The next table summarises the main items constituting the national production account. Wages and salaries, including the pay of members of the Forces, is the largest single component of gross national product, being 50 per cent in 1964-65 and 51 per cent in 1968-69. This item has increased by \$4,044m, or 41 per cent, since 1964-65.

In the same period, the gross operating surplus of trading enterprises increased by \$2,516m, or 32 per cent. This figure is made up of increases in the surpluses of companies (\$1,181m), unincorporated enterprises (\$644m), dwellings owned by persons (\$428m), and public enterprises (\$263m).

This table also 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) *Net Current Expenditure on Goods and Services*: (i) *Personal Consumption*. Net expenditure on goods and services for purposes of consumption by persons and private non-profit making bodies serving persons. This item excludes purchase of dwellings and capital expenditure by non-profit making bodies (included in item (b) (i)), and maintenance of dwellings (treated as expenses of private enterprises) but includes personal expenditure on motor vehicles and other durable goods and the imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings. (ii) *Financial Enterprises*.

The current expenditure of banks, instalment credit companies, short-term money market companies, and building societies after deduction of bank charges to customers. Charges by instalment credit companies are treated as interest receipts and therefore not offset against expenditure. This item includes wages, salaries and supplements, indirect taxes, and other payments for goods and services. Public financial enterprises are government businesses (mainly banks, including the Reserve Bank) which operate in a manner analogous to other financial enterprises, in that their current expenditure is largely financed by the net receipt of interest. The interest received by government housing authorities is treated as a receipt by government financial enterprises but their other receipts, including net profit on sale of houses, and all their expenditure, are included in those of government trading enterprises. (iii) *Public Authorities*. Expenditure by public authorities (not public enterprises) which does not result in the creation of fixed tangible assets or in the acquisition of land, buildings, or second-hand goods (other than imported). It comprises expenditure on wages, salaries and supplements, and on goods and services other than fixed assets and stocks. Fees etc. charged by public authorities for goods sold and services rendered are offset against purchases. Net expenditure overseas by public authorities and purchases from public enterprises are included. All expenditure on defence is classified as current.

(b) *Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure*: (i) *Private*. Expenditure on fixed assets, whether for replacements or additions. It includes expenditure on dwellings, other building and construction, vehicles, plant, machinery, etc. It also includes expenditure on second-hand assets (other than houses purchased from public authorities), as well as new assets, less sales of existing assets. Expenditure on ordinary repair and maintenance of fixed assets is excluded as being chargeable to current account. Major additions are, however, regarded as capital expenditure. New dwellings purchased by persons from public housing authorities are included in private capital expenditure. (ii) *Public Enterprises*. Expenditure on new fixed assets, whether for replacements or additions. This item includes expenditure on dwellings, other building and construction, vehicles, plant, machinery, etc. Expenditure on ordinary repair and maintenance is excluded as being chargeable to current account. Major additions are, however, regarded as capital expenditure. (iii) *Public Authorities*. Expenditure on new fixed assets other than for defence purposes. This item includes expenditure on buildings and construction, vehicles, plant, machinery, etc. Expenditure on ordinary repair and maintenance of fixed assets is excluded as being chargeable to current account. However, because it has been impossible to make a satisfactory dissection, all expenditure on roads, including maintenance, is classified as capital expenditure.

(c) *Increase in Value of Stocks*. The change in book value of non-farm stocks held by trading enterprises and public authorities and the change in the value of farm stocks.

The largest component of gross national expenditure is personal consumption which accounts for nearly three-fifths of the total. This is dealt with more fully on pages 273 to 275. Consumption expenditure by public authorities and financial enterprises together is less than one-quarter of personal consumption.

Gross fixed capital expenditure accounts for about one-quarter of total expenditure. About two-thirds of this is private expenditure and one-third public. Changes in stocks usually account for about 2 per cent of the total.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION ACCOUNT, AUSTRALIA

Item	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Wages, Salaries, and Supplements ..	9,818	10,584	11,512	12,499	13,862
Gross Operating Surplus of Trading Enterprises					
Companies	2,923	2,946	3,271	3,648	4,104
Unincorporated Enterprises	3,533	3,401	3,868	3,531	4,177
Dwellings Owned by Persons	853	935	1,031	1,148	1,281
Public Enterprises	632	672	702	786	895
Gross National Product at Factor Cost	17,759	18,538	20,384	21,612	24,319
Indirect Taxes <i>less</i> Subsidies	2,043	2,233	2,380	2,584	2,852
Gross National Product	19,802	20,771	22,764	24,196	27,171
Imports of Goods and Services	3,480	3,623	3,693	4,127	4,247
National Turnover of Goods and Services	23,282	24,394	26,457	28,323	31,418
Net Current Expenditure on Goods and Services					
Personal Consumption	12,001	12,706	13,639	14,780	15,813
Financial Enterprises	260	282	310	331	370
Public Authorities	2,043	2,384	2,683	3,040	3,330
Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure					
Private	3,382	3,630	3,802	4,120	4,669
Public Enterprises	1,019	1,137	1,196	1,351	1,425
Public Authorities	835	912	959	1,019	1,113
Increase in Value of Stocks					
Value of Physical Change in Stocks ..	603	101	388	90	762
Stock Valuation Adjustment	74	127	102	134	98
Statistical Discrepancy ¹	17	-22	-91	-97	-52
Gross National Expenditure	20,234	21,257	22,988	24,768	27,528
Exports of Goods and Services	3,048	3,137	3,469	3,555	3,890
National Turnover of Goods and Services	23,282	24,394	26,457	28,323	31,418

¹ Difference between the totals of the items in the two parts of the table, which conceptually should be the same.

The next two tables deal with the personal current account, covering the income and outlay of persons, as distinct from companies or public authorities. The figures show that about a sixth of all personal income is spent on food while income tax takes almost 12 per cent. Expenditure on cigarettes, tobacco, and alcoholic drinks (7 per cent of personal income) is about the same as expenditure on clothing, footwear, and drapery, or the expenditure on the purchase and operation of motor vehicles.

PERSONAL CURRENT ACCOUNT, INCOME, AUSTRALIA

Item	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Wages, Salaries, and Supplements ..	9,818	10,584	11,512	12,499	13,862
Interest etc. Received	504	557	576	629	704
Dividends	372	361	433	503	550
Unincorporated Enterprises Income					
Farm	1,274	1,043	1,335	799	1,212
Other	1,430	1,484	1,575	1,688	1,835
Income from Dwelling Rent	455	491	541	604	674
Remittances from Overseas	115	122	134	154	164
Cash Benefits from Public Authorities ..	1,098	1,179	1,271	1,325	1,442
Total Receipts	15,066	15,821	17,377	18,201	20,443

PERSONAL CURRENT ACCOUNT, OUTLAY, AUSTRALIA

Item	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Personal Consumption Expenditure					
Food	2,695	2,870	3,060	3,235	3,360
Cigarettes and Tobacco	392	428	443	472	482
Alcoholic Drinks	751	835	905	997	1,073
Clothing, Footwear, Drapery	1,270	1,315	1,386	1,470	1,548
Dwelling Rent	1,359	1,483	1,630	1,793	1,981
Household Durables	952	953	1,002	1,096	1,168
Chemists' Goods	337	366	392	422	454
Gas, Electricity, Fuel	319	342	363	385	430
Newspapers, Books, etc.	206	218	238	254	273
All Other Goods	349	372	399	427	460
Purchase of Motor Vehicles	730	660	680	795	842
Operation of Motor Vehicles	487	557	620	675	747
Other Travel and Communication	509	539	580	616	664
Hospital, Medical, and Funeral Expenses	422	455	512	566	630
All Other Services	1,224	1,313	1,428	1,578	1,704
Total Consumption	12,001	12,706	13,639	14,780	15,813
Interest Paid	182	183	187	203	231
Income Tax Payable	1,496	1,655	1,885	2,035	2,394
Estate and Gift Duties	141	137	156	182	203
Remittances Overseas	66	74	79	84	90
Saving	1,180	1,066	1,431	917	1,712
Total Outlay	15,066	15,821	17,377	18,201	20,443

A dissection of personal income by States for the years 1964-65 to 1968-69 is shown in the next table. Personal income is defined on page 270. In 1968-69, personal income in Queensland increased by 11.7 per cent, compared with a rise of 12.3 per cent for Australia as a whole. In 1967-68 personal income increased by 7.3 per cent in Queensland and 8.5 per cent for Australia.

ITEMS OF PERSONAL INCOME BY STATES

State	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
<i>Wages, Salaries, and Supplements (\$m)</i>					
New South Wales ¹	4 005	4,282	4,656	5,036	5,630
Victoria	2,883	3,100	3,374	3,655	4,013
Queensland	1,188	1,279	1,384	1,485	1,634
South Australia ²	879	945	1,012	1,108	1,220
Western Australia	588	678	756	858	979
Tasmania	275	300	330	357	386
Australia	9,819	10,584	11,512	12,499	13,862

*Income from Property and Unincorporated Businesses,
including Farmers (\$m)*

New South Wales ¹	1,443	1,279	1,582	1,492	1,786
Victoria	1,362	1,379	1,455	1,377	1,565
Queensland	592	591	665	675	784
South Australia ²	390	381	422	342	445
Western Australia	254	322	351	382	437
Tasmania	109	106	119	109	122
Australia	4,150	4,058	4,594	4,377	5,139

ITEMS OF PERSONAL INCOME BY STATES—*continued*

State	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
<i>Cash Benefits from Public Authorities (\$m)</i>					
New South Wales ¹	419	455	487	507	553
Victoria	288	307	333	344	372
Queensland	170	182	196	206	225
South Australia ²	102	109	119	125	137
Western Australia	82	87	95	100	109
Tasmania	37	39	41	43	46
Australia	1,098	1,179	1,271	1,325	1,442

<i>Total Personal Income (\$m)</i>					
New South Wales ¹	5,867	6,016	6,725	7,035	7,969
Victoria	4,533	4,786	5,162	5,376	5,950
Queensland	1,950	2,052	2,245	2,366	2,643
South Australia ²	1,371	1,435	1,553	1,575	1,802
Western Australia	924	1,087	1,202	1,340	1,525
Tasmania	421	445	490	509	554
Australia	15,066	15,821	17,377	18,201	20,443

<i>Total Personal Income per Head of Population (\$)</i>					
New South Wales ¹	1,388	1,398	1,538	1,579	1,752
Victoria	1,445	1,498	1,588	1,628	1,773
Queensland	1,199	1,236	1,330	1,377	1,509
South Australia ²	1,241	1,262	1,336	1,336	1,499
Western Australia	1,131	1,299	1,394	1,501	1,642
Tasmania	1,150	1,203	1,310	1,343	1,435
Australia	1,336	1,376	1,484	1,526	1,680

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory.² Including Northern Territory.

Personal consumption expenditure by States is set out below.

PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY STATES, 1968-69

Item	N.S.W. ¹	Vic.	Qld	S.A. ²	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Food	1,263	970	444	311	274	98	3,360
Cigarettes and Tobacco	193	136	62	44	32	15	482
Alcoholic Drinks	438	281	137	92	95	31	1,074
Clothing etc.	613	436	192	142	115	49	1,547
Rent	790	618	249	137	140	47	1,981
Household Durables	446	328	149	111	100	33	1,167
Chemists' Goods	183	120	65	41	34	12	455
Gas, Electricity, Fuel	155	149	48	38	25	15	430
Newspapers, Books, etc.	109	82	34	20	18	9	272
All Other Goods	175	129	60	41	39	13	457
Travel and Communication ³	890	627	289	208	176	64	2,254
Medical, Hospital, and Funeral Expenses	260	181	67	61	44	17	630
All Other Services	698	486	215	138	122	45	1,704
Total	6,215	4,543	2,011	1,383	1,213	449	15,813

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory.² Including Northern Territory.³ Including the purchase and operation of motor vehicles.

PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE PER CAPITA BY STATES, 1968-69

Item	N.S.W. ¹	Vic.	Qld	S.A. ²	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Food	278	289	253	259	295	254	276
Cigarettes and Tobacco ..	42	41	35	37	34	39	40
Alcoholic Drinks	96	84	78	77	102	80	88
Clothing etc.	135	130	110	118	124	127	127
Rent	174	184	142	114	151	122	163
Household Durables	98	98	85	92	108	86	96
Chemists' Goods	40	36	37	34	37	31	37
Gas, Electricity, Fuel ..	34	44	27	32	27	39	35
Newspapers, Books, etc. ..	24	24	19	17	19	23	22
All Other Goods	38	38	34	34	42	34	38
Travel and Communication ³	196	187	165	173	190	166	185
Medical, Hospital, and Funeral Expenses	57	54	38	51	47	44	52
All Other Services	153	145	123	115	131	117	140
Total	1,367	1,354	1,148	1,151	1,306	1,164	1,300

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory.² Including Northern Territory.³ Including the purchase and operation of motor vehicles.

Variations in the per capita figures from State to State may reflect differences in actual quantities or qualities of the goods, or differences in price levels, or interstate differences between the location of the consumer and the point of retail sale.

The combined income and expenditure accounts of all public authorities, including local and semi-governmental authorities, are shown in the next table.

PUBLIC AUTHORITIES CURRENT ACCOUNT, AUSTRALIA

Income or Outlay	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Indirect Taxes	2,155	2,370	2,540	2,777	3,078
Direct Taxes	2,432	2,682	2,881	3,213	3,617
Interest etc. Received	104	112	115	98	111
Public Enterprises Income ..	527	538	563	641	729
Total Receipts	5,218	5,702	6,099	6,729	7,535
Net Current Expenditure on Goods and Services	2,043	2,384	2,683	3,040	3,330
Subsidies	112	137	160	193	226
Interest etc. Paid	505	540	570	627	670
Overseas Grants	107	127	151	154	159
Cash Benefits to Persons	1,098	1,179	1,271	1,325	1,442
Grants towards Private Capital Expenditure	31	56	55	53	46
Devaluation Compensation .. ..	..	..	..	21	..
Surplus on Current Account	1,322	1,279	1,209	1,316	1,662
Total Outlay	5,218	5,702	6,099	6,729	7,535

Public enterprises income includes incomes of public trading and financial enterprises. For trading enterprises income is equal to gross operating surplus less depreciation allowances; for financial enterprises it is the net income, after depreciation allowances, of interest etc. received after deduction of interest paid and the net current expenditure by government banks on goods and services. Net current expenditure on

goods and services relates to all expenditure by public authorities (not public enterprises) as defined on page 271.

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. Such records are essential for the examination of influences which external factors have on the domestic economy. 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.

The next table shows balance of payments details for five years to 1968-69.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, AUSTRALIA (\$m)

Nature of Item	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
CURRENT ACCOUNT					
Exports f.o.b.	2,574	2,626	2,926	2,941	3,217
Imports f.o.b.	2,739	2,822	2,837	3,159	3,203
Balance of Trade	-165	-196	89	-218	14
Invisible Credits					
Transportation	279	295	319	362	394
Travel	54	58	69	88	108
Property Income	119	113	123	129	150
Government	59	77	83	76	80
Other	197	203	215	247	260
Invisible Debits					
Transportation	488	520	544	636	685
Travel	114	122	133	140	150
Property Income	410	432	465	601	713
Government	53	62	81	95	111
Other	259	298	328	335	353
Balance on Current Account	-781	-884	-653	-1,123	-1,006
CAPITAL ACCOUNT (NET)					
Government (Non-monetary)					
Government Securities	-25	-26	22	148	138
International Non-monetary Institutions	-3	-6	-10	-11	-10
Other Government Transactions	-20	46	-42	-49	-57
Private (Non-monetary)					
Overseas Investment in Australian Companies	583	688	509	948	974
Australian Investment Overseas	-26	-32	-32	-44	-64
Other Private Investment	10	5	2	5	11
Marketing Authorities	-61	34	-74	33	27
Monetary					
Non-official Transactions	17	10	13	46	-7
Official Transactions					
I.M.F. Account	-22	-40	-26	-71	45
International Reserves	318	-19	176	-10 ¹	-214
Other . . . . .	..	..	-30	..	15
Balancing Item	10	224	145	128	148
Balance on Capital Account	781	884	653	1,123	1,006

¹ Excluding a reduction of \$113m in the Australian dollar equivalent due to devaluation of the pound sterling.

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 on the previous page. 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 the current and capital accounts. It is therefore necessary to introduce into the estimates a "balancing item" to preserve the identity between these two accounts. 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.

• Chapter 8

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

1 INTRODUCTION

Transport and communication services are only partly recorded in production statistics, but they cover a large proportion of the national income and expenditure. At the Census of June 1966, 42,459 persons, or 6.4 per cent of the entire labour force, were engaged in transport and storage services in Queensland. Of these, 13,601 were employed on the railways, 1,445 on tramways or trolley buses, 6,982 in shipping or cargo handling, 2,662 on air services, 492 in storage firms, and the remaining 17,277 in car, bus, taxi, or carrying services requiring motor transport.

In addition to these persons engaged in operating the services, there were 20,623 employed in the wholesale and retail trade in motor vehicles, accessories, petrol, and oils. A further 18,830 persons were engaged in the manufacture, assembly, and repair of vehicles (railway and tramway, 6,883; motor vehicles etc., 9,554; ships, 2,285; and aircraft, 108). The construction and repair of transport facilities engaged another 16,755 (10,181 on roads and bridges, 5,588 on railway or tramway permanent way, 855 on harbours, wharves, and river works, and 131 on aerodromes).

These figures gave a total of 98,667 for all recorded aspects of the transport industry, accounting for 15 per cent of the State's labour force. Roads and road transport absorbed 58 per cent of this total.

With 14,437 persons engaged in communication services, the total employment in transport and communication amounted to 113,104, or 17.0 per cent of all workers. If this proportion can be taken as representative also of the cost of transport and communication industries compared with the gross national expenditure, then the cost of those industries in Queensland would have approached \$660m in 1968-69.

2 SEA TRANSPORT AND PORTS

Sea transport takes precedence historically in Queensland transport, and the location of ports (see map on page 286) explains a great deal of the relations between districts and the coastal cities. It was not until 1903 that the central district was linked with the southern by other than sea transport, and the coastal railway system was not completed until 1924. Until then, therefore, Brisbane was the commercial capital of the southern district only, and the trade of the central and northern ports was largely distinct.

The Port of Brisbane, Queensland's chief port, includes the waters of Moreton Bay and rivers affluent to it. The Brisbane River is the principal stream, and constant dredging has made it navigable for most vessels in the Australian trade for 14 miles from its mouth. The main centres for shipping are within easy access of the city. Two oil refineries have been established at the mouth of the river and berths have been provided to accommodate large tankers. The main dry docking

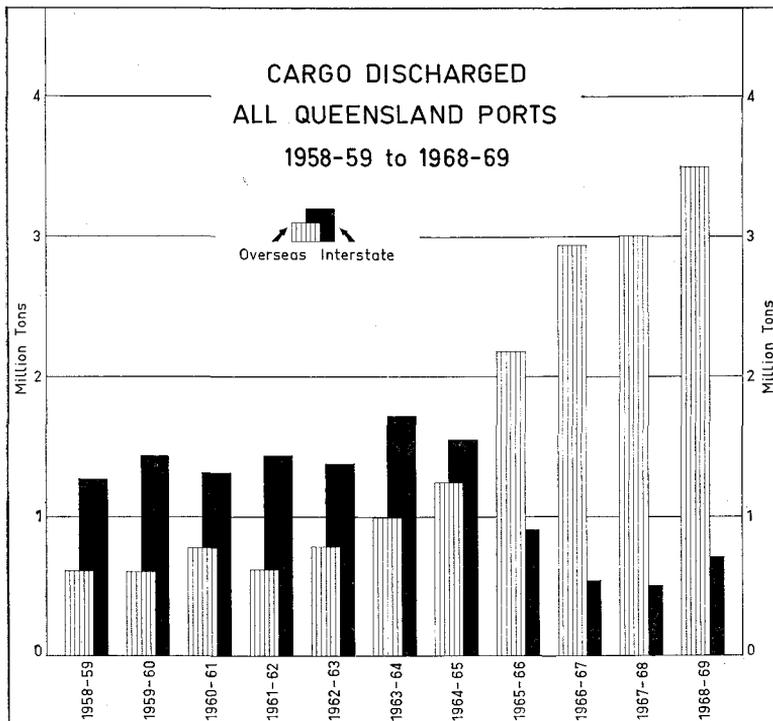
facilities are at a large graving dock at Cairncross. A major modernisation programme being implemented will extend facilities in this area to include a slipway for vessels up to 2,500 tons as a replacement for the South Brisbane Dry Dock, and a new fitting out wharf. Other port facilities include an 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.

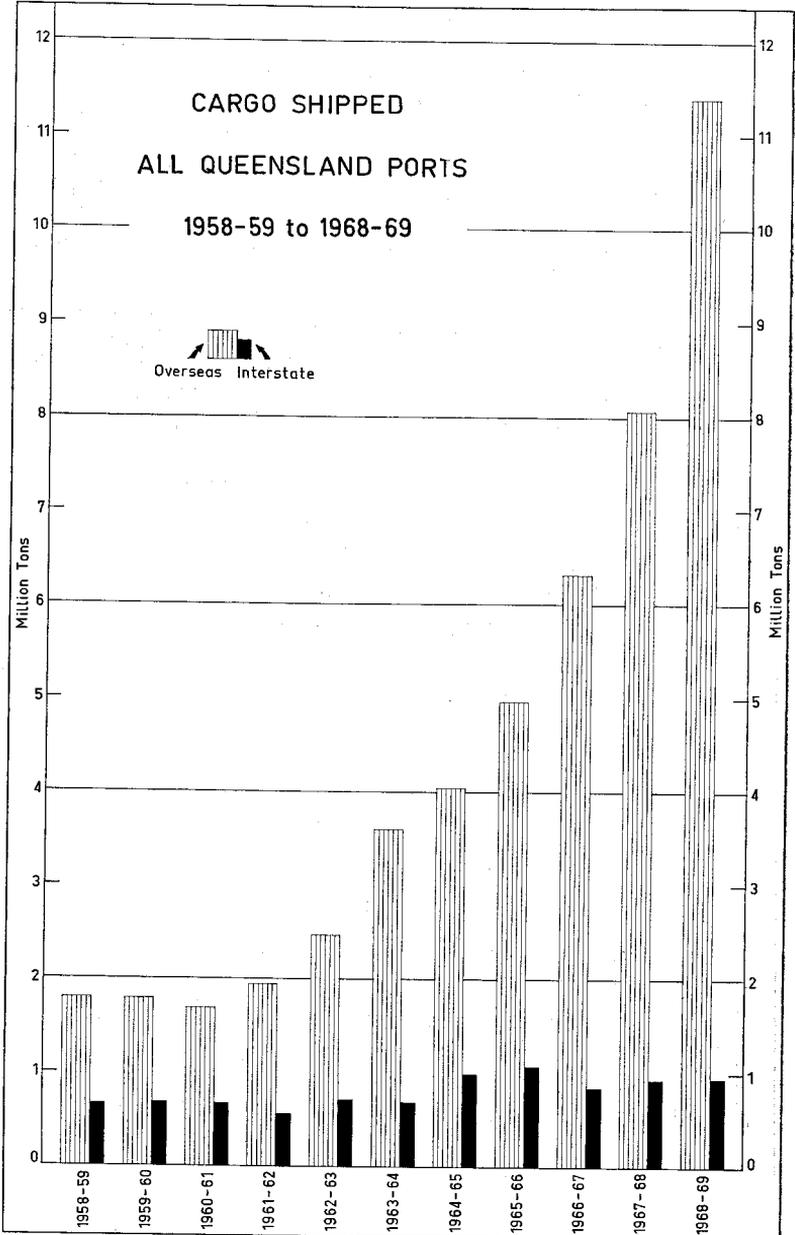
Gladstone, which has a good natural harbour, has been developed as a major coal loading port. Facilities have been constructed for the bulk handling of inward shipments of bauxite ore and outward shipments of alumina. The port is also equipped to handle grain, oil, ore, etc. in bulk.

Port Alma, near the mouth of the Fitzroy River, is the main port for Rockhampton, which is 36 miles distant. It is a bulk oil storage terminal and work is nearing completion on a container terminal. The chief exports are meat, salt in bulk, and blister copper. Rockhampton city wharves are now used only to a limited extent.

Mackay, an artificial deep-water port, has bulk sugar handling installations, bulk oil storage facilities and a containerised general cargo terminal. A new port is under construction at Hay Point, near Mackay, which will be mainly engaged in the export of coal. Bowen has a natural harbour through which exports of meat and coal are shipped.



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, other than those in bulk, important commodities (all exports) include lead, refined copper, molasses, and meat.



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, 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 ports. Many of the Brisbane wharves are owned by private shipping interests.

Brisbane Harbour Finances—The accounts of the Brisbane Harbour under the control of the Department of Harbours and Marine are set out in the following table. These accounts include the Brisbane River Account. The loan indebtedness of the harbour at 30 June 1969 was \$4,889,652, and the Working Account had a credit balance of \$2,275,054.

BRISBANE HARBOUR

Year	Harbour Dues	Total Receipts	Working Expenses ¹	Total Expenditure ²	Accumulated Balance
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1964-65	2,125	2,795	2,305	2,646	989
1965-66	2,094	3,121	2,157	2,498	1,611
1966-67	2,044	2,987	2,229	2,561	2,037
1967-68	2,019	3,475	3,039	3,376	2,136
1968-69	2,333	3,622	3,156	3,483	2,275

¹ Excluding interest and redemption.

² Excluding loan.

The Department of Harbours and Marine also controls the South Brisbane Dry Dock and Cairncross Graving Dock. At 30 June 1969 accumulated balances for these sections of the Department's activities were *Dr* \$14,621 and *Dr* \$624,078, respectively.

Finances of other Harbours not under Boards—Details of the operating accounts of the larger of the other harbours controlled by the Department of Harbours and Marine are shown below.

Harbour	Receipts 1968-69	Expenditure 1968-69	Balance 30 June 1969
	\$	\$	\$
Weipa	1,628,426	1,182,412	<i>Cr</i> 968,793
Innisfail (Mourilyan)	174,821	73,198	<i>Dr</i> 480,048
Maryborough-Urangan	35,989	42,215	<i>Cr</i> 116,388

Six other smaller harbours had credit balances aggregating \$33,315 and two had debit balances amounting to \$37,063.

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, 1968-69

Harbour Board	Wharfage and Harbour Dues	Total Receipts (excluding Loan) ¹	Working Expenses	Total Expenditure (excluding Loan) ²	Loan Indebtedness, 30 June 1969 ³
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bowen	32,631	49,035	37,110	50,487	548,610
Bundaberg	610,529	990,270	233,845	944,513	6,082,639
Cairns	620,259	1,468,871	586,953	1,265,133	6,803,019
Gladstone	887,657	1,542,887	141,748	1,442,686	7,561,120
Mackay	550,264	1,415,590	566,861	1,301,821	4,038,770
Rockhampton	147,382	222,084	73,999	238,221	4,737,414
Townsville	1,154,195	2,629,023	599,478	2,533,952	8,851,033
Total	4,002,917	8,317,760	2,239,994	7,776,813	38,622,605

¹ Including government subsidy.

² Including construction and debt charges.

³ Excluding temporary loans. Total relief from liability for certain indebtedness to 30 June 1969, has been granted to Bowen, \$377,964; Bundaberg, \$31,068; and Rockhampton, \$1,500,258.

Small Boat Facilities—Financed by the Commonwealth Aid Marine Works Fund and the State Harbour Dues Trust Fund, the State provides waterfront facilities for small craft, including boat havens, launching ramps, and fish landing facilities. In 1968-69, \$365,863 and \$358,119 was spent on such projects from these funds respectively.

Cargo Discharged and Shipped—The following table shows cargo movements, other than purely intrastate movements, at Queensland ports during the year ended 30 June 1969. The definition of cargo for this purpose differs from that used for trade statistics, in that for cargo statistics the figures are based on vessels, whether overseas or interstate, whereas overseas imports include only imports cleared at the port.

QUEENSLAND PORTS: OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE CARGO¹, 1968-69

Port	Cargo Discharged			Cargo Shipped		
	Overseas	Interstate	Total	Overseas	Interstate	Total
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Brisbane	3,183,730	428,958	3,612,688	1,412,790	98,905	1,511,695
Maryborough	344	..	344	..	..	..
Bundaberg	13	..	13	279,756	163,925	443,681
Gladstone	162,566	85,456	248,022	5,117,570	96,228	5,213,798
Rockhampton	2,251	4,085	6,336	55,492	25,384	80,876
Mackay	27,763	15,426	43,189	746,592	42,935	789,527
Bowen .. ..	..	..	..	59,012	508	59,520
Townsville	41,089	100,296	141,385	755,236	97,672	852,908
Lucinda Point .. ..	..	..	..	49,046	259,182	308,228
Innisfail .. ..	..	..	..	330,360	21,652	352,012
Cairns	60,401	22,092	82,493	365,139	9,194	374,333
Cape Flattery .. ..	..	..	..	16,984	..	16,984
Thursday Island .. ..	..	..	..	32,723	1	32,724
Weipa	6,138	1,128	7,266	2,180,447	145,573	2,326,020
Total	3,484,295	657,441	4,141,736	11,401,147	961,159	12,362,306

¹ Expressed in terms of tons weight or tons measurement of 40 cubic feet according to the type of cargo.

The next table gives the tonnage of cargo passing through Queensland ports, excluding intrastate movements, during the five years ended 30 June 1969. Comparing 1968-69 with 1958-59, cargo discharged more than doubled (overseas increased almost fourfold and interstate by a half) and 394 per cent more was shipped (519 per cent more overseas and 46 per cent more interstate).

QUEENSLAND PORTS: CARGO¹ DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED

Year	Cargo Discharged			Cargo Shipped		
	Overseas	Interstate	Total	Overseas	Interstate	Total
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
1964-65	1,241,905	1,548,913	2,790,818	4,045,580	994,106	5,039,686
1965-66	2,182,074	899,644	3,081,718	4,959,421	1,092,079	6,051,500
1966-67	2,935,535	536,299	3,471,834	6,303,037	850,218	7,153,255
1967-68	3,010,298	500,123	3,510,421	8,055,272	931,555	8,986,827
1968-69	3,484,295	657,441	4,141,736	11,401,147	961,159	12,362,306

¹ Expressed in terms of tons weight or tons measurement of 40 cubic feet according to the type of cargo.

Shipping—The next table shows the number and the net tonnage of vessels entering Queensland ports during 1968-69. "Net tonnage" is the volume of enclosed space which can be utilised for cargo or passengers.

TOTAL SHIPPING ENTERING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1968-69

Port	On Voyages beyond Queensland				On Coastwise Voyages	Total Entries
	From Overseas Direct	From Overseas via States	From Other States	Total		
Brisbane	571	273	584	1,428	167	1,595
Maryborough .. ..	..	..	..	..	12	12
Bundaberg	32	..	26	58	50	108
Gladstone	155	1	48	204	103	307
Rockhampton	11	..	39	50	61	111
Mackay	44	1	30	75	81	156
Bowen	3	..	10	13	20	33
Townsville	63	8	54	125	205	330
Lucinda Point	12	..	47	59	9	68
Innisfail	8	..	6	14	30	44
Cairns	44	2	21	67	139	206
Cape Flattery .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Thursday Island	8	..	5	13	51	64
Weipa	109	..	10	119	67	186
Other .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Total	1,060	285	880	2,225	1,001	3,226

NUMBER OF VESSELS

Brisbane	571	273	584	1,428	167	1,595
Maryborough .. ..	..	..	..	..	12	12
Bundaberg	32	..	26	58	50	108
Gladstone	155	1	48	204	103	307
Rockhampton	11	..	39	50	61	111
Mackay	44	1	30	75	81	156
Bowen	3	..	10	13	20	33
Townsville	63	8	54	125	205	330
Lucinda Point	12	..	47	59	9	68
Innisfail	8	..	6	14	30	44
Cairns	44	2	21	67	139	206
Cape Flattery .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Thursday Island	8	..	5	13	51	64
Weipa	109	..	10	119	67	186
Other .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Total	1,060	285	880	2,225	1,001	3,226

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS ('000 tons)

Brisbane	2,984	1,234	2,191	6,409	750	7,159
Maryborough .. ..	..	..	..	..	73	73
Bundaberg	134	..	90	224	181	405
Gladstone	1,974	4	349	2,327	1,189	3,516
Rockhampton	40	..	130	170	282	452
Mackay	234	2	116	352	301	653
Bowen	10	..	48	58	85	143
Townsville	306	44	166	516	800	1,316
Lucinda Point	29	..	117	146	14	160
Innisfail	48	..	38	86	151	237
Cairns	180	15	69	264	324	588
Cape Flattery .. ..	..	..	..	..	11	11
Thursday Island	25	..	14	39	15	54
Weipa	955	..	48	1,003	864	1,867
Other .. ..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Total	6,919	1,298	3,376	11,594	5,048	16,642

The following table gives information similar to that in the preceding table for ships leaving Queensland ports.

TOTAL SHIPPING CLEARING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1968-69

Port	On Voyages beyond Queensland				On Coastwise Voyages	Total Clearances
	To Overseas Direct	To Overseas via States	To Other States	Total		
NUMBER OF VESSELS						
Brisbane	624	243	524	1,391	200	1,591
Maryborough .. ..	..	..	..	..	12	12
Bundaberg	11	..	50	61	47	108
Gladstone	173	11	20	204	101	305
Rockhampton	10	5	9	24	87	111
Mackay	66	..	13	79	77	156
Bowen	5	2	..	7	26	33
Townsville	106	16	86	208	123	331
Lucinda Point	3	..	13	16	52	68
Innisfail	37	1	2	40	4	44
Cairns	35	3	14	52	153	205
Cape Flattery	2	..	..	2	1	3
Thursday Island	7	..	11	18	45	63
Weipa	105	1	14	120	65	185
Other .. ..	..	..	1	1	2	3
Total	1,184	282	757	2,223	995	3,218

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS ('000 tons)

Brisbane	3,208	1,068	1,978	6,254	886	7,140
Maryborough .. ..	..	..	..	..	73	73
Bundaberg	17	..	127	144	261	405
Gladstone	2,127	127	130	2,384	1,120	3,504
Rockhampton	38	27	41	106	346	452
Mackay	350	..	27	377	276	653
Bowen	20	8	..	28	115	143
Townsville	548	74	211	833	489	1,322
Lucinda Point	5	..	32	37	123	160
Innisfail	208	4	9	221	16	237
Cairns	138	9	45	192	384	576
Cape Flattery	8	..	..	8	3	11
Thursday Island	27	..	7	34	20	54
Weipa	870	3	62	935	912	1,847
Other .. ..	..	..	7	7	1	8
Total	7,564	1,320	2,676	11,560	5,025	16,585

The next table shows the total entries and clearances of ships at all the ports of Queensland.

As in the preceding tables, each ship is counted once as an entry at each port it enters, and once as a clearance at each port it leaves. For example, a ship starting from Sydney for overseas via Brisbane, calling at Townsville and Cairns, and leaving Cairns for overseas would be recorded as one "From Other States" entry, two "Coastwise" clearances, two "Coastwise" entries, and one "To Overseas Direct" clearance.

Over the period covered by this table, the number of vessels entering (or clearing) Queensland ports increased by 17 per cent, while the net tonnage of vessels increased by 117 per cent due to an increase in the average size of ships. Cargo discharged doubled in quantity, while cargo shipped increased four-fold.

TOTAL SHIPPING AT QUEENSLAND PORTS

Year	On Voyages beyond Queensland				On Coastwise Voyages	Grand Total
	Overseas Direct	Overseas via States	Other States	Total		
NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED						
1959-60	456	388	747	1,591	1,168	2,759
1960-61	474	453	799	1,726	1,054	2,780
1961-62	472	472	748	1,692	1,163	2,855
1962-63	626	431	772	1,829	1,134	2,963
1963-64	732	491	789	2,012	1,069	3,081
1964-65	751	414	879	2,044	910	2,954
1965-66	872	434	806	2,112	955	3,067
1966-67	833	320	803	1,956	814	2,770
1967-68	932	267	820	2,019	966	2,985
1968-69	1,060	285	880	2,225	1,001	3,226

NUMBER OF VESSELS CLEARED

1959-60	586	269	743	1,598	1,170	2,768
1960-61	679	262	807	1,748	1,047	2,795
1961-62	698	284	722	1,704	1,161	2,865
1962-63	775	249	805	1,829	1,130	2,959
1963-64	943	262	835	2,040	1,027	3,067
1964-65	886	272	922	2,080	890	2,970
1965-66	1,059	320	721	2,100	950	3,050
1966-67	1,018	273	689	1,980	795	2,775
1967-68	1,023	286	708	2,017	961	2,978
1968-69	1,184	282	757	2,223	995	3,218

3 RAILWAYS

Geographical conditions in Queensland, as elsewhere, have determined the layout of the railways. The huge area of Queensland covers 30 per cent of the occupied area of Australia, and it has no inland waterways. There are, however, sufficient good harbours along the eastern coast.

Unfortunately the broken mountain ranges are too close to the sea for the coastal railway to serve much country for most of its mileage, and the vast plain stretching westward is not highly productive in proportion to its area, and transport has to cross rough country to reach it.

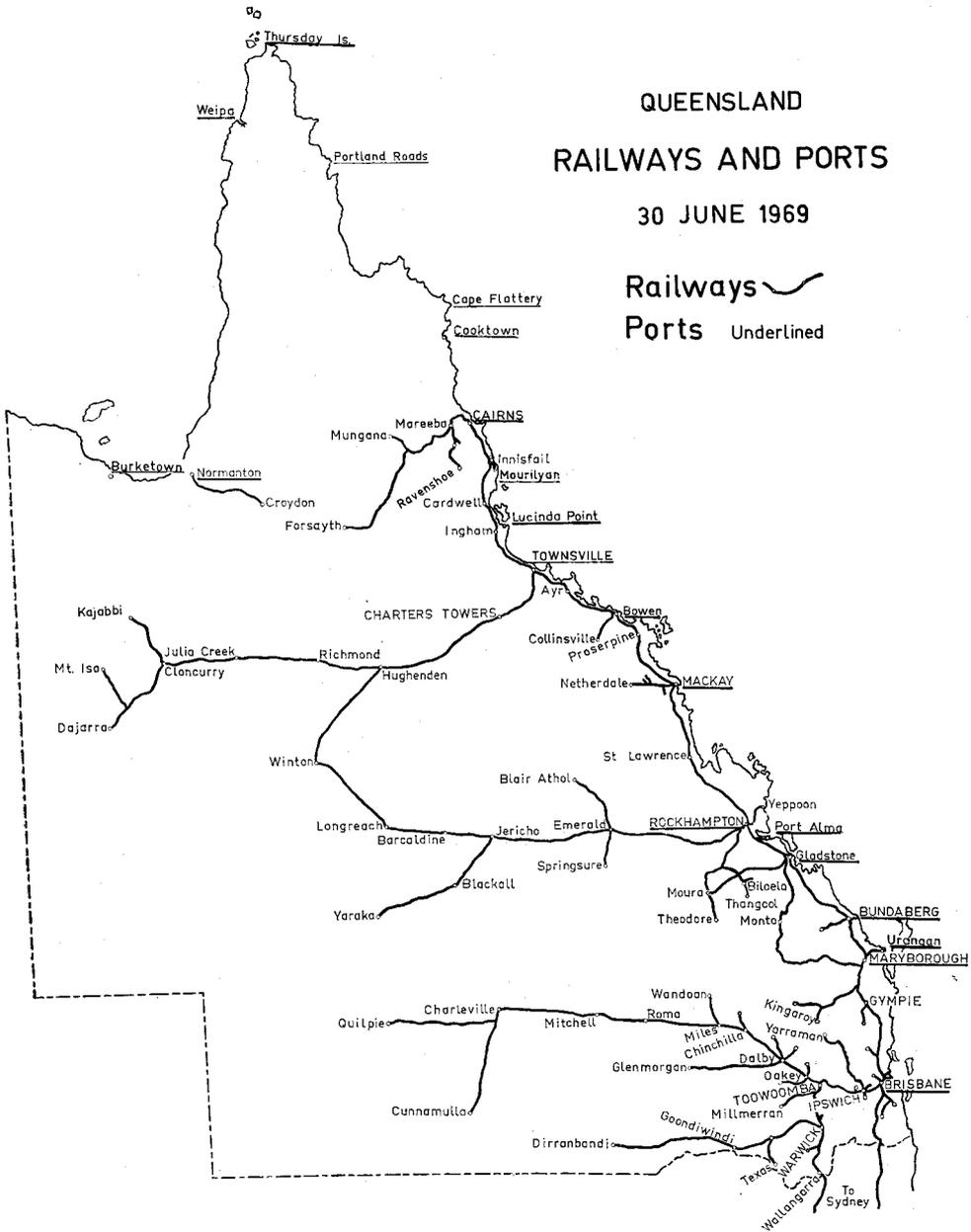
The railway mileage required to connect the interior with ports and markets is therefore abnormally large in relation to population and production, even for Australia. There are three main lines terminating in the distant interior. None of the other States has so large a proportion of distant terminals.

The mileages of the railways shown on the map on page 286 are as follows: Coastal line: Brisbane to Cairns, 1,043; Western line: Brisbane to Quilpie, 621; to Cunnamulla, 604; South-Western line: Brisbane to Dirranbandi, 416; Central line: Rockhampton to Longreach, 427; to Yaraka, 475; to Winton, 537; Northern line: Townsville to Mount Isa,

QUEENSLAND
RAILWAYS AND PORTS

30 JUNE 1969

Railways 
Ports 



603; to Kajabbi, 540. Considering its sparsely populated area, Queensland is well equipped with railways.

Construction of railways concerned candidates at the first election of the Queensland Parliament in 1860. The first Parliament, on 13 August 1861, passed *The Moreton Bay Tramway Act* which empowered an already formed private company to construct railways on the land-grant principle. The company, however, had difficulty in raising the necessary capital (which was increased from \$300,000 to \$400,000 when the Bill was before Parliament).

In the meantime, conditions for borrowing money by the Governments of the young colonies became favourable, and public opinion set in favour of government construction of public works. In 1863 an Act authorised government construction of railways, but provided for private construction of branch railways, and for the Government, if it wished, to lease its own lines to private persons for a period not exceeding seven years. Neither of these provisions was taken advantage of, and railway construction and operation in Queensland which commenced under this Act have been carried on by the Government ever since.

Very few lines have been built by private enterprise. On a number of subsequent occasions, the Government endeavoured to attract private railway building by offering free grants of land to railway builders, but the offers were never taken up to any appreciable extent.

The first line was opened from Ipswich to Grandchester on 31 July 1865. It reached Toowoomba in 1867, Brisbane was connected in 1875, and in subsequent years the lines were pushed out to the Downs, the Maranoa, and the South-West. The Central Division Railways were commenced in 1867, with 30 miles of line inland from the port of Rockhampton, but during the next six years no mileage was added to this system.

In the eighties began a spurt of railway building in connecting the ports with the interior by short lines. These were as follows: 1880, Townsville; 1881, Bundaberg; 1881, Maryborough (to Gympie); 1885, Mackay; 1885, Cooktown; 1887, Cairns; 1889, Normanton; and 1890, Bowen. Depression and financial difficulties slackened progress during the nineties and the early years of the twentieth century. These beginnings grew into isolated systems of some magnitude, until in 1910, when *The North Coast Railway Act* provided for linking the systems by a coastal railway, there were 3,806 miles of railway in the State. The last link in this coastal line was completed in 1924.

A great burst of development occurred during the decade 1911-1920. In the six years from 1910 to 1915 inclusive, 1,572 miles of line were opened. After that date progress was steady till the maximum of 6,567 miles was reached in 1932. This mileage included the South Brisbane-Border section of the uniform gauge railway to Sydney (69 miles of 4 ft 8½ in gauge track).

The growth in air and road transport services and in the number of private motor vehicles is reflected in the diversion of traffic from branch railways, and some railway services have been terminated as uneconomic. The mileage being operated at 30 June 1969 was 5,824.

At the outset a gauge of 3 ft 6 in was deliberately chosen, although previously New South Wales had adopted 4 ft 8½ in, and Victoria 5 ft 3 in. The choice was between fewer lines with more speed, and more lines with less speed.

The standard gauge (4 ft 8½ in) railway from Kyogle, New South Wales, to South Brisbane was opened for traffic on 27 September 1930. The line was built under an agreement between the Commonwealth and the States of Queensland and New South Wales. The total cost was \$8,742,000. The cost of the Queensland section was \$4,400,000 and Queensland's share of this under the agreement was \$1,250,000. Net profits or losses after payment of interest on capital costs are divided between Queensland and New South Wales in proportion to route mileage in each State, 69 and 112 miles respectively.

In view of the increased mineral production of the north-western portion of the State, it was found necessary to rebuild the Mount Isa-Townsville-Collinsville railway line to an adequate standard to cope with increased traffic. This project, which cost \$53m, was completed in 1965. The work involved installation of 300 miles of heavier rails, 110 miles of new or regraded line, the reconstruction of 330 bridges and culverts, and the purchase of 15 new diesel locomotives and the acquisition or rebuilding of 500 wagons, together with the provision of auxiliary facilities.

A direct line from Gladstone to Moura has been constructed to assist in the development of the coal export trade and another is under construction from the Goonyella coal-field (see photo facing page 384), at a cost of \$37m, to a new port being established at Hay Point, south of Mackay. Planning has commenced for a branch line from the new Goonyella line to provide access to a second coal-field at Peak Downs.

With the opening of new export coal-fields at Blackwater, the rehabilitation of the line between that point and Gladstone has been commenced. Total expenditure, including additional rolling stock, has been estimated at \$10m. To 30 June 1969, \$4,132,616 had been spent, \$3,191,350 of which was used to purchase rolling stock.

During the year 1968-69, 41 diesel-electric and 36 diesel-hydraulic locomotives were delivered, bringing the numbers in service to 303 diesel-electric, 37 diesel-hydraulic, and 11 diesel mechanical. At 30 June 1969 a further 33 diesel-hydraulic locomotives, to be used for shunting and light branch line requirements, were on order for delivery over the two years 1969-70 and 1970-71.

At 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 late December 1969.

Air-conditioned trains are used on the four main trunk lines between Brisbane and Cairns, Brisbane and Cunnamulla and Quilpie, Rockhampton and Winton, and Townsville and Mount Isa.

Changes in rolling stock during the five years ended 30 June 1969 are shown in the following table.

QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS: ROLLING STOCK

At 30 June	Locomotives					Cars	Rail Motors, Trailers, etc.	Brake Vans	Wagons
	Diesel			Steam	Total				
	Electric	Hydraulic	Mechanical						
1965 ..	139	..	11	613	763	1,123	153	131	25,714
1966 ..	170	..	11	576	757	1,076	151	150	25,024
1967 ..	213	..	11	500	724	1,058	148	140	23,773
1968 ..	262	1	11	386	660	1,055	139	133	23,142
1969 ..	303	37	11	178	529	1,044	133	120	22,506

*Coaching Traffic**—Coaching traffic, which includes passenger, parcel, mail, and miscellaneous traffic, provided 9 per cent of the total earnings in 1968-69, compared with 11 per cent in 1964-65. Passenger traffic earnings alone provided 6 per cent in 1968-69 compared with 7 per cent in 1964-65. Average earnings per suburban passenger train-mile in 1968-69 were \$1.41, compared with \$1.30 in 1967-68. Similar figures for country services were \$0.98 in 1968-69 and \$1.05 in 1967-68. Passengers on season and workers' weekly tickets represented 59 per cent of both metropolitan and non-metropolitan travellers in 1968-69.

After World War II country passenger journeys remained fairly steady until 1952-53, but since then have decreased, and in 1968-69 comprised only 34 per cent of the 1952-53 figure. Suburban journeys were at their peak in 1955-56, but by 1965-66 had fallen to 78 per cent of that level. Since 1965-66, however, suburban journeys have increased by 11 per cent while country journeys have continued to fall.

*Goods Traffic**—Goods traffic provided 88 per cent of total earnings in 1968-69, compared with 86 per cent in 1964-65. Average earnings per ton of goods per mile fell in that period from 3.9c to 3.4c while earnings per ton of goods were \$7.25 for both years. Since the introduction of diesel-electric locomotives, the average gross load of goods and livestock trains on the 3 ft 6 in gauge lines has risen from 312 tons in 1953-54 to 583 tons in 1968-69 (diesel-electric 601 tons, steam 242 tons, and diesel-hydraulic 203 tons).

In 1968-69 earnings from livestock traffic increased by \$1,515,063, due principally to the carriage of 289,291 more cattle and 82,668 more sheep than in 1967-68.

The next table shows, for the five years ended 30 June 1969, details of the earnings, working expenses, and traffic operations of the Queensland railways.

As in other Australian States, the earnings of the railways in Queensland fail to meet working expenses and the interest due on loans expended on construction and equipment. The resulting charge on consolidated revenue may be regarded as part of the cost of developing the country.

* Analysis in these paragraphs excludes the South Brisbane-Border Railway.

RAILWAY OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND, FIVE YEARS

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Lines Open miles	5,785	5,785	5,730	5,825	5,824
Traffic Train-Mileage '000 miles	17,605	17,640	16,875	16,831	17,109
Train-Mileage per Mile Open miles	3,043	3,049	2,945	2,889	2,938
Total Earnings \$'000	81,321	84,178	87,864	94,019	102,451
Earnings per Train-Mile \$	4.62	4.77	5.21	5.59	5.99
Total Working Expenses¹ \$'000	80,758	84,370	84,561	87,717	91,720
Expenses per Train-Mile \$	4.59	4.78	5.01	5.21	5.36
Net Revenue \$'000	563	-192	3,303	6,302	10,731
Working Expenses as % of Earnings %	99.3	100.2	96.2	93.3	89.5
<i>Coaching Traffic</i>					
<i>Train-Mileage '000 miles</i>	<i>5,871</i>	<i>5,873</i>	<i>5,828</i>	<i>5,695</i>	<i>5,620</i>
Country '000 miles	4,093	4,053	3,964	3,810	3,711
Suburban ² '000 miles	1,778	1,820	1,864	1,885	1,909
<i>Passengers Carried³ '000</i>	<i>25,215</i>	<i>25,979</i>	<i>26,371</i>	<i>26,591</i>	<i>28,165</i>
Country '000	2,961	2,752	2,668	2,526	2,394
Suburban ² '000	22,254	23,227	23,703	24,065	25,771
<i>Earnings Collected \$'000</i>	<i>9,086</i>	<i>9,052</i>	<i>9,785</i>	<i>9,780</i>	<i>9,606</i>
Passengers \$'000	6,036	5,958	6,632	6,720	6,568
Country \$'000	4,140	3,988	4,388	4,260	3,879
Suburban ² \$'000	1,896	1,970	2,244	2,460	2,689
Parcels, Mails, etc. \$'000	3,050	3,094	3,153	3,060	3,038
<i>Goods Traffic⁴</i>					
<i>Train-Mileage '000 miles</i>	<i>11,734</i>	<i>11,767</i>	<i>11,047</i>	<i>11,136</i>	<i>11,489</i>
<i>Tonnage⁵ '000 tons</i>	<i>10,031</i>	<i>10,050</i>	<i>10,185</i>	<i>11,133</i>	<i>12,976</i>
Minerals (including Coal) '000 tons	4,049	4,234	4,132	4,810	6,426
Agricultural Produce '000 tons	3,368	3,120	3,469	3,610	3,561
Other Goods '000 tons	1,949	1,950	2,014	2,139	2,265
Livestock '000 tons	665	746	570	574	724
<i>Earnings Collected \$'000</i>	<i>69,696</i>	<i>72,535</i>	<i>75,461</i>	<i>81,313</i>	<i>89,916</i>
Minerals (including Coal) \$'000	16,099	18,702	19,139	22,073	26,697
Agricultural Produce \$'000	15,337	15,094	17,782	19,193	20,738
Other Goods \$'000	29,907	29,281	31,414	32,524	33,443
Livestock \$'000	8,353	9,458	7,126	7,523	9,038
Average Length of Haul ⁶ miles	192	214	212	213	216
Average Gross Load of Goods Trains ⁵ tons	429	471	496	529	583
<i>Rents, Refreshment Rooms, etc. \$'000</i>	<i>2,539</i>	<i>2,590</i>	<i>2,618</i>	<i>2,925</i>	<i>2,929</i>

¹ Including interest, redemption, and sinking fund charges on Uniform Gauge Railway. ² Metropolitan District only. ³ Excluding duplications where transfers have occurred between the uniform gauge and the 3 ft 6 in systems. ⁴ Excluding departmental traffic. ⁵ Excluding Uniform Gauge Railway, the Normanton Railway, and the Innisfail and Mourilyan Tramways.

The tonnage of coal and coke carried in the last three years was as follows: 1966-67, 3,101,000; 1967-68, 3,784,000; and 1968-69, 5,284,000. The establishment of a power station on the West Moreton coal-field has reduced the amount of coal railed to Brisbane. Wool carried in the years 1966-67, 1967-68, and 1968-69 was 37,484, 43,050, and 47,647 tons, respectively.

The Queensland railway system is divided into three divisions for administrative purposes. In addition, there is the Queensland section of the Uniform Gauge Railway to Sydney which is operated by the New South Wales Railways Commissioner under a special agreement. Details of divisional operations are given in the next table.

QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS: DIVISIONAL OPERATIONS, 1968-69

Particulars	Southern Division	Central Division	Northern Division ¹	South Brisbane-Border ²	Total
Lines Open miles	2,268	1,742	1,745	69	5,824
Traffic Train-Mileage .. '000 miles	8,259	4,780	3,724	346	17,109
Train-Mileage per Mile Open .. miles	3,641	2,744	2,134	5,024	2,938
<i>Total Earnings Allotted</i> \$'000	36,944	33,222	29,673	2,612	102,451
Coaching ³ \$'000	7,233	2,633	2,130	540	12,536
Goods and Livestock \$'000	29,711	30,589	27,544	2,072	89,916
Earnings per Train-Mile \$	4.47	6.95	7.97	7.55	5.99
Total Working Expenses \$'000	42,412	24,966	21,192	3,150	91,720 ⁴
Expenses per Train-Mile \$	5.14	5.22	5.69	7.84	5.36
Net Revenue \$'000	-5,468	8,256	8,482	-539	10,731
Working Expenses as % of Earnings %	114.8	75.2	71.4	120.6	89.5
<i>Coaching Traffic⁵</i>					
Passengers Carried ⁶ '000	27,060	250	654	201	28,165
Earnings Collected \$'000	6,670	1,022	1,408	506	9,606
Passengers \$'000	4,687	561	959	361	6,568
Parcels, Mails, etc. \$'000	1,983	461	449	145	3,038
<i>Goods Traffic⁵</i>					
Tonnage ⁶ '000 tons	3,184	6,047	2,852	893	12,976
Minerals (including Coal) '000 tons	812	4,559	1,026	29	6,426
Agricultural Produce '000 tons	1,205	980	1,316	60	3,561
Other Goods '000 tons	919	263	279	804	2,265
Livestock '000 tons	248	245	231	..	724
Earnings Collected \$'000	38,248	22,854	26,742	2,072	89,916
Minerals (including Coal) \$'000	3,819	11,375	11,422	81	26,697
Agricultural Produce \$'000	10,658	4,599	5,064	417	20,738
Other Goods \$'000	20,891	4,087	6,892	1,573	33,443
Livestock \$'000	2,880	2,793	3,364	1	9,038
Rents, Refreshment Rooms, etc. .. \$'000	1,732	551	612	34	2,929

¹ Including Innisfail and Mourilyan Tramways (30 miles of 2 ft gauge).
² Uniform gauge (4 ft 8½ in) operated by New South Wales Railways. ³ Including Rents, Refreshment Rooms, etc. ⁴ Including interest, redemption, and sinking fund charges on Uniform Gauge Railway. ⁵ Dissected into Divisions according to the stations at which carriage was originated. ⁶ Departmental traffic is excluded. See note ³ to preceding table.

During 1968-69 net expenditure on loan account (exclusive of South Brisbane-Border Railway) totalled \$13,938,427. Of this, \$8,203,988 was general expenditure on surveys, rolling stock, and depreciation. Of the remainder \$2,616,310, or 45.6 per cent, was expended in the Southern Division, \$1,265,123 (22.1 per cent) in the Central Division, and \$1,853,006 (32.3 per cent) in the Northern Division. In addition, during 1968-69, \$608,103 was expended on the Moura to Gladstone Railway project and \$4,132,616 on the Blackwater to Gladstone project.

Local Authority and Private Railways—At 30 June 1969, there were 49 route miles of local authority or private railways open to the public for general passenger and goods traffic. In addition, there was a large number of private tramways owned by sugar mills and sawmills to carry sugar cane and logs to the mills, but these were not open for public traffic. The 49 miles of lines open for public traffic were of the same gauge as the State railway system, 3 ft 6 in. Of these, 41 miles were operated by a Local Authority, the Aramac Tramway (Aramac Shire), carrying general goods and sheep. The Mackay Harbour Board operated 4 miles of railway connecting the Outer Harbour with the State railway system. The other 4 miles were operated by Bowen Consolidated Mines.

All Australian Railways—Most of the railways of other States are owned and operated, as in Queensland, by the State Government. The following table shows the mileage, classified according to gauge, and rolling stock of the government railways. The Commonwealth railways consist of the standard gauge trans-Australian line from Port Pirie, South Australia, to Kalgoorlie, Western Australia, the Central Australia line of standard gauge from Port Augusta to Marree and of 3 ft 6 in to Alice Springs, a 3 ft 6 in line from Port Augusta to Hawker, a 3 ft 6 in line from Darwin inland to Birdum, and a standard gauge branch of 5 miles linking Canberra to the New South Wales system. No changes in Commonwealth ownership of railways occurred following the linking of Sydney and Perth by standard gauge track in 1969.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, AT 30 JUNE 1969

Government	Route Mileage Open by Gauge				Rolling Stock				Staff ¹
	5' 3"	4' 8½"	3' 6"	All	Locomotives		Coaching	Goods and Service	
					Diesel-electric	Other			
	miles	miles	miles	miles	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
N. S. Wales ..	..	6,061	..	6,061	356	275	3,407	21,766	44,778
Victoria ..	3,965 ²	202	..	4,176 ³	237	182	2,418	22,223	27,203
Queensland ..	..	69	5,725	5,824 ⁴	303	226	1,298	22,505	23,421
South Australia ..	1,631	..	829	2,460	127	79	493	7,988	8,027
W. Australia ..	..	445	3,381 ⁵	3,826	147	224	220	13,077	10,998
Tasmania ..	..	..	500	500	37	41	130	2,536	2,156
Commonwealth ..	..	1,330	918	2,248	76	11	65	2,435	3,662
Total ..	5,596	8,107	11,353	25,095	1,283	1,038	8,127⁶	92,556⁷	120,245

¹ Excluding staff engaged on construction except in Victoria. ² Excluding 202 miles of 5 ft 3 in gauge line which almost parallels the 4 ft 8½ in gauge line between Melbourne and the Murray River. ³ Including 9 miles of 2 ft 6 in gauge line. ⁴ Including 30 miles of 2 ft gauge line. ⁵ Excluding 248 miles of 3 ft 6 in gauge line which parallels the 4 ft 8½ in gauge line; and 68 miles of 4 ft 8½ in/3 ft 6 in dual gauge line. ⁶ Including 55 vehicles jointly owned by Victoria and South Australia and 41 vehicles jointly owned by New South Wales and Victoria. ⁷ Including 1 dynamometer car jointly owned by Victoria and South Australia and 25 vehicles jointly owned by Victoria and New South Wales.

The next table shows the traffic carried, earnings, and working expenses of the government railway systems in the various States. Figures are not strictly comparable because of varying adjustments to earnings and expenses in the various States, some of which have been noted.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, 1968-69

Government	Train-Miles	Passenger Journeys ¹	Goods etc. Carried ¹	Gross Earnings ²	Working Expenses	Net Earnings
	'000	'000	'000 tons	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
New South Wales ..	38,201	248,469	31,871	228,560	205,164	23,396
Victoria ..	19,689	144,866	11,316	100,502	111,216	-10,714
Queensland ..	17,109	28,165	12,975	102,452	91,427 ³	11,025
South Australia ..	6,176	14,423	5,003	30,300	36,154 ⁴	-5,854
Western Australia ..	7,901	10,170	8,934	49,364	49,947 ⁴	-583
Tasmania ..	1,197	1,045	1,242	6,947	9,089 ⁴	-2,142
Commonwealth ..	3,559	298	4,401	25,371	24,614 ⁴	757
Total ..	93,832	447,437	75,742	543,496	527,611	15,885

¹ Intersystem traffic is included in the total for each system over which it passes. ² Excluding government grants. ³ Excluding interest, redemption, and sinking fund charges on Uniform Gauge Railway. ⁴ Including provision of reserves for depreciation.

4 STREET TRAMWAYS AND BUSES

Brisbane—Public transport in Brisbane is provided by the Brisbane City Council, private bus operators, and, as covered in section 3 of this chapter, the government railways.

The first tramway commenced to operate in Brisbane during August 1885. Six miles of tramway had been laid down, but only a portion was opened. The line was worked for several years as a horse tramway, but with very unsatisfactory results. Efforts were made by the company to obtain the requisite capital to convert the tramway to an electric one, and during 1896 the Brisbane Electric Tramways Company, a private company with head office in London, was formed. It acquired the interest of the original company and at once proceeded with the conversion. Electric tramcars started to run in 1897, when there were 15 miles of tramway, 33 electric trams, and 24 horse trams in operation.

On 31 December 1922 the system, with a route of 42 miles, was purchased by the Government, and the Brisbane Tramway Trust was appointed to control and operate it. In 1925 the Greater Brisbane scheme amalgamated all the city and suburban municipalities, and the new City Council was given control of the tramways. It took over the liabilities of the Tramway Trust, about \$4m due in London.

The City Council instituted motor bus services in July 1940, and during 1948 it took over most of the private bus services. In August 1951 the Council started to operate trolley buses.

In a reorganisation of transport services following a depot fire in September 1962 in which 65 trams were destroyed, the Brisbane City Council substituted motor buses for trams on several routes in December of the same year. A government sponsored transportation study report (see page 295), submitted in November 1965, recommended that trams and trolley buses be replaced with motor buses. The Council accepted this recommendation and the replacement was commenced in August 1968 and completed in April 1969.

The trams of Brisbane provided the backbone of public transportation for more than 80 years. Passengers carried reached a peak of almost 160m in the war-time year 1944-45, but declined annually thereafter as the result of a rapid increase in the use of private motor vehicles. The fleet of trams reached its greatest number of 428 in 1949-50, operating over 66 miles of track. Maximum employment was 2,759 in 1947-48.

At 30 June 1969 the City Council operated 659 motor buses over 301 route miles, with a staff of 1,825 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 110.1m passengers in 1968-69, City Council trams carried 22.7 per cent; motor buses, 36.6 per cent; trolley buses, 1.8 per cent; private motor buses, 15.5 per cent; and the railways, 23.4 per cent.

Other Cities—In other cities 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, 1968-69

Service	Route Open ¹	Vehicles ¹	Staff ¹	Vehicle Mileage	Passengers Carried	Gross Earnings ¹	Salaries & Wages	Capital Value ³
	miles	No.	No.	'000	'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Brisbane Statistical Division⁴</i> ..	1,314	914	2,217	17,649	84,370	9,776	7,318	7,847
Municipal								
Tramways ⁵ ..	..	..	..	2,726	25,039	2,502	2,786	16
Trolley Buses ⁶								
Motor Buses	301	629	1,825	{ 381	{ 1,962	} 4,847	3,419	6,789 ⁷
Private				{ 8,763	{ 40,345			
Motor Buses	1,013	285	392	5,779	17,024	2,427	1,113	1,042
<i>Other Cities</i> ..	980	233	281	4,224	12,082	1,376	621	739
Cairns ⁸ ..	74	15	17	295	859	81	27	50
Rockhampton ⁹	51	34	53	507	2,159	223	133	163
Toowoomba ⁹ ..	83	43	41	520	2,298	201	62	193
Other ¹⁰ ..	772	141	170	2,902	6,766	871	399	333
All Cities ..	2,294	1,147	2,498	21,873	96,452	11,152	7,939	8,586

¹ At 30 June. ² For buses, 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 1969. ⁴ Including Brisbane, Ipswich, and Redcliffe, and parts of the Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture, Moreton, Pine Rivers, and Redland. ⁵ Ceased operations 14 April 1969. ⁶ Ceased operations 13 March 1969. ⁷ Excluding 125 buses leased by the Brisbane City Council, valued at \$2,500,000. ⁸ Private motor bus service. ⁹ Municipal motor bus service. ¹⁰ Private motor bus services in Bundaberg, Gladstone, Gold Coast, Gympie, Mackay, Maryborough, Mount Isa, Townsville, and Warwick. Details not available for separate publication.

5 ROADS

Queensland roads at 30 June 1969, 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 following table.

ROADS IN QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1969

Local Authority	Formed Roads					Unformed Roads	All Roads
	Concrete or Other High Standard	Sealed Pavement	Unsealed Pavement	Not Paved	Total		
	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles
Brisbane ..	135	1,799	9	323	2,266	276	2,542
Other Cities ¹	117	1,933	136	438	2,624	629	3,253
Towns ..	2	150	20	36	208	29	237
Shires ..	144	14,877	18,553	40,064	73,638	39,221	112,859
Total ..	398	18,759	18,718	40,861	78,736	40,155	118,891

¹ Including Mount Isa, which was declared a city on 31 May 1968.

Although certain of the more important roads are under the control of the Main Roads Department, most of the roads are solely under the control of the Local Authorities and are constructed and maintained by them. The construction of these roads may be financed by the expenditure of the Local Authorities' own funds, or by Treasury or other loans. In many cases, whatever the method of finance, construction is assisted by the State and Commonwealth Governments from government funds (see table on page 298).

Since 1923 Commonwealth funds have been made available to the States for roads, firstly by the provision of a fixed annual amount, then from 1931 on a basis associated with the yield from the tax on petrol, and from 1959 by way of basic grants plus additional amounts on a \$1 for \$1 basis subject to certain conditions.

The *Commonwealth Aid Roads Act* 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 \$31,098,340 received by Queensland during 1968-69 as contribution in respect of the basic grant and the additional grant, represented 18 per cent of the total allocation to the States, and was credited to the following funds: Main Roads Fund, \$27,289,246; Commonwealth Aid Local Authority Roads Fund, \$3,443,231; and Commonwealth Aid Marine Works Fund, \$365,863.

Local Authorities also receive a proportion of the State's collections under *The Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Acts, 1957 to 1958* (see page 302), whereby owners of commercial goods vehicles contribute towards wear and tear of public highways in Queensland. Of \$4.3m collected by the Department of Transport in 1968-69, \$2.6m was allocated to the Main Roads Department and \$1.7m to Local Authorities.

In certain instances, special Commonwealth grants have been made available for the improvement of roads regarded as of national importance, such as the Beef Cattle and Channel Country Roads which are suitable for the transport of cattle between breeding and fattening areas, and from fattening areas to various railheads. During 1968-69 a Commonwealth grant of \$4,550,000 was received for Beef Cattle Roads, while expenditure was \$4,715,245. The Quilpie-Windorah, Julia Creek-Normanton, Georgetown-Mount Surprise to the Kennedy Highway, and Boulia-Dajarra Beef Cattle Roads have been completed, while those under construction are Mount Isa-Dajarra, Winton-Boulia, The Battery-Townsville, Mareeba-Laura, Charters Towers-The Lynd, and Dingo-Mount Flora.

A major road building programme is being implemented in Brisbane in accordance with the Brisbane Transportation Study plan, submitted to the Government in November 1965 by Wilbur Smith and Associates. Implementation of the plan is being supervised by a committee comprised of representatives of various government departments and the Brisbane City Council. The plan included the following recommendations.

- (i) The replacement of trams and trolley buses with motor buses.
- (ii) A rapid transit rail service, traversing the city in a north-south direction on 17 miles of existing line, with planned freeways intersecting the line at the northern and southern termini, and with off-street parking provided at the rail terminals.
- (iii) Construction of 80 miles of controlled access freeways and 16 miles of limited access expressways, and improvement to 295 miles of existing streets.
- (iv) Five new bridges across the Brisbane River.
- (v) A Transportation Centre over the existing Central Railway Station to serve sightseeing tours, intercity buses, airport limousines, and perhaps future helicopter services.
- (vi) Short-term and long-term car parking facilities at off-street locations in the central city area.

Estimated cost, in 1965, of the complete plan, excluding modernisation of railway facilities, was \$357m, including \$238m for roadway construction. Four five-year construction stages were recommended.

The design of major roadworks is being carried out by the Main Roads and Co-ordinator-General's Departments, and construction is being financed through the Urban Roads Fund controlled by the Commissioner of Main Roads. Finance has been provided by way of Treasury loans and allocations from Main Roads funds. Expenditure during 1968-69 was \$5.7m, bringing the total to 30 June 1969 to \$11.5m, including \$1.7m contributed by the Brisbane City Council as its half share of the construction cost of the new Victoria Bridge. The Council is also responsible for the construction of some of the roadworks included in the plan recommendations.

The Main Roads Department recorded a direct expenditure of \$50.5m on the construction and maintenance of roads during 1968-69, and other government departments spent \$0.2m on roads and bridges, while Local Authorities spent a further \$37.6m, making a gross total expenditure on roads, streets, and bridges of \$88.3m. However, allowance must be made for the duplication of \$3.1m (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 1968-69 was \$85.2m.

The Department controls and has a major financial responsibility in the maintenance and construction of such roads as have been gazetted under its Act. These roads were classified under the following headings: State Highways, Main, Developmental, Secondary, Mining Access, Farmers', and Tourist Roads, and Tourist Tracks. Since 6 April 1959, all roads other than State Highways, Developmental, and Main Roads have been gazetted as Secondary Roads. Under the new road plan of Queensland which came into operation on 1 July 1963, a complete review of the four types of gazetted roads, i.e. State Highways, Developmental Roads, Main, and Secondary Roads resulted in the addition of approximately 3,500 to the total mileage of gazetted roads, as well as altering substantially the allocation to each type. Details are set out in the following table.

QUEENSLAND ROADS

At 30 June	Main Roads Department, Gazetted Roads					All Formed Roads
	State Highways	Developmental	Main	Secondary	Total	
	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles
1960	8,252	230	10,460	1,800	20,742	67,316
1961	8,247	230	10,273	1,900	20,650	71,424
1962	8,251	230	10,110	2,057	20,648	72,131
1963	6,262	4,263	5,130	8,465	24,120	71,665 ¹
1964	6,323	4,374	5,199	8,558	24,454	73,796
1965	6,323	4,373	5,199	8,557	24,452	76,688
1966	6,331	4,377	5,176	8,554	24,438	78,212
1967	6,254	4,391	5,151	8,833	24,629	77,867 ¹
1968	6,242	4,377	5,150	8,893	24,662	77,599 ¹
1969	6,240	4,355	5,159	8,898	24,652	78,736

¹ Decrease due to re-surveys.

The surfaces of the 24,652 miles of roads gazetted at 30 June 1969 were as follows: Bitumen surfaced or concrete pavement, 10,910 miles; gravelled pavement, 5,417 miles; formed only, 7,382 miles; and unformed, 943 miles. Actual length of roads completed by the Department during the year ended 30 June 1969, including upgrading of surfaces, was 759 miles of bitumen surfaced or concrete pavement.

Local Authorities are required to contribute towards the costs of construction and maintenance of gazetted roads. The following rates have applied from 1 July 1963.

	<i>For Permanent Works</i>	<i>For Maintenance</i>
State Highways Nil		10 per cent
Developmental Roads .. 5 per cent of capital cost with interest, repayable over 30 years		10 per cent
Main Roads 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. To 30 June 1969, limited access had been applied to several sections of the State Highways.

From 19 July 1965 the Commissioner of Main Roads has been the traffic engineering authority, has advised the Minister on traffic engineering matters, and has been responsible for uniformity in signs, standards, and methods. Local Authorities are responsible for implementing traffic engineering measures, except on roads declared under The Main Roads Acts.

The laboratories of the Main Roads Department carry out tests on materials such as soils, gravels, stone, aggregates for bitumen and for concrete work, bitumen emulsion, and paints, and the University, the Government Analyst, and the Railway Department co-operate in testing materials such as steel, bitumen, and cement.

The principal sources of funds of the Main Roads Department are motor vehicle registration fees and contributions from the Commonwealth Government. Receipts and expenditure of the Main Roads Department during the five years ended 1968-69 are shown in the next table.

MAIN ROADS DEPARTMENT, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
RECEIPTS					
<i>(i) Main Roads Fund</i>					
State Government Loan	400,000	..	260,000	400,000	500,000
State Government Grant .. ..	..	86,000	50,000	120,000	242,500
Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Act	1,961,787	1,741,758	2,092,197	2,408,420	2,610,933
Motor Vehicle Registration Fees ..	15,530,980	15,704,051	18,644,730	20,664,404	22,047,762
Maintenance Repayments by Local Authorities	1,124,936	1,124,785	1,191,764	1,400,269	1,471,328
Commonwealth Grants					
Commonwealth Aid Roads ..	20,516,435	22,327,989	24,061,489	25,957,571	27,289,246
Other	14,000	14,000	152,666	174,491	14,000
Plant Hire, Plans, Survey Charges	4,910,112	4,634,476	5,491,890	5,419,364	5,612,173
Other	836,739	622,855	828,463	955,485	785,995
Total	45,294,989	46,255,914	52,773,199	57,500,004	60,573,937
<i>(ii) Other Funds</i>					
Beef Cattle Roads ¹	4,600,000	4,000,000	4,505,017	4,000,000	4,550,000
Fitzroy Brigalow Land Development Roads	638,922	730,219	909,718	272,387	..
Commonwealth Aid, L. Auth. Roads	2,788,585	2,845,569	2,988,123	2,942,754	3,443,231
Road Maintenance Account, Local Authority Roads ²	1,065,462	1,400,000	1,500,000	1,510,000	1,685,956
Traffic Engineering ³ .. .. .	..	238,404	305,682	372,847	360,117
Urban Roads ⁴ .. .. .	..	1,100,034	1,952,000	2,700,000	4,643,334
All Receipts	54,387,958	56,570,140	64,933,739	69,297,992	75,256,575
EXPENDITURE					
<i>(i) Main Roads Fund</i>					
Declared Roads: Construction ..	29,065,406	25,396,761	29,350,599	32,426,280	30,932,142
Maintenance	6,465,673	6,875,876	8,310,128	9,094,864	8,929,022
Other Roads	114,494	116,348	46,299	82,532	106,339
Buildings	384,288	727,464	265,910	250,088	355,326
Interest and Redemption	900,180	708,353	697,186	1,291,711	1,210,509
Purchase of Plant	1,499,596	1,215,103	1,170,521	1,423,828	1,749,295
Maintenance of Plant	1,780,322	1,761,895	1,930,177	1,982,193	1,955,679
Administrative ⁵	6,619,586	7,942,667	8,255,279	9,673,948	10,396,178
Total	46,829,545	44,744,467	50,026,099	56,225,444	55,634,490
<i>(ii) Other Funds</i>					
Beef Cattle Roads	5,148,042	4,005,015	4,502,074	3,745,374	4,715,245
Fitzroy Brigalow Land Development Roads	638,922	730,219	909,718	272,387	..
Commonwealth Aid, L. Auth. Roads	2,788,585	2,845,569	2,988,123	2,942,754	3,383,231
Road Maintenance Account, Payments to Local Authorities ..	1,306,642	1,400,000	1,500,000	1,510,000	1,639,067
Traffic Engineering .. .. .	..	217,992	185,637	379,862	343,232
Urban Roads .. .. .	..	116,376	732,237	3,812,292	5,679,949
All Expenditure	56,711,736	54,059,638	60,843,888	68,888,113	71,395,214

¹ Including Commonwealth grants of \$2,300,000 in 1964-65, \$2,000,000 in 1965-66, \$2,252,508 in 1966-67, \$4,000,000 in 1967-68, and \$4,550,000 in 1968-69. ² That portion of collections under the Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Act applied to Local Authority roads. ³ See page 301. ⁴ Established for the implementation of urban road traffic planning. For 1968-69, allocations were \$503,000 from Treasury Loan Fund and \$2,365,175 from Main Roads Fund. ⁵ Including cost of collecting motor vehicle fees, administration, and survey and design expenses which are subsequently charged to road construction.

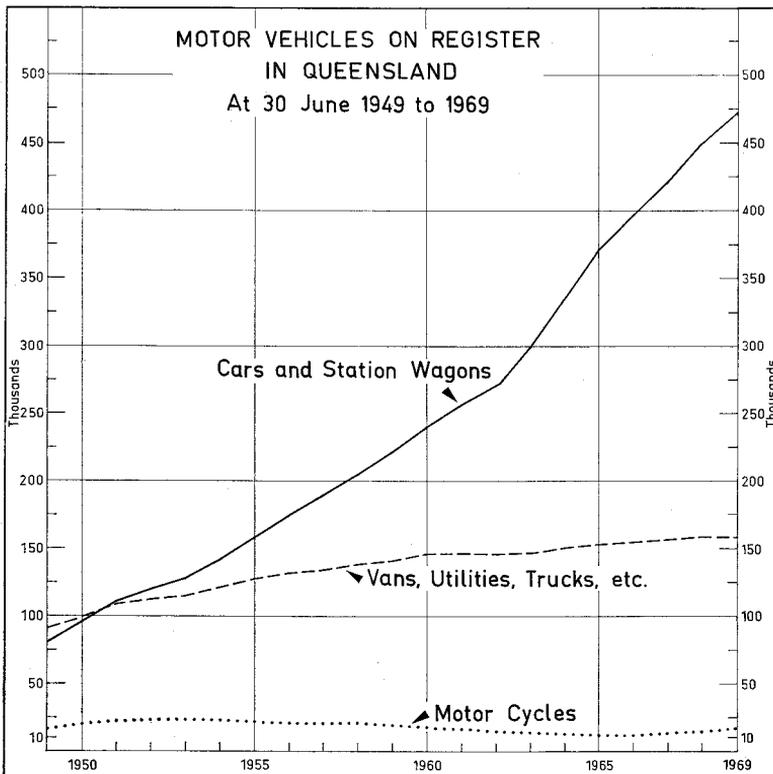
6 ROAD TRANSPORT

Motor Vehicles—The number of vehicles on the register at 30 June each year and the revenue from registration fees, motor taxes, licences, etc. collected each year are shown below for ten years.

MOTOR VEHICLES IN QUEENSLAND¹

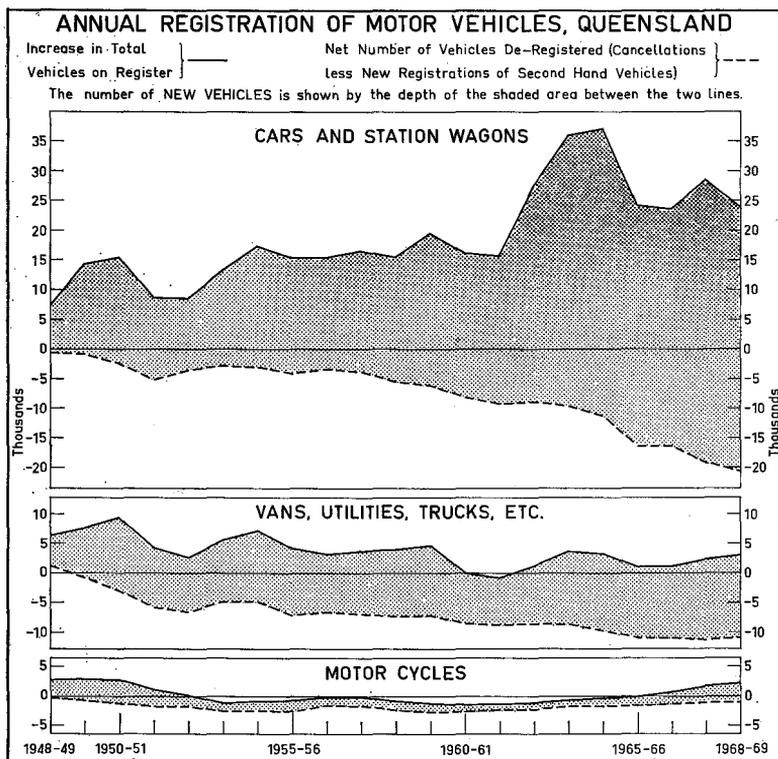
At 30 June	Cars and Station Wagons ²	Buses	Trucks and Lorries	Utilities and Panel Vans	Motor Cycles	All Motor Vehicles	Revenue Collected
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$
1960 ..	240,280	1,509	39,547	105,037	17,654	404,027	14,446,916
1961 ..	256,324	1,599	39,720	104,870	16,066	418,579	15,384,552
1962 ..	271,815	1,753	39,774	103,764	14,639	431,745	16,875,418
1963 ..	298,784	1,898	41,290	103,582	13,451	459,005	18,768,660
1964 ..	334,850	2,188	43,985	104,153	12,713	497,889	21,861,752
1965 ..	371,220	2,373	47,091	103,791	12,432	536,907	24,871,864
1966 ..	396,640	2,603	49,829	102,987	12,483	564,542	25,015,319
1967 ..	420,401	2,763	52,063	101,719	13,096	590,042	30,123,456
1968 ..	449,106	2,909	55,112	100,720	14,855	622,702	35,435,584
1969 ..	473,189 ³	3,311	58,330	100,025	17,163	652,018	38,309,827

¹ Including vehicles registered at the Main Roads Department and Commonwealth-owned vehicles, but excluding all defence service vehicles. ² Including ambulances.
³ Including 2,183 licensed as taxicabs.



During the year 1968-69, new vehicles registered were as follows: Cars and station wagons, 44,686; trucks and lorries, 5,942; utilities and panel vans, 7,363; motor cycles, 3,509; and buses, 469.

The registrations of new motor vehicles in the five years to 1968-69 have been as follows: 1964-65, 62,420; 1965-66, 56,031; 1966-67, 54,390; 1967-68, 64,240; and 1968-69, 61,969.



The numbers of motor vehicles on the register in the various Australian States and Territories in each of the five years ended 30 June 1969 are shown in the following table.

MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED¹, AUSTRALIA

State or Territory	Motor Vehicles ² Registered at 30 June					Revenue 1968-69 ³
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
New South Wales	1,312,582	1,369,038	1,437,301	1,527,404	1,609,242	75,618
Victoria	1,049,814	1,092,980	1,136,548	1,193,536	1,254,638	67,806
Queensland	536,907	564,542	590,042	622,702	652,018	37,289
South Australia	382,736	395,427	413,117	426,806	450,354	18,818
Western Australia	291,474	313,016	337,061	365,747	395,782	20,078
Tasmania	122,507	129,223	135,126	142,866	150,899	6,412
Northern Territory	14,076	15,549	17,046	20,115	22,678	517
A. C. Territory	32,149	36,038	40,391	45,570	50,623	889
Total	3,742,245	3,915,813	4,106,632	4,344,746	4,586,234	227,427

¹ Subject to revision.

² Including motor cycles.

³ Net collections.

At 30 June 1969 the numbers of motor vehicles per 1,000 population were as follows: New South Wales, 363; Victoria, 374; Queensland, 372; South Australia, 397; Western Australia, 426; Tasmania, 391; Northern Territory, 340; and Australian Capital Territory, 431. Five years earlier, at 30 June 1964, the number for Queensland was 309.

Registration of Motor Vehicles—All motor vehicles (including cycles) must be registered with the Commissioner of Main Roads. Vehicles used in certain districts or on certain routes in carrying out any passenger service under licence or permit must be approved by the Commissioner for Transport under *The State Transport Act of 1960* (see below). In addition, taxicabs and other vehicles for hire must be licensed.

Fees Payable—Annual registration fees are based on a rate per unit, the number of units being determined by the addition of the horse-power and the weight (in cwt) of the vehicle ready for use. The rates from 1 January 1967 were as follows: Vehicle less than two tons, \$0.65 per unit; vehicle two tons or more but less than three tons, \$0.95 per unit; vehicle three tons or more, \$1.30 per unit. Where the weight of the vehicle is three tons or more but the load capacity is four tons or less, the rate charged is \$0.95 per unit. For omnibuses, the rate is \$0.60 per unit; for trailers, \$0.65 per cwt or part thereof; for caravan trailers, \$0.90 per cwt; for tractors, \$6.30 per year; and for vehicles with a load capacity over four tons, owned and used by a primary producer solely in connection with his business, \$2.00 per year.

From 1 January 1967 a stamp duty at the rate of \$1.00 per \$100 or part thereof became payable on the market value of new vehicle registrations and transfers of registrations of second-hand vehicles (trailers, caravan trailers, and tractors excepted).

Registration number plate fees were as follows: Motor vehicles \$1 and cycles \$0.80 per pair; trailers \$0.75 and tractors \$0.65 for single plate.

The owner of a motor vehicle or motor cycle must also pay a driving fee of \$2 per annum. Of this fee, \$1.60 is paid into Consolidated Revenue while the remainder is allocated to the Traffic Engineering Trust Fund (see page 298) for the purpose of improving traffic conditions. A person not owning a vehicle must pay a fee of \$4 for the initial issue of a driver's licence. No such fees are payable in respect of a tractor or trailer.

Actual annual registration fees paid during 1968-69 on *motor cars* ranged from \$9.75 to \$92.15. On *trucks and utilities*, the fees ranged from \$14.30 to over \$38 for a truck with a capacity of one ton, and up to \$159.90 for five-ton trucks. *Motor cycles* were charged \$4.50, or \$6.80 with a side car. Average fees during 1968-69 were as follows: Cars, \$31.09; utilities, \$29.99; trucks, \$101.71; buses, \$84.01.

Drivers—Under the provisions of the *Traffic Acts 1949-1969*, 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 twelve months. A provisional licence is normally converted to 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 may be cancelled if the holder accumulates four demerit points, and may not be re-issued for a period of at least three months. After this period has expired and the necessary qualifying tests are passed again, a provisional licence may be re-issued.

The Motor Vehicles Insurance Acts, 1936 to 1968, require owners to be insured, before registering their vehicles, and to remain insured, against unlimited liability for personal injury caused by negligence or wilful default of drivers (Third Party Risk). From 1 January 1967 the owners of all vehicles have been required to pay a Motor Vehicle Insurance Nominal Defendant Fund fee of \$0.30 per annum per vehicle to provide insurance cover for persons injured in accidents involving unidentified or unregistered vehicles.

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 3c a ton-mile calculated on the total load capacity of the vehicle.

The permit or licence fee for passenger carriage may be an amount fixed by the Commissioner or an amount based on the percentage of the gross revenue derived from the licensed service or a rate per passenger-mile; the maximum payable is 1c per passenger-mile or equivalent.

Concessions are granted to primary producers. Livestock transport is exempt from permit fees in an area west of a line from Morven due north to the Tropic of Capricorn in South Queensland and west of a line from Jericho to Prairie to Cape Melville in North Queensland.

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 1969, 15,131 such vehicles were licensed.

The Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Acts, 1957 to 1958, require a charge to be paid in respect of the running of vehicles of a load capacity greater than four tons at the rate of $1\frac{5}{8}$ c per ton-mile, calculated by adding together 40 per cent of the load capacity and the tare. The whole of these moneys, which in 1968-69 amounted to \$4,296,889, is applied to the maintenance of public highways.

7 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Summary for Ten Years—The next two tables give a summary of road traffic accidents in Queensland for the ten years 1959-60 to 1968-69.

Accidents included in these tables are those reported to the Police under the legal requirement that all accidents occurring on a public road and causing human death or injury, or property damage valued at more than \$100, shall be so reported. The requirement with respect to property damage was \$50 until 10 April 1969 when it was raised to \$100. Injury statistics are of persons seriously injured, i.e. requiring medical or hospital treatment.

The number of persons killed during 1968-69 showed a significant increase over the numbers killed in each of the previous four years. The number of persons seriously injured rose to 10,252, almost equalling the peak level of 10,343 cases in 1964-65. When related to vehicles registered and the State's population, the death rates have remained fairly constant during recent years, and the injury rates, which had been declining noticeably until 1967-68, showed only slight movements in 1968-69.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, TEN YEARS

Year	Motor Vehicles ¹	Persons Killed	Persons Seriously Injured	Per 1,000 Vehicles ¹		Per 10,000 Population	
				Persons Killed	Persons Seriously Injured	Persons Killed	Persons Seriously Injured
1959-60 ..	393,743	359	8,054	0.9	20.5	2.4	54.5
1960-61 ..	414,554	353	7,607	0.9	18.3	2.3	50.6
1961-62 ..	424,724	341	8,137	0.8	19.1	2.2	52.9
1962-63 ..	446,771	420	8,779	0.9	19.6	2.7	56.2
1963-64 ..	480,803	441	10,089	0.9	21.0	2.8	63.3
1964-65 ..	520,434	461	10,343	0.9	19.9	2.8	63.6
1965-66 ..	553,118	475	10,099	0.9	18.3	2.9	60.8
1966-67 ..	579,211	481	9,801	0.8	16.9	2.8	58.1
1967-68 ..	607,551	476	10,015	0.8	16.5	2.8	58.3
1968-69 ..	638,214	525	10,252	0.8	16.1	3.0	58.5

¹ Average monthly number on register, excluding all defence service vehicles.

The following table shows the total numbers of road accidents reported, distinguishing those causing casualties, and also classifies persons killed or seriously injured according to the capacities in which they were involved.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, TEN YEARS

Year	Accidents Reported		Persons Killed or Seriously Injured									
	Total ¹	Casualty ²	Pedestrians		Motor Drivers		Motor Cyclists		Pedal Cyclists		Others ³	
			K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.
1959-60 ..	18,029	5,720	96	856	102	2,456	30	887	20	556	111	3,299
1960-61 ..	17,506	5,424	81	712	112	2,491	25	789	18	474	117	3,141
1961-62 ..	20,321	5,915	87	825	109	2,729	32	786	24	548	89	3,249
1962-63 ..	22,123	6,345	109	934	134	3,012	25	738	24	530	128	3,565
1963-64 ..	25,625	7,113	108	899	159	3,740	25	707	23	591	126	4,152
1964-65 ..	28,073	7,205	95	930	180	3,892	22	583	16	554	148	4,384
1965-66 ..	29,885	7,037	114	898	175	3,985	19	460	17	506	150	4,250
1966-67 ..	29,961	6,909	113	865	189	3,898	18	489	18	459	143	4,090
1967-68 ..	31,397	7,125	86	946	200	3,923	14	532	16	494	160	4,120
1968-69 ..	30,507 ¹	7,212	82	968	220	4,029	16	655	16	472	191	4,128

¹ Refer to preceding text regarding requirements for reporting of accidents.
² Accidents causing human death or serious injury. ³ Passengers in vehicles, crews of trams, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, etc.

Day and Time of Occurrence—In 1968-69, accidents were most frequent on Saturdays. These days had an average of 113 accidents, followed by Fridays with an average of 107, and days before and after public holidays with 96. Public holidays averaged 87, Sundays 76, and other week days were lowest with 71.

According to time of day, the greatest number of accidents happened between 4 and 6 p.m., 32 per cent being between 4 and 8 p.m.

Causes and Types of Accidents—The following tables show accidents classified according to main causes, and types of vehicles etc. involved, for the Brisbane Statistical Division and the whole State.

ROAD TRAFFIC

Cause	Brisbane Statistical				
	Accidents Reported		Killed		
	Total	Casualty ²	Pedestrians	Others	Total
<i>Drivers of Motor Vehicles, excluding Motor Cyclists</i>					
<i>Cyclists</i>	12,705	1,886	5	66	71
Excessive Speed	448	185	..	21	21
Not Keeping to the Left	758	97	..	7	7
Not Giving Right of Way at Intersection	2,943	509	..	8	8
Careless Right Turn at Intersection	987	179	..	2	2
Intoxicated	507	117	2	14	16
Inexperience	159	45	..	2	2
Inattentive	2,303	323	3	3	6
Reversing Without Care	323	15	..	..	..
Overtaking Improperly	491	32	..	3	3
Following Too Closely	2,437	105	..	1	1
Infirmity	74	25	..	..	..
Driver Asleep or Drowsy	162	80	..	1	1
Dazzled by Approaching Lights	64	24	..	..	..
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal	826	100	..	3	3
Careless at Railway Level Crossing	16	7	..	..	..
Other	207	43	..	1	1
<i>Motor Cyclists</i>	170	126	..	4	4
Excessive Speed	10	8	..	1	1
Not Keeping to the Left	10	9	..	1	1
Not Giving Right of Way at Intersection	32	19	..	..	..
Careless Right Turn at Intersection	7	4	..	1	1
Intoxicated	4	3	..	..	..
Inexperience	23	22	..	..	..
Inattentive	23	19	..	..	..
Overtaking Improperly	22	12	..	..	..
Following Too Closely	21	16	..	..	..
Dazzled by Approaching Lights	2	2	..	..	..
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal	8	6	..	1	1
Careless at Railway Level Crossing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Other	8	6	..	..	..
<i>Pedal Cyclists</i>	132	101	..	1	1
Not Keeping to the Left	21	15	..	..	..
Not Giving Right of Way at Intersection	20	14	..	..	..
Careless Right Turn at Intersection	6	5	..	..	..
Intoxicated .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Inattentive	44	36	..	..	..
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal	16	12	..	1	1
Other	25	19	..	..	..
<i>Tram Crews</i>	63	7	..	..	..
Error of Judgment by Driver	16	3	..	..	..
Inattentive Driving	41	..	..	..	..
Other	6	4	..	..	..
<i>Drivers of Animal-drawn Vehicles and Riders of Animals</i>	5	3	..	..	..
<i>Pedestrians</i>	475	428	39	..	39
Careless in Crossing or Walking on Roadway	327	292	20	..	20
Intoxicated	69	63	14	..	14
Child Playing on Roadway	2	2	..	..	..
Children under Seven Years Acting in Irresponsible Manner	50	45	2	..	2
Incorrectly Boarding Vehicle	5	5	..	..	..
Other	22	21	3	..	3

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

305

ACCIDENTS, 1968-69

Division ¹			Queensland								
Seriously Injured			Accidents Reported		Killed			Seriously Injured			
Pedestrians	Others	Total	Total	Casualty ²	Pedestrians	Others	Total	Pedestrians	Others	Total	
173	2,611	2,784	22,806	4,523	10	370	380	270	6,652	6,922	
2	279	281	1,586	637	..	98	98	3	995	998	
6	156	162	1,687	313	..	48	48	8	592	600	
4	797	801	4,903	1,018	..	30	30	6	1,635	1,641	
1	284	285	1,390	293	..	4	4	3	460	463	
7	178	185	1,206	414	4	96	100	18	591	609	
4	68	72	421	121	..	10	10	5	182	187	
118	291	409	3,790	702	4	20	24	178	783	961	
6	12	18	627	25	..	..	..	7	22	29
1	48	49	851	102	..	14	14	1	185	186	
4	137	141	3,478	178	..	5	5	4	231	235	
..	38	38	141	58	..	3	3	2	79	81	
..	99	99	574	264	..	20	20	..	351	351	
4	26	30	213	70	..	1	1	10	89	99	
7	149	156	1,498	194	..	7	7	10	296	306	
..	8	8	60	25	..	2	2	..	31	31	
9	41	50	381	109	2	12	14	15	130	145	
4	128	132	363	283	..	12	12	7	293	300	
..	7	7	31	28	..	2	2	..	29	29	
..	10	10	21	18	..	2	2	..	21	21	
..	21	21	66	48	..	3	3	..	50	50	
..	3	3	10	6	..	1	1	..	6	6	
..	3	3	16	13	..	1	1	..	14	14	
..	26	26	39	37	..	..	..	1	40	41
4	17	21	47	40	..	2	2	5	35	40	
..	12	12	42	25	..	..	..	..	27	27
..	16	16	48	32	..	..	..	..	34	34
..	2	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	5	5
..	5	5	21	17	..	1	1	..	16	16	
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	6	6	18	15	..	..	..	1	15	16
8	97	105	304	256	..	7	7	12	253	265	
..	17	17	49	40	..	2	2	..	42	42	
..	14	14	48	41	..	1	1	..	42	42	
..	5	5	21	17	..	..	..	..	17	17
..	..	..	4	4	..	1	1	..	3	3
6	31	37	86	72	..	..	..	9	66	75
..	11	11	37	30	..	1	1	..	33	33	
2	19	21	59	52	..	2	2	3	50	53	
2	5	7	63	7	..	..	..	2	5	7
1	2	3	16	3	..	..	..	1	2	3
..	..	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	3	4	6	4	..	..	..	1	3	4
..	3	3	9	4	..	..	..	..	4	4
400	6	406	764	702	68	..	68	654	11	665	
281	5	286	495	451	35	..	35	431	9	440	
50	1	51	106	99	21	..	21	79	1	80	
3	..	3	11	11	..	..	..	12	..	12
43	..	43	103	94	8	..	8	88	1	89	
5	..	5	5	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
18	..	18	44	42	4	..	4	39	..	39	

ROAD TRAFFIC

Cause	Brisbane Statistical				
	Accidents Reported		Killed		
	Total	Casualty ²	Pedestrians	Others	Total
<i>Passengers</i>	35	26	..	1	1
Alighting Improperly from Vehicle	7	4	..	..	..
Riding Improperly or Falling	13	13	..	1	1
Intoxicated	3	3	..	..	..
Interfering with Driver's Control	4	2	..	..	..
Other	8	4	..	..	..
<i>Parties Not Involved</i>	442	94	..	2	2
Swerving to Avoid Vehicle etc.	312	61	..	..	..
Swerving to Avoid Pedestrian	12	3	..	..	..
Swerving to Avoid Straying Animal	72	18	..	2	2
Other	46	12	..	..	..
<i>Motor Vehicle Defects, excluding Motor Cycles</i>	483	88	..	1	1
Brakes	225	31	..	..	..
Steering	49	12	..	..	..
Tyres	84	23	..	..	..
Head or Rear Lights	3	1	..	..	..
Loading	41	2	..	..	..
Other	81	19	..	1	1
<i>Motor Cycle Defects</i>	9	7	..	..	..
Brakes	3	2	..	..	..
Steering	1	1	..	..	..
Tyres .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Head or Rear Lights	2	2	..	..	..
Other	3	2	..	..	..
<i>Pedal Cycle Defects</i>	15	12	..	..	..
Brakes	4	3	..	..	..
Head or Rear Lights	6	6	..	..	..
Other	5	3	..	..	..
<i>Tramway Faults</i>	3	..	..	..	..
<i>Animal-drawn Vehicle Defects</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Animals</i>	98	14	..	..	..
Animal Ridden or in Vehicle	1	..	..	..	..
Animals Straying in Roadway	95	14	..	..	..
Other	2	..	..	..	..
<i>Road Conditions</i>	450	101	..	1	1
Loosely Gravelled	112	33	..	..	..
Wet and Slippery	265	45	..	1	1
Obstructed	24	7	..	..	..
Other	49	16	..	..	..
<i>Weather</i>	63	19	1	5	6
Vision Obscured by Rain, Dust, etc.	22	7	1	..	1
Glaring Sun	40	12	..	5	5
Other	1	..	..	..	..
<i>Other Causes</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Total	15,148	2,912	45	81	126

¹ Including the Cities of Brisbane, Ipswich, and Redcliffe, and parts of the Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture, Moreton, Pine Rivers, and Redland. ² Accidents

ACCIDENTS, 1968-69—*continued*

Division ¹			Queensland							
Seriously Injured			Accidents Reported		Killed			Seriously Injured		
Pedestrians	Others	Total	Total	Casualty ²	Pedestrians	Others	Total	Pedestrians	Others	Total
..	29	29	70	51	..	4	4	..	56	56
..	4	4	12	7	..	..	..	..	7	7
..	13	13	30	30	..	1	1	..	30	30
..	3	3	7	6	..	3	3	..	5	5
..	3	3	11	4	..	..	..	..	8	8
..	6	6	10	4	..	..	..	..	6	6
2	121	123	1,233	299	..	6	6	5	403	408
..	88	88	600	138	..	1	1	2	191	193
..	3	3	27	11	..	..	..	..	17	17
..	20	20	465	117	..	3	3	..	156	156
2	10	12	141	33	..	2	2	3	39	42
4	125	129	1,588	423	2	16	18	7	705	712
2	42	44	470	94	1	1	2	2	153	155
..	15	15	230	81	1	3	4	2	123	125
1	33	34	505	169	..	5	5	1	294	295
..	1	1	29	5	..	..	..	1	5	6
..	2	2	92	10	..	..	..	..	13	13
1	32	33	262	64	..	7	7	1	117	118
..	12	12	19	14	..	1	1	..	20	20
..	2	2	6	4	..	1	1	..	3	3
..	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	3	3
..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	4	4
..	6	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	6	6
..	3	3	4	3	..	..	..	..	4	4
..	12	12	30	26	..	1	1	..	26	26
..	3	3	6	4	..	..	..	..	4	4
..	6	6	16	16	..	1	1	..	16	16
..	3	3	8	6	..	..	..	..	6	6
..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	16	16	1,252	86	..	2	2	..	102	102
..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	2	2
..	16	16	1,077	76	..	2	2	..	92	92
..	..	..	172	8	..	..	..	..	8	8
3	115	118	1,740	463	..	18	18	4	648	652
..	35	35	675	212	..	7	7	..	296	296
3	51	54	647	145	..	8	8	3	207	210
..	11	11	90	21	..	..	..	..	27	27
..	18	18	328	85	..	3	3	1	118	119
3	18	21	260	74	2	6	8	7	102	109
..	8	8	146	39	1	1	2	1	58	59
3	10	13	108	34	1	5	6	6	42	48
..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	2	2
..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	4	4
599	3,298	3,897	30,507	7,212	82	443	525	968	9,284	10,252

causing human death or serious injury.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1968-69

Type of Accident	Accidents Reported		Persons Killed		Persons Seriously Injured	
	Total	Casualty ¹	Brisbane Stat. Divn ²	Total Queensland	Brisbane Stat. Divn ²	Total Queensland
Pedestrian and						
Car	837	757	34	65	456	735
Van or Utility	137	123	3	5	65	123
Truck etc.	44	41	8	11	23	32
Motor Cycle	24	21	..	..	16	26
Pedal Cycle	18	16	..	..	11	16
Tram, Bus, etc.	24	22	..	..	19	22
Other	2	1	..	..	1	1
Car and						
Car	11,809	1,480	26	100	1,240	2,690
Van or Utility	3,566	513	4	25	326	903
Truck etc.	1,609	260	3	36	158	380
Motor Cycle	520	359	3	11	197	400
Pedal Cycle	384	320	4	15	131	316
Tram, Bus, etc.	391	32	1	7	20	48
Other	1,080	87	5	14	20	110
Van or Utility and						
Van or Utility	374	51	1	2	26	91
Truck etc.	284	43	2	10	19	68
Motor Cycle	68	53	1	1	26	61
Pedal Cycle	61	47	..	..	15	52
Tram, Bus, etc.	48	2	..	..	5	5
Other	224	20	..	1	2	23
Truck etc. and						
Truck etc.	146	21	..	5	7	26
Motor Cycle	33	31	..	2	20	30
Pedal Cycle	26	25	..	..	10	28
Tram, Bus, etc.	51	3	..	..	11	11
Other	100	10	..	..	2	13
Motor Cycle and						
Motor Cycle	9	7	..	..	4	13
Pedal Cycle	12	11	..	..	3	19
Tram, Bus, etc.	4	2	..	..	1	2
Other	38	34	..	..	10	38
Pedal Cycle and						
Pedal Cycle	7	7	..	..	..	7
Tram, Bus, etc.	6	4	..	..	2	4
Other	2	2	..	..	..	2
Tram, Bus, etc. and						
Tram, Bus, etc.	7	..	..	..	..	..
Other	4	..	..	..	..	..
Other Vehicle and						
Other	2	1	..	1	..	..
Moving Vehicle and Obstruction³						
Car	1,204	150	..	4	89	233
Van or Utility	229	48	..	..	30	61
Truck etc.	164	9	..	1	7	12
Motor Cycle	13	10	..	..	4	10
Pedal Cycle	19	18	..	..	11	18
Tram, Bus, etc.	27	1	..	..	1	1
Other	9	..	..	..	..	..
Other Types (Sole Vehicle etc.)						
Car	5,079	1,789	26	149	666	2,596
Van or Utility	959	374	4	40	83	535
Truck etc.	533	140	..	10	18	154
Motor Cycle	203	174	1	5	74	185
Pedal Cycle	56	52	..	2	28	52
Tram, Bus, etc.	35	24	..	1	35	82
Other	26	17	..	2	5	18
Total	30,507	7,212	126	525	3,897	10,252

¹ Accidents causing human death or serious injury. ² Including the Cities of Brisbane, Ipswich, and Redcliffe, and parts of the Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture, Moreton, Pine Rivers, and Redland. ³ Including stationary vehicle.

