

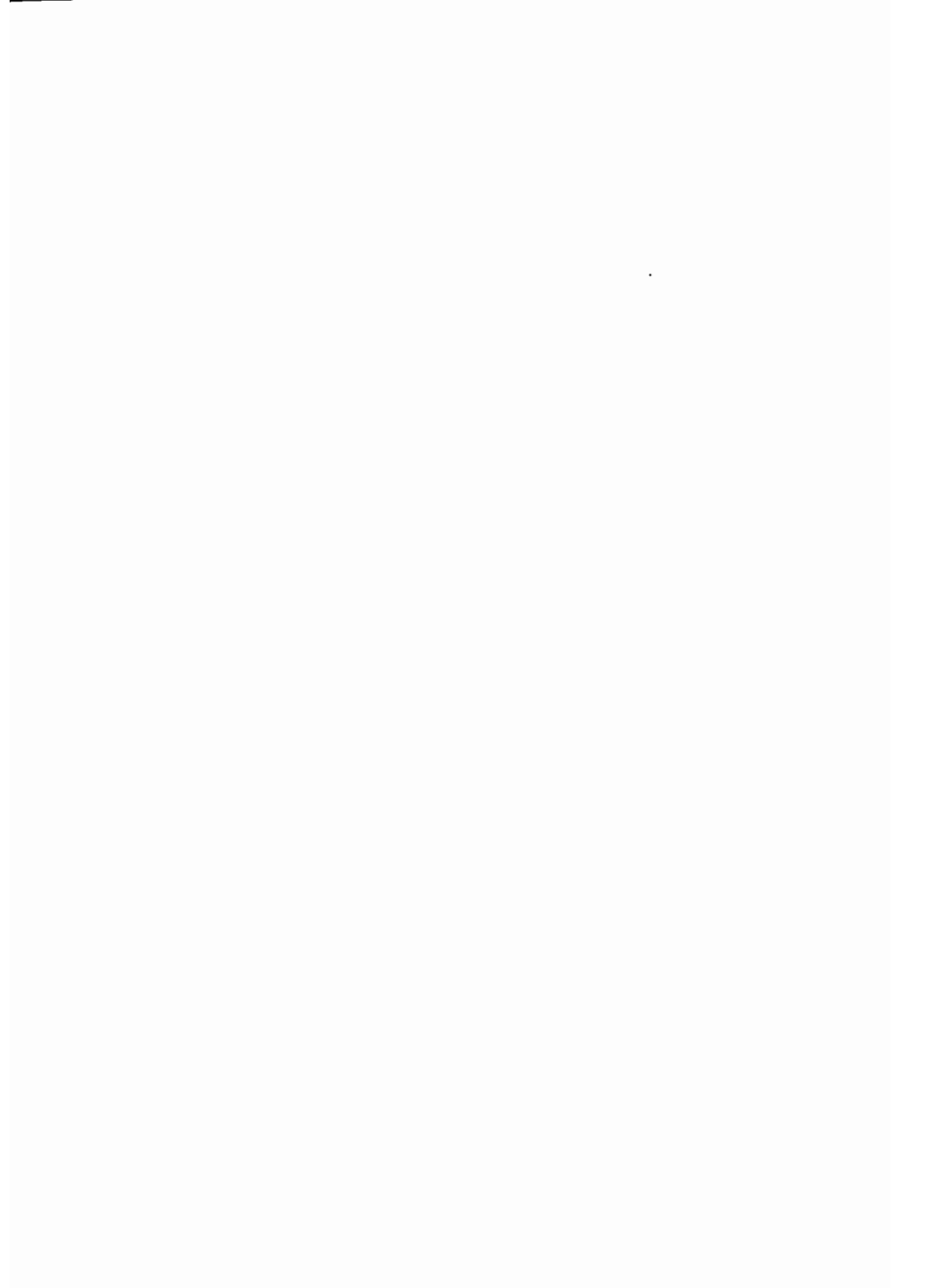
VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK 1961

*No. 75*

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The image is a blank white page, likely representing a missing or faded photograph. The caption at the bottom indicates it was intended to be an aerial view of Melbourne looking south from the Botanical Gardens.

Aerial view of Melbourne looking south from the Botanical Gardens

[*Department of Trade*





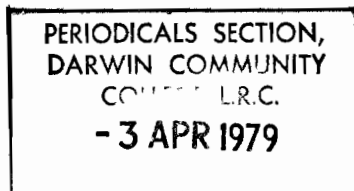
# VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK 1961

V. H. ARNOLD, F.I.A.

*Deputy Commonwealth Statistician  
and  
Government Statist for Victoria*



*No. 75*



*Melbourne*

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS

*Victorian Office*

1961

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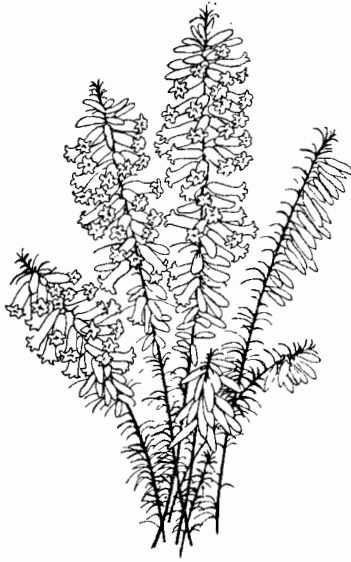
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“The form of the Pink Heath, *Epacris impressa* Labill. was proclaimed by the Governor of Victoria, General Sir Dallas Brooks, to be the Floral Emblem for the State of Victoria on 11th November, 1958. This plant was chosen as the result of a number of plebiscites made throughout Victoria by the Field Naturalists’ Club of Victoria, the Tree Planters Association of Victoria, and the Metropolitan Press, over a period of some twenty years”

## PREFACE

The publication of this seventy-fifth volume of the Victorian Year Book marks the appearance of the first of the new series of Year Books. It covers the years 1958 to 1960 and, following general practice, the date shown in the title will from now on refer to the year of publication.

Over recent years Victoria has expanded and altered so rapidly that it has been felt the contents of the Year Book should be re-examined in the light of changing circumstances. This has involved revision of the scope of the statistical information as well as the descriptive articles whose purpose it is to set the tables in a wider context. This has now been done and the extent of the Bureau's indebtedness to various experts and institutions in furnishing articles and other assistance will be apparent from the list of acknowledgments.

From now on the Year Book will again be published annually. In order to make this an opportunity not only of bringing statistical tables up to date, but also of presenting new information about various developments in the State, it is intended to publish each year a number of new special articles supplemented by photographs and maps, and to refer back to these in succeeding volumes by means of a cumulative index. This will ensure that, over a number of years, readers will be furnished with a wide range of authoritative articles dealing with many aspects of Victorian life and incorporating the latest developments at the time of writing. These articles will also be revised periodically as appropriate.

On the statistical side, most tables from the previous Year Books are continued and comparability preserved. There is thus a line of continuity for reference and research purposes. As mentioned in the last preface, the aim of the statistical tables has been to record activity over a number of years and to emphasize the broader rather than the narrower classification of facts. There is necessarily a considerable volume of detailed information which is not included in the Year Book but which is available on application to this Office: much of this is published in mimeographed statements, the scope of which is set out in the Office's List of Publications on pages 715-716.

The material in the Year Book has been carefully checked throughout, but I would be grateful to be advised of any defects in the text.

Readers requiring the main statistical information of this Year Book in a concise form are referred to the Victorian Pocket Year Book which has also been revised and extended this year.

In view of the number of persons and institutions involved in the work of revision I have expressed my thanks to them in detail in the following pages.

V. H. ARNOLD

*Deputy Commonwealth Statistician  
and Government Statist*

Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics,  
Victorian Office,  
Melbourne,  
February, 1961.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This revision of the Victorian Year Book has been a complex undertaking which would have been hardly possible without the willing co-operation of many persons and institutions in the community.

First, I wish to thank members of my own staff who have pursued their task with great enthusiasm and have endeavoured to make the Year Book a true reflection of Victoria's activities today. It has been edited by the Editor of Publications, Mr. H. L. Speagle, M.A., B.Ed. The revision, compilation, and tabulation of statistics has been the responsibility of the Assistant Deputy Commonwealth Statistician, Mr. F. W. Sayer, B. Com., and the four divisional supervisors working under him :—

Mr. P. Collins, Primary and Secondary Production

Mr. N. L. Dunstan, Business Statistics, Building and Employment

Mr. T. F. Fallon, B.A., Dip. Pub. Admin., A.I.A., Research, Development, and Publications

Mr. G. E. Kitson, Demography, Social Conditions, Finance, Trade and Transport.

Secondly, my thanks are due to the many persons and institutions listed below who either supplied basic information for the various articles or advised on their preparation. Their suggestions in many cases made possible a complete revision of the scope as well as the contents of various articles. I should especially like to mention the Chief Justice of Victoria, Lieut. Gen. Hon. Sir Edmund Herring, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D., K.St.J., who wrote the introduction to the section on "Justice and the Administration of Law".

Thirdly, I must thank Mr. Frank Campbell, Lecturer in Typography at the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, and his group of fellowship students who designed this book, and the Government Printer for his interest, skill, and resourcefulness in executing the design.

The following persons and institutions assisted in the preparation of the articles :—

### Part 1—History and Environment

Department of Geography, University of Melbourne

Director of Geological Survey

Department of Geology and Mineralogy, University of Melbourne

Department of History, University of Melbourne

Lands and Survey Department

Bureau of Meteorology

State Rivers and Water Supply Commission



## **Part 2—Government and Administration**

Clerk of Parliament  
Crown Law Department  
Official Secretary to His Excellency, the Governor of Victoria  
Department of Political Science, University of Melbourne  
Premier's Department  
Public Service Board  
Solicitor-General  
State Electoral Office

## **Part 4—Social Conditions**

*Age, The*  
Australian Administrative Staff College  
Australian Broadcasting Commission (Victoria)  
Australian Broadcasting Control Board  
Australian College of Education  
Australian Council for Educational Research  
Australian Red Cross Society (Victoria)  
Baillieu Library, University of Melbourne  
Baker Medical Research Institute  
Beaurepaire Centre, University of Melbourne  
Department of Biochemistry, University of Melbourne  
Catholic Education Office  
Chief Justice of Victoria  
Children's Court  
Children's Welfare Department  
Council of Adult Education  
Department of Commerce, University of Melbourne  
Commonwealth Serum Laboratories  
Conservatorium of Music, University of Melbourne  
Co-operative Housing Societies Registry  
Crown Law Department  
Education Department  
Elizabethan Theatre Trust  
Fairfield Hospital  
Health Department  
*Herald, The*  
Hospitals and Charities Commission  
Housing Commission of Victoria  
Interim Council, Monash University  
International House, University of Melbourne  
Licensing Court  
Lord Mayor's Fund  
Melbourne City Council  
Mental Hygiene Authority  
Museum of Applied Science  
National Gallery  
National Museum

National Parks Authority  
Nursing Adviser to the Minister of Health  
Penal Department  
Peter McCallum Clinic  
Public Library of Victoria  
Repatriation Department  
Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium  
Royal Children's Hospital  
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology  
Social Services, Department of  
Town and Country Planning Board  
Vice-Chancellor, University of Melbourne  
Victoria Police  
Victorian College of Pharmacy  
Victorian Headmasters' Conference  
Victorian Headmistresses' Conference  
Walter and Eliza Hall Institute  
War Service Homes Department  
Warden, Trinity College, University of Melbourne

#### **Part 5—Local Government**

Ballarat Water Commissioners and Sewerage Authority  
Country Fire Authority  
Country Roads Board  
Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust  
Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board  
Local Government Department  
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works  
Melbourne City Council  
Metropolitan Fire Brigade Board  
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission

#### **Part 7—Primary Production**

Department of Agriculture  
Fisheries and Wildlife Department  
Forests Commission  
Goldsbrough Mort & Co. Ltd  
Mines Department  
Soil Conservation Authority  
Soldier Settlement Commission  
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission  
State Treasury  
Surveyor-General  
Sir Samuel Wadham, Emeritus Professor of Agriculture,  
University of Melbourne

### **Part 8—Manufacturing Industry**

Department of Economic History, University of Melbourne  
Gas and Fuel Corporation  
Petroleum Information Bureau  
State Electricity Commission

### **Part 9—Finance**

Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd  
Council of Fire and Accident Underwriters  
Crown Law Department  
Life Offices' Association for Australasia  
Registrar-General of Titles  
Registrar of Companies  
Royal Mint, Melbourne  
State Savings Bank  
Stock Exchange of Melbourne  
Surveyor-General

### **Part 10—Trade, Transport, and Communications**

Geelong Harbor Trust Commissioners  
Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners  
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board  
Portland Harbor Trust Commissioners  
Postmaster-General's Department (Victoria)  
Traffic Commission  
Transport Regulation Board  
Victorian Railways Commissioners

# Part 1

## HISTORY AND ENVIRONMENT

### *History of Victoria*

#### **Discovery**

The history of Victoria as a political community commenced in 1835 when the rival parties of John Batman and John Pascoe Fawkner, unauthorized by the Government in Sydney, settled upon the site of Melbourne. But we have to look back to a period before the dawn of the nineteenth century to reach the beginning of our knowledge of this part of Australia. The southern coasts of the continent were the last to be discovered and explored. The Dutch navigators who in the seventeenth century pieced together an outline of the west, north west and northern coasts knew nothing of the south, because it lay outside the track of their vessels which made voyages between Europe and Java. Tasman in 1642 touched the south of Tasmania and sailed thence for New Zealand; but after this date we have to skip over a century and a quarter before we meet with a navigator who sailed even near the Victorian coast.

In 1770, James Cook, on his famous voyage in the *Endeavour*, was in the South Seas. His primary purpose was to convey a scientific party to Tahiti to observe a transit of Venus. His instructions left him free, after leaving that island, "to prosecute the design of making discoveries in the South Pacific Ocean", and to return to England by whatever route he thought proper. Cook knew of the western coasts of New Holland from Dutch charts, but the eastern coasts were unknown. He therefore resolved to sail till he fell in with the east of this continent, "and then to follow the direction of that coast to the northward or whatever direction it might take us". After exploring and charting New Zealand, he ran west toward New Holland. On 19th April, 1770 (by nautical reckoning; on 20th April by the almanac), at 6 o'clock in the morning, Lieutenant Hicks, who was on watch, sighted land. The *Endeavour* was then opposite the cape which is now marked as Cape Everard. This was the first part of the coast of Victoria to be seen by any European, as far as we know. After making the land thus, Cook sailed along it northward, discovering Botany Bay and the entire eastern coast of Australia.

New South Wales was settled as a place of punishment for convicts in 1788, and the commission of the first Governor, Arthur Phillip, gave him jurisdiction over the territory extending from Cape York to South Cape, and "all the country inland westward as far as the one hundred and thirty-fifth degree of east longitude". That definition brought the whole of Victoria within the scope of the New South Wales governorship.

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This article is based on "The History of Victoria", by Professor (Sir) Ernest Scott in the Year Book of 1916-17. Scott's article has been revised and extended by members of the Department of History of the University of Melbourne.

As yet, however, the British had no use for more land than was easily available in the vicinity of Port Jackson. Not for ten years after the first settlement was there even energy to spare for making an investigation of the unknown southern coasts.

The first Europeans to traverse any part of Victoria were the shipwrecked crew of the *Sydney Cove*, a vessel sailing from Bengal to Port Jackson in 1797. She was lost on one of the islands of the Furneaux Group. Seventeen of the crew, in the ship's longboat, in attempting to make their way to the settlement, were dashed ashore and wrecked near Point Hicks. They endeavoured to traverse the coast, through the wilds of Gippsland, from that point to Port Jackson, but only three were saved.

In the year after this tragedy, the discovery of the Victorian coastline commenced, and was rapidly completed. George Bass, the surgeon of H.M.S. *Reliance*, having some time on his hands and being desirous of making discoveries, in 1798 persuaded Governor Hunter to grant to him the use of a whaleboat and a crew of blue-jackets, in order that he might make an examination of the unexplored coasts southward of Botany Bay. Thus furnished, Bass entered upon his highly adventurous voyage, which resulted in the discovery of the whole of the Gippsland coast, Wilson's Promontory and Western Port, which Bass entered on 5th January. "I have named the place, from its relative situation to every other known harbour on the coast, Western Port", wrote Bass in his journal. He believed, too, from the strength and rapidity of the tide and the long swell which continually rolled in upon the coast from the west, that there was a strait dividing the continent from Van Diemen's Land; but this fact was not demonstrated till later in the same year, when Bass and his friend, Matthew Flinders, in the sloop *Norfolk*, sailed through it and circumnavigated Van Diemen's Land. The strait was named after Bass at the instance of Governor Hunter.

The first ship to sail through Bass Strait from the westward was the *Lady Nelson*, under the command of Lieutenant James Grant, in 1800. Grant brought the vessel out from England, with instructions to traverse the strait, news of the discovery of which reached the Admiralty in 1799. In so doing, he discovered the coastline of Victoria westward of Port Phillip, and gave names to the principal coastal features.

By the beginning of the nineteenth century, therefore, the Victorian coast was known, between the New South Wales border and Western Port on the east, and between the South Australian border and Cape Otway on the west. The intervening gap, at the head of which lies Port Phillip, had not been examined by Grant, though he had called it Governor King's Bay on his chart. In 1801, Lieutenant John Murray, in command of the *Lady Nelson*, was despatched on an exploring expedition, with particular instructions to investigate this gap. At the end of January, 1802, in pursuit of this task, Murray lay in Western Port, whence he sent the launch in charge of the mate, Bowen, to find a channel into the opening which had previously been seen from the masthead, and which "had the appearance of a harbour". Bowen, who set out on 31st January, returned on 4th February, with the report

that there was a good channel into "a most noble sheet of water, larger even than Western Port, with many fine coves and entrances in it, and the appearance and probability of rivers". On 15th February, Murray brought the *Lady Nelson* into this new harbour, which he named "in honour of Governor P. G. King, under whose orders I act"; but King afterwards altered the name to Port Phillip, desiring thus to honour the first Governor of New South Wales. On 8th March "the united colours of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland were hoisted on board", and possession was taken of the port "in the name of His Sacred Majesty, George the Third".

But the discovery of Port Phillip did not at once conduce to the extension of permanent settlement there. Captain Flinders, who visited it in May, 1802, in H.M.S. *Investigator*, and, surveying it from the top of Station Peak, one of the You Yangs, realized the importance of it, did indeed report upon "the goodness of the soil and natural advantages". But there was not yet any real necessity to expand beyond the environs of Sydney; and it is not probable that any effort would have been made to occupy positions elsewhere, on the mainland or in Van Diemen's Land, had there not been a fear that if the British did not take possession of desirable positions the French would. In 1802 two French discovery ships visited Australian waters under the command of Commodore Baudin. They spent some weeks in Port Jackson, where Governor King entertained the suspicion that, though their ostensible object was scientific research, their real purpose was to spy out the land with a view to French colonization. "This", he wrote to the Secretary of State, "I cannot help thinking, is a principal object of their researches."

It was to frustrate this supposed design that the British Government ordered the establishment of the first Port Phillip settlement. Suspicion of Napoleon Bonaparte was at that time deeply rooted in the minds of Englishmen, and Bonaparte, then First Consul of the French Republic, had authorized the despatch of Baudin's expedition. A few years later (1807), when an official history of the voyage was published in Paris, the whole coast of Victoria from Wilson's Promontory westward formed part of the region which the French designated *Terre Napoléon*. That Bonaparte ever intended to form a French colony in Australia there is no evidence to show; but that it should have been believed that he did was quite natural.

### Early Settlements and Land Exploration

In 1803, a complete survey of Port Phillip had been made by Charles Grimes in the schooner *Cumberland*, under the command of Lieutenant Robbins. Grimes and his assistants discovered the River Yarra, which they ascended in a boat beyond the present site of Melbourne. But their report and chart had not reached England by the time the two ships which carried the first settlers set sail. These vessels, the *Calcutta* and the *Ocean*, conveyed nearly 400 persons, including 299 male convicts, the whole under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel David Collins.

They arrived in Port Phillip in the first week of October, and Collins chose to land them on the sandy Nepean peninsula, about half-a-mile to the east of Sorrento. There was no adequate supply of fresh water, sand and thick scrub were abundant, there was neither good timber for building nor grass for cattle. Collins, indeed, put no heart into the enterprise. He did not like his task, and seems to have been eager to justify an early abandonment of it by demonstrating that Port Phillip was not worth occupying. The bay, in his opinion, was "wholly unfit" for occupation; it was situated "in a deep and dangerous bight"; if he removed the settlement to the upper part of the harbour, the blacks were so numerous and so savage there that he would require four times the force he then had to act as a guard; and, in short, it was such an "unpromising and unproductive country" to which he had come that the sooner he got away from it the better he would be pleased. Governor King, in view of these pessimistic reports, authorized the abandonment of the settlement, and on 30th January, 1804, Collins took his people away to Hobart, after a disappointing and unenterprising experiment of less than four months.

There was one other abortive settlement on Victorian soil before systematic occupation commenced. In 1826, the British Government became aware that a fresh French expedition of discovery was to visit the south seas, under the command of Dumont D'Urville, in the ship *Astrolabe*. Napoleon had died in 1821, and assuredly Great Britain had no fear of the restored Bourbon monarchy. But still it was considered advisable to be cautious, though the French professed that they had none but scientific ends in view. Governor Darling was therefore warned to take steps to establish posts on the south coast and the west of the continent. He at once ordered the despatch of a party to Western Port to occupy it. The place where they established themselves was at Settlement Point (otherwise called Red Point), on the western side (24th November, 1826). As a device for preventing the French from settling, if that had been the intention, the expedition of 1826 was a total failure, because in fact the *Astrolabe* had already called at Western Port, made such scientific investigations as the French captain desired, and departed. There was therefore no object in maintaining the settlement. Governor Darling consequently ordered its withdrawal, and Captain Wright and his party returned to Sydney in January, 1828, after an occupation of only a little over a year.

Attention must now be directed to the four principal land journeys by which the value of the province south of the Murray was made known.

In 1824, Hamilton Hume, an experienced bushman, and Captain Hovell, a retired seaman, organized and led the first expedition to traverse Victoria. On 16th December they reached the seashore, and both of them believed they were at Western Port. In fact, however, they had mistaken their whereabouts, and had reached the shores of Port Phillip Bay, within 10 miles of the site of Geelong. The journey, despite the mistake of the leaders, was of very great importance. They discovered the River Murray (which they named the Hume), the Mitta Mitta, the Ovens and the Goulburn; and they named Mount Disappointment. It was from a word picked up by Hume and Hovell from the aboriginals that the town of Geelong derives its name. "Jillong" was the name of the bay upon which the town now stands.

In 1829, the most famous of Australian inland explorers, Charles Sturt, traversed the whole course of the River Murray from its junction with the Murrumbidgee to the sea, and gave the great river the name it bears—which was that of Sir George Murray, the Colonial Secretary at the time. It should be insisted, however, that Hume and Hovell were the discoverers of the river, though they did no more than cross it.

The second important land journey across Victoria was that of Major Mitchell, in 1836. Mitchell, who was the Surveyor-General of New South Wales, was instructed to trace the course of the Darling till it joined the Murray, and then to examine the country to the south of the main stream. After completing the first part of his task, Mitchell traversed the course of the Murray upstream to a point a few miles beyond the inflow of the Murrumbidgee, and then crossed to the south side. He kept fairly close to the left bank till he reached the Loddon at Swan Hill, when he decided to follow the valley of that river inland. That course opened out upon the broad rich pastures watered by the southern tributaries of the Murray. Ascending Pyramid Hill, Mitchell saw on all sides far-spreading plains shining "fresh and green in the light of a fine morning". Travelling south-west and south through the extreme Western District of Victoria, the explorer at length came upon the Glenelg, and followed it to the sea. When he turned homeward, determining to take a more easterly route, he halted his party for a rest in a pleasant spot about 15 miles north of Portland, while he with a few companions rode down to have a look at that harbour. There, to his great surprise, he found the Henty brothers in occupation, with huts built, livestock prospering, land under cultivation, and a serviceable whaling schooner at anchor in the bay. On the return journey Mitchell ascended Mount Macedon, which he named, crossed the Campaspe, the Goulburn and the Ovens, and negotiated the Murray about 20 miles west of Albury.

The penetration of the difficult mountainous district of Gippsland was the work of a small group of explorers. In 1835, George McKillop, of Hobart, in search of pastures, crossed the Monaro tableland and the Snowy River, and got as far as Omeo. Andrew Hutton, in 1838, during a drought, brought 500 head of cattle along the coast of Gippsland as far as Lakes Entrance. But the aboriginals were very troublesome, spearing the cattle and menacing the whites. At length, Hutton and his companion, to save their lives, had to retire, leaving the blacks in possession of the stock. In 1839, Edward Bayliss followed the valley of the Snowy River as far south as Buchan, also in search of pastures. In 1839–40, Angus McMillan, an adventurous young highlander, made three very courageous journeys along the Tambo valley, determined not only to open up pasture lands, but also to find a port whence cattle might be shipped. With severe labour he did at length cut his way through to Port Albert, where afterwards a township was founded. Gippsland received its name, however, from the Polish savant, Count Strzelecki, who, pursuing geological researches in 1839–40, followed McMillan's tracks down the Tambo, skirting Lake Wellington, where he struck off practically along the route of the present Gippsland Railway, and reached the infant town of Melbourne on foot on 28th May, 1840.



**Pastoral Foundations**

In the decades before Victoria was finally settled, small groups of sealers and whalers landed for short periods at several points along the coast while pursuing their trade. Very little is known of their activities; some of them were certainly escaped convicts. One of the centres of activity was Portland Bay and here, in 1833, a young man arrived in search of suitable land for permanent settlement. Edward Henty was one of a family which had spent four discouraging years in Western Australia and Van Diemen's Land searching for good, cheap land. The reconnaissance was encouraging.

The Hentys were the forerunners of a dynamic pastoral expansion from Van Diemen's Land to the mainland shores. Many Launceston people knew about the quality of the country on the other side of Bass Strait, from sealers and from the Henty family, not to speak of the published accounts of Hume and Hovell's expedition. Indeed, as early as 1827 two Launceston men, J. T. Gellibrand and John Batman, had unsuccessfully applied to Governor Darling for grants of land at Western Port. A syndicate of fifteen Launceston men—the Port Phillip Association—fitted out an expedition to explore Port Phillip for pastoral purposes; and on their behalf, Batman set sail in May, 1835. He landed near Indented Head, and traversed country which filled him with astonishment. He had never seen anything to equal it. On several successive days he made excursions, and on one of these, at a place which the best analysis of the evidence identifies as being on the Plenty River, 2 or 3 miles above its junction with the Yarra, Batman went through the form of negotiating with seven alleged chiefs of the aboriginals the purchase of 600,000 acres of land, in return for a parcel of mirrors, knives, beads and other cheap goods. Before returning to Launceston, Batman took a boat up the Yarra to get fresh water; and there, when he saw the slope upon which Melbourne is built, he wrote in his diary, "This will be the place for a village". Meanwhile, another Launceston group, under the leadership of John Pascoe Fawkner, had fitted out a rival expedition to explore Port Phillip. The employees of this syndicate entered the Bay in August, 1835, and decided to settle on the very spot which Batman had marked down as his "village".

By the beginning of 1836 men and sheep were beginning to pour in through the gateways of Melbourne, Geelong and Portland and were fanning out into the interior. Soon after Mitchell's return to Sydney, the first overlanders began to cross from the Sydney side. Within five years the whole of the Port Phillip District, except for rough country, was occupied by the "squatters".

In the eye of the Government in Sydney all these unauthorized "squatters" on Port Phillip lands were trespassers, and neither Batman's "treaty" nor the claims of the Hentys and others were recognized as valid. But it was impossible to keep off "intruders" merely by issuing warnings. The Colonial Office in England was at this time sternly opposed to the extension of settlement. It already had enough Australian colonies on its hands, and they had been a

source of expense and vexation. But the Governor in Sydney knew that it was impossible to stem the tide. Valuable pasture lands were unoccupied, and owners of flocks and herds were eager to avail themselves of them. The number of settlers increased, notwithstanding Sir Richard Bourke's solemn proclamation, with its threats. Disputes with natives occurred, and some blood was shed. A police magistrate was sent to report, and in June, 1836, he found nearly 180 white people residing on the banks of the Yarra, with sheep, cattle, horses and farm implements to a total estimated value of £80,000. Since it was clearly impossible to prevent people from living there, it was necessary to provide for governing them, and that Governor Bourke did in September.

He sent over from Sydney Captain William Lonsdale to act as magistrate, and to take "the general superintendence in the new settlement of all such matters as require the immediate exercise of the authority of the Government". Lonsdale arrived in Port Phillip on 29th September. One of his first tasks was to determine whether the permanent settlement should be where Batman's and Fawkner's people had already built their huts. In some respects Lonsdale considered Gellibrand's Point (Williamstown) to be preferable; but the water supply there was inadequate. Finally, he "fixed upon the place already chosen as the settlement, where the greatest number of persons reside". Governor Bourke, who visited the settlement in March, 1837, confirmed the choice, and named the "village" Melbourne, after the Prime Minister. The surveyor, Hoddle, who came over from Sydney with the Governor, laid out the streets on a well-considered plan, and the first land sale was held on 1st June.

Lonsdale continued to administer the settlement till October, 1839, when C. J. La Trobe took charge as Superintendent. Population increased rapidly. Melbourne spread beyond the limits of Hoddle's survey and formed suburbs. The Port Phillip District, as the province south of the Murray was called, prospered greatly. In 1842, Melbourne was incorporated as a town, with a mayor and councillors. The first mayor was Henry Condell, brewer.

The first matter of public policy upon which there was strong feeling in the new province related to the admission of convicts. The Port Phillip District was, of course, a part of New South Wales, and that colony had been founded primarily as a place for the reception of persons transported for breaches of the law of England. The early landowners had convicts "assigned" to them as servants. Indeed, there was scarcely any other labour available for country industries. But an antagonism to convict labour was growing in Australia, and especially in Port Phillip was there a decided feeling against it. In 1839, the British Government came to the conclusion that a change ought to be made in the system, and Orders in Council were issued which put an end to the introduction of transported persons to New South Wales, though still permitting them to be taken to Van Diemen's Land. This change had two effects. It glutted Van Diemen's Land with convict labour, and at the same time it dried up the source whence the squatters of the mainland had hitherto drawn their labour supply. Many Port Phillip pastoralists complained. They did not like convict labour, but they said they could get no other.

The British Government, in face of this situation, determined to reintroduce convictism in another form. The "conditional pardon system" purported to subject offenders to a course of discipline in an English prison, and then to land them in specified colonies, where they would be unrestrained, provided that they did not return to England during the currency of their sentences. Under this system a shipload of convicts was landed in Port Phillip in 1844. There was intense indignation in Melbourne, but the Government in England ignored the protests of the inhabitants. The conditional pardon system, however, was not a success, and in 1848 it was determined that convicts should be sent out with tickets of leave, the holders of which would have to report themselves to the police at stated intervals. Again Port Phillip was to be a receptacle for the offenders. But now the indignation of the Melbourne people blazed up angrily. Excited meetings of protest were held, and the newspapers and public men demanded that resort should be had to force to resist the landing of any more convicts. When the ship *Randolph* entered Port Phillip on 8th August, 1849, with a cargo of ticket-of-leave men on board, the menace of resistance on the part of the public was so serious that La Trobe took upon himself the responsibility of ordering the captain not to land his freight but to take them round to Sydney. The same was done when the *Hashemy* arrived with a similar company in May. The strong feeling aroused on this subject and the formation and leadership of a solid body of public opinion on a crucial matter of public importance, did much to engender an independent political spirit among the Port Phillip people. Already there was a feeling that the connexion with New South Wales should be severed.

### **Separation from New South Wales**

Since 1842 the Port Phillip District had had representation in the Legislative Council of New South Wales. In that year an Act of the Imperial Parliament set up a Council of 36 members, of whom 24 were to be elected and twelve nominated. Six of the elected members were allotted to the Port Phillip District, and one of these was to represent the town of Melbourne. There were two candidates for the Melbourne seat at the election in June, 1843—Edward Curr and the mayor, Condell. Sectarian bitterness was introduced to the contest, Curr being a prominent Roman Catholic, while Condell was put forward as the Protestant champion. When the poll was declared, and Condell was elected by 34 votes (295 to 261), there was some rioting, which had to be suppressed by the military.

But representation in the Legislative Council of New South Wales was never a real thing to the Port Phillip people. Sydney was far away and difficult of access, and there were very few men with an aptitude for politics who could spare the time and afford the expense of detaching themselves from their business interests and residing in Sydney while the Council was in session. Consequently the representatives elected were generally Sydney men. Indeed, before the end of 1844, not a single Port Phillip resident was among the six representatives. Dissatisfaction with the system increased. The Port Phillip people felt more and more that their interests were different

from those of persons who lived nearer to Sydney. They complained that a large part of the land and general revenue collected in their province was expended on the Sydney side, that their requirements were neglected, that the disposition of the Council was to thwart the development of Port Phillip. The nature of the feeling may be illustrated by the fact that, at a "separation banquet" held in Melbourne in 1846, there was exhibited over the chairman's table a painting representing Prometheus chained to the rock and a vulture gnawing at his liver; and one of the contemporary newspapers observed that "a very forcible parallel exists between this famous supposition of ancient mythology and the treatment Port Phillip receives from Sydney". These discontents were more emphatically pronounced in 1848, when the electors of Melbourne chose Earl Grey, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to represent them in the New South Wales Council; not, of course, that they expected that he would ever take his seat, but because they desired by means of a farcical election to express their sense of the futility of the existing system. Earl Grey continued to be the member for Melbourne till 1850, when William Westgarth was elected. An attempt was also made to induce the electors of Port Phillip—apart from Melbourne—to elect the Duke of Wellington, Lord Palmerston, Lord Brougham, Lord John Russell, and Sir Robert Peel, but this failed.

The action which had been taken, however, sufficed to concentrate attention upon the dissatisfaction of the Port Phillip people. The result was that, by an Act passed by the Imperial Parliament in 1850, the Port Phillip District was separated from New South Wales. The Privy Council Committee of Trade and Plantations, which reported generally on the subject of Colonial Government in 1849, and which recommended that a new colony should be formed of Port Phillip, advised Queen Victoria to confer her name upon it, and the Queen signified her acquiescence.

The Act of 1850, which gave to Victoria separate political existence, at the same time conferred a constitution upon the colony. It came into operation on 13th January, 1851; but the Legislative Council of New South Wales, which was still the properly constituted legislative authority, had to make provision for dividing the colony into electoral districts before practical effect could be given to it. The Governor of the parent colony issued the necessary writs for the election of members of the new Victorian Council on 1st July, 1851, and that date for long was celebrated as "Separation Day" in Victoria.

The constitution placed at the head of the Government of Victoria a Lieutenant-Governor, and to this office the former Superintendent, La Trobe, was appointed. There was one house of legislature—the Legislative Council—consisting of twenty elected and ten nominated members. The franchise was conferred upon owners of freehold property to the value of £100, householders whose dwellings were valued at £10 per annum and upwards, holders of pastoral licences, and leaseholders of property valued at more than £10 per annum. Of the ten nominated members, five were official, and formed the Executive of the colony.

### **The Gold Rushes**

The new Government had scarcely got to work when the whole complexion of Victorian affairs was changed by the startling gold discoveries. A pastoral community suddenly found itself rushed by a motley population attracted from the ends of the earth, the quiet little port of Melbourne became crowded with shipping, and the rulers of the country were confronted with new and unexpected problems. Important gold discoveries had been made in the Bathurst district of New South Wales only a few weeks before the first Executive Council was sworn in. People in Victoria now began to attach significance to finds of pieces of gold which had from time to time been made within a few miles of Melbourne. As early as 1847 a shepherd had picked up a nugget in the roots of a tree which the wind had blown down. Another shepherd had brought in 22 ounces from a gully at Mount Buninyong. Small parties went out and searched in the Plenty Ranges, the Pyrenees, and along the Upper Yarra. A committee of Melbourne citizens formed in 1851 under the chairmanship of the Mayor, William Nicholson, reported that there was undoubted evidence of the existence of gold-bearing rocks. A reward was offered to whomsoever should discover a payable gold mine within 200 miles of Melbourne. Very soon there was no need to offer the stimulus of rewards; the exciting hunt for gold and the exceeding great yields were an ample recompense to many thousands.

The great rush commenced after August, 1851, when sensational discoveries were made at the hamlet of Buninyong, close to what was soon to be known throughout the world as the wonderful Ballarat gold-field. In October of that year La Trobe reported that "a very considerable amount of gold" was coming from the Buninyong neighbourhood, and that eager searchers were "pouring into the district". In November the rich deposits of Mount Alexander were tapped; in the same month came startling tidings of the auriferous wealth of Bendigo. Shepherds and farm hands fled to the diggings; tradesmen threw down their tools, bought picks and shovels, and hurried off to Bendigo, Castlemaine, or Ballarat; civil servants gave up their appointments to go digging. Before the end of 1851 nearly a million pounds' worth of pure gold had been won. "I can contemplate no limit to the discoveries or the results of the opening of these fields," wrote La Trobe in a despatch at the end of the year; "meanwhile, the whole structure of society and the whole machinery of government is dislocated". It was so; and naturally. The machinery of government in this infant colony, which less than twenty years before had contained no white inhabitants, and which had an independent administration of its own for only a few months, had been constructed for the purposes of a country in which there was only one considerable town, where the settlement beyond the centre was sparse and scattered, where there were few roads, where the police force was small, and the revenue trifling. At the census taken in March, 1851, the total population was 77,000, of whom 46,000 resided outside the two towns of Melbourne and Geelong. Before the end of that year it had increased by 20,000; and by the end of 1852 it had risen to 168,000. The incursion of this

sudden flood of eager, jostling, excited people from Great Britain, the continent, and the United States, and elsewhere, virtually swept the Government off its feet.

A despatch from the Imperial Government informed La Trobe's ministry that, as they were responsible for the maintenance of law and order, they were at liberty to make such regulations as they pleased for deriving revenue from gold mining; and it was but reasonable that the large extra expense thrown upon the Government by the opening of the diggings should be largely borne by the rich yields of the mines. Legally the gold belonged to the Crown, and the Government had a right to demand a proportion of it. But how to obtain a fair share, and not do injustice, did not seem to be easy to determine. In New South Wales the Government had adopted the expedient of issuing licences to diggers, charging a fee of 30s. a month. The Victorian Legislative Council adopted the same plan. The collection of the licence-fees was entrusted to the police. The police were charged with being rough and overbearing in pursuit of their duty, and there is evidence that in many instances they were. But they had a very rough task. Among the diggers were ex-convicts as well as many eminently respectable men; and the licence system became so unpopular that it was almost inevitable that bitter feeling should arise between those who had to collect and those who had to pay. Undoubtedly cases of injustice occurred; and the magistrates were prone to accept the word of the police whenever a digger was brought before them. But, apart from the angry disposition thus generated, the licence system was inherently unjust. The element of luck played a great part in gold mining, and those who had the good fortune to possess a good claim could pay 30s. per month easily. But those whose labour was not well rewarded, could ill afford the impost; and the cost of the necessaries of life on the diggings was very high.

The agitation for the abolition or reduction of the licence-fee was intermingled with a demand for political reforms. The miners were not entitled to the franchise under the existing Victorian constitution, and they protested against the exclusion from direct representation in the legislature of a class whose industry furnished about one-half of the total revenue of the colony. So strong did the discontent become that placards were erected on the diggings declaring that any miner who paid the 30s. fee should be treated as a traitor, and be warned to quit the gold-fields. A Bill passed in 1853 reduced the amount of the fee to £1, but still left the collection of it in the hands of the police, and, therefore, only modified the ill-feeling to a trifling extent.

Discontent arising from these and other causes culminated in 1854 in the famous incident of the Eureka Stockade. The basic cause of the outbreak was the license system; but mixed up with it was political agitation on the lines of the English Chartist programme.

The Ballarat Reform League pressed forward a programme of sweeping constitutional reconstruction. A new Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Charles Hotham, had arrived in Victoria in June 1854, La Trobe having resigned office in a depressed and disappointed condition of mind. Fearing that the police force at Ballarat was inadequate to

maintain order, Hotham, in November, sent up 80 men of the 40th Regiment to reinforce them. The arrival of the advance guard aroused anger and suspicion, and a crowd of armed diggers set out to intercept the main body. An altercation with the officer in charge, Captain Wise, was followed by a sudden attack upon the contingent. The soldiers were overpowered, the ammunition waggon was captured, the baggage cart was overturned, and the troops, surprised and outnumbered, were driven in flight to their camp. After this violent rupture, further trouble was to be expected. When in a state of great tension a provocative "digger-hunt" was carried out, Peter Lalor, foremost among the leaders of the diggers—for he was a man of commanding presence and convincing speech—urged that the miners should organize themselves to resist, and should solemnly pledge themselves to pay no more licence-fees. Companies of armed men drilled, and a rough kind of fort was built of logs and slabs on a piece of land known as the Eureka lead, flanking the main road from Geelong to Ballarat. On the night of Saturday, 2nd December, there were about 200 men inside the stockade. Captain Thomas resolved to force the issue forthwith. At 4 o'clock on the Sunday morning, his little company of 276 men—182 troops and 94 police—was quietly marched to the stockade. The alarm was given by a sentry when the assailants were about 300 yards away. When the soldiers and police had covered half the remaining distance, a volley from the stockade killed an officer (Wise) and two privates. An answering volley from the Government forces swept the logs, the order to charge was given, and in the grey light of early dawn the rough defences of the stockade were rushed. In a few seconds the well-armed and disciplined company was in among the defenders, many of whom had nothing better than pikes to fight with. There was a smart struggle for about a quarter of an hour, when the garrison of the Eureka Stockade were completely defeated. Twenty-four are known to have been killed, and probably others died of wounds while in hiding. Four of the troops were killed, and a dozen wounded. The sympathy of the mass of the population of Victoria was with the insurrectionists; and, though thirteen men were put on trial for participation in the rebellion, not one of them was convicted. Peter Lalor, who was severely wounded in the fight, was hidden in a hole covered with slabs, and was afterwards helped to escape. He was held in high honour by the Ballarat miners, was elected to Parliament by them, and eventually became Speaker of the Legislative Assembly in 1880. One result of this unfortunate quarrel was that the obnoxious licence-fee system was abolished, and there was substituted for it an export duty and a miner's right, for which the digger paid £1 per annum, and which conferred upon the holder ownership of his claim and of the gold extracted from it. A further redress of grievances took the form of direct representation of the goldfields' population in the Victorian Legislative Council. The size of the Council had been extended first in 1853 by the addition of 24 seats, of which sixteen were elective and eight nominee; and now again, after the Ballarat troubles, in 1855 twelve new seats were created, eight of which were given to mining districts, whilst the franchise was extended to any man who had occupied or mined on Crown land for upwards of three months. These extensions brought the size of the first Victorian Legislative Council up to 66 members in 1855, the last year of its existence.

### Responsible Government

The time, indeed, was ripe for a complete change in the constitutional system of the country; and that change must be attributed, not to the events which have just been described, but to a general liberalizing process which affected the whole of the Australian colonies. The year 1855, indeed, is the year of the attainment of responsible government by the Australian people. As far as Victoria is concerned, the offer of responsible government was made from England, not conceded in response to a local demand. The constitution of 1850 had not given complete satisfaction in New South Wales, where Wentworth had powerfully advocated the substitution of a form of government on the British model—with two legislative houses, and a cabinet of ministers responsible to the popularly elected house—for government by Governor and appointed ministers in co-operation with a partly elective, partly nominee Council. New South Wales, through its Council, was invited to construct a constitution for itself, taking the Canadian constitution for a model; and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, when conveying this intimation to New South Wales, at the same time sent a despatch to the Victorian Lieutenant-Governor, “offering to the colony of Victoria the same concession on the same terms”. A committee of twelve members of the Legislative Council was appointed to prepare a draft constitution, which was produced in December, 1853. The scheme was considered by the whole Council in 1854, and was sent to England in the form of a Bill in March of that year. Lord John Russell, then Colonial Secretary, submitted to the House of Commons a Bill to enable the Queen to assent to a Bill “to establish a constitution in and for the colony of Victoria”, and this measure received the Royal assent in July, 1855. Some alterations were, however, made in the measure by the Imperial Government and Parliament, principally because the Bill sent to England exceeded the powers conferred upon the Victorian Legislative Council by the constitution of 1850. It repealed certain Imperial statutes, and it handed over the disposal of Crown lands to the proposed new Victorian legislature. The new constitution was brought into operation by proclamation in the *Government Gazette*, dated 23rd November, 1855. The first Premier (Colonial Secretary) was William Clark Haines.

The constitution thus brought into existence set up two houses of legislature: a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly. The Council consisted of 30 members, elected by six large provinces. A member was elected for ten years, and the Council as a whole could not be dissolved. One member for each district was to retire every two years. The elective principle for the Council was deliberately adopted, in contrast with the course followed under the New South Wales constitution of 1855, where the system of nomination was preferred. The qualification for election to the Council was the possession of freehold property to the value of £5,000, or worth £500 a year; a member had, also, to be 30 years of age. The Council could not amend a Bill for appropriating revenue or for imposing any duty or tax; but it was empowered to reject such a measure.

The Legislative Assembly under the 1855 constitution was composed of 60 members, and there were 37 constituencies. It was elected for five years. The qualification for membership was possession of freehold



property to the value of £2,000, or worth £200 a year. The qualification of electors was possession of freehold property worth £50, or £5 per annum; or occupation of leasehold property worth £10 per annum; or the earning of a salary of £100 per annum; or the occupation of Crown lands for pastoral or mining purposes for the space of twelve months. The Legislative Assembly was entrusted with the exclusive power of origination of all Bills appropriating revenue or imposing taxes, duties, and imposts.

With this legislative machinery Victoria commenced at the end of 1855 to manage its own affairs under responsible government. It had at that time a population of nearly 320,000—as many as the rest of Australia held before the gold rushes—and a public revenue of about £3,000,000. It was given complete control over an estate of 87,884 square miles—nearly the size of Great Britain. It was mining one-third of the world's gold production. As yet few manufacturing industries had been established. Five years before the dawn of responsible government it had possessed little more than the pastoral industry and minor avocations consequent and dependent upon it. But the economic as well as the political character of the country had undergone rapid and sweeping changes. As a whole the new migrants, in terms of education and manual skills, were amongst the best ever to leave Great Britain. The enormous inrush to the goldfields brought fresh ideas, additional requirements and a powerful impetus to reconstruction almost before the new constitution had begun to work.

### **Constitutional Changes**

Even before responsible government came into being, Victoria had made one of those changes which, from time to time, have invested her legislative experiments with interest for students of politics in other parts of the world. When, during the last weeks of the existence of the old Legislative Council, an Electoral Bill was under consideration for the purpose of bringing the new Parliament into existence, William Nicholson proposed that voting should be by ballot. Haines, who had only very recently been selected by the Governor to be the first head of a constitutional Government, not only opposed the motion, but chose to make it a vital matter of ministerial policy. Nicholson did not wish to displace the Government, but he insisted on pressing his ballot motion, which was carried by 33 votes to 25. Thereupon Haines resigned (December, 1855). The Governor, following constitutional usage, sent for Nicholson, who, however, was unable to form a workable Ministry. Haines thereupon agreed to resume office, and accepted the ballot clauses in the Electoral Bill. At this time, the ballot had not been adopted in connexion with electoral machinery in any part of the world. Subsequently, in England and America, when the ballot was proposed, it was generally referred to as the Victorian or Australian ballot. Indeed, the new system was a signal success.

The Constitution gave power to the Victorian Parliament “to repeal alter or vary” the Act itself; provided that the second and third readings of amending Bills were passed by an absolute majority of the Council and Assembly. The Parliament very soon exercised its power of amendment. In 1857, the property qualification for membership of

the Legislative Assembly was abolished, and manhood suffrage was adopted; and in 1859 the duration of Parliament was reduced from five years to three. The number of members of the Assembly was increased from 60 to 78 (1858). A further increase to 86 members was made in 1876, and to 95 members in 1888. The number of members was reduced in 1903 to 68 and in 1906 to 65, and was increased to 66 in 1953.

The franchise was conferred upon women by the Adult Suffrage Act of 1908, which applied to both Houses of the Legislature. In 1899, plural voting for the Assembly was abolished, it being provided that no person should on any one day vote in more than one electoral district. Plural voting was abolished for the Upper House in 1937.

### **The Land Question**

In the 1850's land legislation began to assume an importance which transcended interest in constitutional reform. There had never been, on the south side of the Murray, those enormous alienations of land, as free grants or on very cheap terms, which had characterized public administration in the early years of New South Wales. Batman's widow was not even allowed to keep the little plot of ground upon which he had erected a modest wooden cottage in his "village", and the claims of the Henty family to the land which they occupied at Portland were rather haughtily scorned by the austere authorities. Ultimately, after persistent appeals, the Hentys were granted land and some monetary compensation.

The first colonists of Victoria, in fact, were subject to the Land Regulations of 1831, which ordered that public lands were not to be disposed of otherwise than by public sale at auction at a minimum price of 5s. per acre. In 1840 an unfortunate experiment was tried: lands outside a 5-mile radius of the towns were sold at a fixed price of £1 an acre. Valuable suburban lands were thus alienated at absurdly low prices, especially to a few holders of "Special Surveys" who were allowed to select 5,120 acres each. In 1842 the auction principle was re-introduced, but at a starting-point of £1 an acre. Before the gold rushes less than 250,000 of the colony's 56,000,000 acres were alienated. By 1860, when the first Selection Act was passed, about 4,000,000 acres had been sold.

For a long time the pastoralists were not interested in buying land, but were concerned primarily to gain secure leases of their runs. From the late 1830's they held their runs under an annual £10 licence and they also paid a stock tax. After much agitation among interested persons, in England as well as in Australia, regulations were issued in 1847. These regulations applied to the whole of New South Wales, including the Port Phillip District, and they divided the whole of the lands into three categories—settled, intermediate and unsettled. In "settled" areas pastoral runs might only be leased for one year; in "intermediate" areas for no longer than eight years; in "unsettled" areas for fourteen years. First right of purchase of parts of their runs was also granted. For various reasons the leases were never issued in the intermediate and unsettled districts; the squatters continued to

hold their runs on annual licence. Nevertheless, the effect of the Order, in the great majority of cases, was to give the squatter security in his run until the selection period of the 1860's. By 1855, 5,000,000 sheep and close on 500,000 cattle were depastured on about 1,000 runs. In the early 1850's most squatters exercised their right of pre-emption on their homestead areas and those who could afford to, purchased additional parts of their runs.

When responsible government was conferred upon Victoria (1855), the Imperial Parliament repealed the Crown Land Acts, and thus threw upon the newly-elected Parliament of the colony the whole responsibility for land legislation. The list of Land Bills considered and Acts passed, from the time of the first Haines Ministry, is very long; and the purposes which the various measures were intended to secure illustrate the phases of development through which Victoria has passed. Efforts to provide easy facilities for men of small means to settle on farms were made as early as the Land Act of 1860. The Duffy Land Act of 1862 opened 10,000,000 acres of land for settlement in agricultural areas, and permitted selectors to pay for their holdings on easy terms; but they were required to make substantial improvements. The Act failed in its objectives; the squatters were able to buy cheaply almost the whole of the Western District. Later Acts were more successful. An amending Act of 1865 was designed to prevent settlers from selling their holdings, and it did not permit the fee-simple to be acquired till the settler had resided three years and effected improvements to the value of £1 per acre. A consolidating Land Act of 1869 reduced the size of agricultural areas from 640 to 320 acres, and made improvements in details of administration, always with the object of promoting agricultural settlement and increasing the stability of the farming class. A new class of measure appeared in 1883, in the shape of the first Mallee Lands Act. The north-western area of Victoria, a light soil covered with mallee scrub, had been regarded in earlier years as useless country. But pastoralists were extending their operations, and discovered that the Mallee contained valuable grazing land. A little later, large wheat-growing areas were opened up in the same part of the country. A large consolidating Lands Act, of 1890, classified the lands of the colony into eight divisions, according to their quality and capabilities. Another phase of land legislation commenced in 1898, when the first of a series of measures was introduced to enable privately-owned lands to be purchased by the Government for purposes of closer settlement.

Thus, within a little over half a century, the country passed through a series of remarkably rapid changes in regard to its territory. First, there was the period of unauthorized occupation; next, the period of regulated occupation in large areas for pastoral purposes; thirdly, the period of the beginning of agricultural settlement; fourthly, the period of the rapid absorption of the most fertile land by selectors and other purchasers; fifthly, the period when the demand for cultivable areas was in excess of the supply, and the attention of Governments had to be directed to schemes of repurchase.

Although the early Selection Acts had had such limited success, in the 1870's the Wimmera was largely occupied by farmers. By 1875, Victoria at last became self-supporting in wheat; in 1890, with the

settlement of parts of the Mallee and the dry northern plains, Victoria was Australia's biggest wheat producer. Many thousands of farmers had failed financially, but the area under crop had been multiplied by five between 1860 and 1890 and was more than twice as great as that in New South Wales.

In the period between 1860 and 1890, the mining industry gradually collapsed. In the early 1860's Victoria lost population when many miners were attracted to New Zealand. In 1858 there were 147,000 miners; by 1891 only 23,000. From the late 1850's the number of individual miners working on alluvial rapidly declined and most came to work for companies on deep alluvial or quartz leads. A very few companies proved to be enormously successful; thousands never paid a dividend. On the major goldfields important towns, especially Ballarat and Bendigo, grew up, and in them were nurtured a large proportion of the most distinguished Victorians.

### **Constitutional Quarrels**

For about sixteen years, from 1864 to 1880, Victoria was in a condition of bitter political turmoil, arising out of disputes between the two Legislative Houses; and these disputes themselves afforded violent evidence of the emergence of new political forces which completely changed the policy of the country. A strong party had arisen, consisting largely of workers in town industries and miners, which advocated the imposition of customs duties on goods which could be manufactured in Victoria. Its purpose was to protect local manufactures. This party was strong enough at a general election in 1864 to return to the Legislative Assembly a majority favourable to the protective policy; and the Ministry of James McCulloch, which had come into office before the election, and was strengthened by the verdict of the country, determined to bring forward a protective tariff. The opposition to this policy was, however, very vigorous and influential, and McCulloch was aware that it was well represented in the Legislative Council. A measure which he introduced to reform that House by reducing the property qualification and shortening the ten years' period for which its members were elected to five met with so swift a rejection from the Council that McCulloch was left in no doubt about the attitude of the House towards the policy of his Government. Calculating that the tariff would meet with a similar fate, he determined to adopt the bold course of "tacking" it to the annual Appropriation Bill. There was no provision of the written Victorian Constitution which forbade this device, though "tacking" was repugnant to British constitutional practice. The Council was debarred from amending a Bill imposing taxation or appropriating revenue, though it might reject such a measure. The "tack" was, however, taken as a challenge to the Council's legislative powers, and the House refused to pass the Bill, on the ground that it was contrary to constitutional usage and to the practice of Parliament "to introduce any clause or clauses of aid or supply, or any foreign matter, into a Bill of appropriation" (May, 1865). Thus commenced one of the bitterest constitutional struggles in modern history, and one which has ever since been a subject of interest to writers on parliamentary government.

McCulloch's device of borrowing money from a bank to carry on the ordinary functions of government, and allowing the bank to sue for its recovery; the sending up of the tariff apart from the Appropriation Bill, and its rejection because of its inclusion of clauses which the Council held to be foreign to its purpose; the appeal to the country at a general election (1866), and the return of a majority of the Assembly favourable to McCulloch's policy; the rejection again of the tariff by the Council; McCulloch's resignation, and the formal pledge of the Assembly that it would withhold support from any Ministry which did not press forward an Appropriation Bill containing the tariff; and the final conference between the two Houses, which led to the elimination of the offending provisions from the Appropriation Bill, and the acceptance of the tariff by the Council as a separate measure—all these were the main features of a parliamentary conflict which was full of exciting incidents.

The tariff struggle was immediately followed by another, no less intense in bitterness, with reference to a grant voted by the Assembly to Governor Darling. He had incurred the censure of the Colonial Office for his management of affairs during the tariff quarrel, and the condemnation was conveyed in such terms as made it plain that he would not receive another appointment after his recall from Victoria. The proposed grant took the form of a sum of £20,000 to be paid to Lady Darling. But the Government included the item in the ordinary Appropriation Bill, whereas the Legislative Council held that it ought to have formed the subject of a separate measure. Thus another furious quarrel was precipitated, which, fortunately, the Imperial Government ended in 1868 by granting to Sir Charles Darling a pension of £1,000 per annum for life.

Another constitutional quarrel began in 1877, with reference to a proposal to make payment of members the permanent rule in Victoria. Two Acts had previously been passed (1870 and 1874) making provision for the payment of members temporarily, but the Council was not favourable to the principle, and had been reluctant to pass a permanent measure for the purpose. The Ministry of Graham Berry, which came into office in May, 1877, proposed to give permanence to the policy, and chose to do it by including the necessary money (£18,000) in the Appropriation Bill. The Council, maintaining its attitude of refusal to permit extraneous measures to be included amongst votes for ordinary annual services, laid aside the Bill. Again public feeling was intense. The memorable feature of this struggle was the pressure put upon the Council by Berry through the dismissal from office of a large number of public servants, including County Court Judges, police magistrates, departmental secretaries, and others. These dismissals were announced on the evening of 8th January, 1878; the next day, when they became known to the public, was called "Black Wednesday". Berry's professed reason was that it was necessary to reduce expenditure because of the refusal of the Council to pass the Appropriation Bill. It was not doubted, however, that his real purpose was to exercise pressure. The immediate effect of the wholesale dismissals was to reduce the value of property and securities and cause a mild commercial panic. In order to meet necessary and urgent demands upon the Treasury, Berry induced the Assembly to resolve that "all votes or grants passed in Committee of Supply

become legally available for expenditure immediately the resolutions are agreed to by the Assembly". In accordance with this resolution, Governor Bowen signed "Treasury warrants", which enabled Berry to draw upon the revenue without the authority of an Appropriation Act. Shortly afterwards intermediaries arranged a means of settlement, and the Assembly withdrew the extraneous items from the Appropriation Bill, whilst the Council passed the Payment of Members Bill as a separate measure (March, 1878). Subsequently the legal advisers to the Imperial Government, who reviewed the facts of the case, laid down the principle that the Legislative Assembly was not justified in inserting a question of principle into an ordinary Appropriation Bill; and that public officials were not warranted in collecting taxes on the mere vote of the Legislative Assembly, nor in making payments which had not been authorized by statute.

### **Industrial Legislation**

One of the reasons advanced for the Payment of Members Bill was that it would enable the industrial classes, miners, and farmers to secure direct representation by men of their own kind in the legislature. The fact that such a demand was made, together with the achievement of the protective policy, indicate that Victoria had passed far over the threshold of the grazing and agriculture stage of development, and that manufacturing interests were now prominent in the community. Five years after the inauguration of responsible government, there were only 4,000 factory hands in Victoria. In 1880 there were over 28,000. This development necessitated legislation for the proper conduct of factories and workshops.

The first Victorian Factories Act was not passed till 1873. It was a very mild measure, prohibiting the employment of women in factories for more than eight hours, and its administration was entrusted to the local Boards of Health. A much more comprehensive Factories Act was passed in 1885, by which time there had been a marked expansion of industrial activities. The Act followed English legislation in making provision for government inspection, ensuring sanitary conditions and the general regulation of workshops. This was the foundation measure upon which several amendments were made in later years.

But the Victorian industrial legislation which has attracted most attention from students in other parts of the world is the Wages Board system. A Board of Inquiry appointed to inquire into the subject of "sweating" in certain industries revealed a condition of affairs so unsatisfactory that the Turner Government in 1895 considered that machinery was required for ensuring humane conditions of employment. The Chief Secretary in that Administration, Alexander Peacock, devised the system of appointing Boards, consisting of equal numbers of employers and employees, presided over by independent chairmen, in particular trades. As an experiment in industrial politics the project evoked great interest, and the working of it has been carefully studied by many sociologists. In the Act of 1896, provision for the appointment of Wages Boards was made only in respect of a small number of industries; but the success of the experiment led to the extension of the method to about 130 industries.

### **Political**

The line of party cleavage in Victorian politics shifted several times, and each change naturally corresponded with the broadly marked periods of the country's development. In the early years of responsible government, land questions were of pre-eminent importance. The interests of squatters, who required land in large areas for grazing, clashed with those of farmers who desired land for cultivation purposes; "unlock the lands" was the battle cry in the 1850's and early 1860's. When alluvial gold mining declined in yield and thousands of miners had to seek other avocations, the desire to extend the range and variety of the industries of Victoria presented itself in the form of a demand for protection. Both demands—for land legislation and protection—reflected the interests of the new generation of gold-migrants against the long-standing pastoral residents who dominated the Legislative Council. These issues largely defined political divisions until the 1880's when a long period of coalition government occurred.

In the 1890's a new group appeared on the political scene. Trade unions had been in existence as early as the 1840's. In the mid-1850's some twenty unions met with considerable success in their aims of improved working conditions and higher wages. The eight hours' day was accepted widely in industry in 1856 and the following years. A representative of the unions was returned to Parliament in 1859. But the gains achieved by the unions were not maintained in the 1860's. It was not until the 1880's that the unions came again in strength.

Payment of members did, as it was intended to do, enable the working classes to send their own representatives to Parliament; but the early Labour members, though acting together, were virtually an advanced wing of the Protectionist Party, with a natural inclination to emphasize the interests of trade unionists. They were hardly a separate party in the sense of having aims distinct from those of the party with which they almost invariably worked and voted. Thus, W. A. Trenwith, who was President of the Melbourne Trades Hall Council in 1888, and afterwards member for Richmond in the Legislative Assembly, acted as leader of the Labour Party in Parliament, but was not an advocate of independent Labour Party action. The distinct cleavage between Labour politics and other parties and groups in Victoria occurred after the establishment of the Commonwealth. Numerically, however, the Labour Party was strengthened after the great maritime strike of 1890, which commenced in Melbourne, and showed its effects so widely as to affect every industry and every colony in Australia. In the 1890's the Labour group supported the Liberal Party.

### **Chinese**

After the responsible government era, the influx of Chinese created alarm. The gold-fields attracted over 25,000 Chinese immigrants within four years, and they continued to arrive by every ship. The first Legislative Council sought to stem the tide by imposing a poll

tax of £10 per head on every Chinese immigrant. Further legislation was passed from time to time, but the poll tax was abolished in 1865. The agitation against the Chinese again became intense at the beginning of the 1880's. By that time, the thousands who had in earlier years found a living on the gold-fields had, owing to the decline of alluvial diggings, drifted into other avocations, and several city industries, notably cabinet-making, felt the pinch of cheap labour competition. In 1881 the Victorian Parliament, acting in conjunction with that of New South Wales, not only reimposed the £10 poll tax, but prohibited ships from bringing in more than one Chinese passenger for every 100 tons of the vessel's burthen. The validity of this legislation was tested in the case of *Ah Toy versus Musgrave*. In 1888, Ah Toy, a Hong Kong merchant, was debarred from entering Victoria, and he brought an action against the Collector of Customs, Musgrave, who administered the Exclusion Act. A majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Victoria decided in his favour; but the Government appealed to the Privy Council, which reversed the decision and laid down the principle that British colonies were empowered to legislate to exclude aliens. An Act of 1888 imposed stricter limitation on Chinese immigration. After Federation, the control of immigration passed into the hands of the Commonwealth Government.

### Boom and Depression

The rapid commercial expansion of Victoria was checked by several financial crises. The first of these happened in 1841-3, and was a consequence of gambling in land values, falling wool prices and other international and intercolonial pressures. The next crisis occurred during the flush of the gold discoveries. The sensational finds, and the overwhelming inrush of population, occasioned an enormous flow of imports to Victoria. Goods arrived faster, and in greater bulk, than they could be handled. The normal channels of trade were swollen and gorged with merchandise. Commodities deteriorated on the wharfs because they could not be conveyed to the distant places where they might have been sold. The goods which did get released were not always those which were useful. The imports in these years totalled over £70 a head of the population. (For purposes of comparison it may be noted that the total Victorian imports in 1900 were valued at £15 per head of the population). The losses were severe. It has been calculated that at least 20 per cent. of the imports were lost or destroyed, so that, notwithstanding the enormous gold exports, Victoria was left, during the years of glut, with a heavy trade balance against her.

The greatest period of commercial depression and financial paralysis sustained by Victoria occurred in 1892-3, following what was popularly known as the Land Boom. Extraordinary amounts of borrowed capital had poured into the colony during the seven or eight preceding years. The Government, municipalities, and public bodies borrowed millions from Great Britain, especially for railway construction. At the same time, millions of pounds were privately borrowed for investment. Land banks and building societies were created, with abundant money to lend, and extraordinary competition for suburban lands sent up values to unheard of heights. When the regular banks at last became cautious and refused to advance more money on the



security of real estate, the newly created land banks readily obtained more millions from speculators in Great Britain; and more and more suburban lands were sold. Melbourne, by now, was a city of almost half a million people. A sharp financial crisis in London in 1890—due to the failure of the great house of Baring—suddenly restricted lendings to Victoria. The greater part of the money already lent had not been invested in remunerative industries, but had been used to inflate land values for speculative purposes. When one of the most active of the building societies, which had received hundreds of thousands of pounds from investors, suspended payment, and it was found that its realizable assets were of trifling value, public confidence was shaken, and soon the whole edifice of credit was shattered. Bankruptcies were numerous, many of the so-called banks collapsed, and the shock of the failure was so severe that in 1893 most of the ordinary banks were forced into reconstruction. The blow to credit caused by the collapse was severe, and the efforts of legitimate industry were partially paralyzed. Victoria took long to recover from this demoralizing setback.

### **Victoria and the Commonwealth**

The movement for the Federation of Australia received powerful support in Victoria. Indeed, the impetus which at length drove the movement to successful fruition, had its origin in this State. That this should have been so is remarkable, in view of the very strong insistence on the separation of the Port Phillip District from New South Wales just before the end of the first half of the nineteenth century. The two tendencies—one separatist, the other Federal—might at first glance seem to be inconsistent. But in reality they were not. In the 1840's, when communication between Sydney and Melbourne was slow, the interests of the two communities were different. Over 600 miles of territory lay between them. South of the Murrumbidgee, the natural "pull" of trade was towards Melbourne; north of the river, it was towards Sydney. But railways and improved sea carriage, in effect, cut down the distance. Moreover, the development of the industries of Victoria soon enabled manufacturers to meet the demands of the local market, whilst their capacity for production was in excess of local demands. They required the wider scope which free trade between the States—a necessary concomitant of Federation—would secure for them. The Australian Natives Association, too—an organization of Victorian origin—was eager for Federation. The early history of the Federal movement, and its several misfortunes, are connected principally with the politics of New South Wales; but it was a Victorian, John Quick, who in 1893 furnished the scheme by which at length the cause advanced until the Commonwealth of Australia came into being in 1901. Quick propounded the plan of electing a Federal Convention, representative of the people of all the States, charged with the duty of preparing a constitution; and this constitution was to be submitted directly to the people for their acceptance or rejection. The plan worked, despite some delays and hindrances. New South Wales, after the Bill had passed the Convention, took exception to the provision in it which would have enabled the Federal Parliament to exercise a free choice in the selection of a Federal Capital. At the first referendum, in 1898, whilst in Victoria

100,520 votes were cast for the Bill and only 22,099 against it, in New South Wales, 71,965 affirmative and 66,228 negative votes were cast. The New South Wales Parliament, however, had insisted that at least 80,000 affirmative votes should be recorded in order that the Commonwealth Bill might be accepted, and as this number was not recorded, the 1898 referendum simply brought matters to a standstill. Ultimately, after renewed negotiations and amendments to the draft constitution, agreement was reached between the Premiers, and at the second referendum in June, 1899, the Bill was carried in New South Wales by 107,420 votes to 82,741. In Victoria the affirmative majority was larger than before, there being 152,653 votes for the Bill and 9,805 against it.

### **Development until 1914**

As well as convenience, there was perhaps justice—considering the energy of her politicians in the federal struggle—in Melbourne's becoming in 1901 (until 1927) the temporary administrative centre of the Commonwealth. Victorian morale, still shaken by the broken promise of the boom years, received a welcome fillip from the new prestige; consolation, too, lay in the reflection that, despite economic misfortune, there was still a real sense in which Melbourne was the financial capital of Australia. Nevertheless, the prospect faced by State politicians as they left Parliament House to begin their deliberations in the Exhibition Buildings was not a cheering one. New South Wales had overtaken Victoria's lead in population. In fact, between 1891 and 1910 the net emigration from Victoria was 161,000 people; the rate of natural increase of population dropped sharply and for decades to come Victoria's rate of natural increase was to continue to be the lowest of all the States. Drought—culminating in the worst season on record in 1902—added to the bleak legacy of the depression years: to balance the budget, reduce unemployment and stimulate a flagging economy necessarily became the concern of all political groups.

Orthodoxy triumphed in 1902, with the formation of the Irvine Government, committed to the notion that "the expenditure for the ordinary purposes of government should be confined within the narrowest limits so that the largest share possible of the funds derived from taxation shall be available for assisting national industries and developing the agricultural and mining resources of the State". It was a policy in line with the demands of reformers who were carrying out a powerful electoral campaign for retrenchment. Irvine hacked at civil service salaries, reduced the size of Parliament and dealt coldly with the protests of those for whom "retrenchment" was not an abstract principle, but a matter of bread and butter. The Government carried a constitutional amendment (which was soon repealed) depriving civil servants of the right to participate in elections beyond voting for three candidates to represent them directly in Parliament, and ruthlessly put down the railway strike precipitated in 1903 by the wage issue.

Radical alarm at such measures was assuaged somewhat when Irvine simultaneously tried to neutralize other forms of resistance to his programme, making the traditional stab at privilege by trying to reform the Legislative Council, though—traditionally again—that

House so amended the proposals as actually to strengthen its position. More important, the policy of assisting producers resolved itself into beginning a phase of intensified State socialism, destined, when sustained by subsequent Liberal Premiers, to keep the Labour Party weak by robbing it of a major political demand. The pattern was set by the Water Act of 1905, which consolidated previous Acts relating to water conservation and irrigation, outlined plans for new development and construction, and vested control of all projects in an independent statutory body, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. In the next twenty years, the State greatly developed its activities in the fields of road building, harbours, suburban transport, the planning and construction of power undertakings and the fostering and financing of closer settlement on the land. In each case incorporated bodies largely removed from political influence directed the new activities.

Recovery from the depression was slow. Better seasons helped to make "economy" effective, and Irvine had balanced his budget by 1904. However, the successive Premiers Bent, Murray, and Watt still faced lean years to 1914: the post-1893 exodus of Victorians to other States was only gradually stanching, agricultural recovery involved painful readjustments and a promising revival of goldmining proved to be shortlived. Industry, however, profited from both the Commonwealth decision to adopt protective tariffs, and the unemployed labour potential, and factory workers doubled in numbers between 1901 and 1914. Melbourne's population increased by 30 per cent. in the same period, and as a pale reflection of the building boom of the 1880's developed, municipal and State authorities still failed to agree on major plans to control the suburban sprawl. Meanwhile, strengthening unionism and the operation of the new arbitration system spread to some degree the benefits of recovery, while liberal reformers fought with enthusiastic Labour support for social betterment in fields like that of education. Already the Fink Royal Commission (1899 to 1901) had fostered reforms in primary schools and stimulated interest in technical education. Concern to extend the benefits of secondary education—prodded by the untiring work of Frank Tate, the first Director of Education—steadily overcame short sighted notions of "economy", and in 1910 the Murray Government won legislation laying the basis for a system of State secondary schools.

### **Land Settlement**

Before the First World War government policy placed much emphasis on the extension and diversification of primary industry as a means of injecting life into a stagnant economy. There were many reasons why this policy—broadly termed Closer Settlement—was adopted and widely supported. Large sections of the population still dreamed of a farm of their own; the farming interest was growing in independence and power at the political level; the depression had fully exposed the lop-sidedness of the Victorian economy and the encouragement of different types of farming seemed the easiest and quickest way to achieve greater equilibrium.

Before 1914 wheat farmers had spread over the Mallee, dairying became firmly established in Gippsland, the area of irrigated land was considerably extended and much land that had been already alienated

was resumed by the Government and subdivided for closer settlement. Increased production was achieved—especially in wheat and dairying—but the cost was great. The failure rate amongst farmers was high, many kept only a precarious grip on their holdings, rural poverty was widespread and governments were forced to write off large sums of money paid out for resumed land. By 1915, 80,000 out of 453,984 acres of resumed land had proved unadaptable for closer settlement. The chief reasons for the high failure rate were the unsuitability of much of the land for the use to which it was put, the poverty of farmers, lack of knowledge of both farmers and planners, and the uneconomic size of the holdings. Governments had yet to be convinced that subsistence or peasant farming could not be successful on a large scale.

For much the same reasons many soldier settlers after the First World War merely struggled along until falling prices in the later 1920's and the depression of the 1930's ended their farming careers. Between 1917 and 1937 ex-soldiers had been settled on more than 2,000,000 acres of land, civilians on a little more than 1,000,000 acres—much of it Mallee country. By 1937, 30 per cent. of these assisted settlers had left their holdings.

Since the depression, especially during the 1940's and 1950's, farming in Victoria has undergone what might justly be called a transformation. The ideal of subsistence farming has been almost abandoned; in practice much larger holdings are now the rule. This change has been achieved chiefly because of rising prices for farm products and increasing technical knowledge and sound planning by such bodies as the Department of Agriculture, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, the Soil Conservation Authority, the Lands Department and the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. The application of a new approach to farming may be seen clearly in the planning and implementation of the Soldier Settlement Scheme during the 1940's and 1950's.

### **Industrialization**

Despite the temporary dislocation brought by war and its immediate aftermath of reconstruction, 1919 marks the beginning of a boom period in which Victorian population and industrial production both increased at a rapid rate. The uncertainty of coal supplies from the disturbed New South Wales fields helped to impel governments to develop local sources of power. The State coal mine at Wonthaggi had been a beginning in 1908, but more significant was the establishment of the State Electricity Commission in 1918, and the first intensive exploitation of the brown coal deposits of the Latrobe Valley. After initial teething troubles, the Commission was generating power at Yallourn in 1924, and steady extension of its works—reaching spectacular proportions in recent times—has given Victoria a sound and flexible source of cheap power on which to base industrial advance.

Probably the most striking feature of the Victorian economy since the First World War has been the rapid growth of secondary industry.

This has involved a change in emphasis within that field from comparatively simple processes, such as clothing and food production, to the more complex ones such as engineering and chemical industries.

The shortage of shipping and consequent reduction of imports during the war years stimulated manufacturing. In spite of the large number of men in the armed forces, factory employment rose sharply during the war. During the 1920's quick expansion in secondary industry continued with increasing population, availability of credit and a good deal of government assistance; at the Federal level this involved rising and spreading protective tariffs; at the State level, the lowest taxation in Australia until 1942, grants of land and money to new industries, subsidies on rail freights, &c. In this decade the value of production from secondary industry quickly passed that of primary industry and the gap between them widened. The first large-scale assembly unit in the motor vehicle industry was established in 1925 by the Ford Motor Company of Canada at Geelong, and that was followed in 1926 by General Motors Corporation at Fishermen's Bend. From these beginnings Victoria has become the main centre in Australia of motor vehicle manufacture. It marketed the first Australian mass-produced car in 1948 and exported it to New Zealand six years later. Production of radio receivers commenced at Melbourne in 1923 and the first major paper-mill began operating at Maryvale in the same decade.

Victoria suffered very badly from the depression of the early 1930's. Between March, 1929, and September, 1931, unemployment rose from 8·6 per cent. to 26·8 per cent., and by the end of the latter year 170,000 people were utterly dependent on unemployment relief. The prices of primary products on the world market dropped catastrophically and continued low throughout the 1930's. On the other hand, secondary industry soon commenced a steady recovery, aided tremendously by a tariff policy which slashed imports. In spite of this, however, 10 per cent. of trade union membership was unemployed in 1939.

### **Politics**

An outstanding feature of Victorian political history since the First World War has been the predominance of the Country Party whose first members were elected in 1917 and which first held the balance of power in 1920. Aided by the weighting of the rural vote, the Country Party achieved power between 1935 and 1945 when Sir Albert Dunstan, supported by both Opposition parties, was Premier almost without interruption.

Despite the difficulties of a three-party system, there was a fair measure of political stability in the years between the wars. Sir Harry Lawson was Premier from 1918 to 1924, John Allan (Country Party) from 1924 to 1927, E. J. Hogan (Labour) for all but a year of the period 1927 to 1932, Sir Stanley Argyle (United Australia Party) from 1932 to 1935. However, this stability was upset in 1945; thereafter, seven ministries were formed in seven years. In 1952, the first majority Labour administration, led by John Cain, followed. In 1953, the Country Party lost most of its influence when a scheme of electoral redistribution based on the federal electorates was introduced. Then, in 1955, the Hon. Henry Bolte (Liberal) was elected and still holds office.

Another major political reform was the introduction in 1950 of adult suffrage for the Legislative Council, which was supported by both the Labour and Country parties. The powers of the Council, however, remain unimpaired despite provisions passed in 1937 for resolving deadlocks between the Houses which in practice are unworkable. In 1947 the Council went so far as to dismiss a Labour Government by refusing Supply and forcing an election. The Council electorates remain weighted in favour of rural areas.

With the limited functions of State governments since Federation, it has become increasingly difficult to perceive, in terms of coherent policy, fundamental divisions between the political parties. This is especially true of government economic activity. Parties of every complexion have seen State regulation as the necessary solution to transport difficulties, marketing and export problems, and issues of social welfare; party differences here have tended to be matters of emphasis rather than of substance. Further, with the expansion of Commonwealth functions, more and more of the contentious issues of politics are fought in the Federal sphere, and State party labels tend to become meaningful in terms of the remoter conflict, a situation exemplified most strikingly, perhaps, in 1947, when the Victorian election hinged on bank nationalization, an issue of purely Federal concern.

The deteriorating financial position of the States in relation to the Commonwealth has been a burning issue for all Victorian governments. Dunstan's assertion in 1935 that "the States were subjected to humiliation by the difficulty they experienced in securing sufficient income for the proper discharge of their functions" typifies the feeling of the Treasurers of the 1930's, who became increasingly dependent for solvency on Federal grants as the Commonwealth intruded in new taxation fields. Commonwealth financial hegemony was sealed when the uniform taxation legislation of 1942, originating as a war-time measure, became permanent after 1946. Victoria had taken part in a first abortive appeal against uniform taxation in 1942, and in 1957 again challenged it unsuccessfully. In the meantime, alarm at the "disastrous effect upon the State" of Federal monopoly in the income tax field had become a regular refrain of budgetary statements. Victoria had fared badly under the original plan by which the Commonwealth returned a sum equal to the annual income-tax revenue of the State in 1939-41; and although the reimbursement formula has been subsequently revised to take account of the changing population and wage structure, Federal disbursements still remain, in the eyes of State authorities, sadly inadequate to cope with the strains of post-war expansion.

### **Post-war Development**

Nevertheless, in the years following the Second World War, rural prosperity has been unparalleled, general and prolonged; secondary industry has advanced at a far quicker rate than at any time previously, with notable advances in heavy engineering and chemical production. In consequence, large numbers of oversea migrants have been absorbed and full employment with high wages guaranteed. Between 1947 and 1954 Victoria's population increased by 19 per cent.; Victoria has

absorbed since the war relatively more migrants than any other State. Much oversea capital has been attracted for a variety of industrial enterprises. In recent years the shape of Victoria's economy has firmed: in proportion to its population, Victoria is the most industrialized State, the lowest wool producer of the mainland States, and by far the least significant mining State. Melbourne is still the headquarters of most of Australia's more important companies.

The work of the State Electricity Commission has gone a long way towards supplying all Victorian homes with electricity and towards making Victoria quite independent of outside supplies of electric power and solid fuels. Open-cut mining of brown coal in the Latrobe Valley has been extended to Morwell and now provides the State with immense supplies of the cheapest electricity on the mainland of Australia. In 1956 gas produced from brown coal was piped from Morwell to Melbourne. The S.E.C. has also been increasing the State's hydro-electric power—at Eildon and Kiewa. Victoria will also share electricity provided by the Hume Reservoir and the Snowy Mountain Scheme. The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—claimed to be the forerunner of the great national water-planning authorities of which the Tennessee Valley Authority has become the most famous—now controls 25 large water storages, 250 small ones and more than 15,000 miles of water channels. Irrigation supplies about 750,000 acres of land.

During and after the Second World War governments have been actively encouraging decentralization of industry—by propaganda, concessions of various kinds, a large-scale programme of railways modernization—and since 1940 industrial employment beyond the Metropolitan Area has more than doubled. The centres to benefit most from this policy have been the Latrobe Valley towns, Geelong, Ballarat, Bendigo, Wangaratta and Warrnambool. Yet the over-all effect on the continued and mammoth growth of Melbourne has been almost negligible. In 1959, 63 per cent. of Victoria's population lived in the Melbourne Metropolitan Area, which accounted for 26 per cent. of the value of factory production of the Commonwealth and 78 per cent. of that of Victoria. Melbourne's population is now more than 1,750,000. This pattern seems unlikely to change very markedly and for a long time to come it may be at least partly true to say that Victoria is mostly Melbourne.

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## *Geographical Features*

### **Introduction**

Australia is situated in middle and lower-middle latitudes, with about two-fifths of its area lying between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Equator. It is, therefore, one of the warm continents and, since most of its area lies within the zone of the dry, sub-tropical anti-cyclones ("the horse latitudes"), it is for the most part a dry continent. Much of the continent has only small variation in temperature from season to season and receives low rainfall with marked concentration into either summer (in the north) or winter (in the south).

Victoria is, in these respects, not typically Australian. It has a cool to cold winter, and although there are hot periods in each summer, they are interspersed with pleasantly warm or even cool periods. Rainfalls are rather low in the northern parts of the State, and particularly in the north-west, but the greater part is well watered with no marked seasonal concentration. Most of Australia is plateau or plain country with little relief; Victoria has a larger proportion of high country in its total area than any other State except Tasmania and its highest mountains reach over 6,000 feet above sea level. Not surprisingly, it is often called the "most English" part of the mainland, although a closer climatic and agricultural analogy is probably south-western and south-central France. Victoria is in fact transitional between the sub-tropical situation of New South Wales and the temperate situation of Tasmania, between the high rainfall character of the south-eastern Australian coastlands and the arid interior. One finds, then, year-round, open-air dairying and livestock-and-grass farming in Gippsland and the Western District, and dry-farming of grains and irrigated horticulture of citrus fruits and vineyards in the north. Its climatic conditions made no difficulties for the establishment of secondary industry and, once its power-resource problem had been solved, Victoria reaped the advantages in interstate trade offered by its central position on coastal shipping routes.

Although European settlement in Victoria is little over one and a quarter centuries old, there have already developed distinctive regional characteristics in the various parts of the State, and most of these are recognized in popular speech by regional names. The Mallee is the north-western plain of ancient sand ridges, once waterless and covered with the distinctive dwarf eucalypt from which the name is derived, but now with extensive wheat fields and sheep paddocks and with water for stock and domestic purposes supplied through winding channels from storages outside the region. The Wimmera, with red-brown soils and tall eucalypts, with a denser pattern of farms and market towns, has the highest yielding wheatfields in Australia and a considerable sheep and cattle population as well. The Western District, with lush pastures on its well-watered volcanic plains, has both a long tradition of the growing of fine wools on sheep stations dating back to the early days of the pastoral expansion and a much more recent development of intensive dairying. The north-east has irrigated citrus and stonefruit orchards,



market gardens and pastures on the plains of the middle Murray and its tributaries, which give way to cattle stations upstream where the valleys run back into the rugged slopes of the Australian Alps. Gippsland spells dairying and fodder-crop growing, timber extraction in the tall forests of the hills, off-shore and coastal fishing, and the industrial enterprises based on the power derived from the Morwell-Yallourn brown-coal deposits in the Latrobe Valley. The Port Phillip Bay region holds Melbourne, the financial and administrative hub of the State and a fast growing port, metropolitan market and industrial centre, while on the eastern shore commuters' and holiday homes stretch through the Mornington Peninsula to the ocean shores. On the west, secondary industry is extending through Williamstown and Altona to Geelong.

### Area

Victoria is situated at the south-eastern extremity of the Australian continent, of which it occupies about a thirty-fourth part, and contains about 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres.

Victoria is bounded on the north and north-east by New South Wales, from which it is separated by the River Murray, and by a straight line running in a south-easterly direction from a place near the head-waters of that stream, called The Springs, on Forest Hill, to Cape Howe. The total length of this boundary, following the windings of the River Murray from the South Australian border along the Victorian bank to the Indi River, thence by the Indi or River Murray to Forest Hill and thence by the straight line from Forest Hill to Cape Howe, is 1,175 miles. The length of the River Murray forming part of the boundary is 997 miles, of the Indi or River Murray, 68 miles, and of the straight line from Forest Hill to Cape Howe, 110 miles. On the west it is bounded by South Australia; on the south and south-east its shores are washed by the Southern Ocean, Bass Strait, and the Pacific Ocean. It lies approximately between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude and the 141st and 150th meridians of east longitude. Its greatest length from east to west is about 493 miles, its greatest breadth about 290 miles, and its extent of coast-line 980 miles, including the length around Port Phillip Bay 164 miles, Western Port 90 miles, and Corner Inlet 50 miles. Great Britain, inclusive of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, contains 89,041 square miles, and is therefore slightly larger than Victoria.

The most southerly point of Wilson's Promontory, in latitude 39 deg. 8 min. S., longitude 146 deg. 22½ min. E., is the southernmost point of Victoria and likewise of the Australian continent; the northernmost point is where the western boundary of the State meets the Murray, latitude 34 deg. 2 min. S., longitude 140 deg. 58 min. E., the point furthest east is Cape Howe, situated in latitude 37 deg. 31 min. S., longitude 149 deg. 59 min. E. The westerly boundary lies upon the meridian 140 deg. 58 min. E., and extends from latitude 34 deg. 2 min. S. to latitude 38 deg. 4 min. S., a distance of 280 miles.

The following table shows the area of Victoria in relation to that of Australia:—

## AREA OF AUSTRALIAN STATES

State or Territory	Area	Per cent. of Total Area
	sq. miles	
Western Australia .. .. .	975,920	32·85
Queensland .. .. .	667,000	22·45
Northern Territory .. .. .	523,620	17·62
South Australia .. .. .	380,070	12·79
New South Wales .. .. .	309,433	10·42
<b>Victoria</b> .. .. .	<b>87,884</b>	<b>2·96</b>
Tasmania .. .. .	26,215	0·88
Australian Capital Territory .. .. .	939	0·03
Australia (Total) .. .. .	2,971,081	100·00

**Mountains and Hills**

The highest mountain in Victoria is Mount Bogong, situated in the county of the same name, 6,516 feet above sea-level; the next highest peaks are Mount Feathertop, 6,307 feet; Mount Nelson, 6,170 feet; Mount Fainter, 6,160 feet; Mount Hotham, 6,101 feet; Mount McKay, 6,030 feet; and Mount Cope, 6,026 feet; all situated in the same county; also the Cobboras, 6,030 feet, situated between the counties of Benambra and Tambo. These, so far as is known, are the only peaks which exceed 6,000 feet in height, although, according to a list which was published in the Year Book for 1915–16, there are numerous peaks between 4,000 and 6,000 feet high. It is known, moreover, that there are many peaks rising to upwards of 4,000 feet above the level of the sea whose actual heights have not yet been determined. Although, during the winter, the peaks and higher plateaux are covered with snow, it is not perpetual and disappears during the spring.

**Coastline**

The Victorian coastline stretches some 682 miles from the South Australian border to the New South Wales border. Small stations of whalers and sealers were operating along the coast, mainly at Westernport, Portland, and Wilson's Promontory long before the advent of Henty and Batman.

The coastline is now well served with lighthouses, though in the early days it proved hazardous to navigation and no fewer than six ships were wrecked at Port Fairy before 1850. Port Phillip Bay is a safe harbour for shipping and the cities of Geelong and Williamstown afford excellent facilities. The Bay was the first place where settlement was made, at Sorrento in 1803, by a party under Lieutenant-Colonel Collins. In January 1804 the settlement was abandoned.

Wilson's Promontory is the most southerly part of the State of Victoria; it was rounded by Lieutenant Grant in the *Lady Nelson* in 1801. The original entrance to Lakes Entrance was, owing to silting, closed in 1889 and a new entrance opened 1½ miles to the west.

When Lieutenant Grant called at an island in Western Port in 1801, he named it Churchill Island (after an English Government official, who supplied a small amount of seed). Wheat was planted and when Lieutenant Murray in the *Lady Nelson* visited the island some months later, the wheat was growing vigorously, being six feet high. It was the first wheat planted in Victoria.

The main features of the coastline are as follows:—

Nelson to Cape Bridge-water	Sandy beach backed by dunes.
Cape Bridgewater to West End of Portland Bay	Cliffs of basalt tuff dune limestone and miocene limestone.
Portland Bay to Port Fairy	Sandy beach backed by dunes with low cliffs of basalt and dune limestone near Port Fairy.
Port Fairy to Warrnambool	Beach dunes and dune limestone.
Warrnambool to Childers Cove	Cliffs of dune limestone.
Childers Cove to Point Ronald	Bold cliffs of tertiary limestone.
Point Ronald to Cape Volney	Cliffs of lower tertiary sandstone and dune limestone.
Cape Volney to Castle Cove	Bold cliffs of mesozoic sandstone.
Castle Cove to Point Flinders	Bold cliffs of dune limestone.
Point Flinders to North of Lorne (Eastern View)	Cliffs of mesozoic sandstone.
Eastern View to Torquay	Cliffs of tertiary sandstone and limestone interspersed with bays and sandy beaches.
Torquay to Cape Schanck	Sandy beach backed by dunes with intermittent low cliffs of dune limestone.
Cape Schanck to Nobbies	Bold cliffs of basalt.
South Coast of Phillip Island	Sandy beaches backed by dunes with granite at Pyramid Rock and Cape Woolamai.
Cape Woolamai to Anderson's Inlet	Cliffs of mesozoic sandstone.
Anderson's Inlet to Cape Liptrap	Sandy beach backed by dunes with low cliffs of dune limestone at south end.
Cape Liptrap Promontory	Cliffs of lower palaeozoic sediments and diabase.
Waratah Bay as far East as Tongue Point	Sandy beach backed by dunes.
Tongue Point to Mount Hunter	Granite headlands interspersed with bays with sandy beaches backed by dunes.

- Mount Hunter to Conran Sandy beach backed by dunes with lagoons behind dunes.
- Cape Conran (Granite) to Cape Howe Granite headlands with beaches between them and some local cliffs of metamorphosed lower palaeozoic sediments at Cape Everard, Little Ram Head and near Mallacoota.

The area of Port Phillip Bay is 762 square miles and the coast-line of the bay stretches for some 132 miles.

**Rivers**

The Main Dividing Range may be regarded as dividing the river basins or catchments in Victoria into two main groups. Of the rivers draining the northern basins, the Loddon is the westernmost river that normally reaches the Murray. Except for the internal drainage basin of Lake Corangamite, the rivers south of the Divide flow into the sea.

If we also divide the State into an eastern and western area by a line joining Melbourne and Echuca we have four areas conveniently termed the north-east, north-west, south-east and south-west. Streams in these four areas whose flows average more than about 100,000 ac. ft. per annum are tabulated below, using this figure as a unit:—

**VICTORIA—MAIN RIVERS**

Area	River	Station	Mean Annual Flow
			100,000 ac. ft.
North-east ..	Goulburn	Murchison ..	23
	Murray ..	Jingellic ..	18 *
	Mitta ..	Tallangatta ..	11
	Ovens ..	Wangaratta ..	11
	Kiewa ..	Kiewa ..	5
	Broken ..	Benalla ..	2
		Sub-Total ..	— 70
North-west ..	Campaspe ..	Rochester ..	2
	Loddon ..	Laanecoorie ..	2
	Wimmera	Horsham ..	1
		Sub-Total ..	— 5
South-east ..	Snowy ..	Orbost ..	18 *
	Yarra ..	Warrandyte ..	9
	Latrobe ..	Rosedale ..	7
	Mitchell ..	Bairnsdale ..	6
	Macalister	Glenmaggie ..	4
	Thomson ..	Heyfield ..	3
	Tambo ..	Bruthen ..	2
	Bunyip ..	Bunyip ..	1
		Sub-Total ..	— 50
South-west ..	Glenelg ..	Dartmoor ..	6
	Barwon ..	Geelong ..	2
	Hopkins ..	Allansford ..	2
		Sub-Total ..	— 10
		Other Rivers	135
			35 (Estimate)
		Total ..	170

\* Includes flow from New South Wales.

For more detailed information concerning stream flows, reference should be made to "River Gaugings", normally published at six-year intervals by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.

The total flow in the State, is about 17,000,000 ac. ft. per annum including about a 1,000,000 ac. ft. from New South Wales. Although the northern streams contribute about the same flow as those in the south, the flow in the eastern part of the State is about six times that in the west. Differences in average stream flow in the four sectors are primarily a reflection of mean annual rainfall. All streams exhibit pronounced seasonal variation, but the greater rainfall and higher incidence of summer rains in the east give those streams a more regular flow during the year than those in the west.

In addition to seasonal variation, streams are subject to large variations in annual flows. In very wet years, such as in 1870, the total stream flow would be about three times the mean flow, whereas in drought years, such as in 1914, the flow would only be about a quarter of the average. Although this variability may appear high, it is relatively mild compared with streams in other parts of Australia, excluding Tasmania.

By far the major use for water in Victoria is for irrigation in rural areas (see pages 458-461). Storages with a capacity of about 6,000,000 ac. ft., i.e. about one-third of the mean annual flow, enable a million acres of land, nearly all in northern Victoria, to be irrigated annually. The use of water for urban areas is, by comparison, small.

The amount of water used by urban populations in Victoria is only about 10 per cent. of that used for irrigation—or about equal to that lost by evaporation from storages built for irrigation.

### **Lakes**

For lakes to form, there must be suitable physiographic features and sufficient water supply to offset evaporation and seepage losses. Although the water supply in the western part of the state is comparatively poor, the majority of Victorian lakes occur in the west because of suitable physiography which is attributable to volcanic activity. Some extinct volcanoes carry crater lakes, and on the volcanic plains numerous lakes have been formed, the largest being Lake Corangamite. Lakes on the plains are relatively shallow, their depth and hence volume varying considerably with climatic trends in rainfall.

Lakes also occur in the north-west plains, some of which are intermittently replenished by effluents from rivers. Another type of lake is that which occurs along the coast by sand bars forming across the mouth of a stream. The Gippsland Lakes constitute the main lake system of this type.

Although lakes are often described as "salt or fresh" such a classification is misleading in shallow lakes as salinity varies inversely with the volume of water in the lake. Certain Victorian lakes are so shallow that salt is deposited in the summer when evaporation is high and in some cases, such as Lake Tyrell, it is harvested.

### **State Aerial Survey**

After the Survey Co-ordination Act was passed in 1940, the Central Plan Office was set up to co-ordinate the surveys of the State, to record permanent marks, test surveyors' tapes and direct the work of the photographic laboratory. During the financial year 1958-59 more than 30,000 aerial photographs and photo-maps were printed and approximately 160,000 plans and field notes were copied.

In 1944, the State Aerial Survey Branch was inaugurated. The Department then became responsible not only for cadastral surveys but also for aerial photography and the mapping of the State. The Aerial Survey Branch consists of a geodetic survey section, equipped with the latest electronic measuring instruments and a photogrammetric section, employing British and Continental photogrammetric plotting machines. Aerial photography is carried out under contract by a commercial aerial survey company.

Aerial photographs and photo-maps may now be obtained for any part of the State. The work, however, is continuous due to rapid changes taking place in many areas. Mapping is divided into two categories: base mapping and standard topographic mapping.

Base mapping is at present the major task, as this type of map is urgently required for engineering and town-planning purposes. These maps show all cadastral boundaries, street and road names, drainage and contours at either 5 or 10 feet intervals. Priority has been given to the outer Metropolitan Area where a programme of work has been undertaken conjointly with the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works for the preparation of approximately 170 base maps at a scale of 400 feet to 1 inch. Forty-one of these maps have already been published. A similar series of maps is now in course of preparation for the Shires of Flinders and Mornington, and for the whole of the Latrobe Valley. Maps to special specifications are also prepared. The proposed site for the new Melbourne jet aerodrome has been mapped, contours were plotted at 2-ft. intervals and all details shown with the actual height of objects such as buildings, poles, trees, &c.

Standard topographic maps are published at a scale of 2 inches to 1 mile and are for more general use. More than 100 sheets of this series have been compiled and 48 sheets published.

The work of the Cadastral Survey Branch has also increased with priority given to surveys for the Soldier Settlement and Housing Commissions. The normal work of the Branch includes the inspections of Crown lands and boundary surveys of selection purchase leases, improvement purchase leases, reservations and areas of Crown lands which are to be sold.

During the financial year 1958-59, 1,660 inspections of Crown land were made, 460 areas of Crown land and 120 Soldier Settlement holdings containing 54,000 acres were surveyed, and 110 surveys were effected for the Housing Commission.

**List of Available Printed Maps***Topographical Maps*

Map	Scale
Based on International Grid Sheets .. .. .	1 inch = 1 mile (1 : 63,360)
(Partial Coverage of Victoria) .. .. .	1 inch = 40 chains (1 : 31,680)
Dandenong Ranges Project .. .. .	1 inch = 10 chains (1 : 7,920)
Melbourne and Metropolitan Base Map Project ..	1 inch = 400 feet (1 : 4,800)
Mornington Peninsula Project .. .. .	1 inch = 400 feet (1 : 4,800)

The above plans show roads, contours, rivers and other physical features.

Map	Scale
County Plans Showing Crown Subdivisions without Dimensions	1 inch = 2 miles (1 : 126,720)
Cadastral Plans Showing Crown Subdivisions without Dimensions .. .. .	1 inch = 1 mile (1 : 63,360)
Township and Parish Plans Showing Details of Crown Subdivisions .. .. .	Varying
Street Map—Melbourne and Suburbs (2 sheets) .. ..	1 inch = 40 chains (1 : 31,680)
Street Map—Melbourne and Suburbs (9 sheets) .. ..	1 inch = 20 chains (1 : 15,840)

The plans shown as County, Cadastral, Township and Parish Plans give all the original Crown information about the alienation of Crown lands and form the basis for the description, indexing and registration of land titles.

*Physical Geography***Physical Divisions***Introduction*

This article should be read in conjunction with the articles on geographical features, area, climate and geology.

The chief physical divisions of Victoria are shown on the map (Fig. 1). Each of these divisions has certain physical features which distinguish it from the others, as a result of the influence of elevation,

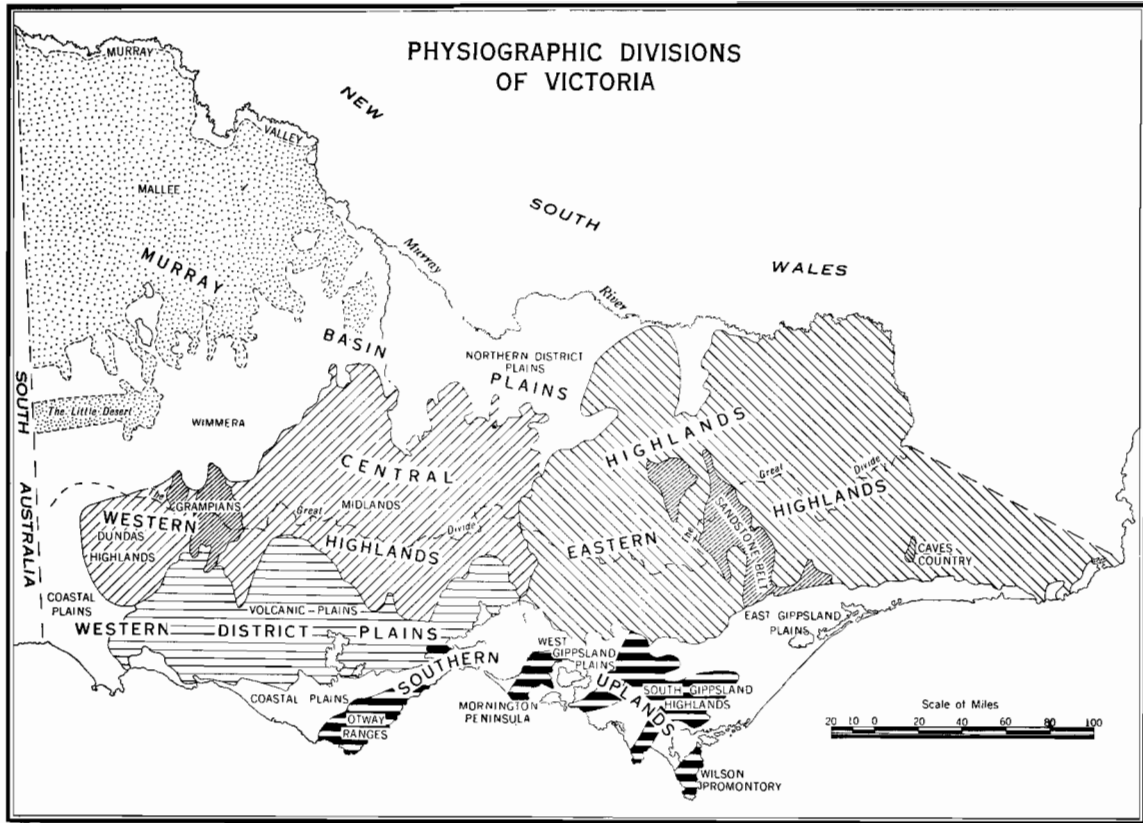


Fig. 1.



geological structure, climate and soils, as is recognized in popular terms such as Mallee, Wimmera, Western District and so on. The following is a table of these divisions:—

1. *Murray Basin Plains:*

- (a) The Mallee
- (b) The Murray Valley
- (c) The Wimmera
- (d) The Northern District Plains

2. *Central Highlands:*

A. The Eastern Highlands, within which—

- (a) the Sandstone Belt and
- (b) the Caves Country may be distinguished from the remainder

B. The Western Highlands:

- (a) The Midlands
- (b) The Grampians
- (c) The Dundas Highlands

3. *Western District Plains:*

- (a) The Volcanic Plains
- (b) The Coastal Plains

4. *Gippsland Plains:*

- (a) The East Gippsland Plains
- (b) The West Gippsland Plains

5. *Southern Uplands:*

- (a) The Otway Ranges
- (b) The Barabool Hills
- (c) The Mornington Peninsula
- (d) The South Gippsland Highlands
- (e) Wilson's Promontory

*Murray Basin Plains*

These plains include the Mallee, the Wimmera, the Northern District Plains and the Murray Valley itself. The most noticeable distinguishing features of the Mallee are the soils, vegetation and topography. It is not a perfect plain, but exhibits broad low ridges and depressions which appear to be due to folding and faulting of the rocks. Sand ridges trending due east and west are an indication of a former more arid climate, but they are now fixed by vegetation. When cleared, the sand distributes itself irregularly without forming new ridges. There is evidence of a succession of former wet and dry

periods in the Mallee, but at the present time all the streams that enter it lose so much water by evaporation and percolation that they fail to reach the Murray and terminate in shallow lakes, many of which are salt. The Murray Valley itself is cut into the higher Mallee land and is subject to periodical flooding by the river.

The Northern District Plains are formed from the combined flood plains of rivers flowing to the Murray, with an average gradient of between 3 and 5 feet to the mile, the surface being almost perfectly flat except where small residual hills of granite rise above the alluvium as at Pyramid Hill.

The Wimmera lies between the Western Highlands and the Mallee and is also composed mainly of river plains except to the north of the Glenelg where old abandoned river channels contain a succession of small lakes. Most of the lakes of the Murray Basin Plains have crescentic loam ridges (lunettes) on their eastern shores.

### *Central Highlands*

The Central Highlands form the backbone of Victoria, tapering from a broad and high mountainous belt in the east until they disappear beyond the Dundas Highlands near the South Australian border. They were formed by up-warping and faulting. The Eastern Highlands differ from the Western in their greater average elevation, with peaks such as Bogong, Feathertop and Hotham rising above 6,000 feet, while the Western Highlands are generally lower, the peaks reaching above 3,000 feet, and the valleys being broader. Also in the Eastern Highlands patches of older volcanic rocks occur, whereas in the Western the volcanic rocks belong mainly to the Newer Volcanic Series. Several well-known volcanic mountains are still preserved, Mounts Buninyong and Warrenheip near Ballarat being examples.

Because of the great variety of geological formations in the Central Highlands and the effects of elevation and deep dissection by streams, the features of the country are very varied and there are many striking mountains and gorges. The severe winter climate, with heavy snow on the higher land, is also a special feature of the Eastern Highlands. Included in the area are several high plains such as those near Bogong and the Snowy Plains. Caves are well known in the limestone around Buchan.

In the Western Highlands, the Grampians, with their striking serrate ridges of sandstone, may be compared with the belt of sandstones stretching from Mansfield to Briagolong in the east.

The Dundas Highlands are a dome which has been dissected by the Glenelg and its tributaries, the rocks being capped by ancient laterite soils which form tablelands with scarps at their edges.

### *Western District Plains*

Many of the surface features of the Western District Plains are a result of volcanic activity, very large areas being covered with basalt flows of the Newer Volcanic Series above which prominent mountains

rise, many of them with a central crater lake. Some of the youngest flows preserve original surface irregularities practically unmodified by erosion, thus forming the regions known as "Stony Rises".

The coastal plains of the Western District are for the most part sandy, the soils being derived from Tertiary and Pleistocene sedimentary deposits, which in places attain a thickness of some 5,000 feet, and yield considerable quantities of artesian water.

### *Gippsland Plains*

Continuing the east-west belt of plains on the eastern side of the drowned area represented by Port Phillip Bay and Western Port Bay are the Gippsland Plains. These are underlain by marine and non-marine Tertiary and Pleistocene sedimentary deposits, including the thick seams of brown coal of the Latrobe Valley. A notable feature is the Ninety Mile Beach and the lakes and swamps that lie on its landward side. This beach is an off-shore bar on which aeolian sand ridges have accumulated.

### *Southern Uplands*

Lying to the south of the plains above mentioned is a group of uplifted blocks for which faulting is mainly responsible, these constituting the Southern Uplands. The Otway Ranges and the South Gippsland Highlands are composed of fresh-water Mesozoic and Tertiary sediments with older Volcanic basalts in South Gippsland, and the Mornington Peninsula is an upraised fault block of complex geology, including granites. The Sorrento Peninsula is entirely composed of Pleistocene calcareous dune ridges which have been responsible for practically blocking the entrance to Port Phillip Bay.

## **Land Surface of Victoria**

### *General*

The surface features of Victoria were brought into existence as a result of the sum total of all geological events that have affected the region over many millions of years in the past. The understanding of the physical features of the State cannot therefore be divorced from a study of its geological history. This applies not only to the various rock masses of granite, basalt, schist, sandstone, limestone and so on which are to be found in the different regions of the State and which have characteristic topography, soils and vegetation, but also to remnants of ancient erosional or depositional surfaces that are preserved in many of the landscapes.

### *Mesozoic Peneplain*

Many of the regions of hard rocks such as granite and Devonian dacite in Victoria have plateau summits which are relics of an ancient peneplain, once thought to be Cretaceous, but now recognized as older and perhaps Jurassic in age. During the Jurassic period this old land surface was deformed by down-warps in which non-marine beds were deposited and by up-warps which began to outline the Central Highlands

of the State. The presence of marine Cretaceous rocks discovered in bores in western Victoria indicates that an ancient Bass Strait was already in existence at this time. In the Central Highlands, which were not then as high as they are today, streams cut broad valleys in which gold-bearing gravels were deposited in places during the early Tertiary period, and in the lower lands thick deposits of brown coal, clay and sand were laid down. The older volcanic basalt flows were extruded during Eocene and Oligocene times and renewed earth movements led to the sea invading southern and western Victoria and the Mallee. At its maximum advance the sea reached nearly as far as Broken Hill in New South Wales in a large embayment known as the Murray Gulf, but after the Miocene period it retreated and Victoria gradually assumed its present configuration. The uplift that accompanied the retreat of the sea caused deep erosion in the highlands and deposition of sands, gravels and clays in the low-lying plains. The newer volcanic lava flows and tuffs were extruded after the sea had retreated from western Victoria and it is worth noting that in Port Phillip Bay we have an area which is still a marine transgression over the land. The submergence of Port Phillip and Western Port Bays was partly due to down-faulting and partly to the rise of sea level that occurred all over the world when the ice masses of the great ice age (Pleistocene) melted. This rise of sea level also cut off Tasmania from the mainland.

The various movements which have affected Victoria have not completely ceased, as is shown by the occurrence of earthquakes, some of which have been of moderate severity.

Not only has the State been affected by these various changes of elevation and advances and retreats of sea level, but the climate has changed also. In the later and middle Tertiary period it appears to have been much wetter and warmer, becoming drier in the Pliocene and wetter again during parts of the Pleistocene period. Even in geologically recent times there has been at least one period of aridity during which the sand ridges of the Mallee and of the sand belt between Brighton and Mordialloc were blown up.

The final influence on the surface of Victoria has been man himself by the clearing of forests, irrigation, drainage, the sowing of pastures and orchards, the cutting of roads and the building of dams. Accelerated soil erosion has been one of the serious effects of man's activity, but fortunately we are able to control this by various means, although continual effort is required. Similar effects of man's activities are to be seen along the coast where the building of breakwaters and groins, while often beneficial in some places, has also had adverse effects in causing unwanted erosion or the deposition of sand.

### Further References

E. S. Hills, *The Physiography of Victoria*, Fourth Edition, Whitcombe and Tombs, Melbourne, 1959.

*Resources Surveys—Preliminary Reports* : Published by the Central Planning Authority, Premier's Department, Melbourne.

*Geology***Introduction**

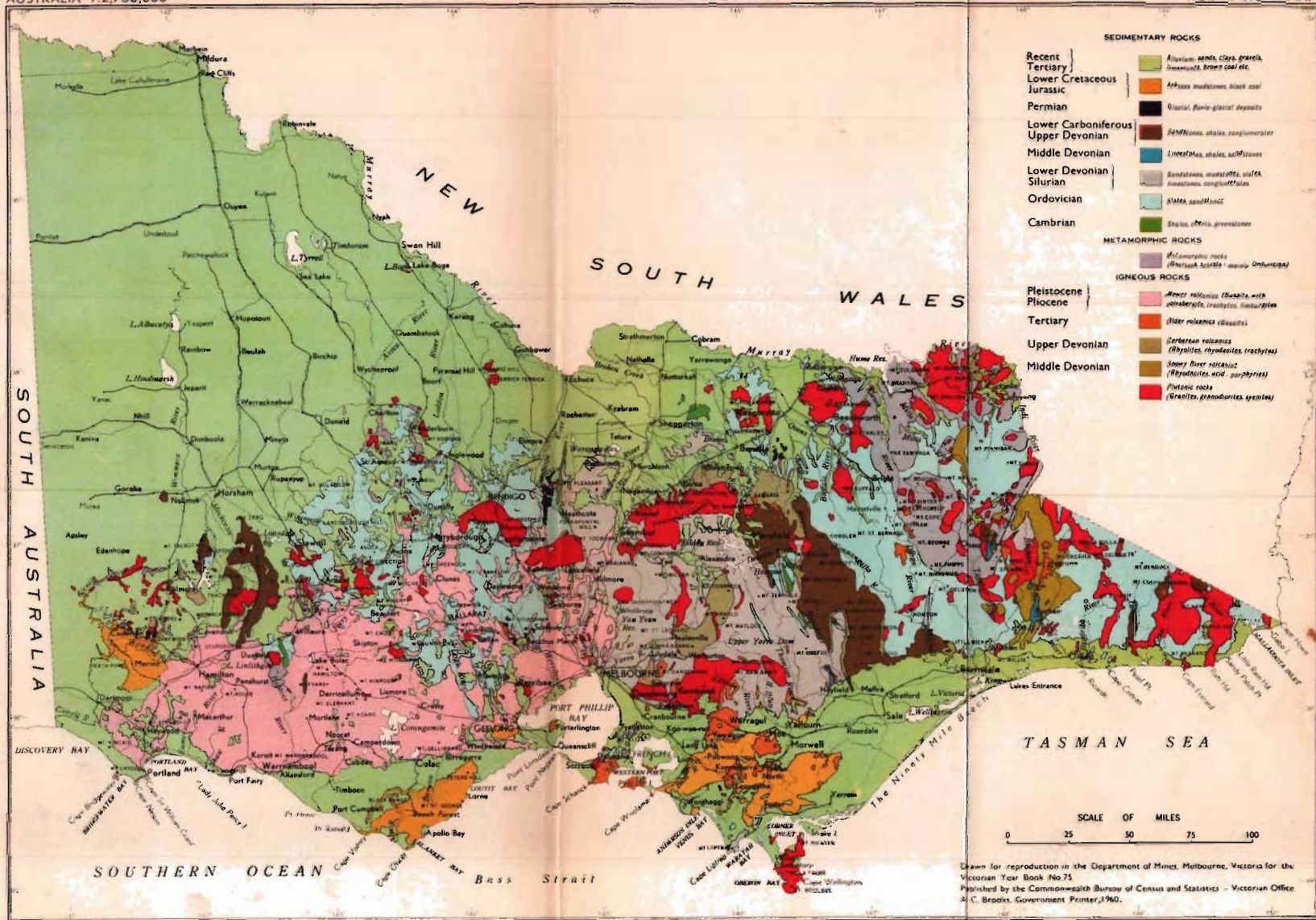
The following two sections deal with the geological structure and the geology of Victoria respectively. A brief summary of contents will indicate the information covered in the article:—

1. Geological Structure of Victoria
2. Geology—
  - (a) *Palaeozoic Rocks*—
    - Cambrian
    - Ordovician
    - Silurian—Lower Devonian—
      - (i) Silurian
      - (ii) Lower Devonian
    - Middle Devonian
    - Upper Devonian—Lower Carboniferous
    - Permian
    - Palaeozoic Igneous Activity
    - Economic Products
  - (b) *Mesozoic Rocks*—
    - Triassic
    - Jurassic
    - Cretaceous
  - (c) *Cainozoic Rocks*—
    - Tertiary
    - Quaternary
    - Economic Resources

**Geological Structure of Victoria**

Three major belts of folding and thrust faulting are recognized in Victoria—the Stavely, Heathcote and Wellington belts. These have roughly meridional trends and all are characterized by inliers of Cambrian thrust over Ordovician, Silurian and Lower Devonian, and in one case Upper Devonian rocks. Structurally, Victoria is roughly symmetrical about the median–Heathcote line. Between this and the Stavely line to the west is a series of brachy anticlinoria and brachy synclinoria which are sharply folded and thrust faulted. Further west are the Grampians consisting mostly of Upper Devonian–Lower Carboniferous rocks in broad structures with well-defined scarp and dip slopes.

On the western side and surrounding the Wellington belt of Cambrian rocks is the matching area of Upper Carboniferous and Lower Carboniferous rocks forming the Wellington Highlands. West of the Grampians and outcropping where the thin cover of Tertiary and lateritic soils have been eroded is an area of schists, gneisses and more Cambrian greenstones together with some unaltered rocks similar to the Ordovician. East of the Wellington Highlands are Ordovician and Silurian rocks with narrow belts of Middle Devonian limestone overlying the widespread Snowy River Volcanics.



Drawn for reproduction in the Department of Mines, Melbourne, Victoria for the Victorian Year Book No. 75. Published by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics - Victorian Office & C. Brodie, Government Printer, 1960.



The geological history of this belt extending as far east as the boundary of New South Wales is different from that of east central Victoria. Unconformities reveal evidences of three Palaeozoic epochs of folding in eastern Victoria—the Benambran, Bowning and Tabberabberan. All the structural trends in the Palaeozoic rocks are approximately north and south but sometimes NE or NW. The Upper Palaeozoic (Permian) are represented by the glaciogene beds which are not known to be folded but are preserved in small down-faulted areas.

The Mesozoic and Tertiary rocks which outcrop to the south of the State have a general east to west disposition. The Mesozoic rocks are much faulted and similar faults affect the Tertiary beds resulting in warped monoclines. The Mesozoic beds occur in three main localities, the westerly one near Casterton, the Otway Ranges in south central Victoria, and the large area in south Gippsland.

The Tertiary rocks are down-warped and occupy the Murray Plains, swing southerly round the Dundas Tableland and form a deep basin extending from Portland as far easterly as Birregurra. This basin has an east and west trend and deepens westerly. In eastern Gippsland a similar depression pitches easterly and occupies the Latrobe Valley area swinging round the eastern extremity of the Balook Dome.

A smaller depression occurs in the Port Phillip area south of Melbourne.

### Palaeozoic Rocks

#### *Cambrian*

Of the three main Cambrian belts the best known is the central one running from west of Romsey and north to Colbinabbin through Heathcote. It is interrupted centrally by the intrusive Cobaw granite massif.

It is a narrow belt up to 2½ miles wide. The eastern boundary is a high angle reverse fault system made up of the Mt. William, McIvor and Mt. Ida Faults. These faults in the south near Romsey bring the Cambrian against Middle Ordovician to Lower Silurian on the east while in the Heathcote area the Cambrian abuts against Upper Silurian to Lower Devonian, in this case with a throw of some 45,000 feet. The western boundary north of the Cobaw massif is also a faulted junction but in the south there is a conformable passage from Cambrian to Ordovician. Stratigraphic units recognized north and south of the Cobaw granite are:—

Stratum	Lancefield Area	Heathcote-Knowsley East Area
? Middle-Upper Cambrian ..	Goldie Shales ..	Goldie Shales
Middle Cambrian .. ..	Mt. William Group	Knowsley East Formation
Lower-? Middle Cambrian ..		Heathcote Greenstones

The Heathcote Greenstones are altered basic to intermediate lavas, pyroclastics, minor intrusives and lenticular bedded cherts containing *Protospongia* sp. and radiolaria.

The greenstones belong to the spilite-keratophyre association. During the alteration these rocks and feldspars were albitized, pyroxene largely converted to actinolite chlorite and/or talc, and secondary minerals introduced. Most of the basic rocks are undoubtedly lava flows but some of the more acid types are most probably dykes or sills. In the Heathcote area there are two small masses of granite in part albitized, which outcrop within the greenstones.

In two areas younger Cambrian rocks outcrop. In the south the lavas, &c., pass up into interbedded cherts and black shales. Some of the black shales near Monegetta contain the rich dendroid fauna listed below:—

Archaeolafoea  
Mastigograptus  
Protohaecium  
Sphenoecium  
Cactograptus  
“Acanthograptus”  
“Thallograptus”  
Acrotreta antipodum

The overlying unfossiliferous Goldie Shales are some 2,000 feet thick and are followed apparently conformably by the Ordovician.

In the Parish of Knowsley East, 6 miles north of Heathcote, the greenstones are followed conformably by the Knowsley East Formation. They contain two principal Trilobite bearing horizons as well as the dendroid Fauna similar to that listed above.

The “Dinesus Band” contains the following trilobites:—

Peronopsis  
Dinesus ida  
Kootenia fergusoni  
“Amphoton”

The “Amphoton Band” contains:—

Peronopsis cf. normata  
Dinesus  
Solenoparia  
Nepea narinosa  
Dorypyge  
“Amphoton”  
Fuchouia

#### *Mt. Stavely—Mt. Drummond Belt*

These are isolated occurrences oriented in a general northerly direction and outcropping from beneath Quaternary rocks. The largest exposure is the Mt. Stavely where a belt 2 miles wide consists of interbedded basic lavas and cherts.



West of the Grampians several outcrops of basic rocks near Casterton and Dergholm are believed to be Cambrian in age.

The probably northern continuation of one of these western Victorian belts is to be found in the diabases struck at Dimboola No. 1 bore at 370 feet, Wail M1 bore at 590 feet, and in Gerang Gerung at 658 feet.

#### *Barkly and Jamieson Rivers and Mt. Wellington Belts*

Cambrian rocks outcrop along two sub-parallel belts trending in a north-westerly direction. The eastern one can be traced from near Mt. Wellington through to the Jamieson and Howqua Rivers. The western belt outcrops on the western side of the Barkly River and is truncated by cross-faulting. One of the best known of the inliers is that of the Dolodrook River where the Mt. Wellington greenstones include lavas, tuffs and conglomerates which are followed conformably by the Garvey Gully tuffs which contain the lenticular Dolodrook limestone.

The fauna from these includes the forms:—

Hypagnostus  
 Ptychagnostus australiensis  
 Pseudagnostus vastulus  
 Pseudagnostus  
 Phoidagnostus  
 Blountia  
 Bynumia  
 Crepicephalus etheridgei  
 Corynexochus  
 Eugonocare  
 Thielaspis (n.gen.) thielei  
 Thielaspis minima

Approximately on the northern extension of these greenstones are the outcrops near Tatong and Dookie.

The narrow strip of greenstones running in a north-easterly direction on the western shore of Waratah Bay is faulted against another faulted strip of limestone which contains a Tremadocian trilobite fauna.

#### *Ordovician*

The Ordovician is about 16,000 feet thick composed of thin bedded slates and sandstones with innumerable graded beds that belong to the graptolitic facies. The subdivisions are based on the appearance and disappearance of some of these graptolitic faunas. At Waratah Bay a thin limestone belt is of Tremadocian age and contains the following trilobites:—

Leioestegium  
 Kainella  
 Protopliomerops  
 Geragnostus

In the Upper Ordovician alternating grits and shales occur. The main subdivisions are as follows:—

Silurian							
Upper Ordovician	Bolindian ..	<table style="border: none;"> <tr> <td rowspan="2" style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td rowspan="2" style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td rowspan="2" style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zones with Dicrograptus</td> <td>Zones with Dicellograptus</td> </tr> </table>	}	}	}	Zones with Dicrograptus	Zones with Dicellograptus
	}					}	}
			Zones with Dicrograptus	Zones with Dicellograptus			
Eastonian ..	Zones with Dicrograptus	Zones with Dicellograptus					
Gisbornian							
Middle Ordovician	Darriwillian	Zones with Diplograpti					
Lower Ordovician	Yapeenian ..	<table style="border: none;"> <tr> <td rowspan="4" style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td>Zone with Cardiograptus</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zone with Oncograptus</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zones with Diplograpti</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zones of Isograptus</td> </tr> </table>	}	Zone with Cardiograptus	Zone with Oncograptus	Zones with Diplograpti	Zones of Isograptus
	}			Zone with Cardiograptus			
				Zone with Oncograptus			
				Zones with Diplograpti			
		Zones of Isograptus					
Castlemainian							
Chewtonian	Zones with Didymog. protobifidus						
Bendigonian	<table style="border: none;"> <tr> <td rowspan="2" style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td>Zone of T. fruticosus</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zone of T. approximatus</td> </tr> </table>	}	Zone of T. fruticosus	Zone of T. approximatus			
}			Zone of T. fruticosus				
	Zone of T. approximatus						
Lancefieldian	<table style="border: none;"> <tr> <td rowspan="2" style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td>Zone with Bryograptus</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zone with Staurograptus</td> </tr> </table>	}	Zone with Bryograptus	Zone with Staurograptus			
}	Zone with Bryograptus						
	Zone with Staurograptus						

The beds are strongly folded and cleaved and the major structures are complex brachy-anticlinoria and brachy-synclinoria with marked pitch variation, while strike faults, chiefly high-angle reverse faults are numerous. In Eastern Central Victoria, however, the Upper Ordovician rocks occur mainly in arcuate anticlinal structures. In the Tabberabbera region a belt of Upper Ordovician strikes north-westerly and although a great deal of Eastern Victoria is shown on all maps as being of Upper Ordovician age it is becoming more evident that much is more akin lithologically to Silurian and Lower Devonian sediments. Between Ensay and Wodonga in the north there is a broad zone where the rocks have been metamorphosed to phyllites and schists with granite intrusions.

The Mt. William-Heathcote axis is important not only structurally, but it separates areas to the east with Silurian rocks (and Lower Devonian) from those of Ordovician age (mostly Lower Ordovician) to the west. It also divides the State into two parts, each with a fundamentally different structural pattern. To the east typical anticlinoria develop and are ranged as parallel arcuate belts while to the west brachy domes and troughs give the impression of structural isolation.

The graptolite bearing rocks in this Western part are confined to the area as far west approximately as Ballarat and to a line running northerly to Wedderburn. Some of the better known of the complicated domes are the Bendigo Dome which is thrust by the Whitelaw Fault over the Strathfieldsaye Trough to the east, to be succeeded still further east by the Axedale Dome, the Tooleen Trough, and the Heathcote-Colbinabbin axial line. The Maldon Dome further to the west is flanked to the southwest by the Werona Trough and again it is overthrust over the Muckleford Trough by the Muckleford Fault. This in turn is succeeded by the Blackwood-Trentham Dome. Between this dome and the Lauriston-Taradale Dome is the Expedition Pass Trough. Still farther south and east is

the Pyrite Dome with Lower Ordovician rocks surrounded by Middle Ordovician and then comes the Riddel Trough farther to the east in which Upper Ordovician rocks outcrop. The Djerriwarrh Fault separates the latter structures.

#### *Silurian-Lower Devonian*

East of the Mt. William-Heathcote axis are structures in which increasingly younger rocks occur ranging in age from Lower Silurian east of Romsey to Lower Devonian north of Heathcote in the Mt. Ida Synclinorium. Rocks of this younger age are repeated in the "Lilydale Synclinal" structure which is flanked to the east by the Mt. Easton Anticlinorium. Lying between this structure and the Mt. Wellington belt is the Walhalla Synclinorium, in which 10,000 feet of beds of supposedly Lower Devonian age overlie the Silurian.

#### *Silurian*

There appears to be a lithological change of the Silurian rocks going eastwards where there is a horizon marked by conglomerates, grits and limestone lenses which are approximately the base of the Lower Devonian. The graptolite-shelly fossil assemblages of East Central Victoria are replaced by a horizon characterized by graptolite-plant remains. The various divisions of the Silurian are difficult to map except in a general way and no mappable horizons have been found between the following division:—

Yeringian ..	..	Lower Devonian +
Tanjilian ..	..	Upper Ludlow
Melbournian ..	..	Lower Ludlow
Eildonian ..	..	Wenlock
Keilorian ..	..	Llandovery

Westwards of the Heathcote Axis the rocks are older than Silurian and the Upper Ordovician is known to occur only in the Riddel Trough. In the Mornington Peninsula a nearly complete sequence of Ordovician rocks marks the Mornington Anticlinorium.

The Silurian rocks are as a whole unfossiliferous and lithologically similar and the sequence extends upwards beyond the range of graptolites, which when present can be used as "marker beds" and so help in working out the stratigraphy and the structure.

In the Keilorian the graptolites are the only forms available for correlation except for one horizon of shelly fossils. The lower beds are marked by the biserial forms *Diplograptus* and *Climacograptus* while *Akidograptus* has also been recorded. Higher in the sequence are the various coiled forms such as *Monograptus turriculatus*, *M. convolutus*, as well as *Rastrites*, *M. crispus* and *Stomatograptus australis*. The most widespread zone is that of *M. exiguus*. In the higher beds are some shelly fossils such as:—

#### *Lower Silurian—*

<i>Thomastus thomastus</i>
<i>Leangella ino</i>
<i>Tyrothyris tiro</i>
<i>Velibeyrichia epona</i>
<i>Gillatia trinacria</i>

The Middle Silurian—"Yarravian" as a rule is very unfossiliferous yet *Monograptus vomerinus* has been found with plant remains and *M. priodon* persists from the Keilorian. In the higher beds *M. testis* has been found. Although *Cyrtograpti* have been found in New South Wales and are the most characteristic form at this horizon in other parts of the world, they have not as yet been found in Victoria.

Characteristic shelly fossils are:—

*Late Middle Silurian*—

*Atrypoidea australis*  
*Mucophyllum liliiforme*  
*Favosites allani*  
*Mazaphyllum cowombatense*

*Melbournian*—The shelly fossil—graptolite horizon of north central Victoria is a different facies from eastern Victoria, where the *Monograptus uncinatus* and plant fossils occur. Among the shelly fossils are:—

*Melbournian*—

*Chonetes melbournensis*  
*Otarion spryi*  
*Raphiophorus jikaensis*

The chief graptolites are:—

*Monograptus bohemicus*  
 „ *colonus* et var.  
 „ *chimaera*  
 „ *dubius*  
 „ *nilssoni*  
 „ *roemeri*  
 „ *varians*

In eastern Victoria following the *M. uncinatus*—*Baragwanathia*—*Yarravia* assemblage is the *Tanjilian* with abundant plant remains as well as:—

*Paneka gippslandica*  
*Styliolina fissurella*  
*Novakia matlockiensis*

*Lower Devonian*

Younger rocks follow the Upper Silurian conformably in the Mt. Ida Synclinorium where the sandy, shelly facies persists. In the Lilydale Synclinorium the shelly fossil and mudstone type of sedimentation becomes important. In the Walhalla Synclinorium about 15,000 feet of sediments lie above the basal conglomerates, grits and limestones of the Walhalla beds. Two other horizons of grits which in places are conglomeratic occur in the Walhalla beds, i.e. the Waterloo Gully Grits and the O'Keef Gully grits. The youngest beds in the Synclinorium are the Centennial Beds in which the following plants have been identified:—

*Sporogonites chapmani*  
*Zosterophyllum australianum*  
*Hostimella* sp.  
*Pachytheca*

Among the shelly fossils characteristic of the Lower Devonian are:—

Cyrtinopsis cooperi  
Maoristrophia  
Lepostrophia affinalata  
Pleurodictyum megastoma

On the Mitchell and Wentworth Rivers a complex sequence of Lower and Middle Devonian sediments, the Wentworth Group was folded into a north and south synclinal structure—the Tabberabbera Synclinorium, which has been traced northerly for about 25 miles. This transgresses the fold axes of the Ordovician sediments showing clearly that the Ordovician was strongly folded prior to the sedimentation of the Lower Devonian rocks. Near the headwaters of the Indi and Buchan Rivers, Middle and Upper Silurian sediments, the Cowombat Group, is overlain with marked angular conformity by the Snowy River Volcanics (Lower Devonian or Upper Silurian).

Lithologically and structurally it has not been possible to separate the Lower Devonian from the Silurian in most of Victoria.

#### *Middle Devonian*

These rocks are entirely confined to Eastern Victoria and outcrop around Buchan, Bindi, near Tabberabbera and in much smaller areas at Limestone Creek and Stony Creek. At the base of the Buchan beds is a series of volcanic rocks—the Snowy River Volcanics 700 to 1,000 feet thick. They include breccias, conglomerates, fine-grained and calcereous tuffaceous shales with interbedded felsitic lavas, as well as flows, dykes, and necks of andesitic or basaltic nature. Higher in the succession are several hundred feet of dark blue or grey marine limestones both bedded and reef varieties occupying a denuded synclinorium. The underlying Snowy River Volcanics crop out at the boundary of the Middle Devonian rocks and form rugged and barren hills whereas the limestone country with its red soils and grassy slopes forms undulating country where sinkholes, caves and underground drainage are common physiographic features.

Similar in nature are the beds at Bindi. There is a strongly folded series of blue limestones also occurring in a synclinal structure with a meridional strike, which has been traced for a distance of 25 miles in length, but the width is exceedingly narrow.

Some characteristic fossils of the Middle Devonian are:—

Breviphyllum recessum  
Acanthophyllum aequiseptatum  
Chonetes australis  
Kirkbyina fragum  
Sulcella australis

#### *Upper Devonian and Lower Carboniferous*

These rest unconformably on all the older rocks and are themselves only broadly folded and so have low dips except near structural edges. Apparently there is a passage in the main area from the Upper Devonian into the Lower Carboniferous. The fossiliferous Upper Devonian rocks occur in thin bands but are of wide geographical

extent. In the Blue Hills near Taggerty thin basal conglomerates pass up into red and buff coloured tuffaceous sandstone and shales striking just east of north and dipping east 30° to 40°.

The fishes *Dipterus microsoma*, *Bothriolepis gippslandiensis* and *Phyllolepis* occur and prove an Upper Devonian age. The Upper Devonian beds crop out at the edge of the Lower Carboniferous series and are associated with porphyritic lavas. Similar fish remains accompanied by some plants occur at Freestone Creek, and farther east at Iguana Creek, plant remains bearing *Archaeopteris howitti*, *Sphenopteris iguanaensis* and *Cordaites australis*.

The Upper Devonian rocks with the absence of marine fossils and the presence of land plants are of continental origin. In many other localities in Eastern Victoria thick acid lava flows underly the Lower Carboniferous. These acid lavas are generally linked together as Upper Devonian series and others considered to be of the same age are those of the Warburton–Healesville district and the Dandenong and Macedon Ranges. The most complete sequence of igneous rocks of Upper Devonian age are those near Eildon in the Cerberean Ranges where a Lower Acid Series is followed by Basic Lavas and then by the Toscanite series and these in turn by the Upper Acid Series which include Nevadite and Rhyodacite.

The Carboniferous rocks succeed the Upper Devonian in two main belts, namely, the Grampians in the west and the Wellington Highlands in the east. In both these areas arenaceous rocks predominate and in the Grampians region occur massive, thick crossbedded quartzose sandstones, grits, thin sandy flags and shales of white to reddish-brown colour overlying thick rhyolites. The softer chocolate micaceous sandstones and shales are confined to the valleys.

The sediments are intruded by hornblende porphyrites, granodiorites and granites, and are gently folded and tilted. Folding is probably Epi-Lower Carboniferous to Middle Carboniferous in age. The dip is predominantly to the west excepting in the vicinity of faults and in the Wartook syncline, Dundas Range and Willaura–Wickcliff area. Steep dips occur near marginal faults, e.g., along the north-eastern edge of the Ranges near Hall's Gap.

The sediments are mainly freshwater and unfossiliferous but small shells of *Lingula borungensis* (Chapman) and ostracods sp., and fragmental shark scales and spines can be found in the Wannon River and Fyan's Creek valleys. Some fragmentary plant remains (*Equisetales*) have been found in the Chimney Pot Gap, Victoria Range.