Ages of Persons Killed or Seriously Injured—The following table shows the ages of persons killed or seriously injured, according to the capacity in which the person was involved in the accident. In working the rates, the estimated age distribution of the mean population for 1968-69 was used. The casualty rate for persons aged 17 to 20 was twice that for the 21 to 29 years group and about four times the rate for most other adult groups.

AGES OF PERSONS KILLED OR SERIOUSLY INJURED IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1968-69

Age Group	Pedestrians	Motor Drivers	Motor Cyclists	Pedal Cyclists	Passengers	Others ¹	Total	Rate per 10,000 Persons
Under 5	80	..	..	..	268	..	348	20.3
5-6	83	..	..	7	111	..	201	27.5
7-16	223	19	7	309	876	5	1,439	42.4
17-20	73	1,042	340	31	1,053	1	2,540	205.2
21-29	74	1,248	171	19	760	..	2,272	102.8
30-39	80	665	49	14	303	..	1,111	55.9
40-49	105	537	52	30	305	1	1,030	49.9
50-59	111	381	28	31	276	8	835	47.5
60 and Over	197	292	18	45	275	..	827	37.1
Not Known	24	65	6	2	77	..	174	..
Total	1,050	4,249	671	488	4,304	15	10,777	61.5

¹ Tram crews, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, etc.

The next table shows the ages of road users responsible for or primarily involved in traffic accidents. In accidents where the cause is not attributable to any of the parties involved, the road user primarily involved is included in this table. In all other accidents only the road user responsible is included.

AGES OF ROAD USERS INVOLVED¹ IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS², QUEENSLAND, 1968-69

Age Group	Drivers of Motor Cars	Drivers of Utilities, Trucks, etc.	Motor Cyclists	Pedal Cyclists	Pedestrians	Passengers	Others ³	Total
Under 5 .. ..	..	..	..	..	80	13	..	93
5-6 .. ..	..	..	..	8	81	3	..	92
7-16	72	16	5	265	167	5	7	537
17-20	5,539	946	262	18	33	8	2	6,808
21-29	5,922	1,738	148	9	46	14	12	7,889
30-39	3,092	1,253	42	5	56	11	8	4,467
40-49	2,685	939	35	18	68	5	9	3,759
50-59	1,981	597	18	12	78	4	12	2,702
60 and Over	1,430	378	11	25	138	7	4	1,993
Not Known	1,597	505	6	7	18	2	32	2,167
Total	22,318	6,372	527	367	765	72	86	30,507

¹ Refer to preceding paragraph for explanation of this word. ² Including 1,249 where a straying animal was responsible. ³ Tram crews, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, etc.

Road Traffic Accident Casualty Rates—The next table shows the percentage distribution of persons in various age groups within each category of road traffic accident casualties during the five years ended 30 June 1969. Significant features are the high rates for drivers aged 17 to 29 and pedestrians up to age 16 and 60 and over.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENT CASUALTIES¹, QUEENSLAND

Year	Percentage of Casualties in Age Group										All Ages	
	Under 5	5-6	7-16	17-20	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and Over	Not Stated		
PEDESTRIANS												
1964-65	7.2	7.4	18.5	6.5	7.2	8.7	10.6	10.0	21.9	2.0	100.0	
1965-66	7.5	8.7	23.1	5.6	7.1	6.4	10.4	9.4	19.5	2.3	100.0	
1966-67	9.0	7.5	19.5	7.5	7.1	6.1	10.7	9.5	20.0	3.1	100.0	
1967-68	7.7	7.2	21.4	8.1	7.3	5.3	8.1	13.2	20.1	1.6	100.0	
1968-69	7.6	7.9	21.2	7.0	7.0	7.6	10.0	10.6	18.8	2.3	100.0	
MOTOR DRIVERS												
1964-65	0.5	23.1	29.8	17.5	12.8	9.1	5.5	1.7	100.0	
1965-66	0.6	23.6	29.0	17.2	12.7	8.3	6.1	2.5	100.0	
1966-67	0.4	23.1	29.7	17.0	12.3	8.9	6.5	2.1	100.0	
1967-68	0.6	24.8	29.2	15.5	13.1	8.4	6.5	1.9	100.0	
1968-69	0.4	24.5	29.4	15.7	12.6	9.0	6.9	1.5	100.0	
MOTOR CYCLISTS												
1964-65	0.7	52.7	25.0	8.6	5.1	5.0	1.6	1.3	100.0	
1965-66	0.4	47.0	26.5	11.9	5.6	3.4	2.9	2.3	100.0	
1966-67	1.9	52.3	21.9	9.3	5.1	3.5	3.0	3.0	100.0	
1967-68	1.3	43.4	30.6	9.8	7.9	2.4	2.2	2.4	100.0	
1968-69	1.0	50.7	25.5	7.3	7.7	4.2	2.7	0.9	100.0	
PEDAL CYCLISTS												
1964-65	1.0	63.3	9.1	3.9	4.9	6.0	4.2	6.7	0.9	100.0
1965-66	1.0	66.9	8.2	3.3	4.0	4.2	5.5	5.4	1.5	100.0
1966-67	0.8	62.1	7.3	2.5	4.4	5.5	7.0	9.4	1.0	100.0
1967-68	0.6	67.3	6.1	2.9	2.9	4.3	7.1	8.2	0.6	100.0
1968-69	1.4	63.3	6.4	3.9	2.9	6.1	6.4	9.2	0.4	100.0
OTHERS²												
1964-65	..	5.5	2.5	17.0	24.4	17.7	9.0	8.9	6.1	6.6	2.3	100.0
1965-66	..	6.5	2.6	18.6	24.5	15.5	7.9	8.0	6.6	7.4	2.4	100.0
1966-67	..	6.2	2.3	17.5	25.8	16.5	7.9	8.0	6.4	6.9	2.5	100.0
1967-68	..	6.4	2.1	18.4	25.1	17.2	6.9	8.1	6.7	7.3	1.8	100.0
1968-69	..	6.2	2.6	20.4	24.4	17.6	7.0	7.1	6.6	6.3	1.8	100.0
ALL PERSONS												
1964-65	..	3.0	1.8	12.5	23.0	20.9	11.9	10.2	7.5	7.3	1.9	100.0
1965-66	..	3.4	2.0	13.5	22.5	19.9	11.4	9.8	7.4	7.7	2.4	100.0
1966-67	..	3.4	1.7	12.2	23.4	20.5	11.2	9.7	7.6	7.9	2.4	100.0
1967-68	..	3.4	1.6	13.2	23.3	20.9	10.1	9.9	7.8	8.0	1.8	100.0
1968-69	..	3.2	1.9	13.3	23.6	21.1	10.3	9.6	7.7	7.7	1.6	100.0

¹ Human deaths or cases of serious injury. ² Passengers in vehicles, crews of trams, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, etc.

In 1968-69 persons under 21 years of age represented 42.0 per cent of all road traffic accident casualties, having increased from 40.3

per cent since 1964-65 as shown in the table. The 21 to 29 years age group recorded 21.1 per cent for 1968-69, an increase of 0.2 per cent from 1964-65, while most higher age groups recorded decreased proportions. For motor vehicle drivers the proportion of casualties under 21 years of age rose from 23.6 to 24.9 per cent, for passengers etc. from 49.4 to 53.6 per cent, and for pedestrians from 39.6 to 43.7 per cent, but for motor cyclists the proportion decreased from 53.4 to 51.7 per cent, and for pedal cyclists from 73.4 to 71.1 per cent.

Persons under 17 years comprised 36.7 per cent, and persons aged 60 and over 18.8 per cent, of all pedestrian casualties; persons from 21 to 39 years, 45.1 per cent of all motor driver casualties; persons from 17 to 29 years, 76.2 per cent of all motor cyclist casualties; and persons from 7 to 16 years, 63.3 per cent of all pedal cyclist casualties.

In 1968-69 one motor cyclist was killed or seriously injured for every 26 motor cycles on the register, compared with one driver for every 149 of all other types of motor vehicles.

Road Conditions—In 1968-69, 1,740 accidents, 463 of which caused casualties, were attributed to road conditions, loosely gravelled roads accounting for 675 and wet slippery roads for 647.

Road Safety Council—The Queensland Road Safety Council has been set up to assist in reducing road accidents by public educational campaigns to improve the knowledge, skill, attitudes, and habits of all classes of road users. It comprises representatives of the Police, Main Roads, and other relevant government departments and of associations of motorists, motor traders, and transport employers and employees.

8 AIR TRANSPORT

In 1920, Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services Ltd (Qantas) was formed, with headquarters at Longreach, to open up air services between Charleville and Cloncurry, and eventually to connect with Brisbane and Sydney, and through Camooweal to Darwin. Air taxi work and joy-riding were the main uses of aircraft in Queensland until 2 November 1922 when a subsidy of \$24,000 from the Commonwealth Government made the Charleville-Cloncurry service possible. Further extensions were shortly in operation: Cloncurry to Camooweal in 1925, Cloncurry to Normanton in 1927, and Charleville to Brisbane in 1929. Although a contract had been accepted by the Commonwealth Government in 1921 with a subsidy of \$22,000 for a regular weekly service between Sydney and Brisbane, on account of various difficulties the service was not started until 1930, when a regular unsubsidised service was inaugurated by Australian National Airways. In July 1938 the mail and passenger flying boat service conducted by Imperial Airways was extended to Australia in conjunction with Qantas Empire Airways, which operated the route from Singapore to Sydney, calling at Brisbane.

In October 1957 Ansett Airlines, which first extended its southern services to Brisbane in 1948 and to Cairns in 1954, took over Australian National Airways and now operates the combined organisations, providing, with the Government's Trans-Australia Airlines, interstate services in accordance with the two-line policy of the Commonwealth Government. There is also a network of intrastate services connecting the major Queensland towns and linking them with the southern capitals and with

Papua and New Guinea. Brisbane is a port of call on the regular schedules of the international services of Qantas, B.O.A.C., Air New Zealand, and Air Nauru.

Airline companies also provide planes for taxi and charter work, and the Flying Doctor Service operates throughout western Queensland, often after communication through wireless transmitting and receiving sets. The map on page 313 shows the Queensland air routes at 30 June 1969.

Civil aviation details for Australia are given in the following table. The figures relate to companies with head offices in Australia, but exclude operations of aircraft chartered for defence purposes.

CIVIL AVIATION, AUSTRALIA

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Registered Aircraft Owners ¹ .. No.	1,293	1,481	1,685	1,845	1,951
Registered Aircraft ¹ .. No.	2,207	2,605	2,970	3,356 ^r	3,559
Licensed Pilots ¹					
Private No.	5,388	6,372	7,838	9,292	10,218 ²
Commercial No.	1,667	1,897	2,298	2,734	3,357 ²
Airline Transport No.	1,475	1,629	1,657	1,713	1,696
Licensed Ground Engineers ¹ .. No.	2,779	2,879	2,954	3,278	3,508
Aerodromes ¹					
Government No.	110	110	107	107	108
Licensed ⁴ No.	386	385	377	381	383
Flying Boat Bases ⁵ No.	13	13	13	13	13
Accidents					
Persons Killed No.	21	32	76	57 ^r	54
Persons Injured No.	7	28	27	29	22
<i>Internal Services Only</i>					
Hours Flown No.	256,231	261,535	255,510	240,801	244,606
Miles Flown '000	52,323	55,020	56,759	56,724	60,348
Paying Passengers '000	3,764	4,158	4,425	4,668	5,185
Paying Passenger-Miles '000	1,639,087	1,831,360	1,972,469	2,125,314	2,401,783
Freight short tons	69,959	76,079	82,056	85,063	89,947
Mails ⁶ short tons	7,736	8,633	9,587	9,417 ^r	9,876

¹ At 30 June. ² Including 14 private helicopter licences. ³ Including 438 senior commercial licences, 189 commercial helicopter licences, and 10 senior commercial helicopter licences. ⁴ Aerodromes other than those under the control and management of the Department of Civil Aviation. ⁵ Including alighting areas. ⁶ Gross weight of internal mails. ^r Revised since last issue.

The volume of business in passengers and freight at the principal airports in Queensland in 1968 is shown below.

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT AT QUEENSLAND AIRPORTS¹, 1968

Airport	Passengers	Freight	Airport	Passengers	Freight
	No.	short tons		No.	short tons
Brisbane	1,008,783 ²	17,005	Maryborough	21,357	162
Bundaberg	24,489	189	Mount Isa	35,479	763
Cairns	98,030	1,541	Proserpine	27,865	86
Charleville	6,799	193	Rockhampton	73,318	1,246
Coolangatta	90,952	137	Roma	5,420	34
Gladstone	20,452	131	Thangool	5,257	100
Hayman Island	9,837	21	Thursday Island	5,371	96
Innisfail	4,065	118	Townsville	161,634	2,296
Longreach	6,944	150	Weipa	5,753	168
Mackay	82,050	666			

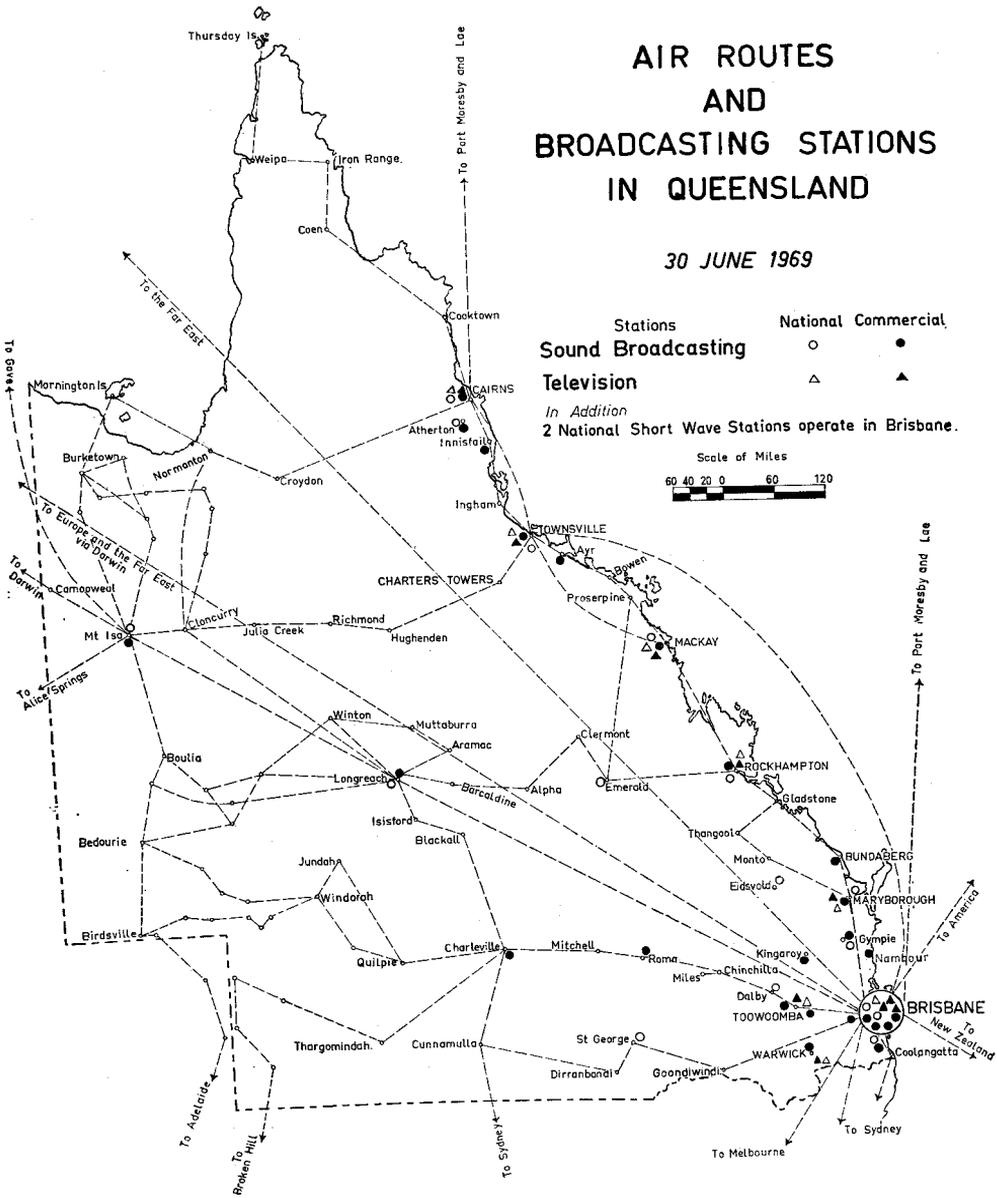
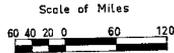
¹ Airports handling less than 4,000 passengers are not included. ² Including 39,562 passengers on international services.

AIR ROUTES AND BROADCASTING STATIONS IN QUEENSLAND

30 JUNE 1969

Stations National Commercial
Sound Broadcasting ○ ●
Television △ ▲

In Addition
2 National Short Wave Stations operate in Brisbane.



The number of aircraft registered in Queensland at 30 June 1969 was 587. This total included 309 for private use. Under the provisions of *The State Transport Act of 1960*, licences are issued for the carriage of passengers and goods by air within the State.

9 POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

Forms of communication provided by the Commonwealth Postmaster-General's Department include ordinary posts, telegraphs, telephones, and wireless telegraphy, and radio and television stations for the Australian

Broadcasting Commission. Until August 1946 cable and wireless communication was operated by private companies under an arrangement with the Postmaster-General's Department. Thereafter, the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) was set up to take over and operate radio and cable services linking Australia with other countries.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, AUSTRALIA, 1968-69

State or Office	Revenue ¹				Total Expenditure
	Postal	Telegraph ²	Telephone ²	Total ³	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
New South Wales ⁴	60,980	5,094	158,089	233,500	243,552
Victoria	42,639	3,451	111,590	163,276	168,493
Queensland	18,976	1,592	50,203	74,678	81,992
South Australia ⁵	13,211	1,606	34,524	54,323	59,469
Western Australia	10,698	1,199	26,818	41,155	58,547
Tasmania	3,677	297	10,504	15,317	19,747
Central Office	3,489	2,068	443	13,062	167,883
Australia	153,670	15,307	392,171	595,311	799,683

¹ Collected in each State etc. ² In 1968-69, this classification was changed; not comparable with that used previously. ³ Excluding all transactions of Wireless Branch but including other miscellaneous revenue. ⁴ Including Australian Capital Territory. ⁵ Including Northern Territory.

Postal business in Queensland since 1870 is shown below.

POST OFFICE BUSINESS IN QUEENSLAND¹

Year	Letters and Postcards ²	Newspapers etc. ³	Registered Articles ⁴	Parcels	Telegrams and Cablegrams
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1870	1,438,007	767,398	.. ⁵	<i>n</i>	81,483
1880	4,252,342	3,464,046	.. ⁵	<i>n</i>	523,073
1890	14,663,582	8,936,130	.. ⁵	<i>n</i>	1,197,620
1900	25,347,534	9,355,721	.. ⁵	246,405	1,364,147
1910	51,555,247	15,989,363	.. ⁵	589,112	2,073,318
1920-21	72,809,041	18,810,525	921,252	1,216,912	2,884,547
1930-31	94,769,000	22,741,500	981,779	2,104,300	2,400,014
1940-41	108,965,100	25,830,000	1,308,257	2,155,800	3,559,062
1950-51	150,553,600	30,452,600	2,290,000	3,207,200	5,761,784
1960-61	202,169,800	29,374,000	1,638,200	2,200,000	3,824,826
1966-67	282,071,000	33,504,000	1,498,200	2,382,200	4,677,292
1967-68	286,279,000	32,858,000	1,498,000	2,657,400	4,682,280
1968-69	296,008,000	33,869,000	1,498,900	2,674,500	4,638,025

¹ These figures comprise the mail matter lodged in Queensland for delivery in Australia or overseas. ² Prior to 1940-41, "letters, postcards, and packets"; thereafter, "letters and cards and other enveloped articles sorted with letters". ³ Prior to 1940-41, "newspapers"; thereafter, "postal articles not included in the letter mail other than parcels and registered articles". ⁴ Other than registered parcels. ⁵ Included under other headings. *n* Not available.

Communications lodged at the 7,324 Post Offices throughout Australia in 1968-69 included 2,091,969,000 letters and postcards, 353,388,000 newspapers etc., 10,641,300 registered articles, and 20,508,300 parcels. Telegrams and cablegrams sent numbered 23,299,712.

The postal order and money order operations of the Post Office in Queensland are shown for five years in the following table.

POSTAL AND MONEY ORDERS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Postal Orders¹					
Issued					
Number	1,632,464	1,583,638	1,465,378	1,519,198	1,657,312
Value \$	1,789,554	1,630,853	2,044,206	2,740,608	3,442,981
Commission \$	64,502	52,656	68,095	79,667	95,400
Paid					
Number	1,984,485	2,242,967	1,757,919	1,725,865	1,892,640
Value \$	2,198,420	2,469,209	2,369,075	2,802,518	3,587,152
Money Orders					
Issued					
Number	1,581,475	1,638,839	1,723,762	1,582,460	1,338,511
Value \$	48,202,568	53,862,124	60,453,852	64,225,379	29,198,598 ²
Commission \$	271,358	287,778	307,179	351,475	365,813
Paid					
Number	1,426,376	1,485,277	1,543,090	1,429,908	1,182,605
Value \$	47,172,848	52,982,483	59,314,153	63,541,447	28,934,920 ²

¹ Postal notes prior to 1 June 1966. ² Large inter-Post Office payments by money order ceased in 1968-69.

Telegraph and telephone business in Queensland during the five years to 1968-69 is shown below. Revenue collected by the Telegraph and Telephone Branches in 1968-69 is not comparable with that for previous years due to a change in the method of classification of cash receipts. The revenue collected by the Telegraph Branch in Queensland in 1968-69 was \$1,592,006, out of \$15,306,687 for all Australia. Revenue includes, as well as charges for messages, a substantial amount received for teleprinter services.

The revenue of the Telephone Branch for 1968-69 in Queensland was \$50,203,369, out of a total of \$392,171,067 for the operation of these services throughout Australia.

Expenditure on postal, telephone, and telegraph services, apportioned to Queensland in 1968-69, was \$81,992,198.

TELEGRAMS AND TELEPHONES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Telegrams					
Sent Within Australia					
Number	4,298,430	4,405,381	4,518,231	4,510,266	4,455,882
Value \$	1,915,002	1,983,799	1,974,386	2,192,505	2,297,131 ¹
Sent Overseas					
Number	137,776	147,110	159,061	172,014	182,143
Value \$	326,260	347,037	358,129	400,266	399,470 ¹
Received from Overseas .. No.	133,884	146,482	160,819	n	n
Telephones					
New Services No.	25,900	27,173	26,864	29,920	32,276
Telephone Services ² .. No.	250,486	262,810	275,674	290,346	307,110
Instruments Connected ³ .. No.	340,891	356,537	377,456	397,621	422,744
Instruments per 100					
Population ² No.	21.16	21.46	22.35	22.95	23.91
Revenue \$'000	31,205	34,054	37,372	42,348	50,203 ¹

¹ Not comparable with previous years due to a change in the method of classification of cash receipts. ² At 30 June. Telephone services include each duplex subscriber separately. ³ n Not available.

10 RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICES

Wireless telegraphy and telephony are controlled by the Commonwealth Government, and various types of licences are issued by the Postmaster-General's Department for transmitting and receiving wireless messages. The following table shows the number of licences to operate wireless equipment in Queensland at 30 June of each of the five years to 1969.

RADIO LICENCES, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE

Type of Licence	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Sound Broadcasting Stations					
National ¹	15	18	18	18	18
Commercial	22	22	22	25	25
Broadcast Listeners	343,401	340,687	340,477	371,637	382,869
Coast ²	20	24	27	29	38
Amateur	550	583	628	652	681
Other Transmitting and Receiving ..	10,297	12,006	13,852	15,733	17,756
Other Receiving Only	86	88	88	89	142

¹ Broadcasting stations maintained by the Post Office for the Australian Broadcasting Commission. ² Ground stations authorised for communication with ships and aircraft, including specialised departmental stations.

Five of the 38 coastal wireless stations were used for transmitting commercial messages during 1968-69. They were situated at Brisbane, Cairns, Rockhampton, Thursday Island, and Townsville. These five stations are operated by the Overseas Telecommunications Commission on behalf of the Commonwealth Government.

Sound and Television Broadcasting—The Australian Broadcasting Commission provides studios and programmes, receiving its income from an annual government grant bearing no direct relation to the total amount collected in licence fees, which are paid into Consolidated Revenue. The Postmaster-General's Department establishes and operates the sound and television broadcasting stations, provides land lines, and performs other incidental services.

Commercial stations are operated by licensed private operators, and obtain their revenue from the broadcasting of advertisements.

At 30 June 1969 there were 43 sound broadcasting stations in Queensland, including 18 national stations: four at Brisbane, including two short-wave stations, and one each at Rockhampton, Townsville, Atherton, Longreach, Maryborough (Pialba), Cairns, Mackay, Gympie, Southport, Toowoomba (Dalby), Mount Isa, St George, Eidsvold, and Emerald.

Regular television transmission commenced in Queensland late in 1959. At 30 June 1969 there were 18 television stations: four in Brisbane, and two each in Toowoomba, Maryborough, Rockhampton, Townsville, Cairns, Warwick, and Mackay. Eight of them were national stations.

Since 1 October 1968 the broadcast listener's licence fee has been \$6.50 per annum for persons living within 250 miles of a national station, and \$3.30 in other areas, for one or more receivers ordinarily held at the address shown in the licence by the licensee or any member of his family. Licences are issued to age and other specified pensioners in these zones at \$1 and \$0.70 respectively, but are free to blind persons over 16 years of age and schools. There were 382,869 licences current in Queensland at 30 June 1969. Amateur station licences cost \$2 per annum.

Television licences are issued at Post Offices for a fee of \$14 per year. Licences are issued to pensioners at \$3 each, but may be granted free of charge to blind persons over 16 years of age, or to schools. At 30 June 1969, 367,289 television licences were current in Queensland.

Since 1 April 1965, combined broadcast listeners' and television viewers' licences have been issued, the fee since 1 October 1968 being \$20 per year (\$4 to pensioners). There were 288,926 combined licences on issue in Queensland at 30 June 1969. (This figure is included in the separate licence numbers shown in the preceding paragraphs.)

From a special examination of the financial aspects of television, it was concluded that the revenue to be received from viewers' licence fees and the excise duty of \$12 on each cathode ray tube would ensure that the costs of the national service would be borne by those who use it, and that the programme of development would therefore impose no financial burden on the public in general. The duty on tubes was repealed on 12 August 1964.

SOUND AND TELEVISION BROADCASTING SERVICES, 30 JUNE 1969

Particulars	New South Wales ¹	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
<i>Sound Broadcasting</i>							
National Stations							
Medium Wave	21	5	16	12 ²	13	4	71
Short Wave	1	3 ³	2	..	2	..	8
Commercial Stations ..	38	20	25	9 ²	14	8	114
Total Stations	60	28	43	21 ²	29	12	193
Listeners' Licences ..	952,634	728,647	382,869	297,877 ²	189,633	78,552	2,630,212
Licences per 1,000							
Population	209.5	217.1	218.6	247.8 ²	204.1	203.7	216.1
<i>Television</i>							
National Stations ..	14	8	8	3	4	2	39
Commercial Stations ..	15	9	10	5	4	2	45
Total Stations	29	17	18	8	8	4	84
Viewers' Licences ..	993,145	747,080	367,289	280,420	183,307	78,216	2,649,457
Licences per 1,000							
Population	218.4	222.6	209.7	246.9	197.3	202.8	217.7

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory.² Including Northern Territory.³ Two of these stations are used for overseas broadcasts.

• Chapter 9

TRADE

1 INTRODUCTION

Queensland has a greater proportion of its working population engaged in primary production than have the other States. Consequently, while its exports consist predominantly of primary produce, Queensland provides an important market for the manufactured products of the southern States.

The value of imports from other States represents about three-quarters of Queensland's total imports, whereas the value of exports to other States is only about two-fifths of the total exports from this State.

Most of Queensland's external trade is by sea, for which purpose there is a well-distributed system of ports extending the greater part of the east coast. There is considerable trade by rail and road with the southern States, including exports of fruits and vegetables for which special trains are run, while increasing amounts of perishable fruits and some vegetables are being sent interstate by air. Livestock move across the interstate and Northern Territory borders, and wool as well as live-stock crosses the New South Wales border by rail and road transport.

The ports extend from Weipa and Thursday Island in the north to Brisbane in the south. Weipa, on the Gulf of Carpentaria, has been developed for the export of bauxite. Because of the decline in the pearling industry, Thursday Island, as a port, is now of minor importance although cultured pearls are still exported. Cairns is the port for the Atherton Tableland and the sugar districts of the North, and Townsville is the port for the mines of the Mount Isa-Cloncurry district, the pastoral lands of North Queensland, and the Herbert and Burdekin Rivers sugar areas. Mackay is a sugar port, and Rockhampton and Gladstone serve the mines of the Moura, Mount Morgan, and Callide areas and the pastoral and grain lands of Central Queensland. Alumina manufactured from Weipa bauxite is exported through Gladstone. Brisbane is the outlet for the south and the main port for overseas imports into Queensland. Between these ports there are others (Lucinda Point, Innisfail, Bowen, Bundaberg, and Maryborough) serving the sugar mills and other producers of their surrounding districts.

Prior to Federation, records of Queensland's external trade, which included trade with the other Australian colonies as well as overseas, were kept by the Queensland Customs Department. According to the Constitutional arrangements for the disposal of Commonwealth surplus revenues in the early days of Federation, it was necessary for the Commonwealth to keep records of interstate trade, and this was done until 1909. The collection was then abandoned and no records of Queensland's interstate trade were kept until, in 1931-32, the collection was revived by the Bureau of Industry. Complete detailed records are available for the year 1931-32; from that year until February 1940 only the total monthly figures for interstate imports and exports were collected. From March 1940 until June 1953, interstate trade was tabulated in accordance with an abbreviated list, and in July 1953 a more detailed commodity classification was introduced. Records of direct overseas trade are complete, and have been kept since 1901 by the Commonwealth.

From July 1965 for imports and July 1966 for exports, overseas and interstate trade statistics have been classified in accordance with the Australian Import and Export Commodity Classifications which are based on the Standard International Trade Classification (Revised), which in turn is closely related to the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature used in the new Australian Customs Tariff introduced in July 1965.

External trade in 1900 was worth \$19.2m for exports and \$14.4m for imports. By 1909 exports were \$29.6m and imports \$20.4m, and in 1938-39 exports were \$91.1m and imports \$65.3m. In 1968-69 exports amounted to \$1,173.0m and imports to \$1,147.6m. Total exports per head were \$41 in 1860. From \$33 in 1880, they grew to \$39 in 1900, \$52 in 1909, \$90 in 1938-39, and were \$670 in 1968-69.

It is not possible to measure with precise accuracy variations in the volume of trade. However, an approximate index of the volume of overseas exports has been calculated to show the fluctuations in the volume of exports in the post-war years. It is weighted according to the values of the principal items exported in 1938-39, and is shown on page 549.

World War II ended with the volume of overseas exports only three-fifths as great as in 1938-39 and complete recovery was not attained until 1948-49. Then followed three years with successive decreases ending in 1951-52 with overseas exports again down to almost half their pre-war level. A marked recovery commencing in 1952-53 restored their volume, which, despite fluctuations, increased at an average annual rate of 3 per cent until 1961-62, and then at an average rate of 11 per cent until 1966-67. In 1968-69 the index reached a record level of 247, and, after allowing for the increase in population, the volume of overseas exports per head was then 44 per cent higher than in the years immediately preceding World War II.

Wool was the main item of export in the Colony's early years. Before 1870 it had become worth more than \$2m annually, and gold and livestock were each worth about \$1m. Wool made irregular progress during the next fifteen years, but in 1875 it was surpassed for the first time by gold with \$2,996,000. In 1880 wool was the largest item of export, \$2,776,000, and gold followed, with \$1,642,000. Wool and gold were the chief exports from 1885 to 1905, wool usually being slightly in excess of gold, with an average annual value of about \$4m. Meat exports first exceeded \$2m in 1895, and sugar passed \$2m in 1898. Livestock exports were between \$1m and \$2m in almost every year between 1883 and 1903, and until World War II normally approximated \$2m annually. During and after that war, border crossings of stock became large, interstate exports of cattle having exceeded \$18m per annum since 1962-63. In recent years, minerals (principally copper, silver-lead, coal, mineral sands, and bauxite) have become of major importance in the export trade. Exports of coal to Japan in 1968-69 exceeded \$33m.

The Commonwealth Constitution gave the Commonwealth Parliament power to legislate with respect to trade and commerce with other countries, and among the States; and provided that the collection and control of duties of customs and excise, and the control of payment of bounties, should pass to the Commonwealth Government. It was further provided that trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States should be absolutely free. Prior to Federation, these matters were dealt with by the individual States; different tariffs operated, and interstate trade was subject to the same customs duties as overseas. The Constitution required

the Commonwealth to impose uniform duties of customs within two years after the establishment of the Commonwealth, and the first Commonwealth *Customs Act* was proclaimed in October 1901. From that date a uniform tariff for all States came into force, and interstate trade became free, except that Western Australia, as provided by the Constitution, was given the right to levy duty on goods from other States for a period of five years.

Details of the customs tariffs, primage duty, trade agreements, import licensing regulations, export control, etc. will be found in the *Commonwealth Year Book* (No. 56, 1970, pages 283 to 291). Exports are valued in Australian currency f.o.b. at the Australian port of export. Some commodities, such as wool and butter, which are shipped on consignment, are valued at the f.o.b. equivalent of the ruling market prices in Australia or overseas. The cost of containers is always included.

Imports are recorded at values fixed by the Customs Act for the payment of duty. Until 15 November 1947 the amount was determined by taking the sterling price paid by the importer, plus any special deduction, or the current domestic (i.e. in the country of export) value of the goods, whichever was the higher, plus all charges payable or ordinarily payable for placing the goods free on board at the port of export. Ten per cent of the whole amount was added to cover freight, insurance, etc. to Australia, and imports were recorded at these values in sterling currency. From 15 November 1947 the addition of the 10 per cent was omitted, and imports were recorded in Australian currency values, f.o.b. at port of export, determined as above. In the appendix (page 546) imports for all years have been converted to their equivalent values in Australian currency.

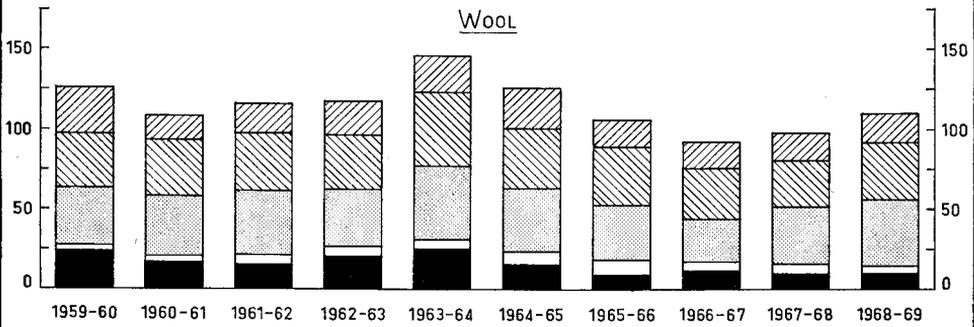
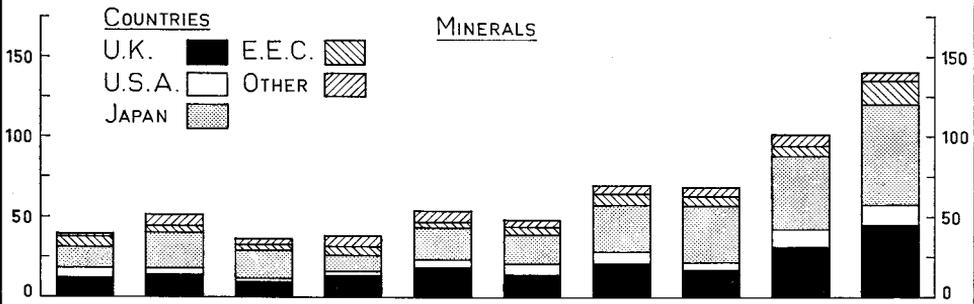
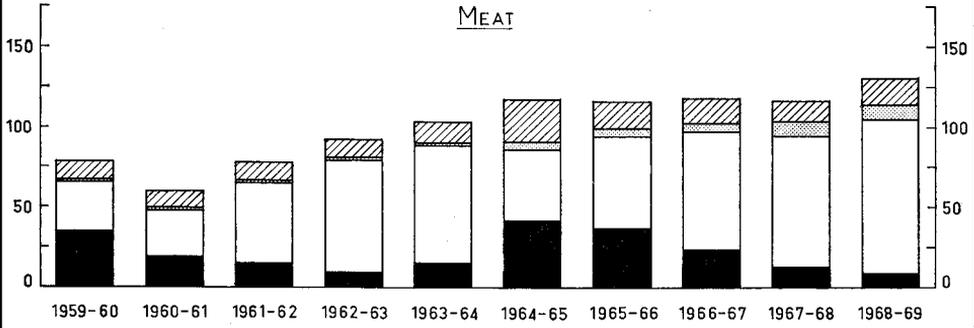
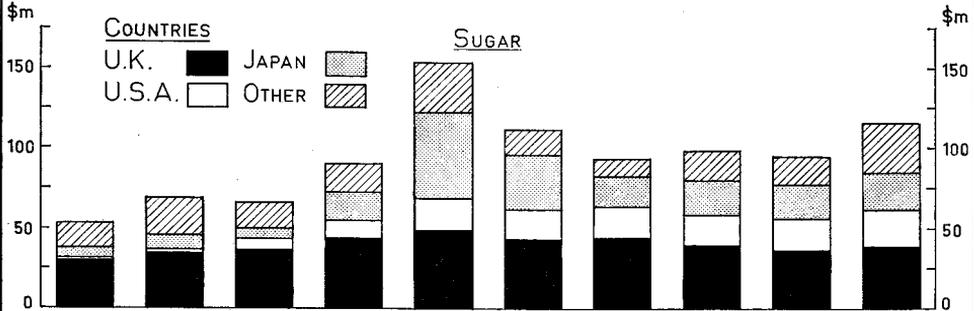
2 EXPORTS

Overseas—Queensland's overseas exports in 1968-69 were worth \$677.5m, compared with \$96.6m in the first normal post-war year, 1947-48. Meat has been the most valuable single item of the State's overseas exports for the last four years due to increases in its price, whereas fluctuating prices for sugar, and declining prices for wool, have resulted in a decline in the relative importance of these commodities as export items. In 1968-69, overseas export earnings from meat were \$131.6m, compared with \$116.3m for sugar and \$109.2m for wool. In recent years, overseas exports of alumina, lead and lead alloys, wheat, coal, copper, and mineral sands have risen to high values.

The proportion of Queensland's overseas exports going to the United Kingdom has decreased during recent years and is now substantially less than in the years immediately before and after World War II. At the same time, the proportions of exports going to the United States and Japan have increased considerably. The proportion of exports to the European Economic Community (Common Market) countries immediately before they were so combined was about twice what it was in 1968-69. From 1947-48 to 1968-69, the United Kingdom's proportion fell from 54.1 to 16.4 per cent, United States' increased from 9.4 to 27.2 per cent, Japan's increased from 0.3 to 26.6 per cent, and the Common Market countries' proportion fell from 23.7 to 8.9 per cent.

The next table shows the principal items of exports from Queensland during 1968-69 to several major countries, the European Economic Community, other States of Australia, and in total to all destinations. See also the diagrams on pages 321 and 333.

DESTINATION OF PRINCIPAL OVERSEAS EXPORTS - QUEENSLAND
1959-60 to 1968-69



OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE EXPORTS,

Commodity	United Kingdom	European Economic Community	Japan
	\$	\$	\$
<i>Food and Live Animals</i>	53,673,336	3,234,126	70,082,332
Animals, Live .. .. .	..	..	1,150
Beef and Veal: Fresh, Chilled, or Frozen	5,711,892	126,107	7,539,180
Lamb, Mutton, and Goat Meat: Fresh, Chilled, or Frozen	76,280	15,433	1,190,491
Other Meat, Poultry, etc.: Fresh, Chilled, or Frozen	1,958,693	368,531	731,422
Other Meat, Meat Preparations: Prepared or Preserved	1,486,554	185,570	1,150
Milk and Cream: Fresh, Evaporated, Condensed, or Dried	7,387	5,621	7,532
Butter, including Ghee	119,072	1,692	39,448
Cheese	231,507	525	369,526
Eggs and Egg Yolks, Liquid or Dried	215,770	..	272,819
Fish, Crustaceans, and Molluscs, Fresh or Prepared	379,389	12,593	1,321,941
Wheat, Unmilled	1,588,539	702,891	28,369,489
Barley, Unmilled	574,873	..	554,142
Millet and Panicum, Unmilled	284,388	178,151	76,647
Sorghum, Unmilled .. .. .	..	..	2,825,273
Meal and Flour of Wheat and of Other Grains ..	4	..	..
Fruit and Nuts, Fresh or Dried	291,129	141,322	..
Cereal Preparations and Preparations of Flour and Starch of Fruits and Vegetables	72	1,068	..
Fruit, Preserved, and Fruit Preparations	718,052	61,106	644
Vegetables, Fresh or Prepared	6,896	54,559	..
Sugar, Raw or Refined	39,185,273	1,106,590	23,482,490
Molasses	2,225	..	443,078
Coffee, Cocoa, Tea, Spices, Chocolate, and Chocolate Confectionery .. .. .	..	..	..
Feeding Stuff for Animals, except Unmilled Cereals	25,614	..	707,794
Margarine, Lard, and Other Rendered Pig and Poultry Fat .. .. .	..	..	..
Food Preparations, n.e.s.	809,727	272,367	2,148,116
<i>Beverages and Tobacco</i>	6,924	29,012	258
Non-alcoholic Beverages, excluding Fruit Juices etc.	..	28,980	..
Alcoholic Beverages	85	32	208
Tobacco, Unmanufactured, and Tobacco Refuse ..	6,711	..	..
Tobacco Manufactures	128	..	50
<i>Crude Materials, Inedible, except Fuels</i>	14,262,644	49,292,871	58,581,944
Bovine and Equine Hides and Calf Skins, Undressed	38,626	1,160,090	2,930,880
Sheep and Lamb Skins, Undressed	188,358	6,166,943	..
Other Hides and Skins and Fur Skins, Undressed ..	46,791	209,476	6,054
Peanuts .. .. .	..	..	..
Other Oil Seeds and Nuts, and Flour and Meal thereof	107,003	..	..
Timber in the Rough, or Sawn, Dressed, etc. ..	18,865	8,368	35,087
Wool Fibres and Other Animal Hair	9,892,103	31,694,944	41,567,258
Zinc Ore and Concentrates .. .. .	..	2,017,427	3,168,557
Tin Ore and Concentrates	184,896	..	..
Mineral Sands	3,180,392	3,794,666	3,119,900
Other Metals, Ores, and Concentrates	19,339	3,841,202	7,159,633
Crude Animal and Vegetable Materials, n.e.s. ..	586,271	399,775	594,575
<i>Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, and Related Materials</i> ..	100	64,865	34,349,813
Coal, Coke, and Briquettes .. .. .	..	..	33,680,834
Petroleum, Petroleum Products, and Petroleum Gases	100	64,865	668,979
<i>Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats</i>	35,938	200,961	1,073,227
Tallow, Edible	1,150	..	556,552
Tallow, Inedible .. .. .	..	172,832	503,282
Other Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	34,788	28,129	13,393

PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1968-69

Papua and New Guinea	United States	Canada	Other Countries ¹	Total to Overseas	To Other States	Total
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
6,487,785	125,293,487	16,270,244	38,904,534	313,945,844	214,625,761	528,571,605
344,714	23,250	..	81,511	450,625	60,377,540	60,828,165
758,265	95,071,617	5,339,725	4,341,083	118,887,869	8,231,589	127,119,458
67,622	1,151,048	640,814	47,777	3,189,465	64,358	3,253,823
314,990	77,605	383,675	892,870	4,727,786	6,291,956	11,019,742
2,542,359	42,647	131,683	393,449	4,783,412	8,754,542	13,537,954
39,007	..	..	1,636,689	1,696,236	45,732	1,741,968
266,875	22,030	..	2,098,012	2,547,129	1,814,225	4,361,354
6,140	..	..	260,638	868,336	1,438,878	2,307,214
24,469	..	63,645	140,974	717,677	267,146	984,823
200,292	1,772,975	121,633	426,997	4,235,820	1,407,156	5,642,976
770	..	..	3,744,313	34,406,002	650,854	35,056,856
828	..	..	7,170	1,137,013	2,893,611	4,030,624
..	..	640	107,629	647,455	470,070	1,117,525
411	..	..	15,049	2,840,733	760,628	3,601,361
608,997	..	..	2,009,293	2,618,294	1,207,934	3,826,228
102,190	21,533	131,007	568,114	1,255,295	5,907,596	7,162,891
303,153	20	..	151,448	455,761	3,844,567	4,300,328
96,990	302,305	1,063,825	360,951	2,603,873	13,639,102	16,242,975
242,363	..	2,837	41,179	347,834	9,772,251	10,120,085
36,202	23,221,520	8,390,300	20,831,035	116,253,410	71,035,671	187,289,081
3,006	2,634,076	..	200,630	3,283,015	238,860	3,521,875
1,245	1,641	..	..	2,886	1,050,213	1,053,099
298,366	45,576	..	334,914	1,412,264	1,378,603	2,790,867
25,430	..	..	4,041	29,471	5,476,927	5,506,398
203,101	905,644	460	208,768	4,548,183	7,605,752	12,153,935
298,917	28,186	4	130,832	494,133	19,566,211	20,060,344
187,175	..	..	9,497	225,652	164,408	390,060
99,968	469	4	114,500	215,266	675,021	890,287
..	27,708	..	..	34,419	17,726,151	17,760,570
11,774	9	..	6,835	18,796	1,000,631	1,019,427
258,481	12,469,959	742,511	28,107,850	163,716,260	20,620,901	184,337,161
..	..	..	865,078	4,994,674	342,277	5,336,951
2,538	..	..	1,050,537	7,408,376	250,937	7,659,313
1,595	435,127	16,450	75,147	790,640	489,067	1,279,707
422	..	..	257,523	257,945	4,429,341	4,687,286
4,650	..	..	21,484	133,137	601,040	734,177
13,704	20,919	3,962	97,784	198,689	2,535,957	2,734,646
..	4,839,076	6,003	21,239,045	109,238,429	830,313	110,068,742
..	..	..	773,198	5,959,182	822,103	6,781,285
..	..	..	69,423	254,319	4,542,901	4,797,220
..	6,171,949	521,317	1,972,778	18,761,002	142,784	18,903,786
278	839,413	114,467	689,673	12,664,005	3,799,351	16,463,356
235,294	163,475	80,312	996,180	3,055,862	1,834,830	4,890,692
248,733	..	..	104,720	34,768,231	7,515,588	42,283,819
19,043	..	..	..	33,699,877	..	33,699,877
229,690	..	..	104,720	1,068,354	7,515,588	8,583,942
279,306	2,006	..	1,090,675	2,682,113	2,369,378	5,051,491
262,322	..	..	58,712	878,736	1,081,128	1,959,864
1,243	..	..	1,022,053	1,699,410	218,059	1,917,469
15,741	2,006	..	9,910	103,967	1,070,191	1,174,158

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE EXPORTS,

Commodity	United Kingdom	European Economic Community	Japan
	\$	\$	\$
<i>Chemicals</i>	20,684	254,542	110,857
Chemical Elements and Compounds (incl. Alumina)	1,331	174,284	..
Dyeing, Tanning, and Colouring Materials	30	..	22,094
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products etc.	16,032	78,182	..
Fertilisers, Manufactured	..	..	..
Chemical Materials and Products, n.e.s.	3,291	2,076	88,763
<i>Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly by Material</i> ..	42,772,830	6,645,109	16,213,786
Leather and Manufactures thereof and Fur Skins (not Apparel, Travel or Sporting Goods)	565,783	2,800	908
Materials of Rubber and Articles of Rubber	..	137	54
Plywood and Veneers	9,972	17,450	50,452
Other Wood and Cork Manufactures, excl. Furniture	15,220	656,521	40,635
Paper and Paperboard	2,286	..	53,412
Articles Made of Paper Pulp, Paper, or Paperboard	238	..	122
Textile Yarn and Thread and Textile Fabrics	..	..	4,069
Made-up Articles of Textile Material (not Clothing) and Floor Coverings	..	..	91
Non-metallic Mineral Manufactures, n.e.s.	111,846	127,806	5,424
Iron and Steel	619	3,165	..
Copper and Copper-base Alloys	5,837,686	5,574,653	15,991,262
Lead and Lead-base Alloys	35,332,093	..	..
Fabricated Structural Parts and Structures, n.e.s., of Iron and Steel, Aluminium, or Zinc	774,821	158,007	34
Metal Containers for Storage and Transport	63,818	18,295	1,016
Household Equipment of Base Metals (Non-electric)	..	..	..
Wire Products; Nails, Screws, Bolts, etc.; Tools	687	..	..
Manufactures of Metal, n.e.s.	57,761	86,275	66,307
<i>Machinery and Transport Equipment</i>	51,047	400,430	20,975
Agricultural and Horticultural Machinery	200	76,705	2,348
Other Non-electric Machines, Appliances, and Parts	15,669	257,173	13,109
Electric Power Machinery and Switchgear	13,704	6,007	16
Domestic Electrical Equipment	5,710	..	22
Other Electrical Machinery and Apparatus	10,148	12,305	524
Railway and Tramway Vehicles	261	..	..
Road Motor Vehicles and Parts	1,452	240	4,920
Road Vehicles other than Motor Vehicles; Aircraft, Ships, Boats, and Floating Structures	3,903	48,000	36
<i>Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles</i>	117,566	11,875	8,216
Sanitary, Plumbing, Heating, and Lighting Fixtures	38	..	..
Furniture	..	250	..
Clothing and Accessories (not Plastic) and Articles of Knitted or Crocheted Fabric	31,361	292	2,171
Footwear, Gaiters, and Similar Articles	..	..	..
Printed Matter	14,346	1,845	1,032
Articles Made of Plastic Materials, Artificial Resins, Cellulose Esters and Ethers, n.e.s.	22,264	305	..
Office and Stationery Supplies (not Paper or Printed Matter)	2	..	..
Miscellaneous Manufactured Goods, n.e.s.	49,555	9,183	5,013
<i>Commodities Not Elsewhere Classified</i>	13,785	32,693	5,817
Total Merchandise Trade	110,954,854	60,166,484	180,447,225
<i>Non-merchandise Trade</i>	299,160	125,046	20,583
Total Recorded Trade	111,254,014	60,291,530	180,467,808

¹ Including "Country Unknown", totalling \$222,073.

PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1968-69—*continued*

Papua and New Guinea	United States	Canada	Other Countries ¹	Total to Overseas	To Other States	Total
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
812,717	38,563,569	4,253,301	7,838,764	51,854,434	14,155,406	66,009,840
97,218	38,537,514	4,253,301	7,641,567	50,705,215	6,504,944	57,210,159
86,757	408	..	8,810	118,099	863,731	981,830
187,071	23,548	..	111,649	416,482	842,617	1,259,099
1,818	..	..	1,775	3,593	3,854,546	3,858,139
439,853	2,099	..	74,963	611,045	2,089,568	2,700,613
3,605,868	6,336,759	42,927	2,982,532	78,599,811	128,013,365	206,613,176
1,421	2,327	..	305,049	878,288	5,289,246	6,167,534
314,095	3,026	..	37,391	354,703	6,074,849	6,429,552
11,312	7,093	..	91,990	188,269	8,159,717	8,347,986
30,378	7,133	..	62,027	811,914	2,563,909	3,375,823
111,916	277,008	10,042	196,806	651,470	9,164,590	9,816,060
228 784	100	..	111,384	340,628	1,068,551	1,409 179
91,315	4,046	..	61,913	161,343	9,438,388	9,599,731
55,871	..	..	900	56,862	3,263,634	3,320,496
1,110,347	12,335	669	160,640	1,529,067	3,649,701	5,178,768
507,987	10,801	..	258,421	780,993	2,005,517	2,786,510
60,219	5,386,136	..	9,951	32,859,907	58,995,695	91,855,602
11,374	584,631	..	450	35,928,548	333,307	36,261,855
480,218	3,822	..	865,468	2,282,370	3,557,861	5,840,231
93,918	16,809	..	53,206	247,062	1,533,391	1,780,453
77,707	..	..	12,339	90,046	2,082,132	2,172,178
173,629	7,450	..	50,679	232,445	751,120	983,565
245,377	14,042	32,216	703,918	1,205,896	10,081,757	11,287,653
15,449,435	465,159	25,967	3,337,152	19,750,165	62,171,711	81,921,876
881,282	..	..	516,499	1,477,034	9,810,997	11,288,031
2,486,525	196,962	4,845	1,851,176	4,825,459	6,291,193	11,116,652
711,211	2,190	9,092	64,177	806,397	6,235,871	7,042,268
124,766	324	..	9,252	140,074	3,149,708	3,289,782
244,056	42,921	12,030	41,819	363,803	1,488,111	1,851,914
8,797	650	..	116,681	126,389	1,114,976	1,241,365
1,183,797	1,730	..	298,895	1,491,034	26,778,816	28,269,850
9,809,001	220,382	..	438,653	10,519,975	7,302,039	17,822,014
1,144,411	226,366	33,190	411,272	1,952,896	26,088,305	28,041,201
111,953	89	..	11,255	123,335	2,771,062	2,894,397
159,066	70	..	55,172	214,558	1,545,980	1,760,538
261,870	37,574	3,751	175,263	512,282	10,922,714	11,434,996
143,306	36,378	..	6,582	186,266	2,998,045	3,184,311
93,347	11,239	9,290	15,533	146,632	1,827,167	1,973,799
35,694	..	185	6,205	64 653	2,489,416	2,554,069
17,996	18	..	1,014	19,030	1,241,354	1,260,384
321,179	140,998	19,964	140,248	686,140	2,292,567	2,978,707
4,560,571	128,610	11,253	298,835	5,051,564	..	5,051,564
33,146,224	183,514,101	21,379,397	83,207,166	672,815,451	495,126,626	1,167,942,077
2,898,369	464,601	76,842	758,706	4,643,307	374,399	5,017,706
36,044,593	183,978,702	21,456,239	83,965,872	677,458,758	495,501,025	1,172,959,783

The decline in the proportion of exports taken by the United Kingdom has been more marked in some commodities than in others. In 1947-48 the United Kingdom took about 82 per cent of total meat exports. The proportion had fallen to 11 per cent by 1962-63, recovered to 36 per cent in 1964-65, but was down to 7 per cent in 1968-69. Wool shows a declining trend from 27 per cent in 1947-48 to 9 per cent in 1968-69, and butter, partly because of low production, from 98 per cent to 11 per cent. The proportion of sugar going to the United Kingdom rose from 62 per cent in 1947-48 to 79 per cent in 1952-53, but then declined to 32 per cent in 1963-64, and was 34 per cent in 1968-69. The United Kingdom has always taken practically all of Queensland's overseas exports of lead and silver-lead, and in 1968-69 took significant amounts of copper and mineral sands but no alumina or coal.

The decline in the United Kingdom's proportion of Queensland's exports is reflected in the increased proportions exported to the United States and Japan. The United States, in 1968-69, took 73 per cent of all meat exported, 20 per cent of the sugar, 77 per cent of the alumina, and 33 per cent of the mineral sands. Japan takes practically all Queensland's overseas exports of coal and about half of the copper, and in 1968-69 took 20 per cent of overseas sugar exports and 38 per cent of the wool. In 1968-69 the Common Market countries took 29 per cent of overseas wool exports, and this commodity represented 53 per cent of total exports from Queensland to the Common Market group. (See page 322).

The next table shows, for five years, the quantities of overseas exports for the main items for which this information is available.

QUANTITIES OF OVERSEAS EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND

Commodity	Unit	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Beef and Veal, Frozen etc.	cwt	3,198,765	2,755,090	2,711,545	2,623,329	2,814,117
Mutton & Lamb, Frozen etc.	cwt	165,253	159,390	101,443	117,137	142,548
Other Meat, Frozen etc. . . .	cwt	237,708	218,719	208,090	163,438	200,811
Bacon and Hams	cwt	2,016	2,437	2,856	2,346	2,511
Meat Preserved	cwt	186,152	172,397	136,996	141,782	119,234
Butter	cwt	272,142	194,157	239,139	170,040	38,814
Milk and Cream	cwt	15,305	19,593	59,814	79,551	54,819
Cheese	cwt	78,560	40,188	53,063	96,961	40,827
Eggs in Shell	doz	318,040	849,878	643,570	732,545	1,267,675
Eggs not in Shell	cwt	34,201	26,900	45,545	57,858	29,132
Wheat	ton	221,047	110,386	490,976	480,531	593,489
Barley	ton	13,799	..	50,630	21,729	30,074
Flour, Wheaten	ton ¹	52,018	53,716	40,755	44,156	39,818
Pineapples, Canned etc. . . .	cwt	91,317	151,349	169,419	300,654	148,090
Fruit Juices	gal	88,915	90,696	114,855	263,285	190,724
Sugar	ton	1,259,407	1,238,836	1,619,759	1,576,334	2,014,777
Molasses	ton	88,622	88,567	194,293	175,069	223,639
Hides, Horse and Cattle	ton	20,549	21,370	21,849	20,738	22,291
Skins, Sheep and Lamb	ton	9,510	9,701	9,557	12,037	12,630
Animal Fats	cwt	526,335	245,317	480,186	473,498	489,393
Coal	ton	1,188,180	1,647,981	1,702,570	2,307,239	3,959,639
Copper	ton	6,355	12,339	11,481	21,223	31,442
Lead	ton	37,544	67,339	58,936	90,759	112,654
Zinc	ton	38,569	48,347	55,854	78,740	104,116
Mineral Sands	ton	282,596	269,538	225,551	267,599	303,266
Plywood and Veneers	sq ft	1,261,224	3,443,095	4,138,995	3,442,572	3,165,117
Wool, Greasy	'000 lb	221,819	192,851	166,865	196,583	213,963
Wool, Scoured or Other	'000 lb	11,387	10,484	9,414	9,734	7,090

¹ Short ton of 2,000 lb.

Interstate Exports—The table on pages 322 to 325 gives details of Queensland's exports to other States of Australia for the year 1968-69.

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 1968-69 were valued at \$214.6m. From April 1969, because of severe drought conditions, live animals, chiefly cattle, were a major item. Other major items in this group were sugar, meat, fruit and vegetables, grain, and margarine, lard, etc. Sugar was again the most valuable single item of interstate exports, exceeding the value of live animals, the next major item, by \$10.6m.

Other major products of the primary industries sent interstate were copper, tobacco, tin, and peanuts.

Products of the secondary industries which also contributed significantly to Queensland's interstate export income were motor vehicles and other machinery and transport equipment, metal manufactures, textiles, clothing, paper and paperboard, plywood and veneer, rubber goods, and alumina, although, in part, exports of some of these items would represent sales in other States of non-Queensland products distributed from Brisbane.

3 IMPORTS

The table commencing on the next page shows the principal items imported into Queensland during 1968-69 from several major countries, the European Economic Community, other States of Australia, and in total from all sources.

Of the very large proportion of imports which come from other States, a significant amount is of overseas origin. The following paragraphs deal with direct overseas imports only. Further comment on indirect overseas imports appears on page 337.

Overseas—Queensland's direct imports from overseas in 1968-69 were valued at \$288.6m, compared with \$45.1m in 1947-48. Compared with the average for the 1950s, direct overseas imports have more than doubled in value, and in 1968-69 they were 27 per cent higher than in 1967-68.

Imports from the United States and the United Kingdom combined used to comprise over 50 per cent of Queensland's direct overseas imports. However their proportion over the last five years has on the average declined as Japan's proportion has increased. Individually, the United States' share has increased steadily from 6.0 per cent in 1950-51 to 31.7 per cent in 1968-69. Over the same period the share coming from the United Kingdom has fallen from 55.9 per cent to 15.8 per cent.

Queensland's direct imports from overseas are composed of a great variety of commodities. In 1968-69, machinery and transport equipment was the group with the highest value and totalled \$150.7m, of which \$118.0m came from the United States, United Kingdom, and Japan. Petroleum, crude or partly refined, was valued at \$26.0m, the quantity which came from Indonesia being valued at \$18.2m and representing practically all the direct imports from that country. Thus over half of all Queensland's direct imports from overseas was made up of machinery, tractors, motor vehicles, and their fuels.

Other important items of direct overseas imports during 1968-69 were chemicals, \$18.4m, textile fabrics, \$10.6m, and paper and paperboard, \$6.6m.

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE IMPORTS,

Commodity	United Kingdom	European Economic Community	Japan
	\$	\$	\$
<i>Food and Live Animals</i>	812,736	377,850	978,366
Cattle, Live .. .. .	..	..	..
Sheep, Live .. .. .	..	..	..
Other Live Animals	3,227	..	..
Meat: Fresh, Chilled, or Frozen .. .. .	..	..	..
Meat, Preserved, and Meat Preparations	21,467	4,907	..
Milk and Cream, Fresh or Processed .. .. .	..	..	..
Butter, Cheese, and Eggs	1,060	63,003	..
Fish and Fish Preparations	486,238	85,121	933,695
Cereals and Flour and Meal thereof .. .. .	..	8	..
Breakfast Foods, Prepared	4,082	641	..
Other Cereal Preparations, including Biscuits	100,030	27,655	11,720
Fruit, Fresh .. .. .	..	..	..
Fruit, Dried .. .. .	..	720	11
Fruit, Preserved, and Fruit Preparations	18,729	9,751	1,789
Nuts, Edible: Fresh, Dried, or Prepared	434	2,019	..
Vegetables, Fresh or Frozen	40,429	52,002	2
Vegetables, Roots, and Tubers: Preserved or Prepared	21,049	32,084	12,213
Honey, Sugar, Sugar Confectionery	60,635	13,889	9,780
Coffee .. .. .	..	4,105	..
Chocolate Confectionery, Cocoa, and Preparations	15,933	12,743	..
Tea	7,564	8,800	40
Feeding Stuff for Animals	273	..	1,410
Margarine and Other Prepared Edible Fats .. .. .	..	..	..
Other Food and Food Preparations	31,586	60,402	7,706
<i>Beverages and Tobacco</i>	190,497	335,848	1,832
Non-alcoholic Beverages (excluding Fruit Juices) .. .. .	..	251	..
Wine, Grape Must, Cider, and Perry .. .. .	..	66,401	346
Alcoholic Beverages, n.e.s.	137,121	32,575	1,486
Tobacco .. .. .	..	..	..
Tobacco Manufactures	53,376	236,621	..
<i>Crude Materials, Inedible, except Fuels</i>	174,176	133,084	233,860
Hides and Skins, Undressed .. .. .	..	..	..
Rubber, Crude (including Synthetic or Reclaimed)	3,468	85,030	193,544
Timber	873	459	7,647
Wood and Other Pulp, Waste Paper, and Cork .. .. .	..	..	..
Wool	18,385	300	..
Fertilisers, Crude .. .. .	..	..	..
Crude Minerals, Metalliferous Ores, and Scrap	123,006	40,207	5,076
Mineral Sands .. .. .	..	..	..
Other	28,444	7,088	27,593
<i>Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, and Related Materials</i>	161,675	33,069	1,477
Petroleum, Crude and Partly Refined .. .. .	..	..	..
Motor Spirit, Automotive and Aviation	4	..	..
Kerosene, Jet Fuel, Mineral Turpentine .. .. .	..	280	..
Distillate Fuels .. .. .	..	..	..
Residual Fuel Oils (except Enriched) .. .. .	..	..	..
Lubricating Preparations Containing Petroleum Products	42,806	13,013	4
Other Petroleum Products and Gases	118,865	19,776	1,473
<i>Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats</i>	25,268	67,811	19,602
Fixed Vegetable Oils and Fats	11,540	63,634	19,602
Other Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	13,728	4,177	..
<i>Chemicals</i>	3,038,166	3,399,041	4,479,261
Chemical Elements and Compounds	666,852	849,783	3,282,941
Paints, Dyeing, Tanning, and Colouring Materials	171,804	103,114	10,005

IMPORTS

329

PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1968-69

Indonesia	Canada	United States	Other Countries ¹	Total from Overseas	From Other States	Total
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
156,116	322,234	964,476	6,573,430	10,185,208	107,919,354	118,104,562
..	..	..	..	..	15,476,742	15,476,742
..	..	..	..	..	3,906,158	3,906,158
..	..	..	24,900	28,127	1,349,497	1,377,624
..	..	..	307	307	3,504,426	3,504,733
..	33,763	774	2,338	63,249	3,188,627	3,251,876
..	..	1,093	..	1,093	4,713,446	4,714,539
..	..	..	50,865	114,928	7,459,855	7,574,783
..	193,247	61,240	1,303,787	3,063,328	1,981,371	5,044,699
..	2,559	37,613	3,214	43,394	3,517,086	3,560,480
..	..	110	20	4,853	1,643,179	1,648,032
..	33,183	803	191,952	365,343	4,622,308	4,987,651
..	..	..	20,253	20,253	4,505,716	4,525,969
..	..	8,175	139,926	148,832	1,287,259	1,436,091
..	1,275	1,080	25,493	58,117	4,895,932	4,954,049
..	..	58,916	501,259	562,628	860,829	1,423,457
..	28,744	57,124	113,719	292,020	4,410,836	4,702,856
..	18,327	5,811	84,543	174,027	5,335,051	5,509,078
..	170	1,635	121,196	207,305	7,280,063	7,487,368
2,029	..	43,431	234,898	284,463	3,710,111	3,994,574
..	7,965	546	718	37,905	8,184,308	8,222,213
154,087	..	..	2,440,993	2,611,484	1,297,268	3,908,752
..	..	637,358	1,145,994	1,785,035	1,830,178	3,615,213
..	..	392	..	392	1,687,228	1,687,620
..	3,001	48,375	167,055	318,125	11,271,880	11,590,005
..	227	157,806	362,394	1,048,604	43,036,187	44,084,791
..	..	15	3	269	2,026,558	2,026,827
..	..	..	18,673	85,420	3,227,591	3,313,011
..	227	837	29,445	201,691	3,212,077	3,413,768
..	..	151,864	306,828	458,692	2,451,553	2,910,245
..	..	5,090	7,445	302,532	32,118,408	32,420,940
2,116	3,091,814	1,154,787	8,202,091	12,991,928	25,783,955	38,775,883
..	..	21,174	2,932	24,106	1,686,328	1,710,434
..	..	151,416	919,794	1,353,252	768,752	2,122,004
..	42,063	318,364	2,715,897	3,085,303	5,506,032	8,591,335
..	659,984	35,892	1,088,659	1,784,535	1,272,864	3,057,399
..	..	..	404,136	422,821	10,033,115	10,455,936
..	..	211,115	1,272,288	1,483,403	30,151	1,513,554
..	2,385,350	185,415	982,140	3,721,194	1,310,494	5,031,688
..	..	37,802	125	37,927	3,521,445	3,559,372
2,116	4,417	193,609	816,120	1,079,387	1,654,774	2,734,161
18,194,600	3,254	256,122	9,305,041	27,955,238	11,907,340	39,862,578
18,165,589	..	..	7,883,327	26,048,916	..	26,048,916
..	..	4,424	844,447	848,875	485,809	1,334,684
..	..	2,913	74,883	78,076	1,459,414	1,537,490
..	..	140	430,719	430,859	441,324	872,183
..	..	..	..	..	844,016	844,016
..	2,405	154,907	30,435	243,570	6,293,569	6,537,139
29,011	849	93,738	41,230	304,942	2,383,208	2,688,150
..	2,984	305,223	247,534	668,422	3,561,908	4,230,330
..	..	298,524	235,162	628,462	2,213,711	2,842,173
..	2,984	6,699	12,372	39,960	1,348,197	1,388,157
..	295,198	5,618,400	1,602,031	18,432,097	76,547,337	94,979,434
..	19,431	1,698,171	314,773	6,831,951	3,785,522	10,617,473
..	21,384	36,730	129,818	472,855	8,045,699	8,518,554

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE IMPORTS,

Commodity	United Kingdom	European Economic Community	Japan
	\$	\$	\$
<i>Chemicals—continued</i>			
Medical and Pharmaceutical Products	175,333	43,314	24,861
Essential Oils, Perfumery, Cosmetics, Toilet Preparations	35,735	16,375	54
Soaps, Cleansing and Polishing Preparations ..	64,362	7,570	6,022
Fertilisers, Manufactured	1,016	1,749,540	280,475
Explosives and Pyrotechnic Products	4,692	..	2,207
Plastic Materials, Regenerated Cellulose, Artificial Resins	443,132	411,170	496,498
Chemical Materials and Products, n.e.s.	1,475,240	218,175	376,198
<i>Goods Classified Chiefly by Material</i>	7,958,912	3,397,327	11,006,975
Leather and Manufactures of Leather or Artificial Leather, n.e.s.	12,769	7,699	12,932
Materials of Rubber	166,525	143,424	15,319
Tyres and Tubes and Other Articles of Rubber ..	822,489	344,961	934,345
Veneers, Plywood, etc.	56,497	4,652	169,457
Paper and Paperboard	406,730	199,563	416,254
Articles Made of Paper, Pulp, or Paperboard ..	259,974	19,005	56,188
Textile Yarn and Thread	341,046	77,655	61,932
Textile Fabrics	1,091,409	618,401	4,029,530
Sacks and Bags Used for Packing of Goods .. ..	..	217	350,995
Made-up Articles of Textiles (not Clothing) ..	182,825	115,745	403,280
Floor Coverings, Tapestries, etc.	479,675	93,243	252,864
Glass and Glassware	415,184	479,606	210,567
Tableware, Domestic Ware of China or Pottery ..	208,904	34,158	436,127
Non-metallic Mineral Manufactures, n.e.s.	395,314	184,118	619,075
Iron and Steel			
Pig, Ingots, and Other Primary Forms	4,421	7,022	7,402
Bars, Rods, Angles, Shapes, and Sections ..	175,808	17,192	16,131
Universal Plates and Sheets	495,930	1,603	493,926
Hoop and Strip	26,991	10,287	1,397
Railway and Tramway Track Materials (incl. Rails)	11,063	1,814	..
Wire (excluding Wire Rod)	32,630	49,452	45,991
Wire Netting	7,512	495	44,064
Barbed Wire .. ..	..	325,487	..
Tubes, Pipes, and Fittings	229,337	255,581	1,551,981
Castings and Forgings, Unworked, n.e.s. ..	121	..	..
Non-ferrous Metals and Alloys	203,658	47,532	7,835
Finished Structural Parts and Structures of Metal, n.e.s.	73,125	17,910	9,959
Other Wire Products of Any Metal	154,287	2,052	82,628
Nails, Screws, Nuts, Bolts, etc. of Iron, Steel, or Copper	49,342	20,793	63,821
Tools for Use in the Hand or in Machines ..	595,020	123,706	128,030
Cutlery	111,811	70,468	211,990
Household Equipment of Base Metals, Non-electric Manufactures of Metal, n.e.s.	95,826	26,372	122,869
Manufactures of Metal, n.e.s.	839,220	76,044	198,541
Other	13,469	21,070	51,545
<i>Machinery and Transport Equipment</i>	27,153,865	12,296,414	17,246,550
Power Generating Machinery other than Electric Motors and Generators	2,372,968	1,483,412	150,298
Agricultural and Horticultural Machinery	316,229	556,783	4,555
Tractors	5,069,175	1,568,005	4,245
Office Machines, Electric and Non-electric ..	1,645,053	436,379	73,708
Metal Working, Textile, and Leather Machinery ..	759,840	642,492	367,901
Other Non-electric Machines and Appliances ..	5,370,545	2,236,309	2,288,972
Electric Power Machinery and Switchgear	3,023,056	144,042	235,387
Equipment for Distributing Electricity	518,459	8,250	67,024
Telecommunications Apparatus	1,120,522	406,067	565,438
Domestic Electric Equipment	504,888	336,788	125,332

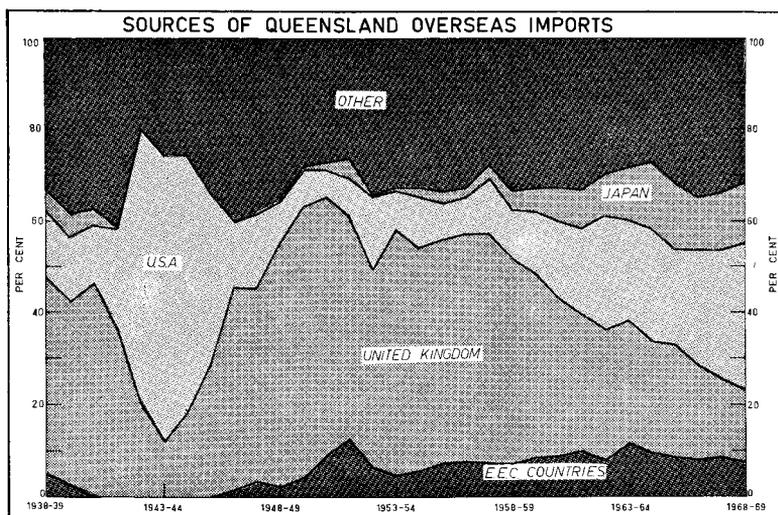
PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1968-69

Indonesia	Canada	United States	Other Countries ¹	Total from Overseas	From Other States	Total
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
..	1,606	19,370	619,910	884,394	16,662,934	17,547,328
..	..	5,852	23,226	81,242	11,039,769	11,121,011
..	215	47,965	10,093	136,227	15,423,409	15,559,636
..	..	1,819,025	6,676	3,856,732	1,175,074	5,031,806
..	13,380	686,532	18,343	725,154	3,784,687	4,509,841
..	232,731	368,618	37,424	1,989,573	3,926,053	5,915,626
..	6,451	936,137	441,768	3,453,969	12,704,190	16,158,159
2,270	3,161,200	4,858,632	12,777,536	43,162,852	210,936,615	254,099,467
..	..	7,377	3,988	44,765	1,974,516	2,019,281
..	162	175,636	54,165	555,231	1,070,635	1,625,866
..	2,082	427,661	134,586	2,666,124	16,315,601	18,981,725
..	..	..	476,128	706,734	2,273,154	2,979,888
..	2,356,045	508,889	2,753,160	6,640,641	11,206,661	17,847,302
..	88	35,118	143,583	513,956	9,066,399	9,580,355
..	460,394	44,388	59,145	1,044,560	3,436,743	4,481,303
1,378	15,100	270,105	4,567,202	10,593,125	18,567,199	29,160,324
..	..	8,276	1,808,723	2,168,211	415,024	2,583,235
..	43,088	47,682	420,018	1,212,638	6,126,771	7,339,409
..	123,506	760,657	358,476	2,068,421	5,485,357	7,533,778
..	1,613	207,927	317,916	1,632,813	3,593,042	5,225,855
..	..	1,941	137,976	819,106	1,437,719	2,256,825
12	3,189	112,952	362,802	1,677,462	4,221,005	5,898,467
..	..	1,482	31,617	51,944	1,076,612	1,128,556
..	1,662	12,491	178,454	401,738	19,256,040	19,657,778
..	5,385	38,498	13,682	1,049,024	30,127,790	31,176,814
..	..	22,176	4,751	65,602	1,724,913	1,790,515
..	..	..	..	12,877	2,422,917	2,435,794
..	..	738	35,278	164,089	7,489,066	7,653,155
..	..	..	..	52,071	655,458	707,529
..	..	..	..	325,487	2,053,805	2,379,292
..	..	529,595	170,200	2,736,694	9,441,371	12,178,065
..	..	..	1,392	1,513	866,590	868,103
..	98,849	59,496	19,129	436,499	13,132,098	13,568,597
..	..	66,814	11,159	178,967	3,982,627	4,161,594
..	3,375	96,464	63,635	402,441	2,311,620	2,714,061
..	945	41,942	28,913	205,756	2,323,085	2,528,841
..	26,622	1,088,794	128,835	2,091,007	4,185,790	6,276,797
43	2,959	4,906	17,759	419,936	1,392,361	1,812,297
14	1,021	6,201	97,330	349,633	4,704,134	5,053,767
..	8,858	274,820	150,055	1,547,538	17,352,752	18,900,290
823	6,257	5,606	227,479	326,249	1,247,760	1,574,009
..	4,336,524	73,645,968	15,974,275	150,653,596	254,428,620	405,082,216
..	3,114	5,103,512	295,099	9,408,403	10,297,960	19,706,363
..	262,649	1,398,228	59,340	2,597,784	15,730,080	18,327,864
..	160,490	2,119,995	99,792	9,021,702	10,311,238	19,332,940
..	26,500	100,323	180,920	2,462,883	2,850,135	5,313,018
..	2,186	903,259	594,979	3,270,657	3,420,092	6,690,749
..	525,991	14,889,076	941,094	26,251,987	33,937,078	60,189,065
..	4,742	386,339	860,655	4,654,221	8,409,929	13,064,150
..	..	80,163	34,250	708,146	11,505,363	12,213,509
..	3,631	266,977	47,792	2,410,427	8,280,633	10,691,060
..	235	2,532	440,942	1,410,717	27,457,889	28,868,606

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE IMPORTS,

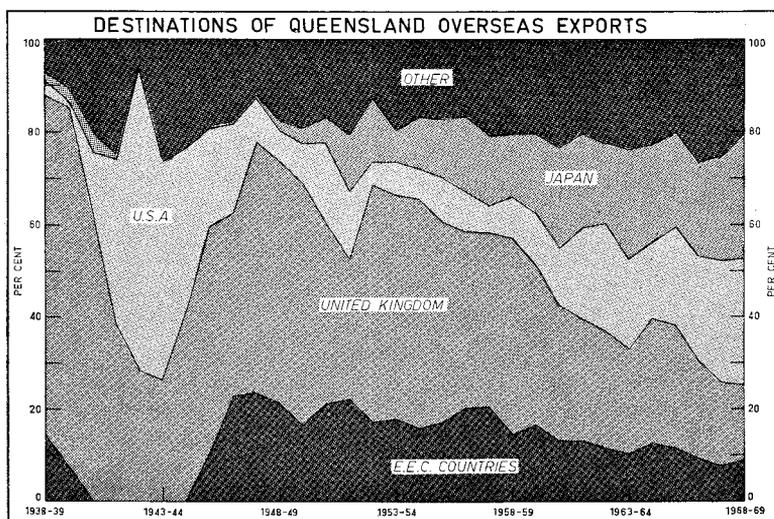
Commodity	United Kingdom	European Economic Community	Japan
	\$	\$	\$
<i>Machinery and Transport Equipment—continued</i>			
Other Electric Machinery and Apparatus	532,438	544,269	553,332
Railway and Tramway Vehicles	189,699	1,055,034	7,202
Passenger Motor Cars	292,388	1,432,014	3,887,964
Trucks, Vans, Buses, Prime Movers	130,955	13,981	3,992,079
Motor Vehicle and Tractor Chassis, Bodies, and Parts	3,742,267	374,921	258,798
Other Road Vehicles	338,744	109,754	1,056,646
Aircraft, Ships, and Boats	1,226,639	947,914	3,607,669
<i>Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles</i>			
Sanitary, Plumbing, Heating, and Lighting Fixtures and Fittings	58,257	19,496	25,823
Furniture	71,582	13,089	112,062
Clothing and Accessories (not Plastic)	205,821	74,003	143,960
Footwear, Gaiters, and Parts	72,738	232,263	28,931
Scientific, Medical, etc. Measuring and Controlling Apparatus	753,853	191,526	413,570
Photographic and Cinematographic Supplies	133,118	20,795	14,226
Watches, Clocks, Musical Instruments, etc.	266,523	239,574	624,044
Printed Matter	2,368,845	73,702	57,115
Articles of Plastic or Artificial Resins, Cellulose Resins, etc.	44,838	49,827	102,343
Perambulators, Toys, Games, Sporting and Travel Goods	371,387	74,318	631,059
Office and Stationery Supplies, n.e.s.	66,434	62,706	116,335
Miscellaneous Manufactured Goods, n.e.s.	183,727	154,155	171,348
<i>Commodities Not Elsewhere Classified</i>	838,421	499,209	872,610
Total Merchandise Trade	44,950,839	21,745,107	37,281,349
<i>Non-merchandise Trade</i>	745,282	312,626	130,154
Total Recorded Trade	45,696,121	22,057,733	37,411,503

¹ Including "Country Unknown", totalling \$1,097,613.



PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1968-69—continued

Indonesia	Canada	United States	Other Countries ¹	Total from Overseas	From Other States	Total
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
..	55,150	1,096,650	250,366	3,032,205	12,180,938	15,213,143
..	..	65,180	12	1,317,127	5,084,891	6,402,018
..	3,549	96,193	157,828	5,869,936	37,398,458	43,268,394
..	..	4,052,863	1,329	8,191,207	15,325,964	23,517,171
..	2,544,025	2,595,495	7,031	9,522,537	46,842,517	56,365,054
..	3,930	55,614	87,483	1,652,171	3,680,603	5,332,774
..	740,332	40,433,569	11,915,363	58,871,486	1,714,852	60,586,338
11	175,218	2,096,612	3,134,915	13,650,149	124,895,399	138,545,548
..	..	6,272	58,144	167,992	6,803,483	6,971,475
8	1,232	16,577	140,446	354,996	3,130,437	3,485,433
..	11,729	34,339	781,670	1,251,522	53,236,034	54,487,556
..	..	13,658	250,430	598,020	13,306,136	13,904,156
..	26,836	615,192	179,858	2,180,835	4,165,735	6,346,570
..	11,916	21,505	7,227	208,787	4,386,073	4,594,860
..	11,280	482,354	226,298	1,850,073	3,528,589	5,378,662
..	51,916	603,453	275,685	3,430,716	7,531,846	10,962,562
..	14,718	98,744	185,036	495,506	9,524,921	10,020,427
..	45,358	69,741	616,019	1,807,882	8,412,362	10,220,244
..	..	6,735	4,771	256,981	3,936,278	4,193,259
3	233	128,042	409,331	1,046,839	6,933,505	7,980,344
7,299	204,940	1,571,236	1,998,304	5,992,019	..	5,992,019
18,362,412	11,593,593	90,629,262	60,177,551	284,740,113	859,016,715	1,143,756,828
1,000	22,846	935,103	1,712,565	3,859,576	4,221	3,863,797
18,363,412	11,616,439	91,564,365	61,890,116	288,599,689	859,020,936	1,147,620,625



Interstate—Imports from other States of Australia are shown in the preceding table. The great predominance of these imports in the total import trade of Queensland (75 per cent in 1968-69) is an important but frequently overlooked feature of Queensland's external trade picture. However, many of the commodities comprising this trade come through, rather than from, other States. Interstate imports during 1968-69 were valued at \$859.0m, compared with \$96.4m in 1947-48. Compared with the average for the 1950s, the percentage increase in the value of interstate imports is slightly higher than that for direct overseas imports during this period.

As with overseas imports, the most important group was machinery and transport equipment which, in 1968-69, was valued at \$254.4m, of which motor vehicles comprised \$99.9m. Other important items imported from other States were chemical materials and products, \$76.5m, iron and steel, \$75.1m, clothing and footwear, \$66.5m, and tobacco manufactures, \$32.1m.

4 OVERSEAS TRADE

Total Overseas Trade—The following table shows the total overseas trade of Queensland, imports and exports separately, and the annual excess of exports. The last column does not necessarily indicate a "favourable" trade balance as a whole, as the very large amount of interstate trade must be taken into account. This has been done in the table on page 339.

OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND

Year				Total Overseas Trade	Imports	Exports	Excess of Exports
				\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1959-60	..	..	..	464,360	101,717	362,643	260,926
1960-61	..	..	..	450,110	122,555	327,556	205,001
1961-62	..	..	..	442,609	97,723	344,886	247,164
1962-63	..	..	..	539,233	134,233	405,001	270,768
1963-64	..	..	..	706,721	161,682	545,039	383,357
1964-65	..	..	..	687,738	199,516	488,222	288,706
1965-66 ¹	..	..	..	664,080	201,483	462,597	261,114
1966-67	..	..	..	693,645	193,677	499,968	306,291
1967-68 ¹	..	..	..	789,960	227,022	562,938	335,916
1968-69	..	..	..	966,059	288,600	677,459	388,859

¹ Excluding import of a naval vessel which was cleared through a Queensland port.

Overseas Trade at Ports—The next table shows the value of overseas trade at each of the ports of the State during the five years to 1968-69. Queensland's overseas trade is mostly through Brisbane, which has handled on the average over the five years about 90 per cent of the imports and about 53 per cent of the exports. Townsville has handled about 3 per cent of the import trade and about 14 per cent of the export trade. Some ports engage in specialised overseas export trades. Gladstone exports coal, meat, alumina, grain, and butter; Rockhampton, meat and copper alloys; Mackay, sugar; Bowen, meat; Townsville, minerals, meat, and sugar; Innisfail, sugar; Cairns, sugar, meat, timber, and minerals; and Weipa, bauxite.

As some of the main items of export, such as wool and butter, are largely shipped through the port of Brisbane, the overseas export figures of the smaller ports show only a part of the products of the districts which

are exported overseas. Wool is a large proportion of the value of overseas exports, and, as wool sales are held in Brisbane only, most of this item is included in Brisbane overseas exports, whereas much of the production comes from Central and North Queensland. Moreover, the table does not include figures for interstate trade, which is largely handled for each district through its local port. As the figures in the table show only the value of the overseas trade handled by each port, they are not complete evidence of the relative importance of the various ports.

For details of total shipping and tonnage of cargo handled at each of the ports, see Chapter 8.

OVERSEAS TRADE AT QUEENSLAND PORTS

Port	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Brisbane					
Imports	178,909	181,174 ¹	167,631	201,468 ¹	270,877
Exports	304,969	276,430	285,697	284,350	314,344
Maryborough					
Imports	337	156	105	171	104
Exports .. ..	..	4	41	..	12
Bundaberg					
Imports	11	15	58	148	34
Exports	2,762	2,192	11,610	14,657	16,580
Gladstone					
Imports	3,524	7,732	15,503	9,783	4,135
Exports	16,212	20,508	26,351	61,209	96,162
Rockhampton					
Imports	861	1,229	742	1,802	942
Exports	8,953	17,712	34,194	34,196	38,166
Mackay					
Imports	2,244	2,185	1,358	1,142	972
Exports	50,301	45,472	43,679	36,329	50,548
Bowen					
Imports	82	3	6	3	..
Exports	5,238	5,152	5,014	6,440	7,828
Townsville ²					
Imports	9,665	6,529	5,015	9,666	4,910
Exports	56,437	61,139	51,832	88,931	111,185
Innisfail					
Imports	2	2	2	3	1
Exports	29,437	12,446	21,487	18,923	23,108
Cairns					
Imports	3,760	2,204	2,589	2,453	2,336
Exports	13,862	21,074	19,083	16,594	18,529
Thursday Island					
Imports	119	54	152	206	221
Exports	51	468	980	1,309	997
Weipa					
Imports	2	200	516	177	4,068
Exports .. ..	..³	.. ³	.. ³	.. ³	.. ³
Total					
Imports	199,516	201,483 ¹	193,677	227,022 ¹	288,600
Exports	488,222	462,597	499,968	562,938	677,459

¹ Excluding import of a naval vessel which was cleared through the port of Brisbane.

² Including Lucinda Point.

³ Included with the port of Brisbane.

Australian Overseas Trade—The total overseas trade of Australia for the ten years to 1968-69 is shown in the next table. The figures do not include the value of "stores" supplied in Australian ports to overseas vessels. During the last five years the value of stores amounted respectively to \$30.4m, \$34.2m, \$38.2m, \$48.8m, and \$46.8m.

From 1 July 1965 items of merchandise trade have been distinguished from non-merchandise trade. The latter classification includes gold bullion, specie of gold, silver, copper, and cupro-nickel, military equipment exported for use by Australian forces abroad, goods re-imported into, and certain goods re-exported from, Australia, imports by diplomatic and consular representatives, passengers' personal effects as prescribed by Customs by-law, etc. Thus silver and silver alloys, including bullion, are included in merchandise trade and in 1968-69 were valued at \$389,000 for imports and \$22,677,000 for exports. Gold bullion and all specie, included in non-merchandise trade, were valued in 1968-69 at \$5,668,000 for imports and \$23,515,000 for exports. The value of specie imported was \$1,706,000 and the value exported was \$809,000.

Most of the imports of bullion represent unrefined bullion from Fiji and Papua and New Guinea for refining, while the exports represent the re-export of this in a refined state, plus the exports of Australia's own production of gold and silver.

OVERSEAS TRADE, AUSTRALIA

Year	Merchandise		Specie and Bullion		Excess of Exports	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Merchandise	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1959-60 ..	1,849,055	1,851,918	5,127	23,446	2,863	21,182
1960-61 ..	2,170,662	1,856,082	4,492	81,604	-314,580	-237,468
1961-62 ..	1,765,092	2,135,770	4,400	18,798	370,678	385,076
1962-63 ..	2,157,554	2,138,050	5,116	13,762	-19,504	-10,858
1963-64 ..	2,367,874	2,762,314	4,784	20,146	394,440	409,802
1964-65 ..	2,900,405	2,630,813	4,298	20,636	-269,592	-253,254
	Merchandise ¹		Non-merchandise ¹			
1965-66 ..	2,898,280	2,633,532	41,212	87,421	-264,748	-218,539
1966-67 ..	3,003,973	2,934,600	41,368	89,325	-69,373	-21,416
1967-68 ..	3,215,003	2,935,200	49,470	109,476	-279,803	-219,797
1968-69 ..	3,423,276	3,240,283	45,229	133,980	-182,993	-94,242

¹ See paragraphs preceding table.

5 OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE TRADE

From July 1953 a detailed classification of the interstate trade of Queensland was instituted on a basis which permitted direct combination with statistics of overseas trade. This classification was further varied in July 1965 (see top of page 319). Details of the values of the main commodities of Queensland's external trade are shown in earlier tables.

While exports overseas from Queensland in 1968-69 were worth over one and a third times as much as exports to other States—due principally to four very valuable items of overseas export, namely, minerals,

meat, sugar, and wool—direct imports from overseas were worth about one-third of recorded imports from other States.

The imports recorded as coming to Queensland from other States include indirect imports of goods which originated in overseas countries but were landed and cleared through the customs in southern States. No recent figures are available as a measure of such indirect overseas imports, but it is reasonable to assume that they comprise a substantial proportion of interstate imports. Indirect exports of goods overseas via other States, on the other hand, appear to be relatively unimportant.

Quantities of Exports and Imports—For some major items of trade of which the quantity can be measured in reasonably homogeneous units, quantities of exports and imports are given in the following table. The amounts shown are totals of both overseas and interstate trade.

QUANTITIES OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES EXPORTED AND IMPORTED,
QUEENSLAND, 1968-69

Commodity	Unit	Total Exports	Total Imports
Cattle and Sheep, Live	No.	2,926,703	838,127
Meat, Fresh, Chilled, or Frozen	lb	398,923,845	12,261,284
Meat, Preserved or Canned, and Meat Preparations	lb	27,284,676	11,696,802
Milk and Cream, Fresh or Processed	lb	6,304,900	21,819,092
Butter and Cheese	lb	22,760,358	17,261,879
Fish, Fresh and Preserved, and Fish Preparations	lb	5,969,831	15,426,019
Wheat	ton	607,551	10,516
Other Unmilled Cereals	ton	202,192	23,534
Flour and Meal of Wheat	cental	1,030,050	144,204
Cereal Preparations	lb	26,971,879	45,491,448
Pineapple, Preserved, Pulped, Canned, or Bottled	lb	63,948,006	.. ²
Sugar	ton	2,507,226	3,347
Honey, Sugar Confectionery, and Other Sugar Products	cwt	5,800,064 ¹	280,919
Coffee	lb	1,393 ¹	8,619,129
Tea	lb	2,217 ¹	10,044,294
Margarine, Lard, and Other Rendered Pig and Poultry			
Fats	lb	26,502,441	9,102,352
Alcoholic Beverages	gal	454,326	3,233,080
Tobacco and Tobacco Manufactures	lb	14,394,416	12,786,159
Hides and Skins	lb	80,908,874	9,667,554
Rubber, Crude	lb	1,432 ¹	11,055,360
Timber	sup ft	18,804,818	72,292,006
Wool and Other Animal Hair	lb	222,908,334	22,142,001
Cotton Fibres	lb	8,967,956	481,369 ¹
Fertilisers, Crude	cwt	97 ¹	2,978,650
Salt	lb	73,968 ¹	9,920,907
Mineral Sands	cwt	6,097,060	2,134,407
Petroleum, Crude and Partly Refined	gal	..	599,795,797
Motor Spirit, Automotive and Aviation	gal	214,110 ¹	7,179,998
Kerosene, Jet Fuel, Mineral Turpentine	gal	134,723 ¹	9,206,969
Distillate Fuels	gal	395,471 ¹	5,852,204
Residual Fuel Oils (except Enriched Residuals)	gal	11,581,397 ¹	11,848,848
Fertilisers, Manufactured	cwt	1,537,311	2,939,914
Wood, Peeled, Veneer Sheets and Plywood	sq ft	109,215,032	40,353,990 ¹
Copper and Copper Alloys	cwt	1,644,744	950 ¹
Lead and Lead Alloys	cwt	2,270,802	10 ¹

¹ Overseas figures only. Interstate figures not recorded separately.

² Not recorded separately.

6 TOTAL TRADE

Commodity Groups—The general pattern of Queensland's external trade during 1968-69 is summarised by commodity groups in the following statement.

	Total Exports	Total Imports	Total Trade	Excess of Exports
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Food and Live Animals	528.6	118.1	646.7	410.5
Beverages and Tobacco	20.1	44.1	64.2	-24.0
Crude Materials, Inedible (except Fuels)	184.3	38.8	223.1	145.5
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, and Related Materials	42.3	39.9	82.2	2.4
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats ..	5.1	4.2	9.3	0.9
Chemicals	66.0	95.0	161.0	-29.0
Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly by Material	206.6	254.1	460.7	-47.5
Machinery and Transport Equipment ..	81.9	405.1	487.0	-323.2
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles ..	28.0	138.5	166.5	-110.5
Commodities and Transactions of Merchandise Trade, n.e.s.	5.1	6.0	11.1	-0.9
Total Merchandise Trade	1,168.0	1,143.8	2,311.8	24.2
Non-merchandise Trade	5.0	3.8	8.8	1.2
Total Recorded Trade	1,173.0	1,147.6	2,320.6	25.4

Exports exceeded imports in four groups which consist mainly of unprocessed or partly processed products of primary industry in the nature of foodstuffs and inedible crude materials, e.g. wool, minerals, and timber.

The comparatively small, but still significant, value of food imported into Queensland was mainly made up of fresh and processed fruit and vegetables of kinds not generally produced in Queensland or in seasonally short supply (such as potatoes and apples), confectionery, meat, cereal preparations, butter, processed milk and cream, tea, and coffee.

Wool and minerals, mainly mineral sands, bauxite, tin, and zinc, contributed most to the export surplus in the crude materials, inedible, except fuels, group. Unmanufactured tobacco exports were about half of the total value of imports of manufactured tobacco products which came almost entirely from other States.

Although exports of manufactured goods classified chiefly by material were substantial, imports were even higher. Unworked and worked shapes and sections of copper, lead, and alloys based thereon were predominant items in exports of this group. Textile fabrics and made-up articles, paper and paperboard, manufactures of metal, plywood and veneer, materials and articles of rubber, and structural parts of iron and steel were also important export items. Structural parts and sections of iron and steel and a variety of metal manufactures comprised over half of the imports in this group. Other major import items were textile fabrics and made-up articles of textiles, tyres and tubes and other articles of rubber, and paper and paperboard.

The major import items, however, were in the machinery and transport equipment group comprising highly processed manufactures such as motor vehicles, aircraft and parts, tractors, and machines and machinery of all kinds. About 60 per cent of the total import of these goods can be attributed to trade with other States of Australia.

There were also large imports of miscellaneous manufactured articles, the main items of which were clothing and footwear, printed matter, articles of plastic materials, toys and sporting goods, sanitary, plumbing, heating, and lighting fixtures, and scientific instruments and apparatus. The chemicals group also showed a preponderance of imports contributed to by medicinal and pharmaceutical products, perfumery and cosmetics, soaps, and paints. In the mineral fuels group, the large exports of coal more than offset the imports of crude and partly refined petroleum entering Queensland for further refining.

Balance of Total Trade—The following table provides a complete statement of Queensland's external visible trade for the ten years to 1968-69.

TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE, QUEENSLAND

Year	Imports			Exports			Total Trade	Excess of Exports
	Overseas	Inter-state	Total	Overseas	Inter-state	Total		
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1959-60	101,716	470,255	571,971	362,643	231,521	594,164	1,166,135	22,193
1960-61	122,554	455,211	577,765	327,556	240,025	567,581	1,145,346	-10,184
1961-62	97,723	443,304	541,027	344,886	235,664	580,550	1,121,577	39,523
1962-63	134,233	552,605	686,838	405,001	269,785	674,786	1,361,624	-12,052
1963-64	161,683	665,970	827,653	545,039	300,486	845,525	1,673,178	17,872
1964-65	199,516	723,730	923,246	488,222	324,606	812,828	1,736,074	-110,418
1965-66	201,483 ¹	700,526	902,009 ¹	462,597	382,732	845,329	1,747,338 ¹	-56,680 ¹
1966-67	193,677	710,084	903,761	499,968	385,436	885,405	1,789,166	-18,357
1967-68	227,022 ¹	774,269	1,001,291 ¹	562,938	405,750	968,688	1,969,979 ¹	-32,603 ¹
1968-69	288,600	859,021	1,147,621	677,459	495,501	1,172,960	2,320,581	25,339

¹ Excluding import of a naval vessel which was cleared through a Queensland port.

The positive visible balances shown in the foregoing table are absorbed by so-called "invisible" items, such as freight, insurances, interest, profits, commissions, tourists' remittances, etc. In 1960-61 the first negative visible trade balance for nine years occurred, due to a 20 per cent increase in overseas imports and substantial decreases in the overseas export value of wool, meat, butter, and wheat. In 1962-63 another negative visible trade balance occurred, due to an increase of 27 per cent in imports which more than matched the increase in exports during the year.

The much greater negative visible trade balances for the years 1964-65 to 1967-68 have resulted from higher levels of imports which have not been matched by equivalent increases in exports. During 1963-64 sugar and wool exports were of a high value but decreased sharply in 1964-65 and have since remained at lower levels. However, in 1968-69, significant increases in exports of both commodities and in exports of copper, livestock, alumina, meat, transport equipment, and coal resulted in a positive trade balance for the year.

7 OVERSEAS TRADE INDEXES

Export Prices—Price index numbers for Australian overseas exports are shown in the next table. The index is a fixed-weights index for which

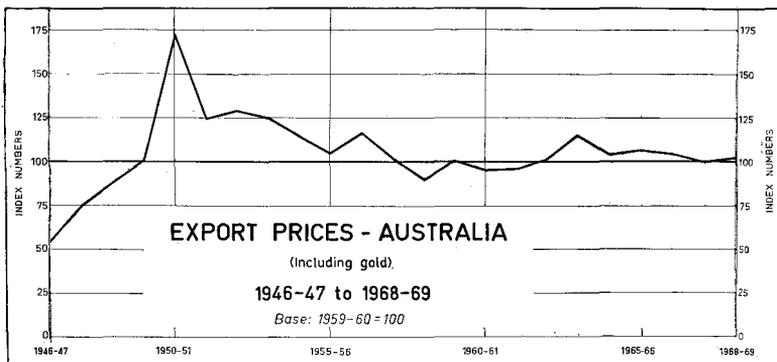
price movements in the predominant markets or averages for all export markets are used. Weights are based on average annual values of exports during the five years 1956-57 to 1960-61, during which time the 29 items in the index constituted 83 per cent of the total value of Australian exports. In recent years this proportion has decreased markedly as important new commodities have entered the Australian export trade. Because of this, work is proceeding on a new index which will be based on an expanded list of items. The current index, available from 1959-60, replaced a series which was published in the 1963 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

OVERSEAS EXPORT PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, AUSTRALIA

(Base of Each Index: Year 1959-60 = 100)

Year	Wool	Meats	Dairy Produce	Cereals	Sugar	Metals and Coal	All Groups including Gold
1959-60 ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1960-61 ..	92	104	82	99	101	97	95
1961-62 ..	97	100	81	106	91	91	96
1962-63 ..	104	101	88	107	107	89	101
1963-64 ..	120	105	93	107	175	101	114
1964-65 ..	102	110	94	107	100	123	105
1965-66 ..	107	120	86	107	84	122	107
1966-67 ..	103	124	84	114	67	117	105
1967-68 ..	95	125	79	109	67	120	100
1968-69 ..	99	131	72	104	72	123	102

In order to show, in the diagram below, approximate movements in export prices over a long period, the All Groups indexes of the new and old series have been linked at 1959-60. The peak in the rapid post-war rise in prices was reached in 1950-51. Wool prices more than doubled in that year but declined almost as sharply in the following year. Of recent years prices have been fairly steady at about four times their pre-war average.



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 following tables, should be interpreted in conjunction with the statistics of Australian overseas trade.

From 1966-67 to 1968-69, the index for the value of exports of metalliferous ores and metal scrap showed the greatest increase, 111 per cent, while cereal grains and cereal preparations showed the largest decrease, 20 per cent.

AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE
INDEXES OF VALUES AT AVERAGE 1966-67 PRICES
(Base: 1966-67 = 100)

Period	Food and Live Animals				Wool and Sheep-skins	Metalliferous Ores and Metal Scrap	Metal Mfres, Machy, Transp't Equip.	Other Exports	All Exports of Merchandise
	Meat and Meat Preparations	Cereal Grains and Cereal Preparations	Other (Dairy Produce, Fruit, Sugar, etc.)	Total					
1966-67 ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1967-68 ..	100	94	99	97	102	147	100	121	105
1968-69 ..	98	80	102	92	107	211	116	147	114
Quarter									
Sept. 1968	104	77	100	91	82	185	126	138	105
Dec. 1968	95	64	134	95	120	211	108	156	119
Mar. 1969	92	94	78	88	121	194	106	132	112
June 1969	103	85	95	93	106	256	125	161	119
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.

The indexes for the values of imports rose for all broad classes of commodities from 1966-67 to 1968-69, the largest increase being for chemicals (including plastics) which rose by 23 per cent.

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 Mfres, Machy, Transp't Equip.	Other Imports	All Imports of Merchandise
1966-67 ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1967-68 ..	99	100	107	109	107	111	111	109
1968-69 ..	110	105	106	123	114	116	121	116
Quarter								
Sept. 1968	111	100	120	124	117	124	127	121
Dec. 1968 ¹	112	106	107	131	116	120	121	119
Mar. 1969 ²	110	107	95	116	112	107	114	109
June 1969	106	106	103	123	111	112	121	113
Proportion ³	% 5.2	% 8.2	% 7.4	% 9.9	% 8.0	% 43.3	% 18.0	% 100.0

¹ Including a naval vessel valued at \$36.8m at current prices. ² Imports in February and March 1969 were affected by industrial disputes in ports in the United States and Canada. ³ 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.

It should be noted that in overseas trade statistics (and in the index series 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, military equipment, and stores for Australian forces abroad.

The indexes are designed to provide, in convenient 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 change 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 are included, not just selected important commodities. 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. However, measures of this type are, of necessity, subject to approximations and assumptions, and they should not be interpreted in any precise quantitative sense.

• Chapter 10

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, in 1926, after various amendments, the general legislation was consolidated in *The Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act*, which, with subsequent amendments, is still the general enabling Act for the establishment and organisation of marketing boards. However, specific legislation was retained in *The Wheat Pool Acts*, and separate legislation, *The Fruit Marketing Organisation Act*, was passed in 1923 setting up the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing.

Constitution—Each board and pool is a separate entity created by Order in Council on the initiative of petitioning growers, after due notice published in the *Gazette*. If a counter petition is received within 30 days of notice requesting a poll of the producers concerned, and is in order, a poll is taken, and the board is authorised only if 50 per cent of the producers vote and three-fifths of the votes polled are in favour. The Order in Council confers the necessary powers, which may include ownership of the commodity. Nominations are then called for growers' representatives, and, if necessary, an election is held.

The boards are established for limited periods which are extended, subject to a poll of growers being taken, if demanded, when a simple majority decides the question. Marketing boards usually comprise from two to six representatives of producers and the Director of Marketing or his deputy. Elections of representatives are held triennially. The presence of a government officer on each board facilitates liaison with the Department of Primary Industries, 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 pooling of sales receipts, which may vary widely per unit over place and time, as sales may be made in local, Australian, or overseas markets. So that the organisation and control of sales may be effective, all growers are required to market their produce through the relevant board. 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 for the board. Generally the commodities are graded and advance payments made to growers according to grade, the first payment being made on delivery with final payment when the season's operations are completed. Bank advances are used for interim payments, and accounts are audited by the Auditor-General. In the case of the Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board, pooling is not practised, and the Board sells tobacco leaf on behalf of each individual grower who delivers it.

The organised selling facilitates incidental co-operative operations such as advertising and sales promotion generally, special dealings with large buyers or organisations, transport economies, crop insurance against hail etc., and assistance to research and improvements in production, grading, processing, handling, and other activities. The boards have powers to impose levies for specific purposes.

Control and Production—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.

Peanut production in excess of Australian consumption has also been controlled. By means of a quota system, deliveries of peanuts for the edible market were regulated during the years 1960 to 1965 to restrain production. Details are given on page 369.

2 COMMONWEALTH MARKETING SCHEMES

In the case of sugar, butter, cheese, and dried fruits, there are Australia-wide marketing schemes which were instituted in order to pool a low export price with a comparatively high internal-consumption price and distribute the proceeds among all producers. For wheat, an Australia-wide scheme is in operation to stabilise the returns to growers for a period of five years up to the end of the 1972-73 season (see page 361). A plan to control the marketing of tobacco leaf came into operation as from 1 July 1965. For eggs and egg products, export is controlled by the Australian Egg Board, which is constituted of representatives of State Egg Marketing Boards and empowered to operate export pools.

Legal provision for Commonwealth pools to provide for enforcement of a home-consumption price above the export price, and for the control of internal trade necessary therefor, was declared *ultra vires* by the Privy Council in the James Case of 1936. In a referendum on 6 March 1937 the Commonwealth sought powers to legislate on this matter. These powers were refused by a substantial majority in every State. Similar marketing powers were again unsuccessfully sought in 1944 and 1946.

Before 1939, home-consumption prices were maintained for butter, cheese, and dried fruits by voluntary agreement between the Commonwealth, States, and individual producers. With the passing of the Commonwealth *Dairying Industry Act* 1952, which provided for the payment of bounties on production of butter and cheese, the States agreed to fix maximum prices under State laws for butter and cheese on a basis determined from time to time by the Commonwealth Government. Since 1962, price determinations have been in the hands of the Australian Dairy Industry Council.

The output and sales of sugar, where virtually the whole production is in Queensland, can be controlled by this State's legislation. The small sugar production of New South Wales is sold under a special agreement between the Queensland Sugar Board and the individual producers. Home-consumption prices for sugar are determined by the Commonwealth Government by virtue of the Sugar Agreement between the Queensland and Commonwealth Governments.

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 Commonwealth legislation to organise and assist in the overseas marketing of apples and pears, canned fruits, honey, meat, wine, and wool.

3 RAW SUGAR

The Central Sugar Cane Prices Board was constituted by Act of Parliament in 1915, and comprises a chairman, a cane growers' representative, a millowners' representative, a qualified sugar chemist, and a person experienced in accountancy and audit.

The Central Board is a judicial authority, and its functions cover appeals against Local Board awards and include the granting of assignments for cane growing, control of the transfer of such assignments, recommendations on mill peaks, control of analyses of cane for payment purposes, and distribution of sugar moneys between mills and growers.

By authority of the same Act, a Local Cane Prices Board is constituted in each mill area to draw up, each year, an award or contract between the miller and the growers setting out the conditions relating to the supply of cane and the payment therefor. Either party, if not satisfied with the award, may appeal to the Central Board for amendment of the award which then, whether amended or not, becomes an award of the Central Board.

Of the 31 sugar mills operating in Queensland, eight are owned by companies registered as co-operative societies. They are South Johnstone, Tully, Racecourse, Farleigh, Cattle Creek, North Eton, Proserpine, and Marian. Four others—Babinda, Mossman, Mulgrave, and Isis—are owned by companies which distribute the majority or the whole of their profits among the growers but are not registered as co-operatives. The remaining 19 mills are owned by public or proprietary companies and distribute profits to shareholders only.

Control of Production—The control of sugar production is effected primarily by means of mill peaks representing, in the case of each mill, the quota of raw sugar which the Queensland Government undertakes to acquire. Mill peaks were introduced in 1929 when the aggregate was set at 611,428 tons (in terms of 94 net titre sugar). In recent years, the aggregates have been as follows:

1961	1,220,100 tons	1966	2,164,500 tons
1962	1,220,100 tons	1967	2,165,900 tons
1963	1,235,600 tons	1968	2,166,700 tons
1964	1,689,000 tons	1969	2,166,900 tons
1965	2,111,000 tons	1970	2,166,900 tons

A further control of individual farm production is provided by farm peaks determined annually and incorporated in the award. By this means the amount of cane to be accepted from each grower is defined, subject to the proviso that any deficiencies in the supply of some growers may be filled by other growers having cane available above their peak quota but from within the net area of the assignment.

Assignments—The Central Sugar Cane Prices Board assigns to each grower an area of his land sufficient to produce, in the aggregate, the respective mill peaks. Before the 1964 season, one-quarter of the gross assigned area had to be reserved for rotational fallowing; but, for the 1964 and 1965 seasons, the whole area could be harvested. From 1966 the net harvestable area has been 85 per cent of the gross assigned area.

Until the end of World War II no fresh assignments had been granted since assignments were reviewed about 1929-30, but new assignments to eligible ex-servicemen were granted in the post-war period. A report proposing the expansion of the sugar industry was presented by the Sugar Inquiry Committee late in 1963 and was adopted in principle by the Queensland Government. To implement this programme the Board increased the total assigned area by granting new assignments and increasing the areas of some existing assignees. At 30 June 1969 there were 8,040 assignments having an area of 747,128 acres.

Commonwealth-State Control—In 1962 the Commonwealth Parliament passed a Sugar Agreement Act, extending, to 31 August 1967, legislation which had been in force since 1923 and which provided for an embargo on sugar imports. This was subsequently extended to 1969 when a new agreement to 30 June 1974 was negotiated. The wholesale price of refined sugar in Australian capital cities is determined under an agreement made in 1946 between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments. The current price, from 19 June 1967, is \$206.72 per ton.

In accordance with *The Sugar Acquisition Act of 1915*, ownership of all sugar output is vested in the Queensland Government. Each season the aggregate of the mill peak quotas (see page 345) is acquired under a Proclamation issued by the State Government, which engages the Colonial Sugar Refining (C.S.R.) Co. Ltd and the Millaquin Sugar Co. Ltd as agents for the refining and selling of sugar in Australia. The C.S.R. Co. Ltd also handles, as agent, the freighting and financing arrangements for domestic requirements and, in addition, the sea transport, financing, and selling of sugar abroad.

International Sugar Agreement—An International Sugar Conference in December 1961 failed to reach agreement on export quotas in terms of the International Sugar Agreement of 1958, and quota provisions therefore became inoperative from 1 January 1962. A new International Sugar Agreement became effective from 1 January 1969 after a series of United Nations Sugar Conferences in 1968. Features of the current Agreement are as follows:

- (i) A quota, or basic export tonnage, has been established for each member country according to anticipated total demand. Australia's basic quota is 1.1 million metric tons, approximately 14.3 per cent of the aggregate tonnage.
- (ii) The Agreement applies only to the world "free market" sugar. Sales made under special arrangements, such as Australia's negotiated price quota sales to the United Kingdom, and sales to the United States, have been excluded from the provisions of the Agreement.
- (iii) The price of sugar is deemed to be the arithmetical average of the spot price under the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange Sugar Contract No. 8 and the London Sugar Market daily price after conversion of both of these prices to US cents per lb, f.o.b. and stowed Caribbean port in bulk.
- (iv) Individual export quotas have been set by ordinary International Sugar Council vote at 90 per cent of the basic export tonnage if the prevailing price is at, or below, US\$3.50c per lb (about

£stg37 per ton). Quotas may be reduced to 85 per cent by special Council vote.

- (v) Australia is obliged to build up minimum stocks of 165,000 metric tons. If the world price rises above US4.00c per lb, export quotas will be increased to 100 per cent of the basic export tonnage, and to 110 per cent if the price reaches US4.50c. Fifty per cent of minimum stocks will be released 10 days after the prevailing price rises above US4.75c per lb and the remainder 10 days after the price rises above US5.00c per lb. All export quota restrictions will be lifted if the prevailing price exceeds US5.25c per lb.

British Commonwealth Sugar Agreement—The triennial review of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement undertaken in London in 1968 resulted in a significant change in the duration of the Agreement.

Up to 1966 the Agreement had been traditionally extended by one year at each annual review so that the original eight-year Agreement retained an assured duration of eight years. This annual extension was suspended in 1967 because of the British Government's application to join the European Economic Community (Common Market), and so at the 1968 review the Agreement had a life of six years. It was decided that from 1 January 1969 the Agreement should be of indefinite duration, but subject to review every third year. The first review would be in 1971 and any change not mutually agreed upon should, in the case of Australia, come into operation only after a further period of three years. Provision was also made for consultation between all parties with a view to seeking means of fulfilling the objectives of the Agreement if Britain joined the Common Market and was thereby unable to continue its contractual obligations after 1974.

Australia's negotiated price quota to the United Kingdom remained unchanged at 335,000 tons for each of the years 1969, 1970, and 1971. Similarly, the negotiated price of £stg43.5 per ton bulk f.o.b. and stowed remained unchanged. Australia's basic export quota of 600,000 tons had been increased to 630,000 tons for the years 1966 to 1970 with the excess over the United Kingdom's quota being sold partly on Commonwealth markets at world price plus preference and partly to other countries at world price.

Other Sugar Exports—Australia has exported sugar to the United States under a quota system since 1962. Under the current United States Sugar Act operative until the end of 1971, Australia has a basic quota of 162,152 short tons which attracts the full United States domestic sugar price. Consequent upon adjustments in the United States domestic consumption requirements, and deficits declared by some countries, the Australian quota for 1969 was increased to 192,937 short tons raw value. Similarly, the quota for 1970 was increased to 206,270 tons.

Since 1963-64, Japan has been an important market for Australian sugar and has become the largest customer. In 1968-69, 569,161 tons of raw sugar and 65,000 tons of cane invert were exported to Japan.

Raw sugar which enters into international trade varies in quality or sugar content (generally ranging between 94 and 97 net titre). The tonnages referred to in the next table are actual tonnages irrespective of quality. As Australian raw sugar production averages about 97 net titre,

to obtain the equivalent tonnages at 94 net titre, as used in the other tables which follow, about 3 per cent should be added.

AUSTRALIAN SUGAR EXPORTS¹

Year	Basic Export Quota ^a			Other ^a	Total Exports
	Negotiated Price	Balance	Total		
	tons ⁴	tons ⁴	tons ⁴	tons ⁴	tons ⁴
1965	335,000	265,000	600,000	524,089	1,124,089
1966	335,000	295,000	630,000	772,685	1,402,685
1967	335,000	295,000	630,000	1,138,051	1,768,051
1968	335,000	295,000	630,000	1,450,065	2,080,065
1969	335,000	295,000	630,000	775,656	1,405,656

¹ Not including small quantities of "excluded exports", such as ships' stores and customary local movements between adjoining Commonwealth territories. ² Under British Commonwealth Sugar Agreement only.

³ Including statutory quotas to United States at the premium price, and quota under the International Sugar Agreement. ⁴ Tons actual weight—see preceding paragraph.

Sterling Devaluation Compensation—The announcement by the United Kingdom Government in November 1967 that the pound sterling was devalued by 14.3 per cent, and the decision by the Australian Government not to devalue, caused considerable concern to the sugar industry. Much of the loss from devaluation was avoided on 1967 production because sugar authorities had taken out forward exchange cover with the Reserve Bank to the fullest extent available. Substantial losses to the industry seemed inevitable on export sales from the 1968 and ensuing seasons, and the Commonwealth Government subsequently decided that it would make devaluation compensation payments to the industry.

The amounts of compensation for the 1967 and 1968 seasons' exports were \$0.5m and \$6.0m respectively on account of sales under the British Commonwealth Sugar Agreement as well as free market sales. An amount of \$5.5m has been included in the accounts of the Board for the 1969 season as compensation to cover losses on 1969 exports of negotiated price quota sugar to the United Kingdom and erosion of preference on exports to the United Kingdom and New Zealand markets.

Sugar Pools—Raw sugar up to the quantity provided for in the mill peaks is delivered to No. 1 Pool, which covers Australian home consumption requirements ("first quota") and the quantity, within mill peaks, sold on the export market ("second quota").

All sugar produced in excess of mill peaks is delivered to No. 2 Pool. "Third quota" sugar is sugar from assigned lands which is in excess of the mill peak but of a quantity approved by the Board. This receives the world market price. "Other" sugar, which is that grown on unassigned lands, receives only a nominal price of \$1 per ton.

Because of the decline in proceeds from export sugar sales, arrangements were made between the Commonwealth and State Governments to support the proceeds of the 1966 and 1967 seasons with loans of \$19m and \$4m respectively, repayable to the Commonwealth by the State Government. The loans are interest-free up to 30 June 1970, and are repayable in ten equal yearly instalments from 1970-71, with interest at 5 per cent per annum on the outstanding amounts.

Details of the quantities, prices, and total realisations are set out below. The table does not include small amounts of sugar sold locally by mills (637 tons in the 1969 season).

RAW SUGAR: DISPOSAL AND RETURN TO PRODUCERS, 1968 AND 1969 SEASONS

Particulars	Queensland	N.S.W.	Total	Value of Sales ¹	Average Price per Ton ¹
	tons	tons	tons	\$'000	\$
1968 SEASON					
No. 1 Pool					
Home Consumption	605,535	42,096	647,631	92,741	143.20
Surplus for Export	1,555,214	78,285	1,633,499	111,568	68.30
Total	2,160,749	120,381	2,281,130	204,309	89.56²
No. 2 Pool ("Excess" Sugar for Export)					
Third Quota	442,830	..	442,830	19,330	43.65
Other	44	..	44	.. ³	1.00
Total	442,874	..	442,874	19,330	43.65
Total Pooled Sugar	2,603,623	120,381	2,724,004	223,639	82.10
Total Export	1,998,088	78,285	2,076,373	130,898	63.04
1969 SEASON					
No. 1 Pool					
Home Consumption	618,958	43,029	661,987	94,730	143.10
Surplus for Export	1,339,322	54,692	1,394,014	114,867	82.40
Total	1,958,280	97,721	2,056,001	209,597	101.94²
No. 2 Pool ("Excess" Sugar for Export)					
Third Quota	122,030	..	122,030	7,682	62.95
Other	89	..	89	.. ³	1.00
Total	122,119	..	122,119	7,682	62.90
Total Pooled Sugar	2,080,399	97,721	2,178,120	217,279	99.76
Total Export	1,461,441	54,692	1,516,133	122,549	80.83

¹ Net return to raw sugar producers (i.e. the milling and growing sections of the industry). ² Queensland sugar only: \$89.29 per ton in 1968, and \$101.59 in 1969.

³ Less than \$500.

Bulk Handling—To meet the requirements of refineries in other States and overseas, raw sugar was shipped in bulk from 1954 by "bleeding" bagged sugar into ships' holds. In 1954, 251,000 tons were shipped in this manner. An Act in 1955 authorised Treasury loans to provide bulk handling facilities at Queensland ports. The Sugar Board, on behalf of the sugar industry, took full financial responsibility for all costs (interest, redemption, operation, and maintenance), and has authority to set up its own local committees to manage each installation.

The first bulk installation was opened at Mackay in June 1957 and by 1966 facilities had also been provided at Lucinda Point, Bundaberg, Townsville, Innisfail (Mourilyan), and Cairns. The storage capacity of the

six ports is 1,300,000 tons, and the total expenditure on bulk handling terminals and facilities (all to be met ultimately by the sugar industry) amounts to \$42m.

From the commencement of the 1964 crushing season, all mills supplied raw sugar in bulk.

Statistics—Production is dealt with in Chapter 7. The following table shows the disposals of sugar at 94 net titre by the Sugar Board in the ten years to 1969 and earlier selected years since 1923.

AUSTRALIAN RAW SUGAR MARKETED

Season	Sales			Proportion Exported	"Excess" Sugar	
	Australia	Overseas	Total		Quantity	Proportion of Exports
	'000 tons	'000 tons	'000 tons	%	'000 tons	%
1923	270	17	287	6	..	..
1925	289	227	516	44	..	..
1930	325	210	535	39	7	3
1935	337	310	647	48	45	15
1940	400	406	806	50	64	16
1945	456	210	666	32	19	9
1950	518	403	921	44	12	3
1955	545	626	1,171	53	39	6
1960	560	822	1,382	60	104	13
1961	585	797	1,382	58	116	15
1962	595	1,255	1,850	68	555	44
1963	609	1,115	1,724	65	413	37
1964	629	1,321	1,950	68	232	18
1965	638	1,315	1,953	67	85	6
1966	644	1,698	2,342	72	124	7
1967	633	1,701	2,334	73	123	7
1968	648	2,076	2,724	76	443	21
1969	662	1,516	2,178	70	122	8

The next table shows the total realisations on sugar sold in Australia and overseas, and the average net prices for Queensland sugar, for the five seasons ended 1969.

RAW SUGAR: NET VALUES AND AVERAGE PRICES PAID TO MILLS

Season	Value of Sales ¹			Average Net Price per Ton ²			
	Australia	Overseas	Total	Australian Sales	Overseas Sales	No. 1 Pool	Total Pooled Sugar
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$	\$	\$	\$
1965 ..	77,839	88,431	166,270	121.95	67.23	86.58	84.58
1966 ..	78,105	116,579	194,684	121.25	57.45	85.69	83.00
1967 ..	90,355	101,067	191,422	142.80	59.37	86.00	83.38
1968 ..	92,741	130,898	223,639	143.20	62.83	89.29	81.53
1969 ..	94,730	122,549	217,279	143.10	80.77	101.59	99.32

¹ Total pooled sugar, Queensland and New South Wales. ² Queensland sugar only.

Sugar Board Accounts—The following table shows receipts and expenditure for each of the three years to 30 June 1969.

SUGAR BOARD RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Sales in Australia	106,647	117,825	121,372
Sales Overseas	114,021	114,904	148,802
Total Sales	220,668	232,729	270,174
Stocks at End of Year	10,180	10,571	11,105
Charges on Australian Sales¹			
Raw Sugar Sea Freights etc.	5,768	5,564	5,574
Refining	11,373	11,048	11,309
Managing and Financing	4,040	4,120	4,487
Selling	692	665	700
Publicity	10	16	27
Trade Discounts etc.	5	6	6
Syrup and Treacle Packages	274	250	265
Refined Sugar Freights	710	701	679
Charges on Overseas Sales			
Quality Incentive	30	131	62
Freights, Port Handling, etc.	10,695	9,849	14,720
Sacks and Exchange	62	132	99
Insurance, Commission, etc.	2,073	1,941	2,598
Bulk Handling			
Terminals Costs	5,070	4,408	4,643
Mills' Contributions	Cr 1,275	Cr 1,284	Cr 1,512
Weighing and Sampling	131	106	137
Townsville Bagging Station	46	104	77
Contribution to Fruit Industries	2,799	2,963	3,609
Rebates on Sugar Content of Exported Manufactures	1,094	857	842
Administration and Sundries (Net)	41	43	44
Interest	Cr 106	Cr 108	Cr 104
Total Expenses	43,532	41,512	48,262
Raw Sugar Purchases	175,706	191,475	223,640
<i>Proportion of Expenses to Sales</i>	<i>19.7</i>	<i>17.8</i>	<i>17.9</i>
<i>Proportion of Expenses to Purchases</i>	<i>24.8</i>	<i>21.7</i>	<i>21.6</i>

¹ Including managing and financing overseas sugar.

A debit balance on the year's operations, including changes in stocks, of \$1,194,110 was carried forward at 30 June 1969, bringing the total of accumulated funds to \$708,176.

Under the Commonwealth-State Sugar Agreement (see page 346) funds are provided for a rebate on the price of refined sugar to manufacturers of approved fruit products and for a rebate to exporters of products in which sugar has been used. The domestic sugar rebate to the fruit processing industry, which had been \$10 per ton, was increased to \$15 per ton under the 1969 Agreement. As a result of this variation the annual contribution to the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee, which administers the fund, has been increased from \$528,000 to \$924,000 per annum for the five years from 1 July 1969. Export sugar rebates were not varied under the 1969 Agreement. For 1968-69, export rebates on fruit products amounted to \$3.1m and on other products to \$0.8m.

4 DAIRY PRODUCTS

Butter and Cheese—A voluntary scheme to stabilise the price of butter, known as the "Paterson Plan", was introduced in January 1926. However, it did not receive the support of all manufacturers and was subsequently replaced on 1 May 1934 by a compulsory price equalisation plan for both butter and cheese. Complementary legislation for this plan was passed by the Commonwealth Government (*Dairy Produce Act 1933*) and the State Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania, the object being to control the interstate and intrastate movements of butter and cheese. These Acts were subsequently invalidated in 1936 by the Privy Council decision in the James Case.

Since this decision a price equalisation scheme has operated voluntarily on the basis of agreements between manufacturers and the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd. The Committee, comprising members of the State Dairy Products Boards and other representatives of the industry, enters into agreements with manufacturers to secure to them equal rates from sales of butter and cheese, for which purpose it may fix basic prices at which these products sold in Australia or abroad are to be taken into account. It equalises returns to factories through an Equalisation Fund. The States originally participating in the scheme were New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania in respect of both butter and cheese, and South Australia in respect of cheese only. South Australia and Western Australia entered the scheme in respect of butter on 1 April 1946, and Western Australia included cheese in January 1947.

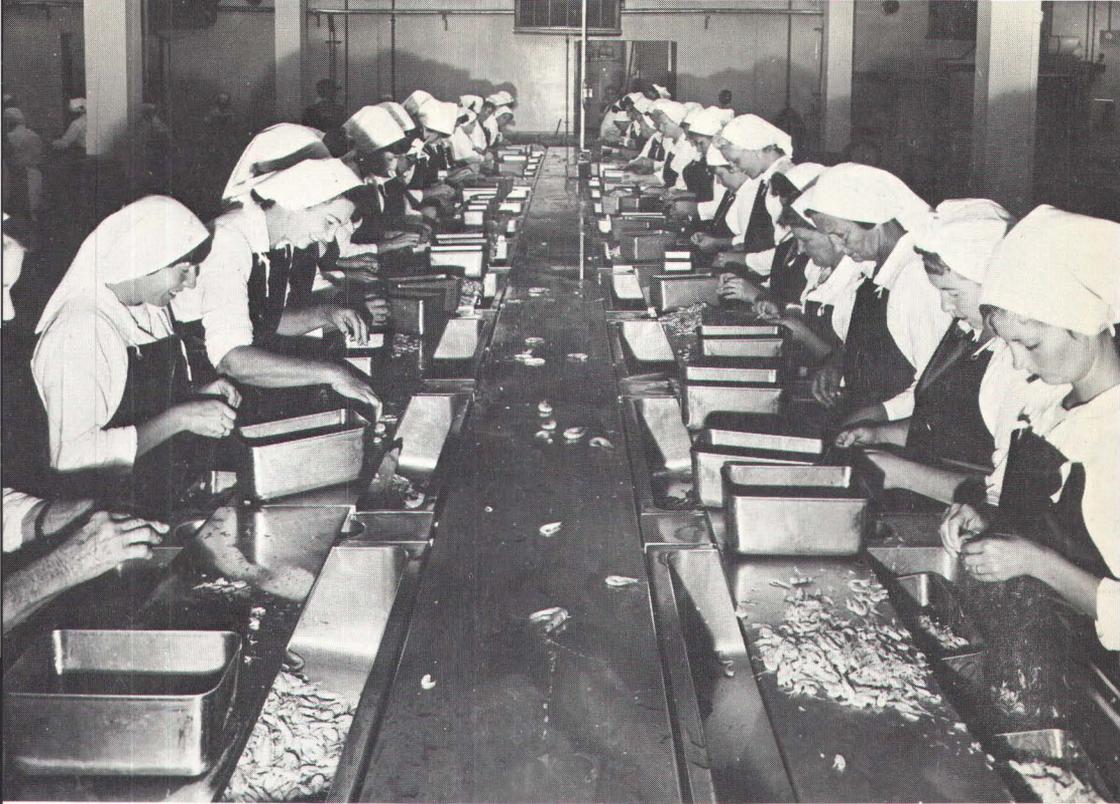
Under the provisions of the various Dairy Industry Assistance Acts, the first of which was passed in 1942, the Commonwealth Government has provided subsidies on milk supplied for the manufacture of butter, cheese, and processed milk products. No subsidy was paid on processed milk products between 30 June 1952 and 30 June 1962. However, maximum amounts of \$700,000 in 1962-63 and \$1,000,000 in 1963-64 were provided by the Commonwealth Government as bounties on exports of processed milk products. Present legislation provides for a maximum bounty of \$800,000 for each of the years 1964-65 to 1971-72.

Details of the five-year stabilisation plan which operated from 1 July 1952 to 30 June 1957 are shown in the 1962 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

Under the 1957-1962 plan, the Commonwealth continued to fix the ex-factory price of butter and cheese to guarantee returns to dairy farmers, and to subsidise returns up to the guaranteed level. This plan provided that any subsidy made available would be determined before the commencement of each season and would be on the basis of a fixed amount in any dairying year.

The third five-year stabilisation plan, which applied from 1 July 1962, introduced several new features. A fixed bounty of \$27,000,000 was provided for each year of the plan. Australian prices for butter and cheese were determined by the Australian Dairy Industry Council, instead of the Minister for Primary Industry as previously. Products containing 40 per cent or more of butterfat were eligible for bounty payment provided they were taken into the equalisation pool.

The current stabilisation plan came into operation on 1 July 1967. It incorporates the main features of the previous plan, and covers the five-year period to 30 June 1972.



FISHERIES—Chapter 7

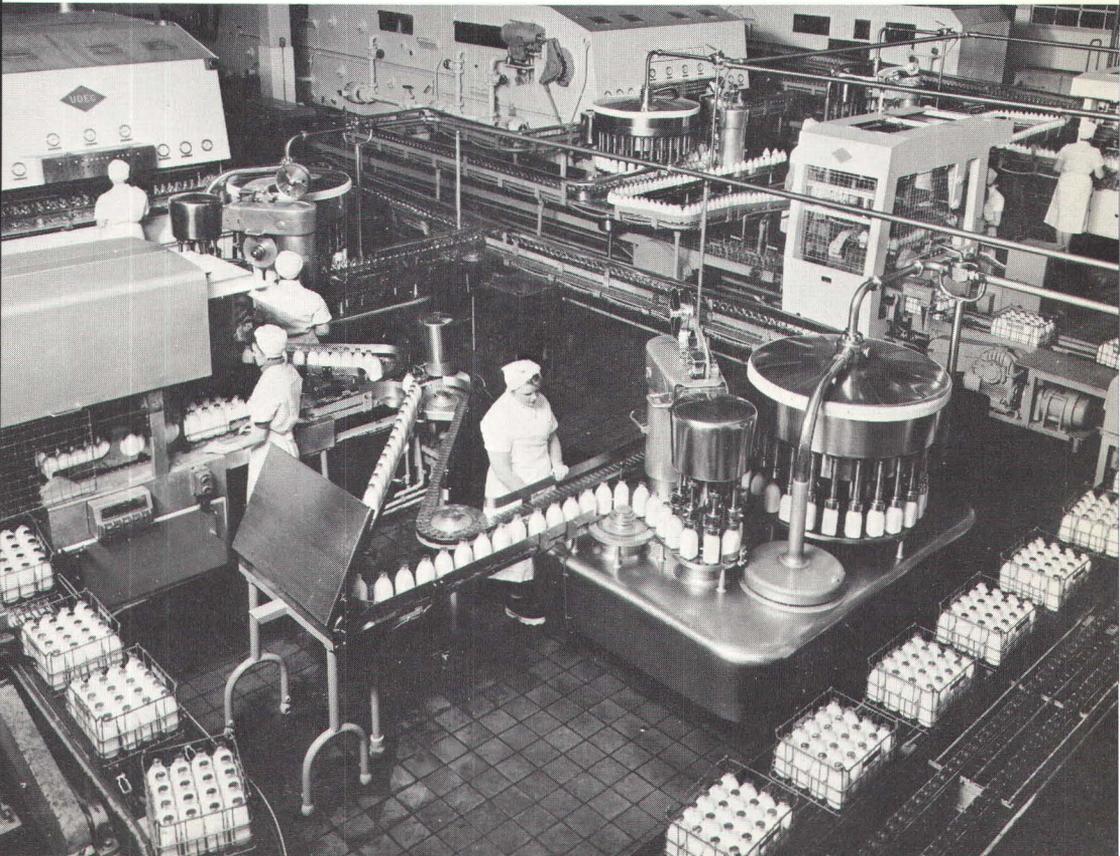
Photo: State Public Relations Bureau

Prawn processing, Colmslie, Brisbane

DAIRYING—Chapter 7

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau

Milk bottling, Brisbane





BUILDING

Chapter 7

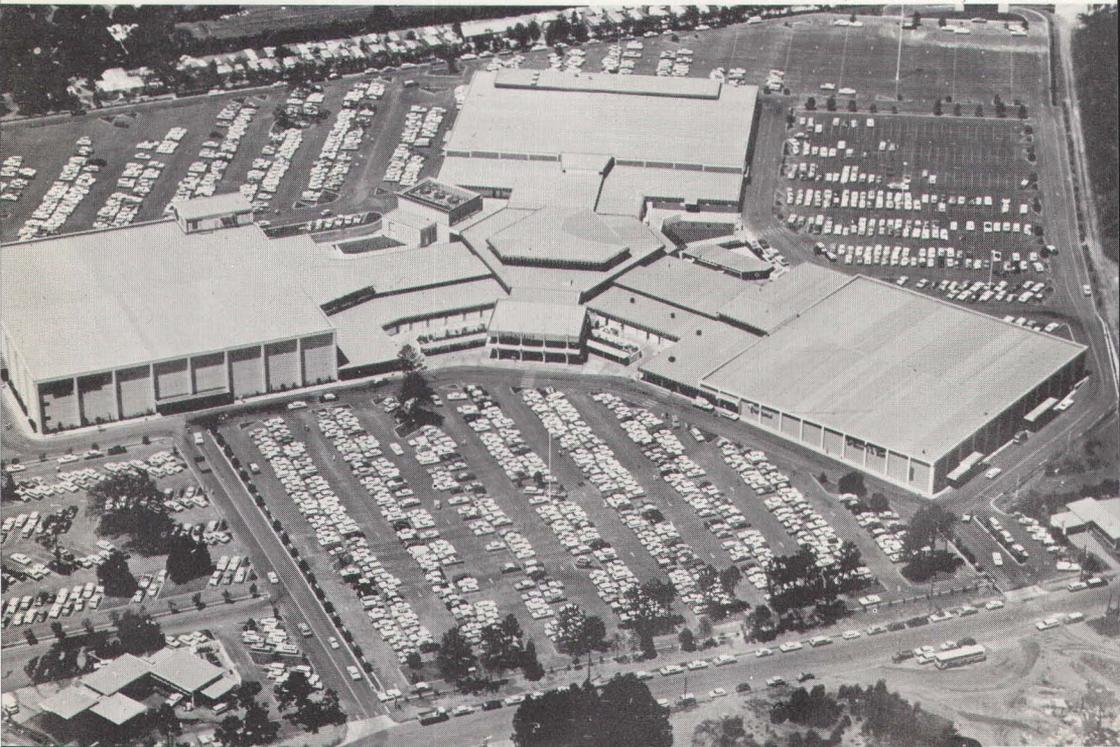
Commercial and government buildings, Brisbane

RETAIL TRADE

Chapter 7

Suburban shopping centre, Mount Gravatt, Brisbane

Photos: *State Public Relations Bureau*



BUTTER AND CHEESE MARKETING, TEN YEARS

Year	Rate per Cwt			Amount of Bounty ¹ Paid in Queensland
	Equalisation Price	Bounty ¹	Overall Return to Manufacturer	
BUTTER				
	\$	\$	\$	\$'000
1959-60	41.7458	6.3500	48.0958	4,945
1960-61	39.9692	6.8942	46.8633	4,285
1961-62	39.8433	6.2558	46.0992	4,459
1962-63	41.1517	6.1500	47.3017	4,441
1963-64	41.7258	6.1042	47.8300	4,279
1964-65	42.2500	6.0800	48.3300	3,972
1965-66	40.2700	6.0100	46.2800	3,742
1966-67	39.3800	5.6600	45.0400	3,726
1967-68	39.3500 ²	6.3100	45.6600 ²	3,547
1968-69	38.3500 ²	6.0100	44.3600 ²	2,286
CHEESE				
	\$	\$	\$	\$'000
1959-60	24.7892	2.9117	27.7008	447
1960-61	25.6100	2.8467	28.4567	368
1961-62	24.1225	2.4383	26.5608	390
1962-63	24.2233	2.3333	26.5567	424
1963-64	25.5125	2.3567	27.8692	396
1964-65	26.0000	2.2300	28.2300	345
1965-66	25.9800	2.3600	28.3400	342
1966-67	27.0100	2.0400	29.0500	376
1967-68	25.0000 ²	2.3800	27.3800 ²	428
1968-69	23.9400 ²	2.8700	26.8100 ²	414

¹ Referred to as subsidy until 1961-62.² Incomplete.

During World War II, contracts were arranged between the Governments of the Commonwealth and the United Kingdom whereby the latter undertook to purchase Australia's surplus butter and cheese. From 1944-45 the two Governments entered into long-term purchase agreements under which Australia agreed to make available to the United Kingdom all excess butter and cheese.

This contract was not renewed on its expiry on 30 June 1955, and from that date the Commonwealth Government ceased to be the principal in the sale of Australian butter and cheese in the United Kingdom. The Australian Dairy Produce Board assumed this duty, and a representative of the Board in London took over the functions of consignee from the Ministry of Food. The Commonwealth Government in 1954 passed amending legislation to ensure that the Dairy Produce Board had the necessary powers. Manufacturers export butter and cheese and the Board in England allocates supplies to selected selling agents. In November 1961, the British Government imposed quotas on butter imports to protect traditional suppliers following the high level of stocks, rapid price fall, and the threat of an overloaded market. The Australian quota was fixed at

72,200 tons for 1967-68 and 1968-69, 65,100 tons for 1969-70, and 67,600 tons for 1970-71. Following sterling devaluation, compensation paid to the Board by the Commonwealth Government amounted to \$12.9m for 1968-69 and \$19.3m for 1969-70.

The sales procedure for other export markets is similar, namely, sales by manufacturers through licensees of the Board, with the Board reserving the right to arrange bulk sales itself. The machinery of the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee is still used to offset fluctuations caused by the vagaries of the market.

Amounts realised on exports of butter and cheese in excess of the f.o.b. equivalent of the guaranteed return have been credited to the Dairy Industry Stabilisation Fund, which was established in July 1948 for the purpose of stabilising returns from exports. During 1951-52 the fund met the deficiency in respect of all exports which did not return sufficient to meet the basic return to the factory. From 1 July 1952 to 30 June 1957 the fund was available to the industry to be used, in whatever manner considered desirable, to make good any deficiency in respect of all exports other than the quantity provided for under the five-year stabilisation plan. The Act was amended in 1957 to enable the Board to use the fund for other purposes as approved by the Minister for Primary Industry.

A levy on production of butter and cheese for research and sales promotion, and a levy on exports of butter and cheese which provided the Dairy Produce Board with funds for overseas market development, were combined in 1965 into one levy to cover all the Board's requirements.

The *Butterfat Levy Act* 1965-1966 provided a maximum rate of levy of 60c per cwt for butterfat used in the manufacture of butter, butterfat products, and cheese, to be apportioned between the three primary functions of the Board in the ratio of overseas marketing (two parts) 24c, local promotion (two parts) 24c, and research (one part) 12c. The operative rate of levy from 1 July 1967 was fixed at 53c per cwt of butterfat, divided into overseas marketing 21c, local promotion 22c, and research 10c.

The Commonwealth Government contributes one-half of the cost incurred on approved projects included in the research programme, with a maximum contribution of \$1 for \$1 against funds raised by way of levy and allocated to research. The sales promotion programme is financed solely by the levy.

The Butter Marketing Board—This Board was established in 1925 and is concerned principally with the regulation of supplies to local and overseas markets. In 1936 it obtained the right to be sole vendor of "pat" butter in the Brisbane area. The objectives of this were to more effectively control the butter supply to the city of Brisbane, to obtain for the producers the additional profits arising from the sale of pat butter, and to replace numerous brands with one brand of selected butter of uniformly good quality. The patting factory established for this purpose has enabled the Board to deal with butterfat in various ways and to develop markets in Australia and overseas for such products.

Final figures for 1967-68 showed butter sales worth \$22.3m, excluding Commonwealth bounty of \$3.5m paid through factories, giving an average net price returned to factories of about 35c per lb. Preliminary figures for 1968-69 show a return of \$14.8m excluding bounty of \$2.3m, giving an average net price of about 34c returned to factories.

The next table shows sales of Queensland butter in Australia and overseas, according to the records of the Butter Marketing Board.

SALES OF QUEENSLAND BUTTER TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR EQUALISATION

Year	Australian Sales		Overseas Sales		Total Sales	Pro-portion Sold Overseas
	Queens-land ¹	Other	United Kingdom	Other ²		
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	%
1959-60	15,757	546	18,369	4,260	38,932	58.1
1960-61	15,639	3,591	8,729	3,121	31,080	38.1
1961-62	15,004	2,433	14,563	3,642	35,642	51.1
1962-63	15,574	4,269	10,903	5,709	36,455	45.6
1963-64	16,519	2,929	12,151	3,768	35,367	45.0
1964-65	15,728	2,392	10,782	3,931	32,833	44.8
1965-66	14,660	2,448	7,563	6,663	31,334	45.4
1966-67	15,934	980	9,350	6,939	33,203	49.1
1967-68	16,603	1,144	6,243	4,378	28,369	37.4
1968-69 _s	13,156	204	200	5,674	19,233	30.5

¹ Including butter below first grade quality released in the form of butterfat to manufacturers of ice cream and for household cooking purposes: 2,128 tons in 1968-69, of which only 32 per cent was sold in Queensland. ² Including butter sold to tinnars for export, and butter for ships' stores. _s Subject to revision.

The next table shows, for ten years to 1968-69, the average prices of butter, as quoted in London and Brisbane, and Australian equalisation values, i.e. net return to manufacturers at agents' floors, Queensland ports of shipment or other recognised centres of distribution.

BUTTER PRICES

Year	London ¹		Brisbane	Australian Equalisation Value
	Sterling	Australian Currency	Australian Currency	Australian Currency
	d per lb	c per lb	c per lb	c per lb
1959-60	37.60	39.17	43.23	37.27
1960-61	28.72	29.92	44.69	35.68
1961-62	29.36	30.58	44.69	35.58
1962-63	33.40	34.79	44.69	36.75
1963-64	35.78	37.27	44.71	37.25
1964-65	36.64	38.17	46.25	37.72
1965-66	33.08	34.46	46.35	35.96
1966-67	32.14	33.47	46.50	35.16
1967-68	32.14	28.70	46.50	35.27
1968-69	32.14	28.70	48.75	34.64 _s

¹ The price shown represents the approximate net pool return for choicest butter. _s Subject to revision.

Queensland's apparent consumption, which includes a certain quantity imported from other States, amounted to 13,448 tons in 1938-39; rose to a maximum of 22,943 tons in 1943-44 owing to heavy demands by Australian and Allied Services; then decreased to 11,090 tons in 1946-47, the lowest amount since 1931-32; and was approximately 16,000 tons in 1968-69, including special price butter sold for manufacturing purposes.

The recorded consumption of table butter (including farm production) per head in Queensland for 1938-39 was 33.2 lb, which was about the same as the recorded Australian consumption per head of 32.7 lb. The introduction of civilian butter rationing in June 1943 led to a decline in consumption to 23.5 lb by 1948-49. Following the end of rationing in June 1950 there was a temporary increase in consumption which reached 31.8 lb in 1951-52. However, since then, consumption has steadily declined to a level of less than 20 lb per head.

The Cheese Marketing Board—This Board was originally constituted in 1923. Since 1934, returns to producers of cheese have (as for butter) been averaged from the various markets through the Commonwealth Equalisation Scheme, under which uniform wholesale prices obtain throughout the various States (see page 352). Details of equalisation and bounty rates and manufacturers' returns are shown on page 353.

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 five years to 1968-69 are set out in the next table. While sales to the traditional British market have fluctuated considerably during recent years, the Japanese market has remained stable.

DISPOSAL OF QUEENSLAND CHEESE, FIVE YEARS

Market	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	'000 lb	'000 lb	'000 lb	'000 lb	'000 lb
Local	7,330	7,952	7,647	7,634	8,154
Interstate	1,425	1,316	3,071	1,713	1,627
Processors for Australian Market ..	1,998	2,779	3,468	2,697	2,760
Processors for Overseas	387	554	478	350	313
Exported to United Kingdom ..	4,976	1,432	386	6,417	1,294
Exported to Japan	1,974	1,711	3,263	2,391	1,977
Other Exports	629	549	1,769	1,748	827
Total	18,719	16,293	20,083	22,950	16,952

Eggs—The Egg Marketing Board was constituted in 1923 as a grower-controlled organisation under the provisions of *The Primary Products Pools Act*, which was, in 1926, incorporated in *The Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Acts*.

As from 5 July 1943 control of the egg industry was assumed, as a war-time measure, by the Commonwealth Government, and the Board became a receiving and selling agent of the Commonwealth Controller of Egg Supplies. Commonwealth control ended on 31 December 1947.

On 1 July 1947 the Central Queensland Egg Marketing Board commenced marketing operations for an area centred on Rockhampton, and the original Board became the South Queensland Egg Marketing Board covering the area in South Queensland which it had previously controlled.

The South Queensland Board handles most of the eggs through its premises in Brisbane, but it also operates depots at Nambour and Toowoomba. In addition, five country agencies and ten distributors, including one at Darwin, market eggs on its behalf. The 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 differentials are applied over these advance prices.

Eggs handled by the Boards include only those from flocks registered under the Egg Industry Regulations (i.e. flocks of more than 250 birds up to March 1957, 150 or more up to October 1957, and 50 or more thereafter). In addition, quantities of eggs are sold by growers direct to retailers and consumers under permit from the Boards. Permit sales reached 1,452,727 dozen in 1959-60. The introduction of a widespread free van sales delivery service by the South Queensland Board in June 1960, and subsequent revocation of permits in some of the areas covered, caused permit sales to decrease sharply to 632,682 dozen in 1961-62. However, to counter competition from interstate traders, the Board has since granted additional exemptions in near-city areas, and in 1968-69 permit sales amounted to a record 4,484,678 dozen.

Through the Council of Egg Marketing Authorities of Australia, all State Egg Marketing Boards in Australia formulated proposals (generally known as the "C.E.M.A.A." plan) with the object of providing some measure of stabilisation for the egg industry throughout Australia, by means of a levy, on a Commonwealth basis, on hens. The levy and the operation of the C.E.M.A.A. plan were authorised in three Acts of the Commonwealth Parliament, the *Poultry Industry Levy Act*, the *Poultry Industry Levy Collection Act*, and the *Poultry Industry Assistance Act*, all of which became operative as from 1 July 1965. This legislation provides for a levy on hens, six months old and over (excluding the first 20 hens of any flock) which are kept for commercial purposes. The levy is payable by all producers, and the South Queensland Egg Marketing Board is the Commonwealth Government agent for the whole of Queensland for collection and administration of the levy. Funds obtained from the levy are used mainly to supplement returns from export sales.

In 1968-69 the average net return to growers showed an increase of approximately 5 cents per dozen compared with that for 1967-68. This was the result of an improvement in export returns and higher local prices due to a decrease in production.

Prior to 1962-63 the United Kingdom was the most important outlet for Australian eggs in shell, but in the following years that market was almost fully supplied from home production. Since 1964-65 however, limited but increasing quantities have been exported there, amounting in 1968-69 to 1,964,000 dozen. Sales promotion efforts have been focussed in recent years on the Middle East, for eggs in shell, and Japan, for egg pulp. During 1968-69 more than 2.5m dozen eggs in shell were shipped to countries in the Arabian Gulf. Japan has become Australia's main market for egg pulp, taking 17.7m lb in 1968-69. Overseas exports to all destinations from the South Queensland Egg Marketing Board rose from 91,980 dozen in 1962-63 to 1,251,645 dozen in 1968-69.

The rapid expansion which has taken place in this industry over recent years is illustrated by the fact that the South Queensland Egg Marketing Board's receipts plus permit sales in 1968-69 (19,739,367 dozen) were more than double those for 1961-62 (9,646,000 dozen). The next table shows the operations of the Boards for five years to 1968-69.

In 1954-55 an Australian Egg Board was reconstituted. By an amendment to the Commonwealth Egg Export Control Act in 1954, the Australian Board was empowered to operate "pools" for exports, and

from 1966-67 each State Board has exported through the pools. The Australian Board purchases stocks from the State Boards, while the latter are responsible for packing, processing, and shipping on behalf of the Australian Board. Sterling devaluation compensation amounting to \$188,908 was paid by the Commonwealth Government in 1968-69.

EGG MARKETING BOARDS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
<i>South Queensland Board</i>					
Receivals					
Quantity doz	11,997,853	14,112,838	15,664,054	16,329,364	15,254,689
Gross Return to Producers ¹ \$	4,926,596	6,460,797	7,389,844	6,605,358	6,890,543
Average Net Return per Doz ¹ c	30.10	37.98 ²	36.32 ²	29.28 ²	34.10 ²
Permit Sales					
Quantity doz	1,066,232	2,325,733	3,873,558	4,098,793	4,484,678
Gross Return to Producers ³ \$	437,777	1,064,721	1,828,001	1,658,782	2,025,729
<i>Central Queensland Board</i>					
Receivals					
Quantity ⁴ doz	876,301	847,863	936,688	964,951	1,009,976
Gross Return to Producers \$	364,599	424,682	486,021	499,243	514,875
Average Net Return per Doz c	32.35	39.54 ²	40.11 ²	33.03 ²	36.22 ²
Permit Sales					
Quantity doz	59,254	145,396	220,235	274,559 ^r	281,060
Gross Return to Producers ³ \$	24,594	71,631	114,220	122,028 ^r	132,351 ²

¹ Excluding distribution surpluses: 1964-65, \$27,154, 0.25c per doz; 1965-66, \$164,300, 1.00c per doz; 1966-67, nil; 1967-68, nil; 1968-69, nil. ² After hen levy. ³ Estimated. ⁴ Excluding purchases from South Queensland Board: 1964-65, 2,250 doz; 1965-66, 56,610 doz; 1966-67, 72,975 doz; 1967-68, 59,925 doz; 1968-69, 7,800 doz. ^r Revised since last issue.

Milk—The Brisbane Milk Board operates under *The Milk Supply Acts, 1952 to 1961*. Its functions are the general regulation and control of the collection, treatment, supply, sale, distribution, and price of milk and cream for consumption or use within the Brisbane Milk District, excluding usage by factories for the manufacture of butter, cheese, ice cream, etc. The chairman may also fix prices in other parts of Queensland.

The control and inspection of milk supply is achieved through the registration of all suppliers and distributors. In 1968-69 registrations included 424 producers, 16 wholesale vendors, 475 retail vendors operating from delivery vehicles, and 1,886 retail vendors selling from fixed premises (shops, cafes, milk bars, etc.). The Board regulates supplies to wholesale vendors by means of quotas. Of the 1968-69 aggregate weekly quota of 462,000 gallons, composite quotas of 249,900 gallons were allotted to 13 country factories and the rest to producers supplying direct to wholesalers.

Total quantities handled in 1968-69 included 22,072,484 gallons of pasteurised milk, 54,750 gallons of raw milk, and 144,085 gallons of pasteurised cream. This was equivalent to 34.0 gallons of milk per head.

The principal source of the Board's revenue is from a levy assessment. This amounted to \$126,595 in 1968-69. From 14 February 1966 the levy assessment has been 0.55 cents and 3 cents per gallon respectively on milk and cream supplied. A further levy of $\frac{1}{4}$ c per gallon, increased to $\frac{3}{10}$ c per gallon from 1 February 1969, on producers and country factories supplying the Brisbane market, and voluntary contributions at a fixed rate per month by wholesale milk distributors, yielded \$52,486 to a fund to promote the State-wide sale of milk.

While no Milk Board had been set up outside the metropolitan area by 30 June 1969, 14 pasteurisation plants serving prescribed areas had been established in country centres.

5 WHEAT

State Wheat Board—The State Wheat Board was constituted by *The Wheat Pool Act of 1920* and has its administrative headquarters in Toowoomba. Up to the 1939-40 season the Board was in complete control of the Queensland wheat crop. The Board took delivery of the crop each year and arranged for its grading, storage, and sale, including export sales in several years when the crop was in excess of local requirements. It made the necessary sale agreements with millers and others and provided seed wheat for purchase by farmers. It organised and conducted a hail insurance scheme, levying growers to obtain funds.

In 1940 the Australian Wheat Board was set up to handle and market the whole Australian crop and the State Board was appointed its agent for Queensland. In this capacity the State Board has continued its previous services for which it now receives allowances from the Australian Board. The State Board also sells on its own account to produce merchants and others wheat obtained from the Australian Board.

The State Board owns numerous wheat storages, including 51 concrete silos, situated near railway sidings in all the main wheat growing areas. These have been financed by levies on growers. Bulk handling commenced experimentally in 1951-52 and two bulkheads on the Downs were used for the 1952-53 crop. One was also set up in Brisbane, chiefly for use in connection with the bulk loading of ships. The first concrete silo on the Downs took in grain at the end of the 1953-54 harvest, and two more were available in 1954-55. At 30 June 1969, 51 silos and 63 bulkheads with capacities of 15.3m and 9.2m bushels respectively were available outside Brisbane. There were 3 more silos, 14 pre-roofed storages, and 5 bulkheads under construction. The installation at Brisbane was a 1.7m bushel bulk terminal, with a loading rate to ships of approximately 30,000 bushels (800 tons) per hour. Another 370,000 bushel silo is being added to the installation. The storage capacity at Gladstone was 750,000 bushels, with a further 370,000 bushel silo under construction at 30 June 1969. The total capacity of all board storages at 30 June 1969 was 32.4m bushels.

The table hereunder shows deliveries of Queensland wheat to the pools and net returns per bushel to growers over the last five seasons.

WHEAT DELIVERIES TO POOLS AND RETURNS TO GROWERS

Season	Pool No.	Deliveries of Queensland Wheat			Return to Grower at Grower's Siding for Q1 Milling Wheat per Bushel ¹	
		Bulk	Bagged	Total	Bulk	Bagged
		bush	bush	bush	\$	\$
1965-66	29	11,925,891	1,774,733	13,700,624	1.3172	1.3955
1966-67	30	27,136,657	5,747,353	32,884,010	1.2930 ²	1.3630 ²
1967-68	31	22,813,895	1,553,227	24,367,122	1.3239 ²	1.3639 ²
1968-69	32	35,982,757	3,157,817	39,140,574	1.1990 ²	1.1990 ²
1969-70	33	10,800,545 ³	306,129 ³	11,106,674 ³	1.1000 ²	1.1000 ²

¹ Up to 1967-68, return equals total advances by the Australian Wheat Board, plus premium payments by the State Wheat Board on Q1 milling wheat (prime hard from 1967-68) and any payments from the Wheat Price Stabilisation Fund, less railrage deduction, less hail insurance levy, building fund levy, and wheat research tax. From 1968-69, gross returns are shown. Deductions from these amounts include individual freight to port, and a levy for hail of 1.0c and 1.5c per bushel in 1968-69 and 1969-70 respectively, and for building fund of 0.1c per bushel. ² Incomplete. ³ Deliveries to 31 December only.

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. The figures of bushels delivered shown in the table are bushels of 60 lb calculated on the weight of wheat delivered. The heavier wheats delivered are classified into the milling qualities according to weight per actual bushel. All other grain is graded as feed quality. The figures for bushels shown in the table are therefore on a different basis from those given in the production chapter and elsewhere in the *Year Book* which are on a volume basis of three bushels to a bag irrespective of weight.

Queensland milling wheat is recognised as being the best on the average in Australia, and over 95 per cent of the crop is usually graded as milling wheat. Particulars of the selling prices at Brisbane of both bulk and bagged wheat from 4 July 1960 are given in the following table.

PRICES PER BUSHEL OF QUEENSLAND WHEAT FOR HOME CONSUMPTION

Period Commencing	Price to Mills			Price to Produce Trade ¹	
	Bulk	Bagged ²	Quality Premium	Bulk ³	Bagged ^{2 3}
	\$	\$	c	\$	\$
4 July 1960	1.50	1.58	5.0	1.52	1.59
1 December 1960	1.53	1.61	5.0	1.55	1.63
6 February 1961	1.53	1.64	7.5	1.56	1.67
5 June 1961	1.53	1.62	7.5	1.56	1.64
1 December 1961	1.58	1.67	7.5	1.61	1.69
9 July 1962	1.58	1.67	7.5	1.61	1.70
1 December 1962	1.60	1.68	7.5	1.62	1.71
26 August 1963	1.60	1.67	7.5	1.62	1.70
1 December 1963	1.46	1.54	7.9	1.48	1.57
18 September 1964	1.46	1.55	7.9	1.48	1.58
1 December 1964	1.47	1.56	7.9	1.49	1.58
14 December 1964	1.47	1.56	.. ⁴	1.49	1.58
1 December 1965	1.53	1.64	.. ⁴	1.56	1.66
1 December 1966	1.57	1.68	.. ⁴	1.60	1.71
1 December 1967	1.66	1.76	.. ⁴	1.69	1.79
1 December 1968	1.71	1.79	.. ⁴	1.74	1.82
1 December 1969	1.50	1.58	.. ⁴	1.53	1.61

¹ In truck load lots. ² Varied because of changes in cost of bags as well as in wheat prices. ³ Prices charged to customers purchasing large quantities each month are 2c less than those shown. ⁴ Up to 20c according to protein content.

Amounts received from high prices for exports, together with proceeds from special payments made by Queensland millers, enabled the State Board to pay premiums per bushel on deliveries as follows:

1964-65 pool ..	Q1 ..	13.00c	Q2 ..	11.60c
1965-66 pool ..	Q1 ..	13.30c	Q2 ..	12.00c
1966-67 pool ..	Q1 ..	12.80c	Q2 ..	11.79c
1967-68 pool ..	Prime hard	12.89c		
1968-69 pool ..	Prime hard	12.21c		

From the 1967-68 season, premiums apply only to prime hard wheat (protein content at least 13 per cent) with a maximum of 20c per bushel (over 15 per cent protein content). In addition, during 1968-69 a number of growers were paid special premiums of 25c (bulk) per bushel for grain for seed purposes, and 50c (bulk) and 60c (bagged) per bushel for specially selected seed for multiplication purposes.

The following table shows the sales of Queensland wheat during the five years to 1969. The figures cover sales made by the Board for the

purposes mentioned, including interstate transfers of whole grain for flour milling, but do not include wheat retained by growers on the farms for seed and feed, nor small quantities delivered by growers to agents in New South Wales licensed by the Australian Wheat Board. No wheat was imported by the Board from other States during the years shown. The sales are those made during the calendar years shown and do not refer to grain from any particular harvest. All figures are expressed in terms of bushels of untreated wheat.

SALES OF QUEENSLAND WHEAT

Year	For Use in Australia as				Overseas Exports as		Total
	Flour	Stock Feed	Seed	Break-fast Foods etc.	Grain	Wheat Products	
	'000 bush	'000 bush	'000 bush	'000 bush	'000 bush	'000 bush	'000 bush
1965 ..	6,455	3,716	259	166	7,738	2,055	20,389
1966 ..	6,047	652	301	156	7,079	3,070	17,305
1967 ..	6 004	592	313	147	23,317	2,259	32,632
1968 ..	6,085	357	313	155	14,724	1,865	23,499
1969 ..	5,969	736	173	190	21,276	1,843	30,187

Australian Wheat Board—All wheat produced in Australia, beginning with portion of the 1938-39 crop, has been marketed through the Australian Wheat Board, with separate pools for each crop. Crops from the 1938-39 to 1947-48 seasons were marketed under National Security Regulations, the crops being acquired by the Commonwealth, while those from the 1948-49 and later seasons have been covered by marketing and stabilisation plans enacted by complementary Commonwealth-State legislation.

Advances are made to growers in anticipation of sales and guaranteed by the Commonwealth Government. Payments made to growers from the various pools from 1958-59, in terms of the amounts paid per bushel for bagged f.a.q. wheat, f.o.r. ports, are as follows:

1958-59 ..	\$1.38	1962-63 ..	\$1.48	1966-67 (incomplete)	\$1.47
1959-60 ..	\$1.41	1963-64 ..	\$1.44	1967-68 (incomplete)	\$1.50
1960-61 ..	\$1.43	1964-65 ..	\$1.43	1968-69 (incomplete)	\$1.10
1961-62 ..	\$1.53	1965-66 ..	\$1.49	1969-70 (incomplete)	\$1.10

Wheat Industry Stabilisation Plans—The first Australia-wide stabilisation plan operated for the years 1941-42 to 1948-49. Revised plans operated from 1948-49 to 1952-53, 1953-54 to 1957-58, 1958-59 to 1962-63, and from 1963-64 to 1967-68. Details were given in earlier *Year Books*.

A stabilisation plan to cover the seasons 1968-69 to 1972-73 was enacted by the Commonwealth and the States towards the end of 1968. Its main features are as follows:

- (i) A guaranteed return, on a maximum of 200 million bushels in any one season, will be fixed annually in accordance with a cost index produced by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. For the 1969-70 season it was fixed at \$1.46 per bushel (f.o.b.) for f.a.q. bulk wheat.
- (ii) The Australian Wheat Board is maintained as the sole constituted authority for the marketing of wheat within Australia and for the marketing of wheat and flour for export for the period of the plan.

- (iii) A stabilisation fund will continue to operate. A tax will be collected on wheat exported, equivalent to the excess of the returns from export sales over the guaranteed return plus 5c per bushel. However, the maximum rate of export tax is fixed at 15c per bushel. The ceiling of the stabilisation fund is established at \$80m; any excess beyond this figure is to be returned to growers on the "first-in-first-out" principle. When the average export realisations fall below the guaranteed return, the deficiency will be made up, first by drawing upon the stabilisation fund, in respect of up to 200 million bushels of wheat from each crop. When the fund is exhausted, the Commonwealth will meet its obligations under the guarantee.
- (iv) The home consumption base price for 1969-70 was established at \$1.725 per bushel, bulk basis, f.o.r. ports, plus 1.6c per bushel loading to cover the cost of transporting wheat to Tasmania as outlined in (v). This price was determined by reference to a cost-of-production structure, and applied to all domestic sales of wheat whether as stockfeed or for products for human consumption or industrial use. There is provision in the plan for annual adjustments in the following years in accordance with the guaranteed price as outlined in (i).
- (v) Provision is made for a loading on the price of all wheat sold for consumption in Australia to the extent necessary to cover the cost of transporting wheat from the mainland to Tasmania in each season of the plan.
- (vi) A premium is to be paid from export realisations on wheat grown in Western Australia and exported, in recognition of the natural freight advantage enjoyed by that State owing to its proximity to the principal overseas markets for wheat. In accordance with the terms of the previous plan, the premium is equivalent to the amount of the actual freight advantage up to a maximum of 2.5c per bushel.

The balance of the 1953-54 to 1957-58 stabilisation fund plus interest from its investment, amounting to a total of over \$20m, was carried forward as the nucleus of the fund for the fourth plan. A withdrawal of \$13,064,000 (6.57c per bushel) was made in respect of the 1958-59 harvest, and the balance of the fund with accrued interest, together amounting to \$10,004,000, was withdrawn to raise export realisations from the 1959-60 harvest. In addition, an amount of \$6,044,000 was contributed by the Commonwealth Government in accordance with the guarantee. Further contributions to subsequent pools were: 1960-61, \$17,768,000; 1961-62, \$14,576,000; 1962-63, \$22,635,000; 1963-64, \$1,893,000; 1964-65, \$18,069,000; 1965-66, \$16,154,000; 1966-67, \$15,508,000; and 1967-68, \$42,870,000. In addition, sterling devaluation compensation paid to the Australian Wheat Board totalled \$18.1m in 1967-68 and \$10.5m in 1968-69, but no payment was made in 1969-70.

On 24 June 1970 an amendment to the *Wheat Industry Stabilisation Act* 1968 provided, in conjunction with States' legislation, for the implementation of a quota scheme for wheat deliveries. The first quota season under the amended legislation was the 1969-70 season. The essential features of the amendment were:

- (i) Quotas would be imposed on deliveries to the Australian Wheat Board in each State in 1969-70. The basic State quotas, totalling 344m bushels, were fixed as follows: New South Wales, 123m, Victoria, 65m, Queensland, 25m, South Australia, 45m, and

Western Australia, 86m bushels. Provision was made for the allocation of a further quota of 13m bushels (New South Wales, 7m; and Queensland, 6m) in respect of the intake of prime hard wheat if such amounts were available.

- (ii) A first advance payment of \$1.10 would be made on all wheat from the 1969-70 crop delivered to the Australian Wheat Board within the limits of the quota system.

The selling price of wheat for home consumption (bulk basis, f.o.r. ports) was fixed at \$1.71 for 1968-69 and \$1.725 for 1969-70. In Queensland these prices apply but millers pay, in addition, quality premiums of up to 20c per bushel according to protein content.

6 OTHER GRAIN CROPS

Barley—The Australian Barley Board, appointed in 1940, acquired the entire Australian crop for 1939-40, 1940-41, and 1941-42, but ceased to acquire Queensland barley in November 1942. The Queensland Barley Board, which has operated since 1930, was appointed agent in this State for the Australian Barley Board in the years in which the latter Board acquired the Queensland crop; but from 1942-43 the Queensland Board again became the marketing authority for Queensland.

Deliveries to the Board during the 1968-69 season totalled 141,920 tons, compared with 87,550 tons in 1967-68. Barley production in 1968-69 totalled 287,261 tons, nearly all of which was grown on the Darling Downs. The method of disposal varies substantially from year to year with the volume of production. Overseas exports amounted to 29,908 tons from the 1968-69 crop, nil from 1967-68, and 65,723 tons from the 1966-67 crop.

Grain Sorghum—The Central Queensland Grain Sorghum Marketing Board was constituted in April 1965. The Grain Sorghum Marketing Board was discontinued and the whole of the State, except for a specified area of Central Queensland, was exempted from control. Central Queensland growers preferred Board marketing because of their distance from southern markets. Due to drought conditions no pool was operated by the Board for the 1969 season and growers were exempted from deliveries to the Board. Estimated production in the Board's area for the 1969 season was 19,000 tons, compared with a total pool intake for 1968 of 89,687 tons.

Maize—The Atherton Tableland Maize Marketing Board controls the marketing of all maize produced on the Tableland. There is no control in other areas of the State. The Board was established in 1923 to treat maize for market and to pool receipts from different markets. Tableland maize, as a consequence of the tropical climatic conditions under which it is grown, has a high moisture content and has to be dried to 14 per cent moisture before it can be stored. The Board operates a number of storage silos equipped with the necessary mechanism to shell, test, dry, clean, fumigate, and bag maize for sale. It also grists maize into various forms, and compounds poultry, pig, and cattle foods. In 1968-69 the Tableland produced one-fifth of Queensland's output of maize, the balance of the crop being grown in widely separated areas.

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 District Executive of the Queensland Cane Growers' Association acts as agent for the Board in Zone B for the purposes of handling and storing maize.

ATHERTON TABLELAND MAIZE MARKETING BOARD

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Net Receipts of Maize ..	14,020	10,345	17,412	13,019	14,412
Northern Sales	12,694	14,144	10,271	12,949	13,589
Average Net Payments to Growers per Ton	\$ 51.29	\$ 56.60	\$ 45.41	\$ 38.20	\$ 34.36
Loan Liability at End of Season	41,914	33,913	25,913	158,377	184,913

The tonnage received for treatment and the expenses involved in handling vary with the season. Average Board receipts over the five years to 1968-69 were about 13,850 tons, and most of this was absorbed by the North Queensland market. The balance above the northern requirements is sold either interstate or overseas. After satisfying the requirements of the North Queensland market, 3,038 tons of the 1968-69 crop were exported to New South Wales. The Board's trade in poultry mashes and stock foods compounded from maize continued, and 2,447 tons of maize were used in this manufacture in 1968-69. Total gross realisations were \$853,597.

7 WOOL

Wool is normally sold at public auctions organised by the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers, but during World War II, when the United Kingdom purchased the whole Australian wool clip, the value of specific lots was determined by appraisal. Since then, the average auction room price in Australia of greasy wool, as computed by the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers, rose from 20.41c in 1946-47 to the record price of 120.16c in 1950-51. For the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 the prices were 41.75c and 44.67c per lb respectively. These prices represent the average prices realised for all greasy wool, of whatever type or quality, marketed during the years mentioned.

In Queensland all auction sales are held in Brisbane, and, in 1968-69, there were eleven such sales, the total amount of wool sold being 245.4m lb, which realised \$110.97m. Proceeds from the sale of wool by auction were \$13.6m above those for 1967-68, due to the greater quantity sold and higher prices obtained. In 1969-70 wool prices declined steeply and drought conditions resulted in a decreased wool clip. Some New South Wales wool is sold at Brisbane sales, and a certain amount of Queensland wool is taken to New South Wales to the sales held at Sydney and Newcastle. Buyers from overseas countries attend the wool sales. Further particulars of Brisbane wool sales are given on page 197, while details of wool exports to overseas countries are given on page 196.

In 1963 an Australian Wool Board was established to promote the use of wool and research into the industry under the control of a single body, to act as an advisory authority (without executive powers) on marketing to the Australian Wool Industry Conference, to maintain and administer the wool stores entrusted to the Board by the Commonwealth Government, and to undertake other activities approved by the Minister for Primary Industry for the benefit of the industry, including the operation of the Wool Statistical Service and the registration of wool classers. The Board consists of a chairman, six woolgrowers, one representative of the

Commonwealth Government, and three members representative of wool marketing and manufacturing, research, finance, and commerce.

The International Wool Secretariat, which is maintained jointly by the Wool Boards of Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, conducts overseas publicity. Under its first five-year plan, Australia provides about 64 per cent of the total funds required for this programme, while New Zealand and South Africa contribute 24 per cent and 12 per cent respectively. The proportions are based on the annual shorn wool production of each country. The rate of levy to be paid by Australian woolgrowers for promotion and research during 1969-70 was fixed at the maximum rate of 2 per cent of the gross value of shorn wool sold. From 1 August 1970 the rate of levy was reduced to 1 per cent. As a result of negotiations between the Australian Wool Industry Conference and the Commonwealth 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. These arrangements financed wool research during the years 1967-68 to 1969-70. For each of the three years 1970-71 to 1972-73, the Government has undertaken to increase its contributions to an average of \$27m per year.

The following table shows the proportion of wool in each spinning quality group sold at auction in Brisbane for five years to 1968-69.

GREASY WOOL: SPINNING QUALITY GROUPS, BRISBANE SALES
(Percentages of Total Numbers of Bales)

Spinning Quality Group	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	%	%	%	%	%
70's and finer	2.0	2.6	1.4	0.9	0.4
64/70's	12.3	13.5	9.4	6.4	2.7
64's	21.7	22.7	20.2	17.9	13.8
64/60's	12.8	10.7	12.6	13.2	13.6
60/64's	34.8	31.2	36.0	36.7	37.2
60's	12.9	14.6	16.7	19.9	26.3
58's and below	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.6
Oddments	1.8	3.1	1.8	2.6	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

8 COTTON

Cotton Marketing Board—This Board dates from 1926 when it took over from a previous organisation which promoted the development of this industry, at first under guaranteed prices and later under bounty and tariff protection. The Board is active in fostering production, which varies greatly with the seasons. It distributes seed, bales, bags, etc., advises on varieties, and assists in combating pests and promoting research and improved methods. The Board operates ginneries at Rockhampton and Cecil Plains, and processes by-products, producing cotton-seed oil, meal, and cake, and linters at Brisbane. In 1969 its oil mill treated 8,007 short tons of cotton-seed.

The following table gives particulars of Cotton Marketing Board operations for ten years.

COTTON MARKETING BOARD

Season	Raw Cotton Produced		Average Payments to Growers for Raw Cotton	Commonwealth Bounty ¹ Paid	Total Payments to Growers
	'000 lb	bales	c per lb	\$	\$
1960	5,540	11,770	33.2	813,748	1,842,654
1961	3,830	7,874	32.4	581,788	1,240,326
1962	4,711	9,782	33.7	622,772	1,585,040
1963	3,211	6,556	33.5	519,602	1,076,450
1964	2,239	4,564	30.3	292,568	678,954
1965	3,625	7,421	35.4	477,560	1,281,405
1966	4,211	8,765	30.5	364,618	1,284,108
1967	6,571	13,677	30.7	642,396	2,014,128
1968	8,307	16,727	24.5	450,179	2,052,521
1969	10,037	20,237	25.2	547,522	2,531,836

¹ Bounty paid on seed cotton until 1963 season and on raw cotton produced from the 1964 season.

Until the 1962 season cotton production in Australia was restricted mainly to the coastal river valleys of Queensland. However, in recent years there has been an increase in irrigated cotton production, especially in the Namoi River Area and the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area of New South Wales and on the Ord River in Western Australia. During the 1969 season Queensland produced slightly more than 10 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 evenly over the year.

Earlier legislation was replaced by the *Raw Cotton Bounty Act* 1963-1969 which guaranteed a return on raw cotton produced and sold for use in Australia at the rate of 13.4375c per lb for middling 1" white, with premiums and discounts on grades and staples above and below. The maximum bounty was fixed at \$4m in any one year for the five years from 1 January 1964. In 1968 the bounty was extended to all Australian production of a grade higher than "strict good ordinary", provided staple length is $\frac{7}{8}$ " or greater, but no bounty is payable for lower grades. Bounty assistance will be a maximum of \$4m in 1969, \$3m in 1970, and \$2m in 1971, after which it will cease.

9 FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing—One of the most important marketing organisations in Queensland is the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing (the C.O.D.), constituted under *The Fruit Marketing Organisation Act* in 1923 to organise the orderly marketing of Queensland fruits.

The principal functions of the C.O.D. are as follows:

- (i) To provide cheap and rapid rail transport for fruit and vegetables to markets in southern States, and to organise bulk loadings from various growers' districts to the main markets.
- (ii) To inform growers, daily, of the conditions of markets, mitigate gluts and shortages, and investigate growers' complaints.

- (iii) To arrange with canners the handling of all fruits surplus to fresh fruit market requirements.
- (iv) To maintain wholesale selling floors in markets in Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria.
- (v) To distribute fruit and vegetables in Queensland through a chain of retail shops.
- (vi) To act as selling agents for fruit producers elsewhere.

Advertising, packing and storage, banana and papaw ripening, sale of requisites to growers, and distribution of fruit and vegetables to country districts are additional activities. Outlets for the wholesale trade are at Brisbane, Cairns, Townsville, Mackay, Rockhampton, Gympie, Sydney, Newcastle, Albury, and Melbourne.

Various fruits are handled by the C.O.D. for factories, direct and ex markets. Particulars for the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 are shown in the next table.

FRUITS HANDLED BY PROCESSORS THROUGH THE C.O.D.

Item	1967-68		1968-69		Item	1967-68		1968-69	
	tons	tons	\$			tons	tons	\$	
Pineapples ..	101,104	88,279	5,427,277		Apples ..	1,700	7,031	265,939	
Strawberries ..	116	108	57,637		Passion Fruit ..	49	28	5,827	
Papaws ..	4,130	2,242	209,658		Pie Melons ..	65	163	3,476	
Citrus ..	5,190	4,806	328,507		Pears ..	467	576	51,980	
Figs ..	57	33	5,245		Tomatoes ..	771	985	57,704	
Plums ..	242	356	23,519		Peaches ..	132	355	23,009	
Apricots ..	74	84	6,879						
					Total ..	114,097	105,046	6,466,657 ¹	

¹ Amount paid by processors.

The C.O.D. organises special trains for the transport of various fruits and vegetables to Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, and of pineapples to Perth, collecting produce from as far north as Cairns. The following table shows the quantities of the principal fruits and vegetables consigned interstate by rail by the C.O.D. in the years 1967-68 and 1968-69.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES CONSIGNED INTERSTATE BY RAIL BY C.O.D.

Item	1967-68		1968-69		Item	1967-68		1968-69	
	tons	tons				tons	tons		
Apples ..	9	27			Beans ..	7,078	7,478		
Avocadoes ..	230	270			Beetroot ..	366	257		
Bananas ..	7,905	11,432			Cabbage ..	..	250		
Citrus ..	6,733	6,877			Capsicums ..	1,157	1,464		
Custard Apples ..	158	125			Carrots ..	7	854		
Grapes ..	408	528			Chokos ..	135	128		
Mangoes ..	1,556	1,400			Cucumbers ..	4,697	4,189		
Papaws ..	1,735	1,666			Egg Fruit ..	698	764		
Passion Fruit ..	568	650			Lettuce ..	..	106		
Pineapples ..	6,522	6,349			Marrows ..	634	975		
Rockmelons ..	1,225	1,500			Onions ..	12	136		
Strawberries ..	84	83			Potatoes ..	261	2,495		
Tomatoes ..	13,890	16,253			Pumpkins ..	760	1,545		
Watermelons ..	2,898	4,108			Sweet Potatoes ..	308	284		
Other Fruit ¹ ..	200	221			Other Vegetables ..	184	164		
					Total ..	60,418	72,578		

¹ Including canned.

In addition, the following quantities were consigned by air in 1968-69 (1967-68 quantities are shown in parentheses): Strawberries, 319 (392) tons; beans, 10 (8) tons; passion fruit, 2 (1) tons; and peas, 2 (2) tons.

Wholesale turnover of the C.O.D. during 1968-69 amounted to \$17,901,422 (Brisbane, \$6,969,786; other Queensland, \$3,184,176; New South Wales, \$5,773,352; and Victoria, \$1,974,108), compared with \$16,972,879 in 1967-68. Turnover of other departments in 1968-69 (1967-68 figures in parentheses) included merchandise, \$1,387,752 (\$1,185,697); retail, \$1,044,866 (\$1,044,656); road distribution service, \$442,450 (\$495,292); and second-hand cases, \$40,281 (\$39,148).

The Cannery Board—The Fruit Marketing Organisation Acts as amended in April 1964 transferred the ownership, control, and operation of the Northgate Cannery from the C.O.D. to a corporate body, the Cannery Board. The cannery specialises in pineapples and tropical fruit salad, and also produces jams, fruit juices, beetroot, cordials, and aerated waters. Large quantities of canned pineapple are exported to overseas countries. The C.O.D. has two directors and its general manager on the Cannery Board of seven.

Under the Canners' Export Compensation Scheme, claims from canners to compensate them for supplying the export markets totalled \$1,991,218 for the twelve months ended 30 November 1968, the rebate being paid on canned pineapple products exported, according to the size and variety of the products, at a rate up to a maximum of \$24 a ton of fresh pineapples delivered to the canneries.

Australian Canned Fruits Board—Overseas marketing of canned fruits is organised by the Australian Canned Fruits Board which establishes terms and conditions of sales overseas and contributes to overseas publicity. It is financed by a levy on exports, and since 1963 by an excise duty imposed on canned deciduous fruits for home consumption. Subject to the Board's requirements, contracts are made on a trader to trader basis, and Queensland pineapples and tropical fruit salad are exported to Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States, but meet heavy competition.

Brisbane Market Trust—This Trust was set up in 1960 to establish a new public market for fruit and vegetables in Brisbane, and subsequently, through its control, to organise their sale, storage, and supply. The new market has been built on a 125-acre site at Rocklea and commenced operations in August 1964. The expense of maintaining the market is financed from lease rentals and other charges and interest on investments. Since the market commenced operations, annual surpluses have been sufficient to create reserves for deferred maintenance and works. Consequently, wholesalers' rentals were reduced from 1 July 1967. A further reduction was made from 1 July 1969.

Navy Beans—The Navy Bean Marketing Board was constituted in 1946. Production is mainly concentrated in the Kingaroy-Wondai district and the eastern Darling Downs. In 1969 the intake totalled 743 tons gross, from which an estimated 546 tons of merchantable beans were received, compared with an intake of 4,773 tons gross and 3,876 tons of merchantable beans in 1968. The selling price for canning grade beans in both 1968 and 1969 was \$5.52 per bushel. The average net return to growers for first grade beans delivered to the Board was estimated at \$4.95 per bushel in 1968-69, compared with \$4.91 in 1967-68.

Ginger—The Ginger Marketing Board was constituted in 1942, and the Buderim Ginger Growers' Co-operative Association Ltd was appointed

agent to receive, treat, and market ginger on the Board's behalf, and to distribute the net proceeds of sales direct to growers. For about 20 years prior to 1942 the ginger growing industry existed on a small scale at Buderim, but the outbreak of the Pacific War led to the cessation of imports which gave an impetus to the industry. Tariff concessions in 1952, 1955, and 1964 have assisted the industry to withstand overseas competition. The Association received 1,898 tons from the 1969 harvest, compared with 1,398 tons in 1968.

10 OTHER FARM PRODUCTS

Peanuts—The Peanut Marketing Board was established in 1924 when the commercial production of peanuts began under tariff protection. The bulk of the crop is grown in the South Burnett district, and smaller quantities are produced on the Atherton Tableland and the Darling Downs and in the Dawson-Callide area.

The Board is associated with a co-operative organisation for the holding of assets at Kingaroy and Atherton, chiefly silos for storage and machinery for shelling, grading, and other treatment.

The Board's activities are financed by a revolving levy scheme. The amount collected from each grower is repayable in full at a later date as new levies are received. In return for his levy contribution, each grower is entitled to a corresponding issue of shares. As the levy falls due for repayment the amount is refunded to the grower in full on the surrender of relevant share certificates or claims thereto.

The Peanut Industry Protection and Preservation Acts, 1939 to 1965, provide for the control of diseases in peanuts and grading of the crop.

Quotas under the above Acts were imposed on growers from the 1960 season, due to production being in excess of current Australian consumption. Tonnages based on estimated Australian requirements of edible nuts were allotted for production and supply to No. 1 Pool. Growers who had delivered peanuts to the Board during the previous five years were given a basic quota, and the Board also allocated quotas to new growers. Deliveries in excess of individual growers' allocations to the No. 1 Pool were placed in the No. 2 Pool and used for oil production. Following amending legislation in April 1965, quotas were suspended. The next table shows Board operations for the five years to 1968.

PEANUT MARKETING BOARD

Year	Quantity Received		Price Realised		Paid to Growers		Working Expenses	
	No. 1 Pool	No. 2 Pool	No. 1 Pool	No. 2 Pool	No. 1 Pool	No. 2 Pool	No. 1 Pool	No. 2 Pool
	tons	tons	c per lb	c per lb	c per lb	c per lb	c per lb	c per lb
1964 ..	15,819	3,158	10.94	10.94	8.44	8.44	2.50	2.50
1965 ..	8,670	..	12.38	..	8.93	..	3.35	..
1966 ..	21,326	..	9.84	..	7.86	..	1.98	..
1967 ..	36,192	..	8.99	..	7.39	..	1.60	..
1968 ..	24,136	..	10.52	..	8.47	..	2.01	..

The sale of milling grade kernels is assisted beyond the normal tariff protection by a by-law permitting peanut oil millers in Australia to import quantities of peanut oil duty free in consideration of their taking milling kernels offered each year by the Board.

The market for edible peanuts in Australia is generally satisfied by local production with the exception of about 2,000 tons which are imported annually from Papua and New Guinea. However, because of drought, imports rose to 7,800 tons in 1965-66, including 4,738 tons from the United States, but fell to 1,572 tons in 1968-69. On the other hand, exports to New Zealand, where import restrictions were removed in July 1968, rose from 39 tons in 1966-67 to 909 tons in 1968-69.

Tobacco—The Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board began marketing functions in 1948. Its operations for the five years to 1968-69 are shown in the following table.

TOBACCO LEAF MARKETING BOARD

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Quantities Sold					
Queensland Leaf .. lb	10,522,629	14,374,705	14,261,247	15,171,234	19,617,616
New South Wales Leaf lb	2,129,526	1,604,256	2,110,299	2,070,206	2,484,021
Total lb	12,652,155 ^r	15,978,961 ^r	16,371,546 ^r	17,241,440	22,101,637
Total Realisations .. \$	12,922,564 ^r	18,010,093 ^r	17,834,912 ^r	20,038,743	24,712,615
Average Price per lb .. c	102.1	112.7 ^r	108.9	116.2	111.8

^r Revised since last issue.

The Board works through agents in both North and South Queensland, and, under an amendment of the marketing legislation in 1954, has power to handle leaf delivered to it voluntarily by New South Wales growers. Each grower receives the proceeds of sale of his own leaf after deduction of administration levy and other charges. In addition to the administration levy, which was reduced from 1.0c to 0.9c per lb from 1969, there is a research levy of 0.5c per lb.

As a measure of protection for the industry, the Commonwealth Government has, since 1936, fixed certain minimum percentages of Australian leaf to be used in blends before manufacturers qualify for special reduced tariffs on leaf imported by them. The percentage applicable to cigarettes and tobacco from 1 January 1966 was 50 per cent.

To provide for the orderly marketing of Australian tobacco leaf, a stabilisation plan for the Australian tobacco growing industry was introduced during 1966 under the provisions of the Commonwealth *Tobacco Marketing Act* 1965. Initially, the plan provided for an annual Australian marketing quota of 26m lb (green weight) of leaf which would be sold under an agreed grade and price schedule designed to yield a basic average minimum price of \$1.04 per lb. The quota was increased to 28.5m lb for 1968-69 and to 32m lb for the 1969-70 season. Queensland's share of the overall quota for the 1969-70 season was 17.2m lb. Growers' basic quotas are allocated by the Tobacco Quota Committee, appointed on 18 January 1966, and constituted under the *Tobacco Industry Stabilisation Act (Queensland)* 1965. Legislation also provides for the Tobacco Quota Appeals Tribunal to hear appeals against decisions by the Committee. The first Tribunal was appointed in 1966 to hear appeals against the initial allocation of quotas.

The Tobacco Marketing Act also established a Commonwealth Board comprising representatives of the Commonwealth, the Governments of the tobacco growing States, growers, the Tobacco Growers' Council, and manufacturers, for the purpose of setting a minimum price for each grade and otherwise implementing policy, agreed upon by the Commonwealth and tobacco growing States, for the marketing of Australian tobacco leaf.

The State Board may act as agent for the Commonwealth Board. Subject only to price and other determinations of the Commonwealth Board, it is empowered to receive, handle, or sell all quota tobacco, but may not sell any non-quota tobacco unless with the approval of the Commonwealth Board.

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.

Broom Millet—The Broom Millet Marketing Board dates from 1926. Queensland does not produce all its local requirements, the balance being obtained from southern States. Because annual production is small, the Board does not practise pooling but disposes of each grower's crop on a consignment basis. In 1968-69, 30 tons were sold for \$15,008, compared with 46 tons for \$23,453 in 1967-68 and 36 tons for \$16,474 in 1966-67.

11 MEAT AND FISH

Australian Meat Marketing Arrangements—The Australian Meat Board, as reconstituted in 1964, controls the export of meat and meat products except pigmeats. The procedure is commonly by issue of licences to export, although the Board has power to purchase and sell meat in its own right when marketing problems prevent effective participation by private traders. The Board may also act on behalf of the Commonwealth Government in administering any international undertaking.

The primary function of the Board is to ensure that Australian meat exports are marketed in a manner that will safeguard the long-term interests of the Australian meat industry. It consists of representatives of producers, exporters, and the Commonwealth Government whose representative is chairman.

During World War II, all Australia's exportable meat surplus was sold to the United Kingdom Government under a series of contracts, and, since then, further long-term contracts have been negotiated by the Board.

A fifteen-year meat agreement, covering the period 1952 to 1967, was intended primarily to promote the production of meat in Australia for export to the United Kingdom, and to provide for a satisfactory market for Australian meat in the United Kingdom for the period of the agreement.

Bulk purchasing of meat by the United Kingdom Ministry of Food under this agreement ceased at the close of the 1953-54 season, and private trading was reverted to from the commencement of the 1954-55 season. In the event of market prices under private trading averaging below a schedule of certain agreed minimum prices, the United Kingdom Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food was to make a payment to the Australian Government to make good the deficiency. These payments were passed on to the Australian Meat Board for distribution in the form of bounties.

No deficiency payments for beef were received after 1958, but lamb qualified for a deficiency payment during the 1960-61 and 1961-62 seasons and again during the 1966-67 and 1967-68 seasons.

Since the 1962-63 lamb export season, the Australian Meat Board has guaranteed minimum prices on all lambs 36 lb and under shipped to the United Kingdom during the period September to February.

The United Kingdom Meat Agreement quotas for lower grades of beef were relaxed in 1958, and since October 1961 it has been possible, under the Agreement, for Australia to export meat to any destination free of quantitative restriction. As a result advantage has been taken of the higher priced North American market for lean beef, and consequently beef exports to the United Kingdom fell from 76 per cent of the total in 1957-58 to 10 per cent in 1962-63. Due to falls in meat exports from Argentina, this figure recovered to 33 per cent in 1964-65 and was 28 per cent in 1965-66, but declined again to less than 6 per cent in 1968-69. Australian boneless beef cuts exported to the United Kingdom in cartons are largely replacing the traditional frozen carcass form.

In February 1964, a meat agreement, fixing annual export tonnages until 1966, was finalised between Australia and the United States, but in August 1964 the United States passed legislation controlling its meat imports from all sources for each year from 1965. Quotas are imposed on imports of beef and veal, mutton, and goat meat, if imports of these items reach 110 per cent of a base quantity. It has not been necessary to invoke quotas because of voluntary limitation of exports.

Japan is an increasingly important market. Mutton has unrestricted entry, but beef is subject to quotas. In 1968-69 Japan was Australia's second largest customer, with imports of chilled and frozen meat amounting to 42,069 tons, compared with 55,054 tons in 1967-68.

Queensland Meat Industry Authority—The Meat Industry Act of 1965 provided for the establishment of a Meat Industry Authority to advise the Minister on matters relating to meat and to administer defined policy.

The Authority consists of an independent chairman and five members, one representative each of the Department of Primary Industries, producers of stock for meat, boards of public abattoirs and district abattoirs, owners of private abattoirs, and operators of public abattoirs and district abattoirs. The chairman and other members are eligible for re-appointment and hold office for an appointed term not to exceed seven years. The chairman or his delegate is an ex-officio member on all abattoir boards, including the Metropolitan Public Abattoir Board.

The Authority may carry out investigations into the provision of centralised killing facilities anywhere in the State and may subsequently recommend the declaration of district or public abattoir areas, the constitution of appropriate abattoir boards, and the method by which district or public abattoirs are to be provided. District abattoir areas and district abattoir boards constituted under earlier legislation were preserved. The Act also provided that poultry which is to be sold for human consumption shall be slaughtered at licensed poultry slaughterhouses.

*The Metropolitan Public Abattoir Board—*From 1931 to 1965, the Queensland Meat Industry Board was responsible for the preparation of most of the domestic meat requirements of the Metropolitan Area, and for this purpose operated the Brisbane Abattoir, which also processes all classes of meat for the canning, interstate, and overseas export trades. Control of the Brisbane Abattoir and its associated saleyards and public meat market

passed in 1965 from the Queensland Meat Industry Board to a new Metropolitan Public Abattoir Board.

The Abattoir's functions of processing meat for the canning, interstate, and overseas export trades continue unaltered, but the Abattoirs Acts have been relaxed to allow private abattoirs to slaughter within, or send meat into, the Metropolitan Abattoir Area, provided that all stock and meat are officially inspected. The following table gives particulars of operations at the Brisbane Abattoir for five years to 1968-69.

BRISBANE ABATTOIR OPERATIONS

Item	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
LIVESTOCK SOLD THROUGH ABATTOIR STOCKYARDS					
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cattle	155,874	151,168	109,885	100,323	108,793
Calves	68,048	58,808	67,366	68,117	62,722
Sheep	677,908	743,995	507,759	621,185	665,960
Lambs	163,533	171,366	165,827	229,199	247,724
Pigs	70,991	79,800	103,435	113,883	94,622
LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED AT BRISBANE ABATTOIR					
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cattle	240,868	249,721	152,884	133,361	118,976
Calves	139,034	100,216	66,282	61,923	74,482
Sheep	805,016	672,317	404,289	458,495	475,428
Lambs	307,952	250,492	250,777	324,100	415,942
Pigs	106,997	134,014	144,237	143,082	144,112
FRESH MEAT PREPARED FOR METROPOLITAN MARKET					
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Beef	22,953	19,190	16,627	15,010	12,774
Veal	2,557	2,239	1,885	1,849	2,022
Mutton	13,149	7,865	5,842	6,118	6,293
Lamb	675	3,429	3,713	4,783	6,013
Pork	1,316	1,512	1,536	1,826	2,289
MEAT PREPARED FOR OTHER PURPOSES¹					
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Beef	21,474	25,244	12,901	10,836	9,834
Veal	1,836	710	214	215	663
Mutton and Lamb	3,985	3,487	1,731	2,768	2,944
Pork	3,745	4,795	5,265	5,076	4,192

¹ For export, interstate, and processing trades.

District Abattoir Boards—Outside the Metropolitan Area, district abattoir boards may be set up to perform functions similar to those of the Metropolitan Public Abattoir Board. Such boards are now operating at Toowoomba, Bundaberg, Townsville, and Ipswich, while in Mackay and Rockhampton, meatworks act as agents for the local board.

Pigs—The only pig marketing organisation is the Northern Pig Marketing Board. It was established in 1923 and, until 1969, controlled the district market for pigs. A large proportion of the pigs produced in the district is sold to the co-operative bacon factory at Mareeba.

Under *Exemption Regulations* which came into force in May 1969 the Board has operated a permit system which allows sales of pigs and pigmeat, coming within the Board's jurisdiction, to be made directly between producers, butchers, and the bacon factory. The scheme allows for a permit fee of 40c per pig to be paid to the Board, whose function is an administrative one only, and whose main concern is the determination of minimum prices for the various grades.

Fish—The Fish Board controls assets taken over from the former State Enterprise in Brisbane, and conducts the Brisbane Fish Market at Colmslie and activities incidental to cold storage. The Board also controls the receipt and marketing of fish etc. through markets extending along the coast from Coolangatta to Yeppoon. In 1968-69 these numbered 17. A net profit of \$125,731 resulted from operations during 1968-69. The Board's loan indebtedness to the Treasury at 30 June 1969 was \$291,987.

The Fish Board's operations in 1968-69 included the following: Quantity of fish received, 5,853,818 lb; prawns received, 3,064,428 lb; payments to suppliers of marine products of all kinds (fish, crabs, lobsters, oysters, etc.) marketed through the Board, \$2,785,840; fish marketed, \$1,134,555; revenue from commission and market dues, \$238,181; and sales by processing department, \$1,040,470.

The overseas export of Queensland prawns commenced in 1955-56, and during 1968-69 the Board exported 215,000 lb. Total exports (including those by private firms) were 3,524,215 lb, an increase of 2,389,602 lb on the 1967-68 total, due to large hauls in the Gulf of Carpentaria. The major markets were United States (1,550,060 lb), Japan (1,139,088 lb), South Africa (215,475 lb), and Papua-New Guinea (110,276 lb). A section is provided at the Brisbane Market for the heading, grading, peeling, and packing of prawns for interstate and overseas markets, for the weighing and packing of scallops, and the processing of fish fillets.

In 1966 a separate North Queensland Fish Board was established to control the supply and marketing of fish from its five agencies throughout that part of the State lying north of latitude 22°S (Broadsound). The Fish Board retains control in the southern part of the State.

Details of operations of the North Queensland Fish Board for 1968-69 included the following: Quantity of fish received, 1,573,420 lb; payments to suppliers for fish and other seafoods marketed through the Board, \$619,572; and revenue from commission and market dues, \$69,001.

12 COAL

Central Coal Board—The principles of control were extended to the coal mining industry in 1933 by special legislation (*The Coal Production Regulation Acts*). A Central Coal Board regulated the production and sale of coal from Queensland mines, and there were four district boards with sub-districts to carry out the detailed regulation. The Central Board included a representative of employees and the Commissioner of Prices was chairman. Quotas were determined for each mine, and prices for the districts.

Queensland Coal Board—On 1 January 1949, under the provisions of *The Coal Industry (Control) Act of 1948*, a Queensland Coal Board was set up, and all existing Coal Boards were dissolved and their assets and liabilities vested in the new Board. The functions of the Board are to secure and maintain adequate supplies of coal throughout Queensland

and for export, and to provide for the regulation and improvement of the coal industry. The State Government makes the Board an annual grant, which was \$30,000 in 1968-69. The balance of the Board's income is from contributions from owners based on the number of employees during the previous year. In 1968-69 these amounted to \$220,000.

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. It also participates in the activities of the National Coal Research Advisory Committee, contributing \$20,000 in 1968-69. This Committee is now concentrating its resources on the problems associated with the winning and beneficiation of the product. The mechanisation of mines is enabling the pit head price of coal to be reduced, and so meet competition from other sources of fuel. In the Ipswich-Bundamba mines of the West Moreton District all coal sold is now treated through washing plants. To enable colliery owners to purchase more efficient machinery, the Board may make loans from funds provided by the Treasury Department or by the sale of debentures to the Coal Miners' Pension Tribunal.

The 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 three years to 1969.

SALES OF QUEENSLAND COAL

Market	1967	1968	1969
	tons	tons	tons
Local			
Electricity Authorities (Public)	2,016,711	2,119,152	2,294,777
Railways	140,534	68,227	26,890
Gas Works	130,845	69,025	51,231
Metalliferous Mining Projects	193,280	221,875	244,765
Cement Works	171,386	178,450	191,812
Alumina Works	87,957	175,001	330,286
Other	251,190	250,854	249,443
Total Local Sales	2,991,903	3,082,584	3,389,204
Interstate		939	4,973
Overseas	1,746,635	3,357,473	5,008,664
Total Sales	4,738,538	6,440,996	8,402,841

In the local market declining use of coal by the Railway Department and by gas works, due to dieselisation and the increasing use of natural and petroleum gases, has 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 Moura and Blackwater areas in Central Queensland, is largely due to the Japanese demand for coking coal.

• Chapter 11

PRICES

1 WHOLESALE PRICES

While retail prices concern the consumer most as they affect his "cost of living", wholesale prices have more direct influence upon business conditions; and the fluctuations of wholesale price index numbers are some indication of the prospects of trade and business. Statistical records of the wholesale prices of the more important commodities (livestock and produce) in the Brisbane markets are available, and are fairly reliable. A wholesale price index for Australia has been available for many years, but is gradually being replaced as more appropriate and current series are developed for various sectors of industry.

The next table shows the average prices in Brisbane for the main items of livestock. Prices have been calculated from agents' records of sales held at Cannon Hill saleyards.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF FAT STOCK, BRISBANE

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Cattle</i>					
Bullocks	116.07	133.11	141.68	149.65	152.58
Cows	64.85	78.72	90.75	94.95	89.61
Steers	90.82	103.51	119.72	122.73	117.81
Heifers	64.37	77.03	85.53	89.37	81.26
Vealers and Yearlings	49.62	60.47	75.18	73.58	72.42
Calves	11.52	14.17	17.14	17.46	17.58
<i>Sheep</i>					
Wethers	5.10	6.06	7.28	5.90	5.45
Ewes	3.98	4.65	5.15	4.20	4.16
Hoggets	4.79	6.19	7.51	5.80	5.11
Lambs, Crossbred	8.06	8.76	8.68	7.74	6.44
Lambs, Other	6.50	7.39	8.41	7.20	6.01
Rams	6.24	5.91	8.12	6.72	6.22
<i>Pigs</i>					
Baconers	33.87	33.55	36.54	39.27	35.14
Porkers	21.02	20.55	23.24	24.02	18.07

Average wholesale prices of carcass meat in Brisbane, based on returns from wholesale butchers, are shown in the next table.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF MEAT, BRISBANE

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	c per lb	c per lb	c per lb	c per lb	c per lb
Ox Beef	20.57	24.58	25.72	26.52	26.67
Veal	21.99	26.77	29.49	30.17	28.60
Mutton (Wethers)	12.08	14.48	15.44	13.21	11.38
Lamb	23.90	26.38	24.02	23.75	19.71
Pork	32.88	33.61	35.19	35.57	29.63

The table below shows average wholesale prices for Queensland produce in the metropolitan markets during each of the five years to 1968-69. 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	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Agricultural Produce</i>						
Chaff, Lucerne	cwt	3.20	4.00	2.75	2.90	3.92
Hay, Lucerne	cwt	1.94	2.46	1.57	1.46	2.27
Maize	bushel	1.65	1.70	1.44	1.43	1.62
<i>Vegetables</i>						
Beans, Green	lb	0.12	0.11	0.09	0.10	0.10
Cabbages	dozen	2.05	1.62	1.34	2.08	1.76
Cauliflowers	dozen	2.64	2.58	2.20	3.04	2.17
Cucumbers	½-bushel	1.54	1.31	1.06	1.03	1.41
Lettuces	bushel	1.04	1.03	1.09	1.26	1.17
Onions	cwt	4.90	8.86	4.73	7.12	4.33
Peas, Green	lb	0.13	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.10
Potatoes	cwt	6.40	5.00	3.27	4.21	4.17
Pumpkins	cwt	2.91	2.80	1.67	3.12	3.57
Sweet Potatoes	cwt	4.68	7.93	4.49	5.41	6.23
Tomatoes	½-bushel	2.32	2.26	2.05	2.36	2.32
<i>Fruit</i>						
Apples	bushel	3.42	3.16	3.45	3.45	3.12
Bananas ¹	bushel	3.57	4.07	4.13	2.79	4.40
Grapes	bushel	6.10	4.72	5.77	5.31	6.21
Lemons	bushel	2.82	3.59	3.63	3.44	5.21
Mandarins	bushel	3.26	3.68	3.64	3.22	3.62
Mangoes	bushel	4.33	4.24	4.56	4.18	4.57
Oranges	bushel	2.37	2.61	2.54	2.55	2.50
Papaws	bushel	2.16	2.45	1.82	2.06	2.34
Passion Fruit	½-bushel	3.59	3.96	3.26	3.58	4.18
Peaches	½-bushel	2.00	1.52	1.82	1.97	1.76
Pears	bushel	2.78	2.85	2.78	2.87	3.40
Pineapples	dozen	2.06	2.27	2.14	1.85	2.10
Plums	½-bushel	2.89	2.39	2.48	3.17	2.69
Strawberries	doz punnets	2.85	3.61	2.73	2.94	3.24
<i>Mill Produce</i>						
Bran ²	ton	41.25	43.17	42.67	40.00	40.50
Flour	ton	78.58	81.51	85.03	90.33	94.48
Pollard ³	ton	43.25	45.17	44.67	42.00	42.50
<i>Dairy Produce</i>						
Bacon	lb	0.68	0.71	0.69	0.74	0.68
Butter	lb	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.49
Cheese	lb	0.30	0.30	0.32	0.33	0.33
Eggs, Large ³	dozen	0.49	0.55	0.55	0.50	0.55
Ham	lb	0.86	0.91	0.88	0.97	0.95
Honey	lb	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.10
Milk, Bottled ⁴	gallon	0.52	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.56
<i>Live Poultry</i>						
Ducks	lb	0.16	0.19	0.19	0.24	0.24
Fowls	lb	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.10	0.10

¹ Ripe Cavendish. ² In lots of over two tons. ³ In cartons of one dozen from August 1964. ⁴ Prices charged to retail milk vendors.

2 WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES

An index of wholesale prices in Melbourne covering the period from 1861 to 1961 was computed and published by the Commonwealth Statistician. However, as neither the component items nor the weighting were varied during the years for which this index was constructed, it became progressively less adequate as a measure of price variations of commodities because of changes in usage patterns. It was therefore replaced by the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index shown below.

Commodities in this index were priced in their primary or basic form wherever possible. The prices used were mainly obtained directly from manufacturers and merchants and, with a few important exceptions, from Melbourne sources. However, the price movements could be taken as representative of variations in wholesale prices of basic materials in most Australian markets.

The weighting system adopted was based on average annual consumption during the years 1928-29 to 1934-35 inclusive. Over a period of time the validity of the weighting and the representativeness of this index became increasingly affected by changes in usage and industrial structure, and it became necessary to develop new series which would be more appropriate for current purposes. The first two of these, relating to materials used in building are shown on pages 379 and 380.

Most of the group indexes in the table below were not compiled separately for 1968-69 and 1969-70, but the items in these groups were included in calculations for the all groups index. Publication of this series was discontinued in December 1970 when the index numbers were: Metals and Coal, 449; Foodstuffs and Tobacco, 406; and All Groups, 395.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, BASIC MATERIALS AND FOODSTUFFS
(Average for Three Years Ended June 1939 = 100)

Year	Metals and Coal	Oils, Fats, and Waxes	Textiles	Chemicals	Rubber and Hides	Building Materials	Foodstuffs and Tobacco	Goods Principally Imported ¹	Goods Principally Home Produced	All Groups
1938-39	103	100	82	101	92	97	101	99	100	100
1959-60	395	225	403	331	379	431	348	281	375	348
1960-61	399	222	387	331	341	439	372	278	394	360
1961-62	392	212	400	333	302	439	332	270	363	336
1962-63	388	209	432	317	262	439	342	272	368	340
1963-64	383	207	484	286	221	473	352	275	376	346
1964-65	391	207	427	286	242	503	364	277	388	355
1965-66	390	218	432	325	306	507	385	280	409	371
1966-67	396	219	419	381	281	511	401	283	425	383
1967-68	397	225	392	397	222	514	411	287	431	388
1968-69	407	n	n	n	n	537	405	n	n	389
1969-70	439	n	n	n	n	n	405	n	n	394

¹ Represents only such imported commodities as are included in the Wholesale Price Index and does not measure changes in prices of all imports. n Not available. See paragraph preceding table.