The rocks unconformably overly Cambrian and Ordovician sedimentary and igneous rocks, e.g., in Frenchman's Creek near Balmoral and in the Willaura–Wickcliff syncline north-east of Mt. Stavelly. In the Black Ranges the sandstones are faulted against Cambrian greenstones and cherts.

The Grampian Ranges are essentially strike ridges of massive quartzose sandstones, with the intervening valleys eroded in soft thin beds of red siltstones and sandstones, e.g., the valleys of the Wannon River and Fyans Creek. The rounded hills at the northern end of the Victoria Valley have been eroded in the granitic rocks.

The rhyolites include fragments of trachyte near Cavendish and it is presumed that trachytes outcropping on the southern edge of the Dundas Tableland are of Upper Devonian age.

In Eastern Victoria, yellow, brown and red coarse-grained sandstone and conglomerates occur. They are broadly folded but the dips are not high except in disturbed zones especially on the margins. At Bridge Creek north of Mansfield the following fish remains occur:—

Acanthodii—Gyracanthides murrayi, Acanthodes australis;  
Eupleurogmus cresswelli;  
Rhizodontidae—Strepsodus decipiens;  
Palaeoniscidae—Elonichthys sweeti, E.gibbus;  
Dipnoi—Ctenodus breviceps.

These indicate a Carboniferous age and are generally considered to be low in the sequence as they follow the Upper Devonian beds without angular unconformity. Plant remains include *Lepidodendron* sp. which is common, and in addition an Ophiuroid occurs—*Aganasta* gregarious.

#### *Permian Glacial Beds*

There are many discrete occurrences of glacial sediments which are probably remnants of former much more widespread deposits, which have been preserved in downfaulted blocks. They fall into three distinct belts bounded by major north-south trending faults. The beds as a rule are generally flat lying or only gently tilted except at Bacchus Marsh where they have an over-all dip of about 25° to the south-south-west. Open anticlinal folds have been observed in this area as well. The deposits are apparently entirely the product of land-ice glaciation composed of a thick series of tillites, fluvio-glacial conglomerates, sandstones, siltstones and mudstones as well as laminated shales of lacustrine origin. Pebbles and boulders of a great variety of rock types, some faceted, polished and striated, are present. It has not yet been possible to trace all the erratics to definite source areas.

There is some evidence of sheet glaciation as shown by the glacial pavements. These striations and grooves trend generally to the south-west or north-east. Although the sub-glaciation topography is not completely known the ice has overridden elevated as well as low-lying parts of the pre-glaciation land surface.

The glaciated surfaces with traces of stoss-and-lee topography occur over a distance of about 15 miles measured across the direction of ice flow and indicates that Victoria in those times was subjected to the action of thick sheet ice.

In the valley of the Korkuperrimul Creek near Bacchus Marsh over 2,000 feet of glacial beds have been measured and twelve distinct tillite horizons and eight of glacial mudstones interbedded with bands of fluvio-glacial and lacustrine origin have been recognized. Glacial sediments occur in the valleys of the Chetwynd and Glenelg rivers, and the Koroite Creek in western Victoria.

In the Werribee Gorge area stratified sandstone and freestone also occur. Similar sandstones outcrop in the Mt. Ida Creek area near Heathcote. Apart from surface exposures glacial deposits have been met with in bores, for example at Netherby and at Oxley.

*Age Evidence—Fossils*

Plant bearing sandstones of two horizons may indicate interglacial beds. The Gangamopteris sandstones contain many leaves of this form. Plant fragments have been found in the basal tillites near the contact with the Ordovician sediments near Bacchus Marsh. Spores also have been described from Coimadai and these have been compared with ones obtained from several horizons in the Indian Talchir Boulder Beds. The glacial beds overlie Ordovician slates and acid intrusive rocks and contain blocks with Silurian and Lower Devonian fossils as well as the Lower Carboniferous sandstones and mudstones of the Grampians. At Bald Hill near Bacchus Marsh the glacial deposits are succeeded without angular conformity by about 400 feet of beds which contain a Thinnfeldia flora which are generally taken to be indicative of a Triassic age.

*Palaeozoic Igneous Activity*

No granitic rocks in Victoria are younger than the Palaeozoic. The Cambrian greenstones have already been described but the age of some of our granite and granodiorite batholiths cannot always be determined. In central Victoria the granodiorites invade rocks of Lower Devonian age; some of the granites and porphyries intrude the Upper Devonian–Lower Carboniferous rocks in the Grampians; a hornblende adamellite near Mansfield intrudes rocks of similar age. The Lamprophyre dykes and the Woods Point dyke swarm were intruded after the folding of the Lower Devonian but before the deposition of the Upper Devonian sediments and volcanics. The Marysville igneous complex is a series of intersecting cauldron subsidences with granodiorite–porphyrite ring dykes, with Volcanic Cauldrons up to 14 miles in diameter.

In eastern Victoria three major periods of folding are present, and are accompanied by igneous intrusions. The Berridale granite is part of the Bowring Orogeny and it has intruded the Cowombat Group (Middle to Upper Silurian) and is overlain by Snowy River Volcanics (Lower–Middle Devonian).

The Angusvale Diorite at Tabberabbera intruded Middle Devonian sediments but it is overlain by Upper Devonian sediments, so can be correlated with the Tabberabberan Orogeny.

The discordant granitic batholiths with hornfelsic aureoles are younger than the concordant ones in the schistose belts.

*Palaeozoic Economic Products*

Victoria is essentially a gold province which has yielded over 73,000,000 ounces of gold. This gold occurs mostly in a free-milling state except in the eastern parts where the ores are pyritic. The Victorian gold reefs can be divided into two main classes:—

- (a) those connected with the folding and associated faulting, e.g., Bendigo, Castlemaine, Ballarat;
- (b) those associated with dykes that intruded the folded beds, e.g., A1 Mine at Gaffneys Creek, Morning Star at Woods Point and Long Tunnel at Walhalla.

At present there are only four producing gold mines in the State.



In some cases the gold is associated with antimony as at Costerfield and Coimadaí.

Galena rich in silver has been mined near Buchan, Mount Deddick, Wombat Creek, &c.

Copper has been mined near Walhalla and active mining is now taking place at Accommodation Creek near Deddick. At the copper mine chalcopyrite and pentlandite occur together with palladium and platinum.

Over 8,000,000 tons of iron ore (haematite) occur between Buchan and Nowa Nowa.

In the Cambrian steatite, chromite, magnesite has been mined.

The Palaeozoic limestones and dolomites, e.g., at Buchan are the main reserves for high-grade ore.

Weathered Palaeozoic granites are the source of kaolin and the rocks for clays which are used for brick and tile manufacture. They are also used for slates and building stone.

### Mesozoic Rocks

#### *Triassic*

These are confined to one limited outcrop of sandstone on the south of Bald Hill near Bacchus Marsh with a thickness of about 400 feet. They contain a Triassic flora near the top and overlie, apparently conformably, the Permian Gangamopteris sandstones of the Bald Hill Lower Quarry. Schizoneura, Thinnfeldia and Antholithus occur. In the Quarry Reserve further south are sandstones, freestones and conglomerates with a large number of plant remnants including Phyllothea, Schizoneura, Coniopteris, Thinnfeldia, Ptilophyllum, Ginkgoites, Baiera, Phoenicopsis, &c.

There is another small area of this age near Newstead.

#### *Jurassic*

The Jurassic was a lacustrine period and in Victoria the main outcrops are in three areas but it is not known whether these originally formed a single basin of deposition. The most westerly outcrop is the Merino area and the next outcrop forms the Otway Ranges. A probable north-easterly continuation of this area includes the deposits known from shallow depths in the Bellarine Peninsula, and on to the beach north of Mornington, on the eastern side of Port Phillip Bay, and the Barabool Hills near Geelong are also of this age.

The most easterly and most extensive outcrop is in south Gippsland and includes the hilly country formed by the Bass, Hoddle and Strezlecki Ranges.

The rocks consist of blue-grey felspathic sandstone, mudstone, sandy shales, lenticles of conglomerate and thick conglomerates near the base. The sandstones often show false bedding and consist of igneous materials, for example, quartz, orthoclase and plagioclase feldspar in fairly fresh condition as well as biotite partly altered to chlorite. Recent discoveries in the Otways points out that some of the materials are of tuffaceous origin.

The underground mining operations in Gippsland show that the rocks are much faulted and that the faults are of quite considerable throw. The Jurassic rocks yield rich soils and were originally heavily forested.

There is a remarkable similarity of structure between the Otways and the South Gippsland Highlands, which consist of two major structures, the Narracan and Balook lobes.

They are all dome-like uplifts elongated on south-west–north-east axes. The dips are generally low except close to major structures which take the form of fault-folds and often are along normal faults. The south-east dipping limbs are steep to vertical and the north-west limbs less steep.

Several recent workers using microfloral and microplanktonic evidence maintain that a great deal of our Jurassic is really Cretaceous in age and can be referred to the Albian and Aptian zones. On the other hand macroscopic plant material has been compared many times with macrofloras from other parts of the world and the conclusion reached that they are Jurassic.

Fossil plants are found in abundance throughout the Jurassic rocks of Victoria but up to the present no zoning has been possible by the use of these fossils. Among the more important fossils the following may be mentioned:—

Taeniopteris  
 Nilssoniasp.  
 Ginkgo  
 Araucarites  
 Brachyphyllum  
 Cladophlebis  
 Sphenopteris

The freshwater bivalve *Unio* has also been found in places. Among the few vertebrate remains are those of *Ceratodus* from Cape Paterson, a scale of *Ceratodus* from Kirrak, *Psilichthys* from Carapook and *Leptolepis* from Casterton. A reptilian fragment allied to *Megalosaurus* was found at Cape Paterson.

### *Cretaceous*

Dicotyledonous leaves occur in association with leaves of exclusively Mesozoic plants in the Runnymede Formation at Killara Bluff near Casterton. This flora indicates a Cretaceous age for the beds. It occurs at the top of the lacustrine–mesozoic sediments of the Merino Group and is unconformably overlain by marine sediments of the Baghallah Formation which are early Tertiary. The association of plants is:—

*Phyllopteroides lanceolata*  
*Sphenopteris* cf. *S. burrumensis*  
 ?*Czekanowskia*  
*Phoenicopsis elongatus*  
*Araucarites cutchensis*  
 Angiosperm

which indicate a Lower Cretaceous age.

Recently sediments containing marine shelly fossils including ammonites of Cretaceous age have been found in deep bores at Port Fairy and Port Campbell.

At Port Campbell and Port Fairy the following Cretaceous foraminifera have been found:—

Globigerina cretacea  
 Marsonella oxonya  
 Eoguttulina  
 Haplophragmoides cf. chapmani  
 Ammobacculites  
 Pseudoglandulina  
 Globulina

Associated with these are fragments of Ammonites, the gasteropod *Merelina*, *Eriptycha*, fish scales and bones, and coiled annilid tubes.

### Cainozoic Rocks

#### Tertiary

Rapid changes of facies and discontinuous outcrops have given rise to several interpretations of the Tertiary sequence but three types of sediments are apparently widespread:—

1. Non-marine, when fluvial gravels, lacustrine sediments, brown coals, siltstones and clays were deposited.
2. A marine anaerobic environment in which carbonaceous and pyritic sands and clays were deposited. Pollen and spores are abundant with the only other common fossil *Cyclamina* sp.
3. A normal marine sedimentation both calcareous and non-calcareous. Marine transgression reached a maximum in Balcombian times.
4. A return to non-marine sediments in younger Tertiary times.

The sequence is divided into stages and some differences of opinion still exist as to the limits and successions that are represented. One of these is summarized in the following table:—

According to Dr. O. P. Singleton	Probable Age
Werrikooian .. .. .	Upper Pliocene
Kalimnan .. .. .	Lower Pliocene
Cheltenhamian .. .. .	Upper Miocene
Bairnsdalian .. .. .	Miocene
Balcombian .. .. .	Lower Miocene
	? Burdigalian
Batesfordian .. .. .	Lower Miocene
	? Aquitainian
Janjukian .. .. .	Oligocene—
	? Lower Miocene
“Johannian” .. .. .	Upper Eocene—?
	Oligocene
Undifferentiated	
“Wangerripien” .. .. .	Palaeocene to/or
	Lower Eocene

Detailed successions have been based on regional work and no attempt is made here to follow these details.

*Quaternary*

Pleistocene and recent deposits and events are important as to the climates of the immediate past and to the origin of soils and subsoils. Of importance are the ways erosion and deposition have affected the present-day land forms.

Buried artefacts and the Keilor skull ail point to the antiquity of the aboriginal rocks about 10,000 years ago.

Another artefact near Terang is beneath tuff which here overlies the coastal aeolianites.

The relative movements of land and sea are difficult to unravel and the raised sea beaches near Altona are due to sudden emergence, although the shore platforms around our coastline do not point to recent earth movements.

The main rock types are:—

Dune limestone and sands of Pleistocene age forming ridges up to 300 feet high parallel to and immediately behind the coastline;

Outwash sands and river gravels;

Newer basalts; and

Sediments in lake and swamp fillings behind many of the basaltic bars.

*Economic Resources*

The Cainozoic is important economically.

The basalts, both new and older, are used in the extractive industries, for road making and concrete aggregates.

Sands in the metropolitan area are used for many purposes—in concrete, hotmix plants, foundries, &c., and for the production of glass.

Limestones are for the manufacture of cement, e.g., at Geelong and Merrimans Creek in Gippsland, and for agricultural lime. At Coimadai dolomite is mined.

Many of the Pleistocene to Recent clays are used for tile and brick manufacture.

Bauxites developed from the older basalts are mined in south Gippsland and gypsum in the north-west of the State.

The most important are the brown coals. Proved reserves are 24,000 million tons and about 12 million tons are produced yearly. Chief areas are in Gippsland and the latest discoveries are at Anglesea.

*Climate***Climatic Conditions in Victoria***General*

The State of Victoria experiences a wide range of climatic conditions ranging from the hot summer of the Mallee to the winter blizzards of the snow-covered alps, and the relatively dry wheat belt to the wet eastern elevated areas from which many of Victoria's permanent streams spring.

### *Temperatures*

February is the hottest month of the year and January only slightly cooler. Average maximum temperatures are under 75° F. along the coast and over elevated areas forming the Central Divide and north-east highlands. Apart from these latter areas there is a steady increase towards the north, until, in the extreme north, an average of 90° F. is reached. Values decrease steadily with height, being under 70° F. in alpine areas above 3,000 feet and as low as 60° F. in the very highest localities.

Conditions of extreme summer heat may be experienced throughout the State except over the alpine area. Most inland places have recorded maxima over 110° F. with an all-time extreme for the State of 123·5° F. at Mildura on 6th January, 1906. Usually such days are the culmination of a period during which temperatures gradually rise and relief comes sharply in the form of a cool change with rapid temperature drops of about 30° F. at times. However, such relief does not always arrive so soon and periods of two or three days or even longer have been experienced when the maximum temperature exceeds 100° F. On rare occasions extreme heat may continue for as long as a week with little alleviation.

Temperatures fall rapidly during the autumn months and then more slowly with the onset of winter. Average maximum temperatures are lowest in July; the distribution during this month again shows the lowest values at elevated places, but a significant feature is that, apart from this orographically induced area, there is practically no variation across the State. Day temperatures along the coast average about 55° F. in July; much the same value is recorded over the wheat belt and only a few degrees higher in the far north-west under conditions of few clouds and relatively high winter sunshine. The alps experience blizzard conditions every season with minimum temperatures 10° to 20° F. less than at lowland stations.

Night temperatures, as gauged by the average minimum temperature, are, like the maximum, highest in February. Values are below 50° F. over the elevated areas, but otherwise the range is chiefly 55° F. to 60° F. The highest night temperatures are recorded in the far north and along the coast. In mid-winter average July minima exceed 40° F. along the coast and at two or three places in the far north. The coldest point of the State is the north-east alpine section, where temperatures frequently fall below freezing point. Although three or four stations have been set up at different times in this area, none has a very long or satisfactory record. The lowest temperature on record so far is 9° F. at Hotham Heights (station height 5,776 feet) at an exposed location near a mountain top. The extreme minimum for Australia is minus 8° F. at Charlotte Pass (station at 6,035 feet), a high valley near Mt. Kosciusko in New South Wales, and it is reasonable to expect that similar locations in Victoria would experience sub-zero temperatures (i.e., below 0° F.) although none has been recorded due to lack of observing stations.

With the exception of the exposed coast, all parts of Victoria may experience frost, but frequencies are highest and occurrences usually more severe in elevated areas and valleys conducive to the pooling of cold air. All inland stations have recorded extreme screen temperatures less than 30° F., whilst at a large number of stations extremes stand at 25° F. or less. Thus, frost may be expected each year over practically the whole of the State, but the bulk of the occurrences is restricted to the winter season. Spring frosts, however, may constitute a serious hazard to agriculture and in some years a late frost may result in serious crop damage. Periods of frost over Victoria longer than three or four days are most unusual.

### *Rainfall*

Rainfall exhibits a wide variation across the State and, although most markedly seasonal, most parts receive a slight maximum in the winter or spring months. The relatively dry summer season is a period of evaporation, which greatly reduces the effectiveness of the rainfall. Average annual totals range between 10 inches in the driest parts of the Mallee and over 60 inches in parts of the north-eastern highlands. An annual total exceeding 140 inches has been reported from Falls Creek in the north-east; however, with the sparse population and inaccessibility of the highland localities, it is not practicable to obtain a representative set of observations from this area. Most areas south of the Divide receive an annual rainfall above 25 inches, but above 40 inches over the Central Highlands, Otway Ranges and south Gippsland. Wheat-belt totals are chiefly between 12 and 20 inches. With the exception of Gippsland, 60 to 65 per cent. of the rain falls during the period May to October. This proportion decreases towards the east, until over Gippsland the distribution is fairly uniform with a warm season maximum in the far east.

All parts of the State have, on rare occasions, been subjected to intense falls and monthly totals exceeding three times the average have been recorded. Monthly totals exceeding 10 inches have been recorded on rare occasions at most places on and south of the Divide, the chief exception being over the lowlands extending from Melbourne to the central Western District. Occurrences of intense falls are more frequent, but still unusual, over the north-east and east Gippsland and isolated parts such as the Otways. The event has with few exceptions never been recorded over the north-west of the State. The highest monthly total ever recorded in the State was a fall of 35·09 inches at Tanybryn in June, 1952.

### *Floods*

Floods have occurred in all districts, but they are more frequent in the wetter parts of the State, such as the north-east and Gippsland. However, although a rarer event over the north-west lowlands, they may result from less intense rainfall and continue longer owing to the poor drainage in this section of the State. In many instances the frequency of flooding is increased by valley contours and damage is often greater because of the higher density of adjacent property and crops.

### *Snow*

Snow in Victoria is confined usually to the Great Dividing Range, which at intervals during the winter and early spring months may be covered to a considerable extent, especially over the more elevated eastern section. Falls elsewhere are usually light and infrequent. Snow has been recorded in all districts except the Mallee, Wimmera, north and lower north. The heaviest falls in Victoria are confined to sparsely populated areas and hence general community disorganization is kept to a minimum. Snow has been recorded in all months on the higher alps, but main falls occur during the winter.

### *Winds*

The predominant wind stream over Victoria is of a general westerly origin, although it may arrive over the State from the north-west or south-west. There are wide variations from this general description, however, and many northerlies and southerlies are experienced. The latter is the prevailing direction from November to February with a moderate percentage of northerlies often associated with high temperatures. Easterly winds are least frequent over Victoria, but under special conditions can be associated with some of the worst weather experienced over the State. Wind varies from day to night, from season to season and from place to place.

Examples of the diurnal variation are the sea breeze, which brings relief on many hot days along the coastline and the valley or katabatic breeze, which brings cold air down valleys during the night. The latter is well developed in many hilly areas of Victoria; being the result of differential cooling after sunset, it springs up during the night, often suddenly, and continues after sunrise until the land surfaces are sufficiently heated again. The sensitive equipment required to measure extreme wind gusts has been installed at only about five or six places in the State and to date the highest value recorded is just slightly over 90 miles per hour. There is no doubt, however, that stronger gusts have been experienced over the State, although not in the vicinity of a recording anemometer. A number of tornadic squalls have been experienced and, from the severe local damage, engineers have estimated wind strengths over 100 miles per hour. It is considered that any place in Victoria could feasibly experience at some time a local gust of 100 miles per hour or more.

### *Droughts*

There have been numerous dry spells over the State, most of them of little consequence, but many long enough to be classified as a drought. The latter was recognized as an agricultural hazard in Victoria from the middle of the previous century when population was extending into drier areas of the State. There have been less than ten significant drought periods during the last 50 years. The State of Victoria is situated on the northern fringe of the belt of prevailing westerly winds which, by and large, results in fairly uniform and reliable rainfall throughout the year. Victoria has a rather equable climate. Although severe droughts, devastating floods, scorching bushfires and severe storms are experienced from time to time, compared with other places in Australia and elsewhere over the world, the climate of Victoria is well behaved.

### Meteorological Records

Particulars about climate and weather conditions have been furnished by the Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology, and are given in the following tables. In the first are shown the rainfall for each district and for the whole State for each of the years 1901, 1910, 1920, and 1930 to 1959, together with the average rainfall covering a period of 30 years:—

#### VICTORIA—RAINFALL IN DISTRICTS (Inches)

Year Ended 31st December—	Districts								Whole State
	Mallee	Wimmera	Northern	North-Central	North-Eastern	Western	Central	Gippsland	
1901 ..	9·39	16·61	13·58	24·78	28·08	27·90	28·98	33·66	22·05
1910 ..	15·96	22·36	20·13	29·13	31·10	32·45	28·28	30·80	25·96
1920 ..	14·93	16·04	20·15	28·37	34·42	25·99	31·38	33·37	25·43
1930 ..	15·32	20·94	19·68	30·59	32·49	29·43	30·85	33·66	25·76
1931 ..	14·86	19·25	21·77	31·20	43·18	28·79	32·88	32·65	26·97
1932 ..	14·96	18·90	20·60	29·63	34·33	31·85	32·91	34·19	26·34
1933 ..	14·13	20·96	20·25	31·09	32·09	26·87	27·56	30·65	24·47
1934 ..	13·21	16·64	21·01	28·57	42·81	29·20	35·60	43·39	27·60
1935 ..	10·84	17·71	19·53	29·14	35·86	30·49	34·23	42·53	26·63
1936 ..	14·39	19·41	19·50	28·47	35·52	26·91	30·24	36·38	25·63
1937 ..	12·69	17·19	13·70	20·08	26·25	26·39	25·20	28·33	21·02
1938 ..	6·30	11·39	8·66	15·62	20·49	22·63	20·47	26·39	16·28
1939 ..	15·32	20·33	27·72	37·83	53·05	32·94	38·10	38·16	31·37
1940 ..	6·82	11·26	9·67	17·13	21·21	21·51	22·81	26·94	16·73
1941 ..	12·23	20·14	17·31	25·39	30·41	29·73	31·53	33·13	24·29
1942 ..	14·31	22·04	19·66	31·91	38·28	30·54	29·68	31·59	26·28
1943 ..	8·25	13·48	10·98	20·22	26·76	25·86	22·46	30·05	19·44
1944 ..	6·59	10·46	9·24	17·10	20·72	24·30	23·97	27·54	17·09
1945 ..	9·63	15·20	14·84	21·72	29·97	25·21	22·25	28·60	20·50
1946 ..	14·07	22·07	17·76	29·86	39·85	40·20	33·04	41·19	29·37
1947 ..	15·16	22·71	20·35	32·93	40·91	33·80	33·00	36·10	28·46
1948 ..	11·29	19·15	16·46	24·82	31·98	28·37	25·93	34·37	23·61
1949 ..	11·80	16·67	20·45	31·35	33·72	26·91	32·62	36·72	25·05
1950 ..	17·57	20·04	23·67	31·63	35·03	24·01	30·82	36·65	26·52
1951 ..	12·09	19·61	20·26	31·87	37·45	33·32	34·71	41·78	27·91
1952 ..	15·22	21·87	21·86	35·56	46·24	39·30	40·66	48·71	32·75
1953 ..	12·27	19·62	16·81	28·69	35·57	30·40	30·75	35·29	25·38
1954 ..	13·41	17·68	21·22	29·88	35·58	25·92	30·93	34·02	25·02
1955 ..	17·68	22·44	26·00	35·99	49·05	32·40	34·12	33·86	30·24
1956 ..	20·85	24·31	31·45	41·17	55·59	34·02	34·29	44·25	34·69
1957 ..	9·67	14·87	13·55	23·01	27·32	26·82	24·85	31·98	21·03
1958 ..	15·45	17·65	21·40	31·57	37·78	29·05	28·99	35·42	26·35
1959 ..	9·97	15·16	16·56	26·09	27·69	24·46	26·53	33·63	21·70
Averages*	12·49	17·52	18·09	28·16	34·81	27·59	28·89	33·47	24·30

\* Averages for a standard 30 years' period 1911-1940.

The heaviest rainfall in the State occurs in the Eastern Highlands (from the Yarra watershed to the Upper Murray), in the Cape Otway Forest in the Western District, and in the South Gippsland, Latrobe and Thomson Basin sections of the Gippsland District. The lightest rainfall is in the Mallee District, the northern portion of which receives on the average from 10 to 12 inches only per year.



The means of the climatic elements for the seasons in Melbourne deduced from all available official records are given in the following table:—

### MELBOURNE—MEANS OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS

Meteorological Elements	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
Mean Pressure of Air (Inches) .. .. .	29·971	29·920	30·075	30·076
Monthly Range of Pressure of Air (Inches)	0·889	0·763	0·816	0·973
Mean Temperature of Air in Shade (° Fahr.)	57·7	66·7	59·4	50·1
Mean Daily Range of Temperature of Air in Shade (° Fahr.) .. .. .	18·7	21·1	17·4	14·0
Mean Relative Humidity (Saturation = 100)	64	59	69	74
Mean Rainfall in Inches .. .. .	7·36	6·10	6·58	5·86
Mean Number of Days of Rain .. .. .	40	25	34	44
Mean Amount of Spontaneous Evaporation in Inches .. .. .	10·23	17·33	8·09	3·79
Mean Daily Amount of Cloudiness (Scale 0 to 8)* .. .. .	4·8	4·2	4·7	5·1
Mean Number of Days of Fog .. .. .	1	1	6	12

\* Scale : 0=clear, 8=overcast

In the following statement are shown the yearly means of the climatic elements in Melbourne for each year 1956 to 1959 together with averages and number of years of record for each element. The extremes between which the yearly mean values of such elements have oscillated in the latter periods are also included.

### MELBOURNE—YEARLY MEANS AND EXTREMES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS

Meteorological Elements	1956	1957	1958	1959
Atmospheric Pressure (Inches)—				
Mean .. .. .	29·915	30·018	30·015	30·080
Highest .. .. .	30·490	30·650	30·522	30·669
Lowest .. .. .	29·233	29·452	29·451	29·233
Range .. .. .	1·257	1·198	1·071	1·436
Temperature of Air in Shade (°F.)—				
Mean .. .. .	58·6	58·7	58·3	59·5
Mean Daily Maximum .. .. .	67·0	68·1	66·6	68·4
Mean Daily Minimum .. .. .	50·3	49·4	49·8	50·7
Absolute Maximum .. .. .	101·0	103·0	101·7	109·0
Absolute Minimum .. .. .	31·3	30·8	32·3	29·5
Mean Daily Range .. .. .	16·7	18·6	16·7	18·4
Absolute Annual Range .. .. .	69·7	72·2	69·4	79·5
Terrestrial Radiation Mean Minima (°F.)	47·8	46·0	46·8	47·5
Rainfall (Inches) .. .. .	30·96	20·86	26·98	25·84
Number of Wet Days .. .. .	188	146	156	131
Year's Amount of Free Evaporation (Inches) .. .. .	35·59	41·40	38·75	38·43
Percentage of Humidity (Saturation = 100) .. .. .	69	62	66	65
Cloudiness (Scale 0 to 8)* .. .. .	5·0	3·7	4·8	4·6
Number of Days of Fog .. .. .	13	18	21	24

\* Scale : 0=clear, 8=overcast

An estimate of the areas of the State, subject to different degrees of average annual rainfall is contained in the following statement:—

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL

Rainfall							Area
inches							square miles
Under 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
10 to 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,686
15 to 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,358
20 to 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,731
25 to 30	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,819
30 to 40	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,150
Over 40	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,140

**Climate of Melbourne**

*Temperatures*

The proximity of Port Phillip Bay bears a direct influence on the local climate of the metropolis. The hottest months in Melbourne are normally January and February when the average is just over 78°F. Inland, Watsonia has an average of 81° whilst along the Bay, Black Rock, subject to any sea breeze, has an average of 77°F. This difference does not persist throughout the year, however, and in July average maxima at most stations are within 1°F. of one another at approximately 55°F. The hottest day on record in Melbourne was 13th January, 1939, when the temperature reached 114·1°F. which is the second highest temperature ever recorded in an Australian Capital City. In Melbourne the average number of days per year with maxima over 100°F. is about four, but there have been years with up to twelve and also a few years with no occurrences. The average annual number of days over 90° F. is just on nineteen.

Nights are coldest at places a considerable distance from the sea, where a good open exposure is available. The lowest temperature ever recorded in the city was 27° F. on 21st July, 1869, and likewise the highest minimum ever recorded was 87° F. on 1st February, 1902.

In Melbourne the average overnight temperature remains above 70°F. on only about two nights per year and this frequency is the same for nights on which the air temperature falls below 32°F. Minima

below 30°F. have been experienced during the months May to August, whilst even as late as October extremes have been down to 32°F. During the summer, minima have never been below 40°F.

Wide variations in the frequencies of occurrences of low air temperatures are noted across the Metropolitan Area. For example, there are approximately ten annual occurrences of 36° F. or under around the bayside, but frequencies increase to over twenty in outer suburbs and probably to over 30 per year in the more frost susceptible areas. The average frost free period is about 200 days in the outer northern and eastern suburbs, gradually increasing to over 250 days towards the city, and approaches 300 days along parts of the bayside.

### *Rainfall*

The range of rainfall from month to month in the city is quite small. The annual average is 25·89 inches on 156 days. From January to August monthly averages are within a few points of 2 inches; then a rise occurs to a maximum of 2·7 inches in October. Rainfall is relatively steady during the winter months when the extreme range is from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 inches, but variability increases towards the warmer months. In the latter period totals range between practically zero and over 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The number of wet days, defined as days on which a point or more of rain falls, exhibits marked seasonal variation ranging between a minimum of eight per month in January and a maximum of seventeen in August. This is in spite of approximately the same total rainfall during each month and indicates the higher intensity of the summer rains. The relatively high number of wet days in winter gives a superficial impression of a wet winter in Melbourne which is not borne out by an examination of total rainfall.

The highest number of wet days ever recorded in any one month was 27 in August. On the other hand, there has been only one rainless month in April, 1923, in the history of the Melbourne records. On occasions, each month from January to May has recorded three wet days or less. The longest wet spell ever recorded was sixteen days and the longest dry spell 40 days. Over 4 inches of rain have been recorded in 24 hours on several occasions, but these have been restricted to the warmer months, September to March. No fall above 2 inches in 24 hours has ever been recorded in the cooler months. Fogs occur on four or five mornings per month in May, June and July and average 21 days for the year. The highest number ever recorded in a month was twenty in June 1937.

### *Cloud*

Cloudiness varies between a minimum in the summer months and a maximum in the winter, but the range, like the rainfall, is not great compared with many other parts of Australia. The number of clear days or nearly clear days is two to three on the average each month

from May to August, but increases to a maximum of six to seven in January and February. The total number for the year averages 98. The high winter cloudiness and shorter days have a depressing effect on sunshine in winter, and average daily totals of three to four hours during this period are the lowest of all capital cities. There is a steady rise towards the warmer months as the days become longer and cloudiness decreases. An average of nearly eight hours per day is received in January; however, the decreasing length of the day is again apparent in February, since the sunshine is then less in spite of a fractional decrease in cloudiness. The total possible monthly sunshine hours at Melbourne range between 465 hours in December and 289 in June under cloudless conditions. The average monthly hours, expressed as a percentage of the possible, range between 55 per cent. in January and February, and 34 per cent. in June.

### *Wind*

Wind exhibits a wide degree of variation both diurnally, such as results from a sea breeze, and as a result of the incidence of storms. The speed is usually lowest during the night and early hours of the morning just prior to sunrise, but increases during the day especially when strong surface heating induces turbulence into the wind stream and usually reaches a maximum during the afternoon. The greatest mean wind speed at Melbourne for a 24-hour period was 22·8 m.p.h., whilst means exceeding 20 m.p.h. are on record for each winter month. These are mean values: the wind is never steady. Continual oscillations take place with lulls during which the speed may drop to or near zero, and strong surges, which may contain an extreme gust lasting for a period of a few seconds only, up to or even over 60 m.p.h. At Melbourne gusts exceeding 60 m.p.h. have been registered during every month with a few near or over 70 m.p.h. and an extreme of 74 m.p.h. on 18th February, 1951. At both Essendon and Aspendale, wind gusts have been measured to 90 m.p.h.

### *Storms*

There have been occurrences of thunderstorms in all months, but the frequency is greatest during November to February. The greatest number of days on which thunderstorms were recorded during the year was 25 in both 1928 and 1932. Hailstorms have occurred in every month of the year: the most probable time of occurrence is from August to November. The highest number of days on which hailstorms were reported in a year was seventeen in 1923 and the greatest number in a month occurred in November of that year when seven hailstorms were recorded.

Snow has occasionally fallen in the city and suburbs; the heaviest snow storm on record occurred on 31st August, 1849. Streets and housetops were covered with several inches of snow, reported to be one foot deep at places. When thawing set in, floods in Elizabeth and Swanston streets stopped traffic causing accidents—some of them fatal. One report of the event states that the terrified state of the aborigines suggested they had never seen snow before.

### **Victorian Weather Summary for 1959**

#### *General*

Rainfall during the year was mostly below normal over the State. The only district to register above the yearly average was East Gippsland. Isolated places in the Western District also received rainfall above normal. Comparatively dry months were January and April to July inclusive. November, August and December were close to normal, the rest being above.

Generally speaking, temperatures during the year were higher than normal. January and November both ranged from 2° F. to 6° F. above the normal, whilst both October and December were comparatively cool.

#### *Noteworthy Events of the Meteorological Year*

##### *Heat Wave*

From 9th to 20th January, there was a continued registration of maxima above normal in all districts; the majority of stations recorded temperatures in excess of 100° F. from the 15th to 19th. The highest temperature was 114.3° F. at Nhill.

A number of people collapsed and the excessive heat was regarded as a contributory cause of the deaths of many people, particularly elderly persons and young children. Suburban and country railway lines buckled and services were disrupted. Tons of fruit were spoiled, and several bush and grass fires broke out over the countryside.

##### *Storms*

On 6th and 13th February, thunder and wind storms ravaged the State. The greater damage occurred on the 13th when many houses were damaged, trees uprooted, and telephone and power lines were twisted into a tangled mess over wide areas.

On the 13th June an estimated 70 m.p.h. tornadic squall swept over eastern suburbs of Melbourne and several houses were damaged. In June severe frosts in the northern Mallee damaged pea crops valued over £100,000.

Extensive flooding occurred in East Gippsland on 22nd July inundating a 56-mile section of the Princes Highway.

*Storm of the Year*

This occurred on 5th August, causing widespread damage over the State and resulting in one death. Rail and tram services were disrupted and many properties were damaged.

Damaged power lines resulted in many blackouts and interrupted radio and television services. Telegraphic services were disrupted and over 400 country towns were still isolated from these services on the afternoon of the 6th. Very rough seas eroded the eastern side of the bay, and small craft, piers and breakwaters were damaged, while shipping services were disrupted. Wind gusts reached 64 m.p.h. at Melbourne and were reported as over 80 m.p.h. at Geelong.

In September, a storm which affected Victoria from 18th to 20th resulted in heavy rain over the State. Most streams from Melbourne to East Gippsland were flooded. The worst affected areas were on the Yarra Basin. Some rail services were disrupted. In Melbourne on the 20th gusts exceeded 50 m.p.h. Melbourne Harbour was closed for some time and many vessels in Bass Strait were forced to shelter. Buildings were damaged, telephone services seriously affected, and some power failures occurred. Blizzards raged in alpine areas.

In November a spell of warm to hot and humid weather occurred from the 20th to 29th with temperatures above 100° F. at most stations in the north from 21st to 23rd. Mean maxima and minima for the month were highest for November at many stations since 1914.

# Part 2

## GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

### *Constitution*

#### **Introduction**

The present Constitution of Victoria derives from an Act passed by the Parliament at Westminster in 1855 and known in Victoria as The Constitution Act. That Act, together with *The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958* (which consolidates the many constitutional provisions passed by the Victorian Parliament itself since 1855) provides the legal and constitutional background to a system of responsible Cabinet Government based on a legislature of two Houses, both elected upon adult suffrage. The Victorian Constitution has also been affected by the establishment of the Commonwealth Constitution by the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900* by which legislative and executive powers upon certain specified matters were granted to the Commonwealth Parliament and Government, some of them exclusively, and provision was made that, in the case of inconsistency of valid laws, the Commonwealth law should prevail. In the result, the Parliament of Victoria may now make laws in and for Victoria upon all matters not exclusively granted to the Commonwealth by the Commonwealth Constitution; but upon some of these matters the Victorian law may be superseded by the passing of a Commonwealth Act. Local Government, that is, the control exercised by municipal councils within their respective districts, is a matter of State law and wholly within the legislative control of the Victorian Parliament.

#### **Governor**

Under the Victorian Constitution, the ultimate Executive power is vested in the Crown and is exercised by the Governor as the Queen's representative.

The Governor's authority is derived from Letters Patent (issued in 1900 and amended in 1913) under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, from the Commissions of Appointment and from the Governor's Instructions issued under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet.

As the Queen's representative, the Governor summons and pro-rogues Parliament and at the beginning of each session outlines the Government's legislative programme in his opening speech. In the name of the Queen he gives assent to Bills which have passed all stages in Parliament, with the exception of those especially reserved for the Royal Assent. These include Bills dealing with special subjects such as divorce, or the granting of land and money to himself. His functions in relation to the Legislature are contained in the Constitution Act and the Constitution Act Amendment Act.

As head of the Executive, his functions are based on the Letters Patent, his Commission and the Royal Instructions. These empower him to make all appointments to important State offices other than those under the Public Service Act, to make official proclamations and to exercise the prerogative of mercy by reprieving or pardoning criminal offenders within his jurisdiction. These functions are carried out on the advice of his Ministers.

There are some matters, however, which require the special exercise of the Governor's discretion. Thus he alone must finally decide after taking advice of his Premier, whether to grant a dissolution of Parliament, and whether to call upon a member of Parliament to form a new Ministry. The Governor's powers in respect of the commissioning of a member of Parliament as Premier to form a new Ministry are set out more fully below under the section describing the Cabinet.

The Governor also has power to appoint a Deputy to exercise his functions as the Queen's representative during his temporary absence from the seat of Government whether within or outside Victoria.

In the execution of the powers and authorities vested in him, the Governor shall be guided by the advice of the Executive Council, which is a body created under the Governor's Instructions and which in practice gives effect to Cabinet and Ministerial decisions. If in any case he shall see sufficient cause to dissent from the opinion of the said Council, he may act in the exercise of his said powers and authorities in opposition to the opinion of the Council, reporting the matter to the Queen without delay, with the reasons for his so acting.

This exercise of discretionary powers emphasizes the Governor's position as one above and beyond party politics and in extreme cases provides a safeguard of the Constitution. The general nature of his position is such that he is the guardian of the Constitution and bound to see that the great powers with which he is entrusted are not used otherwise than in the public interest.

On all official State occasions he performs the ceremonial functions as the representative of the Crown, and so becomes the focal point and the unifying symbol of the community.

The following have been the representatives of the Sovereign since the establishment of the Port Phillip District in 1839:—

Name	Office	Date of Assumption of Office
<i>Before Responsible Government</i>		
Charles Joseph La Trobe ..	Superintendent of the District of Port Phillip	30th September, 1839
	Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Victoria	15th July, 1851
John Vesey Fitzgerald Leslie Foster (acting)	Officer administering the Government of the Colony of Victoria	8th May, 1854
Captain Sir Charles Hotham, R.N., K.C.B.	Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Victoria	22nd June, 1854



Name	Office	Date of Assumption of Office
<i>Since Responsible Government</i>		
Captain Sir Charles Hotham, R.N., K.C.B.	Captain - General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of Victoria, also Vice-Admiral, Commissary, and Deputy in the office of Vice-Admiralty in the said Colony	22nd May, 1855
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B. . .	Captain - General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of Victoria, and Vice-Admiral of the same	26th December, 1856
Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B.	Governor and Commander-in-Chief	11th September, 1863
The Hon. Sir John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, K.C.B.	Governor and Commander-in-Chief	15th August, 1866
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.	Administrator of the Government	31st March, 1873
	Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Victoria and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same	30th July, 1873
The Most Hon. George Augustus Constantine Phipps, Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.	Administrator of the Government	27th February, 1879
	Governor and Commander-in-Chief	29th April, 1879
Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Governor and Commander-in-Chief	15th July, 1884
The Right Hon. John Adrian Louis Hope, Earl of Hoptoun, G.C.M.G.	Governor and Commander-in-Chief	28th November, 1889
The Right Hon. Baron Brassey, K.C.B.	Governor and Commander-in-Chief	25th October, 1895
Sir George Sydenham Clarke, K.C.M.G., F.R.S.	Governor of the State of Victoria	10th December, 1901
Major-General the Hon. Sir Reginald Arthur James Talbot, K.C.B.	Governor . . .	25th April, 1904
Sir Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, Bart., K.C.M.G.	Governor . . .	27th July, 1908
Sir John Michael Fleetwood Fuller, Bart., K.C.M.G.	Governor . . .	24th May, 1911
The Hon. Sir Arthur Lyulph Stanley, K.C.M.G.	Governor . . .	23rd February, 1914
Colonel the Right Hon. George Edward John Mowbray, Earl of Stradbroke, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the King	Governor . . .	24th February, 1921
Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Hon. Arthur Herbert Tennyson, Baron Somers, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.	Governor . . .	28th June, 1926

Name	Office	Date of Assumption of Office
<i>Since Responsible Government—continued</i>		
Captain the Right Hon. William Charles Arcedeckne, Baron Huntingfield, K.C.M.G.	Governor .. ..	14th May, 1934
Major-General Sir Winston Joseph Dugan, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.	Governor .. ..	17th July, 1939
General Sir Reginald Alexander Dallas Brooks, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., K.St.J.	Governor .. ..	18th October, 1949

### Lieutenant-Governor

The Lieutenant-Governor is appointed to this office by a Commission from the Sovereign under the Sign Manual and Signet. In the Commission reference is made to the Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor, and the Lieutenant-Governor is expressly authorized and required by his Commission to administer the Government of the State of Victoria in the events dealt with in such Letters Patent, namely, the death, incapacity, or removal of the Governor, or his departure from the State, or his assuming the administration of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The Lieutenant-Governor assumes control in any of these events by issuing a proclamation. He then becomes His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria.

However, should the Governor be only temporarily absent for a short period from the seat of Government or from the State (except when he administers the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia) he may, by an Instrument under the Public Seal of the State, appoint the Lieutenant-Governor as his Deputy.

The present Lieutenant-Governor is Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Edmund Francis Herring, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D.

### Executive Council

Section 15 of the *Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958* provides that officers appointed as responsible Ministers of the Crown shall also be members of the Executive Council, and provision for their appointment appears in the Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor.

The Executive Council, consisting of Executive Councillors under summons, namely, members of the current Ministry, usually meets weekly or as required. The quorum of three (3) comprises the

Governor and at least two (2) Ministers. These meetings are of a formal nature and are presided over by the Governor or in his absence by his Deputy.

Where it is provided in the statutes that the Governor in Council may make proclamations, orders, regulations, appointments to public offices, &c., the Governor acts formally with the advice of the Executive Council, but actually in accordance with Cabinet or Ministerial decisions.

## **Cabinet**

### *Formation and Composition of Cabinet*

Victoria has followed the system of Cabinet Government evolved in Britain. The Queen's representative in Victoria, the Governor, acts by convention upon the advice of a Cabinet of Ministers, the leader of whom is called the Premier, although there is no mention of Cabinet as such in the Victorian Constitution.

The authority under which Victorian Ministers are appointed is contained in section 15 of the *Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958*, which provides that the Governor may, from time to time, appoint up to fourteen (14) officers who are either members or capable of being elected members of either House of Parliament. No Minister shall hold office for a longer period than three months unless he is or becomes a member of the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly. This section further provides that not more than four (4) of such officers shall at any one time be members of the Legislative Council and not more than ten (10) members of the Legislative Assembly.

In practice, a Ministry remains in office only while it has the support of a majority in the Legislative Assembly, and when a change of Government occurs and a new Ministry is to be appointed, the Governor "sends for" that member of the Legislative Assembly who he thinks would be supported by a majority in that House and asks him whether he is able and willing to form a new Government with himself as leader. If that member can assure the Governor accordingly, he may then be commissioned by the Governor to form a Ministry.

The names of those persons who are chosen to serve in his Ministry are then submitted by the Premier elect to the Governor for appointment by him as responsible Ministers of the Crown.

### *Powers of Cabinet*

The Cabinet is responsible politically for the administrative acts of the Government, but the constitutional powers as set out in the Constitution Act and other Acts are vested in the individual Ministers and the Governor in Council, namely, the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council. Cabinet as such has no legal powers.

Government administration includes departments under direct ministerial control as well as certain public statutory corporations which are subject to varying degrees of ministerial direction. Ministers are sworn in with appropriate portfolios which indicate their particular responsibilities.

*Functions and Methods of Procedure*

Cabinet normally meets weekly or as occasion requires, in secret and apart from the Governor to consider an agenda made up of matters submitted by the Premier and other Ministers. The Premier's Department prepares a draft agenda for each meeting ; but the Premier himself is responsible for the final agenda and the order of items on the agenda.

There is in practice no Cabinet secretariat ; but the *Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958* provides for the payment of a salary to any member of the Council or of the Assembly who is recognized as the Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet.

The recording of decisions is primarily the responsibility of the Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet. There is no special machinery for circulating Cabinet minutes. Where necessary, the Secretary to the Premier's Department issues the instructions ; but, where a particular Minister is concerned, the Minister is normally responsible for the execution of Cabinet decisions.

In general, Cabinet decisions are given legal effect either by the appropriate Minister or by the Governor in Council.

*Colonial and Responsible Government***Ministers of the Crown 1851-1855**

In 1851, Victoria became a colony separate from New South Wales, and until the establishment of responsible government in 1855 it was administered by the Government officers listed below:—

Name of Minister	Office	Date of Assumption of Office
William Lonsdale .. ..	Colonial Secretary	} 15th July, 1851
Alastair Mackenzie .. ..	Colonial Treasurer	
Charles Hotson Ebdon .. ..	Auditor-General ..	
Robert Hoddle .. ..	Surveyor-General ..	
Alexander McCrae .. ..	Chief Postmaster ..	
William Foster Stawell .. ..	Attorney-General ..	
Redmond Barry .. ..	Solicitor-General ..	
James Horatio Nelson Cassell .. ..	Collector of Customs	13th April, 1852
Edward Eyre Williams .. ..	Solicitor-General ..	21st July, 1852
James Croke .. ..	Solicitor-General ..	20th September, 1852
Frederick Armand Powlett .. ..	Colonial Treasurer	11th October, 1852
Hugh Culling Eardley Childers .. ..	Auditor-General ..	1st July, 1853
Andrew Clarke .. ..	Surveyor-General ..	20th July, 1853
John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster .. ..	Colonial Secretary	20th July, 1853
William Lonsdale .. ..	Colonial Treasurer	5th December, 1853
Hugh Culling Eardley Childers .. ..	Collector of Customs	8th December, 1853
Edward Grimes .. ..	Auditor-General ..	4th January, 1854
Robert Molesworth .. ..	Solicitor-General ..	12th December, 1854
William Clark Haines .. ..	Colonial Secretary	

**Ministries Since Responsible Government**

*Ministries, 1855 to 1955*

The following is a list of the Premiers of the Governments from 1855 to 1955:—

Number of Ministry and Name of Premier	Date of Assumption of Office	Date of Retirement from Office	Duration of Office
			days
1. William Clark Haines	30th November, 1855	11th March, 1857 ..	468
2. John O'Shanassy ..	11th March, 1857 ..	29th April, 1857 ..	50
3. William Clark Haines	29th April, 1857 ..	10th March, 1858 ..	316
4. John O'Shanassy ..	10th March, 1858 ..	27th October, 1859	597
5. William Nicholson ..	27th October, 1859	26th November, 1860	397
6. Richard Heales ..	26th November, 1860	14th November, 1861	354
7. John O'Shanassy ..	14th November, 1861	27th June, 1863 ..	591
8. James McCulloch ..	27th June, 1863 ..	6th May, 1868 ..	1,776
9. Charles Sladen ..	6th May, 1868 ..	11th July, 1868 ..	67
10. James McCulloch ..	11th July, 1868 ..	20th September, 1869	437
11. John Alexander MacPherson	20th September, 1869	9th April, 1870 ..	202
12. Sir James McCulloch	9th April, 1870 ..	19th June, 1871 ..	437
13. Charles Gavan Duffy	19th June, 1871 ..	10th June, 1872 ..	358
14. James Goodall Francis	10th June, 1872 ..	31st July, 1874 ..	782
15. George Briscoe Kerferd	31st July, 1874 ..	7th August, 1875 ..	373
16. Graham Berry ..	7th August, 1875 ..	20th October, 1875	75
17. Sir James McCulloch, K.C.M.G.	20th October, 1875	21st May, 1877 ..	580
18. Graham Berry ..	21st May, 1877 ..	5th March, 1880 ..	1,020
19. James Service ..	5th March, 1880 ..	3rd August, 1880 ..	152
20. Graham Berry ..	3rd August, 1880 ..	9th July, 1881 ..	341
21. Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, Bart.	9th July, 1881 ..	8th March, 1883 ..	608
22. James Service ..	8th March, 1883 ..	18th February, 1886	1,079
23. Duncan Gillies ..	18th February, 1886	5th November, 1890	1,722
24. James Munro ..	5th November, 1890	16th February, 1892	469
25. William Shiels ..	16th February, 1892	23rd January, 1893	343
26. Sir James Brown Patterson, K.C.M.G.	23rd January, 1893	27th September, 1894	613
27. Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G.	27th September, 1894	5th December, 1899	1,896
28. Allan McLean ..	5th December, 1899	19th November, 1900	350
29. Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G.	19th November, 1900	12th February, 1901	86
30. Alexander James Peacock	12th February, 1901	10th June, 1902 ..	484
31. William Hill Irvine	10th June, 1902 ..	16th February, 1904	617
32. Sir Thomas Bent, K.C.M.G.	16th February, 1904	8th January, 1909 ..	1,789
33. John Murray ..	8th January, 1909 ..	18th May, 1912 ..	1,227
34. William Alexander Watt	18th May, 1912 ..	9th December, 1913	571
35. George Alexander Elmslie	9th December, 1913	22nd December, 1913	14
36. William Alexander Watt	22nd December, 1913	18th June, 1914 ..	179
37. Sir Alexander James Peacock, K.C.M.G.	18th June, 1914 ..	29th November, 1917	1,261
38. John Bowser ..	29th November, 1917	21st March, 1918 ..	113
39. Harry Sutherland Wightman Lawson	21st March, 1918 ..	7th September, 1923	1,997
40. Harry Sutherland Wightman Lawson	7th September, 1923	19th March, 1924 ..	195
41. Harry Sutherland Wightman Lawson	19th March, 1924 ..	28th April, 1924 ..	41

MINISTRIES SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT—*continued*

Number of Ministry and Name of Premier	Date of Assumption of Office	Date of Retirement from Office	Duration of Office
42. Sir Alexander James Peacock, K.C.M.G.	28th April, 1924 ..	18th July, 1924 ..	days 82
43. George Michael Prendergast	18th July, 1924 ..	18th November, 1924	124
44. John Allan ..	18th November, 1924	20th May, 1927 ..	914
45. Edmond John Hogan	20th May, 1927 ..	22nd November, 1928	553
46. Sir William Murray McPherson, K.B.E.	22nd November, 1928	12th December, 1929	386
47. Edmond John Hogan	12th December, 1929	19th May, 1932 ..	890
48. Sir Stanley Seymour Argyle, K.B.E., M.R.C.S.	19th May, 1932 ..	2nd April, 1935 ..	1,049
49. Albert Arthur Dunstan	2nd April, 1935 ..	14th September, 1943	3,088
50. John Cain ..	14th September, 1943	18th September, 1943	5
51. Albert Arthur Dunstan	18th September, 1943	2nd October, 1945	746
52. Ian Macfarlan, K.C.	2nd October, 1945	21st November, 1945	51
53. John Cain ..	21st November, 1945	20th November, 1947	730
54. Thomas Tuke Hollway	20th November, 1947	3rd December, 1948	380
55. Thomas Tuke Hollway	3rd December, 1948	27th June, 1950 ..	572
56. John Gladstone Black McDonald	27th June, 1950 ..	28th October, 1952	855
57. Thomas Tuke Hollway	28th October, 1952	31st October, 1952..	4
58. John Gladstone Black McDonald	31st October, 1952..	17th December, 1952	48
59. John Cain ..	17th December, 1952	31st March, 1955 ..	835
60. John Cain ..	31st March, 1955 ..	7th June, 1955 ..	69
61. Henry Edward Bolte	7th June, 1955 ..	Still in Office	

*Present Ministry*

The last triennial elections for the Legislative Council were held on 21st June, 1958, and the general election for the Legislative Assembly on 31st May, 1958.

At 1st May, 1960, the 61st Ministry led by the Hon. H. E. Bolte consisted of the following members:—

The Hon. H. E. Bolte, M.L.A. ..	Premier, Treasurer, and Minister for Conservation.
.. .. A. G. Rylah, E.D., M.L.A.	Chief Secretary, and Attorney-General.
.. .. Sir Arthur Warner, M.L.C.	Minister of Transport, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
.. .. G. L. Chandler, C.M.G., M.L.C.	Minister of Agriculture, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
.. .. Sir Thomas Maltby, E.D., M.L.A.	Commissioner of Public Works, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
.. .. E. P. Cameron, M.L.C.	Minister of Health.
.. .. W. J. Mibus, M.L.A. ..	Minister of Water Supply, and Minister of Mines.
.. .. J. S. Bloomfield, M.L.A.	Minister of Education.
.. .. H. R. Petty, M.L.A. ..	Minister of Housing, and Minister of Immigration.
.. .. K. H. Turnbull, M.L.A.	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, Minister of Soldier Settlement, and President of the Board of Land and Works.
.. .. G. O. Reid, M.L.A. ..	Minister of Labour and Industry, and Minister of Electrical Undertakings.
.. .. M. V. Porter, M.L.A. ..	Minister for Local Government.
.. .. A. J. Fraser, M.C., M.L.A.	Minister of Forests, and Minister of State Development.
.. .. L. H. S. Thompson, M.L.C.	Minister without Portfolio.

*Ministerial Changes Since 1956*

Ministerial changes in the 61st Ministry prior to 10th April, 1956, are listed on pp. 25–26 of the Victorian Year Book 1954–58. Since 10th April, 1956, the following changes have occurred:—

The Hon. G. S. McArthur, M.L.C., resigned as Minister of Forests and Minister of State Development and Decentralization on 16th July, 1958.

The Hon. M. V. Porter, M.L.A., appointed Minister of Forests on 16th July, 1958.

The Hon. L. H. S. Thompson, M.L.C., appointed a responsible Minister of the Crown on 16th July, 1958.

The Hon. M. V. Porter, M.L.A., appointed Minister for Local Government, in addition to portfolio already held, on 16th December, 1958.

The Hon. A. J. Fraser, M.C., M.L.A., appointed Minister of Forests, *vice* Hon. M. V. Porter, M.L.A., and Minister of State Development on 20th January, 1959.

*Parliament***Introduction**

The Constitution Act, creating a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly, was assented to by Her Majesty in Council on the 21st July, 1855, and came into operation in Victoria on the 23rd November, 1855. Under this Act, Her Majesty was given power “by and with the advice and consent of the said Council and Assembly to make laws in and for Victoria in all cases whatsoever”. Certain of these unlimited powers, however, are now exercised by the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The Legislative Council has 34 members elected from two-member provinces for six year terms and the Legislative Assembly has 66 members elected from single electorates for three year terms. Both Houses are elected on adult suffrage, and their powers are normally co-ordinate, although money Bills must originate in the Legislative Assembly.

The provisions of the Constitution dealing with the Parliament have been frequently amended, as the Constitution Act gives the Victorian Parliament power to “repeal, alter or vary” the Act itself, provided that the second and third readings of certain amending Bills are passed by an absolute majority of both Houses. The most frequently amended sections of the Constitution dealing with the Parliament have been those setting out the relations between Council and Assembly, and the qualifications of candidates and voters. The right, extended in the original Constitution Act, to assume the privileges, immunities and

powers of the House of Commons (as they stood at that time) was taken up in 1857 by the first Act passed by the Victorian Parliament. These include very wide powers to punish contempt. The publication of parliamentary reports and proceedings was made absolutely privileged in 1890.

The landmarks of Assembly suffrage were: 1857, manhood suffrage; 1899, plural voting abolished; and 1908, women's franchise. Adult suffrage for the Council was introduced in 1950. Payment of members has also been frequently adjusted. The present complex scale makes extra payments to the Leader of the third party as well as to the Leader of the Opposition; Opposition and third party Whips and the Deputy Leader of the Opposition are also specially rewarded. Electorates are graded as "metropolitan", "urban", "inner country" and "outer country", and receive different rates.

Parliament is summoned, prorogued or dissolved by proclamation issued by the Governor. The duration of a Parliament depends upon the life of the Assembly (limited to three years), but may be ended by the Governor dissolving the Assembly before the expiration of that period. The Legislative Council cannot be dissolved except in special circumstances arising from disagreements between the two Houses. Its members are elected for six years, half of them retiring, but being capable of re-election, every three years. A session is that period between the summoning of Parliament and prorogation. When Parliament is prorogued all business on hand lapses and, if it is to be continued in the next session, it must be reintroduced.

There are three political parties at present (July, 1960) represented in the Parliament of Victoria: the Liberal and Country Party, the Labor party, and the Country Party. Of the 34 members of the Legislative Council, seventeen belong to the Liberal and Country Party, nine to the Labor Party and eight to the Country Party. Of the 66 members of the Legislative Assembly, 38 belong to the Liberal and Country Party, eighteen to the Labor Party and ten to the Country Party. The Liberal and Country Party, having won the majority of seats at the general election of the Assembly in 1955 formed a Government which was returned to office at the last general election in 1958. The Leader of that Party holds the office of Premier. The Labor Party forms the official Opposition Party, whilst the Country Party sits on the corner benches of the Government side of the Assembly.

### **Functions of Parliament**

The functions of Parliament consist of passing legislation and taking action to make available finances or funds as required for State expenditure. Legislation can be initiated by any member of Parliament in either House with the exception that all money Bills, such as Bills for imposing a duty, rate, tax or impost, or Bills for appropriating any part of the revenue of the State, must originate in the Assembly on the motion of a Minister. They may be rejected, but not altered, by the



Council. The Council, however, may suggest amendments in such Bills, provided these amendments will not have the effect of increasing any proposed charge or burden on the people and the Assembly may make the suggested amendments if they so desire. In practice, almost all Bills are introduced by the Government in office as a result of policy decisions taken in Cabinet.

### Parliamentary Procedure

Parliament controls the Government in office by the Assembly's power, in the last resort, to pass a resolution of no-confidence in the Government or to reject a proposal which the Government considers so vital that it is made a matter of confidence. This would force the Government to resign. Procedure of each House is governed by Standing Orders, Rules and practice, based mainly on the procedure of the House of Commons, and administered by the respective presiding officers: the President of the Legislative Council, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and the respective Chairmen of Committees. The principal innovations in Assembly procedure are time limit of speeches and the elaborate ballot procedure at the opening of a new Parliament for the election of the Speaker.

The President of the Council holds office for the balance of the period for which he is elected as a member and may again be appointed if he retains his seat in the House. The election of a Speaker is the first business of a new Assembly after the members have taken the oath of allegiance. After this the Chairman of Committees is elected. The same order in debate is observed in Committee as in the House itself, the Chairman having final authority over all points of order arising when he is in the Chair.

The sittings of each House commence with the reading of the Lord's Prayer by the respective presiding officers. Before the business of the day, as set down on the Notice Paper, is called on, Ministers may be questioned on matters under their administrative control; notices of motion, such as motions for the introduction of Bills, or motions of a substantive or abstract nature, are given; petitions are presented; papers are laid on the Table; and messages from the Governor and from the other House are read. At this stage, members have the opportunity of moving a motion "that the House do now adjourn" which, under the Standing Orders, enables discussion on matters of urgent public importance.

Under "Orders of the Day" which now follows, Bills are dealt with in their various stages. All Bills, with the exception of the annual Appropriation Bill, when passed by both Houses are presented by the Clerk of the Parliaments to the Governor, who gives the Royal Assent. This advice is set out at the commencement of each Bill and is as follows:—"Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of Victoria." The Appropriation Bill is presented to the Governor for assent by the Speaker. Unless otherwise provided, all Acts come into force on the day of assent.

### Members of the State Parliament

#### Legislative Council

The following list shows members of the Legislative Council elected on 21st June, 1958:—

Member	District	Number of Electors on Rolls	Number of Electors Who Voted	Total Percentage of Electors Who Voted
Byrne, The Hon. Murray	Ballarat ..	56,483	54,151	95·87
Byrnes, The Hon. Percy Thomas	North Western ..	46,639	43,815	93·94
Fulton, The Hon. William Oliver	Gippsland ..	71,322	66,597	93·38
Garrett, The Hon. William Raymond	Southern ..	159,543	147,391	92·38
Gross, The Hon. Kenneth Samuel	Western ..	55,901	53,409	95·54
Hamer, The Hon. Rupert James	East Yarra ..	128,761	119,138	92·53
Mair, The Hon. William Phillip	South Eastern ..	110,669	102,505	92·62
Merrifield, The Hon. Samuel	Doutta Galla ..	105,778	97,281	91·97
Nicol, The Hon. Graham John	Monash ..	100,009	89,336	89·33
O'Connell, The Hon. Geoffrey John	Melbourne ..	51,745	45,685	88·29
Smith, The Hon. Arthur ..	Bendigo ..	59,780	56,336	94·24
Swinburne, The Hon. Ivan Archie	North Eastern ..	49,001	Uncontested	
Thom, The Hon. Geoffrey Walter	South Western ..	74,100	69,331	93·56
Todd, The Hon. Archibald	Melbourne West	99,879	92,234	92·35
Walters, The Hon. Dudley Joseph	Northern ..	52,195	Uncontested	
Walton, The Hon. John Malcolm	Melbourne North	145,290	134,918	92·86
Warner, Sir Arthur George	Higinbotham ..	121,198	111,538	92·03

Members of the Legislative Council who did not come up for election on that date are shown in the following table:—

Member	Province
Bradbury, The Hon. Archibald Keith .. ..	North Eastern
Bridgford, The Hon. Charles Haig .. ..	South Eastern
Cameron, The Hon. Ewen Paul .. ..	East Yarra
Chandler, The Hon. Gilbert Lawrence, C.M.G. .. ..	Southern
Dickie, The Hon. Vance Oakley .. ..	Ballarat
Feltham, The Hon. Percy Victor, M.B.E. .. ..	Northern
Galbally, The Hon. John William .. ..	Melbourne North
Gawith, The Hon. Charles Sherwin .. ..	Monash
Grigg, The Hon. Thomas Henry .. ..	Bendigo
Machin, The Hon. Buckley .. ..	Melbourne West
Mack, The Hon. Ronald William .. ..	Western
Mansell, The Hon. Arthur Robert .. ..	North Western
May, The Hon. Robert William .. ..	Gippsland
McArthur, Sir Gordon Stewart .. ..	South Western
†Slater, The Hon. William .. ..	Doutta Galla
†Thomas, The Hon. Frederick Miles .. ..	Melbourne
Thompson, The Hon. Lindsay Hamilton Simpson .. ..	Higinbotham

† Since deceased.

President: The Hon. Sir Gordon McArthur.

Chairman of Committees: The Hon. R. W. Mack.

Clerk of the Legislative Council: R. S. Sarah.

## Legislative Assembly

The following list shows members of the Legislative Assembly at 1st May, 1960. It also includes details of electoral districts and voting at the last general election, which was held on 31st May, 1958:—

Member	District	Number of Electors on Rolls	Number of Electors Who Voted	Total Percentage of Electors Who Voted
Balfour, James Charles Murray, Esquire	Morwell ..	21,132	20,008	94·68
Barclay, Nathaniel, Esquire, D.C.M.	Mildura ..	20,254	19,234	94·96
Bloomfield, The Hon. John Stoughton	Malvern ..	20,074	18,311	91·22
Bolte, The Hon. Henry Edward	Hampden ..	20,842	20,134	96·60
Brose, The Hon. Richard Keats	Rodney ..	21,542	20,645	95·84
Christie, Vernon, Esquire ..	Ivanhoe ..	23,649	22,162	93·71
Clarey, Reynold Arthur, Esquire	Melbourne ..	18,872	16,804	89·04
Cochrane, Leslie James, Esquire	Gippsland West	21,924	20,894	95·30
Cook, Frederick Albert, Esquire	Benalla ..	20,675	19,591	94·76
Crick, George Roy, Esquire ..	Grant ..	29,527	27,922	94·56
Darcy, Thomas Anthony, Esquire	Polwarth ..	23,001	22,004	95·67
Divers, William Thomas, Esquire*	Footscray ..	20,708	..	Unopposed
Doube, The Hon. Valentine Joseph	Oakleigh ..	22,659	21,637	95·49
Dunstan, Roberts Christian, Esquire, D.S.O.	Mornington ..	23,629	21,966	92·96
Fennessy, Leo Michael, Esquire	Brunswick East	18,288	16,995	92·93
Floyd, William Laurence, Esquire	Williamstown	20,110	18,998	94·47
Fraser, The Hon. Alexander John, M.C.	Caulfield ..	21,916	20,256	92·43
Gainey, Richard John, Esquire, M.B.E.	Elsternwick ..	21,695	20,129	92·78
Galvin, The Hon. Leslie William	Bendigo ..	21,868	21,080	96·40
Garrison, Peter Wolseley, Esquire	Hawthorn ..	20,017	18,518	92·51
Gibbs, George Sampson, Esquire	Portland ..	22,013	21,159	96·12
Gillett, Robert Max, Esquire ..	Geelong West	23,172	21,623	93·32
Holden, Jack Bruce, Esquire ..	Moonee Ponds	20,777	19,706	94·85
Holland, Kevin Myles Stephen, Esquire	Flemington ..	19,264	18,331	95·16
Hyland, The Hon. Sir Herbert John Thornhill	Gippsland South	21,889	20,777	94·92
Kane, Harold Edward, Esquire	Broadmeadows	30,448	28,637	94·05
†Knox, Brigadier The Hon. Sir George Hodges, C.M.G., V.D.	Scoresby ..	25,807	24,052	93·20
Lind, The Hon. Sir Albert Eli	Gippsland East	20,841	19,704	94·54
Lovegrove, Denis, Esquire ..	Fitzroy ..	19,456	17,820	91·59
Loxton, Samuel John Everett, Esquire	Prahran ..	19,767	18,232	92·23
MacDonald, James David, Esquire	Burwood ..	21,622	20,487	94·75
McDonald, The Hon. Sir William John Farquhar	Dundas ..	21,822	20,985	96·16
Maltby, The Hon. Sir Thomas Karran, E.D.	Geelong ..	21,207	19,688	92·84
Manson, James Williamson, Esquire	Ringwood ..	28,074	26,595	94·73

\* Mr. W. T. Divers, elected (unopposed) 8th October, 1958, *vice* Hon. A. E. Shepherd, deceased 12th September, 1958.

† Since deceased.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued*

Member	District	Number of Electors on Rolls	Number of Electors Who Voted	Total Percentage of Electors Who Voted
Meagher, Edward Raymond, Esquire, M.B.E., E.D.	Mentone ..	23,641	22,423	94·85
Mibus, The Hon. Wilfred John	Lowan ..	20,602	19,858	96·39
Mitchell, The Hon. Thomas Walter	Benambra ..	21,636	20,376	94·18
Moss, The Hon. George Colin	Murray Valley	21,889	20,826	95·14
Mutton, Charles, Esquire ..	Coburg ..	21,911	20,901	95·39
Petty, The Hon. Horace Rostill	Toorak ..	19,452	17,696	90·97
Porter, The Hon. Murray Victor	Sandringham	25,231	23,723	94·02
Rafferty, Joseph Anstice, Esquire	Ormond ..	24,208	23,100	95·42
Reid, The Honorable George Oswald	Box Hill ..	24,107	22,637	93·90
Reid, Leonard Stanley, Esquire, D.F.C.	Dandenong ..	29,072	27,278	93·83
Ring, Eugene Cornelius, Esquire	Preston ..	25,974	24,611	94·75
Rossiter, John Frederick, Esquire	Brighton ..	21,449	20,104	93·73
Ruthven, William, Esquire, B.C.	Reservoir ..	25,172	23,967	95·21
Rylah, The Hon. Arthur Gordon, E.D.	Kew ..	21,858	20,125	92·07
Schintler, George Roy, Esquire	Yarraville ..	21,885	20,834	95·20
Scott, Gordon Lincoln, Esquire	Ballaarat South	21,412	20,602	96·22
†Shepherd, The Hon. Alfred Ernest	Footscray ..	20,607	19,790	96·04
Snider, Baron David, Esquire ..	St. Kilda ..	20,183	18,254	90·44
Stirling, Harold Victor, Esquire	Swan Hill ..	19,727	18,807	95·34
Stokes, Russell Newton, Esquire	Evelyn ..	25,508	24,086	94·43
Stoneham, The Hon. Clive Phillip	Midlands ..	22,512	21,372	94·94
Suggett, Robert Harris, Esquire	Moorabbin ..	26,199	24,893	95·02
Sutton, Patrick Keith, Esquire	Albert Park	19,844	18,310	92·27
Tanner, Edgar Stephen, Esquire, C.B.E., E.D.	Ripponlea ..	20,536	18,543	90·30
Taylor, Alexander William, Esquire, E.D.	Balwyn ..	25,505	23,970	93·98
Towers, William John Esquire, M.M.	Richmond ..	19,583	18,259	93·24
Turnbull, Campbell, Esquire ..	Brunswick West	20,932	19,636	93·81
Turnbull, The Hon. Keith Hector	Kara Kara ..	19,973	19,338	96·82
Wheeler, Kenneth Henry, Esquire	Essendon ..	23,052	22,052	95·66
White, The Hon. Russell Thomas	Ballaarat North	21,979	21,159	96·27
Wilcox, Vernon Francis, Esquire	Camberwell ..	21,009	19,674	93·65
Wilkes, Frank Noel, Esquire ..	Northcote ..	21,723	20,419	94·00
Wiltshire, Raymond John, Esquire	Mulgrave ..	31,861	30,106	94·49

† Since deceased.

Speaker : The Honorable Sir William John Farquhar McDonald.

Chairman of Committees : Vernon Christie, Esquire.

Clerk of the Parliaments and Clerk of the Legislative Assembly :  
Hugh Kennedy McLachlan, Esquire, J.P.

### Number of Parliaments and Their Duration

During the period 1856 to 1958 there have been 40 Parliaments. The Forty-first Parliament was opened on 8th July, 1958. A statement showing the duration in days of each Parliament (1856 to 1927), the number of days in session, and the percentage of the latter to the former was published in the Year Book for 1928-29, page 21. Similar information for the Twenty-ninth to the Thirty-ninth Parliaments (1927 to 1955) was published in the Year Book for 1952-53 and 1953-54, page 31. As from the commencement of the Thirty-eighth Parliament (20th June, 1950), information about the duration of each Parliament, the number of sittings of each House, and the percentage of the latter to the former is shown in the following table:—

#### VICTORIA—DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS AND NUMBER OF SITTINGS OF EACH HOUSE

Number of Parliament	Period	Duration of Parliament *	Sittings			
			Legislative Assembly		Legislative Council	
			Number of Sittings	Percentage of Sittings to Duration	Number of Sittings	Percentage of Sittings to Duration
		days				
Thirty-eighth ..	1950-52	865	131	15.1	81	9.4
Thirty-ninth ..	1952-55	852	92	10.8	61	7.2
Fortieth ..	1955-58	1,038	139	13.4	99	9.5

\* Calculated from the date of opening to the date of dissolution of the Parliament.

### Cost of Parliamentary Government

The following table reviews the expenditure arising from the operation of Parliamentary Government in Victoria. It comprises the State Governor, the Ministry, the Legislative Council, the Legislative Assembly, and Electoral activities. It does not attempt to cover the expenditure on State administration generally.

The statement shows this expenditure for the State for the years ended 30th June, 1954 to 1959. In order to avoid incorrect conclusions about the cost of the Governor's establishment, it is pointed out that a large part of the expenditure (with the exception of the item "Salary") under the general heading "Governor" represents official services.

Parliamentary salaries and allowances were amended as from 6th October, 1954. Prior to that date, the President of the Legislative Council and the Chairman of Committees, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the Chairman of Committees, and Ministers of the Crown received salaries and allowances only in connection with their offices. Under the new legislation, however, these persons receive salaries and allowances as members of Parliament in addition to those connected with their offices. These former amounts are included under "Parliament".

**VICTORIA—COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT**  
(£)

Year Ended 30th June—	Governor		Ministry	Parliament		Electoral	Royal Commissions, Select Committees, etc.	Total
	Salary	Other Expenses*		Salaries of Members †	Other Expenses ‡			
1954 ..	6,000	55,608	35,144	133,120	154,227	31,763	3,399	419,261
1955 ..	6,000	41,320	27,258	193,814	163,436	101,531	2,180	535,939
1956 ..	6,000	49,143	22,213	225,202	182,257	88,810	13,315	586,940
1957 ..	6,000	54,749	22,584	225,202	241,524	36,547	12,749	599,355
1958 ..	7,500	58,152	22,934	222,400	238,497	103,561	7,761	660,805
1959 ..	7,500	58,984	25,555	237,846	267,224	101,422	14,248	712,779

\* Includes salaries of staff and maintenance of house and gardens.

† Excludes members who are in the Ministry.

‡ Includes cost of members' railway passes, parliamentary staff and maintenance.

**State Acts Passed During 1959**

The following Acts were passed by State Parliament during the year ended 31st December, 1959:—

No.		No.	
6490	Water (Contracts)	6517	Hepburn Springs Land
6491	Property Law (Amendment)	6518	Vermin and Noxious Weeds
6492	Agricultural Education (Amendment)	6519	The Constitution Amendment (Parliamentary Salaries)
6493	Railway Construction	6520	Public Works Committee (Amendment)
6494	Stamps (Amendment)	6521	Land (Plantation Areas)
6495	Justices (Amendment)	6522	National Art Gallery and Cultural Centre (Amendment)
6496	Consolidated Revenue	6523	Portland Harbor Trust
6497	State Electricity Commission (Tourist Areas)	6524	Revocation and Excision of Crown Reservations
6498	Aborigines (Houses)	6525	Tourist (Amendment)
6499	Superannuation (Amendment)	6526	Town and Country Planning (Amendment)
6500	Country Roads (Amendment)	6527	Vegetation and Vine Diseases (Amendment)
6501	Bendigo Land	6528	Medical
6502	University (Honorary Degrees)	6529	Bread Industry
6503	Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Reconstitution)	6530	Cemeteries
6504	Land Charges	6531	Hire Purchase
6505	Statute Law Revision	6532	Motor Car (Amendment)
6506	Legal Profession Practice (Amendment)	6533	Motor Car (Hours of Driving)
6507	Health	6534	Land Settlement
6508	Fisheries (Amendment)	6535	Local Government (Amendment)
6509	Water (Irrigation Districts)	6536	Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Amendment)
6510	Broadmeadows (Rating on Unimproved Values)	6537	Consolidated Revenue
6511	Trustee (Amendment)	6538	War Veterans' Home Trust
6512	Nurses	6539	Frustrated Contracts
6513	Hairdressers Registration (Amendment)	6540	Evidence (Amendment)
6514	Labour and Industry (Retail Trading Hours)	6541	Amendments Incorporation (Extension)
6515	Milk Board (Amendment)	6542	Melbourne and Richmond Lands
6516	Stock Diseases (Amendment)		

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1959—*continued.*

No.		No.	
6543	Local Government (Councillors' Declarations)	6574	Racing (Meetings)
6544	Transfer of Land (Amendment)	6575	Landlord and Tenant (Amendment)
6545	State Savings Bank (Amendment)	6576	Distribution of Population Joint Committee
6546	Country Roads (Offices and Buildings)	6577	Lifts and Cranes
6547	Statute Law Revision	6578	Cemeteries (Investment of Funds)
6548	Marriage (Fees)	6579	Public Service (Amendment)
6549	State Electricity Commission (Hazelwood Power Station)	6580	Trustee (Mortgages)
6550	Fences (Amendment)	6581	Justices (Amendment)
6551	Coroners (Amendment)	6582	Water (Irrigation)
6552	Stamps	6583	Country Fire Authority (Amendment)
6553	Motor Car (Insurance Surcharge)	6584	Milk Board (Milk Shops)
6554	Entertainments Tax (Reduction)	6585	Forests (Pulpwood Agreement)
6555	Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways (Amendment)	6586	Police Offences (Betting)
6556	Local Government (Municipalities Assistance Fund)	6587	Revenue Deficit Funding
6557	Police Offences (Penalties)	6588	Geelong Trades Hall Council (Trustees)
6558	Consolidated Revenue Application	6589	Melbourne Harbor Trust (Commissioners)
6559	Road Traffic (Amendment)	6590	Railway Loan Application
6560	Superannuation (Amendment)	6591	State Forests Loan Application
6561	Crimes (Penalties)	6592	Land Tax
6562	Alphington to East Preston Railway Construction (Housing)	6593	Teaching Service (Amendment)
6563	Motor Car	6594	Land (Special Grants)
6564	Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages (Consolidation)	6595	Labour and Industry (Motor Car Shops)
6565	Coal Mines (Pensions)	6596	Home Finance (Financial)
6566	Water Supply Loan Application	6597	Dromana Land (Arthur's Seat Public Park)
6567	Game (Amendment)	6598	Money Lenders (Amendment)
6568	Metropolitan Fire Brigades (Borrowing Powers)	6599	Landlord and Tenant (Fair Rents)
6569	Health (Amendment)	6600	Labour and Industry (Amendment)
6570	Police Regulation (Delegation of Powers)	6601	Local Government
6571	Imprisonment of Fraudulent Debtors (Depositions)	6602	Public Works Loan Application
6572	Crimes (Sentence and Parole)	6603	Soldier Settlement (Amendment)
6573	Gas and Fuel Corporation (Colonial Gas Association Undertakings)	6604	Water (Land Reclamation)
		6605	Mental Health
		6606	Appropriation of Revenue 1958-59

*Electoral System***Introduction***Electoral Basis of the Two Houses*

When first constituted, the Legislative Council or Upper House was composed of 30 members, aged 30 years and over and possessed of freehold of the annual value of £500. Property qualifications were abolished by the *Legislative Council Reform Act 1950*, and, today, the essential qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council is the attainment of the age of 21 years. A similar provision applies to the Legislative Assembly.

Victoria is now divided, for Legislative Council purposes, into seventeen Provinces, each represented by two members, elected for six years—one in each Province retiring every three years by rotation except at a general election for the Council, when one-half of the members are to be elected for only three years.

For Legislative Assembly purposes, the State is divided into 66 Electoral districts, each returning one member. Members are elected for three years, unless Parliament is dissolved before this period.

There is no plural voting at elections for either the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly. Voting at elections for both Houses is compulsory and is conducted under an adaptation of Ware's system of preferential voting. Provision for voting by post and for "absent" voting is made at both types of election.

#### *Enrolment of Electors*

Enrolment on the electoral roll is compulsory for every person, of the age of 21 years or over, who is a natural-born or naturalized subject of the Queen and who has resided in Australia for six months continuously, and in Victoria for at least three months. The electoral rolls for the State are compiled by the Commonwealth Electoral authorities under a joint Commonwealth-State agreement, each Government paying half the cost of compilation. All Federal and State parliamentary elections in Victoria are conducted on the basis of these joint rolls.

The compilation of the rolls is aided by the fact that the respective Legislative Council Provinces and Electoral Districts, as well as the Commonwealth Electoral Divisions, are subdivided into 297 common Subdivisions, which form the basic units for enrolment on the joint Commonwealth-State of Victoria rolls.

#### *Redistributions of Electoral Districts for the Legislative Assembly*

Under the *Electoral Districts Act 1953*, provision was made for a redivision of the State to be carried out on the basis of each of the 33 Commonwealth Electoral Divisions in Victoria being divided into two Electoral Districts for the Assembly. The first general election conducted on the basis of electorates so created took place on the 28th May, 1955. The *Electoral Districts Act 1953* (now incorporated into the *Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958*) also provided for recurrent redivisions on the same basis to be made whenever there is any alteration in the number of Commonwealth Electoral Divisions in Victoria, or in any of its boundaries, subject to the proviso that no such redivision shall be made if the whole number of members of the Legislative Assembly would be reduced as a result.

Apart from the redivision mentioned above, the only other re-division made following the *Electoral Districts Act 1953*, took place in 1956 and the general election of 31st May, 1958, was held on the basis of the 66 Electoral Districts created as a result.



## Parliamentary Elections

## Legislative Assembly

At the Legislative Assembly election of 31st May, 1958, there were contests in all of the 66 Electoral Districts and in 58 of them there were more than two candidates engaged.

In 30 of these contests the successful candidate had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded and consequently no distribution of further preferences was necessary. After the necessary distribution of second or subsequent preferences had been completed in the other 28 contests, the leading candidate, on the first count, was elected in 24 instances but was defeated in the remaining four instances.

The following table shows the voting in general elections held for the Legislative Assembly since 1927 :—

## VICTORIA—VOTING AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Year of Election	Whole State Electors Enrolled	Contested Electorates				
		Electors Enrolled	Votes Recorded		Informal Votes	
			Number	Percentage of Voters	Number	Percentage of Total Votes Recorded
1927 ..	993,211	850,494	780,399	91·76	15,125	1·94
1929 ..	1,029,170	682,190	639,368	93·72	6,934	1·08
1932 ..	1,055,301	729,332	687,042	94·20	9,663	1·41
1935 ..	1,099,251	904,191	853,470	94·39	14,150	1·66
1937 ..	1,136,596	848,680	797,430	93·96	10,938	1·37
1940 ..	1,162,967	841,864	786,359	93·41	12,287	1·56
1943 ..	1,261,630	1,015,750	883,679	87·00	22,876	2·59
1945 ..	1,276,949	1,019,063	896,561	87·98	18,689	2·08
1947 ..	1,345,530	1,291,515	1,206,815	93·44	16,102	1·33
1950 ..	1,362,851	1,294,159	1,221,734	94·40	13,901	1·14
1952 ..	1,402,705	1,119,486	1,047,671	93·59	18,991	1·81
1955 ..	1,422,588	1,402,806	1,318,937	94·02	28,934	2·19
1958 ..	1,478,065	1,478,065	1,392,813	94·23	24,760	1·78

NOTE : Detailed statistics are available in publications issued by the Chief Electoral Officer for Victoria.

The following table shows certain particulars of the representation in the Legislative Assembly in which general elections have been held since 1927:—

### VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION

Year of Election	Number of Members of Legislative Assembly	Population per Member	Proportion of Persons Enrolled to Total Population	Number of Electors Enrolled on Date of Election	Average Number of Electors per Member
			per cent.		
1927 ..	65	26,500	57·7	993,211	15,280
1929 ..	65	27,300	58·0	1,029,170	15,833
1932 ..	65	27,800	58·4	1,055,301	16,235
1935 ..	65	28,250	59·8	1,099,251	16,912
1937 ..	65	28,550	61·2	1,136,596	17,486
1940 ..	65	28,950	61·8	1,162,967	17,892
1943 ..	65	30,300	64·0	1,261,630	19,410
1945 ..	65	30,900	63·5	1,276,949	19,645
1947 ..	65	31,700	65·3	1,345,530	20,700
1950 ..	65	33,800	62·1	1,362,851	20,967
1952 ..	65	36,300	59·4	1,402,705	21,580
1955 ..	66	38,100	56·6	1,422,588	21,554
1958 ..	66	41,300	54·2	1,478,065	22,395

### Proportion of Voters at Elections

The first general election for the Legislative Assembly was held in the year 1856. The proportion of voters to electors enrolled for contested districts at each of the general elections held since that year is shown in the following table:—

### VICTORIA—PROPORTION OF VOTERS AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Year of General Election	Proportion of Voters to Electors of Contested Districts	Year of General Election	Proportion of Voters to Electors of Contested Districts	Year of General Election	Proportion of Voters to Electors of Contested Districts
	per cent.		per cent.		per cent.
1856 ..	*	1889 ..	66·58	1921 ..	57·26
1859 ..	*	1892 ..	65·12	1924 ..	59·24
1861 ..	*	1894 ..	70·99	1927 ..	91·76†
1864 ..	*	1897 ..	70·33	1929 ..	93·72
1866 ..	55·10	1900 ..	63·47	1932 ..	94·20
1868 ..	61·59	1902 ..	65·47	1935 ..	94·39
1871 ..	65·02	1904 ..	66·72	1937 ..	93·96
1874 ..	61·00	1907 ..	61·26	1940 ..	93·41
1877 ..	62·29	1908 ..	53·64	1943 ..	87·00‡
1880 (Feb.)	66·56	1911 ..	63·61	1945 ..	87·98‡
1880 (July)	65·85	1914 ..	53·92	1947 ..	93·44
1883 ..	64·96	1917 ..	54·21	1950 ..	94·40
1886 ..	64·70	1920 ..	63·70	1952 ..	93·59
				1955 ..	94·02

\* Not available.

† The increase in the percentage of voters is accounted for by voting having been made compulsory by Act No. 3488, passed on 23rd December, 1926.

‡ The decreases are due to the absence of many electors on war service.

*Legislative Council*

The Legislative Council consists of 34 members representing seventeen Provinces. Voting in elections held for the Legislative Council since 1928 is shown in the next table. At the triennial election of 21st June, 1958, there were contests in fifteen of the seventeen provinces and in twelve of them there were more than two candidates engaged.

In five of these the successful candidate had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded and consequently no distribution of further preferences was necessary. After the necessary distribution of second or subsequent preferences had been completed in the other seven contests, the leading candidate, on the first count, was elected in six instances but was defeated in the remaining one.

## VICTORIA—VOTING AT ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Year of Election	Whole State		Contested Provinces			
	Electors Enrolled	Electors Enrolled	Votes Recorded		Informal Votes	
			Number	Percentage of Voters	Number	Percentage of Total Votes Recorded
1928 ..	444,278	268,164	85,372	31·84	1,388	1·63
1931 ..	470,349	239,975	93,244	38·86	595	0·64
1934 ..	469,395	160,980	47,375	29·43	799	1·69
1937 ..	447,694	265,194	208,925	78·78*	3,055	1·46
1940 ..	471,843	235,784	178,666	75·78	2,823	1·58
1943 ..	465,637	117,584	83,568	71·07	2,135	2·55
1946 ..	517,719	393,907	291,295	73·95	5,912	2·03
1949 ..	550,472	384,188	299,111	77·86	4,272	1·43
1952 ..	1,395,650†	1,078,959	994,190	92·14†	22,595	2·27
1955 ..	1,430,130	1,216,010	1,112,951	91·52	23,189	2·08
1958 ..	1,488,293	1,387,097	1,283,665	92·54	22,085	1·72

\* The increase in the percentage of voters is accounted for by voting having been made compulsory for all resident electors by Act No. 4350, passed on 10th December, 1935.

† The increases in enrolments and percentages of voters are due to the operation of Act No. 5465, which was passed on 11th November, 1950, and abolished the former Legislative Council ratepayers and general rolls. Instead, every person enrolled for Legislative Assembly purposes became automatically entitled and required to vote at Legislative Council elections.

*Preferential Voting*

The system of preferential voting was provided for by Statute in 1911 for Legislative Assembly elections, in 1921 for Legislative Council triennial elections, and in 1936 for Legislative Council general elections directly following upon a dissolution of the Council in consequence of disagreements between the two Houses. An illustration of this system of voting is given in the Year Book for 1928–29, page 19.

*Victoria—Parliamentary By-election*

One by-election was held between the General Elections in 1958 and 1st May, 1960. Details are as follows :—

*Legislative Assembly—*

8th October, 1958.

Mr. W. T. Divers, elected unopposed for Footscray Electoral District.

*Number of Enrolments on the Joint Rolls*

Since 1924, when the Joint Rolls Arrangement was made between the Commonwealth of Australia and the State of Victoria, the electoral rolls prepared and maintained by the Commonwealth Electoral Officer for Victoria have been used at all Commonwealth elections and elections for the Legislative Assembly of Victoria.

The *Legislative Council Reform Act* 1950, which came into force on 1st November, 1951, provided in substance for all electors for the Legislative Assembly to be automatically enrolled also for Legislative Council elections.

The Joint Rolls Arrangement was therefore appropriately amended and, since 1952, the joint rolls have been used in Victoria for all Commonwealth elections and State parliamentary elections, whether for the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council.

## VICTORIA—ELECTORS ENROLLED ON JOINT ROLL

Year Ended 30th June—							Number of Electors Enrolled
1955	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,442,020
1956	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,446,913
1957	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,450,035
1958	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,503,434
1959	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,506,476

**Further References**

Chief Electoral Officer for Victoria—*Various Publications Giving Detailed Statistics of State Elections.*

Department of Political Science, University of Melbourne—*The Government of Victoria* (1958).

*Agent-General for Victoria*

An article on the “Agent-General for Victoria” was published in the Year Book for 1937–38, pages 21 and 22.

The *Agent-General's Act* 1945 simplifies and consolidates the statutory provisions relating to the administration of the office of the Agent-General for Victoria. Colonel the Hon. Sir William Leggatt, D.S.O., M.C., E.D., was appointed Agent-General for Victoria in Great Britain as from 3rd February, 1956.

*Victorian Public Service*

The Public Service consists of fifteen Departments, each of which is generally self contained and has a responsibility for the implementation of a function or functions allotted to it by Parliament or by the Government. The Departments and Commissions which come under this head and their more important branches are :—

*Premier's Department*

Ministerial Portfolio—Premier

Departmental Head—Secretary to the Premier's Department

The Premier's Office is the head office of the Department and its primary function is to act as a secretariat to the Cabinet. The Department controls the following branches :—

Executive Council and Governor's Office ; Agent-General's Office in London ; Office of the Public Service Board ; Auditor-General's Office ; Division of State Development ; State Film Centre ; Soil Conservation Authority ; Tourist Development Authority ; and National Parks Authority.

*Chief Secretary's Department*

Ministerial Portfolio—Chief Secretary

Departmental Head—Under Secretary

The heterogeneous nature of the Department's activities is indicated by the branches which it controls :—

Chief Secretary's Office ; State Insurance Office ; Children's Welfare Branch ; Electoral Branch ; Fisheries and Wildlife Branch ; Office of the Chief Inspector of Explosives and Gas Examiner ; Government Shorthand Writer's Office ; Office of the Government Statist and Actuary ; Office of the Chief Commissioner of Police ; Penal and Gaols Branch ; Libraries and Museums ; Registry of Friendly Societies ; Weights and Measures Branch.

*Treasury*

Ministerial Portfolio—Treasurer

Departmental Head—Director of Finance

Within the Treasury the yearly budget is prepared and control of public moneys is exercised.

Other Branches of the Department are :—

Housing Commission ; Stamp Duties Office ; Probate Duty and Land Tax Branches ; Superannuation Board ; Tender Board ; Registry of Co-operative Societies and Home Finance Trust ; Registry of Estate Agents ; Government Printing Office.

*Education Department*

Ministerial Portfolio—Minister of Education

Departmental Head—Director of Education

The Department is responsible for the provision of schools and for primary, secondary and technical education.

*Department of Crown Lands and Survey*

Ministerial Portfolio—Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey

Departmental Head—Secretary for Lands

The Department is responsible for the disposal, in various forms of tenure, of Crown Lands and for survey co-ordination and Crown surveys.

*Law Department*

Ministerial Portfolio—Attorney-General

Departmental Head—Secretary to Law Department

Through its Branches, the largest of which are the Crown Solicitor's Office, Courts Branch, Titles Office and Public Trustee's Office, the Department carries out the functions of administration of justice in all State courts, the registration of dealings in land, company and business name registration, granting of probate of wills, and administration of estates by the Public Trustee. Other functions are the drafting of bills for Acts of Parliament, advice in legal matters in which the Crown is involved, the provision of legal aid to poor persons, and the control of raffles.

*Public Works Department*

Ministerial Portfolio—Commissioner of Public Works

Departmental Head—Secretary for Public Works

The Department is responsible generally for the construction and maintenance of buildings (including schools) for use by government departments and by some of the major statutory bodies.

*Mines Department*

Ministerial Portfolio—Minister of Mines

Departmental Head—Secretary for Mines

The Department is responsible for the investigation of the geological structure of the State, and of the extent of the mineral resources and underground water reserves. It also provides technical services and information for the mining industry and supervises the safe working of mines and quarries.

*Department of Agriculture*

Ministerial Portfolio—Minister of Agriculture

Departmental Head—Director of Agriculture

The Department provides advisory and technical services to primary producers. It also registers and inspects dairy farms, dairies, apiaries, and factories providing butter, cheese, margarine, and chemical preparations for use in agriculture and is responsible for the inspection and quarantine of animals and plants, the control of plant diseases, the inspection of fruit before export, and the prevention and control of animal diseases.

*Department of Labour and Industry*

Ministerial Portfolio—Minister of Labour and Industry

Departmental Head—Secretary for Labour and Industry

The functions of the Department include control of conditions of employment generally, the employment of women and children, industrial safety and welfare and industrial relations.

State Wages Boards and the Apprenticeship Commission are administered by the Department.

*Department of Health*

Ministerial Portfolio—Minister of Health

Departmental Head—Secretary to the Department of Health

The Department consists of four main Branches, namely, General Health Branch, Tuberculosis Branch, Maternal and Child Hygiene Branch, and Mental Hygiene Branch.

The first three of the Branches mentioned above are under the immediate control of the Chief Health Officer who is also Chairman of the Commission of Public Health.

The functions of the Mental Hygiene Branch are controlled by the Mental Hygiene Authority.

*Department of State Forests*

Ministerial Portfolio—Minister for Forests

Departmental Head—Chairman of the Forests Commission

The functions of the Commission include the establishment, protection and management of State forests, plantations, plant nurseries and forestry schools.

*Department of Water Supply*

Ministerial Portfolio—Minister of Water Supply

Departmental Head—Chairman of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission

The functions of the Commission include investigation of the water supply and storage resources of the State, the construction of works for the conservation and supply of water, the general supervision of local authorities constituted under the Sewerage Districts, Water, and River Improvement Acts.

*Ministry of Transport*

Ministerial Portfolio—Minister of Transport

Departmental Head—Co-ordinator of Transport

The Ministry is the co-ordinating authority for various transport activities.

*Local Government Department*

Ministerial Portfolio—Minister for Local Government

Departmental Head—Secretary for Local Government

The Department is responsible for the oversight of the administration by municipalities of the Local Government and related Acts and for the allocation of funds for the assistance of municipalities for construction works.

The Town and Country Planning Board, a statutory organization, is attached to this Department under the control of the Minister for Local Government.

*Statutory Bodies*

Statutory bodies may be staffed by Government officers, but many possess independent powers of recruitment. All differ from Departments in that they have their own "written constitution", the enabling statute setting out their composition and working, and their policy is determined by independent administrators not entirely subject, as departmental officials are, to the direction of a responsible Minister.



# Part 3

## DEMOGRAPHY

### *Population*

#### **Historical**

According to manuscript notes made by Captain Lonsdale, the first enumeration of the people was taken by an officer from Sydney on the 25th May, 1836, less than one year after the date of the arrival of John Batman (29th May, 1835). This was the first official census in Victoria, which was at that time known as the district of Port Phillip, and it disclosed that the band of first arrivals consisted of 142 males and 35 females of European origin.

At the census taken in 1838, it was ascertained that the number of inhabitants had increased to 3,511. During each of the years 1840 and 1841 the population increased by nearly 100 per cent., due principally to the number of assisted immigrants who arrived in the district, and it continued to increase to the end of 1850.

The discovery of gold in 1851 (the year of separation from New South Wales) was the greatest influence in populating Victoria, the numbers increasing from 77,345 at the census in 1851 to 538,628 in 1861, a gain of 596 per cent. In the next ten years the natural increase (excess of births over deaths) was the main factor in the growth of population. From the end of 1870 the population advanced steadily to 1,133,728 at the end of 1890, the increase being 409,803 (natural increase 307,246, gain from migration 102,557). The latter portion of this period was known as the "Land Boom" period which was followed by the inevitable reaction.

Between 1891 and 1905 the population of the State advanced very slowly, the total increase in this period being 76,693. The gain by natural increase, 247,078, was offset by the loss from migration, 170,385—the discovery of gold in Western Australia being the principal cause of migration from Victoria in the period. A steady annual increase was maintained from 1905 to the end of 1927 (exclusive of the years relating to the War), the population increasing from 1,210,421 to 1,741,832.

During the period 1928 to 1938 the population of the State increased slowly, the lowest annual increase for the period being recorded in the year 1935. The rate of natural increase dropped considerably and, in seven years of the period, a loss from migration was experienced. The world-wide depression of 1929 to 1933 had its effect on the population of the State. The population at the end of 1938 was 1,871,099.

During the period of the Second World War the population of Victoria increased by 144,008. There was a considerable increase from migration during the early part of the period due to war conditions. In each of the years 1946 and 1947 the increase in the population was due entirely to natural increase, as there was a slight loss from migration in each year. In 1948 a substantial gain by natural increase and in migration was recorded. This was followed by further substantial increases by both natural increase and migration in each of the years 1949 to 1954, the gain from migration in 1950 being the highest recorded to that time, excluding the return of troops from overseas after the First World War. During the five year period to the end of 1959 the population of Victoria increased by 362,026, of which 179,460 was due to natural increase and 182,566 to net migration, the increase from net migration in 1956, 43,095, exceeding the previous record established in 1950.

The estimated population at the end of 1959 was 2,842,903.

The following table shows the estimated population of Victoria from 1836 to 1959:—

VICTORIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION

Year	Estimated Population, 31st December		
	Males	Females	Total
1836 (25th May) .. .. .	142	35	177
1836 (8th November) .. .. .	186	38	224
1840 .. .. .	7,254	3,037	10,291
1850 .. .. .	45,495	30,667	76,162
1855 .. .. .	226,462	120,843	347,305
1860 .. .. .	330,302	207,932	538,234
1870 .. .. .	397,230	326,695	723,925
1880 .. .. .	450,558	408,047	858,605
1890 .. .. .	595,519	538,209	1,133,728
1900 .. .. .	601,773	594,440	1,196,213
1905 .. .. .	598,134	612,287	1,210,421
1910 .. .. .	646,482	654,926	1,301,408
1911 .. .. .	668,818	671,075	1,339,893
1912 .. .. .	690,056	692,497	1,382,553
1913 .. .. .	707,444	707,972	1,415,416
1914 .. .. .	713,307	721,881	1,435,188
1915 .. .. .	694,210	730,235	1,424,445
1916 .. .. .	666,245	738,418	1,404,663
1917 .. .. .	671,075	745,985	1,417,060
1918 .. .. .	684,243	753,002	1,437,245
1919 .. .. .	739,956	763,079	1,503,035
1920 .. .. .	753,803	774,106	1,527,909
1921 .. .. .	765,306	785,421	1,550,727
1922 .. .. .	789,517	800,756	1,590,273
1923 .. .. .	807,884	817,571	1,625,455
1924 .. .. .	825,919	831,232	1,657,151
1925 .. .. .	840,817	843,234	1,684,051
1926 .. .. .	855,035	856,952	1,711,987
1927 .. .. .	870,718	871,114	1,741,832
1928 .. .. .	879,478	882,268	1,761,746
1929 .. .. .	886,472	891,797	1,778,269
1930 .. .. .	892,422	900,183	1,792,605
1931 .. .. .	896,429	907,141	1,803,570
1932 .. .. .	900,663	912,724	1,813,387
1933 .. .. .	904,868	919,349	1,824,217
1934 .. .. .	909,806	926,854	1,836,660
1935 .. .. .	910,740	930,855	1,841,595
1936 .. .. .	913,959	935,648	1,849,607

VICTORIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION—*continued*

Year	Estimated Population, 31st December		
	Males	Females	Total
1937	916,974	940,017	1,856,991
1938	924,034	947,065	1,871,099
1939	929,470	953,663	1,883,133
1940	947,037	967,881	1,914,918
1941	964,619	981,806	1,946,425
1942	970,729	991,829	1,962,558
1943	979,549	1,002,067	1,981,616
1944	986,889	1,011,065	1,997,954
1945	994,784	1,020,323	2,015,107
1946	1,006,395	1,033,374	2,039,769
1947	1,016,724	1,045,985	2,062,709
1948	1,039,037	1,069,088	2,108,125
1949	1,071,759	1,097,125	2,168,884
1950	1,114,497	1,122,685	2,237,182
1951	1,150,009	1,149,529	2,299,538
1952	1,189,262	1,177,457	2,366,719
1953	1,212,060	1,203,975	2,416,035
1954	1,246,591	1,234,286	2,480,877
1955	1,288,058	1,266,963	2,555,021
1956	1,328,357	1,304,266	2,632,623
1957	1,360,540	1,340,095	2,700,635
1958	1,394,876	1,376,043	2,770,919
1959	1,431,373	1,411,530	2,842,903

## Increase of Population

The elements of increase in the population of Victoria during the years 1956 to 1959 are shown in the following table:—

## VICTORIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION AT 31st DECEMBER

Particulars	1956	1957	1958	1959
Estimated Population, 1st January	2,555,021	2,632,623	2,700,635	2,770,919
Births	58,393	60,464	61,269	62,245
Deaths	23,886	24,131	23,625	25,078
Natural Increase	34,507	36,333	37,644	37,167
Recorded Migration by Sea, Rail, and Air—				
Arrivals	643,158	616,425	622,865	737,520
Departures	600,063	584,746	590,225	702,703
Gain by Recorded Migration*	43,095	31,679	32,640	34,817
Estimated Population, 31st December	2,632,623	2,700,635	2,770,919	2,842,903

\* Excess of arrivals over departures. Interstate migration relates to recorded movements by rail, sea, and air and certain special movements by road, together with an allowance for unrecorded movement into the Australian Capital Territory.

The table which follows shows, for each quinquennium from 1860, and for each year of the twenty years, 1940 to 1959, the natural increase of the population and the gain or loss by migration.

VICTORIA—INCREASE OF POPULATION BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, AND THE GAIN OR LOSS BY MIGRATION

Period	Increase during Period			Increase Per Cent. during Period		
	Natural	Net Migration	Total	Natural	Net Migration	Total
1860-64 ..	69,249	7,682	76,931	13.29	1.47	14.76
1865-69 ..	74,639	24,120	98,759	12.48	4.03	16.51
1870-74 ..	81,902	7,444	89,346	11.75	1.07	12.82
1875-79 ..	66,473	(-) 10,824	55,649	8.46	(-) 1.38	7.08
1880-84 ..	72,332	21,688	94,020	8.59	2.58	11.17
1885-89 ..	83,704	85,457	169,161	8.95	9.13	18.08
1890-94 ..	100,292	(-) 23,075	77,217	9.08	(-) 2.09	6.99
1895-99 ..	76,625	(-) 70,239	6,386	6.48	(-) 5.94	0.54
1900-04 ..	74,296	(-) 57,229	17,067	6.25	(-) 4.81	1.44
1905-09 ..	80,312	(-) 8,898	71,414	6.66	(-) 0.74	5.92
1910-14 ..	93,975	64,191	158,166	7.36	5.03	12.39
1915-19 ..	84,092	(-) 16,245	67,847	5.86	(-) 1.13	4.73
1920-24 ..	98,235	55,881	154,116	6.53	3.72	10.25
1925-29 ..	91,091	30,027	121,118	5.50	1.81	7.31
1930-34 ..	61,242	(-) 2,851	58,391	3.44	(-) 0.16	3.28
1935-39 ..	52,364	(-) 5,883	46,473*	2.85	(-) 0.32	2.53
1940-44 ..	76,153	47,624	114,821*	4.04	2.53	6.10
1945-49 ..	120,943	51,928	170,930*	6.05	2.60	8.56
1950-54 ..	148,029	163,964	311,993	6.83	7.56	14.39
1955-59 ..	179,460	182,566	362,026	7.23	7.36	14.59
1940 ..	11,669	20,268	31,785*	0.62	1.08	1.69
1941 ..	13,884	18,995	31,507*	0.73	0.99	1.65
1942 ..	13,954	5,527	16,133*	0.72	0.29	0.83
1943 ..	17,790	3,789	19,058*	0.91	0.19	0.97
1944 ..	18,856	(-) 955	16,338*	0.95	(-) 0.05	0.82
1945 ..	20,704	(-) 1,812	17,153*	1.04	(-) 0.09	0.86
1946 ..	25,159	(-) 327	24,662*	1.25	(-) 0.02	1.22
1947 ..	25,924	(-) 2,952	22,940*	1.27	(-) 0.14	1.12
1948 ..	24,274	21,142	45,416*	1.18	1.02	2.20
1949 ..	24,882	35,877	60,759*	1.18	1.70	2.88
1950 ..	27,489	40,809	68,298*	1.27	1.88	3.15
1951 ..	27,107	35,249	62,356*	1.21	1.58	2.79
1952 ..	30,416	36,765	67,181*	1.32	1.60	2.92
1953 ..	30,911	18,405	49,316*	1.30	0.78	2.08
1954 ..	32,106	32,736	64,842*	1.33	1.35	2.68
1955 ..	33,809	40,335	74,144	1.36	1.63	2.99
1956 ..	34,507	43,095	77,602	1.35	1.69	3.04
1957 ..	36,333	31,679	68,012	1.38	1.20	2.58
1958 ..	37,644	32,640	70,284	1.39	1.21	2.60
1959 ..	37,167	34,817	71,984	1.34	1.26	2.60

(-) Indicates excess of departures over arrivals, also a decrease.

\* Figures shown for natural increase and net migration for the years 1939 to 1947 do not add to the total increase, for the reason that during the period September, 1939, to June, 1947, the natural increase represents the excess of births over civilian deaths, whereas deaths of defence personnel, whether in Australia or overseas, were taken into account in calculating total increase. Figures for the years 1947 to 1954, have been adjusted in accordance with the results of the Census of 30th June, 1954.

## Migration

## General

The recorded interstate and overseas movement of people to and from Victoria, during the years 1955 to 1959, is shown in the following table:—

## VICTORIA—RECORDED MIGRATION

Year	Arrivals in Victoria			Departures from Victoria			Excess of Arrivals over Departures		
	Inter-state	From Other Countries Direct	Total	Inter-state	To Other Countries Direct	Total	Inter-state	Other Countries Direct	Total
1955 ..	528,181	72,320	600,501	539,651	20,515	560,166	(-)11,470	51,805	40,335
1956 ..	562,136	81,022	643,158	575,520	24,543	600,063	(-)13,384	56,479	43,095
1957 ..	553,812	62,613	616,425	562,545	22,201	584,746	(-) 8,733	40,412	31,679
1958 ..	559,528	63,337	622,865	562,530	27,695	590,225	(-) 3,002	35,642	32,640
1959 ..	660,294	77,226	737,520	669,737	32,966	702,703	(-) 9,443	44,260	34,817

(-) Indicates excess of departures over arrivals.

The overseas migration between Victoria and British or Foreign countries for the period 1955 to 1959 is shown in the following tables:—

## VICTORIA—OVERSEA MIGRATION : ARRIVALS

Place of Departure	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
British—					
United Kingdom and Ireland ..	20,356	21,384	18,850	20,958	23,200
Canada .. .. .	..	66	85	208	394
Ceylon .. .. .	647	626	304	612	605
Fiji .. .. .	6	247	34	301	444
Hong Kong .. .. .	97	118	290	224	250
India .. .. .	353	414	172	339	376
Malta .. .. .	5,445	2,152	1,084	1,032	1,380
Malaya .. .. .	16	4	20	127	110
Nauru .. .. .	243	214	338	296	307
New Guinea .. .. .	26	29	29	50	38
New Zealand .. .. .	2,780	4,467	3,708	5,148	7,317
Pakistan .. .. .	4	82	..	22	45
Papua .. .. .	13	23	8	17	14
Singapore .. .. .	242	264	292	1,247	2,168
Union of South Africa ..	436	418	314	474	530
Other British Countries ..	524	540	307	1,445	391
Total British Countries ..	31,188	31,048	25,835	32,500	37,569

VICTORIA—OVERSEA MIGRATION : ARRIVALS—*continued*

Place of Departure	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
<b>Foreign—</b>					
Egypt .. .. .	1,094	1,626	372	234	128
France .. .. .	68	24	15	19	820
Germany .. .. .	5,180	5,658	6,121	4,986	8,562
Greece .. .. .	7,326	8,052	3,469	2,869	3,338
Indonesia .. .. .	95	134	65	75	131
Italy.. .. .	13,823	19,028	16,263	13,572	15,951
Japan .. .. .	79	258	152	155	244
Netherlands .. .. .	7,475	7,461	4,845	4,151	4,813
United States of America .. .. .	..	462	211	683	999
Other Foreign Countries .. .. .	5,992	7,271	5,265	4,093	4,671
<b>Total Foreign Countries .. .. .</b>	<b>41,132</b>	<b>49,974</b>	<b>36,778</b>	<b>30,837</b>	<b>39,657</b>
<b>Total British and Foreign .. .. .</b>	<b>72,320</b>	<b>81,022</b>	<b>62,613</b>	<b>63,337</b>	<b>77,226</b>

## VICTORIA—OVERSEA MIGRATION: DEPARTURES

Place of Destination	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
<b>British—</b>					
United Kingdom and Ireland .. .. .	11,292	10,266	9,852	10,090	11,006
Canada .. .. .	24	14	168	138	326
Ceylon .. .. .	516	384	241	344	367
Fiji .. .. .	6	..	14	245	477
Hong Kong .. .. .	108	58	111	96	88
India .. .. .	292	348	235	280	269
Malta .. .. .	43	35	489	223	218
Malaya .. .. .	34	89	13	70	123
Nauru .. .. .	292	285	277	292	295
New Guinea .. .. .	18	15	31	60	23
New Zealand.. .. .	2,592	3,909	3,649	4,590	6,940
Pakistan .. .. .	3	73	1	21	19
Papua .. .. .	21	5	7	18	18
Singapore .. .. .	288	319	297	1,177	1,739
Union of South Africa .. .. .	318	278	339	402	496
Other British Countries .. .. .	259	304	254	404	424
<b>Total British Countries .. .. .</b>	<b>16,106</b>	<b>16,382</b>	<b>15,978</b>	<b>18,450</b>	<b>22,828</b>

VICTORIA—OVERSEA MIGRATION : DEPARTURES—*continued*

Place of Destination	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Foreign—					
Egypt .. .. .	139	103	53	15	41
France .. .. .	367	389	151	294	277
Germany .. .. .	183	236	260	202	294
Greece .. .. .	147	247	22	360	381
Indonesia .. .. .	39	117	28	73	131
Italy .. .. .	3,156	4,056	4,419	4,658	5,296
Japan .. .. .	172	385	270	282	341
Netherlands .. .. .	130	325	161	470	816
United States of America .. .. .	30	521	237	783	1,051
Other Foreign Countries .. .. .	46	1,782	622	2,108	1,510
Total Foreign Countries ..	4,409	8,161	6,223	9,245	10,138
Total British and Foreign ..	20,515	24,543	22,201	27,695	32,966

The following table shows the overseas migration for the period 1955 to 1959 classified according to permanent and temporary migrants:—

## VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA—OVERSEA MIGRATION

Year	Victoria				Australia			
	Long Term and Permanent*	Australian Residents Returning or Departing Temporarily	Visitors	Total	Long Term and Permanent*	Australian Residents Returning or Departing Temporarily	Visitors	Total
ARRIVALS								
1955 ..	59,811	8,342	4,167	72,320	130,795	52,877	53,565	237,237
1956 ..	63,061	9,181	8,780	81,022	123,822	57,608	66,018	247,448
1957 ..	50,462	8,133	4,018	62,613	118,695	56,017	58,616	233,328
1958 ..	47,567	9,887	5,883	63,337	109,857	59,065	61,342	230,264
1959 ..	57,215	11,577	8,434	77,226	124,022	61,754	68,120	253,896
DEPARTURES								
1955 ..	7,893	8,804	3,818	20,515	35,478	52,180	52,324	139,982
1956 ..	8,390	8,440	7,713	24,543	37,717	51,400	64,333	153,450
1957 ..	9,588	8,285	4,328	22,201	41,073	53,438	60,085	154,596
1958 ..	11,188	10,880	5,627	27,695	44,978	58,888	61,032	164,898
1959 ..	11,021	13,607	8,338	32,966	40,444	64,631	72,030	177,105

\* "Long Term and Permanent Movement" relates to persons arriving who state that they intend to reside in Australia for a period of one year or more, and to persons departing who state that they intend to reside abroad for a period of one year or more.

The following statement shows the nationalities of the permanent new arrivals in 1959 whose State of disembarkation was Victoria:—

**VICTORIA—NATIONALITY OF PERMANENT NEW ARRIVALS, 1959**

Nationality	Persons	Nationality	Persons	Nationality	Persons
British ..	20,458	Estonian ..	3	Norwegian ..	145
Irish ..	304	French ..	74	Polish* ..	1,051
American (U.S.)	164	Finnish ..	1,848	Portuguese ..	3
Argentinian ..	6	German ..	7,649	Romanian ..	18
Austrian ..	1,570	Greek ..	3,337	Russian† ..	62
Belgian ..	16	Hungarian ..	115	Ukrainian ..	2
Brazilian ..	2	Indonesian ..	26	Spanish ..	24
Bulgarian ..	2	Israeli ..	30	Swedish ..	211
Burmese ..	14	Italian ..	9,106	Swiss ..	232
Chilean ..	1	Japanese ..	5	Turkish ..	5
Chinese ..	42	Latvian ..	10	Yugoslav ..	821
Czechoslovak ..	9	Lebanese ..	43	Other‡ ..	5,593
Danish ..	368	Lithuanian ..	2		
Dutch ..	3,841	Mexican ..	3	Total ..	57,215

\* Includes "Stateless" who were formerly Polish. † Includes "Stateless" who were formerly Russian. ‡ Includes 5,565 "Stateless" with former Nationality stated but other than Polish or Russian.

### *Assisted Migration*

The Migration Scheme in operation prior to the war ceased on the outbreak of war. During the war assisted immigration was discontinued, except in cases of close family reunion involving wives and dependent children, and other special cases having exceptional features, for which special approval was required.

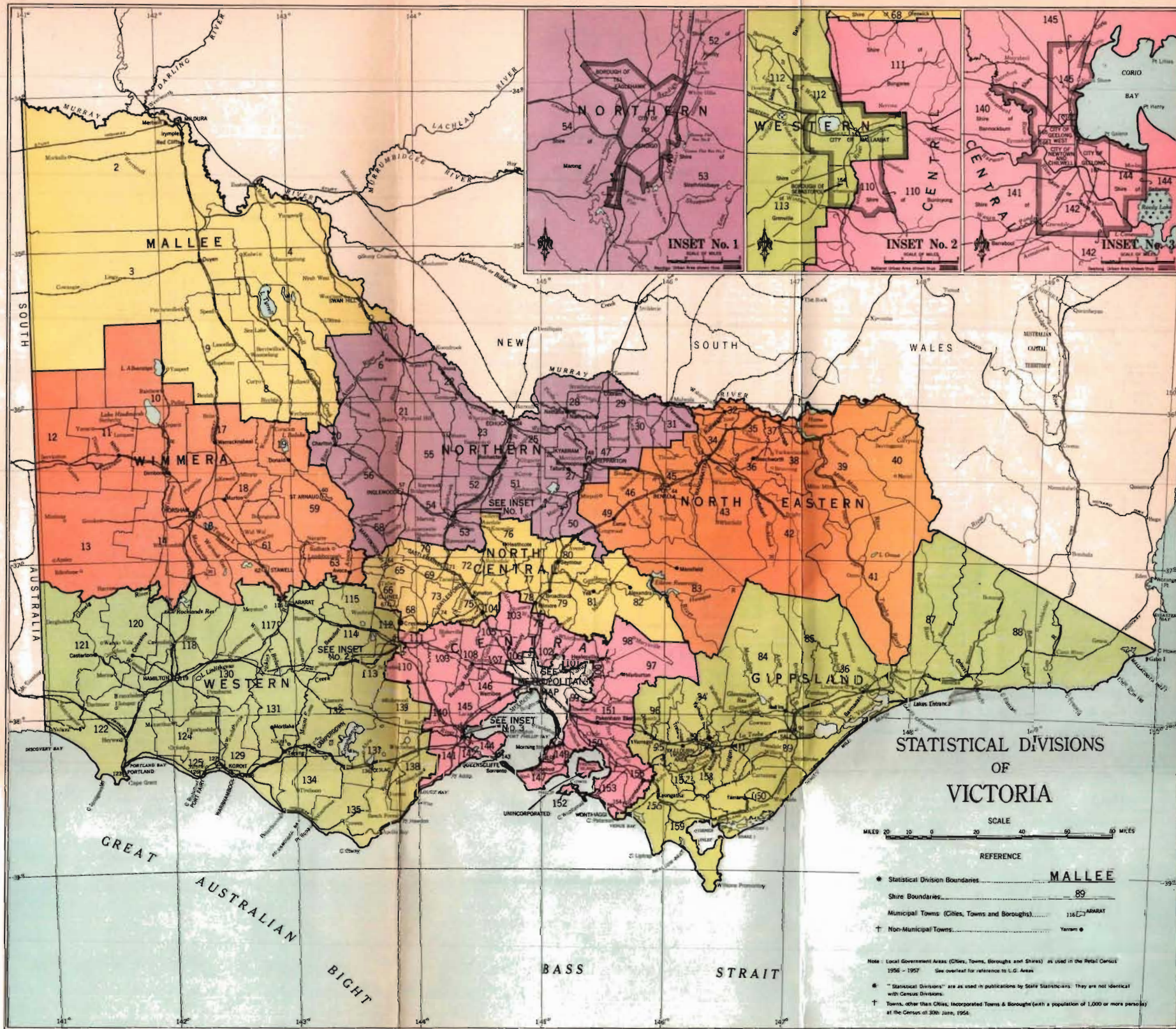
Two new agreements were signed between the Commonwealth and United Kingdom Governments on the 5th March, 1946, the first for the granting of free passages from the British Isles to British ex-Service personnel, their wives and children, who wish to come here, and are accepted as suitable for settlement in this country; and the second for the granting of assisted passages from the United Kingdom to British civilians not eligible under the free passage scheme. The Free Passage Agreement was terminated in 1955.

### *Naturalization*

The *Nationality and Citizenship Act* 1948 commenced on Australia Day (26th January), 1949, and repealed all previous Commonwealth legislation on this subject. The most significant effect of the Act was the creation, for the first time, of the status of "Australian Citizen". In this respect, the Act was complementary to citizenship legislation passed or about to be passed by other countries of the British Commonwealth. All Australian citizens, and the citizens of other countries of the British Commonwealth, are declared to be British Subjects.

The number of naturalization certificates granted in Victoria in the period 1955 to 1959 was 46,107, which is 13,998 more than for the 84 year period from 1871 to 1954 (inc.) when 32,109 persons





STATISTICAL DIVISIONS  
OF  
VICTORIA

SCALE  
MILES 20 10 0 20 40 60

- REFERENCE
- \* Statistical Division Boundaries..... **MALLEE**
  - Shire Boundaries..... 89
  - Municipal Towns (Cities, Towns and Boroughs)..... 116
  - Non-Municipal Towns..... Yarram

Note: Local Government Areas (Cities, Towns, Boroughs and Shires) as used in the Retail Census 1956 - 1957. See overleaf for reference to L.G. Areas.

\* "Statistical Divisions" are as used in publications by State Statisticians. They are not identical with Census Divisions.

† Towns, other than Cities, Incorporated Towns & Boroughs (with a population of 1,000 or more persons) at the Census of 30th June, 1954.



## INDEX TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

T = Town      B = Borough      S = Shire

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### ALPHABETICAL INDEX

1 Mildura, City of	57 Inglewood B.	113 Grenville S.	Alberton S.	160	Frankston & Hastings S.	149	Oxley S.	43
2 Mildura S.	58 Bet Bet S.	114 Ripon S.	Alexandra S.	82	Geelong, City of	167	Phillip Island S.	152
3 Walpeup S.	59 Kara Kara S.	115 Lexton S.	Arariles S.	14	Geelong West, City of	165	Port Fairy B.	126
4 Swan Hill S.	60 St. Arnaud T.	116 Ararat, City of	Ararat, City of	116	Gisborne S.	105	Portland S.	122
5 Swan Hill B.	61 Stwell S.	117 Ararat S.	Ararat S.	117	Glenelg S.	121	Portland T.	123
6 Kerang S.	62 Stawell B.	118 Dundas S.	Avoca S.	63	Glenlyon S.	73	Pyalong S.	77
7 Wycheproof S.	63 Avoca S.	119 Hamilton, City of	Avoca S.	85	Gordon S.	21	Queenscliffe B.	143
8 Birchip S.	64 Maryborough B.	120 Wannon S.	Bacchus Marsh S.	108	Goulburn S.	50	Ripon S.	114
9 Karkaroc S.	65 Tullaroop S.	121 Glenella S.	Bacchus Marsh S.	86	Grenville S.	113	Rochester S.	23
10 Dimboola S.	66 Talbot S.	122 Portland S.	Ballaarat, City of	163	Hamilton, City of	119	Rodney S.	27
11 Lowan S.	67 Clunes B.	123 Portland T.	Ballaarat S.	112	Hampden S.	132	Romey S.	103
12 Kaniva S.	68 Creswick S.	124 Minhamite B.	Ballan S.	109	Healesville S.	98	Rosedale S.	89
13 Kowree S.	69 Newstead S.	125 Belfast S.	Bannockburn S.	140	Heytesbury S.	134	Rutherford S.	32
14 Arariles S.	70 Maldon S.	126 Port Fairy B.	Barrabool S.	141	Horsham, City of	15	St. Arnaud T.	60
15 Horsham, City of	71 Castlemaine B.	127 Koroit B.	Bass S.	153	Huntly S.	52	Sale, City of	90
16 Wimmera S.	72 Metcalfe S.	128 Warrnambool, City of	Beechworth S.	36	Inglewood B.	57	Sebastopol B.	164
17 Warracknabeal S.	73 Glenlyon S.	129 Warrnambool S.	Belfast S.	125	Kaniva S.	12	Seymour S.	80
18 Dunmunkle S.	74 Daylesford B.	130 Mount Rouse S.	Bellarine S.	144	Kara Kara S.	59	Shepparton, City of	48
19 Donald S.	75 McIvor S.	131 Mortlake S.	Benalla B.	44	Karkaroc S.	9	Shepparton S.	47
20 Charlton S.	76 McIvor S.	132 Hampden S.	Benalla S.	45	Kerang S.	6	South Barwon S.	142
21 Gordon S.	77 Frolong S.	133 Camperdown B.	Bendigo, City of	162	Kilmore S.	78	South Gippsland S.	159
22 Cohuna S.	78 Kilmore S.	134 Heytesbury S.	Berwick S.	151	Koroit B.	127	Stannell B.	62
23 Rochester S.	79 Broadford S.	135 Otway S.	Bet Bet S.	58	Korong S.	56	Stannfieldsaye S.	83
24 Echuca B.	80 Seymour S.	136 Colac T.	Birchip S.	8	Kowree S.	13	Swan Hill B.	5
25 Deakin S.	81 Yea S.	137 Colac S.	Bright S.	42	Kyabram B.	26	Swan Hill S.	4
26 Kyabram B.	82 Alexandra S.	138 Winchelsea S.	Broadford S.	79	Kyneton S.	75	Talbot S.	66
27 Rodney S.	83 Mansfield S.	139 Leigh S.	Brownhills S.	102	Leigh S.	159	Thorne S.	87
28 Numarkah S.	84 Maffra S.	140 Bannockburn S.	Bulla S.	106	Lexton S.	115	Torony S.	39
29 Cobram S.	85 Avon S.	141 Barrabool S.	Bain Ewin S.	96	Lillydale S.	100	Traralgon S.	91
30 Tungamah S.	86 Bairnsdale S.	142 South Barwon S.	Banroc S.	111	Lowan S.	11	Tullaroop S.	65
31 Yarrowonga S.	87 Tambo S.	143 Queenscliffe B.	Bannockburn S.	110	Maffra S.	31	Tunmuck S.	30
32 Rutherglen S.	88 Orbost S.	144 Bellarine S.	Berwick S.	133	Maldon S.	70	Upper Murray S.	40
33 Wangaratta B.	89 Rosedale S.	145 Corio S.	Castlemaine B.	71	Mansfield S.	83	Violet Town S.	46
34 Wangaratta S.	90 Sale, City of	146 Warrnambool S.	Charlton S.	20	Marong S.	54	Walpeup S.	3
35 Chiltern S.	91 Traralgon S.	147 Flinders S.	Clunes B.	67	Maryborough B.	64	Walcott S.	33
36 Beechworth S.	92 Yallourn Works Area	148 Mornington S.	Cobram S.	29	Melton S.	107	Wangaratta B.	34
37 Wodonga S.	93 Moe B.	149 Frankston & Hastings S.	Cohuna S.	22	Metcalfe S.	72	Wannon S.	120
38 Yackandandah S.	94 Narracan S.	150 Cranbourne S.	Colac S.	137	Mildura, City of	1	Waranga S.	51
39 Towong S.	95 Warracool S.	151 Berwick S.	Colac T.	136	Mildura S.	124	Warracknabeal S.	95
40 Upper Murray S.	96 Bala Bala S.	152 Phillip Island S.	Corio S.	145	Mirhamite S.	124	Warrnambool, City of	128
41 Omeo S.	97 Upper Yarra S.	153 Bass S.	Cranbourne S.	150	Mirboo S.	157	Warrnambool S.	129
42 Bright S.	98 Healesville S.	154 Wonthaggi B.	Creswick S.	68	Moe B.	93	Warrilwaa S.	146
43 Oxley S.	99 Fern Tree Gully S.	155 Korumburra S.	Daylesford B.	74	Mornington S.	148	Whittlesea S.	102
44 Benalla B.	100 Lillydale S.	156 Wooraui S.	Deakin S.	25	Mortlake S.	131	Wimmera S.	16
45 Benalla S.	101 E'atham S.	157 Nirbee S.	Dimboola S.	10	Morwell S.	158	Wimmera S.	16
46 Violet Town S.	102 Whittlesea S.	158 Morwell S.	Donald S.	19	Mount Rouse S.	130	Wodonga S.	37
47 Shepparton S.	103 Romey S.	159 South Gippsland S.	Dundas S.	118	Narracan S.	94	Wonthaggi B.	154
48 Shepparton, City of	104 Newham & Woodend S.	160 Alberton S.	Dunmunkle S.	18	Newham & Woodend S.	104	Woorayl S.	156
49 Euroa S.	105 Gisborne B.	161 Eaglehawk B.	East Loddon S.	55	Newstead S.	69	Wycheproof S.	7
50 Goulburn S.	106 Bulls S.	162 Bendigo, City of	Echuca B.	24	Newton & Chilwell, City of	166	Yackandandah S.	38
51 Waranga S.	107 Melton S.	163 Ballaarat, City of	Eltham S.	101	Newton & Chilwell, City of	166	Yallourn Works Area	92
52 Huntly S.	108 Bacchus Marsh B.	164 Sebastopol B.	Euroa S.	49	Geelong, City of	167	Yarrowonga S.	31
53 Strathfieldsaye S.	109 Ballan S.	165 Geelong West, City of	Fern Tree Gully S.	99	Flinders S.	147	Yea S.	81
54 Marong S.	110 Buninyon S.	166 Newton & Chilwell, City of						
55 East Loddon S.	111 Bunaree S.	167 Geelong, City of						
56 Korong S.	112 Ballaarat S.							

were naturalized. Of the 46,107 certificates granted during the period, 20 per cent. were to persons of Polish origin and just under 17 per cent. were to Italian nationals.

The following table shows the persons of each nationality granted naturalization certificates in Victoria during the five years 1955 to 1959:—

### VICTORIA—PREVIOUS NATIONALITY OF PERSONS NATURALIZED

Nationality	Numbers of Naturalization Certificates Granted					Total Granted 1955 to 1959	
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	No.	%
Albanian ..	22	44	39	23	23	151	0·3
Austrian ..	167	83	114	79	100	543	1·2
Belgian ..	7	8	11	15	12	53	0·1
Bulgarian ..	27	28	23	18	21	117	0·2
Czechoslovak ..	631	603	413	282	191	2,120	4·6
Danish ..	11	11	6	16	12	56	0·1
Dutch ..	246	672	725	1,093	1,258	3,994	8·7
Estonian ..	129	134	168	137	121	689	1·5
Finnish ..	4	7	1	11	5	28	0·1
French ..	28	25	25	26	47	151	0·3
German ..	279	295	386	537	849	2,346	5·1
Greek ..	194	222	323	323	536	1,598	3·5
Hungarian ..	749	767	553	390	253	2,712	5·9
Italian ..	442	899	1,326	2,079	2,953	7,699	16·7
Latvian ..	482	733	769	762	600	3,346	7·3
Lithuanian ..	221	295	430	340	329	1,615	3·5
Norwegian ..	10	15	15	15	15	70	0·1
Polish ..	1,727	1,936	1,989	1,691	1,952	9,295	20·2
Romanian ..	108	106	89	71	73	447	1·0
Russian ..	64	102	103	121	154	544	1·2
Swedish ..	9	1	3	8	13	34	0·1
Swiss ..	20	45	54	34	43	196	0·4
Ukrainian ..	218	479	623	649	751	2,720	5·9
Yugoslav ..	336	685	716	728	735	3,200	6·9
Other European ..	16	21	34	35	54	160	0·3
U.S. American ..	11	10	8	10	10	49	0·1
Other Nationalities	49	63	139	123	242	616	1·3
Stateless ..	183	361	498	312	204	1,558	3·4
Total ..	6,390	8,650	9,583	9,928	11,556	46,107	100·0

*Note.*—The above figures relate to the number of certificates granted, and do not represent the total number of persons affected by the certificates. In addition to the figures shown there were 2,100 children in 1957, 2,474 in 1958, and 3,071 in 1959 affected by the grant of certificates. Corresponding figures for 1955 and 1956 are not available.

### Population of the Melbourne Metropolitan Area and of the Remainder of the State

For many years the population of Melbourne Metropolitan Area was estimated as that contained in an area within a radius of 10 miles from the Elizabeth-street Post Office. To conform to the growth of the urban population in certain directions the Metropolitan Area was re-defined in 1929, 1947, and 1954, and consists of those municipalities shown in pages 103 and 104. The population of the Metropolitan Area increased from 139,916 at the Census of 1861 to 1,777,700 at the 30th June, 1959. In the same period the

population of the remainder of the State increased from 398,712 to 1,036,823. During only one intercensal period—1891 to 1901—was the percentage increase greater in the country than the metropolis. There was little increase in the population of Melbourne Metropolitan Area in this period, due to the severe industrial depression which prevailed in Victoria during the eight years 1892 to 1899. With the decline in the goldmining industry, the rate of increase in the country areas diminished until, at the beginning of the present century, the rural population became almost stationary. Between 1901 and 1933, the population of Melbourne Metropolitan Area increased by 495,855; in the same period the population of the remainder of the State increased by 123,336. The closing years of the period were years of world wide depression, during which Melbourne lost population, to a slight degree, to the rural districts of the State. Following the depression, the population of Melbourne Metropolitan Area increased steadily until the outbreak of war in 1939. In the war years which followed there was a considerable increase in the population of the Metropolitan Area, due partly to migration from the rural areas of the State. In 1946, the country areas showed a substantial increase in population. The enlargement of the area of Melbourne Metropolitan Area in 1947 resulted in the country areas losing approximately 30,000 persons and a further enlargement in 1954 resulted in a similar loss of approximately 115,000 persons. During the period 1948 to 1959 oversea migration had a pronounced effect on the increase in the population in Victoria. In the table below are given the population of Victoria, Melbourne Metropolitan Area, and the Remainder of the State at each Census since 1861, and for each year since the last Census of 30th June, 1954.

POPULATION OF VICTORIA, MELBOURNE METROPOLITAN AREA AND REMAINDER OF THE STATE

Date	Population		
	Victoria	Melbourne Metropolitan Area	Remainder of State
Census—			
1861 .. .. .	538,628	139,916	398,712
1871 .. .. .	730,198	206,780	523,418
1881 .. .. .	861,566	282,947	578,619
1891 .. .. .	1,140,088	490,896	649,192
1901 .. .. .	1,201,070	496,079	704,991
1911 .. .. .	1,315,551	593,237	722,314
1921 .. .. .	1,531,280	782,979	748,301
1933 .. .. .	1,820,261	991,934	828,327
1947 .. .. .	2,054,701	1,226,409	828,292
1954 .. .. .	2,452,341	1,524,111	928,230
Estimated at—			
1955 (31st December) .. .. .	2,555,021	1,595,300	959,721
1956 (31st December) .. .. .	2,632,623	1,649,000	983,623
1957 (30th June) .. .. .	2,673,498	1,677,100	996,398
1958 (30th June) .. .. .	2,741,397	1,726,100	1,015,297
1959 (30th June) .. .. .	2,814,523	1,777,700	1,036,823

The following table shows the population and the number of dwellings in each of the municipalities of Victoria, by Statistical Division, at the Census of 30th June, 1954 and as estimated at the 30th June, 1959, together with the area at 30th June, 1959.

For the purpose of the Census, a "dwelling" is any habitation occupied by a household group living together as a domestic unit, whether comprising the whole or any part of a building. The term has, therefore, a very wide reference and includes, in addition to houses and flats, a single-roomed shack to a multi-roomed hotel or institution. In the following tables the figures for dwellings represent all dwellings, whether private or other, and whether occupied or unoccupied.

### VICTORIA—POPULATION, DWELLINGS, AND AREA BY MUNICIPALITY

Municipality	Population		Dwellings		Area at 30.6.59  (Acres)
	At 30.6.54 (Census)	At 30.6.59 (Estimated)	At 30.6.54 (Census)	At 30.6.59 (Estimated)	
<b>MELBOURNE METROPOLITAN AREA</b>					
Altona Shire* .. ..	6,700	11,100	1,633	2,843	10,135
Box Hill City .. ..	35,554	47,600	9,795	13,064	5,309
Brighton City .. ..	40,458	42,300	12,157	12,734	3,380
Broadmeadows City†	23,065	49,600	5,772	12,747	17,490
Brunswick City .. ..	53,620	50,900	14,754	14,898	2,625
Camberwell City .. ..	90,397	100,900	26,618	29,490	8,682
Caulfield City .. ..	75,217	72,500	22,941	23,594	5,431
Chelsea City .. ..	16,857	21,500	5,027	6,288	3,020
Coburg City .. ..	62,077	69,800	16,616	18,748	4,616
Collingwood City ..	27,155	25,700	7,387	7,451	1,180
Dandenong City‡	27,748	19,900	7,418	5,421	8,960
Doncaster and Templestowe Shire .. ..	6,814	13,800	1,958	3,880	22,090
Eltham Shire (Part)§	7,499	11,200	2,143	3,123	9,505
Essendon City .. ..	57,873	59,700	16,519	17,101	4,073
Fern Tree Gully Shire (Part)§	22,019	28,000	7,661	9,345	32,790
Fitzroy City .. ..	30,312	29,000	8,436	8,385	904
Footscray City .. ..	57,915	62,200	15,599	16,774	4,441
Frankston and Hastings Shire (Part)§	15,478	22,500	5,036	6,936	17,460
Hawthorn City .. ..	37,188	35,200	11,731	12,030	2,411
Heidelberg City ..	60,007	79,800	15,350	20,682	30,490
Keilor Shire¶	10,681	21,000	2,829	5,657	24,265
Kew City .. ..	31,518	33,000	8,642	9,089	3,596
Lilydale Shire (Part)§	16,619	24,100	5,291	7,319	57,365
Malvern City .. ..	46,910	45,700	14,574	15,171	3,935
Melbourne City .. ..	93,172	88,900	22,800	22,814	7,765
Moorabbin City	65,332	91,400	17,777	24,905	13,295
Mordialloc City ..	21,025	25,400	5,876	7,073	3,013
Mulgrave Shire	20,293	44,800	5,263	11,812	16,505
Northcote City ..	43,604	42,700	12,473	12,966	2,819
Nunawading City ..	23,855	43,200	6,475	11,592	10,275
Oakleigh City	24,305	29,800	6,694	8,210	3,326
Port Melbourne City	13,104	12,500	3,501	3,437	2,628
Prahran City .. ..	54,009	50,900	18,468	19,202	2,361

For footnotes see page 108.

VICTORIA—POPULATION, DWELLINGS, AND AREA—*continued*

Municipality	Population		Dwellings		Area at 30. 6. 59  (Acres)
	At 30. 6. 54 (Census)	At 30. 6. 59 (Estimated)	At 30. 6. 54 (Census)	At 30. 6. 59 (Estimated)	
<b>MELBOURNE METROPOLITAN AREA—<i>continued</i></b>					
Preston City .. ..	63,868	79,500	16,324	20,501	9,155
Richmond City .. ..	35,213	32,600	10,083	10,034	1,513
Ringwood Borough .. ..	12,951	22,200	3,713	6,242	5,625
Sandringham City .. ..	31,758	37,700	9,152	10,755	3,700
South Melbourne City .. ..	37,995	34,700	11,564	11,152	2,203
Springvale and Noble Park Shire   .. ..	†	25,600	†	6,848	25,600
St. Kilda City .. ..	53,301	51,000	18,102	18,874	2,118
Sunshine City .. ..	41,332	56,000	9,481	13,377	19,775
Williamstown City .. ..	29,313	31,100	8,014	8,605	3,377
Remainder of Melbourne Metropolitan Area (Parts of Shires of Bulla, Melton, and Whittlesea).. ..	†¶	700	†¶	176	26,540
Total—Melbourne Metro- politan Area .. ..	1,524,111	1,777,700	431,647	511,345	445,746

## CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION

Bacchus Marsh Shire .. ..	3,972	4,340	1,053	1,173	144,640
Ballan Shire .. ..	2,752	2,840	921	946	227,200
Bannockburn Shire .. ..	2,126	2,220	623	655	174,080
Barrabool Shire .. ..	1,917	2,960	959	1,296	146,560
Bass Shire .. ..	3,761	4,040	1,176	1,264	129,920
Bellarine Shire .. ..	7,015	9,900	2,280	3,217	81,920
Berwick Shire .. ..	12,412	17,600	3,812	5,380	248,960
Broadmeadows Shire† .. ..	1,010	†	307	†	..
Bulla Shire (Part)† .. ..	3,232	3,810	488	668	89,779
Bungaree Shire .. ..	1,966	2,140	484	539	56,320
Buninyong Shire .. ..	3,953	4,250	1,107	1,194	192,000
Corio Shire .. ..	15,808	24,120	3,612	6,363	172,800
Cranbourne Shire .. ..	8,201	9,520	2,596	3,003	183,680
Eltham Shire (Part)§ .. ..	3,942	3,380	1,394	1,234	64,736
Fern Tree Gully Shire (Part)§ .. ..	3,427	3,990	1,483	1,660	42,093
Flinders Shire .. ..	12,072	18,710	6,405	8,711	116,480
Frankston and Hastings Shire (Part)§ .. ..	2,622	3,040	826	955	35,661
Geelong City .. ..	20,034	20,920	5,263	5,540	3,322
Geelong West City .. ..	17,313	18,540	4,805	5,198	1,299
Gisborne Shire .. ..	2,122	2,250	750	790	64,000
Healesville Shire** .. ..	5,168	6,570	1,550	1,980	248,960
Kilmore Shire (Part) (see North Central Division)†** .. ..	**	470	**	116	63,360
Korumburra Shire .. ..	7,386	7,970	1,962	2,137	151,680
Lillydale Shire (Part)§ .. ..	4,488	4,980	1,613	1,768	49,197
Melton Shire (Part)** .. ..	1,424	1,600	424	475	100,378
Mornington Shire .. ..	5,793	8,180	2,191	2,953	22,400
Newtown and Chilwell City .. ..	11,191	11,980	3,056	3,308	1,376
Phillip Island Shire .. ..	1,231	1,650	528	665	24,960
Queenscliffe Borough .. ..	2,551	3,100	1,002	1,170	2,099
Romsey Shire** .. ..	2,813	2,850	842	850	152,960
South Barwon Shire .. ..	11,016	15,480	3,304	4,787	40,960

For footnotes see page 108.

VICTORIA—POPULATION, DWELLINGS, AND AREA—*continued*

Municipality	Population		Dwellings		Area at 30.6.59  (Acres)
	At 30.6.54 (Census)	At 30.6.59 (Estimated)	At 30.6.54 (Census)	At 30.6.59 (Estimated)	
<b>CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION—<i>continued</i></b>					
Upper Yarra Shire ..	6,952	6,520	1,995	2,147	391,680
Werribee Shire* ..	9,414	11,110	2,017	2,565	165,120
Whittlesea Shire (Part)† ..	5,724	8,820	1,548	2,517	146,758
Wonthaggi Borough ..	4,461	4,580	1,327	1,363	13,088
Not Incorporated ..	178	180	39	39	41,600
<b>Total—Central Statistical Division ..</b>	<b>209,447</b>	<b>254,610</b>	<b>63,742</b>	<b>78,626</b>	<b>3,792,026</b>
<b>NORTH-CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION</b>					
Alexandra Shire ..	6,523	5,490	1,533	1,623	462,080
Broadford Shire ..	1,939	2,070	580	620	144,640
Castlemaine Town ..	6,577	7,140	1,894	2,069	5,760
Clunes Borough ..	871	920	307	318	5,760
Creswick Shire ..	3,554	3,730	1,084	1,137	136,320
Daylesford Borough ..	3,216	3,350	1,019	1,062	4,013
Glenlyon Shire ..	2,273	2,360	853	875	146,560
Killmore Shire (Part) (see Central Division)†** ..	1,932	1,910	442	460	60,160
Kyneton Shire ..	6,063	6,400	1,958	2,063	179,200
Maldon Shire ..	2,030	2,050	737	746	138,240
Maryborough Borough ..	6,827	7,410	2,034	2,224	5,760
McIvor Shire ..	2,201	2,200	642	644	357,120
Metcalfe Shire ..	2,425	2,580	726	770	145,920
Newham and Woodend Shire ..	2,058	2,160	651	681	60,800
Newstead Shire ..	2,088	2,150	669	686	101,120
Pyalong Shire ..	483	500	144	153	149,120
Seymour Shire ..	11,596	12,530	1,963	2,263	234,240
Talbot Shire ..	803	820	293	300	126,080
Tullaroop Shire ..	1,416	1,480	430	445	157,440
Yea Shire ..	2,866	2,940	887	910	338,560
<b>Total—North-Central Statistical Division ..</b>	<b>67,741</b>	<b>70,190</b>	<b>18,846</b>	<b>20,049</b>	<b>2,958,893</b>
<b>WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION</b>					
Ararat City ..	7,414	7,970	1,804	1,984	4,659
Ararat Shire ..	4,659	5,000	1,323	1,434	903,680
Ballaarat City ..	39,945	42,820	11,218	12,136	8,550
Ballarat Shire ..	6,145	8,500	1,327	2,074	117,760
Belfast Shire ..	1,949	2,010	489	513	128,000
Camperdown Town** ..	3,205	3,450	906	982	3,591
Colac Town ..	8,032	9,120	2,164	2,505	2,688
Colac Shire ..	6,963	7,100	1,799	1,839	360,320
Dundas Shire ..	3,903	4,180	1,038	1,129	856,320
Glenelg Shire ..	5,949	6,370	1,684	1,815	885,120
Grenville Shire ..	1,862	1,920	575	593	208,640
Hamilton City ..	8,507	9,510	2,273	2,608	5,351
Hampden Shire ..	8,781	9,160	2,384	2,498	647,040
Heytesbury Shire ..	6,464	6,940	1,632	1,780	381,440
Koroit Borough ..	1,401	1,440	350	360	5,696

For footnotes see page 108.

VICTORIA—POPULATION, DWELLINGS, AND AREA—*continued*

Municipality	Population		Dwellings		Area at 30.6.59  (Acres)
	At 30.6.54 (Census)	At 30.6.59 (Estimated)	At 30.6.54 (Census)	At 30.6.59 (Estimated)	
<b>WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION—<i>continued</i></b>					
Leigh Shire .. ..	1,096	1,380	334	418	242,560
Lexton Shire .. ..	1,350	1,480	393	428	202,880
Minhamite Shire .. ..	2,520	2,780	678	758	337,280
Mortlake Shire .. ..	4,060	4,430	1,088	1,203	528,000
Mount Rouse Shire .. ..	2,859	3,030	786	839	350,720
Otway Shire .. ..	4,197	4,410	1,204	1,270	435,840
Port Fairy Borough .. ..	2,265	2,590	683	785	5,683
Portland Town** .. ..	4,759	5,800	1,470	1,796	5,978
Portland Shire** .. ..	7,056	7,350	1,992	2,086	912,000
Ripon Shire .. ..	3,365	3,740	1,020	1,149	378,880
Sebastopol Borough .. ..	3,265	3,590	863	968	1,747
Wannon Shire .. ..	3,949	4,310	1,078	1,192	488,320
Warrnambool City .. ..	10,850	14,330	2,907	4,045	7,091
Warrnambool Shire .. ..	8,920	7,970	2,217	1,867	392,320
Winchelsea Shire .. ..	4,361	4,900	1,509	1,678	344,960
Not Incorporated .. ..	..	..	..	..	2,112
Total—Western Statistical Division .. ..	180,051	197,580	49,188	54,732	9,155,226
<b>WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION</b>					
Arapiles Shire .. ..	2,160	2,250	573	599	491,520
Avoca Shire .. ..	2,381	2,450	744	767	277,760
Dimboola Shire .. ..	6,224	6,580	1,724	1,841	1,215,360
Donald Shire .. ..	2,864	3,070	790	855	357,760
Dunmunkle Shire .. ..	4,110	4,320	1,141	1,211	382,080
Horsham City .. ..	7,767	8,950	2,152	2,520	5,939
Kaniva Shire .. ..	2,290	2,520	620	690	762,240
Kara Kara Shire .. ..	1,663	1,690	488	499	567,040
Kowree Shire .. ..	5,012	5,450	1,308	1,447	1,331,200
Lowan Shire .. ..	3,999	4,200	1,161	1,223	663,040
St. Arnaud Town .. ..	3,037	3,220	865	919	6,279
Stawell Town** .. ..	5,463	5,910	1,603	1,744	5,952
Stawell Shire .. ..	2,286	2,380	751	783	645,760
Warracknabeal Shire .. ..	4,861	5,210	1,366	1,476	454,400
Wimmera Shire .. ..	3,569	3,810	963	1,036	645,760
Total—Wimmera Statistical Division .. ..	57,686	62,010	16,249	17,610	7,812,090
<b>MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION</b>					
Birchip Shire .. ..	1,745	1,870	459	497	362,880
Karkaroc Shire .. ..	4,424	4,650	1,151	1,216	919,040
Mildura City .. ..	10,972	12,320	2,884	3,305	5,408
Mildura Shire .. ..	15,727	16,580	4,258	4,524	2,605,440
Swan Hill Borough .. ..	5,197	6,070	1,323	1,607	3,373
Swan Hill Shire .. ..	11,147	11,870	2,908	3,135	1,619,200
Walpeup Shire .. ..	4,310	4,500	1,151	1,210	2,667,520
Wycheproof Shire .. ..	4,548	4,790	1,166	1,244	1,016,960
Total—Mallee Statistical Division .. ..	58,070	62,650	15,300	16,738	9,199,821



VICTORIA—POPULATION, DWELLINGS, AND AREA—*continued*

Municipality	Population		Dwellings		Area at 30.6.59  (Acres)
	At 30.6.54 (Census)	At 30.6.59 (Estimated)	At 30.6.54 (Census)	At 30.6.59 (Estimated)	
<b>NORTHERN STATISTICAL DIVISION</b>					
Bendigo City .. ..	28,726	31,250	8,364	9,178	8,032
Bet Bet Shire .. ..	2,296	2,350	735	752	229,120
Charlton Shire .. ..	2,359	2,560	639	699	290,560
Cobram Shire .. ..	3,642	4,330	943	1,165	108,800
Cohuna Shire .. ..	3,872	4,290	997	1,128	122,880
Deakin Shire .. ..	4,635	5,130	1,232	1,386	237,440
Eaglehawk Borough ..	4,696	5,050	1,404	1,511	3,584
East Loddon Shire ..	1,446	1,530	407	428	295,040
Echuca Borough .. ..	5,405	6,220	1,489	1,746	4,378
Gordon Shire .. ..	2,969	3,100	857	898	499,840
Goulburn Shire .. ..	1,760	2,230	505	666	254,720
Huntly Shire .. ..	2,247	2,330	670	696	216,960
Inglewood Borough ..	957	1,000	289	304	2,560
Kerang Shire .. ..	8,483	9,110	2,277	2,474	823,680
Korong Shire .. ..	2,986	3,050	938	959	586,880
Kyabram Borough .. ..	3,335	3,920	888	1,073	5,152
Marong Shire .. ..	5,421	6,060	1,532	1,739	368,000
Nathalia Shire** .. ..	**	3,690	**	1,021	305,920
Numurkah Shire** ..	8,027	5,380	2,128	1,444	178,560
Rochester Shire .. ..	6,330	6,720	1,713	1,837	480,000
Rodney Shire .. ..	9,181	10,470	2,328	2,614	254,080
Shepparton City .. ..	10,848	12,820	3,004	3,649	4,716
Shepparton Shire ..	5,376	5,890	1,362	1,530	230,400
Strathfieldsaye Shire ..	4,213	5,060	1,120	1,386	152,960
Tungamah Shire .. ..	2,258	2,340	627	650	282,240
Waranga Shire .. ..	4,655	4,680	1,326	1,327	408,320
Yarrawonga Shire .. ..	3,770	4,140	965	1,087	155,520
<b>Total—Northern Statistical Division .. ..</b>	<b>139,893</b>	<b>154,700</b>	<b>38,739</b>	<b>43,347</b>	<b>6,510,342</b>
<b>NORTH-EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION</b>					
Beechworth Shire .. ..	4,417	4,610	1,039	1,094	190,720
Benalla Borough** ..	6,045	7,300	1,652	1,951	4,544
Benalla Shire** .. ..	4,407	3,720	1,016	1,054	573,440
Bright Shire .. ..	8,060	9,440	2,092	2,259	909,440
Chiltern Shire .. ..	1,613	1,660	502	516	122,880
Euroa Shire .. ..	4,476	4,870	1,303	1,434	330,880
Mansfield Shire .. ..	5,023	5,180	1,447	1,526	965,120
Omeo Shire .. ..	2,072	2,110	609	621	1,428,480
Oxley Shire .. ..	4,393	4,600	1,180	1,247	691,200
Rutherglen Shire .. ..	2,897	3,020	852	889	131,200
Towong Shire .. ..	4,385	4,570	1,187	1,265	1,025,280
Upper Murray Shire ..	2,521	2,700	669	723	607,360
Violet Town Shire .. ..	1,424	1,470	412	425	231,040
Wangaratta City** ..	10,715	12,640	2,761	3,387	5,478
Wangaratta Shire .. ..	2,267	2,320	608	628	226,560
Wodonga Shire .. ..	10,924	12,770	1,890	2,480	85,760
Yackandandah Shire ..	3,131	3,190	825	843	274,560
<b>Total—North-Eastern Statistical Division .. ..</b>	<b>78,770</b>	<b>86,170</b>	<b>20,044</b>	<b>22,342</b>	<b>7,803,942</b>

For footnotes see page 108.

VICTORIA—POPULATION, DWELLINGS, AND AREA—*continued*

Municipality	Population		Dwellings		Area at 30.6.59  (Acres)
	At 30.6.54 (Census)	At 30.6.59 (Estimated)	At 30.6.54 (Census)	At 30.6.59 (Estimated)	
<b>GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION</b>					
Alberton Shire .. ..	5,602	5,910	1,665	1,760	461,440
Avon Shire .. ..	3,215	3,420	744	811	588,800
Bairnsdale Shire .. ..	10,104	11,130	2,707	3,038	606,720
Buln Buln Shire .. ..	8,015	8,540	2,212	2,391	311,040
Maffra Shire .. ..	8,554	9,000	2,269	2,433	1,031,040
Mirboo Shire .. ..	1,862	1,990	507	547	62,720
Moe Borough** .. ..	**	13,730	**	3,754	5,286
Morwell Shire .. ..	13,033	15,790	3,334	4,066	165,760
Narracan Shire** .. ..	21,023	8,980	5,499	2,287	570,880
Orbost Shire .. ..	5,492	5,740	1,562	1,640	2,368,000
Rosedale Shire .. ..	3,860	4,340	1,193	1,338	562,560
Sale City .. ..	6,537	7,460	1,737	2,021	5,363
South Gippsland Shire .. ..	4,882	5,160	1,302	1,385	353,920
Tambo Shire .. ..	5,085	5,590	1,418	1,576	867,840
Traralgon Shire .. ..	10,036	11,450	2,692	3,139	120,320
Warragul Shire .. ..	8,605	9,610	2,242	2,568	87,040
Woorayl Shire .. ..	7,046	8,050	2,130	2,448	307,840
Yallourn Works Area .. ..	5,580	5,000	1,213	1,266	8,653
Not Incorporated .. ..	..	..	..	..	82,886
Total—Gippsland Statistical Division .. ..	128,531	140,890	34,426	38,468	8,568,108

\* In 1957 the Shire of Werribee was reduced and re-defined, the Altona Riding being constituted as the Shire of Altona.

† Parts of the Metropolitan portion of the Shire of Broadmeadows were annexed to the Shires of Bulla (1955 and 1958) and Whittlesea (1955). Prior to these transfers both the Shires of Bulla and Whittlesea were entirely outside the Metropolitan Area.

The entire extra-Metropolitan portion of the Shire of Broadmeadows (Central Division) was annexed to the Shire of Kilmore in 1955. Prior to this transfer the Shire of Kilmore was entirely in the North-Central Division. Broadmeadows was proclaimed a city in 1956.

‡ The Shire of Dandenong was reduced and re-defined in 1955, the annexed portion becoming the Shire of Springvale and Noble Park.

Dandenong was proclaimed a city in 1959.

§ The following portions of the Shires of Eltham, Fern Tree Gully, Frankston and Hastings, and Lillydale are in the Melbourne Metropolitan Area :—

*Eltham* : West, Eltham, and part of Northern Ridings.

*Fern Tree Gully* : North, Centre, and East Ridings.

*Frankston and Hastings* : Seaford, Frankston, and Mt. Eliza Ridings.

*Lillydale* : Western, North, and Southern Ridings.

The remaining portions of these Shires are in the Central Division.

¶ In 1959 part of the Shire of Keilor was annexed to the Shire of Melton. Prior to this transfer the Shire of Melton was entirely outside the Metropolitan Area.

|| The transfer to the City of Oakleigh of parts of the Shires of Mulgrave, Springvale, and Noble Park, and the City of Moorabbin did not take effect until 1st October, 1959, and consequently have not been included in the figures quoted.

\*\* The following changes in non-Metropolitan Local Government Areas have taken place since 30th June, 1954 :—

*New Local Government Areas constituted* : Nathalia Shire, by annexation of portion of Numurkah Shire (1957) ;

Moe Borough by annexation of portion of Narracan Shire (1955).

*Annexation of portions of Shires* : Melton Shire to Bulla Shire (1959) ;

Eltham Shire to Healesville Shire (1958) ; Romsey Shire to Kilmore Shire (1958) ;

Portland Shire to Portland Town (1958) ; Benalla Shire to Benalla Borough (1956).

*Changes in Status* : Declared a city : Wangaratta (1959).

Declared Towns : Camperdown (1959) ; Stawell (1957).

VICTORIA—POPULATION, DWELLINGS, AND AREA—*continued*

Municipality	Population		Dwellings		Area at 30.6.59  (Acres)
	At 30.6.54 (Census)	At 30.6.59 (Estimated)	At 30.6.54 (Census)	At 30.6.59 (Estimated)	
<b>SUMMARY</b>					
<b>Statistical Divisions—</b>					
Metropolitan .. ..	1,524,111	1,777,700	431,647	511,345	445,746
Central .. ..	209,447	254,610	63,742	78,626	3,792,026
North-Central .. ..	67,741	70,190	18,846	20,049	2,958,893
Western .. ..	180,051	197,580	49,188	54,732	9,155,226
Wimmera .. ..	57,686	62,010	16,249	17,610	7,812,090
Mallee .. ..	58,070	62,650	15,300	16,738	9,199,821
Northern .. ..	139,893	154,700	38,739	43,347	6,510,342
North-Eastern .. ..	78,770	86,170	20,044	22,342	7,803,942
Gippsland .. ..	128,531	140,890	34,426	38,468	8,568,108
Migratory .. ..	8,041	8,023	..	..	..
<b>Total—Victoria ..</b>	<b>2,452,341</b>	<b>2,814,523</b>	<b>688,181</b>	<b>803,257</b>	<b>56,246,194</b>
<b>VICTORIA—</b>					
<b>Municipalities—</b>					
Metropolitan .. ..	1,524,111	1,777,700	431,647	511,345	445,746
Rest of State .. ..	914,431	1,023,620	255,282	290,607	55,665,197
Yallourn Works Area .. ..	5,580	5,000	1,213	1,266	8,653
Not Incorporated .. ..	178	180	39	39	126,598
Migratory .. ..	8,041	8,023	..	..	..
<b>Total—Victoria ..</b>	<b>2,452,341</b>	<b>2,814,523</b>	<b>688,181</b>	<b>803,257</b>	<b>56,246,194</b>
<b>URBAN AREAS*—</b>					
Geelong and Suburbs .. ..	72,595	88,160	19,006	24,171	29,146
Ballarat and Suburbs .. ..	48,030	53,680	13,104	14,804	17,709
Bendigo and Suburbs .. ..	36,918	41,140	10,726	12,015	14,304

\* For statistical purposes these areas are defined as follows :—

Geelong and Suburbs : Cities of Geelong, Geelong West, Newtown and Chilwell, and parts of the Shires of Bellarine, Corio, and South Barwon.

Ballarat and Suburbs : City of Ballarat, Borough of Sebastopol, and parts of the Shires of Ballarat and Buninyong.

Bendigo and Suburbs : City of Bendigo, Borough of Eaglehawk, and parts of the Shires of Marong and Strathfieldsaye.

### Population of Australian States

In the following table is given the estimated population of each Australian State at 31st December, 1959:—

#### POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES AT 31st DECEMBER, 1959

State or Territory	Area in Square Miles	Estimated Population at 31st December, 1959	Persons to the Square Mile	Proportion in Each State or Territory (Per cent.)
New South Wales .. ..	309,433	3,790,270	12·25	37·28
<b>Victoria .. ..</b>	<b>87,884</b>	<b>2,842,903</b>	<b>32·35</b>	<b>27·96</b>
Queensland .. ..	667,000	1,447,198	2·17	14·24
South Australia .. ..	380,070	934,427	2·46	9·19
Western Australia .. ..	975,920	726,489	0·74	7·15
Tasmania .. ..	26,215	354,582	13·53	3·49
Northern Territory .. ..	523,620	20,354	0·04	0·20
Australian Capital Territory ..	939*	49,950	53·19	0·49
<b>Australia .. ..</b>	<b>2,971,081</b>	<b>10,166,173</b>	<b>3·42</b>	<b>100·00</b>

\* Includes Jervis Bay.

### Census Populations to 1954

In the following table is given the census population of each Australian State from 1901 to 1954:—

#### CENSUS POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES

State or Territory	Population at Census of—					
	1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954
New South Wales ..	1,354,846	1,646,734	2,100,371	2,600,847	2,984,838	3,423,529
<b>Victoria .. ..</b>	<b>1,201,070</b>	<b>1,315,551</b>	<b>1,531,280</b>	<b>1,820,261</b>	<b>2,054,701</b>	<b>2,452,341</b>
Queensland .. ..	498,129	605,813	755,972	947,534	1,106,415	1,318,259
South Australia .. ..	358,346	408,558	495,160	580,949	646,073	797,094
Western Australia .. ..	184,124	282,114	332,732	438,852	502,480	639,771
Tasmania .. ..	172,475	191,211	213,780	227,599	257,078	308,752
Northern Territory .. ..	4,811	3,310	3,867	4,850	10,868	16,469
Australian Capital Territory ..	..	1,714*	2,572	8,947	16,905	30,315
<b>Australia .. ..</b>	<b>3,773,801</b>	<b>4,455,005</b>	<b>5,435,734</b>	<b>6,629,839</b>	<b>7,579,358</b>	<b>8,986,530</b>

\* Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

The populations of Australian capital cities at each census, 1901 to 1954, are shown in the following table:—

### POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL CITIES

Metropolitan Area	Population at Census of—					
	1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954
Sydney ..	481,830	629,503	899,059	1,235,267	1,484,004	1,863,161
Melbourne ..	<b>496,079</b>	<b>593,237</b>	<b>782,979</b>	<b>991,934</b>	<b>1,226,409</b>	<b>1,524,111</b>
Brisbane ..	119,428	139,480	209,946	299,748	402,030	502,320
Adelaide ..	162,261	189,646	255,375	312,619	382,454	483,508
Perth ..	66,832	106,792	154,873	207,440	272,528	348,647
Hobart ..	34,604	39,937	52,361	60,406	76,534	95,206

The population of Canberra at the Census of 1954, was 28,277.

At the Census of 1954, approximately 53 per cent. of the population of Australia was concentrated in the capital cities of the six States.

Sydney has been the most populous city in Australia since 1902.

The population of Victoria at each Census from 1861 to 1954, and the numerical and percentage increase during each Census period, are shown in the following table:—

### VICTORIA—POPULATION

Year of Census	Persons			Males			Females		
	Popula- tion	Increase in Census Period		Popula- tion	Increase in Census Period		Popula- tion	Increase in Census Period	
		Numeri- cal	Per- centage		Numeri- cal	Per- centage		Numeri- cal	Per- centage
1861 ..	538,628	461,283*	596.40*	327,605	281,403*	609.07*	211,023	179,880*	577.59*
1871 ..	730,198	191,570	35.57	400,266	72,661	22.18	329,932	118,909	56.35
1881 ..	861,566	131,368	17.99	451,623	51,357	12.83	409,943	80,011	24.25
1891 ..	1,140,088	278,522	32.33	598,222	146,599	32.46	541,866	131,923	32.18
1901 ..	1,201,070	60,982	5.35	603,720	5,498	0.92	597,350	55,484	10.24
1911 ..	1,315,551	114,481	9.53	655,591	51,871	8.59	659,960	62,610	10.48
1921 ..	1,531,280	215,729	16.40	754,724	99,133	15.12	776,556	116,596	17.67
1933 ..	1,820,261	288,981	18.87	903,244	148,520	19.68	917,017	140,461	18.09
1947 ..	2,054,701	234,440	12.88	1,013,867	110,623	12.25	1,040,834	123,817	13.50
1954 ..	2,452,341	397,640	19.35	1,231,099	217,232	21.43	1,221,242	180,408	17.33

\* Since 1851

The ratio of males to females, at each census from 1861 to 1954, was as follows:—

Census								Males to 100 Females
1861	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155.25
1871	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	121.32
1881	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110.17
1891	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110.40
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101.07
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99.34
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97.19
1933	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98.50
1947	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97.41
1954	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.81

### Census of 1954

The last Census of the Commonwealth was taken on 30th June, 1954. The population and number of dwellings in each municipality of Victoria at the 1954 Census, and as estimated at 30th June, 1959, appear on pages 103 to 108.

The population of the statistical divisions of Victoria enumerated at the Census of 1954 are shown in the following table:—

#### VICTORIA—POPULATION OF STATISTICAL DIVISIONS ACCORDING TO SEX AT CENSUS OF 1954

Statistical Division					Males	Females	Persons
1. Metropolitan	..	..	..	..	747,712	776,399	1,524,111
2. Central	..	..	..	..	109,015	100,432	209,447
3. North-Central	..	..	..	..	36,805	30,936	67,741
4. Western	..	..	..	..	90,656	89,395	180,051
5. Wimmera	..	..	..	..	29,526	28,160	57,686
6. Mallee	..	..	..	..	30,620	27,450	58,070
7. Northern	..	..	..	..	70,920	68,973	139,893
8. North-Eastern	..	..	..	..	41,496	37,274	78,770
9. Gippsland	..	..	..	..	67,854	60,677	128,531
Migratory	..	..	..	..	6,495	1,546	8,041
Total Victoria	..	..	..	..	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341

NOTE.—The boundaries of the Metropolitan Division were re-defined as from 1st January, 1954.

The next table shows the change which has taken place in the age constitution of the population of Victoria since 1947:—

**VICTORIA—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION AT CENSUSES OF 1947 AND 1954**

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Census, 1947			Census, 1954			Increase of Persons 1947 to 1954
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
0-4 .. ..	100,830	96,409	197,239	132,184	126,151	258,335	61,096
5-9 .. ..	78,593	75,518	154,111	122,204	116,653	238,857	84,746
10-14 .. ..	68,738	66,655	135,393	92,175	88,632	180,807	45,414
15-19 .. ..	76,723	75,271	151,994	78,776	74,945	153,721	1,727
20-24 .. ..	82,121	83,762	165,883	83,734	77,196	160,930	(-) 4,953
25-29 .. ..	78,719	80,764	159,483	101,392	93,078	194,470	34,987
30-34 .. ..	78,988	81,337	160,325	100,487	95,108	195,595	35,270
35-39 .. ..	76,149	75,585	151,734	87,819	85,875	173,694	21,960
40-44 .. ..	71,431	67,871	139,302	88,548	84,036	172,584	33,282
45-49 .. ..	66,437	66,565	133,002	78,969	73,389	152,358	19,356
50-54 .. ..	58,920	63,955	122,875	69,714	67,798	137,512	14,637
55-59 .. ..	54,231	57,809	112,040	55,039	59,817	114,856	2,816
60-64 .. ..	42,105	47,274	89,379	50,136	58,306	108,442	19,063
65 and over ..	79,882	102,059	181,941	89,922	120,258	210,180	28,239
Total .. ..	1,013,867	1,040,834	2,054,701	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341	397,640
Under 21 .. ..	340,417	330,031	670,448	440,629	420,827	861,456	191,008
21-64 .. ..	593,568	608,744	1,202,312	700,548	680,157	1,380,705	178,393
65 and over ..	79,882	102,059	181,941	89,922	120,258	210,180	28,239
Total .. ..	1,013,867	1,040,834	2,054,701	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341	397,640

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

Numerical and percentage increases of the population in selected age groups from 1947 to 1954 are contrasted in the following table, with corresponding increases from 1933 to 1947:—

**VICTORIA—INCREASE OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUPS: CENSUSES, 1933 TO 1954**

Age Group (Years)	Census, 1933	Increase, 1933 to 1947		Increase, 1947 to 1954	
	Persons	Numerical	Percentage	Numerical	Percentage
Under 21 .. ..	665,650	4,798	0·7	191,008	28·5
21-64 .. ..	1,017,070	185,242	18·2	178,393	14·8
65 and over ..	137,541	44,400	32·3	28,239	15·5
Total .. ..	1,820,261	234,440	12·9	397,640	19·4

The following table shows the population of Victoria classified according to conjugal condition:—

VICTORIA—CONJUGAL CONDITION OF POPULATION AT CENSUSES OF 1947 AND 1954

Conjugal Condition	Census, 1947			Census, 1954		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Never Married—						
Under Fifteen Years of Age	248,161	238,582	486,743	346,563	331,436	677,999
Fifteen Years of Age and Over	245,767	219,852	465,619	257,342	196,891	454,233
Total—Never Married ..	493,928	458,434	952,362	603,905	528,327	1,132,232
Married .. .. .	463,979	463,406	927,385	570,204	564,688	1,134,892
Married but Permanently Separated .. .. .	15,291	18,550	33,841	15,214	18,144	33,358
Widowed .. .. .	31,793	90,164	121,957	30,906	99,058	129,964
Divorced .. .. .	5,689	6,774	12,463	7,250	9,062	16,312
Not Stated .. .. .	3,187	3,506	6,693	3,620	1,963	5,583
Total .. .. .	1,013,867	1,040,834	2,054,701	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341

The following table shows the birthplace of the population at the Census of 1954:—

VICTORIA—BIRTHPLACE OF THE POPULATION AT CENSUS OF 1954

Birthplace	Males	Females	Persons
AUSTRALASIA—			
Australia .. .. .	1,020,836	1,062,543	2,083,379
New Zealand .. .. .	5,456	5,675	11,131
Other .. .. .	118	139	257
Total Australasia .. .. .	1,026,410	1,068,357	2,094,767
EUROPE—			
England .. .. .	66,190	57,498	123,688
Wales .. .. .	1,743	1,279	3,022
Scotland .. .. .	17,282	14,793	32,075
Northern Ireland .. .. .	1,808	1,295	3,103
Ireland, Republic of .. .. .	1,139	633	1,772
Ireland—Undefined .. .. .	4,753	3,315	8,068
Albania .. .. .	612	84	696
Austria .. .. .	2,064	1,899	3,963
Belgium .. .. .	288	325	613
Czechoslovakia .. .. .	2,579	1,489	4,068
Denmark .. .. .	428	202	630



VICTORIA—BIRTHPLACE OF THE POPULATION AT CENSUS OF 1954—  
continued

Birthplace	Males	Females	Persons
<i>EUROPE—continued</i>			
Estonia .. .. .	652	697	1,349
France .. .. .	725	772	1,497
Germany .. .. .	11,029	10,743	21,772
Greece .. .. .	5,009	2,636	7,645
Hungary .. .. .	2,624	1,683	4,307
Italy .. .. .	27,709	14,720	42,429
Latvia .. .. .	3,021	2,672	5,693
Lithuania .. .. .	1,763	1,199	2,962
Malta .. .. .	4,469	2,662	7,131
Netherlands .. .. .	9,188	6,786	15,974
Norway .. .. .	481	112	593
Poland .. .. .	12,836	8,592	21,428
Romania .. .. .	619	441	1,060
Sweden .. .. .	474	106	580
Switzerland .. .. .	518	448	966
Ukraine .. .. .	2,710	1,968	4,678
U.S.S.R. .. .. .	1,685	1,706	3,391
Yugoslavia .. .. .	4,060	2,058	6,118
Other .. .. .	1,593	877	2,470
Total Europe .. .. .	190,051	143,690	333,741
<i>ASIA—</i>			
China .. .. .	1,726	492	2,218
Cyprus .. .. .	1,760	636	2,396
Federation of Malaya .. .. .	436	209	645
India, Pakistan, Ceylon .. .. .	2,695	1,638	4,333
Indonesia .. .. .	551	283	834
Israel .. .. .	772	754	1,526
Syria and Lebanon .. .. .	321	224	545
Other .. .. .	1,310	754	2,064
Total Asia .. .. .	9,571	4,990	14,561
<i>AFRICA—</i>			
Union of South Africa .. .. .	882	850	1,732
Egypt .. .. .	1,523	1,225	2,748
Other .. .. .	255	218	473
Total Africa .. .. .	2,660	2,293	4,953
<i>AMERICA—</i>			
Canada .. .. .	582	480	1,062
United States of America .. .. .	1,349	905	2,254
Other .. .. .	221	211	432
Total America .. .. .	2,152	1,596	3,748
OTHER .. .. .	255	316	571
GRAND TOTAL .. .. .	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341

The Censuses of 1947 and 1954 show the nationality of the population as follows:—

VICTORIA—NATIONALITY OF THE POPULATION AT  
CENSUSES OF 1947 AND 1954

Nationality	Census, 1947			Census, 1954		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
BRITISH* ..	1,005,324	1,037,770	2,043,094	1,148,786	1,167,012	2,315,798
FOREIGN—						
American (U.S.)	617	270	887	1,042	606	1,648
Austrian ..	193	116	309	699	651	1,350
Chinese ..	1,030	82	1,112	1,401	189	1,590
Czechoslovakian	78	43	121	1,462	809	2,271
Dutch ..	468	191	659	9,255	7,035	16,290
Estonian ..	15	5	20	565	609	1,174
French ..	87	94	181	514	493	1,007
German ..	801	354	1,155	6,078	5,414	11,492
Greek ..	1,101	207	1,308	4,037	2,241	6,278
Hungarian ..	60	44	104	1,683	1,118	2,801
Italian ..	1,747	573	2,320	23,225	11,981	35,206
Latvian ..	13	11	24	2,992	2,814	5,806
Lithuanian ..	3	6	9	1,646	1,148	2,794
Norwegian ..	155	23	178	239	61	300
Polish ..	575	480	1,055	9,370	6,889	16,259
Portuguese ..	13	4	17	425	7	432
Romanian ..	9	13	22	267	180	447
Russian ..	57	36	93	548	495	1,043
Swiss ..	89	28	117	310	264	574
Ukrainian ..	†	†	†	3,185	2,453	5,638
Yugoslavian ..	128	25	153	3,450	2,045	5,495
Other . .	852	177	1,029	2,446	988	3,434
Stateless ..	452	282	734	7,474	5,740	13,214
Total Foreign	8,543	3,064	11,607	82,313	54,230	136,543
GRAND TOTAL	1,013,867	1,040,834	2,054,701	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341

\* Includes Irish.

† Included with U.S.S.R.

The next table shows the period of residence in Australia, at Censuses of 1947 and 1954, of persons who were not born in Australia:—

VICTORIA—PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA, AT CENSUSES OF 1947 AND 1954, OF PERSONS WHO WERE NOT BORN IN AUSTRALIA

Number of Completed Years of Residence	Census, 1947			Census, 1954		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0 .. ..	4,550	3,077	7,627	18,237	13,343	31,580
1 .. ..	930	1,283	2,213	10,416	9,128	19,544
2 .. ..	391	306	697	22,428	13,659	36,087
3 .. ..	167	106	273	24,115	17,329	41,444
4 .. ..	148	70	218	26,517	19,140	45,657
0-4 .. ..	6,186	4,842	11,028	101,713	72,599	174,312
5 .. ..	663	335	998	19,547	14,009	33,556
6 .. ..	869	486	1,355	5,975	4,483	10,458
7 .. ..	1,363	909	2,272	2,583	2,243	4,826
8 .. ..	2,640	2,204	4,844	} 4,233	3,325	7,558
9 .. ..	1,866	1,223	3,089			
10-14 .. ..	3,471	3,227	6,698			
5-14 .. ..	10,872	8,384	19,256	32,338	24,060	56,398
15 and over ..	79,670	63,452	143,122	72,948	59,243	132,191
Not Stated ..	2,623	2,571	5,194	3,264	2,797	6,061
Born outside Australia ..	99,351	79,249	178,600	210,263	158,699	368,962
Born in Australia	914,516	961,585	1,876,101	1,020,836	1,062,543	2,083,379
Total ..	1,013,867	1,040,834	2,054,701	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341

The following table shows the religion of the population at Censuses of 1947 and 1954:—

VICTORIA—RELIGION OF THE POPULATION AT CENSUSES OF 1947 AND 1954

Religion	Census, 1947			Census, 1954		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
CHRISTIAN---						
Baptist ..	14,803	17,217	32,020	16,084	18,232	34,316
Brethren ..	1,125	1,459	2,584	1,479	1,782	3,261
Catholic, Roman (*) ..	71,179	62,986	134,165	99,128	82,083	181,211
Catholic (*) ..	133,744	151,752	285,496	188,492	194,951	383,443
Church of Christ	13,746	15,976	29,722	15,797	17,811	33,608
Church of England ..	360,028	369,874	729,902	413,591	418,882	832,473
Congregational	5,058	6,316	11,374	5,417	6,505	11,922
Greek Orthodox	†	†	†	12,219	7,902	20,121
Lutheran ..	5,244	4,758	10,002	11,785	11,108	22,893

\* So described on individual Census schedules.

† Not available.

VICTORIA—RELIGION OF THE POPULATION AT CENSUSES OF 1947  
AND 1954—*continued*

Religion	Census, 1947			Census, 1954		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<b>CHRISTIAN—<i>con- tinued.</i></b>						
Methodist ..	112,874	121,721	234,595	122,377	130,425	252,802
Presbyterian ..	139,628	148,755	288,383	158,811	167,611	326,422
Protestant, Unde- fined ..	13,397	13,876	27,273	18,787	18,966	37,753
Salvation Army	5,060	5,924	10,984	5,291	6,100	11,391
Seventh Day Ad- ventist ..	1,298	1,978	3,276	1,906	2,562	4,468
Other ..	6,118	7,148	13,266	6,967	7,981	14,948
<b>Total Christian</b>	<b>883,302</b>	<b>929,740</b>	<b>1,813,042</b>	<b>1,078,131</b>	<b>1,092,901</b>	<b>2,171,032</b>
<b>NON-CHRISTIAN—</b>						
Hebrew ..	7,696	7,214	14,910	12,211	11,805	24,016
Other ..	895	130	1,025	1,830	453	2,283
<b>Total Non- Christian ..</b>	<b>8,591</b>	<b>7,344</b>	<b>15,935</b>	<b>14,041</b>	<b>12,258</b>	<b>26,299</b>
Indefinite ..	2,547	2,281	4,828	2,579	2,239	4,818
No Religion ..	5,517	2,441	7,958	4,564	2,073	6,637
No Reply ..	113,910	99,028	212,938	131,784	111,771	243,555
<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>1,013,867</b>	<b>1,040,834</b>	<b>2,054,701</b>	<b>1,231,099</b>	<b>1,221,242</b>	<b>2,452,341</b>

In the following table the male and female populations of Victoria are classified according to the industry in which they are usually engaged :—

VICTORIA—INDUSTRY OF THE POPULATION AT  
CENSUS OF 1954

Industry	Males	Females	Persons
<b>Primary Production—</b>			
Agricultural, Grazing, and Dairying ..	102,949	8,355	111,304
Other .. .. .	5,175	21	5,196
<b>Total Primary Production .. ..</b>	<b>108,124</b>	<b>8,376</b>	<b>116,500</b>
<b>Mining and Quarrying .. .. .</b>	<b>4,463</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>4,586</b>
<b>Manufacturing—</b>			
Founding, Engineering, and Metalworking ..	65,219	10,006	75,225
Manufacture, Assembly, and Repair of Ships, Vehicles, Parts and Accessories ..	40,121	3,044	43,165
Manufacture of Clothing, Knitted Goods, Boots, Shoes, &c. ..	19,561	36,518	56,079
Manufacture of Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	33,378	9,027	42,405
Paper, Printing, Bookbinding, and Photography	18,694	5,939	24,633
Other .. .. .	75,259	24,638	99,897
<b>Total Manufacturing .. .. .</b>	<b>252,232</b>	<b>89,172</b>	<b>341,404</b>

VICTORIA—INDUSTRY OF THE POPULATION AT CENSUS OF 1954—  
continued

Industry	Males	Females	Persons
Building and Construction .. .. .	84,401	1,067	85,468
Transport and Storage .. .. .	58,608	4,086	62,694
Communication .. .. .	17,870	4,936	22,806
Finance and Property .. .. .	18,938	9,690	28,628
Commerce .. .. .	109,765	51,909	161,674
Public Authority ( <i>n.e.l.</i> ) and Professional Activities	72,584	51,521	124,105
Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Service, &c...	28,306	32,826	61,132
Electricity, Gas, Water, &c. .. .. .	24,116	1,491	25,607
Industry Inadequately Described or Not Stated ..	7,541	2,249	9,790
Persons Not in Work Force .. .. .	444,151	963,796	1,407,947
Grand Total .. .. .	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341

The following table shows the occupational status of the population at Censuses of 1948 and 1954 :—

VICTORIA—OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION  
AT CENSUSES OF 1947 AND 1954

Occupational Status	Census, 1947			Census, 1954		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<b>In Work Force—</b>						
<b>At Work—</b>						
Employer .. .. .	53,696	7,545	61,241	59,396	8,975	68,371
Self-employed .. .. .	96,689	14,741	111,430	103,083	16,302	119,385
Employee (On Wage or Salary) .. .. .	498,202	188,491	686,693	608,575	225,965	834,540
Helper (Not on Wage or Salary) .. .. .	7,356	1,138	8,494	5,154	2,751	7,905
Total at Work .. .. .	655,943	211,915	867,858	776,208	253,993	1,030,201
Not at Work * .. .. .	13,838	4,191	18,029	9,659	2,997	12,656
Total in Work Force	669,781	216,106	885,887	785,867	256,990	1,042,857
Not in Work Force .. .. .	339,269	823,390	1,162,659	444,151	963,796	1,407,947
Not Stated .. .. .	4,817	1,338	6,155	1,081	456	1,537
Grand Total .. .. .	1,013,867	1,040,834	2,054,701	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341

\* Includes persons who were (1) unable to secure employment, (2) temporarily laid off from their jobs, and (3) not actively seeking work at the time of the Census on account of sickness or accident, industrial dispute, resting between jobs, or for any other reason.

The following is a list of extra-metropolitan localities in Victoria which contained a population of 1,000 persons or over at the Census of 1954:—

VICTORIA—POPULATION OF EXTRA-METROPOLITAN LOCALITIES

Locality	Population at Census, 1954	Locality	Population at Census, 1954
Alexandra .. ..	1,712	Euroa .. ..	2,657
Ararat* .. ..	7,414	Geelong* .. ..	20,034
Avoca .. ..	1,025	Geelong West* .. ..	17,313
Bacchus Marsh .. ..	2,825	Hamilton* .. ..	8,507
Bairnsdale .. ..	5,718	Hastings .. ..	1,022
Ballaarat* .. ..	39,945	Healesville .. ..	2,707
Beaufort .. ..	1,281	Heathcote .. ..	1,273
Beechworth .. ..	3,153	Heyfield .. ..	2,184
Benalla* .. ..	6,045	Horsham* .. ..	7,767
Bendigo* .. ..	28,726	Irymple .. ..	1,068
Broadford .. ..	1,451	Kerang .. ..	3,227
Camperdown* .. ..	3,205	Kilmore .. ..	1,474
Casterton .. ..	2,391	Koroit*.. ..	1,401
Castlemaine* .. ..	6,577	Korumburra .. ..	2,858
Charlton .. ..	1,408	Kyabram* .. ..	3,335
Cobram .. ..	1,695	Kyneton .. ..	3,232
Cohuna .. ..	1,542	Lakes Entrance .. ..	1,252
Colac* .. ..	8,032	Leongatha .. ..	2,304
Coleraine .. ..	1,393	Maffra .. ..	3,161
Creswick .. ..	1,606	Mansfield .. ..	1,861
Daylesford* .. ..	3,216	Maryborough* .. ..	6,827
Dimboola .. ..	1,814	Merbein .. ..	1,768
Donald .. ..	1,480	Mildura* .. ..	10,972
Dromana .. ..	1,257	Moe† .. ..	8,770
Drouin .. ..	2,104	Mooroopna .. ..	1,796
Eaglehawk* .. ..	4,696	Mornington .. ..	3,589
Echuca* .. ..	5,405	Mortlake .. ..	1,048
Eildon Weir .. ..	2,913	Morwell .. ..	9,040

VICTORIA—POPULATION OF EXTRA-METROPOLITAN LOCALITIES—  
*continued*

Locality	Population at Census, 1954	Locality	Population at Census, 1954
Mount Beauty .. ..	1,782	St. Arnaud* .. ..	3,037
Murtoa .. ..	1,132	Stawell* .. ..	5,463
Myrtleford .. ..	1,538	Sunbury .. ..	2,385
Nathalia .. ..	1,046	Swan Hill* .. ..	5,197
Newborough .. ..	3,657	Tatura .. ..	1,929
Newtown and Chilwell* ..	11,191	Terang .. ..	2,365
Nhill .. ..	2,208	Tongala .. ..	1,465
Numurkah .. ..	2,195	Trafalgar .. ..	1,537
Ocean Grove .. ..	1,353	Traralgon .. ..	8,845
Orbost .. ..	2,214	Wangaratta* .. ..	10,715
Ouyen .. ..	1,426	Warburton .. ..	1,320
Pakenham East .. ..	1,110	Warracknabeal .. ..	3,009
Penshurst .. ..	1,026	Warragul .. ..	5,324
Port Fairy* .. ..	2,265	Warrnambool* .. ..	10,850
Portland* .. ..	4,759	Werribee .. ..	4,335
Queenscliffe* .. ..	2,551	Werribee South .. ..	1,480
Red Cliffs .. ..	2,361	Winchelsea .. ..	1,234
Rochester .. ..	1,791	Wodonga .. ..	5,259
Rosebud .. ..	1,694	Wonthaggi* .. ..	4,461
Rutherglen .. ..	1,370	Woodend .. ..	1,093
Rye .. ..	1,055	Wycheproof .. ..	1,006
Sale* .. ..	6,537	Yallourn North .. ..	1,457
Sebastopol* .. ..	3,265	Yallourn Works Area* ..	5,580
Seymour .. ..	3,736	Yarragon .. ..	1,096
Shepparton* .. ..	10,848	Yarram .. ..	1,800
Shepparton East .. ..	1,071	Yarrawonga .. ..	2,953
Sorrento .. ..	1,823	Yea .. ..	1,131

\* The area covered by these localities coincides with the Local Government Area of the same name, and estimates of their populations as at 30th June, 1959, are therefore included in pages 103 to 108.

† The Borough of Moe was created in 1955; its estimated population at 30th June, 1959, is shown on page 108.

**Aborigines in Victoria**

The estimated number of persons with a significant amount of aboriginal blood who were born in Victoria and living in this State on 30th June, 1959, was 1,430 of whom fifteen were recorded as full-blood. In addition, there were approximately ten full-bloods and 820 part-aborigines from other States who had become domiciled in Victoria.

In 1957, following investigation by a Board of Inquiry appointed by the State Government to inquire into the operation of legislation under which aboriginal affairs were being administered, Parliament passed the present Aborigines Act. It repealed the law then existing and constituted the Aborigines Welfare Board to replace the former Board for the Protection of the Aborigines. The function of the new Board is to promote the moral, physical and intellectual welfare of aboriginal people living in Victoria, irrespective of their place of birth or degree of native blood, with a view to their assimilation into the general community.

After a preliminary survey of the conditions, the Board gave priority to plans for housing aboriginal people who are living in depressed camp settlements or in sub-standard metropolitan dwellings. Ten houses have already been completed at Mooroopna and are occupied by families transferred from river-bank camps.

The aborigines under the direct care of the Board are maintained on Lake Tyers Aboriginal Station, in East Gippsland, which is under the control of the resident manager. The number on the Station at 30th June, 1959, was 156 of whom six were recorded as full-bloods.

Approximately 80 part-aborigines live on another aboriginal reserve at Framlingham, in the Western District, which is supervised by a local Welfare Committee whose funds are subsidised by the Board. These aborigines are provided with Government cottages, for which they are charged a nominal rental, and maintain themselves with assistance from the Welfare Committee. Many of them receive social service allowances.

During the year two mixed bloods were born at Lake Tyers Aboriginal Station. No deaths occurred there.

The Board derives its revenue almost wholly from an Annual Appropriation by Parliament, and loan funds are allocated for capital works. The amount expended by the Board during 1958-59 was £33,587. The Housing Commission, Victoria, constructs houses for aborigines as the Board's agent. The Board has accepted responsibility for payment of the economic rent of the houses and charges the aboriginal occupants a small weekly rental according to their means.



## Vital Statistics

### Introduction

#### *Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages*

The system of compulsory registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Victoria has been in force since 1853, and the registers contain all necessary information bearing on the family history of the people. The statutory duties under the Registration Acts are performed by the Government Statist, who has supervision over the registrars of births and deaths, the registrars of marriages, and (so far as regards their registration duties) the clergymen who celebrate marriages. Copies of entries certified by the Government Statist or by an Assistant Government Statist are *prima facie* evidence in the Courts of Australia of the facts to which they relate. At the Government Statist's Office there is kept for reference a complete collection of all registrations effected since 1st July, 1853, as well as originals or certified copies of all existing church records relating to earlier periods, as far back as 1837.

#### *Law Relating to Births, Deaths, and Marriages*

The various Acts relating to the registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Victoria were consolidated in 1958. The *Registration of Births Deaths and Marriages Act* 1959 provided for the registration of births and deaths to be effected by post, and was proclaimed to operate from 1st October, 1960.

Marriages may be celebrated by any minister of religion who ordinarily officiates as such in one of the religious denominations, and whose name is registered in the office of the Government Statist ; also by the Government Statist, an Assistant Government Statist, or a duly appointed Registrar of Marriages. The Governor in Council may prohibit from celebrating marriages any minister who is proved guilty of any indictable offence, misconduct or impropriety in the celebration of any marriage, or who makes a business of celebrating marriages for the purpose of profit or gain. At least three clear days before the performance of any marriage, written notice of such marriage must be given to the proposed celebrant by the parties about to be married, but such notice may, in respect of a marriage by a minister of religion, be dispensed with in the case of emergency by written permission of any justice of the peace. Marriage of minors is permissible only with the written consent of parents or guardian or, in certain circumstances, by permission of a Guardian of Minors ; should a parent refuse consent, appeal may be made to a stipendiary magistrate. Marriage with a deceased wife's sister is valid. Marriages of Jews and Quakers are exempted in part from the law relating to marriages, and are deemed legal and valid if celebrated according to their respective usages. Certificates of such marriages must, however, be lodged with the Government Statist for record purposes. No marriage is invalid by reason of its having been celebrated by an unqualified person if either of the parties believed at the time that such person was qualified, or by reason of any formal defect or irregularity where the identity of the parties to the marriage is not in question.

A person whose husband or wife has been continually absent from such person for the space of seven years or over, and has not been known by such person to be living within that time, may marry without being liable to prosecution for bigamy (*see* sec. 61 of the Crimes Act) ; but such a marriage would be void, and the issue thereof illegitimate, if it should be subsequently discovered that the former wife (or husband) was alive at the date of the marriage.

Births of live children must, under a penalty not exceeding £10 for default without reasonable cause, be registered within 60 days. After 60 days and within twelve months, registration may be effected, after declaration, on the payment of a fee of 5s. ; after twelve months and under seven years, only by authority of the Government Statist (fee 20s.) ; and after seven years by order of a Judge of the County Court or the Supreme Court (fee 30s.). The occupier of any house or place in which an illegitimate child is born, or in which an illegitimate child under the age of five years dies, is required to give notice of such birth or death to the district registrar within three to seven days, according to the locality of the event. If the mother is the occupier, the period of notification is extended to three weeks.

Act No. 5623 of 1952 amended the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Acts by providing for the compulsory registration of still-born children ; the Act defined a still-born child as any child born of its mother after the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy which did not at any time after being born breathe or show any other sign of life, and, where the duration of pregnancy is not reliably ascertainable, includes any foetus weighing not less than two pounds twelve ounces.

Deaths must, under a penalty not exceeding £10, be notified to the local registrar by the occupier of the house or tenement in which the death occurred. Registration of death must be effected within 21 days by a person present at the death or in attendance during the last illness of the deceased or, in the case of illness, inability or default of such person, by the occupier of the house or tenement in which the death occurred. The medical practitioner in attendance during the last illness is also required, under a penalty not exceeding £5, to report the death to the registrar, unless the death has been reported to the coroner.

The principal numbers and rates relating to vital statistics are given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1959

Division	Number of—				Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population			Infant Mortality
	Marriages	Live Births	Deaths	Deaths under One Year †	Marriages	Live Births	Deaths	Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births
Melbourne Metropolitan Area ..	*	37,265	16,465	758	*	20·98	9·27	20·34
Remainder of State ..	*	24,980	8,613	562	*	24·11	8·31	22·50
Victoria .. ..	20,456	62,245	25,078	1,320	7·27	22·13	8·92	21·21

\* Not available

† Included in figure for deaths

The average annual natural increase, i.e., the excess of births over deaths, per 1,000 of the mean population, in each Australian State and the Commonwealth of Australia, since 1910, as well as detailed particulars for Victoria since 1900, are shown in the following tables :—

AUSTRALIA—NATURAL INCREASE PER 1,000 OF THE MEAN POPULATION

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
1910-14 ..	18·38	<b>13·85</b>	18·51	17·68	18·61	19·35	17·03
1915-19 ..	15·98	<b>11·75</b>	17·06	14·84	15·47	17·83	14·99
1920-24 ..	15·73	<b>12·49</b>	16·13	13·75	13·96	16·66	14·60
1925-29 ..	12·99	<b>10·57</b>	13·35	11·18	12·71	13·27	12·18
1930-34 ..	9·52	<b>6·77</b>	10·56	6·89	10·26	11·05	8·78
1935-39* ..	7·91	<b>5·64</b>	10·06	6·12	9·85	10·36	7·67
1940-44* ..	9·36	<b>7·82</b>	12·01	9·05	11·37	11·47	9·52
1945-49* ..	12·77	<b>11·73</b>	15·70	14·31	15·30	16·82	13·41
1950-54 ..	12·44	<b>12·68</b>	15·40	14·30	16·74	16·97	13·63
1955 ..	11·98	<b>13·38</b>	15·72	13·36	17·07	17·71	13·65
1956 ..	11·71	<b>13·25</b>	14·80	13·40	16·75	17·35	13·37
1957 ..	12·74	<b>13·58</b>	15·86	13·68	16·81	17·46	14·04
1958 ..	12·91	<b>13·74</b>	15·85	13·72	15·84	17·35	14·09
1959 ..	12·14	<b>13·21</b>	16·18	13·49	16·16	16·97	13·69

\* Excess of births over civilian deaths in the Australian States from September, 1939 to June, 1947.

VICTORIA—NATURAL INCREASE PER 1,000 OF THE MEAN POPULATION

Period	Average Annual Excess of Live Births over Deaths	Annual Rates per 1,000 of Mean Population			Period	Average Annual Excess of Live Births over Deaths	Annual Rates per 1,000 of Mean Population		
		Live Births	Deaths	Natural Increase			Live Births	Deaths	Natural Increase
1900-04 ..	14,859	25·08	12·84	12·24	1940-44 ..	15,250	18·53	10·71	7·82*
1905-09 ..	16,062	24·76	11·93	12·83	1945-49 ..	24,188	22·13	10·40	11·73*
1910-14 ..	18,795	25·42	11·57	13·85	1950-54 ..	29,605	22·47	9·79	12·68*
1915-19 ..	16,818	23·13	11·38	11·75	1955 ..	33,809	22·30	8·92	13·38*
1920-24 ..	19,647	22·89	10·40	12·49	1956 ..	34,507	22·42	9·17	13·25*
1925-29 ..	18,218	20·24	9·67	10·57	1957 ..	36,333	22·61	9·03	13·58*
1930-34 ..	12,249	16·27	9·50	6·77	1958 ..	37,644	22·36	8·62	13·74*
1935-39 ..	10,473	15·87	10·23	5·64*	1959 ..	37,167	22·13	8·92	13·21*

\* Excess of births over civilian deaths in the Australian States from September, 1939 to June, 1947.

Marriages

Marriages in Victoria in 1959 numbered 20,456, a decrease of 193 as compared with the number registered in 1958. The rate per 1,000 of mean population in 1959 was 7·27 as compared with a rate of 7·54 in 1958, and was the lowest recorded in Victoria since the depression year of 1933, when the rate was 6·96. The highest rate ever recorded in Victoria was 12·06 in 1942, and the lowest 5·66 in 1931.

The following table shows the number of marriages, the quarters in which they were registered, and the proportion per 1,000 of the mean population since 1900 :—

## VICTORIA—MARRIAGES

Period	Average Annual Number of Marriages	Quarter of Registration				Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population
		March	June	September	December	
1900-04 ..	8,201	2,000	2,252	1,930	2,019	6.78
1905-09 ..	9,209	2,185	2,548	2,182	2,294	7.36
1910-14 ..	11,244	2,664	3,000	2,644	2,936	8.29
1915-19 ..	10,908	2,437	2,754	2,815	2,902	7.62
1920-24 ..	13,598	3,252	3,578	3,152	3,616	8.64
1925-29 ..	13,301	3,136	3,603	3,047	3,515	7.72
1930-34 ..	12,019	2,929	3,123	2,727	3,240	6.64
1935-39 ..	16,406	3,699	4,484	3,414	4,809	8.84
1940-44 ..	20,609	5,089	5,383	4,812	5,325	10.56
1945-49 ..	19,689	4,995	5,057	4,205	5,432	9.54
1950-54 ..	20,060	5,049	5,101	4,156	5,754	8.59
1955 ..	20,056	4,817	5,046	4,124	6,069	7.94
1956 ..	20,137	5,360	4,825	4,368	5,584	7.73
1957 ..	20,239	4,754	5,183	4,376	5,926	7.57
1958 ..	20,649	5,146	5,586	4,028	5,889	7.54
1959 ..	20,456	5,312	5,064	4,246	5,834	7.27

The crude marriage rate—per 1,000 of the mean population—like birth and death rates similarly estimated, is apt to be misleading in the early settlement stages of countries like Australia, but it affords a ready and approximate comparison between years not widely separated.

The following statement shows the marriage rate per 1,000 of the mean population in the Australian States for each of the five years 1955 to 1959 :—

## AUSTRALIA—MARRIAGE RATES

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
1955 .. ..	7.92	<b>7.94</b>	7.54	7.59	7.81	8.22	7.84
1956 .. ..	7.68	<b>7.73</b>	7.27	7.40	7.50	8.07	7.61
1957 .. ..	7.94	<b>7.57</b>	7.33	7.53	7.08	7.59	7.64
1958 .. ..	7.73	<b>7.54</b>	7.25	7.25	7.14	7.33	7.51
1959 .. ..	7.50	<b>7.27</b>	7.36	7.18	7.49	7.45	7.39

The relative ages of bridegrooms and brides who were married in Victoria in 1959 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—RELATIVE AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES, 1959

Ages of Bridegrooms	Ages of Brides														Total Bridegrooms
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 and over	
16 ..	..	2	4	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
17 ..	..	3	19	21	8	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
18 ..	..	14	35	55	65	33	10	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	218
19 ..	3	11	53	99	111	94	58	62	3	..	..	..	..	..	494
20 ..	1	8	53	114	179	199	151	156	8	..	..	..	..	..	869
21 to 24 ..	10	30	120	340	713	1,152	1,417	3,463	371	32	6	..	2	1	7,657
25 to 29 ..	4	7	38	90	250	464	667	2,632	1,158	241	59	11	5	1	5,627
30 to 34 ..	..	2	3	18	42	101	126	741	784	455	183	37	16	8	2,516
35 to 39 ..	..	..	2	1	8	8	22	131	233	293	225	73	38	8	1,042
40 to 44 ..	1	..	..	1	..	3	3	41	66	145	128	84	56	22	550
45 to 49 ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	12	31	67	97	84	90	56	441
50 to 54 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	14	23	45	55	72	84	296
55 to 59 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	12	20	40	45	123	244
60 to 64 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	6	11	32	111	162
65 and over ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	6	23	239	273
Total Brides	19	77	327	742	1,377	2,060	2,458	7,249	2,671	1,271	772	401	379	653	20,456

Of every 1,000 men married during 1959, 778 were older and 138 were younger than their brides, and 84 were of the same age. In 1959 the oldest bridegroom was aged 91 years and the oldest bride 88 years ; the youngest bridegroom was aged sixteen years, and the youngest bride fourteen years.

The percentages of marriages in 1959 by the age of both bridegrooms and brides are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN AGE GROUPS, 1959

Age Group	Percentage of Total—		Age Group	Percentage of Total—	
	Bridegrooms	Brides		Bridegrooms	Brides
Under 16 ..	..	0.5	35 to 39 ..	5.1	3.8
16 ..	0.1	1.6	40 to 44 ..	2.7	2.0
17 ..	0.3	3.6	45 to 49 ..	2.2	1.8
18 ..	1.1	6.7	50 to 54 ..	1.4	1.2
19 ..	2.4	10.1	55 to 59 ..	1.2	0.8
20 ..	4.2	12.0	60 and over..	2.1	1.2
21 to 24 ..	37.4	35.4			
25 to 29 ..	27.5	13.1		100.0	100.0
30 to 34 ..	12.3	6.2			

The number of minors marrying at each age and the proportion of each sex to the total marriages are given in the following table for each of the five years 1955 to 1959 :—

### VICTORIA—MARRIAGES OF MINORS

Year	Age in Years								Total		
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Number	Percentage of Total Marriages	
<b>BRIDEGROOMS</b>											
1955	..	..	..	..	3	44	107	387	714	1,255	6·26
1956	..	..	..	1	4	41	167	378	785	1,376	6·83
1957	..	..	..	..	9	41	184	434	855	1,523	7·53
1958	..	..	..	1	11	58	213	465	851	1,599	7·74
1959	..	..	..	..	12	55	218	494	869	1,648	8·06
<b>BRIDES</b>											
1955	..	1	11	51	263	620	1,262	1,811	2,117	6,136	30·59
1956	..	1	5	66	245	667	1,335	1,951	2,147	6,417	31·87
1957	..	2	8	64	287	684	1,373	2,010	2,392	6,820	33·70
1958	..	1	9	89	321	731	1,417	2,036	2,512	7,116	34·46
1959	..	..	19	77	327	742	1,377	2,060	2,458	7,060	34·51

A feature of Victorian marriages since the end of the Second World War has been the steady increase in the proportion of marriages which involve minors. In 1947, 4·82 per cent. of bridegrooms and 22·94 per cent. of brides were under 21 years of age, but by 1959 these percentages had increased to 8·06 and 34·51 respectively, whilst in 6·91 per cent. of marriages both parties were under 21 years of age.

The mean ages at marriage, according to conjugal condition, are shown in the following table for each of the five years 1955 to 1959 :—

### VICTORIA—MEAN AGE AT MARRIAGE

Year	Bridegrooms				Brides				
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	All Bridegrooms	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced	All Brides	
1955	..	26·9	54·7	40·0	28·9	23·8	47·0	36·1	25·7
1956	..	26·8	56·0	40·5	28·9	23·7	49·0	36·8	25·6
1957	..	26·7	56·3	41·3	28·7	23·5	48·9	37·0	25·3
1958	..	26·7	56·9	41·0	28·6	23·4	48·7	36·9	25·2
1959	..	26·6	56·3	40·4	28·6	23·2	48·9	37·1	25·2

In the following tables are given the number of persons in each conjugal condition marrying during each of the five years 1955 to 1959, and the proportions in each condition for periods since 1930 :—

VICTORIA—CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRYING

Period	Bridegrooms			Brides			Total Marriages
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced	
1955 ..	17,979	882	1,195	17,869	953	1,234	20,056
1956 ..	18,078	911	1,148	17,969	900	1,268	20,137
1957 ..	18,405	859	975	18,264	848	1,127	20,239
1958 ..	18,740	808	1,101	18,610	834	1,205	20,649
1959 ..	18,406	841	1,209	18,287	833	1,336	20,456

VICTORIA—TOTAL MARRIAGES IN 1959 AND PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS MARRYING IN EACH CONJUGAL CONDITION, 1930 TO 1959

Marriage Between—	1959		Conjugal Condition	Percentage of Total—			
	Number	Percentage		1930-39	1940-49	1950-59	1959
<b>BRIDEGROOMS</b>							
Bachelors and Spinsters ..	17,312	84.6	Bachelors	92.3	90.5	89.5	89.9
Bachelors and Widows ..	310	1.5	Widowers	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.2
Bachelors and Divorced Women ..	784	3.8	Divorced ..	2.2	4.6	6.0	5.9
Widowers and Spinsters ..	296	1.5	Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Widowers and Widows ..	365	1.8					
Widowers and Divorced Women ..	180	0.9	<b>BRIDES</b>				
Divorced Men and Spinsters ..	679	3.3	Spinsters	94.4	91.4	89.2	89.4
Divorced Men and Widows ..	158	0.8	Widows ..	3.4	3.9	4.4	4.1
Divorced Men and Divorced Women ..	372	1.8	Divorced ..	2.2	4.7	6.4	6.5
Total Marriages ..	20,456	100.0	Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The proportion of divorcees remarrying per 100 marriages has continued to rise. Between the periods 1910 to 1914 and 1950 to 1959 the percentage of bridegrooms who were divorcees increased from 0.7 to 6.0 and the percentage of brides from 0.9 to 6.4. The increased

proportion of divorced persons remarrying reflects the higher number of decrees for dissolution of marriage granted in recent years. The numbers of such decrees and of remarriages of divorced men and of divorced women for certain periods since 1900 are shown in the following table :—

#### VICTORIA—DIVORCED PERSONS REMARRYING SINCE 1900

Period	Decrees Granted	Remarriages	
		Divorced Men	Divorced Women
1900-09.. ..	1,208	418	554
1910-19.. ..	2,258	867	1,096
1920-29.. ..	4,392	2,125	2,116
1930-39.. ..	6,059	3,172	3,099
1940-49.. ..	14,686	9,297	9,310
1950 .. ..	1,591	1,296	1,305
1951 .. ..	1,714	1,382	1,339
1952 .. ..	1,596	1,281	1,350
1953 .. ..	2,096	1,274	1,346
1954 .. ..	1,519	1,171	1,250
1955 .. ..	1,674	1,195	1,234
1956 .. ..	1,255	1,148	1,268
1957 .. ..	1,345	975	1,127
1958 .. ..	1,698	1,101	1,205
1959 .. ..	1,861	1,209	1,336

In 1959 the number of marriages celebrated by ministers of religion was 18,593 representing 91 per cent. of the total marriages. Civil marriages numbered 1,863, or 9 per cent. of the total.

The numbers and proportion of civil marriages and of marriages solemnized according to the rites of the principal religious denominations for the years 1939, 1949, and 1959 are shown in the following table :—

#### VICTORIA—MARRIAGES, RELIGIOUS AND CIVIL

Denomination	1939		1949		1959	
	Number	Per-centage of Total Marriages	Number	Per-centage of Total Marriages	Number	Per-centage of Total Marriages
Church of England .. ..	5,086	29.28	5,985	29.83	4,644	22.70
Roman Catholic .. ..	3,373	19.42	4,007	19.97	5,659	27.66
Presbyterian .. ..	3,203	18.44	3,983	19.85	3,273	16.00
Methodist .. ..	2,593	14.93	2,927	14.59	2,593	12.68
Baptist .. ..	709	4.08	385	1.92	312	1.52
Church of Christ .. ..	466	2.68	357	1.78	347	1.70
Congregational .. ..	364	2.10	312	1.55	258	1.26
Lutheran .. ..	73	0.42	186	0.93	243	1.19
Hebrew .. ..	113	0.65	176	0.88	157	0.77
Salvation Army .. ..	199	1.15	95	0.47	99	0.48
Other Denominations .. ..	201	1.16	222	1.10	1,008	4.93
Civil Marriages .. ..	988	5.69	1,431	7.13	1,863	9.11
Total .. ..	17,368	100.00	20,066	100.00	20,456	100.00



The following statement shows the numbers and proportions of civil marriages to total marriages performed for each of the ten years 1950 to 1959. In addition the number and proportions of civil marriages performed in the Office of the Government Statist are also shown.

## VICTORIA—CIVIL MARRIAGES

Year	Total Civil Marriages		Performed in the Office of the Government Statist	
	Number	Percentage of Total Marriages	Number	Percentage of Total Civil Marriages
1950 .. ..	1,547	7·61	1,501	97·03
1951 .. ..	1,654	7·83	1,589	96·07
1952 .. ..	1,557	7·70	1,503	96·53
1953 .. ..	1,553	8·07	1,480	95·30
1954 .. ..	1,685	8·68	1,538	91·28
1955 .. ..	1,754	8·75	1,645	93·79
1956 .. ..	1,721	8·55	1,599	92·91
1957 .. ..	1,663	8·22	1,535	92·30
1958 .. ..	1,776	8·60	1,620	91·22
1959 .. ..	1,863	9·11	1,687	90·55

## Divorce

Until the proclamation by the Commonwealth of the *Matrimonial Causes Act* 1960, the law in Victoria in regard to divorce is contained in the *Marriage Act* 1958.

The following table gives the number of petitions filed by husbands and wives respectively, and the number of dissolutions of marriage, and nullities of marriage during the year 1959. There were no judicial separations granted during the year. Every decree of dissolution of marriage is in the first instance a decree *nisi* and is not made absolute till the expiration of not less than three months thereafter.

## VICTORIA—DIVORCES, 1959

Petition for—	Petitions Filed by—			Decrees Granted to—		
	Husbands	Wives	Total	Husbands	Wives	Total
Dissolution of Marriage	814	836	1,650	867	994	1,861
Nullity of Marriage ..	3	9	12	6	10	16
Judicial Separation ..	1	3	4	..	..	..
Total .. ..	818	848	1,666	873	1,004	1,877

The grounds upon which divorces were granted during the year 1959 were as set out in the following table :—

### VICTORIA—GROUNDS FOR DIVORCE, 1959

Grounds on Which Granted	Dissolution of Marriage		Nullity of Marriage	
	Husbands' Petitions	Wives' Petitions	Husbands' Petitions	Wives' Petitions
Adultery .. .. .	287	177	..	..
Assault and Cruelty .. .. .	..	8	..	..
Consanguinity .. .. .	..	..	..	3
Desertion .. .. .	532	738	..	..
Desertion and Adultery .. .. .	42	44	..	..
Drunkenness and Failure to Support .. .. .	..	2	..	..
Drunkenness and Cruelty .. .. .	..	12	..	..
Drunkenness and Neglect of Domestic Duties .. .. .	4	..	..	..
Impotence .. .. .	..	..	6	2
Insanity .. .. .	2	4	..	..
Invalid Marriage .. .. .	..	..	..	4
Prior Marriage (Bigamy) .. .. .	..	..	..	1
Sentences for Crime .. .. .	..	8	..	..
Other .. .. .	..	1	..	..
Total .. .. .	867	994	6	10

The following table shows the number of petitioners to whom decrees were granted in 1959, the ages of such petitioners at date of petition and the number of their issue :—

### VICTORIA—DIVORCE PETITIONS GRANTED: AGES OF PETITIONERS (AT DATE OF PETITION) AND ISSUE, 1959

Ages of Petitioners in Years	Dissolution of Marriage		Nullity of Marriage		Number of Children*	
	Husbands' Petitions	Wives' Petitions	Husbands' Petitions	Wives' Petitions	Husbands' Petitions	Wives' Petitions
20 .. .. .	3	..	..	..	1	..
21-24 .. .. .	14	59	1	2	9	54
25-29 .. .. .	111	209	4	1	86	213
30-34 .. .. .	209	259	..	5	213	312
35-39 .. .. .	169	161	..	2	196	216
40-44 .. .. .	126	137	..	..	180	219
45-49 .. .. .	95	89	1	..	141	133
50-54 .. .. .	81	52	..	..	111	80
55-59 .. .. .	35	21	..	..	43	36
60 and over .. .. .	24	7	..	..	27	13
Total .. .. .	867	994	6	10	1,007	1,276

\* Of the total of 2,283, three children were issue of marriages which were annulled.

In the following table particulars are given of the duration of marriage and issue in respect of the petitions granted for dissolution of marriage during 1959 :—

VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE : PETITIONS GRANTED : DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND ISSUE, 1959

Duration of Marriage in Years	Number of Children									Total Dissolutions of Marriage	Total Children
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
2	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1
3	14	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	19
4	27	30	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	45	39
5	54	32	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	88	55
6	61	38	16	4	1	..	..	..	..	104	86
7	60	32	17	1	1	..	..	..	..	119	86
8	7	35	22	5	1	..	..	..	..	121	73
9	54	51	29	14	..	1	..	..	..	117	98
10	59	37	29	9	4	2	..	..	..	154	156
11	39	36	19	9	2	..	..	..	..	120	148
12	36	28	43	10	3	1	..	..	..	102	109
13	29	23	21	11	4	..	..	..	..	114	161
14	27	73	93	42	20	4	1	..	..	86	114
15-19	83	41	43	24	14	4	2	2	..	316	491
20-24	33	32	26	17	15	2	1	..	2	163	301
25-29	13	5	11	11	7	5	1	1	1	108	227
30-34	5	4	3	7	1	1	2	..	..	47	134
35-39	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	52
40-44	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	8
Total Dissolutions of Marriage	677	521	391	166	73	20	7	3	3	1,861	..
Total Children	..	521	782	498	292	100	42	21	24	..	2,280

The following table shows the ages of the parties concerned in the decrees for dissolution of marriage, petitions for which had been granted during 1959 :—

VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE : PETITIONS GRANTED : AGES OF PARTIES AT DATE OF PETITION, 1959

Ages of Husbands in Years	Ages of Wives in Years										Total Husbands
	Under 21	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over	
Under 21	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
21-24	5	18	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	29
25-29	1	80	159	16	..	..	..	..	..	1	257
30-34	1	21	171	213	29	8	1	..	..	..	444
35-39	..	7	44	155	136	28	12	1	..	..	383
40-44	..	1	11	40	97	103	22	7	1	..	282
45-49	..	..	4	22	27	68	62	10	1	..	194
50-54	..	..	2	6	16	30	53	34	7	1	149
55-59	..	..	..	..	1	4	18	29	17	3	72
60 and over	..	..	..	..	..	5	7	10	15	11	48
Total Wives	8	129	396	452	307	246	175	91	41	16	1,861

The following is a statement of the number of decrees granted in Victoria for dissolution of marriage and for judicial separation since 1921 :—

VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS

Year Ended 31st December—	Decrees Granted For—		Year Ended 31st December—	Decrees Granted For—	
	Dissolution of Marriage	Judicial Separation		Dissolution of Marriage	Judicial Separation
1921-30 ..	4,403	16	1954 .. ..	1,519	..
1931-40 ..	6,495	16	1955 .. ..	1,674	1
1941-50 ..	15,460	22	1956 .. ..	1,255	2
1951 .. ..	1,714	1	1957 .. ..	1,345	2
1952 .. ..	1,596	3	1958 .. ..	1,698	..
1953 .. ..	2,096	1	1959 .. ..	1,861	..

### Births

#### General

The number of births registered in Victoria during the year 1959 was 62,245, the highest ever registered in Victoria.

The rate per 1,000 of mean population in 1959 was 22·13, as compared with 22·36 in 1958, 22·61 in 1957, 22·42 in 1956 and 22·30 in 1955.

In young communities, birth-rates calculated per 1,000 of the mean population are to some extent misleading. In the earlier periods when, owing to immigration, the population consists for the most part of men and women at the reproductive period of life, such rates are naturally high. As time proceeds, notwithstanding that immigration of reproductive adults may be maintained, the proportion of such adults to the total population must diminish, and, with it, consequently the birth-rate.

Stillbirths, which are excluded from both births and deaths, numbered 799 and corresponded to a ratio of 12·84 per 1,000 infants born alive in 1959. The compulsory registration of still-born children became effective in 1953 (see page 124).

There were 1,061 male to every 1,000 female births in 1959, as compared with 1,059 in 1958, 1,050 in 1957, 1,065 in 1956 and 1,052 in 1955.

The following table shows the number of births (male and female), the quarters in which they were registered, and the proportion per 1,000 of the mean population since 1900 :—

## VICTORIA—BIRTHS

Period	Average Annual Number of Births	Sex		Quarter of Registration				Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population
		Males	Females	March	June	September	December	
1900-04 ..	30,316	15,544	14,772	7,384	7,682	7,880	7,370	25·08
1905-09 ..	30,994	15,879	15,115	7,489	7,832	8,076	7,597	24·76
1910-14 ..	34,500	17,717	16,783	8,329	8,619	8,850	8,702	25·42
1915-19 ..	33,101	17,014	16,087	8,228	8,336	8,514	8,023	23·13
1920-24 ..	36,022	18,549	17,473	8,729	8,970	9,367	8,956	22·89
1925-29 ..	34,892	18,013	16,879	8,732	8,728	8,856	8,576	20·24
1930-34 ..	29,429	15,075	14,354	7,383	7,409	7,361	7,276	16·27
1935-39 ..	29,467	15,113	14,354	7,285	7,154	7,466	7,562	15·87
1940-44 ..	36,154	18,539	17,615	8,873	8,611	9,211	9,459	18·53
1945-49 ..	45,646	23,453	22,193	11,185	10,919	11,366	12,176	22·13
1950-54 ..	52,468	26,905	25,563	13,137	12,684	13,228	13,419	22·47
1955 ..	56,336	28,888	27,448	13,934	13,800	14,181	14,421	22·30
1956 ..	58,393	30,115	28,278	14,757	14,268	14,579	14,789	22·42
1957 ..	60,464	30,968	29,496	15,273	14,544	14,958	15,689	22·61
1958 ..	61,269	31,517	29,752	15,187	14,302	15,968	15,812	22·36
1959 ..	62,245	32,041	30,204	14,715	16,304	15,465	15,761	22·13

The following statement shows the birth-rate per 1,000 of the mean population in the Australian States for each of the five years 1955 to 1959 :—

## AUSTRALIA—BIRTH-RATES

Year	New South Wales	Vic-toria	Queens-land	South Aus-tralia	Western Aus-tralia	Tas-mania	Aus-tralia
1955.. ..	21·31	<b>22·30</b>	24·16	22·55	25·23	25·59	22·57
1956.. ..	21·29	<b>22·42</b>	23·72	22·35	24·98	25·15	22·50
1957 .. ..	21·93	<b>22·61</b>	24·25	22·35	24·47	25·55	22·86
1958.. ..	21·67	<b>22·36</b>	23·95	22·35	23·71	25·37	22·59
1959 .. ..	21·51	<b>22·13</b>	24·77	22·12	23·80	25·05	22·56

The average ages of fathers and of mothers of nuptial children whose births were recorded in 1959 were 30·8 and 27·9 years respectively. The proportions of both parents in various age groups are shown in the following table for the year 1959 :—

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL BIRTHS : PERCENTAGE OF PARENTS  
IN EACH AGE GROUP, 1959

Age Group	Percentage of Total	
	Fathers	Mothers
Under 20 .. .. .	0·73	5·41
20-24 .. .. .	14·23	29·65
25-29 .. .. .	31·88	31·09
30-34 .. .. .	28·08	20·65
35-39 .. .. .	15·43	10·35
40-44 .. .. .	6·29	2·66
45-49 .. .. .	2·44	0·19
50 and over.. .. .	0·92	..
	100·00	100·00

The number of cases of multiple births and the proportion per 1,000 of the total cases of births in each of the five years 1955 to 1959 were as follows :—

VICTORIA—MULTIPLE BIRTHS

Year	Cases of Twins	Cases of Triplets	Total Multiple Cases	Multiple Cases per 1,000 of Total Cases
1955 .. .. .	666	7	673	12·09
1956 .. .. .	691	4	695	12·04
1957 .. .. .	695	10	705	11·80
1958 .. .. .	759	9	768	12·69
1959 .. .. .	711	7	718	11·67

The last case of quadruplets occurred in 1951.

On the average of the five years 1955 to 1959, the proportion of mothers of twins was one in 84, of mothers of triplets, one in 7,977, and of mothers of all multiple births, one in 83 mothers.

*Adoption of Children*

Provision for the legal adoption of children and the registration of each adoption is contained in the *Adoption of Children Act 1958*. Details of the history of this legislation are contained in page 483 of Year Book 1954-58.

The following table shows the number of legal adoptions—male and female—from 1929 :—

### VICTORIA—CHILDREN LEGALLY ADOPTED

Period	Number of Children Adopted	
	Males	Females
1929 .. .. .	31	56
1930-34.. .. .	492	833
1935-39.. .. .	843	1,156
1940-44.. .. .	1,958	2,125
1945-49.. .. .	2,662	2,699
1950-54.. .. .	3,036	2,946
1955 .. .. .	453	505
1956 .. .. .	600	643
1957 .. .. .	612	612
1958 .. .. .	633	665
1959 .. .. .	576	656

### Children Legitimated

Provision for the legitimation of children is contained in the *Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act 1958*.

The table below shows the number of legitimations and the proportion per 100 ex-nuptial births from 1903 :—

### VICTORIA—LEGITIMATIONS

Period	Number of Legitimations	Proportion per 100 Ex-nuptial Births
1903-09.. .. .	279	2·3
1910-19.. .. .	1,347	7·0
1920-29.. .. .	1,374	8·5
1930-39.. .. .	1,019	8·0
1940-49.. .. .	1,641	11·3
1950-54.. .. .	539	6·1
1955 .. .. .	104	5·5
1956 .. .. .	97	4·9
1957 .. .. .	124	6·0
1958 .. .. .	87	3·9
1959 .. .. .	86	3·7

Legitimation Acts are in force in all the Australian States, but differ greatly in content, and as a consequence there are marked differences in the numbers of legitimations resulting therefrom. In proportion to every 100 children born out of wedlock in 1959, the numbers of legitimations in the several States during that year were as follows :—Victoria, 3·7 ; New South Wales, 6·7 ; Queensland, 11·7 ; South Australia, 6·9 ; Western Australia, 22·3 ; and Tasmania, 18·0.

*Ex-nuptial Births in Victoria*

The following table shows the number of ex-nuptial births and their percentage to total births since 1910 :—

## VICTORIA—EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS

Period	Average Annual Number of Births	Average Annual Number of Ex-nuptial Births			Percentage of Total Births
		Male	Female	Total	
1910-14 .. ..	34,500	1,013	979	1,992	5.77
1915-19 .. ..	33,101	941	912	1,853	5.60
1920-24 .. ..	36,022	869	821	1,690	4.69
1925-29 .. ..	34,892	806	752	1,558	4.47
1930-34 .. ..	29,429	685	620	1,305	4.43
1935-39 .. ..	29,467	613	615	1,228	4.17
1940-44 .. ..	36,154	701	638	1,339	3.70
1945-49 .. ..	45,646	801	777	1,578	3.46
1950-54 .. ..	52,468	892	875	1,767	3.37
1955 .. ..	56,336	970	938	1,908	3.39
1956 .. ..	58,393	1,025	955	1,980	3.39
1957 .. ..	60,464	1,055	1,010	2,065	3.42
1958 .. ..	61,269	1,141	1,078	2,219	3.62
1959 .. ..	62,245	1,161	1,147	2,308	3.71

The percentages of ex-nuptial to total births in the various States in 1959 were as follows :—Victoria, 3.71 ; New South Wales, 4.97 ; Queensland, 6.07 ; South Australia, 3.66 ; Western Australia, 5.28 ; Tasmania, 4.50 ; and Australia, 4.71.

**Deaths**

The following table shows the number of deaths (male and female), the quarters in which they were registered, and the proportion per 1,000 of the mean population since 1900 :—

## VICTORIA—DEATHS

Period	Average Annual Number of Deaths	Sex		Quarter of Registration				Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population
		Males	Females	March	June	September	December	
1900-04 ..	15,457	8,686	6,771	3,921	3,750	3,992	3,794	12.84
1905-09 ..	14,932	8,296	6,636	3,805	3,539	3,917	3,671	11.93
1910-14 ..	15,705	8,616	7,089	3,873	3,875	4,137	3,820	11.57
1915-19 ..	16,283	8,860	7,423	3,781	4,172	4,467	3,863	11.38
1920-24 ..	16,375	8,781	7,594	3,846	4,166	4,503	3,860	10.40
1925-29 ..	16,674	8,969	7,705	3,770	4,213	4,602	4,089	9.67
1930-34 ..	17,180	9,175	8,005	3,814	4,214	4,822	4,330	9.50
1935-39* ..	18,994	10,109	8,885	4,043	4,780	5,630	4,541	10.23
1940-44* ..	20,904	11,009	9,895	4,389	5,142	6,338	5,035	10.71
1945-49* ..	21,458	11,299	10,159	4,558	5,262	6,300	5,338	10.40
1950-54 ..	22,863	12,273	10,590	4,891	5,669	6,653	5,650	9.79
1955 ..	22,527	11,986	10,541	4,790	5,717	6,687	5,333	8.92
1956 ..	23,886	12,862	11,024	4,867	5,770	7,340	5,909	9.17
1957 ..	24,131	13,084	11,047	5,378	5,728	7,157	5,868	9.03
1958 ..	23,625	12,779	10,846	4,949	5,857	7,019	5,800	8.62
1959 ..	25,078	13,730	11,348	5,609	6,679	6,860	5,930	8.92

\* Excludes deaths of defence personnel from September, 1939 to June, 1947.



The number of deaths (25,078) in 1959 was the highest on record for the State, and was 1,733 more than the average of the preceding five years.

In 1959 there were 1,210 male to every 1,000 female deaths, the average for the preceding five years being 1,168. The corresponding proportion of male to female births in the same quinquennium was 1,057.

The following statement shows the death-rate per 1,000 of the mean population in each of the Australian States for each of the five years 1955 to 1959 :—

AUSTRALIA—DEATH-RATES

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
1955 .. ..	9·32	8·92	8·44	9·19	8·17	7·87	8·91
1956 .. ..	9·58	9·17	8·92	8·95	8·23	7·80	9·13
1957 .. ..	9·20	9·03	8·39	8·67	7·66	8·09	8·81
1958 .. ..	8·76	8·62	8·10	8·63	7·87	8·02	8·50
1959 .. ..	9·38	8·92	8·59	8·62	7·65	8·07	8·87

The ages of males and of females who died in each of the years 1957 to 1959 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—AGES AT DEATH

Ages	1957			1958			1959		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year ..	664	555	1,219	644	534	1,178	744	576	1,320
1 year .. ..	79	59	138	54	40	94	57	36	93
2 years .. ..	30	38	68	41	24	65	28	32	60
3 .. ..	33	15	48	19	13	32	32	17	49
4 .. ..	15	15	30	26	10	36	22	21	43
5-9 years .. ..	75	46	121	84	51	135	82	53	135
10-14 .. ..	59	35	94	50	39	89	60	41	101
15-19 .. ..	120	46	166	99	23	122	124	48	172
20-24 .. ..	140	34	174	147	49	196	155	41	196
25-29 .. ..	158	71	229	112	49	161	118	58	176
30-34 .. ..	189	104	293	168	75	243	171	89	260
35-39 .. ..	248	114	362	212	150	362	259	125	384
40-44 .. ..	283	211	494	281	200	481	287	182	469
45-49 .. ..	472	293	765	479	293	772	498	318	816
50-54 .. ..	680	373	1,053	708	414	1,122	755	400	1,155
55-59 .. ..	1,076	553	1,629	1,031	534	1,565	1,121	576	1,697
60-64 .. ..	1,340	838	2,178	1,317	887	2,204	1,332	828	2,160
65-69 .. ..	1,788	1,244	3,032	1,748	1,183	2,931	1,849	1,219	3,068
70-74 .. ..	1,813	1,470	3,283	1,713	1,461	3,174	1,885	1,500	3,385
75-79 .. ..	1,602	1,684	3,286	1,630	1,614	3,244	1,813	1,716	3,529
80-84 .. ..	1,139	1,568	2,707	1,141	1,480	2,621	1,217	1,590	2,807
85-89 .. ..	740	1,110	1,850	746	1,132	1,878	780	1,159	1,939
90-94 .. ..	277	454	731	264	477	741	279	561	840
95-99 .. ..	53	98	151	53	98	151	56	150	206
100 years and over ..	2	10	12	2	12	14	5	11	16
Unknown .. ..	9	9	18	10	4	14	1	1	2
Total .. ..	13,084	11,047	24,131	12,779	10,846	23,625	13,730	11,348	25,078

Of the 72,834 persons who died in Victoria during the above three years, 16,664 (or approximately 23 per cent.) were aged 80 years and upwards, and 42—nine males and 33 females—were stated as having attained or passed the age of 100 years. In 1900, deaths of persons aged 80 years and over represented about 7 per cent. of the total deaths in that year.

### *Causes of Death*

The Sixth (1948) Revision of the International List of Causes of Death was adopted for use in 1950.

The Revision introduced international rules for a uniform method of selecting the main cause of death to be tabulated if more than one cause is stated on the death certificate.

The comparability of statistics for years subsequent to 1950 with those for years prior to 1950 has been affected by the adoption of the new method.

The Seventh (1955) Revision of the International List of Causes of Death was adopted for use in 1958.

The causes of death in Victoria and in Melbourne Metropolitan Area for 1959, according to the abbreviated List of the Seventh (1955) Revision of the International List of Causes of Death and the rate per million of mean population are shown in the following table :—

### VICTORIA—CAUSES OF DEATH : NUMBERS AND RATES, 1959

Cause of Death*	Victoria		Melbourne Metropolitan Area	
	Number	Rate per 1,000,000 of Mean Population	Number	Rate per 1,000,000 of Mean Population
1. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System (1-8) ..	137	49	93	52
2. Tuberculosis, Other Forms (10-19) .. ..	16	6	12	7
3. Syphilis and Its Sequelae (20-29) .. ..	36	13	29	16
4. Typhoid Fever (40) .. .. ..	..	..	..	..
5. Cholera (43) .. .. ..	..	..	..	..
6. Dysentery, All Forms (45-48) .. .. ..	..	..	..	..
7. Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal Sore Throat (50, 51)	2	†	2	1
8. Diphtheria (55) .. .. ..	..	..	..	..
9. Whooping Cough (56) .. .. ..	1	†	1	†
10. Meningococcal Infections (57) .. .. ..	8	3	5	3
11. Plague (58) .. .. ..	..	..	..	..
12. Acute Poliomyelitis (80) .. .. ..	1	†	1	†
13. Smallpox (84) .. .. ..	..	..	..	..
14. Measles (85) .. .. ..	3	1	3	2
15. Typhus and Other Rickettsial Diseases (100-108)	..	..	..	..
16. Malaria (110-117) .. .. ..	..	..	..	..
17. All Other Diseases Classed as Infective and Parasitic	78	28	42	24
18. Malignant Neoplasms, Including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues (140-205)	3,946	1,403	2,678	1,508
19. Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms (210-239) ..	50	18	34	19
20. Diabetes Mellitus (260) .. .. ..	369	131	247	139
21. Anaemias (290-293) .. .. ..	82	29	51	29
22. Vascular Lesions Affecting Central Nervous System (330-334) ..	3,388	1,205	2,335	1,314
23. Nonmeningococcal Meningitis (340) .. .. ..	25	9	11	6
24. Rheumatic Fever (400-402) .. .. ..	7	2	4	2
25. Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease (410-416) ..	231	82	156	88
26. Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease (420-422) ..	6,948	2,470	4,710	2,651
27. Other Diseases of the Heart (430-434) .. ..	754	268	452	254

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF DEATHS : NUMBERS AND RATES, 1959—  
continued

Cause of Death*	Victoria		Melbourne - Metropolitan Area	
	Number	Rate per 1,000,000 of Mean Popu- lation	Number	Rate per 1,000,000 of Mean Popu- lation
28. Hypertension with Heart Disease (440-443) ..	444	158	297	167
29. Hypertension without Mention of Heart (444-447)	302	107	193	109
30. Influenza (480-483) .. .. .	181	64	69	39
31. Pneumonia (490-493) .. .. .	848	302	462	260
32. Bronchitis (500-502) .. .. .	414	147	278	157
33. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum (540, 541) ..	202	72	132	74
34. Appendicitis (550-553) .. .. .	22	8	9	5
35. Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia (560, 561, 570)	106	38	66	37
36. Gastritis, Duodenitis, Enteritis and Colitis except Diarrhoea of the Newborn (543, 571, 572) ..	114	41	72	41
37. Cirrhosis of Liver (581) .. .. .	175	62	129	73
38. Nephritis and Nephrosis (590-594) .. .. .	259	92	170	96
39. Hyperplasia of Prostate (610) .. .. .	154	55	100	56
40. Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and the Puerperium (640-652, 660, 670-689) .. .. .	16	6	7	4
41. Congenital Malformations (750-759) .. .. .	350	124	225	127
42. Birth Injuries, Postnatal Asphyxia and Atelectasis (760-762) .. .. .	430	153	289	163
43. Infections of the Newborn (763-768) .. .. .	43	15	22	12
44. Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy, and Immaturity Unqualified (769-776) .. .. .	290	103	135	76
45. Senility without Mention of Psychosis, Ill-defined and Unknown Causes (780-795) .. .. .	231	82	97	55
46. All Other Diseases .. .. .	2,767	984	1,858	1,046
47. Motor Vehicle Accidents (E810-E835) .. .. .	670	238	366	206
48. All Other Accidents (E800-E802, E480-E962) ..	686	244	416	234
49. Suicide and Self-inflicted Injury (E963, E970-E979)	265	94	191	108
50. Homicide and Operations of War (E964, E965, E980-E999) .. .. .	27	10	16	9
Total .. .. .	25,078	8,916	16,465	9,269

\* Figures in parentheses are in respect of the Seventh Revision of the International List of Causes of Death.

† Less than one.

### Tuberculosis

The number of deaths ascribed to tuberculosis during 1959 was 153, the rate per million of mean population being 54.

The deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1959 numbered 137 and equalled a rate of 49 per million of the mean population. Rates for previous periods were 130 for 1950-54, 294 in 1945-49, 660 in 1918-22, 855 in 1908-12, and 1,365 in 1890-92. In 1959, tuberculosis of the respiratory system was responsible for 90 per cent. of the total deaths from tuberculosis. Of the 111 males and 26 females dying from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1959, ten males and five females were under the age of 45 years.

### Infective and Parasitic Diseases

There has been a remarkable decrease in both the incidence and mortality rate of certain infective and parasitic diseases since the beginning of the century. Particulars of the decreases in diseases such as tuberculosis, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, streptococcal sore throat, diphtheria, whooping cough, meningococcal infections, small-pox and measles appeared in Year Book 1954-58.

The incidence of poliomyelitis in Victoria has been recorded since the year 1916, when the disease was added to the list of compulsorily notifiable diseases. Since that year the most serious epidemic occurred in 1937-38 when 2,096 cases were reported, resulting in 113 deaths. Other epidemics occurred in 1918 (303 cases, 21 deaths), 1925 (140 cases, 25 deaths), 1949 (760 cases, 48 deaths), and 1954 (569 cases, 36 deaths).

During 1959, there were 28 cases notified which represented a rate of ten per million of population, and one death which represented a rate of 0·4 per million of population.

Distribution of the Salk poliomyelitis vaccine began in July, 1956, and there was a marked decline in the number of cases reported since that date.

### *Malignant Neoplasms*

Deaths classified as malignant neoplasms since 1950 include deaths from Hodgkins' disease and leukaemia and aleukaemia, which were not formerly included with neoplasms. Deaths from malignant neoplasms in 1959 numbered 3,946 and represented a rate of 1,403 per million of mean population.

Rates for previous periods were 1,329 in 1958, 1,401 in 1957 and 1,405 in 1956.

Death-rates relating to malignant neoplasms, computed in relation to the general population in earlier and in later periods, are not comparable owing to the changed age distribution of the people. Satisfactory comparisons are obtained by relating the deaths with the number of persons in the community of the same sex, in age groups. This has been done for six census periods, when the numbers of the people in age groups were accurately known, and the results are given in the appended table :—

### VICTORIA—DEATH-RATES FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS IN AGE GROUPS

Age Group	Annual Deaths from Malignant Neoplasms per 10,000 of Each Sex					
	1900-02	1910-12	1920-22	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55
<b>MALES</b>						
Under 5 .. ..	0·30	0·73	0·46	0·27	0·60	1·11
5-9 .. ..	0·42	0·25	0·13	0·20	0·34	0·98
10-14 .. ..	0·20	0·16	0·14	0·24	0·24	0·69
15-19 .. ..	0·22	0·15	0·30	0·37	0·61	0·93
20-24 .. ..	0·33	0·71	0·64	0·73	0·69	1·27
25-34 .. ..	1·26	0·96	0·76	0·93	1·20	1·32
35-44 .. ..	3·69	3·16	3·31	3·04	3·00	4·01
45-54 .. ..	14·14	16·03	13·94	10·13	11·65	13·25
55-64 .. ..	36·00	36·36	40·46	37·25	32·73	36·99
65-74 .. ..	59·04	74·15	78·21	85·19	80·46	82·41
75 and over .. ..	74·04	88·40	110·12	133·78	148·20	163·06
All Ages .. ..	7·52	8·50	9·52	11·63	13·51	13·76

VICTORIA—DEATH-RATES FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS IN AGE GROUPS—*continued*

Age Group	Annual Deaths from Malignant Neoplasms per 10,000 of Each Sex					
	1900-02	1910-12	1920-22	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55
FEMALES						
Under 5 .. ..	0.26	0.19	0.39	0.38	0.48	1.37
5-9 .. ..	0.04	0.10	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.60
10-14 .. ..	..	0.27	0.05	0.08	0.40	0.71
15-19 .. ..	0.28	0.44	0.15	0.17	0.04	0.49
20-24 .. ..	0.23	0.41	0.30	0.39	0.60	0.56
25-34 .. ..	1.61	1.39	1.28	1.57	1.75	1.81
35-44 .. ..	6.05	7.26	6.61	6.00	6.23	6.14
45-54 .. ..	18.13	17.87	19.14	17.31	16.47	16.46
55-64 .. ..	33.05	38.03	34.48	35.82	33.40	30.93
65-74 .. ..	51.18	61.66	63.05	61.17	61.44	59.38
75 and over .. ..	62.70	86.19	92.86	106.19	111.49	117.02
All Ages .. ..	6.64	8.76	9.63	12.00	14.50	14.16

Deaths from malignant neoplasms occur at all age periods, but the rates in the above table show that it is essentially a disease of later life, increasing rapidly in the groups past middle age and reaching a maximum mortality rate in the oldest age group.

The number of deaths from malignant neoplasms in the year 1959, classified according to sex and age group, is given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS IN AGE GROUPS, 1959

Age Group	Males	Females	Total	Age Group	Males	Females	Total
0-4 ..	21	17	38	45-49 .. ..	94	119	213
5-9 ..	17	8	25	50-54 .. ..	143	138	281
10-14 ..	8	11	19	55-59 .. ..	208	163	371
15-19 ..	7	3	10	60-64 .. ..	275	225	500
20-24 ..	17	7	24	65-69 .. ..	336	270	606
25-29 ..	14	14	28	70-74 .. ..	302	284	586
30-34 ..	23	20	43	75-79 .. ..	255	223	478
35-39 ..	30	43	73	80-84 .. ..	145	154	299
40-44 ..	49	66	115	85 and over ..	104	133	237
				Total ..	2,048	1,898	3,946

90 per cent. of the deaths from malignant neoplasms in the year 1959 were at ages 45 years and upwards.

For the year 1959 the average age of those who died from malignant neoplasms was 64·3 years for males and 64·7 years for females.

The following table shows the site of the disease in persons who died from malignant neoplasms in 1959 :—

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS, 1959

Site of Disease*	Males	Females	Total
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx (140-148) ..	43	21	64
Oesophagus (150) .. ..	44	28	72
Stomach (151) .. ..	293	216	509
Intestine, except Rectum (152, 153) ..	189	260	449
Rectum (154) .. ..	115	80	195
Larynx (161) .. ..	30	4	34
Trachea, and Bronchus and Lung, Not Specified as Secondary (162, 163) .. ..	385	55	440
Breast (170) .. ..	8	406	414
Cervix Uteri (171) .. ..	..	102	102
Other and Unspecified Parts of Uterus (172-174) .. ..	..	86	86
Prostate (177) .. ..	202	..	202
Skin (190) .. ..	23	21	44
Bone and Connective Tissue (196, 197) ..	27	22	49
All Other and Unspecified Sites .. ..	482	450	932
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia (204) .. ..	102	64	166
Other Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haemato- poietic System (200-203, 205) .. ..	105	83	188
Total .. ..	2,048	1,898	3,946

\* Figures in parentheses are in respect of the Seventh Revision of the International List of Causes of Death.

### Diabetes Mellitus

During 1959 diabetes was responsible for 144 male and 225 female deaths, representing a rate of 131 per million of the mean population. Rates for previous periods were 150 in 1958, 167 in 1957, 176 in 1956 and 166 in 1955.

### Vascular Lesions Affecting Central Nervous System

In 1959, 1,377 male and 2,011 female deaths were ascribed to vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system, the total—3,388—corresponding to a rate of 1,205 per million of the mean population. Of the 3,388 deaths in 1959, 126 were due to subarachnoid haemorrhage, 1,671 to cerebral haemorrhage, 1,262 to cerebral embolism and thrombosis, and 329 to other vascular lesions.

### Diseases of the Heart

During 1959 there were 8,377 deaths ascribed to diseases of the heart, including 231 due to chronic rheumatic heart disease, 6,948 to arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease, 754 to other diseases of

the heart, and 444 to hypertension with heart disease. The total of these causes in 1959 represented a rate of 2,978 per million of the mean population.

#### *Diseases of the Respiratory System*

In 1959 deaths from diseases of the respiratory system numbered 1,894 which represented a rate of 673 per million of the mean population. Of these deaths in 1959, 181 were due to influenza, 113 to lobar pneumonia, 584 to broncho-pneumonia, 151 to other and unspecified pneumonia, 414 to bronchitis, seventeen to empyema and abscess of lung, five to pleurisy, 56 to pulmonary congestion and hypostasis, 37 to bronchiectasis, and 336 to other diseases.

The 181 deaths from influenza in 1959 represented a rate of 64 per million of the mean population.

Influenza has generally proved more fatal to elderly people than to those at middle or young ages. In the epidemic of 1919, however, 72 per cent. of the deaths were of persons between 20 and 50 years of age. In 1959, 20 per cent. of the deaths were of persons under 50 years of age.

#### *Diseases of the Digestive System*

In 1959 there were 487 male and 366 female deaths from diseases of the digestive system, representing a rate of 303 per million of the mean population. Rates for previous periods were 288 in 1958, 289 in 1957, 297 in 1956 and 322 in 1955. Deaths from these causes in 1959 were :—202 from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, five from gastritis and duodenitis, 22 from appendicitis, 106 from intestinal obstruction and hernia, 109 from gastro-enteritis and colitis, except diarrhoea of the newborn, 175 from cirrhosis of the liver, 75 from cholelithiasis and cholecystitis, and 159 from other diseases.

#### *Diseases of the Genito-urinary System*

In 1959 there were 586 deaths attributed to diseases of the genito-urinary system. This number represented a rate of 208 per million of the mean population. In 1959 nephritis and nephrosis were responsible for 259 deaths, infections of the kidney for 109, calculi of urinary system for twelve, hyperplasia of prostate for 154, and other diseases of genito-urinary system for 52.

#### *Maternal Deaths*

The death-rate of women in childbirth is usually ascertained by comparing the number of deaths of parturient women with the total number of live births.

This rate varies considerably at different ages, and is higher at older than younger ages. The number of deaths of women in childbirth and

the death-rates in various age groups in Victoria for the period 1926 to 1930 and the years 1957, 1958 and 1959 are shown in the following table :—

## VICTORIA—MATERNAL DEATHS

Age Group	Deaths of Mothers				Deaths per 10,000 Children Born Alive to Mothers in Each Age Group			
	1926-30 *	1957	1958	1959	1926-30	1957	1958	1959
Under 20	8	1	1	..	47·1	3·2	2·8	..
20-24	30	4	2	..	39·1	2·5	1·1	..
25-29	47	7	4	6	46·5	3·7	2·1	3·1
30-34	45	9	8	4	56·8	7·1	6·2	3·1
35-39	45	5	2	4	88·1	8·7	3·1	6·2
40 and over	22	1	2	2	117·8	5·2	10·9	11·2
Total	197	27	19	16	57·4	4·6	3·1	2·6

\* Average annual number

The experience of the years 1926-30 showed that, for the age period 35 years and upwards, the deaths of mothers in childbirth were 96 per 10,000 children born alive to mothers in that age group, as compared with 47 per 10,000 for those under that age. Corresponding figures for 1959 were 7 per 10,000 live births and 2 per 10,000 live births respectively.

*Accidental Deaths*

The following table shows particulars of deaths in Victoria in 1959 which were due to accidents, and which represented 5 per cent. of the total deaths :—

## VICTORIA—ACCIDENTAL DEATHS, 1959

International List No.	Cause of Death	Males	Females	Total
E800-E802	Railway accidents	31	8	39
E810-E835	Motor vehicle accidents	515	155	670
E840-E845	Other road vehicle accidents	19	1	20
E850-E858	Water transport accidents	5	..	5
E860-E866	Aircraft accidents	5	..	5
E870-E888	Accidental poisoning by solid and liquid substances	27	19	46
E890-E895	Accidental poisoning by gases and vapours	13	10	23
E900-E904	Accidental falls	75	118	193
E912	Accident caused by machinery	9	..	9
E914	Accident caused by electric current	18	4	22
E916	Accident caused by fire and explosion of combustible material	24	17	41
E917, E918	Accident caused by hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam, and radiation	5	3	8
E919	Accident caused by firearm	28	2	30
E924, E925	Accidental mechanical suffocation	5	..	5
E927	Accidents caused by bites and stings of venomous animals and insects	1	..	1
E928	Other accidents caused by animals	6	..	6
E929	Accidental drowning and submersion	103	28	131
E935	Lightning	1	..	1
E910, E911, E913, E915, E920-E923, E926, E930-E934, E936, E940-E946, E950-E959, E960-E962	} All other accidental causes	65	36	101
	Total	955	401	1,356



For the five years 1955 to 1959, the female mortality rate from accidents was 41 per cent. of the rate for males.

### *Accidental Deaths Involving Motor Vehicles*

The number of motor vehicles (including motor cycles) registered in Victoria and the deaths in which they were involved, for the years 1950 to 1959, were as follows :—

## VICTORIA—DEATHS INVOLVING MOTOR VEHICLES

Year	Number of Motor Vehicles at 30th June	Deaths Involving Motor Vehicles		
		Number	Per 10,000 Motor Vehicles	Per 1,000,000 of Mean Population
1950 .. ..	403,965	563	13·9	255
1951 .. ..	444,400	629	14·2	277
1952 .. ..	533,226	630	11·8	269
1953 .. ..	539,828	533	9·9	222
1954 .. ..	559,246	622	11·1	253
1955 .. ..	629,147	586	9·3	232
1956 .. ..	677,916	592	8·7	227
1957 .. ..	708,582	667	9·4	249
1958 .. ..	747,834	597	8·0	218
1959 .. ..	789,358	670	8·5	238

The mortality rate per 10,000 vehicles was 8·8 for the period 1955 to 1959, as compared with a rate of 12·0 in 1950 to 1954. The mortality rate (277) per million of mean population in 1951 was the highest on record.

In 1959 motor cars, &c., were involved in 8·3 deaths per 10,000 cars registered, and motor cycles in 19·2 deaths per 10,000 motor cycles registered.

### *Transport Accidents*

In 1959 deaths from all transport accidents numbered 739, as against 659 in 1958, 714 in 1957, 634 in 1956 and 657 in 1955.

During the year 1959 deaths connected with transport represented 49 per cent. of the total deaths from accidents. The corresponding percentage in 1958 was 50.

In the following table details are given of deaths due to collisions between various types of transport, and to other fatal accidents in which transport was concerned, for the year 1959 :—

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM TRANSPORT ACCIDENTS, 1959

Particulars	Deaths from Collisions Between—									Deaths from Other Transport Accidents	Total Deaths from Transport Accidents	
	Motor Car	Motor Omnibus	Other Motor Vehicle Except Motor Cycle	Motor Cycle	Horse-drawn Vehicle, &c.	Bicycle	Animal	Fixed Object	Total Deaths from Collisions		Males	Females
Railway Vehicle .. .. .	12	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	18	39	47*	10
Tramcar .. .. .	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	11	14	2
Motor Car .. .. .	78	2	44	25	1	30	1	2	183	337	385	135
Motor Omnibus .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	..
Other Motor Vehicle (Except Motor Cycle) .. .. .	..	..	11	5	..	15	..	..	31	80	95	16
Motor Cycle .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	3	12	14	1
Horse-drawn Vehicle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Bicycle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..
Aeroplane .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..
Water Transport .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..
Animal .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>164</b>

\* Includes rail accidents to thirteen railway employees.

### Suicide

In the year 1959, 188 males and 77 females took their lives. These deaths represented a rate of 94 per million of the population as compared with 90 in 1958, 89 in 1957, 70 in 1956 and 77 in 1955.

Of the 188 male deaths in 1959 from suicide, 76 (40 per cent.) were connected with firearms and explosives.

A much lower rate from suicide occurs among females than among males, the rate for the former for the five-year period 1955 to 1959 being 41 per cent. of that of the latter.

### Homicide

The deaths ascribed to homicide in 1959 numbered 27 (fifteen males and twelve females).

These deaths represented a rate of 10 per million of the population in 1959 as compared with 12 in 1958, 6 in 1957, 10 in 1956 and 11 in 1955.

Since 1930, deaths from criminal abortion have been excluded from this category and included with deaths from maternal causes.

### Infant Mortality

The mortality of children under one year, in proportion to live births, reveals a remarkable decline since 1890—the deaths per 1,000 children born having fallen from 133 in 1885 to 1889 to 20 in 1955 to 1959—a reduction of 85 per cent. In other words, where 100 infants died in the earlier period, only fifteen died in the latter.

The reduction has been contributed to by various health Acts and educative measures, including the notification of infectious diseases, the regulation of the manufacture, sale and distribution of foodstuffs and patent medicines, and the ensuring of a pure water supply. The passing of the Midwives Act in 1915 and the inauguration of the Infant Welfare Movement in 1917 coincide with and, in a large degree, account for the reduction of the rate in latter years.

The infant death-rates for Melbourne Metropolitan Area, for the remainder of the State, and for the whole State, for certain periods since 1900, are shown in the following table :—

#### VICTORIA—INFANT MORTALITY

Period	Melbourne Metropolitan Area		Remainder of State		Victoria	
	Average Annual Number of Deaths under One Year	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Average Annual Number of Deaths under One Year	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Average Annual Number of Deaths under One Year	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
1900-04 ..	1,417	116·5	1,565	86·2	2,982	98·2
1905-09 ..	1,209	96·5	1,307	71·5	2,516	81·2
1910-14 ..	1,345	84·2	1,201	64·9	2,546	73·8
1915-19 ..	1,302	76·2	886	55·4	2,188	66·1
1920-24 ..	1,328	71·6	1,024	58·6	2,352	65·3
1925-29 ..	1,034	58·4	863	50·2	1,897	54·4
1930-34 ..	674	47·3	618	40·7	1,292	43·9
1935-39 ..	543	37·9	574	37·9	1,117	37·9
1940-44 ..	738	36·4	594	37·5	1,332	36·8
1945-49 ..	643	25·0	516	25·9	1,159	25·4
1950-54 ..	559	20·1	547	22·2	1,106	21·1
1955 ..	541	16·7	494	20·6	1,035	18·4
1956 ..	623	18·3	505	20·7	1,128	19·3
1957 ..	695	19·6	524	20·9	1,219	20·2
1958 ..	710	19·6	468	18·6	1,178	19·2
1959 ..	758	20·3	562	22·5	1,320	21·2

The practice was introduced in 1923 of allotting all births and deaths to the place of usual residence of the parties. In the cases of births and infant deaths the mother's residence is considered to be that of the child. This accounts for the slight increase in the rate for the remainder of the State in the period 1920 to 1924, and the corresponding decrease in the rate for the metropolis.

The infant death-rates have shown a decrease in each quinquennial period from 1885 onwards. In 1954 the rate fell below 20 per 1,000 births for the first time on record. The lowest rate recorded was in 1955 when the figure was 18·4. In 1959 the rate was 21·2.

The decrease in the infant death-rate, since the earlier periods, has been shared proportionally by each age group except that of "under one week". The rate per 1,000 births for infants "under one week" has varied from 21.5 in the quinquennium 1910 to 1914 to 22.7 in 1925 to 1929 and 12.7 in 1955 to 1959. The rate for infants "one week and under one month" declined from 11.1 in 1910 to 1914 to 1.8 in 1955 to 1959, a decrease of 84 per cent., and that for infants "one month and under one year" from 41.2 to 5.2, a decrease of 87 per cent. Between the ages of one month and one year Victoria lost 64 out of every 1,000 children born in 1900 to 1904, 33 in 1915 to 1919, and 5 in 1955 to 1959. In 1959 the mortality of infants "under one week" comprised 65 per cent. of the total infant mortality.

The rate for male infants is consistently higher than that for females, and in 1955 to 1959 exceeded the female rate by 17.8 per cent.

The following tables show infant mortality rates at certain ages under one year :—

#### VICTORIA—INFANT MORTALITY AT CERTAIN AGES

Period	Deaths Under One Year per 1,000 Live Births							Males	Females
	Under One Week	One Week and under One Month	One Month and under Three Months	Three Months and under Six Months	Six Months and under Twelve Months	Total under One Year			
1900-04 ..	34.4		16.9	21.0	25.9	98.2	105.7	90.4	
1905-09 ..	33.0		13.8	15.1	19.3	81.2	89.3	72.6	
1910-14 ..	21.5	11.1	12.1	12.4	16.7	73.8	81.8	65.3	
1915-19 ..	23.3	10.1	10.5	9.4	12.8	66.1	73.0	58.7	
1920-24 ..	23.7	9.3	9.8	10.0	12.5	65.3	71.8	58.5	
1925-29 ..	22.7	7.7	6.9	6.7	10.4	54.4	60.7	47.6	
1930-34 ..	22.3	5.5	4.8	4.6	6.7	43.9	49.2	38.4	
1935-39 ..	21.1	5.1	3.7	2.9	5.1	37.9	42.0	33.6	
1940-44 ..	19.8	5.6	4.0	3.2	4.2	36.8	41.0	32.5	
1945-49 ..	15.9	2.9	2.3	1.9	2.4	25.4	28.4	22.3	
1950-54 ..	13.4	2.1	1.7	1.8	2.1	21.1	23.4	18.5	
1955 ..	11.7	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.7	18.4	20.1	16.5	
1956 ..	12.4	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	19.3	20.9	17.7	
1957 ..	13.2	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	20.2	21.4	18.8	
1958 ..	12.8	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.5	19.2	20.4	17.9	
1959 ..	13.4	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.0	21.2	23.2	19.1	

VICTORIA—INFANT MORTALITY AT CERTAIN AGES,  
BY SEX, 1959

Sex	Under One Week	One Week and under One Month	One Month and under Three Months	Three Months and under Six Months	Six Months and under Twelve Months	Total under One Year
<b>Males—</b>						
Number .. ..	478	69	65	68	64	744
Rate* .. ..	14.9	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.0	23.2
Percentage at Each Age ..	64.25	9.27	8.74	9.14	8.60	100.00
<b>Females—</b>						
Number .. ..	357	46	45	66	62	576
Rate* .. ..	11.8	1.5	1.5	2.2	2.1	19.1
Percentage at Each Age ..	61.98	7.99	7.81	11.46	10.76	100.00

\* Number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

An examination of the principal causes of infant mortality over a period of years and at various ages reveals the direction in which improvement has been achieved, and discloses those causes and factors to which future investigations need to be directed if the decline in the rate is to be maintained. From 1950 infant deaths were classified according to the Sixth (1948) Revision of the International List of Causes of Death. Owing to the change in classifications, figures since 1950 are not exactly comparable with figures for previous years. The Seventh (1955) Revision of the International List of Causes of Death was adopted for use in 1958.

A comparison of infant mortality rates from the principal causes for certain periods from 1891 to 1949 was shown in Year Book 1954-58.

The following table shows the number of deaths of infants at certain ages by causes in 1959 :—

VICTORIA—INFANT MORTALITY AT CERTAIN AGES,  
BY CAUSES, 1959

Cause of Death*	Deaths Under One Year per 1,000 Live Births					
	Under One Week	One Week and under One Month	One Month and under Three Months	Three Months and under Six Months	Six Months and under Twelve Months	Total under One Year
Infective and Parasitic Diseases (1-138) ..	1	..	1	7	7	16
Pneumonia and Bronchitis (490-493, 500-502) .. ..	1	..	26	33	29	89
Gastro-enteritis and Colitis, except Ulcerative, Age Four Weeks and over (571) .. ..	..	..	8	6	9	23
Congenital Malformations (750-759) ..	110	47	31	32	26	246
<b>Certain Diseases of Early Infancy—</b>						
Birth Injuries (760, 761)						
(a) Without Mention of Immaturity ..	80	5	1	1	..	87
(b) With Immaturity .. ..	89	5	..	..	..	94
Postnatal Asphyxia and Atelectasis (762)—						
(a) Without Mention of Immaturity ..	66	2	2	2	..	72
(b) With Immaturity .. ..	172	4	..	..	..	176

VICTORIA—INFANT MORTALITY AT CERTAIN AGES, BY CAUSES, 1959—  
continued

Cause of Death*	Deaths Under One Year per 1,000 Live Births					Total Under One Year
	Under One Week	One Week and Under One Month	One Month and Under Three Months	Three Months and Under Six Months	Six Months and Under Twelve Months	
Infections of the Newborn (763-768)—						
Pneumonia of Newborn—						
(a) Without Mention of Immaturity ..	13	10	..	..	..	23
(b) With Immaturity .. ..	5	2	..	..	..	7
Diarrhoea of Newborn—						
(a) Without Mention of Immaturity ..	..	5	..	..	..	5
(b) With Immaturity .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Other Infections of the Newborn—						
(a) Without Mention of Immaturity ..	..	2	1	..	..	3
(b) With Immaturity .. ..	1	3	..	..	..	4
Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy (769-775)						
(a) Without Mention of Immaturity ..	46	5	1	1	..	53
(b) With Immaturity .. ..	37	3	2	1	..	43
Immaturity Unqualified (776) .. ..	190	2	..	..	..	192
All Other Diseases .. ..	19	17	34	45	44	159
Accidents, Poisonings, and Violence ..	5	2	3	6	11	27
Total All Causes .. ..	835	115	110	134	126	1,320

\* Figures in parentheses are in respect of the Seventh Revision of the International List of Causes of Death.

In 1959, 517 deaths were connected with immaturity, either directly or in association with other causes, and all except three of these deaths were of children under one month of age. The deaths connected with immaturity represented 39 per cent. of the total infant deaths. Congenital malformations were responsible for 246, or 19 per cent., of the infant deaths. It will thus be seen that 58 per cent. of the total infant mortality in 1959 was related to immaturity and congenital malformations.

On the average of the last ten years, 21 in every 1,000 ex-nuptial infants died within a year, as against 20 in every 1,000 nuptial children. The proportion of ex-nuptial children who died before the age of one year was 1.04 times that of nuptial children. In the year 1959 the mortality rate of nuptial infants was 21.1 per 1,000 live births. Births and deaths of ex-nuptial children numbered 2,308 and 57 respectively, the death-rate being thus 24.7 per 1,000 live births.

The following statement shows the infant death-rate per 1,000 live births in each of the Australian States for the years 1955 to 1959 :—

AUSTRALIA—INFANT MORTALITY RATES\*

Year	New South Wales	Vic-toria	Queens-land	South Aus-tralia	Western Aus-tralia	Tas-mania	Aus-tralia
1955 .. ..	24.86	18.37	20.28	23.30	22.44	23.37	22.01
1956 .. ..	23.47	19.32	22.74	19.88	22.70	20.98	21.72
1957 .. ..	22.70	20.16	21.68	20.63	21.09	20.15	21.41
1958 .. ..	21.29	19.23	19.40	22.40	21.52	19.49	20.49
1959 .. ..	22.65	21.21	20.25	20.71	20.16	23.42	21.54

\* Number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

## Stillbirths

Registration of stillbirths came into operation in Victoria in 1953. Prior to this date, however, in accordance with the provisions of the Cemeteries Act and of the *Social Services Consolidation Act 1947*, cases were notified to registrars.

The following table contains information relating to stillbirths and infant mortality in Victoria :—

## VICTORIA—STILLBIRTHS AND INFANT MORTALITY

Year	Stillbirths		Deaths under One Month		Deaths under One Month plus Stillbirths		Deaths under One Year plus Stillbirths	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still)	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still)	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still)	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still)
1950 ..	963 *	18·96	733	14·43	1,696	33·39	1,964	38·67
1951 ..	929 *	18·05	812	15·77	1,741	33·82	2,072	40·25
1952 ..	919 *	16·81	881	16·12	1,800	32·93	2,117	38·73
1953 ..	817	15·02	841	15·47	1,658	30·49	1,950	35·86
1954 ..	794	14·32	788	14·21	1,582	28·53	1,849	33·34
1955 ..	788	13·80	760	13·30	1,548	27·10	1,823	31·91
1956 ..	819	13·83	845	14·27	1,664	28·10	1,947	32·88
1957 ..	870	14·18	907	14·79	1,777	28·97	2,089	34·06
1958 ..	826	13·31	887	14·28	1,713	27·59	2,004	32·27
1959 ..	799	12·67	950	15·07	1,749	27·74	2,119	33·61

\* Number notified (see paragraph above).

The causes of the 799 stillbirths in Victoria in 1959, classified according to the International Statistical Classification, are given in the following table :—

## VICTORIA—CAUSES OF STILLBIRTHS, 1959

Classification Number	Cause of Stillbirth	Number of Stillbirths
Y 30 ..	Chronic Disease in Mother .. .. .	26
Y 31 ..	Acute Disease in Mother .. .. .	1
Y 32 ..	Diseases and Conditions of Pregnancy and Childbirth	53
Y 33 ..	Absorption of Toxic Substance from Mother .. .. .	..
Y 34 ..	Difficulties in Labour .. .. .	80
Y 35 ..	Other Causes in Mother .. .. .	11
Y 36 ..	Placental and Cord Conditions .. .. .	361
Y 37 ..	Birth Injury .. .. .	6
Y 38 ..	Congenital Malformation of Foetus .. .. .	65
Y 39 ..	Diseases of Foetus, and Ill-defined Causes .. .. .	151
		754
	Cause Unspecified .. .. .	45
	Total .. .. .	799

**Cremation**

There are now three crematoria in Victoria—one at Springvale, one at the new Melbourne General Cemetery, Fawkner, and one at Ballarat. The history of the establishment of the first two is contained in an article published in the Year Book 1942-43, page 307. The Ballarat Crematorium commenced operations on the 21st May, 1958.

The number of cremations in relation to total deaths are shown in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—CREMATIONS AND DEATHS**

Year	Cremations at Fawkner	Cremations at Springvale	Cremations at Ballarat	Total Cremations	Total Deaths	Percentage of Cremations to Deaths
1930-34 ..	1,430	..	..	1,430	85,901	1·66
1935-39 ..	2,192	2,621	..	4,813	94,971	5·07
1940-44 ..	3,728	6,313	..	10,041	104,520	9·61
1945-49 ..	5,962	10,553	..	16,515	107,288	15·39
1950-54 ..	9,061	16,616	..	25,677	114,315	22·46
1955 ..	2,017	4,102	..	6,119	22,527	27·16
1956 ..	2,282	4,451	..	6,733	23,886	28·19
1957 ..	2,366	4,483	..	6,849	24,131	28·38
1958 ..	2,238	4,580	95	6,913	23,625	29·26
1959 ..	2,515	4,830	204	7,549	25,078	30·10



# Part 4

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS

### *Cultural and Recreational*

#### **Public Library of Victoria**

The establishment of the Public Library of Victoria began early in 1853 when Governor Charles Joseph La Trobe placed the sum of £13,000 on the Colony's Estimates for the erection of a library building and the purchase of books. On July 20th of the same year, La Trobe appointed five prominent citizens to be Trustees of the new institution. Mr. Justice Redmond Barry was named as the senior of these and for 27 years, until his death in 1880, he worked indefatigably for its advancement. The massive statue standing today on the Library's front steps is a worthy tribute to his capacity and enthusiasm.

At their second meeting, the Trustees offered prizes for the best designs for the new library, submitted in open competition. The first award went to Joseph Reed and, in July, 1854, a tender of £9,650 was accepted for the first portion of a building to be erected on a site in Swanston-street, between Little Lonsdale-street and Latrobe-street, "reserved for public purposes". A foundation-stone was laid by the new Governor Sir Charles Hotham on 3rd July, 1854. Eighteen months later—on 11th February, 1856—the formal opening of the Library took place in a chamber 50 ft. square, housing the Library's original collection of 3,846 books. The first Librarian, Augustus Henry Tulk, was appointed and held office until his death in 1874. During his term, Tulk and Barry together added 80,000 excellently chosen and important volumes, and gave the Library a first-rate foundation of scholarly and worthwhile books.

During the 1860's and 1870's, wings were added to the central block, and these were supplemented by very extensive "temporary" structures in the rear, including the Great Hall, 220 ft. long, erected to hold inter-colonial and international exhibitions before being turned over to Library and Art Gallery purposes.

Well-edited and attractively printed catalogues were issued in 1861, 1865 and 1880, after which the more general use of card catalogues superseded the book form.

The beginnings of a National Gallery, a Museum of Industry and Art and a National Museum (of natural history) led to a necessity for legal recognition, and the incorporation of the four institutions was brought about in the important Act of December, 1869. The real and personal property of the institutions was vested in a body of Trustees, numbering not less than fifteen, and these were empowered to make rules and regulations for the management of the new corporation. At the same time, the Library was given the privilege of copyright deposit

for all works published in Victoria. Whilst administered by the Trustees, the Library has always been a branch of the Chief Secretary's Department, for purposes of finance and staff.

From the earliest days, the Trustees have been concerned with the circulation of books under their care. In 1859, a "box system" was inaugurated and in August, 1892, a lending service for individual borrowers was commenced.

By the turn of the century, the "temporary" buildings behind the Swanston-street front were recognized as inadequate and dangerous in the event of fire. To celebrate the Library's Jubilee, therefore, a completely new building was proposed in their place and, in 1909, a tender of £66,914 for the erection of a large octagonal reading room 114 feet in diameter was accepted. This building was occupied in 1913.

The reference collections have now (1959) grown to 659,273 volumes, whilst the Lending Library in Latrobe-street contains approximately 130,000 volumes. In addition, the Library files 2,500 current periodicals and 500 newspapers (38,000 bound volumes). The Archives Division includes government records. An Australian Room (9,000 volumes) and an Art and Music Room (10,000 volumes) are maintained. Special collections include the J. K. Moir Collection of Australiana, the M. V. Anderson Chess Collection and the Green and Brodie Shipping Collections, whilst the Victorian Historical Collection contains 18,000 pictures, drawings, prints, and objects of local historical interest.

The Library maintains modern "services": its Research Section attended to 8,979 requests for information in the year 1958-59 and its Photocopying Section furnished 11,381 prints; its Lending Service circulated 224,184 books to metropolitan readers and 54,639 volumes to readers in country areas; 202 boxes of books were sent to country institutes and reading groups.

In 1945, after 75 years of joint existence, the four institutions controlled by the Trustees were separated, each with a separate Board of seven members.

The Library's Centenary was celebrated in 1956 with an extensive exhibition of its treasures. In November, 1959, the Reading Room was "re-opened" after the external copper sheathing of the dome and the restoration and renovation of the interior had been completed at a cost of £60,000.

#### **Further References**

Public Library of Victoria—*Annual Reports*.

*The Public Library of Victoria, 1856-1956 (Centenary Volume)*.

A. B. Foxcroft (comp.)—*Catalogue of English Books and Fragments, 1933*.

A. B. Foxcroft (comp.)—*Catalogue of 15th Century Books and Fragments, 1936*.

### National Gallery of Victoria

In May, 1859, six years after the founding of the Melbourne Public Library, it was decided by the Trustees of that body to spend a sum of £2,000 on works of art in London and thus to lay the foundations of a Public Art Gallery. The works purchased consisted of casts, medals, coins, gems and various objects of applied art and, in making this choice, it can now be seen that the Trustees had already laid down the pattern for this institution. It is not merely a picture gallery (although paintings form an important part of the material), but it gives equal attention to drawings, prints, furniture, textiles, ceramics, Asian art, metal work and Greek and Roman antiquities.

The rooms to display the original material were formally opened by the Governor of the Colony, Sir Henry Barkly, in 1861.