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 (in general, 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 following table shows, for Brisbane, details of the eleven group indexes and the combined all groups index for three years to 1969-70.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING:
GROUP INDEXES, BRISBANE

(Base of each Group Index: 1966-67 = 100.0)¹

Group	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Concrete Mix, Cement, and Sand	100.8	100.6	105.0
Cement Products	100.9	103.8	107.0
Clay Bricks, Tiles, etc.	104.2	107.5	113.9
Timber, Board, and Joinery	105.7	109.5	114.0
Steel Products	102.2	103.5	107.7
Other Metal Products	103.5	102.9	102.9
Plumbing Fixtures etc.	101.3	101.7	109.4
Electrical Installation Materials	102.8	106.0	115.8
Installed Appliances	98.3	97.0	100.7
Plaster and Plaster Products	101.0	101.6	103.6
Miscellaneous Materials	103.7	104.9	105.2
All Groups	103.4	105.6	109.4

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 are shown in the next table. The six State capital cities combined index number is a weighted average of individual city indexes.

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
1967-68	103.4	101.3	103.4	102.1	104.0	101.8	102.7
1968-69	109.3	103.6	105.6	107.0	105.9	104.1	106.3
1969-70	115.2	107.2	109.4	112.4	110.3	107.7	110.9

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 381.

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. The following table shows the group and all groups indexes for Brisbane for three years to 1969-70.

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	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Concrete Mix, Cement, Sand, etc.	100.5	100.5	105.3
Cement Products	101.4	107.0	116.1
Bricks, Stone, etc.	103.7	107.8	114.9
Timber, Board, and Joinery	103.8	107.5	112.0
Steel and Iron Products	102.3	106.2	110.4
Aluminium Products	101.7	101.6	104.1
Other Metal Products	106.0	103.4	118.9
Plumbing Fixtures	102.7	103.5	112.7
Miscellaneous Materials	102.6	103.6	105.2
Electrical Installation Materials ²	100.9	102.1	112.2
Mechanical Services Components	101.5	107.6	111.7
All Groups	102.2	105.1	110.3

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 The Wholesale Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials is used as the indicator for this group.

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
1967-68	102.6	101.7	102.2	101.8	102.0	102.3	102.2
1968-69	106.5	105.0	105.1	105.0	104.7	105.1	105.6
1969-70	111.7	109.8	110.3	109.4	108.9	109.7	110.5

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 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 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.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION MATERIALS:
GROUPS AND ALL GROUPS

(Base of Each Group Index: 1959-60 = 100.0)¹

Year	Conductors	Conduit and Accessories	Switch-board and Switch-gear Material	All Groups
1960-61	99.5	102.3	100.9	100.7
1961-62	98.7	102.8	99.8	100.1
1962-63	96.8	103.6	100.5	99.8
1963-64	93.2	103.7	100.8	98.5
1964-65	110.6	104.6	105.2	107.2
1965-66	105.8	104.2	106.6	105.7
1966-67	120.2	105.8	109.2	112.8
1967-68	119.9	106.0	112.5	113.8
1968-69	119.5	107.3	115.3	115.0
1969-70	142.1	109.6	120.1	126.2

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.

3 FOOD PRICES

The following table shows the average retail price in Brisbane during each of the five years to 1969 of certain food items as recorded for retail price index purposes.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, BRISBANE

Item	Unit	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<i>Groceries</i>						
Bread, Ordinary, White ¹	2 lb	15.07	15.99	16.67	18.08	19.00
Flour	2 lb	12.45	12.74	13.46	14.26	15.38
Flour, Self-raising ..	2 lb	15.67	15.57	16.17	17.08	18.38
Tea	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb	30.96	30.92	30.93	30.76	29.83
Coffee, Pure	8 oz	48.57	49.96	50.66	50.91	52.66
Sugar ³	1 lb	9.19	9.32	10.10	10.67	10.55
Biscuits, Milk Arrowroot	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb	15.37	15.91	16.98	17.58	18.33
Rice ²	1 lb	12.96	13.12	13.43	14.04	14.54
Jam, Plum	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb	24.01	24.16	24.38	24.52	26.41
Honey	16 oz	26.06	26.96	27.44	26.73	27.14
Cornflakes	16 oz	33.08	34.75	34.79	35.34	36.89
Oats, Rolled	2 lb	35.16	38.23	38.32	41.41	41.66
Sultanas ²	1 lb	33.00	34.28	34.91	35.99	36.98
Baked Beans, Canned ..	16 oz	16.80	17.24	16.81	15.96	16.57
Peas, Green, Canned ..	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz	22.77	23.04	22.31	20.69	20.51
Soup, Tomato, Canned	16 oz	18.79	18.46	18.46	18.41	18.03
Peaches, Canned ..	29 oz	30.26	30.76	30.59	31.08	31.96
Pears, Canned	29 oz	30.28	30.70	30.78	31.41	32.13
Peanut Paste	4 oz	18.01	18.32	18.29	18.63	42.86 ³
Margarine, Table ..	1 lb	35.98	37.67	37.86	38.83	39.76
Potatoes	7 lb	67.66	38.64	44.38	51.67	35.29
Onions, Brown	1 lb	9.06	9.62	8.54	11.09	8.77
<i>Dairy Produce</i>						
Butter, Factory	1 lb	50.38	50.94	51.01	50.60	53.08
Cheese, Cheddar ² ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb	23.64	23.76	25.14	24.32	25.33
Eggs, Large	1 dozen	59.58	63.79	61.12	58.37	63.74
Bacon, Rashers ⁴ ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb	47.65	49.52	50.99	51.08	49.48
Milk, Fresh, Bottled ¹	1 quart	17.15	17.96	18.00	18.00	19.17
Milk, Powdered	12 oz	36.94	37.02	38.39	39.16	39.90
Milk, Evaporated ..	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz	16.70	15.47	17.45	17.28	17.43
<i>Meat</i>						
<i>Beef</i>						
Rib (bone out)	1 lb	43.40	48.08	50.41	51.58	53.90
Steak, Rump	1 lb	67.51	74.32	77.10	78.27	81.18
Steak, Blade	1 lb	49.98	55.84	57.52	58.13	60.72
Steak, Chuck	1 lb	40.36	45.30	47.91	48.43	50.31
Sausages	1 lb	24.91	25.55	26.64	26.61	27.50
<i>Beef, Corned</i>						
Silverside	1 lb	47.28	51.16	53.58	55.27	57.01
Brisket	1 lb	35.06	38.76	40.65	41.24	42.36
<i>Mutton</i>						
Leg	1 lb	30.15	34.00	34.58	34.18	34.20
Chops, Leg	1 lb	29.67	34.29	34.73	34.18	33.66
Chops, Loin	1 lb	29.47	33.40	34.27	33.11	32.06
<i>Lamb</i>						
Leg	1 lb	48.02	49.35	50.63	49.31	49.91
Chops, Leg	1 lb	49.69	51.00	52.54	52.63	52.01
Chops, Loin	1 lb	49.74	51.35	53.00	52.71	51.94
<i>Pork</i>						
Leg	1 lb	56.94	58.85	60.96	61.67	60.19
Loin	1 lb	55.92	58.02	60.83	60.73	59.09
Chops	1 lb	56.21	58.34	61.23	61.00	59.28

¹ Delivered.² Packet prices.³ 12 oz.⁴ Pre-pack.

4 RETAIL PRICE INDEXES

Retail price index numbers assumed particular importance in Australia after they were adopted by the Arbitration and Industrial Courts as indexes of changes in the "cost of living" and used to vary wages rates. The official retail price index numbers, which are those given in the following pages, were planned as measures of variations in the retail price level, and should not be taken as relative measures of the complete cost of living, which involves elements of subjective judgment outside the function of a statistician.

Technically, these index numbers are "ratios of weighted aggregates", that is, they measure the variation in the cost of a parcel of goods—the "regimen"—from time to time, or from place to place. The index is simply the proportion which the cost of the regimen, at some particular time and place, bears to the cost of the same regimen at the time and place adopted as a base. Each item in the regimen must be capable of standardisation and must mean the same thing at different places and times.

The difficulty of standardising the qualities of such things as clothing and fresh fruit prevented their inclusion in the original regimen, and the older indexes comprised standard items of food, groceries, and house rents, which together covered about 60 per cent of ordinary household expenditure. Later, the indexes were extended to include clothing, household drapery and utensils, and miscellaneous items. Each item receives its due weight in the whole according to its relative consumption in the community.

The regimen must comprise sufficient items, capable of standardisation, to represent as a group the movement in retail prices generally, and, in particular, of the goods and services purchased and consumed by the family of a wage earner. The regimen must be a selected regimen because it is impossible in practice to ascertain at regular intervals prices of every item of goods and services entering into household expenditure. It is better to limit the regimen to items for which price variations can be ascertained with reasonable accuracy than to distend it by including items for which price comparisons are necessarily inaccurate. The regimen therefore is not (as is sometimes erroneously supposed) a wage regimen, nor yet is it a full list of component items in a standard of living. Its items are *representative* of the fields covered, and are included in the index in proportions representing the average consumption of all commodities in the field each represents.

The scarcity of certain types of goods, erratic supply, and changes in fashion and in grades in common use have at times created unusual difficulty in obtaining the data necessary for measuring variations in prices. In some instances, this has rendered it necessary to substitute new grades, qualities, or types of articles for those formerly used as indicators of changes in price.

The indexes measure, as accurately as may be, price variations, and price variations only. Those differences in prices which are solely due to substitution of a new item for one which has ceased to be available or in common use are neutralised by taking the price of the old item as typical of price variation in its class up to the time of substitution, and the price of the new item as typical of such changes in price thereafter.

Although changes in the consumption pattern occur continually, it is not possible to change weights applicable to items in an index frequently. While short-term fluctuations in consumption due to temporary imbalances

between supply and demand have little effect on index weights, long-term consumption variations attributable to factors such as continued steady economic growth, development of significant new natural resources, technological advances, industrialisation, development or contraction of foreign markets, changes in the composition of the population, and so on, must lead to changes in weights, the introduction of new items, and perhaps the deletion of old items, if the index is to continue to be an accurate measure of variations in price levels. For these reasons it becomes desirable periodically to compile a new retail price index with items and weights more representative of current usage than those of the former index. Steps have been taken along these lines with the publication of the "Consumer Price Index" in which the items and weights are varied periodically in accordance with changing patterns of consumption (see below).

In 1920 the Commonwealth Basic Wage Commission reported on the standard of living which was desirable for basic wage earners, and listed items of expenditure for a specified family. Following upon that report the Commonwealth Statistician compiled an index number covering approximately the same items. After May 1933 the Commonwealth Court used the new index (known as the "C" Series Index), and this stimulated a statistical examination of the whole position and some important revisions.

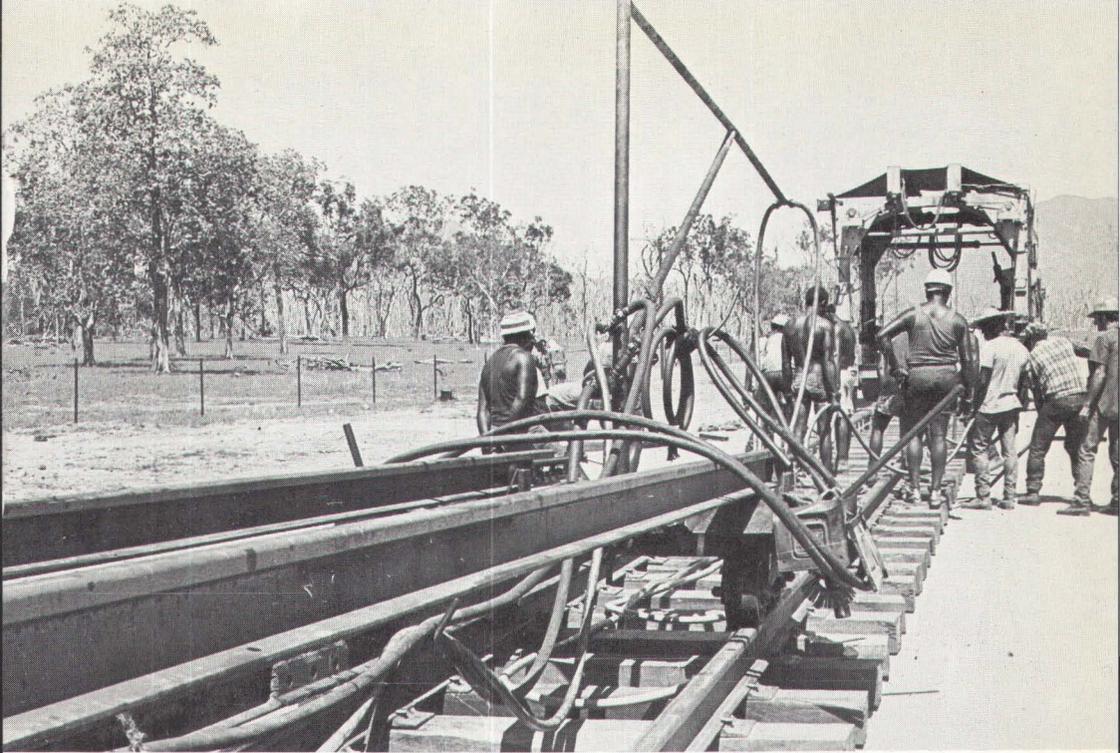
In 1936 the Commonwealth Statistician, in consultation with the State Statisticians, overhauled the regimen and reviewed the methods of calculation. The influence of these revisions upon subsequent index numbers was small, but the changes made enabled the figures to be issued and used with confidence. The complete regimen then comprised 170 standardised items (apart from housing). In the course of revision some articles formerly included were omitted, either because of unnecessary duplication, or because they could not be defined with sufficient precision, or because their use was not general.

In August 1960 the Commonwealth Statistician first published the "Consumer Price Index" which replaced the "C" Series Index for current statistical purposes. Publication of the "C" Series was discontinued. The Consumer Price Index has been calculated back to 1948-49.

Interim Retail Price Index—This index was introduced to provide a more representative measure of the changing consumption pattern of the years following World War II, and operated from the year 1952-53 until the March quarter 1960, when it was replaced completely with the more comprehensive Consumer Price Index.

Consumer Price Index—This index has been compiled for the six State capital cities, separately and combined, and also for Canberra, for each quarter commencing with the September quarter 1948. The title "Consumer Price Index" is used for purposes of convenience and does not imply that the new index differs in definition or purpose from previous indexes. It was adopted in conformity with world trends in naming indexes of retail prices paid by consumers, and wherein these prices are weighted according to the pattern of consumption. For most practical purposes the terms "retail prices" and "consumer prices" are synonymous. The index is designed to measure, on a quarterly basis, the retail price variation of a very comprehensive list of commodities and services representing a high proportion of the expenditure of wage-earner households in Australia.

The complete index is composed of five main groups: Food, Clothing and Drapery, Housing, Household Supplies and Equipment, and



Torres Strait Islanders track laying gang, Goonyella railway construction

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau

TRANSPORT—Chapter 8

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau

Pilot station and boat harbour, Mooloolaba



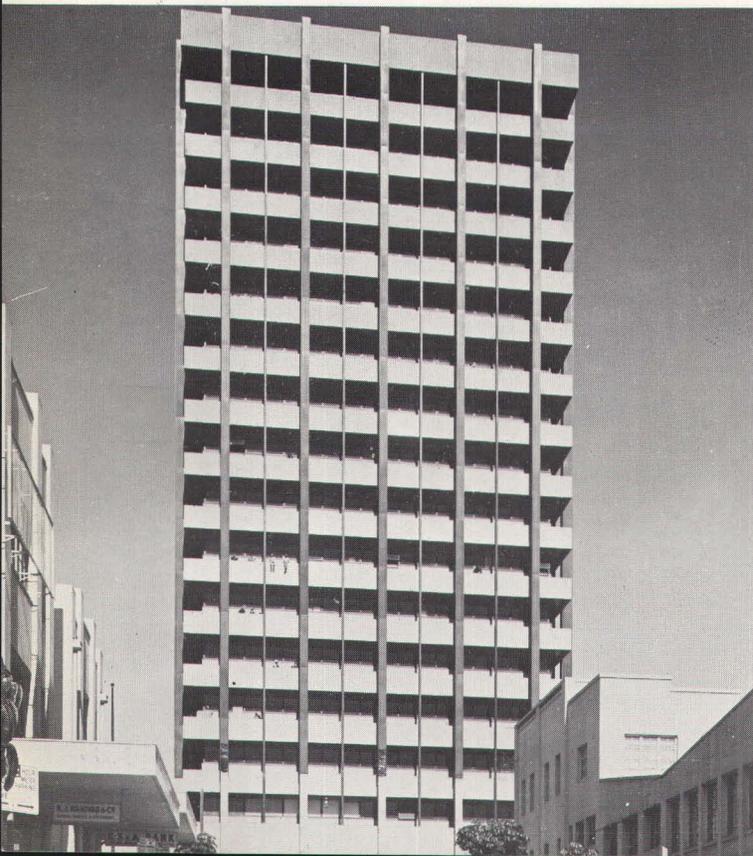


Photo: Queensland Tourist Bureau

Bundaberg Civic Centre

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Chapter 13



PUBLIC FINANCE

Chapter 13

New Executive
Building, Brisbane

Photo: State Public
Relations Bureau

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, and other sundry costs for services.

The number of items actually priced is very numerous, as several similar articles are often priced in order to suitably represent the various types and brands of similar commodities and services which are available. All prices are collected on a cash basis for the new article. Interest on hire-purchase charges and trade-in allowances and discounts are not included, although for major household appliances normal transaction prices are used.

Retail price collections are made by qualified "Field Officers" who visit the shops to inspect the articles to be priced. Grades are specified, and, where necessary, samples are used to check the goods in reporting stores.

The weights for each group and certain items have been varied substantially from those of previous indexes to reflect, as nearly as possible, the current pattern of consumption expenditure. To do this adequately it was necessary to construct the index to allow for the periodic addition of extra items, and changes in the weighting pattern (rather than retain a fixed list of items and set of weights unchanged over a long period). This method results in a succession of short-term series which are linked to form a continuous retail price index.

To date the periods and significant changes have been: September 1948 to June 1952; June 1952 to June 1956 (introduction of private motoring and variation of weighting in housing, fuel, and fares); June 1956 to March 1960 (weighting changes in private motoring, housing, fuel, and fares); March 1960 to December 1963 (introduction of television); December 1963 to December 1968 (introduction of furniture and new food and magazine items, with a general review of weighting); and from December 1968 (introduction of poultry, health service charges, and rents of flats, with a general review of weighting). During each period between links the items and weighting remained unchanged.

Apart from the considerably extended list of general items priced, the main feature of this index is the inclusion of the following new commodities and services: (i) Home ownership, involving price of a new house, rates and charges payable to local government authorities, and repairs and maintenance of houses; (ii) weekly payments for houses let by State housing authorities; (iii) flat rents; (iv) household appliances such as refrigerators, washing machines, and television sets; (v) private motoring; (vi) services by dentists, doctors, hospitals, and health insurance funds; (vii) beer and sundry additional items.

The original base year of the index, 1952-53, was changed to 1966-67 from March quarter 1969. This necessitated arithmetical conversion to the new base of index numbers for earlier periods, but, apart from slight rounding differences, did not affect percentage movements between periods.

Consumer Price Index, Brisbane—Individual index numbers for Brisbane, showing each group for each year since 1948-49 and for each quarter of 1969-70, appear in the next table.

The earlier years shown in the table fell into a period of steeply rising prices which ended in 1952-53. In this period, prices of food rose by an average of 16 per cent per annum, the prices of clothing and drapery by 14 per cent per annum, the cost of housing by 11 per cent per annum, and the prices for the items in both the household supplies and equipment and miscellaneous groups by 10 per cent per annum. For all groups the rise averaged 13 per cent per annum.

In the period 1952-53 to 1960-61, prices in all groups continued to rise but at a much slower rate. The average annual rate of increase in these eight years was 4 per cent for housing, 3 per cent for the food and miscellaneous groups, and about 1½ per cent for clothing and drapery and household supplies and equipment. For all groups, the average rise was less than 3 per cent per annum.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: GROUP INDEXES, BRISBANE

(Base of Each Group Index: 1966-67 = 100.0)¹

Year or Quarter	Food	Clothing and Drapery	Housing	Household Supplies and Equipment	Miscellaneous	All Groups
1948-49	36.8	47.8	41.3	58.9	44.4	43.1
1949-50	39.7	54.9	45.1	62.3	45.2	46.6
1950-51	44.7	63.3	49.1	68.7	49.7	52.2
1951-52	58.7	76.1	54.5	79.9	60.0	63.8
1952-53	65.2	80.9	61.5	85.9	64.2	69.5
1953-54	67.4	81.6	62.4	87.3	65.3	70.9
1954-55	67.8	81.9	64.3	88.0	65.5	71.4
1955-56	70.1	82.7	67.9	88.1	69.4	73.8
1956-57	72.7	84.7	72.8	91.5	76.4	77.8
1957-58	73.7	87.2	76.1	92.9	77.4	79.4
1958-59	78.1	88.5	78.9	93.6	79.4	82.1
1959-60	80.9	90.5	81.5	95.0	80.6	84.2
1960-61	84.9	93.1	84.6	95.5	83.1	87.1
1961-62	85.2	94.4	86.3	97.0	85.6	88.4
1962-63	84.6	94.6	88.5	96.9	86.3	88.7
1963-64	86.7	95.3	89.2	95.9	86.8	89.6
1964-65	92.2	96.6	91.5	96.8	90.4	93.0
1965-66	98.4	97.8	97.3	98.8	95.5	97.5
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	103.7	102.4	105.8	101.2	103.2	103.3
1968-69	104.7	104.3	109.6	104.3	106.0	105.5
1969-70	107.7	107.3	113.4	105.5	109.2	108.4
<i>Quarter Ended</i>						
September 1969 ..	106.2	105.8	112.7	105.2	107.9	107.2
December 1969 ..	106.9	107.0	113.0	105.2	108.5	107.9
March 1970	108.6	107.7	113.6	105.5	109.5	108.9
June 1970	109.1	108.8	114.1	105.9	110.7	109.7

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.

In the three years 1960-61 to 1963-64, prices were very much more stable. The housing and miscellaneous groups showed rises of less than

2 per cent per annum and prices in the food and clothing and drapery groups increased by less than 1 per cent per annum. The net rise in the household supplies and equipment group was negligible. However, since 1963-64, prices have risen much more steeply, the average annual rate of increase being 4 per cent for the food, housing, and miscellaneous groups and 2 per cent for the clothing and drapery and household supplies and equipment groups.

Consumer Price Index, State Capital Cities—The Consumer Price Index numbers for each State capital city are shown in the next table. Common quantity weights for each city have been adopted for most items, but there are some important exceptions. Individual city weights are used for fares, for fuel and light, and for combining the four sections of the housing group according to mode of occupancy of houses and flats in each city; for the proportionate weighting of beef, mutton, lamb, and pork in Brisbane and Hobart; and for some minor items in one or more cities. The resultant indexes show price variations for each city on a basis particularly appropriate to that city. As the base of the index for each city is 1966-67 = 100.0, the indexes may be used to draw comparisons between cities as to differences in the degree of price movement from period to period, but not as to differences in price levels.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, STATE CAPITAL CITIES

(Base of Index for Each City and Six State Capitals: 1966-67 = 100.0)¹

Year or Quarter	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six State Capital Cities ²
1948-49 ..	44.4	43.3	43.1	45.0	44.0	43.0	43.9
1949-50 ..	48.1	47.1	46.6	48.4	48.0	45.8	47.6
1950-51 ..	54.6	53.1	52.2	54.6	53.9	51.9	53.8
1951-52 ..	67.4	64.7	63.8	66.8	65.6	64.0	65.9
1952-53 ..	73.4	71.1	69.5	73.1	72.5	70.9	72.1
1953-54 ..	74.5	72.5	70.9	74.7	74.6	74.4	73.5
1954-55 ..	75.0	72.5	71.4	75.6	76.3	74.3	74.0
1955-56 ..	77.5	76.8	73.8	78.1	78.3	78.1	77.0
1956-57 ..	82.8	81.0	77.8	81.2	81.8	82.8	81.5
1957-58 ..	84.0	81.3	79.4	81.8	82.4	82.9	82.3
1958-59 ..	84.6	82.9	82.1	83.6	83.2	84.1	83.6
1959-60 ..	86.5	85.3	84.2	86.2	84.8	85.6	85.7
1960-61 ..	89.6	89.5	87.1	89.8	87.9	90.3	89.2
1961-62 ..	89.9	89.8	88.4	89.5	88.2	90.7	89.6
1962-63 ..	90.4	89.7	88.7	89.1	88.7	90.7	89.8
1963-64 ..	91.4	90.4	89.6	90.2	89.8	91.7	90.6
1964-65 ..	94.5	94.0	93.0	93.9	92.6	94.6	94.0
1965-66 ..	97.7	97.5	97.5	97.0	96.1	98.0	97.4
1966-67 ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68 ..	103.2	103.7	103.3	102.9	102.9	104.6	103.3
1968-69 ..	106.2	106.2	105.5	105.3	105.5	106.1	106.0
1969-70 ..	110.6	108.7	108.4	108.2	109.4	108.5	109.4
<i>Quarter Ended</i>							
Sept. 1969 ..	108.4	107.6	107.2	106.9	107.7	107.4	107.8
Dec. 1969 ..	109.6	108.3	107.9	107.3	108.7	108.1	108.7
March 1970 ..	111.3	108.9	108.9	108.4	109.9	108.9	109.8
June 1970 ..	112.9	110.1	109.7	110.0	111.4	109.6	111.2

¹ Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance. They are inserted mainly to avoid the minor distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number.

² Weighted average.

Irrespective of differences in actual price levels in the various State capitals, the percentage changes as indicated by the Consumer Price Index have followed similar patterns in each of the six State capitals.

The period from 1948-49 to 1952-53 was the end of a longer period of steeply rising prices, and in these four years the percentage increase in prices varied only between 61 per cent for Brisbane and 65 per cent for Sydney.

The year 1952-53 marked a turning point in the trend of prices and for the period 1952-53 to 1960-61 the weighted average increase in prices for the six State capitals was only 24 per cent. In that period Perth showed the smallest increase (21 per cent) while the steepest increase (27 per cent) was recorded in Hobart. The increase in Brisbane was 25 per cent.

In the period 1960-61 to 1966-67, Brisbane prices rose by 14.8 per cent, compared with 12.1 per cent for the six State capitals. However, during 1967-68 Brisbane prices rose by 3.3 per cent, the same as the average rise for the six State capitals, but in 1968-69 the rise in Brisbane was 2.1 per cent compared with 2.6 per cent for the six capitals, and in 1969-70, 2.7 per cent compared with 3.2 per cent for the six capitals.

Long-term Price Movements—The Consumer Price Index numbers shown in the preceding table are available only since 1948-49. An attempt has therefore been made to compile, as shown in the next table, a long-term retail price index by linking a number of indexes, but as these differ greatly in scope they give only a broad indication of long-term trends in retail price levels.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, STATE CAPITAL CITIES, 1901 TO 1968
(Base: 1911 = 100)

Year	Six State Capital Cities ¹	Year	Six State Capital Cities ¹	Year	Six State Capital Cities ¹
1901	88	1924	164	1947	198
1902	93	1925	165	1948	218
1903	91	1926	168	1949	240
1904	86	1927	166	1950	262
1905	90	1928	167	1951	313
1906	90	1929	171	1952	367
1907	90	1930	162	1953	383
1908	95	1931	145	1954	386
1909	95	1932	138	1955	394
1910	97	1933	133	1956	419
1911	100	1934	136	1957	429
1912	110	1935	138	1958	435
1913	110	1936	141	1959	443
1914 ²	114	1937	145	1960	459
1915 ²	130	1938	149	1961	471
1916 ²	132	1939	153	1962	469
1917 ²	141	1940	159	1963	472
1918 ²	150	1941	167	1964	483
1919 ²	170	1942	181	1965	502
1920 ²	193	1943	188	1966	517
1921 ²	168	1944	187	1967	534
1922 ²	162	1945	187	1968	548
1923	166	1946	190	1969	564

¹ Weighted average.

² Month of November only.

The successive indexes used are as follows: From 1901 to 1914, the "A" Series Retail Price Index; from 1914 to 1946-47, the "C" Series Retail Price Index; from 1946-47 to 1948-49, a composite of the Consumer Price

Index Housing Group (partly estimated) and the "C" Series Index excluding rent; and, from 1948-49, the Consumer Price Index.

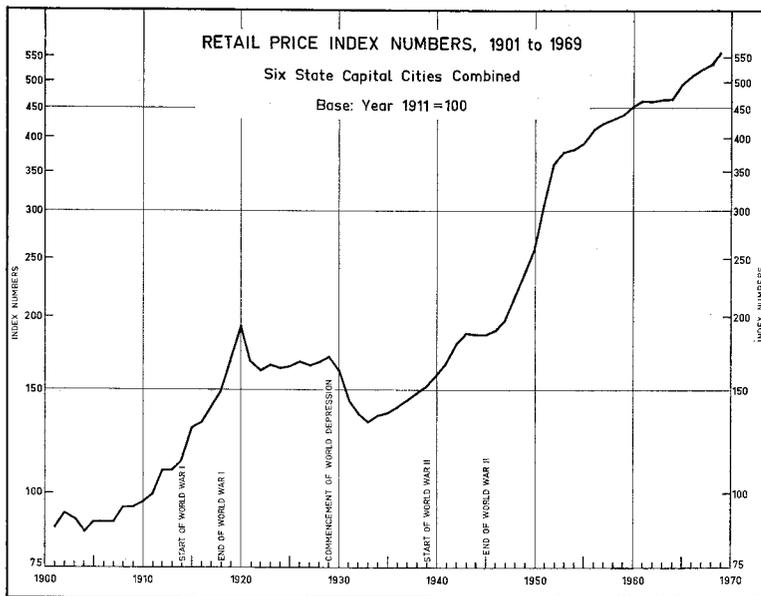
While a similar index has not been compiled for each State capital city separately, available information indicates that the trend of prices in Brisbane over the same period would not have differed substantially from the trend indicated in the table.

Retail prices in the six State capitals were over six times as great in 1969 as they were in 1901. Prices were just over twice the 1901 level by the end of World War II.

In the period from 1901 to 1914 prices showed a slow, generally upward, movement but then there was a fairly rapid increase from 1914 until a peak was reached in 1920. Following falling prices in the next two years there was then a stable period from 1922 to 1929, after which prices again fell until by 1933 they were at their lowest level since 1916. From 1933 there was again an annual upward movement until 1943 when rigid war-time price control stabilised retail prices for several years.

From 1946 prices rose rapidly, with a particularly sharp increase in the early 1950s. Thereafter, prices showed a steady, but slower, increase up to 1961. After remaining fairly constant until 1963, prices increased moderately in 1964 but more sharply in the next five years.

The movements in the long-term retail price index are shown graphically below, with historical landmarks noted to facilitate illustration of the effects of those events. The diagram has been drawn on a logarithmic scale, so that a given proportionate increase is represented by the same distance on all parts of the vertical scale.



5 PRICE CONTROL

Under *The Profiteering Prevention Act of 1920*, a Commissioner of Prices was appointed to regulate the retail prices of staple foodstuffs not

under the control of commodity boards, and of other commodities at his discretion. At the outbreak of World War II, regulations were made under the Commonwealth *National Security Act* 1939, and the control of prices became a Commonwealth function, the State Commissioner becoming the Deputy Commonwealth Prices Commissioner.

The State Government resumed price control on 6 September 1948 under *The Profiteering Prevention Act* of 1948. The Act was amended in certain particulars in 1954, 1957, and 1959 to become *The Profiteering Prevention Acts, 1948 to 1959*, administered by the Commissioner of Prices.

From 1948 the prices of most goods and services were released from control, the principal items remaining being flour, bread, milk and cream, and petrol. In 1961 power to control milk and cream prices was transferred from the Commissioner of Prices to the Brisbane Milk Board (see page 358) which operates under the authority of *The Milk Supply Acts, 1952 to 1961*.

On 1 February 1967, flour, bread, and petrol were removed from control. Although no items are now controlled by the Commissioner of Prices, the Acts have not been repealed and controls could be again imposed at any time.

Rent control under *The Landlord and Tenant Acts, 1948 to 1961*, was discontinued after 31 December 1970. In recent years 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 Commonwealth, 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 Commonwealth *National Security Act* 1939.

Under *The Gas Acts, 1965 to 1966*, a government appointed gas referee fixes the price of gas payable by consumers. If dissatisfied with the referee's determination, the Minister administering the Acts, a gas supply company, or 50 consumers may appeal to the Industrial Court.

Electricity tariffs are declared by electric supply authorities subject to approval by the Minister. Under *The State Electricity Commission Acts, 1937 to 1965*, the 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.

• Chapter 12

EMPLOYMENT

1 INTRODUCTION

The statistics of employment given in this chapter are based on data derived from the various Censuses and estimates derived from other sources. Statistics of trade unions and the operations of the State Industrial Court and Conciliation and Arbitration Commission follow in section 4. The section on wages describes the principles followed by both the State and Commonwealth industrial tribunals in prescribing wage rates; these rates, average wages, and award wages for a number of the main occupations are given also. This is followed by information on hours and regulation of working conditions. The remainder of the chapter deals with apprenticeship, workers' compensation, and unemployment benefits. (Details of mining and factory employment are given in Chapter 7, and of transport employment in Chapter 8.)

2 WORKING POPULATION

Industries and Occupations—The working population may be classified in two ways according to two distinct concepts: by *industry* and by *occupation*. Occupation, which is personal to the individual, is defined as the kind of work that a member of the working population personally performs. Industry is defined as any single branch of productive activity, trade, or service in which the individual carries on his or her occupation, and is determined by the nature of the product made or the service rendered by the business. Thus carpenters, labourers, or clerks working for a mining company are, industrially, engaged in mining. But a man who is by occupation a miner, working for a sewerage construction authority, is industrially classified under building and construction, and so forth. Such detailed information about the working population (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.

In the Census of 1921, and previously, only a single tabulation was made. This tabulation was on an industrial and not on an occupational basis, and it is therefore possible to make some comparisons of industrial classification for all Commonwealth Censuses. However, the word "occupation" was used to designate what is now described as industry. Unless recognised, this is a source of confusion.

Industry—The following table shows the main groups of industry for the male and female working population of Queensland at the Censuses of 30 June 1961 and 30 June 1966, and the increases in the groups during the intercensal period of five years.

The numerically largest industry group at the 1966 Census was manufacturing, which absorbed 128,603 persons (104,303 males and 24,300 females) and represented 19.3 per cent of the total labour force (19.1 per cent in 1961). This was followed by commerce, 17.0 per cent of the labour force (16.5 per cent in 1961); primary production, 14.7 per cent (17.4 per cent in 1961); community and business services (including professional), 10.9 per cent (9.5 per cent in 1961); building and construction, 10.3 per cent (9.7 per cent in 1961); and transport and storage, 6.4 per cent (7.0 per cent in 1961).

Compared with an overall increase of 13.7 per cent in the total labour force, there were significant increases since 1961 in the numbers of persons engaged in community and business services (including professional) (30.4 per cent), finance and property (29.7 per cent), public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services (23.1 per cent), building and construction (20.8 per cent), commerce (17.2 per cent), amusement, hotels, cafes, personal services, etc. (15.8 per cent), and manufacturing (15.0 per cent). The number of persons engaged in primary production showed a decrease of 4.1 per cent, following a drop of 6.1 per cent between the Censuses of 1954 and 1961.

INDUSTRY OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

Industry Group	Census 30 June 1961			Census 30 June 1966			Increase 1961- 1966
	Males	Fe- males	Persons	Males	Fe- males	Persons	
Primary Production ..	92,553	9,114	101,667	81,482	16,004	97,486	-4,181
Mining and Quarrying ..	10,179	350	10,529	10,981	534	11,515	986
Manufacturing ..	93,202	18,673	111,875	104,303	24,300	128,603	16,728
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services ¹	9,180	555	9,735	10,393	745	11,138	1,403
Building and Construction	55,561	905	56,466	66,092	2,109	68,201	11,735
Transport and Storage ..	38,268	2,557	40,825	38,941	3,518	42,459	1,634
Communication ..	10,370	2,809	13,179	11,095	3,342	14,437	1,258
Finance and Property ..	11,235	6,329	17,564	14,075	8,709	22,784	5,220
Commerce ..	63,470	32,942	96,412	70,062	42,897	112,959	16,547
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Defence Services	18,992	4,465	23,457	22,598 ^r	6,269	28,867 ^r	5,410 ^r
Community, Business Ser- vices (incl. Professional) ²	25,570	29,931	55,501	31,849	40,500	72,349	16,848
Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Service, etc.	14,718	21,200	35,918	15,771	25,832	41,603	5,685
Other Industries and Industries Inadequately Described or Not Stated	7,780	4,088	11,868	5,589 ^r	6,879	12,468 ^r	600 ^r
Total in Labour Force	451,078	133,918	584,996	483,231	181,638	664,869	79,873
Persons Not in Labour Force	323,501	610,331	933,832	360,666	638,150	998,816	64,984
Grand Total ..	774,579	744,249	1,518,828	843,897	819,788	1,663,685	144,857

¹ Production, supply, and maintenance. ² Including police, fire brigades, hospitals, medical and dental services, education, and business services such as consultant engineering and surveying, accountancy and auditing, industrial and trade associations, advertising, etc. ^r Revised since last issue.

The following table shows, in detail, the working population of Queensland according to the type of industry to which each person in the labour force belonged at the time of the 1966 Census.

INDUSTRY OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1966

Industry	Males	Females	Persons
Primary Production			
<i>Fishing</i>	1,446	58	1,504
<i>Hunting and Trapping</i>	277	6	283
Rural Industries	76,729	15,896	92,625
<i>Sugar Growing</i>	16,139	1,255	17,394
<i>Grazing</i>	20,955	4,219	25,174
<i>Dairying</i>	16,194	5,562	21,756
<i>Other</i>	23,441	4,860	28,301
<i>Forestry</i>	3,030	44	3,074
Mining and Quarrying			
<i>Mining (including Opencut Mining)</i>	10,394	517	10,911
<i>Silver, Lead, and Zinc Mining</i>	584	35	619
<i>Coal Mining</i>	2,577	47	2,624
<i>Other</i>	7,233	435	7,668
<i>Quarrying</i>	587	17	604
Manufacturing			
<i>Cement, Bricks, Glass, and Stone</i>	4,801	301	5,102
<i>Concrete and Cement Products</i>	1,386	100	1,486
<i>Bricks, Tiles, Pottery, and Other Clay Products</i>	1,237	56	1,293
<i>Other</i>	2,178	145	2,323
<i>Products of Petroleum and Coal (excl. Chemical and Gasworks)</i>	668	55	723
<i>Petrol and Other Petroleum Products</i>	556	40	596
<i>Other</i>	112	15	127
<i>Founding, Engineering, and Metal Working</i>	24,363	3,314	27,677
<i>Iron and Steel Founding</i>	1,154	47	1,201
<i>Builders' Hardware</i>	876	208	1,084
<i>Agricultural and Earthmoving Machines (including Tractors)</i>	2,267	247	2,514
<i>Refrigerators, Air Conditioning and Space Heating Equipment</i>	1,218	158	1,376
<i>General Engineering</i>	3,084	265	3,349
<i>Radio, TV, and Electronic Apparatus (including Valves, excluding Cabinets)</i>	828	177	1,005
<i>Other</i>	14,936	2,212	17,148
<i>Manufacture, Assembly, and Repair of Ships, Vehicles, Parts, and Accessories</i>	17,872	958	18,830
<i>Railway Locomotives, Rolling Stock, and Tram Cars (including Railway Workshops)</i>	6,845	38	6,883
<i>Motor Engineering</i>	3,366	300	3,666
<i>Motor Bodies, Caravans, and Trailers</i>	2,807	204	3,011
<i>Other</i>	4,854	416	5,270
<i>Yarns, Textiles, and Articles Thereof (excluding Clothing and Furnishing Drapery)</i>	1,282	1,285	2,567
<i>Wool, Cotton, Silk, and Synthetic Fibre</i>	746	892	1,638
<i>Other</i>	536	393	929
<i>Clothing and Knitted Goods (including Needle Working)</i>	902	5,257	6,159
<i>Clothing (undefined)</i>	90	771	861
<i>Outer Clothing, Waterproof and Oilskin Clothing</i>	548	2,985	3,533
<i>Other</i>	264	1,501	1,765
<i>Boots, Shoes, and Accessories (other than Rubber or Plastic)</i>	762	554	1,316
<i>Food, Drink, and Tobacco</i>	27,720	6,371	34,091
<i>Slaughtering and Carcass Butchering</i>	2,699	216	2,915
<i>Meat Freezing, Preserving, and Canning</i>	4,313	802	5,115
<i>Bread, Cakes, and Pastry</i>	2,696	1,169	3,865
<i>Sugar Milling and Refining</i>	8,014	311	8,325
<i>Other</i>	9,998	3,873	13,871
<i>Sawmilling & Manufacture of Wood Products (other than Furniture)</i>	8,492	773	9,265
<i>Sawmilling</i>	5,834	403	6,237
<i>Joinery, Sashes, and Doors</i>	1,202	98	1,300
<i>Other</i>	1,456	272	1,728

INDUSTRY OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1966—*contd*

Industry	Males	Females	Persons
Manufacturing—continued			
<i>Furniture and Fittings (other than Metal), Bedding, and Furnishing</i>			
<i>Drapery</i>	3,249	600	3,849
<i>Cabinets and Furniture (other than Metal)</i>	2,453	264	2,717
<i>Other</i>	796	336	1,132
<i>Paper and Paper Products, Printing, Packaging, Bookbinding, and</i>			
<i>Photography</i>	6,833	2,813	9,646
<i>Newspapers and Periodicals</i>	2,748	753	3,501
<i>Job and General Printing</i>	1,984	851	2,835
<i>Other</i>	2,101	1,209	3,310
<i>Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, and Non-mineral Oils</i> ..	2,512	646	3,158
<i>Jewellery, Watchmaking, Electroplating, and Minting</i>	588	97	685
<i>Preparation of Skins and Leather; Goods of Leather and Leather</i>			
<i>Substitutes (other than Clothing and Footwear)</i>			
	900	198	1,098
<i>Rubber Goods</i>	1,859	537	2,396
<i>Rubber Goods (other than Clothing)</i>	1,280	482	1,762
<i>Vulcanising and Tyre Retreading</i>	579	55	634
<i>Musical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments and Apparatus</i> ..	400	90	490
<i>Plastic Products (n.e.i.)</i>	473	166	639
<i>Other Manufacturing</i>	503	206	709
<i>Manufacturing Undefined</i>	124	79	203
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services (Production, Supply, and Maintenance)			
<i>Gas and Electricity</i>	7,560	701	8,261
<i>Water Supply, Sewerage, etc.</i>	2,833	44	2,877
Building and Construction			
<i>Construction and Repair of Buildings</i>	39,059	1,728	40,787
<i>Construction Works (other than Buildings)</i>	27,033	381	27,414
<i>Roads and Bridges (including Maintenance)</i>	10,061	120	10,181
<i>Railway & Tramway Permanent Way (including Maintenance)</i>	5,576	12	5,588
<i>Other</i>	11,396	249	11,645
Transport and Storage			
<i>Road Transport</i>			
<i>Taxi and Hire-car Services</i>	17,025	1,688	18,713
<i>Carrying and Cartage Services (including Mail Contracting)</i> ..	2,562	229	2,791
<i>Other</i>	10,220	1,093	11,313
<i>Other</i>	4,243	366	4,609
<i>Shipping</i>			
<i>Coastal and Overseas Shipping</i>	2,773	293	3,066
<i>Other</i>	2,152	241	2,393
<i>Other</i>	621	52	673
<i>Loading and Discharging Vessels</i>	3,855	61	3,916
<i>Rail and Air Transport</i>			
<i>Rail Services</i>	14,835	1,428	16,263
<i>Air Transport (including Maintenance of Vehicles and Aircraft)</i>	12,657	944	13,601
<i>Other Transport and Storage</i>	2,178	484	2,662
<i>Other Transport and Storage</i>	453	48	501
Communication			
<i>Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Services (including Construction and Maintenance of Telegraph and Telephone Lines)</i>			
	11,047	3,339	14,386
<i>Other</i>	48	3	51
Finance and Property			
<i>Banking</i>	6,362	3,317	9,679
<i>Insurance</i>	4,087	2,752	6,839

INDUSTRY OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1966—*contd*

Industry	Males	Females	Persons
Finance and Property—<i>continued</i>			
<i>Other Finance and Property</i>	3,626	2,640	6,266
Real Estate, Valuing, and Auctioneering	2,604	1,455	4,059
Building and Investment Companies	78	81	159
Moneylending and Hire Purchase	641	788	1,429
Stock and Share Broking	120	168	288
Trustee Companies	144	123	267
Other	39	25	64
Commerce			
<i>Wholesale Trade</i>	24,924	8,450	33,374
Food Dealing	5,126	1,783	6,909
Timber and Other Building Materials Dealing	2,064	502	2,566
Petroleum Products Dealing	2,681	484	3,165
Motor Vehicles and Accessories Distributors	1,631	497	2,128
Other	13,422	5,184	18,606
<i>Livestock and Primary Produce Dealing etc.</i>	3,826	1,135	4,961
<i>Retail Trade</i>	41,312	33,312	74,624
Department and General Stores	2,272	4,350	6,622
Drapery, Clothing, and Footwear Dealing	2,308	4,733	7,041
Crockery, Hardware, and Electrical Appliances Dealing	3,678	1,577	5,255
Food Dealing	12,835	9,282	22,117
Drugs and Chemicals (including Cosmetics) Dealing	1,231	2,377	3,608
Motor Vehicles and Accessories Dealing (including Petrol Selling, Garages, and Service Stations)	12,530	2,800	15,330
Other	6,458	8,193	14,651
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Defence Services			
<i>Public Authority Activities (n.e.i.)</i>	14,528	5,745	20,273
Commonwealth, State, & Semi-governmental Activities (n.e.i.)	12,252	4,697	16,949
Local Government Activities (n.e.i.)	2,267	1,024	3,291
Other	9	24	33
<i>Defence: Enlisted Personnel</i>	7,161r	291	7,452r
Army	4,426	133	4,559
Navy	545	48	593
Air Force	2,130	107	2,237
Other	60r	3	63r
<i>Defence: Civilian Employees</i>	909	233	1,142
Community and Business Services (including Professional)			
<i>Law, Order, and Public Safety</i>	5,862	1,829	7,691
Police	3,150	137	3,287
Legal Profession (Private Practice)	1,168	1,631	2,799
Fire Brigades	950	13	963
Other	594	48	642
<i>Religion and Social Welfare</i>	2,765	2,665	5,430
Religion	1,929	737	2,666
Benevolent Institutions (other than Hospitals) excl. Inmates	376	1,287	1,663
Other	460	641	1,101
<i>Health, Hospitals, etc.</i>	7,793	19,334	27,127
Hospitals (other than Mental)	3,666	13,505	17,171
Mental Hospitals	997	654	1,651
Medicine (Private Practice)	1,088	1,904	2,992
Dentistry (Private Practice)	664	771	1,435
Other	1,378	2,500	3,878
<i>Education</i>	10,546	13,256	23,802
Kindergarten, Primary and Secondary Schools, and Teachers' Colleges	6,798	9,518	16,316
Universities	1,612	1,117	2,729
Other	2,136	2,621	4,757

INDUSTRY OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1966—*contd*

Industry	Males	Females	Persons
Community and Business Services (incl. Professional)—<i>continued</i>			
<i>Other</i>	4,883	3,416	8,299
Accountancy and Auditing	1,618	1,433	3,051
Other	3,265	1,983	5,248
Amusement, Hotels and Other Accommodation, Cafes, Personal Services, etc.			
<i>Amusement, Sport, and Recreation</i>	5,051	2,851	7,902
Motion Picture Production and Picture Theatres	564	492	1,056
Radio and TV Broadcasting (including Technical Service)	1,027	506	1,533
Racing and Other Professional Sport	1,368	931	2,299
Other	2,092	922	3,014
<i>Private Domestic Service</i>	601	4,426	5,027
Hotels, Boarding Houses, and Other Accommodation, and			
<i>Restaurants</i>	6,637	14,188	20,825
Licensed Hotels	3,144	6,966	10,110
Motels	383	1,120	1,503
Boarding and Lodging Houses	509	1,418	1,927
Restaurants and Tea Rooms	1,598	3,784	5,382
Other	1,003	900	1,903
<i>Other Personal Services</i>	3,482	4,367	7,849
Laundries, Job Dyeing, and Dry Cleaning	864	1,267	2,131
Hairdressing, Manicure, and Beauty Parlours	1,106	2,263	3,369
Other	1,512	837	2,349
Other			
<i>Other Industries</i>	15	6	21
<i>Industry Inadequately Described or Not Stated</i>	5,574 ^r	6,873	12,447 ^r
Total in Labour Force	483,231	181,638	664,869

^r Revised since last issue.

Occupations—The next table shows occupations, according to the principles set out on page 391, of the working population of Queensland at the 1966 Census. Occupations were not tabulated for the 1954 Census, largely because of the difficulties previously experienced in preparing a satisfactory classification of occupations. The classification used for the 1961 Census followed the principles and structure of the International Standard Classification of Occupations, adapted to fit, as far as practicable, the known occupational structure of the Australian labour force. Basically the same system was adopted for the 1966 Census.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1966

Occupation	Males	Females	Persons
Professional, Technical, and Related Workers	31,023	23,873	54,896
Architects, Engineers, and Surveyors	3,113	11	3,124
Chemists, Physicists, Geologists, and Other Physical Scientists	920	74	994
Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists, and Related Scientists	827	63	890
Medical Practitioners and Dentists	2,143	188	2,331
Nurses, including Probationers and Trainees	713	10,382	11,095
Professional Medical Workers, n.e.c.	1,280	694	1,974
Teachers	7,761	9,078	16,839
Clergy and Related Members of Religious Orders	1,858	511	2,369
Law Professionals	909	19	928
Artists, Entertainers, Writers, and Related Workers	1,837	1,130	2,967
Draftsmen and Technicians, n.e.c.	6,639	1,103	7,742
Other Professional, Technical, and Related Workers	3,023	620	3,643

OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1966—
continued

Occupation	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Administrative, Executive, and Managerial Workers</i>	35,054	4,913	39,967
Administrators and Executive Officials, Government, n.e.c. ..	1,803	21	1,824
Employers, Workers on Own Account, Directors, and Managers, n.e.c.	33,251	4,892	38,143
<i>Clerical Workers</i>	37,140	53,859	90,999
Book-keepers and Cashiers	4,117	3,645	7,762
Stenographers and Typists .. .. .	..	14,817	14,817
Other Clerical Workers	33,023	35,397	68,420
<i>Sales Workers</i>	27,836	24,790	52,626
Insurance, Real Estate Salesmen, Saleswomen, Auctioneers and Valuers	3,038	183	3,221
Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents	6,295	200	6,495
Proprietors and Shop-keepers Working on Own Account, n.e.c., Retail and Wholesale Trade Salesmen, Saleswomen, Shop Assistants, and Related Workers	18,503	24,407	42,910
<i>Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Timber Getters, and Related Workers</i>	82,680	14,949	97,629
Farmers and Farm Managers	46,656	6,775	53,431
Farm Workers, including Farm Foremen, n.e.c.	31,379	8,128	39,507
Wool Classers	320	..	320
Hunters and Trappers	324	..	324
Fishermen and Related Workers	1,214	39	1,253
Timber Getters and Other Forestry Workers	2,787	7	2,794
<i>Miners, Quarrymen, and Related Workers</i>	6,142	10	6,152
Miners and Quarrymen	5,052	10	5,062
Well Drillers and Related Workers	611	..	611
Mineral Treaters	479	..	479
<i>Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations</i>	40,278	4,350	44,628
Deck Officers, Engineer Officers, and Pilots, Ship	710	3	713
Deck and Engine Room Hands, Ship; Barge Crews and Boatmen	1,289	4	1,293
Aircraft Pilots, Navigators, and Flight Engineers	366	5	371
Drivers and Firemen, Railway	3,459	..	3,459
Drivers, Road Transport	23,781	319	24,100
Guards and Conductors, Railway	929	..	929
Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers, and Dispatchers, Transport	4,218	259	4,477
Telephone, Telegraph, and Related Telecommunication Operators	448	3,108	3,556
Postmasters, Postmistresses, Postmen, and Messengers ..	3,758	624	4,382
Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n.e.c.	1,320	28	1,348
<i>Craftsmen, Production-process Workers, and Labourers, n.e.c.</i> ..	193,812	16,584	210,396
Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers, and Related Workers ..	583	855	1,438
Tailors, Cutters, Furriers, and Related Workers	1,657	6,009	7,666
Leather Cutters, Lasters, and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments), and Related Workers	1,031	570	1,601
Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders, and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers	1,778	..	1,778
Precision Instrument Makers, Watchmakers, Jewellers, and Related Workers	1,813	61	1,874
Toolmakers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers, and Related Workers	42,317	94	42,411
Electricians and Related Electric and Electronic Workers ..	14,375	46	14,421
Metal Makers, Metal Workers, and Electrical Production-process Workers, n.e.c.	6,629	837	7,466
Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinetmakers, and Related Workers ..	21,996	359	22,355
Painters and Decorators	7,009	68	7,077
Bricklayers, Plasterers, and Construction Workers, n.e.c. ..	10,542	17	10,559

OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1966—
continued

Occupation	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Craftsmen, Production-process Workers, and Labourers, n.e.c.</i>			
<i>—continued</i>			
Compositors, Pressmen, Engravers, Bookbinders, and Related Workers	3,304	783	4,087
Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers, and Related Workers	765	42	807
Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters, and Related Food and Beverage Workers	15,979	2,808	18,787
Chemical and Related Process Workers	1,453	149	1,602
Tobacco Preparers and Tobacco Product Makers	55	19	74
Craftsmen and Production-process Workers, n.e.c.	2,841	1,113	3,954
Packers, Labellers, and Related Workers	1,088	2,202	3,290
Stationary Engine, Excavating, Lifting Equipment Operators, and Related Workers	10,444	27	10,471
Freight Handlers, including Waterside Workers	13,836	318	14,154
Labourers, n.e.c.	34,317	207	34,524
<i>Service, Sport, and Recreation Workers</i>			
Fire Brigade Men, Policemen, Policewomen, Protective Service, and Related Workers	5,331	58	5,389
Housekeepers, Cooks, Maids, and Related Workers	2,183	15,886	18,069
Waiters, Waitresses, Bartenders	1,140	5,336	6,476
Building Caretakers, Cleaners	2,998	3,584	6,582
Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians, and Related Workers	1,097	2,330	3,427
Launderers, Dry Cleaners, and Pressers	761	1,835	2,596
Athletes, Sportsmen, and Related Workers	588	50	638
Photographers and Related Camera Operators	373	138	511
Embalmers and Undertakers	120	5	125
Service, Sport, Recreation Workers, n.e.c.	3,400	2,640	6,040
<i>Members of Armed Services</i>			
	7,161r	291	7,452r
<i>Occupation Inadequately Described or Not Stated</i>			
	4,114r	6,157	10,271r
Total Persons in the Labour Force	483,231	181,638	664,869
Persons Not in the Labour Force	360,666	638,150	998,816
Grand Total	843,897	819,788	1,663,685

r Revised since last issue.

Occupational Status—The following table gives details of the occupational status of the population of Queensland at the Censuses of 1961 and 1966.

Of the total persons in the labour force at 30 June 1966, 79.5 per cent were employees (75.0 per cent in 1961); 9.1 per cent self-employed (11.6 per cent in 1961); 8.2 per cent employers (7.4 per cent in 1961); 1.2 per cent unpaid helpers (0.8 per cent in 1961); and 1.9 per cent were unemployed (5.1 per cent in 1961).

There was a lower percentage of dependent population (i.e. persons not in the labour force) to total population in 1966 (60.0 per cent) than in 1961 (61.5 per cent). The increase since 1961 in the number of persons not in the labour force was 7.0 per cent compared with an increase of those in the labour force of 13.7 per cent, but this comparison is affected by the change made for the 1966 Census in the basis of collection of the figures, as described in the first footnote to the table. The proportion of children attending school or full-time students to total population was greater in 1966 than in 1961 (21.7 per cent and 21.2 per cent respectively).

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

Occupational Status	Census 30 June 1961			Census 30 June 1966			Increase 1961- 1966
	Males	Fe- males	Persons	Males	Fe- males	Persons	
In Labour Force							
Employed							
Employer	36,214	7,255	43,469	44,111	10,517	54,628	11,159 ^r
Self Employed ..	57,994	9,812	67,806	49,463	11,306	60,769	-7,037
Employee	330,569	108,378	438,947	379,207	149,378	528,585	89,638 ^r
Helper, Unpaid ..	3,201	1,632	4,833	2,486	5,483	7,969	3,136
Total Employed ..	427,978	127,077	555,055	475,267	176,684	651,951	96,896 ^a
Unemployed							
Unable to Secure Employment ..	14,331	4,481	18,812	} 7,964	4,954	12,918	-17,023
Temporarily Laid Off	2,396	484	2,880				
Sickness or Accident	3,762	989	4,751				
Changing Jobs ..	1,865	659	2,524				
Other and Not Stated	746	228	974				
Total Unemployed ³	23,100	6,841	29,941	7,964	4,954	12,918	-17,023
Total in Labour Force	451,078	133,918	584,996	483,231	181,638	664,869	79,873
Not in Labour Force							
Child Not at School	92,715	87,801	180,516	94,825	90,204	185,029	4,513
Child Attending School or Full-time Student	167,552	154,858	322,410	187,472	173,526	360,998	38,588
Of Independent Means	9,804	8,592	18,396	8,948	7,951	16,899	-1,497
Home Duties ..	..	286,888	286,888	..	278,733	278,733	-8,155 ^a
Mainly Dependent on Pension or Super- annuation	44,232	64,921	109,153	50,551	72,683	123,234	14,081
Inmate of Institution	5,579	4,039	9,618	5,682	5,707	11,389	1,771
Other Not in Labour Force	3,619	3,232	6,851	13,188	9,346	22,534 ^a	15,683
Total Not in Labour Force	323,501	610,331	933,832	360,666	638,150	998,816	64,984^a
Grand Total ..	774,579	744,249	1,518,828	843,897	819,788	1,663,685	144,857

¹ Additional questions asked at the 1966 Census had the net effect of adding 12,900 persons to the labour force. These were mainly females working part-time (a few hours a week), some of whom, in 1961, did not consider themselves as "engaged in an industry, business, profession, trade, or service". ² Including casual and seasonal workers not actually in a job at the time of the Census. ³ Including young persons seeking work not previously employed, who, in 1961, were included with unemployed.

Distribution of Labour Force—The next two tables show the numbers in the labour force in each statistical division at the 1966 Census.

For males, the figures show that in south-eastern Queensland (i.e. the Brisbane, Moreton, and Maryborough Statistical Divisions) the percentage of the State total in the 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 95 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 89.5 for the age group 55 to 59 years, and to 75.8 for 60 to 64 years. Taking account of the relative uniformity of percentages, the limits of the major age groups were fixed as shown for the purposes of the table.

DISTRIBUTION OF MALE LABOUR FORCE, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 1966

Statistical Division	Age Group					Proportion in Each Division	
	15-19	20-54	55-64	65 and Over	Total	State Male Labour Force	State Male Population 15 & Over
Brisbane A	25,358	158,516	27,849	5,676	217,399	45.0	45.9
	66.4	95.2	84.6	18.5	56.8		
Moreton A	4,173	27,097	5,415	1,731	38,416	8.0	8.4
	69.9	95.3	75.4	22.3	54.8		
Maryborough .. A	4,539	26,207	5,224	1,316	37,286	7.7	7.8
	78.8	96.7	82.0	21.3	55.8		
Downs A	4,866	29,587	5,475	1,676	41,604	8.6	8.4
	71.1	96.3	85.3	31.2	56.0		
Roma A	759	4,800	744	311	6,614	1.4	1.2
	82.4	97.7	89.4	50.3	59.9		
South-Western .. A	505	3,426	518	164	4,613	1.0	0.9
	85.3	97.5	90.1	41.8	62.1		
Rockhampton .. A	3,606	23,696	3,893	933	32,128	6.6	6.4
	76.7	97.5	87.5	23.3	58.6		
Central-Western .. A	893	6,181	922	322	8,318	1.7	1.6
	85.7	97.7	90.6	38.5	61.7		
Far-Western .. A	257	1,496	241	90	2,084	0.4	0.4
	95.5	98.0	94.9	54.5	66.7		
Mackay A	2,011	12,595	2,010	538	17,154	3.6	3.3
	81.9	97.3	86.4	27.9	59.1		
Townsville A	3,178	21,814	3,594	918	29,504	6.1	6.1
	68.8	95.1	85.0	22.8	57.3		
Cairns A	3,415	24,225	3,966	1,178	32,784	6.8	6.7
	73.2	96.5	82.6	26.8	58.6		
Peninsula A	229	1,700	171	34	2,134	0.4	0.5
	63.4	88.7	63.6	19.2	51.0		
North-Western .. A	1,184	9,350	903	238	11,675	2.4	2.1
	86.0	98.2	92.0	41.2	65.8		
Migratory A	138	1,168	184	28	1,518	0.3	0.3
	95.8	96.8	93.9	36.8	92.7		
Queensland .. A	55,111	351,858	61,109	15,153	483,231	100.0	100.0
	70.7	95.9	83.9	22.5	57.3		

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 53 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 around 95 per cent for both groups, were 52.8 and 29.6 per cent respectively for females. The withdrawal of females from the labour force because of marriage was of course responsible for the lower figure in the last mentioned group.

The proportion of females remained fairly steady from 25 to 49 years of age, averaging 29.6 per cent with no marked variation in any one of the five quinquennial age groups in this bracket. From the age of 50 onwards, the proportion of females fell steadily, averaging 25.1 per cent from 50 to 59, and 7.4 per cent for 60 years and over. In contrast with males, of whom 22.5 per cent were still in the labour force at age 65 and over, only 7.4 per cent of females were in the labour force at age 60 and over, and 4.8 per cent at 65 and over.

DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE LABOUR FORCE, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 1966

Statistical Division	Age Group					Proportion in Each Division	
	15-24	25-49	50-59	60 and Over	Total	State Female Labour Force	State Female Popn 15 & Over
Brisbane A	43,411	37,524	10,796	4,073	95,804	52.7	49.9
	B 64.2	32.0	26.1	6.8	24.3		
Moreton A	5,561	6,082	1,936	920	14,499	8.0	8.3
	B 58.3	31.8	25.1	8.0	21.5		
Maryborough .. A	5,659	4,635	1,478	576	12,348	6.8	7.8
	B 58.2	24.9	21.5	6.1	18.9		
Downs A	6,488	5,847	1,832	880	15,047	8.3	8.5
	B 56.7	27.7	25.5	9.7	20.8		
Roma A	789	788	240	101	1,918	1.1	1.1
	B 51.2	26.8	32.3	11.9	19.7		
South-Western .. A	576	625	208	79	1,488	0.8	0.7
	B 55.7	31.9	37.4	17.0	23.4		
Rockhampton .. A	4,236	3,522	1,059	444	9,261	5.1	5.8
	B 54.9	24.2	21.8	7.1	18.7		
Central-Western .. A	993	1,066	274	123	2,456	1.4	1.3
	B 56.0	30.0	31.4	12.5	21.8		
Far-Western .. A	175	276	81	43	575	0.3	0.2
	B 53.0	39.4	47.9	31.9	26.3		
Mackay A	2,454	1,988	489	228	5,159	2.8	3.0
	B 54.8	25.3	20.7	8.2	19.6		
Townsville A	4,288	3,778	994	386	9,446	5.2	5.7
	B 57.0	26.1	21.9	6.5	19.8		
Cairns A	4,271	4,220	1,085	502	10,078	5.5	5.8
	B 53.7	27.6	23.2	8.9	20.3		
Peninsula A	216	269	34	15	534	0.3	0.4
	B 33.8	22.6	14.0	7.5	14.2		
North-Western .. A	1,143	1,352	297	93	2,885	1.6	1.4
	B 50.7	31.8	36.4	16.1	22.5		
Migratory A	55	48	25	12	140	0.1	0.1
	B 71.4	38.4	32.1	10.6	33.2		
Queensland .. A	80,315	72,020	20,828	8,475	181,638	100.0	100.0
	B 60.1	29.6	25.1	7.4	22.2		

A Number in 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 1966

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 ..	1,271.4	542.8	70.1	29.9	59.8	25.7
Victoria	950.2	426.8	69.0	31.0	58.9	26.6
Queensland	483.2	181.6	72.7	27.3	57.3	22.2
South Australia ..	319.6	130.8	71.0	29.0	58.3	24.1
Western Australia ..	246.2	93.4	72.5	27.5	57.7	22.8
Tasmania	106.6	40.8	72.3	27.7	56.9	22.1
Northern Territory ..	14.4	4.7	75.2	24.8	67.0	29.8
A.C. Territory	30.2	13.7	68.9	31.1	60.5	29.7
Australia	3,421.8	1,434.6	70.5	29.5	58.5	25.0

3 PERSONS AT WORK

Persons in Full-time Work in Industries—The next table shows the numbers of persons, including defence forces etc., in full-time employment at Census dates from 1933. Unemployed are excluded throughout. In 1933 there was a large number of part-time workers, and one-third of these have been deducted to obtain estimates of numbers in terms of full-time employment. Workers for no wages are assumed to be at work.

The comparability of the figures is affected by changed concepts and definitions, particularly the inclusion in 1966 of some categories of part-time workers previously excluded. In all cases, those in the "not stated" category have been distributed *pro rata*.

PERSONS AT WORK, QUEENSLAND

Industry Group	June 1933	June 1947	June 1954	June 1961	June 1966
Primary (excluding Mining) ..	106,900	102,700	107,300	97,200	96,800
Mining	7,400	7,800	9,200	10,200	11,500
Manufacturing ¹	49,900	91,800	113,700	114,200	136,800
Building and Construction ² ..	18,000	41,000	51,600	55,500	70,800
Transport and Communication ² ..	33,500	46,800	51,200	53,100	57,100
Finance and Property	6,400	10,000	12,800	17,500	22,900
Commerce	43,100	58,000	79,300	94,300	113,100
Public Administration, n.e.i., Professions, Entertainment	31,800	55,900	68,000	85,000	109,500
Personal and Domestic	29,900	28,800	26,700	28,100	33,500
Total	326,900	442,800	519,800	555,100	652,000

¹ Including electricity and gas. ² In 1933 railway and tramway maintenance workers were included with Transport and Communication; in later Censuses they were included with Building and Construction which also includes water and sewerage construction and maintenance workers.

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 which are published monthly by the Bureau of Census and Statistics, Canberra, 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 outside the coverage of the sources mentioned.

The following 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 four years to 1969.

During the three years to 30 June 1969 the total number of persons employed increased by 45,300 or nine per cent. The number of persons employed in private industry increased by 10 per cent, while employees of government authorities increased by 7 per cent. Private employment increased by 20,400 males and 15,500 females. On the other hand in government employment, there was an increase of 5,400 females compared with an increase of 4,000 males.

At 30 June 1969, females comprised 30 per cent of the total civilian wage and salary earners compared with 29 per cent at 30 June 1966.

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
1966	233.4	115.2	348.6	108.8	24.6	133.4
1967	236.1	121.2	357.3	109.0	26.1	135.1
1968	244.1	126.0	370.1	110.5	28.0	138.5
1969	253.8	130.7	384.5	112.8	30.0	142.8

¹ At the 1966 Census: Agriculture, 30,158 males and 5,513 females; private domestic service, 409 males and 3,980 females.

The table on the next page shows the numbers of male and female wage and salary earners in civilian employment classified by industry groups for each of the four years to 1969.

For males, during the years 1966 to 1969, increases were recorded for all industry groups except "Transport and Storage", for which group there was a slight decrease. Of the 24,400 increase in male wage and salary earners during this period, 9,900 or 41 per cent, were absorbed by the "Manufacturing", "Building and Construction", and "Finance and Other Commerce" groups. At 30 June 1969 these three groups accounted for just over half the total male wage and salary earners in civilian employment. The number of females increased in all industry groups during the period 1966 to 1969.

Detailed figures are published by the Bureau of Census and Statistics, Canberra, in the monthly bulletin *Employment and Unemployment*.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND
(Excluding Agriculture and Private Domestic Service)

Industry Group	June 1966	June 1967	June 1968	June 1969
MALES ('000)				
Forestry, Fishing, and Trapping	3.1	3.4	3.8	3.7
Mining and Quarrying	10.5	10.7	11.2	12.3
Manufacturing etc.	98.2	97.9	100.6	101.6
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services	10.1	10.4	10.4	10.9
Building and Construction	56.5	55.9	56.7	59.6
Transport and Storage	30.8	30.1	30.3	30.5
Communication	11.1	11.5	12.0	12.2
Retail Trade	27.8	28.5	29.2	29.6
Finance and Other Commerce	40.3	40.9	41.8	43.7
Public Authority, n.e.i.	15.7	16.3	17.1	18.0
Health, Hospitals, etc.	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.7
Education	10.3	11.0	11.7	12.8
Other Industries	21.6	22.1	23.2	25.0
Total	342.2	345.1	354.6	366.6
FEMALES ('000)				
Manufacturing etc.	22.8	23.6	24.4	25.3
Transport and Storage	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.3
Communication	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6
Retail Trade	26.9	28.0	29.0	29.4
Finance and Other Commerce	17.8	18.7	19.9	20.5
Public Authority, n.e.i.	6.0	6.1	6.4	6.6
Health, Hospitals, etc.	19.4	19.9	20.5	21.7
Education	12.8	13.8	15.2	16.4
Other Industries ¹	27.7	30.6	32.0	33.9
Total	139.8	147.3	154.0	160.7
PERSONS ('000)				
Forestry, Fishing, and Trapping	3.2	3.5	3.9	3.8
Mining and Quarrying	11.1	11.4	11.9	13.1
Manufacturing etc.	121.0	121.5	125.0	126.9
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services	10.8	11.1	11.2	11.7
Building and Construction	58.0	57.5	58.5	61.5
Transport and Storage	33.8	33.2	33.4	33.8
Communication	14.5	15.0	15.5	15.8
Retail Trade	54.7	56.5	58.2	59.0
Finance and Other Commerce	58.1	59.6	61.7	64.2
Public Authority, n.e.i.	21.7	22.4	23.5	24.6
Health, Hospitals, etc.	25.6	26.3	27.1	28.4
Education	23.1	24.8	26.9	29.2
Other Industries	46.4	49.6	51.8	55.3
Total	482.0	492.4	508.6	527.3

¹ Including small numbers of females from the extra groups shown for males. These are included in their correct groups in the total figures for persons.

Employment of wage and salary earners (excluding agriculture and private domestic) is shown for each State in the following table.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA
(Excluding Agriculture and Private Domestic Service)

State	June 1966	June 1967	June 1968	June 1969
MALES ('000)				
New South Wales	989.5	1,002.7	1,025.4	1,052.2
Victoria	735.7	747.7	763.5	782.2
Queensland	342.2	345.1	354.6	366.6
South Australia	242.8	245.7	254.0	261.6
Western Australia	181.0	184.2	197.0	206.4
Tasmania	81.6	83.2	84.7	86.5
Australia ¹	2,612.2	2,650.6	2,725.3	2,804.9
FEMALES ('000)				
New South Wales	456.1	480.4	497.2	518.4
Victoria	361.2	376.5	388.2	405.8
Queensland	139.8	147.3	154.0	160.7
South Australia	106.1	109.8	116.2	121.4
Western Australia	76.3	82.3	89.3	97.3
Tasmania	33.8	35.5	37.1	38.1
Australia ¹	1,191.3	1,251.7	1,304.5	1,366.8
PERSONS ('000)				
New South Wales	1,445.6	1,483.1	1,522.6	1,570.6
Victoria	1,096.9	1,124.2	1,151.7	1,188.0
Queensland	482.0	492.4	508.6	527.3
South Australia	348.9	355.5	370.2	383.0
Western Australia	257.3	266.5	286.3	303.7
Tasmania	115.4	118.7	121.8	124.6
Australia ¹	3,803.5	3,902.3	4,029.8	4,171.7

¹ Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

4 INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION AND TRADE UNIONS

Both Commonwealth and State industrial authorities enter into the field of industrial regulation in Queensland. Broadly, Commonwealth tribunals have jurisdiction over industrial matters which extend beyond the boundaries of any one State and over all matters affecting employees of the Commonwealth or any of its authorities. The Commonwealth tribunals are superior within their jurisdiction, but in Queensland Commonwealth awards are more limited in their application than in most other States.

A survey of awards etc. in May 1968 covered approximately 393,000 Queensland employees, compared with 333,000 in a similar survey five years earlier. In 1968, 23.4 per cent worked under Commonwealth awards and 65.9 per cent under State awards, while 10.7 per cent were not under any award. The respective percentages in 1963 were 18.0, 72.8, and 9.2. Employees in rural industry and private domestic service were excluded from the surveys.

Of all employees, excluding workers in rural industry and private domestic service, at work in Queensland in May 1968, it is estimated that approximately 85,000 males and 32,000 females worked under Commonwealth awards etc., 227,000 males and 109,000 females worked under State awards etc., and 41,000 males and 13,000 females were not covered by any awards etc.

State Industrial Authorities—State industrial authorities exercise jurisdiction over about two-thirds of all workers employed in Queensland.

The Industrial Court of Queensland was established in 1917 and was the sole industrial tribunal in this State until May 1961. (The constitution and functions of the Court were described in the 1960 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.) With the proclamation of *The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1961*, which took effect from 2 May 1961, substantial changes were introduced. The new Act provided for the establishment of an Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to carry out most of the arbitral functions of the Industrial Court, as previously constituted. The Industrial Court, itself, was preserved but with altered functions and structure. It is now largely judicial in character.

The Industrial Court has, as President, a judge of the Supreme Court who, sitting alone, constitutes the Court, excepting in those cases where jurisdiction is conferred on the Full Industrial Court. The Full Court consists of the President and two Commissioners of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission consists of not more than five members. A Commissioner may sit alone or as a member of the Full Bench of the Commission which is constituted by not less than three members of the Commission. Any question before the Full Bench may be decided by a majority.

The Full Bench of the Commission may, among other things, make declarations as to the cost of living, the standard of living, the basic wage, and standard hours of work. It may make general rulings relating to any industrial matter after having given reasonable notice of its intention to do so, thus giving an opportunity for all interested persons to be heard.

The Commission may, in addition to declaring rates of pay, specify conditions of employment under each of its awards, including such matters as overtime rates; proportion of female workers to male workers, young workers to adult workers, apprentices and improvers to journeymen; and hours of work. It may also, notwithstanding the provisions of the Factories and Shops Act, fix the hours of trading for shops.

Under *The Apprenticeship Act of 1964*, the Commission is empowered to fix the percentage proportions of a tradesman's wages for ordinary time worked in any calling as the wages payable to an apprentice according to the year at apprenticeship for ordinary time worked by him.

The Commission may delegate to Industrial Magistrates, or to the Chief Industrial Inspector, the formulation of details regarding the application of its decisions. All Stipendiary Magistrates are deemed to be also Industrial Magistrates; and Clerks of the Court can be appointed to act as Industrial Magistrates.

The Court and Commission follow the usual legal procedure of relying on evidence submitted by litigants but are not limited to this procedure. Evidence may be admitted whether strictly legal or not. In proceedings before the Commission a party may be represented by counsel or solicitor only by consent of all parties; or, in cases before the Court, by leave.

Details of the business of the State industrial authorities during the ten years to 1969 are as follows.

STATE INDUSTRIAL COURT AND INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Nature of Business	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Applications ¹ for										
New Awards, Variations, Recissions, Interpretations . . .	719	567	295	845	589	605	506	672	907	682
Compulsory Conferences and References to Disputes . . .	72	73	56	67	95	70	106	79	64	81
Exemptions from Long Service Leave Provisions . . .	18	10	9	7	12	7	2	1	10	4
Injunctions and Restraint Orders	15	5	7	17	22	9	27	7	1	1
Miscellaneous, including Deregistrations, Apprentices, etc.	20	33	12	17	115	53	13	60	31	17
Appeals to Industrial Commission from Decisions of										
Industrial Commission ² . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial Registrar . . .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Industrial Magistrates ³ . . .	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Appeals to Industrial Court from Decisions of										
Industrial Commission . . .	..	..	2	5	9	5	10	15	14	6
Industrial Registrar . . .	1	3	2	..	1	2	1	..	1	2
Industrial Magistrates under Workers' Compensation Acts . . .	13	8	9	8	8	9	2	4	..	4
Other Acts ³ . . .	17	14	15	25	11	12	5	5	20	4
Total . . .	875	714	409	993	863	772	672	845	1,048	801

¹ Applications were heard by the Industrial Court until 1 May 1961; after the reconstitution of the Court with new functions, they were heard by the newly-established Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. ² Appeals heard by the full Commission against decisions of a single member. ³ Industrial Arbitration, Workers' Accommodation, and Apprentices and Minors Acts.

Commonwealth Industrial Authorities—The Commonwealth Parliament is empowered, under the Constitution, to make laws with respect to conciliation and arbitration for the prevention or settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State. Such disputes are held to include any arising in relation to employment in an industry carried on by, or under the control of, the Commonwealth or an authority of the Commonwealth, whether or not the dispute extends beyond the limits of any one State. The *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-1964* provides the authority under which the Commonwealth industrial tribunals operate. The Act covers the regulation of rates of wages, hours, and working conditions generally.

Amendments to the Act in 1956 separated the judicial functions and the conciliation and arbitration functions of the then existing Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. The Commonwealth Industrial Court was established to carry out the judicial functions under the Act, and the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to carry out the conciliation and arbitration functions.

The Commission is empowered to take steps for the prompt prevention or settlement of an industrial dispute by conciliation or, if necessary, arbitration. It may exercise its powers at its own discretion or on the application of a party. Commissioners may be assigned to deal with disputes relating to particular industries or to deal with a particular dispute. The Commission conducts hearings in all States.

Unions Registered in Queensland—In order that they may be represented in claims before the State Industrial Court and Commission, unions both of employees and employers must be registered under *The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, 1961 to 1964*.

Particulars for five years of employees' unions registered under the Acts are shown in the following table.

EMPLOYEES' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND

Name of Union	Membership in Queensland at 31 December				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Amalgamated Engineering	11,330	11,587	11,546	11,775	11,578
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	10,000	9,800	9,000	9,000	9,120
Association of Architects, Engineers, Surveyors, & Draughtsmen of Aust. (Q.)	1,300	1,269	1,371	1,418	1,454
Australasian Meat Industry (Q.)	8,931	9,012	8,617	8,243	9,077
Australian Bank Officials' (Q.)	5,784	5,929	5,601	5,536	5,347
Aust. Builders' Labourers' Federation (Q.)	3,018	2,415	2,124	2,085	2,299
Australian Federated Union of Locomotive Enginemen (Q.)	2,421	2,318	2,120	2,120	1,955
Australian Railways (Q.)	8,857	7,832	7,554	7,303	6,981
Australian Tramway and Motor Omnibus Employees' (Brisbane)	1,597	1,573	1,542	1,401	1,260
Australian Workers'	69,390	67,293	63,904	60,137	58,290
Bacon Factories	1,116	1,088	1,116	1,108	1,066
Boilermakers' (Q.)	3,280	3,800	3,300	3,967	4,187
Clothing and Allied Trades (Q.)	2,946	2,904	2,962	3,055	2,839
Electrical Trades (Q.)	6,942	7,218	6,900	6,948	7,447
Federated Clerks' (C. and S.Q.)	26,051	24,199	22,485	19,274	18,517
Federated Clerks' (N.Q.)	4,687	4,655	4,160	4,165	3,710
Fed. Engine Drivers' and Firemen's (Q.) ..	7,083	7,279	6,736	6,848	6,358
Federated Furnishing Trade (Q.)	1,647	1,507	1,694	1,400	1,400
Federated Ironworkers' (Q.)	4,061	4,461	3,743	3,975	4,013
Federated Liquor and Allied Industries (Q.)	2,591	2,655	3,138	3,317	3,400
Federated Miscellaneous Workers' (Q.) ..	11,043	10,512	9,668	9,136	9,145
Federated Storemen and Packers' (Q.) ..	6,407	6,565	6,436	5,478	5,256
Foodstuffs and Allied Industries	7,505	7,903	6,718	5,674	5,797
Hospital Employees'	1,563	1,607	1,647	1,671	2,210
Municipal Officers' (Q.)	4,061	4,148	4,178	4,380	4,490
Operative Painters' and Decorators' (Q.) ..	4,003	4,242	4,161	4,052	4,160
Plumbers' and Gasfitters' (Q.)	2,380	2,565	2,533	2,558	1,732
Printing and Kindred Industries (Q.) ..	4,018	4,090	4,130	4,284	4,367
Professional Engineers of Australia (Q.) ..	901	970	1,037	1,085	1,179
Professional Musicians of Australia (Q.) ..	1,386	1,395	1,302	1,533	1,277
Queensland Colliery	2,273	2,275	2,310	2,310	1,200
Queensland Police	2,827	2,976	2,932	3,050	2,931
Queensland Professional Officers'	4,307	4,407	4,488	4,829	5,288
Queensland Railway Maintenance	3,100	3,081	3,072	2,924	2,071
Queensland Railway Station Masters	1,012	1,001	1,028	985	1,008
Queensland Railway Traffic	1,514	1,469	1,379	1,317	1,256
Queensland Shop Assistants'	17,673	17,418	17,015	16,156	15,317
Queensland State Service	8,499	8,961	9,530	10,048	10,693
Queensland Teachers'	9,018	9,459	9,773	10,153	11,825
Railway Salaried Officers'	1,027	1,024	1,026	1,031	1,108
Royal Australian Nursing Federation (Q.)	5,769	4,094	5,662	5,059	5,829
Sheet Metal Working (Q.)	4,000	3,612	3,328	3,954	3,731
Theatrical and Amusement (Q.)	2,002	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,314
Transport Workers' (Q.)	10,411	10,514	10,754	11,329	11,639
Vehicle Builders' Federation (Q.)	2,232	3,003	3,106	3,043	2,971
Other Unions	10,525	10,061	9,803	9,372	8,872
Total ¹	312,488	308,146	298,629	290,486	286,964

¹ Unions numbered 79 in 1965 and 1966, 78 in 1967, 75 in 1968, and 76 in 1969.

Most unions of employees are registered in this way. The few exceptions are those unions all of whose members are covered by awards of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

Particulars of employers' unions registered under the Acts are shown in the following table for five years to 1969.

EMPLOYERS' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND

Name of Union	Membership in Queensland at 31 December				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Australian Sugar Producers' Association ..	5,913	5,890	5,758	5,712	5,542
Central Coastal Graziers' Assn of Qld ..	972	1,077	1,092	1,128	997
Graziers' Association of Central and Northern Queensland ..	1,552	1,581	1,640	1,457	1,619
Graziers' Assn of Sth Eastern Queensland	1,880	1,750	1,763	1,772	1,766
Queensland Automobile Chamber of Commerce ..	1,626	1,590	1,807	1,776	1,657
Queensland Branch, Australian Medical Association ..	1,643	1,700	1,754	1,810	1,908
Queensland Cane Growers' Association ..	7,905	8,028	7,881	7,739	7,600
Queensland Chamber of Manufactures ..	1,316	1,328	1,358	1,368	1,440
Queensland Retail Traders' Assn of Grocers, Drapers, and General Stores ..	2,804	2,745	2,570	2,525	2,474
Queensland Shopkeepers' Association ..	1,194	1,169	1,064	1,112	1,024
United Graziers' Association of Qld ..	5,779	5,906	5,966	5,779	5,788
Other Unions ..	7,570	8,456	7,832	7,648	8,587
Total ¹ ..	40,154	41,220	40,485	39,826	40,402

¹ Employers' unions numbered 35 in 1965, 1966, 1967, and 1968, and 36 in 1969.

The following table shows, for five years to 1969, the membership of all trade unions in Queensland, grouped industrially. The number of separate unions operating in Queensland at December 1969 was 135, the same as for the previous year, compared with 140 at the end of 1967. Membership figures shown in the table include members of unions wholly covered by Federal awards. The figures are therefore in excess of the numbers shown on page 408 as registered under *The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, 1961 to 1964*.

TRADE UNIONS, QUEENSLAND¹

Industry Group	Membership ² at 31 December ('000)				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc. ..	29.9	31.3	30.7	31.9	32.7
Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	33.7	33.9	32.6	24.2	25.8
Other Manufacturing ..	22.6	22.7	21.8	21.5	21.1
Building and Construction ..	23.7	22.5	22.0	20.5	20.3
Railway and Tramway Services ..	23.9	23.4	21.8	20.5	20.0
Road and Air Transport ..	11.4	11.6	11.8	12.4	12.7
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.8
Banking, Insurance, and Clerical ..	42.5	40.7	38.8	35.8	34.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade ..	25.7	26.4	25.9	25.3	23.6
Public Administration ³ ..	57.8	59.5	61.0	62.1	68.1
Other Industries ..	77.3	75.1	73.1	76.1	73.5
Total ..	353.3	351.6	344.0	334.1	336.4

¹ Australian trade union membership at December 1969 was 2,239,100. The number of separate unions operating was 309. ² Comparability between years of membership figures for an industry group may be affected by an amalgamation of trade unions classified to different industry groups. ³ Including communication industries, local authority administration, etc.

Industrial Disputes—The three tables following refer to industrial disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more. The workers involved indirectly are those who were out of work because of stoppages at their places of employment, but who themselves were not parties to the disputes.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK), QUEENSLAND

Year	Disputes	Workers Involved			Working Days Lost	Total Estimated Loss of Wages
		Directly	Indirectly	Total		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
1960	173	155,073	3,566	158,639	153,061	1,189.4
1961	123	73,442	4,798	78,240	168,958	1,829.2
1962	175	33,445	8,321	41,766	75,951	598.8
1963	160	37,047	7,266	44,313	54,861	468.0
1964	198	84,951	7,745	92,696	157,571	1,453.4
1965	186	48,328	5,241	53,569	189,941	2,221.2
1966	171	67,109	1,622	68,731	80,692	860.8
1967	159	45,616	635	46,251	88,186	886.7
1968	193	116,706	3,474	120,180	158,615	1,701.2
1969	253	214,966	3,529	218,495	238,596	2,523.6

The next table shows a dissection according to main industry groups of industrial disputes which occurred in Queensland during 1969.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1969

Industry Group	Disputes	Workers Involved			Working Days Lost	Total Estimated Loss of Wages
		Directly	In-directly	Total		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
Agriculture, Grazing, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal Mining	25	4,164	..	4,164	7,512	111.6
Other Mining and Quarrying	2	1,582	86	1,668	1,695	17.3
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc. ..	77	54,967	202	55,169	69,048	719.6
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	36	24,737	2,867	27,604	33,715	356.7
Other Manufacturing	11	4,490	..	4,490	14,729	47.7
Building and Construction	46	34,907	183	35,090	40,601	430.0
Railway and Tramway Services	11	18,152	..	18,152	20,648	209.3
Other Transport	12	22,318	191	22,509	23,739	249.4
Stevedoring	25	12,662	..	12,662	6,996	78.5
Other Industries ¹	8	36,987	..	36,987	19,913	303.5
Total	253	214,966	3,529	218,495	238,596	2,523.6

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 1969 was markedly higher than for 1968. The industry groups of Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc.; Building and Construction; and Food, Drink, and Tobacco, among them, accounted for 60 per cent of all working days lost during 1969.

A comparison of industrial disputes in the various States during 1969 is shown in the following table.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK), AUSTRALIA, 1969

State	Disputes	Workers Involved			Working Days Lost	Total Estimated Loss of Wages
		Directly	Indirectly	Total		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
New South Wales	1,133	507,899	13,827	521,726	743,753	8,666.3
Victoria	367	336,669	19,760	356,429	717,221	8,619.6
Queensland ..	253	214,966	3,529	218,495	238,596	2,523.6
South Australia ..	72	101,102	1,660	102,762	128,957	1,551.4
Western Australia	104	57,019	2,083	59,102	101,383	1,284.2
Tasmania	44	8,588	123	8,711	9,948	115.3
Australia ¹ ..	2,014	1,244,032	41,166	1,285,198	1,957,957	22,985.7

¹ Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

5 WAGES

Commonwealth Basic Wage—Prior to 1921 the Commonwealth basic wage, when declared, was based on the "Harvester" judgment in which Mr Justice Higgins fixed \$4.20 per week as a reasonable wage to provide for "a family of about five" in Melbourne in 1907. It was varied by the retail prices index number for food, groceries, and rent of all houses ("A" Series) for the calendar year or for the four quarters immediately preceding the declaration. From 1921 until the first quarter of 1933, the wage was varied quarterly. In 1922 an amount of \$0.30 (the "Powers 3s") was added to the "Harvester" equivalent by Mr Justice Powers to allow for the lag while the rise of prices was preceding the calculation and application of the index number. This \$0.30 became a permanent addition.

From the first quarter of 1933, the basic wage was varied in accordance with the "C" Series Index, which included clothing and miscellaneous items. The 1934 judgment introduced a new basis under which an index number of 1,000 ("C" Series) was equivalent to a wage of \$8.10.

The 1937 judgment divided the basic wage into two parts. (i) The first part was a "needs" wage, which was the same as the basic wage under the 1934 judgment. The Court adopted a special "Court" Index Number, obtained by multiplying the "C" Series Index Number by .081, which gave the "needs" wage. (ii) To the "needs" wage was added a constant "prosperity" loading, which varied between States, and was lower for railway awards. In December 1946 a new "Court" Index (Second Series), derived by multiplying the "C" Series Index Number by .087, instead of .081 as previously, was adopted.

A judgment of the Court on 12 October 1950 awarded a general increase in the basic wage for males of \$2 per week, and declared that the existing "prosperity" loadings should be absorbed into the new basic wage at a uniform level of \$0.50 in all States and for all awards. Adjustments were to be made on a new "Court" Index (Third Series), to be derived by multiplying the "C" Series Index Number by .103 instead of .087 as previously. The rate for females was fixed at 75 per cent of the rate for males for all awards, to operate from December 1950.

On 12 September 1953 the Court gave a decision that automatic adjustment of the basic wage should no longer operate. At a subsequent Basic Wage Inquiry in 1956, the Court intimated that an annual assessment would be most appropriate in fixing the wage.

In 1961 the Commission introduced new procedures. A review of the economy generally was to be undertaken at intervals of three or four years. Each year the Commission would make the assumption that the effects of movements in the Consumer Price Index should be reflected in the basic wage unless it was persuaded to the contrary by those opposing the change. In the 1964 Basic Wage Judgment, the Commission indicated that the only departure from the 1961 procedure was that it was now considered "preferable for the future to leave it to the parties to apply as they were advised either for money or real changes in the basic wage".

Following the 1965 basic wage hearing, the Commission indicated in a majority judgment that it considered an increase in wages could be sustained but that this should be by way of an addition to margins rather than to the basic wage. However, following the 1966 hearing an increase of \$2 per week in the basic wage for adult males was granted.

A judgment of the Commission on 5 June 1967 adopted the concept of a "total" wage and the Commonwealth basic wage was abolished from that date.

The following table shows each change in the Commonwealth basic wage in Brisbane from 1 November 1949 to its abolition on 5 June 1967. Further details are given in the Appendix on page 551.

COMMONWEALTH WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE

Date of Operation ¹	Male Rate ²	Date of Operation ¹	Male Rate ²
	\$		\$
1 November 1949	12.50	1 August 1952	21.30
1 February 1950	12.70	1 November 1952	21.60
1 May 1950	12.90	1 February 1953	21.50
1 August 1950	13.20	1 May 1953	21.70
1 November 1950	13.50	1 August 1953	21.80
1 December 1950	15.40 ³	1 June 1956	22.80 ³
1 February 1951	15.90	15 May 1957	23.80 ³
1 May 1951	16.60	21 May 1958	24.30 ³
1 August 1951	17.50	11 June 1959	25.80 ³
1 November 1951	18.50	7 July 1961	27.00 ³
1 February 1952	19.90	19 June 1964	29.00 ³
1 May 1952	20.70	11 July 1966 (to 5 June 1967) ..	31.00 ³

¹ Payable as from the first pay period commencing on or after the date shown.
² The female rate used to be 54 per cent of the male rate, but for some years it varied in different awards from 54 to 75 per cent. The October 1950 judgment fixed it at 75 per cent of the male rate for all awards, to operate from December 1950.
³ Basic wage declaration by Court on application of unions.

The following table shows the movements in the Commonwealth basic wage in all State capital cities and the six capital cities as a whole.

COMMONWEALTH BASIC WAGE: WEEKLY RATES, ADULT MALES

Date of Operation ¹	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six Capital Cities
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
21 May 1958	26.80	26.00	24.30	25.60	26.10	26.70	26.10
11 June 1959	28.30	27.50	25.80	27.10	27.60	28.20	27.60
7 July 1961	29.50	28.70	27.00	28.30	28.80	29.40	28.80
19 June 1964	31.50	30.70	29.00	30.30	30.80	31.40	30.80
11 July 1966 ²	33.50	32.70	31.00	32.30	32.80	33.40	32.80

¹ Rates were operative from the beginning of the first pay period commencing on or after the date shown.
² To 5 June 1967 when the Commonwealth basic wage was abolished.

Commonwealth Total Wage—The decision in June 1967 to abolish the basic wage resulted in a “total” wage concept for each award, in lieu of the concept of a basic wage plus a specific margin. Since then, uniform increases have been awarded at intervals to each “total” adult male and female award wage. Initially the increases were fixed amounts (\$1.00 per week from 1 July 1967 and \$1.35 per week from 25 October 1968), but, in a departure from previous practice, the Commission awarded an increase of 3 per cent from 19 December 1969. All increases were payable from the first pay period commencing on or after those dates.

Commonwealth Minimum Wage Rates—The Commission, in a decision of 8 July 1966, announced its intention to grant relief to low wage earners by inserting a provision in all awards prescribing a minimum wage for adult males. The weekly minimum wage rate prescribed was the then current basic wage plus \$3.75.

Subsequent adjustments followed those for the “total” wage as described above, except in 1969 when the increase was \$3.50 compared with 3 per cent for the “total” wage.

COMMONWEALTH MINIMUM WAGE: WEEKLY RATES, ADULT MALES

Date of Operation ¹	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
11 July 1966	37.25	36.45	34.75	36.05	36.55	37.15
1 July 1967	38.25	37.45	35.75	37.05	37.55	38.15
25 October 1968 ..	39.60	38.80	37.10	38.40	38.90	39.50
19 December 1969 ..	43.10	42.30	40.60	41.90	42.40	43.00

¹ Rates were operative from the beginning of the first pay period commencing on or after the date shown.

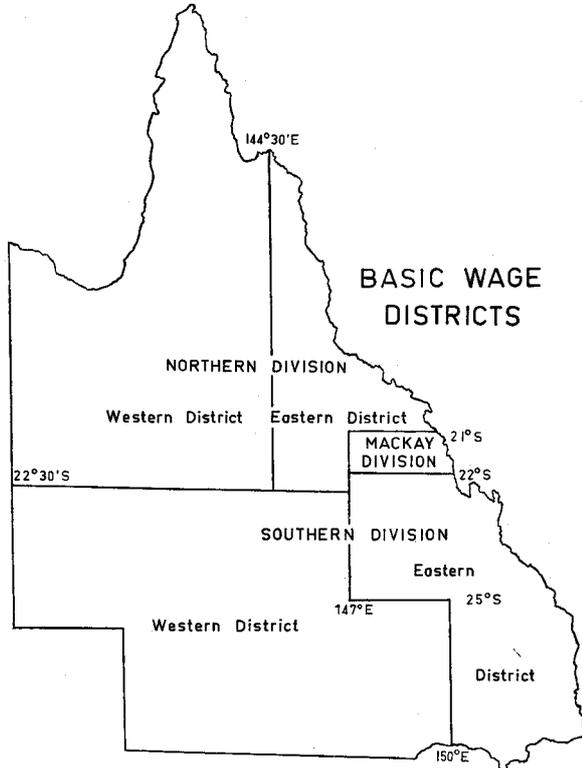
State Basic Wage—A State basic wage, to which margins are added for particular work or skill, was first declared in 1921. Subsequent variations to the wage have been applied to all State awards. The function of fixing the wage, which formerly lay with the Queensland Industrial Court, has been the responsibility of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission since 2 May 1961. The Commission may vary the wage after a general hearing of the applications of interested parties.

The adult male basic wage is nominally intended to provide for the needs of a man, his wife, and three children. In fixing this wage the earnings of the wife or any child are not taken into account.

The Commission must, “in the matter of making declarations in regard to the basic wage or standard hours, take into consideration the probable economic effect of such declaration in relation to the community in general and the probable economic effect thereof upon industry or any industry or industries concerned”.

A basic wage was not declared by the Queensland Industrial Court prior to 1921, but \$7.70 was generally recognised as the “living wage” in its awards. From 1921 the basic wage was fixed by the Court from time to time (except in 1925 when it was fixed by legislation for one year and thereafter until varied by the Court), after hearing evidence as to the cost of living and capacity of industries to pay.

From 1942 to 1945 the Court was governed by the Wage Pegging section of the National Security Regulations, which restricted wage increases principally to “cost of living” adjustments. In December 1946



the Court raised the basic wage by \$0.70, and in the latter part of 1947 it adjusted wage rates as required by the introduction of a 40-hour week. Following the Commonwealth Court's male basic wage increase of \$2.00 a week (see page 411), the State basic wage was raised by \$1.50 per week for both sexes in December 1950. At the same time, the Court declared that if any award provided for any male employee to receive less than \$0.50 a week over the basic wage, this rate would be adjusted on application to the Court. The effective basic wage for males has been, therefore, since December 1950, \$0.50 a week above the rates shown on page 415.

In subsequent judgments up to 1960, the Court made it clear that, while it considered the basic wage level following each quarterly adjustment to the "C" Series Index, it did not hold itself bound to alter the basic wage accordingly, or, indeed, to make any variation purely on the grounds of alteration in price levels.

For statistical purposes, the "C" Series Index was replaced after December quarter 1960 by the Consumer Price Index. In its judgments since then, the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission has taken account of changes shown by the latter index.

In a judgment given on 1 April 1965, the Commission stated that it did not propose in future to vary the basic wage solely because of a change in the Consumer Price Index unless such change warranted an alteration of \$0.40 or more in the basic wage. A general award increase for adults of \$1 a week from 3 July 1967 was retrospectively declared to have been a basic wage adjustment.

Particulars of each basic wage declaration from the first declaration by the State Industrial Court are shown in the table below. The variation operative on 1 May 1961 was to give effect to the Court's decision to bring the female basic wage to not less than 75 per cent of the male rate.

STATE WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE

Date of Operation	Males	Females	Date of Operation	Males	Females
	\$	\$		\$	\$
1 March 1921 ..	8.50	4.30	28 April 1952 ..	20.70	13.85
1 March 1922 ..	8.00	4.10	28 July 1952 ..	21.30	14.25
28 September 1925 ¹ ..	8.50	4.30	3 November 1952 ..	21.60	14.45
1 August 1930 ..	8.00	4.10	4 May 1953 ..	21.80	14.60
1 December 1930 ..	7.70	3.95	3 August 1953 ..	21.90	14.70
1 July 1931 ..	7.40	3.90	2 November 1953 ..	22.20	14.90
1 April 1937 ..	7.80	4.10	1 February 1954 ..	22.50	15.10
1 April 1938 ..	8.10	4.30	1 August 1955 ..	22.70	15.25
7 August 1939 ..	8.40	4.50	24 October 1955 ..	22.90	15.40
31 March 1941 ..	8.90	4.80	23 April 1956 ..	23.30	15.70
4 May 1942 ..	9.10	4.95	23 July 1956 ..	23.70	16.00
3 August 1942 ..	9.20	5.00	29 October 1956 ..	24.10	16.25
2 November 1942 ..	9.40	5.15	29 April 1957 ..	23.90	16.25
3 May 1943 ..	9.50	5.25	29 July 1957 ..	24.10	16.25
2 August 1943 ..	9.70	5.45	27 January 1958 ..	24.40	16.45
5 August 1946 ..	9.80	5.55	28 April 1958 ..	24.80	16.75
23 December 1946 ..	10.50	6.05	28 July 1958 ..	25.40	17.20
10 February 1947 ..	10.70	6.25	27 October 1958 ..	25.60	17.35
28 April 1947 ..	10.80	6.35	2 February 1959 ..	26.00	17.65
27 October 1947 ..	10.90	6.45	27 April 1959 ..	26.30	17.90
2 February 1948 ..	11.10	6.65	26 October 1959 ..	26.70	18.20
26 April 1948 ..	11.40	6.85	1 February 1960 ..	26.90	18.40
2 August 1948 ..	11.70	7.05	2 May 1960 ..	27.10	18.60
1 November 1948 ..	11.90	7.25	1 August 1960 ..	27.30	18.80
31 January 1949 ..	12.20	7.45	31 October 1960 ..	27.60	19.10
2 May 1949 ..	12.30	7.55	30 January 1961 ..	28.00	19.40
1 August 1949 ..	12.60	7.75	1 May 1961 ..	28.00	21.00
31 October 1949 ..	12.90	7.95	29 May 1961 ..	28.40	21.30
30 January 1950 ..	13.10	8.15	6 May 1963 ..	28.60	21.45
1 May 1950 ..	13.30	8.35	13 July 1964 ..	30.00	22.50
31 July 1950 ..	13.60	8.55	7 December 1964 ..	30.60	22.95
30 October 1950 ..	13.90	8.75	29 March 1965 ..	30.90	23.20
7 December 1950 ..	15.40	10.25	20 September 1965 ..	31.40	23.55
5 February 1951 ..	15.90	10.55	23 May 1966 ..	32.70	24.55
30 April 1951 ..	16.60	11.00	10 April 1967 ..	33.20	24.90
30 July 1951 ..	17.50	11.60	3 July 1967 ² ..	34.20	25.90
29 October 1951 ..	18.50	12.30	28 October 1968 ..	35.55	27.25
4 February 1952 ..	19.90	13.30	22 December 1969 ..	36.65	28.05

¹ Fixed by Basic Wage Act. ² A fixed loading of \$1 a week added to award wages for adult males and females was operative from 3 July 1967 to 28 October 1968 when it was absorbed in the basic wage.

The basic wage as fixed, and shown in the above table, is applicable throughout the south-eastern part of the State. Additional amounts are payable throughout various other districts defined as in the map opposite, partly on account of higher "costs of living" in those districts.

These amounts, which are termed parities or allowances, were increased as from 2 February 1959, this being the only alteration since they were instituted in 1921. The increases, for adult males, were as follows: South-Western District, from \$0.73 to \$1.05 per week; Mackay, \$0.55 to \$0.90; North-Eastern, \$1.00 to \$1.05; and North-Western, \$1.73 to \$3.25. Half the amounts were allowed for adult females prior to 1 May 1961. Since that date the proportion has been 75 per cent of the adult male rate.

Basic Wages in Australian States—The following table shows the State basic wage ruling in each capital city from 1958 to 1970. (For an

account of the methods used in arriving at these rates, see page 385 of the 1966 issue of the *Year Book*.)