The present richness of the collections is in great part a tribute to the long tradition of public benefaction which has existed in this State and a glance at the history of the institution brings to attention such names as McAllan, Kent, Templeton, Connell, Felton, and Studley Miller among many others, who, by gifts of money and objects, have, to a large extent, created the Gallery. The most distinguished name in any such list is, of course, that of Alfred Felton, and the bequest which bears his name is indivisibly connected with the Gallery. Since 1905 nearly £1,250,000 has been spent by the Felton Bequest Committee on works for the National Gallery and, to select almost at random, paintings and drawings by Memling, Rubens, Goya, Tiepolo, Poussin, Rembrandt, Manet, Cezanne and Picasso, and many other masters, as well as innumerable objects of applied art, have come from this source.

One of the most important recent acquisitions in the field of paintings was the superb panel "Calvary" by Jan Brueghel, illustrated in the photographic section of this book.

This great collection which continues to grow rapidly, must inevitably create problems of display and storage and the Gallery has been facing these for many years. However, in 1956, the Government of Victoria passed an Act whereby an entirely new building will be erected on a fine site of eight acres close to the heart of the city on St. Kilda-road. The building is estimated to cost £3,000,000 and will, in addition to housing the collections of the National Gallery in the best possible way, also provide facilities for the presentation of temporary exhibitions, a full education programme and performances and presentations of the other arts. Appropriately, full work on this great project will commence in the centenary year, 1961.

The National Gallery, however, is responsible not only for provision of the arts in Melbourne, but also has a duty to the whole State of Victoria. This is fulfilled by close collaboration with the eight local institutions and authorities that possess art collections, and also an intensive programme of travelling exhibitions, lectures, circulation of school material and expert advice which is given each year in all parts of the State.

### Further References

National Gallery Trustees—*A Catalogue of Paintings, Drawings, and Sculpture* (1948) *With Appendices to July, 1954.*

National Gallery Trustees—*Some Australian Landscapes.*

Sir Kenneth Clark—*The Idea of a Great Gallery.*

Illustrated new catalogues and hand-books for all departments are now being prepared, and it is hoped to publish a group of these containing entirely new research material during 1961.

### **National Museum of Victoria**

The National Museum of Victoria is a world-ranking museum of natural history exhibiting, and carrying out research upon zoology, geology, and anthropology. It is situated on the eastern frontage of the Library, Art Gallery and Museums building in Russell-street, Melbourne.

Founded in 1854, it now contains a total of over four million specimens which include such outstanding collections as the Baldwin Spencer Collection of Australian Ethnology, the H. L. White Collection of Australian Birds, the Lyell Collection of Australian Butterflies and Moths, and the Bassett Hull and Gatliff Collections of Australian Molluscs.

Exhibition features, in the McCoy Hall, include nineteen dioramas illustrating Australian furred animals, birds, and reptiles in the setting of their natural habitat. Colourful cases of both vertebrate and invertebrate animals, each telling a story of the group, are also shown, whilst a series of twenty table cases trace the classification of the animal kingdom and are of particular assistance to students.

In the north gallery above the McCoy Hall are four geological dioramas, a survey of the mineral wealth of Australia including gold nuggets, precious and semi-precious stones, and a series of teaching cases upon mineralogy. The south gallery exhibits the fossil remains of plants and animals with mural paintings illustrating their appearance in life.

The Kershaw Hall is devoted to Australian mammals, birds, fishes and shells. A series of eight internally lit cases illustrate the physiology and taxonomy of the monotremes and marsupials, and sets out their phylogeny in graphic form. Another group of eight cases illustrates the flight of birds. Wall cases contain a systematic collection of mammals and birds. The Kershaw Gallery is devoted to Australian fish and Victorian molluscs.

The upper McAllan Gallery exhibits exotic ethnology, whilst the Spencer Hall shows, exclusively, Australian ethnology. A series of 25 modern cases illustrate the life and culture of the aborigine from birth to death.

The research collections—not usually open to the public—are situated in basement stores and laboratories.

### **Further References**

*Memoirs of the National Museum of Victoria* (24 vols. up to date).

*Handbooks on Mammals and Marine Shells.*

*History of Museum.*

*Collections of a Century.*

### **Museum of Applied Science of Victoria**

Founded in 1870 as the Industrial and Technological Museum, the present name was adopted in 1944. In 1957, the Trustees unanimously recommended that the name be changed to the Institute of Applied Science of Victoria, but this requires the approval of Parliament.

The primary function is educational, rather than the preservation of the past. By displays and other activities the Museum simply explains scientific and technological advances from their origins. The numerous exhibits illustrate clearly the applications of science in the primary and secondary industries, and in public health. Many of the exhibits, e.g., models and sectioned engines, can be operated by the visitor with press button or switch, and others are working continuously.

Worthy of special mention are the electrical and electronic appliances, modern telephony display, television, operating railway, the ship and aircraft models, displays on atomic physics and radio-isotopes, agricultural implements, the economic botany collection, portraits of the founders of science, the story of oil, the Askew bequest of clocks and watches, and the extensive arms collection.

Special temporary exhibitions are arranged featuring topical events or scientific anniversaries. Among the interesting historical exhibits are a series of Victorian gold field dioramas, relics of the Kelly Gang, a model of the world's first practical steamboat, the first car used in Australia, and the first Australian made aeroplane to fly.

Arrangements are made for a guide lecturer to conduct parties, e.g., from schools, around the exhibits. The Museum controls a small observatory in the Domain and issues invitations to the public to attend astronomical demonstrations on several nights monthly. Large telescopes belonging to the Astronomical Society of Victoria and to the Museum are used to view celestial objects.

A radiocarbon-dating laboratory is being established by the Museum to enable the age of ancient carbonaceous materials as old as 40,000 years to be scientifically measured. This is the first of its kind in Australia. Up-to-date exhibits of great diversity are constructed and assembled in the workshop and general laboratory.

### **Drama**

#### *General*

Because it has the greatest percentage of population and is the headquarters of the various managements, live theatre activity in Victoria is centred in Melbourne.

Within this city are found the head offices in Australia of the three main commercial enterprises in the theatrical world. Together with a non-commercial Commonwealth organization, the Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust, based in Sydney, N.S.W., these managements are responsible for practically all the live theatre entertainment in Australia.

As live theatre in Melbourne is primarily commercial and not subsidized by the State Government, the entertainment produced in the theatres is usually for the general, as opposed to the specialized, public. It is conditioned by two particular factors: the requirements of the audience and competition.

The requirements of the audience over a large number of years have always centred on the same thing—the “star” system. The main diet of live theatre entertainment in Melbourne is no exception, and this refers to “vehicles” for performance as well as the performers. Good quality overseas importations are still sure of a good reception, whether of plays or players.

However, since 1956, when Ray Lawler’s Australian play “*Summer of the Seventeenth Doll*” was accepted on the large commercial circuit, a new source of entertainment was found possible: that which is made in Australia. “*The Doll*” has been followed by other local plays; even an overseas musical with an all-Australian cast enjoyed a successful Commonwealth tour.

Then there is competition. As the talking-picture in the early 1930’s had such a disastrous effect upon the growth of the live theatre in Australia, so television, introduced in Victoria in 1956, is claiming its victims, but the cinema, rather than the live theatre is now more the sufferer.

Television has helped to make audiences and entrepreneurs more aware of live theatre as an entertainment form in its own right. This could be a good thing, but it also makes for intolerance; very good productions do even better than before, but there is less room for the merely worthwhile and “different” which often join the fate of the bad in being complete financial failures.

In the following tables the capacities of Melbourne’s permanently operating live theatres are shown. These theatres are in two sections—the commercial and the non-commercial.

#### MELBOURNE—COMMERCIAL THEATRES

Theatre	Built	Renovated	Capacity			
			Stalls	Dress Circle	Upper Circle	Total
Comedy .. ..	1928	..	578	426	..	1,004
Her Majesty’s ..	1886	1934	748	418	497	1,663
Princess .. ..	1886	1934	744	322	607	1,673
Tivoli .. ..	1901	1956	660	322	486	1,468

In Melbourne there are at least three other permanently operating bodies which, though small, play an important part in keeping the live theatre in front of the public. They are listed below.

#### MELBOURNE—NON-COMMERCIAL THEATRES

Theatre	Built	Renovated	Capacity
Little .. ..	1956	..	404
National .. ..	..	Converted 1939	326
Union .. ..	1936	1957 and 1959	497

The Little Theatre Movement, which has been in existence since 1931, operates on a partly amateur, partly professional basis and presents a different play every month. These plays are often established overseas successes, but more unusual productions are attempted.

The National Theatre operates on a partly amateur, partly professional basis and presents opera, ballet and drama throughout the year.

The Union Theatre, University of Melbourne, works on an amateur basis for five months of the year, when it houses student drama, and then on a professional basis for the remaining seven months, when it houses a repertory company of professional actors. The choice of plays at the Union Theatre is extremely wide.

### *State Grants*

In the financial year 1957-58, a total grant of £40,000 was made by the State Government from the Cultural Fund. Of this amount, £8,000 was paid to each of the National Theatre Movement and the Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust.

## **Music**

Music occupies an important place in the life of Victoria and although this is mainly in the field of practical music performance and listening, recent years have seen an increased interest in composition by Victorian composers.

### *Choral*

In 1853, the Melbourne (now the Royal Melbourne) Philharmonic Society was founded and since then has provided choral music of a high order. In recent years it has enjoyed the constant support of the Victorian Symphony Orchestra. Several suburbs and specific choral societies have added their contribution to choral activity. Church music both at St. Paul's (Anglican) and St. Patrick's (Roman Catholic) Cathedrals is kept at a high level in the regular performance of church music of the great masters.

### *Orchestral*

Orchestral music was first performed in Melbourne during the Centennial Exhibition in 1888 when an orchestra conducted by Sir Frederick Cowen gave 241 concerts in six months. The leader, Herr Dierich, settled in Melbourne to teach, providing the nucleus of Australia's first stable orchestra (conducted by Marshall-Hall) in 1891. In 1906 Alberto Zelman founded the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra. Later, under the direction of Fritz Hart, this orchestra was merged with the University Conservatorium Orchestra under the name "Melbourne Symphony Orchestra". Following a grant by the State Government it was given its present name of "Victorian Symphony Orchestra" in 1949.

### *Australian Broadcasting Commission*

The Australian Broadcasting Commission assumed full financial responsibility for the administration of the orchestral concerts by agreement with the University of Melbourne in 1936. When the

Commission was formed in 1932, its orchestral resources in this State consisted of a salon orchestra suitable for the broadcasting of light musical programmes, with a nucleus of 24 players.

Between 1936 and 1949, when it took permanent status, the orchestra was brought up to a nucleus of 45 players—augmented for public performances. The Government subsidy enabled the A.B.C. to build up its basic full-time strength to 72 professional musicians.

The total number of subscribers has grown from 631 to 10,000, of whom 7,000 represent the four audiences to the adult subscription series, and 3,000 the two Youth Concert series.

Schoolchildren's free matinees were inaugurated in 1924 and played an equally significant part in initiating the Youth Concert series, catering exclusively for the 16–25 years age group, which were planned by the A.B.C. to bridge the gap between the public subscription concerts and the schools' orchestral concerts.

Another important A.B.C. activity that stemmed from Victoria, is the annual concerto and vocal competition which began as an enterprise of the Melbourne University Conservatorium in 1940, to aid the Red Cross and Comforts Funds. Associated with the Victorian Symphony Orchestra in a separate subscription series of four oratorio performances each year, is Australia's oldest existing choral body, the Royal Melbourne Philharmonic Society.

On tour within the State, the Victorian Orchestra provides each year an overall total of fourteen free schools' matinees, for which schoolchildren are often brought from 50 miles away by the Education Department. The Orchestra features regularly on ABV Channel 2, either in direct telecasts from Melbourne Town Hall concerts, or in special "live" performances from the A.B.C.'s television studios at Ripponlea, and plays on official occasions, such as Royal Visits and Moomba Festivals. It also joins with the National Theatre and Elizabethan Theatre Opera Trust in presenting the opera season.

Artists who have appeared for the A.B.C. include Sir Malcolm Sargent, who has made five visits ; Sir Thomas Beecham, who made a pre-war tour ; Otto Klemperer ; Sir John Barbirolli, Rafael Kubelik and Josef Krips, who each made return tours ; and the former resident conductors, Alceo Galliera, Juan Jose Castro, Walter Susskind and Kurt Woess.

Figures on some of its annual activities are indicative of the important function of the orchestra in the musical life of the community:—40 celebrity concerts in Melbourne; twelve celebrity concerts for youth audiences; six special orchestral concerts; four choral concerts with the Royal Melbourne Philharmonic Society, including religious oratoria; Victorian State, and in alternating years, Commonwealth concerto and vocal competition concert ; twenty free concerts for a total of 40,000 school children; eight free orchestral concerts—at either the Sidney Myer Music Bowl, the Olympic Stadium, or the Melbourne Town Hall.



### *Chamber Music*

Chamber Music is a feature of music in Melbourne. Several societies such as Musica Viva, Soirees Musicales and the Allegri Club have regular series of recitals by overseas and local chamber music groups. While solo recital by local artists is not common, the Australian Broadcasting Commission engages seasoned and young performers for recitals on their radio and television broadcasts.

### *Music in Education*

The curricula of both the Education Department and the private schools at primary and secondary levels provide for regular music training in class singing and music appreciation (and, to a certain extent, recorder, brass and orchestral groups), which is supplemented by broadcasts to schools by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Private tuition in instrumental music is a normal part of the private schools system. Although there is no registration for music teachers in the State, the standard of teaching is maintained by the number of graduates from the University Conservatorium of Music, many of whom have also had some years of overseas study. Since 1902 a system of examinations conducted by the Australian Music Examinations Board as well as by certain English examining bodies has provided an incentive to young musicians in both practical and theoretical music. The number of entrants in Victoria for A.M.E.B. examinations in 1959 was 12,173.

In 1891, as a result of an endowment by Mr. Francis Ormond, a Chair of Music was established at the Melbourne University. The first Ormond Professor was Professor G. W. L. Marshall-Hall. In 1894, a Conservatorium of Music was added. This departure from the general practice of English-speaking Universities has had an incalculable effect in securing a musical profession which enjoys a balance of practical and academic training.

In addition to diploma and degree course students, a considerable number of "single study" students attend the Conservatorium for private tuition in various forms of music. This branch of the Conservatorium's work is made possible by the presence of a large teaching staff.

The enrolments in 1959 were : Mus. Bac. 146, Diploma 32, Single Studies 290.

The Melba Conservatorium (Albert-street) also provides a diploma course mainly for singing students.

The only regular musical journal published in Victoria is "The Australian Musical News" founded in 1911 and recently renamed "Music and Dance".

In the field of opera, the Australian National Theatre Movement has a record of 25 years' continuous activity. Many productions have been given, some of a high standard, and numerous young singers have been given practical experience which would not have been available otherwise.

## Broadcasting

### Historical

As in other countries, broadcasting services in Australia had their beginnings in experiments—official, commercial and amateur. The first actual demonstration of transmission and reception by radio-telephony was carried out in Melbourne at the Aircraft Exhibition held in June and July, 1920.

Experimental transmission, principally by radio enthusiasts, developed gradually from 1920 to 1923, when the first proposals for regular services were put forward. A conference of companies interested in broadcasting was convened by the Postmaster-General in Melbourne on 24th May, 1923, to consider the whole matter.

The conference suggested what was known as the "sealed set" scheme, under which licences would be granted by the Postmaster-General for the establishment of stations maintained by the subscriptions of listeners using receivers capable of operating only on the frequency allocated to the stations to which the subscription was paid.

This proposal was approved by the Government in July, 1923; regulations were made under the *Wireless Telegraphy Act* 1905-1919 to provide for the grant of licences by the Postmaster-General for the establishment of stations as proposed by the conference.

In Victoria, station 3AR was established under these regulations by a licence granted to Associated Radio Company. The subscription payable by listeners to 3AR was £3 3s. per year. In addition, the company was required to collect a listener's fee on behalf of the Postmaster-General from each listener. Station 3AR, which was the first broadcasting station in Victoria, commenced operations on 26th January, 1924.

The "sealed set" scheme was not successful. Only 1,200 broadcast listeners' licences were issued in the Commonwealth under the regulations of 1923. New regulations were made under the *Wireless Telegraphy Act* in July, 1924, and, in contrast to the restrictive nature of the original system, they encouraged the introduction of alternative programmes by permitting the establishment, under licence from the Postmaster-General, of two classes of broadcasting stations. Under the 1924 regulations, listeners were permitted to receive the programme of any station.

These new regulations provided for class "A" stations and class "B" stations. The class "A" stations were licensed for a period of five years and received the main portion of their revenue from listeners' licence fees collected by the Postmaster-General's Department, the sum so collected being apportioned among the stations established in the respective States in which the revenue was collected. The broadcasting of advertisements by these stations, subject to certain conditions, was permitted for limited periods daily. The class "B" stations did not receive any revenue from listeners' licence fees, but were maintained by revenue received from the broadcasting of advertisements.

The public freely availed themselves of the new services. In the first year just over 20,000 listeners were licensed in Victoria, and by 1929, when the five year licence period of the class "A" stations ended, the total number of licences in Victoria had grown to 142,750.

Licences for class "A" stations under the regulations of 1924 were granted to 3AR and 3LO, which commenced operations on 13th October, 1924.

The first class "B" stations licensed in Victoria under the regulations of 1924 were 3UZ Melbourne, which commenced operations on 8th March, 1925, and 3DB Melbourne, which commenced operations on 21st February, 1927.

#### *Unified Control of Class "A" Service*

The next development in the broadcasting services followed the report of a Royal Commission appointed in January, 1927, to inquire into and report upon broadcasting matters. In the light of this report, the Government, on 24th July, 1928, decided to take over the class "A" stations and to establish a system under which the technical equipment of those stations would be owned and operated by the Post Office, and the provision of programmes left to experienced entrepreneurs under contract.

The operation of the class "A" stations, 3AR and 3LO in the case of Victoria, was assumed by the Post Office as their licences expired between January, 1929, and January, 1930, and a contract for the provision of programmes was let by the Government to a new organization, the Australian Broadcasting Company, for a period of three years ending on 30th June, 1932.

#### *Establishment of National Broadcasting Service*

Shortly before the expiration of the contract with the Australian Broadcasting Company, the Government decided to establish a National Broadcasting Service and the *Australian Broadcasting Commission Act 1932*, was passed by Parliament in May, 1932, providing for the establishment of the Australian Broadcasting Commission. The Commission replaced the Australian Broadcasting Company as the programme authority for the National Broadcasting Service. The technical services of the National Broadcasting Service (previously the class "A" stations) remained the responsibility of the Post Office, which was also required to provide the programme transmission lines for the relaying of programmes between the States and between the studios in the capital cities and the regional stations.

#### *Progress of Commercial Stations*

Co-incidental with the development of the National Broadcasting Service, substantial progress was made with the expansion of the service provided by class "B" stations (known as Commercial Broadcasting Stations since 1929), whose activities were not affected by the Act of 1932. Licences for these stations continued to be issued by the Postmaster-General in accordance with conditions prescribed in the regulations, made under the *Wireless Telegraphy Act 1905-1919*. By

1932, there were 43 commercial stations in operation in Victoria. A statement of broadcast listeners' licences in force in Victoria since the inception of broadcasting is shown below:—

VICTORIA—BROADCAST LISTENERS' LICENCES

Year							Number of Listeners' Licences at 30th June
1924	..	..	..	..	..	..	187
1930	..	..	..	..	..	..	140,072
1940	..	..	..	..	..	..	348,264
1950	..	..	..	..	..	..	505,078
1955	..	..	..	..	..	..	549,690
1956	..	..	..	..	..	..	554,339
1957	..	..	..	..	..	..	554,909
1958	..	..	..	..	..	..	557,960
1959	..	..	..	..	..	..	605,340

*Establishment of Australian Broadcasting Control Board*

In 1948 the Government, in view of the remarkable progress which had been made since the introduction of broadcasting in the Commonwealth, and the great developments which had occurred in overseas countries in broadcasting and television techniques, decided to establish the Australian Broadcasting Control Board. The main functions of the Board, which was constituted under the *Broadcasting Act 1948*, are the planning of the broadcasting services and ensuring the provision of adequate programmes. The Act also prescribes other functions of the Board for the general control and administration of the broadcasting and television services.

**Television**

The Government approved the introduction of television into Australia following a report of a Royal Commission on the matter submitted in September, 1954. The Government decided that television should be introduced gradually, commencing with one national and two commercial stations in both Sydney and Melbourne.

National station ABV Melbourne, for which the transmission facilities are provided by the Post Office and the programmes by the Australian Broadcasting Commission, commenced operations on 18th November, 1956.

Following a public inquiry by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board into applications for commercial television stations, licences were granted to General Television Corporation Pty. Ltd. (station GTV Melbourne) and Herald Sun T.V. Pty. Ltd. (station HSV Melbourne). Station GTV commenced operations on 19th January, 1957, and station HSV on 4th November, 1956.

On 30th April, 1959, the Government decided that television services should be extended to twelve major country and provincial areas and applications for licences for commercial television stations in such areas, closing on 30th September, 1959, were invited by the Postmaster-General.

Television has quickly established itself as a force in the lives of Victorians, as is indicated by the following figures of television viewers' licences in force in the State at half-yearly periods since the services commenced:—

30th June, 1957	..	..	44,986
31st December, 1957	..	..	91,922
30th June, 1958	..	..	147,721
31st December, 1958	..	..	222,172
30th June, 1959	..	..	270,073
31st December, 1959	..	..	307,950

The weekly hours of operation of the three Victorian stations at 31st October, 1959, were as follows:—

ABV	..	..	53
GTV	..	..	67½
HSV	..	..	60½

### The Press

With a population of 2,842,903 (31st December, 1959) in an area of only 87,884 square miles, Victoria is the most closely settled State in the Commonwealth, an important factor in the remarkable strength and variety of its newspapers and the publishing industry generally.

The years between 1835, when Melbourne became the colony's first major settlement, and the end of the century were the formative period of the press. It was filled with political upheavals, economic strains, good fortune and vicissitude that determined the fate of the innumerable newspapers and other journals that came and went.

Only a few of the early newspapers had survived when Federation came in 1901. Some of these have since disappeared but their places have been taken by others more progressive and more stable financially.

Not only in the metropolis, but in the provinces and their hinterland areas, several historical circumstances have governed the rise and fall of Victorian newspapers.

First came an increase in the rate of immigration from Great Britain and from Victoria's neighboring colonies, boosted still further by the discovery of gold in the 1850's, causing a demand for news of home lands and places where migrants had gathered interests or had settled temporarily while in transit to Victoria.

Unlike New South Wales, where the first news sheets were official gazettes restricted to governmental announcements by a military regime, the first Victorian newspapers enjoyed freedom from dictation and censorship, and freedom to publish what they wished—a freedom that made the existence and continuity of some of them precarious and unpredictable.

Establishment of urban and rural trade and industries, as pockets of shifting population became more settled and defined as orderly communities, resulted in a widening field of readers and advertisers, particularly when roads and transport facilities improved and branched out through the colony.

The advent of free and compulsory education in the 1880's gave encouragement to popular reading. Newspapers broadened their content to cater for rapidly diversifying sectional and individual needs and interests, a development reflected also in the growth and nature of advertising. Improvements in printing plants and techniques, developed overseas, were not long in reaching the Australian States, now enjoying self-government.

The biggest technical advance of the period was the invention of the linotype (type-setting machine) by Ottmar Mergenthaler in America in 1886. This was followed two years later by the invention of the rotary printing press in the Times office, London. Newspapers which hitherto had relied entirely on hand-set type and primitive flatbed printing machines were now able to speed up production to cope with growing circulations.

The bursting of the great land boom in the early 1890's—comparable in its effects with the depression of the early 1930's—impoverished many people and closed even banks and hitherto thriving businesses. It was a setback to the State and, inevitably, its newspapers, but by 1900 stability had returned and the press emerged into an era of steady development.

The great strides made by science, education, and social welfare generally since 1900 have given the press of Victoria, as elsewhere, a like momentum as a vital force in the community. Journalism has been conditioned more to the needs, moods, and interests of the people and the newspapers have been able to withstand the successive challenges of the screen, radio, and television. Predictions that these challenges would whittle the revenues of newspapers and lessen their impact as a medium of communication have not been fulfilled, in Victoria or anywhere else. Changes in format, the removal of practically all advertising from front pages to make way for the better presentation of news, and particularly the elaboration of pictorial content, have been big factors in holding circulation and extending it.

Although Victoria is so closely settled, newspaper circulation is still greatest in Greater Melbourne where most of the population is situated, but city newspapers, taking advantage of improved air and other transport facilities, are penetrating more and more into remoter Victorian areas, across the borders into neighboring States and into the Tasmanian island. This penetration has in no way sapped the strength of the provincial and country press, though in the major centres of Geelong, Ballarat, and Bendigo old-established papers are now without the competition in the local field they had 40 years ago.

The scope for news and advertising with purely local impact has increased rather than diminished, due mainly to retention and natural increase of population in areas where primary industries have flourished and advent of population where new industries have sprung up, such as in the Yallourn and Morwell brown coal and power supply areas.

Since the Second World War there has been an overall improvement in the service, content, and appearance of Victorian publications of all kinds. The whole printing industry has been re-equipped gradually with the most modern and efficient letterpress and pictorial plant, in the metropolis particularly but also in other regions where needs have demanded and resources permitted costly modernization.

Mainly because costs of modern plant, basic materials such as newsprint, and labor have risen steeply since 1939, few Victorian newspapers are now wholly owned or controlled by family groups or individuals. Rationalization of policies, management and services has given the industry generally a sounder financial basis, and made it an attractive field of investment. There has been no complete or accurate assessment of the amount of public money invested, but it runs into millions. The return to shareholders is high. Sales of newspapers, books and the like in Victoria in 1956-57 alone reached £21,500,000, of which £16,066,000 was spent in metropolitan Melbourne.

Competition, where it exists, has become more orderly, to the benefit of shareholders and employees. In January, 1957, there was a setback when the *Argus*, then financed by its London controllers, ceased publication.

At the turn of the century Melbourne had three major daily newspapers—the *Herald*, founded in 1840, the *Argus* (1846) and the *Age* (1854)—each of which had weekly subsidiaries circulating in pastoral, agricultural and other rural areas—respectively, the *Weekly Times*, the *Australasian* and the *Leader*. These were the survivors of sink-or-swim conditions that characterized the whole Victorian era of the Press.

The first newspaper, produced by John Pascoe Fawkner on 1st January, 1838, was the *Melbourne Advertiser*, a handwritten weekly of 30 copies. It was suppressed after seventeen issues, because Fawkner, though he soon got an old fount of type, had no licence to print. Then came the *Port Phillip Gazette* in October, 1838—a four-page weekly put out by a Sydney printer, Thomas Stroude, and a young journalist, George Arden. It lasted only four years. Obtaining a licence, Fawkner resumed publication on 6th February, 1839, re-naming his paper the *Port Phillip Patriot and Melbourne Advertiser*. It became Melbourne's first daily. Known later as the *Daily News*, it was absorbed in 1852 by the *Argus*, which had been launched on 14th June, 1846, by William Kerr. On 3rd January, 1840, came the *Port Phillip Herald*, established mainly by George Cavenagh, formerly of Sydney. William Kerr was editor until 1841, when he left to bring

out the first directory to be printed in Melbourne, and later the *Argus*. The *Port Phillip Herald* became the *Melbourne Morning Herald* in January, 1849, and the *Herald* in 1855. There followed twenty years of struggle during which, for two years, it was reduced to bi-weekly publication. By 1869 it had found stability as an evening daily and survives to-day as the only evening paper in Melbourne.

The other evening papers which ceased publication were the *Evening News* (1862-63); *Evening Tribune* (1874); *Evening Mail* (the second paper to carry the name, which was brought out by the *Argus* in 1881 as a ½d. paper); *Daily News* (1885); *Evening Standard*, which was a serious challenger to the *Herald* between April, 1889, and October, 1894, when the *Herald* acquired it; and another *Evening News* (August, 1895, to May, 1896). Other journals were later acquired by the *Herald*, notably *The World* in June, 1885, and the *Weekly Times*, which had first appeared in 1869.

Meanwhile, the *Argus* and the *Age* were dominating the morning field, mouthpieces, respectively, of the free trade and protectionist elements in bitter political feuds that preceded and followed Federation and the enactment of Federal tariff laws. Of these, only the *Age*, published by David Syme and Co. Ltd., survives to-day. Until 1957 it published a weekly country journal, the *Leader*. The first number of the *Age* was published on 17th October, 1854, the sponsors and owners being Francis Cooke and Co., general merchants and stock owners. The members of this firm credited with the founding of the paper were the brothers John and Henry Cooke, the latter being manager. In June, 1856, the *Age* was purchased by Mr. Ebenezer Syme, and in September of that year he took his brother, Mr. David Syme, into partnership under the firm name of E. and D. Syme. On the death of Mr. Ebenezer Syme in 1860, Mr. David Syme undertook the sole responsibility of the *Age* and remained in control until his death in 1908. David Syme has gone into history as the "father of protection". The *Age* passed into the possession of his five sons in trust. In June, 1948, the *Age* was formed into a public company, the bulk of the ordinary shares remaining with the Syme family, with Mr. O. J. Syme (the only surviving son of the late David Syme) taking over the position of Chairman of Directors. The *Age* is an independent liberal paper and is the only major Australian newspaper not part of a newspaper group. The company has interests in Melbourne radio stations and in General Television Corporation Pty. Ltd.

Following a succession of *Herald* proprietorships since 1840, the *Herald* and *Weekly Times* Ltd. was incorporated as a public company in 1902. It has investments in Brisbane and Adelaide newspaper companies, but its publishing, radio, and television activities are restricted to Melbourne. In the past 40 years it has expanded and survived two further challengers—the *Evening Sun*, which lasted from 4th April, 1923 to 25th April, 1925, and the *Star* in the 1930's. In June, 1925, the *Herald* company took over the *Sun News-Pictorial*, Australia's first tabloid newspaper, from the Sydney *Sun* interests which had launched it in September, 1922, to pave the way for the ill-fated



*Evening Sun*. In 1927 the company bought out the two-year-old *Morning Post*, which had been started by the Victoria Country Party, and merged it with the *Sun News-Pictorial*.

Apart from the three major metropolitan newspapers, Melbourne is also served by a strong and growing suburban press, spread over nearly 50 suburbs and reaching more than 300,000 householders with weekly publications concentrating on purely local news.

Melbourne, too, is the publishing centre for a wide variety of journals sponsored by large commercial, retail and industrial establishments, by unions and associations.

With the influx of migrants, the number of foreign-language publications has grown considerably. There are about 30 denominational journals in the religious field; 60 devoted to trade and commerce; nearly 30 to stock, farm and garden interests and many others of a scientific, educational, technical and professional nature.

The well-equipped provincial and country press—covering more than 130 cities and towns—ranges from dailies with large circulations to weekly and bi-weekly papers serving small communities.

Most of the material published in Victorian newspapers is gathered by staff reporters and photographers and supplemented, in the bigger organizations, by special writers. A considerable bulk of the material is syndicated throughout Australia. The Victoria District of the Australian Journalists' Association has nearly 1,200 members, spread over metropolitan, provincial and country papers, radio and television news staffs, the rapidly growing public relations services, *Hansard* records and other diverse activities closely associated with the publishing industry. Where metropolitan and national news is not exchanged by associated papers throughout Australia, the gap is filled by Australian United Press, an agency that supplies provincial and country newspapers particularly.

Factual news from overseas reaches the press mainly through Australian Associated Press—Reuter agencies scattered through the news centres of the world. This is supplemented by commentaries and general articles that come from special writers maintained by metropolitan papers in London, New York, Paris, Rome, and other capitals.

Overseas pictures come mainly from big photographic syndicating services that have their own cameramen, and also have exchange links with leading newspapers everywhere.

Growth of display, national and specialized advertising has led to a big increase in the number of activities of Victorian advertising agencies which maintain staffs of copy writers and commercial artists whose contribution to press content and presentation is now as distinctive as the advertising revenue they represent is vital.

**Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne\***

Very shortly after the foundation of Melbourne, strong pressure was brought to bear upon the administration of the Colony for the foundation of a Botanic Gardens near the town itself.

This was accomplished in the year 1846 when Superintendent C. J. La Trobe reserved a site of five acres for the purpose at what is now the intersection of Anderson-street and Alexandra-avenue, South Yarra. He also appointed John Arthur, a trained landscape gardener from Scotland, as the first Superintendent of the Gardens. Arthur fenced in these five acres, and immediately planted out the area in lawns, trees, and shrubs, and so successful were his efforts that within a few months La Trobe held a vice-regal garden party there. Some of the original trees planted by Arthur survive to the present day. From this very humble beginning sprang the Royal Botanic Gardens as we know them today.

Successive Directors, notably Baron von Mueller and William Guilfoyle, added more land to this area, at the same time developing the site scientifically and artistically, and finally winning world recognition. To William Guilfoyle, Director from 1873 to 1909, must be given the greatest credit for the detailed landscaping of lawns, shrubs, and lakes which have made the gardens the most beautiful in Australia.

The Royal Botanic Gardens, which are situated less than one mile from the centre of the city proper, now occupy an area of approximately 88 acres, of which 10 acres are lakes, 35 acres lawns and 43 acres gardens. The lakes, three in number, are at different levels, and house many species of native birds, which breed on the islands in the lakes. The largest lake was originally part of the River Yarra system, but in the late 1890's, when the course of the river was straightened, the area cut off became an artificial lake with underwater access to the river. This lake is up to twenty feet deep in parts, and contains numerous specimens of eels and the large Singapore Carp.

The Nymphaea lake, near Birdwood-avenue, is an artificial lake which now grows a large number of varieties of beautiful water lilies.

The gardens proper fulfil three main functions :—

- (1) They provide a classical example of landscape gardening, possibly the finest in the world;
- (2) they provide for the people of Melbourne and example of the best types of trees and shrubs suitable for growing in such an environment; and
- (3) they provide an area where new shrubs and trees can be tested for their suitability for Victorian conditions.

In all, the Royal Botanic Gardens in Melbourne contain over 12,000 species of plants, of which there are some 30,000 individual specimens. These are all labelled with botanical name, common name, botanical family and country of origin.

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\* With which is associated the National Herbarium of Victoria.

Numerous memorial trees have been planted throughout the gardens by distinguished persons, the Hopetoun Lawn near Government House containing a number of trees planted by members of the Royal Family, including Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra of Kent, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, and Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. Of recent years, trees have also been planted by the Prime Ministers of Great Britain and Canada, and the Governor-General of Australia. The gardens received Royal Assent on 25th June, 1958, for the use of the title "Royal Botanic Gardens".

Associated with the Royal Botanic Gardens is the National Herbarium of Victoria, a scientific institution in which is housed the largest herbarium collection of plants in Australia—approximately 1½ million specimens from all parts of the world. It was founded in the year 1857 by Baron Ferdinand von Mueller, the first Government Botanist, and now contains his world-famous collection of Australian plant specimens, including over 2,000 types. It also houses some important historical material, notably plant specimens collected by Banks and Solander during Captain Cook's voyage to Australia in 1770, while its library collection of early botanical works is one of the most important in Australia.

Both the Royal Botanic Gardens and the National Herbarium of Victoria are State-controlled organizations, being administered by the Department of Crown Lands and Survey.

#### Further References

*Guide Book of the Gardens.*

Crosbie Morrison—*Melbourne's Garden.*

#### National Parks

##### *National Parks Act*

Prior to 1956, national parks in Victoria were administered by the Lands Department, with Committees of Management responsible for day-to-day control. Among the earliest reservations made in Victoria was Tower Hill, an extinct volcano near Warrnambool, which was first reserved in 1878 and covered by the Tower Hill National Park Act in 1892. Fern Tree Gully National Park was first reserved in 1882; later came Wilson's Promontory (1898), Mt. Buffalo (1898), Bulga Park (1904), Tarra Valley (1909), Wyperfeld and Mallacoota Inlet (1909), Lind Park (1926), Sperm Whale Head (1927), Alfred Park (1928), Wingan Inlet (1929) and Churchill (1930). When the National Parks Act was passed in 1906, all of these parks except Tower Hill were included in the Schedule to the Act. Fraser National Park was added in 1957.

##### *National Parks Authority*

With the passing of the National Parks Act, there was established a National Parks Authority consisting of a Chairman, a full-time Director and nine other members. These included the Secretary for Lands, the Chairman of the Forests Commission of Victoria, the

Secretary for Public Works, the Chairman of the Soil Conservation Authority, the Director of Fisheries and Game, along with two members representing groups of organizations interested in national parks, a representative of the Victorian Ski Association and a representative of the Victorian Government Tourist Bureau.

By virtue of its composition, the Authority is able to tackle problems of national parks' control through the expert knowledge and training of its members. Sub-committees of the Authority handle such basic matters as fire protection, fauna protection, works programmes, policy, &c.

#### *Objects of the Act*

The objects of the Act are as follows :—

- (1) To provide for the establishment and control of national parks ;
- (2) to protect and preserve indigenous plant and animal wild life and features of special scenic, scientific, or historical interest in national parks ;
- (3) to maintain the existing environment of national parks; and
- (4) to provide for the education and enjoyment of visitors to national parks and to encourage and control such visitors.

#### *Committees of Management*

Most national parks are controlled by a committee of management, as formerly, but such committees are now responsible to the Authority. The committees submit work programmes for the development of the parks to the Authority, which allocates finance and exercises over-all control through regulations. There is close liaison between the Authority and the committees. There are no committees of management for Lind, Alfred and Wingan Inlet National Parks.

#### *National Parks*

- (1) *Wyperfeld National Park*, 139,760 acres in extent, is a tract of typical Mallee country in north-western Victoria, consisting of undulating sand hills covered with characteristic Mallee vegetation. It is the home of many parrots, emus, kangaroos and the Lowan (Mallee fowl). A ranger was appointed in 1958.
- (2) *Kinglake National Park*, 14,079 acres in area, consists of magnificently timbered spurs and heavily wooded valleys on the southern slopes of the Plenty Ranges in the Shires of Whittlesea and Eltham. The Park is the home of many native fauna, including kangaroos, wallabies and lyrebirds. During the past two years, roads have been improved and tourist amenities have been provided. A ranger was appointed in 1957.

- (3) *Fern Tree Gully National Park*, 927 acres in area, consists mainly of hilly country well timbered, with fern gullies, and is situated in the Dandenong Ranges 25 miles east of Melbourne. It contains many native fauna including wallabies, wombats, possums and lyrebirds. The Park has a ranger and an assistant, and is provided with tourist amenities which serve some 60 to 70 thousand visitors each year.
- (4) *Wilson's Promontory National Park*, 102,379 acres in area, is the most southerly land mass on the Australian continent. The Promontory has a coast line of 80 miles of magnificent scenery, the backbone being mountainous. Over 600 species of native plants were originally found in the Park, but bushfires have severely damaged the flora and fauna. The camping village has its own store, butcher's shop (with deep-freeze facilities), a cafe, a petrol bowser and a post office. These services are operated privately under the control of the committee. The Tidal River camp is provided with sewered toilets, laundries and hot and cold showers. The Park staff consists of the ranger and his assistants, along with a maintenance tradesman and an assistant. Nearly 28,000 persons visited the Park in the year ended 30th June, 1959, mostly for camping purposes.
- (5) *Mount Buffalo National Park*, 27,280 acres in area, is a western outpost of the Australian Alps and consists of a plateau ranging in elevation from 4,000 to 5,600 feet. Mount Buffalo is a very popular winter tourist resort, and one of the best summer resorts in Australia. The flora and fauna (mostly birds, including the lyrebird) are extensive.

The Chalet, which is situated on land in the Park, is controlled by the Victorian Railways Department, and affords accommodation for 180 guests. It is estimated that approximately 36,000 people visited the Park during the year ended 30th June, 1959.
- (6) *Sperm Whale Head (The Lakes) National Park*, 4,997 acres in area, consists of sand dune country running in a narrow strip on the Sperm Whale Head Peninsula, between Lake Victoria and Lake Reeve, in the Gippsland Lakes system. There is an interesting range of flora, including the *Throptomene miqueliana*, and a wide range of fauna, including emus, robins, grass-parrots and kangaroos.
- (7) *Lind Park*, 2,882 acres ; and
- (8) *Alfred Park*, 5,406 acres, consist of Gippsland vegetation along the Princes Highway in eastern Victoria. To date there has been no development in these areas.

- (9) *Wingan Inlet National Park*, 4,730 acres, marks the first landing in Victoria of the redoubtable George Bass during his voyage from Sydney to Westernport in 1797-1798.
- (10) *Mallacoota Inlet National Park*, 11,225 acres in extent, consists of a strip 60 chains deep around the Mallacoota Inlet in far-eastern Victoria. It is mostly heavily timbered with an attractive range of flora and fauna.
- (11) *Tarra Valley National Park*, 200 acres, contains many spectacular ferns and eucalypts, sassafras and beech trees, blackwood, hazel and musk, along with a wide range of fungi. Many birds, including robins, whipbirds and lyrebirds, reside there.
- (12) *Bulga National Park*, 91 acres, consists of a magnificent fern gully at the head of Mack's Creek in the Strzelecki Ranges, and is rich in tall tree-ferns, majestic mountain ash, sassafras, myrtle, beech and other species of trees and plants. Lyrebirds abound in this Park.
- (13) *Churchill National Park*, 477 acres, consists of undulating bush country. It is situated only 18 miles to the east of Melbourne.
- (14) *Fraser National Park*, 6,600 acres, has a shore-line of fourteen miles along the Eildon Reservoir, 80 miles to the north-east of Melbourne.

### Finance

The Government allocation for works in national parks for the three years since the Authority was formed are as follows :—

1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
£ 20,000	£ 35,000	£ 45,000

## Education

### Victorian Education Department

#### Historical

Victoria has a dual system of education—State and Church—the origins of which are historical and derive in large measure from the 1872 Education Act. This legislation crystallized growing public feeling in the creation of the present Education Department responsible for the provision of free, compulsory, and secular education for all who desired it between the compulsory ages of six and fourteen. At the same time, Church authorities responsible for the then existing Church schools were permitted to, and did retain, an independent system which has grown side by side with the more rapidly expanding State system. In Victorian schools in 1959, there were some 550,000 pupils, of whom a little more than 400,000 were attending schools of all types of the Victorian Education Department; the remaining 150,000 attended Church and independent schools.

No picture of the Victorian Education Department is complete without some understanding of its historical antecedents and necessarily close relationship with the growth of the State.

From early attempts to provide elementary education for all by the Denominational and later National Schools Board, there evolved the bases of the present centralized system of State education. It is reasonable to assume that the important 1872 Act was not unrelated to similar movements in England and elsewhere. Education was emerging as a right, and not a privilege. Such a transition in post-primary education did not occur until this century. Centralized administration and development of our present Education Department is related to geographical, agricultural, industrial, and political factors. Local bodies were unable to provide the education, or other services, being demanded by the 1860's. It was therefore to the State Government that the people turned. That the centralized system, with a present increasing measure of local interest and support, has remained, is a reflection of the pattern of State development.

It has been said that the 1872 Education Act established the bases of our present elementary or primary education with training in basic subjects as the chief aim for children, the majority of whom were to leave school at fourteen. Only those able to afford the fees of private schools, or obtain the rare scholarship awarded by the State, were able to proceed to secondary or University education. It was not until 1910 that this privilege was extended to the State system, when legislative authority was given by the Act of that year for the State to enter the field of secondary and technical education. A considerable amount of senior technical education related to mining and engineering had been available in the technical school and schools of mines established in the latter half of the 19th Century with Government aid.

The year 1910, however, marked the beginning of a period of post-primary education under State aegis. The Report of the Fink Commission on Technical Education (1901) brought further public attention to the problems of providing higher technical education. In 1905, the Director of Education established the first Victorian High School, Melbourne Continuation School, ostensibly to train future teachers. Today, Melbourne High School, and its partner, Mac-Robertson's Girl's High School stand as outstanding examples of a new age of education—secondary, and therefore, tertiary educational opportunity for all.

This century has seen the development of a State-wide system of schools and teaching services. The last decade, in particular, witnessed a doubling of school enrolments, and an even greater increase in the number of teachers. Today, too, more than 80 per cent. of children are remaining at school beyond the compulsory age of fourteen. In 1946, some 200,000 children attended Departmental schools. There were approximately 7,800 teachers and teachers in training. To-day the students number 400,000 and the teachers and teachers in training 21,500. Of this latter number 5,100 are students in training

at one of the many teachers' colleges established and extended during the past twelve years. No longer are teachers left to the chances of unorganized training. Eight primary, two secondary, one technical, and one special (for teachers of the deaf) teachers' colleges, provide courses of from two to five years' duration, to meet the increasing demand for highly skilled teachers, and the even more significant demand for higher education. The present pressures and demands are upon the insufficient numbers of secondary and technical schools and teachers. An important factor in the present scheme of teacher-training is the provision of generous living allowances to all, and hostel accommodation for nearly 30 per cent. of students.

The building of new schools to meet the demands for education has created serious financial problems. Numbers of schools alone do not reveal the costs of building and maintaining schools. Today, there are some 1900 primary schools, (of which approximately 50 per cent. are one-teacher rural schools), 135 high schools and some 70 technical schools. In addition, there are some 60 secondary classes and schools attached to primary schools. New post-primary schools are being opened at the rate of approximately fifteen per year—largely in emergency accommodation to meet enrolments which are outstripping building rates. Costs of schools are increasing. The average primary school for 500 pupils costs some £50,000; a secondary or technical school for a similar enrolment, £185,000. A changing pattern of education is now emerging from primary to post-primary, from general to special—in every phase reflected in rising costs of training, equipment and building. The Victorian Education Department's operations now absorb approximately 25 per cent. of the State's revenue—education has become the State's biggest undertaking.

#### *Recent Special Features and Developments*

- (1) *Census Enrolments*—An indication of the development in education during the post-war period is given by the increase in census enrolments. Between 1948 and 1959 primary school enrolments increased from 166,000 to 292,000, an increase of 76 per cent., whilst junior technical and secondary school enrolments grew from 46,000 to 112,000, an increase of almost 150 per cent.
- (2) *Number of Teachers*—In the same period the number of teachers in primary, secondary, and technical schools (including temporary teachers) increased by about 136 per cent., from 8,900 to approximately 21,000.
- (3) *Teachers' Tribunal*—The *Teaching Service Act* 1946 created the Independent Teachers' Tribunal of three members responsible for determining the salaries, wages, terms and conditions of work of teachers and professional officers of the Education Department; numbers of teachers in various classifications; appeals of teachers; disciplinary hearings; appointments and dismissals of teachers; and other matters affecting the teaching service. This Act also removed the teaching service from the Public Service and the jurisdiction of the Public Service Act.



- (4) *Teachers' Colleges*—Since 1945 four new primary teachers' colleges, a secondary teachers' college, a domestic arts teachers' college (secondary), a technical teachers' college, and a special teachers' college for teachers of the deaf (Glendonald) have been established, with living allowances paid to teachers. A wide range of full-time and part-time courses and hostel accommodation for some 1,400 students has been established. New courses for specialist teachers and additional courses for secondary and technical teachers have been established.
- (5) *Buildings*—The amount spent on capital works has increased by more than 400 per cent. in the past fourteen years. To achieve speed of construction and economy, light timber and pre-fabricated construction have been largely adopted to standard plans. In recent years some 800 class-rooms per year have been added to accommodation. New schools provide for specialist rooms, special heating and lighting arrangements, and equipment for modern teaching.
- (6) *School Transport*—With consolidation at some 28 primary schools and the building of many secondary and technical schools in country centres, school transport costing £2,000,000 per annum transports thousands of children to centralized primary and post-primary schools. Higher education is now available to all. Many country schools have more than 50 per cent. of their pupils as bus travellers.
- (7) *Teacher Training*—Since 1948, the number of students in training has increased from 893 to the present number of 5,100. Annual losses of teachers due to resignations, retirements, &c., total some 700. Married women may, since 1956, remain as permanent members of the teaching service.
- (8) *Scholarships and Bursaries*—Scholarships and bursaries, as well as studentships, have been substantially increased and now attract many recruits to the teaching service and to higher education.

### **Salient Features of Contemporary State Education**

#### **1. Types of Schools**

##### **(a) Primary:—**

- (i) Normal—for Grades I to VI;
- (ii) Consolidated—for Grades I to VI and special post-primary courses of four years in rural areas;
- (iii) Special Schools—for handicapped children, and pupils in institutions;
- (iv) Special Classes—for remedial works;
- (v) Correspondence School—correspondence classes for primary and secondary pupils and teachers.

*(b) Secondary:—*

- (i) High Schools—six years post-primary school to University entrance;
- (ii) Girls' Schools—five years of post-primary school;
- (iii) Higher Elementary Schools—four years of post-primary school;
- (iv) Central Schools and Classes—two years of post-primary school.

*(c) Technical:—*

- (i) Junior Technical—four years of post-primary school;
- (ii) Senior Technical—four years of post-junior Technical school.

*2. Special Services*

Special Services are maintained and extended through officers and staffs in the following fields:—

- (i) Library Services
- (ii) Visual Aids Department
- (iii) Music and Speechcraft
- (iv) Physical Education
- (v) Art
- (vi) Forestry
- (vii) Publications (Including certain texts)
- (viii) Survey and Planning (School sites, Teachers' Colleges, &c.)
- (ix) Curriculum and Research (Revision of certain curricula)
- (x) A.B.C. Liaison
- (xi) Welfare (Teachers' accommodation)
- (xii) Domestic Arts (Primary)
- (xiii) Psychology and Guidance Services.

In addition, the State Schools' Nursery provides valuable instruction for teachers and pupils, and supplies of plants to schools.

The School Medical and Dental Services provide inspection and guidance to pupils throughout the State (see pages. 218–220). Other school activities such as the Gould League of Bird Lovers and Red Cross are fostered and assisted by teachers.

*3. Examinations*

An increasing number of Secondary Schools are providing Class A, or internal examinations, for the University Intermediate and Leaving Certificates. In addition, the Department provides its own Intermediate

Certificate for consolidated and girls' schools, and Leaving Certificate for the latter. Teachers may obtain qualifications by in-service courses.

#### 4. Teachers

Rights of teachers for promotion and transfer have been greatly improved. Teachers' residences and flats for women teachers have been provided in increasing numbers in recent years.

Further details of the State Education system, including particulars of subjects taught and facilities provided, were given in the Year Book 1954-1958, pages 317 to 332.

### Primary and Secondary Schools

Particulars of the number of State schools, teachers and pupils for the years 1955 to 1959 are shown in the following tables.

The Correspondence School, which serves both primary and secondary pupils, has not been counted in either of the two following tables. However, Correspondence School teachers have been included in the numbers of teachers according to whether they were primary or secondary division classification. The number of correspondence pupils has been included only in the School census enrolments.

Particulars of Primary Schools include Post Primary Classes in Consolidated, Group, and Central Schools.

### VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS : ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE

Year Ended 31st December—	Number of Schools at End of Year	Number of Teachers at End of Year*	Number of Pupils		
			Enrolled during Year	In Average Attendance	Census Enrolment†
1955.. ..	1,887	8,485	288,619	223,306	248,803
1956.. ..	1,892	9,170	299,374	237,272	260,232
1957.. ..	1,908	9,946	312,468	244,113	272,666
1958.. ..	1,918	11,089	325,525	263,114	286,351
1959.. ..	1,927	11,960	334,159	271,105	291,967

\* Including student teachers, but excluding teachers temporarily employed, the number of whom was 2,107 in 1955, 1,945 in 1956, 1,443 in 1957, 1,573 in 1958, and 1,344 in 1959.

† At 1st August in each year.

**VICTORIA—STATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS : ENROLMENT  
AND ATTENDANCE**

Year Ended 31st December—	Number of Schools at End of Year	Number of Teachers at End of Year*	Number of Pupils		
			Enrolled during Year	In Average Attendance	Census Enrolment†
1955.. ..	198	2,651	76,327	66,025	71,167
1956.. ..	209	2,882	83,650	72,197	78,421
1957.. ..	222	3,339	93,148	79,266	87,910
1958.. ..	233	3,681	103,202	89,142	97,566
1959.. ..	255	4,220	118,259	103,544	111,995

\* Figures given are at 30th June for the years 1955 to 1957, and at 30th September for 1958 and 1959. They include student teachers, but exclude teachers temporarily employed, the number of whom was 879 in 1955, 1,005 in 1956, 924 in 1957, 1,166 in 1958, and 1,402 in 1959.

They also exclude teachers in Junior Technical Schools.

† At 1st August in each year.

**VICTORIA—STATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS : CLASS OF  
SCHOOL : ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE**

Class of School	Year	Number of Schools	Number of Pupils		
			Enrolled during Year	In Average Attendance	Census Enrolment*
Central Schools and Classes†	1958	25	4,665	4,108	4,364
	1959	23	4,625	4,019	4,360
Higher Elementary Schools†	1958	26	3,134	2,626	2,726
	1959	25	3,032	2,606	2,658
Girls' Secondary Schools ..	1958	15	5,731	4,924	7,292
	1959	15	6,314	5,418	5,787
Junior Technical Schools‡	1958	48	27,480	23,712	27,048
	1959	57	31,524	27,730	30,573
District High Schools ..	1958	119	62,192	53,772	56,136
	1959	135	72,764	63,771	68,617
Total .. ..	1958	233	103,202	89,142	97,566
	1959	255	118,259	103,544	111,995

\* At 1st August in both years.

† Central Schools and Higher Elementary Schools are not independent establishments ; they are worked in conjunction with Primary Schools.

‡ Junior Technical Schools are worked in conjunction with Technical Schools.

The following table shows the number of pupils enrolled at Census date, 1st August, in the various classes of State Schools (Senior Technical Schools excepted), by age groups for the years 1958 and 1959.

Full and part-time correspondence pupils are included in the enrolments shown for the various classes of schools. These pupils numbered 688 Primary and 1087 Secondary in 1958, and 655 Primary and 1,619 Secondary in 1959.

Ages of pupils at Census date refer to age last birthday.

**VICTORIA—CENSUS ENROLMENTS OF STATE SCHOOL  
PUPILS BY AGE GROUPS AND CLASS OF SCHOOL**

Class of School	Year	Under Six Years	From Six to Fourteen Years	Over Fourteen Years	Total
Primary .. .. .	1958	34,893	249,309	229	284,431
	1959	35,962	253,810	255	290,027
Central School (Post Primary) ..	1958	..	417	30	447
	1959	..	352	40	392
Consolidated and Group School (Post Primary) .. .. .	1958	..	1,289	184	1,473
	1959	..	1,311	237	1,548
Central Schools and Classes (Secondary) .. .. .	1958	..	4,324	40	4,364
	1959	..	4,315	45	4,360
Higher Elementary Schools ..	1958	..	2,155	571	2,726
	1959	..	2,089	569	2,658
Girls' Secondary Schools ..	1958	..	6,119	1,173	7,292
	1959	..	4,900	887	5,787
Junior Technical Schools ..	1958	..	21,684	5,364	27,048
	1959	..	24,262	6,311	30,573
District High Schools .. .. .	1958	..	41,156	14,980	56,136
	1959	..	49,756	18,861	68,617
Total .. .. .	1958	34,893	326,453	22,571	383,917
	1959	35,962	340,795	27,205	403,962

**Technical Schools**

Enrolments in Senior Technical Schools for the years 1955 to 1959 are shown in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—SENIOR TECHNICAL SCHOOL  
ENROLMENTS**

Classification	Year Ended 31st December—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Full-time Students .. .. .	4,058	4,286	4,776	5,340	6,089
Part-time Students .. .. .	48,468	50,294	52,331	57,528	58,845
Total Individual Enrolments	52,526	54,580	57,107	62,868	64,934

### State Expenditure on Education

During 1958-59, £39,604,404 was spent by and on behalf of the Education Department of Victoria. This amount covers expenditure from both revenue and loan and includes payments made by the Treasury to the University except for an amount paid for Bacteriological Laboratory Services. The amount of £39,604,404 and expenditure shown in the following table for earlier years differ from the figures on education expenditure shown in pages 601 and 617 of the Year Book, in that the amounts shown in the Finance Section include expenditure on Agricultural Education, but exclude payments for superannuation and pensions and workers' compensation.

Expenditure on education for each of the years 1954-55 to 1958-59 is shown in the following table :—

#### VICTORIA—STATE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION (£'000)

Expenditure on—	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
<b>Primary and Secondary Education—</b>					
Primary (Including Special Subjects) ..	9,577	11,469	12,575	13,760	15,147
Secondary .. .. .	3,517	4,325	5,007	5,752	6,502
Buildings and Land..	3,991	5,016	5,214	5,486	5,548
<b>Technical Education—</b>					
Junior and Senior Schools .. .. .	2,922	3,557	4,037	4,356	4,645
Buildings and Land..	1,056	930	1,087	1,066	1,209
Training of Teachers ..	1,388	1,723	2,047	2,313	2,694
Administration .. ..	415	491	541	584	651
Pensions .. .. .	465	599	632	684	758
General Expenditure ..	570	698	781	822	903
<b>University—</b>					
Special Appropriation, &c. .. ..	818	901	1,018	1,212	1,534
Scholarships and Bursaries, &c. ..	11	10	10	11	13
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>24,730*</b>	<b>29,719*</b>	<b>32,949*</b>	<b>36,046*</b>	<b>39,604*</b>
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>Per Head of Population</b>	9 18 9	11 11 9	12 9 7	13 6 11	14 5 9
<b>*These Totals Exclude—</b>					
Pay-Roll Tax .. .. .	301	369	427	467	517
Expenditure on School Medical and Dental Services .. .. .	205	240	282	278	319

In addition to the expenditure shown in the preceding table, the following fees, donations, &c., were retained and expended by the various technical school councils :—

(£'000)

1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
258	273	471	528	557

The following table shows expenditure on State Schools classified according to certain headings:—

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1958-59

(£)

Classification	General Expenditure	Primary Education	Secondary Education	Technical Education	Correspondence School	Teachers' Colleges	Total Expenditure
Cost of Administration ..	376,938	148,556	59,456	59,941	2,408	3,436	650,735
Cost of Co-ordinate Activities* ..	..	31,107	..	..	..	..	31,107
Cost of Instruction ..	302,212	12,331,232	4,833,313	4,144,134	91,836	501,196	22,203,923
Operation of School Plant†	2,209	775,086	350,885	100,223	1,331	18,356	1,248,090
Maintenance of School Plant‡	1,082	1,078,728	321,177	129,352	..	34,918	1,565,257
Auxiliary Costs§ ..	531,736	823,302	860,497	250,393	178	2,134,906	4,601,012
Fixed Charges   ..	767,135	134,294	49,328	28,782	759	8,252	988,550
Capital Expenditure ..	..	2,697,499	2,160,366	1,201,688	..	652,548	6,712,101
Total ..	1,981,312	18,019,804	8,635,022	5,914,513	96,512	3,353,612	38,000,775

\* Refers to Attendance Branch.

† Includes cost of cleaning, fuel, water, &c., and wages of caretakers.

‡ Includes cost of repair of buildings, upkeep of grounds, &c.

§ Includes cost of transportation of pupils, hostel expenses, and board allowances for teachers, &c.

|| Includes pensions and superannuation, rent of buildings, and workers' compensation.

### Registered Schools of Victoria

#### General

The Registered Schools of Victoria are those for which the Government takes no responsibility in the matter of their finance, staffing, or organization. However, some control is exercised in that all such schools must be approved by the Council of Public Education as having adequate buildings and trained staff, and they may be subject to inspection by inspectors of the Education Department.

In the main, these schools are not co-educational and a large number are primary schools provided by the Roman Catholic Church. At the secondary level these schools include boys' schools which are members of the Headmasters' Conference of the Independent Schools of Australia and girls' schools which are members of the Headmistresses' Association of Australia.

It is generally true that these schools owe their foundation to private individuals or groups of individuals or corporate bodies, rather than to the churches to which they belong, except in the case of the Roman Catholic schools.

However, a few of the larger schools which are now just over a century old owe their origin to churchmen; to Bishop Perry of the Church of England, the Free Church Presbytery of Victoria and the Roman Catholic Bishop of Melbourne, Archbishop Goold. As was the case in England, secondary education in Australia was left to the churches to pioneer, although the Victorian Government in the 1850's made substantial grants to the Anglican, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic Churches for the foundation of Melbourne Grammar, Geelong Grammar, Scotch and St. Patrick's, which later became Xavier College.

The ultimate control of each of these schools is vested in an autonomous, and usually incorporated, body independent of both State and any other school. This body generally takes the form of a council made up of representatives of the church and of interested and devoted men or women who give their services to promoting the well being of the school.

The council appoints the Headmaster (or Headmistress) who in turn selects his staff, some members of whom may well devote their whole life to the service of the one school. Thus, there is likely to develop a continuity of belief and behaviour which gradually builds up an individual character peculiar to that school.

All of the Independent schools derive their working income from fees charged, very few having any endowments, and most are day schools with some accommodation for boarders. In the main the sizes of classes is limited to 30 with smaller numbers in certain subject groups. All schools offer scholarships by competition and a full scholarship generally gives remission of all tuition fees.

The methods of teaching within these schools are similar to those employed in the State schools, but emphasis is given to religion in the life of the school, and more use is made of "out of school" activities, including games, as an educational instrument.

In the field of experiments in teaching techniques the Independent schools have, perhaps, no spectacular record. But some schools have their individual schemes for developing a sense, and habits, of community service whereby service projects on behalf of certain sections of the public are undertaken. Other schools give rural training at country centres near Melbourne, while the development of self-reliance, leadership, and independence are encouraged through schemes similar to the "Outward Bound Schools" in England. But probably the major educational experiment that has been undertaken in recent years has been that of Geelong Grammar School at Timbertop near Mansfield in the Victorian Alps. Under this scheme all boys in the fourth year of their secondary education (average age fourteen and half to fifteen and half years) spend a whole year at Timbertop. The normal academic curriculum is covered, but there are no organized conventional games and the boys help with domestic and other labour.



The scheme has as its objectives "the developing of self-reliance and independence—the satisfying of the desire for adventure and the less-recognized relationship between man and nature, with its understanding of the importance of the land, not only to those who work upon it, but to all men". Altogether the contribution of the Independent schools to educational thought and practice in the State, and in Australia, has been a worthy one.

No Independent school in Victoria is permitted to employ anyone who is not registered with the Council of Public Education and to secure registration a teacher must have had some form of recognized training or hold a Diploma of Education from a University. The training of teachers is mainly in the hands of the State through its training colleges, but the Independent schools have their own training institution at Mercer House, Malvern. Finance for Mercer House comes from voluntary donations from the schools (based on a *per capita* levy) and from fees from the students. The courses are of one or two years' duration and, on completion, give the students registration as sub-primary, primary, or junior secondary teachers.

Mercer House is the only Independent Teacher Training Institution in Australia training teachers for the independent primary and secondary schools. In addition to its function as a training institute, Mercer House is developing "in service" training in the form of refresher courses for teachers and also acts as a centre for bringing together teachers of various subjects for the interchange of ideas.

#### *Victorian Girls' Registered Schools*

In the 1850's there were a few schools for girls owned and run by ladies, who, like their counterparts in England, were mostly concerned with teaching accomplishments to make their pupils socially acceptable.

As time went on, the churches, having founded schools for boys, decided to do the same for girls, in order to give them a sound education comparable with that given to their brothers. In 1875 the first Public School for girls was started, and in the following years more were founded. Gradually the individually owned schools were taken over by the churches or bought by groups of "old girls" and parents, who formed themselves into non-profit-making companies. Today in Victoria there are (not counting Roman Catholic schools) 34 Girls' Registered Schools catering for girls from kindergarten to matriculation situated in Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, Berwick, Geelong, Hamilton, Sale, and Woodend. Two only are still owned and controlled by individuals.

Twenty schools take boarders. Three schools, one in 1918, the second in 1927 and the third in 1930, moved out into the country, and in the past six years two of the oldest established schools have moved to larger areas of land in the outer suburbs.

The company schools each have a council or board of directors entirely responsible for the school. The church schools each have a council autonomous for internal working but with representation

from, and subject to the control of, their particular church affiliation in the matter of religious observance and instruction and the buying and selling of property, borrowing of money and erection of buildings.

The Headmistress is responsible for the appointment of staff, the enrolment of girls, the curriculum and the discipline of the school.

The Girls' Registered Schools vary greatly in size, but they aim at classes of from 20 to 30 pupils. They are free to plan their own curriculum and to experiment with new educational methods. They may if they wish, and are of a required standard, become "A" schools setting their own examinations at Intermediate and Leaving Certificate level, or as "B" schools they may sit for the external examinations in their own schools or at the public centres.

They try to prepare all the girls to take their place as women in the community and to that end make a feature of teaching civics, art, craft, music, both vocal and instrumental, debating and public speaking, as well as domestic science.

Several have their own counselling and guidance officers, qualified people to administer intelligence and diagnostic tests and special teachers for remedial work. Some have special classes for the Leaving Certificate and post-Leaving Certificate girls who do not wish to take the University Matriculation course.

They offer a wide range of academic subjects up to Matriculation standard—English, Languages, both ancient and modern, Histories, Mathematics, Sciences, Geography, and Social Studies, and try to postpone specialisation as late as possible, although in the higher classes they aim at training the girls to become independent students in their chosen field. A large percentage go on to the University. Sport and extra-curricular activities such as dramatic work, orchestras, bird-watching, riding and keeping of pets enrich the courses.

The Girls' Registered Schools rely entirely on fees and gifts for their finances. The parents, besides paying the fees, are very active in helping in many ways. They are interested in the work and extra-curricular activities and give readily of their time and money. They also work together for charities and aid the school in the training of the girls in this field.

### **Catholic Education**

#### *First Catholic Schools in the Colony*

The first Catholic school in Victoria seems to have been merely a catechism class assembled by one of the Catholic parents. It was set up in 1839 and taught by a Mrs. Coffey. The Port Phillip District had its first official school in 1840, when Dr. Geoghegan, the first priest in charge of the district, appointed Thomas Lynch and his wife as teachers. By 1848 there were six such schools, all attached to a parish, all receiving a government grant, and all taught by lay teachers.

Up to 1848, schools had developed in a somewhat haphazard way under the control of the various religious denominations. In that year, with a view to better organization and a more uniform distribution of the government grant, all schools were put under the control of a special board known as the Denominational Schools Board.

Under this Board the number of Catholic schools increased from six in 1848 to 89 in 1858, and to 94 in 1862. In that year all schools receiving government aid, Catholic, Anglican, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan, as well as those not associated with any denomination, were brought under the control of the new Board of Education.

In 1872 aid was withdrawn from all denominational schools. Catholic schools continued as an independent system, relying for support on the direct contributions of the parents of the pupils and on parish funds.

This began the second big phase in the development of Catholic education in Victoria. Lay teachers were now out of the question, as the Church could not pay the high salaries required, and many of her best teachers had gone to well salaried posts in the government schools. New teachers had to be found. The Church turned to the Religious teaching orders. These responded nobly and by 1900 there were 786 Religious teachers in Catholic schools in Victoria.

The increase in population since the Second World War, by natural increase and by immigration, caused a new development in Catholic Schools in Victoria and provided more schools and pupils than the Religious could teach. The Church had to turn again to the lay teachers to help in the new emergency. In 1955 and 1956 four training centres were established in Melbourne and 377 young ladies have been trained in them for Catholic parish primary schools, mostly for the Archdiocese of Melbourne.

### *Secondary Schools*

Besides the primary schools which continued to develop on the parochial basis, secondary schools began to develop.

The first Catholic secondary school in Victoria was St. Francis' Seminary in Melbourne, established a few months after Bishop Goold's appointment to the newly created See of Melbourne. This grew into St. Patrick's College on Eastern Hill in 1853. In 1854, St. Mary's Superior Boys' Boarding and Day School was established in Geelong under the Reverend P. Dunne. Owing to some misunderstanding between the Bishop and Father Dunne, this school did not survive.

After this there was a long procession of private schools, Lucerne House Collegiate School being the most famous, with an experienced staff of distinguished teachers. In 1864, Oscott House, Elsternwick, was opened by James Plunkett, a former Master of Lucerne House. This lasted until 1870. Other schools were opened in the 1860's and 1870's at Ballarat and South Melbourne. Towards the end of the century the Victoria College opened in East Melbourne as a co-educational secondary school. Thomas McCristal opened a school at Benalla, which later moved to Mentone and achieved some fame under the name of Mentone College.

The first Plenary Council in 1885 recommended that the number of secondary schools be increased. Before this the Jesuit Fathers had taken over St. Patrick's College at Eastern Hill in 1865 and had established Xavier College in 1878. The Christian Brothers came to the State in 1868, established schools at Victoria-parade soon after, at

St. Kilda in 1878, and at North Melbourne and South Melbourne in the early 1900's. The Holy Ghost Fathers opened a promising school at Ballarat in 1889. The College did not prosper and closed in 1890. It was reopened by the Christian Brothers in the early 1890's. They also opened St. Joseph's School at Warrnambool in 1902. The Marist Brothers opened colleges at Kilmore and Bendigo in 1893.

### *Girls' Secondary Schools*

These schools have developed from two in 1870 to 73 in 1950 and to 136 in 1958. The first was the Academy of Mary Immaculate in Fitzroy opened by the Sisters of Mercy, who had come from Western Australia at the invitation of Dr. Goold in 1857. Many private schools for young ladies opened under lay teachers. The Presentation Sisters opened schools at Windsor in 1873 and the Sisters of Mercy opened Warrnambool in 1874, and Kilmore and Bendigo in 1875. The Loreto Sisters opened Mary's Mount at Ballarat in 1875.

Many more opened in the next two decades. A feature of these schools was the large number of non-Catholic girls enrolled. As late as 1900 one in every eight girls in the Catholic secondary schools was a non-Catholic. These scholars contributed beneficially to the financial support of the Catholic secondary colleges, the fees amounting to approximately twelve per cent. of the total. By 1910 there were 53 Catholic secondary schools for girls in Victoria.

In 1905 the Registration of Schools and Teachers Act of Victoria stipulated definite standards in school organization and teacher training. This Act had a toning-up effect on Catholic secondary schools and induced a temporary lull in development. Subsequently, the total number of schools increased greatly to 73 in 1950 and 136 in 1958.

### *Curricular*

It was to be expected that a system developing so rapidly should show unevenness and, here and there, deficiencies in standards and curricular requirements. Catholic educational authorities became sensitively aware of this and, in 1890, Archbishop Carr (1886-1917) established a programme of reform that resulted eventually in the schools following the State school standards. To ensure this, the Bishops appointed inspectors and, in addition, in 1900 formally requested the Government to provide inspectors for Catholic schools. This request was granted in 1905, but the inspection was left to one inspector. It was not handed over to the district inspectors until 1913.

### *Teacher Training*

This solicitude for quality in Catholic schools promoted an awareness of the need for well trained teachers. The Bishops were so much aware of some lack of pedagogical science in a significant number of the teachers that they regarded it as the "greatest defect of our system". Accordingly, Archbishop Carr invited the Loreto Sisters to transfer their

Training College at Dawson-street, Ballarat, to Albert Park, where it became known as the Central Catholic Training College and attained a modest fame.

This could not meet the needs of the increasing system, so Dr. Carr urged the Religious Houses to amalgamate and establish their own central training college. In line with this the Sisters of Mercy opened their Training Centre at Ascot Vale, and the Presentation Sisters opened their Centre at O'Neill College, Elsternwick. As well as training Religious teachers these Centres trained a few lay teachers each year. The Loreto Sisters moved their College back to Ballarat in 1924.

By the mid-1900's the major orders teaching in Victoria had their training colleges registered under the Council of Public Education in Victoria, irrespective of whether they were in New South Wales or Victoria. Inspectors of the Victorian Council of Public Instruction in Victoria regularly inspect these centres to examine for registration requirements.

The Teaching Orders have adopted the modern practice of vacation schools, seminars, conferences and the like in methods of teaching, and these have developed into combined conferences of all teaching orders. As well as this development of their own in-service training, the teaching orders have participated eagerly in University vacation schools and professional teachers' associations.

Two recent developments since 1955 are the training of young ladies, up to about 90 per year, for parish primary schools, and the big move for improved methods in teaching religion. This most gratifying development is coming from a close attention to the enormous studies in catechetics, liturgy, lay apostolate and Catholic biblical scholarship in Europe and could well introduce Catholic education into a new epoch. Since 1950 three large conferences of this type have been held in Melbourne and Sydney and numerous local seminars have also taken place.

A Director of Catholic Education presides over a Catholic Education Office in Melbourne, and the Bishops of Ballarat, Bendigo, and Sale each have their own educational offices conducted by a priest under the title of Inspector of Schools.

### *Pre-school Education*

Some of the Religious orders of women had been quick to realize the advantages offered by the new techniques adopted in the development of pre-school education under the Victorian Department of Education in the latter part of the nineteenth century. The Loreto Sisters distinguished themselves in this movement under the leadership of Mother Gonzaga Barry, who must be considered as one of the pioneers of kindergarten work in Australia. Mother Gonzaga introduced kindergarten education at Mary's Mount, Ballarat, and later in 1912, established a free kindergarten at South Melbourne under an expert from England. The centre was staffed by volunteers from the Loreto "Old Girls". This idea spread in Catholic education and kindergartens multiplied with the assistance of grants from the Department of Health. By 1958 there were 25 Catholic kindergartens in Victoria.

A Catholic Kindergarten Union was formed with a model kindergarten attached to the Mercy Sisters' Training College at Flemington to train kindergarten teachers.

### *University Education*

The Church directed its attention to all sections of education from the pre-school, primary, and secondary to the University levels. When the University of Melbourne was established in 1853 the Church manifested its desire to play a full part in it. Accordingly Archbishop Goold asked the Government that portion of the seventy-five acres set apart for denominational colleges should be made over to the Catholic body "for the purpose of erecting thereon a College". It was not until the second decade of the twentieth century, however, that the proposed College was erected and dedicated to the memory of John Henry Newman. In 1958 the College had an enrolment of 147 resident students and 153 non-resident students.

A similar college for women students exists under the name of St. Mary's Hall in Parkville. It is conducted by the Sisters of the Institute of The Blessed Virgin Mary, and had an enrolment of 40 resident students in 1958.

### **Council of Public Education**

The Council of Public Education is appointed under Section 8 of the *Education Act* 1958. Its chief functions relate to the registration of teachers and schools under Part III. of the Act, and to ensuring that schools under this part are registered and properly staffed, and that persons employed therein are registered as teachers or have been granted temporary permission to teach.

Part III. of the Act deals with schools other than State Schools. "School" is defined as "An assembly at appointed time of three or more persons between the ages of six years and eighteen years for the purpose of their being instructed by a teacher or teachers in all or any of the undermentioned subjects, namely:—

Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, English or other language, mathematics, history, any natural or experimental or applied science, bookkeeping, shorthand, accountancy; but 'School' does not include the University of Melbourne or any college affiliated therewith or any assembly of persons, all of whom are members of not more than two families, or any State school, or any school aided by the State, or any school in any part of Victoria declared by the Governor in Council to be a sparsely populated district for the purposes of this Act".

A person may not teach in a school any of the subjects named above unless he is registered or has obtained the express permission of the Council to teach temporarily.

The Act makes it possible for qualified teachers, if they so desire, to be registered as teachers of art, art and crafts, music, or physical education. Such registration is not compulsory.

Particulars of Victorian Registered Schools are shown in the following tables :—

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF REGISTERED SCHOOLS  
AND TEACHERS

Particulars	Number of Schools					Number of Teachers				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Denominational—										
Roman Catholic ..	385	400	413	424	433	2,125	2,219	2,340	2,482	2,659
Church of England ..	35	35	34	34	35	682	694	690	724	734
Presbyterian ..	15	15	15	14	14	314	330	349	340	356
Methodist ..	4	4	4	4	4	165	165	171	177	178
Other ..	23	23	24	23	24	154	163	179	187	210
Undenominational ..	44	44	42	34	35	335	349	318	330	310
Total ..	506	521	532	533	545	3,775	3,920	4,047	4,240	4,447

VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOL ENROLMENTS :  
AGE GROUPS AND DENOMINATIONS, 1959

Denomination	Under 6 Years			Between 6 and 14 Years			Over 14 Years		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	GROSS ENROLMENT								
Denominational—									
Roman Catholic ..	3,855	3,939	7,794	51,814	52,392	104,206	7,828	8,043	15,871
Church of England ..	302	396	698	3,919	3,816	7,735	3,025	2,413	5,438
Presbyterian ..	95	155	250	1,953	1,969	3,922	1,861	1,244	3,105
Methodist ..	26	36	62	401	1,677	2,078	674	921	1,595
Other ..	144	169	313	1,622	1,237	2,859	542	378	920
Undenominational ..	209	346	555	282	2,363	2,645	677	1,819	2,496
Total ..	4,631	5,041	9,672	59,991	63,454	123,445	14,607	14,818	29,425
	TOTAL NET ENROLMENT								
Denominational—									
Roman Catholic ..		7,365			98,788			15,659	
Church of England ..		687			7,660			5,426	
Presbyterian ..		249			3,886			3,104	
Methodist ..		60			2,073			1,592	
Other ..		312			2,824			919	
Undenominational ..		553			2,598			2,438	
Total ..		9,226			117,829			29,138	

A comparison between gross and net enrolments in State schools (excluding Senior Technical) and Registered schools is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—STATE AND REGISTERED SCHOOLS :  
GROSS AND NET ENROLMENTS

Year	Gross Enrolment		Net Enrolment	
	State Schools	Registered Schools	State Schools	Registered Schools
1955.. ..	366,829	133,707	332,598	127,895
1956.. ..	384,956	141,425	349,646	135,170
1957.. ..	407,715	148,466	368,953	141,886
1958.. ..	431,191	155,525	393,684	149,117
1959.. ..	455,393	162,542	414,102	156,193

**VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOL ENROLMENTS  
BY DENOMINATION**

Year	Denomination					Total Denomi- national	Undeno- mination- al	Total Regist- ered Schools
	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presbyt- erian	Metho- dist	Other			
<b>GROSS ENROLMENT</b>								
1955.. ..	101,533	12,789	6,517	3,540	2,779	127,158	6,549	133,707
1956.. ..	108,791	12,884	6,729	3,583	3,092	135,079	6,346	141,425
1957.. ..	115,479	13,036	6,751	3,626	3,476	142,368	6,098	148,466
1958.. ..	121,976	13,179	6,763	3,740	3,725	149,383	6,142	155,525
1959.. ..	127,871	13,871	7,277	3,735	4,092	156,846	5,696	162,542
<b>NET ENROLMENT</b>								
1955.. ..	96,137	12,681	6,432	3,513	2,738	121,501	6,394	127,895
1956.. ..	102,832	12,778	6,688	3,572	3,074	128,944	6,226	135,170
1957.. ..	109,286	12,932	6,713	3,587	3,435	135,953	5,933	141,886
1958.. ..	115,955	13,077	6,723	3,703	3,671	143,129	5,988	149,117
1959.. ..	121,812	13,773	7,239	3,725	4,055	150,604	5,589	156,193

**University of Melbourne**

*General*

The University of Melbourne was incorporated and endowed by an Act of the Governor and the Legislative Council of Victoria, the Royal Assent being given on 22nd January, 1853. The University consists of and is governed by a Council of 33 members and a Convocation consisting of all graduates. The University buildings, together with those of the affiliated residential colleges, are situated on 106 acres of land in the southern part of Carlton.

*Developments since 1945*

The end of the war resulted in almost doubling the size of the University. At a time when building materials were scarce, it was possible to deal with the immediate problem only by using army huts as lecture halls. This procedure enabled the University to avoid quotas, but destroyed the character of the University grounds.

Numbers fell as the post-war flood passed, but they soon started growing again, and now Melbourne has more students than ever before. It is planned to stabilise the entry of students at the 1959 level—this will take the University to roughly 13,000 in 1962, and it is hoped that Monash will be ready to begin taking the load in 1961.

At the moment the problem is to secure adequate accommodation and to attract sufficient staff of the right calibre. A large building programme is under way. Since the war there have been added Wilson Hall, the Beaurepaire Physical Education Centre, a new biochemistry school, a second arts school, a new library, a visual aids department and premises for mining and metallurgy. Extensions have been made to anatomy, the Melbourne University Press, agriculture, physics, engineering, geology, and the Union. To help in dealing with the problem of overseas students, the first wing of International House was built three years ago and the experiment has already justified itself. Under construction at the moment is a new engineering wing and what the University has termed the North Building. This will rise to twelve floors, the top of the tower being about 150 feet high. It was necessary to accept this design because of the limited ground area available. The building will house first year students in physics,



chemistry, and biology, and provide extra space for commerce, education, and psychology. It is interesting to note that this is one of the cheapest post-war buildings put up by the University in spite of the problems created by its height.

The creation of the Committee on Australian Universities by the Prime Minister was warmly welcomed by all Universities. Its Report was issued in September, 1957, and the Universities were gratified to find that it was accepted by the Commonwealth and State Governments. The University of Melbourne was facing a financial crisis and the extra help resulting from the triennium 1958 to 1960 was most welcome. One hundred and twenty-five academic staff were added to the University. But just as valuable was the increased interest in the community aroused by Sir Keith Murray and his colleagues. The Report will stand historically as the beginning of a new era. The Committee pointed out the inadequacies of the University structure and how impossible it was for the Universities to perform their task with the inadequate financial resources at their command.

Unfortunately the growth in student numbers has been far greater than expected, and, in spite of all the help given by the Murray Committee, the staff-student ratio has risen from 1:12.5 before the Murray Committee to 1:13.5 in 1959.

At the request of the Vice-Chancellors' Committee, the Prime Minister has created a permanent Australian Universities Commission under the Chairmanship of Sir Leslie Martin, well known as the holder of the Chair of Physics at Melbourne. This will allow the Universities to make their submissions to an expert body which will assist in advising Government in the provision of the necessary resources.

### *Faculties*

The University maintains Chairs either out of general revenue or from endowments, as follows: Accounting (G. L. Wood Professor), Agriculture, Anatomy, Applied Mathematics, Architecture (The *Age* Professor), Bacteriology, Biochemistry, Botany and Plant Physiology, Chemistry, Civil Engineering, Classical Studies, Commerce (Sydney Myer Professor), Commercial Law, Conservative Dentistry, Dental Medicine and Surgery, Dental Prosthetics, Economics (Truby Williams Professor), Economic History, Education, Electrical Engineering, English Language and Literature, Fine Arts (The *Herald* Professor), French, Geography, Geology and Mineralogy, Germanic Languages, History, History (Ernest Scott Professor), Jurisprudence, Mechanical Engineering, Medicine (James Stewart Professor), Medicine, Metallurgy, Music (Ormond Professor), Obstetrics and Gynæcology, Organic Chemistry, Pathology, Pharmacology, Philosophy, Physics (Chamber of Manufactures Professor), Physiology, Political Science, Psychology, Public Law, Pure Mathematics, Semitic Studies, Statistics, Surgery (James Stewart Professor), Zoology. Research chairs have been established in Economics (Ritchie Professor), Experimental Medicine, and Metallurgy.

In addition, other departments, under the charge of an Associate-Professor, senior lecturer-in-charge, or other officer are Anthropology, Criminology, Forestry, History and Philosophy of Science, Indonesian and Malayan Studies, Industrial Relations, Journalism, Languages

(Science Course), Medical Jurisprudence, Meteorology, Microscopy, Mining, Physical Education, Russian, Social Studies, Surveying, Town and Regional Planning, and Veterinary Science.

### Fees

The annual fees payable to the University by a student in any course do not, in general, exceed £150.

Fees include a small Union fee, payable by all students, who are thereby entitled to share in the corporate and social activities centred round the University Union. The students, through their Students' Representative Council, have a large measure of self-government in all matters concerning the University Union.

Students may obtain financial assistance in many ways. Scholarship schemes based on academic merit are provided by the Commonwealth and State Governments and there are a great variety of scholarships provided by private foundations. In addition, the University makes loans in approved cases out of the Students' Loan Fund. In 1959, 53 per cent. of all students were receiving some form of financial assistance. The largest group was that of Commonwealth Scholarship holders, 2,850; another 1,400 students held Victorian Education Department Studentships which are granted to students who will undertake to enter the teaching service on completion of their courses and to teach for a period of at least three years.

### Public Examinations

#### Intermediate and School Leaving Examinations

The University, through a Schools' Board (on which the Education Department, the Registered secondary schools, the University teaching staff and the business community are represented), conducts examinations each year for the School Intermediate and School Leaving Certificates.

The following table shows the number of candidates entered for these examinations and the number who passed fully for the years 1955 to 1959:—

#### VICTORIA—PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS

Year	Number Who Attempted to Pass Full Examination	Number Who Passed Fully (Including Supplementary Examinations)*	
		Total	Percentage
SCHOOL INTERMEDIATE			
1955 .. .. .	11,742	7,915	67·4
1956 .. .. .	13,162	8,738	66·4
1957 .. .. .	14,812	9,404	63·5
1958 .. .. .	17,228	11,293	65·6
1959 .. .. .	19,323	12,501	64·7
SCHOOL LEAVING			
1955 .. .. .	7,079	4,858	68·6
1956 .. .. .	7,564	5,275	69·7
1957 .. .. .	8,615	5,442	63·2
1958 .. .. .	10,393	6,288	60·5
1959 .. .. .	12,192	7,328	60·1

\* Examinations are held in December of each year and supplementary examinations for School Leaving were held in February of the succeeding year up to December, 1956. The February School Leaving examination has been discontinued, the last one being held in February, 1957.

Of those who passed fully a number satisfied the examination requirements by submitting a Headmaster's Certificate from an approved school. Details of these students are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS: NUMBER OF STUDENTS SUBMITTING HEADMASTER'S CERTIFICATES

Examination	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
School Intermediate ..	5,199	5,673	6,240	8,154	8,414
School Leaving ..	2,306	2,473	2,787	2,824	2,847

*Matriculation Examination*

For many years prior to 1944, the University's matriculation qualification had been gained by the passing of the School Leaving Examination in a prescribed manner. Then, a new Matriculation Examination was introduced to which the obtaining of the School Leaving Certificate is pre-requisite, and the matriculation qualification is now gained primarily at this Examination. Statistics of the Matriculation Examinations for the years 1955 to 1959 are as follows :—

VICTORIA—MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS

Candidates	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Total Entries .. ..	4,702	5,264	6,070	7,161	8,151
Number Who Attempted To Pass Fully	3,045	3,328	3,760	4,257	4,723
Number Who Passed Fully .. ..	2,069	2,180	2,442	2,808	3,127
Percentage Who Passed Fully ..	67·9	65·5	64·9	66·0	66·2

Candidates for degrees must matriculate as prescribed by the regulations before being admitted as undergraduates. The number of undergraduates admitted and the number of degrees conferred for each of the years 1940, 1950 and 1955 to 1959 are as follows :—

VICTORIA—UNDERGRADUATES ADMITTED AND DEGREES CONFERRED

Year	Number of Undergraduates Admitted	Number of Degrees Conferred
1940 .. ..	979	482
1950 .. ..	1,368	1,356
1955 .. ..	1,439	1,055
1956 .. ..	1,661	1,083
1957 .. ..	1,773	997
1958 .. ..	2,356	1,053
1959 .. ..	2,637	1,097

*Student Enrolments*

In 1960, provisional figures indicated that about 11,100 students were enrolled at Melbourne University. Enrolments had previously reached a high level between 1947 and 1950 when a great number of ex-service students entered the University through the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme. The following enrolment figures show the extent of the growth in student numbers since 1940:—

## VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY STUDENT ENROLMENTS

Year			Enrolments	Year			Enrolments
1940	..	..	4,479	1956	..	..	7,588
1948	..	..	8,995*	1957	..	..	7,916
1950	..	..	8,589	1958	..	..	9,020
1954	..	..	6,888	1959	..	..	10,279
1955	..	..	7,080	1960	..	..	11,104†

\* Peak Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme enrolments.

† Provisional figures.

The influx of ex-service students was a temporary matter and, although it imposed strains on the University, temporary measures were sufficient to meet the situation. The increase in student numbers since 1954 is not of this type; it is due to three factors:—

- (1) Increase in population of University entry age, due to increased birth rates about seventeen to eighteen years ago, i.e., in 1941 and the later war years;
- (2) increase in population due to immigration;
- (3) socio-economic factors: industrial development and population growth leading to greater demand for University graduates; higher standard of living which permits children to remain longer at school and qualify for University entry.

The following table shows the numbers of full-time, part-time and external students, by sex, in 1958, 1959 and 1960:—

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ENROLLED:  
CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND TYPE OF COURSE

Year	Full-Time		Part-Time		External		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1958..	4,063	1,490	2,404	613	366	84	6,833	2,187
1959..	4,555	1,755	2,675	822	388	84	7,618	2,661
1960*	4,988	1,889	2,776	917	416	118	8,180	2,924

\* Provisional figures.

Enrolments in the various faculties for the years 1956 to 1960 are shown in the next table :—

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY ENROLMENTS CLASSIFIED BY FACULTIES

Faculty	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960*
Agricultural Science .. ..	196	215	236	219	227
Architecture .. .. .	197	190	263	324	365
Arts .. .. .	2,105	2,170	2,675	3,137	3,285
Commerce .. .. .	928	1,039	1,330	1,472	1,590
Dental Science .. .. .	156	158	143	151	155
Education .. .. .	553	582	548	607	678
Engineering .. .. .	502	543	685	689	763
Journalism .. .. .	25	29	29	29	39
Law .. .. .	764	841	1,021	1,109	1,262
Medicine .. .. .	978	903	927	967	974
Music .. .. .	165	155	174	183	228
Physical Education .. .. .	76	90	75	97	125
Science .. .. .	853	974	1,122	1,308	1,516
Social Studies .. .. .	69	102	111	145	143
Town and Regional Planning .. ..	21	42	49	50	71
Student Total .. .. .	7,588	7,916†	9,020†	10,279†	11,104†

\* Provisional figures.

† In the years 1957 to 1960 students taking combined courses are counted in both faculties and accordingly the sum of faculty enrolments exceeds the student total shown at the foot of the table.

Since the war many Asian students have been admitted to Australian educational institutions. Enrolments of Asian students at Melbourne University have increased from 100 in 1949 to 421 in 1960, of whom 61 were studying on Colombo Plan Scholarships. All South-east Asian countries are represented as well as India, Ceylon, Mainland China, Hong Kong, the Philippine Islands and Fiji.

A statement of income and expenditure for the years 1955 to 1959 is given below :—

VICTORIA—INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE  
(£'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st December—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
<b>INCOME</b>					
<b>INCOME OF BUILDINGS FUNDS</b>					
State Government Grants .. ..	104	60	263	50	270
Commonwealth Government Grants .. ..	6	..	..	9	408
Donations .. .. .	530	153	83	41	354
Income from Investments .. .. .	30	17	21	6	18
Contribution to Cost of Purchasing Buildings .. .. .	..	..	..	30	..
Total Income of Buildings Funds .. ..	670	230	367	136	1,050
Donations and Bequests to Increase Endowments .. .. .	40	48	91	86	273

VICTORIA—INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF  
MELBOURNE—*continued*  
(£'000)

Particulars	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
<b>OTHER INCOME</b>					
State Government Grants—					
General .. .. .	689	756	819	940	1,003
Other (Except for Buildings) .. .. .	141	159	183	196	196
Commonwealth Government Grants and Reimbursements—					
General .. .. .	414	453	510	810	962
Other (Except for Buildings) .. .. .	76	85	89	114	131
Students' Fees—					
Lectures .. .. .	386	417	452	508	559
Other .. .. .	94	129	151	165	188
Public, Music Examination and Certificate Fees .. .. .	76	84	114	127	147
Bequests and Donations (Other than for New Buildings or Increasing Endowments) .. .. .	100	151	166	151	238
Interest, Dividends, and Rent .. .. .	75	90	98	101	112
Other .. .. .	69	80	109	116	131
<b>Total Other Income .. .. .</b>	<b>2,120</b>	<b>2,404</b>	<b>2,691</b>	<b>3,228</b>	<b>3,667</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>					
Expenditure on New Buildings and Purchase of Land and Buildings .. .. .	297	578	658	499	485
<b>OTHER EXPENDITURE</b>					
Salaries, Research Scholarships, Pensions, and Provident Fund Contributions .. .. .	1,481	1,656	1,765	2,120	2,426
Apparatus and Laboratory Materials .. .. .	123	137	147	225	245
Books, Periodicals, and Music .. .. .	39	40	43	55	54
Examiners' Fees .. .. .	34	30	43	47	52
Exhibitions and Bursaries .. .. .	9	12	12	15	17
Furniture, Furnishings, and Office Machines .. .. .	20	23	23	37	38
Payment of Students' Fees to Allied Institutions .. .. .	68	70	94	100	113
Payroll Tax .. .. .	36	40	41	49	57
Printing and Stationery .. .. .	46	44	54	62	70
Repairs, Alterations, and Grounds .. .. .	64	94	79	95	127
Service Charges—Gas, Electricity, Fuel, Water, and Telephones .. .. .	32	39	42	50	63
Other .. .. .	176	252	240	270	323
<b>Total Other Expenditure .. .. .</b>	<b>2,125</b>	<b>2,437</b>	<b>2,583</b>	<b>3,125</b>	<b>3,585</b>

This statement covers all University funds. A substantial portion of the University's income is available for specific purposes only, and may not be used to meet general running expenses. At 31st December, 1959, the accumulated deficit in the University General Fund was £117,625.

*Some Special Features Since 1945**Baillieu Library*

The planning of the Baillieu Library commenced in 1952, and in 1954, when it was recognized that proposals for the completion of the new Library in stages would not solve the problem, authority was given to proceed with the scheme for a complete Library. The construction commenced in March, 1957, and was completed in December, 1958.

Costing over £700,000, the building seats 1,000 readers and holds up to 300,000 volumes. The scheme was carried out in accordance with the latest overseas trends and a high degree of flexibility was achieved by a modular plan, whereby there are no load-bearing walls and the floors are capable of carrying bookstacks at any point. Provision exists for future expansion vertically by two floors and horizontally to the north and south. The site could ultimately accommodate 2,000 readers and over 1,000,000 books.

Floor wells in six locations add to the spaciousness in affording views from one floor to other floor levels and form a series of wall-less yet seemingly contained reading areas. Broadly, the layout on each floor consists of open bookstacks radiating from the central staircase and occupying the inner areas, with adjacent reading rooms in the outer areas served by natural light. Traffic also radiates along passages through the stacks to minimize disturbance in reading areas. No part of the building is more than 50 feet from a staircase or lift, there being three staircases, a public lift and a staff lift which serve all floors.

Some of the facilities provided in the building include a rare-book room, a map room, a micro-reading room, studies and carrels for research workers, a reading room for the academic staff, typing cubicles, a cloak-room, public telephones, smoking areas, wash rooms, a coffee shop and adequate work space and amenities for the Library staff.

The building has full air-conditioning and humidity control. All windows on the east are protected by terylene curtains and on the north and west by adjustable sun louvres. Quietness is achieved by the combination of rubber flooring and acoustic ceilings and the lighting is fluorescent almost throughout. Of over 100 different types of furniture in the building, nearly all have been manufactured to designs which are new to this country.

*Russell Grimwade School of Biochemistry*

The original impetus to the construction of a new School of Biochemistry was given by the generosity of the late Sir Russell Grimwade, who donated £50,000 in 1944. This was supplemented soon afterwards by a grant of £20,000 from Messrs. Nicholas Pty. Ltd. and more recently by a gift from Lady Grimwade of £40,000. The Council of the University decided that the new school should bear the name of Sir Russell Grimwade, not only for his generous act, but also in recognition of his long period of distinguished service to the University.

The complete building has been planned for five floors but, owing to shortage of finance, is being built in two stages. The present two-storied structure represents the initial stage and has been in

occupation since early 1958. Tenders are at present being called for the three upper floors and it is expected that the building will be completed by the end of 1960.

#### *Beaurepaire Centre for Physical Education*

The Centre is the result of a benefaction of £200,000 to the University of Melbourne by the late Sir Frank Beaurepaire.

It was given to the University for a threefold purpose, viz.:—

- (1) The teaching of physical education to students;
- (2) research into the benefits to be obtained from physical education; and
- (3) provision of recreational facilities for the students and staff of the University.

It consists of :—

- (1) An indoor heated swimming pool of 25 metres length;
- (2) a gymnasium 100 ft. x 64 ft. which is used for playing of badminton, volleyball, basketball (men and women), fencing, judo, gymnastics;
- (3) changing rooms for men and women; and
- (4) a trophy hall cum recreation hall of similar dimensions to the gymnasium. This area is used for displays, entertainments, and table tennis.

The heating and chlorination plant is in the basement, situated under the central section of the building.

#### *International House*

International House, University of Melbourne, the first of its kind in Australia, is a place of residence for members of the University. It is situated at 241 Royal-parade, about a quarter of a mile beyond the University. The idea of setting up International House as a place where Australian and oversea students would live and work together was conceived after the end of the Second World War, when oversea students were coming to Melbourne in increasing numbers. Funds for building the House came from business firms, from the combined efforts of women's auxiliaries and the students of the University and from many individuals. Donations were made by the Commonwealth Government, by the Government of Victoria, the Government and citizens of Singapore, and the Governments of Malaya, Sarawak and Ceylon. The House is a part of the University. Its governing body, the International House Council, is appointed by the University Council.

The first residential wing and the central block containing the kitchen, common room and dining-hall were built in 1956. The House opened in 1957 with 42 students from Cyprus, India, Indonesia, Malaya, Malta, North Borneo, the Philippines, Sarawak, Singapore, Thailand, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and all States of Australia. In 1958, the number of residents increased to 70 when a neighbouring building was leased. This annexe consists of two terrace houses at 36/38 The Avenue, Parkville, with large rooms, each of which is shared as a general rule by an Australian and an oversea



student. The House was officially opened in May, 1958, by the Prime Minister of Australia. It is hoped that funds will be forthcoming before long to finance the building of the remaining two wings, together with the library and rooms for tutorials, meetings and so on.

Residence in the only wing that has been built so far is restricted to men, but it is intended to provide accommodation for women students in due course. Non-resident membership, however, is open to both men and women and non-resident members are full members of the House, enjoying all its facilities and privileges.

The House is open during the vacations, and places are often available for temporary residents, especially during the long vacation.

Most members of the House are undergraduates. A number, however, are graduates doing research or working for higher degrees. Some of these do some tutoring. Tutorials or supervision are given in mathematics, physics, chemistry, anatomy, certain law subjects, history, economics, philosophy, English literature and English language for oversea students.

### *Affiliated Residential Colleges*

Of the residential colleges affiliated by statute to the University of Melbourne, the four oldest were founded by the major Christian denominations. Two of the four, Trinity (Church of England) and Newman (Roman Catholic) have associated with them halls of residence for women students, known respectively as Janet Clarke Hall and St. Mary's Hall. Recently, Ormond (Presbyterian) and Queen's (Methodist) have secured the agreement of their church authorities to a proposal to found an autonomous Presbyterian-Methodist women's college. The fifth existing college, University Women's College, which is not a church foundation, was affiliated to the University in 1937. The history and development of these colleges up to the Second World War has been outlined in previous issues of the Year Book.

Since the end of the war in 1945, the colleges, even more than the University itself, have faced a rapid and continuous increase in the demand for student accommodation, stimulated firstly by the great wave of ex-servicemen and women and, secondly, by the inauguration of the Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme, which virtually removed any financial bar to entry into residence by any student of ability.

In the immediate post-war period, when building controls were still in operation, the colleges could increase the number of places in residence only by "doubling-up" in existing accommodation, and by this means the number of students in residence rose from the pre-war maximum of 450 to 520 in 1946, with slight increases in subsequent years. However, it was not until the Commonwealth Government made available funds for the building purposes of the affiliated colleges from the beginning of 1958 that there commenced a large-scale programme of expansion which is likely to continue for several years. By 1959, the colleges and halls accommodated 860 students (650 men and 210 women) to which number may now be added about 100 men in International House and Medley Hall, new halls of residence directly controlled by the University.

One of the objectives of the colleges has always been to maintain and improve academic standards. To this end they all supplement University teaching by providing tutorial classes for their own resident students and for a limited number of non-resident students. Resident scholarships are available to students in all University courses and are awarded on academic merit determined by competitive examination. Scholarship values vary from £20 per annum to full remission of fees according to the financial needs of the holders. Non-resident exhibitions are also available.

#### *Summer School of Business Administration*

The Summer School of Business Administration conducted by the University of Melbourne was established for the purpose of making available to senior executives opportunities for higher management training. The school is open to anyone holding, or likely to hold in the near future, a top level executive position in industrial and commercial establishments, trade unions, or any form of public service.

The first Summer School was held early in 1956. It was the first long residential school of management to be conducted in Australia. The school was so successful that it has become a permanent contribution to management training in Australia. It is run once a year and is of six weeks' duration. Accommodation is made available in one of the University colleges.

The school has become accepted on a national scale. In fact, the non-Victorian representation is consistently greater than the Victorian. Members have been drawn from all the States of Australia as well as New Zealand and some of the nearby Pacific Islands, such as Fiji and the Philippines. The average age of participants is just over 40 years and the range of ages lies between 35 and 52 years.

Support for the school has come from a wide variety of business interests. Between one-quarter and one-fifth of the members have come from governmental and semi-governmental authorities. Trade union officials also attend the schools. The mixing of senior executives from private industry, public service and trade unions is a strong feature of the school.

The intake of the first school was limited to 32 members. With a large increase in the number of applicants of a high calibre the second school was expanded to a membership of 48. Under even stronger pressure the fourth school was again expanded to 54 members and it was held at that figure for the fifth school in 1960.

Applicants are nominated by the organizations for which they work. Apart from business experience, they are not expected to possess any special educational qualifications. Admission is determined by the Board of Management. Since there are no formal educational requirements, the Board is essentially concerned with an applicant's experience and field of work.

No single method of instruction is employed but use is made of case studies, the analysis of specific problems, syndicate and group discussions, written assignments and occasional lectures. Six main areas of study are covered. These six subjects may be summarized as

Administration Practices, Personnel Management and Labour Relations, Management—Control Accounting, Economic Influences Affecting Business, Marketing Policy, and Business Policy.

By enabling senior executives from different organizations to pursue planned courses of study in the critical companionship of collegiate life the University of Melbourne is hoping to provide a solution for higher management training for all types and sizes of organizations.

### Monash University

Monash University, the second University to be established in Victoria, was created by Act of Parliament on 15th April, 1958, with the passage of the *Monash University Act 1958*. The Act provided that, for an initial period not exceeding three years, the planning and development of the University should be carried out by an Interim Council, which body was charged with the ultimate responsibility of bringing a permanent Council into being. The Interim Council consists of 27 members appointed by the Governor in Council, and is representative of academic, commercial, industrial, agricultural and political interests. Mr. R. R. Blackwood, M.C.E., B.E.E., M.I.E.Aust., was designated as chairman.

The Interim Council was appointed on 30th May, 1958, and first met on 19th June, 1958. Although the University will ultimately include Faculties of Arts, Commerce, Law and Education, as well as Scientific Disciplines, Engineering and Medicine, the Interim Council decided to develop as a first priority teaching in Science, Engineering and Medicine, in view of the shortage of accommodation and quota restrictions already operating in these faculties in the University of Melbourne. Teaching in Arts, Commerce, Education and Law would follow immediately and in that order.

An assessment of the demand for University education in Victoria was made by the Interim Council in conjunction with Melbourne University. Careful statistical analysis of the State's then current school population estimated that the number of students requiring University training in the next decade would be as follows:—

#### VICTORIA—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Year	Number of Students
1959 .. .. .	10,200
1960 .. .. .	11,100
1961 .. .. .	12,200
1962 .. .. .	13,200
1963 .. .. .	14,800
1964 .. .. .	16,200
1965 .. .. .	18,300
1966 .. .. .	20,000
1967 .. .. .	21,600
1968 .. .. .	22,800
1969 .. .. .	24,100

With the maximum capacity of the University of Melbourne, even allowing for the effect of the present and projected building programme, estimated at 12,900 students, these figures made it clear that Monash University must commence teaching in 1961 and be ready to accept the whole of the student increase in Victoria from 1962 onwards. Furthermore, Monash University must be completed to its ultimate capacity of 12,000 students (8,000 full-time and 4,000 part-time) by 1970 at the latest, by which date a third University will be necessary in Victoria.

The Interim Council, being seized with the urgency of the problem, then proceeded to plan for the commencement of teaching in 1961 and substantial completion of the University in 1968.

The first task was to select a suitable site. With the advice of the Chief Planning Officer of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, a general site position was selected in the neighbourhood of Springvale. With the University located in that vicinity it would, together with the University of Melbourne, provide University facilities within a maximum of one hour's travelling time of 90 per cent. of the projected metropolitan population and of 85 per cent. of the projected industrial areas of the metropolis. The Interim Council decided to provide residential units on the site of the University for up to 40 per cent. of the full-time students attending, so that the interests of the country people could be met. A final site was chosen at Clayton, north of Wellington-road and west of Blackburn-road. This site was approved by the Government on 13th November, 1958, and comprises an area of 250 acres of elevated grassland commanding extensive views of the surrounding countryside, and includes 160 acres occupied by the Talbot Homes for Epileptics, which will be removed to a new site in Kew and rehoused in new premises.

The Council then appointed architects to prepare a complete plan for the development of the University, and this plan was finally approved by the Interim Council on 11th May, 1959. The plan\* is based on a semi-circular arrangement of the various faculty buildings laid out, so that those which are mutually inter-dependent are located in close proximity. The plans also include provision for a general teaching hospital located adjacent to the Medical School. This hospital will ultimately serve the growing population in the area as well as providing a system of medical education which will be unique in Australia. An administration and student union centre is incorporated, as well as a general University library. To the east, and separated from the academic facilities, provision has been made for sporting activities and for residential units to accommodate a total of 3,500 students. The main entrances are on Wellington-road and traffic access is on the outer periphery only, with car-parking facilities for 4,000 vehicles.

Following closely on the adoption of this plan for development, the architects were instructed to proceed with detail designs for the science and engineering buildings, and a programme for progressive development of service and buildings was drawn up which was designed to complete the University substantially by 1968. In October, 1959, the Interim Council and the Australian Universities Commission met

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\* See photographic section.

to discuss these plans, which were adopted with some modification to provide for the commencement of teaching in arts and commerce subjects in 1961 as well as in science, engineering and medicine. The Commonwealth Government made a contribution towards the capital cost of Monash University to 31st December, 1960, amounting to £514,500, which was matched £1 for £1 by the State Government. After deducting a contribution towards the acquisition of the site and a special provision to assist in meeting recurrent expenditure during 1960, an amount of £175,000 is available for site works (roads, sewers, drains, electricity supply, &c.) and £562,000 is available towards the cost of erecting portion of the science block during 1960. Further financial assistance will be given in the next Federal Budget to cover the period 1961 to 1963.

Earthworks and construction of access roads were commenced in December, 1959, and completed by March, 1960, when building of the science block commenced.

On 12th May, 1959, the Interim Council announced the appointment of Professor J. A. L. Matheson, Beyer Professor of Engineering in the University of Manchester, as Vice-Chancellor of Monash University, and he took up duty as from 1st January, 1960. Courses of study are being developed so that teaching classes can begin in March, 1961.

### **Royal Melbourne Technical College**

The Royal Melbourne Technical College (formerly known as the Working Men's College) was founded in the year 1882. The Hon. Francis Ormond (honoured as the College Founder) in the previous year publicly announced that he would donate £5,000, contingent upon the granting of a site by the Government and the subscription of a similar amount by the citizens of Melbourne, for the establishment of a scientific and technological institute in Melbourne.

The scheme was approved and public subscriptions were sought for a Working Men's College. The money was eventually subscribed, the Government donated the site, a provisional governing Council was appointed, and the first building erected and opened in June, 1887. Over 600 students had enrolled for single subjects by the end of that year.

At first, classes were divided into two groups: adult or general education classes and technical lectures. Gradually the range of subjects was widened by the inclusion of more trade classes and professional courses until the technical classes came far to outnumber all others. In 1934 the name of the institution was legally changed to Melbourne Technical College and in July, 1954, a little more than 70 years after its foundation, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. conferred the title "Royal" upon the College and authorized the use of the Royal Cypher on the College Diplomas.

Since its inception the College enrolment has grown from 600 to 16,000 students, and its accommodation has increased from eleven class rooms to sixteen acres of studios, laboratories, workshops, and lecture rooms.

The Council of Royal Melbourne Technical College is responsible for the control of the College, appointment of staff, and administration of its funds.

The income of the College is derived from Government grant, fees, interest on various investments, rent, and income earned by its various services to industry, Government bodies, and other schools.

Teaching at the College is given at three levels : professional, technician, and trade or craft.

#### *Professional Courses*

Technological, Fellowship and Associateship diploma courses, both full-time and part-time, are offered, the major fields of study being engineering, metallurgy, chemistry, physics, architecture, art and business management. Usually a lower certificate course for part-time students is provided as well as a more advanced diploma course.

Tuition for diploma courses is regarded in general as teaching to a level or standard which is recognized by professional bodies as satisfactory for entry to their institutions, and so giving professional standing to successful students.

#### *Technician Courses*

These courses are distinct from the trade courses in that they do not lead to competency in a particular skilled trade or craft, nor, on the other hand, do they reach the standard of technical knowledge demanded by the professional course. However, they give to the successful student the skill and knowledge, at technician level, required for a technical occupation. Certificates are issued to students completing these courses.

#### *Trade Courses*

These are courses of instruction complementary to trade experience leading to competency in a skilled craft or trade. Most skilled trades are under the control of the Apprenticeship Commission, and this body prescribes the details of the courses of instruction, which are of four to five years' duration, and accompany the period of apprenticeship. Classes are offered in a large number of skilled crafts and trades, including engineering, building and construction, communications and applied art. Post-apprenticeship courses and classes are also offered in many of the trade groups.

The Royal Melbourne Technical College also provides a number of extra-mural activities. Chief among these are correspondence courses in art, commercial, scientific, mathematical, literary, technical and trade subjects. In addition, the College provides certain classes as its own special contribution to adult education.

Public Lectures, Training Within Industry programmes, special courses for defence personnel and employees of some Commonwealth authorities, and professional advice, testing and research are other services provided by the College.

Details relating to the College during the years 1955 to 1959 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—ROYAL MELBOURNE TECHNICAL COLLEGE

Particulars	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
<b>INDIVIDUAL STUDENTS ENROLLED—</b>					
Males .. ..	14,750	15,176	15,782	17,385	17,533
Females .. ..	2,365	2,327	2,433	2,296	2,538
Total* .. ..	17,115	17,503	18,215	19,681	20,071
<b>COURSES—</b>					
Commercial† ..	1,493	1,567	251	248	273
Science .. ..	5,720	5,568	7,315	7,500	8,491
Trade .. ..	7,652	8,298	8,596	9,841	9,201
Art .. ..	1,627	1,553	1,580	1,573	1,491
Other .. ..	623	517	473	519	615
<b>RECEIPTS—</b>					
Government	£	£	£	£	£
Grant .. ..	499,083	582,411	601,404	633,796	705,150
Fees .. ..	140,464	149,809	213,597	231,244	245,192
Sale of Class Material	10,136	14,582	12,599	10,458	13,248
Miscellaneous ..	22,231	26,190	35,113	58,365	44,070
Total .. ..	671,914	772,992	862,713	933,863	1,007,660
<b>EXPENDITURE—</b>					
Salaries—	£	£	£	£	£
Instructors ..	380,516	441,105	477,558	524,784	576,316
Other .. ..	144,620	167,733	180,750	193,921	205,781
Buildings, Furniture, etc. ..	81,729	82,384	113,964	112,092	113,482
Miscellaneous ..	67,940	80,194	91,531	101,601	113,259
Total .. ..	674,805	771,416	863,803	932,398	1,008,838

\* These totals exclude Correspondence enrolments, which, in 1959, were estimated at 11,500.

† Commercial courses partially allotted to Science after 1956.

**Council of Adult Education**

Adult Education service for Victoria is provided by the Council of Adult Education, a statutory body set up by the *Adult Education Act* 1946. The Council is financed by (a) a statutory annual grant, £25,000; (b) annual appropriations from Parliament, £27,000 (varying from year to year); (c) income derived from the Council's work, fees, receipts from theatre and other tours approximating £20,000 in each year.

The Council offers a State wide service, although it operates from Melbourne. Its major contribution to cultural development is its travelling theatre, established in 1948 and now successfully organizing three eight-week theatre, ballet and opera tours in each year, with

professional companies. The Council has been successful also in organizing tours by musicians and conducts annually, with the National Gallery, a touring art exhibition.

The result has been a tremendous stimulus to local activity in the Arts. There are few towns in Victoria today without a local dramatic society or music or arts club. Annual festivals are held at Traralgon, Swan Hill, Wangaratta, Portland, Hamilton, and Shepparton, with a large scale drama festival at Frankston.

The direct teaching work of the Council is confined to Melbourne and suburbs, where evening classes for adults are held. These classes, led by skilled tutors, cover a wide variety of subjects, including foreign languages and meet weekly for periods of up to twenty weeks. They are attended by approximately 5,000 people each year. The Council, on demand, also supplies lecturers on many topics to cultural and other organizations in country and city.

Apart from touring work, the Council organizes discussion groups in country centres, providing books, study guides and assistance in discussion to over 200 groups meeting regularly in private houses.

The work of the Council is becoming very well known to the Victorian public through the popular Summer School, held at Albury in December–January of each year. This school, offering courses of interest to people of all age groups and occupations is attended by 200 people annually and is residential. It is increasingly popular and offers an opportunity for a highly concentrated educational holiday. It is followed by an art school at the National Gallery.

The Council publishes a quarterly magazine, *Adult Education* (subscription 7s. 6d. p.a.), and an Annual Report (free on application).

The work of the Council is actively supported and supplemented by the voluntary association, the Adult Education Association of Victoria.

Headquarters of the Council are at 107 Russell-street, Melbourne ; the Adult Education Centre is at 114 Flinders-street and the Council's theatre and auditorium is at 19 Russell-street.

The Council is responsible to Parliament, through the Minister for Education, and reports annually. It is, however, free to determine its own policy and is not politically controlled.

The Council's activities can be briefly summarized in the following tables :—

**VICTORIA—ADULT EDUCATION: LECTURE CLASSES  
AND ENROLMENTS**

Lecture Classes	1957		1958		1959	
	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Autumn Term	Spring Term
Courses Offered ..	75	30	87	44	147	51
Students Enrolled ..	3,524	1,013	3,767	1,418	4,875	1,374



VICTORIA—ADULT EDUCATION : GROUP ACTIVITIES AND  
RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

Particulars	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Discussion Groups—			
Number of Groups .. ..	236	231	250
Students Enrolled .. ..	2,514	2,556	2,702
Performances, &c., Given—			
Music .. .. .	127	145	94
Drama .. .. .	137	65	134
Ballet and Dance Recitals .. ..	62	..	..
Art Exhibitions .. .. .	33	29	37
Residential Schools—			
Country .. .. .	2	2	2

### Victorian College of Pharmacy

The College of Pharmacy—the school of the Pharmaceutical Society—is responsible for the training of pharmaceutical chemists. In this it works in close association with the Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

The Board lays down the examination syllabuses, conducts the examinations, and registers the qualified pharmaceutical chemists as is provided in the Medical Act.

The Pharmaceutical Society maintains the College of Pharmacy, carries out the approved courses of study, appoints the academic staff, and conducts the school. Since 1881 the College has been situated at 360 Swanston-street, Melbourne, and the four-year course has been a combined academic course and practical apprenticeship, the latter being served in an open retail pharmacy, a public hospital, or in the dispensary of a friendly society.

A new Memorial College of Pharmacy has now been erected in Royal Parade, Parkville, north of the University. The College transferred to this new institution for session 1960 and was opened by His Excellency the Governor of Victoria in March, 1960.

The Memorial College cost about £500,000 and consists of an administrative block with library and museum, a lecture theatre block, an assembly hall seating 750 and a large laboratory block with extensive laboratories for pharmaceutical chemistry, pharmaceuticals, biology, physics, pharmacognosy and related subjects. In addition there are investigational and research laboratories, a modern pharmacy, cafeteria, and cloak and locker room facilities.

Commencing with the 1960 session, changes in the curriculum, and practical training in keeping with the recent *Medical Act* 1958 have been instituted.

The new course provides for three full academic years and a requirement of 3,000 hours served as a trainee in an approved retail pharmacy, public hospital, or friendly society dispensary. 200 students will be admitted annually and the entrance requirement for the course is matriculation.

The number of students attending the College from 1955 to 1959 and principal items of receipts and expenditure are shown hereunder :—

#### VICTORIAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY—STUDENTS

Course	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Pharmacy .. .. .	526	546	536	533	558
Medical .. .. .	143	128	124	139	165
Post Graduate (Pharmacy) ..	14	17	12	21	7
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>730</b>

#### VICTORIAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY—PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

(£)

Particulars	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
<b>RECEIPTS</b>					
Lecture Fees .. .. .	37,420	38,956	43,749	48,624	52,041
Examination Fees .. .. .	1,168	1,352	1,670	1,628	1,861
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>38,588</b>	<b>40,308</b>	<b>45,419</b>	<b>50,252</b>	<b>53,902</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>					
Salaries and Fees to Lecturers	15,988	16,257	18,068	20,203	25,097
Drugs and Chemicals ..	1,960	2,466	1,853	1,949	2,833
Administration and Other Expenses .. .. .	18,684	18,125	22,548	20,743	22,695
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>36,632</b>	<b>36,848</b>	<b>42,469</b>	<b>42,895</b>	<b>50,625</b>

### **Australian Administrative Staff College**

The Australian Administrative Staff College was established in 1955 on the recommendation of a committee set up by the Rotary Club of Sydney. Its objects are to provide a course of studies in the principles of organization and administration for senior executives nominated by their employers and selected on the ground of their proved administrative capacity.

It is sponsored by some 80 Australian companies who have contributed the capital required to purchase suitable premises and the initial funds to meet the establishment costs. The number of sponsoring companies is steadily increasing.

The proposal to establish the College began with a decision of the Sydney Rotary Club to promote studies in management and administrative training. Following a visit to Australia by the Principal of the Administrative Staff College at Henley-on-Thames in England, Sir Noel Hall, it was decided in 1955 to seek support for a College somewhat on the lines of the Henley College. Steps were taken to register the College as a company, limited by guarantee, in the Australian Capital Territory, and many of the leading financial, commercial and industrial companies agreed to support its establishment.

In 1956, Professor Sir Douglas Copland, K.B.E., C.M.G., accepted an invitation from the Council to be Principal of the College, and early in 1957 the College acquired as a permanent home the property previously known as "Moondah", home of the Grice family, at Mt. Eliza, Victoria. The site is a commanding one overlooking Port Phillip Bay, and is some 30 miles south of Melbourne.

Whilst sponsorship of the College is based upon support from private enterprise, Governments (both Federal and State) are invited to nominate senior executives to attend as student members for the twelve weeks of each session. The College thus provides for the study of administrative problems of both public and private enterprise at an advanced level, and is meeting the growing demand for senior executive training in all fields of administrative responsibility.

The establishment of the College is part of the recent development in the study of management and administrative activities in Australia, and is complementary to such bodies as the Australian Institute of Management and the Summer School of the University of Melbourne.

The College is fully residential. The members of a course are divided into four syndicates, each of eleven persons, with a member of the directing staff in charge of each syndicate. These syndicates are so arranged that their members represent a balanced cross-section of the major fields of administration in industry and government. For the series of assignments and case studies undertaken, the offices of chairman and secretary of a syndicate are taken by members in turn.

Field visits and lectures and seminars conducted by the Principal and staff and by visiting specialists, supplement syndicate work.

The main subjects in the course of studies are administrative structures, internal organization and administration, external relations, constructive administration and the qualities of an administrator.

### **Australian College of Education**

During the last few years there have been many discussions in Australia about the possibility of forming an Australia-wide organization of those engaged in education. In June, 1958, a group of Victorian Headmasters of Independent Schools, Headmasters of High Schools and three University Professors met to consider the possibility of creating such an institution. This meeting agreed that any such body must be a truly professional body of educators and should be comparable to other professional bodies of high standing in the community.

A small committee was elected to draw up a statement of aims and organization. This committee presented its report in August, 1958, to a meeting of 40 people who represented the various fields of education in Victoria. The report was enthusiastically received and, after some minor amendments, adopted by the meeting. A Provisional Council was elected and instructed to take all necessary steps to bring into being a College of Education.

During the time that the Provisional Council was at work it became clear that there was considerable interest in other States in the whole idea of an organization for the teaching profession. With this interest and support from so many people, it was possible for the Provisional Council to prepare a draft constitution and invite 110 people from all over Australia to be present at the Founders' Convention, which was held at Geelong Grammar School, Corio, in May, 1959.

The Convention was attended by leading educators from all over Australia and representing all the different fields of education—kindergarten, primary, secondary, technical, University—from the State systems, the Independent schools and Catholic education. The Convention decided that the name of the new institution would be The Australian College of Education and spent three days carefully considering the aims and organization of the body.

The purpose of the College is to create a fellowship of teachers which will foster educational thought and practice and set before itself and the community the ethics of high professional responsibility. Among its aims the College will provide a meeting ground for leading members of the profession, encourage and, where necessary, provide advanced and specialized professional training, recognize outstanding contributions to educational practice and in general do everything in its power to advance the cause of education in Australia. The membership of the College will consist of fellows (those who have made very outstanding contributions to education), members (leaders in the profession) and companions (those who have performed valuable service to education but are not eligible for ordinary membership). The Convention elected the first council of the College.

Since the Founders' Convention, the Council has been organizing the membership of the College throughout Australia, setting up Chapters in the various States and dealing with all the legal requirements necessary to establish such a body.

## Health and Medical Research

### Health in Victoria

In the earliest years of settlement when Victoria was known as the Port Phillip District of New South Wales, responsibility for the administration of the first health laws, or sanitary ordinances as they were known then, lay with the Superintendent of the Port Phillip District and the Assistant Colonial Surgeon. These men faced such difficulties as the arrival of ships on which there had been an outbreak of infectious disease during the voyage, the primitive sanitation of the new towns, and the casual attitude of miners towards public health during the gold rush period.

In 1854, three years after it had become a separate State, Victoria obtained its first Health Act. Under this statute there was established a Central Board of Health with powers relating to drains, sewers, lavatories, pigsties, noxious trades, food, and the erection of infectious diseases hospitals.

This was a modest start, but it enabled the authorities of that era to lay a firm base for the future. There were still many health problems to be solved. Melbourne was to lack an adequate sewerage system for some years to come. Diphtheria and scarlet fever were prevalent during the 1870's, and epidemics of these illnesses caused many deaths. Mental hospitals were built, but these institutions had more of the atmosphere of a prison than a hospital, and the mentally sick were to wait a long time before they were to be considered as such and before methods were to be adopted to cure them whenever possible.

The emphasis was on physical health and this set the standards incorporated in the English *Public Health Act* 1875, a piece of legislation which was to serve as a model throughout the British Commonwealth. Victoria followed this lead in 1890 when a new Health Act was passed. The Central Board of Health was replaced by a Board of Health consisting of nine members—a Chairman, a Medical Inspector and seven representatives from municipal councils. From then on, the Victorian municipal authorities, with their knowledge of the conditions peculiar to their localities, were to share the responsibility of guarding public health in Victoria. A Department of Health was set up, the Medical Inspector becoming the permanent head.

Acceptance of new ideas on public health during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries is reflected in the institutions founded and the laws adopted. Training in bacteriology became possible with the foundation of the University Public Health Laboratory. The *Pure Food Act* 1905 was passed to ensure cleaner food for the community. The free kindergarten movement and school medical service were inaugurated in 1909, and 1917 saw the beginnings of the infant welfare movement.

Another Health Act became law in 1920. By this statute the Board of Public Health gave way to the Commission of Public Health, a body comprising seven members—the Chief Health Officer, ex-officio

Chairman of the Commission, two medical practitioners, three municipal representatives, and one other. The Act was to be administered by the division of Victoria into six health areas, each one in the charge of a district health officer, a full time medical officer employed by the Government. Each municipality was to appoint a health inspector and a medical practitioner as its medical officer of health.

In the meantime infant welfare work began to flourish, and with more and more centres being established it was found necessary to set up in 1926 an Infant Welfare Section in the Department. Control of these centres belonged to the municipalities in which they were situated.

The progress being made in public health was greatly retarded during the depression years of the 1930's. A number of municipal councils, under the retrenchment policies they adopted, dismissed their health inspectors or placed them on part-time duty. At that time the physical well-being of many Victorians suffered because their diet, clothing, and housing all declined in quality.

In 1943, the Victorian Parliament passed the Minister of Health Act and the following year this legislation came into operation. It was an Act very comprehensive in scope in that all health matters and all state medical services were brought under one control. A number of Acts formerly administered by other departments now became the business of the Department of Health.

Hitherto the Department of Health had two branches, the General Health Branch and the Mental Hygiene Branch. Under this latest Act, the Governor in Council was able to create new branches by proclamation. To the original two branches another two have been added.

The first of these, the Maternal and Child Hygiene Branch, came into existence in 1944. This branch consists of the Schools' Medical and Dental Services and the Maternal and Infant Welfare Division. Arising from an agreement between the Victorian and Commonwealth Governments in 1949 the Tuberculosis Branch was established. This branch, though subject to the general supervision of the Chief Health Officer, is under the administration of its own Director.

Until 1949, the problem of cancer was the concern of the Anti-Cancer Council. In that year the work of this body was rewarded by the foundation of the Cancer Institute Board, a corporation formed to undertake research into the cause, treatment and prevention of cancer in Victoria and Tasmania.

The *Mental Hygiene Authority Act* 1950 set up a Mental Hygiene Authority within the Health Department. The members of the Authority are a chairman, deputy chairman, and administrative member who began in 1952 the complete re-organization of mental hygiene administration.

A consolidating Health Act was approved by Parliament in 1956. This Act incorporated the *Health Act* 1928 and its subsequent amendments along with a great deal of previous legislation relating to

infectious diseases, stream pollution, apartment house standards, control of new substances causing industrial hazards, and stricter control of food premises.

A description of the functions and activities of some divisions of the Department of Health is given below.

### **Department of Health**

#### *Industrial Hygiene Division*

This Division is interested in all aspects of occupational health, but is mainly concerned with its application to industry.

It administers a number of regulations which are designed to protect the worker from occupational hazards, and perhaps the most important are those which prescribe the maximum concentration of various toxic substances allowed in the air breathed by workers in industry.

The Division makes periodic inspections of factories and has laboratory facilities for determining the presence of toxic substances in the air. Medical officers attached to the Division also carry out clinical and diagnostic tests on individual workers suspected of suffering from industrial diseases.

Particular industrial hazards are investigated as they are discovered in routine inspections, or brought to the notice of the Division by employees, unions, employers, or medical practitioners. From time to time a certain industry or hazard is made the subject of a special survey and this usually means testing a number of atmospheric samples or involves a number of clinical or radiological examinations.

The Division keeps abreast with current literature on industrial hygiene and provides an advisory service to industry and medical men on occupational health matters.

#### *Poliomyelitis Division*

Until 1937, poliomyelitis in Victoria was so rare that there was no organization responsible for diagnosing or treating patients. The epidemic in 1937 and 1938 (over 2,000 cases in six months) was dealt with largely by the Children's Hospital because the disease was mainly confined to children and infants. After the war, the trend of incidence changed and resulted in smaller epidemics affecting adults as well as children. The Department of Health called in orthopaedic specialists and private physiotherapists to care for patients who were beyond the charter of the Children's Hospital, but by 1949 the consultant service was no longer adequate and the Poliomyelitis Division was established. The functions of the Division include :—

- (1) Epidemiology;
- (2) a diagnostic service provided by a panel of specialists on call to the medical profession;
- (3) an after-care consultant service provided by medical officers of the Division and others on referral;
- (4) physiotherapy treatment and after-care;

- (5) home nursing;
- (6) rehabilitation; and
- (7) providing and maintaining respirators throughout the State.

Immunization with Salk vaccine has reduced the incidence sharply and should keep it down to the pre-1937 level, but after-care services for those already affected will be required for some years.

### *School Medical Service*

The School Medical Service was established in 1909 as a branch of the Education Department, and the first officers of the Branch were assisted by an Advisory Committee of medical, dental, public health, and educational specialists. The main objective was to examine each child three times during his school life, but the importance of health education was also recognized and systematic instruction of teachers was undertaken.

A preliminary investigation showed an amount of physical defect that was surprisingly large by present day standards and much of it was preventable: for instance, 95 per cent. or more of the children attending primary schools had dental defects. In 1914, school medical officers began to examine teachers for entry to the Public Service and for subsequent sick leave, but little was done to extend the systematic examination of school children.

The first school nurses were appointed in 1914 and the medical staff was increased to four at about the same time by the appointment of one additional medical officer. However, the new doctor enlisted for war service shortly afterwards and left the medical staff as before. The nurses were allotted the duty of following up in the Metropolitan Area the defects found by the medical officers during their examinations.

The School Medical Service was transferred from the Education Department to the Health Department in 1946 without any alteration in its charter, but since then the outlook has changed and the purposes of the School Medical Service are now :—

- (1) To maintain the physical, social, and emotional health of school children at the highest level;
- (2) to detect defects and departures from normal health;
- (3) to follow up each recommendation for further medical advice;
- (4) to conduct special surveys from time to time;
- (5) to promote health education in the community;
- (6) to make medical advice available for handicapped children and collaborate in placing them in special schools; and
- (7) to examine medically teachers for entry to the teaching service, for superannuation and for sick leave.

In June, 1959, the Service included 36 doctors and 41 school nurses. The original Advisory Committee had lapsed some years previously, and the trend now is to use consultants in the specialities that warrant them.



Public health activities are becoming more concerned with diseases whose prevention calls for informed personal action by individuals, and since the teacher is a key person in the community, health education through the schools is an important part of the School Medical Service. Teaching social health to teachers-in-training and to parents is demanding an increasingly high standard of knowledge from both the doctor and the school nurse, and will materially influence the attitude of the public towards health and disease.

### *School Dental Service*

The School Dental Service commenced in 1921 (as a section of the School Medical Service, under the Education Department) with the opening of a dental clinic in South Melbourne to which children from State schools were brought by their class teachers for examination and treatment.

The objectives were :—

- (1) To see the children during their first year of school life and to give treatment necessary to put them in healthy dental condition. This initial treatment usually involved a number of extractions and some fillings to clear up the accumulated effects of dental decay ; and
- (2) to see them again annually and, by providing regular treatment, keep their mouths in healthy condition throughout their primary school life.

Children in country districts were found to be equally in need of dental care and the service was extended by obtaining portable equipment which could be moved by rail from town to town and set up in the schools to treat the children. Dental vans into which equipment was installed, and which operated in the school grounds, were also obtained.

By 1925 it was impracticable to attempt to cover the whole State with a staff of nine dentists. In the Metropolitan Area, children were taken only from schools in the inner industrial suburbs. Certain country districts were selected for treatment, and a number of homes and orphanages in the Metropolitan Area and in the provincial cities of Geelong, Ballarat, and Bendigo were also visited.

The age-group of children accepted for treatment was limited to those six to eight years of age, who were then treated at each subsequent visit until they reached twelve years of age, covering the transition period during which the first (deciduous) teeth are lost and the second (permanent) teeth erupt. The treatment afforded included all necessary fillings, extractions, cleaning and polishing, and no child was treated unless parental consent had been previously given.

The School Dental Service was transferred to the Health Department under the *Ministry of Health Act* 1945, and became a separate division in the Maternal and Child Hygiene Branch in 1951, when steps were taken to revive and expand the service which had been considerably reduced during the war period through loss of staff to the defence forces.

The obsolete prewar dental vans were replaced and a number of new mobile units added, including six two-surgery semi-trailer units which are utilized to serve consolidated schools and large schools in country towns. The single-surgery dental vans, meanwhile, visit the smaller, outlying rural schools. With these units, country itineraries formerly visited were resumed and the service has extended into a number of country districts not previously included.

Priority is given to areas of scattered population remote from dental facilities and every effort is made to maintain annual visits to such districts. In more closely settled areas, longer periods may elapse before the schools are again visited.

In the Metropolitan Area, the South Melbourne dental centre was moved to larger premises and two additional centres opened in North Fitzroy and Footscray in 1953 and 1959 respectively. Each of these centres has a district allotted, and children are brought from their schools by contract bus, under the control of an escort teacher provided by the Education Department.

Rapid population increase and the inclusion of Catholic parish schools in the scheme in all districts served by the School Dental Service, has restricted the rate at which additional schools can be added to the programme and there are still many large areas, both metropolitan and country, which it has not been possible to include.

The service has, however, been developed progressively to a staff of 40 dentists who treat some 50,000 children per year out of the 80,000 to whom dental care is made available, comprising 30,000 attending metropolitan schools, 45,000 attending country schools, and 5,000 in homes and orphanages, or attending organized training centres for physically and mentally handicapped children.

### *Pre-natal, Infant Welfare, and Pre-school Services*

#### *General*

The health services for mothers and children in Victoria today, planned and co-ordinated by the Maternal and Child Hygiene Branch of the Department of Health, reflect a growing understanding of the importance of the first years of life and the need for a total health programme.

From the pre-natal period through the pre-school years, mother and child are the focal point for the services planned to meet their needs. Doctors, infant welfare sisters and pre-school officers work as a team to promote conditions conducive to good mental and physical health.

The value and strength of the mother-child relationship as a basis for future development is well accepted and implemented in the approach and attitude to the mother by the health centre team. Confident, happy mothers make for confident, happy children and every opportunity is taken to build up the mother's own strength.

Ante-natal clinics set up by municipal councils provide care and instruction for expectant mothers. In these clinics the foundations for healthy, happy childhood are laid and mothers are helped to look forward with joy and anticipation to the birth of the baby.

In a programme of health education the Infant Welfare Sister has a most important part to play. As a friend and adviser she is able to give the young mother added confidence in the important task of child rearing. Her services in Victoria are available to every mother in the community. Infant Welfare Centres have been established all over Victoria except in some remote parts where mobile Infant Welfare vans carry the service to isolated families. The correspondence scheme reaches mothers who cannot attend either the static centre or the van.

The standard of buildings in this State is high and a very large number of centres are housed in modern, well designed, functional buildings, attractively furnished and planned to meet the needs of individual areas.

In very many instances the Infant Welfare Service and the Pre-school Service are housed under the same roof in a combined Infant Welfare and Pre-school building. The service is thus a continuous one—the Infant Welfare Sister and kindergarten teacher sharing their knowledge and understanding and working together for the welfare of the family.