STATE BASIC WAGES: WEEKLY RATES, ADULT MALES

At End of Month	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1958 December	27.30	26.30	25.60	25.60	27.34	27.20
1959 ,,	27.90	27.50	26.70	27.10	28.15	28.20
1960 ,,	29.40	27.50	27.60	27.10	29.46	28.20
1961 ,,	30.10	28.70	28.40	28.30	29.88	29.40
1962 ,,	30.00	28.70	28.40	28.30	29.88	29.40
1963 ,,	30.30	28.70	28.60	28.30	30.15	29.40
1964 ,,	31.50	30.70	30.60	30.30	31.12	31.40
1965 ,,	31.50	30.70	31.40	30.30	31.96	31.40
1966 ,,	33.50	32.70	32.70	32.30	33.50	33.40
1967 ,,	34.50 ¹	.. ¹	34.20 ²	33.30	.. ¹	34.40
1968: March	34.50	..	34.20	33.30	..	34.40
June	34.50	..	34.20	33.30	..	34.40
September	34.50	..	34.20	33.30	..	34.40
December	35.85	..	35.55	34.65 ²	35.45	35.75
1969: March	35.85	..	35.55	34.65	35.45	35.75
June	35.85	..	35.55	34.65	35.45	35.75
September	35.85	..	35.55	34.65	35.45	35.75
December	36.90 ³	..	36.65 ⁴	34.65 ⁵	36.45 ⁶	36.80 ³
1970: March	36.90	..	36.65	34.65	36.45	36.80
June	36.90	..	36.65	34.65	36.45	36.80

¹ See text below. ² Payable from 28 October 1968. ³ Payable from 19 December 1969. ⁴ Payable from 22 December 1969. ⁵ An economic loading of 3 per cent was added to all award rates of pay from 22 December 1969. ⁶ Payable from 24 November 1969.

Following the judgment of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission on 5 June 1967 which applied the concept of a "total" wage and granted an increase of \$1 a week to adult males and adult females under Commonwealth awards, increases were also granted to employees under awards of the various State industrial authorities.

In New South Wales, award rates for adult males and females were increased by the addition of a fixed loading of \$1 a week, described as the "July 1967 economic loading", to take effect from the beginning of the first pay period commencing on or after 1 July 1967. Subsequently, legislation fixed the basic wage for adult males at \$34.50 per week, and for adult females at \$26.10 per week, to operate from 1 January 1968. The increase of \$1 per week in each basic wage absorbed the July 1967 loading which was then omitted from awards and agreements.

In Victoria, wage rates for adult males and females in most Wages Boards determinations were increased by \$1 a week from 1 July 1967. Basic wages and margins were deleted from determinations and wage rates were expressed as total wages. Since then variations in total wages have been the same as Commonwealth total wage movements (see page 413).

In Queensland a fixed loading of \$1 a week was added to award rates for adults from 3 July 1967 to 28 October 1968, when it was retrospectively declared by the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to have been part of the basic wage. In South Australia and Tasmania the increase was applied by way of variations to the "living" and basic wages respectively.

In Western Australia a special loading of 60 cents a week was added to award rates for adults from 1 July 1967. The loading was increased to \$1.95 from 28 October 1968 to 19 November 1968 when it was absorbed in the basic wage.

State Minimum Wage Rates—Awards of the industrial tribunals of several States now include provisions which prescribe minimum rates for adult males similar to the Commonwealth award provisions mentioned on page 413. 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. Variations in minimum rates since they were first introduced in the relevant States are shown below.

STATE MINIMUM WAGES: WEEKLY RATES, ADULT MALES

Operative Month	Victoria	Queens-land ¹	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1966: September .. .. .	..	..	36.05	..	..
1967: April .. .. .	..	..	36.05	36.55	..
July .. .. .	..	..	37.05	37.55	38.15
1968: October .. .. .	..	..	38.40	38.90	40.45
1969: December	42.30	..	41.90	42.40	43.00
1970: May	42.30	42.80	41.90	42.40	43.00

¹ Applies to the Eastern District of the Southern Division only; other Districts are higher.

Average Wage Rates—The next table shows weighted average minimum wage rates as prescribed in awards etc. for a full week's work.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES FOR ADULT MALES¹

Date	New South Wales	Victoria	Queens-land	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
31 Dec. 1958 ..	32.92	31.97	31.78	31.24	32.40	32.36	32.29
31 Dec. 1959 ..	35.02	34.42	33.43	33.99	34.08	34.71	34.47
31 Dec. 1960 ..	36.28	34.99	35.07	34.22	35.81	35.15	35.50
31 Dec. 1961 ..	37.34	36.22	35.98	35.46	36.38	36.27	36.58
31 Dec. 1962 ..	37.37	36.37	35.97	35.65	36.57	36.48	36.66
31 Dec. 1963 ..	38.28	37.20	37.00	36.40	37.50	37.29	37.55
31 Dec. 1964 ..	40.27	39.47	39.22	38.69	38.82	39.69	39.65
31 Dec. 1965 ..	41.08	40.34	41.66	39.48	40.49	40.73	40.76
31 Dec. 1966 ..	43.27	42.78	43.56	41.75	43.38	43.27	43.05
31 Dec. 1967 ..	45.35	44.59	45.55	43.79	45.07	45.31	45.00
31 Mar. 1968 ..	46.34	45.71	45.98	45.15	45.40	46.62	45.95
30 June 1968 ..	46.96	46.05	46.41	45.51	45.61	46.84	46.40
30 Sept. 1968 ..	47.76	46.92	47.01	46.21	46.05	47.35	47.15
31 Dec. 1968 ..	49.46	48.84	49.01	48.23	47.72	48.98	48.98
31 Mar. 1969 ..	50.04	49.08	49.21	48.38	48.00	49.13	49.34
30 June 1969 ..	50.24	49.46	49.64	48.63	48.52	49.45	49.65
30 Sept. 1969 ..	50.43	49.62	50.13	48.85	49.14	50.28	49.93
31 Dec. 1969 ..	52.28	51.68	51.90	50.67	50.67	51.97	51.79

¹ Averages, weighted by industrial groups (excluding rural), for a full week's work (excluding overtime).

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.

In the preceding table, wage rates are weighted by the proportions of employees in the various industries and occupations. Direct comparisons between States should be made with qualification, since the averages are affected by the relative size of industrial groups in each State and the differing wage rates between groups. A longer series, for Queensland only, is given in the Appendix on page 551.

The next table shows the weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime) within specific groups of industries.

The rates are based on the occupation structure within each industry and the weighting is in accordance with the number of employees in each occupation within selected awards, determinations, and agreements in the various industries.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES¹, INDUSTRY GROUPS², QUEENSLAND

Industry Group	At 31 December				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
ADULT MALES					
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Mining and Quarrying	51.04	54.49	56.28	60.30	62.20
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc. ..	41.82	43.43	45.10	49.59	51.71
All Manufacturing Groups	41.38	42.98	44.78	48.43	50.82
Building and Construction	40.38	42.74	44.54	47.37	49.84
Railway Services	42.24	43.55	45.36	48.52	51.12
Road and Air Transport	38.44	40.07	42.68	44.89	48.38
Shipping and Stevedoring	39.71	41.68	43.76	51.27	55.00
Communication	47.09	49.31	52.27	58.63	64.15
Wholesale and Retail Trade	41.26	43.37	45.50	48.31	51.99
Public Authority, n.e.i., and Community and Business Services, etc.	40.35	42.61	46.09	48.70	53.91
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	38.27	39.87	42.04	43.65	46.50
All Industry Groups ²	41.66	43.56	45.55	49.01	51.90
ADULT FEMALES					
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear	27.46	28.83	31.04	32.57	35.20
All Manufacturing Groups	28.18	29.47	31.57	33.38	35.91
Transport and Communication	31.67	33.11	35.47	38.03	40.68
Wholesale and Retail Trade	30.13	31.42	33.71	35.65	38.92
Public Authority, n.e.i., and Community and Business Services, etc.	29.26	31.04	33.22	35.19	39.08
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	27.62	28.80	30.85	32.98	35.28
All Industry Groups ²	29.17	30.53	32.71	34.70	37.63

¹ Weighted average of award rates for a full week's work (excluding overtime).

² Excluding rural.

Wage Rates and Average Earnings—In the next table, the State Basic Wage, average minimum wage rates and average weekly earnings of adult males in Queensland are shown for the ten years 1959-60 to 1968-69 and for each quarter of 1969.

The first column of the table shows the State Basic Wage, Brisbane, in operation at 31 December for the ten years 1959 to 1968, and also at the end of each quarter of 1969. The weighted average minimum weekly wage rates referred to on page 417, 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, average minimum wage, and average weekly earnings are also expressed as index numbers with the common base of 1959-60 = 100.

STATE BASIC WAGE, WEEKLY WAGE RATES, AND AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, QUEENSLAND

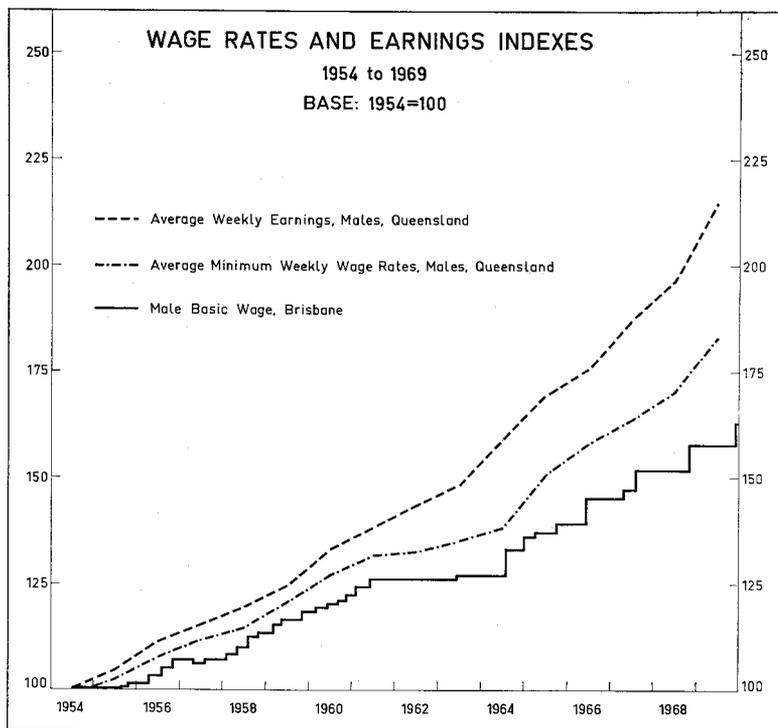
Period	State Basic Wage, Brisbane (Males) ¹		Average Minimum Weekly Adult Male Wage Rate ¹		Average Weekly Earnings per Employed Male Unit ²	
	Weekly Rate	Index of Money Rate	Weekly Rate	Index of Money Rate	Weekly Rate	Index of Money Rate
	\$		\$		\$	
Year						
1959-60	26.70	100.0	33.43	100.0	39.40	100.0
1960-61	27.60	103.4	35.07	104.9	41.60	105.6
1961-62	28.40	106.4	35.98	107.6	43.20	109.6
1962-63	28.40	106.4	35.97	107.6	44.40	112.7
1963-64	28.60	107.1	37.00	110.7	46.90	119.0
1964-65	30.60	114.6	39.22	117.3	50.40	127.9
1965-66	31.40	117.6	41.66	124.6	52.50	133.2
1966-67	32.70	122.5	43.56	130.4	55.60	141.1
1967-68	34.20	128.1	45.55	136.3	58.80	149.2
1968-69	35.55	133.1	49.01	146.6	62.60	158.9
Quarters, 1969						
March	35.55	133.1	49.21	147.2	60.10	152.5
June	35.55	133.1	49.64	148.5	64.30	163.2
September	35.55	133.1	50.13	150.0	66.60	169.0
December	36.65	137.3	51.90	155.2	71.40	181.2

¹ At the middle of the financial year or the end of the quarter shown.

² Average for year or quarter shown.

On the next page movements in the basic wage, award rates, and weekly earnings are presented in diagrammatic form. For each series actual money rates have been converted to index numbers on the common base of 1954 = 100.

The series illustrated below are not strictly comparable. Care should therefore be taken in interpreting the diagram, which is intended to give only a general impression of relative wage movements. The basic wage is the minimum wage for any adult worker to which the Commission adds various margins for skill etc. to arrive at award wages. The minimum award rate series shown here relates to the non-rural sector, and includes minimum award rates of wages only, those awards which relate solely or mainly to salary earners being excluded. The average weekly earnings series relates to actual earnings of all wage earners and salaried employees, whether adult or junior, full-time or part-time, or casual.



Award Wage Rates—Wage rates for selected occupations, as prescribed by awards of the State and Commonwealth industrial tribunals, are given below for the south-eastern portion of Queensland.

The wage rates should not be regarded as applicable to all persons working in the occupations listed. Rates of pay may vary according to whether a person is employed under a State or Commonwealth award, while in some cases the same occupation is listed in several awards and agreements, with consequent variation in pay rates.

The wages shown are minimum rates, and they exclude allowances payable, such as for shift work, night work, and work under extraordinary conditions, etc. Overtime rates are usually time-and-a-half for day workers for the first four hours and double time thereafter, and double time for shift workers and for work on Sundays and holidays. Except where otherwise specified the rates are per week of 40 hours.

WEEKLY AWARD WAGE RATES FOR ADULTS, SOUTH-EASTERN QUEENSLAND
1 JANUARY 1970

Males

	\$	\$	
<i>Pastoral Industry</i>		<i>Building</i>	
Station Hands (General)	38.53 ¹	Tradesmen	58.85
Shearing Shed Hands	55.43 ¹	Labourers	45.70
<i>Sugar Industry</i>		<i>Joinery Works</i>	
Field Workers	47.93	Joiners, Glaziers	57.46
Sugar Mill Workers	1.25492	<i>Engine Drivers</i>	
(Crushing Season)	per hour	Locomotive	52.36
Fugalmen	1.30642	Tractor (over 50 to 100 b.h.p.) ..	49.01
(Crushing Season)	per hour	Grader (over 50 to 100 b.h.p.) ..	54.16
<i>Sawmilling</i>		Fork Lift	49.22
Machinists, First Class	52.62	<i>Road Construction</i>	
Ordermen	46.59	Tool Sharpeners	45.41
Sawyers, No. 1, Hand Bench	52.62	Concrete Pavers	44.67
Tailers-out, No. 1, Hand Bench ..	45.67	Labourers	41.93
Labourers	42.11	<i>Carriers and Carters</i>	
<i>Electrical Engineering</i>		Motor Vehicle to 25 cwt	48.19
Installation Electricians	57.90	Motor Vehicle 25 cwt to 3 tons ..	49.74
Electrical Fitters	57.34	Motor Vehicle 3 to 6 tons ²	51.38
Power-house Labourers	48.90	<i>Waterside Workers</i>	
Electrical Labourers	44.23	Casual	1.64
Radio Mechanics	56.95		per hour ⁴
<i>Mechanical Engineering</i>		Permanent	11.44
Boilermakers	56.95		per day ⁴
Fitters or Turners	56.95	<i>Distribution</i>	
Moulders	56.95	Shop Assistants	47.88
Patternmakers	62.04	Storemen and Packers	45.92
Toolmakers	62.04	<i>Clerical and Professional</i>	
Engineering Labourers	44.34	Clerks	52.00
Motor Mechanics	56.95	Draftsmen	
<i>Butter and Cheese Factories</i>		Assistant Architects	1st Year
Butter Makers	48.19	Assistant Engineers	47.57
Graders (Cream)	47.01	Assistant Quantity Sur-veyors ..	4th Year
Testers	45.67		56.64
Pasteurisers	45.67	Journalists ³	62.60 ⁴
Cheese Makers	48.19		to 138.10 ⁴
Other	41.70	Pharmaceutical Chemists	51.49
<i>Baking</i>			to 78.99
Doughmakers	53.60 ²	<i>Hotels</i>	
Ovensmen	53.60 ²	Chief Cooks	46.18
<i>Furniture Making</i>		Cooks	43.81
Cabinet Makers, Upholsterers, etc.	56.95	Bar Attendants	43.66 ⁴
Mattress Makers	49.99	Yardmen	40.52
Storemen and Labourers	43.09	<i>Boarding Houses</i>	
Glass Bevelers and Silverers	57.80	Chief Cooks	45.92
		Other Cooks	44.33

Females

<i>Clothing Trade (ready-made dressmkg)</i>		<i>Public Hospital Employees (other than nurses)</i>	
Cutters	33.41	Laundresses	35.83
Machinists	30.63		to 36.60
	to 33.41	Cooks	39.49
Minimum Wage	28.78	Kitchenmaids and Housemaids ..	35.83
<i>Paper and Cardboard Mfg Trade</i>		<i>Amusement</i>	
Cardboard Box Machinists	32.54	Theatre Ushers	34.76
<i>Nursing</i>		<i>Distribution</i>	
Sisters, Grade I	39.80 ¹	Shop Assistants	36.66
	to 46.08 ¹		
Sisters, Grade II	37.07 ¹		
	to 38.56 ¹		

WEEKLY AWARD WAGE RATES FOR ADULTS, S.E. QUEENSLAND—*continued*
1 JANUARY 1970

Females—continued

	\$		\$
<i>Clerical and Professional</i>		<i>Hotels—continued</i>	
Clerks	40.72	Waitresses	31.81
Steno-typists	42.01	Generals	32.33
Dental Attendants	37.48		
		<i>Boarding Houses⁷</i>	
<i>Cafes and Restaurants</i>		Chief Cooks	38.05
Cooks	35.52	Other Cooks	35.63
Others	31.25	Laundresses	31.97
		Waitresses, Housemaids	31.35
<i>Hotels</i>			
Cooks	35.99	<i>Personal Services</i>	
Bar Attendants ⁶	43.66 ⁴	Hairdressers	39.33

¹ Board and lodging provided free. ² Additional allowances are paid to employees in certain cities and towns. ³ Higher rates are paid to drivers of heavier vehicles. ⁴ Commonwealth award. ⁵ Metropolitan dailies. ⁶ Male rate. ⁷ Value of board and lodging to be deducted from these rates.

6 HOURS AND WORKING CONDITIONS

Minimum working conditions for employees are prescribed in the Factories and Shops Act and other legislation, as well as awards and agreements of the State and Commonwealth industrial authorities. Such legislation and awards include provisions to protect the health, welfare, and safety of workers in all occupations and in all forms of industry.

Industrial awards and agreements include, in addition to wage rates, provisions for such matters as hours of work, sick leave, annual leave, long service leave, overtime, special allowances or rates for certain conditions of work (e.g. for dangerous or specially dirty work, working in confined spaces, handling noxious substances, etc.), rest pauses, meal hours, etc.

Hours—A standard working week is prescribed in all awards and overtime rates are usually required for hours worked in excess thereof. Regulation of working time includes limitations on the "spread" of hours where broken time is worked and outside of which extra payments are required. In some cases also penalty rates are prescribed for work at week-ends or on public holidays even though the standard working hours have not been exceeded.

Maximum hours which may be prescribed in any State award were reduced to 40 per week by legislation in 1947. An exception was made for employees in rural industry, railway gatekeepers, and employees on coastal, river, or bay vessels, and certain other employees for whom a working week may be determined by the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. A maximum working week of 40 hours is also prescribed under Commonwealth awards.

The number of hours prescribed for a full week's work (excluding overtime) differs in some instances between various occupations in each State and between the same occupations in several States.

Regular calculations are made of averages of hours of work per week prescribed in awards, determinations, and agreements for all industrial groups except rural, shipping, and stevedoring, weighted according to the occupational structure existing in each group in 1954. These averages show

a steady decline for Australia as a whole from 47.1 hours in 1920 to 43.0 hours in September 1947, followed by a drop to 40.0 hours in March 1948 consequent on award variations. This level has been maintained consistently since then.

In earlier years there were differences between States. For instance, in 1920 the Queensland average was 1.9 hours below that for New South Wales. However, since 1948 all States have shown the same average of 40.0 hours per week.

Leave—Paid annual, long service, and sick leave are prescribed under awards of the Commonwealth and State industrial authorities. In those cases where such leave is not prescribed, because employees are paid on an hourly basis or where work is of a seasonal or intermittent nature, compensating loadings are usually added to wage rates.

From 30 November 1963 *annual leave* included in both State and Commonwealth awards was increased by one week. Shiftworkers working continuous shifts then became entitled to a minimum of four weeks per year in lieu of three, and other workers to a minimum of three weeks in lieu of two.

Long service leave, as prescribed by amended State legislation in December 1964, amounts to 13 weeks after a calculated period of 15 years' continuous service with the one employer. The period is calculated as 75 per cent of the service before 11 May 1964 plus all service after that date. The necessary period was therefore 20 years at 11 May 1964, but will reduce to 15 years' actual service by 1979. *Pro rata* leave is granted after ten years' continuous service, providing employment is terminated for reasons other than misconduct. The legislation includes provision also for seasonal workers in sugar mills and meatworks, and extends also to persons in respect of whose employment no industrial award or agreement is in force.

Employers may be exempted from long service leave provisions by the State Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission if the terms of employment provide an entitlement to their employees which is not less favourable than those provided by legislation.

Workers employed under awards of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission have similar entitlements to those provided under State legislation. *Pro rata* rights apply after ten years' service.

Sick leave entitlements vary, the minimum being one week per completed year. In some cases, sick leave is non-cumulative; in some cases it is cumulative for a restricted number of years; in other cases it is cumulative for an unrestricted period. For a period of employment of less than one year, *pro rata* leave is applied.

7 SURVEYS OF WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS

Sample surveys in respect of most private employers subject to pay-roll tax (i.e. those paying more than \$400 per week in wages and salaries) have been conducted as at the last pay period in October during recent years. Results of the 1969 survey and comparisons with some of the earlier surveys are shown in the following tables. The object of the surveys has been to obtain data for the calculation of average weekly

earnings and hours worked, and information on overtime etc., for adult and junior workers of both sexes. The surveys cover full-time employees, other than managerial etc., in private employment.

Employees in rural industry and in private domestic service are excluded because most employers in these industries are not subject to pay-roll tax. Also excluded from the surveys are employees of government and semi-government authorities; employees of religious, benevolent, and similar organisations exempt from pay-roll tax; and all employees in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. Earnings and hours of waterside workers employed on a casual basis are excluded because of the wide fluctuations within the short survey period.

WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS, OCTOBER 1969, AUSTRALIA

Particulars	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Average Weekly Ordinary Time Earnings</i>							
Adult Males							
Founding, Engineering, Vehicles, etc.	63.50	60.50	57.70	60.10	57.90	66.80	61.50
Other Manufacturing	62.20	61.00	56.70	56.40	58.30	59.00	60.40
Total Manufacturing	62.90	60.80	57.00	58.80	58.10	61.30	61.00
Non-manufacturing	66.50	64.80	63.90	58.80	62.60	62.70	64.60
All Industry Groups	64.40	62.30	60.80	58.80	60.80	61.90	62.50
Junior Males	33.50	34.00	32.10	31.50	30.90	32.70	33.00
Adult Females	42.60	40.40	40.20	38.10	41.50	38.80	41.20
Junior Females	28.80	29.10	25.50	26.00	26.40	26.20	27.90
<i>Average Weekly Overtime Earnings</i>							
Adult Males							
Founding, Engineering, Vehicles, etc.	13.90	13.30	12.10	11.60	18.90	7.90	13.40
Other Manufacturing	11.70	12.10	9.90	10.80	12.00	6.40	11.40
Total Manufacturing	12.80	12.60	10.60	11.30	15.00	6.80	12.40
Non-manufacturing	10.20	9.10	9.70	8.20	17.40	8.70	10.30
All Industry Groups	11.70	11.30	10.10	10.10	16.40	7.70	11.50
Junior Males	2.90	3.00	2.30	2.90	3.40	1.80	2.80
Adult Females	2.30	2.10	1.40	1.80	1.80	1.20	2.10
Junior Females	0.80	0.70	0.60	1.00	0.90	0.40	0.80
<i>Average Weekly Total Earnings</i>							
Adult Males							
Founding, Engineering, Vehicles, etc.	77.40	73.80	69.80	71.70	76.80	74.80	74.90
Other Manufacturing	73.90	73.10	66.60	67.20	70.30	65.30	71.80
Total Manufacturing	75.70	73.40	67.70	70.20	73.10	68.10	73.30
Non-manufacturing	76.70	74.00	73.60	67.00	80.00	71.40	74.90
All Industry Groups	76.10	73.60	70.90	68.90	77.30	69.60	74.00
Junior Males	36.40	37.00	34.40	34.40	34.30	34.50	35.80
Adult Females	44.90	42.50	41.60	39.90	43.40	40.00	43.20
Junior Females	29.60	29.90	26.10	27.00	27.30	26.60	28.60
<i>Average Weekly Total Hours Paid For</i>							
Adult Males	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Founding, Engineering, Vehicles, etc.	44.6	44.4	44.0	44.0	46.5	43.0	44.5
Other Manufacturing	43.5	44.2	43.0	43.9	44.6	41.8	43.7
Total Manufacturing	44.1	44.3	43.3	44.0	45.4	42.1	44.1
Non-manufacturing	42.8	42.4	42.8	42.8	45.6	42.2	42.9
All Industry Groups	43.5	43.6	43.0	43.5	45.5	42.2	43.6
Junior Males	40.7	40.8	40.9	41.5	41.8	40.2	40.9
Adult Females	39.3	39.4	39.5	39.6	39.9	38.9	39.4
Junior Females	38.7	38.7	39.5	39.5	39.6	39.0	39.0

WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS, OCTOBER 1969, AUSTRALIA—*continued*

Particulars	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<i>Average Weekly Overtime Hours Paid For</i>							
<i>Adult Males</i>							
Founding, Engineering, Vehicles, etc.	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.0	8.1	3.5	5.8
Other Manufacturing	5.1	5.5	4.3	5.1	5.5	2.7	5.1
Total Manufacturing	5.6	5.7	4.7	5.0	6.6	3.0	5.5
Non-manufacturing	4.1	3.8	4.2	3.8	7.3	3.4	4.3
All Industry Groups	4.9	4.9	4.4	4.6	7.0	3.2	4.9
<i>Junior Males</i>							
Adult Females	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.5	2.8	1.3	2.1
Adult Females	1.4	1.5	0.9	1.3	1.1	0.8	1.4
Junior Females	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.7
<i>Average Total Hourly Earnings</i>							
<i>Adult Males</i>							
Manufacturing	\$ 1.72	\$ 1.66	\$ 1.56	\$ 1.60	\$ 1.61	\$ 1.62	\$ 1.66
Non-manufacturing	1.79	1.74	1.72	1.57	1.75	1.69	1.74
All Industry Groups	1.75	1.69	1.65	1.58	1.70	1.65	1.70
<i>Junior Males</i>							
Adult Females	0.89	0.91	0.84	0.83	0.82	0.86	0.88
Adult Females	1.14	1.08	1.05	1.01	1.09	1.03	1.10
Junior Females	0.77	0.77	0.66	0.68	0.69	0.68	0.73

Comparisons with earlier surveys are made in the next table. The October 1965 Survey of Weekly Earnings was a special purpose survey on a different basis and therefore its results are not included in the table. Comparison from year to year is affected by sampling variability and also by the employers' varying interpretations of the definitions as regards the allocation of employees between the classes "Managerial, executive, professional, and higher supervisory staff" and "All other full-time employees".

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND

Type of Full-time Employee	October 1964	October 1966	October 1967	October 1968	October 1969
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Managerial etc. Staff (Males)</i>					
Manufacturing Groups	79.50	88.00	90.50	98.70	104.40
Non-manufacturing Groups	79.90	88.30	94.80	98.50	106.70
All Groups	79.70	88.20	93.20	98.60	105.90
<i>Other Employees</i>					
Adult Males	52.30	59.50	62.10	64.70	70.90
Junior Males	24.40	28.70	31.50	33.50	34.40
Adult Females	30.90	33.90	36.10	37.30	41.60
Junior Females	19.10	21.70	23.20	23.20	26.10

8 APPRENTICESHIP

Under *The Apprenticeship Act of 1964*, provision is made for an Apprenticeship Executive, comprising a chairman appointed by the Government, three representatives each of employers and of unions elected by the respective representatives on the group committees, and a representative of the Minister. Each member is appointed for a period of three years and is eligible for re-appointment.

The Apprenticeship Executive advises the Minister on trades and industries to be regarded as "skilled" under the Acts and on matters relating to apprenticeship and the employment of minors.

For each trade or group of trades there is a group apprenticeship committee subject to the control of the Executive. In each of the larger country centres there is an apprenticeship advisory committee to deal with local apprenticeship questions and other matters referred to it by a group committee or the Apprenticeship Executive for consideration or investigation locally.

At present there are 29 group committees in Brisbane, including a special group committee for all railway apprentices, while there are 14 advisory committees in country centres.

APPRENTICES BY TRADES, QUEENSLAND

Trade	Intake of New Apprentices during Year					Inden- tures Com- pleted during 1968-69	Number Inden- tured at 30 June 1969
	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69		
<i>Building Trades</i>	1,320	1,233	816	1,078	929	1,299	3,646
Carpentry and Joinery	681	572	379	493	444	669	1,786
Painting	178	159	106	152	141	154	465
Plumbing	246	280	167	264	197	292	785
Other Building Trades	215	222	164	169	147	184	610
<i>Electrical Trades</i>	556	701	359	644	372	611	1,768
<i>Engineering</i>	1,894	1,644	950	1,434	1,183	2,025	4,637
Boilermaking	463	366	220	324	279	466	1,084
Fitting and Turning	660	512	308	480	363	685	1,521
Motor Mechanics	604	590	333	500	414	725	1,553
Other Engineering	167	176	89	130	127	149	479
<i>Hairdressing: Males</i>	26	13	10	19	14	18	58
<i>Females</i>	218	343	289	382	317	263	1,076
<i>Other Trades</i>	1,084	996	635	984	654	1,012	2,879
Total	5,098	4,930	3,059	4,541	3,469	5,228	14,064

The minimum age for entry into apprenticeship is 15 years, and most apprentices are indentured at 15 or 16 years. The period prescribed for apprenticeship is four years, and during that period apprentices are required to attend classes at technical colleges at convenient centres or follow correspondence tuition in their trade if arranged by the Education Department.

Apprentices in certain trades, living in areas where practical classes of technical instruction are not available, attend technical colleges for a fortnight's concentrated full-time course of practical and theoretical instruction each year. Apprentices who have undertaken courses of instruction by correspondence are allowed one half-day study leave per week.

There is also a system of apprenticeship training known as the Short Term Scheme under which boys who have the necessary qualifications are required to undertake twenty weeks' technical training during the first year of apprenticeship. They are allowed credits of six to

twelve months off the normal four-year term, depending on educational qualifications at time of entry and a satisfactory vocational guidance report on their suitability to undertake this type of training.

During the year ended 31 December 1968 there were 5,899 apprentices attending technical colleges in Brisbane, 2,897 attending technical classes at 11 centres outside Brisbane, and 3,483 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 1967 the numbers were 7,397, 3,665, and 4,727 respectively. The proportion of passes at the annual examinations is usually high, 90 per cent of the apprentices attending technical colleges and 77 per cent of those taking correspondence courses being successful at the 1968 examinations.

There are a number of apprentices, indentured under certain Commonwealth awards, who do not come within the scope of the State apprenticeship training system. These apprentices, mainly in the graphic arts and meat industry trades, are comparatively few in number. During 1969, new indentures taken out under the relevant Commonwealth awards numbered 142. Statistics of this group of apprentices are not included in the tables.

The next table shows the numbers of apprentices indentured, and indentures begun and ceased, for each of the ten years 1959-60 to 1968-69.

APPRENTICES, QUEENSLAND

Year	New Indentures	Indentures Completed	Indentures Cancelled	Indentured Apprentices at End of Year ¹
1959-60	2,947	2,249	586	10,729
1960-61	3,479	2,525	593	11,090
1961-62	2,558	2,028	557	11,063
1962-63	2,613	1,919	575	11,182
1963-64	3,861	1,885	564	12,594
1964-65	5,098	2,286	806	14,600
1965-66	4,930	2,795	973	15,762
1966-67	3,059	2,076	811	15,934
1967-68	4,541	3,021	940	16,514
1968-69	3,469	5,228	709	14,046

¹ Excluding apprentices on probation (3,308 at end of 1968-69).

9 LOCAL TRADES COMMITTEES

The Commonwealth *Tradesmen's Rights Regulation Act*, 1946-1958, with its machinery of Central and, in the States, Local Trades Committees chaired by representatives of the Department of Labour and National Service 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 satisfy the Local Committees of their eligibility for trade recognition.

However, before a recognised electrical tradesman can be employed on electrical operations in a State or Territory of the Commonwealth, in addition to the Certificate, he is required to hold a licence under the law of the State or Territory.

Separate Committees represent the blacksmithing, boilermaking, electrical, engineering, and sheet metal trades, with secretarial assistance provided by the Department of Labour and National Service.

The following table shows some particulars of operations of the Committees over five years to 1969.

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
1965	496	76	85	657	291	34	52	377
1966	445	72	68	585	267	52	34	353
1967	399	57	64	520	262	35	31	328
1968	593	55	95	743	364	41	55	460
1969	728	41	112	881	425	21	58	504

10 GENERAL EMPLOYMENT FACILITIES

The Commonwealth Employment Service provides facilities, free of charge, for persons seeking employment or vocational counselling and for employers requiring labour. It maintains 26 District Employment Offices 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 District Employment Office provides special facilities for young people seeking advice about occupations, apprenticeships (including the Short-term and Country Apprenticeship Schemes), and employment assistance. In each office there is a specialist officer available to counsel handicapped clients and to assess their abilities and select occupations in which they can perform efficiently.

The Employment Service administers the Employment Training Scheme for Aborigines which provides subsidies to employers, and allowances and fares to those Aborigines selected.

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 District Employment Offices and agents of the Employment Service are agencies for the Department of Social Services in matters relating to Unemployment and Sickness Benefits, and in towns in which there is no regional office of that Department, the District Employment Office is able to provide advice and assistance about other social service 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 concerning employment.

Prior to the establishment of the Commonwealth Employment Service in 1946, employment facilities in Queensland were provided by the State Employment Exchanges. These ceased to operate on 29 September 1952.

11 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 Acts, 1916 to 1966*, 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.

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.

The legislation provides for insurance of all persons who work under a contract of service, except members of the employer's family dwelling in his house. Members of the Police Force and the Commonwealth Public Service are separately provided for under other legislation.

The following table gives details of operations for five years.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION (STATE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE)

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
<i>Ordinary and Domestic Department</i> ¹					
Claims Settled					
Fatal No.	186	121	171	229	191
Non-fatal No.	62,481	55,256	52,867	50,307	46,485
Compensation Paid \$	8,794,633	9,029,474	9,456,830	9,850,425	10,614,091
Premiums Received \$	15,668,105	17,303,954	16,825,565	17,902,040	19,330,424
<i>Miners' Phthisis Department</i> ²					
Claims Admitted No.	11	7	8	10	9
Recipients ³					
Incapacitated No.	178	168	162	142	141
Dependent No.	232	239	253	200	208
Compensation Paid \$	190,121	184,597	174,717	162,303	160,828
Premiums Received \$	270,073	230,749	300,475	347,810	410,997

¹ Including industrial diseases. ² Comprising mining, quarrying, stone-crushing or cutting industries. ³ Recipients of compensation at 30 June.

Compensation is paid for injuries sustained at the place of employment, on the journey to or from work, or when working under the employer's

instructions away from the place of employment. The following rates were payable from 22 December 1969.

In the case of fatal injuries to a breadwinner with persons totally dependent on him, \$8,640 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 \$1,690), plus \$300 for each dependent child under 16 years, or each full-time student between 16 and 21 years of age if there is a wholly dependent widow. For partial dependency, the minimum payment is \$1,420.

For non-fatal injuries the maximum payment is \$9,410. Since 23 May 1966, the weekly rate of compensation paid to an adult male worker without dependants during the period of incapacity is equivalent to 80 per cent of the basic wage or 80 per cent of his average weekly earnings whichever is the less. For females, the payment is 100 per cent of the basic wage or 80 per cent of average weekly earnings, whichever is the less. A married man receives in addition 23½ per cent of the basic wage for his wife and 7½ per cent for each dependent child, provided the total does not exceed his average weekly earnings.

In the case of specified mining and industrial diseases—silicosis or anthraco-silicosis—and subject to certain residential qualifications, the widow of a worker receives \$7 a week, plus \$2.30 a week for each child under 16 years of age, or each full-time student between 16 and 21 years of age, with a maximum weekly payment of \$10. The total of all payments cannot exceed the amounts specified for fatal injuries above. A worker suffering from such a disease receives \$7 a week, plus \$2.30 for each child, and \$7 for the wife of the worker, with a maximum weekly payment of \$14. Weekly payments continue to the worker during his life-time.

12 UNEMPLOYMENT, SICKNESS, AND SPECIAL BENEFITS

Provision against the risks of unemployment is now generally recognised as a community responsibility. The principle is accepted that industries enjoying more stable employment should share equally in the costs with others more susceptible to unemployment, and that the burden should be spread over the whole community.

In Queensland, alone among Australian States, a scheme of unemployment insurance was operating before 1945. In 1945 this scheme was replaced by an Australia-wide system of unemployment benefit financed and controlled by the Commonwealth Government. State legislation in 1944 provided for the suspension of the Queensland system from the date of commencement of the Commonwealth unemployment benefit.

The Commonwealth scheme, which commenced to operate on 1 July 1945, provides for payments to persons whose normal earnings are interrupted through unemployment, sickness, or special circumstances. These are financed from taxation revenue and not from any system of special contributions.

Unemployment and sickness benefits are available to persons over 16 and under 65 years (under 60 for females) who have been living in Australia for the preceding twelve months, or who are likely to remain

permanently in Australia. 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 Commonwealth District Employment Office. He must be willing and able to undertake suitable work and must have taken reasonable steps to have obtained such work. A direct participant in a strike is ineligible for benefit.

In order to qualify for sickness benefit a person must be unfit for work through sickness or accident, as a result of which he has suffered loss of salary, wages, or other income. 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 Commonwealth centres or hostels awaiting placement in employment are also eligible.

Weekly rates payable were amended from 29 September 1969 as follows: For unmarried persons, \$4.50 a week at 16 and 17 years of age, \$6 at ages 18 to 20, and \$10 in all other cases; for married persons, \$10 and an additional \$7 for a dependent wife or husband, and \$2.50 for the first child and \$3.50 for each other child. An unmarried person under 21 years of age who has neither parent residing in Australia is paid benefit at the adult rate.

In September 1970, amending legislation provided for a higher rate of sickness benefit to be payable after the normal rate of sickness benefit had been paid for six weeks. The higher rate is \$15.50 per week for an adult and \$10 per week where the under age rate of benefit normally applies. The rate can be further increased by payment of a supplementary allowance of up to \$2 per week where the sickness beneficiary pays rent and is entirely or substantially dependent on his benefit. Payments made for board and lodging are treated as rent. These increased rates are not payable to a person who is an inmate of a hospital unless he has dependants.

Incomes are permitted, without affecting the benefit, of up to \$3 for unmarried persons under 21, and \$6 in all other cases. Income does not include child endowment or other payments for children, Commonwealth hospital and pharmaceutical benefits, a tuberculosis allowance, or amounts paid in reimbursement of medical, dental, or similar expenses. Sick pay from approved friendly societies also is not taken into account in assessing income. In calculating benefit for a married person the income of a wife or husband is considered. No payment is made for unemployment or sickness of less than seven days' duration.

The following table shows each class of benefit paid under the scheme in Queensland for 1968-69.

COMMONWEALTH UNEMPLOYMENT, SICKNESS, AND SPECIAL BENEFITS,
QUEENSLAND, 1968-69

Class of Benefit	Claims Admitted			Amount of Benefit Paid	Persons Receiving Benefit at 30 June 1969		
	Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons
	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.
Unemployment	28,770	10,627	39,397	2,474,459	3,149	1,298	4,447
Sickness	8,866	1,908	10,774	801,089	955	204	1,159
Special ¹	362	1,484	1,846	248,050	87	516	603
Total	37,998	14,019	52,017	3,523,598	4,191	2,018	6,209

¹ Excluding special benefit to migrants in reception and training centres.

The next table shows, for the various States, the operations of the Commonwealth unemployment benefit scheme during the five years to 30 June 1969. The high but decreasing incidence of seasonal unemployment in Queensland's predominantly rural industries keeps this State's figures relatively high.

COMMONWEALTH UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT, AUSTRALIA
(Monthly Averages)

Year	New South Wales ¹	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia ²	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
PERSONS ADMITTED TO BENEFIT EACH MONTH							
1964-65 ..	2,378	949	2,193	570	848	438	7,376
1965-66 ..	3,418	1,319	2,946	1,140	490	229	9,541
1966-67 ..	4,256	1,948	3,640	1,929	548	264	12,585
1967-68 ..	4,067	2,721	3,680	1,841	557	312	13,178
1968-69 ..	3,145	2,264	3,283	1,529	543	332	11,096
PERSONS ON BENEFIT AT END OF EACH MONTH							
1964-65 ..	4,735	2,124	2,993	786	1,623	1,086	13,349
1965-66 ..	5,714	2,385	4,255	1,374	748	493	14,968
1966-67 ..	7,508	3,541	5,429	3,158	711	433	20,780
1967-68 ..	7,076	4,604	5,130	3,286	592	499	21,187
1968-69 ..	5,224	4,173	4,487	2,539	512	563	17,498
PAYMENTS DURING EACH MONTH							
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1964-65 ..	186,852	96,655	132,219	32,747	70,184	48,609	567,267
1965-66 ..	232,025	101,372	204,839	59,318	30,657	22,890	651,100
1966-67 ..	330,531	156,870	255,694	138,910	31,171	18,993	932,169
1967-68 ..	306,603	202,046	242,784	138,070	25,370	21,975	936,848
1968-69 ..	219,728	187,176	206,205	108,754	25,721	24,712	772,296

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory.

² Including Northern Territory.

• Chapter 13

PUBLIC FINANCE

1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives particulars of the financial relations between the Commonwealth and the States. These are followed by details of Queensland State revenue and expenditure, and of loan expenditure and public debt.

Section 5 deals with Commonwealth Government finances and section 6 with indebtedness of all Australian Governments.

Taxation is dealt with in section 7 for Queensland, including Commonwealth taxes payable in Queensland. The remaining sections deal with Queensland only.

Local Government finance is briefly stated in section 8. Section 9 gives a comprehensive summary for State semi-governmental bodies. Section 10 provides net aggregates for all State public finance. The last section gives information regarding particular State institutions.

2 COMMONWEALTH AND STATE FINANCIAL RELATIONS

Under the Federal Constitution both the functions of government and the sources of revenue are divided, but it is not possible to divide them in such a way as to make each sovereign governing authority financially independent. The Commonwealth has of necessity greater taxing powers, and it has always contributed towards the needs of the States. By the Financial Agreement of 1927 and its ratification, the basis of these contributions became part of the Constitution.

But other payments are made also. Special Commonwealth grants were made, on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission, to two of the States (Western Australia and Tasmania) in 1967-68, but from 1968-69 Western Australia ceased to be a claimant State for special grants. The payment of \$582,000 to Western Australia in 1968-69 was the final adjustment for the 1966-67 year. Other grants are made from time to time to all States for particular purposes, the chief being for roads. Details are given in the table on page 434.

Difficulties caused by the high rates of income taxation required to provide money for war purposes, and the desirability of collecting such taxation currently from earnings, led to a war-time arrangement by which the Commonwealth Government became the sole authority to levy income taxation for the duration of World War II and one year thereafter; and, under legislation passed in March 1946, the Commonwealth Government will collect tax on behalf of the States for an indefinite period. The Commonwealth assumed control of the State taxation staffs, and now makes one assessment on taxpayers' incomes to cover both Commonwealth and State requirements. The States receive from such collections an annual reimbursement to compensate them for their loss of income tax (see page 437).

Commonwealth Payments to States—The next two tables show payments of all descriptions made by the Commonwealth Government from Consolidated Revenue Fund to or for the States. It should be noted that some of these payments are repayable advances.

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATES, 1968-69

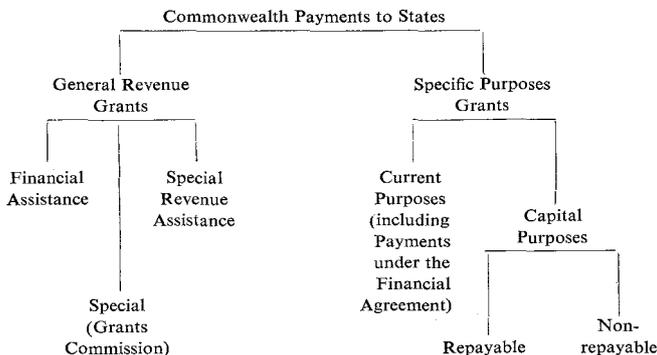
Particulars	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial Assistance Grants	333,393	250,563	155,963	112,768	123,796	41,710	1,018,193
Special Grants .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	582	16,810	17,392
Special Revenue Assistance ¹	3,990	2,999	1,867	3,350	1,296	499	14,000
Financial Agreement							
Interest on State Debts ..	5,834	4,254	2,192	1,408	948	534	15,170
Sinking Fund ²	7,214	5,189	2,790	2,835	2,106	1,485	21,619
Universities	24,947	19,180	7,293	5,427	3,567	2,217	62,631
Science Laboratories	4,663	3,055	1,512	1,202	921	409	11,762
School Libraries	450	500	300	213	168	72	1,703
Technical Training	2,999	1,550	1,456	870	437	275	7,587
Natural Disaster Payments ³	8,629	9,000	2,015	1,300	50	1,195	22,189
Softwood Forestry ⁴	1,200	500	954	230	500	488	3,872
Coal Mining Industry, Long Service Leave	658	..	159	..	45	3	865
Agricultural Research and Advisory Services ..	1,033	986	931	402	375	228	3,957
Cattle Tick Control	310	..	..	..	..	..	310
Tuberculosis Act, 1948							
Capital Reimbursement ..	571	175	39	60	..	2	847
Maintenance Grants	4,304	3,288	2,344	571	602	351	11,460
Disposal of Ships' Garbage ..	..	..	..	10	..	1	11
Commonwealth Aid Roads	47,319	33,113	31,098	19,433	30,537	8,500	170,000
Cattle and Other Roads .. ..	..	..	4,564	25	1,476	..	6,065
Road Safety	29	23	21	15	19	9	116
Railway Projects ⁵	1,750	..	..	8,878	8,362	..	18,990
Migrant Centres	35	..	..	..	411	..	446
Brigalow Lands Development ⁴	..	..	1,100	..	..	..	1,100
Mental Institutions, Capital	1,925	1,200	323	433	375	399	4,655
Blood Transfusion Services	196	193	139	115	75	25	743
Flood Mitigation	2,481	..	..	..	..	..	2,481
Housekeeper Services	12	8	..	..	2	1	23
Reservoirs ⁴	600	..	..	..	..	..	600
Water Resources Investigations	377	159	467	150	273	74	1,500
Research Grants	899	675	373	462	276	194	2,879
Colleges, Advanced Education	2,414	5,545	2,420	1,906	1,786	291	14,362
Comprehensive Water Supply ⁴	..	..	..	..	2,050	..	2,050
Aboriginal Advancement	775	225	1,450	350	825	25	3,650
Assistance, Deserted Wives	570	..	158	139	215	67	1,149
Teachers' Colleges	1,210	1,600	1,293	677	582	960	6,322
Pre-school Teachers' Colleges	..	21	..	35	14	100	170
Ord Project .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5,100	..	5,100
Dam Construction .. .. .	..	15	2,500	..	..	..	2,515
Salinity Reduction .. .. .	..	800	..	..	..	..	800
Hydro-electricity ⁴ .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3,200	3,200
Natural Gas ⁴ .. .. .	..	..	..	11,000	..	..	11,000
Total	460,787	344,816	225,721	174,263	187,771	80,124	1,473,483

¹ In recognition of budgetary difficulties experienced by States, in particular, the effect of drought on revenues. ² Paid to National Debt Sinking Fund. ³ Including repayable advances: New South Wales, \$5,160(000); Victoria, \$3,000(000); Queensland, \$805(000); South Australia, \$274(000); Tasmania, \$1,195(000). ⁴ Repayable advances. ⁵ Including repayable advances: South Australia, \$2,635(000); Western Australia, \$4,919(000).

Payments to the States by the Commonwealth may be classified under two major headings, General Revenue Grants and Specific Purpose Grants.

General Revenue Grants may in turn be divided into Financial Assistance Grants, Special Grants (on recommendation of the Grants Commission), and Special Revenue Assistance Grants.

Specific Purpose Grants are of two types, those to meet current expenditure and those for capital expenditure. Of the latter, some of the payments are in the form of repayable advances, i.e. the States must repay the amounts at some future time.



Not all payments to the States are of direct assistance to State finances.

Financial Assistance Grants, formerly called "tax reimbursement grants" and which are discussed further on page 437 under the heading "Reimbursements of Taxation", do not give the States generally any benefit which they would not have enjoyed through their own powers of taxation.

In making Special Grants to States, the Commonwealth Government has been guided by the findings of the Commonwealth Grants Commission, which recommends payments to applicant States after considering their budgetary positions, severity of taxation compared with other States, and the extent to which they have made their government services conform to their financial capacities.

Special Revenue Assistance Grants represent *ad hoc* payments to certain States to supplement the amounts yielded by the formula operating for the Financial Assistance Grants. These are made to help those States whose budgeting problems arise from unusual circumstances, e.g. the effect of drought on normal revenues.

Specific Purpose Grants, as the name implies, are made with the intention that the States spend the money on the functions specified by the Commonwealth. Payments may be made for current or capital purposes and some of the capital purpose payments are in the form of repayable advances.

Payments under the Financial Agreement are types of Specific Purpose Grants, and the assistance to States which they provide is shown in the table on page 434.

Other Specific Purpose Grants cover many functions reflecting increases in the range and variety of governmental activity and greater participation

by the Commonwealth in matters which were previously considered to be the sole responsibility of the States. Examples are education, roads, development of resources, drought assistance to persons, research, etc. It is not always clear to what extent this type of payment relieves State finances. Some relieve the State by almost as much as their full value, as when they are applied to purposes which the State must carry out to some degree, e.g. road making. Others are applied to purposes for which the State is hardly more than a distributing agent, e.g. bounties to producers, or to purposes which the State, if left to its own decision, might not carry out, e.g. research.

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATES, FIVE YEARS

State	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS					
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
New South Wales	230,536	255,001	276,794	302,827	333,393
Victoria	171,750	191,922	208,790	228,254	250,563
Queensland	101,111	113,356	125,514	139,601	155,963
South Australia	78,156	86,467	94,346	102,738	112,768
Western Australia	70,498	78,474	86,396	96,152	123,796
Tasmania	29,298	32,131	34,773	37,968	41,710
Total	681,349	757,351	826,613	907,539	1,018,193
OTHER PAYMENTS					
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
New South Wales	83,232	110,617	120,292	127,018	127,394
Victoria	54,088	57,294	66,838	92,408	94,253
Queensland	45,640	57,690	61,882	64,358	69,758
South Australia	31,112	34,820	37,487	44,387	61,495
Western Australia	63,676	80,715	78,898	82,060	63,975
Tasmania	26,530	31,226	37,698	47,639	38,414
Total	304,278	372,363	403,095	457,870	455,290
TOTAL					
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
New South Wales	313,768	365,618	397,086	429,845	460,787
Victoria	225,838	249,216	275,628	320,662	344,816
Queensland	146,751	171,046	187,396	203,959	225,721
South Australia	109,268	121,287	131,833	147,125	174,263
Western Australia	134,174	159,189	165,294	178,212	187,771
Tasmania	55,828	63,357	72,471	85,607	80,124
Total	985,627	1,129,715	1,229,708	1,365,408	1,473,483

The foregoing tables include only payments made from the Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue Fund. Payments made direct to State Governments from other funds and payments made direct to residents of the States are not included.

Under "Receipts" in the table on page 444, however, amounts paid from funds other than the Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue Fund are included. In addition to the amount of \$81,946,545 shown as "Commonwealth Payments", \$155,963,220 was paid by the Commonwealth as State Grants in lieu of taxation reimbursement.

The total payments to all States of \$6,183,941,000 during the five years ended June 1969 included in the preceding table came from revenue. Of the total, \$171,214,000 was paid under the Financial Agreement, \$4,191,045,000 as financial assistance grants in lieu of income tax, \$750,000,000 under Commonwealth Aid Roads Acts, and \$1,071,682,000 for various other purposes. The terms of the roads grants are now arranged at special Premiers' Conferences every five years. From 1959 the grants have been determined without reference to the amount of duty collected on petrol.

Reimbursements of Taxation—Uniform taxation of incomes throughout Australia was introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1942 to implement its financial policy for meeting the exigencies of war finance. Under this scheme the Commonwealth was to become the sole authority levying taxes upon incomes in all States of the Commonwealth; every State was to vacate that field of taxation, and each State was to receive an annual payment from the Commonwealth as reimbursement for loss of income tax revenue, during the period from 1 July 1942 to the end of the first full financial year after the cessation of the war.

The States did not willingly accept the scheme in policy or in law. The matter was pressed, by the States, to the High Court which ruled that in war time the Commonwealth could requisition the staff, buildings, etc. of State Income Tax Administration; and further, that in peace time, while the Commonwealth could not prevent the States levying income tax, it could make grants to the States on condition that they vacated the field of income taxation.

Some details of the Commonwealth *States Grants (Income Tax Reimbursement) Act* 1942 and the sums payable to each State were shown in the 1958 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

At a Premiers' Conference in January 1946, the Prime Minister declared the Commonwealth's refusal to assist in the re-establishment of the system of joint Commonwealth-State income tax collection which had prevailed before 1942. The States therefore, unless they had been willing to establish an entirely separate system of collection, had to accept an arrangement whereby the Commonwealth would continue to be, without any specified limit of time, the sole taxing authority as far as income tax is concerned, and the States would receive annual reimbursements from the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth *States Grants (Tax Reimbursement) Act* 1946 implemented this arrangement as from 1 July 1946.

Under the arrangement, the annual amount of reimbursement payable to all States was fixed at \$80 million for 1946-47 and 1947-48; while for 1948-49 and succeeding years it was increased in proportion to the increase in the population of Australia, and further increased in proportion to the increase in average wages.

From 1948-49 to 1956-57, the distribution was partly in proportion to the 1946-47 and 1947-48 amounts, and partly in proportion to adjusted population. "Adjusted" population took into consideration relative sparsity of population and numbers of children aged 5 to 15 years.

In 1948-49, 10 per cent of the total reimbursement was distributed in proportion to "adjusted" population and 90 per cent in proportion to the 1946-47 and 1947-48 amounts. In 1949-50, the proportions were

20 per cent and 80 per cent respectively, the former proportion increasing each year by 10 per cent, until in 1957-58 and 1958-59 the whole reimbursement was distributed in proportion to "adjusted" population.

For the years 1948-49 to 1958-59, the basic amount of \$80 million for distribution was increased to \$90 million. After adjustment to allow for increased population and increased average wages according to the formula, the amount for distribution for 1958-59 was \$349,125,508. The distribution of this amount under the prescribed formula, compared with that for the previous year, and with the basic 1946-47 and 1947-48 distribution, was shown in the 1965 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

Subsequent to a Premiers' Conference in June 1959, the *States Grants Act 1959* was passed by the Commonwealth Government. This Act repealed the *States Grants (Tax Reimbursement) Act 1946-1948*, and made provision for future grants of financial assistance to the States.

The new Act specified the amount payable to each State for the year 1959-60, and provided for the amount payable to each State in subsequent years to be calculated as follows:

(1) The amount payable to each State is varied in the same proportion as the change in the population of that State from the first day of the preceding year to the first day of the year concerned. (The population on 1 July of any year is taken as the population on the preceding 30 June, unless there has been a Census during June or July when the Census results are taken as the population on 1 July.)

(2) If there has been an increase in average wages, the amounts calculated as above are increased by the percentage increase in average wages in the Commonwealth as a whole adjusted by a "betterment factor" equal to 10 per cent of the increase for the year in average wages; thus an increase of 4 per cent in average wages would be raised to 4.4 per cent. (For this purpose, average wages are the total amount of wages and salaries shown in the returns of pay-roll tax payers divided by the average monthly number of employees, counting each female employee as three-fifths.)

It was agreed that the States of Victoria and Queensland would withdraw their applications for financial assistance under Section 96 of the Constitution, and that South Australia would no longer be a claimant State under that section. Tasmania and Western Australia remained claimant States under Section 96.

As proposed in the 1959 arrangement, a review of the position was made during the latter part of 1964-65, and a new arrangement, "the 1965 arrangement", was approved at the Premiers' Conference held in June 1965, and subsequently incorporated in the *States Grants Act 1965*. This set the pattern of assistance to the States for the years 1965-66 to 1969-70.

The need for a new scale of financial assistance arose because the States expressed the view that the annual rate of growth of grants under the 1959 arrangement had been too slow in relation to the rate of growth of their expenditure on government services. The two main changes in the plan, which aimed at overcoming this disadvantage, were as follows:

(a) The increase in population was to be the increase during the year ended December in the financial year (instead of the increase during the preceding financial year); and

- (b) The betterment factor, previously set at 10 per cent of the increase in Australian average wages, was fixed at 1.2 per cent per annum regardless of the size of the increase in average wages.

It was also agreed that, because of its large area and relatively small population, Queensland's share of the grants should be increased by adding \$2m to the initial amount on which its share was calculated each year. Similarly, Victoria's grant for the first year, 1965-66, was increased by \$1.2m, which had the effect of reducing to about the same level, as in 1959-60, the difference between Victoria's grant per head of population and that of New South Wales.

In contrast to the action taken in 1959, it was agreed that no part of the existing special grants would be incorporated in the claimant State's financial assistance grants. In addition, the Commonwealth made it clear that it expected that each of the four existing non-claimant States would agree to remain so for the period of the new arrangement.

As in 1959, the new arrangement was based on the assumption that there would be no significant changes in the financial relationships between the Commonwealth and the States. In particular, the proposals were based on the understanding that the distribution of taxing powers would remain unchanged and that the States and their authorities continue to pay pay-roll tax.

An amendment to the 1965 financial assistance grants arrangement was agreed to at a Premiers' Conference in February 1967. The increase in average wages used in calculating each year's grant became the increase for the twelve months ended 31 March in the year of payment instead of the increase for the previous financial year. Other elements in the formula, namely, the population and the betterment factors, were not changed.

At the Premiers' Conference in June 1967 it was agreed that a special assistance payment of \$5m, shared by the States in 1966-67, be treated as part of the formula grant for that year in determining the formula grant for 1967-68 and future years.

The conference of June 1968 made no alteration to the financial assistance grants arrangement. However, it was agreed that Western Australia should withdraw as a claimant State for Special Grants as from 1968-69, and that in lieu of the Special Grant the Commonwealth would pay Western Australia the sum of \$15.5m in each of the years 1968-69 and 1969-70 in addition to the State's formula grant. The sum of Western Australia's formula grant for 1969-70 and the amount of \$15.5m would be regarded for purposes of the 1970 review of the financial assistance arrangements, as constituting Western Australia's financial assistance grant for 1969-70.

In summary, the arrangement was that the grant for each State was determined by taking the previous year's grant (with the addition of \$2m each year up to 1969-70 for Queensland) and increasing it by the percentage change in population of the relevant State during the year ended 31 December of the year of payment; this amount was then increased by the percentage increase in average wages for Australia as a whole for the year ended 31 March of the year of payment; and the result was further increased by the betterment factor of 1.2 per cent.

Prior to the Premiers' Conference in February 1970 the States put forward joint proposals for a new basis for financial arrangements between the Commonwealth and the States, the principal proposal being that a scheme should be devised to allow the re-entry of the States into the field of income taxation. The main argument in support of the proposals was that the existing financial assistance grants formula produced an insufficient rate of growth in Commonwealth general revenue assistance to the States when considered in relation to their increasing expenditure commitments, particularly in the areas of debt charges and social services expenditure, and taking into account the restricted revenue fields open to the States.

At the conference, while the Commonwealth did not accept the proposal to allow the States to re-enter the income taxation field, it did agree that there was a need for a significant increase in Commonwealth revenue assistance to the States. Proposals to this end were outlined in general terms for consideration by Commonwealth and State Treasury officers, and the Commonwealth also indicated that it was willing to join with the States in examining any proposals made by them for an alternative field of growth taxation. Precise details of the new forms of assistance were to be settled at the usual Premiers' Conference in June 1970.

The Commonwealth also agreed to legislate for the collection of certain types of receipts duty on behalf of the States following a High Court decision invalidating the application of State duty to specific types of receipts. Legislation was subsequently introduced, and, although it was rejected by the Senate, it was validated up to 30 September 1970 in order to avoid administrative problems associated with the repayment of duty already collected. The Commonwealth then undertook to compensate the States for loss of receipts duty by way of additional grants which would be added into the base for financial assistance grants from 1970-71. State receipts taxation in any form was then abandoned in Queensland after 30 September 1970.

At the June 1970 conference the Prime Minister gave details of four ways in which the Commonwealth was prepared to increase the revenue assistance to the States. These arrangements would apply to the five years, 1970-71 to 1974-75.

- (i) An interest-free capital grant would be made starting at \$200m in 1970-71 and increasing in future years in proportion to the increase in the total Loan Council works and housing programme. This would relieve the States of debt charges they would otherwise have to pay and would free State funds for other purposes.
- (ii) Grants would be made to meet the debt charges on \$200m of existing State debt in 1970-71 and an additional \$200m in each of the four subsequent years so that, as from the commencement of 1974-75, the Commonwealth would have taken over full responsibility for the debt charges on \$1,000m of State debt, with this amount of debt being formally transferred to the Commonwealth in June 1975.
- (iii) An addition of \$40m would be made to the 1970-71 grants determined under the existing formula and this amount would be incorporated in the 1970-71 base for purposes of determining

the formula grants for 1971-72 and later years. The amount of \$40m would be distributed between the States in the same proportion as their 1970-71 formula grants.

- (iv) There would be an increase in the betterment factor from 1.2 per cent to 1.8 per cent to apply from 1971-72.

It was also agreed that there would be a continuation of the \$2m addition that had been made to the base on which Queensland's grant was calculated in each of the five years of the previous arrangement. Also, in addition to its formula financial assistance grant, and in lieu of the amount of \$15.5m paid in both 1968-69 and 1969-70, Western Australia would receive amounts starting at \$12.5m in 1970-71 and reducing by \$3m per annum in each of the four subsequent years. Grants of \$2 per capita would also be paid to New South Wales and Victoria in each of the five years 1970-71 to 1974-75. This would be additional to the formula grants and would not be included in the base used to determine those grants. In the event that any of the four less populous States considered that the additional per capita grants would adversely affect their ability to provide services of a standard comparable to those in New South Wales and Victoria, it would be open to them to make an application to the Grants Commission for a grant in addition to their share of the financial assistance grants. Under previous arrangements the Commonwealth had indicated that it expected each of the other four States to remain non-claimant for the period of the arrangements.

As under previous arrangements, the proposals were made on the basis that there would be no significant changes in the existing division of financial responsibilities between the Commonwealth and the States, and on the understanding that the distribution of taxation resources would remain unchanged and that the States and their authorities would continue to pay pay-roll tax.

Following the conference, and at the request of Tasmania, the special grant payable to that State in 1970-71 was reduced by \$10m and the same amount added to its financial assistance grant. This transfer will form part of the base for purposes of calculating Tasmania's financial assistance grants for 1971-72 and subsequent years.

The financial assistance grants paid to the various States during the last year of the 1959 Act, the first four years of the 1965 Act, and estimates for the year 1969-70 are as follows:

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
New South Wales	230,536	255,001	276,794	302,827	333,393	367,000
Victoria	171,750	191,922	208,790	228,254	250,563	275,000
Queensland	101,111	113,356	125,514	139,601	155,963	174,000
South Australia	78,156	86,467	94,346	102,738	112,768	123,800
Western Australia	70,498	78,474	86,396	96,152	123,796 ¹	137,500 ¹
Tasmania	29,298	32,131	34,773	37,968	41,710	45,800
Total	681,349	757,351	826,613	907,539	1,018,193 ¹	1,123,100 ¹

¹ Including \$15,500(000) paid in lieu of a Special Grant.

The Financial Agreement—The main principles of this arrangement were that the Commonwealth took over all the debts of the States existing on 1 July 1929, and became responsible for the security of future debt incurred by Australian Governments. The Commonwealth became bound to make annual payments for 58 years of a fixed sum of \$15,169,824 towards interest thereon, and, in addition, annual sinking fund contributions of (a) \$0.125 per \$100 on State debts as at 30 June 1927 for 58 years, and (b) \$0.25 per \$100 on State debts incurred for 53 years thereafter. The States were bound also to pay the balance of interest due, and \$0.25 per \$100 to the sinking fund on all of their debts. Another provision required special contributions by the States of 4 per cent per annum for the redemption of funded debt incurred for revenue deficits.

From 1 July 1929 the Commonwealth also assumed liability for so much of the public debt of the States maturing in London at 5 per cent as was equivalent to the value of certain properties transferred to the Commonwealth at the time of Federation. As the Commonwealth had previously paid the States interest at 3½ per cent on the value of the properties, the States benefited annually to the extent of \$328,000.

The next table shows payments by the Commonwealth to the State Governments in the last year prior to the Agreement, and payments under the Agreement at ten-year intervals since its inception and in 1968-69.

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT: COMMONWEALTH CONTRIBUTIONS TO
SINKING FUND AND INTEREST ON STATE DEBTS

State	Pay- ments 1926-27 under the Surplus Revenue Act	Payments by Commonwealth under the Agreement					
		1927-28	1937-38	1947-48	1957-58	1967-68	1968-69
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
New South Wales ..	5,835	6,428	7,041	7,221	9,408	12,660	13,048
Victoria ..	4,254	4,613	4,829	4,925	6,564	9,139	9,443
Queensland ..	2,192	2,457	2,578	2,662	3,454	4,811	4,982
South Australia ..	1,408	1,623	1,749	1,833	2,743	4,081	4,243
Western Australia ..	1,121 ¹	1,104	1,272	1,341	1,942	2,934	3,054
Tasmania ..	534	591	610	652	1,188	1,932	2,019
Total ..	15,344	16,816	18,079	18,634	25,299	35,557	36,789

¹ Including a special payment of \$180(000).

The Australian Loan Council—The Financial Agreement of 1927 also provided for a Loan Council, which consists of the Prime Minister, or his nominee, as chairman, and the State Premiers, or their nominees. The Loan Council determines the amounts to be borrowed by all the Governments (except any for defence), allocates the total among them, and determines the terms and conditions of the loans raised.

The main purpose of this control is to prevent competition between the various Governments, and to limit borrowings to such amounts as it is estimated can be raised on the terms and conditions acceptable to the Council. The Reserve Bank advises the Council and underwrites the loans.

This provision controls government borrowings only and does not extend to statutory authorities, but the Loan Council by its own resolutions imposes a degree of control over their operations also.

During 1958-59 a new form of loan raising was added to the existing system of periodical flotations with the introduction of Special Bonds open for continuous subscription. Cash proceeds from Special Bonds (Series "P", "Q", "R", and "S") in 1968-69 were \$18,637,000. In addition, \$54,750,000 was raised by Special Bonds for conversion and redemption of maturing debt. Between 1952 and 1969, Special Loans were raised in June of each year, when necessary, to fulfil an undertaking given by the Commonwealth that the States would have access to loan funds for their works programmes up to the approved Loan Council borrowing programmes. These Special Loans were not open to public subscription and were subscribed from Commonwealth Trust Funds. Special Loans of \$193,000,000 and \$112,000,000 were raised in 1967-68 and 1968-69, respectively.

The following table gives details of Commonwealth loan raisings for the five years to 1968-69. Proceeds from the Special Bond Series mentioned above are included with Australian cash and conversion raisings, and the Special Loans are shown separately.

AUSTRALIAN LOAN TRANSACTIONS

Year	New Money					Conversion or Redemption	
	Australian Currency			Overseas Currencies		Australian Currency	Overseas Currencies
	Cash	Special	Movements in Miscellaneous and Short-term Securities	Cash	Defence		
\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A'000	
1964-65 ..	466,120	134,000	-76,554	78,116	..	540,645	..
1965-66 ..	489,725	169,000	55,014	67,733	..	761,000	..
1966-67 ..	583,696	90,000	9,727	85,179	90,553	618,268	..
1967-68 ..	516,665 ^r	193,000	260,663	141,575	132,138	641,766	32,000
1968-69 ..	540,288	112,000	-119	183,132	91,212	422,484	..

^r Revised since last issue.

On loans raised in Australia during 1968-69, the short-, medium-, and long-term securities bore interest rates of 4.6 to 5.4 per cent.

The public loans issued by the Commonwealth include provision for revenue deficits, but there are other public borrowings also—e.g. a proportion of the increases in savings bank deposits in Queensland go directly to the State. Loans are made to Local and Semi-governmental Authorities by the State Government, but these Authorities are also permitted to borrow on their own account. All such borrowings from other sources must first be approved by the Governor in Council, and are then guaranteed by the Queensland Government. At 30 June 1969 the outstanding balance of such guaranteed loans was \$760,703,557.

During 1968-69 the following public loans were raised overseas: DM300m and SwFr60m. In addition, private loans of DM300m and \$US25m were raised, drawings from defence loans totalled \$US101.5m, and drawings on private loans to Australian airlines amounted to \$US7.1m by Qantas Airways Ltd, and \$US4.4m, \$Can1.0m, and DM15m by the Australian National Airlines Commission.

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.

QUEENSLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1968-69

Particulars	Consolidated Revenue Fund	Trust Funds	Total
RECEIPTS			
Taxation ¹	\$	\$	\$
Income (States Grants Act)	155,963,220	..	155,963,220
Probate and Succession	16,600,416	..	16,600,416
Motor	7,883,410	26,778,377	34,661,787
Other	38,759,259	7,357,991	46,117,250
Business Undertakings			
Railways	98,684,849	..	98,684,849
State Insurance .. .. .	..	68,946,469	68,946,469
Other .. .. .	..	6,043,586	6,043,586
Land Revenue	14,107,424	6,628,796	20,736,220
Interest on Loans and Public Balances	10,398,773	12,559,377	22,958,150
Commonwealth Payments	13,337,278	68,609,267	81,946,545
Other	20,652,220	125,185,681	145,837,901
Net Total Receipts ²	376,386,849	322,109,544	698,496,393
Gross Total Receipts ²	387,866,245	378,924,172	766,790,417
EXPENDITURE			
	\$	\$	\$
Legislative and General Administration	15,346,285	8,460,424	23,806,709
Law, Order, and Public Safety	25,875,583	5,874,252	31,749,835
Regulation of Trade and Industry	2,509,323	7,849,495	10,358,818
Education, Science, and Art	88,822,449	12,528,146	101,350,595
Public Health and Recreation			
Hospitals	10,241,477	49,554,165	59,795,642
Other	5,119,988	3,430,855	8,550,843
Social Amelioration	10,515,685	2,431,679	12,947,364
Business Undertakings			
Railways	88,790,362	4,784,743	93,575,105
State Insurance .. .. .	..	41,816,967	41,816,967
Other	15,000	5,599,909	5,614,909
Loans to Local Bodies .. .. .	..	31,858,125	31,858,125
Subsidies to Local Bodies	3,964,000	..	3,964,000
Irrigation	1,540,663	10,838,321	12,378,984
Land Settlement	3,224,732	17,953,610	21,178,342
Agriculture	7,667,931	12,020,586	19,688,517
Forestry	1,929,405	9,113,183	11,042,588
Roads and Bridges	914,431	74,199,008	75,113,439
Shipping and Harbours	1,440,411	6,000,028	7,440,439
Housing .. .. .	..	24,854,685	24,854,685
Other Development	3,587,686	7,377,812	10,965,498
Debt Charges	72,279,542	13,683,049	85,962,591
Net Total Expenditure ²	343,784,953	350,229,042	694,013,995
Gross Total Expenditure ²	388,777,359	373,530,660	762,308,019

¹ For details see page 458.

² Net totals exclude, and gross totals include, transfers between funds.

Since fairly substantial amounts are transferred from Consolidated Revenue to Trust Funds, and from Trust Funds to Consolidated Revenue, the simple aggregate of receipts or expenditure of these funds in any year considerably overstates the total volume of actual State finances. Therefore, in the tables, 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.

In the table below the net receipts and expenditure of Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds are given for the ten years to 1968-69 with transfers eliminated on the same basis as in the previous table.

QUEENSLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

Year	Net Receipts			Net Expenditure		
	Consolidated Revenue Fund	Trust Funds	Total	Consolidated Revenue Fund	Trust Funds	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1959-60	198,766	137,538	336,304	200,208	137,882	338,090
1960-61	212,822	147,368	360,190	214,470	146,936	361,406
1961-62	228,860	165,338	394,198	229,536	161,578	391,114
1962-63	238,890	199,996	438,886	221,674	211,466	433,140
1963-64	253,646	216,690	470,336	233,120	230,698	463,818
1964-65	260,259	229,369	489,628	244,332	251,523	495,855
1965-66	286,146	249,391	535,537	264,882	273,249	538,131
1966-67	314,121	274,797	588,918	286,166	296,630	582,797
1967-68	366,042	301,889	667,931	333,421	326,862	660,283
1968-69	376,387	322,110	698,496	343,785	350,229	694,014

Receipts—Taxation is the most important source of revenue, providing \$253.3m, or 36.3 per cent, of the net total income of \$698.5m in 1968-69. Included under this heading is the Commonwealth Financial Assistance Grant of \$156.0m, which, for practical purposes, as well as retaining comparability with previous years, is shown as "Income Tax". The remaining taxation items are State collections.

While Business Undertakings show high aggregate receipts, it must be remembered that expenditures are also correspondingly high, so that their net income yield is little, if any at all. Railways are the most important undertaking of this type followed by the State Government Insurance Office and the Tourist Bureau.

Apart from the Financial Assistance Grant, mentioned above, Commonwealth Payments are usually for a specific purpose, such as interest and sinking fund contributions on the State debt, construction and maintenance of roads, hospital benefits and other social services, and assistance to industries. Special assistance over and above the Financial Assistance Grant has been provided from time to time, however, for general revenue purposes. In 1968-69 an amount of \$14m was provided, of which Queensland's share was \$1.9m.

The combined receipts of the Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds during the five years to 1968-69 are detailed in the next table.

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS, RECEIPTS

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Taxation					
Income Tax ¹	101,111,256	113,356,516	125,514,206	139,600,944	155,963,220
Probate, Succession Duties	9,863,292	10,327,606	12,008,197	16,987,347	16,600,416
Land Tax	3,784,356	4,147,715	4,690,859	4,741,788	4,745,998
Motor Taxes	24,862,936	25,312,969	29,474,579	32,420,597	34,661,787
Stamp Duties on Lotteries ..	737,000	710,000	731,000	787,000	842,000
Racing Taxes	3,338,444	4,005,364	4,459,524	5,562,607	6,095,867
Other Stamp Duties	12,546,334	13,732,578	16,561,394	20,600,058	22,158,945
Liquor Taxes	3,718,012	4,048,382	4,462,165	4,735,963	5,185,911
Other	6,028,414	6,018,859	6,800,532	7,248,687	7,088,529
Total	165,990,044	181,659,989	204,702,456	232,684,991	253,342,673
Business Undertakings					
Railways	79,813,346	81,716,720	85,383,993	91,171,330	98,684,849
State Insurance	44,479,420	51,075,939	51,545,586	56,061,599	68,946,469
Tourist Bureau	4,935,612	5,016,187	5,162,804	4,919,758	5,102,168
Other	4,397,410	4,410,659	4,555,296	2,970,314	941,418
Total	133,625,788	142,219,505	146,647,679	155,123,001	173,674,904
Land Revenue					
Rents	7,419,522	6,884,243	8,450,238	8,018,617	8,813,700
Forestry	4,198,334	4,868,927	4,663,202	5,144,483	5,740,039
Other	3,807,696	4,471,058	5,894,928	6,420,620	6,182,481
Total	15,425,552	16,224,228	19,008,368	19,583,720	20,736,220
Interest on Loans	15,755,962	17,132,922	18,295,371	20,549,061	22,958,150
Commonwealth Payments²					
Financial Agreement Act ..	2,192,470	2,192,470	2,192,470	2,192,470	2,192,470
Additional Financial Assistance			3,375,000	2,995,784	1,866,528
Roads	25,983,160	29,552,393	29,820,322	33,440,642	35,769,840
Hospital Benefits	5,015,012	5,057,627	5,455,091	6,252,139	6,424,955
Pharmaceutical Benefits ..	2,001,102	1,489,176	1,865,336	2,023,257	2,506,129
Tuberculosis	2,096,442	2,083,720	2,208,188	2,407,610	2,358,038
Other	11,566,156	20,287,092	25,121,297	26,989,435	30,828,585
Total	48,854,342	60,662,478	70,037,704	76,301,337	81,946,545
Miscellaneous					
Fees for Services	9,626,708	10,458,619	11,647,617	12,649,384	13,379,357
Golden Casket Profit	3,209,042	3,001,441	3,042,859	3,199,281	3,351,041
Government Printer	1,881,780	2,131,207	2,214,736	2,345,412	2,612,084
Harbours and Marine	5,808,970	5,579,816	6,306,344	7,411,972	8,472,483
Repayable Advances	18,043,788	21,879,436	22,306,928	39,567,894 ³	19,111,759
Repayments of Principal ..	10,799,172	11,611,335	14,524,436	17,544,390	19,151,247
Transfer from Loan Fund ..	28,590,064	30,114,791	32,998,598	40,448,563	37,080,107
Other	32,016,428	32,861,237	37,185,261	40,522,010	42,679,823
Total	109,975,952	117,637,882	130,226,779	163,688,906⁴	145,837,901
Net Total Receipts⁴ ..	489,627,640	535,537,004	588,918,357	667,931,016	698,496,393
Gross Total Receipts⁴ ..	529,915,662	584,129,216	644,836,039	732,106,934	766,790,417

¹ Commonwealth Financial Assistance Grant. ² Excluding Financial Assistance Grant included as Income Taxation. ³ Including an advance of \$19,768,397 from the Commonwealth Government to the Sugar Board. ⁴ Net totals exclude, and gross totals include, transfers between funds.

Expenditure—The next table shows for five years the combined expenditure from the Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds. The items are arranged according to a uniform classification adopted by the Statisticians of Australia with the object of making possible direct comparisons between States. Items are classified to function of expenditure without regard to the government department which spent the money.

Of the net total expenditure of \$694.0m in 1968-69, costs of operating the State Railways represented the largest single item, being \$93.6m out of the total expenditure of \$141.0m on Business Undertakings. Development of State Resources consumed \$218.5m, 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 \$101.4m, Public Health and Recreation, \$68.4m, and Other Social Services, \$12.9m. General Administration, including Law, Order, and Public Safety, and Regulation of Trade and Industry, amounted to \$65.9m, while Public Debt Charges required \$86.0m.

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS, EXPENDITURE

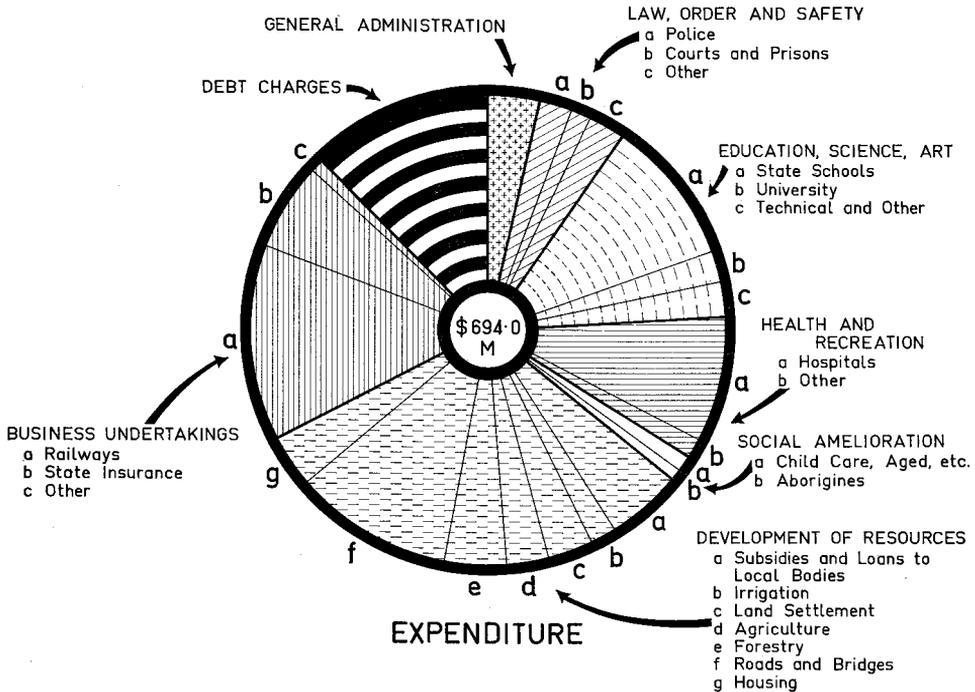
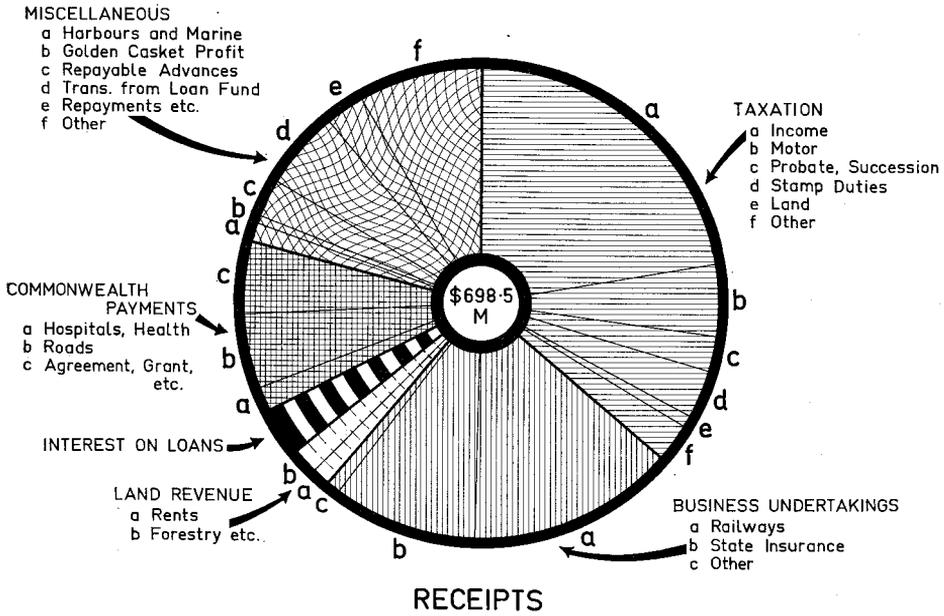
Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Legislative and General Administration					
Parliament, incl. Governor ..	1,034,834	1,106,555	1,206,276	1,289,215	1,357,389
Electoral	111,156	311,430	142,569	133,190	385,808
Pensions and Superannuation	3,786,256	4,153,533	4,787,851	5,122,827	6,011,321
Government Printer ..	1,799,758	2,020,377	2,153,151	2,074,392	2,342,569
Other	9,424,826	10,748,191	13,763,004 ¹	16,792,270 ¹	13,709,622
Total	16,156,830	18,340,086	22,052,851¹	25,411,894¹	23,806,709
Law, Order, and Public Safety					
Police	11,774,332	12,544,073	13,989,619	15,383,861	16,473,764
Prisons	1,408,960	1,668,830	1,971,754	2,192,002	2,514,658
Justice Administration ..	3,903,152	3,944,507	4,845,995	5,293,687	5,679,220
Other	4,520,210	4,869,856	5,565,925	6,266,001	7,082,191
Total	21,606,654	23,027,266	26,373,293	29,135,551	31,749,835
Regulation of Trade and Industry					
Factories, Shops, and Labour					
Legislation	861,624	896,587	1,047,731	1,111,570	1,232,374
Transport Control	718,868	754,721	796,296	868,170	920,803
Electricity	548,568	604,873	839,381	1,012,328	786,757
Petroleum Products Subsidy	..	3,267,544	5,402,499	5,796,281	6,600,163
Other	727,632	712,737	713,990	786,567	818,721
Total	2,856,692	6,236,462	8,799,897	9,574,916	10,358,818
Education					
Schools	41,426,146	46,408,528	50,490,542	59,484,465	69,702,398
Technical Colleges	2,658,168	6,024,218	7,184,065	7,758,528	10,392,891
University	11,671,342	13,869,638	15,153,319	14,419,933	15,661,475
Agricultural	956,446	736,951	1,380,505	1,530,404	1,664,829
Other	524,164	551,083	807,575	1,499,791	2,757,850
Total	57,236,266	67,590,418	75,016,006	84,693,121	100,179,443
Science, Art, and Research ..	736,636	776,775	889,614	996,760	1,171,152

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS,
EXPENDITURE—*continued*

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Public Health and Recreation					
Hospitals Generally ..	38,863,740	41,465,345	45,081,815	48,761,558	52,179,296
Mental Hospitals ..	5,690,946	6,018,646	6,566,808	7,083,294	7,616,346
Maternal and Child Welfare					
Centres	980,212	1,020,398	1,126,948	1,175,607	1,258,551
Ambulance Brigades ..	734,096	790,297	816,727	956,490	1,010,990
Other	4,626,842	4,809,401	5,300,574	5,725,875	6,281,302
Total	50,895,836	54,104,087	58,892,872	63,702,824	68,346,485
Social Amelioration					
Provision for Aged etc.					
Homes	2,053,572	2,206,246	2,342,599	2,492,365	2,679,485
Other	297,160	259,429	282,777	324,341	368,664
Child Welfare					
Homes	656,592	735,781	987,869	1,112,273	1,563,971
Other	1,522,928	1,645,118	2,019,041	2,156,975	2,588,867
Aboriginal Welfare ..	2,572,302	2,831,882	2,896,600	3,913,888	5,415,354
Other	179,764	186,617	555,507	1,791,086	331,023
Total	7,282,318	7,865,073	9,084,393	11,790,928	12,947,364
Development of State Resources					
Loans to Local Bodies ..	25,903,284	28,291,205	24,298,864	42,252,788 ²	31,858,125
Subsidies to Local Bodies ..	438,798	1,922,301	2,923,835	2,965,005	3,964,000
Irrigation	7,339,512	7,616,636	8,192,860	9,976,303	12,378,984
Land Settlement	16,470,308	15,444,399	18,229,387	19,942,693	21,178,342
Mining	1,220,140	2,781,110	1,446,534	1,985,442	1,753,788
Electricity	4,814,644	2,565,344	3,801,474	4,097,754	4,363,142
Agricultural, Pastoral, and					
Dairying	10,480,574	15,781,203	16,563,487	17,082,768	19,688,517
Forestry	3,628,508	3,883,057	4,116,768	9,896,422	11,042,588
Roads and Bridges	60,043,638	56,973,386	63,863,072	72,214,823	75,113,439
Shipping and Harbours ..	8,822,192	11,616,907	8,083,452	8,075,074	7,440,439
Tourist Activities	681,224	714,837	793,988	884,444	901,963
Housing	18,370,374	20,822,919	21,788,154	24,132,447	24,854,685
Other	1,994,164	1,372,004	1,560,641	2,503,463	3,946,605
Total	160,207,360	169,785,308	175,662,516	216,009,426²	218,484,617
Business Undertakings					
Railways	86,738,810	88,781,249	94,919,600	94,919,265	93,575,105
State Insurance	24,446,500	27,014,753	31,924,083	39,796,242	41,816,967
Tourist Bureau	4,602,716	4,673,511	4,869,266	4,555,841	4,847,560
Other	3,422,914	4,022,212	4,471,431	3,154,668	767,349
Total	119,210,940	124,491,725	136,184,380	142,426,016	141,006,981
Public Debt Charges					
Interest, Sinking Fund, etc.	54,165,876	61,846,045	65,630,483	70,492,960	78,106,014
Redemption to Loan Fund ..	5,499,358	4,067,875	4,210,385	6,048,738	7,856,577
Total	59,665,234	65,913,920	69,840,868	76,541,698	85,962,591
Net Total Expenditure¹ ..	495,854,766	538,131,120	582,796,690	660,283,134	694,013,995
Gross Total Expenditure³ ..	536,142,788	586,723,233	638,714,372	724,459,052	762,308,019

¹ Including amounts applied in reduction of accumulated deficit, 1966-67 \$2.5m, and 1967-68 \$4.3m. ² Including a loan of \$19,768,397 to the Sugar Board, repayable to the Commonwealth Government. ³ Net totals exclude, and gross totals include, transfers between funds.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS, 1968-69



Trust Funds—The following table gives the receipts, expenditure, and balances of the principal Trust Funds.

TRUST FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1968-69

Fund	Receipts	Expenditure	Balance 30 June 1969
	\$	\$	\$
Aboriginal Welfare	1,240,820	1,172,702	261,284
Agricultural Bank	20,989,781	19,907,534	10,795,899
Beef Cattle Roads Construction	4,550,000	4,715,245	94,398
Blackwater to Gladstone Railway Project	4,042,000	4,132,616	..
Commonwealth Aid Local Authority Roads	3,443,231	3,383,231	60,000
Commonwealth Education	7,710,362	7,588,606	1,097,121
Commonwealth Petroleum Products Subsidies	6,418,126	6,600,163	51,655
Commonwealth—State Housing	21,815,036	23,950,137	2,325,195
Co-ordinator-General of Public Works Construction	993,000	1,079,466	438,141
Education Special Standing	2,165,653	2,041,281	220,761
Electricity Development	4,795,270	4,780,981	23,587
Fire Brigades Precept	4,123,892	4,123,892	..
Fitzroy Brigalow Land Development	2,093,669	2,389,157	807,874
Forestry and Lumbering	5,740,039	5,740,039	..
Harbour Dues	7,145,973	6,422,964	2,074,526
Home Builders' Account	5,536,040	5,279,201	804,564
Hospital Administration	50,199,399	49,698,359	766,650
Hospital, Motherhood, and Child Welfare	3,351,041	3,351,041	..
Irrigation and Water Supply Construction	7,235,473	7,234,410	10,454
Liquor Acts	146,500	147,724	600,246
Main Roads	63,017,790	60,403,552	2,949,846
Main Roads Special Standing	1,359,338	1,456,747	—431,257
Motor Vehicle Insurance Nominal Defendant	395,546	146,009	3,000,851
Moura Railway Project	44,024	652,127	628,303
Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation	181,375	68,990	1,381,906
Police Superannuation	3,004,292	1,390,754	12,377,957
Public Service Superannuation	6,027,666	1,820,072	41,804,523
Public Service Superannuation Additional Benefits	6,715,267	1,692,239	30,241,050
Queensland Housing Commission	8,355,601	8,368,740	4,834
Roads Maintenance	4,296,889	4,250,000	46,889
Sickness, Medical, and Funeral Benefits	159,462	50,495	1,506,951
State Insurance	63,014,309	44,617,154	179,201,685
Stock	2,631,649	3,033,766	99,823
Stock Routes and Pests Destruction	933,129	890,999	57,159
Sugar Cane Prices	435,450	377,641	518,333
Supreme Court	737,833	742,528	413,541
Tourist Bureau	5,102,168	5,178,171	319,051
University Capital Works	3,079,863	3,164,210	1,460,517
Water Resources Investigation	1,040,750	1,038,477	2,445
Other	37,858,799	38,551,116	12,525,359
Total	372,126,506 ¹	341,672,536 ²	286,950,325 ³

¹ Excluding advances repaid by Local Authorities etc., \$6,797,666. ² Excluding advances to Local Authorities and Co-operative Housing Societies, and other investments, \$31,858,125. ³ Cash deficit, \$19,502,130, and securities, \$306,452,456.

4 STATE LOAN FUND

Loan Expenditure—The next table shows gross and net loan expenditure for 1968-69 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. In categories where repayments have exceeded advances, there has been a contribution to the Loan Fund. At the foot of the table it is shown how the public debt was accounted for by net loan expenditure.

LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND, 1968-69

Head of Expenditure	Expenditure during 1968-69		Aggregate Net Expenditure to Date
	Gross	Net	
Railways	\$ 15,777,635	\$ 13,759,751	\$ 286,436,488
Reduction of Railway Capital .. .. .	..	..	52,906,838 ¹
Mount Isa Railway .. .. .	..	-604,760	15,100,299
Mourra Railway .. .. .	..	-2,080,753	25,419,247
Blackwater-Gladstone Railway	1,095,000	1,095,000	2,338,000
Telegraphs .. .. .	..	..	1,048,776
Industrial Undertakings	257,918	178,852	12,625,541
Public Buildings	30,166,556	29,298,941	269,512,696
Roads and Bridges	1,033,189 ²	722,107	8,217,671
Harbours and Marine	759,110	574,939	13,123,593
Mining	834,520	776,536	4,636,856
Forestry	5,289,841	4,963,260	69,829,571
Immigration .. .. .	..	..	5,526,142
Agriculture .. .. .	..	-8,858	982,632
Land Resumption	82,411	81,652	9,148,785
Prickly Pear Lands	357,544	356,024	3,600,667
Water Supply, Irrigation	8,094,724	7,630,549	98,747,244
Electricity	4,790,000	4,675,447	26,560,901
Agricultural Bank	6,403,990	5,143,821	41,973,999
Advances to Settlers .. .. .	..	..	111,567
Wire-netting	10,000	-12,212	873,111
Queensland Housing Commission	1,300,000	-413,736	50,769,454
Building Societies .. .. .	..	-7,281	105,584
War Service Land Settlement .. .. .	..	-90,684	6,184,900
Loans to Local Bodies	2,756,033	-406,803	90,667,211
Subsidies to Local Bodies	13,439,526	13,430,266	161,603,592
Deficits Funded etc. .. .. .	..	..	17,366,842
Miscellaneous	1,501,609	-22,058	22,051,131
Total	93,949,606	79,040,000³	1,297,469,338
<i>Add Discounts and Flotation Expenses .. .. .</i>	..	..	19,180,687
<i>Credit Balance Loan Account .. .. .</i>	..	..	73,828
<i>Less Redemptions from Revenue and Sinking Funds .. .. .</i>	..	..	167,904,134
Gross Public Debt .. .. .	..	..	1,148,819,719⁴

¹ Excluding discounts etc., \$3,093,162.² Excluding \$1,848,299 loan expenditure on Local Authority roads, which is included below as "Loans to Local Bodies".³ Excluding \$1,500,000 sinking fund contribution included in other columns. ⁴ Based on "mint" par rate of exchange for conversion of overseas loans. At current rates of exchange the gross public debt would amount to \$1,164,870,437.

Loan expenditure during the five years to 1968-69 and the gross public debt at the end of each year are shown in the following table.

LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND

Year	Gross Expenditure	Net Expenditure ¹	Aggregate Net Expenditure to Date	Gross Public Debt
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1964-65	79,104,488	65,420,744	999,852,320	879,691,482
1965-66	79,094,944	66,465,873	1,067,818,193	936,525,133
1966-67	82,599,904	71,021,130	1,140,339,323	1,011,661,944
1967-68	89,002,875	75,090,015	1,216,929,338	1,077,655,597
1968-69	93,949,606	79,040,000	1,297,469,338	1,148,819,719

¹ Excluding sinking fund contributions of \$1,500,000 each year, included in other columns.

The main purposes for which loans have been spent during the five years to 1968-69 are shown in the following table. Gross loan expenditure is the total amount spent, and takes no account of repayments.

LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND: PURPOSE

Period	Railways	Advances to Settlers etc. ¹	Loans and Subsidies to Local Bodies	Other	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Gross Loan Expenditure</i>					
1964-65	15,234	9,400	15,868	38,603	79,104
1965-66	20,479	6,502	14,487	37,627	79,095
1966-67	23,703	2,500	15,089	41,308	82,600
1967-68	24,716	5,114	13,715	45,458	89,003
1968-69	16,873	7,714	16,196	53,167	93,950
<i>Net Loan Expenditure</i>					
To 30 June 1969 ..	382,201	100,019	252,271	562,979	1,297,469

¹ Advances to Settlers, Agricultural Bank, Queensland Housing Commission (or State Advances Corporation), and War Service Land Settlement.

The construction and equipment of railways has absorbed 29.5 per cent of the net loan expenditure to date. Loans and subsidies to local bodies (largely for roads, water, and sewerage) have taken \$252.3m, or 19.4 per cent of the total.

State Government Debt—In the next table Queensland's public debt at 30 June 1969 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 1969 AND INTEREST CHARGE

Rate of Interest Per Cent	Public Debt	Annual Interest Charge
\$	\$	\$
1.000	2,381,480	23,814
2.500	3,946,400	98,660
3.000	25,090,312	752,709
3.100	1,288,984	39,959
3.250	38,474,004	1,250,405
3.500	12,071,274	422,495
3.750	7,035,066	263,815
4.000	32,541,885	1,301,676
4.250	57,387,534	2,438,970
4.400	5,594,050	246,138
4.500	92,368,460	4,156,580
4.600	5,245,883	241,310
4.625	5,300,000	245,125
4.750	64,133,722	3,046,351
4.800	38,017,983	1,824,863
4.900	12,850,000	629,650
5.000	334,286,160	16,714,308
5.125	51,505,691	2,639,667
5.200	11,210,200	582,930
5.250	245,207,471	12,873,395
5.300	5,800,800	307,443
5.375	31,034,547	1,668,106
5.400	41,378,266	2,234,427
5.500	18,696,992	1,028,334
5.750	3,664,235	210,694
6.000	2,308,000	138,480
Treasury Bonds, 6½%	320	..
Gross Public Debt	1,148,819,719	55,380,304
Less Sinking Fund	2,658,056	Average Rate per \$100
Net Public Debt	1,146,161,663	\$4.82

The State Government owed the Commonwealth \$151,867,495 under the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement, \$30,774,571 under the Mount Isa Railway Agreement, \$11,200,038 under the Fitzroy Brigalow Land Development Scheme, \$7,410,000 under the Beef Cattle Roads Scheme, \$138,833 under a scheme to improve coal loading facilities at Gladstone Harbour, \$3,289,737 under the Weipa Development Agreement, \$1,636,000 under the Softwood Forestry Agreement, \$23,327,590 under the Sugar Industry Assistance Agreement, and \$5,822,446 under the Drought Relief to Primary Producers Scheme. These amounts are excluded from the above table and are supplementary to a number of State Acts which provide loan moneys for the same purposes.

The gross public debt of \$1,148,819,719, as appearing in these tables, has been calculated in accordance with State Treasury practice of converting overseas loans at the "mint" par rate of exchange, i.e. the rate prevailing on 1 July 1927. However, if current rates of exchange are used to convert overseas loans into Australian currency, as the Commonwealth Treasury has done in assessing the government debt of the Commonwealth and States (see page 456), Queensland's gross debt amounted to \$1,164,870,437 at 30 June 1969.

Details of the domestic and overseas borrowings are set out below.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ON ISSUE, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1969

Currency in which Payable	Amount ¹	Interest ¹		Proportion of Total Debt
		Payable Annually	Average Rate	
	SA	SA	%	%
Australian	1,090,887,105	52,858,136	4.85	94.1
Sterling	48,481,368	1,984,622	4.09	3.5
United States	21,945,536	1,178,100	5.37	2.1
Canadian	1,342,914	77,218	5.75	0.1
Swiss	1,304,872	58,719	4.50	0.1
Netherlands	908,642	45,432	5.00	0.1
Total	1,164,870,437	56,202,227	4.82	100.0

¹ Converted to Australian currency at rates of exchange then current.

The proportions of public debt maturing overseas and in Australia respectively were 6 and 94 per cent, compared with 7 and 93 per cent for the public debts of the other States taken together and 30 and 70 per cent for the debt of the Commonwealth Government.

5 COMMONWEALTH FINANCE

The Commonwealth Government bases its accounts upon three Funds: the Consolidated Revenue Fund, the Trust Fund, and the Loan Fund.

Consolidated Revenue Fund—The Commonwealth obtains the greater portion of its revenue from taxation, the largest single item of which is income tax, which amounted to \$3,418,768,000 in 1968-69.

Up to 30 June 1968 revenue receipts of the Post Office were paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and each item of expenditure was met by appropriation from that fund. From 1 July 1968 the departmental receipts and expenditure transactions have been processed through the Post Office Trust Account, and the two tables which follow, therefore, do not reflect these transactions of the Post Office for 1968-69. Expenditure totalling

\$218,815,000 has been incurred from Consolidated Revenue in respect of the Post Office for 1968-69, however, and this is shown in the expenditure table under the separate heading "Post Office". The major item was \$204,500,000 paid to the Post Office Trust Account for Capital Works and Services.

Details of the receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for five years to 1968-69 are shown below.

COMMONWEALTH CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND RECEIPTS

Source of Revenue	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Income Tax					
Individuals	1,570,524	1,731,344	1,922,580	2,177,405	2,379,466
Companies	709,044	801,105	784,544	836,664	1,006,543
Dividend (Withholding)	16,039	17,247	22,708	21,716	28,303
Interest (Withholding) .. .. .	..	..	..	910	4,456
Customs Duties	268,480	271,010	275,095	312,258	346,281
Excise Duties	631,162	751,936	806,423	855,255	902,428
Sales Tax	362,857	370,044	380,695	416,726	494,114
Pay-roll Tax	150,078	161,943	172,232	184,416	205,568
Estate Duty	41,531	36,124	41,534	54,717	60,726
Gift Duty	7,308	6,195	7,659	8,543	9,376
Other	661,156	732,254	814,251	891,870	648,505
Total Receipts	4,418,178	4,879,201	5,227,721	5,760,480	6,085,765

Details of the expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue Fund classified by economic type and function are shown in the next table, figures previously shown for some items having been revised because of more details becoming available. Special payments made to Loan Consolidation and Investment Reserve Trust Account were subsequently invested wholly or partly in special loans for State works requirements.

COMMONWEALTH CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND EXPENDITURE

Item	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Health and Welfare					
Cash Benefits to Persons	877,037	926,616	1,016,934	1,059,292	1,161,558
Other	48,437	54,087	63,962	68,891	71,783
Defence ¹	598,110	652,310	652,637	639,147	1,054,099
Repatriation					
Cash Benefits to Persons	181,036	200,509	192,750	198,173	218,939
Other	62,736	70,529	77,334	82,806	88,572
Housing					
Advances	86,890	82,410	73,406	61,234	65,353
Other	29,134	34,287	31,334	36,821	35,297
Other Functions and Not Allocated					
Expenses of Business Undertakings	314,419	345,551	385,105	425,626	77,634 ²
Other Current Expenditure on					
Goods and Services	327,082	363,853	421,222	477,670	555,950
Capital Expenditure on Goods and					
Services					
Business Undertakings	177,330	201,745	225,873	267,422	20,425 ²
Other	76,021	81,646	100,065	116,873	152,117
Subsidies	99,808	149,174	171,322	184,358	263,012
Cash Benefits to Persons	21,526	27,755	36,007	35,735	39,772
Grants					
To the States					
General Revenue Purposes	744,884	832,052	900,805	978,503	1,086,374
Specific Purposes: Current	31,258	44,478	64,119	78,623	68,660
Capital	178,742	194,102	212,827	249,749	255,000

COMMONWEALTH CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND EXPENDITURE—*continued*

Item	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Other Functions and Not Allocated— <i>continued</i>					
Grants— <i>continued</i>					
To Overseas Governments and Organisations	96,095	104,582	115,849	127,308	143,541
Other	4,040	19,500	16,308	28,978	1,583
Advances					
To the States	13,788	34,231	27,870	58,282	33,860
To Snowy Mountains Hydro- electric Authority	26,100	26,520	44,096	40,882	32,180
To Overseas Governments and Organisations	24,946	46,281	39,008	68,729	14,609
Post Office .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	218,815 ²
Other	8,272	7,549	2,270	1,252	9,488
Debt Charges					
Interest	81,868	77,392	74,306	85,448	86,108
Payment to National Debt Sink- ing Fund	61,500	64,849	21,589	25,421	32,832
Loan Consolidation and Invest- ment Reserve	222,744	210,464	227,655	312,762	226,765
Redemption of International Bank Loans .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	2,286	2,406	2,566
Redemption, Other Overseas Loans Other	24,378	26,729	30,783	33,985	32,017
Total Expenditure	4,418,178	4,879,201	5,227,721	5,760,480	6,085,765

¹ In addition, the following amounts were provided from Loan Fund: 1965-66, \$89,545(000); 1966-67, \$198,426(000); 1967-68, \$329,263(000); 1968-69, nil. ² See text on the Post Office, pages 453 and 454.