While the Infant Welfare Service provides an advisory service for mothers, the Pre-school Service offers group care to children, giving them the opportunity for social learning and the satisfaction and benefit of good play experiences under the guidance of a trained teacher.

Three kinds of pre-school centres—kindergarten, pre-school play centre and day nursery—are subsidized in Victoria. The kindergarten and play centre both provide opportunity for group experience for two to three hours each day. The day nursery provides all day care for infants and pre-school children in cases where the mother is obliged to work or is not able to care for her children.

The kindergarten, which can accommodate up to 30 children in a group, is staffed by either a Kindergarten Training College graduate or a registered teacher. It provides a longer programme than the play centre which accommodates fifteen children in a group and is staffed by either a pre-school play leader or a registered teacher. Both these centres work closely with the home, offering an extension to the child's experiences in a safe comfortable environment. The child's world is gradually widened, his curiosity stimulated and satisfied, and his abilities developed through the programme provided.

The day nursery, in which the child spends most of his waking hours, plans to provide substitute home experiences, offering warmth, love and security to the child who of necessity must spend so much time away from home.

Children attending subsidized pre-school centres receive an annual medical examination by a departmental officer.

All services have extended greatly during the past years and there are now many pre-natal, infant welfare, and pre-school centres throughout the State, established, subsidized, and supervised through this Branch. There is shared responsibility where the Government,

municipal councils, and voluntary committees, all have a part to play. The centres spring from the needs of the parents themselves who are willing to work to establish these services for their children.

Through these health services the continuous care of the child is ensured and early foundations for good mental and physical health are laid.

### *Expenditure*

The State Department of Health's expenditure on maternal, infant and pre-school welfare in the year 1957-58 was £604,734 and in 1958-59 was £653,828, the details of the principal expenditures being shown below. In addition, capital grants paid towards the building of infant welfare and pre-school centres accounted for additional sums of £130,000 in 1957-58, and of £170,000 in 1958-59.

## VICTORIA—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH : EXPENDITURE ON MATERNAL, INFANT, AND PRE-SCHOOL WELFARE

(£)

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59
Salaries .. .. .	73,386	77,967
Subsidies, &c., to—		
Municipalities—		
Infant Welfare Centres .. .. .	151,088	173,288
Training Schools—		
Infant Welfare .. .. .	5,000	5,000
Mothercraft .. .. .	9,000	9,000
Kindergartens and Play Centres .. .. .	261,910	274,105
Crèches and Day Nurseries .. .. .	46,537	47,044
Infant Welfare and Pre-school Scholarships .. .. .	16,829	15,874
Other Expenditure .. .. .	40,984	51,550
Total .. .. .	604,734	653,828

### *Infant Welfare Centres*

Every municipality in the State, except one, contributes to an infant welfare service for the people within its boundaries. Subsidy to municipalities for this service is £600 per annum for each full-time sister employed. For sparsely populated areas mobile services are provided. The Infant Welfare Sisters drive specially constructed vans, visiting homes or groups of mothers at specified locations. These sisters are employed by the Department of Health, the municipalities they serve making contributions to the service. An additional service for mothers in inaccessible areas is provided by the Department's correspondence scheme, through which mothers are enabled to obtain advice from a member of the staff, who attends to any queries and sends out regular monthly letters until the child is two years of age.

Particulars of Infant Welfare Centres in Victoria for the years 1957 to 1959 are shown below :—

### VICTORIA—INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

Particulars	1957	1958	1959
Metropolitan Centres .. .. .	149	152	159
Country Centres .. .. .	388	397	406
Mobile Units .. .. .	20	20	21
Centres in Non-Rate Paying Areas .. .. .	12	12	14
<b>Total Number of Infant Welfare Centres</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>600</b>
Number of Infant Welfare Nurses in Centres	247	275	287
Number of Birth Notifications Received ..	59,842	60,937	61,292
Number of Children Attending Centres ..	138,939	146,251	153,045
Total Number of Attendances at Centres ..	1,222,820	1,289,497	1,331,403
<b>INFANT WELFARE CORRESPONDENCE SCHEME</b>			
Number of Children Enrolled .. .. .	461	337	368
Expectant Mothers Enrolled .. .. .	27	10	10

#### *Infant Welfare Nurses*

The number of registered Infant Welfare Nurses in Victoria in 1959 was 2,220. Approximately 70 nurses are being trained per year, but these provide staff for hospital maternity units as well as for infant welfare centres. There are three infant welfare training schools for nurses, the examination being conducted by the Victorian Nursing Council who issue the certificate. A training subsidy is given through this Branch of the Health Department.

#### *Mothercraft Nurses*

The mothercraft nursing training is of fifteen months' duration and trains girls to care of babies and their mothers during the nursing period. There are nine mothercraft training schools and the examination is conducted by the Victorian Nursing Council. In 1959, 145 nurses gained their certificate. All schools receive a subsidy for training.

#### *Pre-natal Services*

In all Infant Welfare Centres advice is given by the Infant Welfare Sisters on pre-natal hygiene and preparation for motherhood. In 1945 pre-natal medical services were introduced at certain centres and there are now 30 municipalities in which pre-natal clinics are held. These are run in conjunction with public maternity hospitals serving these areas. The extent to which the services are used is shown by the fact that, in 1959, 6,377 expectant mothers availed themselves of the service, entailing 34,902 consultations.

#### *Pre-school Maintenance Subsidies*

The subsidy for a full-time kindergarten is £720 per annum, for a ten session play centre £325 per annum, and for all day care a per capita subsidy of £75 per annum.

The number of subsidized pre-school centres and the number of children enrolled in 1957, 1958, and 1959 were as follows :—

VICTORIA—SUBSIDIZED PRE-SCHOOL CENTRES AND ENROLMENTS

Particulars	1957		1958		1959	
	Number	Enrolment	Number	Enrolment	Number	Enrolment
Metropolitan—						
Kindergartens ..	196	..	218	..	226	10,984
Pre-school Play Centres	30	..	25	..	38	1,039
Total .. ..	226	10,911	243	11,705	264	12,023
Country—						
Kindergartens ..	80	..	95	..	117	6,135
Pre-school Play Centres	60	..	65	..	70	1,716
Total .. ..	140	6,313	160	7,082	187	7,851
Day Nurseries—						
Metropolitan ..	12	..	12	..	13	..
Country .. ..	1	..	1	..	1	..
Total .. ..	13	1,163	13	1,166	14	1,376

*Building Grants*

Capital grants on a £2 to £1 basis up to a maximum of £3,000 (July 1958) are paid towards the erection of Infant Welfare Centres and Pre-school Centres reaching approved standards. The numbers of grants made over the years are shown below :—

VICTORIA—INFANT WELFARE AND PRE-SCHOOL CENTRES :  
NUMBER OF CAPITAL GRANTS

Buildings Subsidized	1957	1958	1959	From Inception to 1959
Infant Welfare Centres .. ..	21	22	20	293
Pre-school Centres .. ..	31	31	23	361
Total .. ..	52	53	43	654

*Tuberculosis Bureaux and Sanatoria*

Two sanatoria are functioning in the Metropolitan Area and accommodation is also provided for tuberculosis patients at the Austin Hospital. Ex-servicemen and ex-servicewomen are accommodated at the Repatriation Department hospitals at Heidelberg and Macleod.

In country districts tuberculosis clinics have been established at Base Hospitals and in a number of cases tuberculosis chalets are also attached.

Visiting nursing services operate throughout the State. Twelve nurses visit homes of patients and contacts in the Metropolitan Area and six nurses visit in the country.

Thirteen mobile units are used in the mass X-ray surveys and between 1949 and 1959 over 4,000,000 people were X-rayed by the service.

The following tables show particulars of the operation of the Tuberculosis Sanatoria and Bureaux :—

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA :  
ACCOMMODATION, ETC.

Sanatoria	Year Ended 31st December—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
	ACCOMMODATION				
Metropolitan .. ..	785	577	558	541	541 *
Country .. ..	211	211	211	203	203
Total .. ..	996	788	769	744	744
	ADMISSIONS				
Metropolitan .. ..	1,065	1,005	844	1,081	1,046
Country .. ..	282	275	239	218	271
Total .. ..	1,347	1,280	1,083	1,299	1,317
	DISCHARGES				
Metropolitan .. ..	1,222	870	804	1,055	988
Country .. ..	230	237	192	186	216
Total .. ..	1,452	1,107	996	1,241	1,204
	DEATHS				
Metropolitan .. ..	43	69	31	58	65
Country .. ..	29	12	16	16	22
Total .. ..	72	81	47	74	87

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS BUREAUX ACTIVITY

Particulars	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
New Cases Referred for Investigation	10,111	12,244	10,303	11,365	10,196
Re-attendances (Old Cases and New)	57,737	60,814	64,534	61,846	64,538
Visits to Patients' Homes by Nurses	12,543	12,984	12,970	12,895	14,656
X-ray Examination—Films—					
Large .. ..	45,014	44,925	43,882	37,748	38,809
Micro .. ..	6,099	6,337	7,078	6,959	6,600

*Mental Hygiene Authority*

The Mental Hygiene Authority is in charge of the Mental Hygiene Branch of the Department of Health. The Branch consists of institutions for in-patient care and out-patient clinics and other services necessary for a comprehensive community mental health programme.

In recent years living conditions for patients and staff in institutions have been greatly improved. Existing buildings have been remodelled and new ones provided and services generally have been re-organized to conform with modern requirements. Nursing staff training has been re-organized and extended and training schools have already been established at three institutions. Instructional courses are also arranged for clergy, social workers and others likely to encounter mental health problems in the course of their work.

Particular attention has been given to patients' activities. Light industrial workshops have recently been established in a number of hospitals and the Victorian Employers' Federation has formed a non-profit making company to foster this new activity. The recreation and social facilities in all institutions are generally excellent.

Increasing numbers of people are being encouraged to seek help in the early stages of mental illness. Many can now be treated as out-patients and the duration of in-patient treatment of those requiring admission to institutions is diminishing. Whilst improved conditions and facilities are contributing factors, better public understanding of mental illness is an important reason why the numbers of voluntary patients have progressively increased to the point where they already comprise the majority of admissions.

Features of community interest in mental health in Victoria are the Mental Hospitals Auxiliaries (one of whose outstanding contributions is the operation of three after-care homes) and help given to patients by the Country Women's Association. The voluntary committees controlling retarded children's centres also merit special mention. 25 day centres located throughout the State are subsidized by the Authority and cater for almost 1,000 intellectually handicapped children. Three residential centres are also subsidized.

A research institute, which includes library facilities, has made valuable contributions in its field. (See page 248.)

A Bill to modify and improve State mental health legislation was approved by Parliament in December, 1959. However, its operation will be deferred until necessary administrative requirements are finalized.



The following table sets forth the numbers under the care of the Mental Hygiene Authority for the years 1954 to 1958 :—

VICTORIA—CERTIFIED PERSONS AND VOLUNTARY BOARDERS ON THE REGISTERS OF THE MENTAL HYGIENE AUTHORITY

Location	At 31st December—				
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
In State Hospitals .. .. .	6,758	6,705	6,718	6,699	6,899
On Trial Leave from State Hospitals ..	709	911	1,044	1,198	1,219
Boarded Out .. .. .	309	293	287	320	249
Absent without Leave .. .. .	19	25	23	29	26
<b>Total Number of Certified Insane ..</b>	<b>7,795</b>	<b>7,934</b>	<b>8,072</b>	<b>8,246</b>	<b>8,393</b>
In Receiving Institutions .. .. .	86	57	72	59	63
On Trial Leave, &c., from Receiving Houses .. .. .	..	3	68	177	182
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>7,881</b>	<b>7,994</b>	<b>8,212</b>	<b>8,482</b>	<b>8,638</b>
Voluntary Boarders .. .. .	494	667	870	1,179	1,398
Military Mental Cases, Bundoora (Not Included in Above Table) .. .. .	263	265	267	258	308

The number of admissions of certified patients to State mental hospitals for each of the years 1954 to 1958 was as follows :—

VICTORIA—MENTAL HOSPITALS : ADMISSIONS

Year	Direct Admissions			From Receiving Houses			Total Admissions
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
1954 .. .. .	104	86	190	480	483	963	1,153
1955 .. .. .	130	103	233	474	475	949	1,182
1956 .. .. .	143	98	241	653	558	1,211	1,452
1957 .. .. .	142	119	261	681	651	1,332	1,593
1958 .. .. .	223	135	358	605	676	1,281	1,639

The numbers of certified patients who were discharged from, or who died in State mental hospitals for each of the years 1954 to 1958 are given below :—

### VICTORIA—MENTAL HOSPITALS : DISCHARGES AND DEATHS

Year	Discharges			Deaths			Total Discharges and Deaths
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
1954 .. ..	372	389	761	254	279	533	1,294
1955 .. ..	293	223	516	224	303	527	1,043
1956 .. ..	369	240	609	311	394	705	1,314
1957 .. ..	438	275	713	310	396	706	1,419
1958 .. ..	499	366	865	290	353	643	1,508

### Hospitals and Charities Commission

#### General

Prior to 1864, public hospitals in Victoria were very few; unorganized as a State service; of extremely limited scope and capacity; and dependent for finance almost entirely on charitable contributions.

Legislation of 1864 brought in a small measure of State control in that it required all charities to be registered and provided certain rules for the election of Committees, but made no demands for improvement or reform in the service. From 1881 until 1923, centralized control of public hospitals was limited to the activities of a Government appointed inspector assisted by an Advisory Council of four other members. The inadequacy of this was apparently realized in 1890, when a Royal Commission on Charitable Institutions recommended "the appointment of a Central Board of Charity to allocate the Government grants to the various districts and have general control of all charities within the colony". This recommendation was not implemented until 1923, when the *Hospitals and Charities Act 1922* brought into being the Charities Board of Victoria. The Board, which commenced to function on 1st July, 1923, consisted of fourteen honorary members (increased to sixteen in 1939), the Secretary and Chief Executive Officer being the Inspector of Charities. From its inception until 1st July, 1944 (when the Ministry of Health Act was proclaimed), the Charities Board of Victoria came under the Department of the State Treasurer, but from that date the Minister of Health became the Governmental authority.

The Board had extensive responsibilities and powers of control over the activities of charities supported by and seeking the voluntary contributions of the public. To increase the usefulness of the public hospitals and as an aid in determining the relative amounts of Governmental subsidy to be paid, the Board classified them as metropolitan and country, the latter being graded into base hospitals

(A and B Grades), district hospitals, and cottage hospitals. By a system of zoning and the establishment of a base hospital in each zone, much was done to improve hospital facilities.

With the proclamation of the *Hospitals and Charities Act 1948*, the Charities Board of Victoria ceased to exist and the Hospitals and Charities Commission became its successor. Consisting of three full-time Commissioners (and staff), it assumed office on 15th November, 1948.

### *Functions*

The Commission has powers and responsibilities :—

- (1) To register and exercise oversight of public hospitals and other institutions and benevolent societies (including ambulance services);
- (2) to promote the development of hospital and institutional services and benevolent societies (including ambulance services);
- (3) to recommend payment of maintenance and capital subsidies to registered institutions and benevolent societies;
- (4) to recommend to the Minister any necessary amendments to the Hospitals and Charities legislation, or any new systems of financing institutions and societies;
- (5) to inquire into the administration (including the financial administration) of institutions and societies;
- (6) to recommend the closing or amalgamation of institutions and benevolent societies in certain circumstances;
- (7) to control and administer temporarily a hospital in which the committee of management ceases to exist;
- (8) to determine the location, accommodation, and bed allocation in new hospitals and other institutions that will be subsidized;
- (9) to advise upon and approve the erection of new buildings and the alteration of existing ones;
- (10) to determine (after consultation with the Victorian Nursing Council) what hospitals should be used for nurse training and the standards of nursing staff for hospitals;
- (11) to establish preliminary schools for nursing trainees;
- (12) to promote the classification of medical staffs of hospitals (other than teaching hospitals);
- (13) to establish and maintain a bureau to assist the admission of patients to hospitals;
- (14) to authorize or prohibit the conduct of public appeals for funds for charitable purposes and to require financial returns to be submitted;
- (15) to prepare model by-laws as the basis for the by-laws of incorporated hospitals;

- (16) to promote—
- (a) collective buying of standard equipment, furnishings, and supplies ;
  - (b) administrative training schemes ; and
  - (c) post-graduate training of nurses ;
- (17) to administer private hospitals—under the *Health Act* 1958 ; and
- (18) to administer the Hospital Benefits Scheme by arrangement with the Commonwealth authorities.

The Commission interprets these functions liberally, particularly those of an advisory character. It has established departments to assist hospital committees and staffs in all matters covering the wide fields of hospital buildings and equipment, services, finance, administration and organization.

The Commission's building plan embraces hospitals, benevolent homes (including geriatric hospitals), and charitable institutions of all types. The building programme is conditioned primarily by two important policies :—

- (1) To utilize existing buildings wherever possible by restoration or by additions; and
- (2) to build and equip according to an overall State regional hospital pattern developed by the Commission and accepted by the hospital committees.

At 30th June, 1959, work in progress, or approved and about to commence, was estimated to cost approximately £10,000,000; other projects were in the planning stage.

The Hospitals and Charities Fund is established at the Treasury and into it are paid :—

- (1) Moneys appropriated by Parliament (now fixed under the *Hospitals and Charities Act* 1948, at £800,000) ; and
- (2) special appropriations by Parliament.

In the year 1958-59, the Commission spent a gross amount of £4,825,000 from loan funds on new buildings, additions, remodelling and furnishings for hospitals, benevolent homes, ambulance services, and other charitable institutions and societies. The amount made available for maintenance was £11,363,891.

In making recommendations to the Minister about what sums of money from the Hospitals and Charities Fund should be paid to each subsidized institution or benevolent society in any financial year, matters such as the following are taken into consideration :—

- (1) The financial position of such institution or benevolent society and the amount likely to be contributed to it during the financial year other than that from the Fund;
- (2) the probable net receipts and expenditure for the financial year;
- (3) the actual number of persons relieved during the preceding financial year;

- (4) the average number of beds (if any) occupied during the preceding financial year and the average cost per bed;
- (5) the average length of stay of each in-patient during the preceding financial year; and
- (6) the general conditions and management.

The Commission's control of State funds is exercised :—

- (1) In capital funds : through Commission approval being required at all stages of building projects from the preliminary sketch plan stage to supervision by Commission officers of the actual project ; and
- (2) in maintenance funds: through budgetary control. Each institution is required to submit for Commission approval a budget covering the succeeding year's operations.

At 30th June, 1959, the number of public hospitals, metropolitan and country, was 133, with a total of 12,002 beds (including Private and Intermediate beds).

The growth of public hospital services in Victoria since 1950 is indicated in the following table which shows the number of public hospitals functioning and the number of beds available :—

#### VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND NUMBER OF BEDS

Year	Number of Hospitals		Number of Hospital Beds (Including Private and Intermediate Sections)		Population of Victoria at 31st December
	Metropolitan	Country	Metropolitan	Country	
1950 .. ..	20	71	4,397	4,533	2,237,182
1951 .. ..	21	72	4,478	4,634	2,299,538
1952 .. ..	21	75	4,568	4,669	2,366,719
1953 .. ..	22	81	4,723	5,009	2,416,035
1954 .. ..	24	85	5,018	5,134	2,480,877
1955 .. ..	26	88	5,782	5,339	2,555,021
1956 .. ..	28	93	5,867	5,483	2,632,623
1957 .. ..	29	98	6,014	5,681	2,700,635
1958 .. ..	29	100	6,177	5,694	2,770,919
1959 .. ..	30	103	6,188	5,814	2,842,903

NOTE:—This table excludes the Cancer Institute, Auxiliary hospitals, Convalescent homes, Sanatoria, Mental hospitals and Receiving homes, details of which are shown in the table on page 235.

At 30th June, 1959, the Commission had on its register 1,140 institutions and societies. Some registered hospitals are not yet functioning, and are therefore excluded from the previous table. Details of the registrations for the years 1958 and 1959 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—INSTITUTIONS REGISTERED WITH THE  
HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES COMMISSION

Particulars	At 30th June—	
	1958	1959
Hospitals .. .. .	145	147
Benevolent Homes and Hostels .. .. .	76	79
Children's Homes .. .. .	52	52
Foundling and Rescue Homes .. .. .	16	16
Organizations for Welfare of Boys and Girls .. .. .	188	222
Crèches and Kindergartens .. .. .	87	84
Bush Nursing Centres .. .. .	17	16
Ambulance Organizations .. .. .	37	34
Relief Organizations .. .. .	114	108
Miscellaneous Organizations .. .. .	121	140
Private Hospitals .. .. .	244	242
	1,097	1,140

*Hospital Regional Planning*

Beyond the limits of the Metropolitan Area, the hospital services are well established on a regional basis; eleven regions are in operation, centred on base hospitals throughout the State, as follows:—

Barwon .. .. .	Geelong and District Base Hospital
Corangamite .. .. .	Warrnambool and District Base Hospital
Glenelg .. .. .	Glenelg Base Hospital, Hamilton
Wimmera .. .. .	Wimmera Base Hospital, Horsham
Central Highlands .. .. .	Ballarat Base Hospital
Mallee .. .. .	Mildura Base Hospital
Loddon .. .. .	Bendigo Base Hospital
Goulburn Valley .. .. .	Mooroopna Base Hospital
North-eastern .. .. .	Wangaratta and District Base Hospital
East Gippsland .. .. .	Gippsland Base Hospital, Sale
West and South Gippsland Group	West Gippsland Hospital, Warragul

The services now available in the regions include blood banks, reserve equipment, engineering, pathology, radiology, physiotherapy, medical libraries, group laundries, regional pharmacists and almoners, and nursing recruitment campaigns.

### *Private Hospitals*

The Hospitals and Charities Commission through continual inspections tries to keep private hospital standards as high as possible.

At 30th June, 1959, in the Metropolitan Area there were 162 registered private hospitals with 3,667 beds. In the country, there were 80 hospitals with 1,160 beds. Bush Nursing Hospitals are registered with the Commission as private hospitals.

### *Nursing Training*

Although the over-all position is reasonably good, individual hospitals, particularly some small country hospitals, are still short of nurses. At present there are 100 nurses to every 96 patients. For the development of nursing in Victoria, see page 240.

*Nurse Training*—General nursing training is available at many metropolitan and country hospitals. In addition, nurse training is undertaken by the Royal Melbourne Hospital and Associated Hospitals School of Nursing and the Northern District School of Nursing. Recruitment of student nurses is good, but it is still insufficient to satisfy the service needs of the participating hospitals. At 30th June, 1959, a total of 850 student nurses were in training.

*Nursing Aides*—Training for registration as a nursing aide is available to girls who do not have the necessary qualifications to undertake general nursing training. Preliminary training of six weeks is undertaken at the Nursing Aide School, Toorak, at Mount Royal, and at the Wimmera Regional Nursing Aide School, Warracknabeal. At the 30th June, 1959, a total of 245 students were in training. Practical training of ten and a half months is done in one of the affiliated hospitals.

*Nursing Bursaries*—The Hospitals and Charities Commission awards annually some 600 to 700 nursing bursaries to schoolgirls who are interested in training as nurses, to enable them to remain at school for further education. Since 1950, when the nursing bursary scheme began, 4,462 awards have been made.

*Post-graduate Scholarships*—Post-graduate courses are available to specially selected trained nurses who wish to specialize in a particular field. The value of scholarships awarded by the Commission in 1958-59 was approximately £10,000. 128 scholarships have been made available by the Commission to a total value of about £49,000.

### *District Nursing Service*

64 nursing sisters are employed by the Melbourne District Nursing Society, which operates sixteen motor cars throughout the metropolitan and some rural areas. In addition, eleven sisters are employed in the country services, including Ballarat District Nursing Society and Geelong District Nursing Society. During the year, 270,359 visits were made by district nurses in Victoria; of these, 30,559 were in country districts.

*Ambulance Services*

Ambulance services are organized on a regional basis ; the regions and regional headquarters are as follows:—

North-west Victoria .. ..	Mildura
Mid-Murray District .. ..	Swan Hill
Northern District .. ..	Echuca
Goulburn Valley .. ..	Shepparton
North-eastern Victoria District .. ..	Wangaratta
Wimmera District .. ..	Horsham
Ballarat and District .. ..	Ballarat
Central Victoria District .. ..	Bendigo
Glenelg District .. ..	Hamilton
South-western Victoria .. ..	Warrnambool
Geelong and District .. ..	Geelong
Victorian Civil .. ..	Melbourne
Peninsula .. ..	Frankston
Latrobe Valley District .. ..	Morwell
South Gippsland District .. ..	Leongatha
East Gippsland .. ..	Sale

Costs of maintaining services are met from voluntary donations, income from contributory schemes, transport fee charges to non-subscribers and special grants by the Commission.

During 1958–59, to help meet the rising costs of operation, the Commission subsidized the services with maintenance grants totalling £167,309. Grants totalling £86,199 were paid for capital purposes.

The increased demand for ambulance services is illustrated in the following table:—

## VICTORIA—AMBULANCE SERVICES

Particulars	1953–54	1958–59
Vehicles .. .. .	85	182
Staff .. .. .	212	356
Contributors .. .. .	196,424	271,570
Patients Carried .. .. .	92,929	173,593
Mileage Travelled .. .. .	1,182,408	2,929,806
Maintenance Grants .. .. .	£22,371	£167,309
Capital Grants .. .. .	£27,101	£86,199

*Care of the Aged*

There is an ever-increasing need to provide accommodation for old people. Many committees have been assisted by grants from the Commission and by grants available from the Commonwealth Department of Social Services under the Aged Persons Homes Act.

Accommodation for elderly people in benevolent homes and hostels has increased from 5,814 beds in 1954–55 to 7,159 beds in 1958–59. This figure includes the provision made for such patients in private hospitals. About 280 beds are available for elderly people in over-night hostels.



Geriatric units have been established at most of the larger benevolent homes. It is expected that these units will do as much for the aged as paediatrics has done for children.

Further to the development of geriatric units has been the establishment of "half-way houses" for the rehabilitation of elderly infirm people who, before the development of these services, would have been bedridden for their remaining years.

Foster-home service or accommodation in private homes is an alternative to institutional care for older people. One such service has been established in Melbourne by the Citizens' Welfare Service.

### Public Hospitals and Charitable Institutions

Information relating to receipts, expenditure, accommodation, and inmates of public hospitals and charitable institutions (subsidized) in Victoria during the years 1954-55 to 1958-59 is contained in the following tables. The numbers of indoor and outdoor patients refer to the "cases" treated and not to persons. It is considered probable that some persons obtained relief or became inmates at more than one establishment, but there is no information upon which an estimate of the number of these duplications can be based.

#### VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

Institution	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
<b>Hospitals—</b>					
Special Hospitals* .. ..	10	10	10	10	11
General Hospitals—					
Metropolitan .. ..	15	17	19	19	20
Country .. ..	86	93	98	100	103
Auxiliary Hospitals .. ..	2	2	2	1	1
Convalescent Homes .. ..	1	1	1	1	2
Sanatoria .. ..	3	2	2	2	2
Mental Hospitals and Receiving Houses .. ..	14	14	15	15	15
<b>Total Hospitals .. ..</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>154</b>
<b>Other Institutions and Societies—</b>					
Infants' Homes .. ..	8	8	8	8	8
Children's Homes .. ..	36	36	35	33	33
Maternity Homes .. ..	4	4	4	4	4
Institutions for Maternal and Infant Welfare .. ..	3	3	3	3	3
Rescue Homes .. ..	4	4	4	4	4
Benevolent Homes .. ..	8	9	9	9	10
Deaf Dumb and Blind Institutions .. ..	2	4	5	5	6
Hostels for the Aged .. ..	12	10	10	10	12
Hospital for the Aged† .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
<b>Total Other Institutions‡ ..</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>81</b>

\* Special Hospitals are those that have accommodation for specific cases only or for women and/or children exclusively and in this table includes the Cancer Institute.

† Since 1958 Mt. Royal Benevolent Home has been classified as a Hospital for the Aged.

‡ In addition, there are a number of institutions, including bush nursing hospitals, youth clubs, benevolent societies, and church relief organizations.

VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE  
INSTITUTIONS: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE  
(£'000)

Institutions	Fifteen Months Ended 30th June, 1955	Year Ended 30th June—			
		1956	1957	1958	1959
<b>Hospitals—</b>					
<b>Receipts—</b>					
Government .. .. .	15,135	13,593	15,517	16,307	16,911
Patients .. .. .	3,629	3,183	3,769	4,337	4,852
Other .. .. .	1,754	1,446	2,114	2,006	1,878
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>20,518</b>	<b>18,222</b>	<b>21,400</b>	<b>22,650</b>	<b>23,641</b>
<b>Expenditure—</b>					
Salaries and Wages .. .. .	8,413	8,229	9,292	9,749	10,390
Capital .. .. .	5,047	4,441	5,170	4,641	4,238
Other .. .. .	6,962	6,579	7,303	7,628	8,247
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>20,422</b>	<b>19,249</b>	<b>21,765</b>	<b>22,018</b>	<b>22,875</b>
<b>Sanatoria—</b>					
Receipts .. .. .	622	575	505	503	510
Expenditure .. .. .	622	575	505	503	510
<b>Mental Hospitals and Receiving Homes—</b>					
Receipts .. .. .	5,014	6,049	6,787	7,049	7,724
<b>Expenditure—</b>					
Salaries and Wages .. .. .	1,886	2,194	2,592	2,760	3,190
Capital .. .. .	999	1,506	1,710	1,667	1,575
Other .. .. .	2,129	2,349	2,485	2,622	2,959
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>5,014</b>	<b>6,049</b>	<b>6,787</b>	<b>7,049</b>	<b>7,724</b>
<b>Other Charitable Institutions—</b>					
Receipts .. .. .	4,066	4,092	5,592	6,279	6,731
Expenditure .. .. .	3,984	4,155	5,526	6,191	6,765
<b>Total Receipts .. .. .</b>	<b>30,220</b>	<b>28,938</b>	<b>34,284</b>	<b>36,481</b>	<b>38,606</b>
<b>Total Expenditure .. .. .</b>	<b>30,042</b>	<b>30,028</b>	<b>34,583</b>	<b>35,761</b>	<b>37,874</b>

**VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE  
INSTITUTIONS : DETAILS OF SOURCES OF INCOME AND  
ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE**

(£'000)

Particulars	Fifteen Months Ended 30th June, 1955	Year Ended 30th June—			
		1956	1957	1958	1959
<b>INCOME</b>					
Government Aid .. .. .	22,691	22,186	25,751	26,977	28,429
Municipal Aid .. .. .	232	214	245	256	228
Collections, Donations, Legacies ..	518	441	542	787	881
Fees—					
Out-patients .. .. .	559	522	559	651	683
In-patients—					
Public .. .. .	1,796	1,679	1,931	2,466	2,949
Private and Intermediate ..	1,836	1,585	2,160	2,312	2,499
Other .. .. .	2,588	2,311	3,096	3,032	2,937
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>30,220</b>	<b>28,938</b>	<b>34,284</b>	<b>36,481</b>	<b>38,606</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>					
In-patients and Inmates .. .. .	21,267	21,180	23,942	25,500	27,806
Out-patients .. .. .	1,793	1,695	1,927	1,975	2,182
Capital .. .. .	6,588	6,729	7,924	7,679	7,134
Other .. .. .	394	424	790	607	752
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>30,042</b>	<b>30,028</b>	<b>34,583</b>	<b>35,761</b>	<b>37,874</b>

**VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS: ACCOMMODATION AND  
INMATES, 1958–59**

Institution	Number of Beds in—		Daily Average of Occupied Beds in—		Total Cases Treated in—		Out-patients (Including Casualties)
	Public Section	Inter-mediate and Private Section	Public Section	Inter-mediate and Private Section	Public Section	Inter-mediate and Private Section	Cases Treated
Special Hospitals .. .. .	2,031	286	1,576	186	44,048	7,771	158,137
General Hospitals—							
Metropolitan .. .. .	2,777	736	2,071	630	55,259	28,731	225,698
Country .. .. .	2,934	2,880	1,721	1,832	37,658	83,611	184,359
Auxiliary Hospitals .. .. .	421	..	409	..	2,631	..	..
Convalescent Hospitals .. .. .	44	..	23	..	392	..	..
Sanatoria .. .. .	413	..	304	..	1,139	..	..
Mental Hospitals and Receiving Homes .. .. .	9,269	..	8,616	..	16,586	..	..
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>17,889</b>	<b>3,902</b>	<b>14,720</b>	<b>2,648</b>	<b>157,713</b>	<b>120,113</b>	<b>568,194</b>

VICTORIA—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, ETC.:  
ACCOMMODATION, 1958-59

Institution	Number of Beds for—		Daily Average	Accommodated During Year	
	Children	Adults		Children	Adults
Infants' Homes .. ..	385	76	363	1,043	230
Children's Homes .. ..	2,915	..	2,480	4,134	..
Maternity Homes .. ..	159	131	184	631	610
Institutions for Maternal and Infant Welfare .. ..	66	20	59	1,273	551
Rescue Homes .. ..	..	446	435	..	797
Benevolent Homes .. ..	..	2,491	2,212	..	3,654
Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institutions	306*	..	239	318*	..
Hostels for the Aged .. ..	..	519	464	..	666
Hospital for the Aged .. ..	..	688	663	..	1,502

\* Details unavailable as to whether children or adults.

### Lord Mayor's Fund

The Lord Mayor's Fund was inaugurated on 4th April, 1923, for the purpose of assisting in the maintenance of metropolitan hospitals and charities, and was incorporated by Act of Parliament on 24th December, 1930. The Hospital Saturday and Sunday Fund was formed in 1873 and remained in operation until the year 1923, when the Hospital Saturday section was merged with the Lord Mayor's Fund, the Hospital Sunday section remaining a separate fund, but being carried on in close co-operation with the Lord Mayor's Fund. Since the date of the inauguration of the latter fund, subscriptions and donations amounting to £4,025,641 have been received, and the collections for the Hospital Sunday Fund have amounted to £664,297.

The total annual receipts of the two funds during the period 1949-50 to 1958-59 were as follows:—

### RECEIPTS—LORD MAYOR'S FUND: HOSPITAL SUNDAY FUND

(£)

Year Ended 30th June—	Lord Mayor's Fund	Hospital Sunday Fund	Total
1950 .. ..	148,354	23,091	171,445
1951 .. ..	142,588	27,535	170,123
1952 .. ..	147,841	28,595	176,436
1953 .. ..	175,795	31,318	207,113
1954 .. ..	172,195	32,027	204,222
1955 .. ..	206,326	27,749	234,075
1956 .. ..	180,846	29,517	210,363
1957 .. ..	199,478	31,070	230,548
1958 .. ..	290,469	29,946	320,415
1959 .. ..	240,164	30,486	270,650

### Bush Nursing Centres

Bush Nursing Centres are distributed throughout the State in the rural areas. At 31st March, 1959, there were 58 centres, including 45 hospitals, supplying 527 beds and employing approximately 170 trained nurses and 26 partly-trained nurses. During the year ended 31st March, 1959, the total number of cases attended by bush nurses was 30,940. The 45 hospitals admitted 13,965 in-patients and treated 11,505 out-patients.

Details of the receipts and expenditure of Bush Nursing Centres for the years ended 31st March, 1955 to 1959, are shown in the following table:—

#### VICTORIA—BUSH NURSING CENTRES: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE (£)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
<b>RECEIPTS</b>					
Grants—					
Government* .. ..	99,499	112,076	190,407	200,112	176,350
Municipalities .. ..	789	244	315	500	435
Collections, Donations, &c.	73,391	50,413	71,778	85,197	81,764
Proceeds from Entertainments	10,046	8,460	10,761	11,798	5,338
Patients' Fees .. ..	169,148	188,480	211,095	226,221	233,814
Members' Fees .. ..	18,710	18,399	18,733	19,272	22,650
Interest and Rent .. ..	384	232	314	1,500	1,930
Miscellaneous .. ..	7,353	7,539	17,332	4,375	6,531
<b>Total Receipts .. ..</b>	<b>379,320</b>	<b>385,843</b>	<b>520,735</b>	<b>548,975</b>	<b>528,812</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>					
Salaries—					
Nurses (Paid to Central Council) .. ..	111,878	138,000	134,714	133,268	149,420
Other .. ..	76,039	81,899	100,178	107,634	114,714
Provisions, Fuel, Lighting, &c.	64,459	70,904	79,709	77,693	79,352
Surgery and Medicine .. ..	10,128	11,803	14,017	16,283	14,460
Repairs and Maintenance .. ..	10,035	15,022	13,899	14,779	15,589
Furniture and Equipment .. ..	15,900	15,846	13,596	11,885	9,493
Printing, Stationery, &c. .. ..	8,932	8,855	10,202	10,677	11,305
Interest, Rent, Bank Charges, &c. .. ..	1,005	1,971	1,165	1,373	1,327
Miscellaneous .. ..	13,907	12,082	30,614	15,894	13,607
Loan and Interest Repayments	1,492	1,739	2,081	8,766	3,145
Land and Buildings .. ..	62,724	13,509	32,336	65,998	85,881
Alterations and Additions .. ..	17,879	14,607	18,344	18,639	21,252
<b>Total Expenditure .. ..</b>	<b>394,378</b>	<b>386,237</b>	<b>450,855</b>	<b>482,889</b>	<b>519,545</b>

\* Includes £36,736 received under the Hospital Benefits Scheme for 1955, £35,741 for 1956, £31,058 for 1957, £30,337 for 1958, and £32,576 for 1959.

### Nursing in Victoria

The administration of nursing education and service in Victoria is carried out by the Victorian Nursing Council under the *Nurses Act 1958*. The Act empowers the Council to co-ordinate policy on all nursing matters in this State. All branches of nursing, including general nursing, midwifery, mental nursing, and the ancillary services, such as nursing aides and mothercraft nurses, are the responsibility of the Victorian Nursing Council. The Council, which consists of 28 members appointed by the Governor in Council, is representative of all nursing and allied interests, as well as educational and legal spheres, in this State.

In 1901, the first professional nursing organization, known as the Victorian Trained Nurses Association, was founded in Victoria. This Association's main objects were the organization of trained nurses of Victoria on a professional basis, the provision of an adequate and uniform system of training, examination and registration for future nurses and the improvement in living and economic conditions of all nurses. Steps were taken to lay down rules for the registration of nurses already practising and to draw up curricula of training, a list of hospitals approved as training schools and standards for examination of trainees for registration in general and midwifery nursing.

In April, 1902, a Board of Examiners, consisting of matrons and medical lecturers, was appointed. The first examinations were held in December of that year. In April, 1903, there were 578 nurses on the General Register and 178 on the Special Register.

Prior to 1901, there was little organized training, but history relates that "certain hospitals in Melbourne remodelled their staffing in 1890 to provide a form of training of one year's duration". In 1899 the period was extended to two years. The year 1903 witnessed the adoption of uniform standards of training by the Association. The metropolitan and country hospitals strongly supported uniform standards with a period of general training of three years' duration.

Thus inside three years the Victorian Trained Nurses Association had achieved its preliminary objectives—a system of uniform training in approved training schools had been adopted, followed by examination and registration by the Association. The nursing profession in Victoria had been brought under unified control and standards of training and registration had been prescribed. This control remained with the Professional Association until, largely due to its own efforts, the Nurses Registration Act was passed in 1923.

In the years 1904 and 1905, the question of standards of education for entry into nursing training was discussed with hospital authorities and agreement was reached in 1906. Special registers were set up for nurses trained in infectious diseases and eye and ear diseases, followed by a midwifery register for nurses already trained in general nursing who undertook the approved midwifery course of training.

In 1911, a system of midwifery training was approved for women who had had no previous nursing training, and shortly after that, in 1913, the need for supervision of midwives became apparent. The attention of the Government was drawn to the need, with the result that a Midwives Bill was drafted and brought down. The Midwives Act was finally proclaimed in 1915 and a Midwives Board appointed, and for the first time in Victoria control over the training and practice of midwives passed to the State.

The next step was to obtain statutory control of the training and registration of all nurses and in December, 1923, ten years after the drafting of the first Bill, the Nurses Registration Act was passed. The Act, administered by a Nurses Board, provided for control of the training and registration of nurses in general and special fields. Later, the Midwives Board and Nurses Board were amalgamated by amendments to both Acts and became known as the Nurses Registration Board. Training and registration of mental nurses was brought under the Board's jurisdiction in 1950.

In 1934, the Association adopted its memorandum and articles, registered as a company and became the Royal Victorian College of Nursing, carrying out post-graduate nursing education, providing certificate and diploma courses in every branch of nursing recognized at that time, as well as carrying on most of the original intentions of the old Association.

The first real attempt to establish a post-graduate college on a national level was made in 1948, and in 1950 the inaugural meeting of the College of Nursing, Australia, was held in Melbourne.

Meanwhile, from 1945 onwards, the control of all nursing matters under one authority was under discussion, and in 1956 new legislation was passed along these lines providing such administration by the Victorian Nursing Council on which nurses hold the majority of seats.

### **Fairfield Hospital**

This institution, formerly known as the Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital, dates from 1904 when the first patient was admitted.

The original pavilion pattern of the hospital has been maintained and further buildings added in 1915 and again in 1930 conform to this design. In 1948, the Scholes Block, a three-storied building, was completed consisting of 36 single rooms and nine double rooms.

Although there has been a considerable reduction in the number of admissions from diphtheria and scarlet fever, increases in hepatitis and other virus conditions, as well as the rapid growth of the Melbourne Metropolitan Area, made it necessary to maintain at least 200 beds in constant use for infectious cases.

For example, in the year from 1st July, 1958, to 30th June, 1959, 3,924 fever patients were admitted. The average daily number of occupied beds was 241.

The hospital is specially equipped to deal with all types of communicable diseases. In 1957, one of the old pavilion-type wards was remodelled and converted into a modern air-conditioned respirator ward. All cases of acute respiratory paralysis can be treated, including poliomyelitis, polyneuritis, tetanus, acute muscular dystrophies, &c.

In 1949, it was agreed that 104 beds should be used for Royal Melbourne Hospital convalescent cases on the understanding that in an epidemic emergency these beds should revert to their original function for the treatment of infectious cases. It has been found necessary to implement this emergency measure on several occasions due to increases in poliomyelitis and hepatitis admissions and during the Asian influenza epidemics of 1957 and 1959.

As well as coping with all routine bacteriological and pathological investigations, the hospital laboratory maintains a modern virus diagnostic department. This laboratory was selected by the Commonwealth Government as the final independent testing laboratory for the preparation of Salk anti-poliomyelitis vaccine. In 1959, at the request of the Public Health Department, the tuberculosis section of the Public Health Laboratories was transferred to the control of Fairfield.

On the research side the Fairfield Epidemiological Research Unit has contributed to the study of the aetiology of infections and epidemics. Particularly in the virus field an active research programme is being continued. A close liaison is maintained between the hospital and the Victorian Health Department to the mutual benefit of both institutions as well as to the community.

### Cancer Institute Board

#### *General Functions*

The Cancer Institute, which was incorporated in 1949, has as its objects the following:—

- (1) To provide facilities for research and investigation into the causation, prevention, diagnosis and treatment of cancer and allied conditions;
- (2) to undertake such research and investigation;
- (3) to provide, in Victoria or elsewhere, for the special training of persons in this research and investigation;
- (4) to provide out-patient and in-patient hospital treatment at the Institute;
- (5) to arrange for the provision, at any hospital within the meaning of the *Hospitals and Charities Act 1958*, of special clinics at which patients may seek relief from conditions for which appropriate treatment is available at the Institute;
- (6) to provide hostels, or make other arrangements where necessary, for the accommodation of out-patients who are undergoing treatment at the Institute or at any clinic associated with it;



- (7) to provide at the Institute and, at any clinic established at any hospital, to arrange for the provision of—
- (i) teaching facilities for medical students ;
  - (ii) post-graduate instruction for medical practitioners ;
- and
- (iii) instruction to nurses, technicians and physicists, with regard to cancer and allied conditions, including the diagnosis and treatment of those conditions ; and
- (8) to co-ordinate all activities arising from the objects outlined above.

From the beginning, the policy of the Cancer Institute Board has been to ensure the provision of maximum clinical service to patients and to carry out related research. To this end, it has collaborated to the highest level with appropriate specialists in the fields of medicine and surgery and has directed its attention to the development of radiation and chemotherapy services. For an Institute which is engaged primarily in the treatment of cancer by radiation, the most significant advance towards the alleviation and arrest of this disease is the development of megavoltage equipment. This type of equipment may be in the form of Linear Accelerators or Cobalt 60 as the source of energy. A 4 MeV. Linear Accelerator was installed in Melbourne in 1956, a Cobalt 60 Unit in Launceston in 1957, and another 4 MeV. Linear Accelerator has been purchased for installation in Melbourne in September—October, 1960. Large-scale alterations are involved and an old two-storied building is being demolished to make way for the installation of this new unit. Planning for this building includes space for a third piece of megavoltage equipment should it be required in the future.

Other developments of radiotherapy are being closely studied. One is based on the advantage of oxygen during irradiation. There is convincing evidence both at the clinical and laboratory level that radio-sensitivity of tumours relative to surrounding normal tissue may be raised by a factor of more than two. Suitable equipment for use here is being investigated. Another advance is a technical development in the distribution of radiation within the body. This is provided by the use of beams of electrons at selected high energies most conveniently supplied by a betatron. Such apparatus has not yet been installed in Australia.

### *Research*

A Radiobiological Research Unit was established in 1956, the first of its kind in Australia. The science of radiobiology deals with the effect of ionizing radiations (X-rays and related types of radiation) on living matter. It is a field which owes its present-day importance to the post-war development of nuclear physics and engineering. As a result, machines and apparatus have been devised which produce radiations of much higher energies and different qualities and provide important means of treatment of cancer and allied diseases. The Radiobiological Research Unit encourages a close exchange of experience between clinical and research personnel.

*Other Activities*

Other activities include the provision of :—

*(1) Special Clinics—Metropolitan Hospitals*

Co-operation and collaboration of varying degrees and definition has been made possible with the assistance of the Boards of Management of the Metropolitan Hospitals. Senior members of staff are permitted to accept honorary appointments to these hospitals and the appointment of sessional consultants to the Institute has made possible a degree of specialization which is of immense value.

*(2) Country Clinics—Extra-Metropolitan Hospitals*

In accordance with the objects expressed in the Act, the Board has conducted extensive negotiations with the committees of country hospitals with the result that clinics have been established at Ararat, Bairnsdale, Ballarat, Bendigo, Colac, Echuca, Geelong, Hamilton, Kerang, Mildura, Sale, Stawell, Swan Hill, Warragul, Warrnambool, and Yallourn.

In furtherance to the policy of providing service at country clinics, superficial therapy machines have been installed at Ballarat and Mildura, and a further machine will be installed shortly at Geelong. Every four to five weeks a specialist from the Institute visits these areas.

*(3) Visiting Nursing Service*

This service was established mainly for persons eligible for treatment in a public hospital and residing within the Metropolitan Area, and is not limited to patients receiving treatment at the clinic. Skilled nursing attention is provided within the home of the patient who would otherwise require in-patient accommodation at a hospital.

*(4) Service in Tasmania*

Under a rather unique agreement between the States of Victoria and Tasmania, the Board is responsible for the service to patients in that State requiring radiation treatment. For this purpose, clinics have been established at the Royal Hobart Hospital and the Launceston General Hospital. Equipment at Launceston includes a Cobalt 60 Unit.

*(5) Training*

Teaching facilities are available at the Institute for medical, technical and non-technical personnel. Post-graduate courses are conducted for medical staff and recently a post-graduate course in radiotherapeutic nursing was commenced with the approval of the Victorian Nursing Council.

*(6) General*

In addition to out-patient and in-patient service, highly-skilled technical and scientific services are provided by medical physics, diagnostic X-ray, pathology and dietetic research departments, and in addition a central cancer library is conducted in collaboration with the Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria.

During 1958–59 the Institute received 4,675 new patients. There were 32,297 attendances for treatment at clinics, and 83,142 X-ray therapy fields were treated, whilst the visiting nursing services conducted 21,052 visits.

### **Medical Research**

#### *Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research*

The Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research has become well known for its many discoveries in the field of medicine and for the training it has given to doctors and scientists, both from Australia and overseas. As witness to this, six of its staff ultimately were granted the highest status in the world of science by being elected Fellows of the Royal Society in London. The Institute was founded in 1916 by the medical staff of the Melbourne Hospital. It was originally accommodated in the hospital grounds in Lonsdale-street, and in 1942 it was transferred to the present site of the hospital, opposite the University of Melbourne.

Dr. Charles Kellaway, who was director for twenty years, together with his colleagues investigated the physiology of the body in disease, especially the rôle of histamine production and the damaging effects of snake venom injected by the bite of many Australian snakes. He developed an antivenene to tiger-snake venom and was the first to receive successful treatment when he was accidentally bitten. Other important studies at that time included hydatid disease and the danger to man of staphylococcal infections.

In 1943, the present director, Sir Macfarlane Burnet, O.M., succeeded Dr. C. H. Kellaway and the emphasis of the work changed to virus research, genetics and immunology. Notable discoveries at the Institute have included a most comprehensive study of the influenza virus as a prototype of virus behaviour in man, with special regard to the physical and chemical structure of the virus particle and the corresponding changes in the body following infection.

Three other important discoveries in the Institute have been the finding, for the first time, that there was more than one strain of poliomyelitis virus—an essential contribution to the subsequent evolution of the Salk vaccine; secondly, the laboratory work which discovered the virus of Q fever—a lung infection which proved to be world-wide in distribution; and thirdly, the discovery of the virus of Murray Valley encephalitis.

In recent years there has been extensive research in the Institute into the mode of action of the immunity processes of the body. Special attention has been paid to the production of auto-antibodies, a process whereby the body manufactures substances which may attack its own vital structure, and so cause disease. The problems of leukaemia and cancer are closely associated with these studies.

In 1946, a Clinical Research Unit was formed to work in the laboratories of the Institute and in an adjoining ward of the Royal Melbourne Hospital. Investigations were made into diseases of the

digestive system, particularly chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and pancreas. A number of new techniques were introduced into Australian medicine, the method of gastric analysis by biopsy being of special importance—it was discovered in the unit.

At its inception in 1916, the Institute received full financial support from an endowment by the Walter and Eliza Hall Trust and this source of income has been the sheet anchor over the years. However, with the rapid and extensive growth of the Institute it has become necessary to obtain more than 90 per cent. of the income from other sources, notably from the Commonwealth Government of Australia, the State Government of Victoria and from many very generous benefactors. These sources of income have been vital to the outstanding researches by members of the Institute, researches of which Australia is very justly proud.

#### *Baker Medical Research Institute*

The Thomas Baker, Alice Baker, and Eleanor Shaw Medical Research Institute was founded under the terms of a deed of settlement executed in 1926 between the settlors and the Board of Management of Alfred Hospital. The Institute was established to provide an efficient hospital laboratory service and facilities for medical research. In the course of time it was found more satisfactory for these routine services to be placed under the control of the hospital staff, and this transfer was completed in 1948. Since then the Institute staff has been entirely concerned with research, with emphasis on the basic medical sciences.

In 1949, a Clinical Research Unit was set up by the Board of Management of Alfred Hospital to provide facilities for clinical research complementary to those of the Institute. Both functionally and structurally these two research groups have been integrated and are now generally included under the title "Baker Medical Research Institute".

Prior to 1949, the research activities of the Institute were in the fields of bacteriology, serology and biochemistry, with clinical interests in a variety of subjects. During this period important contributions were made concerning the metabolism of carbohydrates and the related disease diabetes mellitus, and the initial studies relating to the introduction of modern techniques of cardiac surgery into this community.

Since 1949, both the basic science and clinical projects have been oriented to diseases of the cardiovascular system. These currently include, amongst others, projects relating to the cardiac muscle, control of body fluid volume, hypertension, mechanism of blood coagulation and open heart surgery, which are being studied from the aspects of physiology, biochemistry, physics, pharmacology, clinical medicine and surgery.

In 1959, the staff consisted of ten graduates (four medical, six science), fifteen non-graduates and seven graduates (medical) holding research fellowships.

*Research Work at Alfred Hospital*

In addition to the research work carried out in the Baker Medical Research Institute, which is separately described, research projects are being carried out in several departments of the hospital—notably by the Diabetic and Metabolic Unit, the Thoracic Surgical Unit, and the Department of Pathology.

*Diabetic and Metabolic Unit*

In 1929, a Diabetic Instructional Clinic was formed within the Alfred Hospital for the purposes of ensuring adequate instruction and supervision of patients suffering from this complaint. In 1955, the Board of Management decided to reorganize this service as it was felt that concentration on one single aspect of metabolic disorder was no longer desirable. Accordingly, the Diabetic and Metabolic Unit was set up for the purposes of investigation and treatment of endocrine disorders. Its functions have been defined as the investigation and treatment of patients, the prosecution of research and the teaching of both undergraduate and post-graduate students.

Since its formation the unit has developed methods of investigation into thyroid disorder, adrenal disease, diabetes mellitus, disorders of calcium metabolism and disordered gonadal function. The unit maintains 24 beds for general purposes at Caulfield Convalescent Hospital and five beds are available for special investigation and research alongside the laboratories at Alfred Hospital.

Research has proceeded into problems of insulin resistance and of diabetic vascular disease. Long-term investigation has been made into the action of sulphonylurea drugs. Disordered function of the adrenal glands has been studied and effects of various treatments has been evaluated. Studies are proceeding on variations of activity of the thyroid gland and of disorders related to parathyroid dysfunction. Fundamental work is proceeding on disorders of pituitary activity.

In 1959, the staff consisted of twelve graduates (six medical and six science) and eight non-graduates.

The principle of combining clinical observation on human disorders with intensive investigation and research into human endocrinological problems has been the policy of the unit since its formation.

*Thoracic Surgical Unit*

Members of the thoracic surgical unit in conjunction with other units carry out research into techniques for cardiac surgery including the use of extra-corporeal pump-oxygenators.

*Department of Pathology*

This department is currently engaged in studies of the treatment of bacterial infections with antibiotics and the control of wound infections.

*Paediatric Research*

The development within the Royal Children's Hospital, Melbourne, of departments dedicated specifically to research in paediatric medicine, surgery, and pathology, and staffed by whole-time medical and science graduates, dates from the end of the Second World War.

Prior to 1946, research in medical science rested on the initiative and unco-ordinated activities of individual workers, but a substantial endowment from the estate of the late Mr. T. E. Burton enabled the Committee of Management, in 1946, to establish a Department of Clinical Research. This was followed by the Mary and Evelyn Burton Research Fellowship in 1948. In the post-war expansion of the Department of Pathology, initiated in the same year, provision was made for research study in paediatric pathology, including virology, a field of research to which access was provided by the new virus laboratory. The Department of Surgical Research was formally established in 1956. Other research units in being are pursuing studies in haematology, radiology, and the incidence of developmental defects in the offspring of women who contract rubella early in the course of pregnancy.

There is now a steady flow of original publications from the several research departments of the Royal Children's Hospital; the articles have appeared in scientific journals published in Australia and overseas, and an annual review of current work is published for private circulation among Australian and overseas hospitals for sick children, research institutes, appropriate university departments, libraries, and individuals in teaching positions, or otherwise identified with, or interested in the study of paediatrics.

Hitherto, the administrative work has been discharged by the Board of Research, a small committee appointed by the Committee of Management, but organized research at the Royal Children's Hospital has now reached a stage of development which requires a special controlling body for the effective management of available finance, the appointment of staff, the approval of projects for research and general supervision of the activities of research workers. A research foundation has been contemplated for several years, and within recent months steps have been taken to have such a foundation duly incorporated. The Royal Children's Hospital Research Foundation has been approved by the Committee of Management and is now being incorporated.

*Mental Health Research Institute*

This institute was established by the Victorian Department of Mental Hygiene at the end of 1955 and was officially opened on 10th May, 1956. The aims of the institute are :—

- (1) To act as a focus for research into mental illness in Victoria;
- (2) to study and develop aspects of the prevention of mental ill health in Victoria ; and
- (3) to promote an informed community understanding of mental health problems.

It is directed by the Chief Clinical Officer of the Mental Hygiene Department, who is assisted by a team of research psychologists, and a mental health education officer.

It stimulates personnel within the Mental Hygiene Department and in outside scientific establishments to investigate mental health problems and assists them in the design of experiments, evaluation of data and the collection of bibliographies. To this latter end, a well-equipped central mental health library has been established. Through the Mental Health Research Fund granted annually by the Victorian Government, liaison may be maintained with University departments in basic research projects. All the laboratory and clinical facilities of the department may be utilized for research projects, including biochemical, neuropathological, and electro-encephalographic laboratories, as well as a well-equipped neurosurgical unit.

From its opening until the end of 1959, a variety of studies have been undertaken, involving the evaluation of new drugs, the epidemiology of mental health problems, electro-encephalographic pictures in mental illness, the effects of neurosurgical procedures, neuropathological changes in the central nervous system, psychological estimations and patterns of social change. Among the significant studies at present are a unique study into the epidemiology of mongolism in Victoria, a new method of staining nervous tissue, the most thorough and up-to-date psychological evaluation of the effects of brain surgery, and a team study of the mental health problems of the aged both in the community and in hospital.

Finally, in order to create that public understanding which will improve the climate for mental health research and will coincidentally improve the mental outlook of the community as a whole, a comprehensive in-service and community programme of education has been undertaken. It is aimed at professional and semi-professional workers in the field of mental health and instruction and seminars have been arranged for doctors, nurses, clergymen, police, probation officers, marriage guidance counsellors, and youth leaders.

#### *Commonwealth Serum Laboratories*

The need for such an organization as the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories became apparent during the First World War, when vital diphtheria serum could no longer be obtained from overseas. It was realized that Australia had to be independent and self-sufficient in the supply of this and other serums, if the nation's health was to be safeguarded. The Commonwealth Government took the necessary steps and the laboratories were established at Royal Park, an inner Melbourne suburb, in 1916, as a section of the Commonwealth Department of Health.

Initially, a small staff of 35 people, working in a single building, prepared all the sera and vaccines. Today, a complex organization with a staff of over 900, is housed in six acres of multi-storied buildings, using modern equipment worth over £1,000,000. The site includes some 23 acres allowing ample room for future expansion. There is also a 350 acre farm at Broadmeadows.

The laboratories, which are entirely self-supporting, prepare over 400 stock and many special products for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of human and animal diseases. These products are called biologicals, as they are produced by or from living organisms, such as bacteria, moulds or viruses and from such animal sources as horses, cattle and rabbits.

Among the first therapeutic substances to be prepared at the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories were antitoxins for the treatment of diphtheria, tetanus and gas gangrene. Later came antivenenes for snake and spider bites, derived from the blood system of highly immunized horses.

Preventative aspects of medical and veterinary care have always been a keynote of the Laboratories' activities. Facilities are maintained for the laboratory and field (epidemiological) investigation of disease outbreaks, so that increased knowledge may lead to improved control over the spread of infectious diseases. Vaccines have been prepared for immunization or building up immunity against many serious diseases and with the advanced techniques and facilities available, the practice of large scale immunization has been effected and the incidence of many diseases greatly reduced.

The Laboratories produce vaccines against typhoid fever, whooping cough, virus influenza, tuberculosis and poliomyelitis. Others, which include cholera, smallpox, yellow fever and typhus are available for the protection of travellers. Toxoids are another important product, and are employed to give long standing protection against diphtheria and tetanus, as well as being combined with a protective whooping cough vaccine to form the well known triple antigen, used widely to immunize infants and small children. The preparation of penicillin began at the Laboratories in 1943, as a wartime measure. Australia's entire needs were supplied for some years, and today most of the penicillin manufactured in the Commonwealth is prepared by the Laboratories.

A major achievement was the large-scale preparation of insulin in 1923, shortly after its first isolation by Banting in Canada, and the Laboratories can now produce sufficient insulin to meet the requirements of all diabetics in Australia. Recently, preparation of the Salk poliomyelitis vaccine has been a vast undertaking, as ten million doses have already been issued and, as a result, the incidence of this disease has fallen dramatically. In addition, the Laboratories prepare extracts for the diagnosis and treatment of hay fever, asthma and other allergies, blood fractions, diagnostic agents, media, and other biologicals.

The Laboratories serve as a national centre for the maintenance in Australia of International Standards of the Permanent Commission in Biological Standards (World Health Organization). They act as a regional reference for the Organization in collating reports on the prevalence of certain infectious diseases and provide facilities for the identification of diseases.



## *Social Welfare*

### **Commonwealth Social Services**

#### *History*

Until the end of the 19th century, responsibility for social services rested with the six States, their principal activities being in public health and public education. The range of organized statutory welfare services was not large, and voluntary organizations played the major part in charitable relief. In the 1890's there was considerable discussion of old age and invalid pensions in some of the States, but no legislation had actually been introduced before the end of the century.

In 1901, the Federal Constitution conferred upon the new Federal authority expressly enumerated powers, the general residuary powers remaining with the States. As far as social services were concerned, the specific Federal powers were limited to the provision of invalid and old age pensions.

This marks the beginning of the Australian social security programme, which has gradually been expanded into the present comprehensive system. Two main trends are noticeable in this growth—the evolution of statutory social services out of voluntary schemes, and the growing interest of the Commonwealth which has led to the supersession of State services by similar services provided by the Federal authority. As a result of both these trends, the Commonwealth has now assumed responsibility for the main income security services, as well as for some of the health services.

Important functions still remain with the States. Over the years they have been active, not only in public health and education, but also in such fields as child, youth and family welfare, labour legislation, workers' compensation and community services, details of which will be found elsewhere in this Year Book.

The development of social security in Australia falls into three distinct periods.

The first, from the beginning of the century up to 1912, saw the introduction of several new provisions. In 1901, both New South Wales and Victoria introduced old age pensions, followed by Queensland in 1908. These measures were superseded by a Federal old age pensions scheme in 1909. In 1907, New South Wales enacted legislation for invalid pensions, but this was replaced by a Commonwealth-wide invalid pension scheme which came into force in 1910. In 1912, the Commonwealth introduced a system of maternity allowances.

In the second period—from 1912 to 1939—there was little development as far as the Federal jurisdiction was concerned. In 1913, discussion centred on the possibilities of introducing a comprehensive system of benefits based on contributory insurance principles, but this was interrupted by the First World War. Similar

attempts were made in 1928 and 1938. Both of these were unsuccessful and, though legislation for health and pensions insurance was actually passed in 1938, the scheme did not come into operation.

Some of the States were more active during this period. New South Wales introduced widows' pensions in 1926 and child endowment in 1927; Queensland introduced an unemployment insurance scheme in 1923; and all States assumed extra responsibilities for the relief of the unemployed during the general depression of the late 1920's and early 1930's.

The third period—from 1939 to the present time—has seen a great expansion of Commonwealth social services and health services.

Child endowment was introduced in 1941 and widows' pensions in 1942, both enactments superseding similar schemes in New South Wales. Legislation in 1943 provided for funeral benefits for old age and invalid pensioners, and for allowances to wives and children of invalid pensioners. In 1945, unemployment and sickness benefits were introduced, and in 1948 the Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service established facilities for the treatment and training of the physically handicapped. Reciprocity with New Zealand was introduced in 1943 and with the United Kingdom in 1954. Another innovation came in 1958 with the payment of supplementary assistance to certain groups of pensioners who were in greater need than others. In addition to these new social services, many changes were made in the provisions for old age and invalid pensions, not only in increasing the rates of pensions but in liberalizing many of the qualifying conditions.

Before 1947, Federal social service benefits were paid under several Acts of Parliament. In 1947, all legislation connected with income security was consolidated into one Act. Many anomalies and obsolete clauses were removed, the title "old age pension" was changed to "age pension", and administration was simplified. The Act is at present styled the *Social Services Act 1947-1959*.

Another development of the period was the passage, in 1954, of the Aged Persons Homes Act. This provides for the payment of grants to eligible organizations providing accommodation for old people.

The Constitution of 1901 gave the Commonwealth power only over invalid and old age pensions in the social services field, and over quarantine in the health field. At first, those measures not specifically provided for under constitutional authority were undertaken by the Commonwealth through its general powers. The position was altered in 1946. In that year, the Commonwealth was granted more extensive powers when the Constitution was amended as a result of a referendum, and the clauses in Section 51 which relate to social security now read—

"(xxiii) Invalid and old age pensions ;

(xxiiiA) The provision of maternity allowances, widows' pensions, child endowment, unemployment, pharmaceutical, sickness and hospital benefits, medical and dental services (but not so as to authorize any form of civil conscription), benefits to students and family allowances."

*Finance*

When age and invalid pensions were introduced in 1909 and 1910, respectively, finance was provided from Consolidated Revenue. Maternity allowances, introduced in 1912, were financed similarly. When child endowment was introduced in 1941 and widows' pensions in 1942, they were also financed from Consolidated Revenue.

A change was made when the National Welfare Fund was established in 1943. At first it was used to finance funeral benefits and maternity allowances, but as time went on, other benefits were made a charge on the Fund. At present, expenditure on all social and health benefits except repatriation and a few minor benefits is met from the Fund, but it is not used to finance the cost of administering benefits nor of the capital works associated with them.

Though the Fund was formerly financed by revenue from certain specific sources, e.g., the social services contribution, it was placed on a different basis in 1952. In that year, an amendment to the law provided that sums should be paid into the Fund from Consolidated Revenue equal to the amount of money paid out of the Fund. In addition to these appropriations from Consolidated Revenue, the Fund receives interest from its investments. The National Welfare Fund, as at present constituted, does not represent revenue from certain sources paid into a special fund for social services; rather it represents an appropriation from Consolidated Revenue equal to expenditure from the Fund.

Expenditure from the National Welfare Fund in 1958-59 is shown in the following table :—

AUSTRALIA—NATIONAL WELFARE FUND :  
EXPENDITURE, 1958-59

(£)

Service	Expenditure
Funeral Benefits .. .. .	345,600
Age and Invalid Pensions .. .. .	129,571,447
Widows' Pensions .. .. .	10,777,127
Maternity Allowances .. .. .	3,599,102
Child Endowment .. .. .	67,539,615
Unemployment and Sickness Benefits .. .. .	8,652,310
Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service .. .. .	670,088
Medical Benefits .. .. .	7,779,451
Medical Benefits for Pensioners .. .. .	3,806,457
Hospital Benefits .. .. .	14,802,290
Pharmaceutical Benefits .. .. .	18,455,424
Pharmaceutical Benefits for Pensioners .. .. .	2,517,373
Nutrition of Children .. .. .	3,068,636
Miscellaneous Health Services .. .. .	767,893
Tuberculosis Benefits .. .. .	5,849,211
Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement—Contribution to Rental Losses .. .. .	25,000
Total .. .. .	278,227,024

*Social Security Benefits*

The benefits provided under the Social Services Act are outlined below:—

*Age Pensions*

Age pensions, or old age pensions as they were then called, were introduced in 1909 and were the first of the income security services to be introduced on a Commonwealth-wide basis. Though the rates of pension and qualifying conditions, e.g., the means test, have changed considerably since then, fundamentally the provisions have not altered. The main essentials throughout have been that pensions are granted subject to age, nationality and residential requirements and to a means test on income and on property.

The main provisions at January, 1960, were as follows:—

*Age:* Qualifying age for men, 65 years; for women, 60 years.

*Residence:* In order to qualify, a claimant must have lived in Australia continuously for at least twenty years. Continuity of residence is not regarded as broken by absence in a Territory of the Commonwealth. Periods of absence count as residence in certain circumstances.

*Nationality:* Aliens (except women who, before their marriage, were British subjects) are ineligible.

*Rate of Pension:* The maximum rate of pension is £247 a year (£4 15s. a week).

If the pensioner is an invalid or blind, a Child's Allowance of 11s. 6d. a week is paid free of the means test for the first child under sixteen years. An extra 10s. a week pension may be paid, subject to the means test, for every other child. An allowance of £1 15s. a week may also be paid to his non-pensioner wife; this is subject to the means test.

Supplementary assistance of 10s. a week is available to single pensioners and to married couples where only one is a pensioner and no wife's allowance is paid. This is payable only to persons who pay rent and who are considered to depend entirely on their pensions.

If a pensioner lives in a benevolent home, £1 13s. a week of the pension is paid to him. The rest is paid to the home for his maintenance, except where he is a patient in an infirmary ward.

*Effect of Income:* The pension is reduced by the amount by which income exceeds £3 10s. a week. Pensioners with children may, in certain circumstances, have additional income of 10s. a week for each child under sixteen years.

"Income" includes earnings and any other form of income derived from any source, with certain exceptions.

The main exceptions are—Income from property ; gifts or allowances from children ; payments, other than annuities, by way of benefit from friendly societies ; payments for children ; Commonwealth health benefits ; and amounts received from registered benefit organizations.

*Effect of Property:* The pension assessed under the income test is reduced by £1 a year for every complete £10 of property owned above £200 up to £2,250. No pension is payable if the value of property exceeds £2,250.

“ Property ” includes all real and personal property, e.g., money, bonds, shares, real estate. The value of the claimant’s home in which he lives permanently is disregarded in determining his eligibility for pension. The surrender value of life insurance policies (up to £750) and certain other types of property are also exempt.

*Married Persons:* For married couples, except where they are separated or in other special circumstances, the income and property of each is taken to be half the combined income and property of both, even if only one of the couple is a pensioner or claimant. The pension is then assessed as for a single person. On 30th June, 1959, there were 513,789 age pensioners in the Commonwealth. Of these, 348,414 or 67·8 per cent. were women and 165,375 or 32·2 per cent. were men. It is estimated that the age distribution of age pensioners was as follows:—60 to 64 years, 11·9 per cent. ; 65 to 69 years, 26·2 per cent. ; 70 to 74 years, 28·1 per cent. ; 75 to 79 years, 19·1 per cent. ; 80 years and over, 14·7 per cent.

The number of pensioners has grown considerably since the scheme was introduced. A larger population and an increasing number of people in the pensionable age groups have contributed to this, as have liberalizations of the qualifying conditions, particularly those connected with the means test.

The proportion of age pensioners in the pensionable age groups also shows a long-term increase. The percentages at the various censuses were—1911, 32·0 ; 1921, 32·1 ; 1933, 32·5 ; 1947, 37·5 ; 1954, 42·1. At 30th June, 1959, the estimated percentage was 49·0.

### *Invalid Pensions*

The original pensions legislation contained provisions for invalid as well as age pensions and, though some of the qualifying conditions necessarily differ, the two schemes have always had many common characteristics. This applies more particularly to the means test provisions.

As with age pensions, the conditions governing invalid pensions have changed over the years, but there have always been fundamental requirements connected with age, incapacity, residence, nationality, income, and property.

The main features of invalid pensions legislation at January, 1960, were :—

*Age:* Qualifying age is sixteen years or over.

*Incapacity:* To qualify, a person must be permanently incapacitated for work to the extent of at least 85 per cent., or permanently blind.

*Residence:* Five years' continuous residence in Australia is required. This need not be immediately prior to claiming the pension. If the incapacity or blindness first occurred outside Australia, except during a temporary absence, a total of twenty years' residence is required. Certain absences count as residence.

*Nationality:* As for age pensions.

*Rate of Pension:*

*Effect of Income:*

*Supplementary Assistance:*

} As for age pensions, except for blind persons.

All permanently blind persons, qualified in other respects, receive a pension of £4 15s. a week free of the means test, but payment of wife's allowance, the extra pension of 10s. for each child after the first and supplementary assistance are subject to the means test for invalid pensioners. There are limits to the amount a blind person may receive from invalid and war pension.

At 30th June, 1959, there were 83,853 invalid pensioners in Australia, comprising 46,014 men and 37,839 women. Slightly more than one-third were between the ages of 50 and 59 years.

With a growing population and with changes in eligibility conditions, numbers of invalid pensioners have also increased since the inception of the programme.

The percentage of invalid pensioners in the population is at present 0.83.

The following table giving data for Victoria illustrates the growth in numbers and expenditure on age and invalid pensioners during the past ten years :—

#### VICTORIA—AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS

Year Ended 30th June—	Pensioners*			Total Payments
	Age	Invalid	Total	
1950 .. ..	84,831	14,328	99,159	£'000 10,784
1951 .. ..	86,210	13,977	100,187	11,959
1952 .. ..	87,845	13,973	101,818	14,449
1953 .. ..	93,353	15,019	108,372	17,476
1954 .. ..	98,210	15,882	114,092	19,978
1955 .. ..	106,406	17,074	123,480	21,527
1956 .. ..	112,649	18,113	130,762	24,836
1957 .. ..	118,788	19,207	137,995	26,773
1958 .. ..	123,536	20,019	143,555	29,796
1959 .. ..	128,152	21,132	149,284	31,645

\* Before 1957, excludes pensioners in benevolent homes.

### *Funeral Benefits*

A funeral benefit of £10 is payable to the person who has paid, or is liable to pay, the cost of the funeral of an age or invalid pensioner. The rate of benefit has been unchanged since its inception in 1943.

### *Widows' Pensions*

These pensions were introduced on a Commonwealth-wide basis in 1942. There have been some changes in conditions but, like age and invalid pensions, widows' pensions have always been subject to residential and nationality qualifications and to a means test on income and property. They are payable to widows and other women in several classes.

The main features of the programme at January, 1960, were as follows :—

*Classes:* The various classes of women provided for are—

Class A.—A widow who has one or more children under sixteen years in her care.

Class B.—A widow, not less than 50 years of age, who has no children ; or a widow of 45 years whose Class A pension has ceased because she no longer has a child in her care.

Class C.—A widow, under 50 years of age, who has no children, but who is in necessitous circumstances.

Class D.—A woman whose husband has been in prison for at least six months, if she has a **child under sixteen years of age** or if she is not less than 50 years of age.

For Classes A and B, the term "widow" includes a deserted wife, a divorcee and a woman whose husband is in a mental hospital. Certain "dependent females" may qualify for A, B or C class pensions.

A Class A widow may continue to receive her pension until her child is eighteen, if the child is a full-time student, is not employed, and is dependent on her.

*Residence :* Five years' residence in Australia immediately prior to claiming the pension is required. This period is reduced to one year if the woman and her husband were living permanently in Australia when he died. Certain absences count as residence.

*Nationality :* Aliens are not eligible unless they were British subjects before marriage.

*Rates of Payment* : Maximum pension rates at present are—

Class A.—£5 a week, plus 10s. a week for each child except the first under sixteen years.

Classes B and D.—£4 2s. 6d. a week.

Class C.—£4 2s. 6d. a week for not more than 26 weeks immediately following the husband's death. If the widow is pregnant, payment may continue until the birth when she may qualify for a Class A pension.

Widow pensioners may receive Supplementary Assistance of 10s. a week if they pay rent and are considered to depend entirely on their pensions.

*Effect of Income* : For widows in Classes A, B or D, the income provisions are substantially the same as for age pensions. There is no specific means test for a Class C pension, which is paid where it is evident that the widow has insufficient means of support.

*Effect of Property* : With women in Class B or D, the pension assessed under the income test is reduced by £1 for every complete £12 of property owned above £200 up to £1,750, and by £1 for every £10 above £1,750 up to £2,250. No pension is paid if the value of property exceeds £2,250.

There is no sliding scale for reduction of pension in respect of the property owned by a woman in Class A, but she is disqualified for pension if she owns property worth more than £2,250.

The definitions of "property" are the same as for age and invalid pensions.

*Women Disqualified* : These include—

- (1) a woman who is receiving a war widow's pension under the Repatriation Act because of her husband's death ;
- (2) a deserted wife or a divorcee who has not taken reasonable action to obtain maintenance from her husband or former husband.

The number of widow pensioners has not varied greatly since the pension scheme was introduced. On 30th June, 1959, there were in Australia altogether 49,706 widow pensioners, of whom 22,296 were in Class A, 27,020 in Class B, 131 in Class C, and 259 in Class D.



Numbers and expenditure in Victoria during the past ten years are shown in the table below :—

VICTORIA—WIDOWS' PENSIONS

Year Ended 30th June—	Number of Widow Pensioners	Total Payments
		£'000
1950 .. .. .	11,067	1,099
1951 .. .. .	10,638	1,196
1952 .. .. .	10,229	1,390
1953 .. .. .	10,185	1,535
1954 .. .. .	9,838	1,567
1955 .. .. .	9,801	1,622
1956 .. .. .	10,253	1,799
1957 .. .. .	10,879	2,036
1958 .. .. .	11,252	2,331
1959 .. .. .	12,141	2,546

*Maternity Allowances*

When these were first introduced in 1912, they were paid to all mothers. During the depression years a means test was imposed, but this was abolished in 1943. The amount of allowance was increased at the same time.

The allowances are paid to mothers to help them with the expenses associated with childbirth and are additional to Commonwealth health benefits.

Current provisions are as follows :—

*Eligibility* : Mothers are entitled to the allowance if they live, or intend to live, permanently in Australia and give birth to a child in Australia. The allowance may be paid for a birth on board a ship travelling to Australia unless the mother is entitled to a similar benefit from another country. In some circumstances, an Australian who gives birth to a child while temporarily overseas is entitled to the allowance.

Payment may be made for the birth of a stillborn child, or a child which lives less than twelve hours, provided the child had developed for at least five and a half calendar months.

*Rates* : The allowance is £15 where there are no other children, £16 where the mother has one or two other children under sixteen years, or £17 10s. where she has three or more such children.

An extra £5 is paid for each additional child in multiple births.

The number of maternity allowances paid annually has increased greatly in the post-war period, reflecting the influence of the immigration programme and the higher birth-rate of

recent years. The total number of allowances granted in Australia in 1958–59 was 225,779, and expenditure amounted to £3,599,102.

Details of allowances paid in Victoria during the past ten years are set out in the following table :—

#### VICTORIA—MATERNITY ALLOWANCES

Year Ended 30th June—	Number Granted	Total Payments
		£'000
1950 .. .. .	49,035	778
1951 .. .. .	50,210	807
1952 .. .. .	52,144	836
1953 .. .. .	55,297	872
1954 .. .. .	54,219	874
1955 .. .. .	55,720	892
1956 .. .. .	58,385	935
1957 .. .. .	59,648	949
1958 .. .. .	60,666	969
1959 .. .. .	63,428	1,020

#### *Child Endowment*

Though there had been discussion for many years of a system of family allowances and though a Royal Commission on Child Endowment had been conducted in 1927, no Commonwealth scheme was introduced until 1941. Initially this provided for child endowment to be paid at the rate of 5s. a week for each child under sixteen years, other than the first in a family. The rate was increased on two occasions, and in 1950 the first child was included.

Child endowment may now be claimed by any resident of Australia who has the custody, care, and control of one or more children. There is no means test.

Usually the mother makes the claim and receives the payments. There are special arrangements to meet cases where families are divided by divorce, separation, or death of parents.

The main provisions are :—

*Residence* : Twelve months' residence is required if the mother and the child were not born in Australia. This requirement is waived if the Department of Social Services is satisfied that they are likely to remain in Australia permanently.

Under certain conditions endowment may be continued while the mother is temporarily overseas.

*Nationality* : Where the child's father is not a British subject, endowment is payable if the child was born in Australia, if the mother is a British subject, or if the Department is satisfied that the child is likely to remain permanently in Australia.

*Rates* : The amount of endowment is 5s. a week for the first or only child under sixteen in a family, and 10s. a week for each other child under sixteen. Endowment of 10s. a week is paid for each child in an approved institution.

Following demographic trends and migration influences, the number of endowed families and children has increased considerably in recent years. The total number of endowed families in the Commonwealth on 30th June, 1959, was 1,451,516, and the number of endowed children in families was 3,149,516. There were also 22,307 endowed children in institutions. Expenditure for the year 1958-59 was £67,539,615.

The following table gives details of endowment payments in Victoria since 1949 :—

#### VICTORIA—CHILD ENDOWMENT

Year Ended 30th June—	Number of Endowed Families	Number of Endowed Children in Families	Number of Endowed Children in Institutions	Total Payments
				£'000
1950* ..	168,904	452,333	4,422	7,663†
1951 ..	301,805	605,673	5,026	10,948
1952 ..	317,591	642,693	4,795	12,015
1953 ..	328,561	672,525	4,710	13,996†
1954 ..	339,022	699,220	4,734	13,165
1955 ..	350,395	729,399	4,709	13,735
1956 ..	361,848	760,667	4,840	16,165†
1957 ..	373,121	791,026	4,852	15,169
1958 ..	383,926	818,258	5,032	15,719
1959 ..	396,476	851,489	5,041	18,369†

\* Endowment for the first child was introduced on 20th June, 1950.

† There were five twelve-weekly payments made to the credit of bank accounts instead of the usual four during these years.

#### *Unemployment and Sickness Benefits*

Legislation for these benefits was enacted in 1944, and the programme came into operation the following year. Apart from increases in rates in 1952 and again in 1957, when permissible income was also raised, no major amendments have been made since.

Unemployment and sickness benefits are essentially short-term benefits. They are paid to people who, through unemployment, sickness or accident, suffer temporary loss of regular earnings. There is a means test on income, but none on property. There are no nationality requirements. Both

benefits are payable subject to a waiting period of seven days. Though qualifying conditions differ to some extent between unemployment and sickness benefits, both benefits have many common characteristics.

An outline of the main features follows :—

*Age* : Men, sixteen to 64 years ; women, sixteen to 59 years. People over these age limits who are temporarily unemployed and who intend to resume work may apply for special benefit (see page 263).

*Residence* : Twelve months' residence in Australia immediately prior to the date of claim is required, or evidence of intention to reside in Australia permanently.

*Other Qualifications* :

(1) *Unemployment Benefit*.—To receive this benefit a person must (1) be unemployed and show that his unemployment is not due to his being a direct participant in a strike ; (2) be capable and willing to undertake suitable work ; and (3) have taken reasonable steps to obtain work. Registration with the Commonwealth Employment Service is necessary.

(2) *Sickness Benefit*.—To receive this benefit a person must be temporarily incapacitated for work because of sickness or accident, and have suffered a loss of income as a result.

A married woman is usually not qualified to receive sickness benefit in her own right if it is reasonably possible for her husband to maintain her. If her husband is able to maintain her only partially, some benefit may be paid.

*Rates of Benefit* : Maximum weekly benefit for an adult or a married minor is £3 5s. ; unmarried minors are paid at lower rates. An additional £2 7s. 6d. a week is paid for a dependent spouse, and 10s. for one child.

*Effect of Income* : Income of up to £2 a week in the case of adults and married minors, and £1 a week in the case of unmarried minors does not affect the rate of benefit. If income exceeds these amounts, the benefit is reduced by the amount of the excess.

“Income” includes earnings and any other form of income. For unemployment benefit, the income of the spouse is also taken into account.

Certain types of income are exempt, e.g., child endowment, war pension, Commonwealth health benefits.

*Special Benefits* : This benefit may be granted to a person not qualified for an unemployment or sickness benefit if, because of age, physical or mental disability or domestic circumstances, or for any other reason, he is unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for himself and his dependants. Maximum rate is the same as for unemployment or sickness benefit.

The number of unemployment benefits granted varies from one year to another according to the general employment situation and to dislocations in industry caused by industrial stoppages. Except for one or two brief periods, the post-war decade has been one of full employment and the numbers receiving unemployment benefit have not been large. During 1958-59, a total of 145,016 unemployment benefits were granted, and on 30th June, 1959, there were 27,528 persons receiving benefit. Comparable figures for Victoria were 24,501 and 6,013.

The number of sickness benefits shows little variation from year to year. Altogether 58,680 grants of sickness benefits were made in Australia during 1958-59 (13,288 in Victoria), and there were 8,473 persons on benefit at the end of the year (1,972 in Victoria). Total expenditure in the Commonwealth on unemployment, sickness and special benefits in 1958-59 was £8,652,310; expenditure in Victoria during the same period was £1,920,276.

### *Rehabilitation*

The Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service is one of the more recent additions to the social security programme. In 1941 a limited scheme for the vocational training of invalid pensioners was introduced. Following war-time developments in the training of disabled ex-servicemen, a comprehensive civilian rehabilitation service was begun in 1948. Its general aim is to restore disabled men and women to a state of fitness enabling them to earn their own living and to lead independent, useful lives. Rehabilitation may be effected through medical and hospital treatment, physiotherapy, remedial physical training, occupational therapy, vocational training, and job placement.

Rehabilitation is provided free to (1) those receiving or eligible for an invalid or widow's pension; (2) those receiving or eligible for a sickness, unemployment or special benefit; (3) those receiving a tuberculosis allowance; and (4) boys and girls of fourteen or fifteen years who, without treatment or training, would be likely to qualify for an invalid pension at sixteen.

People are chosen from these groups if the disability is a substantial handicap for employment but is remediable (except in the case of the blind), and if there are reasonable prospects of the person going to work within three years of starting treatment or training.

Training and living-away-from-home allowances may be paid, and artificial aids and appliances are supplied free.

Disabled people who cannot qualify for the free service pay for rehabilitation.

During 1958–59, 1,344 persons were accepted for rehabilitation, 270 of them being in Victoria; 1,010 were placed in employment, 180 of them being in Victoria. Expenditure on rehabilitation in Victoria during the year was £202,952.

#### *Reciprocal Agreements*

The Social Services Act provides, inter alia, for the Commonwealth to enter into reciprocal agreements with the Government of any other country in matters concerning pensions and benefits under the Act. Arrangements of this kind have been made with New Zealand and with the United Kingdom.

The general basis of both agreements is that Australian residential requirements are waived for former residents of New Zealand or the United Kingdom living permanently in Australia. In return, Australians who go to those countries for permanent residence receive concessions enabling them to qualify for equivalent benefits there.

### **Hospital Benefits Scheme**

#### *Public Hospitals*

The existing agreement between the Commonwealth and the State, for the provision of financial assistance by the Commonwealth to the State for persons treated in public hospitals, is authorized by the *Commonwealth National Health Act 1953–1959* and the *Victorian Hospital Benefits Act 1958*.

For the year ended 30th June, 1959, total payments by the Commonwealth to the State amounted to £2,104,003 of which £1,194,517 was for public wards. On 1st July, 1948, the Hospital Benefits rate was increased from 6s. to 8s. per day. The rate for pensioners or their dependants, enrolled under the Pensioners' Medical Service and who do not contribute to a Hospital Benefits organization, is 12s. per day.

#### *Private Hospitals*

The agreement mentioned above was confined wholly to public hospitals, but the Commonwealth Act also provides for the payment of hospital benefits, at such rates and subject to such conditions as are prescribed, for patients in private hospitals.

Such regulations, which are administered in Victoria by the Hospitals and Charities Commission, provide for hospital benefits at the rate of 8s. per day, to be allowed as a deduction from the hospital accounts of qualified patients in approved hospitals.

Payments made to private hospitals in Victoria, under the scheme, during the year ended 30th June, 1959, amounted to £510,174.

The following table shows the hospital benefit payments by the Commonwealth Government to the State on account of Victorian hospitals :—

## VICTORIA—HOSPITAL BENEFIT PAYMENTS

(£)

Payments on Account of—	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Public Hospitals—					
Capital Works ..	6,885	..	..	..	..
Public Beds ..	1,030,643	1,089,514	1,080,419	1,118,790	1,194,517
Non-public Beds ..	319,455	342,893	360,793	398,040	399,312
Total Public Hospitals	1,356,983	1,432,407	1,441,212	1,516,830	1,593,829
Private Hospitals ..	479,419	494,462	484,578	489,733	510,174
Total ..	1,836,402	1,926,869	1,925,790	2,006,563	2,104,003

*Additional Benefits*

Commonwealth Statutory Rules No. 119 of 11th October, 1951, introduced an Additional Benefit of 4s. per day (i.e. additional to the 8s. per day mentioned before) payable to public hospital patients and "approved" private hospital patients who are "qualified" and are contributors to a registered Hospital Benefits organization. The Additional Benefits are paid by the Hospital Benefits organizations which are reimbursed by the Commonwealth.

On 1st January, 1958, additional benefit was increased to 12s. per day where a qualified patient contributed for a fund benefit of not less than 16s. per day.

As from 1st January, 1959, the Commonwealth guaranteed "Special Accounts" of registered organizations. These accounts provide cover under certain conditions for persons (a) 65 years of age and over, or (b) whose illness or disability was in evidence prior to becoming contributors or during qualifying periods, or (c) suffering from chronic complaints, or (d) where maximum fund benefits have been paid.

The additional benefits are payable to the patient who is a contributor of a benefit organization.

*Pharmaceutical Benefits*

Under the provisions of the *Commonwealth National Health Act* 1953-1959, the Commonwealth reimburses through the State, the cost of pharmaceutical benefits supplied free of charge to all patients in public hospitals and mental institutions.

Payments to hospitals, benevolent, and mental institutions for the year ended 30th June, 1959, totalled £608,529.

### Social Welfare Act 1960

The *Social Welfare Act 1960* provides for the establishment of a new branch of the Chief Secretary's Department under a Director-General of Social Welfare. The existing functions of the Children's Welfare Department and the Penal Department will be absorbed into this branch with a Director of Family Welfare, Director of Youth Welfare and Director of Prisons in charge of semi-autonomous divisions, with services provided by a central administration, Research and Statistics Division, Training Division, and Probation and Parole Division.

The Family Welfare Division will concentrate on family counselling and assistance and care of children under fourteen years of age.

The Youth Division will concentrate on the development of normal youth activities, and on problems of delinquents aged fourteen to 21 years.

The Prisons Division will be responsible for the control of all prisons.

Information concerning the Children's Welfare Department and the Penal Department, as they existed prior to the proclamation of this Act, is given below, and on pages 313 to 318 respectively.

### Children's Welfare Department

#### *Historical Development*

In 1843, the first charitable organization to help distressed individuals and families came into being. This was the St. James' Dorcas Society. Gradually the scope of the Society's activities widened, and in 1849, the first "neglected" child was helped. This service quickly grew, and a small establishment was purchased by the Society to care for these deprived children.

During the 1850's several other voluntary organizations were formed to care for children in residential institutions, and such care as was then given to unwanted children came from voluntary effort.

Prior to the first child welfare legislation in this State—the enactment in 1864 of the *Neglected and Criminal Children's Act*—neglected children coming under the care of the State as a result of the enforcement of the *Vagrancy Act* were accommodated at the Immigrants' Home in Melbourne. As the number of children cared for in this way grew to nearly 600, it became necessary for Parliament to take action.

Thus, 28 years after the founding of Melbourne, the State, by way of the *Neglected and Criminal Children's Act 1864*, entered the field of child welfare. Under that Act a State department was set up to care for deprived and delinquent children. The Act also provided for the continuance of voluntary child care efforts.

Several State institutions were opened under the Act, these being industrial schools providing for the training of neglected children. These schools were commenced in a hurried manner under pressure of circumstances and many had defects. Simultaneously with the



opening of these Government Industrial Schools, two private (certified) Industrial Schools were opened for Roman Catholic girls and one was opened for Protestant boys.

A Royal Commission on industrial and reformatory schools sat in 1872 and, following its report, the Neglected and Criminal Children Amendment Act was passed on 24th December, 1874. Amongst other provisions, this Act provided for the introduction of a boarding-out system which enabled inmates of industrial schools to be "boarded out for any period or periods not extending beyond their term of detention".

The Neglected Children Act and the Juvenile Offenders Act, which contained many important reforms, were passed in 1887 and the Department became known as the Department for Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools.

The *Children's Maintenance Act* 1919 provided for payments to be made for children in the care of their mothers, without, as was previously necessary, the children having to become wards, and for children without sufficient means of support to be made wards, on application to the Department instead of by committal by Courts. An amending Act was passed in 1924.

By the *Children's Welfare Act* 1924 the name of the Department was changed to Children's Welfare Department.

The *Children's Welfare Act* 1928 consolidated the law dealing with child welfare and with the protection of infant life, and included certain provisions of the *Children's Maintenance Acts* 1919 and 1924.

The *Maintenance Act* 1928, also a consolidating Act, repealed the *Children's Maintenance Acts* 1919 and 1924, and included in Part III. provision for assistance to mothers for their children.

In 1954, the Children's Welfare Act was passed, and proclaimed on the 1st September, 1955. It repealed the Children's Welfare Acts, certain sections in the Crimes Act relating to Juvenile Offenders, and the whole of Part III. of the *Maintenance Act* 1928. Many important provisions were contained in this Act, one of the most important being the setting up of a Children's Welfare Advisory Council to advise the Minister on matters related to the care of children who are the responsibility of the State. Provision was made for the approval by the Minister of existing and future children's homes, juvenile schools, and hostels (non-governmental), and for adequate standards of care of inmates to be maintained. The Department of Reformatory Schools was abolished and appropriate provision was made for the handling of juvenile offenders by the Children's Welfare Department. The term "neglected child" was abolished and in its place "child or young person in need of care and protection" was substituted. Instead of such a child being "charged" before a Children's Court and "committed" to the Department, provision was made for an "application" to the court for the "admission" of the child to the care of the Department.

The *Children's Court Act* 1956 repealed the remaining sections in the Crimes Act relating to juvenile offenders and made amendments to the *Children's Welfare Act* 1954.

Since early days, child care in Victoria has developed on a basis of close co-operation between the statutory body and the voluntary organizations, the latter providing almost all of the residential institutions for children, with the State making some financial contribution. The pattern of joint statutory and voluntary co-operation has evolved in this State rather differently from other Australian States. In other States there is far less participation by voluntary organizations in the provision of institutional accommodation of wards of the State.

#### *Children's Welfare Advisory Council*

This Council was set up in 1955. It consists of ten members, two representing the Victorian Council of Social Service, two representing the Children's Welfare Association and six appointed by the Government. All have been chosen because of their particular experience in, and knowledge of, the field of social or child welfare. The function of the Council is to advise the Minister regarding the welfare of children under the Children's Welfare Act, and to report on matters either referred to it by the Minister or authorized by the Act. One of the matters so authorized by the Act is that of reporting upon the rates paid for wards of the Department boarded out in private homes and for those placed in approved children's homes and approved juvenile schools conducted by the voluntary organizations. The Advisory Council has a very important role in the child welfare field and, being substantially representative of the voluntary denominational and charitable organizations, it makes a very great contribution to overall team work.

#### *Work of the Department*

The function of the Department is to see that deficiencies are made good in the lives of those children who have been bereft of or denied their basic rights.

As the Curtis Committee in the United Kingdom set out in its Report, the basic needs of a child deprived of a good normal home life are:—

- (1) Affection and personal interest ; understanding of his defects ; care of his future ; respect for his personality ; and regard for his self esteem ;
- (2) stability ; the feeling that he can expect to remain with those who will continue to care for him till he goes out into the world on his own feet ;
- (3) opportunity of making the best of his ability and aptitudes, whatever they may be, as such opportunity is made available to the child in the normal home ; and
- (4) a share in the common life of a small group of people in a homely environment.

#### *Wards of the Children's Welfare Department*

The Department is responsible for the care of children admitted or committed as wards of the Children's Welfare Department pursuant to the provisions of the *Children's Welfare Act 1958* and the *Children's Court Act 1956*.

Children become wards of the Department:—

- (1) (a) By admission of Children's Courts as being in need of care and protection ;  
 (b) by committal of Children's Courts for offences ;
- (2) if under fourteen years of age on application—
  - (a) by parents, guardians, &c., on the ground that the children are without sufficient means of support,
  - (b) by persons in charge of Children's Homes where parents, guardians, &c., have failed to pay for their maintenance for six months or longer ; or
- (3) if, having been boarded out as infants by their parents in a registered home (see Infant Life Protection p. 272), at a rate not greater than that paid for children placed out in approved Children's Homes, payments of maintenance fall into arrears for a period of four weeks.

On admission or committal, the Department arranges for the future placement and supervision of each ward. With the exception of those children committed for a specific period, departmental control of State wards continues until eighteen years of age, unless, as often occurs, discharge is effected earlier, and may be continued in special circumstances for any period deemed necessary in the interests of the child up to 21 years of age. Legal guardianship of wards of the Children's Welfare Department is vested in the Director.

According to their needs, the children are:—

- (1) Boarded out in private foster homes, or placed in children's homes or training schools ;
- (2) placed in the care of approved persons ;
- (3) placed in private homes with a view to legal adoption ; or
- (4) placed in employment and accommodated in private homes or in subsidized hostels where, if necessary, their earnings are subsidized until they are self supporting, or placed in live-in situations.

Departmental establishments are :—

"Turana", West Brunswick	Reception Centre and Children's Home
"Winlato", Nunawading	Girls' Training Centre Girls' Remand Centre Girls' Hostel
"Sutton Grange" Mornington .. ..	Children's Home
"Hillside" Boys' Home, Wheeler's Hill	Children's Home
Family Group Homes	Ten suburban family group homes, each accommodating eight children under the care of a "cottage mother"
Sunshine Hostel .. ..	Boys' Hostel
Lara .. ..	Children's Home

The remaining Children's Homes and Juvenile Training Schools are conducted by the various religious denominations or private charitable committees and a capitation fee is paid for wards maintained therein.

An analysis of the causes of "admission" and "committal" by the Children's Courts during the years 1957 to 1959 is shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—REASONS FOR ADMISSIONS AND COMMITTALS  
TO THE CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT BY THE  
CHILDREN'S COURTS

Particulars	1957			1958			1959		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Committals—									
Pursuant to Section 28, Children's Court Act—									
Larceny and stealing	24	2	26	46	..	46	33	..	33
Breaking and entering (shops, houses, factories, &c.) ..	52	2	54	60	..	60	47	..	47
Illegally using ..	38	..	38	52	..	52	55	..	55
Miscellaneous ..	18	..	18	23	..	23	23	..	23
Total Committals	132	4	136	181	..	181	158	..	158
Admissions—									
Pursuant to Section 16, Children's Welfare Act—									
Found wandering or abandoned ..	6	4	10	9	3	12	8	4	12
No means of support or no settled place of abode ..	68	77	145	73	65	138	121	97	218
Not provided with proper food, nursing, clothing, or medical aid ..	28	29	57	49	44	93	63	57	120
In care and custody of persons who are unfit guardians ..	52	59	111	47	48	95	84	66	150
Lapsing or likely to lapse into a career of vice or crime ..	97	33	130	146	34	180	175	35	210
Exposed to moral danger	2	25	27	5	38	43	2	31	33
Truancy ..	7	1	8	9	7	16	11	4	15
Other ..	..	..	..	11	8	19	1	5	6
Pursuant to Section 19, Children's Welfare Act—									
Uncontrollable ..	10	7	17	20	7	27	15	4	19
Total Admissions	270	235	505	369	254	623	480	303	783
Total number of children made wards of State through Victorian Child- ren's Courts ..	402	239	641	550	254	804	638	303	941

The following table shows the number of children "admitted and committed" to the Department for the years 1958 and 1959 :—

VICTORIA—CHILDREN BECOMING WARDS OF THE CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Particulars	1958			1959		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Court Committals (Children's Court Act)— Section 28—Offences—						
To Children's Welfare Department	57	..	57	32	..	32
To Juvenile School .. .. .	124	..	124	126	..	126
Court Admissions (Children's Welfare Act)—						
Section 16—Protection Applications ..	349	247	596	465	299	764
Section 19—Uncontrollable Applications .. .. .	20	7	27	15	4	19
Admissions on Application to Department (Children's Welfare Act) .. .. .	144	115	259	141	84	225
Total Admissions and Committals	694	369	1,063	779	387	1,166

*Location of Wards*

At 31st December, 1959, 4,346 children were wards of the Department. The location of wards for the years 1955 to 1959 are shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—LOCATION OF WARDS OF CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT

At 31st December—	Boarded Out in Foster Homes	In Foster Homes with a View to Legal Adoption	Placed, without Payment, with Relatives or Foster Parents	In Departmental Institutions	In Non-Departmental Institutions	In Government Subsidized Hostels	Under Employment Agreement	Total
1955 ..	407	71	437	256	1,673	87	106	3,037
1956 ..	449	60	433	317	1,715	88	142	3,204
1957 ..	492	67	537	376	1,893	90	135	3,590
1958 ..	463	62	667	432	2,123	105	99	3,951
1959 ..	665	52	743	538	2,151	81	116	4,346

*Allowances for Children in Necessitous Circumstances*

Part V. of the *Children's Welfare Act* 1958 enables a parent or any other person having care and custody of any child, who is without sufficient means of support for such child, and is unable by any available legal proceedings to obtain sufficient means of support for such child, to apply in the prescribed form to the Director of the Children's Welfare Department for a weekly sum towards the child's

maintenance. "Child" means any person under the maximum age provided under the Education Acts at which attendance at school ceases to be compulsory.

The number of children in respect of whom assistance was being given at the 31st December in the years 1955 to 1959, and the total amount of such assistance paid in each year, is shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S WELFARE ACT (PART V.) :  
ALLOWANCES PAID

Year						Number of Children Assisted	Total Amount of Assistance Payments
							£
1955	..	..	..	..	..	2,759	124,314
1956	..	..	..	..	..	3,177	153,229
1957	..	..	..	..	..	3,659	161,608
1958	..	..	..	..	..	4,446	199,119
1959	..	..	..	..	..	4,847	235,036

*Infant Life Protection*

Part VII. of the Children's Welfare Act (Infant Life Protection) provides that no person shall, for payment or reward, retain in or receive into her charge in any house, any infant under the age of five years for the purpose of rearing, nursing, or maintaining such infant apart from its parents, unless such person and such home are registered by the Department (Section 60). The provisions of this Part do not apply to a hospital or to an educational establishment. Where the infant is in the care of a relative, exemption may be made by the Minister (Section 59).

Where, under Section 67, payments which are required to be made through the Department fall into arrears for a period of four weeks, the child becomes a ward of the Children's Welfare Department (Section 67(d)).

The following is a statement of the operations of this Part for the years 1955 to 1959 :—

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S WELFARE ACT : CHILDREN  
UNDER INFANT LIFE PROTECTION PROVISIONS

Particulars	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Children Already Placed at 1st January	241	215	236	215	233
Children Placed during Year .. ..	478	528	576	588	619
Children Under Supervision at 31st Dec- ember .. .. .	215	236	215	233	256

*Employment of Children in Public Entertainment*

Part VIII. of the Children's Welfare Act provides that no child, unless the holder of a permit, shall be employed, whether for reward or not, in places of public entertainment or amusement, circus, broadcasting and the like. There is exemption for occasional entertainment, the net proceeds of which are wholly devoted for the benefit of any school or to any charitable object. No permit can be granted for any child under seven years of age or for employment between the hours of ten o'clock at night and six o'clock in the morning or on any Sunday.

*Street Trading Act 1958*

The Street Trading Act regulates trading by juveniles in the municipality of the City of Melbourne. It is policed by an inspector of the Department. No boy under the age of twelve years is permitted to engage in street trading, and boys between the ages of twelve and fourteen years must be licensed by the Street Traders' Licence Board. No female under the age of 21 years is permitted to engage in street trading. Hours during which licensed street traders may operate are prescribed and have regard to school hours and the physical strain on the boys.

*Child Migration*

By delegation from the Commonwealth Minister for Immigration under the *Immigration (Guardianship of Children) Act 1946-52*, the Director of the Department exercises legal guardianship over children and young people up to 21 years of age who come from overseas, without their parents or relatives, to reside in this State.

Most of the children from the United Kingdom come on the sponsorship of what are officially termed "Approved Voluntary Child Migration Organizations". Children are placed in private foster homes as soon as possible.

The Department is also concerned with children and young people—non-British as well as British—who come without their parents or relatives and who are personally nominated by individuals. When such a nomination is made the Department satisfies itself as to the proposed arrangements by the nominator. Upon arrival the nominee comes under guardianship, unless specially exempted.

The following are approved voluntary child migration organizations :—

Northcote Training Farm, Bacchus Marsh.

Nazareth House, Camberwell.

"Dhurringile" Rural Training Farm, Tatura.

Methodist Peace Memorial Homes for Children, Burwood.

St. John's Homes for Boys, Canterbury.

Church of England Boys' Society Training Farm, Tatura.

*Finance*

The financial operations of the Children's Welfare Department for the years ended 31st December, 1957, 1958, and 1959, are shown below :—

**VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT:  
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE  
(£)**

Particulars	1957	1958	1959
<b>RECEIPTS</b>			
Payments by Parents of Wards ..	33,472	41,037	44,198
Child Endowment .. ..	4,472	7,924	12,146
Miscellaneous Receipts .. ..	1,682	2,813	2,574
Gross Receipts .. ..	39,626	51,774	58,918
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
Boarded-out Children (Foster Homes)	53,549	53,269	63,857
Boarded-out Children (Children's Homes) .. ..	205,818	285,492	280,206
Juvenile Schools .. ..	25,468	31,616	35,775
Departmental Establishments .. ..	244,220	313,585	379,818
Hostels .. ..	3,368	5,471	7,694
Clothing Outfits .. ..	4,503	6,493	8,842
Maintenance of Children in Necessitous Circumstances .. ..	161,608	199,119	235,036
Migrant Children .. ..	2,759	3,482	2,778
General Maintenance Items .. ..	11,856	28,962	18,429
Administration .. ..	94,460	103,719	119,444
Gross Expenditure .. ..	807,609	1,031,208	1,151,879
Net Expenditure .. ..	767,983	979,434	1,092,961

### Workers Compensation

The first Workers Compensation legislation in this State was passed in 1914 to give certain industrial workers and their dependants the right to claim limited compensation from their employer without proof of negligence or breach of statutory duty by the employer in respect of accidental injuries sustained by them arising out of and in course of their employment.



Since the passing of the original legislation the class of persons entitled to benefit, the scope of employment, the types of injuries included, and the extent of the benefits have all been greatly widened by frequent amendments, which were consolidated by the *Workers Compensation Act 1958*.

Since 1946, compensation has been payable for injuries arising out of or in the course of employment thus removing from the worker the onus of proof of a causal connection between the employment and the injury.

As the law now stands all workers whose remuneration does not exceed £2,000 a year, excluding overtime, are included and such workers are also protected whilst travelling to and from work and during recess periods. Injuries also include the aggravation or acceleration of diseases which in themselves are unassociated with the employment, in addition to employment diseases. The extent of the benefits is seen from the following summary :—

- (1) Where death results from the injury—if the worker leaves a widow or any children under sixteen years of age or any dependant wholly dependent on his earnings—the sum of £2,240 plus £80 for each such child. If the worker leaves dependants only partially dependent on his earnings the amount of compensation shall be such sum (not exceeding £2,240) as is awarded by the Workers Compensation Board ;
- (2) where total incapacity for work results from the injury—the compensation for total incapacity of an adult worker is a weekly payment during incapacity of £8 16s. in respect of the worker plus £2 8s. for his wife or relative standing in *loco parentis* to the children if the wife or relative is wholly or mainly dependent on the earnings of the worker, plus 16s. for each dependent child under sixteen years of age.  
The total weekly payment in respect of the worker, his wife and children is limited to his average weekly earnings or £12 16s. per week whichever is the lesser and the whole amount payable is limited to £2,800 unless the Workers Compensation Board otherwise determines ; and
- (3) costs of medical, hospital, and other services—in addition to compensation payable for death or for incapacity the employer is liable to pay the reasonable costs of all medical, hospital, and other treatment services necessitated through the injury, to an unlimited amount.

### *Compulsory Insurance*

It is obligatory on every employer (with the exception of certain schemes approved by the Board) to obtain from the State Accident Insurance Office, or from an insurance company approved by the Governor in Council, a policy of accident insurance for the full amount of his liability under the Act. The number of approved insurance companies at 30th June, 1959, was 119.

Insurers, and employers in respect of whom a certificate of a Scheme of Compensation is in force, are required to furnish a statistical return to the Government Statist annually, and the following table shows details of Workers Compensation business transacted during each of the years 1954-55 to 1958-59 :—

VICTORIA—WORKERS COMPENSATION BUSINESS

Year	Wages on Which Premiums Were Charged	Gross Premiums Received, less Adjustments	New Claims Arising during Year		Claims Paid during Year	Claims Outstanding at End of Year
			Fatal	Non-fatal		
	£'000				£'000	
1954-55 ..	574,778	6,733	459	155,050	5,464	4,518
1955-56 ..	617,569	8,236	513	174,511	6,183	5,599
1956-57 ..	674,345	10,115	512	164,579	6,502	7,362
1957-58 ..	698,177	12,443	586	174,168	7,374	9,266
1958-59 ..	741,000	13,253	578	184,902	7,765	11,045

The amount paid in claims during 1958-59, viz £7,765,403, was allocated as follows :—

A. Under Workers Compensation Act—

(a) Compensation—

	£	£
1. Weekly Compensation ..	3,273,933	
2. Lump Sum—Death ..	1,121,015	
3. Lump Sum—Maim ..	1,042,490	
		<u>5,437,438</u>

(b) Medical, &c., Services—

1. Doctor .. ..	946,535
2. Hospital .. ..	481,129
3. Chemist or Registered Nurse	61,808
4. Ambulance .. ..	34,648
5. Other Curative, &c., Services	95,331
	<u>1,619,451</u>

(c) Legal Costs, &c. .. ..

1,619,451

284,982

B. Under Other Acts and at Common Law Damages, &c. .. ..

423,532

Total .. .. 7,765,403

Figures for premiums and claims in this table differ somewhat from those shown on pages 641 and 642 of the Finance section of the Year Book. In that section Schemes of Compensation are not included and also the figures shown do not always relate strictly to the financial

year, as some insurance companies close their books at other times. With regard to claims paid, the Finance section refers to claims paid during the period, plus claims outstanding at the end of the period less outstanding claims at the beginning.

## Friendly Societies

### *Historical Development*

Friendly Societies were established in Victoria very soon after the first settlement of the territory, but it was not until after the passing of the 1855 Act that any steps were taken for their registration as institutions recognized by law. That statute consolidated and amended the laws then in force dealing with friendly societies, and was the first Act passed in this connexion by the Victorian Legislature after the separation of Victoria from New South Wales in 1851. It was assented to on 12th June, 1855, and provided for the appointment of a registrar, and also a certifying barrister, to whom the rules of a society had to be submitted for examination, and whose certificate confirming that these rules were in accordance with the law, was necessary before registration could be effected. It also provided that the table of contributions had to be certified by an actuary of an assurance company, or "some person" appointed by the registrar before the latter could register the rules of the society.

Registration was not, however, made compulsory, and the actuarial certificate given by the actuary, appointed by the registrar under the provisions of the Act for this purpose, was only of a provisional nature, issued under the condition that the tables were to be submitted to him for approval after a certain period had elapsed. This temporary certificate was given because there was no data then available in Australia on which to calculate the amount necessary to provide the sickness benefits. As there was nothing in the Act to compel a society to apply to the actuary for a renewal of the provisional certificate when the time covered by that certificate had expired, the registration of these institutions was unfortunately permanently effected at what afterwards proved to be, in almost every instance, inadequate rates of contribution. The control exercised over friendly societies as a result of this legislation was very slight.

No further serious attention was given by the Government to friendly societies until 1875, when a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into "the working of the Friendly Societies Statute, the position and operations of the societies registered under it and what amendment, if any, is desirable in the existing law." The outcome of this Commission was the 1877 Act, which provided for the appointment of a fully qualified barrister as registrar, and also that each society should furnish returns annually to the Government Statist, and once at least in every five years should either have its assets and liabilities valued by a valuer appointed by the society or send such particulars to the Government Statist as would enable him to have the valuation made. The passing of the 1877 Act had the effect of considerably increasing the control exercised by the Government over the operations of friendly societies.

In accordance with these provisions, an actuary was appointed, under the Government Statist, in 1881, whose chief duty it was to make periodical valuations of the assets and liabilities of societies. The Act gave no power to enforce payment of adequate rates of contribution, and the actuary could not therefore compel a society to take such steps as would enable it to meet its liabilities, but could only give advice as to the best means to be adopted to secure that end.

It was not until 1907 that registration of societies was made compulsory, and they were required to adopt adequate rates of contribution in respect of all existing members, as well as new members. An Act which was passed in that year embodied these provisions, the penalty for failure to adopt adequate rates of contribution being cancellation of registration. The operation of the Act, in so far as it related to the scale of contributions payable, was, however, limited to a period of eighteen months. This was a serious defect, as contributions which are sufficient at one time may at a future date become inadequate, owing to fluctuations in interest, sickness, or mortality rates, or faulty management.

To remedy this defect an Act was passed in 1911, which required societies to adopt adequate rates whenever called upon to do so by the actuary.

The legislation had a very beneficial effect on societies. There are 28 societies in Victoria which are required by the Statute to have a quinquennial valuation of their assets and liabilities made by an actuary. The latest valuation reports show that all societies have a ratio of assets to liabilities in excess of 20s. in the £. All these actuarial valuations have been made by the Government Actuary who is also the Government Statist.

An Act consolidating the Friendly Societies Act was passed in September, 1958, and a further amending Act was passed in November, 1958.

### *Benefits*

The basic benefits provided by friendly societies are:—

- (1) Medical attendance and medicine ;
- (2) hospital benefits ;
- (3) a weekly allowance, in case of sickness, usually commencing at £1 per week and decreasing in amount as sickness continues ; and
- (4) a funeral allowance on the death of a member or his wife or widow, generally £20 for the former and £10 for the latter two.

Most of the friendly societies have made arrangements to ensure that their members may participate in the Commonwealth National Health Scheme which subsidizes hospital and medical benefits, and have made provision for new classes of members covering medical and hospital benefits only.

The majority of ordinary societies also have benefit plans providing for whole life and endowment assurances, death and retirement benefits connected with subsidized superannuation schemes or annuity benefits. The Friendly Societies Act prescribes limits to these benefits as follows :—

- (1) £3,000, exclusive of any sum added by way of distribution of surplus, on account of the death or the attainment of a specified age of any member ; and
- (2) £10 per week to any one person for any periodical payment by way of sick pay or an annuity.

From the surplus disclosed in the valuation of the sick and funeral funds, some societies have increased their basic benefits whilst practically all have introduced rules for the payment out of surplus of contributions to the sick and funeral fund of members, after the attainment of age 65 in the case of males and age 60 in the case of females. From the surpluses disclosed in endowment and mortuary benefit funds, reversionary bonus additions have been allotted.

The tables which follow contain information (exclusive of that dealing with dispensaries and specially authorized societies) about friendly societies in Victoria for the three years 1956–57 to 1958–59. There are juvenile branches connected with some of the societies, but the information about these has not been considered of sufficient importance to be included below.

#### VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : MEMBERSHIP

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—		
	1957	1958	1959
Number of societies .. .. .	149	148	146
Number of branches .. .. .	1,281	1,262	1,253
Number of sick, funeral, and whole life and endowment assurance benefit members, the majority of whom also contribute for medical and hospital benefits .. .. .	174,466	173,671	171,834
Number of members contributing for medical and hospital benefits only .. .. .	51,461	57,040	75,739
Number of honorary members (no benefit) ..	3,571	3,629	3,444
Number of members who received sick pay ..	33,121	33,706	32,756
Weeks for which sick pay was allowed ..	462,815	454,606	459,496
Deaths of sick and funeral benefit members ..	2,529	2,512	2,578
Deaths of wives and widows entitled to funeral benefits .. .. .	820	841	873

**VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE**

(£)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—		
	1957	1958	1959
<b>RECEIPTS</b>			
Sick and Funeral Funds and Whole Life and Endowment Assurance Funds .. ..	534,124	554,034	630,758
Medicine and Management Funds .. ..	382,517	386,750	390,493
Medical Services Funds .. .. ..	1,270,641	1,323,114	1,427,394
Hospital Benefit Funds .. .. ..	365,482	484,623	696,493
Other Funds .. .. ..	325,331	360,645	381,474
Less Inter-Fund Transfers .. ..	138,018	185,807	213,284
<b>Total Receipts .. .. ..</b>	<b>2,740,077</b>	<b>2,923,359</b>	<b>3,313,328</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
Sick and Funeral Funds and Whole Life and Endowment Assurance Funds .. ..	412,558	401,892	460,227
Medicine and Management Funds .. ..	358,269	367,460	368,194
Medical Services Funds .. .. ..	1,181,704	1,273,038	1,365,777
Hospital Benefit Funds .. .. ..	266,889	392,301	580,758
Other Funds .. .. ..	271,839	299,398	285,411
Less Inter-Fund Transfers .. ..	138,018	185,807	213,284
<b>Total Expenditure .. .. ..</b>	<b>2,353,241</b>	<b>2,548,282</b>	<b>2,847,083</b>
<b>Excess of Receipts over Expenditure ..</b>	<b>386,836</b>	<b>375,077</b>	<b>466,245</b>

**VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : FUNDS**

(£)

Funds	At 30th June—		
	1957	1958	1959
Sick and Funeral Funds and Whole Life and Endowment Assurance Funds .. ..	7,311,776	7,463,918	7,634,449
Medicine and Management Funds .. ..	461,355	480,645	502,944
Medical Services Funds .. .. ..	599,719	649,795	711,412
Hospital Benefit Funds .. .. ..	291,384	383,706	499,441
Other Funds .. .. ..	1,720,050	1,781,297	1,877,360
<b>Total Funds .. .. ..</b>	<b>10,384,284</b>	<b>10,759,361</b>	<b>11,225,606</b>

The following table shows the amounts disbursed by societies (excluding specially authorized societies) in sick pay, funeral and mortuary benefits, endowments, medical services, medicine and hospital benefits during each of the years 1956–57 to 1958–59 :—

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES: AMOUNTS DISBURSED  
IN BENEFITS  
(£)

Nature of Benefit	Year Ended 30th June—		
	1957	1958	1959
Sick Pay .. .. .	266,038	266,213	272,570
Funeral and Mortuary .. .. .	74,541	73,599	78,170
Endowment .. .. .	47,585	22,374	24,643
Medical Services, Society Benefit .. .. .	513,218	557,242	601,281
Medical Services, Government Subsidy .. .. .	518,053	560,608	598,104
Hospital, Society Benefit .. .. .	165,889	244,166	337,197
Hospital, Government Subsidy .. .. .	56,781	84,058	165,454
Medicine .. .. .	127,862	135,224	137,445

### Dispensaries

At the end of 1958–59, there were 36 United Friendly Societies' Dispensaries registered under the Friendly Societies Act as separate friendly societies. There was also one society consisting of these registered friendly societies. The chief object for which the dispensaries are established is to provide the societies with a means of supplying medicine and medical and surgical appliances to members and to persons claiming through members. The number of members connected with dispensaries at the end of 1958–59 was 90,795. As the greater portion of the receipts and expenditure of the dispensaries are interwoven with those of the medical and management funds of ordinary societies they are not given here. The assets and liabilities of dispensaries at the end of 1958–59 amounted to £790,079 and £142,161 respectively.

### Specially Authorized Societies

At the end of 1958–59, there were registered under the Friendly Societies Act four societies which do not provide any of the customary benefits of friendly societies. Their registration was specially authorized under Section 6 of the Friendly Societies Act. These four societies are known as Total Abstinence Societies. Their membership at the end of 1958–59 was 94 and their assets amounted to £80,598.

### Co-operative Societies

In December, 1953 the Victorian Parliament passed the Co-operation Act, now the *Co-operation Act 1958*. The Act, which was proclaimed on the 2nd August, 1954, provides for the formation, registration, and management of co-operative societies which are classified into various kinds according to their objects.

Prior to the Co-operation Act coming into operation, co-operatives were registered under the Companies Act or the Industrial and Provident Societies Act.

The following kinds of societies are provided for in the Co-operation Act:—

- (1) Producers' society, which is intended in the main as an organization of producers, but it is also given authority to act in many respects as a trading society;
- (2) trading society, which may carry on any business, trade, manufacture or industry specified in its rules;
- (3) community settlement society, designed to settle and retain people on the land;
- (4) community advancement society, the object of which is to provide any community service or benefit;
- (5) credit society, which may make, arrange or guarantee loans to assist members in many directions ; and
- (6) investment society, which provides a means whereby individuals with small amounts of money to invest may combine in order to secure jointly investments which might otherwise be unobtainable.

Any of these societies may, if authorized by its rules, raise money on loan. With the exception of community advancement societies and investment societies, money may also be received on deposit—again if the rules permit.

Two or more societies of the same kind may form an association to supervise the affairs of and render services to its component societies. A producers' society, which is authorized to carry on trading business, may join an association of trading societies.

Any two or more associations may form a union of associations to supervise the affairs of and render services to its component associations.

The Act designates associations and unions as societies and provides objects and powers which may be written into their rules.

At 30th June, 1959, there were 94 societies registered under the Act, the classification being :—

#### VICTORIA—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES\*

Type	Number
Producers' .. .. .	9
Trading .. .. .	21
Community Settlement .. .. .	3
Community Advancement .. .. .	28
Credit .. .. .	31
Associations .. .. .	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>

\* Registered under the Co-operation Act. Information regarding co-operative organizations is given at pages 647 and 648 of this Year Book.



The Act permits the Treasurer of Victoria to guarantee the repayment of any loan raised by a society for the carrying out of its objects. To 30th June, 1959, ten guarantees had been given, the amount involved being £162,460.

Under the direction of the Treasurer, the Act is administered by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies who is also Registrar of Co-operative Housing Societies. He is assisted by an advisory council constituted under the Act.

A summary of the operations of Societies for the year ended 30th June, 1959, is given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS OF SOCIETIES REGISTERED UNDER THE CO-OPERATION ACT, 1958–59

Society	Number	Number of Members	Liabilities		Assets
			Members' Funds	External	
			£	£	£
Producers' Societies ..	9	2,980	58,847	169,349	228,196
Trading Societies ..	21	9,007	240,104	275,701	515,805
Community Settlement Societies .. ..	3	111	—947	53,274	52,327
Community Advance-ment Societies ..	28	2,211	62,971	73,898	136,869
Credit Societies ..	31	2,858	25,623	109,788	135,411
Associations .. ..	2	9	46	544	590
Total ..	94	17,176	386,644	682,554	1,069,198

### Repatriation

Under the *Repatriation Act* 1920–1959, the Commission is charged with the administration of the Act which, with associated legislation, provides :—

- (1) A comprehensive pension plan for both incapacity and death due to war service;
- (2) service pensions (broadly the equivalent of age and invalid pensions);
- (3) medical treatment;
- (4) artificial limbs and surgical aids;
- (5) vocational training ; and
- (6) education and training of certain classes of ex-servicemen's children.

At 30th June, 1959, 642,063 war pensions were payable to ex-servicemen and their dependants ; of these 184,975 were payable in Victoria. The overall expenditure totalled £50,857,423 of which £15,201,405 or 30 per cent. was payable to Victorian pensioners. Expenditure on service pensions amounted to £6,220,300, for 44,372 pensions—Victorian payments totalled £1,387,328 to 10,692 pensioners.

In the field of medical care it is the Repatriation Department's policy to provide an efficient service in keeping with modern procedures and practices at both in-patient and out-patient level at the institutions under its control. These include large modern general hospitals, sanatoria for the treatment of tuberculosis patients, artificial limb factories for the manufacture and fitting of prostheses, surgical aids, and out-patient clinics separate from the general hospitals. In each of the mainland States, Repatriation blocks or separate institutions have been set up in conjunction with the State authorities for the care of ex-servicemen suffering severe mental illness, whilst special wards and facilities have been provided in Repatriation General Hospitals for psychiatric cases. In Victoria and Queensland, Anzac Hostels provide facilities for the care of a limited number of ex-servicemen who, while not in need of active hospital treatment, are severely incapacitated because of war service and are unable to fend for themselves. These institutions provide a homely atmosphere for this type of patient.

A Local Medical Officer scheme embracing 1,351 medical officers in Victoria allows those eligible for treatment to choose a local doctor to treat them on the family doctor principle.

By far the largest of the institutions in Victoria is the Repatriation General Hospital, Heidelberg. This hospital, which comprises a multi-storey block and pavilion wards, was built in 1941 and taken over by the Repatriation Department in 1947. Set in spacious surroundings—approximately 54 acres—the institution presents a pleasant appearance with its well-kept lawns and gardens. It has a bed capacity of 1,239. Special wards provide for the treatment of chest diseases and a full range of treatment for psychiatric patients; ancillary treatment departments include dental treatment, dietetics, physiotherapy, occupational therapy and educational therapy; the pathology and radiology departments provide a comprehensive service and are well equipped.

The institution is a recognized post-graduate training centre and teaching seminars are held weekly. Training facilities at the hospital also include schools for student nurses and nursing aides. Technicians are trained in pathology and radiography.

At 30th June, 1959, the number of staff employed full-time totalled 1,263 comprising 53 medical officers, 313 nursing staff, 138 administrative and 759 miscellaneous.

During the twelve months to 30th June, 1959, 9,707 patients were treated at the Hospital.

A fine example of the co-operation between Commonwealth and State Governments is the treatment of ex-servicemen suffering from mental illnesses at the Repatriation Hospital, Bundoora. This institution which is owned and financed by the Commonwealth is staffed and administered by State Government employees under the control of the Victorian Mental Hygiene Authority. The Mental Authority conducts the institution along the lines of its own mental hospitals and is reimbursed by the Commonwealth on a per capita basis.

The other institutions in Victoria conducted by the Department are the Repatriation Sanatorium, Macleod; Anzac Hostel, Brighton; Out-patient Clinic, St. Kilda-road, Melbourne; Out-patient Clinic Annexe, Caulfield; Repatriation Artificial Limb Factory, South Melbourne.

Particulars of war and service pensions in Victoria are shown below:—

### VICTORIA—WAR AND SERVICE PENSIONS

Year Ended 30th June—	Members of Forces	Dependants—		Total	Amount Paid during Year
		Of Incapacitated Members	Of Deceased Members		
					£
<b>WAR PENSIONS</b>					
1950 .. ..	46,553	61,297	13,743	121,593	5,857,536
1951 .. ..	49,115	69,054	13,730	131,899	7,303,282
1952 .. ..	51,045	75,486	13,735	140,266	9,184,196
1953 .. ..	52,785	81,464	13,817	148,066	9,918,742
1954 .. ..	54,213	86,456	13,941	154,610	10,600,721
1955 .. ..	56,011	92,344	13,998	162,353	11,975,025
1956 .. ..	57,452	97,402	13,974	168,828	12,718,047
1957 .. ..	58,204	101,319	14,131	173,654	13,372,248
1958 .. ..	59,430	106,161	14,246	179,837	14,871,178
1959 .. ..	60,389	110,156	14,430	184,975	15,201,405
<b>SERVICE PENSIONS</b>					
1950 .. ..	2,784	735	364	3,883	347,274
1951 .. ..	2,696	715	356	3,767	332,924
1952 .. ..	2,661	757	368	3,786	382,584
1953 .. ..	3,029	846	398	4,273	503,946
1954 .. ..	3,308	909	409	4,626	601,579
1955 .. ..	3,614	925	426	4,965	684,636
1956 .. ..	5,279	2,463	446	8,188	958,825
1957 .. ..	6,058	2,717	492	9,267	1,089,529
1958 .. ..	6,688	2,870	500	10,058	1,319,599
1959 .. ..	7,230	2,950	512	10,692	1,387,328

### Red Cross Society

The Victorian Division of the Australian Red Cross Society is responsible for all the Society's services and activities in the State of Victoria, and at 30th June, 1959, had a total financial membership of 103,876.

As a voluntary organization sustained by public subscription, the Division undertakes in peace time a wide variety of services; firstly, for the welfare of ex-service personnel, and secondly, for the community generally. The principal activities carried out are the following:—

#### 1. Blood Transfusion Service

This provides a blood bank and all the research departments associated with it. During 1958–59, aggregate collections of blood throughout the State were 72,801.

## 2. Red Cross Homes

- (a) The Division maintains "Rockingham", in conjunction with the Repatriation Department. This is a therapeutic centre for ex-servicemen with psychiatric disabilities and has accommodation for 50 in-patients and sixteen out-patients. Admissions were 414 during 1958-59.
- (b) *Lady Dugan Home*. In conjunction with the Department of Health, this provides accommodation for country patients requiring after-care treatment for poliomyelitis and cerebral palsy. Mothers of younger children are also accommodated at the Home to learn the treatments to be carried out at home. In the past two years the Home has developed as an out-patients' treatment centre. During 1958-59 there were 647 admissions and the number of out-patient treatments was 902.
- (c) *John Newman Morris Home*. The Home provides convalescence for ex-service men and women, war widows, and if accommodation is available, for wives and mothers of ex-service personnel. Admissions during 1958-59 were 170. The Home has accommodation for twelve men and eight women.

## 3. Welfare Service

Through this Department the help of trained social workers is available to ex-service personnel and their families, in dealing with worries and difficulties arising from ill-health, occupational or family problems. Sometimes the help needed is merely a matter of advice on applying for statutory benefits, in other cases the assistance required may involve many visits by the social worker in helping to meet the immediate or long-term need. During 1958-59 there were 2,486 families that received help.

A special service included in this field is the housekeeper service, whereby trained housekeepers are available to take over the running of the house and the care of the family while the mother is in hospital or having a rest on medical advice, and 84 families were assisted in this way in 1958-59.

## 4. Hospital Services

Red Cross hospital visitors work in 81 Victorian hospitals and homes. The hospital visitors' duties are to administer libraries, collect pensions for long-term bed patients, write letters, shop and assist with other personal services for patients.

Next-of-kin of dangerously ill patients are cared for and special accommodation is provided at Repatriation General Hospital, Heidelberg, at the Royal Melbourne Hospital, and at Red Cross Centres at Ballarat and Geelong.

There are 105 Red Cross libraries in hospitals (including all mental hospitals) with 53,553 books in circulation. A small library for prone patients is available.

A special service to mental hospitals, initiated nine years ago, has developed considerably. Known as "Music in Mental Hospitals", this service brings live-artist recitals to the nearer hospitals, and provides a comprehensive record library of 3,423 titles for the use of all mental hospitals in this State. The record librarian gives annotated sessions and conducts discussion groups.

A picture library containing over 1,000 prints is available for long-term patients who can select and change their pictures as often as they wish.

The assistance of trained Red Cross aides is given widely to hospitals and homes, and to out-patients. This covers such activities as special duties in the casualty and out-patients' departments of the Royal Melbourne Hospital, at allergy clinics at four metropolitan hospitals, and the escorting of patients to and from hospitals and clinics, as well as staffing of canteens.

### 5. *Handcrafts*

Handcrafts are taught at the Red Cross Ex-Servicemen's Centre, Caulfield, to disabled ex-servicemen in their own homes, and at numerous institutions where diversional therapy can be of value.

Through this means disabled ex-servicemen are able to supplement their incomes and achieve some measure of independence.

### 6. *Transport*

One of the most important services is that of transport, allied as it is to all other activities. Eighty voluntary drivers covered 370,772 miles in transporting 19,588 persons and 10,752 items of freight during 1958-59.

### 7. *Tracing Bureau*

As part of the International Red Cross Tracing Service, the Victorian Division maintains a tracing bureau forwarding enquiries and information on behalf of families seeking news of relatives displaced during the war years. In 1958-59, there were 501 enquiries dealt with mostly on behalf of new Australians now resident in this country.

### 8. *Disaster Relief*

As an organization constituted to render immediate relief in time of disaster, the Division maintains a central depot and 29 regional units containing first aid equipment, household utensils, blankets, clothing, and tinned food.

### 9. *Medical Loan Depots*

Through the central depot and 43 country depots, various items of medical and nursing equipment are available on loan to anyone requiring them.

Various smaller services are undertaken to meet special community needs. Included in these are "Meals on Wheels" to aged pensioners (in conjunction with the Councils of eight districts); immunization campaigns (including Salk); home visiting to sick and elderly;

assistance at Baby Health Centres ; escorting out-patients ; and “ Insulin Round ” whereby Red Cross aides and drivers go to the homes of elderly diabetes sufferers each morning before breakfast, to administer insulin injections.

#### 10. Assistance to Refugee Migrants

New and used clothing was distributed during 1958–59 to 4,700 refugee migrants, mainly Hungarian and Yugoslav, at the Commonwealth Immigration Centre, Bonegilla. Red Cross personnel act as escorts on all migrant trains to the Centre, taking care of mothers and their young children.

#### 11. Training

During 1958–59, 574 adults and 427 juniors received certificates in first aid and/or home nursing.

#### 12. Junior Red Cross

An activity of considerable importance is the promotion of Junior Red Cross, the State membership of which is 8,500. The aims are service, health, and international understanding. On these principles Juniors carry out a wide programme, including giving assistance in their own community and helping less fortunate children overseas.

The following table gives some indication of the continuing nature and scope of the work of the Victorian Red Cross Society.

#### VICTORIA—RED CROSS SOCIETY

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Income .. .. .	£ 297,802	325,400	368,036	365,221	384,726
Expenditure .. .. .	£ 288,527	341,036	398,354	375,458	395,935
Gross Expenditure over Income	£ ..	15,636	30,318	10,237	11,209
Gross Income over Expenditure	£ 9,275	..	..	..	..
Accumulation Account .. .. .	£ 626,305	629,731	630,162	631,828	632,745
Expenditure on—					
Blood Transfusion Service .. .. .	£ 72,870	105,660	129,367	135,525	145,635
Convalescent Homes and Hostels .. .. .	£ 56,636	71,384	78,456	80,526	81,877
Handcraft and Curative Training .. .. .	£ 11,643	15,816	15,104	16,792	18,172
Social Service and Welfare .. .. .	£ 17,128	24,989	31,022	26,199	27,484
Service and Repatriation Hospitals Including Recreation Centres	£ 32,424	33,052	36,898	36,441	39,187
Civilian Hospital and Civilian Relief					
Red Cross Branches and Companies	No. 407	436	475	436	469
Junior Red Cross Circles .. .. .	No. 202	230	252	244	270
Blood Donations .. .. .	No. 45,871	56,078	62,463	72,077	72,801
Blood Distributed .. .. .	pints 38,662	44,548	47,649	49,301	50,478
Serum Distributed .. .. .	litres 1,748	2,075	2,250	2,061	1,848
Volumes in Red Cross Libraries	No. 40,254	43,787	44,113	48,989	53,553
Transport Mileage .. .. .	334,748	349,987	372,218	367,884	370,772
Admissions to Convalescent Homes	No. 908	925	1,076	1,255	1,231

#### Lord Mayor's Children's Camp, Portsea

The Lord Mayor's Children's Camp is situated on the Nepean Highway, Portsea, 59 miles from Melbourne, on high ground overlooking the entrance to Port Phillip Bay. Its object is to give selected children from country and metropolitan areas a holiday, to have each child medically and dentally examined, and to provide the services of

qualified optometrists, physiotherapists, audiometrists, and radiographers. The Camp accommodates 150 girls and 150 boys in five lined huts and five lined dormitories.