Trust Fund—A considerable proportion of the receipts and expenditure of the Trust Fund is accounted for by the operations of various suspense accounts. However, other accounts in the Trust Fund are used for the payment of social service benefits (e.g. National Welfare Fund), for price stabilisation moneys (e.g. Wheat Prices Stabilisation Fund), and for holding Australian currency proceeds of international loans (e.g. Canadian Loan Fund).

The following table shows receipts, expenditure, and closing balances of some of the more important Commonwealth Trust Funds for the year ended 30 June 1969.

COMMONWEALTH TRUST FUNDS, 1968-69

Fund	Receipts	Expenditure	Balance 30 June 1969
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Aboriginal Advancement	10,000	8,659	1,341
Canadian Loan	589	135	15,989
Coinage	61,095	65,375	3,132
Defence Forces Retirement Benefits	32,783	17,631	108,482
Loan Consolidation and Investment Reserve	273,398	17,789	1,344,995
National Debt Sinking Fund	153,713	131,704	165,036
National Welfare	1,166,720	1,162,350	439,803
Parliamentary Retiring Allowances	591	430	1,784
Post Office	799,811	799,683	128
Superannuation	88,835	46,861	367,788
Swiss Loan	879	12,574	26,399
War Service Homes	53,812	53,812	..
Wheat Prices Stabilisation	42,870	42,870	..
Other	301,041	297,737	80,022
Total	2,986,137	2,657,610	2,554,899

Loan Fund—The Commonwealth public debt is shown in a table in the next section, together with the public debts of the States. In contrast to State financial practice, most Commonwealth capital works are financed from Consolidated Revenue Fund. The main items of Loan Fund expenditure in recent years have been Advances to the States for Housing, Defence Loans, and Loans to Australian Airlines. In 1968-69 net expenditure from Loan Fund on Advances to the States for Housing was \$126.0m, Defence Loan drawings amounted to \$91.2m, while loan expenditures were incurred for the purposes of Qantas Airways Ltd (\$6.4m), and the Australian National Airlines Commission (\$8.2m). Commonwealth net loan expenditure to 30 June 1969 totalled \$7,763m, including \$5,156m on War, Defence, and Repatriation Services.

6 COMMONWEALTH AND STATE INDEBTEDNESS

Government Debt—The amounts of the Commonwealth and State Government securities on issue at 30 June 1969 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 \$1,697,666,000, or 13.6 per cent of the debt, is repayable abroad. Places of maturity of Queensland debts are shown on page 453. 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 1969.

The figures in the following table are based on a compilation on uniform lines for all States, presented by the Commonwealth Treasurer in his 1969-70 Budget Papers. Figures for Queensland in section 4 of this chapter are Queensland Treasury figures.

GOVERNMENT DEBT, AUSTRALIA, 30 JUNE 1969

Particulars	Securities on Issue		Annual Interest Payable	
	Total	Per Head	Total ¹	Per Head
	\$'000	\$	\$'000	\$
On Account of States				
New South Wales	2,931,318	655.10	143,739	32.12
Victoria	2,130,294	629.50	105,863	31.28
Queensland	1,164,870	658.86	56,158	31.76
South Australia	1,145,810	1,001.23	55,994	48.93
Western Australia	851,541	900.53	41,016	43.38
Tasmania	606,671	1,561.57	30,046	77.34
Maturing Overseas	606,478	50.10²	27,889	2.30²
Maturing in Australia	8,224,027	679.38²	404,927	33.45²
Total States	8,830,505	729.48²	432,815	35.75²
On Account of Commonwealth				
Maturing Overseas	1,091,188	88.75 ³	58,825	4.78 ³
Maturing in Australia	2,590,952	210.73 ³	91,467	7.44 ³
Total Commonwealth	3,682,140	299.48³	150,291	12.22³
Total Commonwealth and States	12,512,645	1,017.68³	583,106	47.43³

¹ Including in the figures for the States the amounts payable by the Commonwealth under the Financial Agreement. ² Calculated on aggregate population of the six States. ³ Calculated on population of the whole Commonwealth.

Net Loan Expenditure—The next table shows the net loan expenditure during 1968-69 and the aggregate to 30 June 1969 for Commonwealth and State Governments.

NET LOAN EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA, 1968-69

Government	During 1968-69			Aggregate to End of 1968-69
	Public Works	Other ¹	Total	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
New South Wales	183,535	662	184,197	3,336,258
Victoria	146,553	279	146,832	2,654,791 ²
Queensland	79,040	1,693	80,733	1,316,650
South Australia	71,211	27	71,238	1,297,555
Western Australia	54,859	-49	54,810	990,850
Tasmania	38,386	1,664	40,050	674,241
Total States	573,584	4,276	577,860	10,270,346
Commonwealth	140,595	89,862	230,457	7,762,586
Total Australia	714,179	94,138	808,317	18,032,932

¹ The amount shown in this column for the Commonwealth was for War and Defence Services, while the figures for the States were discounts and flotation expenses on loans, exchange on remittances etc., and funding of deficits. ² Gross expenditure.

7 TAXATION

This section gives some particulars of the principal taxes collected by the State Government and the Commonwealth Government in Queensland.

Under the Constitution, the Commonwealth Government is given the exclusive right to customs and excise duties, while other forms of taxation are shared with the State Governments. The position reached in practice before World War II was that, in addition to customs and excise duties, the Commonwealth had the sole right to sales and similar taxes. The States shared with the Commonwealth the fields of income and land taxes, and death duties. For the most part, the Commonwealth left the States in exclusive possession of stamp duties of various sorts, licences, and entertainment and gambling taxes.

From 1 July 1942 the Commonwealth became the sole collector of income and entertainment taxes, and reimbursements of taxation were made to all States (see page 437). Collection of entertainment tax ceased after 30 September 1953. Since July 1941 a pay-roll tax has been collected by the Commonwealth (see page 464).

For convenience of administration and to minimise duplication of returns, an arrangement existed before World War II whereby both Federal and State income taxes were collected together by State Commissioners, the taxpayer rendering one return only but receiving separate assessments for Federal and State income tax. Since the institution of uniform income tax, the Commonwealth has taken over all income taxation staffs, and only one assessment is made on each income (see page 437 for details of the uniform tax arrangements).

Taxation Paid in Queensland—The following table shows details of absolute amounts and amounts per head of State and Commonwealth taxation collected in Queensland. The figures for Commonwealth taxation represent the amounts collected in Queensland, but do not indicate the amounts contributed by the people of this State. Moneys are collected in other States in respect of goods consumed in, or assessments made on account of, this State. The contrary position whereby moneys are collected in Queensland on behalf of other States probably holds to a much less extent. Moreover, there are substantial amounts of central office collections

of income and estate taxes not included in the table, some portion of which is on account of Queensland.

TAXATION COLLECTED IN QUEENSLAND, 1968-69

Tax	Total Amount			Amount per Head		
	State	Commonwealth	Total	State	Commonwealth	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$	\$	\$
<i>Consolidated Revenue</i>						
Income ¹	155,963	168,107	324,070	89.05	95.98	185.03
Probate, Succession, and Estate	16,600	7,849	24,450	9.48	4.48	13.96
Land	4,746	..	4,746	2.71	..	2.71
Motor Vehicle Operators' Fees	1,183	..	1,183	0.67	..	0.67
Transport Licence and Permit Fees	6,701	..	6,701	3.83	..	3.83
Lottery	842	..	842	0.48	..	0.48
Racing	5,674	..	5,674	3.24	..	3.24
Other Stamp Duty	22,159	819	22,978	12.65	0.47	13.12
Liquor	5,039	..	5,039	2.88	..	2.88
Customs .. .. .	..	22,795	22,795	..	13.02	13.02
Excise .. .. .	..	113,369	113,369	..	64.73	64.73
Sales .. .. .	..	53,596	53,596	..	30.60	30.60
Pay-roll .. .. .	..	21,245	21,245	..	12.13	12.13
Wool .. .. .	..	2,175	2,175	..	1.24	1.24
Stevedoring Industry .. .. .	..	1,976	1,976	..	1.13	1.13
Other	298	989	1,287	0.17	0.56	0.73
<i>Trust Funds</i>						
Motor Vehicle Registrn	21,984	..	21,984	12.55	..	12.55
Roads Maintenance	4,297	..	4,297	2.45	..	2.45
Motor Vehicle Insurance Nominal Defendant	240	..	240	0.14	..	0.14
Motor Vehicle Operators' Fees	258	..	258	0.15	..	0.15
Racing	422	..	422	0.24	..	0.24
Liquor	147	..	147	0.08	..	0.08
Diseases in Stock	920	..	920	0.52	..	0.52
Stock Routes and Pests Destruction	731	..	731	0.42	..	0.42
Sugar Cane Prices	435	..	435	0.25	..	0.25
Fire Brigade Precept	3,262	..	3,262	1.86	..	1.86
Other	1,441	..	1,441	0.82	..	0.82
Total	253,343	392,920	646,263	144.64	224.34	368.98

¹ State Grants Act formula grant of \$155,963(000) in lieu of taxation reimbursements has been deducted from Commonwealth and is shown as a State collection.

Income Tax—On 1 July 1942 the Commonwealth Government became the sole authority taxing income in Australia. With the increasing amount of tax payable during the war years, a system of deductions from wages sufficient to meet the approximate tax for the year was introduced.

As the tax assessable on one year's income was deducted from the earnings in the following year, the deduction system was most unsatisfactory in those cases where income in any year was smaller than in the preceding year. This position led to the introduction, in April 1944, of the "Pay as You Earn" system of taxation. An amendment to the Act advanced by twelve months the income year on which tax was based, so that, in the case of taxpayers other than companies, tax assessed on earnings during a financial year was deducted during the same financial year. Any necessary adjustment was made when the assessment was issued.

Under the "Pay as You Earn" system, tax deductions for wage and salary earners were made from their current earnings, but other receivers of personal incomes were assessed for provisional taxation on their incomes in the previous income year. For the latter, a self-assessment plan of provisional taxation was introduced in 1952-53, permitting the taxpayer to submit his own estimate of his expected income for payment of provisional taxation, penalty rates of additional taxation being levied if the estimate proved to be more than 20 per cent in error.

Income Tax Rates—From the income year 1950-51, income tax and social services contribution have been merged into a single levy. The rates of tax on income payable for 1969-70 are shown below, and the tax assessed at these rates was subject to additional tax of 2½ per cent. For the year 1970-71 there was a reduction of about 10 per cent on taxable incomes up to \$10,000, tapering off to reach a 4.4 per cent reduction at \$20,000, and with no reduction on incomes of \$32,000 or more.

RATES OF TAX ON INCOME, 1969-70

Part of Taxable Income	Rate Per Cent	Part of Taxable Income	Rate Per Cent	Part of Taxable Income	Rate Per Cent
Up to \$200	0.4	\$1,601 to \$1,800	17.6	\$6,401 to \$7,200	43.8
\$201 to \$300	1.2	\$1,801 to \$2,000	19.3	\$7,201 to \$8,000	46.3
\$301 to \$400	2.9	\$2,001 to \$2,400	21.6	\$8,001 to \$8,800	48.7
\$401 to \$500	4.5	\$2,401 to \$2,800	24.6	\$8,801 to \$10,000	51.7
\$501 to \$600	6.1	\$2,801 to \$3,200	27.1	\$10,001 to \$12,000	55.0
\$601 to \$800	8.2	\$3,201 to \$3,600	29.6	\$12,001 to \$16,000	57.9
\$801 to \$1,000	10.8	\$3,601 to \$4,000	32.1	\$16,001 to \$20,000	60.4
\$1,001 to \$1,200	12.5	\$4,001 to \$4,800	35.4	\$20,001 to \$32,000	63.3
\$1,201 to \$1,400	14.2	\$4,801 to \$5,600	38.3	Over \$32,000	66.7
\$1,401 to \$1,600	15.9	\$5,601 to \$6,400	41.2		

Tax is payable on the whole of a person's taxable income if it exceeds \$416. After the income year 1952-53, no additional tax was levied on income derived from property.

Income Tax Assessments—The following table shows the tax assessed during 1967-68 on the 1966-67 incomes of Queensland residents. The total includes central office assessments of 1,246 taxpayers who derived incomes in Queensland and elsewhere, their incomes from salaries and wages being \$1,375,081, and from other sources \$4,751,695. They were assessed \$1,883,178 as income tax.

INCOME TAXATION, QUEENSLAND RESIDENTS, 1967-68 (INCOME YEAR 1966-67)

Grade of Actual Income	Taxpayers	Taxable Income			Tax Payable
		Wages and Salaries	Other	Total	
\$	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
417 to 599	17,195	6,729	1,701	8,430	175
600 to 999	55,511	33,261	7,294	40,555	1,555
1,000 to 1,999	175,464	184,093	42,209	226,303	17,064
2,000 to 3,999	302,121	529,383	117,000	646,383	77,799
4,000 to 5,999	63,308	147,394	77,560	224,954	39,614
6,000 to 9,999	23,079	55,322	79,767	135,090	32,996
10,000 and Over	8,539	18,777	91,931	110,708	42,943
Total	645,217	974,960	417,462	1,392,422	212,146

Concessional Deductions (Income Tax)—With the uniform tax plan the principle was adopted of allowing concessions in the form of rebates of tax, but the former method of allowing deductions in calculating taxable income was restored from the income tax year 1950-51.

The maximum amount of each concessional deduction for 1969-70 was as follows: Dependent wife or husband, \$312; dependent parent or parent-in-law, \$312; children under 16 years, \$208 for one child, \$156 for each other child; dependent daughter housekeeping for widowed parent, or housekeeper caring for a taxpayer's children under 16 years of age, \$312; invalid relative (child, step-child, brother, or sister) aged 16 years or over, \$208; children between 16 and 21 years receiving full-time education, \$208; amounts paid to medical or hospital benefits fund for personal benefit of taxpayer or his family; medical expenses of taxpayer and dependants (less medical benefit recoupments), including dental expenses, optical and therapeutic treatment expenses, amounts paid for artificial limbs and eyes, hearing aids, medical and surgical appliances, and amounts paid to a personal attendant of a totally incapacitated person, etc.; funeral expenses, \$100 for any dependant (except housekeeper) of the taxpayer; life insurance etc., \$1,200; educational expenses of each child or dependant under 21 years, \$300. Rates and land tax paid on non-income producing property, gifts of \$2 and upwards to public benevolent institutions, approved research institutes, etc., subscriptions up to \$42 to trade, business, or professional associations or unions, and one-third of the amount paid as calls on mining and afforestation shares were also allowed as deductions from income. Provision was also made for the allowance of deductions for capital subscribed direct to oil exploration and mining companies.

Company Tax—For 1968-69, rates of income tax payable on each \$1 of taxable income by companies, other than companies in the capacity of trustees, were as follows: Resident Public Companies: 40 per cent up to \$10,000, 45 per cent on remainder. Non-resident Public Companies: 35 per cent on income consisting of dividends up to \$10,000, 40 per cent on other income up to the amount by which dividend income was below \$10,000, 45 per cent on remainder. Co-operative or Non-profit Companies (other than a friendly society dispensary): 35 per cent up to \$10,000, 45 per cent on remainder. Non-profit Company which is a friendly society dispensary: 35 per cent. Life Insurance Companies: Mutual income, 30 per cent up to \$10,000, 40 per cent on remainder. Other income of non-resident insurance companies, 35 per cent on income consisting of dividends up to the amount by which mutual income was below \$10,000. All other income of life insurance companies, 40 per cent up to an amount by which mutual income and (for non-resident companies) dividend income was below \$10,000, 45 per cent on remainder. Private Companies: 30 per cent up to \$10,000, 40 per cent on remainder; additional tax of 50 per cent of income less primary tax, dividends, and retention allowance. Rates were increased for the income year 1969-70, in general by 2.5c per \$ of taxable income.

Land Tax (State)—The rates are per \$ of taxable value and are on a graduated scale. The amount payable is determined by dividing the taxable value into parts to which progressively higher rates are applied, and on taxable values up to \$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, 1969-70

Part of Taxable Value			Tax Payable at Beginning of Class			Part of Taxable Value			Tax Payable at Beginning of Class		
\$	c in \$	\$	\$	c in \$	\$	\$	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									

Returns of freehold land are required from residents where the total unimproved value is \$12,000 or more, and from absentees and companies, where the value is \$2,000 or more. Valuations are determined by the Valuer-General (see page 471). Blocks not exceeding two and a half acres, used for residential purposes by an owner who owns no other freehold land in Queensland are exempt irrespective of valuation. In ascertaining taxable value for a resident individual, \$10,000 is deducted from the total unimproved value, but where land is used personally by the owner for primary production the exemption is \$30,000. No exemption is granted to absentees or companies.

The next table shows State land tax collections in Queensland during 1968-69, in respect of valuations at 30 June 1968. The rates at which these collections were made are on page 451 of the 1969 *Year Book*.

Allowing for arrears and accrued penalties etc., the total amount payable during 1968-69 was \$4,778,562. The total amount received after allowing for refunds and adjustments was \$4,745,998, an increase of \$4,210 on the 1967-68 revenue. The cost of collecting the tax was \$6.52 for each \$100 collected, compared with \$7.00 ten years earlier.

STATE LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1968-69

Type of Taxpayer	Taxable Value					
	\$1-\$3,999	\$4,000-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$49,999	\$50,000-\$219,999	\$220,000 and Over	Total
TAXPAYERS (NO.)						
Individuals ..	2,727	2,327	1,738	109	3	6,904
Companies ..	1,157	1,312	1,934	550	121	5,079 ¹
Total ..	3,884	3,639	3,672	659	124	11,983 ¹
TAXABLE VALUE (\$)						
Individuals ..	6,973,044	14,932,799	33,162,621	8,272,107	816,410	64,156,981
Companies ..	3,063,426	8,646,954	43,630,355	52,061,749	76,757,315	191,469,069 ¹
Total ..	10,036,470	23,579,753	76,792,976	60,333,856	77,573,725	255,626,050 ¹
TAX PAYABLE (\$)						
Individuals ..	34,814	132,763	517,261	162,728	19,512	867,078
Companies ..	15,554	78,347	710,151	1,062,720	1,901,563	3,877,974 ¹
Total ..	50,368	211,110	1,227,412	1,225,448	1,921,075	4,745,052 ¹

¹ Including 5 mutual life insurance companies not classified according to value; taxable value, \$7,309,270; tax payable, \$109,639.

SUMMARY OF LAND TAXATION RATES, AUSTRALIA, 1969-70

State	Rates of Tax (in cents per dollar on unimproved taxable values)	Exemptions
New South Wales	0.4167c up to \$5,000, thence graduated to reach 0.6771c on \$20,000, 0.9115c on \$40,000, and 1.8670c on \$130,000. 3.3333c on each \$1 over \$130,000 A rebate of 60% where land used for primary production; however if the owner is a company, it must be either an exempt proprietary or trustee company to qualify. Otherwise a rebate of 10%	On primary producers' land: \$45,000, diminishing by \$3 for every \$1 in excess of \$45,000 On land used solely as a site of a single dwelling-house: \$24,000, diminishing by \$3 for every \$1 in excess of \$24,000, where such land is occupied and owned by a person (or persons) who owns no other land Other: \$17,250, diminishing by \$3 for every \$1 in excess of \$17,250. Land owned by charitable, hospital, religious, recreational, and educational bodies, etc., provided not used for profit or gain of members
Victoria	0.42c up to \$17,500, thence graduated to reach 3.21c over \$170,000 Absentee owners: 20% extra where land is used for other than primary production or industrial purposes	Land used for primary production Other: \$6,000, diminishing by \$2 for every \$1 in excess of \$6,000
Queensland	0.3c up to \$3,999, thence graduated to reach 2.5c on portion from \$300,000 up to \$399,999. On taxable value from \$400,000, 2.1c on each \$1 (see pages 460 and 461 for full details)	On primary producers' land: \$30,000 Other: \$10,000 Absentees and companies: nil Residential blocks which do not exceed 2½ acres, where they are used for residential purposes by the owner, and that owner owns no other freehold land in Queensland
South Australia ..	0.2c up to \$10,000, thence graduated to reach 0.3c on \$20,000, 0.5c on \$40,000, and 1.9c on \$180,000. 3.8c on each \$1 over \$180,000	Land used for charitable, religious, and educational purposes Land used for primary production: graduated exemption where total value of all land held is less than \$12,500. Special concessions in certain areas
Western Australia	Improved land: 0.3c up to \$5,000, thence graduated to average 0.75c on \$50,000 and 1.296c on \$120,000. 2.4c on each \$1 over \$120,000 Unimproved land: 1.0c up to \$5,000, thence graduated to average 2.125c on \$50,000 and 3.365c on \$120,000. 5.25c on each \$1 over \$120,000	Improved land used for rural purposes if situated outside a town or city. Land owned by any public or religious body, provided land is not being used as a source of profit or gain Mining properties Land owned by pensioners
Tasmania	Graduated from 0.20c on \$251 to reach 0.55c on \$10,000, 0.90c on \$25,000, 1.15c on \$50,000, 1.58c on \$100,000, 1.88c on \$150,000, and 3.00c on each \$1 over \$150,000	Rural lands \$10,000, reducing by \$2 for every \$1 by which unimproved value exceeds \$10,000, but does not exceed \$15,000. Pensioners' land subject to certain conditions. Churches, schools, hospitals, and charitable institutions. Approved sporting clubs pay reduced rates in certain cases

Probate or Administration Duty (State)—This duty is \$2 for every \$200 or part thereof of the net value of an estate, with exemption if the net value does not exceed \$1,000, or, where the successor is lineal issue, \$3,000, or where the predecessor is not survived by a spouse and the successor is lineal issue, \$6,000.

Where an estate does not exceed \$19,000, the following provisions apply to that portion succeeded to by wife or husband and children under 21: Estate not exceeding \$15,000—exempt; estate exceeding \$15,000—duty rebate of 1 per cent for every \$40 by which the value is less than \$19,000, adding a further \$5,000 for each dependent child under 21.

Succession Duty (State)—This duty is payable as a percentage of the succession at the rates shown in the next table.

Exemption is allowed in the following cases: (a) where the net value of an estate is under \$1,000; (b) where the whole value of a succession is less than \$100; (c) where a succession is to a charitable or educational institution in Queensland; (d) where a succession, not exceeding \$200, is to any past or present employee as his sole benefit from the estate.

The exemption and rebates for wife or husband and children shown above for probate or administration duty apply also to succession duty.

RATES¹ OF SUCCESSION DUTY PAYABLE, QUEENSLAND

Net Value of Estate	Husband, Wife, and Lineal Issue		Husband	Other Relatives		Strangers in Blood	
	A	B		A	B	A	B
\$	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1,000 to 2,000 ..	Nil	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	$3\frac{3}{8}$	4	5
Over 2,000 to 3,000 ..	Nil	$\frac{3}{4}$	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$
3,000 to 5,000 ..	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$
5,000 to 8,000 ..	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	4	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	10
8,000 to 10,000 ..	3	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$8\frac{7}{16}$	9	$11\frac{1}{4}$
10,000 to 12,000 ..	5	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	10	$12\frac{1}{2}$
12,000 to 14,000 ..	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{9}{16}$	11	$13\frac{3}{4}$
14,000 to 16,000 ..	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	9	$11\frac{1}{4}$	12	15
16,000 to 18,000 ..	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{8}$	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	$12\frac{9}{16}$	13	$16\frac{1}{4}$
18,000 to 20,000 ..	7	$8\frac{3}{8}$	$8\frac{3}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{8}$	14	$17\frac{1}{2}$
20,000 to 25,000 ..	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$14\frac{1}{16}$	15	$18\frac{3}{4}$
25,000 to 30,000 ..	8	10	10	12	15	16	20
30,000 to 35,000 ..	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{5}{8}$	$10\frac{5}{8}$	$12\frac{3}{4}$	$15\frac{15}{16}$	17	$21\frac{1}{2}$
35,000 to 40,000 ..	9	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{7}{8}$	18	$22\frac{1}{2}$
40,000 to 45,000 ..	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{3}{4}$	$11\frac{3}{4}$	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$17\frac{13}{16}$	19	$23\frac{3}{4}$
45,000 to 50,000 ..	10	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$	15	$18\frac{3}{4}$	20	25
50,000 to 55,000 ..	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{8}$	$13\frac{1}{8}$	$15\frac{3}{4}$	$19\frac{11}{16}$	21	$26\frac{1}{4}$
55,000 to 60,000 ..	11	$13\frac{3}{4}$	$13\frac{3}{4}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$	$20\frac{5}{8}$	22	$27\frac{1}{2}$
Maximum Rates ..	20	25	25	25	30	25	30

¹ Columns headed A show rates payable where the successor is domiciled within Australia, and those headed B where the successor is domiciled outside Australia.

Estate Duty (Commonwealth)—Estate duty is assessed on the net value of an estate less a statutory exemption as follows: (a) where the whole of the estate passes to the widow or widower, children (including adopted children, step-children, and ex-nuptial children), or grandchildren, \$20,000, decreasing by \$2 for every \$8 by which the value exceeds \$20,000

and ceasing to apply at \$100,000; (b) where no part of the estate passes as in (a), \$10,000, decreasing by \$2 for every \$8 by which the value exceeds \$10,000 and ceasing to apply at \$50,000; and (c) where only part of the estate passes as in (a), calculated proportionately under (a) and (b). Rebates of duty are provided on assets which become liable for duty on two or more occasions within a period of five years.

The rates of duty levied increase as the value of the estate for duty increases, as follows: \$2 to \$20,000, 3 per cent; \$20,001 to \$40,000, 3 to 6 per cent; \$40,001 to \$240,000, 6 to 26 per cent; \$240,001 to \$1,000,000, 26 to 27.9 per cent; \$1,000,001 and over, 27.9 per cent.

Gift Duty (State)—This tax came into operation on 1 July 1926 and imposed a duty on gifts amounting to \$2,000 or over. Exemption is granted in the case of gifts not exceeding \$4,000 or of gifts to charitable or educational institutions in Queensland. Rates commence at 3 per cent, with a maximum of 20 per cent on amounts over \$126,000, depending on the total value of the gifts.

Gift Duty (Commonwealth)—This tax came into operation in October 1941 and imposed a duty on gifts exceeding the value of \$1,000. From 3 June 1947 the exemption was raised to \$4,000. 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 \$4,000. The rates imposed are the same as those under Commonwealth Estate Duty on the value of an estate for duty purposes (see above).

Pay-roll Tax (Commonwealth)—The pay-roll tax was introduced in July 1941 to provide part of the finance for the Commonwealth scheme of child endowment. The rate of tax has remained unchanged at 2½ per cent, and is payable on all wages paid or payable in excess of the statutory amount of general exemption (\$20,800 per annum from 1 September 1957). To encourage exports, rebates of pay-roll tax may be allowed to certain employers whose export sales of prescribed goods are increased above the average annual export sales in a base period. From 1 July 1968, the base period for established exporters is the first three years of the eight financial years immediately preceding the rebate year. Special provisions operate for calculating the base period for new exporters.

Sales Tax (Commonwealth)—This tax, so far as transactions or operations covered by the law in Australia are concerned, is payable by manufacturers and wholesale merchants. Tax payable on imported goods is collected by the Customs Department. A large list of exemptions is designed to help primary producers, and for other purposes. The tax was introduced in August 1930. From 14 August 1968 three rates operated as follows: (i) a general rate of 15 per cent covering the majority of taxable goods; (ii) a rate of 2½ per cent on certain specified classes of goods ordinarily used for household purposes; and (iii) a rate of 25 per cent on motor cars designed primarily and principally for transport of persons, and also on certain types of non-essential goods. The 25 per cent rate was increased to 27½ per cent in the August 1970 budget.

Wool Tax (Commonwealth)—This tax was re-introduced after the abolition of the wool contributory charge on 1 July 1952. The object of the legislation is to provide funds for the Australian Wool Board to promote wool, investigate all aspects of wool marketing, test wool and wool products, and conduct research into wool production and wool textiles.

From 1 July 1964 the tax has been levied on an *ad valorem* basis, and, since 1 July 1965, at 2 per cent of the sale value of shorn wool.

Stevedoring Industry Charge (Commonwealth)—This charge was introduced as from 22 December 1947 and the rate was fixed at 3.75c per man-hour of employment. The rate has been varied from time to time. As from 27 November 1967, the Act was amended to include three different classes of waterside workers with a different rate applicable to each class. For class A, regular waterside workers on weekly hire in a permanent or a non-permanent continuous port, the rate is \$16.85 per man-week; for class B, regular waterside workers not on weekly hire in non-permanent continuous ports, the rate is 80c per man-hour; and for class C, regular waterside workers at seasonal ports and irregular workers at any port, the rate is 55c per man-hour. The charge is payable by employers of waterside labour and provides funds for the Australian Stevedoring Industry Authority to pay attendance money and holiday pay, and to provide for sick, annual, and long-service leave.

Tobacco Charge (Commonwealth)—This charge, operative from 1 January 1956, is used to finance tobacco research and advisory activities. It is levied on growers at 0.5c per lb, and on manufacturers on Australian leaf only at 1c per lb.

Canning-Fruit Charge (Commonwealth)—This charge, operative from 2 December 1959, is used to promote the sale of certain canned fruit. It is payable by the suppliers of apricots, peaches, and pears used by canneries. Since December 1964 the rate has been 75c per ton.

Taxation of Racing and Betting (State)—This taxation comprises stamp duty on betting tickets, bookmakers' licences, totalisator tax, race-course and coursing ground licence fees, and a tax on bookmakers' turnover of 1½ per cent. Totalisator tax amounts to 5 per cent of all moneys passing through the totalisators, except ex-Queensland investments, which attract ½ per cent tax. The Government receives all fractions and unclaimed dividends, which amounted to \$718,953 in 1968-69.

The total amount collected through taxation on racing during 1968-69 is shown in the table on page 458.

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 1969 there were 266 T.A.B. branches and agencies (82 in the Brisbane area and 184 in other parts of the State).

TOTALISATOR OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Clubs with Totalisator Licences ¹ No.	125	121	125	117	127
Meetings Held with Totalisators No.	633	625	659	668	767
T.A.B. Branches and Agencies No.	214	239	257	261	266
Meetings Operated on by T.A.B. No.	465	478	511	522	587
Total Totalisator Turnover ..	\$ 33,707,247	40,026,212	47,424,592	55,442,362	61,009,527
Retained by Clubs and T.A.B.	\$ 3,183,172	3,838,701	4,528,311	5,169,896	5,669,345
Totalisator Tax	\$ 1,120,099	1,670,531	1,919,409	2,752,425	3,021,336 ²

¹ Number which operated during the year. ² Net tax paid to the Government after deducting amounts necessary to provide for minimum dividends and amounts paid to the Anzac Day Trust Fund. The total tax payable was \$3,046,019.

Receipts from bookmakers' licences were \$22,120. 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 \$230,872. Bookmakers' turnover tax amounted to \$2,117,606 on a total turnover of \$141,173,783. Racecourse and coursing ground licence fees amounted to \$5,060.

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 1968-69 was \$842,000.

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

Stamp Duty (State)—This is payable under *The Stamp Acts, 1894 to 1968*, in executing instruments relating to the transfer of property, money transactions, and other agreements. Some of these instruments and the duties payable are as follows: Cheques—5c on each cheque. Receipts—For payment of money in excess of \$20 (including salaries or wages, only if the amount for the year would exceed \$3,000), 2c for every \$100 or part thereof. Receipts duty, in any form, was abandoned in Queensland after 30 September 1970 (see page 440). Conveyances—On the sale of any property, except stocks and marketable securities, \$1.25 for each \$100 or part thereof. Mortgages—Where the secured property is in Queensland, 25c for each \$100 or part thereof. Hire Purchase Agreements—Where the purchase price exceeds \$200, \$2.00, and, in addition, 50c for each \$50 or part thereof by which the purchase price exceeds \$200; where the purchase price is less than \$200, 20c for each \$20 in excess of \$20, with no duty if the purchase price is less than \$20. Life Insurance Policies—For the first \$2,000 of the sum insured, 5c for every \$100 or part thereof in excess of \$100; when the sum insured exceeds \$2,000, for the first \$2,000 as above and, in addition, 10c for every \$100 or part thereof by which the sum insured exceeds \$2,000. Motor Vehicles—On every application for registration or transfer of registration (apart from certain statutory exemptions), \$1 for every \$100, or part thereof, of the value of the vehicle.

Motor Taxation (State)—See pages 301 and 302.

8 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local Government Authorities in Queensland, usually known as "Local Authorities", are of three kinds, namely, Cities, Towns, and Shires. These Authorities may be divided into divisions for specific purposes, and in fact this is often the case for electoral purposes, but the practice of using divisions for finances still applies in only a limited number of cases. With the exception of the Brisbane City Council, which was created under the City of Brisbane Act, all other Local Authorities

operate under the Local Government Act. A section on the historical and legal growth of Local Government in Queensland appears on pages 46 to 48.

Of the 131 Local Authorities in Queensland at 30 June 1968, 15 City Councils, including Brisbane, controlled the more important urban areas, and 5 Town Councils other urban areas. The rest of the State, except for a few areas not incorporated for Local Government purposes, was administered by 111 Shire Councils. Information in this section, which is mainly financial in nature, is confined to a summary of statistics relating to these three groups of Authorities, with Brisbane being shown separately from the other cities in each case. Boundaries of individual Local Authorities appear on pages 468 and 469, and populations on pages 64 to 69, 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 and regulations prescribe the standards to be maintained by Local Authorities, and this Act is administered by the Department of Local Government. All council by-laws must be approved by the Governor in Council, after which they have the force of law. Each Authority must submit a budget showing proposed receipts and expenditure for the ensuing year, and their accounts are audited by the Queensland Auditor-General.

Apart from roads declared under the Main Roads Acts, Local Authorities are responsible for the construction and maintenance of all roads, streets, and footpaths, etc. within their areas. While declared roads are the responsibility of the State Government, through the Department of Main Roads, Local Authorities are required to contribute towards the cost of their construction and maintenance, as detailed on page 297.

In the field of public health, their most important role is the provision of sewerage, cleansing, sanitary, and garbage services in all of the more closely populated centres of the State. Other services include immunisation against infectious diseases, control of premises where food is prepared, boarding houses, etc., mosquito eradication, and other general preservation of public health.

Local Authorities are responsible for the control of all building in their areas and most councils have building by-laws which specify certain minimum standards to be employed.

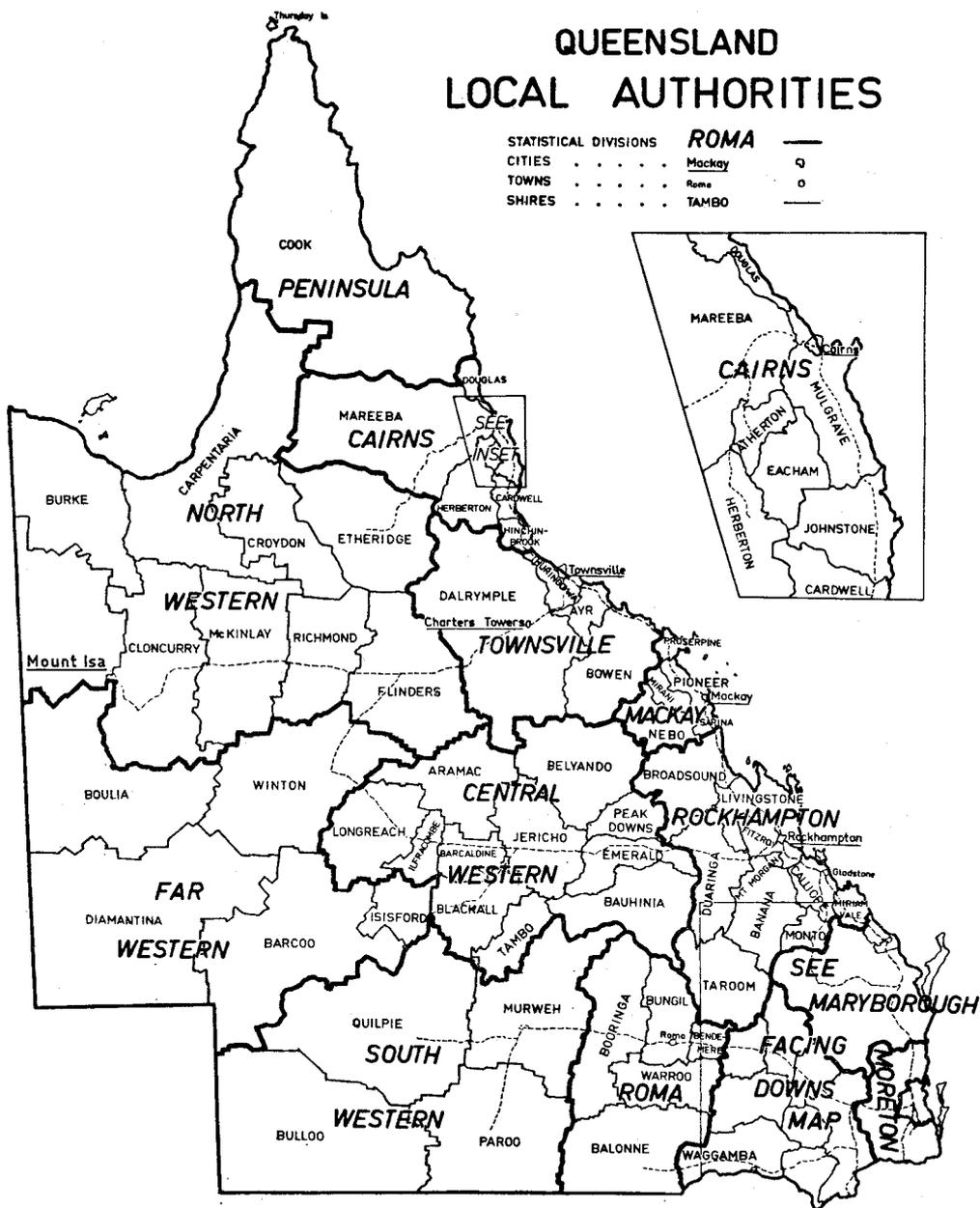
Recreation facilities are provided by Local Authorities in the form of parks, sporting reserves, camping grounds, swimming pools, public halls, libraries, etc. They also have general control over places of public amusement and in some cases conduct picture theatres.

Business undertakings include mainly the supply of water and electricity, and, by three Authorities, the provision of transport services. In a few areas facilities such as hostels, picture theatres, hotels, milk supplies, etc. have been provided. Of recent years, metered and off-street car parking facilities have been provided in the major urban centres.

Other functions of Local Authorities include the maintenance of cemeteries, ferries, and aerodromes, and control of noxious weeds and animals (in conjunction with the State Government), and of straying stock, street naming, land subdivisions, etc.

QUEENSLAND LOCAL AUTHORITIES

STATISTICAL DIVISIONS	ROMA	—
CITIES	Mackay	○
TOWNS	Roma	○
SHIRES	TAMBO	—



In these maps, the principal railways (light broken lines) are shown as indicators of geographical position only. A list of Statistical Divisions, and the Local Authorities in each, will be found on pages 64 to 69.



The map facing page 1 also shows the Statistical Divisions. The maps show the boundaries as they were at 30 June 1969.

A brief summary of local government statistics for the five years to 1967-68 is contained in the following table.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<i>General</i>					
Properties Rated	568,250	582,381	594,863	611,482	629,720
Premises Supplied with Water	357,879	370,633	385,348	399,610	416,503
Premises Sewered	158,716	175,296	191,145	213,044	226,636
Premises with Septic Installations	75,792	85,473	93,504	102,011	107,677
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Rateable Value of Property	940,023	987,085	1,110,145	1,209,436	1,266,600
<i>Receipts, All Funds</i>					
Rates	39,746	42,619	48,372	52,399	59,535
Sales and Charges	46,948	50,491	54,380	58,510	65,182
Government Grants and Subsidies	14,805	15,664	17,487	19,518	20,633
Loan Receipts	33,346	34,526	34,223	40,386	44,548
Reimbursement for Work Done	10,467	11,965	13,262	13,712	15,791
Other Receipts	12,000	13,828	14,087	15,460	14,438
Total Receipts	157,312	169,093	181,811	199,985	220,127
<i>Expenditure, All Funds</i>					
Administration	8,289	9,203	10,311	10,866	13,020
Debt Service	26,536	29,682	31,029	34,021	35,881
Roads	28,482	27,673	30,831	32,718	36,278
Other Works and Services	81,700	88,524	96,134	101,881	111,587
Work Done for Reimbursement	10,269	12,024	12,995	13,406	15,993
Other Expenditure	4,088	4,382	4,931	5,324	5,849
Total Expenditure	159,364	171,488	186,231	198,216	218,608

The following table gives a general summary of Local Government Authorities as at 30 June 1968.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1968

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
Authorities No.	1	14	5	111	131
Estimated Population No.	680,000	452,550	34,480	558,530	1,725,560 ¹
Properties Rated No.	195,560	153,518	10,135	270,507	629,720
Dwellings No.	193,321	136,601	7,986	158,419	496,327 ²
Premises Supplied with Water No.	181,242	138,186	8,655	88,420	416,503
Premises Sewered No.	109,364	89,403	5,291	22,578	226,636
Premises with Septic Installations No.	40,992	26,363	840	39,482	107,677
Rateable Value of Property \$'000	418,901	290,359	16,098	541,242	1,266,600
Urban \$'000	412,939	287,128	15,964	97,497	813,529
Other \$'000	5,962	3,231	134	443,744	453,071
Streets and Roads miles	2,514	2,985	227	112,631	118,357
Formed miles	2,238	2,561	196	72,604	77,599
Unformed miles	276	424	31	40,027	40,758

¹ Excluding migratory population and residents of unincorporated areas. ² Excluding 797 in unincorporated areas. Excluding huts, tents, rooms, and apartments, not self-contained, which were included in the previous issue.

Local Government Finance—Local Authorities finance their day-to-day operations mainly from rates, sales and charges for services, and govern-

ment 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. By June 1965, every Local Authority in the State had been valued at least once by the Valuer-General. As a temporary measure to ease the transition between valuations in newly revalued areas, *The Local Government (Rateable Value Adjustment) Act of 1962* provided that the rateable value on which rates are to be assessed in Local Authorities revalued during the years 1959-60 to 1962-63 shall be calculated by adding half the increase to the former unimproved capital value. The derived valuations for the Authorities affected by this Act remain in force until after the next complete revaluation of their areas.

There are several types of rates, the chief of which is the general rate, raised to defray expenses of providing the Authorities' general services; rates for providing a specific service such as water and sewerage etc.; loan rates; and special rates applicable to a benefited area where some special benefit is provided to property owners. The total income from rates of all types during 1967-68 amounted to \$59.5m.

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 \$65.2m during 1967-68.

Grants and subsidies for approved works are paid to Local Authorities by both the Commonwealth and the State Governments. Under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Scheme, grants for road construction and maintenance are made to the State and a proportion is allotted to individual Local Authorities to assist in their programme of road works. In more recent years, Commonwealth grants for aerodrome construction have also assumed importance. Total Commonwealth grants amounted to \$3.5m during 1967-68. The State Government made grants for revenue works of \$4.6m, and paid \$12.5m in loan subsidies during 1967-68, on the following schedule of prescribed rates for various works.

General works (roads, bridges, streets, drainage, and reclamation) were subsidised at a flat rate of 20 per cent. For the establishment of new electricity district schemes and rural electrification, a maximum subsidy of 33½ per cent applied. For the establishment of small electric authorities in isolated areas, a flat rate of 50 per cent applied, while improvement works at existing western electric authorities (excluding township reticulation) were subsidised at 33½ per cent. For water supply works subsidies included 50 per cent for new complete water supply schemes, 33½ per cent for major augmentation schemes (excluding reservoirs, treatment works, and reticulation), and 20 per cent for other water supply works (excluding reticulation extensions to existing schemes). All sewerage works, with the exception of reticulation extensions and house connections to existing schemes, were subsidised at 40 per cent.

Other subsidised works included public conveniences, 33½ per cent; swimming pools, 25 per cent; erosion prevention, 25 per cent; students' hostels and hostels for waiting mothers, 50 per cent; tourist facilities, 20 per cent; and flood mitigation works, 33½ per cent.

Of the total loan receipts of \$44.5m for capital works during 1967-68, \$3.6m was raised from the State Government, \$19.8m from banks, \$5.8m from insurance companies, and \$15.3m 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, \$15.8m in 1967-68, but this is offset by a correspondingly high expenditure since the councils merely act as the constructing bodies on behalf of various government departments and other persons and organisations. The principal item of reimbursable expenditure is road works for the State Government.

The next table summarises the transactions of all funds operated by Local Authorities during 1967-68. It combines the transactions of the General Fund, Waterworks, Electricity Supply, Transport Services, and Parking and Other Business Undertakings for both revenue and loan receipts and expenditure, thereby providing an indication of the magnitude of the overall operations of Local Government in the State.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND: SUMMARY ALL FUNDS, 1967-68

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts</i>					
Rates	25,184	12,086	665	21,600	59,535
Sales and Charges	46,295	9,039	2,395	7,453	65,182
State Government Grants (Revenue)	1,424	620	56	2,527	4,627
State Government Loan Subsidies	2,645	4,208	476	5,156	12,485
Commonwealth Government Grants	430	447	52	2,592	3,521
Council Properties	759	677	69	1,001	2,506
Reimbursement for Work Done ..	3,213	2,507	467	9,604	15,791
Other Revenue Items	4,972	806	203	5,951	11,932
Loans from State Government	118	1,069	94	2,322	3,603
Loans from Other Sources	13,672	11,878	1,471	13,924	40,945
Total Receipts	98,712	43,337	5,948	72,130	220,127
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Administration	6,218	2,478	346	3,977	13,019
Debt Service	15,521	7,821	1,269	11,270	35,881
Roads					
Revenue Fund	5,779	3,397	292	13,650	23,118
Loan and Subsidy Fund	6,075	2,169	137	4,780	13,160
Other Works and Services					
Revenue Fund	49,686	9,368	1,723	9,916	70,693
Loan and Subsidy Fund	11,324	14,205	1,574	13,791	40,894
Work Done for Reimbursement ..	3,611	2,353	473	9,556	15,993
Other	3,443	500	76	1,830	5,849
Total Expenditure	101,657	42,291	5,890	68,770	218,608

Of the total expenditure of \$218.6m from all sources, \$147.9m, or 67.6 per cent, was spent on works (\$111.6m for the provision, operation, and maintenance of existing services, and \$36.3m on roads), \$16.0m was recoverable expenditure on work done for other bodies and individuals, \$35.9m was required for payment of interest and redemption on loans, \$13.0m for general administration, and \$5.8m on other items.

The succeeding tables list the transactions for each of the individual funds which have been incorporated in the table above.

General Services—Details of receipts and expenditure for the provision of general services appear in the next table.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND: GENERAL SERVICES, 1967-68

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts from Revenue</i>	28,263	19,321	1,573	45,716	94,873
Rates	18,679	10,528	598	21,224	51,030
Licences	392	192	9	147	740
State Government Grants ..	1,122	565	25	2,472	4,184
Commonwealth Govt Grants ..	430	447	52	2,592	3,521
Sanitary, Sewerage, and Cleansing Charges	2,599	3,459	229	2,288	8,575
Council Properties	759	678	69	1,000	2,506
Reimbursement for Work Done State Government ¹	410	1,051	129	6,256	7,846
Other Bodies and Individuals ..	1,639	1,237	256	3,099	6,230
Other	2,233	1,164	205	6,638	10,240
<i>Receipts from Loan Fund</i>	7,232	11,253	821	15,693	34,999
Loans	5,174	8,480	643	12,569	26,866
State Government Loan Subsidies	2,058	2,773	178	3,124	8,133
All Receipts	35,495	30,573	2,395	61,409	129,872
<i>Expenditure from Revenue</i>	29,588	19,019	1,789	45,259	95,655
Administration	3,436	1,809	156	3,716	9,116
Debt Service ²	5,561	5,585	408	9,310	20,864
New Works					
Roads	2,006	1,149	113	5,640	8,907
Health, Sewerage, Cleansing ..	2,166	133	2	37	2,338
Council Properties	1,955	839	62	2,199	5,055
Other	60	43	1	44	148
Maintenance					
Roads					
Main Roads Department ..	32	62	4	1,221	1,319
Other	2,871	1,954	173	6,784	11,782
Health, Sewerage, Cleansing ..	4,684	2,756	249	2,397	10,086
Council Properties	1,785	1,548	117	2,143	5,593
Street Lighting	528	404	23	362	1,317
Other	263	179	19	248	709
Grants	1,461	319	19	1,365	3,163
Work Done for Reimbursement State Government ¹	510	1,019	132	6,420	8,081
Other Bodies and Individuals ..	1,895	1,110	283	2,919	6,208
Other	375	110	29	453	967
<i>Expenditure from Loans & Subsidies</i>	9,443	10,863	438	13,438	34,182
Roads					
Main Roads Department ..	81	15	..	834	930
Other	5,994	2,154	137	3,945	12,230
Sewerage	3,143	5,918	205	3,926	13,193
Council Properties (incl. Plant) ..	225	2,155	84	3,938	6,402
Other .. .. .	..	621	12	794	1,427
All Expenditure	39,030	29,882	2,227	58,697	129,837

¹ Including Main Roads Department.

² Including interest on overdraft and sinking fund payments.

Receipts include mainly general rates, sewerage and cleansing charges, government grants, reimbursement for work done, and loans for ordinary works, while expenditure includes road, sewerage, and other general works,

interest and redemption on loans, work done for reimbursement, general administration, and grants to fire brigades and other local organisations. (Transactions of business undertakings appear in the following tables.)

Waterworks—Waterworks supplied 241 cities, towns, and townships with reticulated supplies during 1967-68. Each of the 15 City Councils and the 5 Town Councils controlled its own supply. The remaining 221 waterworks were controlled by 100 Shire Councils. A further 12 waterworks were under construction.

Comparison with the situation 20 years earlier shows a rapid increase in the number of reticulated water supplies provided by Shire Councils to country towns. In 1947-48, only 92 cities, towns, and townships possessed this amenity, and only 70 waterworks, or less than one-third of the number in 1967-68, were controlled by Shire Councils.

LOCAL AUTHORITY WATERWORKS, QUEENSLAND: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1967-68

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts from Revenue</i>	9,808	5,053	667	3,722	19,250
Rates ¹	6,504	1,558	67	327	8,455
Sales of Water ¹	2,245	3,154	503	2,963	8,865
Government Grants	86	42	1	27	157
Reimbursement for Work Done ..	814	186	37	201	1,238
Other	159	113	59	203	534
<i>Receipts from Loan Fund</i>	2,356	5,604	639	5,110	13,708
Loans	1,769	4,168	408	3,151	9,497
Subsidies	587	1,435	231	1,958	4,211
All Receipts	12,164	10,657	1,306	8,831	32,958
<i>Expenditure from Revenue</i>	9,129	5,186	651	3,685	18,651
Administration	544	480	30	192	1,246
Debt Service	2,707	2,041	369	1,701	6,818
New Works	1,651	541	22	173	2,388
Operating Costs	3,060	1,861	184	1,419	6,524
Work Done for Reimbursement ..	886	189	16	180	1,271
Other	280	75	29	20	404
<i>Expenditure from Loans & Subsidies</i>	2,973	5,431	630	4,865	13,898
All Expenditure	12,102	10,617	1,280	8,550	32,549

¹ Water charges are classed as rates only when levied per \$ of unimproved capital value. All other charges (as on floor space, quantity consumed, etc.) are classed as sales.

Sewerage—At 30 June 1968, sewerage systems were in operation or under construction in 14 Cities and 4 Towns, and in 42 centres in 39 Shires. Twenty years earlier, at 30 June 1948, there were only 14 sewerage systems in operation in Queensland, and only three of these were located outside incorporated cities or towns.

Local Authorities were authorised by amending legislation in 1946 to install septic tanks and to recover the costs of such works from the owners of the premises concerned. The works become the property of the owner of the land, and repayment instalments become a charge on the land.

Financial transactions relating to sewerage schemes are included in transactions of the general funds of Local Authorities (see page 473).

At 30 June 1968, 109,364 premises, including public and commercial buildings, were connected to the Brisbane sewerage system. It was estimated that out of Brisbane's population of 680,000 at 30 June 1968, 404,647 lived in seweraged premises, and approximately another 151,670 were served by septic installations.

Electricity—During 1967-68 electricity was distributed by 11 Local Authorities, 7 of which generated their own power. (Outside south-eastern Queensland and the western districts, electricity was mainly generated and distributed by regional electricity boards: see page 243.) Financial operations of electricity undertakings of Local Authorities are shown in the following table.

LOCAL AUTHORITY ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1967-68

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts from Revenue</i>	34,765	1,066	1,652	853	38,335
Rates ¹ .. .. .	..	..	..	17	17
Sales of Electricity ¹	31,507	936	1,533	745	34,722
Government Grants .. .. .	..	1	30	23	54
Reimbursement for Work Done	311	33	45	48	437
Other	2,946	96	43	19	3,105
<i>Receipts from Loan Fund</i>	5,279	298	566	539	6,682
Loans	5,279	298	499	466	6,542
Subsidies .. .. .	..	..	67	73	140
All Receipts	40,044	1,364	2,218	1,392	45,018
<i>Expenditure from Revenue</i>	34,776	998	1,724	788	38,288
Administration	1,744	123	159	43	2,069
Debt Service ²	6,159	137	485	188	6,968
New Works	1,367	10	153	83	1,613
Operating Costs	24,013	694	884	425	26,016
Work Done for Reimbursement	320	35	42	36	434
Other	1,172	..	2	13	1,187
<i>Expenditure from Loans and Subsidies</i>	3,386	76	637	244	4,343
All Expenditure	38,162	1,074	2,361	1,033	42,631

¹ Electricity charges are classed as rates only when levied per \$ of unimproved capital value. Charges for quantities consumed are classed as sales. ² Including interest on overdrafts and sinking fund payments.

Transport—Electric tramways, electric trolley buses, and motor bus services were operated by the Brisbane City Council during 1967-68. Motor bus services were operated by the Rockhampton and Maryborough City Councils, and one Shire (Aramac) operated a light railway, to link up various centres in the district.

A table which includes details of the miles of route open, the numbers of vehicles, staff, and passengers, the vehicle mileage, gross earnings, salaries and wages, and the capital value of all Local Authority urban transport plant appears on page 294.

LOCAL AUTHORITY TRANSPORT SERVICES, QUEENSLAND: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1967-68

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Shires	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts from Revenue</i>	8,333	236	66	8,634
Traffic	8,131	227	64	8,422
Other	201	9	2	212
<i>Receipts from Loan Fund</i>	1,568	..	60	1,628
Loans	1,568	..	60	1,628
Subsidies .. .. .	..	..	..	..
All Receipts	9,900	236	126	10,262
<i>Expenditure from Revenue</i>	9,627	269	69	9,964
Administration	417	15	8	440
Debt Service	1,089	19	7	1,115
New Works	158	12	3	172
Maintenance	1,982	22	28	2,032
Operating Costs	5,831	198	24	6,053
Other	150	2	..	152
<i>Expenditure from Loans and Subsidies</i>	1,596	..	21	1,617
All Expenditure	11,223	269	90	11,581

Car Parking and Other Business Undertakings—During 1967-68 metered and off-street car parking facilities were operated in Brisbane, Bundaberg, Cairns, Dalby, Gold Coast, Ipswich, Mackay, Maroochy (Shire), Maryborough, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Townsville, while miscellaneous business undertakings run by Local Authorities included hotels (Barcoo and Winton), hostels (Blackall, Longreach, and Paroo), a bakery (Isisford), milk supplies (Aramac, Blackall, and Paroo), picture theatres (Boulia, Bulloo, Croydon, Eacham, Hinchinbrook, and Isisford), and saleyards (Crow's Nest and Widgee).

LOCAL AUTHORITY CAR PARKING AND OTHER BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1967-68

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts from Revenue</i>	1,108	507	15	371	2,002
Rates .. .. .	..	..	..	22	22
Parking and Meter Fees, Fines ..	721	481	15	19	1,236
Charges and Sales	172	9	..	324	505
Other	215	18	..	6	239
<i>Receipts from Loan Fund</i> .. .. .	..	..	15	..	15
Loans .. .. .	..	..	15	..	15
Subsidies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
All Receipts	1,108	507	30	371	2,017
<i>Expenditure from Revenue</i>	1,139	444	15	397	1,996
Administration	77	52	1	18	148
Debt Service	5	40	7	65	116
New Works	870	232	2	22	1,126
Operating Costs and Maintenance	184	104	5	292	584
Other	4	17	..	..	21
<i>Expenditure from Loans & Subsidies</i>	..	4	6	4	14
All Expenditure	1,139	448	21	401	2,010

Local Authorities' Loans etc.—Total loan liability of all Local Authorities at 30 June 1968 was \$381.2m. This is exclusive of bank overdrafts which decreased from \$2.3m to \$2.1m during the year. The total loan liability of \$381.2m consisted of loans from the State Government, \$37.2m, and from other sources, \$344.0m. Half of the latter, \$176.8m, was owed by the Brisbane City Council. Municipal indebtedness per head of the population concerned was as follows for the various types of authorities: Brisbane, \$260; other Cities, \$183; Towns, \$418; and Shires, \$192.

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 1968

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Source of Loan					
Government	8,048	6,497	753	21,904	37,203
Banks	29,235	26,834	3,206	38,882	98,158
Insurance ¹	29,399	29,580	3,680	30,633	93,293
Other	110,119	19,851	6,764	15,818	152,552
Total	176,801	82,762	14,403	107,238	381,205
Purpose of Loan					
General Fund ² ..	69,792	54,392	4,461	79,164	207,809
Waterworks	32,591	26,786	5,011	25,365	89,754
Electricity	63,132	1,431	4,887	1,980	71,430
Transport	11,229	72	..	140	11,441
Other Undertakings ..	57	80	44	589	771
Total	176,801	82,762	14,403	107,238	381,205

¹ Including State Government Insurance Office.

² Roads, bridges, buildings, health, sewerage, plant, etc.

9 SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES

In all States certain functions are carried out by means of special statutory authorities whose finances are partly, or completely, excluded from the government accounts. In Queensland certain functions, such as the provision of harbour facilities, supply of electricity, construction and supervision of hospitals, and the marketing of certain primary products, etc., are under the control of such local boards, to which the Government has delegated certain statutory powers. The members of these boards are elected, either directly or indirectly, by those persons most immediately affected by their activities. In many instances the legislation creating these boards also contains provision for their dissolution, subject, of course, to certain requirements being met.

The financial activity of these semi-governmental bodies is excluded from the public accounts of the State, and, in order to obtain complete figures of government activity on all levels, statistics are included in this chapter showing the financial transactions of these bodies. For greater detail as to their activities, reference should be made to other relevant chapters, e.g. for harbours to Chapter 8, for hospitals to Chapter 5, etc.

Prior to 1952-53, certain government trust funds were classed as semi-governmental bodies, but, to avoid the risk of duplication, they are now excluded. Trust fund transactions are covered in section 3 of

this chapter, and are included in the statements of total receipts and expenditure of the State Government on page 444.

The semi-governmental bodies included in the tables below are 14 bore water supply boards, the Cairns-Mulgrave Water Authority, the Back Creek Water Board, the Grevillea Water Supply Board, 12 river improvement trusts, 4 aerodrome boards, 7 harbour boards, 6 regional electricity boards and the Northern Electric Authority, 84 fire brigades, the University, 137 hospitals under 60 boards, 111 ambulance centres, and 40 marketing and industry improvement boards.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, QUEENSLAND: RECEIPTS, 1967-68

Type of Body	Revenue Receipts			
	Grants from Public Funds	Charges	Other	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Water Supply	455,736	143,931	7,038	606,705
Irrigation and Drainage	150,610	15,041	5,077	170,728
Aerodromes ¹	40,510	10,735	500	51,745
Harbours	5,721	4,640,495	4,654,905	9,301,121
Electricity	378,343	38,173,670	283,739	38,835,752
Fire Brigades	4,778,000 ²	240,627	..	5,018,627
University ³	13,926,178	3,095,362	2,425,603	19,447,143
Hospitals and Ambulances	33,940,610	10,763,031	1,990,942	46,694,583
Marketing ⁴	28,000	66,229,764	3,320,366	69,578,130
Industry Improvement	89,386	64,048	1,231,903	1,385,337
Total	53,793,094	123,376,704	13,920,073	191,089,871

¹ Operated jointly by Local Government Authorities. ² Including insurance companies' contributions of \$3,538,490 paid from the Fire Brigades Precept Trust Account. ³ For the year 1967. Including University College, Townsville. ⁴ Operations of season ended during 1967-68.

Expenditure from revenue, surplus or deficit on the year's working, and loan expenditure of the semi-governmental bodies were as follows.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, QUEENSLAND: EXPENDITURE, 1967-68

Type of Body	Expenditure from Revenue				Revenue Surplus or Deficit	Loan Expenditure
	Debt Charges	Working Expenses	Other	Total		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Water Supply	120,027	93,654	2,905	216,586	390,119	186,301
Irrigation, Drainage	94,735	12,913	61,843	169,491	1,237	158,098
Aerodromes	18,804	11,043	18,859	48,706	3,039	1,179
Harbours	3,144,396	2,080,191	3,896,774	9,121,361	179,760	2,059,333
Electricity	13,123,269	25,206,130	61,729	38,391,128	444,624	20,431,686
Fire Brigades	558,909	4,153,355	276,660	4,988,924	29,703	531,879
University ¹ .. .. .	..	17,060,504	1,820,880	18,881,384	565,759	..
Hospitals and Ambulances	4,865,447	41,231,529	488,815	46,585,791	108,792	4,925,526
Marketing ²	1,613,209	56,806,996	8,201,981	66,622,186	2,955,944	2,017,995
Industry Improvement	49,236	1,183,381	103,389	1,336,006	49,331	..
Total	23,588,032	147,839,696	14,933,835	186,361,563	4,728,308	30,311,997

¹ For the year 1967. Including University College, Townsville. ² Operations of season ended during 1967-68.

Loan liabilities of these bodies were \$276,747,078 at 30 June 1968. Of this amount, \$1,893,281 was for water supply authorities, \$1,124,503 for

irrigation and drainage, \$173,993 for aerodromes, \$37,172,796 for harbours, \$168,916,593 for electricity, \$4,318,996 for fire brigades, \$46,610,267 for hospitals and ambulances, and \$16,536,649 for marketing and industry improvement boards.

10 ALL STATE PUBLIC FINANCE

Approximate net figures are shown below for all governmental and semi-governmental operations in Queensland. The table shows totals for revenue receipts (stating taxation separately) and expenditure, and loan expenditure, for the State Government, Local Governments, and Semi-governmental Bodies. Details of the items included in the latter group will be found in the preceding pages.

In the net totals, duplication in the form of transfers of revenue from one public account to another has been eliminated as far as information was available. Some of the more important items of this nature were subsidies and grants from the State Government to Local and Semi-governmental Authorities, and from the Local Authorities to fire brigades etc. (See tables in preceding section.)

STATE PUBLIC FINANCE, QUEENSLAND: SUMMARY, 1967-68

Public Authority	Revenue ¹				Gross Loan Expenditure
	Receipts		Expenditure	Surplus or Deficit	
	Taxation ²	Total			
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
State Government					
Consolidated Revenue	200,241	376,987	376,017	970	..
Trust Funds	32,444	355,120	348,442	6,678	..
Loan Fund .. .. .	..	..	..	..	87,503
Local Authorities					
Brisbane	25,576	84,921	86,903	-1,982	14,754
Other Cities	12,278	30,391	30,125	266	12,166
Towns	674	4,384	4,655	-271	1,234
Shires	21,747	55,883	55,355	528	13,415
Semi-governmental Bodies	1,050	191,090	186,362	4,728	30,312
Gross Total	294,010	1,098,776	1,087,859	10,917	159,384
Net Total ³	293,230	923,966	942,930	-18,964	116,644

¹ Including loan subsidies. ² Including rates, licences, and permits. ³ Excluding, as far as possible, transfers between governmental funds and authorities.

11 STATE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Agricultural Bank—The Agricultural Bank was originally established under *The Agricultural Bank Act of 1901*. Advances for rural purposes were later administered by the State Savings Bank and the State Advances Corporation and it was not until 1923 that an Act was passed incorporating the Agricultural Bank in its present form. From 1939 to 1943 it was known as the Bureau of Rural Development. The Agricultural Bank is now the Queensland State Government instrumentality for assisting persons engaged in primary production, and is empowered to make advances to farmers, graziers, contract workers on farm lands, and others engaged in primary production, and also to co-operative companies and commodity

boards within the State. The following headings briefly cover the purposes for which advances may be made.

- (a) Payment of liabilities incurred on the land, such as payment of balance of purchase money and releasing of mortgages and other charges.
- (b) Effecting improvements and assisting in approved developmental and experimental work.
- (c) Unspecified purposes in connection with the land.
- (d) Purchase of stock, machinery, and implements.
- (e) Relief in cases of drought, flood, tempest, and fire.
- (f) Crop production.

The Agricultural Bank (Loans) Act of 1959, which came into operation on 1 January 1960, is the main Act administered by the Bank and most advances are made under its provisions. The *Co-ordination of Rural Advances and Agricultural Bank 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 \$20,000. First mortgage security is usually required. Advances under *The Agricultural Bank (Loans) Act* are repayable on demand, but the system of making these advances for long terms, as provided for in previous Acts, has been retained in practice. Subject to the observance of other mortgage covenants, the Bank bases the half-yearly repayments on a nominal term of years which is decided on when the advance is approved. Interest is charged at the ruling rate (5½ per cent per annum during 1968-69 and increased to 6½ per cent from 3 November 1969) and is calculated on the daily balance.

The Agricultural Bank is also charged with the administration in Queensland of advances under the *Commonwealth War Service Land Settlement Act 1946-1967* to those ex-servicemen who have acquired selections by way of ballot under the War Service Land Settlement Scheme. The opening of new lands for settlement under this scheme was discontinued in 1953 and the Bank's advances are now restricted to the further development and working of those blocks previously selected.

Advances under *The Farmers' Assistance (Debts Adjustment) Acts, 1935 to 1945*, from funds provided by the Commonwealth Government for the purpose of paying compounded debts, have been administered by the Agricultural Bank since the inception of the Act in 1935. This legislation has now been repealed and replaced by *The Farmers' Assistance (Debts Adjustment) Act of 1967*, which has been in force since 7 April 1967 and provides for advances for similar purposes.

Financial assistance to necessitous farmers and graziers who have suffered from the effects of drought may be made available under the provisions of *The Drought Relief to Primary Producers Acts, 1940 to 1961* 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	Principal and
	Advanced	Interest Owning
		at 30 June
		1969
	\$	\$
1940	54,409	..
1946	755,413	63
1951	523,355	573
1957	736,025	14,631
1960	169,696	4,192
1964	85,601	18,433
1965	5,668,131	3,576,560
1967	199,650	189,626
1969	1,291,465	1,291,257

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 Department.

The Soil Conservation Act of 1965, which came into operation on 1 July 1965, is administered by the Department of Primary Industries, the Agricultural Bank being the constituted lending authority. Loans may be made to owners of farm land to meet up to 90 per cent of the cost of any approved works necessary for the prevention or mitigation of erosion of soil, or for the conservation of soil and any entailed operations. All such works are carried out under the supervision of soil conservation officers of the Department of Primary Industries.

A summary of the operations of the Agricultural Bank in regard to advances under the above-mentioned Acts is given in the following table.

AGRICULTURAL BANK: SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ADVANCES

Act under which Advances Made	Advances Paid			Total Advances Paid since Inception	As at 30 June 1969	
	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69		Principal and Interest Owning	Borrowers
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	No.
Agricultural Bank (Loans) Act and Co-ordination of Rural Advances and Agricultural Bank Acts	12,680,000	13,624,895	14,201,662	162,934,933	70,309,052	7,056
War Service Land Settlement Act	127,945	133,402	135,212	10,671,162	1,333,220	142
Farmers' Assistance (Debts Adjustment) Acts .. .. .	..	..	..	2,111,180	9,680	4
Drought Relief to Primary Producers Acts	2,029,871	584,624	1,497,054	9,483,745	5,095,335	1,079
Farm Water Supplies Assistance Acts	799,664	838,381	777,574	6,125,584	4,169,183	1,013
Soil Conservation Act	14,343	9,817	11,856	42,465	37,232	23

Further operations of the Bank include business, mainly the collection of outstanding moneys, in connection with advances made under various other Acts granting assistance to returned servicemen and other primary producers. Advances are not now generally made under these Acts.

Queensland Housing Commission—The Queensland Housing Commission was established in 1945 to assist in meeting the housing shortage. It took over the operations of the State Advances Corporation which was established in 1916 to make advances to home builders under *The State Advances Act*. (State housing in Queensland originally began in 1910 under the Workers' Dwelling Board.) In addition, the Commission was empowered to build houses itself either for sale or for letting.

The Housing Commission finances its operations through two Treasury Trust Funds, namely, the Queensland Housing Commission Fund and the Commonwealth-State Housing Fund. The Workers' Homes Fund was closed on 29 March 1961, and its assets and liabilities brought into the accounts of the Queensland Housing Commission Fund.

QUEENSLAND HOUSING COMMISSION FUND

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Loans from State Treasury	2,900	1,700	2,000	400	1,300
Redemption Paid to Treasury	1,212	1,306	1,385	1,472	1,542
Indebtedness to Treasury, 30 June	41,762	42,156	42,771	41,699	41,457
Advances to Borrowers and Purchasers					
Workers' Dwellings and Other Mortgage Loans	3,554	2,127	2,212	2,404	2,029
Contract of Sale and Land Tenure	471	420	1,082	1,396	814
Total	4,025	2,547	3,294	3,800	2,843
Payments Received					
Workers' Dwellings and Other Mortgage Loans	1,507	1,632	1,968	2,362	2,070
Contract of Sale and Land Tenure	569	535	602	796	765
Total	2,076	2,167	2,570	3,158	2,835
Principal Outstanding at End of Year					
Workers' Dwellings and Other Mortgage Loans	33,159	33,654	33,898	33,940	33,899
Contract of Sale and Land Tenure	9,008	8,893	9,373	9,973	10,022
Total	42,167	42,547	43,271	43,913	43,921
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Borrowers at End of Year					
Mortgages	8,115	8,171	8,173	8,190	8,150
Contract of Sale	2,298	2,272	2,327	2,409	2,399
Homes and Freehold Land Title	389	369	330	300	275
Total	10,802	10,812	10,830	10,899	10,824
Dwelling Units					
Completed during Year	525	367	434	477	338
Completed to Date ¹	12,377	12,744	13,178	13,655	13,993
Under Construction at End of Year	98	85	141	112	58

¹ Since the establishment of the Queensland Housing Commission in 1945.

The operations of the Commission include advances to borrowers and sale of houses under contract of sale conditions under *The State Housing Acts, 1945 to 1966*, and included to 28 March 1961 the erection and sale of homes under *The Workers' Homes Acts, 1919 to 1957*. The Commission administers, and is the constructing authority for, the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreements of 1945, 1956, 1961, and 1966. These Agreements made possible a large-scale home building programme, the houses so built being available originally mainly for

rental under the 1945 Agreement, but under the later Agreements they are mostly available for sale in the first place and, if not sold, are rented.

The Commission operates a number of home purchase schemes. A person who is the owner, or whose wife or husband is the owner, of a house is not eligible to participate in any of these schemes.

Under *The State Housing Acts, 1945 to 1966*, an eligible person who is the owner of a suitable building site may obtain an advance, secured by mortgage on the land, from the Commission for the erection of a *Worker's Dwelling*. From May 1969, the maximum advance allowable was raised to \$9,500 for dwellings of all types. Loans are limited generally to \$9,000, but borrowers who agree to transfer their accounts to the Commonwealth Bank (see below) may be considered for a loan of \$9,500. Interest is chargeable on advances, at 6½ per cent since 3 November 1969, and repayments may be made over periods up to 45 years. The Commission is also empowered to make advances, secured by mortgage, to firms for housing for employees.

Under the original 1945 Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement certain restrictions applied to the sale of houses, but the 1961 Agreement lifted these restrictions and empowered the Commission to sell houses built under the 1945 Agreement on such terms and conditions as the State deemed fit, subject only to the original deposit arrangements, viz 5 per cent on the first \$4,000 and 10 per cent on the balance with a cash deposit of not less than 5 per cent. The rate of interest on such sales during 1968-69 was 5½ per cent, increasing to 6½ per cent from 3 November 1969, and repayments may be made over periods up to 45 years.

Under the 1956, 1961, and 1966 Agreements, an eligible person may purchase or arrange for the erection of a house on Housing Commission land on a minimum deposit of \$500 with repayment of the balance over periods up to 45 years, at 6½ per cent. This scheme also applies for the erection of houses from moneys of the Queensland Housing Commission Fund.

A tenant who does not have the necessary deposit to buy his house under contract of sale may pay a deposit of \$50 and an additional \$2 per week on his rent, until the minimum deposit required above is met and a contract of sale is entered into.

With all these home-ownership schemes, free life insurance is provided for those under 40 years of age who elect to repay over 30 years, who have a taxable income not exceeding \$2,600 per annum, and who pass the required medical examination. The life insurance covers them to the extent of their indebtedness to the Commission, with a maximum benefit of \$4,500 payable.

Under *The Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia Agreement Act of 1966*, Commission borrowers and purchasers, on completion of construction of their houses, are encouraged to transfer their indebtedness to the Bank, subject to individual acceptance by the Bank and conformity with Bank requirements.

The Commission undertakes the necessary land development and provision of roads, kerbing, channelling and drainage, and land for civic amenities in its major projects.

Rentals of houses erected under the 1945 Agreement may be reduced below the economic rental where family income is low. During 1968-69

such rebates totalling \$252,272 were granted in 1,658 cases, some of these rebates applying only in respect of part of the year.

Under *The State Housing Acts and Another Act Amendment Act of 1957*, a holder of a perpetual lease under the State Housing Acts is enabled, subject to certain conditions, to convert his lease to freehold upon the payment of the purchase price of the land.

A house erected on 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.

From 9 January 1958 to 30 June 1969, the sale prices of land freeholded totalled \$1,978,800. Of this amount, \$324,170 was for Workers' Homes to 28 March 1961, \$793,100 for homes built from the Housing Commission Fund, and \$861,530 for homes under the Commonwealth-State Housing Fund.

During the year 1968-69, the Commission completed a total of 1,678 house units, bringing the total completions under all schemes since the revival of housing in 1944-45 to 38,283. Of this number, 22,590 houses, or 59.0 per cent, were owned or being purchased by the occupiers, and 15,693, or 41.0 per cent, were rented. The percentage of houses built for home-ownership has risen from 51.3 per cent in 1958-59 to 59.0 per cent in 1968-69. Of all the houses completed since 1944-45, 24,733, or 64.6 per cent, have been in the metropolitan area.

Workers' Dwellings constitute the major housing scheme financed from the Queensland Housing Commission Fund. Since operations in respect of this scheme commenced in 1910, a total of \$69,323,934 had been advanced to 30 June 1969. Of this sum, \$68,911,004 was for 30,680 completed dwellings, \$362,780 for 67 dwellings under construction and final payments in respect of completed dwellings at 30 June 1969, and \$50,150 for improvements to 63 dwellings not previously mortgaged to the Commission.

Advances during 1968-69 totalled \$2,028,605 and an amount of \$33,543,706 was owed by 8,090 borrowers at 30 June 1969. Up to 30 June 1969, \$96,571 had been advanced to borrowers for *Housing for Employees*.

The number of houses sold under contract of sale totalled 11,259 to 30 June 1969. Of these, 1,789 contracts had been fully performed, leaving 9,470 still current. In addition, 445 agreements to sell had been entered into, making a total of 9,915 regarded as being acquired for home-ownership. Of this total, 2,399 were financed from the Housing Commission Fund and 7,516 from the Commonwealth-State Housing Fund. In addition, there were 72 Workers' Homes accounts still in existence.

During the operation of the *Workers' Homes* scheme from 1919 to 1961, 2,350 homes were erected, of which 2,252 had been paid off, leaving 72 still on the books and 26 reverted homes in the hands of the Commission. This fund was closed on 29 May 1961.

The Commission has constructed multiple dwellings for rental of two types: (a) multi-unit dwellings where the attached land is proportioned between the units so that each household has its own area for garden etc., and (b) flats where the attached land is shared by all tenants and is maintained by the Commission. In the first category, 371 dwellings have been provided in 165 structures, and, in the second category, 349 flats have been provided (253 in Brisbane and 96 in Townsville).

Details for five years of operations under the Commonwealth-State Housing Fund are given in the following table.

COMMONWEALTH-STATE HOUSING FUND

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Loans from Commonwealth ¹	6,251	6,211	11,022	9,909	9,371
Less Redemption Paid to Commonwealth	812	880	942	1,032	1,119
Less Sales of Dwellings for Cash	11	39	41	28	56
Indebtedness to Commonwealth at 30 June	91,926	97,218	107,257	116,106	124,303
Advances to Purchasers	4,556	2,971	4,218	3,616	3,202
Less Repayments Received	886	1,025	1,297	1,844	2,104
Purchase Money Outstanding at 30 June on Sales to Tenants and Purchasers	34,596	36,542	39,463	41,235	42,333
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Purchasers at 30 June	6,061	6,456	6,921	7,290	7,516
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Value of Renting Properties and Building Sites ²	69,555	77,994	83,717	92,233	102,603
Net Rents Received	4,733	5,459	6,093	6,707	7,486
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Average Weekly Economic Rental at 30 June ..	7.98	8.45	9.00	9.60	10.15
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Dwelling Units					
Completed during Year	1,219	1,335	1,209	1,239	1,340
Completed to Date ³	19,167	20,502	21,711	22,950	24,290
Under Construction at End of Year	409	520	404	491	624
Units Sold during Year	698	501	602	504	428

¹ Not including amounts allocated to Home Builders' Account, but including supplementary advances for service dwellings: 1964-65, \$1,631(000); 1965-66, \$453(000); 1966-67, \$4,680(000); 1967-68, \$3,567(000); and 1968-69, \$2,896(000). ² Including leasehold land and contract of sale houses in course of erection. ³ Since the establishment of the Queensland Housing Commission in 1945.

Under the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreements a total amount of \$136,848,865 has been allocated to the State. Allocations under the Agreements for building societies are not included. Indebtedness to the Commonwealth at 30 June 1969 had been reduced to \$124,302,646 by annual redemption payments which to date total \$10,715,216, sales of dwellings for cash of \$1,612,735, and deposits on tenanted dwellings sold of \$218,268. In addition, to 1968-69, the State Treasury provided loans totalling \$9,984,000, and from other sources debenture loans totalling \$4,980,000 were raised, both amounts being paid into the Commonwealth-State Housing Fund. At 30 June 1969 total advances of \$51,714,545 had been made, and the principal outstanding was \$42,332,677.

The current Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement provides that 30 per cent of the money allocated to each State should be advanced to building or co-operative housing societies, and 5 per cent of the balance be set aside for the erection of rental houses for members of the defence forces. The Commonwealth is also authorised to make supplementary loans for additional houses for defence personnel.

From 1958-59 to 1968-69, funds made available for defence housing comprised \$4,036,550 from loan funds received under the Housing Agreements and \$21,126,569 additional loans provided by the Commonwealth. In this period, 2,056 houses were completed (557 of them in 1968-69).

Commonwealth advances for building societies and other approved institutions are paid into the Home Builders' Account at the Treasury, and distribution is made from this account. Details of transactions for five years to 1968-69 are shown in the following table.

HOME BUILDERS' ACCOUNT

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts</i>					
Advances from Commonwealth	1,980	2,739	2,718	2,718	2,775
Borrowers' Repayments					
Interest	711	780	960	1,012	1,198
Redemption	797	939	1,196	1,367	1,563
Total	3,488	4,458	4,873	5,097	5,536
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Advances to Building Societies ¹	2,705	3,263	3,693	3,979	3,964
Repayments to Commonwealth					
Interest	647	716	827	939	1,083
Redemption	102	119	138	158	178
Administration Expenses	29	43	37	45	54
Total	3,483	4,141	4,695	5,120	5,279
<i>Balance of Account</i>					
At End of Year	75	392	571	548	805

¹ Operations of building societies are shown on page 503.

Advances to the State made during 1968-69 attracted interest at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum. Loans by the State to building societies are repayable within 30 years, or in special circumstances, 40 years. The interest charged by the State during 1968-69 was 4½ per cent. The maximum rate of interest chargeable to borrowers by societies is ½ per cent per annum above the rate charged by the State to the society and the period for repayment of loans is 31 years. During 1968-69, 503 houses were completed with this assistance.

Public Curator—The Public Curator engages in general trustee business, and administers intestate estates. Wills are prepared and also deposited in his office for safe custody, the number held being 204,147 at 30 June 1969. There are branch offices at Townsville, Rockhampton, and Cairns, and agencies at Toowoomba and Mackay. The next table shows the amounts held in trust by the Public Curator for various estates. In addition to these liabilities, unclaimed moneys to the extent of \$2,393,189 were held at 30 June 1969. Interest on the Unclaimed Moneys Fund amounted to \$112,939. The Public Curator held \$660,238 in premises and fittings and \$579,458 in bank and cash balances in addition to the investments shown in the following table.

PUBLIC CURATOR, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Amounts Held at End of Year					
For Insolvent Estates and Company					
Liquidations \$	39,492	47,965	44,902	46,477	61,774
For Intestate Estates \$	2,339,884	2,369,537	2,593,730	2,655,221	2,877,540
For Wills and Trusts \$	8,092,608	9,005,022	9,762,393	10,356,051	11,310,875
For Mentally Ill Persons \$	1,177,646	1,217,255	1,245,620	1,322,184	1,419,000
For Other Purposes \$	1,256,066	1,075,439	1,057,579	1,943,451	2,497,602
Total \$	12,905,696	13,715,218	14,704,224	16,323,384	18,166,791
Investments at End of Year					
Government Securities \$	15,256,095	15,820,461	17,086,807	17,841,102	19,172,986
Mortgages \$	143,246	141,578	137,512	106,592	70,163
Short Term Money Market .. .. \$	..	300,000	200,000	700,000	1,900,000
Wills of New Clients Deposited during Year No.	11,017	10,982	11,018	11,766	12,366

Assistance to Industries—The Government has for many years had legislative facilities which enabled it to provide financial assistance to industries which were unable to obtain from the usual sources sufficient capital to commence or expand operations. Initially this assistance was provided under *The Industries Assistance Acts, 1929 to 1933*, and this legislation was introduced to make advances or guarantee loans in order to foster and stimulate construction of works and development of industries in the State, and to provide employment. These Acts were later incorporated in *The Labour and Industry Acts, 1946 to 1961*, and the Secondary Industries Division was established to administer them. During 1963, the Department of Industrial Development was formed and financial assistance to industries is now being provided under *The Industrial Development Acts, 1963 to 1964*.

The policy of assistance has been varied and extended from time to time and in 1957-58 was extended to the tourist industry for the improvement of accommodation and facilities at under-developed or semi-developed tourist areas. The total amount of assistance approved under these Acts to 30 June 1969 was \$20,911,289.

Liabilities under guarantee and advances outstanding totalled \$7,261,429 at 30 June 1969. This amount was made up as follows: Natural gas, \$5,766,000; malting, \$500,000; engineering, \$308,202; tourist industries, \$231,000; wool scours, \$162,883; cotton spinning, \$87,831; earthenware pipes, bricks, concrete blocks, and tile making, \$82,786; stock feed manufacturing, \$67,364; airways, \$25,529; and various other purposes, \$29,834.

In addition, financial assistance in the form of Government guaranteed loans and overdrafts has been given under *The Local Bodies' Loans Guarantee Acts, 1923 to 1936*, to co-operative and other boards and associations for establishing industrial projects. The industrial projects include fruit marketing and canning, the sugar and meat industries, and cotton, peanut, tobacco, grain, navy bean, and ginger processing.

Golden Casket Art Union—Details of the operations of this lottery, inaugurated in 1916 to assist patriotic funds, are shown below.

GOLDEN CASKET ART UNION, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
<i>Receipts</i>					
Ticket Sales	\$ 14,460,000	14,360,000	14,620,000	15,900,000	16,680,000
Other	\$ 14,790	13,122	11,928	12,202	12,440
Total	\$ 14,474,790	14,373,122	14,631,928	15,912,202	16,692,440
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Prize Money	\$ 9,217,550	9,162,500	9,332,400	10,151,400	10,650,700
Commission	\$ 1,092,034	1,204,912	1,237,213	1,334,495	1,404,566
Salaries, Office Expenses, etc.	\$ 310,764	324,851	352,034	420,266	477,616
State Stamp Duty	\$ 723,000	718,000	731,000	795,000	834,000
Profit (Payable to Department of Health Trust Account) ..	\$ 3,131,442	2,962,859	2,979,281	3,211,041	3,325,558
Total	\$ 14,474,790	14,373,122	14,631,928	15,912,202	16,692,440
<i>Proportion of Expenditure</i>					
Prize Money	% 63.68	63.75	63.78	63.79	63.81
Administration	% 9.69	10.64	10.86	11.03	11.27
State Stamp Duty	% 5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Profit	% 21.63	20.61	20.36	20.18	19.92

Since 30 June 1920 the net proceeds of the lottery have been distributed among hospitals, clinics, charitable institutions, and patriotic funds. Profits are paid into a Department of Health Trust Account (Hospital, Motherhood, and Child Welfare Fund), from which they are distributed. In 1968-69, \$3,043,573 was distributed to hospitals and \$307,468 to other charitable and health activities. From 1 July 1920 to 30 June 1969 distributions of profits have aggregated \$75,258,799 to hospitals and medical and dental institutions, and \$4,666,951 to other charitable and health activities.

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 Public Service Superannuation Scheme requires an officer to contribute for units in accordance with a graduated scale, the number of units being determined in relation to the salary payable. In addition, an officer may contribute for up to a maximum of 12 reserve units of each benefit. Payments of benefits (except sick leave without pay and reserve units) are subsidised by the Government at the rate of \$3.71 for every \$2 by the Fund. In addition, payments are made by the Government to the credit of the Public Service Superannuation Additional Benefits Fund to create a reserve with the object of meeting future liabilities of the Government.

Contribution for each unit provides the following benefits: Annuity and incapacity benefit, \$100 per annum, including government subsidy of \$65; and male contributor's insurance benefit (widow's pension) \$62.50 per annum, including government subsidy of \$40.62. Child's allowance is payable in respect of each child of a deceased officer who contributed for assurance benefit, at the rate of \$156 per annum (including government subsidy of \$101) for each child to the age of 16 years, or 21 years in the case of a student child; \$312 per annum is payable for each orphan child (including government subsidy of \$203).

STATE SUPERANNUATION FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1968-69

Particulars	Public Service		Police	Total
	Contributory	Additional Benefits		
<i>Receipts</i>				
Contributions \$	4,089,493	..	618,768	4,708,261
Interest \$	1,858,517	1,605,995	641,531	4,106,043
Government Subsidy .. .. . \$	..	5,108,739	1,733,238 ¹	6,841,977
Total \$	5,948,010	6,714,734	2,993,537	15,656,281
<i>Expenditure</i>				
Benefits \$	983,838	1,692,239	1,342,015	4,018,092
Refunds etc. \$	855,429	..	48,739	904,168
Total \$	1,839,267	1,692,239	1,390,754	4,922,260
Funds at End of Year \$	41,804,523	30,241,049	12,377,957	84,423,529
Contributors at End of Year				
Males No.	18,560	..	3,008	21,568
Females No.	7,518	..	20	7,538
Persons No.	26,078	..	3,028	29,106

¹ Including \$16,000 from Police Reward Fund.

The State Public Service Superannuation Scheme is based on retirement at age 65 years, but provision exists whereby a contributor who voluntarily resigns from his employment after he has attained the age of 60 years may elect, on resignation, to receive a reduced annuity benefit in respect of each unit for which he was contributing on the date of such resignation, at a rate per annum calculated by the actuary and approved by the Public Service Superannuation Board. Reductions also apply to other benefits for which he has contributed.

All annual rates of benefit increase by 3 per cent simple interest twelve months after benefit payments commence and by a similar amount annually thereafter. In lieu of an annual annuity an officer may elect, on attainment of age 65, to commute all or any of his units of annuity for a lump sum payment.

The Government holds the accumulated balance of the Public Service Superannuation Fund on which is allowed interest at the rate of $5\frac{1}{2}$ 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 paid during 1968-69 amounted to \$1,342,015 and the accumulated balance of the fund at 30 June 1969 was \$12,377,957.

A Railway Superannuation Scheme was commenced on 1 October 1930 but was subsequently abandoned. Pensions due under this scheme (\$2,989 in 1968-69) are now a charge on Consolidated Revenue.

A Parliamentary Superannuation Scheme, details of which are given on page 42, has operated since 1 January 1949. During 1968-69, members' and government contributions totalled \$47,883 and \$59,854 respectively, while \$75,538 was received in interest. Expenditure on pensions was \$68,273, and the fund held a credit balance of \$1,393,999 at 30 June 1969.

• Chapter 14

PRIVATE FINANCE

1 MONEY AND BANKING

The Commonwealth 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 Commonwealth Government acquired control over the coinage for the whole of Australia, and the first Australian coins were issued in 1910. Since 1911 the Commonwealth Government (from 1920 through the Commonwealth Bank and from 1959 through the Reserve Bank) has reserved to itself the right of note issue. The unit of currency in use in Australia is the Australian dollar, which is equal in value to ten shillings, or half of the old unit, the Australian pound. The decimal system of currency was introduced in February 1966, and at that date the exchange rate on sterling was approximately \$A250 to £stg100. The exchange rate on sterling, following the United Kingdom currency devaluation in November 1967, was approximately \$A215 to £stg100 and was still the same at 30 June 1970.

The Commonwealth Bank was established by an Act of the Commonwealth Parliament in 1911. It commenced operations with a Savings Bank Department in 1912, and general banking was started in 1913. 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 Commonwealth 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.

In 1945 the Commonwealth 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 established by the *Commonwealth Banks Act* 1959 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 are given on page 482 of the 1969 *Year Book*.

The central banking functions, including 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 under the *Reserve Bank Act* 1959, to administer the provisions of the *Banking Act* 1959. The Reserve Bank 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 Section 10 of the *Reserve Bank Act* 1959-1966, wherein 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 (advances 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, foreign exchange, and reserves, and provides special banking facilities through the Rural Credits Department. It also acts as banker to the Commonwealth and to some of the State governments.

Trading Banks—Commercial banking in Australia is predominantly carried on by eight major trading banks, including the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia. In Queensland at 30 June 1969, trading bank facilities were provided by all eight major trading banks together with two smaller trading banks, the Banque Nationale de Paris and the Brisbane Permanent Building and Banking Co. Limited. The name of the last-mentioned bank was changed to The Bank of Queensland Limited on 11 May 1970, and as from 1 October 1970, the Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited took over the banking business of the Australia and New Zealand Bank Limited and the English, Scottish, and Australian Bank Limited.

SELECTED LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF TRADING BANKS: QUEENSLAND,
JUNE 1969¹

Bank	Loans, Advances, and Bills Discounted	Deposits		
		Non-interest Bearing	Interest Bearing	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd ²	63,853	58,400	48,527	106,927
Bank of Adelaide	966	1,278	941	2,220
Bank of New South Wales	136,351	114,249	84,476	198,725
Banque Nationale de Paris	633	737	1,959	2,696
Brisbane Permanent Building and Banking Co. Ltd ²	10,017	..	8,626	8,626
Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd ..	52,610	42,828	32,027	74,854
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd	24,148	24,644	15,432	40,076
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia	96,056	83,492	108,474	191,966
English, Scottish, and Australian Bank Ltd ²	24,942	22,881	16,768	39,649
National Bank of Australasia Ltd ..	124,711	107,349	98,719	206,068
All Banks	534,284	455,858	415,947	871,805

¹ Average of four Wednesdays: 4, 11, 18, and 25 June 1969. ² See preceding paragraph.

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.

BANK DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Average Weekly Debits ¹	Year	Average Weekly Debits ¹
	\$'000		\$'000
1959-60	158,344	1964-65	232,886
1960-61	163,802	1965-66	232,458
1961-62	164,362	1966-67	256,850
1962-63	185,138	1967-68	289,184
1963-64	213,200	1968-69	325,320

¹ Excluding debits to Australian Government accounts at capital city branches.

Savings Banks—The Commonwealth Savings Bank opened in Queensland on 16 September 1912 and on 1 October 1920 took over the Queensland State Savings Bank. At the time of amalgamation, the Commonwealth Bank held depositors' balances of about \$6½m, while the State Bank held about \$30m. At 30 June 1969 deposits were \$486.6m, and the Savings Bank had 153 branches and 1,549 agencies in the State.

During January 1956 private savings banks commenced business in Queensland. At 30 June 1969 deposits were \$332.4m, and there were 597 branches and 1,035 agencies in the State.

The next table shows particulars for ten years to 1968-69 for all savings banks.

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	\$
1959-60	1,140	415,190	392,940	365,172	244.11
1960-61	1,187	439,364	440,974	374,262	246.41 _r
1961-62	1,250	473,906	449,136	411,704	265.45 _r
1962-63	1,345	548,684 _r	504,174	470,352	298.10 _r
1963-64	1,448	647,710 _r	589,808 _r	542,352	336.72
1964-65	1,541	731,558 _r	698,296	593,026	360.60 _r
1965-66	1,627	769,191	744,509	637,652	380.84 _r
1966-67	1,715	851,942	811,206	700,029	411.39
1967-68	1,808	959,718	926,514	757,032	437.07
1968-69	1,907	1,072,776	1,037,889	818,999	463.38

¹ Excluding school bank accounts. ² Including transfers between branches of the banks. _r Revised since last issue.

The following table shows particulars of all savings banks in Australia at 30 June 1969. 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. The table also includes trustee banks in Hobart and Launceston, Tasmania.

SAVINGS BANKS, AUSTRALIA, AT 30 JUNE 1969

State or Territory	Separate Operative Accounts ¹	Depositors' Balances			
		Commonwealth Bank	State or Trustee Banks	Private Banks	Total
	'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
New South Wales	5,042	1,341,054	..	941,364	2,282,418
Victoria	4,452	505,480	1,104,088	634,767	2,244,335
Queensland	1,907	486,552	..	332,447	818,999
South Australia	1,472	153,582	398,143	140,053	691,778
Western Australia	1,036	205,918	60,530	146,536	412,984
Tasmania	452	57,994	94,351	37,698	190,043
Northern Territory	52	35,018	..	31,508	17,397
Australian Capital Territory	122					49,129
Australia	14,535	2,785,598	1,657,112	2,264,373	6,707,083

¹ Excluding school bank accounts.

Development Banks—The Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia was established by the *Commonwealth Banks Act* 1959 and commenced operations on 14 January 1960. Under the Act it is authorised to provide assistance 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 for the receipt and transmission of loan applications.

Loans approved during 1968-69 numbered 2,490 for an amount of \$43.1m. Outstanding balances at 30 June 1969 totalled \$192.2m, made up of \$161.8m in rural loans and \$30.4m in loans to industrial undertakings.

The Australian Resources Development Bank Limited commenced operations on 29 March 1968. The general objective of the Bank is to provide, within Australia, a consolidated source of finance to augment the capacity of Australian enterprises to undertake, or participate to a greater degree in the development of Australia's natural resources, especially in large-scale projects involving mineral ores, oil, and natural gas. The Bank is required to comply with the Reserve Bank's official monetary policy.

Ownership of the Bank is shared in equal parts by the major Australian trading banks, including the Commonwealth Trading Bank. The funds of the Resources Bank, apart from subscribed capital, have been obtained from long term loans, term deposits, issues of Transferable Certificates of Deposit (T.C.D.s) in the local capital market, and overseas borrowings.

To 31 August 1970, the Bank had made six 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 bank to 31 August 1970 totalled \$185m, of which \$39m was derived from overseas borrowings of Euro-dollars and Swiss francs. Total loans approved to this date stood at \$359m and, of this amount, loans outstanding amounted to \$182m.

A more detailed description of the nature of the bank may be found in the 1969 *Year Book*.

The Australian Industry Development Corporation was established on 18 August 1970 under the Commonwealth *Australian Industry Development Corporation Act 1970*. 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 \$25m has been paid up by the Commonwealth initially. 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 its capital and reserves.

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 Central 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, each with capital paid up in cash of not less than \$400,000. The "lender of last resort" arrangement enables dealers to borrow from the Reserve Bank against the bulk of their assets although no responsibility is accepted by the Bank for the repayment of a dealer's individual loans or for solvency generally. The Reserve Bank also provides other facilities to further the efficient operation of the market.

Liabilities of dealers in the short-term money market are shown in the following table for the five years to 30 June 1970.

**SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET, AUSTRALIA: AUTHORISED DEALERS'
LIABILITIES BY TYPE OF CLIENT¹**

Type of Client	At End of June				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Trading Banks	91.1	121.5	117.6	90.0	158.4
Savings Banks	35.6	56.2	26.5	36.0	37.3
Commonwealth and State Governments ..	30.4	57.4	78.1	62.3	47.7
Local and Semi-governmental Authorities ..	51.0	56.5	72.2	75.3	87.7
Insurance Offices	12.5	10.8	20.1	32.4	24.4
Superannuation, Pension, and Provident Funds	6.2	11.7	4.6	8.9	16.6
Hire Purchase and Other Instalment Credit Companies	6.3	5.9	2.8	2.4	7.9
Companies Not Elsewhere Included	95.1	120.2	156.8	140.3	143.7
All Other Lenders ²	18.4	33.6	20.6	45.9	36.2
Total	346.5	473.7	499.3	493.4	559.9

¹ Liabilities to Reserve Bank as lender of last resort are excluded. ² Including marketing boards and trustee companies.

The main functions of 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.

The various loans to dealer companies constitute the major liabilities of the market, with each dealer's loans limited to a specified multiple of shareholder's funds. The weekly average volume of loans accepted by the nine dealers is of the order of \$300m; such loans thus turn over very frequently.

The range of assets which dealers may acquire is subject to approval by the Reserve Bank. The volume of dealers' portfolios is illustrated in the next table which shows changes in the levels of selected asset items.

**SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET, AUSTRALIA: SELECTED ASSETS¹ OF
AUTHORISED DEALERS**

Month	Commonwealth Government Securities (Face Value)			Commercial Bills	Banks' Certificates of Deposit
	Treasury Notes	Other	Total		
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1966: June	10.7	362.6	373.3	25.2	..
1967: June	13.7	454.1	467.7	32.8	..
1968: June	116.2	375.1	491.3	35.7	..
September	148.6	389.9	538.5	29.6	..
December ²	132.1	412.2	544.3	23.0	..
1969: March	181.0	399.1	580.2	17.0	5.4
June	46.4	459.2	505.6	28.9	15.0
September	73.4	453.5	526.9	42.2	3.4
December	76.6	482.2	558.8	32.5	5.5
1970: March	85.3	522.5	607.8	38.6	3.9
June	7.6	567.7	575.4	38.3	3.6

¹ Averages of weekly figures.

² Excluding one Wednesday.

The rates of interest paid by dealers for funds of different maturities vary not only from dealer to dealer but also from day to day, and even during the day, depending on the general funds position and the judgment of individual dealers as to future trends in interest rates, the availability of funds, fluctuations in the value of their security portfolios, etc.

The margin between the interest outgoings on borrowed money and the income earned on investments, together with the income earned in the course of security dealing, needs to be sufficient to cover operating costs, profits, and the accumulation of reserves.

The following table shows dealers' interest rates for the month of June in each of the ten years to 1970.

SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET, AUSTRALIA: AUTHORISED DEALERS'
INTEREST RATES PER CENT PER ANNUM

Month of June	Interest Rates on Loans Accepted during Month				Weighted Average Interest Rate on Loans Outstanding ¹
	At Call		For Fixed Periods		
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
1961	2.50	4.88	3.50	4.83	4.17
1962	2.00	4.00	3.00	3.88	3.45
1963	2.00	4.25	3.13	4.25	3.75
1964	1.50	4.50	3.38	4.50	3.71
1965	1.50	6.00	2.00	5.53	4.16
1966	3.00	6.10	4.25	5.80	4.73
1967	2.00	6.50	3.00	5.50	4.46
1968	3.00	6.75	3.75	5.40	4.29
1969	2.00	7.50	4.00	6.75	4.59
1970	3.50	8.80	4.50	8.50	6.12

¹ Average of weekly figures after 1963; previously as at last Wednesday.

2 BANKRUPTCY

Under Section 51 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, power to legislate with respect to bankruptcy and insolvency is vested in the Commonwealth Parliament. In 1924 legislation was passed to deal with the matter. The Act provided for the establishment of Registries in the various districts. The Supreme Courts of the various States had original jurisdiction conferred on them under the Act.

The next table shows the sequestrations, deeds of assignment or arrangement, and compositions made under the Commonwealth Bankruptcy Acts 1924-1965 and 1966-1969 during the five years ended 1968-69.

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	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Sequestrations					
Debtors' Petitions No.	60	65	87	109	117
Creditors' Petitions No.	178	176	151	179	128
Total No.	238	241	238	288	245
Liabilities \$	1,768,888	1,501,567	2,973,241	2,541,909	2,073,526
Assets \$	980,092	705,365	1,232,048	1,063,281	1,173,222
Administration of Deceased Debtors'					
Estates No.	2	4	4	2 ¹	4 ¹
Liabilities \$	13,434	114,245	32,988	24,629	7,199
Assets \$	1,526	84,277	21,243	15,907	7,760
Deeds of Assignment or Arrangement and Compositions					
.. .. No.	15	17	20	19	26
Liabilities \$	258,298	499,190	470,382	585,660	814,868
Assets \$	183,772	385,366	229,508	380,927	404,751

¹ Including one for which values of liabilities and assets are not available.

3 INSURANCE

Life Insurance—The Commonwealth Insurance Commissioner, under the *Life Insurance Act 1945-1965*, supervises the activities of life insurance companies, which must lodge deposits with the Commonwealth Treasurer and maintain statutory funds exclusively for life insurance business.

At 31 December 1968, 35 life insurance organisations were operating in Queensland. The following table shows the business transacted by them.

LIFE INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND¹, 1968

Particulars	Ordinary Business	Super-annuation Business	Industrial Business	Total
Discontinuances				
By Death and Maturity				
Policies No.	15,380	1,238	9,836	26,454
Sum Insured \$'000	14,895	2,215	1,544	18,654
By Forfeiture and Surrender				
Policies No.	25,620	5,913	12,121	43,654
Proportion of Policies in Force at Beginning of Year .. %	3.4	7.0	3.3	3.7
Sum Insured \$'000	87,791	28,313	8,640	124,744
Proportion of Sum Insured for All Policies at Beginning of Year %	4.2	12.0	6.9	4.9
New Business				
Policies No.	68,426	13,064	19,861	101,351
Sum Insured \$'000	373,027	91,936	19,025	483,988
Business at End of Year				
Policies No.	789,348	89,755	338,104	1,217,207
Sum Insured \$'000	2,351,263	373,487	133,618	2,858,368
Annual Premiums \$'000	56,096	11,996	5,611	73,702

¹ Including a very small amount of business in Papua and New Guinea.

Life insurance statistics are compiled from returns furnished by companies registered under the Act and made available by the Common-

wealth 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 Act of 1960*, fire, marine, and general insurance can be undertaken in Queensland only by corporations of more than 20 members licensed and supervised by the Queensland Insurance Commissioner. Such corporations must comply with capital and asset requirements laid down in the Act and one with its head office outside Queensland must have an agent in Queensland.

The information in the following table has been compiled from returns which are collected on a uniform basis in all States. It shows particulars for Queensland business only, premiums, claims paid, and expenditure being allocated according to the State in which the policy was issued. A proportion of the Australian Control Office's expenditure for each company has been included in management expenses according to the proportion of gross premiums received in this State.

The State Government Insurance Office conducts general insurance, and, in addition, at 30 June 1969 there were 158 companies licensed under *The Insurance Act of 1960* to conduct insurance other than life in Queensland. The above number includes companies not actively engaged in business while the following table includes particulars of the 149 organisations, including the State Government Insurance Office, which actually operated during the year. Workers' Compensation Insurance, which is included in the table, is entirely conducted by the State Government Insurance Office, and further particulars will be found in the Employment Chapter on page 429.

In addition to the premium income shown in the following table, the insurers received \$5,148,236 from investments (interest, dividends, rents, etc.). Commission and agents' charges amounted to \$6,015,793, while expenses of management and Queensland's proportion of Australian Control Office expenses were \$17,467,203.

GENERAL INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1968-69¹

Class of Business	Premiums	Claims Paid	Contributions to Fire Brigades	Management Expenses ²	Claims Paid as Proportion of Premiums
	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
Fire	17,996,965	7,749,929	3,754,657	7,583,695	43.1
Loss of Profits	1,226,036	64,395			
Householders' Comprehensive etc.	4,536,414	1,609,534	..	844,671	5.3
Marine	2,786,112	1,641,037	..	844,671	35.5
Motor Vehicles	25,978,793	18,064,853	..	9,420,027	58.9
Compulsory Third Party (Motor Vehicles)	14,199,356	12,056,952	..	9,420,027	69.5
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation	13,412,488	11,893,790	..	1,761,507	84.9
Other	10,476,707	4,486,470	..	3,873,096	88.7
Total	90,612,871	57,566,960	3,754,657	23,482,996	42.8
					59.2 ³

¹ This table should not be construed as a Profit and Loss Account, as it contains selected items of statistics only. Figures for each company are for the accounting year ended during 1968-69. ² Including commission and agents' charges. ³ Excluding Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation.

4 FIRE BRIGADES

Two controlling bodies are responsible for fire fighting services in Queensland. The State Fire Services Council controls brigades set up under *The Fire Brigades Acts, 1964 to 1966*, and the Rural Fires Board administers bush fire brigades. In addition, a Local Authority may establish a fire fighting brigade, as do some major establishments, such as the Forestry Department and private companies with activities involving fire hazards.

The Fire Brigades Acts, 1964 to 1966, provide for the constitution of districts with an incorporated fire brigade board in each. Each fire brigade board has seven members, of whom two are appointed by the Governor in Council, three elected by the insurance companies which are liable to make an annual contribution under the Act, and two elected by the Local Authorities within the district of the board.

On 1 July 1965 a State Fire Services Council was set up to co-ordinate and control the activities of boards throughout the State. Its seven members represent the Government (two, including a Civil Defence representative), fire brigade boards (two), contributing insurance companies (two), and Local Authorities (one).

During 1968-69 there were 84 fire brigade boards in Queensland controlling 176 fire stations. The five boards in the Brisbane Statistical Division maintained 26 fire stations, including 18 by the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board. The remaining 79 boards maintained a total of 150 fire stations. Equipment included 287 motor fire engines, of which 57 were in the Brisbane Statistical Division. There were 2,344 fire alarms installed throughout the State at 30 June 1969.

Of the 11,753 calls during 1968-69, 3,106 were false alarms, the greatest number being in the Brisbane Statistical Division where 2,562 of the 6,496 calls did not result in fire-fighting activities.

The operating expenses of fire brigades in Queensland are financed by insurance companies, the State Government, and the Local Authorities which, for 1968-69, contributed three-quarters, one-eighth, and one-eighth of the total respectively. Details of financial transactions are on page 478.

FIRE BRIGADE BOARDS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Boards	Staff		Calls during Year	Expenditure ²
		Permanent	Other ¹		
		No.	No.		
1959-60	78	789	1,209	5,846	2,336,716
1960-61	78	853	1,184	7,328	2,629,610
1961-62	80	863	1,181	5,315	2,782,340
1962-63	82	865	1,201	6,321	2,996,560
1963-64	83	916	1,318	6,927	3,243,140
1964-65	84	968	1,331	8,706	3,728,936
1965-66	84	984	1,311	7,562	4,056,339
1966-67	84	994	1,307	7,175	4,428,391
1967-68	84	1,071	1,324	9,297	4,988,924
1968-69	84	1,145	1,359	11,753	5,758,808

¹ Including volunteers.² Excluding loan expenditure (\$569,945 in 1968-69).

At 30 June 1969 there were 165 rural fire districts maintained under the authority of the *Rural Fires Act 1946-1968*. Honorary fire wardens, numbering 1,301, were responsible for maintaining control of burning-off,

the inspection and reporting of fire hazards, and education in fire protection. Paralleling them were 942 registered bush fire brigades voluntarily manned and financed by the efforts of local landholders, their expenditure on equipment being subsidised by the Government on a \$ for \$ basis. They are, however, directed and co-ordinated by a Government Rural Fires Board at a cost, in 1968-69, of \$62,242. In 1968-69, 200 fires (excluding those dealt with by the Forestry Department) were reported. The Board has three inspectors who supervise the whole State by personal inspections.

5 COMPANIES

Until 1 July 1962, each State had its own companies legislation, and, although initially the Acts were based on the English Act, differences developed between the States. Under Queensland legislation provision was made for public and private companies. A public company had to have not less than seven members, and a private company not less than two. Partnerships of more than twenty members were to be registered as companies. Uniform legislation now operates in all States and in Queensland takes the form of *The Companies Acts, 1961 to 1964*. The 1961 Act came into operation on 1 July 1962. Legislation in 1964 was designed to provide better protection for shareholders.

Some of the important features of the Acts are: (i) Provision is made for "Exempt Proprietary Companies" which are exempted from filing copies of their balance sheets and profit and loss accounts with the Registrar of Companies, and, if all the shareholders agree, from having to appoint an auditor. In effect, an exempt proprietary company is one in which all the shares are owned beneficially by natural persons or by another proprietary company all of whose shares are so held. (ii) Companies proclaimed as "Investment Companies" under the Acts are restricted in borrowing to certain percentages of their net tangible assets and their holding in any one corporation is limited. (iii) Certain requirements are laid down with regard to "take-over" offers. (iv) Companies, other than proprietary companies, may now be formed with five or more members whereas the previous minimum was seven members.

COMPANIES¹ ON REGISTER, QUEENSLAND

At 30 June	Place of Incorporation						All Companies	
	Queensland		Other States		Overseas		Com-panies	Nominal Capital
	Com-panies	Nominal Capital	Com-panies	Nominal Capital	Com-panies	Nominal Capital		
No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000	
1965 ..	11,739	1,555,034	3,016	5,715,038	322	3,502,698	15,077	10,772,770
1966 ..	12,392	1,593,726	3,286	6,236,049	341	3,243,438	16,019	11,073,213
1967 ..	13,586	1,669,189	3,561	6,570,955	360	3,329,243	17,507	11,569,387
1968 ..	15,272	1,754,481	3,817	6,945,944	371	3,363,691	19,460	12,064,117
1969 ..	17,029	1,798,993	4,166	7,524,219	381	3,307,754	21,576	12,630,967

¹ Excluding companies in liquidation.

New companies incorporated in Queensland in 1968-69 numbered 1,970, their nominal capital being \$53.8m. During 1968-69, 431 other Australian companies with a nominal capital of \$453.5m and 29 overseas companies with a nominal capital of \$136.9m were registered in Queensland.

Proprietary companies accounted for over 98 per cent of the new Queensland companies registered in the ten years to 1969. The following table shows details of the capital of Queensland incorporated companies at 30 June 1969, classified by major industry groups.

QUEENSLAND INCORPORATED COMPANIES ON REGISTER
AT 30 JUNE 1969, ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY¹

Industry	Companies	Nominal Capital	Subscribed Capital	Paid-up Capital
	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Primary Production	810	72,915	25,415	24,566
Mining and Quarrying	305	299,916	157,431	153,718
Manufacturing	2,640	383,112	181,295	179,074
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services ..	40	15,728	7,953	7,925
Building and Construction	1,651	59,019	12,294	12,202
Transport and Storage	712	98,441	53,759	53,646
Finance and Property	5,094	421,706	149,809	147,620
Commerce	4,032	326,463	120,478	119,551
Community, Business, and Professional Services	509	10,403	1,662	1,644
Amusement, Hotels, Accommodation	1,224	110,310	31,582	30,637
Other Industries, including Industries Inadequately Described	12	980	155	155
Total	17,029	1,798,993	741,834	730,739

¹ Excluding 399 companies in liquidation.

6 FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

The first friendly society was formed in 1878, and at 30 June 1968 the number of societies was 17, with 411 branches, excluding district councils. 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 and funeral benefits only or for medical or hospital benefits only. A member requiring medical attention may engage any doctor, and whatever fees are charged are paid directly by the member, who may then obtain from his society a refund of portion of the fees. As from 1 July 1953 the Commonwealth Government has subsidised some of the medical benefits provided by approved friendly societies. On 1 July 1970, the Commonwealth 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 Commonwealth agreement. Details of the scope of the Medical Benefits Scheme and of the Commonwealth and society payments under it are given in the Social Services Chapter on page 137.

Some members contribute only for benefits under the Commonwealth Medical and Hospital Benefits Schemes. Their numbers are not included in the figures given in the next table, but the financial transactions arising from their membership are included.

The next table shows details of the societies for five years to 1967-68. The membership was 63,058, or 3.6 per cent of the population, at 30 June 1968 but, as members' families usually participate in medical or hospital benefits, the percentage benefiting is much higher.

While there is considerable variation between individual societies, the majority of them allow sick benefits for 26 weeks at full rate, 26 weeks at half rate, and the remainder of the sick period at quarter rate; the general full rate has a normal range of \$2.10 to \$6.00 per week, depending on the period for which benefits are payable. The societies have jointly established medical institutes and dispensaries in the larger towns. Funds may be invested as prescribed under *The Friendly Societies Acts, 1913 to 1965*, usually in government and municipal securities, or in mortgages, and an actuarial valuation of each society's financial position is made every five years.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars		1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Branches	No.	435	428	422	415	411
Members						
Males	No.	43,082	44,187	44,472	44,591	44,253
Females	No.	14,089	15,825	16,988	18,050	18,805
Persons	No.	57,171	60,012	61,460	62,641	63,058
Deaths of Members						
Males	No.	877	874	865	916	936
Females	No.	275	314	313	323	306
Persons	No.	1,152	1,188	1,178	1,239	1,242
Sickness						
Males: Cases	No.	7,463	6,906	6,457	5,814	5,609
Duration	weeks	121,869	115,693	110,725	104,535	99,942
Females: Cases	No.	452	410	402	375	378
Duration	weeks	7,508	6,944	6,813	6,902	7,262
Receipts						
Members' Dues	\$	2,008,834	2,195,756	2,578,681	2,711,247	2,870,394
Investments	\$	409,996	506,698	440,266	560,208	631,716
Total	\$	2,418,830	2,702,454	3,018,947	3,271,455	3,502,110
Expenditure						
Sick Pay	\$	172,676	156,806	143,886	132,861	128,317
Funeral Benefits	\$	135,338	172,754	175,217	201,113	190,984
Medical and Hospital Benefits	\$	1,343,180	1,569,244	1,770,289	1,882,963	2,138,485
Management	\$	501,316	551,020	684,917	685,204	708,422
Total	\$	2,152,510	2,449,824	2,774,309	2,902,141	3,166,208
Investment of Funds						
Mortgages	\$'000	3,561	3,688	3,630	3,629	3,831
Government Loans	\$'000	1,719	1,648	1,621	1,636	1,684
Property	\$'000	2,299	2,487	2,614	3,085	3,328
Cash at Bank etc.	\$'000	1,248	1,310	1,593	1,482	1,323
Total	\$'000	8,827	9,133	9,457	9,831	10,166

Particulars of membership and finances during 1967-68 of the various orders of friendly societies are shown in the following table.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1967-68

Society	Branches ¹	Members ²	Receipts	Expenditure			Total Funds
				Sick Pay and Funeral Benefits	Medical and Hospital Benefits	Total ³	
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
A.N.A.	9	1,122	19,115	6,955	1,277	15,475	178,585
A.O.F., Rton United Dist.	2	348	5,407	3,537	245	4,854	61,499
A.O.F. in Queensland	26	2,707	106,531	20,078	54,516	101,021	426,559
G.U.O.O.F.	20	2,361	82,490	14,619	28,899	63,909	462,249
H.A.C.B.S., Qland District	47	11,275	830,333	57,099	594,409	791,906	1,957,588
H.A.C.B.S., Rton District	9	824	10,921	5,328	240	8,901	146,855
I.O.O.F.	20	1,304	18,961	7,237	2,936	16,525	206,990
I.O.R.	53	4,224	123,776	32,379	37,996	105,726	994,216
M.U.I.O.O.F.	140	24,498	1,900,807	75,262	1,207,699	1,660,755	3,789,359
P.A.F.S.Q.A.	61	8,879	342,227	59,252	205,960	338,587	1,434,885
U.A.O.D.	18	2,577	35,049	22,289	1,947	34,974	440,102
Other	6	2,939	26,493	15,266	2,361	23,575	67,040
Total	411	63,058	3,502,110	319,301	2,138,485	3,166,208	10,165,927

¹ Excluding district and central bodies. ² Including unfinancial members but excluding those who contribute only for benefits under the Commonwealth medical and hospital benefits schemes. ³ Including management fees.

7 BUILDING AND CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES

Under *The Building Societies Acts, 1886 to 1968*, any 25 or more persons may form a building society, either terminating or permanent, with the object of assisting its members or others to acquire freehold or leasehold property. There were 67 societies registered under this Act at 30 June 1969, but only 59 operated during the year.

The 1968 amendment of the Act raised the minimum number of members from 10 to 25 and provided for societies to have funds of at least \$200,000 on registration. This amount must be available on terms which would not require repayment in less than 10 years.

Under *The Co-operative Housing Societies Acts, 1958 to 1967*, 12 or more persons may form a terminating society whose operations are confined to advancing money to members for the erection of new dwellings or the purchase of dwellings up to 30 years old, or for the conversion of approved dwellings into flats. Of the 529 societies registered at 30 June 1969, 505 operated during the year.

The State Treasurer guarantees loans made to co-operative housing societies, and, at 30 June 1969, advances of \$30,379,719 were outstanding.

Further government assistance in the form of loans to building and housing societies is provided from the Home Builders' Account under the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreements of 1956, 1961, and 1966. The amount outstanding on these government advances was \$26,574,074 at 30 June 1969. Details of these Agreements are given on page 486, but it should be noted that, owing to differences in the accounting periods, the advances shown there do not tally with the advances received as shown in the next table.

Other home building in Queensland is financed by banks, insurance companies, friendly societies, War Service Homes, and the Queensland Housing Commission. Details of schemes administered by the Housing Commission are given on pages 482 to 486.

BUILDING AND CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES¹, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Societies Operating	294	361	434	512	564
Shareholders ² : Non-borrowing ..	15,370	15,681	18,141	25,671 _r	34,939
Borrowing	23,434	24,390	25,540	27,124 _r	30,378
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Receipts	23,627	27,394	31,623	50,514	75,958
Advances and Overdrafts ..	8,528	9,118	9,397	9,334	9,517
Loans Repaid by Members ..	6,469	6,720	7,917	10,223	12,454
Subscriptions and Deposits ..	4,837	7,048	9,601	22,186	39,782
Interest on Members' Loans ..	3,269	3,908	3,949	5,608	6,989
Other	523	601	759	3,163	7,216
Disbursements	24,148	27,064	30,977	49,760	73,602
Repayments of Advances etc. ..	1,863	2,505	2,849	3,642	3,828
Loans to Members	16,550	18,560	20,641	29,369	38,044
Withdrawals of Subscriptions etc.	2,028	1,564	3,136	6,397	16,498
Interest Paid on Advances etc.	3,113	3,758	3,482	4,954	6,710
Other	594	676	870	5,398	8,522
Total Advances on Mortgages ³ ..	69,657	80,525	92,634	111,825	137,425

¹ Figures are for accounting years ended during the financial year shown; in most cases year ended December. ² At end of year. _r Revised since last issue.

8 CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Statistics in this section relate to societies registered under *The Primary Producers' Co-operative Associations Acts, 1923 to 1965*, and *The Co-operative and Other Societies Act of 1967*.

The next table gives details for the year ended 30 June 1969 of the number, size, and financial operations of co-operative associations, and three of the types of co-operative societies 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.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS AND SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1968-69

Particulars	Primary Producers' Associations	Co-operative Societies			Total
		Trading Societies	Community Advancement Societies	Mutual Buying Groups	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Societies	108	59	22	576	765
Branches ¹	108	35	..	28	171
Members	94,600	55,317	3,576	4,461	157,954
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts</i>	<i>147,717</i>	<i>38,812</i>	<i>451</i>	<i>355</i>	<i>187,335</i>
Sales	135,928	37,781	55	324	174,088
Fees	8,391	429	89	1	8,910
Interest Received	790	41	216	5	1,052
Other Receipts	2,608	561	91	24	3,285
<i>Disbursements</i>	<i>142,126</i>	<i>36,858</i>	<i>435</i>	<i>358</i>	<i>179,777</i>
Purchases	101,673	28,472	33	325	130,503
Working Expenses	31,675	6,966	148	29	38,819
Dividends on Share Capital	1,098	97	..	..²	1,196
Rebates and Bonuses	1,434	467	3	.. ²	1,904
Interest Paid	2,053	518	189	2	2,763
Other Expenditure	4,193	338	62	1	4,593
<i>Assets</i>	<i>117,139</i>	<i>28,185</i>	<i>4,406</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>149,847</i>
Land and Buildings	24,775	7,242	1,401	.. ²	33,417
Plant, Machinery, and Fittings	36,198	6,394	42	.. ²	42,634
Stock	6,621	4,225	276	.. ²	11,122
Sundry Debtors	40,562	8,744	2,055	66	51,428
Cash in Hand and on Deposit	3,189	350	139	15	3,694
Profit and Loss Account	693	636	3	9	1,341
Other Assets	5,100	594	490	26	6,211
<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>117,139</i>	<i>28,185</i>	<i>4,406</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>149,847</i>
Paid-up Share Capital	19,248	7,221	911	13	27,394
Loan Capital	14,211	4,314	3,074	61	21,660
Bank Overdraft	17,284	2,058	94	.. ²	19,437
Accumulated Profits	4,954	2,738	58	.. ²	7,751
Reserve Funds	28,764	2,419	35	2	31,219
Sundry Creditors	24,493	4,862	21	22	29,397
Other Liabilities	8,185	4,573	213	18	12,989

¹ In addition to the main establishment.

² Less than \$500.

Societies registered under the Primary Producers Acts comprise associations of primary producers; and, in 1968-69, returns were furnished by 108 associations covering the dairy (butter and cheese), fruit-growing, and sugar-milling industries, and other primary activities. Most of these associations issue share capital with limited liability, but there are some with no capital and their liability is limited to the value of the assets. Affairs are controlled by the members, each member having one vote only. Three-fifths of the members must be producers and suppliers of the association.

Societies registered under *The Co-operative and Other Societies Act of 1967*, which came into force on 1 January 1968, are required to have at least 25 members, with no member holding more than \$2,000 of shares in a society. Societies may be formed with the general object of rendering services to, or promoting the economic or social interests of, its members, but the Act requires them to be classified as one of the following types: (a) trading society, (b) investment society, (c) credit union, (d) community settlement society, (e) community advancement society, (f) mutual buying group society, or (g) federation or league of societies and primary producers' associations.

No investment societies, community settlement societies, or federations and leagues operated during the year. Organisations are included in the statistics only after they have operated long enough to have at least one balancing date.

CREDIT UNIONS¹, QUEENSLAND, 1968-69

Particulars	Total ²
	No.
Societies	40
Branches ³	2
Members	20,330
	\$'000
<i>Receipts</i>	8,059
Advances Received	120
Subscriptions on Shares	57
Savings Deposits: On Call	4,617
Fixed Term	393
Repayment of Loans: Repayment of Principal	2,376
Interest Payment	446
Interest Received from Other Sources	15
Other Receipts	36
<i>Disbursements</i>	8,093
Loans Paid to Members	4,481
Administration	235
Withdrawal of Share Subscriptions	3
Withdrawal of Savings: Deposits on Call	2,822
Fixed Term Deposits	155
Repayment of Advances	43
Interest Paid on Savings Deposits	229
Interest Paid on Advances	5
Other Payments	121
<i>Assets</i>	5,676
Loans to Members	5,264
Office Premises and Equipment	95
Investments	165
Cash in Hand and on Deposit	110
Sundry Debtors	5
Accumulated Losses	27
Other Assets	10
<i>Liabilities</i>	5,676
Paid-up Share Capital	223
Savings Deposits: On Call	4,214
Fixed Term	941
Advances Outstanding	208
Accumulated Profits	29
Reserve Funds	9
Sundry Creditors	20
Other Liabilities	32

¹ Registered under *The Co-operative and Other Societies Act of 1967*. ² Including data for the Queensland Credit Union League Ltd. ³ In addition to the main establishment.

Details of the activities of credit unions for 1968-69 are shown in the preceding table. In previous issues of the *Year Book*, credit union statistics have been included in the co-operative societies' table.

Very large numbers of new societies, particularly those formed for collective buying purposes, were registered under *The Co-operative Societies Acts, 1946 to 1962*, in the years immediately prior to their repeal in December 1967. Whereas in 1963-64 there were 74 consumers' societies operating, in 1964-65 there were 143, in 1965-66, 340, in 1966-67, 704, and in 1967-68, 769. New registrations have fallen sharply under the 1967 Act which specifies that the word "co-operative" must not form part of the registered name of credit unions and mutual buying group societies.

9 REAL PROPERTY TRANSFERS

All transfers of real property are recorded in the Titles Office Register, and details of transfers under *The Real Property Acts, 1861 to 1963*, during the ten years ended 1968-69 are shown in the next table. Further information can be found in Chapter 4, section 7.

REAL PROPERTY TRANSFERS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Transfers	Consideration in Transfers	Year	Transfers	Consideration in Transfers
	No.	\$'000		No.	\$'000
1959-60 ..	44,651	217,880	1964-65 ..	49,974	302,345
1960-61 ..	41,598	211,399	1965-66 ..	50,328	298,311
1961-62 ..	36,514	182,220	1966-67 ..	54,134	343,825
1962-63 ..	38,168	211,314	1967-68 ..	56,793	390,989
1963-64 ..	44,109	248,300	1968-69 ..	60,709	452,530

10 MORTGAGES, LIENS, BILLS OF SALE

Mortgages on Real Property—Mortgages and releases of mortgages registered under *The Real Property Acts, 1861 to 1963*, are shown for the five years ended 30 June 1969 in the next table.

MORTGAGES ON REAL PROPERTY, QUEENSLAND

Year	Registered		Released	
	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000
1964-65	34,467	161,024	25,529	99,096
1965-66	34,790	172,915	24,883	95,387
1966-67	38,493	206,897	26,296	115,991
1967-68	41,608	250,598	28,333	149,378
1968-69	44,796	297,811	31,343	162,675

The average value per mortgage registered has increased in the last ten years from \$3,618 to \$6,648.

Stock Mortgages, Liens on Primary Production, and Bills of Sale—Certain primary and secondary products take a long time to reach maturity or the marketing stage and a producer often needs money to meet costs over the production period. Such finance may be obtained from banks etc., which take a mortgage over livestock, a lien over a growing crop or prospective wool clip, or a bill of sale over plant, machinery, or other securities. The bill of sale or other instrument is released when the product is sold and the advance is repaid. Details of the instruments

registered and released in the Supreme Court during the five years ended 1968-69 are shown in the following table.

BILLS OF SALE AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS, QUEENSLAND

Type of Instrument	Instruments Registered			Instruments Released		
	Number in which Amount Stated	Amount Stated	Number in which No Amount Stated	Number in which Amount Stated	Amount Stated	Number in which No Amount Stated
		\$'000			\$'000	
Bills of Sale etc.¹						
1964-65	12,320	28,942	2,471	1,283	7,502	1,167
1965-66	10,516	25,442	1,706	1,322	6,926	827
1966-67	10,596	25,117	1,861	1,491	6,772	994
1967-68	12,827	33,273	2,062	1,359	6,983	974
1968-69	14,436	40,468	2,093	1,068	7,949	941
Liens on Sugar²						
1964-65	747	10,165	1,080	..	..	..
1965-66	795	9,915	1,390	..	..	..
1966-67	1,038	9,129	1,478	..	..	..
1967-68	776	10,992	1,416	..	..	..
1968-69	732	11,626	1,128	..	..	..
State Securities³						
1964-65	1,651	9,132	..	1,226	3,237	..
1965-66	1,648	5,252	..	937	1,903	..
1966-67	2,603	8,741	..	1,115	2,386	..
1967-68	1,788	11,084	..	1,125	2,817	..
1968-69	1,615	11,703	..	1,231	3,386	..

¹ Including stock mortgages and liens on wool and crops other than sugar.
² Liens on sugar crops are for one season only, and releases therefore are the same as registrations. ³ Instruments registered in favour of the Crown as security against loans by the Agricultural Bank etc.

11 STOCK MARKET

Stock Exchange Activity—Details of turnover on the Brisbane Stock Exchange are supplied by the Exchange and are shown for the ten years ended 1969-70 in the table below. Total turnover for 1969-70 was 10 per cent higher than the previous year's then record level. The increase was due largely to the turnover of oil and mining shares, which was almost 3½ times as great as the average over the previous five years.

TURNOVER ON BRISBANE STOCK EXCHANGE

Year	Industrial Ordinary Shares	Preference Shares	Oil and Mining Shares	Debentures	Commonwealth Loans	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1960-61	24,241	230	2,891	622	5,584	33,567
1961-62	27,194	164	9,879	694	6,719	44,649
1962-63	25,907	142	8,656	425	6,446	41,576
1963-64	51,272	228	11,464	676	6,794	70,433
1964-65	41,066	407	15,713	704	6,624	64,513
1965-66	27,768	283	7,084	1,014	4,208	40,358
1966-67	31,314	299	14,829	936	6,193	53,571
1967-68	78,339	1,020	66,944	2,028	5,536	153,866
1968-69	70,378	251	101,198	2,144	8,132	182,103
1969-70	50,939	373	142,944	522	5,256	200,033

12 INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES

In Queensland, *The Hire Purchase Act of 1959* regulates the rights and duties of parties to hire purchase agreements. Each agreement must show the cash price of the goods and payments to be made, so that the hirer is aware of the difference between the cash price and the total amount he must pay. The Act requires that a minimum deposit of 10 per cent of the cash price shall be paid in cash or in goods or partly in cash and partly in goods. Terms charges are regulated under *The Money Lenders Acts, 1916 to 1962*. Details for the five years to 1968-69 are given in the next table.

INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
HIRE PURCHASE					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Number of New Agreements					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc. ..	67.6	56.1	52.6	42.9	35.5
Plant and Machinery	8.0	7.7	7.6	6.6	5.5
Household and Personal Goods ..	197.1	169.3	163.5	166.0	156.6
Total	272.8	233.1	223.7	215.5	197.7
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Value of Goods					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc. ..	100.2	86.2	86.7	73.3	60.6
Plant and Machinery	15.9	16.6	18.3	19.7	18.1
Household and Personal Goods ..	39.6	34.2	33.0	34.0	31.8
Total	155.7	136.9	138.1	127.0	110.4
Amount Financed					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc. ..	67.7	56.5	55.4	45.6	40.4
Plant and Machinery	10.6	10.8	12.1	13.2	12.1
Household and Personal Goods ..	32.5	27.6	27.0	27.2	25.4
Total	110.8	94.9	94.5	85.9	77.9
Balances Outstanding at End of Year	173.3	165.8	157.5	147.8	137.4
OTHER INSTALMENT CREDIT					
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Amount Financed					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc. ..	26.8	30.1	33.6	61.1	67.9
Plant and Machinery	1.3	1.4	0.6	5.2	8.5
Household and Personal Goods ..	23.4	22.4	23.4	24.6	23.8
Total	51.5	53.9	57.6	90.9	100.2
Balances Outstanding at End of Year	57.1	66.0	76.6	105.0	128.0
TOTAL INSTALMENT CREDIT					
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Amount Financed					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc. ..	94.5	86.6	89.0	106.7	108.3
Plant and Machinery	11.9	12.2	13.8	18.4	20.6
Household and Personal Goods ..	55.9	50.0	50.4	51.8	49.2
Total	162.3	148.8	153.2	176.9	178.1
Repayments	174.8	184.1	186.4	200.0	207.7
Balances Outstanding at End of Year	230.5	231.8	234.1	252.8	265.5

The figures cover details of all types of goods sold under hire purchase or other instalment credit to final purchasers, whether producer or consumer goods. They are revised from time to time as problems are encountered relating to coverage, reporting, and classification.

The item "Value of Goods" denotes the value at net cash or list price. Hiring charges and insurance are excluded from both this item and the "Amount Financed". They are, however, included with "Repayments" and "Balances Outstanding". "Repayments" represent actual cash collections, no account being taken of bad debts written off and rebates allowed.

The following table shows the balances outstanding (including hiring charges and insurance) in the various States during the five years ended 1968-69. Figures are as at the end of each financial year.

BALANCES OUTSTANDING ON INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES,
AUSTRALIA

State	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68 _r	1968-69
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales ¹	573.3	559.9	562.4	609.7	673.1
Victoria	354.5	344.5	341.4	373.7	419.3
Queensland	230.5	231.8	234.1	252.8	265.5
South Australia ²	138.1	137.3	132.8	138.1	153.6
Western Australia	109.9	115.5	126.7	152.6	171.0
Tasmania	44.3	45.2	45.8	49.5	52.2
Australia	1,450.5	1,434.3	1,443.2	1,576.4	1,734.7

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory.

² Including Northern Territory.

_r Revised since last issue.

• Chapter 15

AUSTRALIAN INTEGRATED ECONOMIC CENSUSES, 1968-69

Outline

- The Meaning of Integration
- Purposes of Integration
 - Aggregation of economic data
 - Benchmark data for surveys
 - National accounts
 - Comparability of statistics for different levels of unit
 - Enterprise statistics
 - Provision for extension of economic censuses into other industries
 - Steps in integration
- Standardisation of Census Units
 - Types of unit
- Establishment of Integrated Register of Businesses
 - The Integrated Register
 - Changes in the establishment concept
- Standardisation of the Industrial Classification
 - Australian Standard Industrial Classification
- Standardisation of Data Concepts: Establishment Statistics
 - Value added
 - Turnover
 - Stocks
 - Purchases and selected expenses
 - Manufacturing and mining
 - Retail and wholesale trade
 - Transfer values
 - Employment, salaries and wages
 - Rent and leasing expenses
 - Fixed capital expenditure
 - Value of fixed assets
 - Gross margin in retail and wholesale trade
- Standardisation of Data Concepts: Enterprise Statistics
 - Gross product statistics
 - Gross product estimates for establishments
 - Other enterprise statistics
 - Statistics for enterprise groups

1 THE MEANING OF INTEGRATION

For the year ended June 1969 censuses of mining, manufacturing, electricity and gas production and distribution, retail trade and selected services, and wholesale trade were conducted for the first time on an integrated basis.

The manufacturing and mining censuses for 1968-69 were part of the series of regular annual censuses conducted for these industries, but the mining census was being held for the year ended June instead of the calendar year as in the past. Electricity and gas production had previously been included in the manufacturing census; for the year 1968-69 they were treated as a separate census and the scope of the returns was extended to cover distribution as well as production. The retail census had been held every four or five years, the previous retail census being for the year 1961-62. Wholesale trade had not been the subject of a census before, although there had been an exploratory partial wholesale census for the year 1963-64. In future, censuses of retail and wholesale trade will be held about every five years, and the other censuses generally annually as in the past.

The integration of these censuses meant that for the first time they were being collected on the basis of a common framework of reporting units and data concepts and in accordance with a standard industrial classification. As a result, the statistics for the industries covered by the censuses are provided without overlapping or gaps in coverage, and in such a way that aggregates for certain important economic data such as value added, employment, salaries and wages, fixed capital expenditure, and stocks can be obtained on a consistent basis for all sectors of the economy covered by the censuses.

To make this integration possible, it was necessary to revise all the forms used in previous censuses to bring the items of data to a common basis of definition in all censuses. This revision was made after extensive investigations of business record-keeping practices conducted by the Bureau over a period of years. For most businesses in the scope of the censuses, businesses which operate at one location only, this was the principal change brought about by the integration of the censuses. For businesses operating at more than one location the other principal change was that the census returns for all industries covered were collected through the head offices of the enterprises, each of which was asked to report in a consistent way for each of its establishments covered by the censuses and for the enterprise as a whole.

2 PURPOSES OF INTEGRATION

The integration of the economic censuses was undertaken as a major reorganisation of a large part of the Bureau's work, designed to increase substantially the usefulness and comparability of the kinds of statistics already being collected and published, for purposes of general economic analysis and market research.

Aggregation of Economic Data—The economic censuses of manufacturing, mining, and retail trade were originally introduced many years ago, and subsequently developed, in order to provide statistics for particular industries, with special definitions of units and data adopted to suit the requirements of users interested in statistics of those industries. (The same is true of the annual agricultural and pastoral census, but this is not among the economic censuses integrated in 1968-69). More recently there has been a growth of interest in statistics describing activity in the economy as a whole, reflected, for example, in the post-war development of employment and earnings statistics, surveys of capital expenditure, stocks and wages, and the whole field of national accounts statistics.

For such purposes economic census statistics in the past have had serious limitations despite the fact that they covered a broad area of the whole economy. Because of the special-purpose nature of each of the

censuses, there were no common definitions of data, and there was no common system of reporting units, and therefore aggregation of statistics from different censuses was not possible. As no standard industrial classification existed, industry boundaries were not defined in ways which would prevent overlapping or gaps occurring between the industrial sectors covered by the censuses. This was a further reason why aggregation across industry boundaries was not possible. For estimation of the national accounts, therefore, little use was made of the results of the economic censuses, except the agricultural census, and there was much reliance on statistics compiled from income tax assessments. Employment and earnings statistics for the economy as a whole have been derived mainly from monthly returns of pay-roll taxpayers.

Benchmark Data for Surveys—For these reasons the economic censuses in the past have provided no basis for designing or adjusting the sample surveys which supply current economic statistics from quarter to quarter, particularly those of capital expenditure and stocks which are important components of the quarterly national income and expenditure estimates. To be accurate, such statistics should be backed periodically by comprehensive benchmark data of the kind normally available only from censuses. The previous censuses of manufacturing, mining, and retail trade covered large and important sectors of the whole economy, and they included many of the same broad types of data as those needed for current economic indicators. However, because of the specialised nature of the units and data concepts on which the censuses were designed, and the lack of standard industry boundaries, it was not possible to use the results of these censuses as benchmark data for improving the accuracy of the surveys.

Similarly, the employment statistics derived from the censuses could not be used to improve the accuracy of the monthly employment and quarterly earnings series. The basic benchmark for these series is the population census, but the annual manufacturing and mining censuses, and the periodical retail trade census, were potential sources of data for checking the movements of these series.

The units employed in most of the surveys and for the private sector in the employment and earnings series are pay-roll taxpayers, broadly consisting of businesses (or the parts of interstate businesses operating in one State) whose pay-roll amounts to more than \$20,800 a year. The unit employed in the censuses is the establishment. In the manufacturing census prior to 1968-69, this was a unit engaged in manufacturing activity and employing four or more persons or using power (other than manual) in any manufacturing process. Any part of a business (or of a particular location at which a business operated) which met this definition was treated as a manufacturing establishment, and the form required that "manufacturing activity" should exclude selling and delivery. The value of output was to be reported exclusive of delivery costs, and employment was to exclude sales and delivery staff. The retail census covered the retail trading activities of establishments which normally sold goods to the general public from fixed premises. It omitted any wholesaling, manufacturing, or other non-retailing activity carried on at the same location. Many types of repair activity, however, such as repairing of motor vehicles, shoes, and watches, were included in the retail census, and were also included in the manufacturing census. The retail trade census also included any retailing activities carried on at locations primarily engaged in other activities such as wholesaling or manufacturing. The establishments from which mining census returns were collected were confined to units engaged in mining activity, including crushing and ore-dressing at or near the mine. All censuses

(except the retail trade census, in respect of chain stores) excluded separately located head office staff, while including administrative staff located at the establishment. They also excluded any staff at separately located units providing ancillary services to the establishments, such as delivery fleet depots, research laboratories, or storage warehouses.

Thus there were serious obstacles to the reconciliation of statistics from economic censuses on the one hand and the economic surveys and the employment and earnings series on the other, which would have been necessary if the censuses were to provide benchmark data and a sample framework for the surveys, and satisfactory interim data for checking the movements of the employment and earnings series.

National Accounts—Like employment statistics and the surveys that have been discussed, the national accounts have to be comprehensive for the whole economy. They run across all industries and, in the industry dissections they provide, all economic activities must find a place. The national accounts are partly based on actual statistics, and partly on estimates. This will probably always be the case, but progress in national accounting requires that the part based on actual statistics should progressively increase. A major step in this direction would have been achieved if consistent and integrated statistics were available, both for censuses and surveys, from businesses themselves. The main broad aggregates required for each industry are gross product (that is, contribution to Gross National Product), wages and salaries, capital expenditure, and stocks. The economic censuses were potential sources of this information.

Although it has always been desirable to have consistent figures of this kind as a basis for national accounts estimates, two developments in recent years have made the need urgent. One is the development, in response to strong demand, of quarterly estimates of national income and expenditure. Dependent as they are on the available current figures of wages and salaries, capital expenditure, and stocks, the publication of these estimates in Australia has increased the significance of the lack of correspondence between the current survey-based data and the potential benchmark information available in the economic censuses and between these and the tax-based statistics from which many of the annual estimates of national income and expenditure are derived.

The second development which has enhanced the importance of integrated economic statistics is the strong move in advanced countries towards the development of new types of national accounts: Input-output tables, flow-of-funds tables, and national balance sheets, and the obvious advantages of being able to present these accounts (together with the national income accounts themselves and the balance of payments) in a single co-ordinated framework. These efforts have led to the appearance of the new proposals by the United Nations Statistical Office for an integrated system of national accounts which have now been endorsed by official statisticians throughout the world. To implement proposals of this kind, the relevant national accounting concepts and frameworks must be co-ordinated, but in addition the basic data on which the estimates are based need to be fitted as closely as possible into the specified concepts and frameworks. The best hope for success in this objective is to integrate the conceptual framework in which the statistics are collected as closely as possible with the framework of the national accounts themselves. To give an example from the work being done in Australia at present: Input-output tables have been prepared for the year 1962-63, on a conceptual framework consistent with the national income accounts. But many of the conceptual cells in the input-output table can only be filled for each industry by data

obtained from the manufacturing and other economic censuses. These are the cells of the table showing what the industry buys from, and sells to, other industries, and sells to end-users. In effect, these yield new estimates of the gross product of the industry which in present circumstances conflict with the estimates already published in the *Australian National Accounts*, based as these are mainly on tax statistics. To make them agree in future, a common set of concepts and a common set of statistical reporting units are needed for both the economic censuses and the national accounts.

The needs of national accounts statistics here do not conflict with those of the statistics for particular industries. On the contrary, the national accounts can provide the common conceptual basis needed for comparability of data between industries, without restricting the scope for the variation in detail which is necessary in order to provide each industry with its own statistics in the most suitable form. The interests of businessmen themselves can be met by this common conceptual approach too, as there is no major conflict between national accounting concepts and the accounting concepts familiar to businessmen.

Comparability of Statistics for Different Levels of Unit—The national accounts illustrate a fact which underlies all economic statistics; that different levels of unit are appropriate for different kinds of statistics. In the case of the national accounts, statistics are required for items such as capital expenditure and stocks in some industry detail, and for items such as wages and salaries in geographical detail as well. To be classifiable in this way, such statistics should be collected and tabulated for a particular stratum of business unit, usually called the establishment. Statistics for national accounting items such as profit and interest receipts and payments, on the other hand, can only be collected and tabulated for a legal-entity type of unit which may be broader than the establishment. Commodity statistics are needed for estimates of input-output transactions, personal consumption expenditure, and aggregates at constant prices. For these statistics the unit being tabulated is narrower than the establishment; it is, so to speak, the commodity itself: For example, the tonnage of ice cream produced, whether made in establishments classified to the ice cream industry class or not—although the statistics must of course be collected from a business unit. On the other hand, for studies of the sources and uses of capital funds, including overseas investment, the statistics needed are best collected and tabulated for units broader than the legal entity. This type of statistics would relate to business units of ownership and financial control, including groups of legal entities under common ownership and control. Although these examples are drawn from national accounts, there are similar relationships between types of unit and types of statistics in other forms of economic statistics.

This means that comparisons of industry detail cannot be made between statistics corresponding to different levels of unit, even if they are based on a common industry classification, unless something has been done to integrate the units at the various levels. This is one of the most important objectives of the integration of the economic censuses. It requires collecting data in such a way that reconciliation is made between the different levels of detail in each return, or set of returns, collected from each enterprise: Commodity sales with establishment sales, establishment sales with enterprise sales, and so on. It also requires the facility to recast statistics collected and published for one level of unit to make them comparable with those for a higher level unit. Salaries and wages, for example, would normally be published for establishments, and the salaries and wages for, say, the basic chemical industry group, would be those paid

by all establishments classified to that industry group. If it were desired to compare the salaries and wages of this industry group with its operating surplus, for example, it would be necessary to use the statistics of the salaries and wages paid by all *enterprises* classified to the industry group. For a comparison with capital raisings or overseas investment it would probably be necessary to use the statistics of the salaries and wages paid by all *enterprise groups* classified to basic chemicals. The figure of salaries and wages would be different in each case, because the business unit classified to the industry group is progressively broader at each stage. Being classified on the basis of its main activity, it would tend to include progressively more salaries and wages paid to employees engaged in activities other than basic chemicals, because of the mixed nature of the activities of enterprises and enterprise groups. On the other hand, it would tend to exclude progressively more salaries and wages paid to employees of basic chemical establishments owned by enterprises predominantly operating in other industries.

Enterprise Statistics—The establishment as used in economic censuses is defined mainly in terms of location, rather than in terms of ownership or management. With the growth of multi-establishment enterprises, especially those cutting across several industry boundaries, there has been increasing interest in statistics about enterprises as economic entities. These are the statistics relevant for comparisons with such things as the financial performance of companies, derived from company accounts or from taxation statistics, and in studies of the competitive position of firms. Size-distributions based on establishments can give only a partial picture of the structure of industries; they have to be supplemented by size-distributions of the enterprises engaged in the industry.

The enterprise statistics needed for these purposes must relate to all forms of business units, unincorporated enterprises as well as companies. For some purposes statistics based on operating legal entities as the unit are needed; other purposes require statistics based on groups of such legal entities operating under common ownership or control.

Provision for Extension of Economic Censuses into Other Industries—The problems referred to earlier which have arisen from the specialised nature of the units and data concepts used in the existing economic censuses are likely to increase with the extension of economic censuses into other industries. A census of wholesale trade could not have been introduced without close attention being paid to its boundaries with manufacturing on the one hand and retail trade on the other. The treatment of the sales branches of manufacturing enterprises had to be determined, and the treatment of wholesaling activity by retailers. Similar problems arise with the planned future introduction of a census of construction. This industry, like wholesale trade, has areas of overlapping with manufacturing which have required special attention in the new standard industrial classification, in order to avoid the possibility of gaps or overlapping.

Steps in Integration—To meet the purposes of integration, as they have been described, it was therefore necessary to take four major steps, which will ultimately affect most if not all of the economic censuses and surveys conducted by the Bureau:

- (i) Standardisation of census units: Defining business units at standard levels, corresponding to the strata in the business structure for which various types of economic statistics are required and can be collected; devising standard rules for identifying such business units.

- (ii) Establishment of an integrated register of business units: Identification of the standard units for all businesses to be covered by economic censuses and surveys, and recording them in a register to be used in the running of the censuses and surveys.
- (iii) Standardisation of the industrial classification: Adoption of a common system of classification suitable for all censuses and surveys, to which all the standard business units to be covered would be classified without gaps or duplication.
- (iv) Standardisation of data concepts: Defining in common terms the basic items of data for which statistics are required across all industries covered by economic censuses and surveys, to permit comparison and aggregation.

3 STANDARDISATION OF CENSUS UNITS

Types of Unit—The business units as standardised for purposes of the integrated economic censuses are at three levels: The establishment (and associated administrative offices and ancillary units); the enterprise; and the enterprise group.

The central unit from which statistical information is collected is the *enterprise*, defined broadly as an operating legal entity. Where a number of legal entities operate as a group, owned or controlled by a single company, the enterprise is not the group as a whole, but each individual operating legal entity in the group.

The group of legal entities owned or controlled by a single company is recognised as a separate type of unit—the *enterprise group*. This is to be used not for collection of census returns but subsequently, for aggregation of certain census data. The enterprise group, in addition, may be appropriate as the collecting unit for certain types of survey, such as overseas investment and local capital raisings, for which the enterprise would be too narrow. The census data aggregated for enterprise groups will provide a body of statistics directly comparable (when classified by industry) with the results of surveys conducted among enterprise groups.

The basic unit for which most data are to be tabulated is the *establishment*, defined in general as a unit covering all the operations carried on under the ownership of one enterprise at a single physical location—such as an individual factory, shop, or mine. Enterprises operating more than one establishment report the data for each of their establishments on an establishment return. They report summary data for all their establishments on enterprise returns, together with some additional data for the enterprise as a whole. Enterprises operating only one establishment supply a combined establishment-enterprise return. For small businesses a special short form is used.

Administrative offices and ancillary units are units such as head offices, storage premises, transport garages, and laboratories serving or administering establishments within the same enterprise and located away from them. They do not supply separate returns. If they administer or serve only one establishment their figures are included in the total for that establishment, in the establishment return. If they administer or serve more than one establishment their figures are included in the enterprise return. To enable geographical details to be published, certain figures for individual administrative offices or ancillary units are separately specified in the establishment and enterprise returns; these figures are confined to employment, wages and salaries, and capital expenditure.

Manufacturers' sales branches located away from establishments are included among the ancillary units, but only if they are of the kind which do not distribute goods to customers from stocks held by themselves. Any which do distribute from stocks in this way are treated as establishments, to be included in the wholesale census.

The word "operating", in the definition of the enterprise as an operating legal entity, is intended to exclude the numerous "paper companies" which may exist as parents, subsidiaries, or associates of operating companies for various reasons. In general such non-operating companies are attached in the Bureau's lists to individual related operating companies in the enterprise group, for purposes of identifying the enterprise unit. Holding companies without employees are attached to the principal operating company in the group of companies owned by them.

However, subsidiary companies performing financial services for other companies within the group, such as instalment credit companies or companies operating superannuation funds, are recognised as separate enterprises, even though they might have no separate employees of their own. These belong to a different sector of the national accounts from that of trading companies. They are not included in the integrated censuses but are covered in separate inquiries.

Some holding companies without operations of their own perform administrative services for some or all of their subsidiary companies and have staff of their own for this purpose. These companies receive a special abridged enterprise return for "ancillary enterprises". This abridged return is used also for property-owning companies in an enterprise group which own property used by more than one other enterprise in the group; such companies may be responsible for the capital expenditure of the group.

Some operating companies are found to have the accounts they use for management purposes inextricably mixed with those of a related operating company; in such cases the two companies are amalgamated for statistical purposes to form one enterprise.

The above description of the types of units used in the integrated economic censuses is necessarily abbreviated. For a more extensive description see *The Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition)*, 1969, Vol. 1.

4 ESTABLISHMENT OF INTEGRATED REGISTER OF BUSINESSES

The Integrated Register—In order to provide and maintain accurate records of the enterprises and establishments to be covered in economic censuses and surveys it was necessary to set up an *Integrated Register* of businesses. In this register the units of each business corresponding to the three standard levels—establishments (and administrative offices and ancillary units), enterprises, and enterprise groups—are identified and numbered in such a way as to record the links between the units at the different levels. The register is recorded on magnetic tapes and provides the means for operating an automated system for addressing and dispatching census forms for enterprises and establishments and for handling the subsequent receipt and processing of completed returns.

Much of the information about the parent-subsidiary relationships of companies embodied in the register was originally obtained by means of questionnaires addressed to Group Employers registered with the Commonwealth Taxation Office under the pay-as-you-earn system of income tax deductions. The questionnaires related in addition to the activities carried

on at the various locations of the Group Employers, and the results were used, together with the lists of establishments used for previous censuses of manufacturing, mining, and retail trade, to build up the original integrated register.

The lists recorded in the register are kept up to date by regular checks from a wide variety of sources. In addition to sources used for updating the previous lists of mining, manufacturing, and retail establishments (such as factory registrations, lists of retail shops compiled by postmen, etc.) the Bureau collects questionnaires from newly registered Group Employers, and periodically updates the information on larger companies by referring listings produced from the Bureau's current records back to the companies themselves for amendment.

Changes in the Establishment Concept—The adoption of a new establishment concept in each of the economic censuses entails an unavoidable break in the continuity of the census statistics, in comparison with previous years. Special analyses are being made to derive estimates of the order of magnitude of the changes, for publication along with the results of the integrated censuses. The main changes in the establishment concept affecting the continuity of statistics can be summarised as follows:

(i) In general the establishment in each census now consists of the whole of each physical location, operated by one enterprise, whose main activity is within the scope of the census. There is usually one return only for each establishment, classified to the industry of its main activity. This is in contrast to the previous censuses, in which an establishment could be the part of a location engaged in an activity covered by one of the censuses, and separate returns were required, where practicable, if the activities at the location corresponded to different industries in the same census, or different censuses. From the viewpoint of businesses completing census returns, the new establishment concept requires much less apportionment of data between returns than was necessary in previous censuses. There are still some locations which are divided between different censuses, or between different industries in the same census, and which accordingly supply more than one establishment return each. However such cases are restricted broadly to those where the "secondary" activity produces a substantial revenue. With some specific exceptions described in *The Australian Standard Industrial Classification, Vol. 1*, no separate return is required for such "secondary" activity unless the gross receipts from its activity amount to \$1,000,000 or more.

(ii) A particular effect of the new concept in manufacturing statistics is that establishments in the manufacturing census now include selling and delivery activities at the location, which were formerly excluded from the scope of the factory establishment. On the other hand, the statistics of factory establishments now exclude manufacturing activity carried on as a minor activity of predominantly retail establishments, such as the making up of blinds to customers' orders, dressmaking at frock shops, etc. However, the continuity of the statistics of commodity output will not necessarily be affected by this change. Manufacturing by retailers and wholesalers is reported in the retail and wholesale trade censuses, and commodity detail for this activity is being collected, at least for the larger establishments.

(iii) The treatment of outlying parts of an establishment has been standardised: If the outlying part is in the same local government area it is merged with the establishment. Thus, a factory which had extended its operations to a neighbouring location for lack of space would include the extension in its return if it was in the same local government area. Similarly,

if two locations in the same local government area and industry (for example, used car lots at different addresses) have common employees and combined accounts, they are treated as a single establishment.

(iv) Administrative offices and ancillary units located away from establishments (apart from some owned by chain stores) were formerly outside the scope of the censuses, although stocks at such locations were to be included in the manufacturing and retail trade returns. As previously mentioned, they are now included in the census return of the establishment they serve, or if they serve more than one establishment they are included in the return supplied for the whole enterprise. In either case they appear in the census statistics for the local government area in which they are located, and for the predominant industry of the establishment or establishments they serve. From the viewpoint of businesses supplying returns this treatment is likely to minimise the need for special adjustment and dissection of data in accounting records, and to produce more homogeneous and meaningful statistics of the industry in which the business operates than before. The inclusion of administrative or ancillary activities in a census is no longer dependent on their being carried out at an establishment; instead they are treated as an integral part of the industry's statistics wherever they are located. Nevertheless, some published tables will show certain data separately for administrative offices and ancillary units. This treatment of ancillary units is expected to cause some former manufacturing establishments to become ancillary units: For example, engineering workshops doing maintenance and repair work on the plant and equipment of establishments in the same enterprise, and located away from them. The statistics of those items which are still reported for ancillary units (that is, employment, wages and salaries, and capital expenditure), will be included in the statistics for the industry of the establishments served by the ancillary units, instead of the industry to which the workshops were classified. If the establishments served are outside the scope of the integrated censuses, of course, the workshops will disappear from the scope of the manufacturing census.

(v) The establishment concept used for the electricity and gas industries is an exception to the general concept. Because of the nature of their activities, the single operating location is not suitable as a basis for the establishment engaged in producing or distributing electricity or gas. The establishment unit used consists of all locations operated by the enterprise in the one State.

5 STANDARDISATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Australian Standard Industrial Classification—The Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), which is a prerequisite to the integration of the economic censuses and surveys, is described in a publication of the Bureau: *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition)*, 1969, Vol. 1. The classification system defines the industries for which statistics are collected in the economic censuses, thus permitting the scope of each census to be marked out without any gaps or overlapping between them. It also defines the statistical units (establishments, administrative offices and ancillary units, enterprises, etc.) which are classified by industry, and lays down standard rules for identifying them and coding them to the industries of the classification.

Besides being used in the 1968-69 economic censuses, the ASIC will be used in other economic censuses and surveys, population censuses and surveys, and other statistics (national accounts etc.) derived from the basic statistics. Data classified according to the ASIC can be converted to

conform essentially with the International Standard Industrial Classification. It is proposed to publish summary tables of census results converted in this way, to facilitate international comparisons.

The structure of the ASIC comprises four levels. The broadest of these is the "Division" level, which relates to wide categories such as "Manufacturing", "Wholesale and Retail Trade", and "Community Services". The structure may be illustrated by the following example. A factory mainly engaged in making aluminium window frames would be classified to:

<i>Division</i>	C	Manufacturing
<i>Sub-division</i>	31	Fabricated metal products
<i>Group</i>	311	Fabricated structural metal products
<i>Class</i>	3112	Architectural aluminium products

The fundamental concept of the ASIC is that an industry, that is an individual class, or group, etc., in the ASIC, is an entity composed of the establishments, administrative offices and/or ancillary units which have been classified to it.

Each ASIC class is defined in terms of a specified range of economic activities, designated as primary to it. (Manufacturing aluminium window frames, as shown in the above example, is primary to class 3112). Similarly, each ASIC group is defined in terms of the economic activities designated as primary to the classes within that group, and so on. An establishment which is engaged mainly in economic activities which have been designated as primary to a particular class is classified to that class whether or not that establishment is also engaged in other "secondary" activities. An administrative office or ancillary unit will be classified to an ASIC class according to the predominant industry of the establishments it administers or serves, while an enterprise will be classified according to the predominant industry of its establishments and ancillary units.

6 STANDARDISATION OF DATA CONCEPTS: ESTABLISHMENT STATISTICS

In previous economic censuses much of the data asked for in one census was broadly similar to data asked for in others. All asked for employment, and the manufacturing and mining censuses asked for value of output and the cost of materials, fuels, etc. used, from which value added could be derived—somewhat similar to the gross margin that could be derived in the retail trade census by subtracting the value of purchases from the value of sales and adjusting for stock changes. Value of stocks was asked for in manufacturing and retail trade censuses, and fixed capital expenditure (in the form of "additions and replacements" to fixed tangible assets) was asked for in manufacturing and mining censuses.

With integration of the economic censuses it became necessary to seek a common conceptual basis for the items of data of this kind, not merely in order to suit the needs of the Bureau in compiling national accounts estimates or deriving benchmark statistics for monthly or quarterly surveys or employment and earnings series, although these were important reasons for doing so. It was also necessary to find such a common basis in order to enable the returns to be completed more readily and accurately by the enterprises responsible for them. As the enterprise is the basic unit from which statistics are collected in the censuses, the data for the establishment returns had to be capable of being drawn from the records of the enterprise in such a way that they could be reconciled with the corresponding totals for the enterprise as a whole. The establishment returns for a single

enterprise with more than one establishment might belong to different economic censuses, but they would need to balance with a single enterprise return for the whole enterprise. This enterprise return is common to all industries and all economic censuses.

The key items of data entering into this reconciliation, and therefore requiring a common conceptual basis, are: Turnover; stocks; purchases and selected expenses; employment; salaries and wages; fixed capital expenditure.

These key items also encompass the main benchmark data required for improving the accuracy of quarterly sample surveys and employment and earnings series, and the data needed from establishments for consistent estimating of the main national accounts aggregates.

In order to provide for the inclusion of these key items in all censuses, questions on fixed capital expenditure, wages and salaries, and selected expenses were added to the retail trade census forms, and questions on stocks to the mining census forms.

A table on page 528 sets out in skeleton form the content of the establishment forms and the enterprise form for an enterprise with more than one establishment, to illustrate the inter-relationships among the forms and among the data items in the 1968-69 economic censuses.

Value Added—The fundamental measure of the “magnitude” or importance of an establishment, in economic censuses, is its value added. (See page 526 for discussion of the allied concept of gross product.) This measure can be aggregated for all establishments and industries covered by the censuses without duplication and is the concept generally accepted throughout the world as the measure of the relative importance of industries in economic censuses. It means the value added to materials in manufacturing, the value of minerals mined less that of the materials used in mining, and the value added to merchandise in retail and wholesale trading.

In the integrated economic censuses the common measure of value added in all industries is as follows: Value added *equals* turnover *plus* increase in stocks *minus* purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses.

“Transfers in” are goods transferred from another establishment of the same enterprise, either for further processing or for sale. (“Transfers out” are included in turnover.) The “selected expenses” do not include salaries and wages, interest, rent, depreciation, or overhead expenses usually recorded only for the enterprise as a whole. Broadly speaking, therefore, the value added is the source from which establishments derive the surplus to meet salaries and wages, interest, rent, depreciation, and overhead expenses of the enterprise (that is, those not specified as “selected expenses” on establishment forms), and to provide a contribution to the profits of the enterprise.

Value added is the concept corresponding to value of production in manufacturing and mining censuses in the past, although it is derived in a different manner. Value of production was obtained by deducting the cost of materials, fuel, etc. used, from the value of output at the factory or mine. Further points of difference appear below in the detailed explanation of items of turnover and purchases etc.

Turnover—This item includes the components listed below.

Manufacturing, mining, electricity and gas censuses:

- Sales of goods produced by the establishment;
- sales of goods not produced by the establishment;

transfers of goods out to other establishments of the same enterprise;

bounties and subsidies on production;

all other operating income (that is, excluding revenue from rent and leasing, interest other than hire purchase interest, dividends, and sales of fixed tangible assets);

capital work done for own use or for rental or lease.

Retail and wholesale trade censuses:

Sales of goods (owned by the enterprise);

transfers of goods out to other establishments of the same enterprise (wholesale only);

selling and purchasing commissions received (wholesale only);

all other operating income (with the same exclusions as above);

goods withdrawn from stock for own use (as fixed tangible assets, or for rental or lease).

It will be seen that, despite the differences in the terms used for its components, the concept of turnover is identical in all the integrated economic censuses. In all these censuses, similarly, the details shown in the section of the form for sales of individual commodities are required to agree with one of the items of turnover: Sales of goods produced by the establishment, for factories and mines; and sales of goods (owned by the enterprise) for retail and wholesale trade. The commodity details in the manufacturing census now relate to the value of sales instead of the value of output, as formerly, although the output of individual commodities is still asked for in terms of quantities, along with the quantity and value of their sales.

In the case of the mining census, the value of output (valued at or near the mine) will be calculated or estimated, as a supplementary series, and will continue to be published.

Stocks—The main change to statistics of stocks brought about by the integration of the censuses is due to the use of the new establishment concept: The statistics will relate to total stocks of the establishment, not merely those associated with the main activity covered by the census. Thus manufacturing establishments now include in their returns any stocks of merchantable goods held, and retail establishments include any stocks of materials held for wholesaling or manufacturing. For mining there is a division in the "finished-goods" category between "minerals produced in this establishment" and stocks of "other goods and minerals purchased for resale". This is to enable a reconciliation to be made between the aggregate stocks figures and the commodity details of stocks, production, and sales of minerals.

Purchases and Selected Expenses—

(a) Manufacturing and mining.

- (i) The new way of deriving value added (that is, as compared with the previous way of deriving value of production) has required that value of purchases be asked for instead of the value of materials etc. used. The commodity detail in the manufacturing census form is still in respect of usage of materials etc., but the total figure is on the basis of purchases.
- (ii) The value of purchases on the form is supplemented by the value of transfers in from other establishments of the enterprise.
- (iii) In accordance with the broadened establishment concept,

purchases of goods for resale are included as well as purchases of materials for use in manufacturing or mining.

- (iv) Because sales by manufacturing establishments are now valued at actual sales value, whereas factory value of output as asked for in previous censuses was valued on a "factory-door" basis excluding delivery expenses, some additional expense items are now collected. These are: "Outward freight and cartage" and "motor vehicle running expenses". "Sales commission payments" is also included. These three items are among those deducted from turnover in deriving value added.
 - (v) In the mining census, output was formerly valued at point of sale, with transport costs shown separately, to enable value at mine to be calculated within the Bureau. In the new census the point-of-sale basis is retained for sales, but the transport cost item is replaced by the standard three items included in all censuses: Outward freight and cartage, and motor vehicle running expenses. Sales commission payments are also asked for. As in the other censuses, these relate only to payments made outside the enterprise, as any employees of the mining establishment engaged in transport or selling the mine's products (with certain exceptions for major own-account rail and sea transport operations above a certain traffic limit) are treated as part of the mining establishment.
 - (vi) Charges for commission work and sub-contract work are specified as separate items of expense.
- (b) Retail and wholesale trade.
- (i) Because of the extension of the establishment concept, purchases in the retail trade census now include goods purchased for wholesale sale as well as those for retail sale. (Similarly the purchases item in the wholesale trade census includes purchases for retail as well as wholesale sale.)
 - (ii) For the same reason, there are items "purchases of materials for manufacturing" and "charges for commission and sub-contract work" in both censuses.
 - (iii) The items "outward freight and cartage", "motor vehicle running expenses", and "sales commission payments" are included for the same reasons as the corresponding items in the manufacturing and mining censuses.
 - (iv) To complete the range of expenses of retail and wholesale establishments in order to enable value added to be derived consistently, there is a "residual" item: "Purchases of wrapping and packaging materials, electricity and fuel, repair and maintenance expenses".

Transfer Values—As mentioned earlier, turnover in all censuses except the retail trade census includes transfers of goods out to other establishments of the same enterprise. (Any transfers between retail establishments are provided for by having purchases reported inclusive of transfers in, and net of transfers out.) Similarly transfers in from other establishments of the same enterprise are included among the items of purchases etc., deducted in deriving value added. Transfers, both in and out, are confined to transfers of goods. Services provided by one establishment to another in the same enterprise, in general, are not included among transfers (or sales) even if a charge is made. (However, in certain cases described below a commission is imputed to establishments selling or doing manufacturing work, on behalf of other establishments of the enterprise.)

In particular, transport services provided by one establishment to another within the same enterprise are not treated as transfers. Any charges made by the establishment are not to be treated as income, or as freight and cartage by the other establishment. An exception is made only for shipping services within an enterprise, and rail services above a certain minimum ton-mileage, where the transport services are treated as separate establishments of the enterprise (outside the scope of the censuses) but charging the other establishments freight and cartage.

The integrated censuses adopt a new approach to the valuation of transfers. In the previous censuses of manufacturing and mining, transfers out were to be included by implication in the value of output, and valued at selling value excluding delivery costs in the same way as goods sold independently. Transfers in were included in the value of materials used, with no special instruction about valuation. In the integrated censuses, the transfer value sought is the value for which the goods would have been sold to the establishment to which they were transferred if it had been under separate ownership, i.e. commercial value. However, if such a transfer value cannot be given or estimated, alternatives are provided.

In large important cases where the goods cross State or industry boundaries, estimates of commercial transfer values are worked out in consultation with the enterprises concerned. But otherwise actual book values are asked for, with the basis to be indicated (factory cost, cost plus a margin, wholesale selling value, etc.). If no commercial transfer values can be estimated, either by the enterprise or the Bureau, from market information, these book values are adjusted within the Bureau by a conventional method which gives all the establishments concerned a share of any surplus earned by the enterprise, and which provides values consistent for transfers out and the corresponding transfers in.

Some factories keep no book value for transfers (for example, a factory distributing its products through sales branches but keeping only one set of sales and stocks accounts, or a clothing factory supplying cut-out materials to be made up by outlying branch factories). In these cases no transfer value is estimated; the work done by the receiving establishment (whether sales branch or factory) is treated as done on commission for the supplying establishment, and a commission is imputed to it, while the sales and the stocks remain on the supplying establishment's return, which is charged with the amount of imputed commission.

Transfers are restricted to physical transfers of goods, and do not include transfers existing in books of account only. This is consistent with the distinction made between manufacturers' sales branches handling stocks, which are treated as wholesale establishments, and manufacturers' sales branches not handling stocks (such as order-taking offices, or sales representatives' offices), which are treated as ancillary units. Sales between enterprises of an enterprise group are not treated as transfers, even though they may not be at commercial values.

Employment, Salaries and Wages—The main changes made in the employment and wages and salaries part of the forms for 1968-69 were in the direction of simplification. With the new concept of the establishment, for example, it is not necessary for manufacturers to deduct any "non-manufacturing" employees (such as sales and delivery employees) or their earnings. All employees are to be included, and this includes employment at any ancillary units or administrative offices serving the establishment only—employees likely to be included in the pay-roll of the establishment in any case. As mentioned earlier, separate geographical

detail will be published for units of this type, including those reported on enterprise returns.

Rent and Leasing Expenses—Annual rent paid has been included in the censuses of manufacturing and mining in the past, but the figures were used to estimate the capital value of rented assets, for inclusion in the statistics of the value of fixed assets, and were not published themselves.

In the 1968-69 censuses rent and leasing expenses have been included in the establishment forms for all censuses, and in the enterprise form. It is intended to publish the results, which will be of particular interest in retail and wholesale trade and in some manufacturing industries. The extension to include leasing expenses reflects interest in the growth of leasing activity.

Fixed Capital Expenditure—Fixed capital expenditure has not appeared on retail trade census forms in the past, and in manufacturing and mining censuses has appeared in the form of "additions and replacements", an item used in the year-to-year reconciliation of the value of fixed assets. In the design of the integrated census forms, the opportunity was taken to ask for fixed capital expenditure in the detail needed for national expenditure estimates and survey benchmarks, and most likely to be of general use as well. It has been impossible in the past, in estimating fixed capital expenditure for national accounts, to reconcile manufacturing censuses with business surveys, or with the statistics obtained from tax sources. Differences in scope, definitions, etc. meant that the estimates could be fitted into the national accounts framework only with a great deal of uncertainty. The integration of the censuses and the surveys should do much to improve the quality of the estimates in future.

The integration of establishment and enterprise returns will make it possible to combine the industry and geographical detail yielded by establishment returns with the desired conceptual basis of "ownership of assets" which only enterprise returns permit. In other words, the forms have been designed to provide statistics of fixed capital expenditure by enterprises on assets owned by them and located at their establishments.

The general basis of the fixed capital expenditure figures is: Purchases of new and secondhand assets less sales of secondhand assets. (For establishments of multi-establishment enterprises, purchases include acquisitions by transfer from other establishments of the enterprise and sales include disposal by transfer to such establishments.) On this basis the capital expenditure of an industry will include net acquisition of secondhand assets acquired from other industries. However, it is possible to get a total for fixed capital expenditure on new assets for each industry, as the type-of-transaction breakdown provides for this.

The traditional type-of-asset breakdown was extended to show motor vehicles as a separate class as well as land and buildings, and plant and machinery. In addition, "land" was included with secondhand assets in the type-of-transaction breakdown, to make sure that it was not included by some in new assets.

An additional dissection of fixed capital expenditure is possible: By type of unit, that is, distinguishing between establishments, on the one hand, and administrative offices and ancillary units on the other.

Value of Fixed Assets—The manufacturing and mining censuses previously included a section on the book value of land and buildings, plant and machinery. This was dropped from the census forms for estab-

lishments in 1968-69, but included in the returns for enterprises, including those in retail and wholesale trade, as well as manufacturing and mining (and electricity and gas).

Gross Margin in Retail and Wholesale Trade—Besides publishing value added in retail and wholesale trade, it is proposed to publish derived statistics of *gross margin* for these censuses, both as an absolute figure and as a percentage of sales. These would make use of specific items of sales and purchases relating to trading transactions, as distinct from manufacturing and other activities secondary to these industries.

Gross margin in retail and wholesale trade would be derived as follows: Sales, transfers out (wholesale census only), and withdrawals from stock for own use (*less* any sales or transfers out of goods manufactured by the establishment) *plus* increase in stocks *less* purchases of goods for resale and transfers in *equals* gross margin.

There is some approximation in the resulting figure, as the value of stocks in retail and wholesale trade censuses includes stocks held for any manufacturing or other non-trading activity carried on, as well as those held for retail or wholesale trading. Purchases of goods for resale, also, may include some materials purchased for use in repair work. However, this is considered unlikely to distort the figures significantly in the industry classes for which they are published, and certainly will not prevent them from being put to good use by those interested in analysing distribution statistics. It should be noted that gross margins relate only to transactions in "owned goods", not in goods sold on commission. (As already pointed out, the commodity detail in wholesale trade returns also relates only to owned goods.) To supplement the tables showing gross margins, there will be tables showing average rates of commission earned by establishments in various wholesale trade industries and types of operation.

7 STANDARDISATION OF DATA CONCEPTS: ENTERPRISE STATISTICS

The statistics derived for enterprises from the integrated censuses are standardised because a common enterprise form is used for multi-establishment enterprises, whatever the industry in which their establishments operate, and for single-establishment enterprises the special "enterprise" items were common to all forms.

Gross Product Statistics—Earlier it was said that the new integrated censuses will provide valuable data directly applicable to national accounts estimates. One of the most important items of data of this kind is gross product (measured at market price) and gross product at factor cost. These concepts are related very closely to value added: Gross product at factor cost *equals* value added *plus* rent and leasing revenue *minus* rent and leasing charges *minus* all other expenses *minus* land tax, rates, and pay-roll tax. (This concept differs from that at present employed in the Bureau's national accounts publications, in that it includes net rent and leasing revenue. It will in due course be adopted in the Australian national accounts.)

Thus, to derive gross product at factor cost, the enterprise income item, rent and leasing revenue, is needed. Rent and leasing *expenses* are in establishment forms as well as enterprise forms; the reason why they appear there, but not rent and leasing *revenue*, is that the expenses are directly associated with the establishment itself, while the revenue is frequently a form of investment or property income associated with the whole enterprise rather than any particular establishment. This is not true

of revenue derived from the hiring-out of consumer goods by establishments, and the forms provide for this to be reported in "other income" in the retail establishment returns. Some special action will also be taken about some types of wholesale establishments whose main source of income is leasing revenue.

The additional enterprise *expense* items needed are "other expenses", and land tax, rates, and pay-roll tax. These appear on the enterprise forms used in the integrated censuses.

The item "other expenses" will probably be of some value to users of the enterprise statistics, quite apart from its purpose in the derivation of gross product. It represents an aggregate of overhead "non-operating" expenses, all payable outside the enterprise, and each enterprise in a particular industry could usefully compare its own figure for this with the total for the industry.

Gross product at market prices can be derived from gross product at factor cost, but not without some estimation of components not directly provided by the integrated economic censuses: Gross product at market price *equals* gross product at factor cost *plus* land tax, rates, and pay-roll tax, *plus* sales tax and estimates for other indirect taxes not included in the census forms, *less* subsidies (from establishment returns).

The indirect taxes not included in the census forms are taxes such as stamp duties and motor registration fees.

Gross Product Estimates for Establishments—For national accounting purposes it is desirable to have statistics of gross product at factor cost with establishments as the unit of tabulation, as well as the series based on enterprises. This is because the industrial and geographical detail required go beyond what is likely to be possible at the enterprise level. (Gross product by States, for example, is not available without splitting enterprises into smaller units.) To derive statistics of gross product for establishment units it is necessary to adopt conventional rules for spreading the overhead expenses of enterprises not collected on establishment returns.

Other Enterprise Statistics—Statistics which it is expected could be published for enterprises, in suitable tabulations by industry, will include:

- Number of enterprises
- Number of establishments (operated by enterprises in the industry)
- Turnover
- Stocks, opening and closing
- Purchases and selected expenses
- Value added
- All other expenses
- Land tax, rates, and pay-roll tax
- Gross product at factor cost
- Rent and leasing expenses paid
- Rent and leasing revenue
- Wages and salaries
- Employer contributions to superannuation schemes
- Gross operating surplus
- Interest paid
- Royalties paid
- Interest received
- Royalties received

Depreciation
 Fixed capital expenditure
 Value of fixed tangible assets
 Employment.

Statistics for Enterprise Groups—The choice of statistics to be published for enterprise groups is being examined. By the nature of the censuses, it will not be possible to derive consolidated statistics of such items as turnover, interest, or rent. However, it should be possible to publish a useful body of statistics for enterprise groups, in suitable broad industry groupings, by aggregation of statistics of the enterprises within the scope of the censuses.

Integrated Economic Census Returns—Following is the content of the establishment forms and the enterprise form, for an enterprise with more than one establishment, set out in skeleton form.

MAIN ITEMS ON INTEGRATED ECONOMIC CENSUS RETURNS, 1968-69¹

Establishment returns		Enterprise return
Factories, mines, electricity, gas	Retail, wholesale, selected services	
SALES ETC. Sales of goods produced by this establishment (ex-tax) ² Sales of goods not produced by this establishment (ex-tax) Subsidies All other income from outside the enterprise except rents, leasing revenue, interest, and dividends Capital work on own account	SALES ETC. Sales of goods (owned by the enterprise) (ex-tax) ² (Sales of goods produced in this establishment, included above) Commission received on sales of goods for other enterprises (wholesale only) All other income from outside the enterprise except rents, leasing revenue, interest, and dividends Capital goods withdrawn from stock on own account	
Total sales etc.	Total sales etc.	Sales etc. ³
STOCKS At 30 June 1968 At 30 June 1969	STOCKS At 30 June 1968 At 30 June 1969	STOCKS At 30 June 1968 ³ At 30 June 1969 ³
PURCHASES AND SELECTED EXPENSES Purchases of materials, fuel, etc. ⁴ Purchases of goods for resale . . Repair and maintenance expenses Charges for sub-contract and commission work Outward freight and cartage . . Motor vehicle running expenses Sales commission payments	PURCHASES AND SELECTED EXPENSES Purchases of goods for resale Purchases of materials for manufacturing Purchases of wrapping and packaging materials and electricity and gas; repair and maintenance Charges for sub-contract and commission work Outward freight and cartage Motor vehicle running expenses Sales commission payments	
Total above purchases and expenses	Total above purchases and expenses	Purchases and selected expenses ⁵

MAIN ITEMS ON INTEGRATED ECONOMIC CENSUS RETURNS, 1968-69¹—
continued

Establishment returns		Enterprise return
Factories, mines, electricity, gas	Retail, wholesale, selected services	
TRANSFERS Transfers of goods out (to other establishments of the enterprise) Transfers of goods in (from other establishments of the enterprise) Rent and leasing charges Depreciation Wages and salaries ⁵	TRANSFERS Transfers of goods out (to other establishments of the enterprise) (wholesale only) Transfers of goods in (from other establishments of the enterprise) Rent and leasing charges Depreciation Wages and salaries ⁵	Rent and leasing charges ³ Depreciation Wages and salaries ⁵
Sales tax	Sales tax	Sales tax
Fixed capital expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure
Employment ⁵	Employment ⁵	Employment ³ ⁵
		Land tax, rates, and payroll tax Interest payments Royalty payments Employer contributions to superannuation schemes All other expenses ⁶
		Rent and leasing revenue Interest receipts Revenue from royalties
		Value of fixed tangible assets

¹ The outline omits some details. For example stocks are shown by stage of processing in the enterprise return and in the establishment returns for factories, mines, electricity and gas; capital expenditure is shown in all returns by type of asset and distinguishing new and secondhand assets, and purchases and disposals; employment and salaries and wages are broken down by type in establishment returns. However, the reconciliation between establishment and enterprise returns makes use only of the summary totals shown in the last column of the table. ² To agree with total of sales in detailed commodity part of return. ³ Separate totals for these items are shown in enterprise return for: All establishments in the integrated censuses combined; all administrative offices and ancillary units reported on enterprise returns; all units of the enterprise in industries not covered by the integrated censuses. These three totals add up to the enterprise total. ⁴ To be compatible with total value of materials etc., used in detailed commodity part of return (along with transfers in). ⁵ The return has an additional figure for this item for each separately located administrative office or ancillary unit reported in the return; this is to permit tabulation in fine geographical detail. ⁶ A single total, including travelling expenses, insurance premiums, accounting and legal costs, postage and telephone charges, office supplies, advertising, bank charges and the like, but not "provisions".

APPENDIX

Summary of
Queensland Statistics
Since 1860

SUMMARY OF POPULATION

Year	Population at 31 December			Mean Population Year Ended		Net Immigration ¹	Natural Increase
	Males	Females	Persons	June	December		
1860	16,817	11,239	28,056	n	25,788	3,778	758
1865	53,292	33,629	86,921	n	80,250	11,544	1,799
1870	69,221	46,051	115,272	n	112,217	2,851	3,260
1875	102,161	66,944	169,105	n	161,724	12,160	2,602
1880	124,013	87,027	211,040	n	208,130	641	5,179
1885	186,866	129,815	316,681	n	309,134	9,657	5,437
1890	223,252	168,864	392,116	n	386,803	858	9,769
1895	248,865	194,199	443,064	n	436,528	3,351	9,722
1900	274,684	219,163	493,847	n	490,081	-1,522	9,054
1905	291,807	239,675	531,482	525,373	528,928	-1,576	8,123
1910	325,513	273,503	599,016	580,252	591,591	10,746	10,425
1915	366,047	319,020	685,067	688,212	692,699	-9,336	12,604
1920	396,555	354,069	750,624	737,464	745,957	2,177	12,309
1921	403,261	362,463	765,724	754,374	762,072	1,913	13,187
1922	411,955	370,424	782,379	769,180	776,806	3,820	12,835
1923	422,261	379,583	801,844	785,466	795,103	7,376	12,089
1924	431,847	390,237	822,084	804,442	814,078	7,859	12,381
1925	444,330	400,512	844,842	825,313	836,844	10,020	12,738
1926	452,968	409,518	862,486	847,757	857,071	6,094	11,550
1927	460,319	416,066	876,385	864,502	870,643	2,144	11,755
1928	468,323	422,554	890,877	877,753	884,815	2,685	11,807
1929	473,948	428,188	902,136	891,435	897,569	1,082	10,177
1930	481,559	435,177	916,736	903,703	910,319	3,116	11,484
1931	487,932	441,794	929,726	917,830	924,825	2,682	10,308
1932	492,516	446,581	939,097	930,456	935,575	-183	9,554
1933	497,460	451,684	949,144	940,628	945,481	1,251	8,796
1934	502,483	457,361	959,844	950,462	955,810	1,532	9,168
1935	508,348	462,949	971,297	961,200	966,654	2,616	8,837
1936	514,150	468,828	982,978	972,767	979,297	1,519	10,162
1937	519,679	474,901	994,580	984,956	990,643	1,446	10,156
1938	525,264	480,259	1,005,523	996,448	1,001,996	1,152	9,791
1939	532,038	488,057	1,020,095	1,008,207	1,015,043	3,760	10,818
1940	536,712	494,740	1,031,452	1,021,426	1,026,541	199	11,209
1941	537,879	500,592	1,038,471	1,032,122	1,036,555	-4,458	11,989
1942	534,767	503,158	1,037,925	1,036,690	1,036,016	-10,498	11,544
1943	542,738	511,846	1,054,584	1,040,433	1,047,421	5,467	12,658
1944	548,848	519,407	1,068,255	1,054,810	1,061,467	-549	15,135
1945	556,829	528,035	1,084,864	1,068,630	1,076,610	244	17,254
1946	563,013	533,818	1,096,831	1,084,125	1,090,238	-4,340	16,376
1947	570,993	541,825	1,112,818	1,097,303	1,105,882	-2,230	18,242
1948	584,560	553,984	1,138,544	1,114,634	1,127,318	8,330	17,396
1949	601,723	568,596	1,170,319	1,140,816	1,155,638	14,188	17,587
1950	620,329	585,089	1,205,418	1,173,232	1,191,081	16,470	18,629
1951	636,935	601,343	1,238,278	1,207,194	1,223,719	14,313	18,547
1952	652,974	618,282	1,271,256	1,239,868	1,255,896	13,196	19,782
1953	666,348	632,072	1,298,420	1,272,244	1,287,231	7,388	19,776
1954	680,224	645,257	1,325,481	1,300,464	1,313,738	7,229	19,832
1955	696,544	662,314	1,358,858	1,328,064	1,344,445	12,332	21,045
1956	714,288	678,285	1,392,573	1,360,801	1,377,393	13,492	20,223
1957	726,623	693,878	1,420,501	1,394,088	1,408,732	5,844	22,084
1958	740,017	709,320	1,449,337	1,422,349	1,436,156	6,419	22,417
1959	753,906	723,255	1,477,161	1,450,535	1,464,469	4,574	23,520
1960	766,448	735,838	1,502,286	1,478,129	1,491,114	2,282	22,843
1961	779,942	751,422	1,531,364	1,503,703	1,515,516	. ¹	23,881
1962	790,092	763,499	1,553,591	1,530,755	1,542,188	. ¹	22,508
1963	805,460	780,341	1,585,801	1,554,095	1,568,863	. ¹	22,659
1964	820,531	795,950	1,616,481	1,585,350	1,600,968	. ¹	20,449
1965	836,522	812,476	1,648,998	1,616,898	1,633,800	. ¹	19,437
1966	850,231	827,012	1,677,243	1,649,648	1,663,773	. ¹	17,982
1967 ⁴	870,770	847,496	1,718,266	1,688,078	1,702,689	. ¹	19,956
1968 ⁴	887,289	864,539	1,751,828	1,717,839	1,733,898	. ¹	19,112
1969 ⁴	904,002	881,392	1,785,394	1,751,477	1,769,121	. ¹	20,790

¹ Difference between annual population increase and natural increase except from 1939 to 1947 inclusive, during which period deaths of defence personnel were not deducted from natural increase. Any error in State population estimates, though small in relation to the

STATISTICS (Chapter 3)

Births	Birth Rate ²	Marriages	Marriage Rate ²	Deaths	Death Rate ²	Infant Deaths		Infant Death Rate ³		Year
						Under One Year	Under Four Weeks	Under One Year	Under Four Weeks	
1,236	47.9	278	10.8	478	18.5	141	n	114.1	n	1860
3,532	44.0	1,074	13.4	1,733	21.6	580	n	164.2	n	1865
4,905	43.7	879	7.8	1,645	14.7	526	223	107.2	45.5	1870
6,706	41.5	1,487	9.2	4,104	25.4	1,025	312	152.8	46.5	1875
8,196	39.4	1,547	7.4	3,017	14.5	865	294	105.5	35.9	1880
11,672	37.8	2,842	9.2	6,235	20.2	1,733	512	148.5	43.9	1885
15,407	39.8	3,195	8.3	5,638	14.6	1,548	584	100.5	37.9	1890
14,874	34.1	2,821	6.5	5,152	11.8	1,356	481	91.2	32.3	1895
14,801	30.2	3,371	6.9	5,747	11.7	1,456	512	98.4	34.6	1900
13,626	25.8	3,173	6.0	5,503	10.4	1,029	386	75.5	28.3	1905
16,169	27.3	4,768	8.1	5,744	9.7	1,017	476	62.9	29.4	1910
20,163	29.1	6,135	8.9	7,559	10.9	1,297	606	64.3	30.1	1915
20,256	27.2	6,667	8.9	7,947	10.7	1,281	586	63.2	28.9	1920
20,329	26.7	5,963	7.8	7,142	9.4	1,101	561	54.2	27.6	1921
19,987	25.7	5,878	7.6	7,152	9.2	1,007	535	50.4	26.8	1922
19,982	25.1	5,814	7.3	7,893	9.9	1,078	575	54.0	28.8	1923
19,708	24.2	6,234	7.7	7,327	9.0	1,011	549	51.3	27.9	1924
20,283	24.2	6,471	7.7	7,545	9.0	917	556	45.2	27.4	1925
19,764	23.1	6,428	7.5	8,214	9.6	1,001	557	50.6	28.2	1926
19,833	22.8	6,277	7.2	8,078	9.3	1,080	561	54.5	28.3	1927
19,783	22.4	6,322	7.1	7,976	9.0	901	542	45.5	27.4	1928
18,486	20.6	6,169	6.9	8,309	9.3	851	509	46.0	27.5	1929
18,939	20.8	6,199	6.8	7,455	8.2	757	531	40.0	28.0	1930
17,833	19.3	5,951	6.4	7,525	8.1	654	451	36.7	25.3	1931
17,367	18.6	6,415	6.9	7,813	8.4	698	513	40.2	29.5	1932
17,150	18.1	6,471	6.8	8,354	8.8	733	493	42.7	28.7	1933
17,360	18.2	7,635	8.0	8,192	8.6	705	432	40.6	24.9	1934
17,688	18.3	8,280	8.6	8,851	9.2	659	482	37.3	27.3	1935
18,755	19.2	8,306	8.5	8,593	8.8	679	493	36.2	26.3	1936
19,162	19.3	8,353	8.4	9,006	9.1	683	452	35.6	23.6	1937
18,992	19.0	8,853	8.8	9,201	9.2	784	539	41.3	28.4	1938
20,348	20.0	9,108	9.0	9,530	9.4	722	551	35.5	27.1	1939
20,412	19.9	10,287	10.0	9,203	9.0	721	519	35.3	25.4	1940
21,519	20.8	9,885	9.5	9,530	9.2	842	554	39.1	25.7	1941
21,166	20.4	11,722	11.3	9,622	9.3	736	537	34.8	25.4	1942
23,234	22.2	9,979	9.5	10,576	10.1	878	591	37.8	25.4	1943
24,520	23.1	11,325	10.7	9,385	8.8	768	533	31.3	21.7	1944
26,713	24.8	9,905	9.2	9,459	8.8	795	641	29.8	24.0	1945
27,024	24.8	11,666	10.7	10,648	9.8	791	603	29.3	22.3	1946
28,358	25.6	10,999	9.9	10,116	9.1	874	608	30.8	21.4	1947
27,858	24.7	10,125	9.0	10,462	9.3	779	565	28.0	20.3	1948
27,748	24.0	10,234	8.9	10,161	8.8	686	482	24.7	17.4	1949
29,028	24.4	10,304	8.7	10,399	8.7	719	537	24.8	18.5	1950
29,652	24.2	10,814	8.8	11,105	9.1	761	541	25.7	18.2	1951
30,953	24.6	10,056	8.0	11,171	8.9	772	558	24.9	18.0	1952
30,782	23.9	9,859	7.7	11,006	8.6	769	549	25.0	17.8	1953
31,176	23.7	10,027	7.6	11,344	8.6	695	524	22.3	16.8	1954
32,352	24.1	10,098	7.5	11,307	8.4	656	480	20.3	14.8	1955
32,409	23.5	9,934	7.2	12,186	8.8	737	530	22.7	16.4	1956
33,763	24.0	10,271	7.3	11,679	8.3	732	514	21.7	15.2	1957
33,872	23.6	10,255	7.1	11,455	8.0	657	466	19.4	13.8	1958
35,599	24.3	10,581	7.2	12,349	8.4	721	520	20.3	14.6	1959
35,213	23.6	10,227	6.9	12,370	8.3	740	558	21.0	15.8	1960
36,637	24.2	10,392	6.9	12,756	8.4	733	542	20.0	14.8	1961
35,690	23.1	10,642	6.9	13,182	8.6	754	536	21.1	15.0	1962
35,934	22.9	11,431	7.3	13,275	8.5	722	532	20.1	14.8	1963
34,972	21.8	11,752	7.3	14,523	9.1	673	473	19.2	13.5	1964
33,551	20.5	12,967	7.9	14,114	8.6	598	421	17.8	12.5	1965
32,843	19.7	13,325	8.0	14,861	8.9	581	398	17.7	12.1	1966
34,692	20.4	13,634	8.0	14,736	8.7	678	509	19.5	14.7	1967 ⁴
35,190	20.3	14,860	8.6	16,078	9.3	716	520	20.3	14.8	1968 ⁴
36,376	20.7	15,669	8.9	15,786	8.9	691	487	18.9	13.3	1969 ⁴

whole population, could seriously distort this figure. Hence it has not been shown since 1960.

² Rate per 1,000 mean population.

³ Rate per 1,000 live births.

⁴ Including full-blood

Aborigines.

n Not available.

SUMMARY OF JUSTICE AND

Year	Police Force at End of Year ¹	Prisoners in Gaol at End of Year ²		Supreme Court Criminal Convictions	Divorces ³	Liquor Licences in Force at End of Year ⁴	Schools	Pupils at Schools ⁵	University Students ⁶	Government Expenditure on Schools ⁷
		Males	Females							
1860	n	28	6	30	n	107	41	1,890	..	\$'000
1865	392	190	20	99	n	365	101	9,091	..	7
1870	n	206	17	89	n	618	173	16,425	..	54
1875	660	267	29	176	n	940	283	34,591	..	126
1880	626	301	48	171	2	971	415	44,104	..	170
1885	873	467	52	266	2	1,269	551	59,301	..	230
1890	897	580	55	275	10	1,379	737	76,135	..	326
1895	907	538	49	245	4	1,282	923	87,123	..	362
1900	885	511	52	278	13	1,470	1,084	109,963	..	500
1905	912	495	40	258	6	1,561	1,215	110,886	..	564
1910	1,050	494	33	376	21	1,682	1,348	112,863	..	668
1915	1,293	416	34	351	27	1,828	1,565	129,296	265	956
1920	1,215	329	16	203	60	1,682	1,771	150,780	291	2,120
1921	1,173	380	13	338	75	1,650	1,800	154,370	316	2,168
1922	1,180	371	12	378	50	1,632	1,809	156,709	405	2,120
1923	1,209	305	6	278	127	1,604	1,838	162,092	387	2,192
1924-25	1,229	250	7	222	139	1,587	1,874	166,959	347	2,316
1925-26	1,258	335	9	234	125	1,614	1,888	167,247	457	2,414
1926-27	1,247	397	9	269	134	1,614	1,885	171,536	481	2,488
1927-28	1,271	385	11	259	123	1,623	1,897	172,593	532	2,548
1928-29	1,323	394	12	244	123	1,631	1,905	175,245	588	2,620
1929-30	1,311	393	12	193	91	1,616	1,907	174,626	666	2,688
1930-31	1,329	349	10	198	122	1,598	1,897	175,344	778	2,780
1931-32	1,326	335	6	209	115	1,582	1,889	176,025	799	2,496
1932-33	1,331	364	9	198	154	1,566	1,890	173,419	826	2,446
1933-34	1,339	356	7	206	136	1,545	1,903	173,919	875	2,510
1934-35	1,343	350	6	129	154	1,547	1,918	174,979	1,029	2,686
1935-36	1,365	328	6	222	152	1,541	1,925	174,319	1,090	2,770
1936-37	1,401	291	5	154	164	1,536	1,929	180,884	1,148	2,928
1937-38	1,429	296	5	173	210	1,517	1,925	178,740	1,226	3,060
1938-39	1,433	266	5	142	201	1,504	1,940	175,895	1,405	3,214
1939-40	1,493	273	5	214	224	1,494	1,920	163,091 ⁸	1,655	3,228
1940-41	1,543	283	4	145	255	1,472	1,914	163,396	1,902	3,232
1941-42	1,655	290	12	151	248	1,469	1,885	159,536	1,719	3,242
1942-43	1,749	308	12	155	444	1,463	1,807	151,486	1,305	3,102
1943-44	1,766	335	21	200	721	1,464	1,767	155,608	1,419	3,304
1944-45	1,765	489	21	218	907	1,464	1,766	159,873	1,791	3,744
1945-46	1,776	507	17	229	1,162	1,464	1,746	164,365	2,224	4,366
1946-47	1,769	350	23	261	935	1,458	1,776	168,211	3,107	4,858
1947-48	1,830	362	14	270	724	1,448	1,798	173,788	3,811	5,518
1948-49	2,015	367	13	250	732	1,442	1,800	179,071	4,343	6,458
1949-50	2,070	406	17	313	792	1,435	1,807	185,340	4,395	7,720
1950-51	2,251	468	11	346	708	1,428	1,810	198,755	4,245	9,258
1951-52	2,483	480	17	336	711	1,428	1,820	205,448	4,014	11,402
1952-53	2,473	559	11	419	730	1,427	1,846	223,851	3,850	12,670
1953-54	2,427	620	17	502	714	1,414	1,835	227,575	3,735	14,452
1954-55	2,378	597	11	382	803	1,430	1,840	239,009	4,112	16,654
1955-56	2,447	628	19	431	708	1,448	1,845	249,335	4,527	19,716
1956-57	2,514	691	22	584	689	1,444	1,847	261,275	5,329	21,542
1957-58	2,640	816	27	883	767	1,436	1,856	277,139	5,615	23,932
1958-59	2,702	906	19	915	745	1,432	1,853	288,826	6,718	29,823
1959-60	2,665	907	24	1,020	705	1,417	1,845	300,397	7,444	32,379
1960-61	2,690	921	29	1,279	781	1,412	1,827	308,998	8,700	36,599
1961-62	2,764	873	17	1,175	928	1,406	1,801	316,800	9,525	38,991
1962-63	2,812	916	30	1,187	919	1,405	1,783	323,869	10,507	44,088
1963-64	2,832	826	18	1,134	986	1,392	1,776	332,818	11,466	49,634
1964-65	2,822	987	37	1,201	1,059	1,384	1,729	340,583	12,424	50,488
1965-66	2,986	1,035	24	1,330	1,039	1,382	1,686	347,380	13,581	52,173
1966-67	3,067	1,088	18	1,279	1,083	1,381	1,667	357,576	14,821	58,260
1967-68	3,094	1,010	24	1,160	1,140	1,372	1,649	368,385	15,253	67,487
1968-69	3,190	1,095	39	1,610	1,243	1,379	1,606	375,741	15,317	83,096

¹ From 1915 to 1923, as at 30 June following the year shown. ² From 1924-25 to 1947-48, as at the middle of the financial year shown. ³ Divorces, nullities of marriage, and judicial separations. Divorces are taken as decrees nisi until 1933-34, and from 1934-35 as decrees made absolute during the year. From 1941, figures are for the calendar year ended six months after the year shown. ⁴ The licences include Licensed Victuallers throughout; Winesellers from 1900; Spirit Merchants and Registered Clubs from 1913; Ex-servicemen's Clubs from 1955-56; and Restaurants from 1961-62. ⁵ Net enrolment during

SOCIAL STATISTICS (Chapters 4 and 5)

Number	Staff	Public Hospitals			Mental Hospital Patients		Pensioners at 30 June ^a		Year
		Patients Treated		Expenditure ^b	Admissions	At End of Year	Age	Invalid	
		General	Maternity						
6	n	421	.. ¹⁰	7	..	..	..	1860
7	n	1,811	.. ¹⁰	20	68	89	..	1865	
13	n	2,074	.. ¹⁰	34	84	188	..	1870	
20	n	4,080	.. ¹⁰	58	231	356	..	1875	
29	n	4,537	.. ¹⁰	74	254	553	..	1880	
47	n	10,417	.. ¹⁰	170	296	786	..	1885	
54	n	13,763	.. ¹⁰	204	360	1,099	..	1890	
59	n	14,675	.. ¹⁰	191	310	1,393	..	1895	
71	n	18,766	.. ¹⁰	239	411	1,728	..	1900	
75	n	20,123	.. ¹⁰	227	370	1,942	..	1905	
81	914	26,069	.. ¹⁰	307	417	2,267	9,894	492	
97	1,359	37,426	.. ¹⁰	517	484	2,451	12,049	2,954	
102	1,758	48,503	.. ¹⁰	874	571	2,814	13,019	4,960	
108	1,943	46,418	.. ¹⁰	992	495	2,822	13,478	5,152	
111	2,066	49,396	.. ¹⁰	1,067	567	2,915	13,812	5,359	
112	2,147	52,739	.. ¹⁰	1,110	558	2,951	14,717	5,882	
117	2,381	56,544	.. ¹⁰	1,194	536	3,060	15,120	6,223	
119	2,610	59,793	3,495	1,287	525	3,126	16,250	6,800	
123	2,674	60,137	4,569	1,365	506	3,077	17,236	7,357	
124	2,843	59,220	4,577	1,430	555	3,102	18,185	7,843	
125	2,940	62,943	4,860	1,418	524	3,106	19,295	8,553	
125	3,347	64,898	5,058	1,524	518	3,109	20,398	9,166	
122	3,173	66,500	5,985	1,438	485	3,185	22,376	9,707	
119	3,210	71,946	6,494	1,318	554	3,242	23,736	10,237	
119	3,283	73,730	6,890	1,332	529	3,270	22,600	10,261	
118	3,400	78,728	7,235	1,490	600	3,300	23,282	10,573	
119	3,466	80,882	7,690	1,742	646	3,399	24,346	11,029	
119	3,697	86,755	8,816	1,848	602	3,401	25,493	11,377	
118	3,902	91,731	9,570	2,052	618	3,460	26,855	11,610	
119	4,438	97,430	10,452	2,348	633	3,549	28,198	11,855	
121	4,696	99,226	12,117	2,901	653	3,652	29,603	12,070	
120	4,810	104,670	13,065	2,842	578	3,707	34,159 ^a	8,677 ^a	
118	4,937	110,539	13,817	2,934	596	3,772	35,168	8,644	
119	5,106	110,269	14,852	3,315	571	3,735	35,872	9,167	
119	5,350	114,291	14,499	3,195	844	3,749	34,834	8,815	
119	5,466	118,253	16,752	3,406	966	3,819	33,247	8,848	
118	5,389	117,830	19,473	3,578	648	3,840	32,710	9,085	
119	5,844	127,917	19,470	3,982	685	3,876	34,808	9,807	
120	6,330	134,408	24,007	4,937	781	3,933	38,754	10,882	
121	6,879	133,114	23,565	6,179	793	4,008	40,806	11,808	
121	7,394	132,839	24,745	7,273	845	4,068	43,684	12,469	
126	7,918	136,942	26,291	8,343	850	4,153	45,937	12,155	
131	8,280	140,799	27,613	9,989	930	4,295	48,075	10,740	
136	8,714	145,516	29,648	13,245	1,005	4,388	50,718	10,571	
138	9,005	153,724	30,465	15,004	1,142	4,554	54,236	10,691	
138	9,163	157,187	30,870	15,886	1,141	4,621	58,361	11,022	
140	9,548	160,177	32,334	17,769	1,141	4,704	62,837	11,638	
140	9,785	166,755	33,614	19,685	1,238	4,735	66,199	12,165	
139	10,366	173,517	33,718	22,435	1,391	4,657	69,938	13,113	
139	10,608	181,598	34,975	23,800	1,421	4,610	72,804	14,230	
138	10,965	187,626	35,194	26,090	1,526	4,624	75,085	15,397	
139	11,609	188,830	35,773	27,456	1,453	4,364	82,196	11,605	
139	12,320	184,918	36,886	29,691	1,357	4,311	89,144	13,084	
140	12,643	195,501	37,850	31,516	1,616	4,272	93,657	14,550	
140	13,007	196,965	37,974	32,816	1,750	4,199	96,148	15,876	
141	13,222	206,136	37,883	35,357	1,754	4,005	98,408	16,893	
144	13,592	214,871	36,351	37,937	1,785	4,022	100,054	17,402	
143	13,975	217,990	36,875	40,298	1,586	3,978	101,608	17,818	
144	14,263	221,249	38,639	43,383	1,680	3,910	103,981	18,408	
145	14,555	228,101	39,530	46,909	1,541	3,736	108,070	19,621	
146	15,118	232,040	40,894	50,783	1,924	3,828	110,989	21,370	

the year until 1938 (1938-39); thereafter number on roll at end of school year until 1950, and at 1 August from 1951. Excluding business colleges after 1931-32. ^a Enrolments for year ended middle of financial year shown. ^b From 1875 to 1923, figures are for the financial year ended 30 June following the year shown; otherwise for the year as shown. ^c Excluding loan expenditure. ^d Since 1939-40, invalid pensioners have been transferred to the age pension on reaching the qualifying age. ^e Included with general patients. ^f Not available.