Since its inception in 1944, nearly 40,000 children have enjoyed the facilities of the Camp. During each annual series nine Camps, each of twelve days' duration, are held. The syllabus includes physical education, life saving, swimming, launch trips, hikes to points of interest, quiz sessions, educational and feature films, and concerts. The kitchen can cater for 500 children and adults. The main dining hall seats 400 children; the staff dining hall has a capacity of 90.

Children are selected on a priority basis by various authorities and sponsoring bodies, and are brought to the Camp by selected leaders. In the event of specialist treatment being required, children are taken to the Alfred Hospital by Camp transport. The Camp is equipped with its own hospital, physiotherapy solarium, dental, optometry, audiometry and radiography rooms, concert stage, and playing areas. It is considered one of the leading Camps of its kind in the world.

During the 1958-59 series, 2,964 children and 263 leaders attended the nine Camps held. Income was £23,568, running costs amounted to £21,946, and the balance was expended on urgent maintenance and buildings. All amenities and prizes for the sporting and other entertainments, are provided by the Camp.

## *Justice and the Administration of the Law*

### **The Function of Law in a Community**

by

*Lieut. Gen. Hon. Sir Edmund Herring, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.,  
M.C., E.D., K.St.J., Chief Justice of Victoria*

“Peace”, said Thomas Aquinas, “is the tranquillity of order.” This is true of peace among the nations, as well as internally inside the bounds of each and every State. In our country we have justices of the peace, whose duty it is to see that Her Majesty's peace is kept. It is kept of course by the maintenance of law and order. Law for its part is designed to produce order. For there can be no order without law and without order there is disorder, a state of chaos, when civilized life becomes impossible. And so it is that if a community is to enjoy the blessings of civilization, it must have an adequate system of law.

This means much more than mere police regulation, important as it is that the wrongdoer should be brought to book, and the community given some protection against his misdeeds. Thus the commercial life of a modern community cannot be carried on without an adequate law of contract. Nor, as most businesses to-day are run by joint stock

companies, can business be carried on without an effective company law, which will not only regulate the affairs of companies, but also protect the ordinary investor from the unscrupulous company promoter. The division of powers between the Parliament of the Commonwealth and those of the States requires constitutional law to cope with the problems that arise. The unfortunate people injured on the roads or at the work bench have to rely upon the law of wrongs to recover damages from those who injure them.

And so it goes on, in all the relationships that exist between people in a civilized community, for example, husband and wife, parent and child, master and servant, landlord and tenant, principal and agent, physician and patient, solicitor and client, tensions can and do arise that require a body of rules for their adjustment. Then there is the vast field of property law, the importance of which becomes ever more apparent as the wealth of the community increases. And provision has to be made for what is to happen when the owner of property dies, having made a will or died intestate as the case may be. In these days of heavy taxation a large body of law on this subject too has necessarily come into being.

And so appears the indispensable need for a complete system of law, if a modern community is to enjoy an ordered existence. The emphasis changes as conditions change. The motor vehicle has revolutionized the life of the community and it has brought in its train an added emphasis on the rule of the road and the need for care by the road user. This has thrown a very extensive added burden on the magistrates' courts, where parking offences and offences against the highway code are dealt with. It has also meant a tremendous increase in the business of the Supreme Court and the County Court, where those injured on the roads bring their claims for damages, based upon want of care.

The great expansion in the industrial field has brought new tensions too, not only those between management and labour. Here too there has been a great increase in the judicial business of the Courts. Industrial accidents tend to increase at the same rate as the size of the work force engaged. Increases in population have led to housing shortages, and these in turn have led Parliament to restrict rent and protect the possession of the tenant. Here too there has been a marked increase in judicial business. In fact it is true to say that the vast social changes that have occurred in Victoria during the past twenty years have changed considerably both the nature and extent of the judicial business of the Courts of Law.

Through all these changes the Common Law has proved a satisfactory and flexible system, though naturally many great changes have been effected by Act of Parliament. The balance has been kept between the interest of the State and the freedom of the individual. The basic freedoms, which the early Common lawyers set out to secure for the individual, and which were ultimately secured for him by the



establishment of an independent Judiciary, for the most part have been maintained. Some have been curtailed in the interest of the community as a whole. Quarantine comes to mind as a notable example.

Today these same basic freedoms are enjoyed by many newcomers to our shores, who have escaped from totalitarian regimes, where law is used as the instrument of the State to strengthen its hold over the individual, and not as a means of securing his freedom. This no doubt accounts for the extent of the one way traffic away from the totalitarian countries despite the hazards involved in making an escape.

It was in 1790 that John Philpot Curran made his famous remark that "The condition upon which God has given liberty to man is eternal vigilance." Eternal vigilance is still necessary to secure liberty, but it must be understood that liberty brings added responsibility to the individual. The less control the State has, the more the responsibility of the individual must be. More is left to his initiative, to his willingness to make choices and bear burdens, to his standards of morality and to the voluntary organizations he sets up, and through which he works with his fellows for the common good. In this important field one is on the fringe of law, though even here recourse can and is sometimes made to the Courts for the adjustment of rights and duties, when disputes occur. Even here law is indispensable to ordered existence, and the maintenance of the Queen's peace.

### **Legal System of Victoria**

The Law of Victoria is founded on the common law of England, that is to say, the body of unwritten law derived from decisions of the judges in the Superior Courts and based historically on the immemorial law and custom of England.

In 1828 all laws then in force in England, both common law and statute law, were by an Act of the Parliament at Westminster (9 Geo. IV. C.83) made law in New South Wales (which then included Victoria) so far as those laws could be applied within the colony. In case of any doubt as to their applicability, the colonial legislature was empowered to declare whether or not they did apply and to establish any limitation or modification of them within the colony. The same statute established a legislature within New South Wales with power to make laws for that colony.

On the separation of the District of Port Phillip from New South Wales in 1851, the new colony of Victoria was invested with similar powers which were widened on the establishment of responsible government in Victoria in 1855, when the Victorian Parliament was empowered to make laws in and for Victoria in all cases whatsoever.

Victorian law thus consists of :—

- (1) Common law as declared and developed by the Courts of Westminster and by the Supreme Court of Victoria and the High Court of Australia ;

- (2) statute law which comprises—
- (a) the older Acts of the Parliament of England and of the United Kingdom which were Victoria's original heritage of statute law under the Act of 1828, the continuing effect of which in Victoria has been limited and clarified by a Victorian Act, the *Imperial Acts Application Act 1922*;
  - (b) some more modern Acts of the Parliament of the United Kingdom which have express or necessary operation throughout the British Commonwealth;
  - (c) some few Acts, mostly of a local or personal kind, passed by the Legislature of New South Wales between 1825 and 1851 and still in force in Victoria ; and
  - (d) the considerable body of Acts passed by the Parliament of Victoria since 1851 and still in force ; and
- (3) subordinate legislation, that is to say, rules and regulations upon matters of lesser importance made by the Executive Government of Victoria and by other specified bodies or persons under the authority of and within limits prescribed by the statutes in force.

In addition, Acts of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia on matters committed to that Parliament by the Commonwealth Constitution, and subordinate legislation under those Acts form part of the law in force in Victoria as part of the Commonwealth.

### Courts in Victoria

#### *Supreme Court*

The Supreme Court of Victoria was established in 1852.

Prior to *The Judicature Act 1883* a plaintiff or petitioner had to decide whether the relief sought was in equity or at common law. With the passing of that Act, the procedure was entirely remoulded and the Judges were given concurrent administration of law and equity (now incorporated in the *Supreme Court Act 1958*).

The *Supreme Court Act 1958* provides *inter alia* for the constitution, jurisdiction, powers, and duties of the Court and its Judges.

One of the powers of the Judges of the Court of particular importance is that of making or altering Rules of Court. The matters for which rules can be made are to be found in Section 25 of the 1958 Act. These Rules were last consolidated in 1956 and came into operation on 1st January, 1957.

There are at present thirteen Judges of the Supreme Court, consisting of the Chief Justice and twelve Puisne Judges.

The following table gives particulars of Supreme Court civil business during the five years, 1955 to 1959 :—

## VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT CIVIL CASES

Particulars	Year Ended 31st December—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Number of Places at Which Sittings Were Held .. .. .	10	11	11	11	11
Causes Entered—					
For Assessment of Damages .. .. .	4	7	30	10	13
For Trial .. .. .	1,176	1,142	1,330	1,493	1,477
Number of Cases Tried—					
By Juries of Six .. .. .	212	247	265	291	174
By a Judge .. .. .	47	43	54	57	68
Verdicts Returned for—					
Plaintiff .. .. .	220	252	274	299	209
Defendant .. .. .	37	38	45	49	33
Amounts Awarded .. .. .	£ 414,066	464,728	496,832	503,228	656,129
Writs of Summons Issued .. .. .	2,642	2,483	2,890	2,891	3,253
Other Original Proceedings .. .. .	67	49	45	41	87
Appellate Proceedings (Other than Criminal Appeals Heard and Determined)—					
By Full Court .. .. .	63	74	55	53	63
By a Judge .. .. .	88	72	77	75	47

*County Court*

Prior to the year 1957, County Courts were established by the Governor in Council in Melbourne and in other places throughout Victoria. With the passing of the *County Court Act 1957* these Courts were abolished and in their place a Court was established and styled "The County Court" for the State of Victoria, and the Governor in Council has power to determine in what places throughout Victoria the Court shall be held.

The 1957 Act also provided for the appointment of a chairman of judges of the County Court from amongst one of the judges of the Court. At the present time there are fifteen judges, one of whom is chairman.

The County Court has jurisdiction both in equity and at common law limited to £1,000 but, in the case of any action arising out of any accident in which any vehicle is involved the limit is £2,500, and all personal actions where the amount, value or damages sought to be recovered is more than the appropriate sum mentioned above, if both parties or their respective solicitors consent thereto in writing, and all actions in respect of which jurisdiction is given by any Act; and actions of tort or contract commenced in the Supreme Court may, under certain conditions, be remitted to the County Court, even although the amount claimed may exceed such sums.

The County Court Act gives the judges of the Court power to make rules for the practice and procedure in the Court.

Particulars of County Court cases for the years 1955 to 1959 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—COUNTY COURT CASES

Year Ended 31st December—					Number of Cases Tried	Amount Sued for	Amount Awarded*
						£	£
1955	..	..	..	..	2,640	5,110,471	191,873
1956	..	..	..	..	2,451	4,807,160	337,378
1957	..	..	..	..	2,212	4,802,071	310,188
1958	..	..	..	..	2,211	4,486,614	348,837
1959	..	..	..	..	2,161	4,926,303	372,056

\* These figures do not include instances where judgment was entered by consent or default.

*Writs by the Sheriff*

The table below records the number of writs received by the Sheriff in the five years, 1955 to 1959 :—

VICTORIA—WRITS RECEIVED BY THE SHERIFF

Year Ended 31st December—					Sovereign's Writs against Person and Property	Subjects' Writs against—		Total
						The Person	Property	
1955	..	..	..	..	8	4	203	215
1956	..	..	..	..	15	5	204	224
1957	..	..	..	..	2	4	235	241
1958	..	..	..	..	4	3	258	265
1959	..	..	..	..	2	8	335	345

*Courts of Petty Sessions and Stipendiary Magistrates*

Appointments to the office of stipendiary magistrate are subject to Regulation 45 of the Public Service (Public Service Board) Regulations made pursuant to the *Public Service Act 1958*.

No person can be appointed a stipendiary magistrate unless he is 35 years of age, has qualified by examination for the position of clerk of petty sessions, has acted as such for a period of not less than ten years, and has prior to 31st December, 1947, passed the examination prescribed for appointment to the office of police magistrate, or has after that date passed the following subjects as prescribed by the University of Melbourne :—

Introduction to Legal Method, Principles of Contract, Mercantile Law, Tort, Criminal Law and Procedure, and Law of Evidence.

A barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court of Victoria who has been practising for a period of at least five years and is 35 years of age can also be appointed to the office of stipendiary magistrate.

Including the Chief Stipendiary Magistrate, the Metropolitan Stipendiary Magistrate, and the City Coroner, there are at present 44 stipendiary magistrates appointed for Victoria, nine of whom preside at the City Court, Melbourne.

At the end of 1959, there were 226 places throughout Victoria at which courts of petty sessions were held, presided over by either a stipendiary magistrate and/or honorary justices of the peace.

Justices of the peace are appointed pursuant to the *Justices Act* 1958. No legal training or knowledge of the law is required as a condition precedent to the appointment of a person as a justice of the peace.

The constitution and jurisdiction of courts of petty sessions are set out in the *Justices Act* 1958. The jurisdiction in civil cases is limited to what may be called ordinary debts, damages for assault, and restitution of goods where the amount in dispute does not exceed £100. However power is given to a stipendiary magistrate sitting without justices of the peace to hear and determine any cause of action arising out of a contract or a tort where the value or damages sought to be recovered do not exceed £250.

Particulars of criminal cases and certain other misdemeanours heard in Courts of Petty Sessions are shown on pages 301, &c.

Particulars of cases of a civil nature heard in Courts of Petty Sessions for the years 1955 to 1959 are shown in the following table :—

#### VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS : CASES OF A CIVIL NATURE

Particulars	Year Ended 31st December—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Civil Cases—					
Number Heard .. ..	80,155	96,136	118,634	133,041	142,915
Debts or Damages—					
Claimed .. .. .£	1,296,651	1,994,418	2,809,312	3,189,437	3,610,883
Awarded .. .. .£	955,503	1,538,170	2,153,035	2,425,254	2,748,576
Other Cases—					
Appeals against Rates ..	821	305	1,080	746	1,483
Eviction Cases* .. ..	2,730	3,043	3,662	3,851	3,805
Fraud Summonses .. ..	2,602	3,148	3,913	5,211	7,722
Garnishee Cases .. ..	1,351	2,001	3,151	4,976	7,281
Maintenance Cases ..	1,470	1,676	1,912	1,934	1,979
Show Cause Summonses ..	3,387	4,446	7,937	10,622	15,445
Applications under Landlord and Tenant Acts .. ..	387	302	136	235	49
Miscellaneous .. .. .	4,677	5,916	7,090	10,610	12,200
Licences and Certificates Issued	19,355	15,498	15,585	16,126	18,899

\* Figures shown represent cases listed before Courts. Eviction orders granted are available for the Metropolitan Area only ; see next statement.

Details of eviction orders granted are available for the Metropolitan Area only, which, for these purposes, consists of the Courts listed in the footnote to the following table:—

**EVICITION CASES AND ORDERS GRANTED IN THE  
METROPOLITAN AREA OF MELBOURNE**

Year Ended 31st December—	Metropolitan Area*	
	Cases Heard	Eviction Orders Granted
1955 .. .. .	2,265	1,491
1956 .. .. .	2,576	1,669
1957 .. .. .	3,068	2,174
1958 .. .. .	3,115	2,253
1959 .. .. .	2,968	1,991

\* Courts of Petty Sessions at Box Hill, Brighton, Brunswick, Camberwell, Carlton, Cheltenham, Coburg, Collingwood, Dandenong, Elsternwick, Eltham, Fitzroy, Flemington, Footscray, Geelong, Glenroy, Hawthorn, Heidelberg, Kew, Malvern, Melbourne, Moonee Ponds, Northcote, North Melbourne, Oakleigh, Port Melbourne, Prahran, Preston, Richmond, Ringwood, Sandringham, South Melbourne, St. Kilda, Sunshine, and Williamstown.

### *Consolidation of the Statutes*

The Public General Acts of Victoria had not been consolidated since 1928. Work on a general consolidation of the Victorian Statutes was commenced in 1955.

A small Statutes Consolidation Office was established, which reduced the great mass of existing legislation to a manageable and coherent form. During the course of the consolidation, approximately 2,300 Acts were dealt with, and the number of Public Acts were reduced to 233 consolidating Acts which are set out in the First Schedule to the *Acts Enumeration and Revision Act 1958*. The Acts which were of a local and personal nature were examined and those found to be no longer operative were repealed by not being included in the Second Schedule to the *Acts Enumeration and Revision Act 1958*. The Acts so included continue to have in Victoria such force and effect as they had at the commencement of that Act.

The Acts Enumeration and Revision Act and the 233 consolidating Public Acts present the law at 1st September, 1958. They were assented to on the 30th September, 1958, and all but the *Mental Deficiency Act 1958* came into operation on 1st April, 1959.

### *Bankruptcies*

A Bankruptcy Act passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in October, 1924, and amended in 1927, was brought into operation on 1st August, 1928. It supersedes the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Acts of the States, with the exception of any provisions relating to matters not dealt with in the Commonwealth Act.

The number of sequestrations, &c., in Victoria during the year ended 31st July, 1955, and each of the four years ended 30th June, 1956 to 1959, under the *Commonwealth Bankruptcy Act* 1924-58, and the amount of liabilities and assets relating thereto, were as follows :—

## VICTORIA—BANKRUPTCY BUSINESS

Year Ended 30th June—	Sequestration Orders and Orders for Administration of Deceased Debtors' Estates	Compositions, Assignments, &c., under Part XI. of the Act	Deeds of Arrangement under Part XII. of the Act	Total
NUMBER				
1955 .. ..	144	10	46	200
1956 .. ..	153	8	45	206
1957 .. ..	258	5	72	335
1958 .. ..	357	2	59	418
1959 .. ..	305	1	88	394
LIABILITIES				
	£	£	£	£
1955 .. ..	327,498	56,177	380,408	764,083
1956 .. ..	403,142	68,911	240,170	712,223
1957 .. ..	562,380	27,254	402,612	992,246
1958 .. ..	716,777	4,460	300,191	1,021,428
1959 .. ..	1,015,834	19,261	678,644	1,713,739
ASSETS				
1955 .. ..	106,368	45,796	212,987	365,151
1956 .. ..	199,436	42,982	279,741	522,159
1957 .. ..	288,378	21,220	351,670	661,268
1958 .. ..	430,867	7,889	237,265	676,021
1959 .. ..	412,465	11,575	528,651	952,691

The yearly average of bankruptcy business, declared liabilities, and assets are shown in the table below for each of the quinquennial periods ended 1949, 1954, and 1959 :—

## VICTORIA—BANKRUPTCY BUSINESS : YEARLY AVERAGE FOR QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS

Years	Yearly Average Number	Yearly Average Declared Liabilities	Yearly Average Declared Assets
		£	£
1944-45 to 1948-49 .. ..	54	119,350	70,068
1949-50 to 1953-54 .. ..	123	368,883	195,383
1954-55 to 1958-59 .. ..	311	1,040,744	635,458

NOTE.—In the above tables figures prior to 1955-56 relate to the year ended 31st July.

*Children's Court*

In Victoria, a Children's Court is held at every place where a court of petty sessions sits in the Metropolitan Area and some provincial cities.

In 1939, a stipendiary special magistrate was appointed with jurisdiction throughout the State. An additional stipendiary special magistrate was appointed in 1958 to help the existing magistrate deal with the increasing volume of work. These two magistrates almost invariably constitute all Children's Courts in the Metropolitan Area, Dandenong and Geelong.

In addition, honorary special magistrates are appointed for some metropolitan courts and some provincial cities. At country courts to which no special magistrate is appointed, the local stipendiary magistrate usually constitutes the bench.

With certain exceptions, the jurisdiction of the Children's Court is restricted to children up to seventeen years of age. The most important exception is where a child is brought before the Court for an offence committed prior to his seventeenth birthday, provided that the appearance takes place before his nineteenth birthday.

In dealing with cases, the Children's Court adopts the criminal jurisdiction and procedure of petty sessions as governed by the Justices Act. However, its powers, by virtue of a section in the Children's Court Act, are considerably wider than the criminal jurisdiction of petty sessions. The Children's Court may deal with all offences except homicide. Nevertheless, consent to the jurisdiction of the Children's Court must be indicated by the child (or by a parent if the child is under fourteen years of age) before an indictable case may proceed.

The primary aim of the Children's Court is reformation and rehabilitation of the offender. Punishment is considered only where a child has consistently offended and other attempts at reformation have not succeeded. Indeed, the Court is strictly bound to consider reformation before all other considerations by section 27 (3) of the *Children's Court Act 1958*: "The Court shall firstly have regard to the welfare of the child."

The persons who may accompany a child in Court are strictly limited, and a newspaper or broadcast report of proceedings is forbidden.

Section 28 (1) of the Children's Court Act enumerates the ways of dealing with children who come before the Court. The most important is the probation system, under which the case against a child is postponed by releasing the child on probation for a specified period not exceeding three years. This enables the Court to appoint a person skilled in handling children who will help and guide, and if necessary, direct the child during the period appointed.

The probation system became operative in 1907—long before the very recent adult probation service. There are now, in Victoria, a large number of honorary probation officers as well as six stipendiary probation officers, and a number of full-time probation officers appointed by the churches.

Important in the rehabilitation of children who have offended, is the Children's Court Clinic. It is the task of this Clinic, which is staffed by a team of psychiatrists, psychologists, and social workers, to investigate problem cases referred to it by the Court, to advise the Court in its decisions, and, in certain cases, to offer counsel to children after their appearance in the Court.



The number of cases which were disposed of in Children's Courts in each of the five years 1955 to 1959 is given in the following table :—

## VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS : NUMBER OF CASES

Nature of Offence	Year Ended 31st December—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Against the Person .. ..	140	134	159	286	393
Against Property .. ..	3,633	4,439	5,416	6,207	5,963
Against Good Order .. ..	170	247	276	312	338
In Need of Care and Protection	544	714	925	1,018	1,325
Other Offences .. ..	778	993	1,252	1,861	1,771
Total .. ..	5,265	6,527	8,028	9,684	9,790

The following table gives particulars of the manner in which the cases in the Children's Courts were disposed of in the years 1955 to 1959 :—

## VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS : RESULT OF HEARINGS

Result of Hearing	Year Ended 31st December—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Summarily Convicted					
Adjourned for Period without Probation .. ..	1,233	1,261	1,810	2,321	2,405
Released on Probation .. ..	1,486	1,949	2,230	2,619	2,266
Committed or Admitted to Care of Children's Welfare Department ..	703	989	1,068	1,275	1,411
Committed to Reformatory or Juvenile School* .. ..	78	139	131	194	276
Fined .. ..	739	971	1,040	1,506	1,671
Committed to Care of a Private Person or Institution .. ..	8	5	9	12	11
Released on Recognizance to Come up for Sentence When Called† ..	..	..	156	79	56
Sentenced to a Term of Imprisonment and Suspended Sentences	21	36	78	67	71
Otherwise Dealt With .. ..	166	126	64	95	68
Total Summarily Convicted ..	4,434	5,476	6,586	8,168	8,235
Summarily Dismissed, &c. ..	826	1,036	1,433	1,488	1,521
Total Committed for Trial ..	5	15	9	28	34
Total .. ..	5,265	6,527	8,028	9,684	9,790

\* Reformatories ceased to exist under the *Penal Reform Act 1956*.

† Figures for 1955 and 1956 are included in "Otherwise Dealt With".

The following table shows the nature of the offence and the result of hearing in Children's Court cases during 1959, but excludes cases of children brought before the court as being in need of care and protection :—

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS : NATURE OF OFFENCE AND RESULT OF HEARING, 1959

Nature of Offence	Summarily Disposed of—		Committed for Trial	Total Cases
	Dismissed, Withdrawn, or Struck Out	Convicted		
<b>Against the Person—</b>				
Assaults .. ..	39	98	..	137
Other .. ..	48	205	3	256
Total .. ..	87	303	3	393
<b>Against Property—</b>				
Larceny, &c. ..	840	4,265	28	5,133
Wilful Damage ..	54	162	..	216
Other .. ..	69	545	..	614
Total .. ..	963	4,972	28	5,963
<b>Against Good Order—</b>				
Drunkenness .. ..	3	23	..	26
Other .. ..	57	255	..	312
Total .. ..	60	278	..	338
<b>Other Offences—</b>				
Breaches of Traffic Regulations .. ..	86	622	..	708
Miscellaneous .. ..	99	961	3	1,063
Total .. ..	185	1,583	3	1,771
Grand Total .. ..	1,295	7,136	34	8,465

**Crime***Administration of the Criminal Law*

In nearly all cases where the criminal law has been broken the alleged offender is brought, at the very first opportunity, before a Court of Petty Sessions, comprising two honorary justices or a stipendiary magistrate, or both, or in some cases a single justice if all parties so consent. The court, if the matter is one which comes within its summary jurisdiction, then disposes of the case summarily. If the offence is an indictable one, the magistrates hold a preliminary investigation, and, if they are satisfied that a prima facie case has been made out by the prosecution, the accused is committed to a superior court for trial. There are two superior courts with criminal jurisdiction, namely, the Supreme Court, and a Court of General Sessions, which are held at various places throughout the State. The latter court may deal with all cases of an indictable nature, except ten of the most serious crimes which are expressly excluded from its jurisdiction.

A person may be brought before magistrates as a result of an arrest by a police officer on warrant issued on a sworn information ; or in a limited number of cases without warrant if the offence has been witnessed by the arresting constable ; or by a summons. If at a coroner's inquest a verdict is returned of murder or manslaughter, the accused person is sent for trial to the Supreme Court without any investigation before magistrates. The Attorney-General or Solicitor-General also has the power of presenting any person for trial before a superior court without the necessity of a preliminary magisterial hearing. Upon the application of any person, properly supported by affidavit, a grand jury may be summoned, on the order of the Full Court, if the affidavit discloses that an indictable offence has been committed by a corporate body ; or that such an offence has been committed by any person, and that some justice has refused to commit such person for trial ; or in the case of a committal that no presentment has been made at the court at which the trial would in due course have taken place. The grand jury, which consists of 23 men, investigates the charge, and, if it is of opinion that a prima facie ground of action has been made out, the case is sent for trial. The cases which are presented under these latter forms of procedure are, however, very rare.

*Victoria—Courts of Petty Sessions*

In the following statistical tables details are given of the total number of cases dealt with in Courts of Petty Sessions, but excluding Children's Courts, details of which have been shown under that

heading, and cases of a civil nature which are shown on page 295. If it is desired to compare the figures in these tables with those relating to other States or countries it is necessary that consideration be given to several points. The first is that the criminal law in the places compared be substantially the same; the second, that it be administered with equal strictness; and the third, that proper allowances be made for differences in the age and sex composition of the population. These points must also be taken into account in comparing crime in recent years with that in previous periods when there may have been differences in the law and when the population was very differently constituted in regard to sex and age.

VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS : ARREST CASES  
SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF, 1959

Result of Hearing	Males	Females	Total
Fined .. .. .	13,979	1,268	15,247
Imprisonment for—			
Under 1 Month .. .. .	5,535	450	5,985
1 Month and under 6 Months .. .. .	1,878	96	1,974
6 Months and under 12 Months .. .. .	236	13	249
1 Year and Over .. .. .	129	21	150
Admonished (Convicted and Discharged) ..	14,416	1,239	15,655
Ordered to Find Bail or Sentence Suspended on Entering Surety .. .. .	349	35	384
Released on Probation* .. .. .	489	133	622
Otherwise Dealt With .. .. .	298	32	330
<b>Total Convicted .. .. .</b>	<b>37,309</b>	<b>3,287</b>	<b>40,596</b>
Dismissed, Withdrawn, Struck Out ..	4,715	314	5,029
<b>Total Summarily Disposed Of ..</b>	<b>42,024</b>	<b>3,601</b>	<b>45,625</b>

\* Probation for adult offenders was introduced by the *Penal Reform Act 1956*, see page 314.

VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS : ARREST AND SUMMONS CASES : NATURE OF OFFENCE AND RESULT OF HEARING, 1959

Nature of Offence	Summarily Disposed of—				Committed for Trial		Total Cases
	Dismissed, Withdrawn, or Struck Out		Convicted		M	F	
	M	F	M	F			
Against the Person ..	1,143	63	1,132	52	861	20	3,271
Against Property ..	1,565	193	5,220	545	2,734	99	10,356
Forgery and Offences against the Currency ..	100	..	36	..	415	39	590
Against Good Order ..	2,702	230	35,123	3,220	44	..	41,319
Other Offences—							
Breaches of—							
Education Act ..	482	162	2,854	745	..	..	4,243
Licensing Act ..	669	93	2,879	274	..	..	3,915
Motor Car Act ..	2,543	116	38,116	1,146	79	..	42,000
Traffic Regulations	2,750	251	99,065	7,504	4	..	109,574
Miscellaneous ..	3,211	317	57,467	2,700	171	23	63,889
Total Other Offences	9,655	939	200,381	12,369	254	23	223,621
Total ..	15,165	1,425	241,892	16,186	4,308	181	279,157

Particulars of the disposal of arrest and summons cases for 1959 are given in the table below :—

VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS : DISPOSAL OF ARREST AND SUMMONS CASES, 1959

Cases			Summarily Convicted	Dismissed, Withdrawn, or Struck Out	Committed for Trial	Total
Arrest ..	..	Males	37,309	4,715	3,872	45,896
		Females	3,287	314	165	3,766
		Persons	40,596	5,029	4,037	49,662
Summons ..	..	Males	204,583	10,450	436	215,469
		Females	12,899	1,111	16	14,026
		Persons	217,482	11,561	452	229,495
Total Cases ..	..	Males	241,892	15,165	4,308	261,365
		Females	16,186	1,425	181	17,792
		Persons	258,078	16,590	4,489	279,157

*Offences*

*Offences Against the Person and Property*

Almost all serious crimes are offences against the person or offences against property. The first-named consist mainly of assault, but include murder, manslaughter, shooting, wounding, and sexual

offences. Offences against property consist principally of larceny and similar offences, but include burglary, house and shop-breaking, robbery, etc., cattle stealing, and wilful damage to property.

#### *Other Offences*

The only other serious crimes are forgery, counterfeiting, conspiracy, and perjury. Most of the remaining cases are breaches of various Acts of Parliament, by-laws, etc., which indicate no degree of criminal instinct or intent on the part of the person charged, or are offences against good order (including drunkenness), offensive behaviour, indecent language, vagrancy, etc.

#### *Drunkenness*

During 1959, 29,947 persons, including 2,145 females, were charged with drunkenness. Arrests of young people under twenty years of age for drunkenness numbered 511.

#### *Inquests*

A coroner has jurisdiction to hold an inquest concerning the manner of death of any person who is slain or drowned or who dies suddenly or in prison or while detained in any mental hospital and whose body is lying dead within the district in which such coroner has jurisdiction.

His duties in relation thereto are regulated by the Coroners Acts and there are special provisions relating to inquests in other Acts, such as the Mines Act, Children's Welfare Act, and Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act. Coroners and deputy-coroners are appointed by the Governor in Council, every stipendiary magistrate being appointed a coroner for the State of Victoria. Deputy-coroners have jurisdiction in the districts for which they have been appointed. In addition, a justice of the peace has jurisdiction, within his bailiwick, to hold an inquest, but only if requested to do so by a police officer in charge of a station, or by a coroner.

In the majority of cases the coroner acts alone in holding an inquest, but in certain cases a jury is empanelled. This is done (a) when the coroner considers it desirable ; (b) when in any specified case

a law officer so directs ; and (c) when it is expressly provided in any Act (as is the case under the Mines Act) that an inquest shall be taken with jurors. Amending legislation in 1953 provided that the viewing of the body is not essential and is necessary only where the coroner or jury deem it advisable.

When a person is arrested and charged before a justice or court with murder or manslaughter, those proceedings are adjourned from time to time pending the holding of the inquest. If the inquest results in a finding against that person of murder or manslaughter, the coroner issues a warrant committing him for trial, the other proceedings being then withdrawn.

The following table shows the number of inquest cases in Victoria during the years 1955 to 1959, and the number of persons subsequently committed for trial :—

## VICTORIA—INQUEST CASES

Year Ended 31st December—	Inquests into Deaths of—			Persons Committed for Trial		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1955 .. ..	1,254	548	1,802	24	5	29
1956 .. ..	1,401	668	2,069	38	1	39
1957 .. ..	1,445	776	2,221	34	2	36
1958 .. ..	1,499	753	2,252	28	6	34
1959 .. ..	1,453	731	2,184	35	..	35

The table below shows the charges on which persons were committed for trial by coroners during the years 1955 to 1959 :—

## VICTORIA—COMMITTALS BY CORONERS

Year Ended 31st December—	Murder			Manslaughter		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total.
1955 .. ..	13	4	17	11	1	12
1956 .. ..	17	..	17	21	1	
1957 .. ..	11	2	13	23	..	23
1958 .. ..	7	6	13	21	..	21
1959 .. ..	13	..	13	22	..	22

## Higher Courts

The tables which follow relate to distinct persons who have been convicted in the Supreme Court and Courts of General Sessions in Victoria. In cases where a person was charged with more than one offence, the principal offence only has been counted.

VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS: NUMBER OF OFFENDERS CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES

Nature of Offence	Year Ended 31st December—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
<b>Against the Person—</b>					
Murder .. .. .	2	4	2	1	3
Manslaughter .. .. .	11	4	13	14	5
Attempted Murder, Wound with Intent to Murder .. .. .	..	2	2	1	2
Shoot, Wound, &c., and Inflict Grievous Bodily Harm with Intent .. .. .	40	33	31	26	31
Assault with Actual Bodily Harm	2	3	22	24	21
Assault .. .. .	10	23	16	11	16
Rape, Attempted Rape, &c. ..	9	6	7	11	15
Carnal Knowledge, Attempted Carnal Knowledge, &c. ..	36	35	77	99	137
Incest, Attempted Incest ..	7	7	15	16	13
Indecent Assault (on Female) ..	58	39	62	68	79
Unnatural Offence, Attempted Unnatural Offence .. .. .	46	43	62	125	83
Indecent Assault (on Male), &c.	36	22	41	41	26
Bigamy .. .. .	13	11	14	16	3
Other .. .. .	18	15	12	28	15
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>449</b>
<b>Against Property—</b>					
Robbery under Arms, in Company, with Violence, &c. ..	41	46	34	34	58
Larceny .. .. .	145	177	170	201	204
House, Shop, Office, &c., Breaking and Stealing, Burglary ..	368	502	696	694	727
Cattle and Sheep Stealing, &c. ..	8	16	16	11	15
Assault with Intent to Rob ..	14	6	10	9	2
Receiving .. .. .	46	50	57	49	44
Embezzlement, False Pretences, Fraudulent Conversion, &c. ..	33	39	44	59	47
Illegal Use of Motor Vehicles*	..	43	44	54	56
Other .. .. .	17	22	27	32	34
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>1,098</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>1,187</b>
<b>Other Offences—</b>					
Driving under the Influence* ..	..	10	24	28	18
Dangerous Driving* .. .. .	..	14	37	45	37
Miscellaneous .. .. .	83	77	108	82	108
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>163</b>
<b>Grand Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,043</b>	<b>1,249</b>	<b>1,643</b>	<b>1,779</b>	<b>1,799</b>

\* By amendment to the appropriate Acts, these became indictable offences during 1956, giving the offender the right to have his case tried in a Higher Court before a judge and jury.



**VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS : AGES OF PERSONS  
CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES, 1959**

Nature of Offence	Distinct Persons Convicted—Age Groups (Years)						Total
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 and Over	
<b>Against the Person—</b>							
Murder .. .. .	1	..	..	1	..	1	3
Manslaughter .. ..	2	..	..	1	..	2	5
Attempted Murder, Wound with Intent to Murder .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Shoot, Wound, &c., and Inflict Grievous Bodily Harm with Intent .. .. .	2	7	3	7	2	10	31
Assault with Actual Bodily Harm	2	9	4	3	2	1	21
Assault .. .. .	..	3	3	2	2	6	16
Rape, Attempted Rape, &c. ..	3	9	2	1	..	..	15
Carnal Knowledge, Attempted Carnal Knowledge, &c. ..	73	46	8	4	3	3	137
Incest, Attempted Incest ..	2	2	..	1	2	6	13
Indecent Assault (on Female) ..	13	16	15	6	10	19	79
Unnatural Offence, Attempted Unnatural Offence ..	13	15	15	17	10	13	83
Indecent Assault (on Male), &c.	2	2	3	3	5	11	26
Bigamy .. .. .	..	1	..	2	..	..	3
Other .. .. .	2	3	2	1	2	5	15
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>449</b>
<b>Against Property—</b>							
Robbery under Arms, in Company, with Violence, &c.	24	16	3	7	3	5	58
Larceny .. .. .	34	63	39	33	17	18	204
House, Shop, Office, &c., Breaking and Stealing, Burglary .. .. .	235	189	91	88	58	66	727
Cattle and Sheep Stealing, &c. ..	5	3	2	1	1	3	15
Assault with Intent to Rob ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Receiving .. .. .	4	12	9	7	6	6	44
Embezzlement, False Pretences, Fraudulent Conversion ..	2	3	7	12	7	16	47
Illegal Use of Motor Vehicles ..	18	15	8	8	4	3	56
Other .. .. .	8	5	2	4	5	10	34
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>1,187</b>
<b>Other Offences—</b>							
Driving under the Influence ..	..	3	3	1	2	9	18
Dangerous Driving .. .. .	2	6	3	7	4	15	37
Miscellaneous .. .. .	12	18	16	22	19	21	108
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>163</b>
<b>Grand Total .. .. .</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>1,799</b>

VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS : OFFENDERS CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES, RESULT OF HEARING, 1959

Nature of Offence	Result of Hearing—							Total.
	Fined	Im- prisoned Twelve Months and Under	Im- prisoned over Twelve Months	Death Sen- tence	Sen- tence Sus- pended on En- tering a Bond	Pro- bation	Other	
Against the Person—								
Murder .. ..	..	..	..	2*	..	..	1†	3
Manslaughter ..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
Attempted Murder, and Wound with Intent to Murder ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Shoot, Wound, &c., and Inflict Grievous Bodily Harm with Intent .. ..	..	7	15	..	4	5	..	31
Assault with Actual Bodily Harm ..	3	5	4	..	5	4	..	21
Assault .. ..	3	5	..	..	8	..	..	16
Rape, &c. Attempted ..	..	1	14	..	..	..	..	15
Carnal Knowledge, Attempted Carnal Knowledge, &c. ..	..	16	5	..	86	30	..	137
Incest, Attempted ..	..	2	9	..	..	2	..	13
Indecent Assault (on Female) .. ..	..	24	14	..	25	16	..	79
Unnatural Offence, Attempted Un- natural Offence ..	1	14	12	..	34	22	..	83
Indecent Assault (on Male), &c. .. ..	..	7	5	..	10	4	..	26
Bigamy .. ..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	3
Other .. ..	..	6	4	..	3	2	..	15
Total .. ..	7	88	90	2*	176	85	1†	449
Against Property—								
Robbery under Arms, in Company, with Violence, &c. ..	..	15	38	..	3	2	..	58
Larceny .. ..	1	85	28	..	56	34	..	204
House, Shop, Office, &c., Breaking and Stealing, Burglary Cattle and Sheep Stealing, &c. ..	..	248	184	..	137	158	..	727
Assault with Intent to Rob .. ..	..	1	1	..	7	2	..	15
Receiving .. ..	..	13	7	..	14	10	..	44
Embezzlement, False Pretences, Fraud- ulent Conversion ..	..	19	7	..	16	5	..	47
Illegal Use of Motor Vehicles .. ..	3	35	5	..	9	4	..	56
Other .. ..	..	11	9	..	6	8	..	34
Total .. ..	4	432	280	..	248	223	..	1,187
Other Offences—								
Driving under the Influence .. ..	4	14	..	..	..	..	..	18
Dangerous Driving ..	23	11	1	..	2	..	..	37
Miscellaneous .. ..	9	38	11	..	37	13	..	108
Total .. ..	36	63	12	..	39	13	..	163
Grand Total .. ..	47	583	382	2*	463	321	1†	1,799

\* Commuted to life imprisonment.

† Detained at Governor's pleasure.

**VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS : AGES OF PERSONS  
CONVICTED**

Age Group		Year Ended 31st December—				
		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Under 20 Years	{ Males	198	290	381	367	450
	{ Females	6	10	4	10	11
20-24 Years	{ Males	198	250	367	436	442
	{ Females	10	6	9	9	5
25-29 Years	{ Males	195	219	261	260	231
	{ Females	9	10	12	16	7
30-34 Years	{ Males	146	167	203	230	228
	{ Females	6	9	6	10	11
35-39 Years	{ Males	84	101	150	178	157
	{ Females	3	4	1	6	7
40 Years and Over	{ Males	178	175	244	245	240
	{ Females	10	8	5	12	10
Total	{ Males	999	1,202	1,606	1,716	1,748
	{ Females	44	47	37	63	51
	{ Persons	1,043	1,249	1,643	1,779	1,799

**VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS : NUMBER OF OFFENDERS  
CONVICTED : RESULT OF HEARING**

Result of Hearing		Year Ended 31st December—				
		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Fined	{ Males	4	14	26	56	45
	{ Females	..	2	..	..	2
Imprisoned 12 Months and Under	{ Males	331	418	507	553	569
	{ Females	7	12	9	18	14
Imprisoned over 12 Months	{ Males	182	192	244	298	379
	{ Females	2	..	1	2	3
Detained at Governor's Pleasure	{ Males	..	..	1	..	1
	{ Females	..	..	..	..	..
Death Sentence*	{ Males	1	4	1	1	2
	{ Females	1	..	..	..	..
Sentence Suspended on Entering Bond	{ Males	448	541	549	478	442
	{ Females	34	33	19	29	21
Probation†	{ Males	..	..	256	327	310
	{ Females	..	..	8	14	11
Sent to Reformatory or Juvenile School‡	{ Males	33	33	22	3	..
	{ Females	..	..	..	..	..
Total	{ Males	999	1,202	1,606	1,716	1,748
	{ Females	44	47	37	63	51
	{ Persons	1,043	1,249	1,643	1,779	1,799

\* The death sentence was not carried out in any of these instances, various terms of imprisonment being substituted.

† Probation for adult offenders was introduced by the *Penal Reform Act 1956*.

‡ Reformatories were abolished by the *Penal Reform Act 1956*. Since 1st July, 1957, these figures refer to Juvenile Schools only.

**Licensing Act***General*

The *Licensing Act* 1958 is administered by the Licensing Court consisting of a chairman, who must be a judge of the County Court, and two magistrates, one of whom must have experience in hotel accounting and finance. Members of the Court are appointed for a term of seven years and are eligible for re-appointment.

The Court has power to grant applications for the various liquor and billiard table licences set out in Section 7 of the principal Act ; to grant canteen licences under specified conditions ; to grant registration of clubs ; and to give permission to remove certain licences to other sites. Provision is made under the Act for objectors to be represented in any of these matters.

The Court may restrict any number of licences and on cancelling a licence, it then sits as the Licensing Reduction Board for the purpose of fixing compensation. This and accepting surrenders of victuallers' licences are the Board's only functions. All matters relating to transfers of licences, endorsement of executors, appointment of agents, changes of nomineehip and approval of plans of re-building or alteration of licensed premises have to receive the approval of the Court.

Sittings of the Court are held at Melbourne every Monday and, being a Court of Record, all applications are entered in the Court Register. Clerks of Licensing Courts receive extract copies of the Court Register after the sitting and post copies of the extract in their office registers. Court sittings are formal, and evidence is taken on oath. Applicants appear in person and are subject to examination and cross-examination and, in most cases, are represented by counsel. The licensing inspector appointed for the particular area appears to assist the Court in general matters of transfers, &c., and the supervisor of licensed premises in applications concerning alterations to premises. The supervisor inspects all premises and reports on their condition, on the quality of accommodation supplied and on plans for rebuilding or alteration. In all cases the inspector or supervisor submits a written report to the Court prior to the hearing of the application and, if the inspector or supervisor is not prepared to proceed, the application is adjourned to a later date.

For the purpose of reviewing licences annually the Licensing Court holds an annual sitting, usually in November and December.

Applications for renewal are made by all licensees, country licensees lodging their applications with the Clerk of the Licensing Court for the particular area. Each magistrate is responsible for a group of areas, and on the appointed day holds a sitting in the Court House at each of the prescribed centres. Objections by the licensing inspector or supervisor are heard, the licensee having previously been served with a notice setting out the reasons for the objections.

Licence fees are based on a proportion of the total cost of liquor purchased during the preceding twelve months. For example, for a victualler's licence six per cent. of the total cost of liquor purchased for the twelve months ending 30th June of the previous year is fixed as the

licence fee. Fees taken under the Act are paid into the Licensing Fund and after payment of all administrative and compensation expenses, the balance is paid into Consolidated Revenue.

Permits to consume liquor on unlicensed premises and extension of liquor with meals permits for licensed premises are dealt with by a single magistrate without sitting in open Court, providing there is no police objection.

### Licensing Fund

Revenue and Expenditure of the Licensing Fund for the years ended 30th June, 1955 to 1959 are shown below :—

#### VICTORIA—LICENSING FUND : REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (£)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
<b>REVENUE</b>					
Licences, Certificates, and Permits .. ..	2,107,606	2,310,502	2,515,127	2,817,597	2,907,798
Interest on Investments	10,982	10,982	10,439	10,051	10,051
Fees and Fines ..	14,293	17,410	21,556	22,525	23,258
Total .. ..	2,132,881	2,338,894	2,547,122	2,850,173	2,941,107
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>					
Annual Payments to Municipalities ..	58,736	58,616	58,244	58,116	57,512
Compensation ..	2,105	..	865	17,195	12,989
Transfer to Police Superannuation Fund	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000
Salaries, Office Expenses, &c. .. ..	69,657	89,094	97,372	103,589	108,054
Transfer to Revenue ..	1,979,383	2,168,184	2,367,641	2,648,273	2,739,552
Total .. ..	2,132,881	2,338,894	2,547,122	2,850,173	2,941,107

### Licensing Areas

Under the Act, the whole of Victoria constitutes one Licensing District in respect of which there is no numerical limitation of licences. By order of the Governor in Council, the State was divided into Licensing Areas to take effect from 1st September, 1954. A statement showing Licensing Areas at that date was published in the composite Year Book 1952–53 and 1953–54, on page 198.

*Number of Hotels*

The following table shows the number of hotels, including roadside licences, in Victoria for the years stated :—

## VICTORIA—NUMBER OF HOTELS

Year Ended 31st December—	Number of Hotels (Including Roadside Licences*)	Average Number of Persons in Victoria to Each Hotel	Year Ended 31st December—	Number of Hotels (Including Roadside Licences*)	Average Number of Persons in Victoria to Each Hotel
1885 .. ..	4,339	223	1950 .. ..	1,666	1,343
1906 .. ..	3,520	347	1956 .. ..	1,640	1,605
1921 (June) ..	2,064	744	1957 .. ..	1,622	1,665
1930 .. ..	1,803	994	1958 .. ..	1,610	1,702
1940 .. ..	1,691	1,132	1959 .. ..	1,606	1,770

\* Roadside Licences were abolished in 1953 but, subject to the provisions of the Licensing Act relating to victuallers' licences, were made renewable as such.

In addition to hotels, liquor licences under the following headings were held during the five years 1955 to 1959 :—

## VICTORIA—LIQUOR LICENCES OTHER THAN HOTELS

Particulars	Year Ended 31st December—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Australian Wine Licences ..	109	102	97	95	92
Registered Clubs .. ..	141	165	171	195	203
Railway Refreshment Rooms ..	23	22	22	22	21
Grocers' Licences .. ..	278	301	323	348	356

During the five years 1955 to 1959 de-licensing of hotels occurred for the following reasons :—

## VICTORIA—HOTELS DE-LICENSED

Year Ended 31st December—	Licence Surren- dered	Licence Lapsed	Licence Revoked	Licence Renewal Refused	Total
1955 .. .. .	6	..	..	2	8
1956 .. .. .	9	..	..	5	14
1957 .. .. .	15	2	1	..	18
1958 .. .. .	12	1	..	2	15
1959 .. .. .	9	1	..	2	12

### **Racing**

The *Racing Act* 1957 collated and presented in consolidated form existing legislation from various sources dealing with horse, pony, trotting and dog racing, and allied subject matters.

Legislation from these sources is represented in the Act in six parts dealing respectively with race-courses and race-meetings, trotting control, dog racing, registration of bookmakers and bookmakers' clerks, totalizators, and payments to racing clubs.

This Act was further consolidated in 1958 with the general consolidation of Victorian Statutes and therefore the law on this subject is now to be found in the *Racing Act* 1958.

The Act provides that race-meetings for horse races or for trotting races can only be held on race-courses licensed for the purpose. The number of days on which race-meetings can be held on the metropolitan race-courses during the year is set out in the second Schedule to the Act (e.g., Flemington on seventeen days). A race-course not being within 30 miles radius of the General Post Office, Melbourne, can hold race-meetings on twelve days in the year.

The days on which and the hours during which race-meetings may be held are also governed by this legislation and can be found in Sections 13 and 14 of the Act.

Trotting and dog racing are under the control of the Trotting Control Board and the Dog Racing Control Board respectively. These Boards are both established under the Racing Act.

The registration of bookmakers and bookmakers' clerks is also dealt with under the Act by a registration committee. Bookmakers are required, besides obtaining registration, to obtain a permit from the management of the race-course before they can operate.

The Third Schedule to the *Stamps Act* 1958 sets out the fees required to be paid by bookmakers and their clerks for the issue to them of a registration certificate in accordance with the Racing Act. These fees vary according to the race-course and the enclosure on that race-course at which they field. The Stamps Act also provides for a stamp duty on all betting tickets issued by a bookmaker, and the amount of the tax is set out in the Third Schedule to the Act.

As already mentioned the Racing Act also deals with the use of the totalizator at a race-meeting, its management during the meeting, and the commission on the revenue received which is paid into Consolidated Revenue.

### **Penal Department**

#### *Social Welfare Act* 1960

The *Social Welfare Act* 1960 brought the Penal and the Children's Welfare Departments within the new Department of Social Welfare. The information in the following pages relates to the Penal Department as constituted prior to the operation of this Act.

The Director of Penal Services is responsible for the three penal services—probation, prisons, and parole—dealing with offenders over seventeen years of age.

### *Probation Service*

Probation is an alternative to imprisonment and offenders may be admitted to probation for any offence for any period up to five years. During the period of probation, probationers are required to observe the conditions laid down in the probation order to which they agree as a condition of probation being granted. They are under the supervision of trained probation officers who act as guides, philosophers, and friends to them.

Breach of any of the conditions of probation may cause the offender to be brought before the court of petty sessions appointed under the order as the supervising court, to be dealt with under the *Crimes Act* 1958. He may then be fined or dealt with for the original offence or be required to be brought before the original court to be dealt with for the original offence.

If the conditions of the order are fulfilled, the probationer is discharged at the expiration of the probation period.

Probation is regarded as a more effective instrument than imprisonment for suitable offenders, as it enables the offender to make good in the community without severing family ties. In addition to being more effective, it is very much less costly than institutional treatment.

The probation provisions of the *Crimes Act* came into being through the *Penal Reform Act* 1956, now incorporated in the *Crimes Act* 1958, and became operative on 1st July, 1957. From that date to December, 1959, approximately 2,800 persons were admitted to probation. Of these, 350 successfully completed probation by 31st December, 1959, and approximately 190 were dealt with for breach of probation.

All stipendiary probation officers for adult courts are university graduates who have undergone an intensive six months training course at post-graduate level. At present these officers operate from their headquarters in Melbourne and visit country areas, but the service is to be developed on a regional basis.

### *Prison Service*

Victoria has ten prisons for males and one for females. In addition, in some country centres, police gaols are used for short sentences not exceeding 30 days.

Pentridge is the main central prison, and a classification centre established there enables the classification committee to classify prisoners and transfer them to the most appropriate institution. In addition there are separate divisions for trial and remand prisoners, a hospital and psychiatric clinic, a maximum security division, a young offenders' division, a vagrants' division, a long term division, and other general divisions.



Large-scale industries are operated including printing, textiles, wire-netting, tailoring, shoemaking, laundry, brushmaking, sheet metal, engineering, and carpentry. All manufacture is for State use. The total output of these industries for 1958 was valued at £122,740.

At Langi Kal Kal, McLeod, and Beechworth large-scale farming is practised. At Beechworth a large pine plantation has been developed. At Coorimungle, forest land is cleared and farms established for settlement under the Lands Settlement Act.

In all prisons extensive educational services have been established with teachers provided by the Education Department and trade instructors and voluntary helpers. The Chief Training Officer of the Penal Department has developed academic education, vocational training and recreational training, whilst full-time Chaplains are responsible for spiritual instruction.

The activity programme of all prisons is specifically designed to encourage the fullest participation by inmates, so that every prisoner has the opportunity to leave prison better equipped to live in the community than when he entered.

The following statement contains information relating to gaols (excluding police gaols) in Victoria for the year ended 31st December, 1959 :—

#### VICTORIA—GAOL ACCOMMODATION AND PRISONERS, 1959

Institution	Number of Prisoners							
	Accommodation		Daily Average		Total Received (Including Transfers)		In Confinement at End of Year *	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Gaols—								
Pentridge .. ..	1,198	..	909	..	9,836	..	976	..
Ballarat .. ..	65	..	46	..	372	..	42	..
Beechworth Training Prison .. ..	105	..	91	..	123	..	103	..
Bendigo .. ..	100	..	79	..	91	..	79	..
Castlemaine ..	107	..	97	..	276	..	100	..
Coorimungle Prison Farm .. ..	49	..	42	..	70	..	47	..
Geelong .. ..	130	..	105	..	409	..	111	..
Sale .. ..	38	..	24	..	253	..	31	..
McLeod Settlement (French Island) ..	90	..	83	..	94	..	90	..
Langi Kal Kal ..	64	..	58	..	116	..	57	..
Fairlea Female Prison .. ..	..	100	..	37	..	817	..	42
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>1,946</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,534</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>11,640</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>1,636</b>	<b>42</b>

\* Including 132 males and seven females awaiting trial.

The number of prisoners received at and discharged from gaols (excluding police gaols) in Victoria is given in the following table for the years 1955 to 1959 :—

**VICTORIA—PRISONERS RECEIVED AT AND DISCHARGED FROM GAOLS**  
(Exclusive of Police Gaols)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st December—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
<b>Number in Confinement at Beginning of Year—</b>					
Convicted .. .. .	1,186	1,229	1,462	1,461	1,397
Awaiting Trial .. .. .	78	66	102	111	99
Total .. .. .	1,264	1,295	1,564	1,572	1,496
<b>Received during the Year—</b>					
Convicted of Felony, Misdemeanour, &c. .. .. .	6,846	7,469	7,749	9,322	8,462
Transfers from—					
Other Gaols .. .. .	924	1,078	1,269	1,187	1,145
Hospitals, Asylums, Reformatory Schools, &c. * .. .. .	47	62	53	35	81
For Trial, not Subsequently Convicted For Trial, Released on Bond or Probation .. .. .	2,032	2,789	3,582	2,626	2,261
Returned on Order .. .. .	148	107	88	149	320
Total .. .. .	9,997	11,505	12,741	13,319	12,457
<b>Discharged during Year .. .. .</b>	9,966	11,236	12,733	13,395	12,275
<b>Number in Confinement at 31st December—</b>					
Convicted .. .. .	1,229	1,462	1,461	1,397	1,539
Awaiting Trial .. .. .	66	102	111	99	139
Total .. .. .	1,295	1,564	1,572	1,496	1,678

\* Since 1st July, 1957, reformatories ceased to exist under the *Penal Reform Act 1956*.

The following table shows the number of prisoners under sentence at the end of each of the ten years 1950 to 1959 :—

**VICTORIA—PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE**

At 31st December—	Males	Females	Total	Number per 10,000 of Population
1950 .. .. .	986	55	1,041	4.7
1951 .. .. .	1,089	38	1,127	5.0
1952 .. .. .	1,294	42	1,336	5.6
1953 .. .. .	1,134	42	1,176	4.9
1954 .. .. .	1,144	42	1,186	4.8
1955 .. .. .	1,203	26	1,229	4.8
1956 .. .. .	1,427	35	1,462	5.6
1957 .. .. .	1,428	33	1,461	5.4
1958 .. .. .	1,373	24	1,397	5.0
1959 .. .. .	1,504	35	1,539	5.4

A statement is given below of the daily average number of prisoners in detention in the gaols of the State in the last year of each of the decennial periods 1871 to 1951 inclusive, and in each of the years 1955 to 1959 :—

**VICTORIA—DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS  
IN CONFINEMENT**

Year Ended 31st December—	Daily Average Number of Prisoners in Confinement		
	Males	Females	Total
1871 .. .. .	1,345	274	1,619
1881 .. .. .	1,294	304	1,598
1891 .. .. .	1,550	350	1,900
1901 .. .. .	951	200	1,151
1911 .. .. .	713	100	813
1921 .. .. .	741	54	795
1931 .. .. .	1,391	50	1,441
1941 .. .. .	1,023	50	1,073
1951 .. .. .	1,050	52	1,102
1955 .. .. .	1,290	45	1,335
1956 .. .. .	1,340	40	1,380
1957 .. .. .	1,537	46	1,583
1958 .. .. .	1,493	40	1,533
1959 .. .. .	1,534	37	1,571

### *Parole Service*

The *Penal Reform Act* 1956 (now incorporated in the *Crimes Act* 1958) abolished the indeterminate sentences provisions of the *Crimes Act* and the Indeterminate Sentences Board. It established a Parole Board consisting of a Judge of the Supreme Court, the Director of Penal Services, and three men appointed by the Governor in Council, who are replaced by three women when female prisoners are concerned.

The Board's major function is to implement the parole provisions of the Act.

Section 534 provides that sentences of twelve months or more shall have a minimum term fixed by the Court, and for sentences of less than twelve months a minimum term may be fixed. The minimum term represents the part of the sentence which must be served before the offender becomes eligible for consideration for parole.

The Board may release the prisoner at any time in its discretion after the minimum term has been served, and such prisoner is then on parole for the unexpired portion of his sentence.

To assist in its determinations the Board has access to complete case histories of each offender, including comprehensive institutional reports, and a parole report and plan prepared by stipendiary parole officers who discuss plans with offenders during their sentence and supervise and assist them whilst on parole.

Provision is made for cancellation of parole at the discretion of the Board and for automatic cancellation by imprisonment for any offence.

The following table shows particulars of Parole Board cases for the years ended 30th June, 1958 and 1959 :—

#### VICTORIA—PAROLE BOARD CASES

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—			
	1958		1959	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Prisoners Released on Parole .. .. .	320	4	648	12
Prisoners Sentenced to Preventive Detention ..	3	..	..	..
Parolees Returned to Gaol—				
Parole Cancelled by Reconviction .. .. .	28	..	120	1
Parole Cancelled by Parole Board .. .. .	11	1	21	..
Successful Completion of Parole during Year ..	31	1	309	7

#### Victoria Police

When Victoria became separated from New South Wales in 1851, there were seven distinct bodies of Police, each acting independently, in the colony. They were the City Police, the Geelong Police, the Goldfields Police, the Water Police, the Rural Bench Constabulary, the Mounted Police, and the Escort.

The birth of the Victoria Police Force, as such, could be said to be some time in the year 1852 when Melbourne received the status of a city and a select committee planned a Police Force of 800.

In 1853, the Legislative Council passed an Act for the regulation of the Police Force and William Henry Fancourt Mitchell was appointed Chief Commissioner. In May of the same year, Inspector Samuel Freeman brought from London three Sergeants and 50 Constables of the London Metropolitan Police Force, to form a nucleus of the new Force which was to be of the pattern now known as the “British type” Police Force.

Freeman had a marked influence on the development of Police in Victoria and, indeed, in other States.

In constituting the "British type" Police Force in Victoria, there came a change from a system of imposing discipline by force of arms to a system which had proved successful in London. It featured discipline as a citizen's obligation.

The new Police Force was an organization of men who were primarily citizens, with certain additional statutory powers given them as individuals, in order that they might enforce law abidance. Although Victorian policemen are sometimes armed for the carrying out of special duties, normally arms are not carried.

For a time, the Goldfields Police also continued to operate. Their main function was to police the diggings and escort gold coaches. In 1854 there occurred, on the Ballarat diggings, the only armed insurrection in Australian history. It was known as the Eureka Stockade revolt. (See pages 11-12.)

Life on the diggings was rugged. Law was enforced by direct action on the part of the Goldfields Police, as well as by soldiers. Police and soldiers were often regarded as the natural enemies of the hard-living diggers. This relationship was heightened by the high-handedness of Gold Commissioners who directed the collection of extortionate licence fees and contributed to what was considered to be mass injustice against the miners. In the revolt against authority which resulted, police and soldiers were accused of brutality and use of excessive force, resulting in bloodshed.

This was the beginning upon which the new Victoria Police Force had to establish its relationships with the community. It is not unnatural that a great deal of time passed before citizens could regard police with a feeling of pride and friendship.

From 1854 until the end of the century, there was a story of raw colonial life and conflict between lawless elements and police. There occurred waves of violent crime, including gang rivalry; and what have now become legendary exploits of bushrangers. The best known of these is the career of the Kelly Gang.

The colony was growing ahead of its police service and—as is so often the case—insufficient finance could be found to provide the men and equipment necessary to restrain the untrammelled adventurers who had come to seek quick rewards in this new land.

A succession of Commissioners strove to advance the efficiency of the Force and the welfare of its members. Names of men such as Chomley, Sir George Steward, Sir John Gellibrand and, later, Sir Thomas Blamey, stand out.

The First World War left its mark upon the Force, as upon the economy of the State. As a result of the disastrous strike in the Metropolitan Area in 1923 some 600 men, or about one-third of the total Force, were dismissed. This was a most serious set-back. Afterwards the task of training and organizing a Force which included many hastily recruited and barely trained men had to be undertaken. This involved introducing new Police methods. The decentralization of criminal investigation, the development of a mobile Police reserve and the use of the newly invented wireless set increased the potential of the Force. In fact, Victoria helped to pioneer the use of radio-controlled mobile Police. The first radio communications control centre was set up in a room in Russell-street Police Headquarters building. In those days, doors were numbered and it became customary to refer to "Door 24". Gradually, the control centre was referred to as D.24. As a result of a radio crime session taking the title "D.24," the ordinary citizen has come to regard radio-controlled Police as part of a D.24 organization which offers them security as a result of swift action following a call for help.

Shortly before the Second World War there was a reorganization aimed at sharpening the crime fighting ability of the Force. This included the institution of detective training on a high level and the revival of the principles of the "British type" Police System upon which the Force was founded. A result of this was a gradual change in attitude on the part of the public which saw the completion of a long journey from the days of hostility towards Police to a time when the Victorian policeman has equalled the London bobby in status.

The period since the Second World War has seen another wave of accelerated progress in Victoria. With it has come the usual problems of developing public services to keep abreast with increased demand. The Police Force is gradually increasing in strength and adapting itself to the new period of expansion. It has intensified its training programme. It has developed forensic science as an aid to detection; and has taken positive steps to encourage better relations with the public. It has begun adapting itself to a role which has come as a result of a requirement for "public guidance" in the interest of community welfare, particularly in relation to juveniles. It has also taken positive steps in helping to cope with new problems which have arisen as a result of the impact of the motor car on everyday life.

Prevention and detection of crime are still the main tasks of a Police Force; but there is also an ever increasing administrative burden resulting from the multitude of tasks which other Government Departments concerned with community service are unable to fulfil—and which, in the end, fall on policemen.

With change of methods and increasing pressure of work as a result of new demands made by the community, there have been "growing pains"; but the great majority of members of the Force are aware of

the fact that they now enjoy higher status and are measuring up to it admirably. Many of them perform extra community service in their own time.

The following statement gives the numerical strength of the Police Force in Victoria and the number of inhabitants to each police officer at the end of the ten years 1950 to 1959 :—

#### VICTORIA—POLICE FORCE : NUMERICAL STRENGTH

Year Ended 31st December—	Total Strength Including Police-women	Number of Inhabitants to Each Police-officer	Year Ended 31st December—	Total Strength Including Police-women	Number of Inhabitants to Each Police-officer
1950 ..	2,751	801	1955 ..	3,109	812
1951 ..	2,879	796	1956 ..	3,392	768
1952 ..	2,992	783	1957 ..	3,709	721
1953 ..	3,047	786	1958 ..	3,754	730
1954 ..	3,021	812	1959* ..	3,753	739

\* 1959 figures refer to the year ended 30th June, 1959.

The next table shows the total amount and the amount per head of population expended from Consolidated Revenue in connexion with the police, and with the penal establishments and gaols of Victoria, in each of the five years 1955 to 1959 :—

#### VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE FROM CONSOLIDATED REVENUE ON POLICE AND GAOLS

Year Ended 30th June—	Amount Expended (Exclusive of Pensions) on—					Amount per Head of Population
	Salaries, &c.		Buildings and Rents		Total	
	Police	Gaols and Penal Establishments	Police	Gaols and Penal Establishments		
						£ s. d.
						£'000
1955 ..	4,387	579	78	50	5,094	2 0 11
1956 ..	5,008	628	96	53	5,785	2 5 1
1957 ..	5,783	779	99	52	6,713	2 10 10
1958 ..	6,318	854	108	53	7,333	2 14 3
1959 ..	6,624	882	118	35	7,659	2 15 0

*Housing and Building***The Changing Face of Melbourne**

In speaking of Melbourne, reference is made to the city proper where the main financial, industrial, mercantile, and retail headquarters of the metropolis as a whole and, indeed, of the State of Victoria are concentrated.

Melbourne City is a young city ; a little over one hundred years ago the land it now covers was virgin bush land. Its growth could possibly be divided into five periods :—

1. From 1850 to 1890 the growth from a settlement to a city. There were early ebbs and flows during this time, but generally progress and the building up of the city was an accelerating process culminating in a period in the 1870's and 1880's when most of the larger and more ambitious buildings which gave Melbourne its character were erected. This era ended with the financial crisis of the 1890's and the building industry stagnated.
2. From 1890 to 1914 was a period, first of rehabilitation, and then of a steadier and quieter progress. The advent of the First World War in 1914 closed this period.
3. From 1920 to 1930, there was a period of rapid progress and a vast amount of re-building took place. The depression of the early 1930's then intervened.
4. Following this there was a period of recovery which hardly had time to be completed, when the Second World War broke out in 1939.
5. It was not until 1950 when the restrictions caused by shortages following the war were eased, that commercial building started again. Slow to gather momentum, the completed larger buildings again began to appear at an accelerating rate, which still continues.

Increasing population and industrialization lead to increasing demands for office, commercial, and professional accommodation in the city and this must be met by re-building.

What then is the change in appearance resulting from this re-building? Most of the older buildings in Melbourne, and in particular the office buildings, were erected in the 1870's and 1880's and the materials basically were stone and brick. These materials allowed the architect considerable scope in the traditional styles, and some fine examples of classical architectural design emerged, although unfortunately not in all cases.

Modern materials, in steel and concrete, necessarily restrict design to some extent and lay particular stress on horizontal and vertical lines. The good architect however can still obtain very pleasing results in balance and design. The new buildings are more functional, the natural lighting and ventilation is better, and, usually, the weight of the structure is supported on columns, with the result that, internal partitioning is flexible and can be altered to suit requirements. On



highly valued land, the six-inch concrete walls are much more economical than the walls of the older buildings, which were anything from two feet to six feet in thickness, with consequent reduction in floor space. An increasing use of glass has been a feature, culminating in what have become known as "glass houses" in recent years, with fronts almost entirely of glass.

The skyline of the city is now changing rapidly. For many years building regulations limited the height of buildings fronting the main streets (99 feet in width) to 132 feet and on the "little streets" (33 feet in width) to 99 feet. Although small ornamental towers were permitted and sometimes erected, this regulation resulted in a skyline of even heights with little relief. The limit height was not, of course, a guess, but was calculated with regard to light angles and to ultimate carrying capacity of footpaths when most of the city had been re-built.

Relaxation of this restriction is resulting in a changing skyline. The eastern end of Lonsdale-street is now dominated by the I.C.I. building, 275 feet in height. The Zinc Corporation building in the eastern end of Collins-street will rise 325 feet in height, and the new Shell building in William-street, 233 feet. Although these buildings will rise to greater height, light angles to the street have not been neglected. The upper floors will be set back, or the building itself, set back on the land.

All this building activity necessarily implies a certain amount of demolition. The buildings being demolished to make way for new ones are, in the main, those of lesser value and few buildings of any real note have fallen to the wrecker.

One landmark of Melbourne however, which has recently been demolished, is the Colonial Mutual Building on the north-west corner of Collins and Elizabeth streets. Originally known as the Equitable Building it was a structure of granite and bluestone, erected by the Equitable Life Assurance Society of United States, as a "prestige" building. The prodigality of its design, with extremely high ceilings, very wide and spacious entrance, corridors, &c., restricted the proportionate amount of useable floor space available, to the detriment of its economic value. The building which will replace it, however, will be a more than worthy successor.

In the highest value retail area, different building considerations apply. In Melbourne City, the centre of retail business is fixed by the main lines of public transport—Flinders-street railway station tapping the whole Metropolitan Area, while trams in Swanston, Elizabeth and Bourke streets also come in from all points of the suburbs. Notwithstanding heavy car traffic, it is reliably estimated that 90 per cent. of retail purchasers still reach the city by public transport. The two blocks thus enclosed, form the retail heart of Melbourne, and therein is the highest valued land. Retail shop streets do project beyond this area, particularly in Bourke-street to the east, and, of later years in Collins-street east, but in the two blocks enclosed by Flinders, Elizabeth, Bourke and Swanston streets, the competition for retail sites is fiercest.

There are limit height buildings in this area. Indeed, the western side of Swanston-street from Collins-street to Little Collins-street is almost entirely built to the old limit of 132 feet, but generally the extremely high value of the ground floor for retail space, requires very close consideration whether it is profitable to provide the necessary entrances to serve upper floors.

In addition, the very high land values have resulted in many subdivisions to sites which will support a shop, but are too small for the erection of tall buildings. There is change here also, but more of it is apparent in the shop windows on the main streets, and in the many arcades which are characteristic of Melbourne. Again the accent is on more glass, opening up the interior of the shop to the public view.

Major new buildings (of over £500,000 each) erected during the last three years include :—

## 1957

Batman Telephone Exchange ..	Batman-street
Humes Ltd. .. ..	185 William-street
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works—Office Block	Spencer-street
Russell-street Telephone Ex- change .. ..	114–120 Russell-street
Wilson Hall—University of Mel- bourne .. ..	University Grounds

## 1958

A.M.P. Society .. ..	402–8 Lonsdale-street
A.N.Z. Bank .. ..	224–36 Queen-street
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society Ltd. .. ..	53–7 Queen-street
Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital	172–254 Lonsdale-street
Royal Children's Hospital — Nurses' Home .. ..	Flemington-road
Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd. .. ..	43–51 Queen-street

## 1959

Baillieu Library—University of Melbourne .. ..	University Grounds
Commonwealth Arbitration Court	Law Courts-place
Commonwealth Centre ..	Cnr. Spring and Latrobe streets
Electrolytic Co. of A/asia Ltd.	390–2 Lonsdale-street
I.C.I.A.N.Z. Ltd. .. ..	1–4 Nicholson-street
Royal Women's Hospital—Nurses' Home .. ..	Swanston-street
Rylands Bros. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.	494–502 Bourke-street

The following buildings are at present (June 1960) in various stages of erection, ranging from completed plans to almost ready for occupation :—

Ansett Transport Industries	..	489	Swanston-street
Bank of Adelaide	.. ..	265-9	Collins-street
Coates Building Ltd.	.. ..	18-22	Collins-street
Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd.	.. ..	Cnr.	Elizabeth and Collins streets
Consolidated Zinc Pty. Ltd.	..	91-101	Collins-street
North Building—University of Melbourne	.. ..		University Grounds
Pearl Assurance Co. Ltd.	..	143-9	Queen-street
Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.		148-50	Queen-street
Royal Automobile Club of Victoria	.. ..	113-27	Queen-street
Royal Children's Hospital	..		Flemington-road
Shell Co. of Australia Ltd.	..	155	William-street
Underhill Investments Pty. Ltd.		435-55	Collins-street (Western Market)

These are of course not all of the new buildings, but they are the larger ones. In addition, the changes along St. Kilda-road are a story in themselves and the Vacuum Oil Company building now rearing over Flinders-street railway station on the southern skyline of the City, is one example of similar change in the neighbouring City of South Melbourne.

### Supervision and Control of Building

The *Town and Country Planning Act* 1958, and the *Local Government Act* 1958, provide regulations for the preparation of planning schemes and the uniform control of building operations, throughout Victoria. In general, the administration of the provisions of these Acts is carried out by councils of the local government authorities in the areas to which they apply.

### Town and Country Planning

The passing of the *Town and Country Planning Act* 1944 marked the first step in the progress of statutory town and country planning in Victoria.

#### *Town and Country Planning Board*

This Act enabled statutory planning schemes to be prepared and approved and also provided for the setting up of a Town and Country Planning Board charged with the following duties and responsibilities:—

- (i) The Board shall report on and advise regarding matters or disputes arising from the provisions of this Act or its administration and shall, whenever required by the Minister for Local Government, report on any matters dealing with town or country planning, and

- (ii) the Board shall, on request of the Minister, prepare a planning scheme for any area or areas of land specified by the Minister.

The Board, which comprises a full-time chairman and two part-time members, was appointed early in 1946.

### *Planning Procedure*

Planning schemes must be prepared in line with the regulations which, amongst other things, specify the scales to be adopted and the notation and colours to be employed in the scheme maps. The ordinance, together with the maps, forms the planning scheme and must prescribe the land uses and reservations for public purposes. It also includes provisions for the enforcement and implementation of the scheme.

Before adoption, the scheme is made available for public inspection. Notice is given to public authorities in writing, and to the public by means of newspaper advertisements, that objections may be lodged within three months. All objections, both corporate and individual, are then considered, and the authority may, if necessary, modify the scheme. After the scheme is adopted by resolution and under the seal of the authority, it is forwarded to the Minister for Local Government for approval by the Governor in Council.

Before any planning scheme is approved, the Town and Country Planning Board must analyse all objections. A report on these is then prepared for the Governor in Council and this incorporates the Board's views.

After considering this report, the Governor in Council may approve the scheme with or without modifications, and it thus becomes legally effective until amended wholly or in part by any subsequent scheme.

### *Responsible Authorities*

The Act generally envisages the councils of the local government bodies as the responsible authorities for the preparation of planning schemes.

Two or more contiguous municipalities may also form a joint committee for the preparation of a planning scheme. The committee is retained on a statutory basis for twelve months after the approval of the scheme and may continue after this in an advisory capacity if the councils involved so desire.

Several joint planning committees are operating in the State at the present time, the largest being at Geelong, where seven municipalities are represented.

### *Metropolitan Planning Scheme*

The Metropolitan Area of Melbourne (area 700 square miles), as defined by the Town and Country Planning Act, is governed by 46 local authorities, many of which are preparing schemes for their

individual municipalities. However, the many complex problems in the Metropolitan Area, and the urgent need for planning action, resulted in legislation being passed in 1949 which created the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works as a responsible authority under the Town and Country Planning Act.

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works functions as a metropolitan planning authority, and does not in any way take away the former rights of the municipal councils as responsible authorities. Local schemes, however, are subject to its examination and report and, finally, examined by the Town and Country Planning Board before they are approved by the Governor in Council.

The Metropolitan Planning Scheme has now been adopted and submitted to the Minister for Local Government and is being examined by the Town and Country Planning Board before submission to the Governor in Council for approval.

#### *Interim Development Control*

During the preparation of a planning scheme and before its approval, a responsible authority may control development by an Interim Development Order, submitted to, and recommended by, the Town and Country Planning Board and approved by the Governor in Council. This usually prohibits all development within the planning area unless a permit is obtained. Any person aggrieved by the refusal of, or the conditions attached to, a permit issued, or by delay in issuing a permit may appeal to the Minister. He then appoints some person or persons to hear such appeals and report to him. However, the final decision rests with the Minister.

Fifty-seven planning schemes (including amending schemes) have been already approved by the Governor in Council. A further 73 planning schemes are at present in course of preparation.

#### *Legislation*

The *Town and Country Planning Act 1958*, which came into operation on 1st April, 1959, consolidated the earlier legislation dealing with town and country planning.

### **Local Government Act**

#### *General*

Under the *Local Government Act 1958*, which came into operation on 18th March, 1959, and revoked the earlier legislation dealing with Uniform Building Regulations regarding the construction, demolition or removal of buildings and any other connected matters, the power to administer these Regulations is vested in the councils of municipalities, except where provided under certain clauses of the Regulations concerning Health Acts, Sewerage Regulations, and Water Supply Regulations, which are subject to the sanction of appropriate government

authorities. These powers apply to all municipalities and the more populated shires, but, in shires which are predominantly rural, the provisions of the Regulations may only apply to the more settled portions such as urban areas, towns and villages.

### *Uniform Building Regulations*

The Uniform Building Regulations define detailed provisions for building operations, and prescribe certain minimum standards which councils are bound to observe ; however, councils have the power to insist on standards above those prescribed by these Regulations, provided these requirements are not unreasonable and do not cause undue hardship. If any doubt, difference, or dissatisfaction arises between any parties concerned, in respect of any Regulation, by-law or decision by a council, they may appeal to a panel of referees, appointed pursuant to the provisions of the Act, for a decision, which is final. These referees are empowered to modify or vary any Regulation or by-law, providing that a modification or variation might reasonably be made without detriment to the public interest.

In the local government areas where the provisions of the Uniform Building Regulations apply, no building may be constructed, erected, placed in position, rebuilt, reconstructed, re-erected, replaced in position, altered, structurally altered, pulled down or removed, unless it complies with the Local Government Act and Uniform Building Regulations, and is approved by a council. A written permit must be obtained from the council and a fee paid as prescribed in the Regulations. The council is required to ensure that the building, during its course of construction, demolition or removal, complies with the Act, Regulations, and the plans and specifications it originally approved.

The following is a brief outline of some of the detailed provisions contained in Uniform Building Regulations :—

Certain penalties are prescribed for the non-compliance with regulations ; buildings are classified according to the nature of their use or occupancy, and types of construction based upon their resistance to fire ; minimum standards are laid down for site requirements, excavations, foundations, footings, floors, roofs and roof structures, wall and partition thicknesses, chimneys, fire-places, building heights, room sizes and heights, means of egress, lighting, ventilation, sewerage, sanitation, drainage, plumbing, and the working stresses of materials used in construction are specified according to the class of building. Minimum standards for reinforced concrete, brick, masonry, structural steel, timber, and veneer constructed buildings are given, and the precautions to be taken to ensure public safety during construction or demolition of buildings are described.

Faulty or unsuitable materials must not be used and workmanship must be satisfactory. A newly constructed building must not be occupied until the council has certified that the building has been constructed in accordance with plans and specifications previously approved.

**Building Statistics***General*

The statistics in succeeding pages deal only with the construction of buildings, as distinct from the construction of railways, bridges, earthworks, water storage, &c. New additions of £5,000 and over to existing buildings (other than houses) are included as new buildings. With the exception of the table relating to building approvals, particulars of minor alterations, and additions are excluded, and in all tables particulars of renovations and repairs to buildings are excluded, because of the difficulty in obtaining complete lists of persons who undertake such operations. Figures for houses exclude converted military huts, temporary dwellings, flats, and dwellings attached to other buildings.

Since the September quarter 1945, a quarterly collection of statistics of building operations has been undertaken, which comprises the activities of all private contractors and government authorities engaged on the erection of new buildings, and owner-builders who erect buildings without the services of a contractor.

The bases of the collection are building permits issued by local government authorities, and contracts let or day labour work commenced by Commonwealth, State, semi- and local government authorities. As a complete list of government authorities and building contractors is maintained, details shown in succeeding tables embrace all local government areas. However, details for building approvals and owner-builders cover only those areas subject to building control by local government authorities, and exclude some rural areas not subject to permit issues. Thus, some buildings on farms are excluded, but this does not affect the figures materially.

The following definitions of terms used in the succeeding tables are necessary for an understanding of the data presented :—

**Building Approvals :** These comprise private permits issued by local government authorities together with contracts let or day labour work commenced by Commonwealth, State, semi- or local government authorities.

**Owner-built :** A building actually erected or being erected by the owner or under the owner's direction, without the services of a contractor who is responsible for the whole job.

**Commenced :** A building is regarded as having been commenced when work on foundations has begun. Owing to the difficulty of defining the exact point that this represents in building operations, interpretations made by informants may not be entirely uniform.

**Completed :** A building is regarded as having been completed when the builder has fulfilled the terms of the contract. As with commencements, the interpretation placed on this definition may not be entirely uniform.

Under Construction : A building remaining uncompleted at the end of a period, is regarded as being under construction regardless of whether construction was actively proceeding on that particular date.

Values : All values shown exclude the value of the land and represent the estimated cost of the buildings on completion.

### *Building Approvals*

The following table shows the value of private and government building approved in Victoria, for the years 1954-55 to 1958-59 :—

#### VICTORIA—VALUE OF PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT BUILDING APPROVED (£'000)

Year Ended 30th June—	Houses and Flats	Other New Buildings	Alterations and Additions to Buildings	Total All Buildings
1955 .. .. .	67,221	34,766	12,088	114,075
1956 .. .. .	68,303	52,086	12,391	132,780
1957 .. .. .	65,113	38,520	13,341	116,974
1958 .. .. .	76,275	44,975	15,721	136,971
1959 .. .. .	78,942	56,201	16,334	151,477

In normal circumstances, information concerning building approvals is a primary indicator of building trends and gives some indication of the effect of varying economic conditions on the building industry. However, a complete comparison of buildings approved cannot be made against buildings commenced, as the relationship is affected by the fact that (a) some intended buildings are never begun and new building plans may be resubmitted later, due to rising costs caused by the lack of, or delay in, supply of finance, and shortages of labour and materials, (b) estimated values recorded for building approvals may be affected by rising costs owing to delays in the commencement of buildings, and (c) as previously mentioned, building permits do not embrace the whole of the State.

With the exception of the year 1956-57 when there was a decline, the table indicates a steady expansion in the value of buildings approved. The increases in value are partly due to rising costs and partly to the increased value of approved building projects.

### *Value of New Buildings Commenced*

The following table shows the value of all new buildings commenced in Victoria, according to the kind of building for the years 1954-55 to 1958-59. It should be noted that additions to existing buildings



(other than houses) of £5,000 and over are included and minor alterations, additions, renovations and repairs to buildings are excluded.

VICTORIA—VALUE (WHEN COMPLETED) OF TOTAL NEW BUILDINGS COMMENCED : CLASSIFIED BY KINDS  
(£'000)

Kind of Building	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Houses .. .. .	64,802	65,768	63,005	72,078	74,496
Flats .. .. .	2,758	1,910	2,711	3,542	4,391
Shops with Dwellings .. ..	751	472	440	488	691
Shops without Dwellings .. ..	3,124	3,135	2,380	3,173	5,345
Hotels, Guest Houses, &c. .. .	692	1,585	1,210	1,078	1,261
Factories .. .. .	14,671	19,415	13,258	16,013	16,599
Business Premises—					
Offices .. .. .		9,740	6,008	5,482	9,715
Other .. .. .		5,312	4,221	5,411	4,803
Educational .. .. .		5,011	5,816	4,207	5,314
Religious .. .. .	15,895	1,783	1,328	1,539	1,516
Health .. .. .		3,169	3,807	5,320	2,157
Entertainment and Recreation ..		1,436	1,505	2,056	1,375
Miscellaneous .. .. .		2,680	3,645	1,746	3,944
Total .. .. .	102,693	121,416	109,334	122,133	131,607

As with building approvals, the increase in value of buildings commenced is not wholly attributable to increased building activity, but is partly the result of an almost continuous rise in the cost of building. It should also be realized that, in any period, where there are appreciable increases in the value of buildings commenced for industrial, commercial, business, health, &c., purposes, this movement could be misinterpreted to some extent, as these buildings may include the commencement of large scale projects, the completion of which may spread over several years. The table shows similar trends to that of buildings approved for the same period, in that, with the exception of year 1956–57 when there was a decline, a steady expansion in the value of buildings commenced has taken place. The value of all new buildings commenced in the year 1958–59 was the highest recorded, viz., £131,607,000 (£96,291,000 in the Metropolitan Area ; £35,316,000 in the remainder of the State).

*Value of New Buildings Completed*

The following table shows the value of all new buildings completed in Victoria, according to the kind of building for the years 1954–55 to 1958–59. As with commencements, additions to existing buildings

(other than houses) of £5,000 and over are included and minor alterations, additions, renovations and repairs to buildings are excluded.

**VICTORIA—VALUE OF TOTAL NEW BUILDINGS  
COMPLETED : CLASSIFIED BY KINDS  
(£'000)**

Kind of Building	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Houses .. .. .	67,638	68,208	65,771	70,282	80,958
Flats .. .. .	1,832	3,154	2,340	2,914	3,814
Shops with Dwellings .. ..	1,057	554	470	468	707
Shops without Dwellings .. ..	2,617	3,439	2,894	3,198	4,054
Hotels, Guest Houses, &c. .. ..	521	1,510	1,681	1,400	1,292
Factories .. .. .	10,887	18,640	17,416	19,219	16,096
Business Premises—					
Offices .. .. .		2,407	3,211	9,043	8,683
Other .. .. .		3,375	6,576	5,348	5,237
Educational .. .. .		4,592	4,826	7,600	4,495
Religious .. .. .	14,380	701	1,050	1,510	2,096
Health .. .. .		2,004	3,385	6,753	3,993
Entertainment and Recreation .. ..		915	3,546	1,334	2,120
Miscellaneous .. .. .		2,095	1,664	2,687	3,892
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>98,932</b>	<b>111,594</b>	<b>114,830</b>	<b>131,756</b>	<b>137,437</b>

The notes at the foot of the previous table, regarding the reasons for increases in the value of new buildings during the period, also apply to this table. This table shows that, the annual value of all new buildings completed in Victoria, has increased each year during the period 1954–55 to 1958–59. Although the value of new buildings approved and commenced showed a decline for the year 1956–57, the value of new building work in hand was sufficient to prevent any corresponding decline in the overall value of new buildings completed for the same period of succeeding years. The value of all new buildings completed in the year 1958–59 was the highest recorded, viz., £137,437,000 (£99,964,000 in the Metropolitan Area ; £37,473,000 in the remainder of the State).

*Value of New Buildings under Construction*

The value of all new building work remaining uncompleted at the 30th June, 1959, was £120,179,000 (£86,281,000 in the Metropolitan Area ; £33,898,000 in the remainder of the State). The value of all new buildings remaining uncompleted at the end of each period for the past two years has shown a steady decline, viz., 1956–57 £127,943,000; 1957–58 £122,750,000; 1958–59 £120,179,000; although the value of all new buildings commenced and completed has increased during the same period. This indicates an expansion in building activity during this period.

## Number of New Dwellings

The following table shows the number of new houses, individual flat units (excluding conversions to flats) and shops with dwellings, commenced and completed in the metropolitan area and the remainder of the State of Victoria for the years 1954-55 to 1958-59 :—

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES, FLATS, AND SHOPS WITH DWELLINGS CONSTRUCTED : GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

Year Ended 30th June—	Commenced				Completed			
	Houses	Flats	Shops with Dwellings	Total	Houses	Flats	Shops with Dwellings	Total
METROPOLITAN AREA *								
1955	15,293	1,126	133	16,552	15,919	739	184	16,842
1956	14,316	681	68	15,065	15,453	1,225	90	16,768
1957	13,160	984	63	14,207	13,732	845	70	14,647
1958	15,020	1,244	68	16,332	14,544	1,005	74	15,623
1959	14,678	1,690	105	16,473	16,827	1,331	104	18,262
REMAINDER OF THE STATE								
1955	7,381	57	37	7,475	7,920	42	47	8,009
1956	6,929	34	32	6,995	7,199	48	30	7,277
1957	6,489	126	19	6,634	6,453	52	29	6,534
1958	6,913	39	27	6,979	6,823	99	23	6,945
1959	7,765	136	26	7,927	7,502	103	31	7,636
STATE TOTAL								
1955	22,674	1,183	170	24,027	23,839	781	231	24,851
1956	21,245	715	100	22,060	22,652	1,273	120	24,045
1957	19,649	1,110	82	20,841	20,185	897	99	21,181
1958	21,933	1,283	95	23,311	21,367	1,104	97	22,568
1959	22,443	1,826	131	24,400	24,329	1,434	135	25,898

\* Metropolitan as defined for statistical purposes. Details of this definition are given on page 101.

The table shows that the number of houses and shops with dwellings commenced, declined in the years 1955-56 and 1956-57, from the total for year 1954-55, then recovered in the years 1957-58 and 1958-59. However, the recovery has not reached the peak year of 1950-51, when the highest numbers commenced were recorded, viz., 26,949 houses and 316 shops and dwellings. Completions of houses and shops with dwellings show a similar trend in decline and recovery for the same periods and completions for houses reached the highest number recorded, viz., 24,329. On the other hand, flats commenced show a decline in the year 1955-56, but a much more rapid recovery in the next three years to a peak of 1,826 in 1958-59, the highest recorded figure. Completions of flats show a similar trend, from a decline in the year 1956-57, due to the decrease in commencements in the year 1955-56, to a peak of 1,434 in the year 1958-59. The number of new dwellings remaining uncompleted at the 30th June, 1959, was 17,987 (16,543 houses ; 1,363 flats, and 81 shops with dwellings).

## Number of New Houses

The following table shows the number of new houses commenced and completed in Victoria, for private and government ownership for the years 1954-55 to 1958-59 :—

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES CONSTRUCTED FOR GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTALITIES AND PRIVATE PERSONS (OR FIRMS)

Year Ended 30th June—	New Houses Erected for—				Total Houses
	Government Instrumentalities*	Private Persons (or Firms)			
		By Contractors	By Owner-Builders†	Private	
<b>COMMENCED</b>					
1955 .. .. .	3,726	10,817	8,131	18,948	22,674
1956 .. .. .	2,489	10,665	8,091	18,756	21,245
1957 .. .. .	1,981	10,390	7,278	17,668	19,649
1958 .. .. .	2,333	13,321	6,279	19,600	21,933
1959 .. .. .	2,223	14,965	5,255	20,220	22,443
<b>COMPLETED</b>					
1955 .. .. .	4,101	10,349	9,389	19,738	23,839
1956 .. .. .	3,392	10,998	8,262	19,260	22,652
1957 .. .. .	2,321	10,838	7,026	17,864	20,185
1958 .. .. .	2,129	12,501	6,737	19,238	21,367
1959 .. .. .	2,313	15,131	6,885	22,016	24,329
<b>UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD</b>					
1955 .. .. .	2,154	4,619	13,054	17,673	19,827
1956 .. .. .	1,230	4,286	12,883	17,169	18,399
1957 .. .. .	890	3,838	13,135	16,973	17,863
1958 .. .. .	1,094	4,658	12,677	17,335	18,429
1959 .. .. .	1,004	4,492	11,047	15,539	16,543

\* Includes houses owned by Government instrumentalities at time of commencement, even though for subsequent purchase, but excludes those financed and supervised by such instrumentalities but erected for a specified person.

† See definitions on page 329.

It was shown in the previous table that commencements of houses had declined in the years 1955-56 and 1956-57 and recovered in the years 1957-58 and 1958-59. The table shows that the increased activity can be mainly attributed to houses being erected by contractors for private persons (or firms), which has reached the highest recorded figure of 14,965, whereas the recovery in building for government instrumentalities has not been as rapid. On the other hand, houses commenced by owner-builders have steadily decreased. Houses completed during the years, show the same trend, although a slight recovery is shown by owner-builders in the year 1958-59. Both private and Government building show a greater number of houses completed than commenced for the year 1958-59 and the result is a reduction in the number of houses remaining uncompleted, which has fallen from a peak of 27,308 houses at 30th June 1951, to 16,543 at 30th June, 1959.

Particulars of the number of houses, classified by the material of outer walls, commenced and completed for the years 1954-55 to 1958-59 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES CONSTRUCTED :  
CLASSIFIED BY MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS

Year Ended 30th June—	Houses					
	Brick, Concrete, and Stone*	Brick Veneer	Wood	Fibro- Cement	Other	Total
COMMENCED						
1955 .. .. .	2,163	5,068	13,794	1,391	258	22,674
1956 .. .. .	1,936	4,609	13,077	1,155	468	21,245
1957 .. .. .	1,779	4,755	11,594	1,199	322	19,649
1958 .. .. .	1,647	7,288	11,307	1,185	506	21,933
1959 .. .. .	1,667	8,452	10,331	1,610	383	22,443
COMPLETED						
1955 .. .. .	2,512	4,743	14,804	1,605	175	23,839
1956 .. .. .	2,047	4,891	13,983	1,333	398	22,652
1957 .. .. .	2,001	5,039	11,627	1,128	390	20,185
1958 .. .. .	1,846	6,059	11,796	1,201	465	21,367
1959 .. .. .	1,708	8,692	11,996	1,417	516	24,329

\* Includes Housing Commission Holmesglen type concrete houses.

The table shows that marked movements have taken place in the use of materials for external walls of houses during the past five years. The trend has been away from brick, concrete, and stone solid walls, and wood or weatherboard external walls, to brick veneer external walls.

### Employment

An indication of the labour resources of the building industry is shown in the following table. The information is obtained from returns collected from private builders and governmental authorities and relates to persons actually working on the jobs of contractors who undertake the erection of new buildings, and of Government instrumentalities which erect new buildings on their own account. They include persons actually engaged on alterations, additions, repairs, and maintenance, when these jobs are undertaken by such contractors and instrumentalities. The figures include working principals and their employees, men working as or for sub-contractors, and men temporarily laid off on account of weather. Contractors and Government instrumentalities are asked to give details of the persons employed on a specified day, but because of frequent movement between jobs and because some tradesmen (such as electricians, &c.) may work on several jobs which are under construction simultaneously by different contractors, some duplication may occur. The figures exclude persons working on owner-built buildings, and employees of builders who undertake only alterations, additions, repairs, and maintenance.

The following table shows details of persons engaged on jobs carried out by builders of new buildings at the 30th June of each year 1955 to 1959 :—

**VICTORIA—PERSONS WORKING ON JOBS CARRIED OUT  
BY BUILDERS OF NEW BUILDINGS**

Particulars	At 30th June—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
<b>CLASSIFIED BY STATUS</b>					
Contractors* .. .. .	2,519	2,617	2,412	2,456	2,473
Sub-Contractors* .. .. .	4,124	4,039	3,760	4,077	4,627
Wage Earners Working for					
Contractors .. .. .	20,184	20,095	18,294	18,073	17,530
Sub-Contractors .. .. .	5,569	5,555	6,077	7,028	7,996
Total Wage Earners .. .. .	25,753	25,650	24,371	25,101	25,526
Total Persons Working .. .. .	32,396	32,306	30,543	31,634	32,626
<b>CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATION</b>					
Carpenters .. .. .	14,075	13,489	12,508	12,636	12,921
Bricklayers .. .. .	2,695	2,643	2,629	3,000	3,120
Painters .. .. .	2,604	2,877	2,823	2,947	3,099
Electricians .. .. .	1,118	1,192	1,190	1,425	1,461
Plumbers .. .. .	2,154	2,326	2,238	2,541	2,735
Builders' Labourers .. .. .	6,124	6,045	5,074	4,690	4,662
Other .. .. .	3,626	3,734	4,081	4,395	4,628
Total Persons Working .. .. .	32,396	32,306	30,543	31,634	32,626
<b>CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF BUILDING WORK</b>					
New Buildings—					
Houses .. .. .	14,983	13,274	12,511	14,987	15,504
Other Buildings .. .. .	11,158	12,810	11,701	10,907	12,144
Total .. .. .	26,141	26,084	24,212	25,894	27,648
Alterations and Additions—					
Houses .. .. .	826	657	653	886	612
Other Buildings .. .. .	3,607	3,920	3,900	3,177	2,845
Total .. .. .	4,433	4,577	4,553	4,063	3,457
Repairs and Maintenance—					
Total .. .. .	1,822	1,645	1,778	1,677	1,521
Total Persons Working .. .. .	32,396	32,306	30,543	31,634	32,626

\*Actually working on jobs

### Housing Commission of Victoria

The Housing Commission of Victoria was appointed on 1st March, 1938, as a result of a preliminary investigation into housing conditions in Victoria begun in July, 1936, when a board for the purpose was appointed by the Government.

The board's investigations into housing took thirteen months and embraced all suburbs within a five-mile radius of the City of Melbourne. A street-by-street examination of every suburb was followed by a complete survey and census of 7,330 dwellings selected as being sub-standard.

The board in October, 1937, issued an illustrated report, with conclusions based on its survey and inquiries, which disclosed deplorable housing conditions in some areas. As a result of this report, the *Housing Act* 1937, was introduced into Parliament the following month and passed. It provided for the appointment of a Housing Commission of four members to be the central housing authority of the State.

The first duties of the Commission were to formulate detailed schemes for providing suitable housing for persons of limited means, for reclaiming and rebuilding insanitary areas, and to submit proposals to the Government of legislation necessary to carry the objects of the Commission into full effect.

Subsequently Parliament passed the Slum Reclamation and Housing Act, proclaimed on 12th October, 1938, which gave the Commission power to "declare" and acquire slum areas, to demolish existing dwellings and build new ones, and to provide rental dwellings for persons of limited means.

Certain amendments have since been made to the Act, including giving the Commission authority to sell houses to approved purchasers. This power was granted in 1943, but houses were not sold to any extent until 1956.

The objects of the Commission as now laid down are : (a) the improvement of existing housing conditions ; (b) the provision of suitable rental housing for persons displaced from slum reclamation areas or living under unsatisfactory conditions, and to other eligible persons ; (c) the sale of houses to eligible persons and making of advances to such persons to enable them to own their homes ; (d) the development of land for housing and related purposes.

The Commission also has the responsibility of maintaining housing standards. It has power to inspect premises and to issue orders on owners of houses requiring demolition or repair. Since its inception the Commission has issued 11,775 orders (apart from slum reclamation areas), 5,673 requiring demolition and 6,102 for repairs to be carried out. 2,831 of these houses have been demolished and 2,595 repaired. In the year ended 30th June, 1959, 927 houses were inspected, of which 646 were declared unfit for human habitation and 205 as being in a state of disrepair.

Finance for erection of houses and flats is provided by the Commonwealth Government under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement, the interest rate currently being  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. less than the prevailing rate on long-term Government loans. In 1958-59 the Commission received £7,560,000 in loan money, and to 30th June, 1959, had spent a total of £111,606,696 on housing. Rental charges for the year were £5,829,616 against which £232,272 was allowed in rent rebates to tenants on low incomes, including pensioners, and £29,573 in rents was lost through vacancies.

To 30th June, 1959, the Commission had built 39,759 dwellings. Another 1,650 were under construction. A total of 7,253 houses had been sold.

Although the Commission has been responsible for slum reclamation since its inception, not until 1953 did the State Government allocate money to it for the acquisition of decadent areas and since that date it has made an annual grant of £500,000 for the purpose.

Since that time the Commission has "declared" 46 slum areas, totalling approximately 100 acres. It has spent £1,565,337 on slum clearance and another £1,786,803 (loan money) in rebuilding on cleared areas. Cost of acquiring decadent areas is £30,000 to £50,000 an acre.

The following table, which is compiled from annual reports furnished by the Housing Commission, shows its activities for the years 1954-55 to 1958-59 :—

**VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION : DWELLING  
CONSTRUCTION**

Geographical Distribution	Houses and Flat Units				
	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
<b>COMPLETED</b>					
Metropolitan Area* .. ..	2,464	2,625	1,438	1,347	1,347
Remainder of State .. ..	1,496	1,527	1,142	1,067	1,213
State Total .. ..	3,960	4,152	2,580	2,414	2,560
<b>UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD (INCLUDES CONTRACTS LET, WORK NOT STARTED)</b>					
Metropolitan Area* .. ..	2,429	833	748	771	765
Remainder of State .. ..	1,103	685	602	697	885
State Total .. ..	3,532	1,518	1,350	1,468	1,650

\* Metropolitan as defined for statistical purposes. Details of this definition are given on page 101.

The following table is a statement of revenue, expenditure, &c., of the Housing Commission for the three years ending 30th June, 1959.

**VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION : REVENUE,  
EXPENDITURE, ETC.  
(£'000)**

Particulars	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
<b>REVENUE</b>			
Rentals .. ..	4,983	5,414	5,568
Gross Surplus—House Sales .. ..	1,022	1,041	1,027
Loan Redemption Written Back, less Allowances to House Purchasers .. ..	58	75	111
Interest—House Sales (net) .. ..	117	210	313
Sundry .. ..	3	11	9
Miscellaneous .. ..	1	10	12
Total Revenue .. ..	6,184	6,761	7,040



VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION : REVENUE,  
EXPENDITURE, ETC.—*continued*  
(£'000)

Particulars	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
Interest—less Amounts Capitalized and Applied to House Sales .. .. .	2,252	2,503	2,544
Loan Redemption—Commonwealth—State Agreement .. .. .	738	729	796
Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund ..	3	3	3
Redemption of Debentures and Debenture Loan Sinking Fund Contribution .. .. .	5	5	16
Administration—General .. .. .	255	330	345
House Sales .. .. .	61	72	150
Rates—less Amount Capitalized .. .. .	741	780	812
Provision for Accrued Maintenance .. .. .	934	989	1,004
Provision for Irrecoverable Rents .. .. .	80	48	29
House Purchasers' Death Benefit Fund Appropriation .. .. .	50	84	119
Transfer to House Sales Reserve Suspense Account .. .. .	872	709	831
Other .. .. .	56	49	53
Total Expenditure .. .. .	6,047	6,301	6,702
<b>SURPLUS</b>			
	137	460	338
Fixed Assets at 30th June .. .. .	89,050	94,192	95,815
Loan Indebtedness at 30th June—Government Advances .. .. .	90,402	97,545	103,889
Loan Indebtedness at 30th June—Debenture Issues .. .. .	462	457	442

### War Service Homes

#### *General*

The War Service Homes Commission was set up in 1919 by the Commonwealth Government after the First World War to help provide homes for ex-servicemen and their dependants. It was empowered to build houses for sale on easy terms and to make long term loans at a relatively low rate of interest for the erection of houses, the purchase of existing homes and the discharge of mortgages.

In 1947, the Commission was reconstituted as a division of the Department of Works and Housing and in 1951 was transferred to the Department of Social Services and in 1956 to the Department of National Development.

#### *Eligibility*

Those eligible for War Service Homes assistance include all discharged members of the Australian defence forces and nursing services who were enlisted or appointed for or employed on active service outside Australia or on a ship of war during the First or Second World Wars, or who have served or are serving in Korea or Malaya. The widow, and in some circumstances the widowed mother, of an eligible person is also eligible for assistance.

Other eligible persons include Australian residents who served in the forces of another member of the British Commonwealth, Australians who went to the United Kingdom during the 1914–18 War under contract as munition or war workers, and persons who were employed at sea during war time, while domiciled in Australia.

An applicant for assistance must satisfy the War Service Homes Division "that he is married or is about to marry, or has dependants for whom it is necessary for him to maintain a home". Other requirements are that neither an applicant nor spouse is the owner of another house and that they have "a reasonable prospect of carrying out the terms of purchase and repayment".

#### *Source of Funds*

Funds for War Service Homes are provided by the Commonwealth Government from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. In earlier years these were provided from Loan Funds and the transfer to Consolidated Revenue did not occur until after the Second World War. The Commonwealth provision has increased from £378,577 in 1945–46 to £35,158,814 in 1958–59. The Victorian figures are respectively, £78,312 and £10,874,258.

#### *Types of Assistance*

The War Service Homes Act provides for advances to be made to eligible persons on the prescribed security for the purpose of enabling them to purchase land and erect a dwelling house; to complete a partially erected or enlarge an existing dwelling house; to purchase an existing dwelling house together with the land; or to discharge any mortgage already existing on a holding.

In the first few years the majority of loans were for the purchase of existing houses, but after 1923 the majority of most loans were for the erection of new homes. Following the Second World War this trend was reversed. Assistance to discharge an existing mortgage was discontinued in 1951 as a matter of policy and is now approved only in exceptional circumstances.

#### *Terms and Conditions of Loans*

The terms and conditions of loans are very generous as the main purpose in setting up the authority was to give ex-servicemen a margin of preference over borrowing from other institutions. The preference takes the form of a lower rate of interest, a longer repayment period, a smaller deposit and a larger maximum loan than is usually available elsewhere.

The interest rate on advances is 3½ per cent. The maximum amount of loan or advance which may be granted under the Act is £2,750 and a period of repayment up to 45 years may be provided, though in the case of widows and widowed mothers it may be extended to a maximum of 50 years. Ex-servicemen borrowing from the Division also benefit from low insurance rates.

The following table, which is furnished by the War Service Homes Division of the Department of National Development, shows the activities of the Division for the years 1954-55 to 1958-59 :—

**VICTORIA—WAR SERVICE HOMES ACTIVITIES**

Year Ended 30th June—	Applications Approved	Homes Built and Assisted to Build	Homes Purchased	Mortgages Discharged	Transfers and Resales
1955.. ..	4,423	1,283	1,876	848	354
1956.. ..	3,168	1,251	1,480	616	418
1957.. ..	4,481	958	2,132	576	341
1958.. ..	4,507	1,299	2,316	517	370
1959.. ..	3,920	1,170	2,368	401	342
From Inception to 30th June, 1959 .. ..	61,269	16,741	29,110	10,005	4,232

To 30th June, 1959, the sums paid as instalments of principal and interest amounted to £40,724,454, whilst the arrears of instalments totalled £155,447, the percentage of arrears to the total amount due being 0·38.

**Soldier Settlement Commission**

The War Settlement Land Agreement provides that the State shall, *inter alia*, develop and improve land to a stage when it can be brought into production within a reasonable time. This work envisaged, amongst other things, the erection of farm residences. During the year ended 30th June, 1959, 79 new houses were built and six existing houses renovated. From the inception of the Commission in 1945 to 30th June, 1959, a total of 2,671 new houses have now been handed over for occupation by settlers, and 172 existing houses have been renovated.

**State Savings Bank of Victoria**

Under the provisions of the *State Savings Bank Act 1958*, power is given to the Commissioners of the State Savings Bank of Victoria, to provide dwelling-houses for eligible persons upon such terms and subject to such covenants and conditions as are prescribed or are fixed by the Commissioners. Particulars relating to the exercise of this authority are given on page 631.

**Co-operative Housing Societies**

The Co-operative Housing Societies Act, under which co-operative housing societies operate, provides for the financing of homes on a purely co-operative basis. The original Act of 1944, which came into operation on the 5th September, 1945, empowered societies to raise money on loan for the purpose of making advances to their members for the erection of homes. Now advances may be made for the

purchase of homes (within certain age limits) to meet street making and sewerage installation charges and to undertake additional permanent improvements to a dwelling acquired through a society.

One recent important development was an amendment to the Act authorizing societies to make an advance to any member for the purchase of a residential flat on the security of a stratum estate, that is, a stratum title.

The first society to be formed under the Act was registered on the 15th October, 1945. At the 30th June, 1959, there were 482 societies, the aggregate membership of which was 34,828. At that date, 30,850 members had obtained homes under the scheme and there were 4,812 more homes in course of erection.

The regional distribution of the societies was ; metropolitan and outer metropolitan 313; urban 54; and country 115. The notional terms adopted by those societies varied from 22½ years to 31 years.

Until the 30th June, 1956, co-operative housing societies depended entirely on institutional finance for their funds, the moneys being obtained from banks, insurance companies, friendly societies, and other institutions with investible funds at their disposal. This finance, which at 30th June, 1959, totalled £57,946,000, had all been raised under Government guarantees as provided for in the Act.

In July, 1956, the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement was ratified. Operative for five years, it provided, that in each year, portion of each State's housing loan allocation would be made available solely for home-ownership purposes through co-operative housing societies or other approved institutions, instead of all of the moneys being made available to the State Housing Commission as in the past.

In Victoria, during the period of the Agreement, £13·4 million will be allocated to co-operative housing societies, on the basis of £2 million in each of the first two years, £3·1 million in each of the next two years and £3·2 million in the remaining year. The account from which this money is drawn is known as the Home Builders' Account. At 30th June, 1959, 97 societies were being financed from this account.

Under the direction of the Treasurer of Victoria, the Co-operative Housing Societies Act is administered by the Registrar of Co-operative Housing Societies, who is assisted by an Advisory Committee constituted under the Act.

In certain circumstances, societies may make advances up to 95 per cent. of the valuation of the security. Where the amount at risk (namely, the amount of advance less subscriptions paid on the member's shares) exceeds 80 per cent. of the valuation, the Government indemnifies the society against any loss sustained which is directly attributable to the advance exceeding the 80 per cent. level. This provision enables societies to provide for persons with very limited cash

resources without incurring undue risk in doing so. The full amount of the indemnity remains until the amount at risk is reduced to 66½ per cent. of the valuation. At 30th June, 1959, the indemnities approved and subsisting totalled 2,705, the amount involved being £428,875.

The Act is now designated the *Co-operative Housing Societies Act 1958*.

The following table, compiled from annual reports furnished by the Registrar of Co-operative Housing Societies, provides aggregate particulars relating to the operations of Societies at 30th June of each of the five years 1955 to 1959 :—

### VICTORIA—OPERATIONS OF CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES

Particulars	Unit	At 30th June—				
		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Societies Registered ..	No.	266	288	400	442	482
Members Registered ..	No.	24,422	25,507	31,687	33,024	34,828
Shares Subscribed ..	No.	860,142	905,989	1,210,271	1,291,614	1,418,663
Nominal Share Capital Subscribed .. ..	£	45,178,814	47,352,693	62,488,439	66,924,924	72,850,785
Advances Approved ..	No.	20,240	21,773	24,824	26,929	29,200
	£	38,076,208	42,168,629	50,268,833	56,435,760	63,447,570
Government Guarantees Executed	No.	264	280	305	345	378
	£	44,953,000	47,137,500	50,862,000	54,777,000	57,946,000
Indemnities Given and Subsisting .. ..	No.	2,627	2,670	2,848	3,103	2,705
Indemnities Subsisting ..	£	315,456	330,217	371,788	433,650	428,875
Housing Loan Funds Paid into Home Builders' Account .. ..	£	..	..	2,000,000	4,000,000	7,100,000
Dwelling-houses Completed	No.	18,830	21,420	24,607	27,691	30,850
Dwelling-houses in Course of Erection .. ..	No.	4,945	4,797	5,195	4,912	4,812

### Home Finance Trust

The Home Finance Trust is a corporate body constituted under the *Home Finance Act 1958*, which is a consolidation of the Home Finance Acts of 1955 and 1956. It is authorized to receive money on deposit for the purpose of making housing loans to any persons on the security of a first mortgage.

The Trust commenced operations on the 8th August, 1956. By 30th June, 1959, an amount of £3,500,000 had been deposited with it, the money being provided by banks and insurance companies under an arrangement whereby the Government guaranteed the repayment as provided for in the Act.

The Trust is precluded from making a loan :—

- (a) If the dwelling was erected more than two years before the execution of the mortgage, which is given as the security for the loan ;
- (b) if the value of the security (land together with dwelling-house and other improvements) exceeds £4,500 ;
- (c) unless the terms and conditions of the loan provide for its repayment in regular instalments within 30 years ; and
- (d) unless the borrower declares that he or she will take up residence in the dwelling.

Further, except with the consent of the Governor in Council, the Trust cannot make a loan if the borrower (or his or her spouse) owns a dwelling house in Victoria, or where the borrower (or his or her spouse) has already been granted a loan by the Trust or where the Government has guaranteed the repayment of portion of a housing loan granted by an approved institution which is described in the Act. (See page 345 for "Approved Housing Institutions").

Where the valuation of the security does not exceed £3,000, a loan may be made up to 95 per cent. of the valuation. From the figure of £3,000, there is a graduated scale whereby the maximum percentage loan decreases one per cent. for every £100 increase in the valuation up to £4,500 (the valuation limit) on which the maximum loan is 80 per cent. (£3,600).

Loans granted by the Trust to 30th June, 1959, and subsisting totalled 1,253, the amount involved being £3,396,000. In 474 cases, the amount of loan exceeded 80 per cent. of the valuation. The Trust's present lending rate is 5½ per cent. On this basis, borrowers pay, on account of principal and interest, an amount of £1 14s. per quarter for every £100 borrowed thus repaying a loan in approximately 28½ years.

The Trust consists of three members as follows :—

- (i) The Registrar of Co-operative Housing Societies, who is ex-officio Chairman ;
- (ii) an officer of the Treasury nominated from time to time by the Treasurer of Victoria ; and
- (iii) a person appointed by the Governor in Council.

### Approved Housing Institutions

The *Home Finance Act* 1958, which is a consolidation of the Home Finance Acts of 1955 and 1956, empowers the Treasurer of Victoria, *inter alia*, to give a guarantee to an approved institution for the repayment of part of a housing loan made by the institution on the security of a first mortgage.

A very wide meaning is given to the term "institution" for the purposes of the Act. "Institution" means any organization or person empowered to lend on the security of a first mortgage of a dwelling-house. It includes any bank, insurance company, building society, friendly society, trade union, trustee company or trustee.

An institution that wishes to operate under the Act applies to the Treasurer of Victoria to be classed as an approved institution.

The Treasurer's guarantee covers that portion of a loan which exceeds the institution's loan limit, whether statutory or under the terms of a trust, or where there is no such limit, the guarantee applies to the amount of loan in excess of 60 per cent. of the valuation of the security (land together with the dwelling-house and other improvements erected or to be erected on it).

Unless it is otherwise provided in the terms of a particular guarantee, half of each instalment of principal paid by the borrower to the institution is applied in reduction of the Treasurer's guarantee.

The Treasurer is precluded, under the Act, from giving a guarantee :—

- (a) If the dwelling house was erected more than five years before the date of the mortgage, which is given as the security for the loan ;
- (b) if the value of the security exceeds £4,500 ;
- (c) unless the loan is repayable by regular instalments within 30 years ; and
- (d) unless the borrower declares that he or she will take up residence in the dwelling.

Further, except with the consent of the Governor in Council, the Treasurer cannot give a guarantee if the borrower (or his or her spouse) already owns a dwelling-house in Victoria or where the Treasurer has previously given a guarantee under the Act for a loan to the borrower (or his or her spouse) or where either party has received a loan from the Home Finance Trust. (See page 343 for Home Finance Trust).

Guarantees are available under the Act for loans up to 95 per cent. of the value of the security where the value does not exceed £3,000. Where the value exceeds £3,000, there is a graduated scale whereby the maximum percentage loan decreases by one per cent. for every £100 increase in the valuation up to £4,500 (the upper limit) on which a maximum of 80 per cent. (£3,600) may be loaned.

At 30th June, 1959, there were nineteen approved institutions. Guarantees given by the Treasurer and subsisting totalled 199, the amount involved being £105,656.

Under the direction of the Treasurer, the Act is administered by the Registrar of Co-operative Housing Societies.



# Part 5

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT

### *Administration*

#### **Local Government Department**

##### *Historical Development*

The history of Victorian local government has its beginnings in New South Wales. In 1840 the colonial legislature enacted the Parish Roads Act providing for establishment of elective road trusts and one such trust was established at Warringal (Heidelberg) in 1841. By further Acts of the New South Wales legislature, the Town of Melbourne was incorporated in 1842 and the Town of Geelong in 1849. An *Imperial Act* 1842 empowered the Governor of New South Wales to establish elective district councils. Similar provisions were included in the *Imperial Act* 1850 which separated Victoria from New South Wales, but district councils did not prove successful in Victoria and were abandoned in 1852.

In 1851, Victoria was separated from New South Wales and in 1853 the Victorian legislature passed the first of the Acts which were the forerunners of the present Local Government Act. An outline of this legislation is given below :—

- 1853 An Act for Making and Improving Roads in the Colony of Victoria. Amended 1854.
- 1854 An Act for the Establishment of Municipal Institutions in Victoria. Amended 1855, 1856, and 1860.
- 1863 An Act to Establish Road Districts and Shires and Generally to Provide for the Administration of Local Affairs without the Limits of Boroughs. This repealed and replaced the 1853 Act.
- 1863 An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Laws Relating to Municipal Institutions. This repealed and replaced the 1854 Act.
- 1869 The Shires Statute. This repealed and replaced the *Road Districts and Shires Act* 1863. Amended 1870 and 1871.
- 1869 The Boroughs Statute. This repealed and replaced the 1863 Act dealing with Municipal Institutions. Amended 1870.
- 1874 The *Local Government Act* 1874. This consolidated the Boroughs and Shire Statutes. It has been considerably amended and consolidated in 1890, 1903, 1915, 1928, 1946, and 1958.

The Act of 1853 provided for the creation of a Central Roads Board and for the proclamation of road districts. Some shires still existing originated as road districts established under this legislation. The

Central Roads Board was responsible for work on main roads outside the limit of townships. The Board came under the jurisdiction of the Colonial Secretary for policy and under the Treasurer for financial administration, while the Surveyor-General co-ordinated its works programme with other public works and exercised supervisory control over the standard of road engineering. The Board was the forerunner of the Roads and Bridges Branch of the Public Works Department which ultimately became the Local Government Branch. It was abolished in 1857 with the establishment of the Board of Land and Works. This latter Board was vested with the powers of the Commissioner of Public Works, the Surveyor-General (whose title was changed to Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey) and subsequently, in 1862, the Commissioner of Railways and Roads.

The office of Commissioner of Public Works had been created on the establishment of responsible government in 1855.

The Act of 1854 provided for the establishment of municipal institutions (subsequently called boroughs). Petitions for the exercise of the powers conferred on the Lieutenant-Governor by the Act were lodged with the Colonial Secretary.

In 1862, the office of Commissioner of Railways and Roads was instituted. The Commissioner was appointed a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works and administered local government legislation until 1877, when a Roads and Bridges Branch was formed in the Public Works Department. After this, the Commissioner of Public Works administered local government legislation. Responsibility of the Board of Land and Works for roads and bridges ceased with the creation of the Country Roads Board in 1913, but the Commissioner of Public Works continued to administer local government legislation until the establishment of the Local Government Department.

### *General Description*

At 31st March, 1960, Victoria was divided, for local government purposes, into 205 municipal districts and the Yallourn Works Area. This latter was severed from the municipal districts of which it then formed part by the *State Electricity Commission (Yallourn Area) Act 1947*. For certain purposes it is deemed to be a borough and municipal administration is the responsibility of the Commission, assisted by an Advisory Council. The 205 municipalities comprised :—

Cities	..	..	..	47
Towns	..	..	..	5
Boroughs	..	..	..	15
Shires	..	..	..	138
				—
				205
				—

The only unincorporated areas of the State are French Island (65 square miles) in Westernport Bay, Lady Julia Percy Island (1.02 square miles) off Port Fairy, Bass Strait Islands (1.51 square miles), Gippsland Lakes (Part) (128 square miles), and Tower Hill Lake Reserve (2.28 square miles) adjacent to the Borough of Koroit.

The *Local Government Department Act* 1958 constituted a department called the Local Government Department "for the better administration of the laws relating to local government in Victoria". The legislation was brought into operation on 23rd December, 1958, by a proclamation of the Governor in Council published in the Government Gazette on that date. Officers and employees of the Local Government Branch of the Public Works Department were, as a result of this, transferred and attached to the new Department and the Minister for Local Government assumed responsibility for administration of the following Acts of Parliament :—

Local Government Act

Acts relating to local government in the Cities of Melbourne and Geelong

Town and Country Planning Act

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act

Local Authorities Superannuation Act

Petrol Pumps Act

Drainage Areas Act

Pounds Act

Dog Act.

*Constituting and Altering the Constitution of Municipalities*

The *Local Government Act* 1958 provides machinery for the creation of new municipalities and for alterations to the boundaries of existing ones. The power to make Orders on this subject is conferred on the Governor in Council, who acts on the recommendation of the Minister for Local Government. All such Orders are published in the Government Gazette. The powers conferred on the Governor in Council include authority to do the following :—

1. To constitute new shires. Practically the whole of Victoria is included in municipal districts, and therefore any new municipalities must be created from the territories of existing ones. Any portion of Victoria containing rateable property of a net annual value of at least £60,000 may be constituted a shire.
2. To constitute new boroughs. Any portion of Victoria may be constituted a borough provided that it—
  - (a) does not exceed nine square miles in area. (Special Acts of Parliament have been passed to permit larger areas to become boroughs, towns, or cities, and any existing city, town, or borough may annexe additional territory even though its area is, as a result, increased beyond nine square miles. Twelve cities, two towns, and one borough do exceed nine square miles);

- (b) has no point within its area distant more than six miles from any other point ;
  - (c) contains a population of at least 500 inhabitant householders ;
  - (d) contains rateable property of a net annual value of at least £40,000 ; and
  - (e) does not comprise portions of different boroughs.
3. To sever parts of one municipality and annexe such parts to another.
  4. To subdivide or re-subdivide any municipality. (The subdivisions of a city, town, or borough are called *wards* and those of a shire, *ridings*. The maximum number of subdivisions permitted in any municipality, except the City of Melbourne, is eight. Melbourne has eleven wards. Twenty-seven municipalities, including five shires, are not subdivided.)
  5. To declare boroughs, cities, or towns. If its revenue from general and extra rates in the preceding year is not less than £15,000, a borough may be declared a town. If the revenue is not less than £30,000 it may be declared a city.

Action on these matters can be initiated locally, in some instances, by a request addressed to the Governor in Council and signed by a prescribed number of persons enrolled on the municipal voters' roll. The proposal set out in the request must be submitted to a poll held in conjunction with the next annual election of councillors. In other instances, a petition under the seal of the council suffices. There is an Advisory Board of three persons, constituted under the Local Government Act, which investigates these matters and advises the Minister on them.

Changes in the names of municipalities during the period 1st January, 1959 to 31st March, 1960, were as follows:—

1959—The Borough of Camperdown was created Town of Camperdown on 21st February, 1959.

The Shire of Dandenong was created City of Dandenong on 13th March, 1959.

The Borough of Wangaratta was created City of Wangaratta on 8th April, 1959.

1960—The Town of Colac was created City of Colac on 26th January, 1960.

The Borough of Ringwood was created City of Ringwood on 19th March, 1960.

### *Municipal Councils*

The powers vested in municipal corporations are exercised by councils elected by persons who are enrolled on the municipal voters' rolls. The number of councillors for each municipality must be some

multiple of three, not less than six, nor more than 24 (except the City of Melbourne, which has 33 councillors). Subdivided municipalities have three councillors for each subdivision.

Any person who is the owner or occupier of property of a rateable value of at least £20, is eligible to stand for election as a councillor of the municipality in which the property is situated. Councillors serve in an honorary capacity. They must elect one of their number to be chairman. In a city, town, or borough the chairman is called the Mayor (the Lord Mayor in the case of the City of Melbourne) and in a shire, the President. Councillors hold office for three years, and each year one-third of the total number allotted to each municipality retire in rotation.

Generally speaking, councillors may not, at a council meeting, discuss or vote on any matter in which they have a pecuniary interest and they may become incapable of being or continuing as councillors if they are in any way concerned in a contract with the municipality. A councillor who acts while incapacitated may be subjected to heavy penalties. Councillors are also liable for heavy penalties if moneys are wrongfully borrowed or expended and may have to repay the money so borrowed or expended.

### *Elections*

Municipal elections are held annually in August. Extraordinary elections may be held to fill vacancies occurring between annual elections. To be enrolled on the voters' roll for any municipality a person must have reached the age of 21, be a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and be liable to be rated on rateable property in the municipality. No person is entitled to be enrolled for property which has an annual value of less than £5, unless there is a house on such property and the person resides there. An occupier of rateable property is entitled to be enrolled instead of the owner. Plural voting is provided for, up to a maximum of three votes per person, according to the value of the rateable property for which the enrolment is made.

Voting is compulsory in 45 municipalities.

### *Officers*

Every council must appoint a municipal clerk (he is called a town clerk in a city, town, or borough and a shire secretary in a shire), a treasurer and an engineer, together with such other officers as may be necessary. The other officers usually include a valuer, a rate collector, a medical officer of health, and a health inspector. The Local Government Act requires that certain officers must obtain special qualifications from examining Boards constituted under the Act. The officers who must hold these special qualifications before appointment are municipal clerks, engineers, electrical engineers, and building surveyors. The Health Act requires that medical officers of health shall be duly qualified medical practitioners, and that every health inspector shall hold a prescribed Certificate of Competency.

*Powers and Duties of Municipalities*

The Local Government Act and other Acts of Parliament confer powers and impose duties on municipal councils. Some of these are as follows :—

*By-laws*

Councils may make by-laws on a number of subjects specified in the Local Government Act and other Acts. The power to make laws of local application is delegated by Parliament and councils must be careful not to exceed the authority conferred upon them.

*Roads and Bridges*

The construction and maintenance of roads and bridges has always been one of the principal functions of municipalities. With the exception of those roads which are the responsibility of the Country Roads Board and the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, councils have the care and management of all public highways (i.e., streets and roads which the public have a right to use) in the municipal district, and have a duty to keep them open for public use and free from obstruction. The Country Roads Board is wholly responsible for the cost of maintaining proclaimed State highways, tourist roads, and forest roads, and shares the cost of maintaining main roads with local councils. Subsidies are also granted to councils from the funds administered by the Board for works on unclassified roads. In the Melbourne Metropolitan Area the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is wholly responsible for any roads or bridges declared to be metropolitan main highways or metropolitan bridges.

*Private Streets*

Under certain circumstances, councils may construct private streets and charge the cost or part of the cost to the owners of the land abutting on the street. For this purpose "private street" means, broadly speaking, a street set out on privately owned land as opposed to a street set out on land of the Crown or a public authority.

When constructed, the street is the responsibility of the council. Streets which are not "private streets" may not be so constructed, but councils may charge abutting owners half the cost of making the footpath and kerb.

*Sewers, Drains, and Water-Courses*

With certain exceptions, every council has vested in it responsibility for all public sewers and drains within its municipal district, or of which it has the management and control, and all sewers and drains, whether public or not, in and under the streets of such municipal district. The exceptions to this rule are sewers and drains vested in any other municipality, the Board of Land and Works, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board, and any sewerage authority under the Sewerage Districts Act. Councils may enlarge or otherwise improve any sewers or drains vested in them and may also scour, cleanse, and keep open all ditches, creeks, gutters, drains, or watercourses within or adjoining their municipal districts.

When a drainage area is constituted in any municipal district under the Drainage Areas Act, additional drainage powers are conferred on the council. Drainage areas may be constituted by the Governor in Council on the petition of the council or of land owners in the area. Both the Local Government Act and the Health Act confer powers on councils to provide for the proper drainage of houses, buildings, or land, and, in some instances, the owners of land benefited as a result of this may be required to meet the cost.

#### *Water Supply and Sewerage*

In the Melbourne Metropolitan Area, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is responsible for water supply and sewerage (See pages 380-390). The members of the Board are municipal councillors nominated by the councils in the Metropolitan Area. Outside the Metropolitan Area, the special water and sewerage needs of the Geelong district and the Latrobe Valley are served by the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust and the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board respectively. Elsewhere in the Extra-Metropolitan Area of the State, the Governor in Council may constitute Waterworks Trusts and Sewerage Authorities, under the provisions of the Water Act and the Sewerage Districts Act, respectively (See page 391). Members of a municipal council may, together with Government nominees, be the members of the Sewerage Authority or Waterworks Trust. Alternatively, some members of these bodies may be elected by councillors or ratepayers. In many instances, municipal officers also carry out duties for Waterworks Trusts and Sewerage Authorities. The Water and Sewerage Districts Acts are administered by the Minister of Water Supply. Some councils operate waterworks under powers provided in the Local Government Act and, in addition, twelve municipalities have been constituted local governing bodies, under the provisions of the *Water Act* 1958, with defined water supply districts.

#### *Building Control*

Since 1945, building in most Victorian municipalities has been subject to a building code, known as the Uniform Building Regulations, which is administered by municipal councils. These regulations apply in cities and towns and may be applied in the whole or any part of any other municipality, if the council so desires. By the end of 1959, only one borough and 26 shires had not adopted the regulations.

Municipalities have power to make by-laws regulating buildings, but the Uniform Building Regulations, in the municipalities where they apply, would over-ride any provisions of such by-laws. The regulations leave certain matters to be determined by councils which are empowered to make by-laws for the purpose. These by-laws are subject to approval by the Governor in Council.

#### *Town and Country Planning*

Councils have power under the Local Government Act to make by-laws prescribing areas as residential or business and by this means may achieve a degree of town planning. Since 1944, however, councils

have had power to prepare planning schemes to regulate the use of land in the whole or any part of their municipal districts and may join with other councils to prepare a joint planning scheme. When a council has commenced preparation of a planning scheme, it may make an Interim Development Order to control use of land in the planning area, until a scheme is in force. Both the Interim Development Order and the planning scheme are subject to the approval of the Governor in Council. The Town and Country Planning Board, constituted under the Town and Country Planning Act, makes reports and recommendations to the Minister on planning schemes and town planning matters generally. The Board may itself prepare a planning scheme for a particular area at the direction of the Minister. By legislation enacted in 1949, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works was charged with the duty of preparing a planning scheme for the Melbourne Metropolitan Area. Some municipal councils in this area already have planning schemes in force or are preparing schemes.

#### *Other Powers and Duties*

Some of the powers available to municipal councils have rarely been used or are now falling into disuse. Councils may prepare housing schemes to provide dwellings for persons of small means, but this power has rarely been exercised. They may operate gasworks or generate electricity, but there are now no municipal gasworks and the number of municipalities generating electricity (at present nine) is steadily dwindling. However, a number still purchase electricity in bulk and retail it. Some of the other more usual functions of municipalities are :—

- (1) Supervision of land subdivision and the laying out of streets on private property;
- (2) removal and disposal of household and trade waste;
- (3) sweeping, cleansing, and watering of streets;
- (4) supervision of boarding houses, lodging houses, and eating houses;
- (5) provision and maintenance of parks, gardens, recreation reserves, libraries, and museums;
- (6) registration of dogs under the Dog Act;
- (7) establishment of infant and pre-school welfare centres;
- (8) establishment of emergency home-help services;
- (9) appointment of street parking areas and off-street parking areas for motor cars, and the collection of parking fees; and
- (10) supervision of weights and measures.

#### *Revenue*

The works and services provided by Victorian municipalities are financed largely from local taxes (rates) which are levied on the owners or occupiers of rateable property in each municipal district.

Other sources of revenue include income from public works and services, Government grants, licence fees, and miscellaneous income.



Revenue from public works and services comprises charges for garbage disposal, sanitary, and other health services, contributions to road and pavement works, and sundry income from the hire of council properties.

Some municipalities also operate business undertakings such as electric supply, abattoirs, pipe works, quarries, and waterworks, and, for the 1958 municipal year, the combined turnover of these undertakings exceeded £13,000,000.

### *Rating of Land and Property*

All land (including houses and buildings) in a municipal district is rateable, unless specifically exempted by the Local Government Act.

Non-rateable land is defined fully in the Act, but in general it consists of land owned or used by the Government, and by certain public bodies, and charitable organizations.

The council of every municipality is required from time to time, to have a valuation made of all rateable property within the municipal district, and this must be done at least once in every six years. An extension of this period may be approved by the Governor in Council in certain circumstances. Valuations are required to be carried out by a competent person or persons appointed by the council.

In any newly constituted municipality, a valuation is required within three months after constitution.

In Victoria, a municipality is required to rate on the net annual value of the rateable property unless, at the instance of the council, or as the result of a poll of its ratepayers, it has adopted the provisions of Part XI. of the Local Government Act for the purpose of rating on unimproved capital valuations.

The net annual value of a property is the rental it might be expected to earn from year to year if let, after deducting expenses such as rates, taxes, and insurances, but shall not be less than 5 per cent. of the capital value.

The unimproved capital value, however, is the amount a property might be expected to realize if sold in an unimproved state. It is the amount a purchaser might reasonably expect to pay for land, assuming that no improvements had been effected to it.

Of the 205 Victorian municipalities at 30th September, 1958, 166 were rating on net annual values and 39 on unimproved capital values. The principal rate levied by a municipality is the general rate. This is made for the purpose of defraying the ordinary expenditure of the council, and is paid into the general fund of the municipality known as the Municipal Fund.

The general rate must be made at least once in each municipal year, and in any one year is limited to 4s. in the £1 of the net annual value of the rateable property. For certain special purposes, however, a municipality may raise its general rate above the limitation imposed by the Local Government Act.

Before making a general rate, a municipality must prepare an estimate of the amount required to defray the expenditure of the council for the period to be covered by the rate, and to strike a rate that will be sufficient to raise the money so required. In a subdivided municipality, an extra rate may be made by the council, in any subdivision or any part of it, on the request of not less than two-thirds of the councillors of the subdivision in which it is to be raised. In certain circumstances, an extra rate may also be made and levied in a municipality which is not subdivided.

Except for the special purposes mentioned above, the aggregate amount of general and extra rates levied in any subdivision is not to exceed 4s. in the £1 of the net annual value of the rateable property. An extra rate may be made for a period not exceeding one year or less than three months, as the council thinks fit.

Apart from general and extra rates, a municipality, in certain circumstances, may levy a separate rate (or make a special improvement charge) on a section of the municipality, for the purpose of defraying the cost of special works or undertakings which benefit the ratepayers in that particular area.

Other types of rates, which may be levied by municipalities, include a sanitary rate (or sanitary charge) under the provisions of the Health Act, for the purpose of providing for the disposal of refuse, rubbish, or nightsoil, and a rate under the provisions of the Country Roads Act for the purpose of raising certain moneys payable by the council to the Country Roads Board.

### *Government Grants*

Although Government grants (apart from those allocated through the Country Roads Board), form only a small part of municipal revenue, the special purposes for which they may be obtained have tended to increase. Subsidies are now paid, in certain circumstances, for infant welfare centres, pre-natal centres, pre-school centres, free kindergartens, crèches, maintenance and treatment of persons suffering from infectious diseases, libraries, vermin destruction bonuses, public halls, swimming pools, main drains in country centres and drainage works in drainage areas. Since 1884, when the Government took over the collection of fees under the Licensing Act, a licence equivalent has been paid to municipalities. It is the equivalent of the amount collected in that year. For the year ended 30th June, 1958, the amount paid to municipalities from the Licensing Fund was £58,116. (A statement of receipts and expenditure of the Licensing Fund appears on page 311.) Municipal endowment for the more needy municipalities was paid almost from the inception of local government in Victoria until the onset of the depression. Subsequently, unemployment relief grants were made available annually for a number of years for various municipal works, and after the Second World War, an amount of £100,000 was provided annually towards the cost of works of municipalities and other public bodies. In 1950, the Municipalities and Other Authorities Finances Act put this arrangement on a permanent basis.