SUMMARY OF LAND AND LIVE-

Year	Land		Livestock at End of Year ¹				
	Alienated	Leased	Horses ²	Beef Cattle ³	Dairy Cattle ³	All Cattle	Sheep
	'000 acres	'000 acres	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1860 ..	109	n	23,504	n	n	432,890	3,449,350
1865 ..	534	n	51,091	n	n	848,346	6,594,966
1870 ..	935	n	83,358	n	n	1,076,630	8,163,818
1875 ..	1,745	n	121,497	n	n	1,812,576	7,227,774
1880 ..	4,560	n	179,152	n	n	3,162,752	6,935,967
1885 ..	11,101	n	260,207	n	n	4,162,652	8,994,322
1890 ..	12,317	n	365,812	n	n	5,558,264	18,007,234
1895 ..	14,212	n	468,743	n	n	6,822,401	19,856,959
1900 ..	15,910	281,232	456,788	n	n	4,078,191	10,339,185
1905 ..	17,660	240,153	430,565	n	n	2,963,695	12,535,231
1910 ..	23,432	294,866	593,813	n	n	5,131,699	20,331,838
1915 ..	27,224	332,825	686,871	4,278,029	502,864	4,780,893	15,950,154
1920 ..	25,682	325,854	742,217	5,782,116	672,951	6,455,067	17,404,840
1921 ..	25,433	317,021	747,543	6,216,058	831,312	7,047,370	18,402,399
1922 ..	25,078	302,967	714,055	6,109,939	845,524	6,955,463	17,641,071
1923 ..	24,702	307,658	661,593	5,627,721	768,793	6,396,514	16,576,101
1924 ..	24,570	309,658	660,093	5,577,324	877,329	6,454,653	19,028,252
1925 ..	24,563	304,333	638,372	5,669,641	767,004	6,436,645	20,663,323
1926 ..	24,571	306,011	571,622	4,631,567	833,278	5,464,845	16,860,772
1927 ..	24,359	317,283	548,333	4,361,344	864,460	5,225,804	16,642,385
1928 ..	24,480	315,392	522,490	4,172,891	955,450	5,128,341	18,509,201
1929 ..	24,397	317,763	500,104	4,234,223	974,365	5,208,588	20,324,303
1930 ..	25,592	315,389	481,615	4,422,682	1,041,042	5,463,724	22,542,043
1931 ..	26,714	326,193	469,474	4,435,413	1,114,986	5,550,399	22,324,278
1932 ..	27,933	323,012	452,486	4,394,237	1,140,828	5,535,065	21,312,865
1933 ..	27,968	324,582	450,024	4,523,387	1,257,783	5,781,170	20,072,804
1934 ..	28,023	332,048	448,604	4,698,512	1,354,129	6,052,641	21,574,182
1935 ..	27,991	332,949	441,913	4,654,855	1,378,149	6,033,004	18,060,093
1936 ..	27,933	333,539	441,536	4,631,445	1,319,127	5,950,572	20,011,749
1937 ..	27,905	337,307	446,777	4,569,696	1,389,469	5,959,165	22,497,970
1938 ..	27,872	339,393	445,296	4,602,905	1,494,184	6,097,089	23,158,569
1939 ..	27,853	342,063	445,810	4,726,541	1,472,257	6,198,798	24,190,931
1940 ..	27,833	342,912	442,757	4,764,079	1,446,731	6,210,810	23,936,099
1941 ..	27,826	342,803	432,469 ⁴	4,808,000	1,495,467	6,303,467	25,196,245
1942 ..	27,820	345,930	392,639	4,892,691	1,573,625	6,466,316	25,650,231
1943 ..	27,815	345,956	387,018	4,978,496	1,546,054	6,524,550	23,255,584
1944 ..	27,808	350,768	380,670	5,113,870	1,509,242	6,623,112	21,292,120
1945 ..	27,803	355,149	367,357	5,099,509	1,442,701	6,542,210	18,943,762
1946 ..	27,784	354,777	343,172	4,658,102	1,287,183	5,945,285	16,084,340
1947 ..	27,773	354,433	335,581	4,639,200	1,336,260	5,975,460	16,742,629
1948 ..	27,770	354,989	324,707	4,634,979	1,356,818	5,991,797	16,498,957
1949 ..	27,762	356,735	317,261	4,942,931	1,361,847	6,304,778	17,582,152
1950 ..	27,754	359,421	307,224	5,373,008	1,360,540	6,733,548	17,477,578
1951 ..	27,750	359,644	288,606	5,211,340	1,223,034	6,434,374	16,163,518
1952 ..	27,750	361,213	282,159	5,449,672	1,301,723	6,751,395	17,029,623
1953 ..	27,749	362,131	273,180	5,765,732	1,320,475	7,086,207	18,193,988
1954 ..	27,749	362,211	266,878	5,918,929	1,319,133	7,238,062	20,221,826
1955 ..	27,755	364,434	261,092	6,000,721	1,329,300	7,330,021	22,115,746
1956 ..	27,754	363,685	254,767	6,138,205	1,323,512	7,461,717	23,190,201
1957 ..	27,753	364,069	243,294	5,963,224	1,223,971	7,187,195	22,273,711
1958 ..	27,767	365,339	239,475	5,686,808	1,197,399	6,884,207	22,147,653
1959 ..	27,823	364,257	234,354	5,828,811	1,183,173	7,011,984	23,332,278
1960 ..	27,970	368,412	224,006	5,846,708	1,157,343	7,004,051	22,134,935
1961 ..	28,116	368,617	217,343	5,942,111	1,155,751	7,097,862	22,125,298
1962 ..	28,379	367,251	212,018	6,090,282	1,143,356	7,233,638	22,810,720
1963 ..	29,041	366,333	206,565	6,282,258	1,120,053	7,402,311	24,337,240
1964 ..	30,185	369,310	201,429	6,334,340	1,058,164	7,392,504	24,016,452
1965 ..	31,597	367,817	189,540	5,929,998	957,945	6,887,943	18,384,484
1966 ..	34,375	365,437	182,483	6,019,870	899,288	6,919,158	19,305,316
1967 ..	37,672	361,456	181,028	6,525,944	835,082	7,361,026	19,947,744
1968 ..	46,413	355,780	175,525	6,910,094	757,844	7,667,938	20,323,542

¹ From 1942, figures are as at 31 March of the following year. ² Horses not on rural holdings and all mules and donkeys are excluded after 1941. ³ Figures from 1946 include stock kept for meat production by dairy farmers as beef cattle. ⁴ From 1924 to 1935 and from 1941, figures are for the financial year ended 30 June following the year shown. In earlier years the figures differ somewhat from those published by the Commonwealth Statistician, who made certain adjustments to the State records. Prior to 1907, exports are

STOCK STATISTICS (Chapters 6 and 7)

Pigs	Wool Production ⁴ (Greasy Equivalent)		Butter Production ⁵		Cheese Production ⁶		Year
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
No.	'000 lb	\$'000	'000 lb	\$'000	'000 lb	\$'000	
7,147	5,007	888	n	n	n	n	1860
14,888	12,252	1,771	n	n	n	n	1865
30,992	38,604	2,052	n	n	n	n	1870
46,447	32,167	2,732	n	n	n	n	1875
66,248	35,239	2,775	n	n	n	n	1880
55,843	53,359	3,559	n	n	n	n	1885
96,836	67,350	5,049	n	n	n	n	1890
100,747	109,287	5,974	n	n	1,842	n	1895
122,187	64,688	4,394	n	n	1,985	n	1900
164,087	70,169	5,300	n	n	2,682	n	1905
152,212	139,251	11,816	n	2,668	4,147	186	1910
117,787	130,783	12,534	n	3,488	4,383	338	1915
104,370	114,810	14,352	n	8,400	11,512	1,066	1920
145,083	132,580	15,568	60,923	10,256	15,201	1,588	1921
160,617	134,971	21,652	53,786	8,370	10,560	832	1922
132,243	121,913	24,382	40,660	6,748	7,221	688	1923
156,163	140,863	31,108	70,406	9,726	12,644	934	1924
199,598	146,986	21,986	63,001	9,844	12,581	1,180	1925
183,662	119,848	17,878	51,403	8,352	9,260	810	1926
191,947	126,430	20,156	72,039	11,306	14,128	1,274	1927
215,764	138,989	18,162	77,045	12,724	14,392	1,282	1928
236,037	161,088	13,774	78,796	12,006	12,381	1,102	1929
217,528	182,061	14,080	95,719	11,958	13,648	770	1930
222,686	184,716	11,914	98,013	10,737	11,022	677	1931
213,249	185,834	14,681	103,032	9,320	13,084	643	1932
217,448	169,990	20,455	127,343	11,225	13,887	670	1933
269,873	174,088	15,175	133,625	12,073	12,192	691	1934
304,888	142,793	16,576	115,920	12,005	9,149	540	1935
290,855	153,766	18,311	87,475	9,920	7,790	501	1936
282,941	174,751	20,781	118,244	14,697	11,963	763	1937
325,326	179,459	16,391	157,626	19,211	15,769	1,011	1938
391,333	195,770	20,066	142,846	18,172	13,849	922	1939
435,946	214,704	23,546	119,940	15,296	11,733	798	1940
352,360	204,119	23,270	97,623	12,542	16,360	1,216	1941
409,348	213,966	27,215	113,211	16,746	28,541	2,456	1942
450,391	194,355	25,311	103,032	18,234	24,051	2,402	1943
438,088	178,719	23,934	96,334	17,112	22,635	2,320	1944
415,411	173,249	21,728	102,567	18,678	26,936	2,805	1945
340,150	144,820	31,583	75,359	13,990	17,292	1,854	1946
378,102	153,564	56,114	105,382	23,888	21,607	2,760	1947
407,322	156,655	65,246	107,029	25,388	21,041	2,745	1948
391,836	162,256	93,756	109,278	28,560	20,276	2,959	1949
374,991	154,667	177,636	107,321	31,379	19,440	3,104	1950
316,529	138,767	94,380	63,195	24,307	10,529	2,143	1951
335,809	163,149	119,806	110,712	47,467	21,143	4,778	1952
384,453	174,414	122,250	94,426	41,127	15,112	3,430	1953
406,879	176,548	104,218	103,539	44,185	17,744	3,697	1954
372,871	194,014	106,268	108,731	43,214	16,978	3,727	1955
394,518	227,664	155,044	92,785	36,419	15,987	3,348	1956
422,713	204,375	107,672	73,012	30,129	11,593	2,488	1957
399,875	219,148	90,150	92,589	35,563	18,412	4,075	1958
429,034	236,196	109,146	87,908	38,247	19,023	5,004	1959
448,279	235,590	101,718	70,059	30,880	16,177	3,865	1960
432,609	230,333	101,274	80,210	32,588	20,101	4,483	1961
402,498	233,638	115,462	82,000	32,791	22,851	5,090	1962
388,144	255,386	141,458	79,523	33,965	21,263	5,340	1963
406,028	251,426	117,218	73,824	32,255	19,095	5,153	1964
417,235	192,773	90,961	70,189	29,208	17,773	4,667	1965
467,572	203,664	93,190	74,375	30,278	23,071	5,817	1966
520,141	226,822	94,874	63,546	25,385	22,181	5,669	1967
535,496	247,005	108,060	43,083	..?	17,867	..?	1968

taken for production, converting scoured to greasy by multiplying by 2, except in 1860 and 1865, when greasy and scoured were not separated in Customs returns. ⁵ From 1924, figures are for the year ended 30 June following the year shown. Values include subsidy or bounty payable from 1942-43. ⁶ Estimated. ⁷ Not yet available; see page 223. n Not available.

SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL

Season	Sugar				Maize		Wheat	
	Area Cut for Crushing	Cane Produced	Sugar Mills ¹	Raw Sugar Made	Area Harvested	Grain Produced	Area Harvested	Grain Produced
	acres	'000 tons	No.	'000 tons	acres	'000 bushels	acres	'000 bushels
1860-61	..	..	..	..	1,526	n	196	n
1865-66	n	n	n	n	6,244	n	2,068	n
1870-71	2,188	n	39	3	16,040	n	2,892	40
1875-76	7,668	n	66	6	38,711	n	4,058	97
1880-81	12,497	n	83	16	44,109	1,410	10,944	223
1885-86	38,557	n	166	56	71,741	1,574	5,274	52
1890-91	40,208	n	110	69	99,400	2,374	10,294	208
1895-96	55,771	n	64 ¹	86	100,481	2,391	12,950	124
1900-01	72,651	848	58	93	127,974	2,457	79,304	1,194
1905-06	96,093	1,416	51	153	113,720	2,165	119,356	1,137
1910-11	94,641	1,840	51	211	180,862	4,460	106,718	1,022
1915-16	94,459	1,153	45	140	146,474	2,003	93,703	414
1920-21	89,142	1,339	34	167	115,805	2,013	177,320	3,707
1921-22	122,956	2,287	40	282	135,034	2,908	164,670	3,026
1922-23	140,850	2,168	38	288	149,048	3,218	145,492	1,878
1923-24	138,742	2,046	37	269	120,092	2,025	51,149	244
1924-25	167,649	3,171	37	409	229,160	7,331	189,145	2,780
1925-26	189,675	3,668	37	486	154,252	3,384	165,999	1,973
1926-27	189,312	2,926	36	389	137,542	2,659	57,084	379
1927-28	203,748	3,556	36	486	234,013	6,704	215,073	3,784
1928-29	215,674	3,736	35	521	192,173	5,136	218,069	2,516
1929-30	214,880	3,581	35	519	171,614	4,376	204,116	4,235
1930-31	222,044	3,529	35	517	172,176	4,566	272,316	5,108
1931-32	233,304	4,034	35	581	147,669	3,781	248,783	3,864
1932-33	205,046	3,546	33	514	98,487	1,654	250,490	2,494
1933-34	228,154	4,667	33	639	166,948	3,716	232,053	4,362
1934-35	218,426	4,271	33	611	160,607	4,142	221,729	4,076
1935-36	228,515	4,220	33	610	157,370	3,504	239,631	2,690
1936-37	245,918	5,171	33	745	181,266	3,149	283,648	2,016
1937-38	245,131	5,133	33	763	174,243	2,628	372,935	3,749
1938-39	251,847	5,342	33	778	183,415	3,733	442,017	8,584
1939-40	262,181	6,039	33	892	176,844	3,345	362,044	6,795
1940-41	263,299	5,181	33	759	205,310	4,444	322,081	5,687
1941-42	246,073	4,794	33	698	174,450	3,988	290,801	3,080
1942-43	231,256	4,353	32	606	173,816	3,798	334,785	5,005
1943-44	220,932	3,398	33	486	172,722	4,512	281,302	5,084
1944-45	219,652	4,398	32	644	158,170	3,859	332,365	6,981
1945-46	229,736	4,552	32	645	136,445	2,860	392,502	8,188
1946-47	219,394	3,717	31	512	141,487	2,943	247,996	705
1947-48	215,378	4,151	32	572	127,703	3,487	462,239	10,685
1948-49	257,944	6,434	32	910	97,598	2,451	607,750	14,317
1949-50	272,812	6,518	32	896	115,550	3,393	600,013	11,778
1950-51	263,666	6,692	32	880	112,467	3,029	558,780	8,785
1951-52	273,370	5,005	31	704	111,181	2,439	454,543	6,632
1952-53	274,757	6,842	31	935	108,230	2,650	724,495	18,662
1953-54	332,703	8,751	31	1,220	114,735	3,042	579,969	10,180
1954-55	367,640	9,864	31	1,301	114,673	3,080	687,402	16,478
1955-56	365,252	8,616	31	1,136	108,146	2,710	581,732	14,922
1956-57	360,932	8,978	31	1,172	125,606	3,468	359,952	7,061
1957-58	364,985	8,946	31	1,256	122,245	3,161	460,639	6,657
1958-59	356,210	9,741	31	1,354	113,402	3,654	704,005	16,097
1959-60	299,732	8,428	31	1,217	129,803	4,060	683,134	13,523
1960-61	327,246	8,683	31	1,320	132,382	3,847	692,596	10,999
1961-62	372,223	9,021	31	1,315	155,780	4,766	749,682	12,018
1962-63	387,477	12,099	31	1,770	159,285	5,096	918,915	18,683
1963-64	402,060	11,501	31	1,648	166,598	4,427	937,006	22,274
1964-65	450,956	14,286	31	1,855	168,300	4,887	1,025,521	22,830
1965-66	487,375	13,546	31	1,883	153,081	3,209	953,756	17,429
1966-67	534,998	15,513	31	2,203	151,010	4,948	1,227,377	35,730
1967-68	530,828	15,718	31	2,214	147,732	4,778	1,476,589	27,417
1968-69	546,306	17,415	31	2,604	120,200	3,670	1,788,583	42,000

¹ Number of mills which actually operated during each season. Prior to 1895-96 the figures include a number of juice mills.

² Figures for the years 1900-01 to 1963-64

PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7)

Hay and Green Forage	Cotton		Bananas		Pineapples		Total Area Under Crop	Season
	Area Harvested	Raw Cotton Produced ²	Total Area	Production	Total Area	Production		
acres	acres	'000 lb	acres	'000 bushels	acres	'000 dozen	acres	
n	14	n	..	..	..	..	3,353	1860-61
n	478	146	..	..	..	..	14,414	1865-66
n	14,674	1,631	339	n	180	n	52,210	1870-71
n	1,674	314	243	n	86	n	77,347	1875-76
n	619	126	410	36	164	52	113,978	1880-81
41,754	50	15	1,034	83	365	122	198,334	1885-86
40,652	16	5	3,890	1,100	721	263	224,993	1890-91
48,161	494	86	3,916	743	847	377	285,319	1895-96
83,942	..	..	6,215	1,161	939	425	457,397	1900-01
103,608	171	36	6,198	1,255	1,845	507	522,748	1905-06
188,225	460	48	5,198	561	2,170	823	667,113	1910-11
291,467	72	4	8,166	606	3,709	922	729,588	1915-16
236,766	166	15	8,981	599	3,909	827	779,497	1920-21
245,290	1,944	317	9,873	872	3,956	876	804,507	1921-22
266,686	8,716	1,256	10,797	1,079	4,195	895	863,755	1922-23
353,602	40,821	3,737	11,668	977	3,925	982	871,968	1923-24
229,116	50,186	4,740	13,491	1,232	3,709	973	1,069,837	1924-25
314,310	40,062	5,727	14,766	1,292	3,995	903	1,033,765	1925-26
382,721	18,743	2,899	16,489	1,378	4,235	953	941,783	1926-27
221,255	14,950	2,311	17,967	1,432	4,204	823	1,066,612	1927-28
236,022	20,316	4,110	19,750	1,633	4,734	938	1,044,632	1928-29
258,369	15,003	2,518	19,357	1,471	5,144	857	1,046,235	1929-30
269,510	22,652	5,599	18,030	1,534	5,543	1,001	1,144,216	1930-31
369,558	22,452	4,891	14,764	1,476	5,789	1,182	1,216,402	1931-32
456,838	29,995	1,990	10,589	935	5,862	1,176	1,245,638	1932-33
404,405	68,203	5,561	10,926	1,014	5,889	1,355	1,313,438	1933-34
424,789	43,397	8,770	10,323	953	5,584	1,127	1,296,619	1934-35
450,960	54,947	7,062	8,500	867	5,779	1,333	1,334,690	1935-36
492,540	62,200	6,654	7,305	724	6,314	1,228	1,506,423	1936-37
515,189	52,692	4,114	8,174	759	6,549	1,331	1,618,738	1937-38
514,375	66,470	4,774	8,781	879	7,049	1,848	1,734,789	1938-39
610,686	41,212	6,183	8,534	844	7,350	2,382	1,725,342	1939-40
657,102	41,262	4,128	8,233	779	7,172	2,143	1,734,706	1940-41
641,960	61,365	5,631	7,120	714	6,480	2,019	1,689,660	1941-42
648,477	56,433	4,925	7,526	653	6,974	1,943	1,743,994	1942-43
672,173	41,389	3,346	7,450	662	6,940	2,001	1,757,396	1943-44
687,051	17,424	2,946	8,132	683	7,004	1,571	1,796,833	1944-45
650,989	7,698	651	9,432	646	7,703	1,643	1,822,108	1945-46
610,787	7,902	1,139	9,447	617	7,866	1,535	1,617,280	1946-47
582,949	8,460	762	9,887	637	9,135	2,073	1,848,539	1947-48
604,311	6,222	713	8,820	665	9,005	2,119	1,952,495	1948-49
636,919	2,688	255	7,504	581	9,319	2,375	2,056,918	1949-50
628,238	2,952	402	6,870	596	9,159	2,507	2,077,010	1950-51
647,498	4,480	549	6,396	447	9,215	1,786	2,021,201	1951-52
637,620	5,866	755	7,260	385	10,064	2,209	2,419,440	1952-53
732,054	8,965	2,068	7,529	533	11,675	2,988	2,358,127	1953-54
724,377	8,377	1,365	8,348	539	12,593	3,581	2,590,774	1954-55
751,921	13,290	2,053	7,113	626	12,316	4,039	2,600,134	1955-56
685,264	11,338	1,411	5,815	525	11,894	3,337	2,465,186	1956-57
782,251	10,364	1,329	5,645	443	13,018	3,692	2,594,613	1957-58
714,981	10,493	1,489	6,171	515	14,264	4,780	2,842,764	1958-59
804,055	20,132	3,544	6,361	636	12,157	4,367	2,921,401	1959-60
956,890	36,847	5,453	5,964	633	10,773	3,599	3,049,461	1960-61
956,202	26,888	3,729	5,919	661	10,299	3,630	3,202,572	1961-62
995,087	35,330	4,449	5,861	730	10,321	3,845	3,474,412	1962-63
1,087,164	28,465	2,817	5,882	684	10,903	4,143	3,640,258	1963-64
1,190,284	13,550	2,238	5,353	767	11,404	4,056	3,952,418	1964-65
1,291,327	13,455	3,621	5,407	751	12,753	4,588	4,079,108	1965-66
1,300,827	11,167	4,214	5,524	809	14,790	5,643	4,569,484	1966-67
1,448,083	11,629	6,685	5,887	883	15,354	6,344	4,875,778	1967-68
1,511,194	12,140	8,344	5,782	993	15,534	5,928	5,404,487	1968-69

were compiled by the Cotton Marketing Board. n Not available.

SUMMARY OF FISHERIES, MINERAL, AND

Year	Fisheries Production ¹		Mining and Quarrying Production ²					
	Edible Fish etc.	Other ²	Approximate Metal Content					
			Gold	Silver	Lead	Copper	Tin	Zinc
	\$'000	\$'000	oz	oz	tons	tons	tons	tons
1860	n	..	2,738	..	..	1	..	..
1865	n	1	17,473	..	..	721	..	..
1870	n	..	92,040	..	..	1,335	..	..
1875	n	14	281,725	..	..	1,674	3,133	..
1880	n	125	222,441	n	n	326	1,993	..
1885	n	213	250,137	n	n	1,340	2,277	..
1890	n	194	513,819	n	n	185	2,079	..
1895	n	155	506,285	225,019	363	434	1,480	..
1900	n	267	676,027	112,990	205	384	786	..
1905	n	149	592,620	601,712	2,422	7,221	2,762	..
1910	133	244	441,400	861,202	2,392	16,387	2,067	..
1915	208	124	249,711	239,748	486	19,704	1,488	..
1920	240	347	155,230	274,235	1,709	15,897	1,040	..
1921	237	169	40,376	195,328	1,057	2,428	735	..
1922	260	398	80,584	273,036	2,802	5,104	769	..
1923	282	302	88,726	469,302	5,487	6,243	632	..
1924	306	544	98,841	276,651	3,695	5,630	837	128
1925	364	484	46,406	385,489	5,235	3,909	708	171
1926	332	482	10,339	252,540	3,735	1,217	741	200
1927	362	500	37,979	84,118	914	3,741	778	..
1928	359	494	13,277	22,034	43	2,787	711	..
1929	373	561	9,476	52,663	389	3,748	692	..
1930	353	336	7,821	69,808	231	2,930	422	..
1931	320	286	13,147	1,088,478	17,184	3,135	335	..
1932	323	258	23,263	2,301,782	47,716	3,136	496	..
1933	322	269	91,997	2,248,804	45,150	2,941	599	..
1934	338	302	115,471	2,259,574	42,462	2,906	739	..
1935	336	355	102,990	2,409,165	32,952	2,900	832	4,411
1936	354	386	121,174	3,084,008	35,763	3,828	776	30,443
1937	364	322	127,281	3,264,994	38,474	5,149	820	27,598
1938	388	273	151,432	3,533,490	41,196	4,459	704	23,735
1939	363	308	147,248	3,885,963	45,292	5,798	867	29,092
1940	410	373	126,831	4,365,838	48,118	6,908	890	29,584
1941	451	..	109,064	3,865,514	43,273	7,335	759	27,437
1942	604	..	95,117	3,055,435	33,512	6,331	522	21,035
1943	685	..	62,838	775,072	8,579	10,758	549	5,077
1944	668	36	51,223	112,254	..	15,804	863	..
1945	952	161	63,223	112,710	..	15,007	651	..
1946	1,013	373	62,733	980,538	12,755	6,481	684	11,361
1947	967	475	72,281	2,100,966	29,590	2,778	977	25,216
1948	993	836	69,646	2,306,869	30,779	3,149	478	21,592
1949	1,032	949	76,282	2,872,577	37,697	4,925	736	21,241
1950	1,084	1,041	88,249	2,940,641	39,173	5,246	600	25,800
1951	1,218	973	78,580	2,764,755	33,076	4,727	340	21,743
1952	1,415	793	85,756 ³	3,223,462 ³	40,793 ³	6,966 ³	330 ³	23,683 ³
1953	1,307	1,134	91,887	2,980,669	37,012	23,955	292	19,961
1954	1,569	1,303	97,951	3,583,776	41,424	27,207	730	19,615
1955	1,744	1,554	64,322	4,395,640	48,814	31,858	770	17,138
1956	2,126	1,418	56,022	3,731,477	43,104	35,708	630	16,231
1957	2,437	1,057	63,363	4,305,886	51,269	35,786	772	19,536
1958	2,358	692	74,568	5,710,031	65,799	50,511	1,019	17,484
1959	2,505	815	91,687	4,953,209	54,415	66,798	1,104	13,983
1960	2,071	1,105	78,267	5,121,700	57,518	82,753	885	24,394
1961	2,778	890	64,786	3,882,784	45,280	66,505	1,350	33,199
1962	3,247	984	67,729	5,600,502	62,669	79,130	1,077	44,704
1963	3,471	1,255	68,586	6,202,059	66,711	83,221	1,196	37,344
1964	3,861	1,876	100,937	5,571,630	61,927	74,732	1,493	37,577
1965	4,214	1,872	76,964	4,635,773	49,673	60,406	1,176	30,975
1966	4,610	2,349	139,202	6,191,667	65,541	72,643	1,692	43,588
1967	5,956	1,352	95,601	6,832,247	76,439	51,457	1,649	51,034
1968	6,244	1,845	82,939	9,624,488	116,679	69,447	1,249	84,090

¹ For 1924 and thereafter, the figures are for the financial year ended 30 June following. ² Including pearls, pearl-, trochus-, and tortoise-shell, beche-de-mer, and whales. ³ State Department of Mines figures up to 1951, mining census figures thereafter.

TIMBER PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7)

Coal	Mineral Sands Concentrates	Total Value	Timber Production ¹				Plywood and Veneer	Year
			Sawn Timber ⁴					
			Pine		Other			
'000 tons	tons	\$'000	'000 sup ft	\$'000	'000 sup ft	\$'000	\$'000	
12	..	42	n	n	n	n	..	1860
33	..	304	n	n	n	n	..	1865
23	..	968	n	n	n	n	..	1870
32	..	3,143	n	n	n	n	..	1875
58	..	2,270	n	n	n	n	..	1880
210	..	2,770	n	n	n	n	..	1885
338	..	5,284	31,330	422	20,097	293	..	1890
323	..	4,871	19,643	206	17,238	214	..	1895
497	..	6,360	60,191	568	39,653	454	..	1900
529	..	7,453	47,969	475	25,961	302	..	1905
871	..	7,420	71,879	1,008	44,559	709	..	1910
1,024	..	6,650	89,726	1,538	55,224	1,086	..	1915
1,100	..	7,236	85,313	2,944	50,691	1,725	..	1920
955	..	2,992	73,554	2,554	39,433	1,456	..	1921
959	..	3,718	76,598	2,610	49,490	1,758	..	1922
1,061	..	4,431	78,958	2,752	62,714	2,195	..	1923
1,123	..	4,611	83,674	3,019	59,949	2,459	..	1924
1,177	..	4,025	70,623	2,566	61,040	2,495	..	1925
1,221	..	3,217	66,451	2,417	55,860	2,106	212	1926
1,099	..	3,290	52,790	1,869	49,402	1,843	329	1927
1,076	..	2,772	59,384	2,047	47,478	1,884	415	1928
1,369	..	3,414	48,055	1,664	44,193	1,613	297	1929
1,095	..	2,482	28,892	962	29,923	1,024	176	1930
841	..	2,550	26,502	806	25,903	828	231	1931
842	..	3,637	37,539	1,090	29,520	953	457	1932
876	..	4,747	42,765	1,248	32,278	1,001	574	1933
957	..	5,426	65,116	1,878	51,702	1,662	861	1934
1,052	..	5,775	70,660	2,061	54,609	1,684	1,067	1935
1,047	..	7,227	88,444	2,536	71,372	2,148	1,224	1936
1,120	..	8,785	95,854	2,779	92,194	2,716	1,659	1937
1,113	..	7,932	93,728	2,783	83,230	2,504	1,434	1938
1,317	..	9,114	105,270	3,162	83,452	2,582	1,666	1939
1,285	..	10,211	105,563	3,154	84,623	2,624	1,868	1940
1,454	1,000	10,600	96,405	2,905	102,121	3,182	1,755	1941
1,637	3,634	10,047	79,937	2,613	102,124	3,348	1,365	1942
1,700	7,969	8,429	78,708	2,607	103,249	3,650	1,507	1943
1,660	14,162	8,954	78,897	2,720	94,016	3,490	1,461	1944
1,635	13,414	8,710	72,819	2,766	90,959	3,504	1,726	1945
1,568	9,500	9,523	72,096	2,552	123,449	5,024	2,219	1946
1,883	10,254	17,098	68,334	2,820	134,956	6,302	3,235	1947
1,742	13,420	18,407	62,577	2,740	161,709	8,454	3,633	1948
1,970	11,061	23,716	59,910	2,966	164,974	9,452	4,045	1949
2,321	14,710	32,698	59,465	3,954	167,143	11,768	4,815	1950
2,474	19,703	40,401	70,072	5,762	193,835	16,312	6,087	1951
2,742 ³	24,104 ³	34,858 ³	71,410	6,186	194,768	18,002	5,360	1952
2,517	27,803	34,568	76,795	7,046	187,898	18,544	7,934	1953
2,761	35,982	43,205	66,080	6,614	177,604	18,552	9,088	1954
2,747	42,159	53,785	58,369	6,082	180,617	20,072	9,870	1955
2,735	53,308	60,408	66,488	7,632	189,522	21,758	9,663	1956
2,702	72,486	51,153	68,619	8,082	174,566	20,570	11,255	1957
2,580	60,352	55,264	63,854	7,924	171,507	20,574	12,479	1958
2,594	70,527	66,658	67,287	8,188	183,235	22,514	12,221	1959
2,650	73,315	75,216	62,451	7,784	177,481	23,986	10,897	1960
2,782	68,594	64,441	53,141	6,564	147,785	17,812	10,531	1961
2,799	77,009	74,232	59,080	7,136	146,917	17,992	10,497	1962
3,244	100,347	84,084	62,751	7,620	160,809	19,508	11,367	1963
3,780	94,807	97,287	65,482	8,024	157,422	20,914	11,941	1964
4,154	104,645	98,964	57,966	7,733	154,101	24,007	10,174	1965
4,664	131,072	138,483	56,672	7,731	139,715	22,920	10,154	1966
4,679	159,447	135,510	58,544	8,090	135,044	21,062	12,745	1967
6,552	178,579	185,902	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	1968

⁴ Excluding timber sawn and used in plywood and case mills (for 1967-68, in thousand super feet, pine 2,743; other 2,347). ⁵ Not yet available: see page 223. n Not available.

SUMMARY OF FACTORY

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	n	n	n	n	n	n	
1865	47	n	n	n	n	n	
1870	471	n	n	n	n	n	
1875	575	n	n	n	n	n	
1880	565	n	n	n	n	n	
1885	1,069	n	n	n	n	n	
1890	1,308	n	n	n	n	n	
1895	1,384	n	n	18,584	10,856 ⁵	n	
1900	2,053	n	n	25,606	8,062	6,410	
1905	1,965	n	n	21,389	7,058	5,194	
1910	1,542	26,720	6,774	33,494	5,540	8,275	
1915	1,749	33,741	7,675	41,416	8,240	12,135	
1920	1,766	35,016	7,144	42,160	12,977	16,428	
1921	1,780	34,023	7,162	41,185	13,923	17,386	
1922	1,846	34,481	7,837	42,318	14,371	18,628	
1923	1,880	35,619	8,125	43,744	14,971	19,665	
1924-25	1,848	39,595	7,990	47,585	17,800	22,062	
1925-26	1,854	41,074	7,929	49,003	18,534	24,204	
1926-27	1,831	38,934	7,596	46,530	17,370	25,125	
1927-28	2,072	38,235	7,735	45,970	17,518	25,334	
1928-29	2,109	38,817	7,948	46,765	17,434	26,251	
1929-30	2,125	36,898	8,074	44,972	16,768	25,861	
1930-31	2,047	32,522	6,861	39,383	13,658	26,227	
1931-32	1,955	30,549	6,729	37,278	11,880	25,486	
1932-33	2,091	30,950	7,407	38,357	12,146	25,981	
1933-34	2,276	33,133	7,988	41,121	13,434	26,482	
1934-35	2,401	35,152	8,499	43,651	15,190	27,219	
1935-36	2,417	36,039	8,729	44,768	16,227	29,537	
1936-37	2,816	39,261	9,366	48,627	17,785	30,357	
1937-38	2,995	42,336	9,812	52,148	19,919	30,948	
1938-39	3,017	43,885	10,220	54,105	21,323	31,506	
1939-40	2,995	44,821	10,532	55,353	22,377	31,810	
1940-41	2,908	46,257	10,716	56,973	23,838	32,310	
1941-42	2,724	49,315	12,275	61,590	28,413	32,883	
1942-43	2,577	49,932	14,023	63,955	32,899	32,671	
1943-44	2,588	50,189	13,985	64,174	35,480	30,760	
1944-45	2,720	51,591	13,289	64,880	35,251	31,100	
1945-46	2,882	53,406	11,977	65,383	35,231	31,768	
1946-47	3,305	58,759	12,349	71,108	39,754	33,706	
1947-48	3,580	62,825	13,283	76,108	47,313	36,577	
1948-49	4,020	67,683	14,656	82,339	57,664	42,801	
1949-50	4,433	72,834	16,329	89,163	68,064	47,756	
1950-51	4,715	76,666	17,466	94,132	83,982	55,170	
1951-52	4,858	77,214	16,810	94,024	101,666	66,068	
1952-53	5,000	76,571	15,601	92,172	112,440	77,741	
1953-54	5,129	80,251	16,759	97,010	124,056	91,774	
1954-55	5,209	82,101	17,124	99,225	133,635	105,799	
1955-56	5,305	83,877	17,532	101,409	141,703	118,784	
1956-57	5,465	84,373	17,561	101,934	151,915	125,585	
1957-58	5,452	83,607	17,136	100,743	154,235	139,037	
1958-59	5,572	86,083	17,420	103,503	167,072	146,348	
1959-60	5,681	85,605	17,938	103,543	174,626	160,626	
1960-61	5,809	85,278	18,162	103,440	179,907	180,134	
1961-62	5,756	82,559	17,570	100,129	182,035	185,241	
1962-63	5,828	85,028	18,586	103,614	191,196	191,586	
1963-64	5,887	89,772	19,695	109,467	213,916	206,720	
1964-65	5,899	93,738	20,989	114,727	247,061	254,478	
1965-66	5,948	94,204	21,419	115,623	262,437	364,490	
1966-67	5,956	93,945	21,839	115,784	276,093	477,149	
1967-68	6,099	95,952	22,809	118,761	299,768	481,555	
1968-69 ⁹							

¹ Not including "Heat, Light, and Power". ² Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating up to 1964-65, thereafter average number employed over the whole year. ³ Excluding drawings of working proprietors. ⁴ Book values, less any depreciation reserve, as stated by factory proprietors. ⁵ Output, less

PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7)

		Heat, Light, and Power ⁶					Sales of Electricity and Gas ⁷	Year
Output	Pro-duction ⁸	Generating Works						
		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	..	..	..	..	..	..	1870
n	n	1	n	n	n	n	n	1875
n	n	3	n	n	n	n	n	1880
n	n	6	n	n	n	n	n	1885
n	n	10	n	n	n	n	n	1890
n	n	14	n	n	n	n	n	1895
9,166	n	13	144	n	551 ⁹	..	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
78,685	28,175	30	1,063	513	3,121	541	1,983	1921
73,921	30,163	32	1,085	525	3,569	590	1,727	1922
75,560	30,370	32	1,204	559	4,977	615	2,176	1923
95,803	33,350	42	1,337	658	5,943	906	2,482	1924-25
89,143	31,760	43	1,493	720	6,249	910	2,658	1925-26
79,718	28,359	46	1,603	828	6,962	941	2,937	1926-27
90,186	31,689	46	1,511	762	7,850	1,044	2,739	1927-28
92,841	31,790	47	1,509	760	7,188	1,079	2,442	1928-29
87,143	29,984	47	1,147	614	5,587	891	3,029	1929-30
77,774	24,723	57	1,091	538	5,973	1,031	3,072	1930-31
70,930	22,028	58	1,047	498	6,002	1,002	2,900	1931-32
73,888	23,208	64	991	496	5,730	905	2,983	1932-33
81,948	25,288	69	1,080	556	6,279	976	2,938	1933-34
89,045	27,044	69	1,127	590	5,819	1,255	2,998	1934-35
92,713	29,627	65	1,073	563	5,936	1,292	3,159	1935-36
103,716	33,001	67	713	392	4,564	1,348	3,870	1936-37
116,851	35,868	68	730	423	4,522	1,364	4,222	1937-38
123,979	37,125	70	768	452	4,685	1,406	4,532	1938-39
134,689	40,422	69	824	504	4,625	1,396	4,878	1939-40
137,402	41,646	64	814	490	4,694	1,402	5,072	1940-41
148,913	47,899	64	870	540	4,662	1,478	5,408	1941-42
168,718	56,223	64	867	576	4,916	1,564	5,958	1942-43
176,132	57,957	64	933	664	5,014	1,568	6,948	1943-44
180,482	59,225	63	1,004	708	5,138	1,632	7,362	1944-45
177,479	58,211	63	1,148	794	5,612	1,730	7,474	1945-46
195,068	68,478	62	1,190	868	6,285	1,857	7,932	1946-47
244,648	83,593	62	1,196	1,013	7,085	2,058	9,102	1947-48
301,807	104,543	63	1,294	1,229	8,712	2,460	11,118	1948-49
341,418	120,183	61	1,393	1,432	10,051	2,730	12,886	1949-50
421,241	147,540	61	1,444	1,691	13,300	3,202	16,784	1950-51
485,215	178,610	60	1,495	2,147	16,512	4,434	21,396	1951-52
572,361	190,045	68	1,618	2,741	25,598	7,145	26,456	1952-53
642,877	212,529	70	1,744	2,809	36,545	9,161	30,558	1953-54
688,082	231,721	75	1,740	2,964	46,935	13,947	34,106	1954-55
720,054	248,661	73	1,915	3,217	52,770	15,801	35,446	1955-56
767,110	266,828	72	1,932	3,644	54,222	17,557	40,306	1956-57
783,326	275,564	76	1,970	3,681	70,161	18,857	44,554	1957-58
870,699	297,157	79	1,996	3,923	78,709	20,445	48,176	1958-59
904,499	309,452	77	1,980	4,108	79,796	21,687	50,622	1959-60
948,644	325,123	73	1,975	4,412	85,005	22,906	55,118	1960-61
957,129	334,569	68	1,980	4,656	89,261	26,039	58,032	1961-62
1,089,319	361,009	67	1,999	4,635	88,999	25,911	60,190	1962-63
1,249,739	420,673	68	2,005	4,846	101,587	27,573	61,710	1963-64
1,293,466	455,351	63	1,940	5,297	95,840	31,877	68,657	1964-65
1,460,031	518,688	62	1,958	5,609	112,968	35,310	74,058	1965-66
1,568,173	566,488	57	2,153	6,116	124,244	37,043	78,910	1966-67
1,722,249	626,696	55	2,091	6,187	149,675	37,855	88,365	1967-68
								1968-69 ⁹

value of goods consumed in process of production. ⁶ Electricity and gas works.
⁷ Valued at prices paid by consumers. ⁸ Value of Land and Buildings included with Machinery and Plant. ⁹ Not yet available: see page 223. 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	miles	'000	'000 tons	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1860	46						
1865	173	21	17	3	11	7	536
1870	133	207	36	25	143	137	4,385
1875	395	266	138	51	322	184	5,859
1880	634	637	194	138	615	332	9,991
1885	496	1,433	1,369	543	1,467	888	18,532
1890-91	469	2,205	2,731	891	1,817	1,291	30,203
1895-96	470	2,400	2,274	1,149 ⁵	2,171	1,289	33,519
1900-01	835	2,801	4,761	1,712	2,634	2,116	39,479
1905-06	1,068	3,137	4,569	1,920	3,092	1,727	43,482
1910-11	1,842	3,868	8,299	3,295	5,461	3,126	51,798
1915-16	1,660	4,967	13,939	4,012	7,491	5,490	73,677
1920-21	1,772	5,752	14,908	3,868	10,559	10,097	87,114
1921-22	1,985	5,799	14,822	3,732	10,309	9,621	89,506
1922-23	2,713	5,905	28,358 ²	4,209	10,841	9,429	94,277
1923-24	2,718	6,040	29,536	4,274	11,428	9,981	99,422
1924-25	2,863	6,114	29,658	5,084	14,218	10,850	103,824
1925-26	2,737	6,240	28,384	5,106	14,874	12,920	108,224
1926-27	2,987	6,302	26,813	4,316	14,651	12,991	114,193
1927-28	3,032	6,345	24,801	4,670	14,763	12,212	117,997
1928-29	3,192	6,447	24,738	4,558	15,137	12,406	122,077
1929-30	3,396	6,447	24,441	4,528	14,605	11,892	123,050
1930-31	3,186	6,529	22,009	3,858	12,954	10,160	125,872
1931-32	3,231	6,558	20,762	3,861	11,989	8,870	72,352 ⁴
1932-33	3,379	6,567	22,216	3,686	11,985	8,658	72,796
1933-34	3,453	6,567	22,878	4,214	12,460	9,000	73,386
1934-35	3,835	6,567	24,328	4,879	14,334	10,184	74,632
1935-36	4,089	6,567	25,244	4,664	13,395	10,434	76,106
1936-37	4,139	6,567	25,527	4,975	14,183	10,941	77,222
1937-38	4,468	6,567	25,688	5,061	14,766	11,787	78,375
1938-39	4,484	6,567	24,639	5,234	15,596	12,396	79,193
1939-40	3,483	6,567	24,638	5,472	16,180	12,747	80,045
1940-41	2,435	6,567	26,194	5,600	16,830	13,427	80,806
1941-42	1,821	6,567	29,099	5,761	23,308	16,989	80,667
1942-43	1,471	6,567	33,263	6,706	36,054	22,819	80,816
1943-44	2,018	6,567	38,154	6,567	32,861	26,367	81,648
1944-45	1,830	6,567	38,962	6,240	27,619	23,399	82,602
1945-46	1,837	6,567	38,200	5,758	23,833	20,888	83,092
1946-47	1,838	6,567	34,188	5,750	22,066	20,408	83,958
1947-48	1,975	6,560	29,325	5,523	23,064	21,301	84,472
1948-49	2,964	6,560	32,687	6,888	30,784	28,347	85,364
1949-50	3,077	6,560	32,366	6,943	31,975	31,736	88,054
1950-51	3,201	6,560	34,118	7,182	39,544	38,878	98,520
1951-52	2,919	6,560	35,003	6,823	46,715	49,319	106,612
1952-53	3,521	6,560	35,819	7,437	51,970	55,993	116,970
1953-54	3,783	6,560	35,879	8,161	60,446	58,242	134,199
1954-55	4,005	6,553	35,919	8,492	63,250	61,892	142,032
1955-56	4,128	6,456	35,647	8,180	62,626	67,747	148,690
1956-57	4,151	6,456	34,270	8,453	73,356	75,579	161,453
1957-58	4,475	6,456	33,665	7,766	69,273	73,789	173,666
1958-59	4,928	6,426	33,457	8,373	72,338	75,007	181,733
1959-60	5,284	6,407	32,346	8,116	71,341	76,706	191,416
1960-61	5,802	6,324	28,876	7,981	73,059	77,154	197,755
1961-62	5,834	6,077	26,701	8,153	72,318	76,297	205,745
1962-63	6,541	6,077	26,082	8,736	75,244	75,592	212,809
1963-64	7,166	5,954	25,903	9,796	84,260	78,468	223,252
1964-65	7,632	5,785	25,215	10,031	81,321	80,758	233,911
1965-66	8,513	5,785	25,979	10,050	84,178	84,370	246,699
1966-67	9,023	5,730	26,371	10,185	87,864	84,561	258,543
1967-68	9,769	5,825	26,591	11,133	94,019	87,717	268,095
1968-69	11,594	5,824	28,165	12,976	102,451	91,720	278,494

¹ Since 1883, vessels calling at more than one port in Queensland have been counted once only. From 1890 until 1910 the figures are for years ended December; other figures are for the years shown. ² Until 1922-23, journeys made by season ticket holders were not included. ³ Until 1895-96, tonnage of livestock was not included. From 1930-31 to 1953-54, includes some duplication due to transfers between the uniform gauge and 3ft 6in systems. ⁴ From 1 July 1931, the capital account was reduced by \$56,000,000 under *The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act of 1931*. ⁵ From 1966-67, figures are for

COMMUNICATION STATISTICS (Chapter 8)

Metropolitan* Transport (Passengers)				Con- structed Roads at End of Year	Motor Vehicles		Post Office Revenue ⁷	Broadcast Listeners' Licences ⁸	Year
Rail	Trams ⁶	Municipal Buses	Private Buses		On Register at End of Year	Revenue Collected			
'000	'000	'000	'000	miles	No.	\$'000	\$'000	No.	
..	..	..	..	n	n	..	10	..	1860
..	..	..	..	n	n	..	57	..	1865
..	..	..	..	n	n	..	65	..	1870
..	..	..	..	n	n	..	124	..	1875
n	..	..	..	n	n	..	162	..	1880
n	n	..	..	n	n	..	358	..	1885
n	3,399	..	..	n	n	..	445 ⁹	..	1890-91
n	n	..	..	n	n	..	463 ⁹	..	1895-96
n	13,362	..	..	n	n	..	630 ⁹	..	1900-01
n	20,050	..	..	n	n	n	720	..	1905-06
n	32,419	..	..	n	n	n	1,143	..	1910-11
n	49,695	..	..	n	n	n	1,437	..	1915-16
n	69,237	..	..	n	n	n	2,460	..	1920-21
n	68,056	..	n	n	13,807	98	2,707	..	1921-22
21,676	71,529	..	n	n	19,185	136	2,863	..	1922-23
22,894	74,722	..	n	n	28,215	223	2,807	..	1923-24
22,840	78,367	..	n	n	38,524	302	2,894	1,076	1924-25
22,170	82,515	..	n	n	53,293	408	3,147	8,129	1925-26
21,278	81,803	..	n	31,100 ⁹	68,818	550	3,348	22,290	1926-27
19,420	78,058	..	n	31,153 ⁹	75,989	808	3,548	25,172	1927-28
19,210	77,703	..	n	29,653 ⁹	84,089	954	3,722	24,636	1928-29
18,977	76,117	..	n	30,412 ⁹	91,515	1,042	3,880	23,247	1929-30
17,118	73,617	..	n	29,851 ⁹	90,831	1,034	3,851	24,062	1930-31
16,098	68,642	..	n	32,498 ⁹	88,960	1,043	3,742	28,938	1931-32
17,577	68,470	..	n	34,915 ⁹	89,216	1,052	3,741	36,146	1932-33
18,071	69,976	..	n	35,617 ⁹	92,836	1,178	3,908	51,998	1933-34
19,208	77,053	..	n	32,333 ⁹	100,020	1,267	4,189	67,351	1934-35
20,229	82,583	..	n	33,274 ⁹	107,592	1,430	4,402	83,025	1935-36
20,517	86,096	..	n	34,011 ⁹	111,765	1,524	4,587	101,324	1936-37
20,669	89,534	..	n	37,955	118,808	1,639	4,815	117,487	1937-38
19,829	91,444	..	n	41,111	128,163	1,882	5,075	133,217	1938-39
19,829	93,431	..	n	42,665	129,757	2,059	5,202	151,110	1939-40
21,055	97,982	1,651	n	n	128,439	2,065	5,395	168,216	1940-41
22,828	112,448	3,258	n	n	109,524	1,763	5,978	172,527	1941-42
24,812	135,480	3,864	n	n	115,840	1,485	7,516	174,783	1942-43
28,699	157,432	4,497	n	n	125,138	1,626	9,064	176,358	1943-44
29,174	159,679	5,106	n	n	129,192	1,679	9,568	180,089	1944-45
28,799	147,007	5,464	n	n	143,324	1,935	9,188	186,396	1945-46
26,998	135,757	6,217	n	n	158,247	2,152	8,236	221,345	1946-47
23,157	132,107	14,759	n	47,651	171,109	2,497	8,660	230,028	1947-48
25,903	125,587	23,870	n	49,813	187,968	2,996	9,216	249,402	1948-49
25,724	115,239	24,916	n	50,065	212,919	3,427	10,538 ⁹	260,033	1949-50
27,601	108,359	23,765	n	51,097	240,784	5,200	12,326	270,587	1950-51
28,640	108,213	28,142	n	52,656	255,025	6,826	16,234	279,852	1951-52
29,244	107,891	31,944	n	53,141	266,221	8,846	17,356	282,338	1952-53
29,475	104,789	33,442	n	53,647	284,207	9,607	18,464	287,683	1953-54
29,712	101,849	34,825	n	55,185	307,721	10,232	20,256	293,542	1954-55
29,748	95,843	35,428	n	56,890	326,324	10,675	21,682	301,371	1955-56
28,783	89,346	35,849	n	58,748	344,357	11,432	24,646	312,527	1956-57
28,524	85,808	37,768	n	61,435	363,907	11,923	26,668	320,626	1957-58
28,398	81,825	37,511	n	65,031	381,860	13,172	27,804	337,760	1958-59
27,548	80,670	37,512	11,633	67,316	404,027	14,447	31,764	344,198	1959-60
24,582	73,659	33,200	12,661	71,424	418,579	15,385	35,194	341,101	1960-61
22,890	72,664	33,431	13,228	72,131	431,745	16,875	35,698	328,525	1961-62
22,414	67,133	34,444	12,921	71,665 ¹⁰	459,005	18,769	38,298	334,566	1962-63
22,512	63,382	36,193	13,435	73,796	497,889	21,862	41,498	342,321	1963-64
22,254	63,029	37,327	14,721	76,688	536,907	24,872	47,399	343,401	1964-65
23,227	56,011	33,864	13,579	78,212	564,542	25,015	50,769	340,687	1965-66
23,703	48,525	29,225	17,210	77,867 ¹⁰	590,042	30,123	54,762	340,477	1966-67
24,065	46,290	29,973	17,306	77,599 ¹⁰	622,702	35,436	62,308	371,637	1967-68
25,771	25,039 ¹¹	42,307	17,024	78,736	652,018	38,310	74,678	382,869	1968-69

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-surveys. ¹¹ Ceased operations April 1969. n Not available.

SUMMARY OF TRADE

Year	Imports ¹			Exports ¹			Visible Balance of Trade ¹
	Overseas	Interstate	Total	Overseas	Interstate	Total	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1860	115	1,352	1,467	1	1,044	1,045	-422
1865	1,444	3,478	4,922	491	1,816	2,307	-2,615
1870	875	2,267	3,142	1,336	3,731	5,067	1,925
1875	2,781	3,727	6,508	2,040	5,656	7,696	1,188
1880	2,052	4,113	6,164	1,836	5,055	6,891	727
1885	6,152	5,976	12,128	3,470	6,975	10,446	-1,682
1890	5,189	4,312	9,501	4,929	12,144	17,073	7,572
1895	5,496	4,000	9,496	7,266	10,674	17,939	8,443
1900	8,199	5,446	13,645	8,264	10,825	19,089	5,444
1905	6,313	6,195	12,508	6,697	17,006	23,703	11,195
1910	10,856	"	"	16,258	"	"	"
1915-16	14,002	"	"	16,212	"	"	"
1920-21	23,681	"	"	30,341	"	"	"
1921-22	17,279	"	"	35,146	"	"	"
1922-23	21,567	"	"	31,564	"	"	"
1923-24	23,211	"	"	29,257	"	"	"
1924-25	25,667	"	"	46,626	"	"	"
1925-26	27,546	"	"	47,170	"	"	"
1926-27	26,996	"	"	28,038	"	"	"
1927-28	23,520	"	"	39,430	"	"	"
1928-29	23,189	"	"	40,250	"	"	"
1929-30	23,080	"	"	33,182	"	"	"
1930-31	11,342	"	"	32,478	"	"	"
1931-32	8,682	31,742	40,424	33,704	24,968	58,672	18,248
1932-33	10,304	31,724	42,028	29,386	24,246	53,632	11,604
1933-34	10,598	33,802	44,400	40,263	27,952	68,216	23,816
1934-35	14,358	36,674	51,032	37,649	26,886	64,534	13,502
1935-36	15,726	40,588	56,314	39,104	28,714	67,818	11,504
1936-37	15,742	45,008	60,750	47,762	31,996	79,758	19,008
1937-38	18,782	47,540	66,322	53,112	32,372	85,484	19,162
1938-39	18,139	47,182	65,322	57,301	33,842	91,144	25,822
1939-40	19,964	52,254	72,218	64,390	40,020	104,410	32,192
1940-41	14,453	53,810	68,262	50,490	44,138	94,628	26,366
1941-42	16,098	52,178	68,276	42,593	47,462	90,054	21,778
1942-43	17,211	55,552	72,762	37,247	49,068	86,316	13,554
1943-44	29,082	59,836	88,918	35,778	40,972	76,750	-12,168
1944-45	29,539	63,510	93,050	36,567	41,750	78,316	-14,734
1945-46	24,493	66,697	91,190	54,169	48,470	102,638	11,448
1946-47	27,316	84,787	112,103	86,368	52,884	139,252	27,150
1947-48	45,121	96,420	141,541	96,624	60,504	157,128	15,586
1948-49	64,969	113,322	178,291	198,194	66,548	264,742	86,452
1949-50	97,800	137,732	235,532	197,380	72,576	269,956	34,424
1950-51	134,799	174,747	309,546	320,564	91,888	412,452	102,906
1951-52	172,853	198,026	370,879	191,814	105,428	297,242	-73,638
1952-53	86,443	197,486	283,929	290,190	113,230	403,420	119,490
1953-54	111,254	287,345	398,598	330,205	150,764	480,970	82,371
1954-55	137,766	307,621	445,387	308,960	156,089	465,049	19,662
1955-56	123,460	322,891	446,351	304,276	181,178	485,453	39,102
1956-57	97,768	360,704	458,472	380,754	206,323	587,077	128,605
1957-58	98,994	403,526	502,520	312,966	192,177	505,143	2,624
1958-59	95,474	407,565	503,039	339,927	207,390	547,317	44,278
1959-60	101,717	470,255	571,972	362,585	231,521	594,106	22,134
1960-61	122,554	455,211	577,765	327,555	240,025	567,580	-10,185
1961-62	97,723	443,304	541,027	344,885	235,664	580,549	39,522
1962-63	134,233	552,605	686,838	404,980	269,785	674,765	-12,073
1963-64	161,683	665,970	827,653	544,977	300,486	845,463	17,810
1964-65	199,516	723,730	923,246	488,222	324,606	812,828	-110,418
1965-66	201,349 ⁴	700,526	901,875	462,596	382,732	845,328	-56,547
1966-67	193,677	710,084	903,761	499,967	385,436	885,404	-18,358
1967-68	227,020 ⁴	774,269	1,001,289	562,928	405,750	968,678	-32,611
1968-69	288,599	859,021	1,147,620	677,455	495,501	1,172,957	25,337

¹ Excluding specie. ² Including the equivalent, in terms of greasy wool, of wool exported after scouring or carbonising; but excluding noils and wool waste prior to 1964-65.

STATISTICS (Chapter 9)

Overseas Exports							Year
Wool ²		Butter		Meat	Sugar		
'000 lb	\$'000	cwt	\$'000	\$'000	tons	\$'000	
2,508	..	..	..	..	..	..	1860
17,791	1,019	..	..	23	..	..	1865
17,567	1,569	..	..	5	309 ³	18	1870
17,244	1,361	8	..	46	158 ³	8	1880
41,252	2,739	7	..	85	1,509 ³	56	1885
47,850	3,644	43	..	278	2,016 ³	74	1890
57,226	3,117	320	2	1,922	7,589 ³	229	1895
37,749	2,571	9,237	78	2,697	4,976 ³	137	1900
35,323	2,655	63,125	581	1,320	218	5	1905
102,405	8,357	153,689	1,503	3,288	27	1	1910
85,158	7,844	21,018	272	5,533	5	..	1915-16
101,175	12,434	232,745	5,928	7,446	1	..	1920-21
191,157	21,723	363,606	4,764	4,095	1	..	1921-22
134,649	20,857	188,041	3,176	3,754	3	..	1922-23
104,252	20,318	148,778	2,263	2,690	5,993	300	1923-24
111,538	23,986	393,995	5,617	8,368	80,228	1,925	1924-25
175,862	25,888	326,855	4,809	6,914	195,476	4,413	1925-26
111,177	16,987	203,799	3,006	3,053	62,986	1,882	1926-27
119,862	19,640	404,798	6,043	4,752	3,696	..	1927-28
140,907	19,602	401,862	6,361	5,843	199,160	4,126	1928-29
145,666	13,830	417,697	5,733	5,292	178,801	4,134	1929-30
169,726	13,350	603,419	7,063	5,288	207,214	3,869	1930-31
180,304	12,327	645,600	7,072	4,505	288,190	6,256	1931-32
179,970	12,830	683,436	5,566	3,868	186,195	3,585	1932-33
169,101	19,947	875,754	6,520	4,444	307,406	5,675	1933-34
175,591	14,741	911,909	7,353	5,672	310,657	5,432	1934-35
140,899	15,741	680,628	7,623	5,367	299,786	5,480	1935-36
153,068	20,341	481,116	6,183	6,541	405,587	7,385	1936-37
167,656	18,784	670,192	9,070	9,118	426,165	8,016	1937-38
187,113	17,043	1,138,804	15,047	9,771	441,788	8,312	1938-39
180,193	20,208	953,094	13,054	11,798	522,343	12,292	1939-40
122,056	15,361	671,190	9,163	11,081	372,525	9,668	1940-41
136,446	16,916	383,968	5,373	8,648	195,866	5,150	1941-42
161,507	22,502	401,196	5,595	3,036	60,332	1,749	1942-43
120,218	18,205	358,705	5,245	2,939	82,967	2,489	1943-44
132,622	19,224	287,830	5,738	3,414	104,843	3,141	1944-45
162,879	24,261	549,575	10,945	8,487	137,684	5,300	1945-46
291,883	48,887	329,360	6,801	13,989	109,081	4,885	1946-47
156,340	40,719	657,471	16,414	16,973	94,647	5,706	1947-48
235,656	94,307	753,009	21,726	23,250	405,046	25,934	1948-49
193,456	93,277	649,047	20,468	24,924	426,911	27,802	1949-50
185,000	206,123	495,879	16,983	26,560	381,819	28,967	1950-51
148,318	107,505	39,486	1,768	23,906	160,526	13,043	1951-52
150,341	112,280	526,722	21,481	50,502	453,412	42,529	1952-53
191,756	142,716	374,501	15,395	57,197	699,206	62,336	1953-54
178,733	114,040	426,755	17,696	60,007	730,782	61,547	1954-55
174,598	96,834	550,721	19,148	59,325	585,313	48,598	1955-56
243,070	170,827	372,610	11,154	54,140	668,374	56,552	1956-57
221,324	133,535	226,336	6,327	45,672	703,258	69,314	1957-58
207,304	91,687	452,046	13,678	87,625	798,189	63,771	1958-59
233,645	126,237	417,487	15,132	78,841	695,024	52,793	1959-60
235,885	108,345	219,789	6,737	59,581	787,347	69,322	1960-61
243,720	116,037	286,440	7,670	78,663	833,350	66,965	1961-62
234,451	119,548	257,613	6,924	93,312	1,134,838	89,823	1962-63
251,271	146,880	314,632	8,880	104,061	1,106,963	154,616	1963-64
245,022	127,479	272,142	9,214	118,206	1,259,407	111,632	1964-65
214,262 ^r	106,703 ^r	194,157	6,360	116,073	1,238,836	92,819	1965-66
186,278	93,153	239,139	7,158	118,533	1,619,759	98,113	1966-67
216,363	98,828	170,040	5,245	117,850	1,576,334	95,616	1967-68
228,563	109,197	38,814	1,199	131,589	2,014,777	116,253	1968-69

³ Chiefly refined sugar. ⁴ Excluding import of a naval vessel cleared through a Queensland port. ^r Revised since last issue.

ⁿ Not available.

SUMMARY OF MARKETING

Year	Raw Sugar Production				Butter		Wool
	Average Net Price per Ton ¹			Proportion of Australian Production Exported	Return to Manufacturer ² per Cwt	Proportion Sold Overseas	Average Price per Lb (Greasy) ³
	Australian Sales	Overseas Sales	Total Pooled Sugar				
1860	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	%	cents
1865	..	..	..	..	..	..	n
1870	n	..	n	..	..	..	n
1875-76	n	..	n	..	..	..	n
1880-81	n	..	n	..	..	..	n
1885-86	n	..	n	..	..	..	n
1890-91	n	..	n	..	..	..	n
1895-96	19.25	..	19.25	..	n	1	n
1900-01	19.25	..	19.25	..	n	12	5.07
1905-06	20.22	..	20.22	..	n	35	8.24
1910-11	18.75	..	18.75	..	n	55	8.47
1915-16	36.00	..	36.00	..	n	56	9.79
1920-21	60.67	..	60.67	..	n	14	10.10
1921-22	60.67	..	60.67	..	n	43	12.81
1922-23	60.67	..	60.67	..	n	76	16.82
1923-24	54.00	n	54.00	6	n	52	20.78
1924-25	54.00	42.00	52.00	18	n	24	22.16
1925-26	52.00	22.58	39.06	44	n	58	13.91
1926-27	53.50	29.88	49.08	19	n	48	14.91
1927-28	53.00	24.25	44.03	31	n	65	15.94
1928-29	53.35	21.00	41.79	36	n	61	13.07
1929-30	53.60	19.70	40.58	38	15.92	63	8.55
1930-31	54.00	16.50	39.01	39	13.58	74	7.73
1931-32	53.90	18.70	35.98	50	12.06	76	6.45
1932-33	50.22	16.58	37.62	37	9.58	76	7.90
1933-34	47.85	16.05	32.35	48	8.92	80	12.92
1934-35	48.00	15.12	31.05	51	10.14	78	8.65
1935-36	48.00	15.88	32.37	48	11.78	70	11.61
1936-37	48.20	15.90	30.47	54	12.52	62	13.76
1937-38	48.00	16.60	30.64	55	13.76	69	9.98
1938-39	48.00	16.42	30.22	56	13.65	78	8.80
1939-40	47.25	20.74	31.52	59	14.23	75	11.12
1940-41	46.10	22.55	34.27	50	14.32	66	11.05
1941-42	45.30	21.84	36.02	41	14.68	50	11.22
1942-43	45.45	21.62	38.05	32	16.45	40	12.92
1943-44	45.05	26.25	42.12	17	19.06	41	13.24
1944-45	44.20	30.05	39.61	32	19.88	45	13.37
1945-46	43.80	33.78	40.61	32	20.43	58	13.23
1946-47	43.80	42.99	43.68	16	21.91	56	22.07
1947-48	48.00	59.24	49.88	18	24.52	70	37.79
1948-49	46.10	56.19	50.99	47	26.65	70	42.74
1949-50	48.60	58.75	53.48	47	29.32	66	57.06
1950-51	49.10	65.65	56.53	44	32.74	49	118.11
1951-52	67.40	73.54	68.75	21	42.91	15	70.01
1952-53	88.30	82.20	85.22	50	48.31	56	74.04
1953-54	95.85	77.38	84.79	58	49.02	43	72.09
1954-55	94.10	74.80	82.46	59	47.48	52	60.71
1955-56	93.80	77.15	84.64	53	46.59	60	55.69
1956-57	107.15	82.64	93.05	56	45.82	45	70.08
1957-58	108.30	91.67	98.49	57	45.24	44	54.23
1958-59	109.50	78.82	90.62	61	47.78	54	41.97
1959-60	112.85	80.62	94.83	55	48.10	58	47.69
1960-61	125.05	79.87	97.78	60	46.86	38	44.51
1961-62	124.95	75.34	95.99	58	46.10	51	45.35
1962-63	125.10	81.98	95.52	68	47.30	46	50.43
1963-64	122.00	131.49	128.22	65	47.83	45	56.28
1964-65	120.75	83.83	95.53	68	48.33	45	47.82
1965-66	121.95	67.23	84.58	67	46.28	45	48.50
1966-67	121.25	57.45	83.00	72	45.04	49	46.93
1967-68	142.80	59.37	83.38	73	45.66 ⁴	37	43.50
1968-69	143.20	62.83	81.53	76	44.36	31	45.23

¹ Queensland sugar only, including "excess" sugar. ² Overall return including subsidy or bounty which commenced in 1942. ³ On Brisbane wool market. Estimated on an average bale weight of 329 lb prior to 1925-26. For further particulars see pages 197 and 364. ⁴ Slaughtering in slaughterhouses estimated up to 1900-01. See also page 188. ⁵ Average prices of fat stock, Brisbane saleyards. See also

STATISTICS (Chapter 10)

Meat				Export Price Index, Australia ⁶	Index of Volume of Exports, Queensland ⁷	Year
Livestock Slaughtered ⁴			Average Price of Bullocks ⁵			
Cattle (including Calves)	Sheep (including Lambs)	Pigs				
'000	'000	'000	\$			
18	57	2	n	..	..	1860
61	178	5	n	..	..	1865
67	529	7	n	..	..	1870
88	342	10	n	..	..	1875-76
128	454	13	n	..	..	1880-81
195	711	20	n	..	..	1885-86
216	951	29	n	..	..	1890-91
510	2,110	87	n	..	..	1895-96
503	861	129	n	..	..	1900-01
219	598	187	n	..	..	1905-06
379	1,751	169	n	..	..	1910-11
653	1,316	216	n	..	..	1915-16
449	461	158	n	..	..	1920-21
500	769	187	n	..	..	1921-22
504	763	236	n	..	..	1922-23
566	618	263	n	..	..	1923-24
893	446	270	n	..	..	1924-25
778	635	310	n	..	..	1925-26
568	679	280	n	..	..	1926-27
740	670	310	n	..	..	1927-28
685	805	381	n	31	..	1928-29
634	1,090	367	n	25	..	1929-30
648	1,671	408	n	19	..	1930-31
541	1,762	408	n	19	..	1931-32
597	1,564	377	n	19	..	1932-33
719	1,299	406	n	24	..	1933-34
851	1,276	488	13.89	20	..	1934-35
866	972	558	15.78	25	..	1935-36
1,041	1,025	529	16.74	30	..	1936-37
1,266	1,121	513	18.48	27	..	1937-38
1,284	1,121	562	18.71	22	..	1938-39
1,257	1,232	684	21.03	26	..	1939-40
1,137	1,275	708	22.14	28	..	1940-41
1,106	1,499	639	22.70	28	..	1941-42
1,090	2,155	566	23.57	30	..	1942-43
972	2,207	536	29.16	31	..	1943-44
957	1,907	509	29.08	34	..	1944-45
799	1,434	457	30.03	39	59	1945-46
1,113	1,239	429	30.68	54	81	1946-47
1,147	1,048	402	34.94	75	70	1947-48
1,094	989	498	42.35	88	105	1948-49
1,113	1,003	511	50.77	101	91	1949-50
1,187	772	463	61.52	173	83	1950-51
1,057	803	370	81.28	125	57	1951-52
1,267	1,063	400	75.25	128	92	1952-53
1,379	1,083	462	81.87	125	104	1953-54
1,442	1,011	497	80.45	114	104	1954-55
1,515	1,188	460	72.92	105	114	1955-56
1,655	1,272	440	73.08	117	123	1956-57
1,555	1,383	463	81.38	102	105	1957-58
1,899	1,639	522	95.88	90	130	1958-59
1,538	2,124	531	114.22	100 ⁶	124	1959-60
1,479	2,943	555	118.24	95	116	1960-61
1,594	2,426	598	95.22	96	120	1961-62
1,817	2,134	605	98.39	101	139	1962-63
1,868	2,421	608	111.62	114	152	1963-64
1,973	2,955	625	116.07	105	155	1964-65
1,900	2,786	642	133.11	107	150	1965-66
1,684	2,160	668	141.68	105	177	1966-67
1,671	2,496	737 ^r	149.65	100	206	1967-68
1,832	2,733	802	152.58	102	247	1968-69

page 376. 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 339. ⁷ Base: Pre-war year 1938-39 = 100. For particulars see page 319.

n Not available.

r Revised since last issue.

SUMMARY OF PRICES AND WAGES

Year	Wholesale Price Index Numbers, Australia ¹ (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs)			Retail Price Index Numbers,			
	Goods Principally Imported	Goods Principally Home Produced	Total All Groups	Food	Clothing and Drapery	Housing ^a	Household Supplies and Equipment
1910-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1915-16	..	..	..	24	18	..	..
1920-21	..	..	..	31	33	..	..
1921-22	..	..	..	26	30	..	..
1922-23	..	..	..	25	26	..	..
1923-24	..	..	..	27	28	..	..
1924-25	..	..	..	26	27	..	..
1925-26	..	..	..	27	27	..	..
1926-27	..	..	..	27	26	..	..
1927-28	..	..	..	26	25	..	..
1928-29	91	118	110	26	25	..	..
1929-30	94	118	111	25	25	..	..
1930-31	100	99	99	22	23	..	..
1931-32	100	92	95	21	22	..	..
1932-33	97	87	90	20	21	..	..
1933-34	89	89	90	20	21	..	..
1934-35	92	89	90	20	20	..	..
1935-36	95	92	93	22	20	..	..
1936-37	99	98	99	23	21	..	..
1937-38	102	101	101	23	21	..	..
1938-39	99	100	100	24	22	..	..
1939-40	111	101	104	24	23	..	..
1940-41	133	106	114	25	27	..	..
1941-42	153	112	124	26	32	..	..
1942-43	176	120	136	27	36	..	..
1943-44	182	122	140	27	38	..	..
1944-45	182	124	141	27	38	..	..
1945-46	178	127	142	27	38	..	..
1946-47	177	130	144	28	40	..	..
1947-48	192	145	159	31	43	..	..
1948-49	201	172	180	36.8 ^b	47.8 ^b	41.3	58.9
1949-50	223	196	204	39.7	54.9	45.1	62.3
1950-51	256	240	244	44.7	63.3	49.1	68.7
1951-52	288	300	297	58.7	76.1	54.5	79.9
1952-53	292	331	319	65.2	80.9	61.5	85.9
1953-54	271	339	319	67.4	81.6	62.4	87.3
1954-55	277	340	322	67.8	81.9	64.3	88.0
1955-56	292	352	334	70.1	82.7	67.9	88.1
1956-57	311	357	344	72.7	84.7	72.8	91.5
1957-58	301	355	339	73.7	87.2	76.1	92.9
1958-59	283	358	336	78.1	88.5	78.9	93.6
1959-60	281	375	348	80.9	90.5	81.5	95.0
1960-61	278	394	360	84.9	93.1	84.6	95.5
1961-62	270	363	336	85.2	94.4	86.3	97.0
1962-63	272	368	340	84.6	94.6	88.5	96.9
1963-64	275	376	346	86.7	95.3	89.2	95.9
1964-65	277	388	355	92.2	96.6	91.5	96.8
1965-66	280	409	371	98.4	97.8	97.3	98.8
1966-67	283	425	383	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	287	431	388	103.7	102.4	105.8	101.2
1968-69	n	n	389	104.7	104.3	109.6	104.3

¹ Base: Average for three years ended June 1939 = 100. Prices used are principally Melbourne, representing most Australian wholesale markets. ² Base for each column: 1966-67 = 100.0. "C" Series Index numbers, arithmetically converted from their original base, are shown from 1915-16 to 1947-48; thereafter Consumer Price Index numbers are shown. The group headings are those of the Consumer Price Index and are applicable to the "C" Series Index only in a broad sense. Because of the different weighting patterns and fields covered there is no direct line of continuity between the two indexes. For particulars of a long-term index see page 388. ³ Not available prior to 1948-49 as the "C" Series Index included only rents of

STATISTICS (Chapters 11 and 12)

Brisbane ^a		Basic Wage, Brisbane Adult Weekly Rate ^a			Average Weekly Wage Rates for Adult Males, Queensland	Year
Miscellaneous	All Groups	Commonwealth Authority ^b	State Authority			
		Males	Males	Females		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	
..	..	..	..	..	4.92	1910-11
26	24	..	..	..	5.43	1915-16
39	35	..	..	..	9.15	1920-21
32	31	..	8.50	4.30	9.67	1921-22
31	29	..	8.00	4.10	9.38	1922-23
32	31	7.60	8.00	4.10	9.42	1923-24
32	30	7.50	8.00	4.10	9.58	1924-25
31	31	7.70	8.50	4.30	9.99	1925-26
32	31	8.25	8.50	4.30	10.01	1926-27
32	30	7.95	8.50	4.30	10.01	1927-28
32	30	7.90	8.50	4.30	10.12	1928-29
32	30	8.05	8.50	4.30	10.12	1929-30
31	27	7.05	7.70	3.95	9.24	1930-31
31	26	5.85	7.40	3.90	8.90	1931-32
31	25	5.67	7.40	3.90	8.84	1932-33
30	25	5.93	7.40	3.90	8.81	1933-34
31	25	6.20	7.40	3.90	8.88	1934-35
30	26	6.40	7.40	3.90	8.84	1935-36
32	27	6.60	7.40	3.90	8.86	1936-37
32	28	7.40	7.80	4.10	9.27	1937-38
32	29	7.50	8.10	4.30	9.58	1938-39
33	29	7.60	8.40	4.50	9.94 ^c	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 ^d	43.1 ^e	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 ^f	34.20	25.90	45.55	1967-68
106.0	105.5	37.10	35.55	27.25	49.01	1968-69

privately owned houses. The Consumer Price Index includes costs of home ownership and government and private rents. ⁴ Ruling at 31 December, middle of financial year shown. ⁵ Average minimum weekly wage rate as at 31 December, middle of financial year shown. From 1939-40, the series, previously unweighted, has been revised by weighting for numbers engaged in various occupations, and by the exclusion of rural occupations. ⁶ The Commonwealth Basic Wage was abolished on 5 June 1967. The 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. n Not available.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC

Year	State Government Receipts					State Government Expenditure		
	Taxation (All Funds)	From Common- wealth ¹	Total Consoli- dated Revenue Fund	Total Trust Funds	All Receipts	Consoli- dated Revenue Fund	Trust Funds	All Expend- iture
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1860	127	..	357	..	357	360	..	360
1865	442	..	945	86	1,031	898	..	919
1870	728	..	1,486	56	1,542	1,532	31	1,566
1875-76	1,208	..	2,527	116	2,643	2,630	84	2,714
1880-81	1,316	..	4,047	106	4,154	3,515	94	3,610
1885-86	2,459	..	5,737	234	5,970	6,180	302	6,482
1890-91	3,057	..	6,700	242	6,942	7,369	260	7,630
1895-96	3,134	..	7,283	567	7,850	7,136	527	7,663
1900-01	2,250	1,167	8,193	522	8,714	9,249	473	9,722
1905-06	1,012	1,714	7,707	848	8,555	7,451	1,030	8,482
1910-11	1,392	1,376	10,640	1,243	11,883	10,629	1,717	12,347
1915-16	2,922	1,667	15,413	2,630	18,043	15,343	3,925	19,268
1920-21	7,440	1,821	25,202	8,220	33,422	25,182	9,288	34,471
1921-22	7,044	1,902	24,623	8,115	32,738	25,000	8,477	33,477
1922-23	6,882	2,002	25,199	9,996	35,195	25,569	10,935	36,504
1923-24	7,530	2,058	26,856	12,638	39,494	26,831	13,285	40,115
1924-25	8,216	2,280	29,795	12,640	42,435	29,761	12,826	42,587
1925-26	8,694	2,436	31,200	13,518	44,717	32,309	14,581	46,890
1926-27	9,580	2,636	32,296	13,816	46,112	32,982	14,984	47,966
1927-28	10,786	2,918	33,436	11,989	45,425	33,415	10,953	44,368
1928-29	10,350	2,854	33,472	12,313	45,786	33,804	11,770	45,574
1929-30	9,692	3,174	31,996	11,401	43,397	33,442	10,554	43,996
1930-31	11,085	3,046	30,145	11,239	41,384	31,829	10,413	42,243
1931-32	9,524	2,902	25,988	9,770	35,758	30,139	8,660	38,798
1932-33	11,322	2,874	26,793	11,158	37,951	29,902	11,300	41,202
1933-34	11,693	3,016	27,719	13,646	41,365	29,976	11,939	41,915
1934-35	13,093	3,652	30,560	15,284	45,844	31,689	13,528	45,218
1935-36	14,646	3,374	30,978	15,198	46,176	32,462	14,857	47,319
1936-37	15,462	3,620	33,070	16,619	49,689	33,630	16,235	49,866
1937-38	17,079	4,127	34,679	19,052	53,732	35,136	17,782	52,918
1938-39	17,293	4,484	38,661	19,578	58,238	38,633	19,456	58,089
1939-40	17,633	4,726	41,511	18,566	60,077	41,479	18,052	59,531
1940-41	18,361	4,499	43,079	17,524	60,603	43,023	15,131	58,154
1941-42	17,884	8,162	47,326	21,666	68,992	47,198	19,828	67,026
1942-43	16,908	28,186	58,568	55,594	114,162	58,364	37,949	96,313
1943-44	17,566	28,154	57,936	50,906	108,842	57,709	39,725	97,434
1944-45	17,856	8,376	52,895	25,247	78,141	51,756	21,117	72,873
1945-46	18,968	5,566	49,549	23,362	72,911	49,519	21,441	70,960
1946-47	21,334	6,310	50,066	27,454	77,520	50,035	31,460	81,495
1947-48	24,102	6,846	53,640	30,609	84,248	53,829	32,894	86,723
1948-49	28,441	7,593	65,958	36,058	102,016	65,859	37,872	103,731
1949-50	32,713	11,143	74,239	41,118	115,357	74,180	43,422	117,601
1950-51	39,982	14,063	89,446	54,550	143,996	89,250	50,907	140,156
1951-52	47,184	21,198	111,506	70,776	182,282	111,415	70,850	182,266
1952-53	58,179	20,092	126,341	78,274	204,615	125,959	75,543	201,502
1953-54	64,148	22,442	139,392	89,051	228,444	138,706	77,057	215,763
1954-55	69,083	24,386	147,639	95,577	243,217	147,204	95,192	242,396
1955-56	74,484	23,684	151,337	100,634	251,972	154,784	112,840	267,624
1956-57	80,066	29,229	170,316	113,166	283,483	170,286	116,698	286,984
1957-58	86,580	34,980	175,911	127,355	303,266	178,940	122,322	301,262
1958-59	91,335	36,231	187,591 ¹	133,121	320,712	189,973	130,040 ¹	320,013
1959-60	115,393	27,131	203,824 ¹	142,898	346,722	204,154	144,356 ¹	348,510
1960-61	129,304	29,994	217,634	153,775	371,408	218,870	153,753	372,623
1961-62	136,009	38,784	234,650	172,477	407,128	234,431	169,613	404,043
1962-63	145,129	46,000	245,636 ¹	228,915	474,551	245,582	223,223 ¹	468,804
1963-64	155,403	48,073	260,897	249,765	510,662	260,454	243,689	504,144
1964-65	165,990	48,854	267,139	262,776	529,916	271,215	264,928	536,143
1965-66	181,660	60,662	294,502	289,627	584,129	298,022	288,701	586,723
1966-67	204,702	70,038	323,781	321,055	644,836	323,523	315,191	638,714
1967-68	232,685	76,301	376,987 ²	355,120 ²	732,107 ²	376,017 ²	348,442	724,459 ²
1968-69	253,343	81,947	387,866	378,924	766,790	388,777	373,531	762,308

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 and up to 1923 include loan receipts. All receipts of business undertakings are included.

FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 13)

Gross Loan Expenditure	State Gross Public Debt at 30 June					Local Government Revenue ²	Year
	Where Payable		Total	Average Rate of Interest per \$100	Accumulated Sinking Fund		
	Australia	Overseas					
\$'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	..	1,522	1895-96
2,424	11,408	65,664	77,071	3.68	..	1,024	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
6,583	53,574	117,808	171,382	4.00	788	4,444	1921-22
7,460	60,758	115,252	176,010	4.30	1,378	4,992	1922-23
9,337	64,350	117,908	182,257	4.28	1,880	6,472	1923-24
10,912	68,098	125,906	194,003	4.74	2,215	5,508	1924-25
9,944	72,602	132,298	204,899	4.78	2,816	6,236	1925-26
8,373	78,660	134,300	212,960	4.79	3,442	9,050	1926-27
20,068 ³	78,806	144,522	223,328	4.80	3,963	9,378	1927-28
9,334	80,080	145,645	225,724	4.80	1,674	12,540	1928-29
7,763	81,749	142,549	224,298	4.76	1,630	12,786	1929-30
6,684	82,153	142,309	224,462	4.79	1,555	12,782	1930-31
2,529	82,088	141,736	223,824	4.38	977	11,504	1931-32
7,700	87,702	141,360	229,062	4.35	926	12,614	1932-33
8,804	94,745	140,890	235,635	4.20	967	12,616	1933-34
10,925	96,952	140,741	237,694	4.18	1,377	14,826	1934-35
10,140	104,596	140,677	245,272	4.11	1,579	15,798	1935-36
8,281	109,175	140,621	249,797	4.11	2,165	15,778	1936-37
7,700	111,304	140,259	251,563	4.10	1,441	15,622	1937-38
6,985	115,222	139,785	255,006	4.10	1,635	15,103	1938-39
7,924	118,684	139,382	258,066	4.08	1,586	16,138	1939-40
6,715	121,224	138,965	260,189	4.08	2,594	n	1940-41
6,064	126,226	136,118	262,343	3.80	2,246	n	1941-42
3,928	121,018	136,118	257,137	3.83	1,700	n	1942-43
3,547	122,261	136,098	258,358	3.82	3,690	n	1943-44
3,122	134,687	128,180	262,867	3.75	2,267	18,886	1944-45
4,817	152,885	113,705	266,590	3.48	3,089	19,200	1945-46
9,363	166,287	104,424	270,711	3.38	756	19,582	1946-47
11,945	173,007	104,381	277,388	3.35	544	22,188	1947-48
14,537	187,683	100,567	288,250	3.28	154	25,387	1948-49
18,370	202,211	99,112	301,323	3.25	131	29,801	1949-50
35,695	234,094	98,220	332,314	3.18	102	36,212	1950-51
47,625	276,624	97,995	374,620	3.09	988	45,815	1951-52
44,008	310,903	97,607	408,510	3.19	1,668	53,229	1952-53
41,260	344,330	96,463	440,793	3.28	533	56,984	1953-54
40,996	377,471	95,478	472,949	3.47	615	n	1954-55
43,810	409,979	95,620	505,599	3.55	434	n	1955-56
46,252	443,235	95,405	538,639	3.71	214	68,608	1956-57
46,381	475,917	95,978	571,895	3.79	77	74,020	1957-58
53,863	507,318	99,622	606,940	3.88	283	81,419	1958-59
59,884	544,513	100,335	644,848	3.96	210	88,538	1959-60
60,672	581,565	103,334	684,900	4.18	301	95,197	1960-61
62,717	623,308	104,334	727,642	4.28	327	101,625	1961-62
64,262	661,225	108,856	770,081	4.26	641	112,859	1962-63
71,147	710,625	110,845	821,469	4.28	744	123,966	1963-64
79,104	771,706	107,986	879,691	4.41	664	134,567	1964-65
79,095	836,050	100,475	936,525	4.56	278	147,588	1965-66
82,600	947,522	64,140	1,011,662	4.71	423	159,599	1966-67
89,003	1,015,768	61,888	1,077,656	4.74	437	175,579 ^r	1967-68
93,950	1,090,887	57,933	1,148,820	4.82	2,658	194,456	1968-69

³ Loan assets and liabilities of the Agricultural Bank and State Advances Corporation Trust Funds transferred to Loan Fund. ⁴ Excluding amounts transferred from Trust Funds to offset accumulated debit balances in the Consolidated Revenue Fund. ⁵ Including Commonwealth Government loan of \$19,768(000) to the Sugar Board. n Not available. r Revised since last issue.

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 14)

Year	Trading Banks			Savings Banks Deposits at 30 June	Life Insurance Annual Premiums ³	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
1921-22	47,435	64,003	6,060	38,788	2,472	300	n	6,266
1922-23	55,133	71,598	6,648	40,967	n	326	n	9,372
1923-24	59,928	71,324	7,497	40,821	2,850	340	n	10,079
1924-25	62,789	82,339	8,162	42,680	3,134	337	n	9,900
1925-26	67,332	86,325	7,422	45,674	3,304	369	19,378	11,493
1926-27	76,593	85,862	7,527	44,905	3,498	378	21,405	11,378
1927-28	70,551	88,410	7,256	46,650	3,652	391	17,594	10,616
1928-29	73,448	93,437	7,554 ²	48,151	3,830	412	18,289	9,708
1929-30	73,260	88,556	7,133	47,802	3,848	441	18,621	8,468
1930-31	64,203	87,536	5,933	44,709	3,854	443	10,980	5,863
1931-32	60,010	86,286	5,371	45,904	3,892	444	13,862	5,334
1932-33	63,065	85,324	5,493	46,906	4,110	421	14,141	6,810
1933-34	65,092	84,960	5,984	49,669	4,196	436	16,152	6,793
1934-35	71,158	86,037	6,770	52,393	4,601	439	17,752	8,308
1935-36	76,169	86,997	7,056	54,263	4,953	459	n	12,674
1936-37	78,673	91,722	7,506	54,609	5,380	452	16,914	8,433
1937-38	83,420	100,189	8,076	56,413	5,768	462	19,419	9,635
1938-39	85,582	98,854	8,424	58,089	6,148	472	19,259	9,426
1939-40	84,338	102,147	9,340	56,504	6,442	483	19,109	9,347
1940-41	83,025	106,852	9,452	58,178	6,710	468	19,142	8,444
1941-42	81,468	118,315	9,630	62,429	6,722	463	14,667	6,557
1942-43	66,720	197,444	11,808	90,394	7,034	444	10,555	3,442
1943-44	56,642	234,368	13,632	130,958	7,552	458	16,481	4,924
1944-45	63,039	250,866	13,790	160,187	8,199	467	23,822	7,041
1945-46	63,883	215,838	14,308	180,126	9,282	493	35,333	11,794
1946-47	85,128	211,686	33,648 ²	171,204	10,234	514	46,287	22,239
1947-48	102,180	227,826	39,728	169,672	11,366	513	46,024	33,014
1948-49	116,500	257,748	48,730	174,884	12,502	527	54,897	33,188
1949-50	145,932	291,865	58,964	184,401	13,756	525	79,663	39,622
1950-51	181,574	350,986	78,022	197,679	15,318	536	120,433	55,348
1951-52	220,373	317,524	83,032	205,322	17,142	471	109,526	56,375
1952-53	214,200	367,399	87,592	218,720	18,886	504	104,519	56,593
1953-54	257,874	395,703	102,064	234,812	20,694	517	124,792	75,536
1954-55	280,933	395,717	107,746	249,629	22,572	606	127,469	66,971
1955-56	271,364	397,606	112,056	265,400	24,530	673	125,669	56,189
1956-57	255,298	437,067	125,486	289,216	26,974	732	125,926	61,471
1957-58	291,607	428,187	131,310	306,488	29,380	800	159,452	82,088
1958-59	287,233	452,669	140,506	333,306	31,582	909	174,308	92,264
1959-60	313,808	478,348	158,344	365,172	34,864	1,153	217,880	117,328
1960-61	307,700	476,672	163,802	374,262	38,054	1,330	211,399	110,739
1961-62	315,838	506,096	164,362	411,704	41,290	1,487	182,220	99,976
1962-63	330,966	549,296	185,138	470,352	44,760	1,568	211,314	115,827
1963-64	348,036	625,318	213,200	542,352	49,217	1,651	248,300	133,889
1964-65	403,520	667,820	232,886	593,026	54,700	1,899	302,345	161,024
1965-66	426,645	709,952	232,458	637,652	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	757,032	73,702	2,458	390,989	250,598
1968-69	534,284	871,805	325,320	818,999	n	n	452,530	297,811

¹ To 1944-45, average during quarter ended 30 June; in 1945-46, average of Mondays in June; from 1946-47, average of Wednesdays in June, for the Commonwealth and private trading banks.

² To 1945-46, average weekly Brisbane clearings, and, prior to 1928-29, for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the financial year shown; from 1946-47, average weekly Queensland debits to customers' accounts.

³ Calendar year ended six months later than the financial year shown.

⁴ Financial years 1924-25 onwards. Up to 1923-24, calendar years ended six months earlier.

n Not available.

INDEX

NOTE. Numbers in *italics* refer to the Summary.

	Page		Page
A		B	
Abattoirs	372	Baby Clinics	147
Aboriginal Study Grants	131	Bacon and Ham Production	199
Aborigines		Bacon Factories	188
Constitution Alteration	100	Balance of Payments, Australia	276
Population	100	Balance of Trade	
Schools	99	Australia	336
Voting Rights	98	Queensland	339, 546
Welfare	97	Bananas	202, 539
Accidents		Banking	490
Electrical	247	Bankruptcy	496
Mining	219	Banks	
Road Traffic	302	Commonwealth	490
Acoustic Laboratories	134	Debits to Customers' Accounts	492, 554
Administration (or Probate) Duty	463	Development	493
Adoption of Children	149	Savings	492, 554
Advanced Education Colleges	125	Trading	491, 554
Age Pensions	151, 535	Barley	
Aged, Homes for	150	Marketing	363
Ages		Production	202
At Death	87	Basic Wage	
At Marriage	80	Commonwealth	411, 551
Of Hospital Patients	92	Districts	49
Of Mothers	78	State	413, 551
Of Population	57	Batteries, State	217
Of Scholars	120	Bauxite	216
Agricultural Bank	479	Beekeeping	200
Agricultural College	125	Beef Cattle	
Agriculture		Breeds	187
Production	204, 538	Number	186, 536
Production, Value	204	Owners	180
Times of Planting and Harvesting		Roads	295
of Crops	28	Sizes of Herds	180
Air		Benefits Schemes: Medical, Hospital	136
Pollution Control	135	Betting Tax	465
Routes	313	Bills of Sale etc.	506
Transport	311	Birthplaces of Population	58
Airports, Passengers and Freight	312	Births	
Alcohol Clinic	135	Ages of Mothers	78
Alienated Land	162, 536	Ex-nuptial	79
Alumina	216	Masculinity	79
Ambulances	147	Months of Registration	76
Ante-natal Clinics	147	Multiple	79
Apiaries	200	Queensland	76, 533
Apprenticeship	425	Rates	77, 533
Arbitration, Industrial	405	Reproduction Rates	77
Area		Statistical Divisions	76
Brisbane Statistical Division	70	Still-births	80
Local Authorities	64	Blood Transfusion Service	136
Metropolitan	50	Boards, Marketing	343
Queensland	1, 160	Boat Facilities	282
States and Territories	1	Bookmakers' Licences	465
Within Tropics, All States	1	Bores, Artesian	173
Arrowroot	212	Borrowing, Australian	442
Art Gallery	133	Brigalow Lands Development	164
Artesian Water	173	Brisbane	
Artificial Fertilisers Used	213	Metropolitan Area	50
Australian Industry Development		Statistical Areas	49
Corporation	494	Statistical Division	70
Aviation, Civil	311	Transportation Study	295
Awards, Industrial		Brisbane Milk Board	358
Employees under	405	Broadcasting	
Wage Rates	420	Licences	316, 545

	Page
Death Duties	463
Deaths	
Ages	89
Causes	89
Crude Death Rate	82, 533
Foetal	83
Infant Mortality	82, 533
Maternal Mortality	85
Months of Registration	82
Perinatal	84
Queensland	82, 533
Rates, Principal Causes	86
Road Traffic	302
Debits (Bank) to Customers' Accounts	492, 554
Debt	
Financial Agreement	442
Government, Australia	456
Government, Queensland	452, 553
Degrees Conferred	128
Diseases	
Causing Death	87
Notifiable	90
Treated in Hospital	90
Disputes, Industrial	410
Divisions of Queensland	48
Divorce	112, 534
Drought Relief	480
Droughts	25
Drunkenness	107
Durations of Marriages	
Births, Ages of Mothers	78
Persons Divorced	114
Dwellings	
Constructed	260
Number	468
E	
Earnings	
Average Weekly	419
Survey of	423
Economic Censuses	510
Economy, Basic	32
Education	
Advanced	125
Primary	121, 534
Secondary	122, 534
Sub-tertiary Technical	124
Eggs	
Marketing	356
Production	199
Elections	
Commonwealth	43
Method of Voting	38
State	38
Electoral Districts, General	48
Electrical Accidents	247
Electrical Materials, Price Index	381
Electricity	
Commission, State	243
Production	242
Employers' Associations	409
Employment	
Apprentices	425
Average Earnings and Hours Worked	423
Civilian	402
Distribution of Work Force	399

	Page
Employment— <i>continued</i>	
Facilities	428
Factory	234, 542
Fluctuations	402
Full-time	402
Hours and Working Conditions	422
Industries	391
Local Trades Committees	427
Mining	218
Occupational Status	398
Occupations	396
Rural Industries	183
Transport	278
Workers under Awards	405
Epileptic Home	96
Estate Duty Rates	463
Examinations, School	123
Ex-nuptial Births	79
Expectation of Life	85
Expenditure	
All Governmental and Semi-governmental	479
Consolidated Revenue	
Commonwealth	454
Queensland	444, 552
Education	117, 534
Loan, Queensland	450, 553
Public Authorities, Australia	275
Exports	
Balance of	339
Destinations	320
Index at Constant Prices	340
Interstate	327, 546
Overseas	
Quantities, Main Items	326
Value	322, 546
Ports of Shipment	334
Price Index	339, 549
Quantities, Certain Commodities	337
Quantity Index	319, 549
Value	322, 546
Value, Ten Years	339
External Trade	
Australia	336
Queensland	334, 546
F	
Factories	
Brisbane and Queensland	224
Brisbane Suburban Divisions	227
Capital Equipment	237, 542
Census, 1968-69	223
Cities	226
Commodities Made	
Quantities	239
Values	240
Efficiency	242
Employment	234, 542
Heat, Light, and Power	242, 543
Industry Groups	227
Juveniles Employed	234
Number	225, 542
Other States	224
Output and Costs	237, 543
Processing, Sheltered, and Competitive	232
Production	225, 543
Salaries and Wages Paid	225, 542

	Page		Page
Industries		Licensing Commission, Liquor	115
Census 1966	391	Liens	506
Government Assistance	487	Life Insurance	497, 554
Production Value	248	Linseed	212
Industry Development Corporation	494	Liquor	
Infant Mortality		Licences	115, 534
All States	84	Local Option Polls	115
Queensland	83, 533	Taxation	466
Instalment Credit for Retail Sales	508	Livestock	
Institute of Medical Research	135	Distribution in Divisions	187
Institutes of Technology	125	Losses	188
Insurance		Numbers	186, 536
General	498	Owners	180
Life	497, 554	Prices	376
Unemployment	430	Sizes of Flocks and Herds	180
Workers' Compensation	429	Slaughtering	188, 549
Integrated Economic Censuses	510	States	187
Interest on Public Debt		Loan	
Australia	456	Council, Australian	442
Queensland	452	Expenditure	
Interim Retail Price Index	384	Commonwealth	456
Interstate Trade		Local Government	477
Exports	327, 546	Queensland	441, 553
Imports	334, 546	Fund, Queensland	450
Invalid Pensions	151, 535	Loans, Australian	442
Irrigation		Local Authorities	
Major Projects	170	Areas	64
On Rural Holdings	174	Boundaries	469
		Business Undertakings	476
J		Electricity Undertakings	475
Judicial Separations	112	Finance	461, 553
Jury System	102	Functions	467
Justice, Public	101	Health Services	135
Juveniles in Factories	234	Loans	477
		Populations	64
K		Properties Rated	468
Kindergartens	148	Sewerage	474
		Transport Services	475
L		Waterworks	474
Labour Force		Local Government	46
Industry Groups	391	Local Option (Liquor) Polls	115
Occupational Status	398	Local Trades Committees	427
Statistical Divisions	399	Lottery	
Lambs Marked	188	Golden Casket	487
Land		Tax	466
Administration Commission	159	M	
Agents' Districts	49	Machinery, Rural	184
Alienated	162, 536	Magistrates Courts	
History of Settlement	159	Civil	112
Leasehold	162, 536	Criminal	107
Reserved	167	Main Roads	296
Tax Rates	460	Maize	
Tenures	160	Marketing	363
Titles	116	Production	202, 538
Lead Production	216, 540	Manufacturing (see also Factories)	223, 542
Leave, Annual, Long Service, Sick	423	Marine Insurance	498
Legal System	101	Market Trust, Brisbane	368
Legitimation	79	Marketing Control	343
Libraries	131	Marriages	
Licences		Ages of Parties	80
Air Transport	312	Marital Status of Parties	80
Bookmakers'	465	Queensland	80, 533
Fisheries	215	Rates	81, 533
Liquor	115, 534	Religious Denominations	81
Motor Drivers'	301	Masculinity	
Radio	312, 545	Births	79
Road Transport	302	Population	53
Television	316		

	Page		Page
Maternal		Navy Beans, Marketing	368
Mortality	85	Net Reproduction Rates	77
Welfare	147	Net Value of Production	251
Maternity Allowances	155	Notifiable Diseases	90
Meat		Nurses Registered	139
Abattoirs	372	Nursing Home Benefits	137
Exports	189, 547		
Industry Authority	372	O	
Marketing	371	Occupational Status of Population ..	398
Production	189	Occupations, Census 1966	396
Meatworks (see also Factories) ..	188	Oil, Mineral	217
Medical Benefits Schemes	136	Oil Refineries	217
Medical Practitioners Registered ..	139	Onions	205
Medical Research Institute	135	Overseas Trade	
Members of Parliament	38	Commodities, Principal	322
Mental Institutions	146	Each Port	334
Mental Sickness	96	Exports	320, 546
Meteorology	16	Imports	327, 546
Metropolitan		Indexes	339
Area	50	Total Australia	336
Population	70	Total Queensland	334, 546
Migration	53, 532	Owners of Livestock	180
Milk			
Production	198	P	
School Service	134	Parking	
Supply in Urban Areas	358	Offences	107
Millet (Broom) Marketing	371	Revenue (Local Authorities) ..	476
Mineral Production		Parliament	
Queensland	215, 540	Commonwealth	42
States	218	Members' Pensions	42
Mineral Sands Concentrates	216, 541	Members' Salaries	42
Miners Engaged	218	Queensland	38
Mines	215, 540	Parliamentary Government, Cost ..	46
Mining		Pastoral Leases	163
Accidents	219	Patients in Hospitals	90, 535
Census	217	Payments, Balance of, Australia ..	276
Leases	165	Pay-roll Tax	464
Operations	218	Peanuts	
Royalties	215	Marketing	369
Statistical Divisions	220	Production	212
Ministry		Pearl, Australian Culture	214
Commonwealth	43	Pensioner Medical Service	138
Queensland	37	Pensions	
Money	490	Age and Invalid	151, 535
Money Market, Short-term	494	Blind Persons	152
Money Orders	315	Means Test	151
Mortality		Parliamentary, State	42
Districts	82	Service	154
Infant	83	War	153
Maternal	85	Widows'	153
Mortgages	506, 554	Perinatal Deaths	83
Motor Vehicles		Petroleum	
Drivers' Licences	301	Leases	166
Fees Payable	301	Production	217
Insurance	498	Pharmaceutical Benefits	138
Registrations	299, 545	Physical Features	2
Revenue Collected	299, 545	Physically Handicapped, Homes for	150
Multiple Births	79	Pigs	
Municipalities	46	Breeds	188
Museum	132	Marketing Board	373
Music, Conservatorium of	125	Number	186, 537
		Owners	180
N		Prices	376
National Fitness Council	136	Slaughtered	188, 549
National Health Benefits	136	Pineapple Production	202, 539
National Income and Expenditure ..	269	Planting Times for Crops	28
National Parks	178		
Natural Gas	217		
Natural Increase	53, 532		

	Page		Page
Plywood	223, 541	Public Hospitals	
Police	103, 534	Patients	
Pools, Marketing	343	Average Stay	94
Population		Number Treated	90, 535
Aborigines	99	States	141
Ages	57	System	140
Australian-born	58	Public Service Superannuation	488
Australian States		Publications, Official	564
Censuses	51	Pumpkins, Production	202
Estimated and Mean	53		
Birthplaces	58	Q	
Brisbane Statistical Areas	64	Quarries	
British-born	58	Class of Stone	220
Increases, Australian States	53	Operations	218
Local Authorities	63	Production	218
Marital Status	60	Statistical Divisions	220
Masculinity	53	Queensland Agricultural College	125
Metropolitan Area	70	Queensland Housing Commission	482
Occupational Status	398		
Occupations	396	R	
Period of Residence	61	Racing Tax	465
Queensland	51, 532	Radio Stations and Licences	316, 545
Religions	60	Radium Institute, Queensland	135
Statistical Divisions	63	Railways	
Towns (Urban Centres)	71	Finances	289, 544
Ports		Goods Traffic	289, 544
General	278	Government-owned, Australia	292
Overseas Trade	334	History	285
Post Office Revenue	314, 545	Operations	
Postal Orders	315	Divisions	291
Posts and Telegraphs	314	Five Years	290
Potatoes, Production	202	Metropolitan	290, 545
Poultry Farming	199	Passenger Traffic	289, 544
Premiers		Rolling Stock	289
Queensland	37	Rainfall	
States	45	Average Annual	20
Prevention of Disease	133	Brisbane	20
Price Control	389	Country Localities	24
Price Indexes		Rural Industry	25
"C" Series	384, 550	Real Property Transfers	506, 554
Consumer	384, 550	Reforestation	177
Export	340, 549	Regimen, Retail Price Index Numbers	383
Interim Retail	384	Registration	
Retail	383, 550	Medical Practitioners etc.	139
Wholesale	378, 550	Motor Vehicles	299, 545
Prices		Rehabilitation Service	157
Export	339	Religions of Population	60
Fat Stock	376	Rent Control	389
Food	381	Reproduction Rates	
Produce	377	Australia	77
Retail	381	Queensland	77
Prisoners	104, 534	Resources Development Bank	494
Prisons	104	Restaurant Liquor Licences	115
Private Schools	118	Retail	
Probate and Succession Duties		Establishments	264
Amounts Paid	458	Price Indexes	383, 550
Rates	463	Prices	381
Produce Prices	377	Sales	265
Production, Value of		Stocks	266
Agriculture	204	Trade	
Australia	248	Census	264
Factory	225	Seasonality	268
Queensland	250	Statistical Divisions	266
Statistical Divisions	253	Types of Business	267
Psychiatric Services	96	Revenue	
Public Curator	486	All Queensland Governmental and	
Public Debt		Semi-governmental	479
Australia	456	Commonwealth	453
Queensland	452, 553	Local Government	471, 553
Public Health Services	133		

	Page
Tin Production	216, 540
Tobacco	
Charge	465
Marketing	370
Production	211
Torres Strait Islanders	97
Totalisators	465
Tourist Industry	33
Trade	
Balance of	
Australia	336
Queensland	339, 546
Brief Survey	32
Exports	320, 546
General	318
Imports	327, 546
Retail	264
Total External	334, 546
Trade Unions	405
Trading Banks	491, 554
Traffic	
Accidents	302
Offences	107
Tramways, Metropolitan	293, 545
Transfers, Real Property	506, 554
Transport	
Air	311
Licensing Fees	301
Local Authority Services	293
Rail	285
Road	299
Sea	278
Trust Funds	450, 552
Tuberculosis Campaign	134

U

Unemployment Benefits	430
Unions	
Employees'	408
Employers'	409
University	
Degrees Conferred	128
Enrolments	127, 534
Establishment	126
Faculties	126
James Cook, North Queensland	128
Queensland	126
Residential Colleges	128
Staff	127
Uranium	217
Urban Centres	71

V

Value of Production	248
Vegetables	
Marketing	366
Production	205

Vegetation	9
Venerer Production	223, 541
Voting at Elections	38

W

Wage	
Average Rates	417, 551
Award Rates	420
Basic	411, 551
Earners	402
Minimum	
Commonwealth	413
State	417
Total	413
War Pensions	153
Water Conservation	168
Waterworks	474
Weather	16
Welfare Institutions	150
Wheat	
Australian Wheat Board	361
Marketing	359
Production	202, 538
State Wheat Board	359
Wholesale Price Indexes	
Basic Materials and Foodstuffs	378, 550
Building Materials	378
Electrical Installation Materials	381
Wholesale Prices of Livestock and	
Produce	376
Widows' Pensions	153
Widows' Training Scheme	153
Winter Rainfall	23
Wireless Licences	316, 545
Wool	
Exported Overseas	196, 547
Fleece Weight	194
Marketing	364, 548
Production	194, 537
Sales	
Average Price	197, 548
Quantity	197
Scours	197
Spinning Quality Groups	365
Tax	464
Workers'	
Compensation	429
Dwellings	
Advances	482
Cost of Building	262
Working	
Conditions	422
Population	391

Z

Zinc Production	216, 540
-----------------------	----------

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