### *Municipalities Assistance Fund*

Under the *Municipalities and Other Authorities Finances Act 1950* (legislation which is now incorporated in part in the *Local Government Act 1958*), the amount of the fee for a motor driver's licence was increased from 5s. to 10s., and it was provided that the additional revenue, less the cost of collection, should be paid to the Municipalities Assistance Fund. Payments are made from the fund, firstly, towards the cost of works of municipalities and other public bodies, and secondly, towards the annual cost of the Country Fire Authority, in order to relieve country municipalities of the contributions to that body which they were formerly required to make. The municipal works, usually subsidized from the fund, are the establishment and improvement of recreation reserves (including toilet blocks, dressing sheds, and fencing), children's playgrounds, and public comfort stations. The amount which may be allocated by the Minister from the fund, in any one financial year, for subsidies towards the cost of works of municipalities and other public bodies was originally fixed at £100,000. The *Local Government (Municipalities Assistance Fund) Act 1959*, increased this to £150,000.

For the year ended 30th June, 1958, subsidies paid to various municipalities for works, from the Municipalities Assistance Fund, amounted to £100,104, while, for the same period, the amount contributed to the Country Fire Authority was £166,292.

### *Country Roads Board Recoups and Grants*

Municipalities throughout Victoria undertake construction and maintenance work on main roads within their boundaries, on behalf of the Country Roads Board, under the provisions of the Country Roads Act. Expenditure on this work is incurred in the first instance by the municipalities, but, subject to adherence to prescribed conditions and satisfactory performance of the work, this expenditure is refunded to the municipalities by the Board. Each municipality undertaking main road maintenance work is required, however, to make an annual contribution to its cost and this is calculated by the Board, as a proportion of the total maintenance expenditure on each road for the particular year. The proportion payable varies according to the capacity of the municipality to pay and the extent to which it has benefited from the work done.

For the purpose of making and maintaining certain rural roads (known as unclassified roads), municipalities also receive grants from the Country Roads Board from funds provided by the Commonwealth Government under the provisions of the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act.

### *Expenditure*

The ordinary revenue of a municipality is applied in providing works and services for its ratepayers. These works and services comprise construction and maintenance of roads, streets, and bridges, provision of sanitary, garbage, and other health services, the provision and maintenance of parks, gardens, and other council properties, repayment of moneys borrowed for permanent works and undertakings, and other sundry works and services.

*Borrowing Powers*

Extensive borrowing powers are conferred on municipalities by the Local Government Act to enable them to undertake large scale works, or purchase expensive equipment in circumstances where it is advisable, on economic grounds, for the costs to be spread over a number of years. In practice, municipalities seldom borrow to the limit of their powers, and their capacity to borrow is limited by the general allocation of loan funds and the state of the loan market.

Money may be borrowed on the credit of the municipality for permanent works and undertakings (as defined in the Local Government Act), or to liquidate the principal moneys owing by the municipality on account of any previous loan. Under a municipality's ordinary borrowing powers, the amount borrowed shall not exceed the net annual valuation of all rateable property in the municipal district, as shown by the municipality's last audited financial statement; provided that, where money is borrowed for gas or electric supply, water, quarrying, or abattoirs, an additional amount may be borrowed, not exceeding one-half of the net annual value of all rateable property in the municipal district, as shown by the last audited financial statement.

Under extended borrowing powers, a municipality may borrow additionally, on the security of its income, an amount not exceeding five times the average amount of such income for the preceding three years. Income for this purpose excludes rates and licence fees.

Moneys borrowed under the ordinary or extended borrowing powers may be raised by the sale of debentures or by mortgage agreement. Repayment of any such loan may be made by periodical instalments of principal and interest, or by the creation of a sinking fund for the purpose of liquidation of the loan at the end of its term.

Before proceeding to borrow money for permanent works and undertakings, a municipality is required to prepare plans and specifications and an estimate of the cost of the works and undertakings to be carried out, together with a statement showing the proposed expenditure of the amount to be borrowed. This information is to be available for a specified period for inspection by any ratepayer. The Local Government Act provides that notice of intention to borrow shall be advertised, and also contains provisions under which a number of ratepayers may oppose the proposal to borrow and demand that it be submitted to a poll of ratepayers. Should a poll be held and a majority of ratepayers vote against the proposal, the loan is forbidden.

Subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, a municipality may also borrow, to a limited extent, from an adjoining municipality by a mortgage or first charge over a proportion of its income, for the purpose of making or repairing roads leading into the district of the municipality which lends the money.

A municipality may also borrow by mortgage agreement or by the issue of debentures, on the security of a separate rate or special improvement charge, for the purpose of carrying out the works for which the rate was levied or the charge made.

In addition to the powers mentioned above, a municipality may borrow, by means of overdraft from its bankers, for any of the following purposes :—

- (a) Temporary accommodation on current account ;
- (b) private street construction ;
- (c) works carried out under the Country Roads and Commonwealth Aid Roads Acts ; or
- (d) purchase and acquisition of land, or the payment of compensation in connexion with certain specified schemes.

### *Accounts*

Every municipality is required to keep proper books of account in the form prescribed for use by all Victorian municipalities and these must be balanced to the 30th September, in each year. The accounts must be audited by an auditor qualified in terms of the Local Government Act, and appointed by the Governor in Council.

### *Municipal Association of Victoria*

All Victorian municipalities are members of the Municipal Association which began its existence in 1879 and was given statutory recognition by the *Municipal Association Act* 1907. The Association was established—to quote the preamble to that Act—“for the purpose of promoting the efficient carrying out of municipal government throughout the State of Victoria and of watching over and protecting the interests, rights, and privileges of Municipal Corporations”. The State Government has also found the Association a valuable organization, because it simplifies its task of dealing with the municipalities. The annual conference, which determines Association policy, is held in October. The Association also operates the Municipal Officer's Fidelity Guarantee Fund.

## **Melbourne City Council**

### *Organization and Functions*

Melbourne shares with Geelong the distinction of being the oldest municipality in Victoria. Incorporated as a town by Act of the New South Wales Governor and Legislative Council in 1842, it was raised to the status of a city by Letters Patent of Queen Victoria dated 25th June, 1847. This royal action arose from the desire to establish a bishop's see of the Church of England and this required the establishment of a cathedral city. Melbourne became the cathedral city. On the separation of Victoria from New South Wales in 1851, Melbourne became the capital of the colony.

The City of Melbourne still operates under sections of the 1842 Act and its amendments, although all other municipalities created subsequent to 1842 receive their enabling powers from the Local Government Act of Victoria. Parts only of this general Act apply to Melbourne. As regards other Acts of Parliament there is no such nice distinction, and in common with other municipalities, Melbourne derives powers from or administers such Acts as Health, Pounds, Dog, Country Roads Board, Road Traffic, Weights and Measures, Building Regulations, Town and Country Planning, Police Offences, Petrol Pumps, Labour and Industry, and Wrongs.

The Corporation of the City of Melbourne has an area of 7,765 acres. With a net annual value for the year 1959–60 of £12,031,164, rate income of £1,754,545 per annum, a yearly revenue of £8,125,000, and a work force of approximately 2,600 employees, it is the foremost municipality in the State. Though its daily influx of population is high, its fixed population of 90,000 ranks below that of both Camberwell and Moorabbin. For electoral purposes, it is divided into eleven wards and each ward returns three members, giving a full council of thirty-three members. Elections are held annually and one member from each ward retires in rotation annually, a member thus holding office for three years.

Melbourne is distinctively a garden city. Of its total area of 7,765 acres, no less than 1,752 acres are parklands and reserves. On those reserves under its control the City Corporation annually expends some £350,000. The larger reservations are Royal Park 456 acres, Yarra Park 123 acres, Prince's Park 97 acres, Fawkner Park 101 acres, University and College grounds 95 acres, Botanical gardens 87 acres, Zoological gardens 50 acres, Alexandra gardens 58 acres, Fitzroy gardens 94 acres, King's Domain 79 acres, and Carlton gardens 19 acres.

The Corporation both generates and reticulates electricity. In this respect it is completely integrated into the State Electricity grid. In its power station at Lonsdale-street it is able to generate at a maximum 120,000 kilowatts, which is more than 10 per cent. of the whole State's output.

The abattoirs and market activities of the Council are equally important to the State. The Newmarket cattle market is the largest and most important to the industry in the State. Last year 361,000 cattle and 5,092,000 sheep and lambs were handled. The abattoirs, run in close conjunction with the market, supply 45 per cent. of the meat consumed in the metropolis, and also feed the export market. The Victoria Market which handles fruit and vegetables, both wholesale and retail, is again the market for the whole of Victoria and through it passes yearly some 273,000 tons of vegetables and 200,000 tons of fruit, with a yearly value of £25 mill.

The detailed work of the Council at councillor level is achieved by the division of its powers and responsibilities among a number of committees. The permanent or standing committees number ten, whilst special committees are constituted from time to time for specific purposes. No councillor may be chairman of more than one permanent committee nor serve on more than three committees. The committees are the workshop of the Council, but, due to the failure of the Local Government Act to allow even partial delegation of authority, all the work of the committees must be reported back to the Council and all decisions taken be approved. Despite this encumbrance, which mainly affects the administration, the organization is effective and achieves all the desirable advantages which spring from the division of labour.

Obviously, under such a system, much of the work of the full Council is taken up with the routine approval of the multifarious recommendations and decisions of the committees, and this is done with little comment. Nevertheless, this does not mean the sovereignty

of the Council is abrogated or its effective control impaired, for, at all times, it is free to comment, admonish, alter, reject, or in some other way indicate its attitude of mind to the manner in which the relevant committee is exercising its function.

Of the ten committees, two, Finance and General Purposes, are primarily co-ordinating, whilst the others are functional in their purpose. The authorities delegated to committees are made mutually exclusive and cover the full field of the Council's activities. The scope of these activities can be seen in the sum total of the work of the individual committees.

#### *Co-ordinating Committees*

- (1) *Finance* : Has the overall surveillance of the finances of the Council and is responsible for co-ordinating the revenue and capital requirements of all committees. Prepares the annual estimates and recommends the rate.
- (2) *General Purposes and Legislative* : Deals with all legal legislative business of the Corporation and with matters not specifically referred to other committees.

#### *Functional Committees*

- (1) *Public Works* : Undertakes the formation, repair, maintenance, drainage, cleansing, &c., of all streets and public places.
- (2) *Health* : Deals with all matters relating to public health and public gatherings, together with social services covering infants, pre-school children, and the aged.
- (3) *Town Hall and Properties* : Controls, manages and lets all lands and properties not specifically used by other committees. Also is responsible for the three town halls at Swanston-street, Kensington, and North Melbourne.
- (4) *Electric Supply* : Manages and directs the generation and reticulation of electrical energy and hydraulic power and controls street lighting.
- (5) *Abattoirs and Markets* : Superintends the City abattoirs, Newmarket cattle market, Queen Victoria fruit and vegetable, wholesale and retail markets, City fish market, street selling stands, weights and measures inspection, and public weighbridges.
- (6) *Parks, Gardens, and Recreation* : Controls all parks, gardens and reserves, street plantings, and baths.
- (7) *Building and Town Planning* : Directs all matters relating to building and town planning.
- (8) *Traffic and Parking* : Controls and regulates traffic, and manages both on and off street parking facilities.

#### *Administrative Organization*

The work force is organized on a departmental basis, but no precise pattern of organization has emerged. Broadly, the departments are either organized by major process or by purpose, but, in some cases, a hybrid of these two forms has been brought about. There are eleven departments comprising the Town Clerk's, Electric Supply, City

Engineer's, Parks and Gardens, City Treasurer's, City Architect's, Building Surveyor's, City Valuer's, Abattoirs and Cattle Markets, Market (fruit, vegetable and fish), Health. The Town Clerk's Department is essentially a general staff which achieves the necessary co-ordination and keying together both of the deliberate body as organized by committees and the administrative staff as organized by departments, and of the departments themselves. For the effective functioning of the committees and for purposes of staff review and control, departments are married to committees, but this does not mean the committee has exclusive access to the activities of that particular department. Obviously departments, particularly when organized by major activity, are there to provide service to any community requiring it. This underlines the need for a general co-ordinating staff as exemplified by the Town Clerk's Department. At present the dove-tailing of committees and departments is as follows :—

Public Works Committee . .	City Engineer's Department City Architect's Department
Health Committee . .	Health Department
Finance Committee . .	City Treasurer's Department City Valuer's Department
Electric Supply Committee	Electric Supply Department
General Purposes and Legislative Committee	Town Clerk's Department
Abattoirs and Markets Committee	Abattoirs and Cattle Markets Department Markets Department (fruit, vegetable, and fish)
Parks, Gardens, and Re-creations Committee	Parks and Gardens Department
Building and Town Planning Committee	Building Surveyor's Department

Departmental organization has certain organizational and administrative difficulties, but the aim is to achieve a functional structure to serve the purposes of an elective form of government relying entirely upon honorary service. The system has evolved from many decades of experience in such forms of government throughout the English speaking nations, and it serves this purpose well. If policy making is to remain firmly in the hands of the elected representative, it is difficult to conceive of any major, effective, modification to the system.

### *Statistics of Local Government*

#### **General**

Municipal statistics are compiled from statements of accounts and returns furnished by the local councils.

As the Metropolitan Area was re-defined in 1954, information concerning municipalities in the Metropolitan Area and municipalities outside the Metropolitan Area is not comparable with that for years prior to 1953-54.

For statistical purposes, the Metropolitan Area is as set out in the table on pages 103 and 104. In compiling municipal statistics, however, it is not practicable to dissect those municipalities which lie



only partly within this area. Accordingly, in municipal tables in this chapter, the classification "Other Metropolitan Municipalities" varies from the defined area as follows :—

1953–54 to 1956–57—Includes the whole of the Shires of Eltham, Fern Tree Gully, Frankston and Hastings, Lillydale, and Werribee (as constituted prior to severance of Shire of Altona), and excludes the whole of the Shires of Bulla, Melton, and Whittlesea.

1957–58—As for 1953–54 to 1956–57, with the exception that the new Shire of Altona is included, and the reduced and redefined Shire of Werribee is transferred to "Municipalities Outside the Metropolitan Area".

At 30th September, 1958, in municipalities throughout the State there were 2,256 councillors, viz., 33 in the City of Melbourne, 513 in 43 other metropolitan municipalities, and 1,710 in 161 municipalities outside the Metropolitan Area.

**Properties Rated, Loans Outstanding, &c.**

In the following table, the number of properties rated, the value of rateable property, General Account income, and the amount of loans outstanding are shown for each of the years 1953–54 to 1957–58 :—

**VICTORIA—PROPERTIES RATED, LOANS OUTSTANDING, ETC.**

Year Ended 30th September—	Number of Rate- payers	Number of Properties Rated	Value of Rateable Property		General Account Income	Loans Out- standing
			Net Annual Value	Estimated Capital Improved Value		
			£	£		
<b>CITY OF MELBOURNE</b>						
1954 .. ..	34,237	35,170	7,707,763	154,155,260	1,784,861	8,471,000
1955 .. ..	33,940	35,642	7,914,302	158,286,040	1,987,927	9,001,000
1956 .. ..	32,361	34,721	8,765,621	175,312,420	2,285,936	9,751,000
1957 .. ..	32,413	35,352	9,525,571	190,511,420	2,756,740	10,751,000
1958 .. ..	32,831	35,778	10,422,145	208,442,900	2,901,856	11,838,000
<b>OTHER METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITIES*</b>						
1954 .. ..	510,883	575,500	39,674,326	789,382,720	8,082,359	8,063,485
1955 .. ..	539,274	592,567	42,696,097	826,053,410	8,742,458	9,634,661
1956 .. ..	570,621	592,150	47,325,101	918,426,292	10,142,765	9,991,969
1957 .. ..	587,022	607,838	55,077,032	1,088,128,947	11,853,905	11,355,391
1958 .. ..	616,912	613,967	60,132,938	1,193,885,956	12,663,559	12,442,026
<b>MUNICIPALITIES OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
1954 .. ..	300,133	393,218	30,081,090	601,779,760	7,597,907	5,501,305
1955 .. ..	310,972	400,623	34,240,482	682,956,640	8,465,549	6,359,427
1956 .. ..	325,898	413,723	39,314,411	785,849,283	9,676,410	6,900,407
1957 .. ..	339,062	423,540	42,703,196	853,874,901	10,865,135	7,917,698
1958 .. ..	358,454	438,433	46,096,534	918,812,492	11,860,482	9,817,722
<b>TOTAL MUNICIPALITIES</b>						
1954 .. ..	845,253	1,003,888	77,463,179	1,545,317,740	17,465,127	22,035,790
1955 .. ..	884,186	1,028,832	84,850,881	1,667,296,090	19,195,934	24,995,088
1956 .. ..	928,880	1,040,594	95,405,133	1,879,587,995	22,105,111	26,643,376
1957 .. ..	958,497	1,066,730	107,305,799	2,132,515,268	25,475,780	30,024,089
1958 .. ..	1,008,197	1,088,178	116,651,617	2,321,141,348	27,425,897	34,097,748

\* See definition on pages 362 and above.

### Municipal Revenue and Expenditure

The following tables show, for each of the years ended 30th September, 1954 to 1958, the revenue and expenditure of municipalities in Victoria.

The first table gives particulars of the ordinary services provided by municipalities, while the second table shows details of the business undertakings under municipal control. Transactions presented are generally on a revenue basis.

Particulars relating to Loan Accounts, Private Street Accounts, and Special Improvement Charge Accounts are excluded.

#### VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : ORDINARY SERVICES : REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (£)

Year Ended 30th September—	Revenue				Expenditure			
	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities Outside Metropolitan Area	Total	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities Outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other			City of Melbourne	Other		
1954 ..	1,784,861	8,082,359	7,597,907	17,465,127	1,747,546	7,919,257	7,439,039	17,105,842
1955 ..	1,987,927	8,742,458	8,465,549	19,195,934	2,007,010	8,778,745	8,423,615	19,209,370
1956 ..	2,285,936	10,142,765	9,676,410	22,105,111	2,305,498	10,332,319	9,973,054	22,610,871
1957 ..	2,756,740	11,853,905	10,865,135	25,475,780	2,682,513	11,720,212	10,896,876	25,299,601
1958 ..	2,901,856	12,663,559	11,860,482	27,425,897	2,868,339	12,593,538	11,747,975	27,209,852

\* See definition on pages 362-363.

#### VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS : REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (£)

Year Ended 30th September—	Revenue				Expenditure			
	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities Outside Metropolitan Area	Total	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities Outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other			City of Melbourne	Other		
1954 ..	2,955,058	4,355,846	877,552	8,188,456	2,902,249	4,236,266	832,672	7,971,187
1955 ..	3,156,462	4,799,050	814,515	8,770,027	3,138,967	4,710,274	762,092	8,611,333
1956 ..	3,582,412	5,709,001	703,457	9,994,870	3,535,589	5,583,078	681,359	9,800,026
1957 ..	4,164,147	6,542,383	755,406	11,461,936	4,085,962	6,299,981	718,556	11,104,499
1958 ..	4,562,819	7,503,942	953,936	13,020,697	4,494,637	7,129,850	916,980	12,541,467

\* See definition on pages 362-363

### General Account

The ordinary revenue of a municipality, consisting of rates, Government grants, &c., is payable into the General Account, and such Account is applied towards the payment of all expenses incurred in respect of administration, debt services, ordinary municipal services, &c.

Details of the principal items of revenue during the year ended 30th September, 1958, are given below:—

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES:  
ORDINARY SERVICES: REVENUE, 1957–58  
(£)

Particulars.	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities Outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
<b>Taxation—</b>				
Rates (net) .. .. .	1,493,089	9,364,372	7,832,515	18,689,976
Penalties .. .. .	7,773	42,205	22,904	72,882
<b>Licences—</b>				
Dog .. .. .	1,125	43,592	35,857	80,574
Health, Dairy, Slaughtering, and Noxious Trades .. .	2,617	14,538	9,500	26,655
Other .. .. .	1,408	7,408	10,841	19,657
<b>Total Taxation .. .. .</b>	<b>1,506,012</b>	<b>9,472,115</b>	<b>7,911,617</b>	<b>18,889,744</b>
<b>Public Works and Services—</b>				
Sanitary and Garbage Services	26,761	706,312	558,461	1,291,534
<b>Council Properties—</b>				
Parks, Gardens, Baths, and Other Recreational Facilities	68,810	144,697	86,072	299,579
Markets .. .. .	325,461	116,752	98,818	541,031
Halls .. .. .	32,834	93,663	76,428	202,925
Libraries .. .. .	36	3,449	12,811	16,296
Weighbridges .. .. .	19,461	1,511	11,095	32,067
Sale of Materials .. .. .	14,378	36,234	142,593	193,205
Plant Hire .. .. .	..	182,229	1,259,053	1,441,282
Grazing Fees .. .. .	..	26	9,761	9,787
Pounds .. .. .	114	3,208	10,713	14,035
Other .. .. .	173,414	148,737	150,790	472,941
Street Construction .. .. .	55,917	427,176	452,859	935,952
Private Street Supervision .. .	..	170,337	37,716	208,053
<b>Other—</b>				
Car Parking .. .. .	250,259	20,779	14	271,052
Building Fees .. .. .	10,255	103,277	30,510	144,042
Miscellaneous .. .. .	11,406	98,008	39,708	149,122
<b>Total Public Works and Services .. .. .</b>	<b>989,106</b>	<b>2,256,395</b>	<b>2,977,402</b>	<b>6,222,903</b>
<b>Government Grants—</b>				
Roads .. .. .	5,928	24,658	109,361	139,947
Libraries .. .. .	7,633	91,139	53,038	151,810
Parks, Gardens, &c. .. .. .	..	5,010	112,998	118,008
Infant Welfare Centres .. .. .	6,811	82,547	92,202	181,560
River Works .. .. .	..	810	22,788	23,598
Licences Equivalent .. .. .	8,496	14,144	35,220	57,860
Other .. .. .	4,422	138,249	96,448	239,119
<b>Total Government Grants</b>	<b>33,290</b>	<b>356,557</b>	<b>522,055</b>	<b>911,902</b>
<b>Transfers from Business Under- takings .. .. .</b>	<b>45,000</b>	<b>233,082</b>	<b>32,996</b>	<b>311,078</b>
Police Court Fines .. .. .	137,866	28,131	8,488	174,485
Other .. .. .	190,582	317,279	407,924	915,785
<b>Total Revenue .. .. .</b>	<b>2,901,856</b>	<b>12,663,559</b>	<b>11,860,482</b>	<b>27,425,897</b>

\* See definition on pages 362-363.

After exclusion of an amount of £683,975 transferred from other funds, the net General Account income during 1957-58 was £26,741,922. Of this total, 70·6 per cent. was derived from taxation (70·1 per cent. from rates and penalties and 0·5 per cent. from licences); 23·3 per cent. from public works and services; 1·2 per cent. from transfers from business undertakings; 3·4 per cent. from Government Grants; and 1·5 per cent. from other sources. The total amount collected from taxation (£18,889,744) was equivalent to £6 18s. 9d. per head of population and to £18 14s. 9d. per ratepayer.

Details of the principal items of expenditure from the General Account during the year ended 30th September, 1958, are set out below:—

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :  
ORDINARY SERVICES : EXPENDITURE, 1957-58  
(£)**

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities Outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
<b>General Administration—</b>				
Pay-roll Tax .. .. .	34,800	120,863	85,101	240,764
Other .. .. .	599,070	1,616,988	1,672,017	3,888,075
<b>Total General Administration</b>	<b>633,870</b>	<b>1,737,851</b>	<b>1,757,118</b>	<b>4,128,839</b>
<b>Debt Services (Excluding Business Undertakings)—</b>				
Interest—				
Loans .. .. .	344,956	363,247	297,924	1,006,127
Overdraft .. .. .	..	22,549	79,094	101,643
Redemption .. .. .	125,563	602,642	638,948	1,367,153
Other .. .. .	1,229	39,682	331	41,242
<b>Total Debt Services ..</b>	<b>471,748</b>	<b>1,028,120</b>	<b>1,016,297</b>	<b>2,516,165</b>
<b>Public Works and Services—</b>				
Roads, Streets, and Bridges ..	311,316	3,948,702	4,572,766	8,832,784
Street Lighting .. .. .	16,871	368,895	153,289	539,055
Health—				
Sanitary and Garbage Services	178,036	1,331,073	587,283	2,096,392
Other .. .. .	85,633	638,045	360,130	1,083,808
Council Properties—				
Parks, Gardens, Baths, and Other Recreational Facilities	329,683	1,076,410	517,819	1,923,912
Markets .. .. .	144,381	73,142	56,339	273,862
Halls .. .. .	81,981	272,202	172,866	527,049
Libraries .. .. .	19,259	258,962	131,321	409,542
Weighbridges .. .. .	13,098	892	5,780	19,770
Materials .. .. .	..	22,867	60,506	83,373
Plant .. .. .	32,481	396,039	838,996	1,267,516
Grazing Expenses .. .. .	..	188	6,480	6,668
Pounds .. .. .	205	10,920	21,254	32,379
Other .. .. .	66,210	245,753	323,580	635,543
Other—				
Car Parking .. .. .	64,658	78,780	3,329	146,767
River Works .. .. .	..	768	10,899	11,667
Miscellaneous .. .. .	1,628	89,483	52,587	143,698
<b>Total Public Works and Services .. .. .</b>	<b>1,345,440</b>	<b>8,813,121</b>	<b>7,875,224</b>	<b>18,033,785</b>

\* See definition on pages 362-363.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : ORDINARY SERVICES : EXPENDITURE, 1957-58—*continued*  
(£)

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities Outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Grants—				
Country Roads Board .. .. .	..	107,085	583,154	690,239
Fire Brigades .. .. .	59,598	309,540	744	369,882
Hospitals and Other Charities ..	32,327	42,901	36,217	111,445
Other .. .. .	65,505	310,169	170,796	546,470
Total Grants .. .. .	157,430	769,695	790,911	1,718,036
Other .. .. .	259,851	244,751	308,425	813,027
Total Expenditure .. .. .	2,868,339	12,593,538	11,747,975	27,209,852

\* See definition on pages 362-363

After exclusion of an amount of £597,112 transferred to other funds, the net General Account expenditure during 1957-58 was £26,612,740. Of this total, 15.5 per cent. was for administration; 9.5 per cent. for debt services; 11.9 per cent. for health services; 7.2 per cent. for parks, gardens, &c.; 33.2 per cent. for roads, streets, &c.; 4.8 per cent. for plant and equipment; 10.6 per cent. for other public works and services; 6.5 per cent. for grants and contributions; and 0.8 per cent. for miscellaneous items.

**Municipal Administrative Costs**

Particulars of the principal items of expenditure during each of the years ended 30th September, 1954 to 1958, in respect of general municipal administration, are given in the following statement :—

VICTORIA—COST OF MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION  
(£)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th September—				
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Salaries* .. .. .	1,661,891	1,905,888	2,350,331	2,648,990	2,874,813
Mayoral and Presidential Allowances .. .. .	57,387	61,665	71,360	76,496	80,446
Audit Expenses .. .. .	19,025	21,059	22,212	25,137	28,281
Dog Registration Expenses .. ..	30,989	27,304	27,744	33,374	41,780
Election Expenses .. .. .	19,702	24,241	27,855	27,423	29,739
Insurances .. .. .	118,083	165,105	173,929	235,231	327,778
Legal Expenses .. .. .	21,444	27,118	48,744	63,633	67,801
Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Postage, Telephone ..	244,920	290,394	289,231	329,161	345,991
Other .. .. .	66,806	76,199	94,326	101,194	91,446
Total .. .. .	2,240,247	2,598,973	3,105,732	3,540,639	3,888,075

\* Including cost of valuations and travelling expenses, but excluding health officers' salaries, which are included with "Health—Other" on page 366.

### Municipal Business Undertakings

During 1957-58, 25 municipal councils in Victoria conducted electricity supply undertakings. These constituted the principal trading activities of municipalities. There were also two gas works (which closed during the year) and a number of abattoirs under municipal control. Other trading activities included water supply, sewerage, and hydraulic power, but these were not extensive.

In addition, a number of councils conducted small trading enterprises (e.g., quarries, cement pipe works, &c.) which were financially controlled through the municipal General Account.

The tables which follow show, for the year ended 30th September, 1958, revenue and expenditure of the various types of local authority business undertakings:—

#### VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS : REVENUE, 1957-58

(£)

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities Outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Water Supply and Sewerage—				
Rates, Sale of Water, &c. ..	..	74,132	142,547	216,679
Electricity and Gas—				
Charges for Services and Sales of Products, &c. .. ..	4,152,101	7,310,835	626,543	12,089,479
Abattoirs—				
Charges for Services and Sales of Products, &c. .. ..	375,328	118,975	184,846	679,149
Hydraulic Power—				
Charges for Services and Sales of Products, &c. .. ..	35,390	..	..	35,390
Total Revenue ..	4,562,819	7,503,942	953,936	13,020,697

\* See definition on pages 362-363.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :  
BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS : EXPENDITURE, 1957-58

(£)

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities Outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Water Supply and Sewerage—				
Working Expenses .. ..	..	71,550	95,363	166,913
Depreciation .. ..	..	..	12,190	12,190
Debt Charges .. ..	..	707	30,419	31,126
Other .. ..	..	47	543	590
Total Water Supply and Sewerage .. ..	..	72,304	138,515	210,819
Electricity and Gas—				
Working Expenses .. ..	3,525,420	6,549,521	511,140	10,586,081
Depreciation .. ..	162,570	158,697	16,243	337,510
Debt Charges .. ..	108,537	254,319	75,462	438,318
Other .. ..	265,029	5,655	7,896	278,580
Total Electricity and Gas	4,061,556	6,968,192	610,741	11,640,489
Abattoirs—				
Working Expenses .. ..	328,873	67,759	143,429	540,061
Depreciation .. ..	9,929	6,067	3,742	19,738
Debt Charges .. ..	31,052	15,518	20,553	67,123
Other .. ..	30,579	10	..	30,589
Total Abattoirs .. ..	400,433	89,354	167,724	657,511
Hydraulic Power—				
Working Expenses .. ..	24,522	..	..	24,522
Depreciation .. ..	7,981	..	..	7,981
Debt Charges .. ..	145	..	..	145
Other .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Hydraulic Power	32,648	..	..	32,648
Total Expenditure .. ..	4,494,637	7,129,850	916,980	12,541,467

\* See definition on pages 362-363.

### Municipal Loan Finance

#### Municipal Loan Receipts

The following statements show loan receipts of municipalities exclusive of redemption loans and loans raised for works in private streets.

The first table details the loan raisings for ordinary services and business undertakings during the year ended 30th September, 1958, and, in the second table, particulars of total loan receipts for each of the years 1953-54 to 1957-58 are shown. It will be seen that during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 increased recourse to loan moneys has been made by municipalities.

#### VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : LOAN RECEIPTS, 1957-58 (Excluding Redemption Loans)

(£)

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities Outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Loan Raisings for—				
Ordinary Services .. ..	966,000	1,898,655	1,969,000	4,833,655
Business Undertakings—				
Water Supply .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	64,603	64,603
Electricity and Gas .. ..	185,000	194,200	103,000	482,200
Other Receipts (Government Grants, Recoups, &c., to Loan Fund)	982,581	133,464	132,643	1,248,688
Total Receipts .. ..	2,133,581	2,226,319	2,269,246	6,629,146

\* See definition on pages 362 and 363

#### VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : LOAN RECEIPTS (Excluding Redemption Loans)

(£)

Year Ended 30th September—	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities Outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
1954 .. .. .	731,763	1,343,149	1,140,819	3,215,731
1955 .. .. .	530,337	1,771,727	1,404,856	3,706,920
1956 .. .. .	780,271	1,211,485	1,247,893	3,239,649
1957 .. .. .	1,392,380	1,861,466	1,730,202	4,984,048
1958 .. .. .	2,133,581	2,226,319	2,269,246	6,629,146

\* See definition on pages 362-363.



*Municipal Loan Expenditure*

Details of the principal items of expenditure from loan funds, exclusive of expenditure on private streets, during the year ended 30th September, 1958, are given in the first of the following tables. In the second table, particulars of total loan expenditure for each of the years 1953-54 to 1957-58 are shown.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :  
LOAN EXPENDITURE, 1957-58

(£)

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities Outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
<b>Ordinary Services—</b>				
Roads, Streets, and Bridges ..	250,538	997,798	644,092	1,892,428
<b>Council Properties—</b>				
Parks, Gardens, Baths, and Other Recreational Facilities	43,122	108,514	152,689	304,325
Markets .. .. .	130,931	91,646	27,660	250,237
Plant .. .. .	81,884	136,466	550,833	769,183
Other .. .. .	177,914	219,849	311,623	709,386
Infant Welfare Centres ..	4,135	19,597	26,204	49,936
Pre-School (Crèches, &c.) ..	..	14,140	4,558	18,698
Other .. .. .	162,508	16,562	41,521	220,591
<b>Total Ordinary Services</b>	<b>851,032</b>	<b>1,604,572</b>	<b>1,759,180</b>	<b>4,214,784</b>
<b>Business Undertakings—</b>				
Water Supply .. .. .	..	4,722	85,651	90,373
Electricity and Gas .. .. .	1,040,445	384,261	213,817	1,638,523
Abattoirs .. .. .	29,536	..	37,444	66,980
<b>Total Business Undertakings .. .. .</b>	<b>1,069,981</b>	<b>388,983</b>	<b>336,912</b>	<b>1,795,876</b>
<b>Total Expenditure ..</b>	<b>1,921,013</b>	<b>1,993,555</b>	<b>2,096,092</b>	<b>6,010,660</b>

\* See definition on pages 362-363.

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :  
LOAN EXPENDITURE**

(£)

Year Ended 30th September—	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities Outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
1954 .. .. .	1,160,359	924,360	1,070,745	3,155,464
1955 .. .. .	1,137,469	1,274,891	1,375,798	3,788,158
1956 .. .. .	1,305,516	1,585,816	1,336,605	4,227,937
1957 .. .. .	1,665,328	1,830,425	1,508,327	5,004,080
1958 .. .. .	1,921,013	1,993,555	2,096,092	6,010,660

\* See definition on pages 362-3.

At 30th September, 1958, there were unexpended balances in Loan Accounts amounting to £2,493,100.

*Municipal Loan Liability*

The loan liability of the municipalities in Victoria at the end of each of the five years 1953-54 to 1957-58 is given below :—

**VICTORIA—MUNICIPAL LOAN LIABILITY**

At 30th September—	Due to—		Gross Loan Liability	Accumulated Sinking Funds	Net Loan Liability	
	Government*	Public			Amount	Per Head of Population
	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1954 ..	353,609	21,682,181	22,035,790	2,125,710	19,910,080	8 1 4
1955 ..	394,608	24,600,480	24,995,088	2,314,701	22,680,387	8 18 2
1956 ..	409,132	26,234,244	26,643,376	2,580,650	24,062,726	9 3 4
1957 ..	475,475	29,548,614	30,024,089	2,889,274	27,134,815	10 1 8
1958 ..	636,781	33,460,967	34,097,748	3,159,478	30,938,270	11 4 6

\* Excluding liability to Country Roads Board.

**Construction of Private Streets**

The council of any municipality may construct roads or streets on private property, and may also construct, on land of the Crown or of any public body, means of back access to a drainage from property adjacent to such land. The cost of this work is recoverable

from the owners of adjoining or neighbouring properties where, in the opinion of the council, the work performed accrues to the benefit of those properties. At the request of any owner, the amount apportioned as his total liability may be made payable by 40 or, if the council so directs, 60 quarterly instalments bearing interest on the portion that, from time to time, remains unpaid.

For the purpose of defraying the costs and expenses of work for which any person is liable to pay by instalments, the council may, on the credit of the municipality, obtain advances from a bank by overdraft on current account or borrow money by the issue of debentures, but such borrowings shall not exceed the total amount of instalments payable.

The following table details the receipts and expenditure, for 1957-58, on the private street account for areas outside that controlled by the Melbourne City Council (which has no such account) :—

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : PRIVATE STREET ACCOUNT : RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE, ETC., 1957-58

(£)

Particulars—	Metropolitan Municipalities (Excluding City of Melbourne)*	Municipalities Outside Metropolitan Area	Total Victoria
<b>Receipts—</b>			
Loans .. .. .	209,681	129,494	339,175
Bank Overdraft (Increase) .. .. .	73,274	11,050	84,324
Owners' Contributions .. .. .	2,280,812	378,908	2,659,720
Other .. .. .	76,862	90,488	167,350
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>2,640,629</b>	<b>609,940</b>	<b>3,250,569</b>
<b>Expenditure—</b>			
Works .. .. .	2,124,704	481,050	2,605,754
<b>Debt Charges—</b>			
Redemption of Loans .. .. .	126,403	25,691	152,094
Interest on Loans .. .. .	73,028	12,519	85,547
Interest on Overdraft .. .. .	80,276	22,451	102,727
Other .. .. .	148,260	20,808	169,068
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>2,552,671</b>	<b>562,519</b>	<b>3,115,190</b>
Cash in Hand or in Bank at 30.9.1958 ..	503,968	124,166	628,134
Bank Overdraft at 30.9.1958 .. .. .	2,171,506	375,013	2,546,519
Loan Indebtedness at 30.9.1958 .. .. .	1,614,965	307,841	1,922,806

\* See definition on pages 362-363.

Details of receipts and expenditure of the private street account during each of the years 1953-54 to 1957-58 are shown in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : PRIVATE STREET ACCOUNT : RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE**

(£)

Particulars—	Year Ended 30th September—				
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
<b>Receipts—</b>					
Loans .. .. .	299,751	560,550	240,772	286,175	339,175
Bank Overdraft (Increase) .. .. .	..	..	601,018	685,306	84,324
Owners' Contributions .. .. .	1,664,982	1,849,469	2,095,044	2,591,257	2,659,720
Other .. .. .	80,124	49,483	67,535	48,157	167,350
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>2,044,857</b>	<b>2,459,502</b>	<b>3,004,369</b>	<b>3,610,895</b>	<b>3,250,569</b>
<b>Expenditure—</b>					
Works .. .. .	1,695,494	2,043,973	2,876,359	3,211,002	2,605,754
Bank Overdraft (Decrease) .. .. .	28,607	29,698	..	..	..
<b>Debt Charges—</b>					
Redemption of Loans .. .. .	56,116	90,652	102,343	120,088	152,094
Interest on Loans .. .. .	31,748	48,733	61,376	87,841	85,547
Interest on Overdraft .. .. .	47,216	28,909	55,335	65,065	102,727
Other .. .. .	41,397	20,427	47,976	151,763	169,068
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,900,578</b>	<b>2,262,392</b>	<b>3,143,389</b>	<b>3,635,759</b>	<b>3,115,190</b>

**Length of Roads and Streets**

The following table shows the estimated length of all roads and streets in the State in the year 1957. The mileage of roads, &c. (excluding State Highways) has been compiled from information furnished by all municipal authorities. The mileage of State roads was obtained from the Country Roads Board.

**VICTORIA—LENGTH OF ALL ROADS AND STREETS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1957**

(MILES)

Type of Road or Street	State Highways	Tourists' Roads	Forest Roads	Other Streets and Roads	Total
Wood or stone .. .. .	..	..	..	55	55
Portland cement concrete .. .. .	..	..	..	158	158
Asphaltic concrete and sheet asphalt .. .. .	7	..	..	413	420
Tar or bitumen surface seal over tar or bitumen penetrated or water-bound pavements .. .. .	3,301	151	64	11,598	15,114
Water-bound macadam, gravel, sand, and hard loam pavements .. .. .	536	261	313	30,844	31,954
Formed, but not otherwise paved .. .. .	..	3	1	23,869	23,873
Surveyed roads (not formed) which are used for general traffic .. .. .	1	..	..	29,777	29,778
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>3,845</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>96,714</b>	<b>101,352</b>

*Semi-Governmental Authorities\****Country Roads Board***Introduction*

During the 125 years of settlement in Victoria, there have been great fluctuations in the emphasis placed on road development. In the early years, arterial roads were planned and some sections stoutly constructed in rough pitching and macadam. Certain robust masonry bridges, still in use, date from the period 1853–63 when a Central Roads Board handled these matters on a State-wide basis. With the advent of railways, responsibility for roads was delegated to local authorities relying on rate revenues (and, in some instances, on tolls) supplemented by State grants. Some tracks were constructed by the State in mining districts, but there was little co-ordinated road construction, and maintenance was sadly neglected.

*Constitution of the Board*

In 1912, the country road system of Victoria was generally in a backward state. This applied particularly to the hill country, where hard-surfaced roads were lacking. What roads existed were narrow tracks, consisting mainly of earth formations on excessively steep grades and bad alignments. In many parts only primitive "corduroy" timber tracks served the pressing needs of the settlers. After rain, these tracks were almost impossible to negotiate, whilst during the winter months many farmers were unable to transport their produce away from their land, or to transport necessary stores and equipment into their farms, except by sledge, and then only in limited quantities. In other parts of the State, roads had been built by the local municipalities in sections as funds became available from small Government grants and municipal revenue, but as the roads were, in consequence, in various stages of development, they only partially met the requirements of even the slow moving horse-drawn traffic. The responsibility of constructing and maintaining arterial roads was beyond the resources of country municipalities, with the result that these roads received scant attention and generally were in a state of disrepair.

The past 50 years have been marked by an ever-increasing usage of roads due to the continuous development of the motor vehicle for carriage of both goods and passengers, and to its relative economy and convenience.

The *Country Roads Act* 1912 provided for the appointment of three Board members and an appropriation of £2,000,000 of loan money for the construction of a system of main roads to serve the general traffic. It also made provision for the maintenance of such roads by reserving State taxation on motor vehicles for this purpose.

*Classification of Roads*

The Board was given power to declare any existing road as a "main" road, to improve or reconstruct it, to construct new main roads after investigation, and to arrange for works both of construction and

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\* This section includes only those semi-governmental authorities having close associations with local government.

maintenance to be carried out under supervision of municipal engineers. In succeeding years, loan moneys continued to be made available to the Board for permanent works.

The *Developmental Roads Act* 1918 empowered the Board to declare other rural roads as developmental roads, when considered sufficiently important to the development of the State in providing farmers with access to railway stations or to main roads. Construction was financed from loan moneys. The funds under this Act were exhausted by 1937 when the length of declared developmental roads was 2,290 miles, but additional sources of revenue derived from Commonwealth taxes on petrol ensured continuation of the policy of construction and maintenance of unclassified roads, progressively year by year, according to the needs throughout the State-wide network of something like 80,000 miles of public roads of this type.

In 1925, legislation was enacted to empower the Board to declare the more important arterial roads as State highways. For these roads the Board assumes full responsibility for construction, improvement and maintenance. In 1936, tourists' roads and, in 1943, forest roads were added to the classes of roads under the Board's sole financial control. At 30th June, 1959, the following were the mileages of declared roads in Victoria, approximately 70 per cent. having been provided with a bituminous seal :—

VICTORIA—DECLARED ROADS AT 30TH JUNE, 1959  
(Miles)

Particulars					Total Length	Sealed Length
State Highways	..	..	..	..	3,845	3,344
Tourists' Roads	..	..	..	..	415	165
Forest Roads	..	..	..	..	378	73
Main Roads	..	..	..	..	9,754	6,188
Total	..	..	..	..	14,392	9,770

An enactment of 1956 empowered the Board to provide a new class of road—the "by-pass road". This is designed to allow through traffic to by-pass centres of population or, more generally, to furnish modern "freeway" facilities alternative to congested traffic arteries, and to incorporate the principle of no access or limited access along the whole length of the road except at widely spaced interchanges. Several by-pass roads are being planned in detail, and construction of two sections was in progress during 1959.

### Finance

More than 60 per cent. of the funds available to the Board comes from State sources, chiefly from fees collected by the Motor Registration Branch (less cost of collection), from certain fees collected by the Transport Regulation Board under the Commercial Goods Vehicle Act, and, to a minor extent, from State loan allocation.

Commonwealth aid for roads in Victoria is administered by the Country Roads Board. The Commonwealth Statute stipulates that not less than 40 per cent. of the amount provided shall be spent on roads in rural areas other than State highways or main roads.

#### *Functions and Organization of Board*

The main duties of the Board are to determine what roads should be declared in the various classifications, to supervise the construction, reconstruction and maintenance of these roads, to investigate the State's resources of roadmaking materials and the most efficient methods of road construction and maintenance, and to record, publish, and make available the results of such investigations. Similar functions are exercised for the utilization of Commonwealth aid funds on unclassified roads.

In 1944, the Board conducted the first road transportation surveys in Australia in which weights and sizes of vehicles were measured as well as numbers. These and similar researches in the field of traffic engineering have been undertaken to ascertain how roads should be made to facilitate communication and improve conditions of traffic—another of the Board's statutory obligations.

To facilitate its research and to keep its work over the years abreast of modern road developments, two former chairmen of the Board and several engineering officers have undertaken missions overseas. Their reports and the contacts established have enabled changes in techniques and in organization to be introduced which have benefited not only the Board's operations, but also the allied road and bridge work of municipal councils.

Since 1926, the Board has decentralized its operations by the appointment of divisional engineers with offices at country centres, to ensure closer engineering control both of works under its direct supervision and those supervised by councils. In the post-war period, additional divisions have been established and, in all centres, divisional accountants appointed to enable wages and claims to be dealt with locally. The country centres have also been provided with workshops and stores to enable plant repairs to be undertaken more promptly.

Including engineering, accountancy and other administrative officers, general staff and field employees, the personnel employed by the Board at 30th June, 1959, totalled 3,528.

In addition to its own road and bridge responsibilities, the Board carries out works of similar types, including aerodrome runway construction, for other State and Federal departments, at their cost, when these bodies desire to make use of the skills possessed by the Board's engineers and constructional staff and the resources of plant and special equipment owned by the Board. The Board is also the constructing authority for the Napier-street Bridge over Maribyrnong River, and the King-street Bridge and associated works, in accordance with the special statutes concerned.

The Board is a member of the National Association of Australian State Road Authorities, a continuing body with several technical committees which co-ordinates Australian road and bridge standard practices and research activities, estimates the needs of the national road network as a whole (generally on the basis of a five or ten year programme), and prepares relevant statistics of annual road improvements and road finance.

### Receipts and Expenditure

Receipts and expenditure covering the operations of the Board for each of the years 1954-55 to 1958-59 were as follows :—

## VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD : RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE (£'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
<b>RECEIPTS</b>					
Fees and Fines—Motor Car Act (Less Cost of Collection) .. .. .	4,829	5,185	6,420	8,233	8,625
Municipalities Repayments—Permanent Works and Maintenance—Main Roads	388	501	530	560	686
Surplus from Transport Regulation Fund	388	..	..	..	..
Commonwealth Aid Roads Acts .. .. .	3,803	4,430	5,247	6,159	6,871
Proceeds from Commercial Goods Vehicles Act .. .. .	..	216	1,315	1,529	1,873
Advance from Public Account .. .. .	..	500	..	..	..
State Loan Funds .. .. .	1,102	1,093	405	403	76
Commonwealth-State Agreement—Flood Restoration .. .. .	..	..	237	460	53
Other Receipts—Fees and Fines .. .. .	1	25	28	37	31
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>10,511</b>	<b>11,950</b>	<b>14,182</b>	<b>17,381</b>	<b>18,215</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>					
Construction and Maintenance of Roads and Bridges .. .. .	8,509	9,870	10,983	14,726	15,021
Traffic Line Marking and Traffic Lights	26	23	28	37	35
Plant Purchases .. .. .	585	627	621	1,053	713
Interest and Sinking Fund Payments .. .. .	676	747	807	831	862
Payment to Tourists' Resorts Fund .. .. .	57	72	76	109	145
General Expenditure .. .. .	538	693	1,340*	824	970
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>10,391</b>	<b>12,032</b>	<b>13,855</b>	<b>17,580</b>	<b>17,746</b>

\* Includes £500,000 repayment of advance from Public Account.



*Expenditure on Roads and Bridges*

The following is a summary of the total expenditure by the Country Roads Board on roads and bridges during each of the five years 1954-55 to 1958-59 :—

**VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD : EXPENDITURE  
ON ROADS AND BRIDGES**

(£'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
<b>State Highways—</b>					
Construction .. .. .	691	854	172	2,984	3,484
Maintenance and Reconditioning ..	2,343	2,641	3,907	2,005	1,873
<b>Main Roads—</b>					
Permanent Works .. .. .	326	340	325	4,243	4,357
Maintenance and Reconditioning ..	3,240	3,549	3,596	1,186	1,179
<b>By-Pass Roads .. .. .</b>					29
<b>Unclassified Roads—</b>					
Construction and Maintenance ..	1,445	1,947	2,509	3,615	3,371
<b>Tourists' Roads—Construction and Maintenance .. .. .</b>	295	343	285	458	454
<b>Forest Roads—Construction and Maintenance .. .. .</b>	139	145	116	128	191
<b>Murray River Bridges and Punts—</b>					
Maintenance .. .. .	30	51	73	107	83
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>8,509</b>	<b>9,870</b>	<b>10,983</b>	<b>14,726</b>	<b>15,021</b>

### Water Supply Authorities

The principal authorities controlling water supply for domestic purposes in Victoria at 31st December, 1959, are listed in the following statement :—

#### VICTORIA—WATER SUPPLY AUTHORITIES

Authorities	Administered under the Provisions of—
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission ..	} Water Acts
Waterworks Trusts (144) .. .. .	
Local Governing Bodies—	
Ballarat Water Commissioners .. .. .	
Municipal Councils—	
Ararat City .. .. .	
Bacchus Marsh Shire .. .. .	
Beechworth Shire .. .. .	
Bet Bet Shire .. .. .	
Clunes Borough .. .. .	
Creswick Shire .. .. .	
Inglewood Borough .. .. .	
Korong Shire .. .. .	
Stawell Town .. .. .	
Talbot Shire .. .. .	
Warrnambool City .. .. .	
Werribee Shire .. .. .	
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works ..	Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act
Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust ..	Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act
Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board ..	Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Acts 1953
First Mildura Irrigation Trust .. .. .	} Mildura Irrigation Trusts Acts
Mildura Urban Water Trust .. .. .	

The revenue and expenditure of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission form part of Consolidated Revenue. Information relating to the activities of the Commission is given on pages 458 to 462.

### Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works

#### Introduction

The first essentials for healthy community life are an adequate supply of pure water and an efficient sanitation system.

In the metropolis of Melbourne, the task of providing these necessities lies in the hands of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.

Since the Board entered upon its duties early in 1891, after its constitution by Act of Parliament in December, 1890, it has built a number of storage and service reservoirs and constructed over 4,800 miles of aqueducts, pipe-lines and distribution mains. These have been provided at a capital cost of £45,437,194 up to the end of 1958–59.

The prime factor, however, which led to the constitution of the Board was the need for a sewerage system, and the present system has been wholly provided by the Board at a cost, to the end of 1958–59, of £31,556,677.

### *Additional Functions*

Subsequent legislation has empowered the Board to deal with main drains (stormwater) and main drainage works ; to control and manage the rivers, creeks, and watercourses within the metropolis ; and to collect and dispose of nightsoil from unsewered premises within the area under its control.

In addition, the Board is the responsible authority for the preparation and submission for approval of any planning scheme in connexion with the Metropolitan Area, the making of any interim order, and the enforcement and carrying out of any such scheme or order. The Board is also the metropolitan authority for certain main highways, bridges, parks, and foreshores.

### *Area under the Control of the Board*

The area under the Board's control has been expanded in stages. The Board is now responsible for water supply, sewerage, drainage, and river improvements over an area of more than 470 square miles. Its town-planning commitment extends over 714 square miles. In addition, it has, of necessity, control of the water supply reservations because they must be kept free from pollution and in an ideal state of forestation to ensure a clean run-off of water.

### *The Board*

The Board is a semi-governmental authority and operates under Act of Parliament. In addition, certain sections of other legislation apply to the Board.

The Board consists of 51 commissioners and a chairman. Each commissioner is also a member of one of the municipal councils or groups of councils entitled to representation and is elected by his own council or group. If the council or group fails to elect a representative, the Governor in Council may appoint a member to the vacant seat. Members cannot sit longer than three years without re-election. They receive no remuneration.

The chairman, however, is appointed by the Board for a four-year term. In addition to being required to preside at all Board meetings, he is also *ex officio* chairman of the Board's eight Committees: Officers and Servants', Finance, Water Supply (which also includes River Improvements), Sewerage (which also includes Main Drainage), Farm, Planning and Highways, Stores and Legislative. Each Board member serves an annual term on at least one of the Committees.

### *Finance*

The Board is empowered to make and levy a water rate, metropolitan general rate (sewerage), metropolitan drainage and river improvement rate, and a metropolitan improvement rate, all based on the net annual value of rateable properties.

The revenue derived from the three first-mentioned rates, and other charges which the Board is authorized to make, is used to defray administrative expenses, the cost of operating and maintaining the water, sewerage, and drainage systems, and the payment of interest on borrowings.

The proceeds of the metropolitan improvement rate are applied to meeting expenses of town planning, highways, bridges, parks, and foreshores, and in the payment of compensation for reserved lands.

Capital works are financed from loan borrowings and revenue. All money borrowed is charged and secured upon the Board's revenues.

### *Water Supply System*

Melbourne's water supply, gathered in catchment areas high in the mountain ranges, is pure and not treated in any way. This priceless legacy is the result of the policy introduced about 70 years ago of fully protecting the water catchment areas. In this way, Melbourne has avoided the pollution of its water supply at the source and has not had to resort to treatment and filtration as is the case with the supply to some large overseas cities.

In these catchments, no habitation, utilization of the timber, cultivation or grazing of the land is permitted. In consequence, much of the area is still in its virgin state—a dense forest of indigenous trees with light scrub below and a damp floor—a condition it is believed to be necessary for a high annual yield of water and the maintenance of stream flows in summer.

The supply comes from four main catchments—the Yan Yean, the Maroondah, the O'Shannassy, and the Upper Yarra, all situated on the southern slopes of the Great Dividing Range. The water from these catchment areas is stored in six reservoirs :—

1. The Yan Yean reservoir, near Whittlesea, was Melbourne's first reservoir and was completed in 1857 ;
2. the Toorourrong reservoir is located at the foot of the Plenty Ranges and was built in 1885 ;
3. the Maroondah reservoir, completed in 1927, is situated near Healesville ;
4. the O'Shannassy reservoir, beyond Warburton, was brought into service in 1928 ;
5. the Silvan reservoir, in the Dandenong Ranges, was completed in 1932 ; and
6. the Upper Yarra reservoir, located 17 miles beyond Warburton, was completed in 1957.

The total storage capacity of these reservoirs is 68,765 million gallons of which 65,453 million gallons are available for consumption. The main features of the water are its purity, lack of mineral content, and high degree of softness.

The water from the storage reservoirs flows by gravitation in 250 miles of aqueducts and pipe-lines to 29 service reservoirs and elevated tanks, located on high ground within, or close to, the Melbourne Metropolitan Area, from which the distribution mains radiate.

The annual consumption of water now exceeds 48,900 million gallons which is equivalent to 79·3 gallons per head of population a day.

### *Sewerage System*

There are now three separate systems collecting, purifying, and disposing of sewage from the Melbourne Metropolitan Area. These are the Werribee, South Eastern, and Kew systems.

Werribee is the principal system and serves approximately 98 per cent. of the seweraged area of the metropolis. All sewage collected by this system flows by gravitation through two main sewers to a pumping station at Spotswood.

The North Yarra main sewer, as the name implies, serves the area north of the river, whilst the Hobson's Bay main sewer serves the area south of the river. These main sewers terminate at the pumping station 37 feet and 45 feet, respectively, below the low-water level of the bay.

At the pumping station, the sewage is screened and then nine electrically-driven centrifugal pumps lift it 108 feet through three rising mains to a point  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles away at Brooklyn. From there, it gravitates 16 miles along the main outfall sewer to the Metropolitan Farm just beyond Werribee, where it is purified by either land filtration, grass filtration, or lagooning.

The effluents resulting from these methods of purification comply with the prescribed standards set out in the Stream Pollution Regulations of the Department of Public Health and are finally discharged into Port Phillip Bay.

The South Eastern system disposes of the sewage from Mordialloc, Mentone, Parkdale, and Cheltenham, which for economic reasons could not be brought into the Werribee system.

The treatment process established at Braeside for this system is biological and involves sedimentation of the sewage and subsequent slow filtration through a bed of broken stone from which a clear effluent emerges. The effluent is then stored in large lagoons where it undergoes final purification before being absorbed by the soil.

The Kew system serves an area of 90 acres at Kew which could not be economically connected to the Werribee system. The treatment process is similar to that at Braeside.

### *Stormwater Drains*

Since 1924, the Board has been empowered by Act of Parliament to deal with main drains and main drainage works. Before that date, main drainage problems were the responsibility of individual municipal councils.

The Board has now taken over and maintains the many miles of drains previously constructed by councils. It is also the constructing authority for further works to dispose of stormwater drainage from catchments exceeding 150 acres in area.

### *River Improvements*

The Board is responsible for metropolitan rivers, streams, and watercourses except for certain parts under the jurisdiction of other public authorities. It works to keep all streams free from pollution, to dredge them for flood control, and to provide free safe passage for small

boats and pleasure craft, to maintain the banks and prevent erosion. It is also responsible for supplying water from the Yarra in the vicinity of Dight's Falls for the Botanic Gardens and the Albert Park Lake and for other public reserves.

### *Town Planning*

The purpose of the planning scheme prepared by the Board is to bring the unco-ordinated development of the Melbourne Metropolitan Area under control and to guide future development in the best interests of the community.

The scheme controls the use of land by classifying it into zones and reserved lands. It has been prepared in the form of 163 maps and an ordinance.

The maps show in distinctive colours and notations the various zones and reserved lands in sufficient detail for the effect on individual properties to be ascertained. The ordinance sets out the rules governing the use of land in such zones and reservations.

Since 1st March, 1955, the development of the Melbourne Metropolitan Area has been controlled under an Interim Development Order in accordance with the Master Plan.

The planning scheme has been drawn up to provide for a population of 2,500,000 people, a figure which was not expected to be reached until the turn of the century.

However, over the past few years, the rapidly accelerating growth of population, together with the development of new activities and ideas both here and abroad, will bring about the need for modification of the scheme from time to time. This can be done by amending planning schemes.

Thus, it will be seen that the Master Plan, whilst controlling Melbourne's development, will be flexible enough to enable alterations to be made to meet the changing needs of the community.

### *Highways and Bridges*

The Board is not automatically responsible for all existing metropolitan highways and bridges, but only for those which may be approved and declared by the Governor in Council either on the recommendation of the Board or after consultation with the Board. It is also responsible for the construction of such new highways and bridges as may be similarly approved and declared.

A comprehensive survey of Melbourne's main highways has been made and the Board has adopted a plan of twelve proposed works which should be carried out over a period of years, at a cost of about £20 mill., to relieve traffic problems. The solution of city-suburban traffic troubles lies in the progressive development of a system of "freeways". These "freeways" will be designed to permit rapid, uninterrupted and safe movement between the city and main suburban areas.

*Foreshores*

The Board is responsible for the protection and improvement of 51 miles of the foreshore of Port Phillip Bay, from near the Point Cook aerodromes on the western side of the bay to Canadian Bay in the east.

Works have been carried out at a number of places to arrest erosion and other protective works will be carried out from time to time as the need arises.

*Parklands*

Because large areas are reserved in the Planning Scheme for parklands, the Board may, with the consent of local councils, acquire and develop such lands as parks, gardens, and playing fields.

*Board's Borrowing Powers*

The Board is empowered to borrow £90 mill. This amount is exclusive of loans amounting to £2,389,934 originally raised by the Government for the construction of waterworks for the supply of Melbourne and suburbs. These works were vested in and taken over by the Board on 1st July, 1891.

*Loan Liability*

The Board's liability under loans was £76,593,876 at 30th June, 1959. The Board was, at that date, empowered to borrow a further £15,796,058 before reaching the limit of its borrowing powers.

*Revenue, Expenditure, &c.*

The following is a table of the revenue, expenditure, surplus, and capital outlay of the Board during each of the five years 1954-55 to 1958-59 :—

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF  
WORKS : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.\*  
(£'000)

Particulars	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
REVENUE					
Water Supply—					
Water Rates and Charges (Including Revenue from Water Supplied by Measure) .. .. .	2,434	2,554	2,729	3,038	3,273
Sewerage—					
Sewerage Rates .. .. .	2,136	2,262	2,662	2,983	3,275
Trade Waste Charges .. .. .	179	185	190	198	212
Sanitary Charges .. .. .	38	65	47	51	54
Metropolitan Farm—					
Grazing Fees, Rents, Pastures, &c. ..	8	12	13	11	18
Balance, Live Stock Account ..	99	111	148	168	169
Metropolitan Drainage and Rivers—					
Drainage and River Improvement Rate	184	402	443	504	554
River Water Charges .. .. .	13	13	9	10	10
Total Revenue .. .. .	5,091	5,604	6,241	6,963	7,565

\* Excluding Metropolitan Improvement Fund (see page 390).

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS :  
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.\*—*continued*  
(£'000)

Particulars	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
EXPENDITURE					
Water Supply—					
Management and Incidental Expenses	389	425	482	480	502
Maintenance .. .. .	584	652	713	722	841
Sewerage—					
Management and Incidental Expenses	381	419	441	434	466
Maintenance .. .. .	389	437	477	506	529
Metropolitan Farm—					
Administrative Expenses .. .. .	16	19	15	15	17
Maintenance .. .. .	249	270	297	302	321
Metropolitan Drainage and Rivers—					
Management and Incidental Expenses	28	31	40	43	38
Maintenance .. .. .	86	48	61	59	57
Main Drainage Works .. .. .	..	201	221	252	277
Pensions and Allowances .. .. .	56	63	53	72	75
Loan Flotation Expenses .. .. .	73	85	53	80	68
Interest (Including Exchange) .. .. .	2,112	2,392	2,761	3,137	3,607
Contribution to—					
Sinking Fund .. .. .	124	132	149	171	403
Renewals Fund .. .. .	138	143	139	136	143
Superannuation Account .. .. .	52	51	58	62	61
Depreciation .. .. .	6	16	7	11	20
Municipalities .. .. .	7	7	17	17	17
Exchange Reserve .. .. .	100	175	90	150	74
Rates Equalization Reserve .. .. .	100	..	150	95	40
Deferred Maintenance Reserve .. .. .	90	..	..	..	..
Insurance Account .. .. .	100	..	..	200	..
Investment Reserve .. .. .	..	33	..	..	..
Total Expenditure .. .. .	5,080	5,599	6,224	6,944	7,556
Net Surplus .. .. .	11	5	17	19	9
Capital Outlay at 30th June—					
Water Supply .. .. .	29,046	33,148	37,254	41,037	45,437
Sewerage .. .. .	22,385	24,081	25,905	28,194	31,556
Drainage and River Improvement Works	4,258	4,909	5,850	6,843	7,772

\* Excluding Metropolitan Improvement Fund (see page 390.)

### Water Supply Assessments and Rates

The rate to be paid in respect of any lands and houses for the supply of water for domestic purposes, otherwise than by measure, is limited to an amount not exceeding 9d. in the £1 of the net annual value of the lands and houses served. The water rate levied in the year 1958-59 was 8d. in the £1 on the net annual value of the property served. Properties with a net annual value of £14 and under are charged a minimum rate of 10s. per annum. The charge for water supplied by measure, in excess of the quantity which at 1s. per 1,000 gallons would produce an amount equal to the water rate payable, was 1s. 6d.



per 1,000 gallons. For shipping at Melbourne wharves, the charge is 4s. 6d. per 1,000 gallons, unless supplied from a fixed meter, when the charge is 2s. 3d. per 1,000 gallons.

#### *Cost of Waterworks System*

The cost of capital works in respect of the water supply system under the control of the Board is shown in the following table for each of the years 1955-56 to 1958-59, together with the total expenditure (less depreciation) to 30th June, 1959 :—

### VICTORIA—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON WATERWORKS

(Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Area)

(£)

Particulars	During Year Ended 30th June—				Total Cost to 30th June, 1959
	1956	1957	1958	1959	
Yan Yean System ..	201	6,933	2,700	214	695,361
Maroondah System ..	4,622	841	25,797	254	1,754,385
O'Shannassy — Upper Yarra System ..	2,787,208	2,478,233	542,589	232,258	20,910,312
Service Reservoirs ..	28,560	14,006	346,531	330,056	1,383,468
Large Mains ..	862,325	1,148,328	2,076,770	2,399,001	11,095,237
Reticulation ..	405,271	448,984	777,445	1,428,420	9,322,600
Afforestation ..	13,211	5,027	8,847	5,227	250,808
Investigations, Future Works ..	599	4,014	2,582	4,388	25,023
Total ..	4,101,997	4,106,366	3,783,261	4,399,818	45,437,194

#### *Storage and Service Reservoirs*

Six storage reservoirs, namely, Yan Yean, Toorourrong, Maroondah, O'Shannassy, Silvan, and Upper Yarra have a total capacity of 68,765 million gallons. Twenty-five service reservoirs, including one at the Metropolitan Farm, Werribee, and four elevated tanks have a total capacity of 322·6 million gallons.

The Upper Yarra reservoir, with a usable storage capacity of 44,120 million gallons, was completed in 1957. An earth and rock fill structure, the dam, with a height of 293 feet and a capacity to spillway level of 45,400 million gallons, has trebled the available water storage under the Board's control. Cost is estimated at £14·2 million. The dam is connected to Silvan reservoir by a 22 mile long conduit of 68 in. diameter steel pipes and 1½ miles of tunnels. The conduit is capable of delivering 75 million gallons daily to the Silvan reservoir. The tunnels have been built with sufficient capacity to allow the laying of a duplicate pipe-line with a similar capacity when the need arises.

*Output of Water*

The total output of water from the various sources of supply for each of the years 1954-55 to 1958-59 was as follows :—

**VICTORIA—OUTPUT OF WATER**  
(Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Area)  
(’000 gals.)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Yan Yean Reservoir ..	5,221,200	5,788,300	6,807,500	5,865,600	3,347,400
Maroondah Reservoir ..	15,602,100	16,711,900	16,713,400	15,408,400	15,392,300
O’Shannassy River, Upper Yarra, and Silvan Reservoirs ..	19,469,700	18,952,300	20,224,800	25,740,300	30,149,000
Total Output ..	40,293,000	41,452,500	43,745,700	47,014,300	48,888,700

*Consumption of Water*

During the year ended 30th June, 1959, the maximum consumption of water in Melbourne and suburbs on any one day was 320·6 million gallons on 23rd January, 1959 (the highest on record to this date), and the minimum consumption was 73·7 million gallons on 1st September, 1958.

The following table shows, for each of the years 1954-55 to 1958-59, the number of properties supplied with water and sewers, the quantity of water consumed, the daily average consumption, and the daily average consumption per head of population :—

**VICTORIA—WATER CONSUMED IN MELBOURNE AND  
SUBURBS**  
(Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Area)

Year	Properties Supplied with Water at 30th June	Properties for Which Sewers Were Provided at 30th June	Total Annual Consumption of Water	Daily Average of Annual Consumption of Water	Daily Consumption of Water per Head of Population Served
	No.	No.	million gallons	million gallons	gallons
1954-55 .. ..	405,464	351,617	40,270	110·33	75·57
1955-56 .. ..	424,500	358,805	41,377	113·05	73·99
1956-57 .. ..	440,159	366,507	43,652	119·59	75·45
1957-58 .. ..	454,853	373,019	47,006	128·78	78·67
1958-59 .. ..	483,410	378,738	48,917	134·02	77·02

*Sewerage Assessments, Rates, &c.*

The Board is empowered to levy a general sewerage rate not exceeding 1s. 4d. in the £1 of the net annual value of properties in sewered areas. The sewerage rate for the year 1958-59 was 1s. 2d. in the £1. The total net annual value of property in the Board’s area in

1958-59 was £65,402,014, of which £54,544,343 was liable to the sewerage rate, the balance being the value of property in unsewered districts. The receipts from general sewerage rates and charges in 1958-59 amounted to £3,328,814.

### Cost of the Sewerage System

The cost of sewerage works during each of the years 1955-56 to 1958-59, and the total cost to 30th June, 1959, are shown in the following table :—

### VICTORIA—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SEWERAGE SYSTEM (Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Area)

(£)

Particulars	During Year Ended 30th June—				Total Cost to 30th June, 1959
	1956	1957	1958	1959	
Farm Purchase and Preparation .. ..	212,625	191,253	215,394	209,013	3,641,034
Treatment Works .. ..	18,972	72,250	68,158	22,980	410,968
Outfall Sewers and Rising Mains .. ..	663	15,588	39,272	135,893	730,821
Pumping Stations, Buildings, and Plant .. ..	8,064	29,070	22,843	333,936	770,081
Main and Branch Sewers .. ..	139,165	285,590	648,012	1,366,862	6,325,812
Reticulation Sewers .. ..	1,292,727	1,220,143	1,249,040	1,482,129	18,968,394
Cost of House Connections Chargeable to Capital .. ..	..	..	..	Cr. 273,660	396,909
Sanitary Depots .. ..	5,839	24,243	36,086	74,691	203,447
Investigations .. ..	18,670	Cr. 14,301	9,774	11,119	109,211
Cost of Sewerage System .. ..	1,696,725	1,823,836	2,288,579	3,362,963	31,556,677

### Metropolitan Sewage Farm

Statistical data for the year ended 30th June, 1959, are as under :—

Total area of farm .. ..	..	..	..	26,854 acres
Area used for sewage disposal .. ..	..	..	..	15,659 acres
Average rainfall over 64 years .. ..	..	..	..	18.69 inches
Net cost of sewage purification per head of population served .. ..	..	..	..	4s. 8d.
Profit on cattle and sheep .. ..	..	..	..	£168,437

### Disposal of Nightsoil from Unsewered Premises

The responsibility for the collection, removal, and disposal of nightsoil from unsewered premises within the metropolis was transferred from the individual municipal councils to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works as from 19th November, 1924. By agreement, each council pays to the Board a prescribed amount per annum to offset the cost of the service, &c.

For the year 1958–59, the working expenses were £82,568 and interest £6,254, making a total of £88,822. The revenue was £12,349, leaving a deficiency of £76,473.

#### *Metropolitan Drainage and River Improvement Rate*

The Board is empowered to levy a metropolitan drainage and river improvement rate not exceeding 3d. in the £1 in respect of the properties in the metropolis rateable by any municipality. The rate was 2d. in the £1 for the year 1958–59.

#### *Assessed Value of Property*

The total annual value of property assessed for drainage and river purposes for 1958–59 was £65,402,014.

#### *Cost of Drainage and River Improvement Works*

The total cost of drainage and river improvement works (less depreciation) to 30th June, 1959, was £7,771,960. The length of main drains under the control of the Board at 30th June, 1959, was 176 miles.

#### *Metropolitan Improvement Rate*

The Board is empowered to levy a rate not exceeding 4d. in the £1 for the purposes set out on page 382. The rate is levied in respect of properties in the Metropolitan Area. For the purposes of this rate the Metropolitan Area is that area described in the schedule to the *Town and Country Planning Act 1958*. For the year 1958–59 the rate was fixed at 3d. in the £1 of the net annual value of properties in this area.

#### *Assessed Value of Property*

The total net annual value of property assessed in 1958–59 for metropolitan improvement purposes was £68,905,727.

#### *Metropolitan Improvement Fund*

Proceeds of the Metropolitan Improvement Rate and any other moneys received by the Board under the *Town and Country Planning Act 1958* are paid into the Metropolitan Improvement Fund. The fund is kept separate from all other funds of the Board and is applied towards—

- (a) the payment of any moneys by the Board under Part VI. of the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1958* or the *Town and Country Planning Act 1958*;
- (b) the repayment of moneys borrowed by, or advanced to, the Board under Part VI. of the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1958* together with interest thereon.

At 30th June, 1959, the balance to the credit of the fund was £1,763,568.

## Water Supply to Country Towns

### General

Under Victorian legislation, country towns may be given a reticulated water supply either directly by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission (the Government agency which controls all rural water supply), or by the appropriate local authority operating under the supervision of the Commission. The latter use mainly Government loan funds which they borrow at subsidized rates of interest.

At 30th June, 1959, the number of towns and localities supplied, and populations served, were as follows :—

	Towns, &c.	Population
Supplied by Commission . . . . .	130	195,000
Supplied by Local Authorities . . . . .	172	518,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	302	713,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The estimated population of Victorian country cities, towns, townships, &c., without reticulated supply is 80,000, so that approximately 90 per cent. of people who could conceivably be supplied already enjoy this benefit. Total expenditure to 30th June, 1959, was £26 mill.

### State Rivers and Water Supply Commission

The principal Commission urban systems are known as the Coliban, Mornington Peninsula, and Otway systems. The Coliban system is the oldest in the State, having originated to serve the goldfields of Bendigo and its environs in the 1860's. An urban population of nearly 60,000 is served, but takes only a third of the water supplied, the remainder being delivered to farms, mainly for irrigation.

The Mornington Peninsula system supplies 80,000 persons along Port Phillip Bay and around Dandenong and Springvale. Development since 1945, both urban and industrial, has placed a tremendous strain on this system, but two factors have combined to ease the position. The first is a £2 mill. scheme to bring water from the Tarago River in Gippsland, completed in 1957; the second, an agreement for the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works to supply certain areas progressively from its new Upper Yarra Dam.

The third major system is the Otway system, serving 20,000 persons in Warrnambool, Camperdown and nearby towns. Important new works recently constructed in this area involve high-lift pumping from the Gellibrand River to supplement supplies from other sources.

### Local Authorities

As indicated above, local authorities (usually called Waterworks Trusts) supply more than twice as many country people as the State provides for directly, although a factor which is not brought out by the table is that approximately ten per cent. of the population supplied by the trusts is given a bulk supply from State works.

The policy of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission has always been to hand over direct control to the local authorities wherever possible and, as a consequence, the Commission gives a supply mostly where the more difficult problems exist, these difficulties usually arising from the necessity to bring water over a long distance.

During the year ended 31st December, 1958, the revenue and expenditure of Waterworks Trusts was approximately £670,000.

### **Sewerage Authorities**

#### *General*

With the exception of sewerage works operated by the State Electricity Commission and the Eildon Sewerage District (under the direct administration of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission), all sewerage works outside the Metropolitan Area are controlled by local authorities. These local sewerage authorities operate under the direct supervision of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission in a similar manner to the local water supply authorities.

At 30th June, 1959, there were 62 such local authorities in existence. Owing to the shortage of loan funds, only 40 were in operation and these served an estimated population of 350,000 people, or approximately one-third of the population outside the Metropolitan Area.

During 1958–59, the total revenue and expenditure of these authorities was approximately £1,150,000 and £1,125,000 respectively.

#### *Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust*

The Trust was constituted as the Geelong Municipal Waterworks Trust on 25th January, 1908. It was reconstituted as a Water and Sewerage Authority under the *Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act 1909*, and further reconstituted in September, 1950, to include a Government nominee (chairman). Provision was also made for a commissioner to be elected by the ratepayers of the Shire of Corio, thus making a total of seven commissioners instead of five as formerly.

The amount of loans which may be raised is limited to £6,500,000 for water supply, £5,000,000 for sewerage works, and £320,000 for sewerage installations to properties under deferred payments conditions. The expenditure on these services to 30th June, 1959, was—water supply, £3,510,006; sewerage, £1,505,950; and sewerage installation, £297,420, of which £17,812 was outstanding. The revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1959, was £324,564 on account of waterworks and £172,311 on account of sewerage. Since 1913, the Trust has appropriated and set apart sums out of revenue for the creation of a sinking fund to redeem loans. To 30th June, 1959, the amount so appropriated was £365,778, and of this sum, £244,352 had been used to redeem loans which have matured from time to time.

At 30th June, 1959, the population supplied was estimated by the Trust at 96,684, the number of buildings within the drainage area was 21,756, and the number within the sewered areas was 19,108.

For some years, the Trust has been engaged on an expansion programme which will involve a total loan expenditure of approximately £6,000,000 and which, for the current and several succeeding years, will require an annual borrowing of at least £750,000.

The principal work in this construction programme is the building of a large dam on the Upper Barwon River at an estimated cost of £3 mill. Work on this project was commenced in 1960.

This expansion programme, both for water supply and sewerage works, has been made necessary by the past and expected future growth of population of Geelong.

#### *Water Supply*

**Moorabool System.** The catchment area of the watersheds is about 38,000 acres. There are six storage reservoirs and five service basins. The total storage capacity of the reservoirs and service basins is 4,356 mill. gallons.

**Barwon System.** This was acquired from the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission in 1955. The catchment area of the watersheds is about 17,000 acres in extent and comprises the head waters of the Barwon River and its tributaries. There is one storage reservoir and six service basins. The total storage capacity of the reservoir and service basins is 4,280 mill. gallons.

The Trust is required to supply up to 700 mill. gallons per year to the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission's Bellarine Peninsula System.

#### *Sewerage*

The sewerage system consists of a main outfall sewer 4 feet by 3 ft. 3 in. to the ocean at Black Rock a distance of about 9 miles from Geelong, and 217 miles of main and reticulation sewers. The sewerage area is 10,559 acres and includes the Cities of Geelong, Geelong West, and Newtown and Chilwell, and suburban areas in the Shires of Corio, South Barwon, and Bellarine.

#### *Water Rates*

The water rate is 1s. 7d. in the £1 of the net annual value of all rateable properties, with a minimum of £1 per annum for land on which there is a building, and a minimum of 10s. per annum for land on which there is no building.

#### *Sewerage Rate*

The general sewerage rate is 1s. 4d. in the £1 of the net annual value of all rateable properties.

#### *Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board*

The Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board was constituted on the 1st July, 1954. The Board consists of seven members: the manager, who is *ex officio* chairman, appointed by the Governor in Council; three members elected by water supply, sewerage and river improvement authorities within the Latrobe Valley; one member appointed by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria; one member appointed by the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria; and one member appointed by the Governor in Council as a Government nominee.

*Water Supply*

The Board is empowered to construct water supply works within the area of the Latrobe Valley, but, at present, is confining its main construction activities to the central and industrialized area, particularly around the towns of Morwell and Traralgon.

The Board has constructed a pumped water supply scheme from the Tyers River, and is in process of converting this to a gravitation scheme including the construction of a major storage on the Upper Tyers River. The capacity of this storage will be approximately 7,000 mill. gallons and water will be conveyed from the storage, a distance of approximately 10 miles, by a pipe-line 60 inches in diameter.

The capital cost of construction of waterworks was £1,373,977 to the 30th June, 1959. The liabilities amounted to £1,606,551 at 30th June, 1959, including loans due to the Government totalling £1,517,572. The revenue for the year 1958-59 was £70,084, and expenditure during the year amounted to £87,619, including interest and other charges amounting to £41,169.

The Board does not strike a rate, but supplies consumers, including local water supply authorities, by measure.

Water supplied during the year ended 30th June, 1959, totalled 1,196 mill. gallons.

*Sewerage*

The Board has constructed an outfall sewer some 50 miles in length to convey wastes to an area where they are disposed of on land for agricultural purposes. Wastes conveyed by the outfall sewer consist mainly of industrial wastes, such as paper wastes and gasification wastes, together with small quantities of domestic sewage.

The capital cost of sewerage construction works to the 30th June, 1959, was £1,826,730.

The scheme is financed by Government loans, the liabilities on account of loans at the 30th June, 1959, amounting to £1,938,752. Redemption payments to that date totalled £56,602. Revenue during 1958-59 amounted to £105,537, and expenditure, which included £50,258 interest on loans, amounted to £100,824.

The Board does not strike a sewerage rate, but charges by measure for the receipt of wastes both from industries and public authorities, such as sewerage authorities, in the area.

*Ballarat Water Commissioners*

The local governing body by the name of "The Ballarat Water Commissioners" was constituted on 1st July, 1880, under the *Waterworks Act 1880*.

*Description of System*

The water supply district of the Ballarat Water Commissioners embraces an area of approximately 65 square miles, including the City of Ballarat, the Borough of Sebastopol, and portions of



the Shires of Ballarat, Buninyong, Bungaree, and Grenville. Water is also supplied in bulk to the recently constituted Buninyong Waterworks Trust, which is responsible for a reticulated supply to the township of Buninyong. The total estimated population supplied is 55,000. The works comprise seven reservoirs, which have a total storage capacity of 5,606 mill. gallons. The catchment area is 23,872 acres. The Commissioners supply water to 17,799 ratepaying tenements of which 11,325 are connected to the sewers.

For the year 1958, the total consumption was 1,860 mill. gallons, including 80·6 mill. gallons supplied to Lake Wendouree on which important rowing and other aquatic sports are held, such as the 1956 Olympic rowing and canoeing events.

The average daily consumption of water for the year 1958 was 88·5 gallons per head. Approximately 73 per cent. of the properties supplied are metered and, to reduce leakage losses and wastage to a minimum, the Commissioners have planned to meter at least 90 per cent. of the properties supplied.

#### *Finance*

To 31st December, 1958, the capital cost of construction was £2,251,946 and loans outstanding (including private loans) were £1,321,419. During 1958, revenue amounted to £150,665 and expenditure to £148,456.

The water rate is 1s. 1d. in the £1 of the net annual value of all rateable properties, with a minimum of £1 10s. per annum for land on which there is a building, and £1 per annum for land on which there is no building. The charge for water supplied by measure in excess of the quantity which, at 1s. 2d. per 1,000 gallons, would produce the amount of the water rate payable, is 1s. 2d. per 1,000 gallons.

#### *Ballarat Sewerage Authority*

The Ballarat Sewerage Authority was constituted under the provisions of the *Sewerage Districts Act* 1915 by Order in Council dated 30th November, 1920, which provides that the members of the Water Commissioners shall be the Sewerage Authority.

#### *Description of System*

The Ballarat Sewerage District embraces the City of Ballarat, the Borough of Sebastopol, and portions of the Shires of Ballarat, Bungaree, and Grenville.

Construction work was commenced in December, 1922. The sewerage system consists of treatment works south of the city, 3·1 miles of 33-in. diameter outfall sewer, 16·3 miles of sub-mains and 116 miles of reticulation sewers. The method of treatment includes screening, grit removal, primary sedimentation, oxidizing filter beds of the spray type, secondary sedimentation, and separate sludge digestion.

The collection, removal and disposal of nightsoil from unsewered premises in the City of Ballarat, the Borough of Sebastopol, and the Shires of Ballarat, Bungaree, and Buninyong are undertaken by the Sewerage Authority under separate agreements with each of these municipalities. Nightsoil is passed through a treatment plant with domestic sewage and trade wastes. The plant treats an average maximum daily flow of 2·5 mill. gallons.

With the exception of a comparatively small area in the northern part of the sewerage district, the whole of the sewage passes to the treatment works by gravity. The sewage from this small area, comprising several factories and about 230 houses, is lifted by an ejector station and then gravitates to the treatment works.

At 31st December, 1958, there were 17,096 assessments in the sewerage district and 12,811 in declared sewerage areas, where 11,325 tenements were connected.

#### *Finance*

Construction work is financed by debenture issue loans from various financial institutions. The liabilities on account of loans secured for construction at 31st December, 1958, amounted to £702,522; redemption payments at that date totalled £264,052. An expenditure of £157,122 has been incurred for house connexions, the whole of which has been redeemed. Revenue during 1958 amounted to £92,762, and expenditure, including £44,654 for interest and redemption, was £90,594.

A sewerage rate of 1s. 4d. in the £1 on the net annual valuation of any rateable sewered property is levied, with a minimum charge of £3 on property on which there is a building, and £1 on property on which there is no building.

#### *Properties Connected to Sewers*

The following table shows the number of properties connected to sewers in Victoria at the end of each of the years 1954-55 to 1958-59 :—

#### VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PROPERTIES CONNECTED TO SEWERS

Authority	At End of Year—				
	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works ..	351,617	358,805	366,507	373,019	378,738
Other Authorities .. ..	69,881	73,988	79,109	84,403	91,569
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>421,498</b>	<b>432,793</b>	<b>445,616</b>	<b>457,422</b>	<b>470,307</b>

**Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board***General*

The Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board, originally constituted under an Act of 1890, now operates in accordance with the terms of the *Metropolitan Fire Brigades Act* 1958 and is comprised of ten members, three of whom are appointed by the Governor in Council, three elected by insurance companies and three by municipal councils—one being elected by the north of Yarra group of municipalities, one by the south of Yarra group, and one by the Melbourne City Council. The tenth member is elected by the employees of the Board.

The Metropolitan Fire District, throughout which the Board is responsible for the protection of life and property from fire, is an area of approximately 340 square miles, comprising the original 10-mile radius measured from the post office at the corner of Elizabeth and Bourke streets, Melbourne, plus extensions to Deer Park, St. Albans, Somerton, Lalor, Greensborough, and Montmorency, the City of Ringwood, the township of Croydon, most of the Shire of Mulgrave, and the whole of the cities of Oakleigh, Moorabbin, and Mordialloc.

For administrative purposes, the Metropolitan Fire District has been subdivided into eight districts throughout which there are 40 fire stations manned by 138 officers and 729 men, and four stations staffed by seventeen partially-paid firemen. The whole is controlled from Head Fire Station, Eastern Hill, the fire-fighting force being under control of the Chief Officer. During the year ended 30th June, 1959, 15,766 calls were attended, of which 7,013 were for fires.

All stations are linked by telephone and, as is the case with all fire-fighting appliances, are in contact by radio. This two-way radio system, together with the street fire alarms, magnetic release alarms, and the direct brigade alarm for incorporation into sprinkler alarm systems, were developed and manufactured in the Board's electrical workshops. The general workshops, in addition to executing certain building maintenance, maintains the motor fleet and equips all vehicles. This involves the construction of 250 g.p.m. rotary pumps of the brigade's own design.

From a former fire station at Bouverie-street, Carlton, is conducted the Special Service Department whose function is fire prevention by means of patrolling certain buildings and places of public concourse, and the maintenance of 25,390 lengths of hose and 128,436 chemical extinguishers installed in 12,293 buildings throughout the Metropolitan Fire District.

To meet the post-war expansion of Greater Melbourne, the Board has completed five new stations and work on several others is in progress. It has also been found necessary to develop a new type of hose carriage which, in addition to carrying normal gear, is equipped with a water tank of 150 gallons capacity and first-aid hose line coupled with rotary pump. Seven other appliances each transport 1,100 gallons of water and may also be used as foam-making units.

*Revenue, Expenditure, &c.*

Municipalities, within the Metropolitan Fire District, contribute one-third and fire insurance companies, transacting business in the same area, provide two-thirds of the amount required to maintain metropolitan fire brigades. During 1958-59, contributions by municipalities were equivalent to 1·68d. in the £1 on the net annual value of property amounting to £63,731,951, while fire insurance companies contributed at a rate of £15 3s. 0·71d. for every £100 of fire insurance premiums paid on insured property. Premiums received in the Metropolitan Fire District in 1957 amounted to £5,896,642.

Particulars of revenue, expenditure and loan indebtedness of the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board for each of the five years 1954-55 to 1958-59 are as follows :—

**VICTORIA—METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD :**  
**REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.**  
 (£'000)

Particulars	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
<b>REVENUE</b>					
Contributions--					
Municipal .. .. .	289	297	394	345	447
Insurance Companies .. .. .	577	593	787	689	893
Receipts for Services .. .. .	114	115	122	141	139
Interest and Sundries .. .. .	97	113	118	120	131
<b>Total Revenue .. .. .</b>	<b>1,077</b>	<b>1,118</b>	<b>1,421</b>	<b>1,295</b>	<b>1,610</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>					
Salaries .. .. .	668	719	806	870	963
Administrative Charges, &c. .. .. .	170	218	231	301	281
Partially-paid Firemen and Special Service Staff					
Allowances .. .. .	67	74	84	85	88
Plant—Purchase and Repairs .. .. .	79	82	102	120	127
Interest .. .. .	4	4	3	4	8
Repayment of Loans .. .. .	12	10	9	8	8
Superannuation Fund .. .. .	27	30	32	35	39
Motor Replacement Reserve .. .. .	11	12	13	14	15
Pay-roll Tax .. .. .	19	22	24	26	28
Miscellaneous .. .. .	4	4	6	6	5
<b>Total Expenditure .. .. .</b>	<b>1,061</b>	<b>1,175</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>1,469</b>	<b>1,562</b>
Net Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)	(+ 16)	(— 57)	(+ 111)	(— 174)	(+ 48)
Loan Indebtedness (at 30th June) .. .. .	87	77	93	119	191

### Country Fire Authority

#### General

This Authority was incorporated by the *Country Fire Authority Act* 1944, and on 2nd April, 1945, superseded the Country Fire Brigades Board (which had controlled fire brigades in the provincial cities and towns) and the Bush Fire Brigades Committee (which had registered bush fire brigades and approved their officers). The Authority is responsible for preventing and suppressing fires in the whole of the State outside the Metropolitan Fire District, excluding the State forests. It must have regard, therefore, to protection in built-up areas, and also the risk from those summer fires in grass, scrub and timber from which the State has suffered so severely in the past and to which it is particularly susceptible. In favourable seasons, there is a lush crop and pasture growth, which, when exposed to sustained hot, dry weather with occasional searing north-westerly winds, becomes a fire hazard of high degree. The widespread use of artificial fertilizers on pastures and the reduction of cultivation in grazing districts because of the reduced demand for fodder for draught animals, have together increased the danger. To offset this, there has been an improvement in the equipment and methods used to keep losses within bounds.

The State has been divided into 24 fire-control regions of which the first three (embracing Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong) are wholly urban and the remaining 21 mixed urban and rural. There are nineteen permanent Regional Fire Officers, two of whom serve two regions each. The fire brigades at Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong have included a cadre of permanent officers and firemen for many years, but, in most others, the personnel is purely voluntary. During the past decade, the Authority has appointed permanent officers for the fire brigades at Morwell, Dandenong, Springvale, and Mildura, and this trend will continue in cities and towns where the population is in the neighbourhood of 10,000 persons.

The conventional uniformed fire brigades in the cities and towns are termed "urban fire brigades", and those in the grazing and agricultural areas (as well as in smaller towns) "rural fire brigades".

At 30th June, 1959, the Authority controlled 203 urban fire brigades and 1,033 rural fire brigades.

The Authority itself is a statutory corporation with ten members, comprising two representatives of the Minister of Forests, two from the contributing insurance companies, two from the municipalities whose municipal districts are within the country area of Victoria, two from the rural fire brigades, and two from the urban fire brigades. Each year a member is elected chairman.

The principal uniformed headquarters staff comprises the Chief Officer, two Deputy Chief Officers, and three Assistant Chief Officers, who are responsible for the day-to-day functions of the brigades.

The organization is modern in that service is given in rural as well as urban areas without the territorial limitations still associated with most fire authorities in the Commonwealth. The bush and grass fire risk is seasonal, but the resources of a large organization in the form of professional technique, equipment, repair and maintenance staff and workshops, and skilled administrative staff are available to assist in combating it.

Fire prevention is of prime importance in the organization and publicity is its handmaiden. This is achieved with the co-operation of the press, television and radio stations, and by means of films, lectures, pamphlets, warning signs on the highways and at public resorts and, in short, by the constant development of a central theme, which is the reduction of fire loss. The Authority may, by broadcast warning, prohibit the lighting of fires of any kind in the open air on any day on which acute fire danger is feared, with severe penalties for breaches. "Burning off" fires are not allowed at any time during the statutory summer period unless a signed permit in regulation form has been obtained from the appropriate officer of the municipal council in whose area the burning off is to take place. Control over fires of any kind in the open air during the statutory summer period is complete and effective. The fire brigades carry out, in early summer, thousands of miles of preventive burning, particularly on roads. Each year there is a fire-prevention competition with prizes in each municipal district and each region for the owners whose properties are best protected. There is no doubt that, since the advent of the Authority, there has been an increasing public consciousness of the need for care with fire—so necessary in Victoria because of climatic conditions.

No progress with the construction of fire stations was possible between 1939 and 1952, but, since then, 39 have been erected for urban brigades as well as some 200 smaller buildings for rural brigades.

The Authority is, by far, the largest fleet owner of fire brigade vehicles in the Commonwealth.

The Government of Victoria, through the Municipalities Assistance Fund, contributes one-third of the amount required to maintain the Country Fire Authority. The remaining two-thirds is provided proportionately by insurance companies from premiums received on account of fire risks situated in country areas of Victoria. In 1957, contributions were received from 189 insurance companies which collected premiums amounting to £4,894,318 from fire insurance risks situated in country areas. Contributions during 1958-59 were equivalent to £7 3s. 2d. for each £100 of fire insurance premiums received.

*Revenue, Expenditure, &c.*

Particulars of revenue, expenditure, surplus, and loan expenditure and indebtedness of the Country Fire Authority for each of the years 1954-55 to 1958-59 are shown in the first of the following tables. The second table gives details of the number of fire brigades, personnel, and motor vehicles for the same years.

**VICTORIA—COUNTRY FIRE AUTHORITY : REVENUE,  
EXPENDITURE, ETC.  
(£'000)**

Particulars	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
<b>REVENUE</b>					
Statutory Contributions—					
State Government ..	114	123	142	166	175
Insurance Companies ..	229	245	285	333	351
Other .. .. .	15	21	28	26	26
<b>Total Revenue ..</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>552</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>					
Salaries and Wages ..	126	146	163	172	187
Depreciation .. ..	28	16	18	23	25
Insurance .. .. .	7	9	12	19	18
Interest .. .. .	16	25	29	31	32
Maintenance .. ..	70	82	88	95	89
Motor Replacement Fund ..	26	33	36	40	44
Other .. .. .	61	70	81	92	94
<b>Total Expenditure ..</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>489</b>
Net Surplus .. ..	24	8	28	53	63
Loan Expenditure .. ..	127	109	134	70	111
Loan Indebtedness (at 30th June) .. .. .	448	619	628	673	686

**VICTORIA—COUNTRY FIRE AUTHORITY : NUMBER OF  
FIRE BRIGADES, PERSONNEL AND MOTOR VEHICLES**

Particulars	At 30th June—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Fire Brigades—					
Urban .. .. .	198	200	200	203	203
Rural .. .. .	1,010	1,020	1,026	1,028	1,033
Personnel—					
Professional .. ..	88	92	95	97	102
Volunteer .. .. .	98,963	98,402	95,678	98,307	99,477
Motor Vehicles—					
Transport .. .. .	38	40	42	43	44
Fire Service .. ..	693	722	765	804	819

**Local Government and Semi-Government Bodies—  
New Money Loan Raisings**

In the following statement, particulars are given of the new money loan raisings during each of the years 1953–54 to 1957–58 by local government, semi-governmental, and other public bodies in Victoria :—

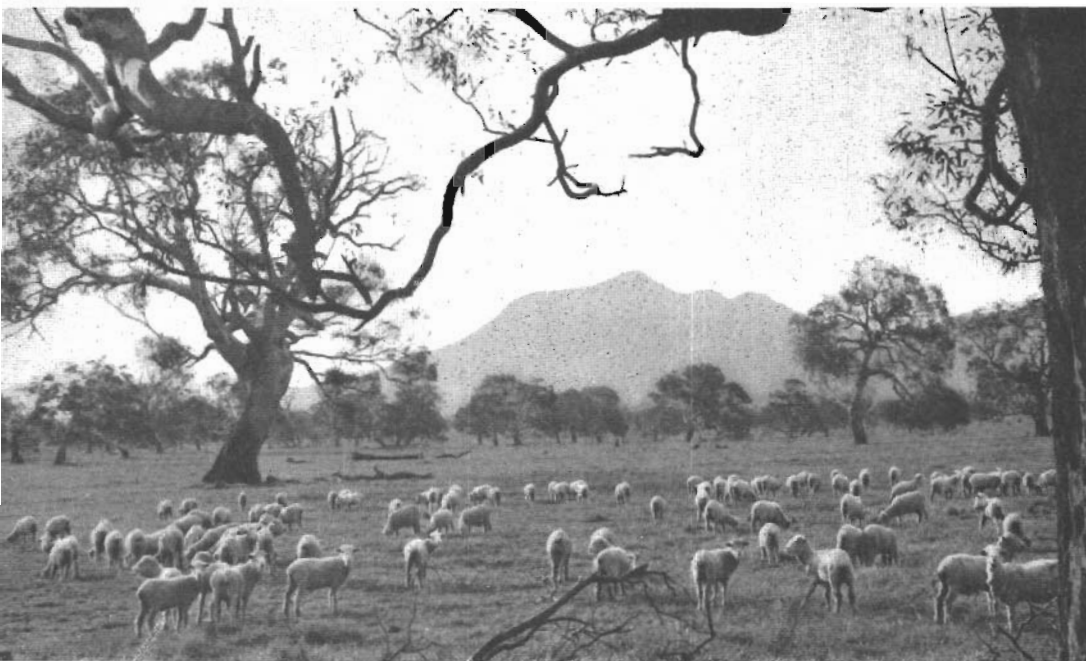
**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT, SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL,  
AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES : NEW MONEY LOAN  
RAISINGS**

(£'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT</b>					
Due to Government .. ..	56	99	76	131	113
Due to Public Creditor .. ..	3,341	3,824	3,304	4,402	5,266
<b>Total Local Government .. ..</b>	<b>3,397</b>	<b>3,923</b>	<b>3,380</b>	<b>4,533</b>	<b>5,379</b>
<b>SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL, &amp;c.</b>					
Due to Government* .. ..	20,977	14,712	14,282	15,182	12,161
Due to Public Creditor .. ..	34,485	39,708	31,645	38,948	36,357
<b>Total Semi-Governmental, &amp;c.</b>	<b>55,462</b>	<b>54,420</b>	<b>45,927</b>	<b>54,130</b>	<b>48,518</b>
<b>ALL AUTHORITIES</b>					
Due to Government .. ..	21,033	14,811	14,358	15,313	12,274
Due to Public Creditor .. ..	37,826	43,532	34,949	43,350	41,623
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>58,859</b>	<b>58,343</b>	<b>49,307</b>	<b>58,663</b>	<b>53,897</b>

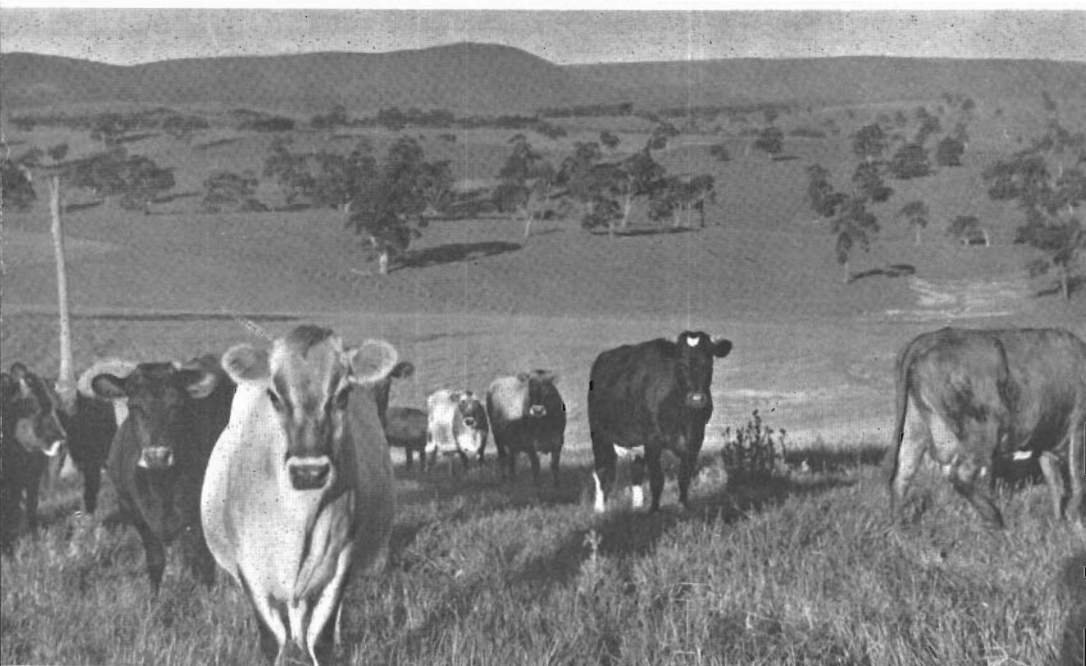
\* Including the following advances by the Commonwealth Government under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement :—£12,000,000 in 1953–54, £9,450,000 in 1954–55, £10,800,000 in 1955–56, £8,400,000 in 1956–57, and £8,400,000 in 1957–58.





The gnarled branches of a redgum frame this Western District grazing scene.

*[Dept. of Agriculture.]*



Cattle grazing in a new Melbourne dairying area.

*[Dept. of Agriculture.]*



Aerial view of Eildon Reservoir and embankment at one end (foreground); spillway and power station at the other. The intake tower is just visible (centre) in the shadow of Mt. Sugarloaf. The Eildon boat harbor may be seen in the first inlet behind Mt. Sugarloaf

[State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.



Typical homestead in the Rodney Irrigation District.

[State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.



Logging transport on a major extraction road through Victorian forests.

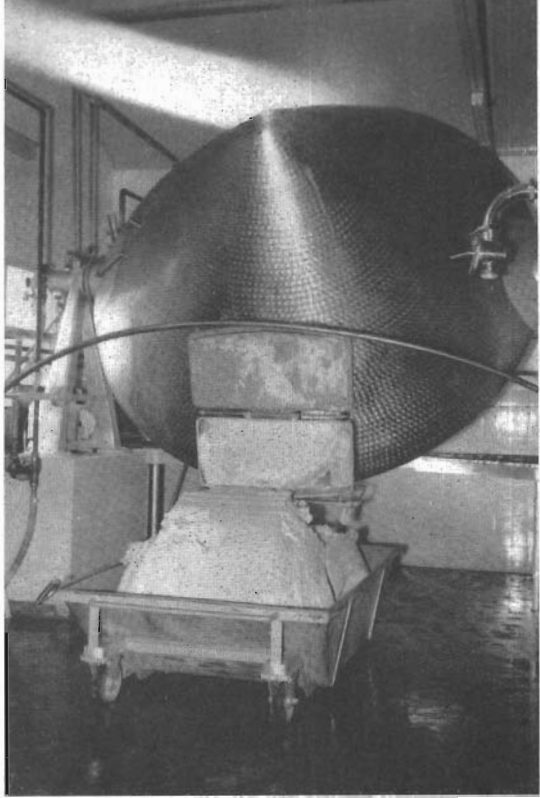
[Forestry Commission.]



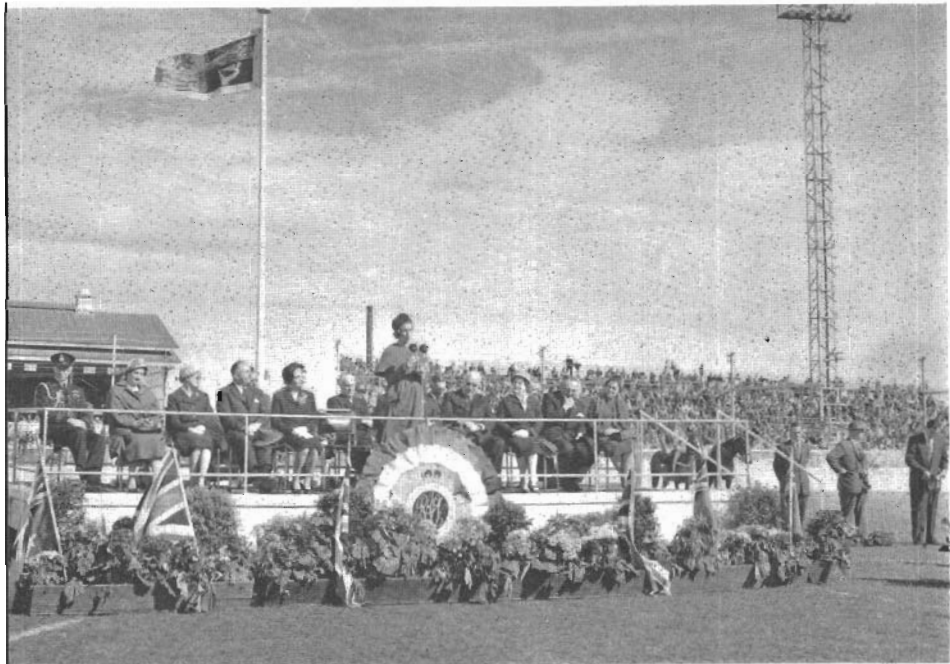
An operation in felling ash-type timber in Victorian forests.

[Forestry Commission.]

Danish stainless-steel  
butter churn used for  
butter production at  
Colac.

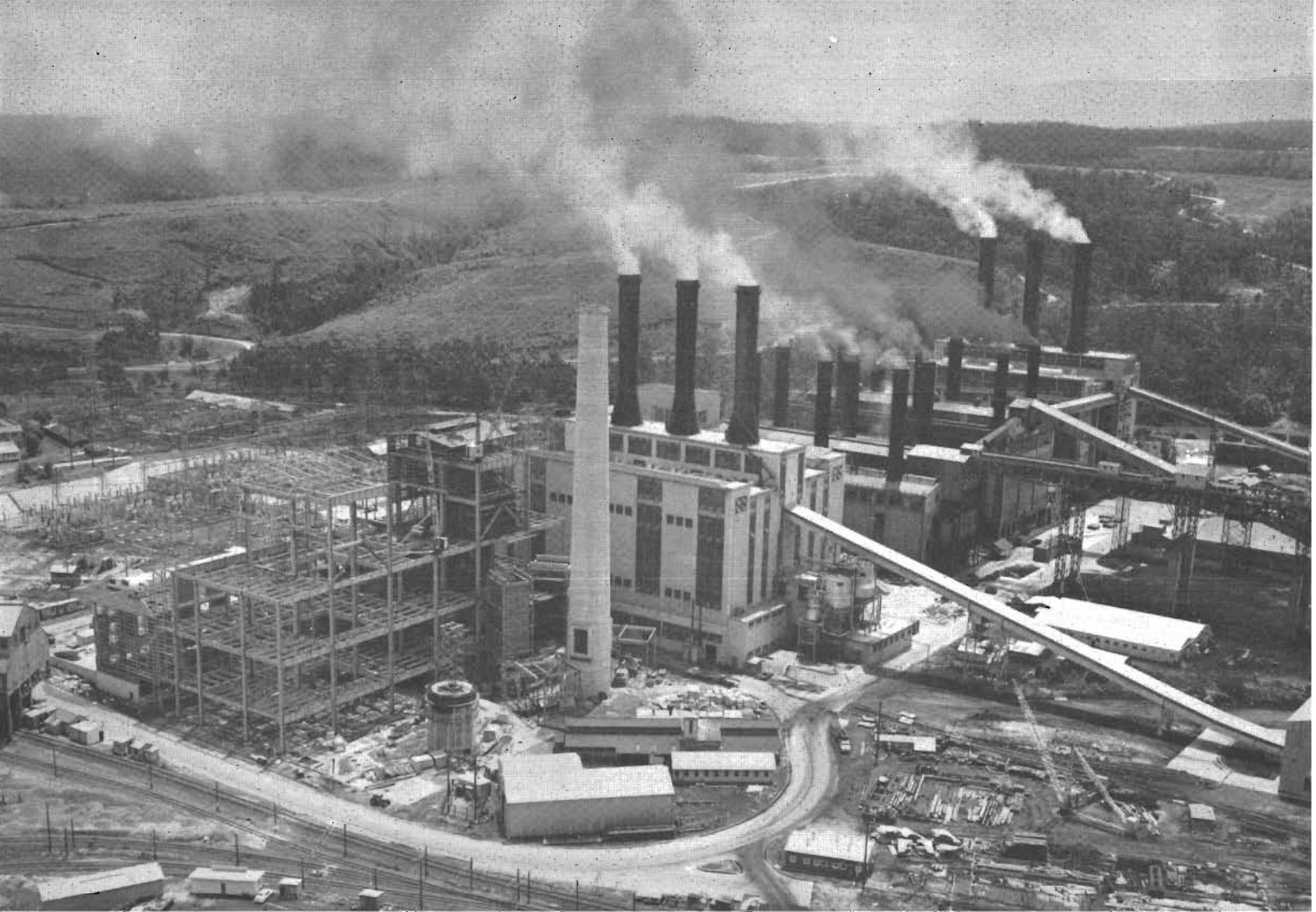


*[Regional Decentralization Committee.]*



H.R.H. the Princess Alexandra opening  
the Royal Melbourne Show on 24th  
September, 1959. Seated on the dais  
are the Prime Minister of Australia  
(Mr. R. G. Menzies) and the Victorian  
Premier (Mr. H. E. Bolte).

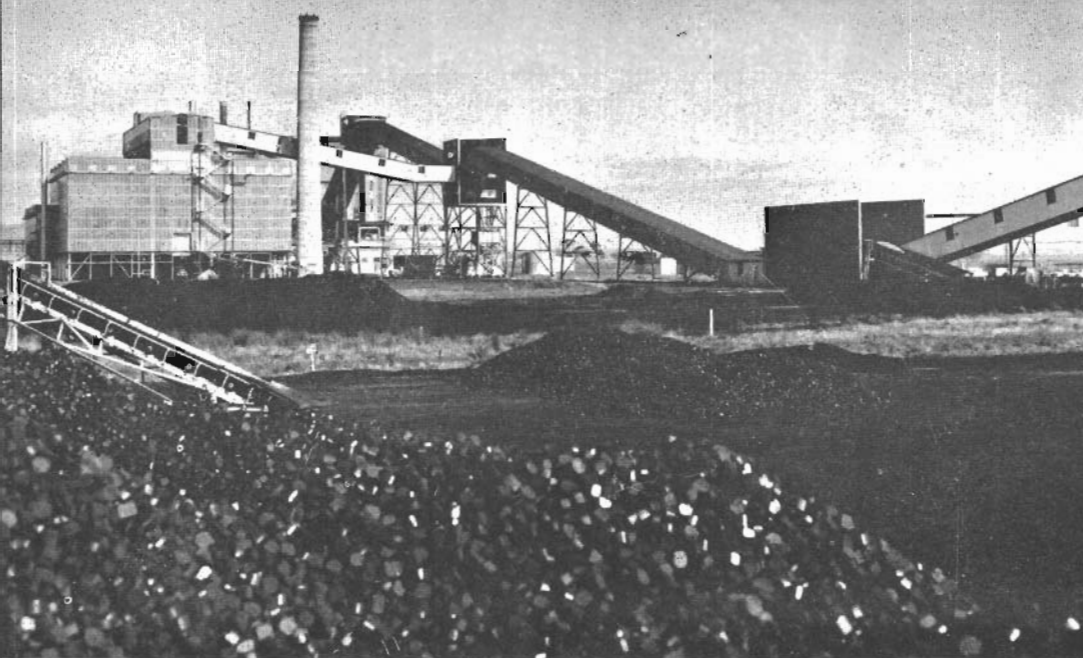
*[Royal Agricultural Society.]*



Yallogurn Power Station. This recent air view of the State Electricity Commission's principal base-load power station at Yallogurn shows work in progress on the new 240,000 kilowatt "E" extension.

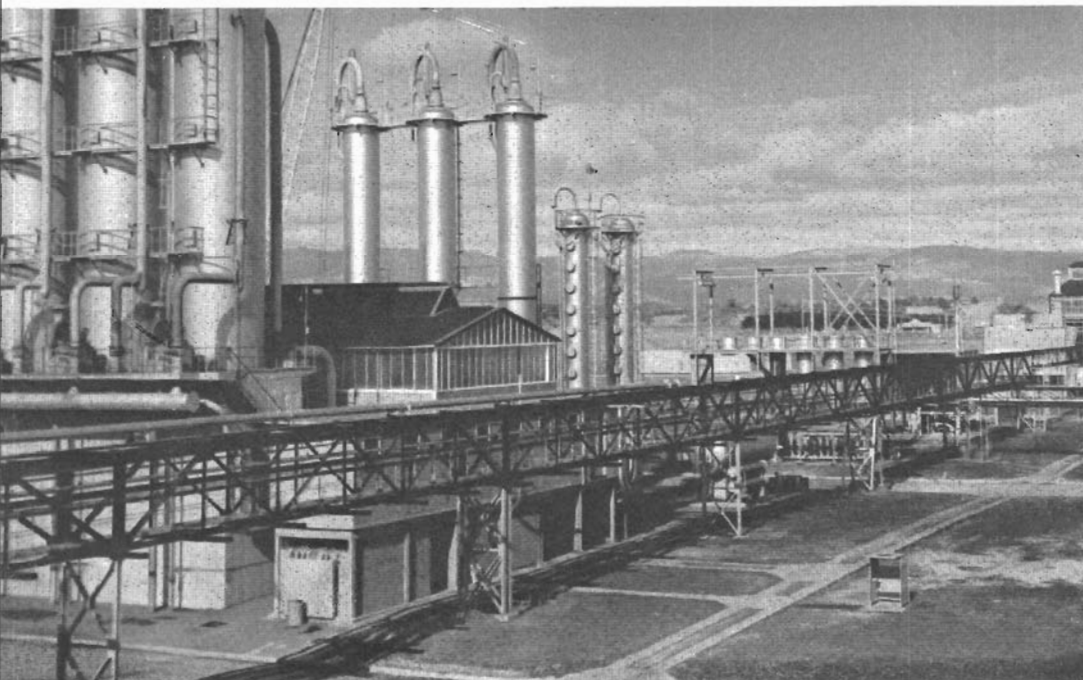
*State Electricity Commission.*





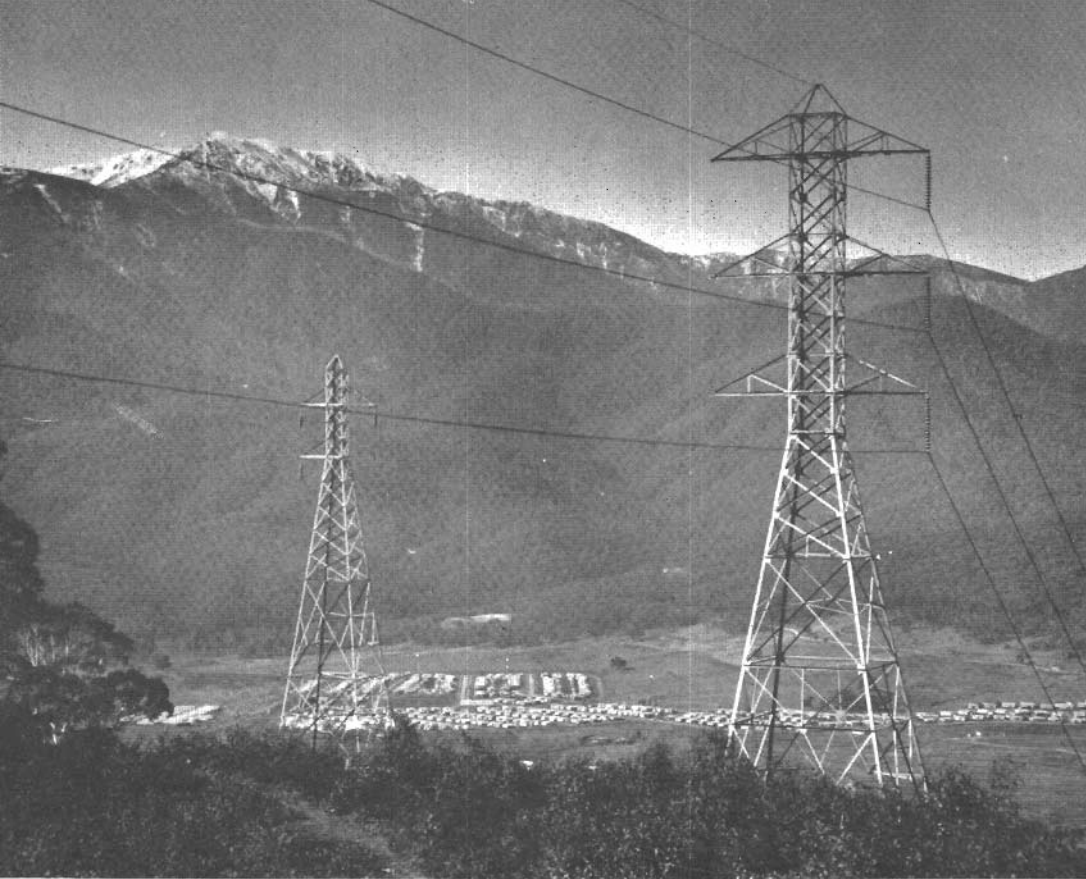
The Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria's large high-pressure brown coal gasification plant at Morwell, 93 miles from Melbourne.

[Gas and Fuel Corporation.]



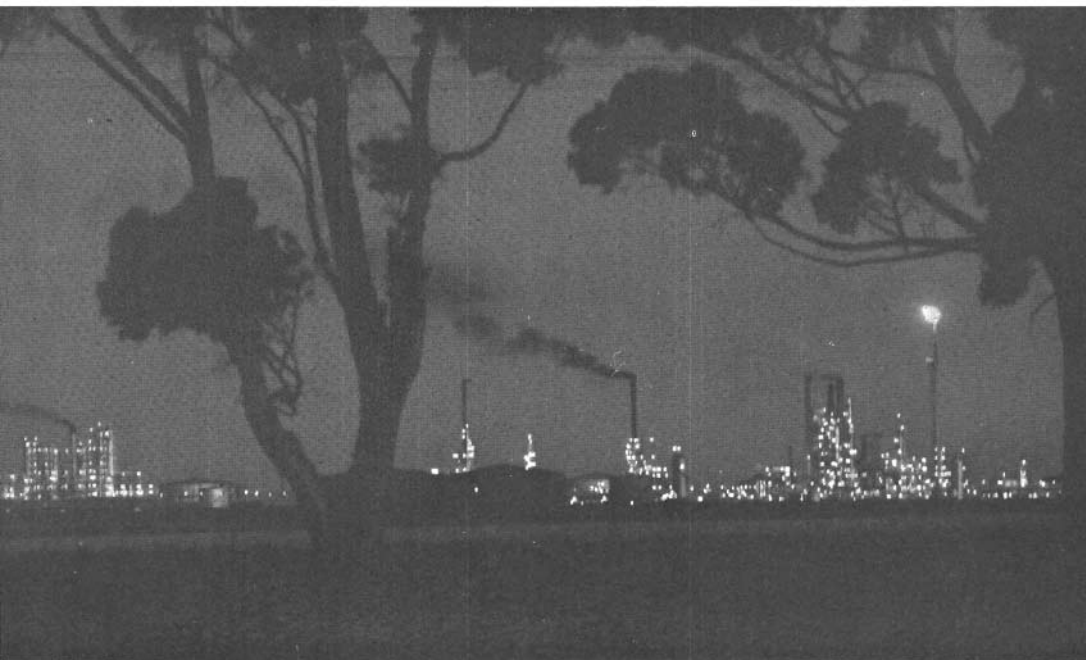
A section of the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria's gasification plant at Morwell. On the left are oil and water wash towers through which the gas passes for cleansing. In the right background is the plant which manufactures oxygen for use in the gas-making process. It is the largest of its type in the Southern Hemisphere.

[Gas and Fuel Corporation.]



High-voltage transmission lines from the Kiewa hydro-electric undertaking.

*[State Electricity Commission*

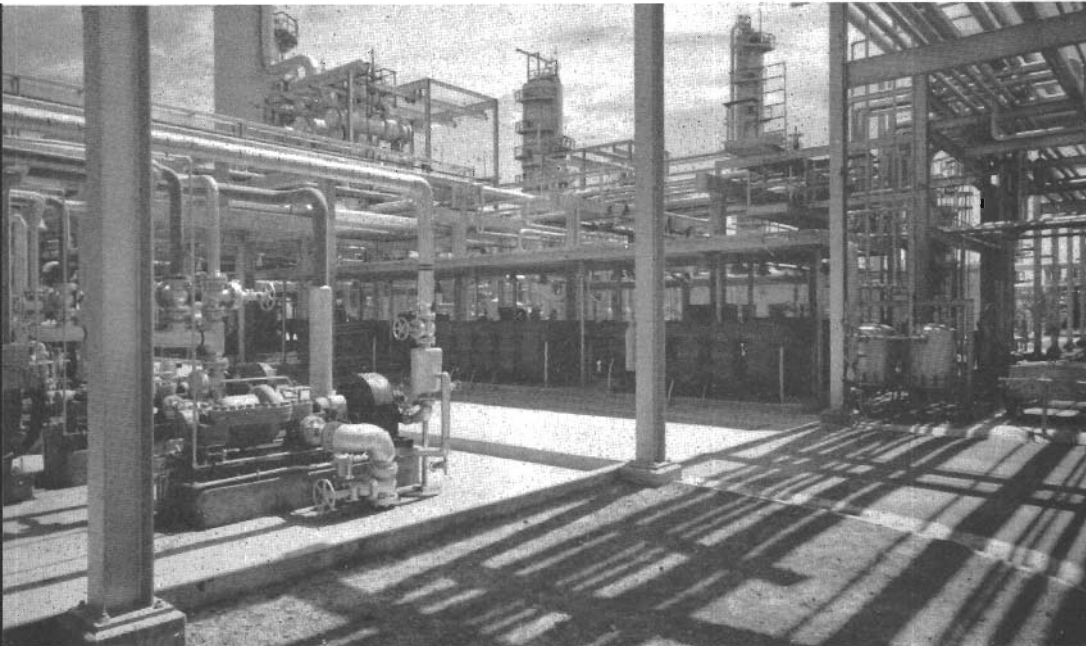


Shell Refinery at Corio, Victoria, by night.

*Petroleum Information Bureau.*

Assembly line of motor car engines manufactured in Victoria.

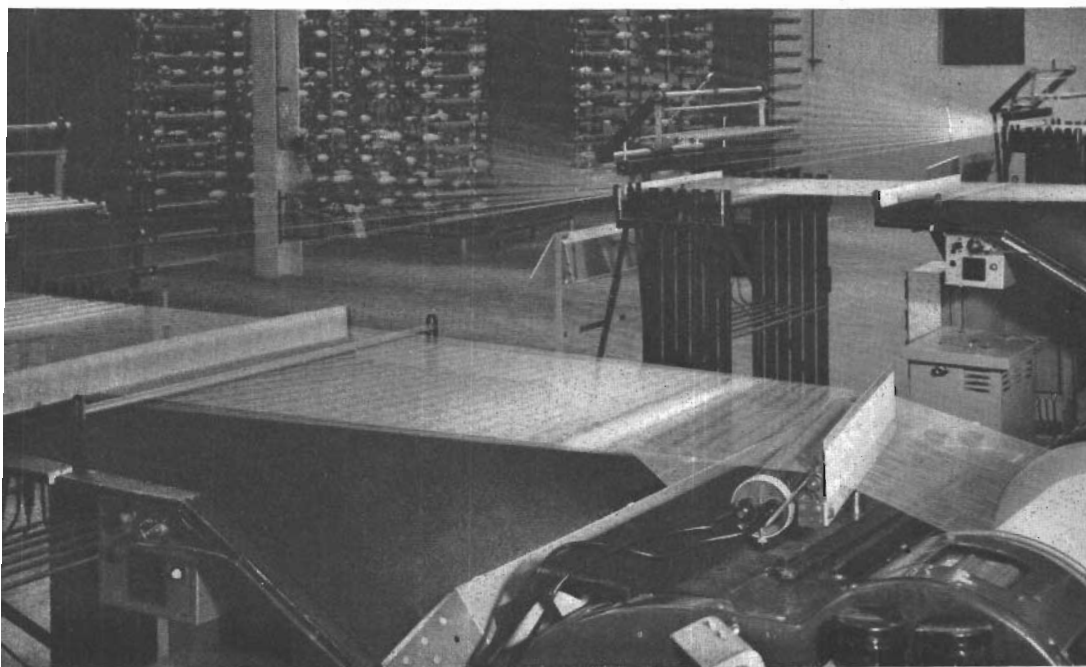
[General-Motor's Holden.



Standard-Vacuum Refinery, Altona, Victoria.

[Petroleum Information Bureau.





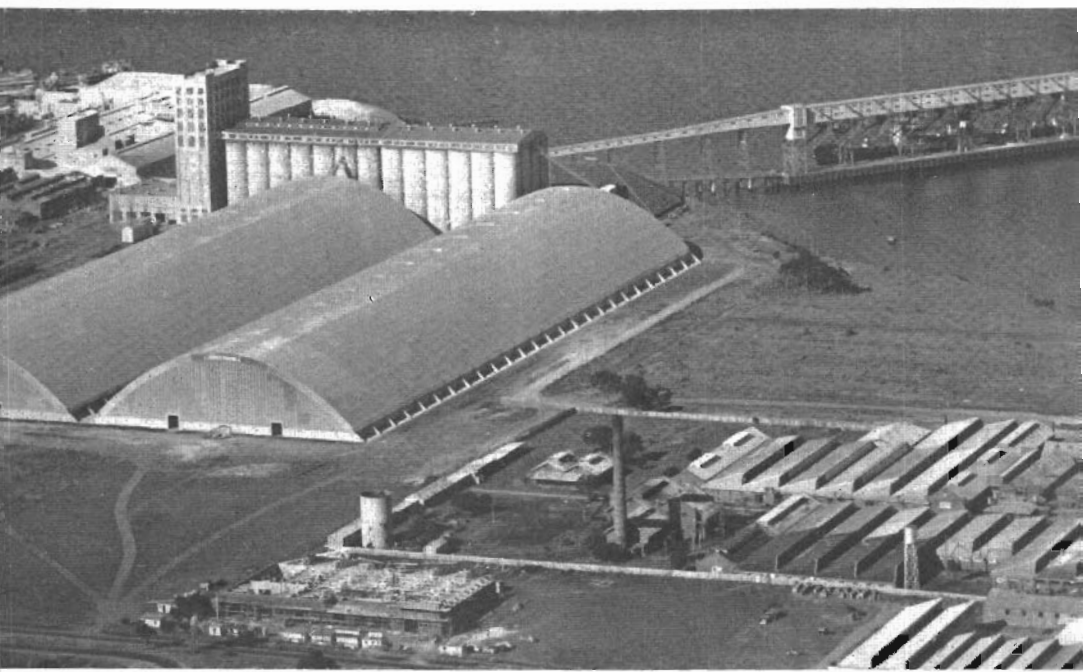
Nylon spinning at Bayswater, Victoria : The warping area showing beaming of yarn for warp knitting.

[*British Nylon Spinners.*



Reconstruction on the Hume Highway half-mile north of Wallan.

[*Country Roads Board.*



The bulk wheat installations at Geelong can cope with the export of all Victorian wheat production. The bulk storage grain elevators and handling facilities are shown.

[Grain Elevators Board.]



Motor graders for export to Kenya are shipped at Melbourne.

[Dept. of Trade.]



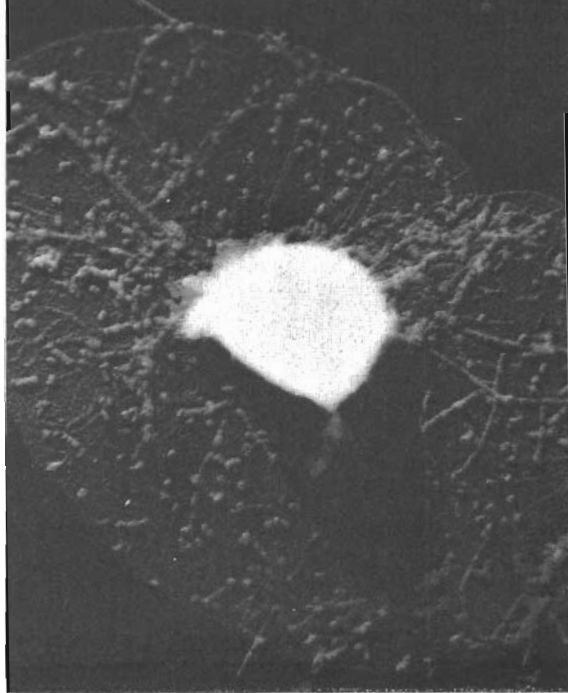
The skyline of the City of Melbourne seems to rise out of the upper reaches of the port, where ships flying flags of more than 20 maritime nations call regularly each week.

[Melbourne Harbor Trust.]

Influenza virus shown  
through electromicrograph.  
The magnification is 11,000.

*[Walter and Eliza Hall Institute.]*

The electromicrograph  
at the Walter and  
Eliza Hall Institute.





A view from one of Victoria's National Parks :  
Norman Bay as seen from the Western  
slope of Mt. Oberon, Wilson's Promontory.

[*Dr. L. H. Smith.*]



The ski-run at Mt. Buller.

[*The Age.*]



The central staircase of  
the new Baillieu Library,  
University of Melbourne.

*[The Age*



A three- to four-year-old group  
in a metropolitan kindergarten.

*[Infant Pre-School Centre.*



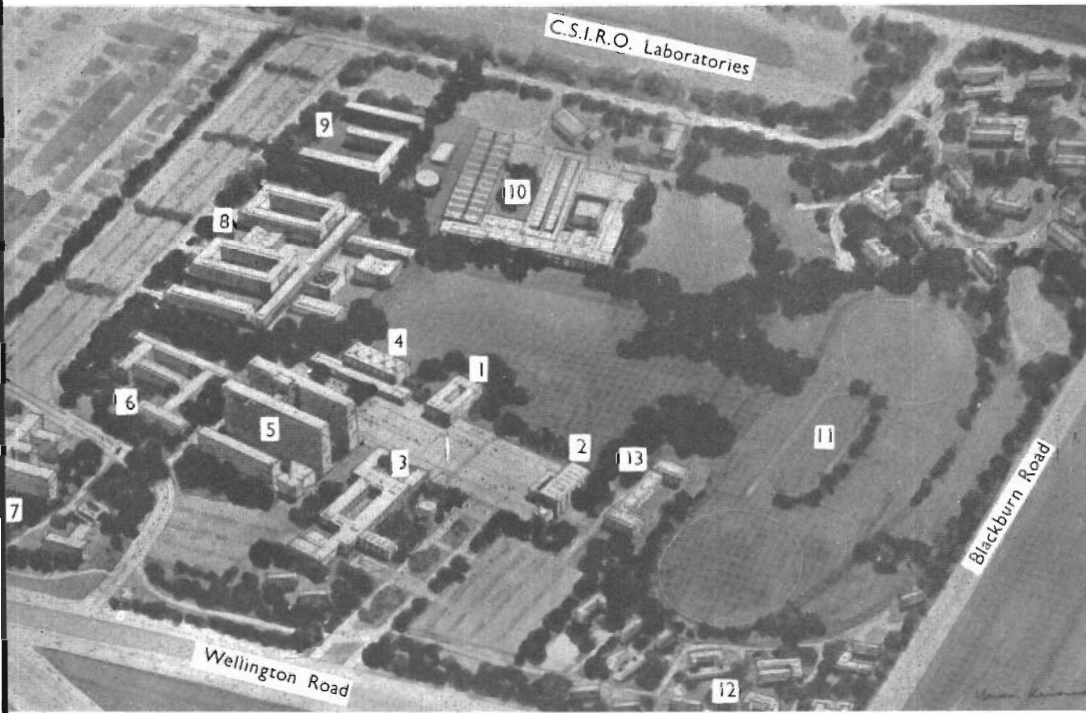
“Calvary” by Jan Brueghel, the Younger (1568-1625). This painting was acquired in 1959 under the terms of the Felton Bequest and is a most valuable addition to the already fine group of Flemish paintings in Melbourne.

*National Art Gallery of Victoria.*

The old and the new : Demolition of old buildings in Carlton to make way for the new wing of the Royal Women's Hospital.



[The Age



The proposed plan of Monash University at Clayton, Victoria, on which work began in 1960, showing :—

- |                      |                                  |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| (1) Administration   | (8) Science Block                |
| (2) Great Hall       | (9) Applied Science Block        |
| (3) Union            | (10) Engineering                 |
| (4) Library          | (11) Sports Ground               |
| (5) Humanities Block | (12) Students' Residential Units |
| (6) Medical School   | (13) Sports Centre               |
| (7) Hospital         |                                  |

[Interim Council of Monash University.



# Part 6

## WAGES, EMPLOYMENT, AND PRICES

### *Industrial Conditions*

#### **Industrial Arbitration**

##### *General*

In Victoria there are two systems of industrial arbitration for the adjustment of relations between employers and employees: the State system which operates under the law of the State within its territorial limits, and the Commonwealth system which applies to industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of the State.

Under Commonwealth law there are special tribunals to determine the industrial conditions of employment in the public service of the Commonwealth and in the stevedoring industry, and there is a joint Commonwealth and State tribunal for the New South Wales coal mining industry.

##### *Commonwealth-State Relations in Industrial Arbitration*

The relation between the State and Commonwealth systems of industrial arbitration rests upon the distribution of legislative powers between the Commonwealth and the component States. The powers of the Commonwealth in regard to industrial arbitration are as defined in the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act; all residual powers remain with the States. The Commonwealth Constitution Act provides that if a State law is inconsistent with a valid Commonwealth law, the latter prevails and the State law becomes inoperative in so far as it is inconsistent. An award of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration\* has been held to be a Commonwealth law, and therefore awards of the Commonwealth industrial tribunal override those made by State tribunals.

The Commonwealth jurisdiction is limited by the Constitution Act to "conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State". In interpreting the law, the High Court of Australia has decided that the Commonwealth Parliament cannot empower an industrial tribunal to declare an award a "common rule" or industry-wide award to be observed by all persons engaged in the industry concerned. The Commonwealth industrial tribunals must proceed by way of conciliation and arbitration between actual parties, and cannot bind by award any person who is not a party to an interstate dispute, either personally or through a union.

Notwithstanding these limitations of the Commonwealth jurisdiction in industrial matters, the Commonwealth system has gradually become predominant in the sphere of industrial arbitration throughout Australia.

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\* Now Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.  
C.203/60.—14

Its influence extended in the first place with the gradual adoption of the principle of federation in trade unionism and in political organization, a tendency which gathered force during the First World War period. As industry expanded over interstate borders, uniformity of industrial conditions was sought by employers, while employees were attracted to the Commonwealth jurisdiction in the expectation of better terms as to wages, &c., than those awarded under State legislation. In many cases, also, the organizations concerned in a Commonwealth award have taken action to have its terms embodied in State awards so that they become binding as a common rule in the industry. Again, for the sake of uniformity, legislatures of some States, notably Victoria and New South Wales, have adopted the Commonwealth wage standards as the basis of State awards and agreements. In Victoria, for instance, the basic wages determined by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission have been adopted for State awards and agreements by the Wages Boards.

#### *Victorian Wages Boards*

(1) *General*.—In each State, industrial tribunals have been established to regulate and arbitrate in industrial matters. In Victoria this function is carried out by Wages Boards which are set up for specific industries or occupations. A General Wages Board operates for industries where there is no special Wages Board.

The Wages Board method of fixing wages and of settling the conditions of employment had its origin in Victoria and was incorporated in an Act of Parliament introduced in 1896. A Board may be appointed for any trade or branch of it. Each Board consists of an even number of members and a chairman. Originally, each Board was composed of equal numbers of employers and employees, with a qualification that each representative should be actively engaged in the trade concerned. However, under the provisions of the *Factories and Shops Act* 1934, this qualification was modified to permit a paid officer of any corporation, public body, or association of employers being nominated as one of the members to represent employers and, if such officer is appointed, then one of the representatives of the employees on that Board shall likewise be an officer of the trade union concerned.

The *Labour and Industry Act* 1958 requires that every Wages Board shall, in determining wages rates or piecework prices, take into consideration relevant awards of or agreements certified by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

The *Labour and Industry Act* 1958 gives Wages Boards the same powers relating to wages and conditions of labour as those incorporated in the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. These powers enable Wages Boards to make determinations concerning any industrial matter whatsoever in relation to any trade or branch of trade for which such a board has been appointed and, in particular, to determine all matters relating to :—

- (a) Work and days and hours of work ;
- (b) pay, wages and reward ;

- (c) privileges, rights and duties of employers and employees ;
- (d) the mode, terms and conditions of employment or non-employment ;
- (e) the relations of employers and employees ;
- (f) the employment or non-employment of persons of any sex or age ;
- (g) the demarcation of functions of any employees or class of employees ; and
- (h) all questions of what is fair and right in relation to any industrial matter having regard to the interest of the persons immediately concerned and of society as a whole.

Wages Boards are not empowered to determine any matter relating to the preferential employment or dismissal of persons as being or as not being members of any organization, association, or body.

The determinations of a Wages Board are decided by a majority vote of the members except that where a majority view cannot be obtained the chairman can decide. Witnesses may be called by the Wages Boards which however are not to disclose the financial position or trade secrets of an informant without his consent. A lawyer is not to be a member of a Wages Board and is not to appear as Counsel before a board. Otherwise, the Boards are free to determine their own procedures which are usually informal.

(2) *Board of Reference and Appeals Court.*—A Wages Board has power to set up a Board of Reference to deal with any dispute of fact (but not of law) which may arise concerning a determination. The Board of Reference consists of the chairman of the Wages Board and a maximum of two employer and two employee representatives—one of each must be a member of the Wages Board. The decision of the Board of Reference has the same force and effect as a Wages Board determination.

Appeals against the determination of a Wages Board or against the decision of a Board of Reference may be made to the Industrial Appeals Court. Such appeals must be made by the employer's or employee's organization or by a majority of the employer or employee representatives on the Board concerned. In addition any person may apply to the Supreme Court to have a determination quashed on grounds of illegality.

The Industrial Appeals Court is appointed for a term of five years and consists of a president—a County Court judge—and two lay members, one representing the employers and one the employees. The Court has all the powers of the Wages Board and may amend the whole or any part of a Board's determination. The Court may also hear appeals relating to contraventions of the Act or of a Wages Board or Court determination. The Court's decisions are final and are not subject to further appeal.

The decisions of a Wages Board and of the Industrial Appeals Court are legally binding, and to this end provision is made for inspection, enforcement, and prosecution of breaches.

On 31st December, 1959 there were 229 Wages Boards existing or authorized.

(3) 1960 *Amendment*.—Intervention by Minister. *The Labour and Industry (Amendment) Act* 1960 empowers the Minister of Labour and Industry to intervene in the public interest in any appeal to the Industrial Appeals Court against a determination of a Wages Board. Further, as consumers are not represented on Wages Boards, the Act also authorizes the Minister to refer, under appropriate circumstances, the determination of a Wages Board to the Court.

In both cases the Act provides that the Court when dealing with such matters shall consider whether the determination appealed against or referred, detrimentally affects the public interest or restricts reasonable competition in the particular trade.

Although the Labour and Industry (Amendment) Act was assented to on the 7th June, 1960, the sections summarized above do not come into operation until a date to be proclaimed.

#### *Commonwealth Industrial Court and Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission*

The *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904–1959 defines an industrial dispute to be dealt with under that Act as “(a) A dispute (including a threatened, impending or probable dispute) as to industrial matters which extends beyond the limits of any one State ; and (b) a situation which is likely to give rise to a dispute as to industrial matters which so extends ; and includes—(c) such a dispute in relation to employment in an industry carried on by, or under the control of, a State or an authority of a State ; (d) a dispute 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 ; and (e) a claim which an organization is entitled to submit to the Commission under section eleven A of the *Public Service Arbitration Act* 1920–1959 or an application or matter which the Public Service Arbitrator has refrained from hearing, or from further hearing, or from determining under section fourteen A of that Act, whether or not there exists in relation to the claim, application or matter a dispute as to industrial matters which extends beyond the limits of any one State.”

The Conciliation and Arbitration Act was extensively amended by an Act assented to on 30th June, 1956. This amendment altered the structure of the arbitration machinery by separating the judicial functions from the conciliation and arbitration functions. The Commonwealth Industrial Court was established to deal with judicial matters under the Act and the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to handle the functions of conciliation and arbitration. Further amendments have since been incorporated.

The Commonwealth Industrial Court is composed of a Chief Judge and not more than three other Judges. The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission comprises a president, not less than two deputy presidents, a senior commissioner, not less than five commissioners and a number of conciliators. Judges of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration were made either members of

the Commonwealth Industrial Court or presidential members of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. Conciliation Commissioners became non-presidential members of the Commission.

The jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Industrial Court shall be exercised by not less than two Judges except in the following circumstances. A single Judge may exercise the jurisdiction of the Court with respect to the dismissal or injury of an employee on account of industrial action, interpretation of awards, questions concerning eligibility of membership of an organization, disputes between an organization and its members and a prescribed matter of practice or procedure. A single Judge may refer a question of law for the opinion of the Court constituted by not less than two Judges. The Court is a Superior Court of Record with the same power to punish contempts of its power and authority as is possessed by the High Court. In general, decisions of the Industrial Court are final; however, an appeal lies to the High Court but only when the latter grants leave to appeal. The Act provides for the registration of associations of employees and employers and for inquiries to be held concerning disputed elections in organizations and certain powers in connexion therewith are, by the Act, given to the Industrial Court. Provision is also made for the Commission to exercise the powers of the Court with regard to an application for cancellation of registration of an organization. Any such change of jurisdiction must be notified by proclamation. This provision could be used if the powers of the Court in this regard were declared, in whole or in part, to be invalid.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission is empowered to prevent or settle industrial disputes by conciliation or arbitration, and to make suggestions and to do such things as appear right and proper for (a) effecting a reconciliation between parties to industrial disputes; (b) preventing and settling industrial disputes by amicable agreement; and (c) preventing and settling, by conciliation or arbitration, industrial disputes not prevented or settled by amicable agreement. The Commission may exercise its powers of its own motion or on the application of a party.

The President may assign a Commissioner to deal with industrial disputes relating to particular industries, or members of the Commission to deal with a particular industrial dispute. However, subject to the approval of the President, it is the duty of the Senior Commissioner to organize and allocate the work of the Commissioners and Conciliators.

When an industrial dispute occurs or is likely to occur, a Commissioner shall take steps for the prompt prevention or settlement of that dispute by conciliation or, if in his opinion conciliation is unlikely to succeed or has failed, by arbitration. A Commissioner may arrange with the Senior Commissioner for a Conciliator to assist the parties to reach an amicable agreement and shall do so if the parties so request. If an agreement is reached, a memorandum of its terms shall be made in writing, and may be certified by the Commission. A certified memorandum shall have the same effect as an award.

The Commission in Presidential Session, that is, the Commission constituted by at least three presidential members nominated by the President and not otherwise, is empowered to deal with making awards, or certifying agreements, in so far as they concern standard hours, basic wages, and long service leave.

Upon application by a party to an industrial dispute, a Commissioner shall consult with the President as to whether in the public interest the dispute or part of it should be dealt with by a Commission consisting of not less than three members nominated by the President, at least one of whom shall be a presidential member and one, where practicable, the Commissioner concerned. The President may direct the Commission to hear the dispute or a part of the dispute. However, after consideration the Commission may refer the dispute or a part of it back for determination by the Commissioner originally dealing with the dispute. The Commission will then hear and determine any part of the dispute it has not referred back to the Commissioner.

An appeal against the decision of a Commissioner shall be heard by not less than three members nominated by the President, of whom at least two are presidential members of the Commission. However, an appeal will not be heard unless the Commission considers it is necessary as a matter of public interest.

Provision is also made in the Act for a presidential member of the Commission to handle industrial matters in connexion with the Maritime Industries, Snowy Mountains Area and Stevedoring Industry, except in those matters for which the Act requires that the Commission shall be constituted by more than one member.

### **Standard Hours of Work**

#### *General*

In the fixation of weekly wage rates most industrial tribunals prescribe the number of hours constituting a full week's work for the wage rates specified. In 1914 the 48-hour week was the recognized standard working week for most industries.

In 1927, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration granted a 44-hour week to the Amalgamated Engineering Union and intimated that this reduction in standard hours of work would be extended to industries operating under conditions similar to those in the engineering industry. However, the economic depression delayed the extension of the standard 44-hour week until improvement in economic conditions made possible a general extension to employees under Commonwealth awards.

#### *40-hour Week*

Soon after the end of the Second World War, applications were made to the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for the introduction of a 40-hour week. The judgment, given on 8th September, 1947, granted the reduction to 40 hours from the start of the first pay period in January, 1948. In Victoria, the Wages Boards

met and incorporated the shorter working week in their determinations. From the beginning of 1948 practically all employees in Australia whose conditions of labour were regulated by industrial authorities had the advantages of a standard working week of 40 hours or, in certain cases, less.

In the 1952-53 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry the employers sought an increase in the standard hours of work per week claiming it to be one of the chief causes of inflation\*. The Court found that the employers had not proved that the existing economic situation called for a reduction of general standards in the matter of the ordinary working week.

#### *Average Weekly Hours of Labour*

The number of hours constituting a full week's work (excluding overtime) differs in some instances between various trades and occupations and between the same trades and occupations in the several States. The particulars of weekly hours of labour given in the following tables relate to all industrial groups except rural, shipping, and stevedoring. These groups are excluded because for earlier years the hours of labour for some of the occupations included were not regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or by legislation. As a result, the necessary particulars for the computation of average working hours for these groups are not available.

#### VICTORIA—WEIGHTED AVERAGE STANDARD WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK: ADULT MALES: INDUSTRIAL GROUPS

Industrial Group†	Hours of Work			Index Numbers (Australia : 1954 = 100†)		
	At End of Quarter—			At End of Quarter—		
	31st March, 1939	31st March, 1948	31st December, 1959	31st March, 1939	31st March, 1948	31st December, 1959
Mining and Quarrying ..	44·34	40·52	40·00	111·0	101·4	100·1
Manufacturing ..	44·19	40·05	39·99	110·6	100·2	100·1
Building and Construction ..	44·18	40·00	40·00	110·6	100·1	100·1
Railway Services ..	43·96	39·97	39·96	110·0	100·0	100·0
Road and Air Transport ..	46·70	40·10	40·00	116·9	100·4	100·1
Communication ..	44·00	40·00	40·00	110·1	100·1	100·1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	45·47	40·11	40·00	113·8	100·4	100·1
Public Administration and Professional ..	42·75	38·93	38·93	107·0	97·4	97·4
Amusement, Sport, and Recreation ..	45·19	40·23	40·00	113·1	100·7	100·1
Hotels, &c., and Personal Service ..	45·97	40·00	40·00	115·0	100·1	100·1
All Industrial Groups‡ ..	44·46	40·03	39·97	111·3	100·2	100·0

\* Commonwealth Arbitration Reports, Vol. 77, page 505.

† Base : Weighted average for Australia 1954=100.

‡ Excludes Rural and Shipping and Stevedoring.

**VICTORIA—WEIGHTED AVERAGE STANDARD WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK : ADULT FEMALES : INDUSTRIAL GROUPS**

Industrial Group	Hours of Work	Index Numbers (Base : Australia : 1954=100†)
Engineering, Metal Works &c. .. .. .	39·87	100·5
Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear .. .. .	40·00	100·8
Food, Drink, and Tobacco .. .. .	40·00	100·8
Other Manufacturing .. .. .	39·94	100·7
All Manufacturing Groups .. .. .	39·97	100·8
Transport and Communication .. .. .	37·94	95·6
Wholesale and Retail Trade .. .. .	40·00	100·8
Public Administration and Professional .. .. .	39·25	98·9
Hotels, &c., and Personal Service .. .. .	40·00	100·8
All Industrial Groups .. .. .	39·81	100·4

NOTE.—The above weighted average standard weekly hours and index numbers are applicable to 31st March, 1951, and to the end of each subsequent quarter to 31st December, 1959, as there has been no change in weighted average standard hours for females during this period.

† See footnotes on previous page.

**Industrial Disputes**

The collection of information relating to industrial disputes involving stoppage of work was initiated by the Commonwealth Statistician in 1913 and figures have been published regularly ever since.

The following table gives statistics of the numbers of industrial disputes and workers involved, and numbers of working days lost. The figures are given as averages over a period of years and annual totals are shown from 1955 onwards. Particulars of all disputes in progress during the year are included in the annual figures whether the dispute commenced in that year or was in progress at the beginning of the year. Consequently, details of "the number of disputes" and "workers involved" in disputes which commenced in any year and were still in progress during the following year will be included in the figures for both years.

**VICTORIA—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES\***

Period	Number of Disputes	Number of Workers Involved			Number of Working Days Lost
		Directly	Indirectly†	Total	
Ten Year Averages—					
1920-29 .. .. .	27	7,500	4,818	12,318	281,720
1930-39 .. .. .	13	4,881	470	5,351	53,118
1940-49 .. .. .	28	24,559	610	25,169	154,486
Five Year Averages—					
1950-54 .. .. .	47	51,114	4,099	55,213	311,937
1954-59 .. .. .	59	30,861	1,451	32,312	79,872
Annual Totals—					
1955 .. .. .	66	33,255	2,287	35,542	138,507
1956 .. .. .	54	35,594	2,283	37,877	111,665
1957 .. .. .	47	8,728	453	9,181	13,444
1958 .. .. .	66	45,594	1,124	46,718	99,855
1959 .. .. .	60	31,134	1,107	32,241	35,890

\* Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more.

† Persons thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes.



### VICTORIA—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES\*: INDUSTRIAL GROUPS

Year	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Building and Construction	Transport		Other Groups	All Groups	
				Stevedoring	Other			
NUMBER OF DISPUTES								
1955	..	..	29	13	21	3	..	66
1956	..	..	15	17	14	5	2	54
1957	..	..	19	7	14	6	1	47
1958	..	..	27	11	16	8	4	66
1959	..	..	31	3	18	7	1	60
WORKERS INVOLVED								
1955	..	..	11,025	1,845	20,833	1,839	..	35,542
1956	..	..	4,120	750	28,278	2,704	1,540	37,877
1957	..	..	1,967	1,347	5,090	727	50	9,181
1958	..	..	5,836	1,637	38,048	783	414	46,718
1959	..	..	8,090	252	10,788	13,007	104	32,241
WORKING DAYS LOST								
1955	..	..	101,206	7,323	26,391	3,587	..	138,507
1956	..	..	14,928	11,509	75,041	2,293	5,857	111,665
1957	..	..	8,622	1,441	1,212	2,154	15	13,444
1958	..	..	32,858	17,390	44,481	4,585	541	99,855
1959	..	..	25,410	1,169	4,962	4,032	317	35,890
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES								
(£)								
1955	..	..	313,205	15,265	93,367	12,519	..	435,356
1956	..	..	52,003	39,822	262,655	7,656	16,329	386,139
1957	..	..	29,894	4,433	4,246	6,945	58	45,576
1958	..	..	112,468	52,592	155,688	17,960	1,638	340,346
1959	..	..	94,143	5,632	18,137	12,853	675	131,440

\* Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more.

### Labour Organizations

#### Registration

(1) *Under Trade Union Acts.*—The Commonwealth Year Book of 1953 (No. 39, p. 448) gives some information on the registration of trade unions under the Trade Union Acts. In general this section indicates that the available information is inadequate for statistical purposes.

(2) *Under Victorian State Industrial Legislation.*—In 1884, the Victorian Parliament passed a Trade Union Act, based on an English Act of three years earlier, but the unions refused to register under it and the Act was amended in 1886. The *Trade Unions Act 1958* still makes provision for registration on compliance with certain standards. Registration gives a trade union a corporate identity and legal status for the purpose of engaging in strikes. However, registration has never been compulsory and few unions have sought the benefits of the legislation.

(3) *Under the (Commonwealth) Conciliation and Arbitration Act.*—Under Part VIII. of the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904–1959*, any association of employers in any industry who have, or any employer who has, employed, on an average taken per month, not less than 100 employees during the six months preceding application for registration, or any association of not less than 100 employees in any industry, may be registered. Under the Public Service Arbitration Act an association of less than 100 employees may be registered as an organization, provided that its members comprise at least three-fifths of all persons engaged in that industry in the Service. Such Public

Service organizations are included in the figures shown below. Registered unions include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only. Registration under Commonwealth legislation began in 1906. At the end of 1959, the number of employers' organizations registered under the provisions of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act was 61. The number of unions of employees registered at the end of 1959 was 157, with a membership of 1,504,091, representing 81 per cent. of the total membership of all trade unions in Australia.

#### *Particulars Regarding Trade Unions*

(1) *Types.*—The trade unions in Australia are very diverse in character, and range from the small independent association to the large interstate organization which, in its turn, may be a branch of an international body. Broadly speaking, there are four distinct classes of labour organizations :—(a) the local independent ; (b) the State ; (c) the interstate ; and (d) the Australasian or international ; but a number of variations occur from each of these classes. The schemes of organization of interstate or federated unions vary greatly in character. In some unions, the State organizations are bound together under a system of unification with centralized control, while in others the State units are practically independent and self-governing, the Federal bond being loose and existing only for one or two specified purposes.

(2) *Number, Membership, and Proportion of Wage and Salary Earners.*—Returns showing membership by States as at 31st December each year are obtained for all trade unions and employee organizations. The affairs of single organizations are not disclosed in the published results and this has assisted in securing complete information. In addition to the numbers of unions and of members the following table shows the estimated percentages of wage and salary earners in employment who are members of trade unions. As current estimates of wage and salary earners in employment do not include employees engaged in rural industry or females in private domestic service, the percentages have been calculated on figures obtained by adding to the end-of-year estimates the number of employees in rural industry and females in private domestic service recorded at the Census of 30th June, 1954. For this reason, and also because the membership of trade unions includes some persons not in employment, the percentages shown in the table must be regarded as approximations.

#### VICTORIA—TRADE UNIONS

Year	Number of Separate Unions	Number of Members			Proportion of Total Wage and Salary Earners		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1955 .. ..	160	357,519	88,853	446,372	%	%	%
1956 .. ..	162	356,531	84,755	441,286	58	34	51
1957 .. ..	162	356,223	86,817	443,040	58	34	51
1958 .. ..	161	355,272	88,878	444,150	57	34	50
1959 .. ..	159	369,169	92,145	461,314	58	34	51

(3) *Classification in Industrial Groups.*—The following table shows the number of unions and membership classified by industrial groups at the end of each of the years 1958 and 1959 :—

## VICTORIA—TRADE UNIONS : INDUSTRIAL GROUPS

Industrial Group	1958		1959	
	No. of Unions	No. of Members	No. of Unions	No. of Members
Agriculture, Grazing, &c. ..	2	10,245	2	10,220
Manufacturing—				
Engineering, Metal Works, &c. ..	10	71,040	10	71,173
Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear ..	5	47,313	5	47,555
Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	14	18,909	14	20,382
Sawmilling, Furniture, &c. ..	3	7,981	3	11,542
Paper, Printing, &c. ..	6	14,494	6	16,313
Other Manufacturing ..	16	30,210	16	32,518
Total Manufacturing ..	54	189,947	54	199,483
Building and Construction ..	10	33,856	10	34,929
Railway and Tramway Services ..	6	28,106	6	28,091
Road and Air Transport ..	7	11,436	7	12,881
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	7	7,981	7	7,759
Banking, Insurance, and Clerical ..	10	25,363	10	25,207
Wholesale and Retail Trade ..	3	18,634	3	20,922
Public Administration *	38	75,376	37	75,607
Hotels, &c., and Personal Service ..	2	8,019	2	8,137
Other Industries† ..	22	35,187	21	38,078
Total .. ..	161	444,150	159	461,314

\* Includes Communication and Municipal, &c.

† Includes Mining and Quarrying ; Professional Services ; and Amusement, Sport, and Recreation.

*Central Labour Organizations*

Delegate organizations consisting of representatives from a group of trade unions have been established in each of the capital cities and in a number of industrial centres elsewhere. Their revenue is raised by means of a *per capita* tax on the members of each affiliated union. In most of the towns where such central organizations exist, the majority of the local unions are affiliated with the central organization, which is usually known as the Labour or the Trades Hall Council.

The table below shows the number of metropolitan and district or local labour councils, together with the number of unions and branches of unions affiliated therewith for Victoria at the end of each of the years 1957 to 1959 :—

## VICTORIA—CENTRAL LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Organization	1957	1958	1959
Number of Councils .. ..	9	9	9
Number of Unions and Branch Unions Affiliated .. ..	273	269	284

The figures given in the preceding table concerning the number of unions do not necessarily represent separate unions, since the branches of a large union may be affiliated with the local trades councils in the several towns in which they are represented.

A Central Labour Organization, now called the Australian Council of Trade Unions, came into being during 1927. The Council was created to function on behalf of the trade unions of Australia, and was founded at an All-Australian Trade Union Congress held in Melbourne in May, 1927. The A.C.T.U. consists of affiliated unions and affiliated Metropolitan and/or State Labour Councils and Provincial Councils. The Metropolitan or State Labour Council in each State is the State Branch of the A.C.T.U. and has the right to appoint one representative to act on the executive of the Council. In addition to the representatives of the State Branches of the A.C.T.U. six delegates are elected by and from Congress, one from each of the following industry groups of unions :—Building, Food and Distributive Services, Manufacturing, Metal, Services and Transport. To this Executive are added the four officers, namely, President, two Vice-Presidents and Secretary, who are elected by and from the Australian Congress of Trade Unions.

The objectives of the A.C.T.U. are the socialization of industry, i.e., production, distribution, and exchange, and the utilization of the resources of Australia for the benefit of the people—ensuring full employment, with rising standards of living, real security, and full cultural opportunities for all. The methods to be adopted are : the closer organization of the workers by the transformation of the Australian trade union movement from a craft to an industrial basis, by grouping of unions in their respective industries and by the amalgamation of unions with a view to the establishment of one union in each industry ; the consolidation of the Australian Labour Movement, with the object of unified control, administration, and action ; the centralized control of industrial disputes ; educational propaganda among unions ; and political action to secure satisfactory working class legislation.

The A.C.T.U. was the first interstate body in Australia with authority to deal with industrial matters of an interstate character affecting the trade union movement generally. It is also the body responsible for submitting to the Commonwealth Government the names of persons suitable for selection as the Australian workers' delegate to the annual International Labour Conference.

Between the trade union and the central organization of unions may be classed certain State or district councils organized on trade lines and composed of delegates from separate unions whose members' interests are closely connected because of their occupations. Delegate councils of bakers, bread carters, and mill employees, or of unions connected directly or indirectly with the iron, steel, or brass trades, or with the building trades, may be so classed.

## Apprenticeship Commission

Under the *Apprenticeship Act* 1928, which was proclaimed on 8th May, 1928, an Apprenticeship Commission was appointed to administer the Act and to supervise apprenticeship in trades proclaimed as apprenticeship trades.

The proclaimed apprenticeship trades and the number of probationers and apprentices employed under the Act on 30th June in each of the years 1955 to 1959 are shown in the following table. These figures are extracted from the Annual Reports of the Apprenticeship Commission of Victoria.

## VICTORIA—EMPLOYMENT APPRENTICESHIP TRADES

Trade	Number of Probationers and Apprentices Employed under Act on 30th June—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
<b>BUILDING TRADES</b>					
Plumbing and Gasfitting .. .. .	1,616	1,693	1,745	1,788	1,800
Carpentry and Joinery .. .. .	2,439	2,473	2,236	2,323	2,329
Painting, Decorating, and Signwriting ..	260	296	303	346	380
Plastering .. .. .	45	58	58	75	74
Fibrous Plastering .. .. .	177	207	235	256	280
Bricklaying .. .. .	111	134	125	149	131
Total Building, &c. ..	4,648	4,861	4,702	4,937	4,994
<b>METAL TRADES</b>					
Engineering .. .. .	2,422	2,605	2,693	2,763	2,808
Electrical .. .. .	1,853	1,945	2,163	2,157	2,126
Motor Mechanic .. .. .	2,380	2,473	2,433	2,356	2,413
Moulding .. .. .	115	105	105	123	121
Boilermaking and/or Steel Construction	263	305	354	408	436
Sheet Metal .. .. .	177	173	202	226	234
Electroplating .. .. .	12	12	12	13	12
Aircraft Mechanic .. .. .	86	90	93	86	82
Radio Tradesman .. .. .	57	95	146	157	208
Instrument Making .. .. .	42	50	57	58	61
Silverware and Silverplating .. .. .	11	13	12	14	10
Vehicle Industry .. .. .	216	413	603	688	820
Refrigeration Mechanic .. .. .	5	29	37	46	64
Total Metal Trades ..	7,639	8,308	8,910	9,095	9,395
<b>FOOD TRADES</b>					
Breadmaking and Baking .. .. .	49	47	53	45	55
Pastrycooking .. .. .	84	76	85	87	85
Butchering and/or Small Goods Making ..	609	707	738	808	881
Cooking .. .. .	27	23	27	23	23
Total Food Trades ..	769	853	903	963	1,044
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>					
Bootmaking .. .. .	427	394	413	486	442
Printing .. .. .	1,016	1,054	1,114	1,185	1,265
Hairdressing .. .. .	689	720	812	865	1,027
Dental Mechanic .. .. .	27	29	28	26	28
Watchmaking .. .. .	28	33	31	31	34
Furniture .. .. .	335	421	487	502	511
Total Miscellaneous ..	2,522	2,651	2,885	3,095	3,307
Total .. .. .	15,578	16,673	17,400	18,090	18,740

**Factories and Shops***Labour Legislation*

The earliest attempt at regulating the conditions of labour in Victoria was made by the passing of an Act dated 11th November, 1873, forbidding the employment of any female in a factory for more than eight hours in any day. This Act defined "factory" to be a place where not fewer than ten persons were working. Since 1873 the definition of "factory" has been broadened until now it includes any place in which mechanical power exceeding one-half horse-power is in use or in which two or more persons are engaged in any manufacturing process. In some circumstances, one or more persons constitutes a factory even where no mechanical power is used. The general recognition of the necessity of securing the health, comfort and safety of the workers has been expressed in many further legislative enactments.

The industrial legislation formerly included in the Factories and Shops Acts has been revised and amended from time to time and the most important of the amendments have been noted in earlier editions of the Year Book. It has now been consolidated in the *Labour and Industry Act 1958*.

*Closing Hours of Shops*

The trading hours for shops under the Labour and Industry Acts in both metropolitan and country areas are generally between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., Mondays to Fridays, and 8 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Saturdays. Certain shops are permitted certain extensions to their hours of trading and, in some cases, to operate during certain hours on Sundays. These are booksellers and newsagents; butchers; bread, pastry and confectionery; cooked meat (other than tinned meat); fish and oyster; flowers; fruit and vegetables; hairdressers and tobacconists; motor oil, motor spirit, and accessories; motor car and motor cycle; and chemists.

However, because some shops' Wages Boards have fixed penalty rates for work done, for example, before 9.5 a.m. and after 5.30 p.m., these times are the effective trading hours for many shops, particularly within the Metropolitan Area.

The first seven classes of shops above, with the exception of butchers' shops, belong to the category known as Fifth Schedule Shops and in these shops the following kinds of foods may be sold without involving any modification of trading hours, i.e., non-intoxicating beverages, butter, eggs, milk, cream, tea, coffee, tobacco, cigarettes, cigarette papers, matches, toilet soap, shaving soap, razor blades, powders and tablets for relief of pain.

*Registration of Shops*

Registration of shops became compulsory from 1st March, 1915. Particulars of the shops registered and numbers of workers in them for the years 1956, 1957, and 1958 are given in the following table. These figures are extracted from the Annual Reports of the State Department of Labour and Industry.

**VICTORIA—SHOPS REGISTERED AND NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING THEREIN\***

Class of Shop†	1956		1957		1958	
	Number of Shops	Number of Workers	Number of Shops	Number of Workers	Number of Shops	Number of Workers
Booksellers and Newsagents	1,206	3,692	1,275	3,786	1,262	3,765
Boot Dealers	672	2,061	683	2,212	690	2,256
Boot Repairers	676	827	704	919	685	829
Bread and Confectionery	6,289	15,497	6,742	16,800	6,592	16,692
Butchers	2,124	6,797	2,210	7,080	2,198	6,981
Chemists	1,193	4,487	1,248	4,630	1,226	4,485
Crockery	51	219	45	186	36	133
Cycle and Motor and Motor Requisites	3,036	10,869	3,205	11,108	3,375	11,494
Dairy Produce and Cooked Meats	901	2,472	1,027	2,737	975	2,422
Drapery and Men's Clothing	4,219	22,794	4,318	23,396	4,311	23,509
Electrical and Radio	912	2,605	1,003	3,169	972	3,131
Fancy Goods and Toys	577	5,736	561	5,541	573	5,980
Fish	473	965	513	1,077	507	1,052
Florists	418	895	454	998	452	989
Fruit and Vegetables	2,356	5,201	2,278	5,336	2,283	5,166
Fuel and Fodder	517	1,150	515	1,108	465	920
Furniture	734	3,578	747	3,633	663	3,550
Grocers	4,833	14,422	4,655	14,648	4,636	13,689
Hairdressers	2,369	4,842	2,473	5,172	2,452	5,045
Hardware, Including Plumbers' Shops	1,260	5,641	1,337	5,856	1,320	5,915
Jewellery	567	1,509	561	1,484	535	1,346
Leather Goods, Including Saddlery	172	325	175	358	157	296
Musical Instruments	55	270	59	372	60	392
Tobacconists	349	532	297	514	250	429
Mixed Trades and Shops not Classified	5,062	11,197	5,111	11,444	5,555	12,734
<b>Total All Shops</b>	<b>41,021</b>	<b>128,583</b>	<b>42,196</b>	<b>133,564</b>	<b>42,230</b>	<b>133,200</b>

\* Includes shopkeepers and members of their families.

† The information concerning numbers of shops does not necessarily agree with the definitions used in the Census of Retail Establishments.

*Wages***Basic Wage***Wage Determinations in Victoria*

In all States, including Victoria, the basic wage is determined in two ways. Firstly, for industries which extend beyond the boundaries of one State, the basic wage is determined by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. Secondly, industrial tribunals, which in Victoria are Wages Boards, are set up for industries which do not extend beyond the State boundary‡. The Boards, constituted from representatives of employers and employees and an independent chairman for each industry group or calling, determine the

‡ For further information on industrial arbitration see "Industrial Conditions" page 403.

minimum rate of wage to be paid in each industry or calling. In general, these Boards have adopted a basic wage in determining the rate of wage to be paid.

#### *Commonwealth Basic Wage Determinations*

(1) *Awards 1907 to 1953.*—The first basic wage, as such, was declared in 1907 by Mr. Justice Higgins, President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. The rate of wage declared was 7s. per day or £2 2s. per week for Melbourne, and by virtue of the fact that it had been determined in connexion with H. V. McKay's Sunshine Harvester Works it became popularly known as the "Harvester Wage".

In 1913, the Court took cognizance of the Retail Price Index compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician covering food, groceries and the rents of all houses ("A" Series), and thereafter the basic wage was adjusted in accordance with variations disclosed by that index.

An amount known as the "Powers three shillings" was added in 1922 to the weekly rate of wage for the purpose of securing to the worker, during a period of rising prices, the full equivalent of the "Harvester" standard. The system of making regular quarterly adjustments of the basic wage was also instituted in that year.

In 1931, in view of the depressed financial conditions prevailing, the Court reduced all wages under its jurisdiction by 10 per cent.

In consequence of continued applications from organizations of employees for the cancellation of the order providing for the 10 per cent. reduction, the Court in its judgment of 5th May, 1933, transferred the basis of fixation and adjustment of wages to a new set of index numbers, the "D" Series. This award was made applicable only to workers who had suffered the full 10 per cent. reduction.

The judgment of the Arbitration Court relative to the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1934 ordered a vital change in the method of calculating the basic wage. The "D" Series was superseded by the "C" Series as the measure for assessment and adjustment of the basic wage. The 10 per cent. reduction of wages—mentioned above—was removed.

As a result of the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1937, the Arbitration Court prepared and issued its own series of retail price index numbers based on and directly related to the Commonwealth Statistician's "C" Series Index. The new series was known as the "Court" Index. Provision was also made for the addition of a "fixed loading" known as a "Prosperity" loading of 6s. for Melbourne and 5s. for the six capitals' basic wage.

Applications by organizations of employees for an increase in the basic wage prescribed by awards of the Arbitration Court were considered at the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1940-41. The Court was of the opinion that the application should not be dismissed but should stand over for further consideration because of the uncertainty of the economic outlook during war-time. The hearing was not resumed until 1946.

Pending the hearing and final determination of the claims which had already been lodged or which might in the near future be lodged, the Court delivered judgment on its "Interim Inquiry" on 13th



December, 1946. An increase of 7s. a week was granted in the "needs" portion of the basic wage then current, the rate for the six capital cities as a whole being increased from 93s. to 100s. a week. For automatic quarterly adjustments a new "Court" index was adopted.

The Arbitration Court, as a result of the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1949-50, decided to increase the basic wage by 20s. per week. At the same time the "prosperity" loading was incorporated in the new wage at a uniform amount of 5s. throughout Australia. As a result, the basic wage payable in Melbourne was increased by 19s. per week as from the first full pay period after 1st December, 1950. The female basic wage was increased to 75 per cent. of the male rate.

Following the hearing of the Basic Wage and Standard Hours Case, the Arbitration Court decided, on 12th September, 1953, to discontinue the automatic adjustment to the basic wage. The last quarterly wage adjustment made was based on the Court Series Index Numbers for June Quarter, 1953, and became payable as from the first full pay period in August, 1953.

(2) *Awards 1956 to 1959.*—In the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1956, the Amalgamated Engineering Union and others applied for an increase in the basic wage to the amount it would have reached if automatic quarterly adjustments deleted by the Court in September, 1953, had remained in force; for an increase of a further £1 in the basic wage; for the re-introduction of automatic quarterly adjustments; and for the abolition of what is known as the 3s. country differential.

In delivering its judgment on 26th May, 1956, the Court rejected each claim made by the unions but decided to increase the adult male basic wage by 10s. (females 7s. 6d.) a week payable from the beginning of the first pay period in June.

The Court took the view that "so long as the assessment of the basic wage is made as the highest which the capacity of the economy can sustain, the automatic adjustment of that basic wage upon price index numbers cannot be justified, since movements in the index have no relation to the movements in the capacity of the economy"\*. The Court was satisfied "that a basic wage assessed at the highest amount which the economy can afford to pay cannot in any way be arrived at on the current price of listed commodities. There is simply no relationship between the two methods of assessment"†.

"The Court's examination of the economy and of its indicators—employment, investment, production and productivity, oversea trade, oversea balances, the competitive positions of secondary industry and retail trade and its consideration of inflation and its possible disastrous extension has led to the Court's conclusion that the nation now has not the capacity to pay a basic wage of the amount to which automatic quarterly adjustments would have brought it."‡

In the course of setting out the reasons for its decision the Court considered the period over which the capacity of the economy should be assessed, and concluded: "A year has been found almost universally to be a sensible and practicable period for such a purpose

\* Commonwealth Arbitration Reports, Vol. 84, page 175.

† 84 C.A.R., page 176.

‡ 84 C.A.R., page 177.

in the case of trading institutions the world over. The Court considers—fortified by the Judges' experience of considering from time to time Australia's capacity—that a yearly assessment of the capacity of Australia for the purpose of fixing a basic wage would be most appropriate. We would encourage any steps to have the Court fulfil such a task each year . . .”\*

In the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1956–57, the Amalgamated Engineering Union and others again sought for an increase in the basic wage to the amount it would have reached if the automatic quarterly adjustments deleted by the Court in September, 1953, had remained in force, and for the re-insertion in the award of the provisions for the quarterly adjustment of the basic wage.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission's judgment, delivered on 29th April, 1957, rejected the claims made by the unions and granted a uniform increase of 10s. a week in the basic wage for adult males (7s. 6d. females) to come into effect from the first pay period to commence on or after 15th May, 1957. The Commission said it would be available in February, 1958, for an annual review of the basic wage. However, the Commission considered that “it would not be proper for it nor would it wish to curtail the existing right of disputants to make an application at whatever time they think it necessary to do so”†.

On the 12th May, 1958, the Commission delivered judgment on the 1958 Basic Wage Inquiry increasing the basic wage for adult males by 5s. as from the first pay period starting on or after 21st May, 1958. The Commission refused to restore the automatic quarterly adjustments.

The Commission's judgment on the 1959 inquiry, delivered on 5th June, 1959, refused to reduce the basic wage in the Pastoral Award, refused to restore automatic quarterly adjustments, and increased the basic wage of adult males by 15s. per week (females 75 per cent.) as from the first pay period starting on or after 11th June, 1959. The claim for automatic quarterly adjustments was rejected by a majority decision (two to one). The Commission was unanimous that the basic wage should be increased but each member held different opinions as to the amount, and two members differed on the date of introduction. Decision was reached in that one member, whilst holding to his opinion, concurred in the decision proposed by the President.

(3) *Basic Wage Inquiry, 1960*‡.—The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission considered an application by the Amalgamated Engineering Union (Australian Section) and others seeking the restoration of the automatic quarterly adjustments and an increase in the amount of the basic wage. The application was in both respects refused by the Commission.

The Commonwealth Government intervened in the public interest in accordance with the provisions of section 36 of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904–1959. In addition, appearances were announced for the States of Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania. The Commonwealth Government on this

\* 84 C.A.R., page 177.

† 87 C.A.R., page 445.

‡ Quotations taken from “Reasons for Judgment”, dated 12th April, 1960, by Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

occasion presented, as it has done in the past, a detailed analysis of the economic situation of Australia, together with comments on fiscal and budgetary policy. In addition to this, it announced its opposition to the unions' application both to restore automatic quarterly adjustments and for an increase in the basic wage.

In view of the submissions made by the Commonwealth Government about the role of Governments in basic wage proceedings, the Commission made the following observations :—“ In its complex and difficult task of assessing the capacity of the economy the Commission welcomes whatever assistance it can get from parties and from interveners. Governments are in a special position to give the Commission a proper conspectus of the public sector of the economy the state of which is an important factor for our consideration. They can also, of course, give us assistance in our task of reviewing the economy as a whole. It is a matter for each Government concerned to decide whether it will appear before the Commission and, if so, whether it will present material or state an attitude or both. It is obvious enough that the more comprehensive the material presented to the Commission by a Government, the greater the assistance the Commission derives from it, but it is not our province to attempt to influence Governments as to their attitude to basic wage cases.”

Dealing with the application for restoration of quarterly adjustments, the Commission's judgment stated :—“ We must decide the question of automatic quarterly adjustments in the light of existing situations and practices. In 1934, the Court was dealing with a situation in which the basic wage was determined for an undefined period and to that wage it applied automatic quarterly adjustments. The Commission is considering a situation in which in practice the basic wage is each year re-assessed. The alternatives which emerge from the submissions in these proceedings are either the fixation of a basic wage for an undefined period, the money amounts of the wage being automatically adjustable by movements in a price index, or the fixation of a basic wage each year. In our view, bearing in mind the interest of employees, employers and the public generally, the second alternative is preferable, and the Commission should continue to fix that basic wage which it considers to be just and reasonable knowing that the amount which it fixes will be the basic wage for the ensuing twelve months and will then be reviewed.”

On the question of increasing the basic wage the Commission commented on the evidence of the counsel for the Commonwealth Government as follows :—“ He also submitted that in the Commonwealth's view any further wage increases would add new fuel to inflation of demand, inflation of home prices and inflation of costs in industry. He emphasized that if the balance of forces in the economy is dislocated it is a long and difficult process to restore the balance and in the meantime a great deal of harm can be done to the broad interests of the economy and a great deal of injustice to people within it. He indicated that the Commonwealth Government was at the present time very much concerned about the problem of inflation.”

Such a clear indication of the Commonwealth Government's attitude, supported as it was by submissions and economic material, was a matter which the Commission felt it must seriously take into account.

The judgment goes on to say, "We accept the submission made by the private employers and by the Commonwealth Government that we should not award an increase in the basic wage, bearing in mind that employees under federal awards have, in the past twelve months, received substantial increases in both basic and secondary wages. It is our view that at the present time, before the effects of these previous wage increases have been reflected in the economy, we cannot find that its capacity is such that a further basic wage increase can be awarded."

"We consider that it would be unsafe and perhaps dangerous to increase the basic wage at this point of time. We have formed this opinion with a full sense of the obligation which this Commission has to fix the basic wage from time to time at the highest amount that the economy can sustain so that the wage and salary earner may obtain his proper share of goods and services. On the other hand we are mindful of the danger to the whole community, including the wage and salary earner, of the basic wage being fixed at an amount which might increase inflation and upset the stability of the economy."

A table of basic weekly rates of wage is shown below :—

MELBOURNE—BASIC WEEKLY WAGE RATES FIXED BY  
COMMONWEALTH CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION  
COMMISSION\*

(Adult Males)

Payable from—	Amount	Payable from—	Amount	Payable from—	Amount
	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>
1907 .. ..	42 0	1926—		1933—	
1911 .. ..	45 6	February ..	87 6	February ..	60 4
1914 .. ..	50 6	May .. ..	88 6	May .. ..	63 4½
1915 .. ..	53 0	August ..	92 0	August ..	62 5
1916 .. ..	61 6	November ..	89 0	November ..	62 10
1917 .. ..	63 0	1927—		1934—	
1918 .. ..	62 0	February ..	88 6	February ..	63 4
1919 .. ..	65 0	May .. ..	87 6	May .. ..	64 0½
1920 .. ..	71 0	August ..	87 0	June .. ..	54 0
1921 .. ..	86 0	November ..	90 0	September ..	64 0
1922—		1928—		December ..	64 0
February ..	80 6	February ..	89 6	1935—	
May .. ..	78 0	May .. ..	88 0	March .. ..	66 0
August ..	81 0	August ..	87 6	June .. ..	66 0
November ..	82 6	November ..	86 0	September ..	65 0
1923—		1929—		December ..	66 0
February ..	82 0	February ..	86 0	1936—	
May .. ..	81 6	May .. ..	89 6	March .. ..	56 0
August ..	87 6	August ..	90 0	June .. ..	66 0
November ..	91 6	November ..	90 0	September ..	66 0
1924—		1930—		December ..	69 0
February ..	87 6	February ..	90 0	1937—	
May .. ..	85 6	May .. ..	86 0	March .. ..	69 0
August ..	85 0	August ..	85 6	June .. ..	69 0
November ..	84 6	November ..	83 0	July .. ..	72 0½
1925—		1931—		September ..	73 0
February ..	84 0	February ..	70 2½	October ..	76 0½
May .. ..	85 6	May .. ..	68 5	December ..	77 0
August ..	87 0	August ..	65 8	1938—	
November ..	87 6	November ..	63 5	March .. ..	77 0
1926—		1932—		June .. ..	77 0
February ..	84 0	February ..	63 5	September ..	78 0
May .. ..	85 6	May .. ..	68 11	December ..	79 0
August ..	87 0	August ..	63 0		
November ..	87 6	November ..	61 8		

MELBOURNE—BASIC WEEKLY WAGE RATES FIXED BY COMMONWEALTH  
CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION COMMISSION\*—*continued*

(Adult Males)

Payable from—	Amount	Payable from—	Amount	Payable from—	Amount
	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>
<b>1939—</b>		<b>1945—</b>		<b>1951—</b>	
March ..	79 0	February ..	98 0	February ..	170 0
June ..	81 0	May ..	98 0	May ..	177 0
September ..	81 0	August ..	98 0	August ..	189 0
December ..	80 0	November ..	98 0	November ..	199 0
<b>1940—</b>		<b>1946—</b>		<b>1952—</b>	
February ..	81 0	February ..	98 0	February ..	209 0
May ..	82 0	May ..	98 0	May ..	212 0
August ..	84 0	August ..	99 0	August ..	224 0
November ..	84 0	November ..	99 0	November ..	228 0
<b>1941—</b>		<b>1947—</b>		<b>1953—</b>	
February ..	86 0	February ..	107 0	February ..	229 0
May ..	87 0	May ..	107 0	May ..	232 0
August ..	87 0	August ..	108 0	August ..	235 0
November ..	88 0	November ..	109 0		
<b>1942—</b>		<b>1948—</b>		<b>1956—</b>	
February ..	89 0	February ..	113 0	June ..	245 0
May ..	92 0	May ..	115 0		
August ..	94 0	August ..	117 0	<b>1957—</b>	
November ..	97 0	November ..	120 0	May ..	255 0
<b>1943—</b>		<b>1949—</b>		<b>1958—</b>	
February ..	98 0	February ..	123 0	May ..	260 0
May ..	98 0	May ..	125 0		
August ..	99 0	August ..	128 0	<b>1959—</b>	
November ..	98 0	November ..	130 0	June ..	275 0††
<b>1944—</b>		<b>1950—</b>			
February ..	97 0	February ..	134 0		
May ..	97 0	May ..	137 0		
August ..	98 0	August ..	140 0		
November ..	98 0	November ..	143 0		
		December ..	152 0**		

\* Prior to 30th June, 1956, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration; † Ten per cent. "cut" operated; ‡ "D" series introduced; § "C" series introduced and ten per cent. "cut" ceased to operate; || "Prosperity" loading (3s.) added; ¶ Interim basic wage adjustment of 13th December, 1946; \*\* Court decision (12th October, 1950); †† The 1960 Basic Wage Inquiry resulted in no change.

NOTE.—The system of making regular quarterly adjustments was instituted in 1922 and was discontinued after the August, 1953, adjustment. From this date the principal variations between the wages determined by State Wages Boards and those determined by the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission were experienced. Previously the Wages Boards had followed the Federal awards to a large extent. The State Wages Board awards concerned were:—1953, Nov.—Dec. 237s.; 1954, Feb. 238s., May 237s., Aug. 236s., Nov. 234s.; 1955, Feb. 235s., May 237s., Aug. 240s., Nov. 246s.; 1956, Feb. 251s., May 256s., Aug. 263s. Automatic quarterly adjustments to Wages Board awards were stopped by amendment to the Factories and Shops Act proclaimed 17th October, 1956. The Commonwealth award of 275s. at June, 1959, was followed by the State Wages Boards.

### Victorian Wages Board Determinations

(1) *General.*—By an amendment to the *Factories and Shops Act* 1934 Wages Boards were given discretionary power to include in their determinations appropriate provisions of relevant Commonwealth awards. A further amendment to this Act in 1937 made it compulsory for Wages Boards to adopt such provisions of Commonwealth awards. This amending Act also gave Wages Boards power to adjust wage rates "with the variation from time to time of the cost of living as indicated by such retail price index numbers published by the Commonwealth

Statistician as the Wages Board considers appropriate". The Wages Boards thus adopted the basic wages declared by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration and followed that Court's system of adjusting the basic wage in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers.

(2) *Basic Wage outside Metropolitan Area.*—Prior to 1934, the basic wage for Victoria differed only slightly from that for Melbourne. In its judgment in that year, the Court made special reference to the basic wage payable in industries outside the Metropolitan Area, and it ruled that, except in certain specified districts where the cost of living appeared to be correctly indicated by the local "All Items" Index Numbers, or where known circumstances indicated that the general rule should not apply, the basic wage for provincial places should be a constant three shillings per week less than that for the metropolitan district in the same State. Special provision was made also for assessing or adjusting the wage in certain places.

(3) *Quarterly Adjustments 1953 to 1956.*—After the system of automatic adjustment of the Commonwealth basic wage was discontinued a number of Wages Boards met in September, 1953 and deleted references to these adjustments. However, an amendment to the Factories and Shops Act in November 1953 required Wages Boards to provide for automatic adjustment of wage rates in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers.

In general this requirement was repeated by the *Labour and Industry Act 1953* which replaced the *Factories and Shops Act 1928-1953*. Then an amendment to this new Act, proclaimed on 17th October, 1956, deleted the automatic adjustment provision and directed Wages Boards in determining wage rates to take into consideration relevant awards of, or agreements certified by, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. The last automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage, based on the variation in retail price index numbers for the June quarter 1956, became payable from the beginning of the first pay period in August 1956.\*

### Wage Margins

#### 1954 Judgment

On 5th November, 1954, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration delivered a judgment † which, in effect, became a general determination of the basis upon which all relevant wage and salary margins should be assessed. This became known as the Metal Trades Case, 1954.

General principles of marginal rate fixation had previously been enunciated by the Court in the Engineers' Case of 1924, the Merchant Service Guild Case of 1942 and the Printing Trades Case of 1947, and the Court adopted these in so far as they were applicable to current circumstances.

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\* For details of quarterly adjustments made in Victoria during this period refer "Note" at foot of Basic Wage table, page 423.

† Extracts from the judgment were set out in some detail in Labour Report No. 46, pages 101 to 108.

“ Margins ” were defined as—

“ minimum amounts awarded above the basic wage to particular classifications of employees for the features attaching to their work which justify payments above the basic wage, whether those features are the skill or experience required for the performance of that work, its particular laborious nature, or the disabilities attached to its performance.”

A brief account of the Metal Trades Case is as follows :—

The Amalgamated Engineering Union, the Electrical Trades Union, and other employee organizations which were parties to the Metal Trades Award, 1952, filed applications during 1953 for increased margins for all workers covered by this award.

The applications came on for hearing before J. M. Galvin, C.C., who decided they raised matters of such importance that, in the public interest, they should be dealt with by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. On 16th September and 6th October, 1953, the Conciliation Commissioner, pursuant to section 14A of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act referred these applications to the Court.

The actual claims of the trade unions were that the marginal rate of 52s. a week payable to a fitter in the metal trades should be increased to 80s. a week (86s. for certain electrical trades) with proportionate increases for other award occupations. The margins then current, with a few exceptions, had been in existence since 1947. The employees' claims were in the nature of a test case to determine the attitude of the Court to applications for increased margins.

The Metal Trades Employers' Association and other respondents to the Metal Trades Award had counter-claimed that existing margins for skilled tradesmen should remain unaltered, while those paid to partly skilled or unskilled workers should be reduced.

The Court decided to take the Commissioner's two references together, and the matter came on for hearing before the Full Arbitration Court in Melbourne on 13th October, 1953.

In a judgment delivered on 25th February, 1954, the Court held that a *prima facie* case had been made for a re-assessment of margins but that the economic situation at that time, particularly in regard to the level of costs, did not permit of such a comprehensive review. The Court decided that to avoid the creation of new disputes, to save expense, and to obviate procedural difficulties, it would not reject the claims but adjourn them until 9th November, 1954.

On 25th and 26th August, 1954, summonses were filed by the employees' organizations for orders that proceedings in this case be brought forward and the hearing was resumed on 5th October, 1954.

In a judgment delivered on 5th November, 1954, the Court made an order re-assessing the marginal structure in the Metal Trades Award by raising the current amount of margin to two and a half times the amount of the margin that had been current in 1937. However, in cases in which the result of that calculation produced an amount less than the existing margin, the existing margin was to remain unaltered. In effect, this decision increased the margin of a fitter from 52s. a week to 75s. a week, increased similarly margins of other skilled occupations, and made no increase in margins of what may generally be described as the unskilled or only slightly skilled occupations under the Metal Trades Award.

At the end of its judgment the Court stated that, while its decision in this case related immediately to one particular industry, it was expected to afford general guidance to all authorities operating under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act or under other legislation which provided for tribunals having power to make reference, or being subject to appeal, to the Court, where the wage or salary may properly be regarded as containing a margin. The Court added observations for the guidance of these and of other tribunals "which may regard decisions of this Court as of persuasive authority".

#### *1959 Judgment*

On the 27th November, 1959 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission delivered a unanimous judgment in the case presented by the Australian Council of Trade Unions for increased margins in the Metal Trades Award. The Commission awarded increases of 28 per cent. on the current margins to apply from the beginning of the first full pay period in December, 1959.

In concluding its judgment on the case the Commission stated :—

" . . . . . we have come to the conclusion that the employers' application to reduce wages under this Award should be rejected and that increases in margins may properly be granted. We have tested the amount of increase to be awarded by taking certain representative classifications for which we award the following increases :—

	Present Margin		Increase		New Margin	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Duster .. .. .	125	0	35	0	160	0
Forger .. .. .	105	0	29	6	134	6
Fitter .. .. .	75	0	21	0	96	0
Machinist—2nd class ..	50	0	14	0	64	0
Process Worker ..	22	0	6	0	28	0

It will be seen that these new margins represent an increase of 28 per cent. and we award for all other classifications adjustments of 28 per cent. on current margins, the amount of the increase to be



taken to the nearest 6d. We do not regard the method of adjusting margins by percentages as a satisfactory one in all cases. In these proceedings, however, not having before us the question of work values which in most cases is an important factor in assessing margins and having decided not to alter the 1954 relativities it is inescapable that the increases granted be capable of being expressed as a percentage. Accordingly on this occasion we express the increases awarded within this industry as a percentage of current margins, but this is not to be taken as an endorsement of this method of fixing margins..... This decision is based on the material placed before us and our general industrial knowledge which, in view of our functions under the Act, we think it proper to use. Both that material and that knowledge relate to the Metal Trades industry, and to the economy generally. Our decision, however, relates only to the Metal Trades Award. We realize that on occasions in the past, margins fixed in the Metal Trades Award, and in particular the margin of the fitter, have been used as standards for other awards. The use of the increases which we have granted as a guide in other disputes will be a matter for the parties as far as conciliation is concerned and, if arbitration is necessary, for this Commission however constituted.”\*

Following the 1959 Metal Trades judgment, marginal increases for skill, &c., were applied generally throughout Victoria for industries under both Federal and State wages determinations. In addition, marginal increases were granted to the Commonwealth and State Public Services and to salaried and executive staffs of the banking, insurance, transport, retail, clerical, manufacturing, &c., industries.

### **Rates of Wage**

#### *General*

In 1913, the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics first collected information on current wage rates for different callings and for occupations in various industries.

Early in 1960, the Bureau introduced new indexes of minimum weekly wage rates for adult males and females, base 1954 = 100·0, to replace the old series of nominal weekly wage rate index numbers for adult males and females with 1911 and 1914 respectively as base years. In general this revision was necessary to match changes in industrial structure. The particulars are obtained primarily from awards, determinations and agreements under Commonwealth and State Industrial Acts and are therefore the minimum rates prescribed. They refer generally to the capital city in each State, but in industries which are not carried on in the capital cities, e.g., mining, agriculture, &c., the rates in the more important centres are taken.

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\* See judgment, dated 27th November, 1959, by Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

The new index numbers are based on the occupation structure of 1954 and cover sixteen industrial groups for adult males and eight industrial groups for adult females. Weights for each occupation and each industry were derived from two sample surveys made in that year. The first was the Survey of Awards in April, 1954, which showed the number of employees covered by individual awards, determinations, and agreements. This provided employee weights for each industry as well as a basis for the Survey of Award Occupations made in November, 1954. This second survey showed the number of employees in each occupation within selected awards, &c., thereby providing occupation weights.

The minimum wage rates used are for representative occupations within each industry. They have been derived from representative awards, determinations and agreements in force at the end of each quarter as from 31st March, 1939, for adult males and 31st March, 1951, for adult females. Using the industry and occupation weights determined by the sample surveys the various wage rates were combined to give weighted averages for each industrial group for Australia, and weighted averages for industrial groups for each State. These weighted averages are shown in the following tables, in shillings and pence, and as index numbers. The indexes are designed to measure movements in prescribed minimum rates of "wages" as distinct from "salaries". Consequently, awards, &c., relating solely or mainly to salary earners are excluded.

#### MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES\*

Date	Rates of Wage†		Index Numbers (Australia 1954=100‡)	
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia
	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>		
31st December, 1939 .. ..	97 1	98 4	34·4	34·8
31st December, 1940 .. ..	100 11	101 9	35·7	36·0
31st December, 1942 .. ..	118 4	117 5	41·9	41·6
31st December, 1945 .. ..	121 1	120 7	42·9	42·7
31st December, 1950 .. ..	201 9	202 0	71·4	71·5
31st December, 1951 .. ..	240 6	242 5	85·2	85·8
31st December, 1952 .. ..	270 8	273 2	95·8	96·7
31st December, 1953 .. ..	278 7	280 2	98·6	99·2
31st December, 1954 .. ..	284 10	286 10	100·9	101·6
31st December, 1955 .. ..	295 7	297 0	104·7	105·2
31st December, 1956 .. ..	309 7	313 0	109·6	110·8
31st December, 1957 .. ..	316 0	317 5	111·9	112·4
31st December, 1958 .. ..	319 8	322 8	113·2	114·3
31st March, 1959 .. ..	320 1	323 9	113·3	114·6
30th June, 1959 .. ..	330 6	332 3	117·0	117·6
30th September, 1959 .. ..	334 1	334 0	118·3	118·3
31st December, 1959 .. ..	343 9	343 10	121·7	121·7

\* Weighted average minimum weekly wage rates, all groups, shown as rates of wage and in index numbers—excludes rural.

† The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

‡ Base—weighted average weekly wage rate for Australia, 1954=100.

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES\*: INDUSTRIAL GROUPS:  
ADULT MALES, 31ST DECEMBER, 1959

Industrial Group	Rates of Wage†		Index Numbers (Australia 1954=100)‡	
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		
Mining and Quarrying § ..	347 7	405 9	123·1	143·7
Engineering, Metal Works, &c. ..	344 8	344 3	122·0	121·9
Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear..	330 11	331 6	117·2	117·4
Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	348 9	338 9	123·5	119·9
Sawmilling, Furniture, &c. ..	335 11	335 0	118·9	118·6
Paper, Printing, &c. ..	367 6	362 10	130·1	128·5
Other Manufacturing ..	334 5	333 11	118·4	118·2
All Manufacturing Groups ..	342 4	340 11	121·2	120·7
Building and Construction ..	356 0	343 0	126·1	121·5
Railway Services ..	325 9	336 8	115·3	119·2
Road and Air Transport ..	339 11	339 7	120·4	120·2
Shipping and Stevedoring    ..	340 1	338 5	120·4	119·8
Communication ..	382 11	383 7	135·6	135·8
Wholesale and Retail Trade ..	342 4	339 8	121·2	120·3
Public Administration and Professional ..	334 11	333 10	118·6	118·2
Amusement, Sport, and Recreation	358 11	364 11	127·1	129·2
Hotels, &c., and Personal Service	315 6	319 4	111·7	113·1
All Industrial Groups ..	343 9	343 10	121·7	121·7

\* Weighted average minimum weekly wage rates shown as rates of wage and in index numbers—excludes rural.

† The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

‡ Base—weighted average weekly wage rate for Australia, 1954=100.

§ For mining, the average rates of wage on which index numbers are based are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State.

|| For shipping, average rates of wage on which index numbers are based are for occupations other than masters, officers and engineers in the Merchant Marine Service; and include value of keep, where supplied.

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES\*

Date	Rates of Wage†		Index Numbers (Australia 1954=100)‡	
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		
31st December, 1951 ..	172 2	170 4	86·5	85·6
31st December, 1952 ..	195 9	193 7	98·3	97·2
31st December, 1953 ..	201 4	198 9	101·1	99·8
31st December, 1954 ..	200 9	199 2	100·8	100·0
31st December, 1955 ..	210 5	206 11	105·7	103·9
31st December, 1956 ..	220 3	217 3	110·6	109·1
31st December, 1957 ..	225 0	221 3	113·0	111·1
31st December, 1958 ..	227 6	225 8	114·3	113·4
31st March, 1959 ..	227 7	229 10	114·3	115·4
30th June, 1959 ..	234 5	236 6	117·8	118·8
30th September, 1959 ..	238 1	238 3	119·6	119·7
31st December, 1959 ..	241 1	242 0	121·1	121·6

\* † ‡ See footnotes to table on page 428.

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES\*: INDUSTRIAL GROUPS:  
ADULT FEMALES, 31ST DECEMBER, 1959

Industrial Group	Rates of Wage†		Index Numbers (Australia 1954=100‡)	
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia
	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>		
Engineering, Metal Works, &c. ..	240 3	241 2	120·7	121·1
Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear..	235 10	237 3	118·5	119·2
Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	235 6	235 11	118·3	118·5
Other Manufacturing ..	238 4	238 5	119·7	119·8
All Manufacturing Groups ..	236 11	238 0	119·0	119·5
Transport and Communication ..	253 1	254 4	127·1	127·8
Wholesale and Retail Trade ..	248 6	247 6	124·8	124·3
Public Administration and Professional ..	249 2	245 3	125·2	123·2
Hotels, &c., and Personal Service	232 6	235 4	116·8	118·2
All Industrial Groups ..	241 1	242 0	121·1	121·6

\* † ‡ See footnotes to table on page 429.

**Average Weekly Wage Earnings**

*Average Weekly Total Wages Paid and Average Earnings: All Industries*

The following figures are derived from employment and wages recorded on pay-roll tax returns and from other direct collections. Pay of members of the armed forces is not included. The figures are not seasonally adjusted. Corresponding figures for each quarter are published in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics and the Monthly Bulletin of Employment Statistics in which a seasonally adjusted index will also be found. Quarterly figures of average weekly earnings are also published in the Victorian Monthly Statistical Review.

**AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL WAGES PAID AND AVERAGE EARNINGS\***

Period	Average Weekly Total Wages Paid (£'000)		Average Weekly Earnings per Employed Male Unit † (£)	
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia
1947-48 .. ..	4,845	16,840	8·06	7·74
1948-49 .. ..	5,710	19,905	9·12	8·77
1949-50 .. ..	6,600	22,737	10·08	9·66
1950-51 .. ..	8,223	28,540	12·05	11·55
1951-52 .. ..	10,171	35,697	14·48	14·13
1952-53 .. ..	10,816	38,154	15·71	15·45
1953-54 .. ..	11,767	41,148	16·64	16·26
1954-55 .. ..	12,901	44,739	17·59	17·13
1955-56 .. ..	14,144	48,896	18·78	18·28
1956-57 .. ..	14,925	51,644	19·70	19·16
1957-58 .. ..	15,510	53,349	20·22	19·67
1958-59 .. ..	16,257	55,658	20·89	20·31

\* Includes salaries.

† Total wages divided by total civil employment expressed in male units. Male units represent total male employment plus a proportion of female employment based on the approximate ratio of female to male earnings. The same ratio has been used in each State and because the average ratio of female to male earnings may vary between States precise comparisons between average earnings in different States cannot be made on the basis of the figures above.

## Employment and Unemployment

### Control of Employment

#### *State Department of Labour and Industry*

The State Department of Labour and Industry deals generally with Wages Boards, the Apprenticeship Commission, registration and inspection of factories and shops, and licensing of servants' registry offices and tobacco sellers. The Labour and Industry Act which was passed in 1953 revised and consolidated the Factories and Shops Acts and provided for the administration by the Department of certain additional Acts (concerning boiler inspection and Sunday trading). It also extended the activity of the Department in several new directions—especially in providing for the Department to encourage "the establishment, development and expansion of industries throughout Victoria" and the "prevention and mitigation of unemployment". The new Act includes a description of the general powers and duties of the Minister which do not appear in the previous legislation. These comprise control of the following :—

- (1) Conditions of employment generally, including wages, hours of work, rest periods, and holidays ;
- (2) establishment of employment offices, and the prevention and mitigation of unemployment ;
- (3) the employment of women, children and young persons, including vocational guidance and training and apprenticeship ;
- (4) industrial safety, health and welfare, including the control of dangerous methods and materials, the guarding of machinery, the prevention of accidents, the control and regulation of the industrial aspects of various trades, industrial lighting and ventilation, and the provision of amenities;
- (5) industrial relations, including the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes ;
- (6) training of persons for industrial services ;
- (7) initiation and direction of research and the collection, preparation, publication, and dissemination of information and statistics relating to any of the matters referred to in this section ; and
- (8) encouragement of the establishment, development, and expansion of industries throughout Victoria.

#### *Commonwealth Department of Labour and National Service*

At the Federal level the Commonwealth Department of Labour and National Service is responsible for the supervision and regulation of industrial relations, the regulation and control of stevedoring operations through the Australian Stevedoring Industry Board, the administration of the re-instatement and apprenticeship provisions of the *Re-establishment and Employment Act 1945-58* and the control of Commonwealth industrial training schemes.

*Commonwealth Employment Service*

The Commonwealth Employment Service was established under section 47 of the *Re-establishment and Employment Act* 1945. The principal functions of the Service, as set out in section 48 of this Act, are to provide services and facilities for the benefit of persons seeking employment or to change employment, or to engage labour, and to provide facilities to assist in bringing about and maintaining a high and stable level of employment throughout the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth Employment Service is a decentralized service operating within the Employment Division of the Department of Labour and National Service. The Employment Division and other elements are under the control of a Departmental Regional Director responsible to the permanent head of the Department. In the State of Victoria the Regional Office Headquarters is located in Melbourne and there are seventeen District Employment Offices in the Metropolitan Area and fourteen in various country centres. In addition, there are also four part-time offices and a number of agents in country towns who work in conjunction with the District Employment Officer responsible for the area in which the part-time offices and agencies are located.

In assisting persons to obtain employment and to engage labour, the Commonwealth Employment Service provides specialist facilities for those with physical and mental handicaps, older workers, rural workers, young people and, through its Higher Appointments Office, for persons with professional and technical qualifications.

It assists in the administration of the unemployment and sickness benefits provisions of the *Social Services Act* 1947-1957 and of the re-employment allowance provisions of the *Re-establishment and Employment Act* 1945-59 for certain classes of discharged members of the forces. All persons who wish to claim unemployment benefits or re-employment allowances are required to register at a District Employment Office, which is responsible for certifying whether or not suitable employment can be offered to them.

In this State and, in fact, all States, with the exception of New South Wales, vocational guidance is provided free of charge by a staff of qualified psychologists. Whilst vocational guidance is available to anybody, it is provided particularly for young people and the physically handicapped.

The Service is responsible for placing in initial employment all Commonwealth-nominated migrant workers coming to Australia under the assisted passage schemes from the United Kingdom and other countries, and, as required, it provides assistance to other migrants wishing to obtain employment. When migrants coming under Commonwealth nomination arrive in Australia, the Service arranges for them to move to their initial employment and for their admission, if necessary, to Commonwealth-controlled hostels.

Since 1951, the Service has been responsible for recruiting experts for the Colombo Plan and the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The principal spheres in which experts have been supplied are agriculture, education, engineering, geology, health, and economic and scientific research and development. The Service also arranges training in industry for Colombo Plan and United Nations people who come to Australia for such training.

In association with its placement activities, the Service carries out regular surveys of the labour market in all areas and industries and supplies detailed information to interested Commonwealth and State Government Departments and instrumentalities and to the public. It also advises employers, employees and others on labour availability and employment opportunities in various occupations and areas and on other matters concerning employment.

No charge is made for any of the services rendered by the Commonwealth Employment Service.

Particulars of the major activities of the Service during the five years ended 30th June, 1959, are given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Activity, &c.	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Applications for Employment* ..	116,109	132,327	159,881	157,412	167,993
Number Placed in Employment ..	72,877†	68,934†	64,562	65,568	73,083
Number of Vacancies Notified ..	114,700	102,313	89,721	94,949	108,016
Vacancies at 30th June .. ..	21,160	11,402	6,292	5,530	7,081

\* Includes unemployed persons and persons already in employment who are seeking improved positions.

† Revised.

Employment Statistics

Total Occupied Persons

(1) *Australia*.—The total number of occupied persons in Australia is obtained from the results of each population Census, supplemented by data in respect of Australian defence personnel serving outside Australia, who, in accordance with usual Census procedure, are not recorded in the Census. The figures shown on page 434 are derived from the 1933, 1947, and 1954 Censuses.

(2) *Victoria*.—The figures in the table below are divided into three categories :—(a) defence forces ; (b) all persons fully occupied as employers, or as self-employed in businesses or on farms ; and (c) wage and salary earners employed, or occupied as casual part-time, intermittent or seasonal workers. “Unemployed” persons are excluded (see page 438).

All unpaid “helpers” in non-rural industry have been included with wage and salary earners. Male unpaid “helpers” in rural industry have been included with employers and self-employed persons, as the majority of these are considered to be sons or other close relatives of farmers working in *de facto* partnership, or as learners with the farm owner. Unpaid female “helpers” on farms are fairly numerous. Generally they are occupied mainly in home duties, and, with all other women occupied in unpaid home duties, have been excluded from the category of occupied persons.

VICTORIA—TOTAL OCCUPIED PERSONS, JUNE, 1933,  
1947, AND 1954

('000)

30th June—	Defence Forces*	Employers and Self-employed			Wage and Salary Earners			Total Occupied Civilians	Total Occupied Persons (Including Defence Forces) †	
		Rural Industry	Other Industries	Total	Rural Industry	Other Industries	Total			
<b>MALES</b>										
1933	..	2.2	78.6	71.0	149.6	44.4	288.1	332.5	482.1	484.3
1947	..	15.9	77.5	80.6	158.1	28.3	462.2	490.5	648.6	664.5
1954	..	†15.0	75.6	91.5	167.1	27.2	569.7	596.9	764.0	779.0
<b>FEMALES</b>										
1933	..	..	5.2	18.6	23.8	0.8	148.1	148.9	172.7	172.7
1947	..	0.4	4.3	18.2	22.5	1.9	§200.1	202.0	224.5	224.9
1954	..	0.8	5.6	19.7	25.3	1.4	225.6	227.0	252.3	253.1
<b>PERSONS</b>										
1933	..	2.2	83.8	89.6	173.4	45.2	436.2	481.4	654.8	657.0
1947	..	16.3	81.8	98.8	180.6	30.2	662.3	692.5	873.1	889.4
1954	..	15.8	81.2	111.2	192.4	28.6	795.3	823.9	1,016.3	1,032.1

\* Includes those serving outside Australia.

† Excludes approximately 3,000 males undergoing full-time National Service training at the time of the Census. With the exception of full-time students these persons have been included in the figures of occupied civilians.

‡ Includes females in private domestic service—30,200 in 1933, 10,900 in 1947, and 7,900 in 1954.

§ Includes an estimate of 12,200 part-time workers not classified as wage earners at the Census.

During the fourteen years from 1933 to 1947, the number of persons actually occupied at work in Victoria increased by 232,400, or by an average of 16,600 persons per annum, and during the seven years from 1947 to 1954, the increase amounted to 142,700 or 20,400 per annum. Practically all of the increase in the number of occupied persons during the years 1947 to 1954 was due to the growth of the total available work force. During the previous intercensal period (1933 to 1947) the increase in the number of persons occupied comprised approximately 100,000 who had been unemployed in 1933 and approximately 130,000 growth in the total available work force.

The total numbers of employers, self-employed and wage and salary earners of both sexes classified at the Census as engaged in agricultural, pastoral and dairying industries (excluding female "helpers"—see above) declined from 129,000 in 1933 to 112,000 in 1947 with a further slight decline to 109,800 in 1954.

The proportion of male employers and self-employed in industries other than rural declined from 19.8 per cent. of occupied civilian males in these industries in 1933 to 14.8 per cent. in 1947, and to 13.8 per cent. in 1954. The corresponding proportion of female employers and self-employed declined from 11.2 per cent. of all



occupied females in non-rural industries in 1933 to 8.3 per cent. in 1947, with a further slight drop to 8 per cent. in 1954. The increase in the numbers of employers and self-employed in non-rural industries during the years 1947 to 1954 averaged only 1,800 a year. The average increase during the same period in the number of wage and salary earners in these industries was 19,000 a year.

The occupied population of Victoria (including defence forces, but excluding unemployed, pensioners, retired, persons of independent means and dependants) increased from 1947 to 1954 by 16 per cent.

### *Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment*

(1) *General.*—Monthly estimates of the number of wage and salary earners in civilian employment (excluding employees in the rural industry and female private domestics) are obtained from three main sources :—

- (a) Monthly employment in factories as shown at Annual Factory Censuses ;
- (b) current monthly returns of governmental bodies ; and
- (c) current monthly pay-roll tax returns.

These sources are supplemented by other direct records of monthly employment (e.g., hospitals) and by estimates for employees not otherwise covered. Pay-roll tax returns at present are lodged by all employers paying more than £200 a week in wages, other than certain Commonwealth Government bodies, religious and benevolent institutions, public hospitals and other similar organizations exempted under the *Pay-roll Tax Assessment Act 1941-57*.

All figures in this series of tables are compiled on an establishment or enterprise basis, and therefore do not cover exactly the same area of industry as do the industry tabulations of the general Censuses of 1947 and 1954 which are based on the returns of individual employees.

The purpose of these estimates of employment is to measure, as nearly as may be with available data, current trends in employment in the defined field.

(2) *Victoria: Industrial Groups.*—The following table shows total male and female wage and salary earners in civilian employment (excluding employees in rural industry, female private domestics, persons on the paid strength of the defence forces and National Service trainees in camp) subdivided to show the extent of employment provided by Government bodies and by private employers respectively. Principal industrial groups shown in the table include both private

employees and Government employees, if any. The manufacturing employment figures published in this table comprise (i) the series showing actual monthly employment in factories as recorded at successive annual Censuses of Factories to June 1959 with interim estimates for subsequent months, and (ii) estimates of the number of employees in industrial establishments outside the scope of the definition of a factory and persons employed by factory proprietors but engaged in selling and distribution. Industry groups here are not identical in coverage with Census groups.

VICTORIA—WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN  
EMPLOYMENT: INDUSTRIAL GROUPS\*  
(’000)

Industrial Group	June, 1955	June, 1956	June, 1957	June, 1958	June, 1959	December, 1959	March, 1960
<b>MALES</b>							
Mining and Quarrying ..	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6
Manufacturing, &c.,†	260.9	265.2	265.0	267.5	273.8	279.3	284.5
Building and Construction ..	54.3	53.6	50.6	50.8	50.7	49.3	49.9
Transport‡	55.5	54.8	56.4	55.7	56.0	55.0	55.3
Communication ..	17.4	17.3	18.5	19.2	19.9	19.9	20.2
Property and Finance ..	18.0	18.5	19.4	20.0	20.9	21.0	22.2
Retail Trade ..	37.1	37.8	37.9	38.9	39.1	41.3	39.9
Wholesale and Other Commerce ..	42.0	43.2	43.1	44.3	45.0	46.8	46.9
Public Authority Activity, n.e.i. ..	28.3	28.6	28.9	29.4	29.5	29.4	29.5
Health ..	6.4	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.2
Education ..	12.0	13.0	13.8	14.5	15.7	15.7	16.6
Personal Services§	16.7	16.8	17.0	17.0	16.8	17.5	17.5
Other	22.8	23.0	24.0	24.1	24.4	24.9	25.1
Total ..	576.2	583.2	586.0	592.9	603.4	611.6	619.4
Government¶	158.2	160.0	162.7	166.1	169.3	167.8	169.7
Private ..	418.0	423.2	423.3	426.8	434.1	443.8	449.7
Total ..	576.2	583.2	586.0	592.9	603.4	611.6	619.4
<b>FEMALES</b>							
Mining and Quarrying ..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing, &c.,†	95.8	97.3	96.6	97.1	100.0	103.4	107.7
Building and Construction ..	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7
Transport‡	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.2
Communication ..	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8
Property and Finance ..	10.6	11.8	12.6	13.2	13.9	14.0	15.3
Retail Trade ..	33.9	33.8	32.8	34.4	34.9	37.4	36.1
Wholesale and Other Commerce ..	11.8	12.5	12.8	13.1	13.4	13.5	14.0
Public Authority Activity, n.e.i. ..	6.9	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.8	7.7	7.8
Health ..	21.1	22.4	23.0	23.7	25.4	25.4	25.6
Education ..	12.7	13.6	14.7	15.3	16.5	16.4	17.9
Personal Services§	15.8	15.6	15.6	15.4	15.3	15.8	15.7
Other	11.3	11.3	12.0	11.9	12.4	12.5	12.9
Total ..	232.3	238.5	240.4	244.5	252.8	259.6	266.8
Government¶	39.2	41.7	42.1	43.1	45.2	44.8	46.9
Private ..	193.1	196.8	198.3	201.4	207.6	214.8	219.9
Total ..	232.3	238.5	240.4	244.5	252.8	259.6	266.8

\* For Footnotes see next page.

VICTORIA—WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT :  
INDUSTRIAL GROUPS\*—*continued*  
(’000)

Industrial Group	June, 1955	June, 1956	June, 1957	June, 1958	June, 1959	December, 1959	March 1960
PERSONS							
Mining and Quarrying ..	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7
Manufacturing, &c.†	356.7	362.5	361.6	364.6	373.8	382.7	392.2
Building and Construction ..	55.6	54.9	52.0	52.3	52.2	50.9	51.6
Transport‡	61.2	60.8	62.2	61.5	62.0	61.1	61.5
Communication..	22.7	22.9	24.1	24.7	25.5	25.6	26.0
Property and Finance ..	28.6	30.3	32.0	33.2	34.8	35.0	37.5
Retail Trade ..	71.0	71.6	70.7	73.3	74.0	78.7	76.0
Wholesale and Other Commerce ..	53.8	55.7	55.9	57.4	58.4	60.3	60.9
Public Authority Activity, <i>n.e.i.</i> ..	35.2	35.8	36.3	36.9	37.3	37.1	37.3
Health ..	27.5	29.0	29.8	30.6	32.4	32.4	32.8
Education ..	24.7	26.6	28.5	29.8	32.2	32.1	34.5
Personal Services§	32.5	32.4	32.6	32.4	32.1	33.3	33.2
Other	34.1	34.3	36.0	36.0	36.8	37.4	38.0
Total ..	808.5	821.7	826.4	837.4	856.2	871.2	886.2
Government¶	197.4	201.7	204.8	209.2	214.5	212.6	216.6
Private ..	611.1	620.0	621.6	628.2	641.7	658.6	669.6
Total ..	808.5	821.7	826.4	837.4	856.2	871.2	886.2

\* Excludes rural wage earners, female private domestics, personnel in Defence Forces, and National Service Trainees in camp.

† Includes employees engaged in selling and distribution, who are outside the scope of the factory employment figures as defined and published in Part VIII.

‡ Includes road transport ; shipping and stevedoring ; rail and air transport.

§ Includes hotels, restaurants, hairdressing, and other personal services (except female private domestics).

|| Includes forestry, fishing, and trapping ; law and order ; religion and social welfare ; other professional ; amusement, sport, and recreation.

¶ Includes employees of Commonwealth, State, semi-government, and local government authorities.

Government Employees

The following table includes all employees of government authorities in services such as railways, tramways, banks, post office, air transport, education, broadcasting, television, police, public works, factories and munitions establishments, migrant hostels, &c., as well as administrative employees :—

VICTORIA—CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT  
AUTHORITIES  
(’000)

Date	Commonwealth			State and Semi-Government			Local Government			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
June, 1955	50.3	15.5	65.8	95.4	22.3	117.7	12.5	1.4	13.9	158.2	39.2	197.4
June, 1956	50.7	16.2	66.9	96.2	24.0	120.2	13.1	1.5	14.6	160.0	41.7	201.7
June, 1957	50.3	15.2	65.5	99.2	25.1	124.3	13.2	1.8	15.0	162.7	42.1	204.8
June, 1958	51.7	15.0	66.7	100.9	26.2	127.1	13.5	1.9	15.4	166.1	43.1	209.2
June, 1959	52.7	15.3	68.0	102.9	27.9	130.8	13.7	2.0	15.7	169.3	45.2	214.5
March, 1960	52.8	15.3	68.1	102.8	29.6	132.4	14.1	2.0	16.1	169.7	46.9	216.6

## Unemployment

## Census

The total of persons "unemployed" has been recorded only at the dates of the various Censuses. Before the 1947 Census, persons who were "unemployed" were requested to furnish particulars of the cause and duration of unemployment, but from 1947 onwards, the inquiry was broadened to include all persons (usually engaged in industry, business, trade, profession or service) who were out of a job and "not at work" at the time of the Census for whatever reason, including any not normally associated with unemployment. This change in the form of the questionnaire probably resulted in some variation in response. The following table sets out the number of persons recorded within these categories at the Censuses of 1933 to 1954. The percentage of "unemployed" at each date to all wage and salary earners, comprising those estimated to be in employment and those unemployed, is also shown.

VICTORIA—UNEMPLOYMENT (ALL CAUSES):  
CENSUSES, 1933, 1947, AND 1954

Date	Wage and Salary Earners Unemployed ('000)			Proportion of Wage and Salary Earners Unemployed (Per cent.)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
June, 1933* .. ..	98·7	21·1	119·8	22·9	12·5	20·0
June, 1947† .. ..	13·9	4·2	18·1	2·7	2·0	2·5
June, 1954† .. ..	9·7	3·0	12·7	1·6	1·3	1·5

\* As recorded at the Census. In addition, there were considerable numbers of youths and young women of working age who had never been employed and were "not at work" at the time of the Census.

† Persons in the work force who were "not at work" at the time of the Census.

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT :  
CENSUSES, 1933, 1947, AND 1954

Year	Unable to Secure Employment	Temporarily Laid Off	Illness	Accident	Industrial Dispute	Other	Total
MALES							
1933 .. ..	89,549	*	5,627	1,279	600	1,696	98,751
1947† .. ..	2,737	2,417	3,294	674	69	4,748‡	13,939
1954† .. ..	1,884	852	2,922	649	81	3,287‡	9,675
FEMALES							
1933 .. ..	16,467	*	3,261	145	31	1,136	21,040
1947† .. ..	350	581	1,106	93	8	2,079‡	4,217
1954† .. ..	596	336	994	72	5	998‡	3,001
PERSONS							
1933 .. ..	106,016	*	8,888	1,424	631	2,832	119,791
1947† .. ..	3,087	2,998	4,400	767	77	6,827‡	18,156
1954† .. ..	2,480	1,188	3,916	721	86	4,285‡	12,676

\* Not available.

† Persons in the work force who were "not at work" at the time of the Census.

‡ The majority of these persons were resting between jobs or changing jobs.

*Persons Receiving Unemployment Benefit*

The number of persons receiving unemployment benefit in Victoria, as stated by the Department of Social Services, is given in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING  
UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT\***

Year	Males	Females	Persons
1955-56 .. .. .	338	141	479
1956-57 .. .. .	2,745	604	3,349
1957-58 .. .. .	3,765	1,362	5,127
1958-59 .. .. .	3,793	1,950	5,743
1959-60 .. .. .	2,871	1,396	4,267

\* Average of monthly figures for financial year. For definition, benefits, &c., see pages 261 and 262.

*Prices***Retail Price Indexes***General*

Retail price index numbers for Australian cities and towns are compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician, the aim being to measure the degree of change in prices for a selected field taken as a whole.

In compiling the retail price indexes the price of each item is multiplied by its quantity "weight" and then by its appropriate population or household "weight". The sum of these products for all items at any given date represents an "aggregate expenditure". The "aggregate expenditures" for successive periods are converted into an index by representing the aggregate of a selected or "base" period by an appropriate number (e.g., 100 or 1,000), and calculating index numbers for all periods to such base by the proportions which their aggregates bear to the aggregate of the base period.

The list of items must be a selected list because it is impossible in practice to obtain at regular intervals prices of all goods and services entering into household expenditure. Considerable difficulty is often experienced in ensuring that the selected items are always a true sample. Some items which it would be desirable to include must be excluded because comparative prices cannot be accurately ascertained for them at different times. Similarly many items of small aggregate or individual importance are excluded.

The lists used are simply selected items combined in certain proportions for the purpose of measuring price variations, and are representative of the fields covered, the proportions approximating to those in average consumption so far as can be ascertained. It must be

emphasized that retail price indexes are designed to measure the extent of changes in price levels only. While they may be used to indicate the effect of price change on cost of living they do not measure the absolute cost of living nor the extent of changes in the cost of living. They measure, as nearly as may be, the proportionate change in the aggregate cost of specified quantities and qualities of the selected list of items included in the index. However, due to changes in the pattern of household expenditure and in modes of living, it becomes desirable from time to time to compile a new index with a list of items and weights more representative of current usage than those of the previous index.

The first retail price index compiled by the Statistician was the "A" Series in 1912 which related to the prices of food, groceries and rents of all houses. It was discontinued in 1938.

#### *"C" Series Retail Price Index*

The "C" Series Retail Price Index was first compiled in 1921. A comprehensive revision of the index was made in 1936. It is currently compiled for the six State capital cities, and 27 other cities and towns, on the base: weighted average of six capital cities 1923-27 = 1,000. It relates to a list of selected commodities and services representative of a high proportion of the expenditure of wage earner households as current in pre-war years. The groups of expenditure covered by the Index are food and groceries, rent of four and five-roomed houses, clothing, and miscellaneous items of household expenditure.

The food and groceries group comprises (a) groceries (including bread and potatoes), (b) dairy produce, and (c) meat. The rent index numbers measure the proportionate rise and fall in the average weekly rentals paid for unfurnished houses of four and five rooms, taking corresponding houses throughout. They are designed to measure only the "price" element in rent fluctuations (i.e., the aim is to measure variations equivalent to change in price for a constant standard). Selected articles of clothing and footwear for men, women, and children are covered, while the miscellaneous group contains items of household drapery and utensils, fuel and light, fares, smoking, union dues, and recreation.

Quarterly statements are issued by the Statistician and movements in the various groups of the index and in the index as a whole for Melbourne are shown in the following table, the annual figures representing the mean of the four quarters. "Group" index numbers cannot be compared with each other to show the relative cost of food, rent, clothing, or miscellaneous requirements since each "group" has its own base = 1,000, namely the weighted average cost for the six capital cities as a whole during the five year period 1923 to 1927.

## MELBOURNE—"C" SERIES RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

(Base of Each Group : Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities,  
1923-27 = 1,000)

Year Ended 31st December—	Food and Groceries*		Rent (4 and 5 Roomed Houses)†	Clothing	Miscel- laneous	All Groups*	
1929 .. ..	1,004		1,094	992	986	1,017	
1933 .. ..	713		801	811	916	789	
1939 .. ..	942		955	832	977	924	
1946 .. ..	1,052		973	1,502	1,164	1,149	
1950 .. ..	1,605		979	2,259	1,426	1,565	
1951 .. ..	2,088		980	2,697	1,668	1,880	
1952 .. ..	2,509		984	3,085	1,949	2,170	
1953 .. ..	2,684		988	3,201	2,090	2,285	
1954 .. ..	2,687		998	3,196	2,090	2,288	
1955 .. ..	2,854		1,008	3,230	2,129	2,365	
	A	B				A	B
1956 .. ..	2,974	3,180	1,195	3,267	2,309	2,492	2,567
1957 .. ..	3,019	3,039	1,229	3,378	2,382	2,555	2,562
1958 .. ..	3,018	3,009	1,272	3,447	2,459	2,595	2,590
1959 .. ..	3,143	3,170	1,352	3,483	2,585	2,689	2,698

\* Indexes in columns "A" exclude, as from September Quarter 1955, and those in columns "B" include, the price movements of potatoes and onions.

† The rent index numbers shown measure the proportionate rise and fall in the average weekly rentals paid for houses of four and five rooms, taking corresponding houses throughout. They are "price" indexes in the strict sense, i.e., they are designed to measure only the "price" element in rent fluctuations. Rentals of new tenanted houses completed since the end of the war are not taken into account.

The total "C" Series Index for Melbourne reached its pre-war peak of 1,017 in 1929, and during the ensuing economic depression declined continuously to a figure of 789 in 1933. It then increased steadily to 924 in 1939. Although the upward trend continued during the war years, it was restrained by the large scale controls over prices and markets, but with the gradual removal of these controls, the index numbers rose rapidly from 1946 onwards. This trend was accelerated by the rapid increase of world commodity prices and the accompanying world wide inflationary conditions, until by 1953 the all groups number of 2,285 had risen by some 98 per cent. in the previous seven years. The increase in the total index during 1954 was the smallest since 1945 but significant rises have occurred in each of the succeeding years.

Abnormally large seasonal fluctuations in prices of potatoes and onions had a major effect (first upwards and then downwards) on the movement of the price indexes from September Quarter, 1956 to March Quarter, 1957. In order to provide an indication of the trend

of the indexes apart from these abnormally large seasonal fluctuations, index numbers excluding the effects of price movements of potatoes and onions are calculated for comparison with those which include these items.

#### *Interim Retail Price Index*

Rapid changes in the pattern of wage earner expenditure and consumption occurred in the post-war period, and in 1953 the Conference of Statisticians recommended that "an Interim Retail Price Index be compiled with putative weights and components representative, as nearly as may be, of the post-war pattern of consumer usage and expenditure".

The Interim Index was first published in March, 1954. It was compiled for each year from 1950-51 and for each quarter from September quarter, 1952. It was compiled for the six State capital cities only. The base was year 1952-53 = 100 in each city separately (and for the weighted average of six capitals). It has been discontinued and has been replaced by the Consumer Price Index.

#### *Consumer Price Index*

The title "Consumer Price Index" does not imply that the new index differs in definition or purpose from its predecessors. This title is adopted in conformity with world trends in naming indexes of retail prices (including prices of services, accommodation, &c.,) paid by consumers, and wherein these prices are weighted according to patterns of consumption.

Consumer Price Index numbers have been compiled for the six State capital cities, separately and combined, for each quarter from June Quarter, 1949.

The Consumer Price Index measures quarterly variations in prices of commodities and services as affecting a high proportion of the expenditure of wage earner households. Changes in the pattern of this expenditure since 1950 have been such as to render it necessary to construct the new index with additional items and changes in weighting patterns at intervals (rather than on the basis of a list of items and set of weights which remain unchanged throughout the period). Four new series for short periods viz., June Quarter, 1949 to June Quarter, 1952; June Quarter, 1952 to June Quarter, 1956; June Quarter, 1956 to March Quarter, 1960; and from March Quarter, 1960 have therefore been constructed and linked to form a continuous retail price index series (1949 to 1960). At times of linking, the weighting pattern has been altered and, in addition, new items that had become significant in household expenditure have been introduced. In each period between links the items and weighting remain unchanged.



The principal ways in which the new retail price index differs from the Interim Retail Price Index are :—

(a) The list of items has been expanded to include :—

- (i) Home ownership—price of new house ; rates and charges payable to local Government authorities (including water and sewerage authorities) ; and repairs and maintenance of houses ;
- (ii) weekly payments for houses let by State housing authorities ;
- (iii) household appliances such as refrigerators, washing machines, and television sets ;
- (iv) private motoring ; and
- (v) beer and other additional items.

(b) It is constructed as a series of linked indexes with significant changes in composition and weighting effected at June Quarter, 1952, June Quarter, 1956 and March Quarter, 1960. (This linking has not affected the level of the index at the times of changes).

The sets of weights used for the different periods covered by the index have been derived from analyses of statistics of production and consumption, the Censuses of 1947 and 1954, the Censuses of Retail Establishments of 1952–53 and 1956–57 and the continuing Survey of Retail Establishments, as well as from information supplied by manufacturing, commercial, or other relevant sources and from special surveys.

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Melbourne are shown in the following table :—

MELBOURNE—CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS  
(Base of Each Group : Year 1952–53 = 100)

Year Ended 30th June—	Food	Clothing and Drapery	Housing	Household Supplies and Equipment	Miscellaneous	All Groups
1950 ..	59·2	67·5	79·9	69·9	68·3	66·2
1951 ..	69·8	77·3	84·5	76·8	74·4	74·6
1952 ..	89·4	93·0	92·0	92·0	90·8	91·0
1953 ..	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1954 ..	104·4	100·6	102·9	101·2	99·9	102·0
1955 ..	103·9	101·2	105·4	100·6	99·7	102·0
1956 ..	112·2	102·8	113·8	101·6	108·3	108·1
1957 ..	117·8	104·9	122·8	105·2	117·8	114·0
1958 ..	114·3	108·4	127·3	106·2	118·8	114·4
1959 ..	116·1	109·6	129·4	109·2	122·2	116·6
1960 ..	120·8	110·7	135·8	110·9	125·5	120·0

## Retail Prices of Food

The average retail prices of various food and grocery items in Melbourne are shown in the following table. The figures represent the means of the monthly prices as at the 15th day of each month in the years shown.

## MELBOURNE—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES\*

(Pence)

Item	Unit	1939	1945	1950	1954	1959
<b>Groceries—</b>						
Bread†	2 lb.	5.40	5.55	8.50	14.00	16.75
Flour—Plain	2 lb.	4.25	4.25	5.72	11.15	12.50
Self-raising	2 lb.	7.48	7.40	9.98	17.50	20.90
Tea	1 lb.	27.74	27.00	36.50	62.94	78.97
Sugar	1 lb.	4.00	4.00	5.00	9.00	10.00
Tapioca, Seed	1 lb.	3.09	6.88	7.88	17.65	13.19
Jam, Plum	1½ lb.	8.40	11.25	16.68	27.28	30.09
Golden Syrup	2 lb.	7.14	7.33	9.54	19.04	20.55
Oats, Flaked	1 lb.	3.56	3.79	6.37	8.91	10.36
Raisins, Seeded	1 lb.	10.43	13.09	18.80	30.73	31.76
Currants	1 lb.	8.76	10.58	14.86	22.67	27.25
Apricots, Dried	1 lb.	15.52	18.00	25.17	60.27	65.62
Peaches, Canned	29 oz.	9.43	13.26	20.25	33.53	36.77
Pears, Canned	29 oz.	10.02	14.20	21.53	35.51	35.27
Potatoes	7 lb.	17.70	8.40	24.08	23.43	40.38
Onions	1 lb.	3.53	2.62	4.02	6.25	11.88
Soap	1 lb.	6.97	7.11	11.39	17.45	19.46
Kerosene	quart	5.15	6.43	7.34	8.22	8.81
<b>Dairy Produce—</b>						
Butter, Factory	1 lb.	19.50	20.50	26.35	49.39	55.83
Cheese, Mild	1 lb.	13.41	16.28	18.50	33.00	41.06
Eggs, New Laid	1 doz.	19.17	26.00	39.61	63.68	68.33
Bacon, Rashers	1 lb.	19.90	22.78	44.06	73.54	84.12
Milk—Condensed	tin	9.33	10.27	14.63	22.14	22.74
Fresh†	quart	7.15	7.43	11.45	18.00	18.50
<b>Meat—</b>						
Beef—Sirloin	1 lb.	10.77	13.69	21.28	38.76	48.21
Rib	1 lb.	8.66	11.53	18.21	33.52	47.16
Steak—Rump	1 lb.	15.63	21.06	30.62	49.82	73.68
Chuck	1 lb.	7.05	10.12	15.48	32.38	37.77
Sausages	1 lb.	5.48	8.15	13.47	19.95	23.70
Corned Silverside	1 lb.	8.95	12.54	20.37	37.77	46.74
Corned Brisket	1 lb.	6.85	9.35	14.51	27.93	33.73
Mutton—Leg	1 lb.	7.74	11.37	15.41	23.92	26.56
Forequarter	1 lb.	4.63	6.57	9.39	14.75	17.65
Loin	1 lb.	7.37	9.54	14.22	22.08	26.16
Chops, Loin	1 lb.	8.37	10.64	15.12	23.22	26.70
Chops, Leg	1 lb.	8.65	11.60	15.78	26.03	30.29
Pork—Leg	1 lb.	12.62	15.95	33.58	54.97	60.66
Loin	1 lb.	12.91	16.80	34.49	55.78	62.91
Chops	1 lb.	13.30	17.65	35.12	56.03	63.22

\* In some cases the averages are price relatives.

† Delivered.

## Wholesale Price Indexes

## General

The main wholesale price index compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician is the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index which extends back to 1928 and is issued monthly.

Prices used in this index are in the main obtained directly from manufacturers and merchants, and, with a few important exceptions, from Melbourne sources. Commodities are priced in their primary or basic form wherever possible, with the price of imported goods being taken on an ex-bond (or into factory) basis. The list of items is divided into seven main groups, each being subdivided into goods which are mainly imported and those which are mainly home produced.

The index is constructed on the simple aggregative fixed-weights formula. The weights are based on estimates of the average annual consumption of the commodities in Australia during the period 1928-29 to 1934-35, inclusive. Changes in usage, changes of category as between "imported" and "home produced" for some commodities, and changes in the industrial structure have affected the validity of some of the weights in the index.

During 1956, supplies and prices of potatoes and onions fluctuated violently and dominated the movement of the "Foodstuffs and Tobacco", "Goods Principally Home Produced" and "Total All Groups" sections. In order to provide a representative measure of the general trend in wholesale prices, the index shown in the following table has been reconstructed as from the base period (average three years ended June, 1939 = 100) by omitting potatoes and onions.

Index numbers for each group of commodities and for all groups combined for the index of wholesale prices of basic materials and foodstuffs are given in the following table :—

### WHOLESALE PRICE (BASIC MATERIALS AND FOODSTUFFS) INDEX NUMBERS

(Base of Each Group : Average of Three Years Ended June, 1939 = 100)

Period	Basic Materials						Foodstuffs and Tobacco*	Basic Materials and Foodstuffs			
	Metals and Coal	Oils, Fats, and Waxes	Textiles	Chemicals	Rubber and Hides	Building Materials		Total	Goods Principally Imported†	Goods Principally Home Produced*	Total All Groups*
1928-29	127	106	129	121	115	95	114	107	91	118	110
1929-30	126	111	99	116	87	94	107	110	94	118	111
1930-31	116	117	80	117	73	96	105	91	100	99	99
1931-32	108	113	77	119	74	95	101	86	100	92	95
1932-33	104	109	75	119	69	95	98	80	97	87	90
1933-34	103	84	102	111	80	94	92	84	89	89	90
1934-35	97	90	78	102	77	93	89	87	92	89	90
1935-36	92	95	100	99	88	93	90	92	95	92	93
1936-37	96	99	118	99	111	99	99	98	99	98	99
1937-38	101	101	100	100	97	104	102	102	102	101	101
1938-39	103	100	82	101	92	97	99	101	99	100	100
1939-40	105	115	104	107	116	108	109	99	111	101	104
1940-41	107	137	111	124	126	128	122	107	133	106	114
1941-42	117	151	118	137	135	135	133	116	153	112	124
1942-43	129	167	147	142	138	163	149	126	176	120	136
1943-44	131	170	150	143	140	174	153	130	182	122	140
1944-45	131	168	152	143	140	175	152	132	182	124	141
1945-46	130	156	152	142	140	177	149	136	178	127	142
1946-47	132	145	191	140	131	180	149	139	177	130	144
1947-48	146	161	283	148	126	190	166	154	192	145	159
1948-49	185	173	342	159	130	198	188	174	201	172	180
1949-50	214	184	434	187	143	225	214	196	223	196	204
1950-51	256	196	641	242	292	268	264	229	256	240	244
1951-52	343	220	577	314	298	370	321	276	288	300	297
1952-53	392	234	607	350	224	404	350	293	292	331	319
1953-54	388	222	566	323	191	363	332	308	271	339	319
1954-55	391	214	510	314	246	372	330	315	277	340	322
1955-56	404	220	456	317	328	415	345	325	292	352	334
1956-57	409	241	520	344	302	463	367	324	311	357	344
1957-58	398	238	437	349	280	453	355	325	301	355	339
1958-59	392	231	362	327	293	423	340	332	283	358	336

\* During 1956 these indexes were reconstructed from July, 1936, by excluding potatoes and onions.

† Represents only such imported commodities as are included in the Wholesale Price Index and does not measure changes in prices of all imports.

## Wholesale Prices of Principal Products

The following table shows the monthly average of Melbourne wholesale prices of the principal agricultural, dairying and pastoral food products for the years shown :—

## MELBOURNE—WHOLESALE PRICES

Item	Unit	1939	1945	1950	1954	1959
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>						
Wheat .. ..	bushel	2 7·56	3 11·25	6 9·13	14 1·50	14 8·25
Barley—						
English .. ..	..	3 1·06	6 0·19	7 3·50	13 8·50	14 4·50
Cape .. ..	..	2 10·06	5 3·19	6 6·50	12 0·00	12 4·00
Oats, Milling ..	..	2 10·44	4 1·75	6 10·56	8 6·19	6 9·88
Maize .. ..	..	5 2·94	8 4·00	12 3·44	18 1·19	14 6·94
		<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Bran .. ..	ton	4 19 6	6 0 0	11 5 8	21 2 4	20 5 0
Pollard .. ..	..	4 19 8	6 0 0	11 5 8	21 2 4	21 5 0
Flour (First Quality)	..	12 16 6	12 17 6	17 14 7	33 0 9	37 0 11
Chaff .. ..	..	4 17 3	9 9 4	12 0 6	16 0 3	12 16 9
Potatoes .. ..	..	15 12 10	7 10 0	23 12 4	16 10 1	21 15 0
Onions .. ..	..	21 11 2	14 12 6	21 17 6	42 14 5	65 11 7
<b>DAIRY AND FARMYARD PRODUCE</b>						
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Butter .. ..	lb.	1 5·00	1 5·88	1 11·75	3 9·75	4 5·13
Bacon .. ..	..	1 0·81	1 3·50	2 2·00	3 11·88	4 8·13
Ham .. ..	..	1 5·44	1 6·50	2 9·00	4 7·88	5 8·00
Cheese (Matured)	..	1 2·44	1 4·50	1 7·00	2 11·00	3 3·50
Honey .. ..	..	4 9·4	7 5 0	7 5 0	11 0 0	1 4 56
Eggs .. ..	dozen	1 4·13	1 10·25	2 11·19	4 8·31	5 0·50
		<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
<b>BUTCHERS' MEAT</b>						
Beef, Prime ..	100 lb.	1 14 0	2 11 1	4 11 3	7 1 1	9 5 8
		<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Mutton .. ..	lb.	3·31	5·32	9·20	9·76	9·12
Veal .. ..	..	4·31	5·84	8·94	1 6·03	2 1·19
Pork .. ..	..	7·13	9·69	1 10·57	2 8·98	3 1·29
Lamb .. ..	..	6·25	8·75	1 4·00	2 0·27	1 7·86

## Further Reference

*Labour Report*, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics  
(Canberra)

# Part 7

## PRIMARY PRODUCTION

### *Land Settlement and Irrigation*

#### **Historical Development**

The history of agriculture in every country is a record of changes brought about by the local population, its number and its food habits, by improvement in transport facilities both internal and external, by the opportunities for an export trade, by increasing skill of its farmers and improvement in their equipment through the work of engineers and scientists and, most important of all, by the attitude of the people themselves, their industry, their consciousness of a need for law and order, their readiness to accept new ideas, and their attitude toward life on the land which inevitably lacks some of the amenities a city can offer.

The earliest stage of successful occupation of Victoria was part of the great pastoral expansion which started in New South Wales when the world need for fine wool had been demonstrated. The Hentys who landed at Portland (1834) and Batman at Port Philip (1835) both came from Tasmania where unoccupied sheep country was by that time scarce. Others came overland from Sydney. The stream of settlers with their small flocks and herds was continually pressing onwards in search of grazing lands where water was available. The political and legislative struggles, which occurred before this occupation was converted into a legal tenure, lasted a quarter of a century.

Early attempts at agriculture were widespread because the cost of transporting flour, grain, and hay over the long distances by bullock dray was sufficiently high to encourage many pastoralists to try to be self-supporting. So small mills were erected at many centres. Naturally, the chief market was at Melbourne, and wherever the stone was not too great an obstacle, the basalt plains were cropped for wheat, oats or oaten hay; the flats of the Plenty Valley formed another small pocket of arable land. Guano was imported and animal residues had to be used as fertilizer, for few of the soils were very fertile.

The gold rushes of the 1850's led to a big increase in population and stimulated agriculture especially in the immediate vicinity of the various "strikes". Most of these were soon worked out, but the more permanent fields at Bendigo and Ballarat led to the construction of railways across the ranges. Other lines were constructed to the Murray at Echuca (1864), Albury (1873), and Swan Hill (1890), while the line through the Wimmera reached the South Australian border in 1887.

With cheaper transport came the possibility of growing wheat on the northern plains. The introduction of the stripper and the application of the stump-jump principle to cultivating machinery made the work manageable, although the task of initial clearing was heavy and the ground was very uneven in many places, especially on the blackish soils of the Wimmera. Wheat growing (despite low yields) expanded steadily because it gave the promise of independent ownership. Yields declined further with prolonged cropping. Thus in the 1890's in many districts the average seldom exceeded 10 bushels per acre. The use of superphosphate and the introduction of new varieties bred by Farrer in New South Wales gave some relief. Fallowing was adopted fairly generally and by improving the control of weeds and increasing the nitrate available to the crop also increased yields.

These improvements in method carried the industry forward into new areas and the development of Mallee lands for wheat growing advanced with the railways through much of the north-western part of the State. This advance continued until about 1928 when low prices, rising costs, and the uncertainty of the rainfall brought the industry to a crisis which lasted through the 1930's. Wheat was always the main cereal because it was the most profitable grain to export. Barley was grown mainly for the local market and oat crops were raised in all districts as convenient for fodder or for grain.

Dairying was originally a local affair. Small farms near centres of population produced milk for sale to those householders who did not keep cows; in addition, butter was made on the farms—in quantity when pasture growth was good—and in smaller amounts at other times. The introduction of refrigeration and its installation in the holds of ships brought the possibility of an export market. During the 1890's this developed rapidly, thanks to the cream separator, the pasteurizer, and the Babcock tester. Dairy factories were erected at many centres in some of the districts with well-distributed rainfall. In particular, the Blue-gum forests of the Western Strzeleckis and the Otways were attractive because the soils were fairly fertile. Some of the more productive areas of the Western District, where pastures were rather too dense for sheep, were gradually turned over to dairying.

From the human standpoint, the labour of clearing the forests was heavy, but these districts with their better rainfall gave some opportunity of growing vegetables and fruit for the home. The area of land necessary for a dairy farm was usually only 160 acres and this made dairying attractive to the authorities responsible for land settlement—the Lands Department and, later, the Closer Settlement Board. The First World War saw high prices for exported dairy products and additional areas were settled for dairying in the 1920's. But many of the cows were of low quality; the study of pastures had scarcely begun; yields were low and, as prices declined, the industry was in grave difficulties by 1930, despite the inauguration of a price-support plan on the local market.

Meat production occurred automatically from the early days of pastoral settlement. Surplus sheep were slaughtered for meat and bullocks were raised in numbers in the rougher country, although the

chief value of many lay in their hides and tallow. Refrigeration opened the way for meat export and for a time beef was shipped from Victoria. Merino mutton was not held in high esteem, so British breeds of sheep were introduced to provide better meat and especially lamb. The industry gradually differentiated into flocks which were used to produce rams for mating with merino ewes. The crossbred flocks had good wool and also larger frames. The ewes of the latter would then be crossed in other flocks with rams of "Down" breeds to produce high-quality lambs.

Irrigation began with small private ventures. Their success in mitigating the effects of the recurrent droughts stimulated the formation of numerous Irrigation Trusts on the Murray during the 1880's. The brothers Chaffey started the Mildura scheme (1887-91). The science of irrigation was not understood, the trust schemes were badly planned and soon failed. Finally, the State Government took them over and re-acquired the control of irrigation by expropriating the beds and banks of all streams. River gaugings were taken and the new State Rivers and Water Supply Commission started its long series of irrigation schemes by the construction of works on the Goulburn River. The control of Murray waters was vested in a Commission set up by the Commonwealth with the agreement of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia.

The efficiency of irrigation has improved immensely with the gradual appreciation of the need for drainage and soil study, so that the factors of plant, soil, and water can be adjusted to give high productivity. The first idea was to use the water for avoiding the effects of drought on pastures, but the success of irrigated orchards on the Goulburn and of irrigated vines and citrus at Mildura developed new industries for these areas. Latterly, with greater pasture knowledge, dairying has found a firm place in some districts. Moderate amounts of water are used on cereal crops while mixed farming and fat lamb production have become attractive where the water rights are limited.

Small orchards were developed at many places south of the Divide in the early days and a considerable industry grew up round the metropolis. Refrigeration opened the possibility of exporting fresh fruit, especially apples. The Mornington Peninsula became an apple district, but the 1930's showed that the overseas market for apples had many difficulties and was limited in extent.

The economic depression of the 1930's was in many ways a turning point in Victorian agriculture. It forced home the fact that expansion of production beyond the capacity of markets was foolish. It made many rural industries turn to the results of scientific research for improving their practices and it drew attention to soil erosion and other unfortunate results of too hasty expansion. The greatest single improvement came from a better appreciation of the importance of maintaining soil fertility in both pasture and crop land. Under the title of "pasture improvement" this produced much greater efficiency in the dairy industry, while the introduction of the "ley farming system" made cereal cropping more stable.

The war brought many difficulties and shortages, but in the main it led to the closure or aggregation of many of the less efficient small dairies and orchards. It forced mechanization in the conservation of fodder and provided high enough prices for products to enable farmers to buy the machines. The post-war period of prices, especially of wool, encouraged a large expansion of carrying capacity for livestock and the demonstration of the importance of trace elements encouraged attacks on some of the areas of poorer soils near the coast and in the hills. The spread of individual irrigation schemes encouraged increased production of intensive crops such as tobacco and vegetables. Behind all these advances is an improved awareness of the possibility of further developments of farming in the State when the world, or local, markets require it.

### Alienation and Transfer

The total area of the State is 56,245,760 acres. On 31st December, 1958, this comprised:—

	Acres
Lands alienated in fee-simple .. .. .	31,178,175
Lands in process of alienation .. .. .	1,664,777
Crown lands .. .. .	23,402,808
Total .. .. .	56,245,760

The Crown lands comprise:—

	Acres
Permanent forests (under Forests Act) .. .. .	4,845,784
Timber reserves (under Forests Act) .. .. .	710,558
State Forest and timber reserves (under Land Act)	151,559
Water reserves .. .. .	317,591
Reserves in the Mallee .. .. .	410,000
Other reserves .. .. .	542,784
Roads .. .. .	1,642,148
Water frontages, beds of rivers, lakes, &c., unsold land in cities, towns, and boroughs .. .. .	3,846,642
Land in occupation under—	
Perpetual leases .. .. .	1,095,076
Leases of former agricultural college lands .. .. .	31,650
Other leases and licences .. .. .	2,216
Temporary grazing licences and leases .. .. .	*5,694,531
Unoccupied .. .. .	4,112,269
Total .. .. .	23,402,808

\* In addition, 77,631 acres of land listed under Reserves are held under grazing licences.

In the following table are shown the area of Crown lands sold absolutely and conditionally, and the area of lands alienated in fee-simple during the three years 1956–58. A portion of the area conditionally sold reverts to the Crown each year in consequence of the non-fulfilment of conditions by the selectors. The lands alienated each year include areas selected in previous years.



## VICTORIA—ALIENATION OF CROWN LANDS

Year Ended 31st December—	Area of Crown Lands Sold			Crown Lands Alienated in Fee-simple	
	Absolutely, at Auction, &c.	Conditionally to Selectors	Total	Area	Purchase Money
	acres	acres	acres	acres	£
1956 .. ..	3,475	4,901	8,376	96,010	130,775
1957 .. ..	2,070	1,120	3,190	123,726	141,545
1958 .. ..	5,480	23,763	29,243	51,396	151,672

*Transfer of Land Act*

The "Torrens System",\* whereby a person becomes registered as the proprietor of land by means of a Certificate of Title, indefeasible and guaranteed by the State, was introduced into Victoria in 1862. The system has been the means of simplifying procedure in, and reducing the cost of, dealing in real estate, and gives a title to the registered owner free of any latent defect. The original Crown grant or subsequent Certificate of Title in lieu thereof issues through the Titles Office.

In order to bring under the Transfer of Land Act, land that was alienated by the Crown prior to 1862 (5,142,321 acres), application must be made accompanied by the deeds in the claim of title or, if adverse possession is relied on, strict proofs of the applicant's interest in the property. During 1959 there were submitted 189 such applications in respect of land amounting in area to 3,581 acres, and in value to £1,829,866; while the land actually brought under the Act as a result of applications was 7,466 acres valued at £2,027,495. Up to the end of 1959 there had been brought under the Act 3,340,000 acres valued at £83,346,834. The area of land still under the Old Law System at the end of 1959 was 1,802,321 acres. A summary of dealings under the Transfer of Land Acts will be found on page 653.

*Assurance Fund*

In granting an application to bring land under the *Transfer of Land Act* 1958, the Registrar is concerned to issue an indefeasible title save as to certain matters such as fraud, public rights-of-way, or other overriding interests set out in section 42 of the Act.

In order to indemnify the Government against claims for loss or damage by reason of bringing land under the Act, an Assurance Fund has been constituted out of which successful claims are paid. Contributions to that Fund consist of payments by the applicants of not more than ½d. in the £1 on the value of the land applied for. During 1958-59 receipts of the Fund comprised contributions, £7,881, and interest on stock, £3,269. A claim of £615 was met from the Fund during the year. The sum of £5,095 was paid out in accordance with

\* See also page 651.

section 3 of the *Special Funds Act* 1920 to provide for the interest on loan moneys expended on University buildings. The balance at the credit of the Assurance Fund on 30th June, 1959, was £146,711. The amount paid up to 30th June, 1959, as compensation and for judgments recovered, including costs, was £13,454 in respect of 97 claims.

### **Soil Conservation Authority**

#### *Functions*

The Authority is responsible for the mitigation and prevention of soil erosion ; promotion of soil conservation ; and the determination of land use to achieve these objectives.

To perform these functions, the Authority conducts surveys and investigations into the nature and extent of soil erosion. It investigates and designs preventive and remedial measures, and carries out soil conservation works, experiments and demonstrations of soil conservation and reclamation of eroded lands.

It co-ordinates the policies and activities of Government departments and public authorities for the alienation and use of Crown lands and has powers to remove stone, gravel, and soil. The Act provides wide powers for soil conservation works with penalties for failure to comply. Grants and loans to assist in the carrying out of approved specific projects may be made to any Government department, public authority or private individual on such terms as the Authority may decide.

The Chairman of the Authority is also Chairman of the Land Utilization Advisory Council, which operates under the same Act. The Council consists of the Director of Agriculture, Secretary for Lands, Chairman of the Forests Commission and the Chairman of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. The Secretary of the Authority is also Secretary of the Land Utilization Advisory Council.

The Council's functions are to make recommendations to the Authority on the constitution and definition of catchment areas and to advise the Minister and the Authority concerning policy of all land use in any catchment area.

After consultation with the Land Utilization Advisory Council, the Authority determines the most suitable use in the public interest of all lands in catchment areas, and which lands should be permanently used for forests, pasture, agriculture, and other purposes.

#### *Research*

One of the Authority's most important functions is to determine why certain situations arise in the use of land and how the best curative results can be obtained in the most efficient way.

A group of research workers is engaged on conservation ecology—the study of areas to determine the amount and kinds of erosion that have occurred or might occur and the reasons due to the environment, i.e., soils, climate, vegetation, topography, and land use ; soil chemistry and physics—the study of the chemical and physical properties of soils

in relation to soil erosion, soil conservation, and land use ; conservation economics—the economics of erosion control measures and of soil conservation ; agronomy—the study of plant materials and their value and use for erosion control, reclamation and conservation generally ; and hydrology—the study of run-off in relation to rainfall under different forms of land use in various types of country.

### *Engineering*

The Engineering Division provides an advisory service to shire councils and others in the control of roadside erosion. It also advises on, and provides designs for, the building of erosion control structures on private land and to protect public utilities.

### *Operation*

The first aims of educating the landholder both by example and precept have attained considerable success during the ten years the Authority has been in existence. Over 5,000 farmers have received advice and assistance.

From a small nucleus the Authority's staff now totals approximately 100 ; many of these officers have necessarily to undergo lengthy specialized training in soil conservation.

There are currently, however, 57 co-operative projects and demonstration areas throughout the State. Co-operative schemes include conservation measures involving one or more Government departments, shire councils, numbers of landholders, and the Authority.

In some reclamation schemes the Authority enters share-farming agreements with individual farmers to reclaim formerly abandoned eroded land.

The district conservation officers of the Field Division provide readily available assistance and advice to landholders, and specialist officers at Head Office are called upon as required.

The Authority's services and advice are free and, so far as possible, erosion control measures on individual properties which require mechanical equipment are planned so that the landholder can carry out the work with his own farm plant.

Soil conservation competitions which were formerly held annually in each of five localities have proved so successful that they are to be held in every district in the State once every four years. Prizes are awarded for the best effort towards soil conservation by farmers, but this is not a "best-farm" competition in any other sense. Up to 500 attend field days on winning properties.

### *Public Relations*

Despite wide compulsory powers, the Authority practices a policy of co-operation and devotes considerable attention to education and information as well as practical demonstrations of soil conservation techniques.

Publications issued by the Authority range from publicity material at agricultural shows to recognized works on soil conservation and engineering connected with erosion control.

Country film tours with the accent on soil conservation are popular with landholders.

### **Soldier Settlement**

#### *Soldier Settlement Commission*

Prior to the end of the Second World War, the Commonwealth Government and various State Governments made arrangements for the settlement of discharged soldiers on the land as part of a general scheme of rehabilitation of ex-members of the Services.

An Agreement was finally concluded between the Commonwealth and the various States in 1945 on this matter. This Agreement provided that Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland would act as principal States and that Western Australia, South Australia, and Tasmania would act as agents for the Commonwealth Government.

In 1945, the Victorian Government completed an Agreement with the Commonwealth Government. The State Parliament ratified the Agreement and also passed legislation constituting the Soldier Settlement Commission which was to have three full-time members and was given the necessary authority to appoint staff.

Following the acquisition of a farm property or the setting apart of suitable Crown land, the Commission prepared a subdivisional plan. The holdings were advertised and settlers chosen after careful scrutiny of all applicants.

The Commission was charged with the responsibility of developing the holding to a point where the settler could anticipate earning a living from the holding within a reasonable time. This development programme included the erection of a farm dwelling, farm outbuildings, water supply (dams or bores), fencing, as well as pasture improvement work to lift the production of the holding.

In the initial stages the Commission provided suitable temporary accommodation pending erection of the farm house, and the settler entered into occupation of the holding and assisted in the development programme, such as erection of fencing, for which he was paid appropriate wages or contract rates.

When the stage was reached where the settler could expect a reasonable living from the holding, he was regarded as being in "effective occupation". From this time his career as a soldier-settler farmer commenced.

The Commission then determined an individual valuation of his block and was required by the Act to consider the yields and prices over a long-term period of the products which the holding was capable of producing.

The Agreement provided that the difference between this valuation and the total cost of acquiring, developing and improving the holding would be written off and shared equally between the Commonwealth and State Governments.

The settler is issued with a lease at the time the valuation is determined and the capital liability is repayable over a period of 55 years, including interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum. When the whole of the capital repayment is made, a negotiable freehold title issues.

However, for a limited period not exceeding the first seven years of the lease—but usually limited to the first three years—the settler is not required to make any capital repayment on his land.

#### *Land Acquired and Allocated*

Since the inception of soldier settlement the Commission has acquired, by voluntary negotiation or compulsory acquisition, land as follows :—

	Acres	Price Paid
Land Acquired prior to 1st July, 1954 . . . . .	960,661	£12,084,418
Land Acquired from 1st July, 1954, to 30th June, 1959 . . . . .	245,899	£7,874,634
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,206,560	£19,959,052

In addition to the land acquired, 119,663 acres of Crown lands have been set apart for settlement purposes at 30th June, 1959. Of the land acquired and set apart, 1,157,335 acres have been subdivided into 2,994 holdings and made available for application and up to 30th June, 1959, 2,964 of these holdings have been allocated to settlers.

An analysis of the blocks made available for soldier settlement is as follows:—

#### *Irrigation Holdings—*

Dairying . . . . .	674
Soft Fruit Orchards . . . . .	68
Dried Vine Fruits . . . . .	246

#### *Rainfall Holdings—*

Dairying, and Dairying and Mixed Farming . . . . .	622
Grazing, and Grazing and Mixed Farming . . . . .	1,253
Cereal Growing and Grazing . . . . .	126
Miscellaneous (Berries, Vegetables) . . . . .	5

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2,994

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#### *Classification of Applicants*

To the 30th June, 1959, 16,673 ex-servicemen had lodged applications for classification of their eligibility and suitability for settlement.

Following interviews by classification committees set up by the Commission, these applicants were grouped in the following categories:—

Suitable for Farm Ownership . . . . .	11,267
Suitable with Further Training . . . . .	1,564
Unsuitable, Withdrawn, Deferred, and Ineligible . . . . .	3,842
	<hr/>
	16,673

*Single-unit Farm Loans*

As distinct from the general subdivisional scheme, the Soldier Settlement Act also provided for the Commission to make loans to assist suitable and qualified ex-servicemen to purchase farms of their own choosing or to discharge existing encumbrances on farm properties already owned by them.

The interest rate on these loans, which were secured by first mortgage on the land, is 2 per cent. per annum and the Act authorized the Commission to advance up to 90 per cent. of its valuation of the farm to a maximum of £9,000. The period of repayment was similar to the general scheme, but varied according to the type of primary production involved.

This form of rehabilitation which has proved an outstanding success is solely a State responsibility and has been keenly sought after by ex-servicemen possessing some capital, as it enabled them to get into production quickly and also possibly to remain in districts with which they are familiar.

Up to the 30th June, 1959, 2,876 ex-servicemen had been granted loans amounting to £11,963,337.

*Commonwealth Agricultural Loans and Allowances*

The Commission, on behalf of the Commonwealth, administered that portion of the *Commonwealth Re-establishment and Employment Act 1945* which related to the granting of agricultural allowances and the making of agricultural loans.

These loans were limited to £1,000 in each case and were designed to assist ex-servicemen to rehabilitate themselves in the farming industry they had left to join the forces. The loans were used either to assist in the purchase of a farm property or to help in restocking, acquiring plant, &c., so that an ex-serviceman could re-establish himself on his farm.

Loans totalling £1,796,787 have been made to 2,970 cases, including 548 applicants who have been assisted in purchasing farm properties.

Agricultural allowances to 2,311 applicants have been granted at an estimated cost of £296,013. These allowances, which were not repayable and were made in the form of a weekly sum for a period of twelve months, aimed to assist the ex-serviceman again to find his feet in his pre-war farming occupation.

*Summary*

The total number of former members of the Forces who have received rural rehabilitation on the land is as follows :—

*Soldier Settlement Act—*

Number allotted a holding under the general subdivisional scheme	.. ..	2,964
Number allotted a holding under the general subdivisional scheme, but for various reasons (ill health, death, compulsory forfeiture, &c.) have relinquished holdings allotted to them	.. ..	201
Number granted single-unit farm loans	.. ..	2,876
Total Soldier Settlement Act	.. ..	<u>6,041</u>

*Commonwealth Re-establishment and Employment Act 1945—*

Number granted agricultural loans for purchase of land . . . . .	548
Number granted agricultural loans for purchase of stock, plant, &c., to work properties . .	979
Total . . . . .	<u>7,568</u>

**Other Land Settlement***Introduction*

The *Land Settlement Act 1953*, which was repealed and replaced by the *Land Settlement Act 1959*, envisaged a general civilian settlement scheme (on similar lines to that provided under the *Soldier Settlement Act*) which would come into operation as soldier settlement tapered off.

The 1959 Act lays down the principles under which this scheme is to operate.

The Commission is given authority to purchase privately owned land or set apart suitable Crown land for development and subdivision.

Generally speaking, any male British subject over the age of 21 years will be eligible to apply for land made available, but the actual allocation will be made having regard to a number of factors laid down in the Act, including the applicant's experience and prospects of success.

*Tenure*

After a settler is allocated a holding, he may in the first instance be employed by the Commission on wages, or he may be granted a temporary lease of his holding. It has been necessary to provide for a wide range of contingencies in the temporary lease stage to cover a wide range of circumstances, such as the allocation of a more or less ready made farm as compared to a farm where considerable developmental work is still required. The minimum period for a temporary lease is one year and the maximum period is five years. A settler under temporary lease will be required to pay such rent as the Commission thinks fit and reasonable, taking into account differing circumstances, particularly those connected with production.

When a farm has been developed to a stage where the settler of average efficiency can successfully carry on, provision is made for the grant of a purchase lease. This purchase lease provides for the determination of a capital liability on which the settler pays 5 per cent. per annum, which includes interest at 4 per cent. per annum on the liability from time to time outstanding. This means that in about 41 years a settler would freehold his farm although it can be freeholded earlier if larger amounts are paid against the capital liability. The purchase lease is not negotiable for a period of six years, but this six-year period may be reduced by up to three years if he has been in occupation under temporary lease up to three years. In determining the capital liability under the lease, the Commission will have regard to market values of the holdings, but will disregard any abnormality in seasonal or economic conditions which may affect current market value.

*Settlers' Credit Account*

Under the Act settlers will be encouraged to make additional payments in excess of those required under the lease. These excess payments would earn interest in a special credit account at a rate equal to long-term bond rates, at present 5 per cent. per annum.

*Advances to Settlers*

Advances may be made to settlers for stock, plant, seasonal requirements, living and working expenses and for permanent improvements. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum will be charged on the amount of the advance from time to time outstanding, and the repayment of the advance with interest will be made over such period and in such manner as is determined by the Commission in any particular case.

In June, 1960, the first allotment of holdings was made to 24 settlers from a large field of applicants, and the Commission hopes that the large demand from young, experienced farmers will be met as speedily as possible.

**Water Supply and Land Settlement***History*

For practical purposes, the history of water supply in Victoria can be taken up in the early 1880's when the miners who had left the goldfields to settle on the northern plains began to realize, after a few exceptionally favourable years, the true nature of the arid lands which they were pioneering. It was their agitation which led to the *Irrigation Act* 1886 providing for elected local trusts to construct water supply works with Government loan funds.

Between 1886 and 1900, about 90 trusts were set up under this Act, but for a variety of reasons they all proved a failure. By 1900, the need for a State wide attack on the water supply problem was apparent and in 1905, the Water Act was passed. This revolutionary Act, which has since provided the basis for practically all of Australia's water supply development, had three main features :—

- (1) It abolished all but one of the trusts and wrote off their debts ;
- (2) it set up the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission to develop and control water supply and conservation throughout the State ; and
- (3) it vested in the Crown the right to the use of the water in all of the State's rivers, streams, &c., thus avoiding the litigation which has clouded the history of water supply in the U.S.A.

*Irrigation*

The Commission's most important function is to promote the development of irrigation and at 30th June, 1959, it had spent on this work about £65,000,000 or 60 per cent. of its total capital expenditure on water supply and conservation generally.

Most irrigation is carried out in districts directly controlled by the Commission, although there is an increasingly large proportion of "private diverters", i.e., irrigators who are licensed to take water from streams, lakes, &c., but who do not come within the boundaries of an irrigation district.



A feature of the districts is the system of "water rights" in operation. Under this system a certain quantity of water is assigned to each district and allotted to the lands suitable for irrigation. The irrigators pay a fixed sum for this water each year, whether they use it or not, and also pay a general rate. The irrigators get this water right in all except the very driest years, but they can also buy water in excess of the water right in the great majority of seasons.

This method assures irrigators of a definite quantity of water each year, and the Commission can rely on fairly constant revenue to meet its costs of operation. Since water usage varies greatly from year to year according to the weather, paying solely in accordance with water used would bring in widely fluctuating returns.

Another feature of Victorian irrigation policy has been the development of closer settlement by intensive irrigation, that is, by allocating relatively large quantities of water per block instead of limiting the allocation of water to a portion of each block. This has meant that Victorian irrigation is predominantly devoted to dairying, fruit and vegetables rather than sheep-raising. The advantage of intensive irrigation is that much higher returns are available from a given quantity of water and, consequently, a much bigger rural population can be supported.

The use of the water of the Murray River is shared equally with New South Wales after certain quantities have been reserved for the use of South Australia. This vital principle was established after many years of controversy by the River Murray Agreement of 1915, under which a Commission comprising representatives of the three States and the Commonwealth was formed to administer the Agreement. The four parties share equally the cost of all works on the River Murray.

Major storages devoted principally to irrigation are shown in the following table :—

#### VICTORIA—MAJOR IRRIGATION STORAGE SYSTEMS

River	Name	Capacity	System or District Served
		acre-feet	
Goulburn ..	Eildon Reservoir .. ..	2,750,000	Goulburn
	Goulburn Weir .. ..	20,700	Goulburn
	Waranga Reservoir .. ..	333,400	Goulburn
Loddon ..	Cairn Curran .. ..	120,600	Goulburn
	Tullaroop .. ..	60,000	Diverters
Murray ..	Hume .. ..	1,000,000*	Murray
	Murray River Weirs .. ..	111,420*	Murray
Macalister ..	Glenmaggie .. ..	154,300	Gippsland
Pykes Creek ..	Pykes Creek .. ..	19,400	Bacchus Marsh
Werribee ..	Melton .. ..	15,500	Werribee
	Total .. ..	4,797,480†	

\* Victoria's half share of River Murray storages under the River Murray Agreement. When completed, Hume will have a total capacity of 2,500,000 acre-feet.

† In addition to the storages named, the total includes a system of natural lakes in the Kerang-Swan Hill area and the Coliban River storages used for both irrigation and town supply around Bendigo.

A large storage, mainly for irrigation which has recently been completed, is the Tullaroop Reservoir on Tullaroop Creek, a tributary of the Loddon River. This storage, which has a capacity of 60,000 acre-feet, will provide 20,000 acre-feet for irrigation by private diverters along the river as well as satisfying all the demands of Maryborough.

Victoria will also benefit by enlargement works now being carried out at Hume Reservoir for the River Murray Commission by the N.S.W. Department of Public Works. This will raise the total storage capacity of Hume to 2,500,000 acre-feet, the principal advantage to Victoria being that it will give greater security of supply to the irrigation districts which now draw from the Murray River.

The most important irrigation works under construction, however, are those concerned with the enlargement and remodelling of the channel system of the Goulburn irrigation system which has become necessary as a result of the enlargement of Eildon Reservoir from 306,000 acre-feet to 2,750,000 acre-feet. Ultimately, this whole project will double the quantity of water that was possible from the original storage and reduce to a minimum water restrictions resulting from drought. The water of the enlarged Eildon Reservoir will lift the value of primary production in the area according to the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission by some £15 mill. per year. A substantial proportion of this work has already been carried out.

#### *Domestic and Stock Supply*

A system of storages in the Grampians, on the Wimmera and Glenelg Rivers, provides a domestic and stock supply for 10,000 square miles of land in the Wimmera and Mallee Districts. Another 1,300 square miles in the Mallee are served by water pumped direct from the Murray River and 400 square miles in the Walpeup area are served by sub-artesian bores. The total area in the Wimmera and Mallee given a domestic stock supply is thus 11,700 square miles—more than one eighth of the State.

The Wimmera–Mallee Domestic and Stock Supply System is the largest scheme of its kind in the world. Without this water supply, development of the area would be meagre in most parts, and in some areas it would be impossible. With the water supply, however, the area can support about 65,000 persons, and yield primary production worth about £30 mill. or about ten per cent. of Victoria's total primary production.

Some attempt was made to provide an artificial supply of water to the Wimmera as early as 1844, but nothing much was done until the 1880's when Wartook Reservoir was built for a local trust (see pages 391 and 392 for description of trusts). However, this storage proved inadequate in the disastrous drought of 1902. The trust system was taken over by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission in 1909 and since that date a series of extensive improvements have been carried out, largely necessitated by ever-increasing development in the area and usually receiving impetus or authorization from a drought or a threatened failure of supply. However, with the completion of Rocklands Reservoir on the Glenelg River in 1953, the security of

the water supply was assured. The capacity of the Grampians storages now totals 538,900 acre-feet (Rocklands 272,000) and even a limited amount of irrigation can be carried on. The problems of the area now centre round the distribution of water with maximum efficiency.

As with irrigation, the area is divided into districts. Water is channelled into farmers' dams each winter and spring—the seasons of minimum evaporation—total deliveries being 100,000 acre-feet in a normal year. Another feature shared with the irrigation districts is that interest on the capital cost of the system (£7,500,000) is carried by the State; the farmers pay for operation and maintenance only. The average farmer pays about £5 per year for his water supply.

The removal of sand drifting into the channels used to be a very great problem, but has now been reduced to reasonable proportions by better farming, regulations governing fallowing and burning near channels, and planting rye corn to stop drift.

The following table compiled by the Commission shows the total areas of the various irrigation systems and the areas under irrigated culture during 1958–59 :—

VICTORIA—AREAS OF SYSTEMS AND OF LANDS UNDER IRRIGATED CULTURE, 1958–59

System or District	Total Area	Area Irrigated (Acres)							Total
		Pastures		Lucerne, Sorghum, &c.	Vineyards	Orchards	Market Gardens	Other	
		Native	Sown						
Goulburn System .. ..	1,256,953	21,647	336,819	17,131	197	18,356	2,118	10,489	406,757
River Murray System—									
Torrumbarry System .. ..	377,544	30,437	156,272	7,157	4,860	1,086	1,400	5,587	206,799
Murray Valley District .. ..	267,812	4,455	81,080	10,955	32	4,375	374	88	101,359
Pumped Supply* .. ..	80,727	527	569	686	36,027	2,382	262	996	41,449
Total River Murray .. ..	726,083	35,419	237,921	18,798	40,919	7,843	2,036	6,671	349,607
Other Northern Systems .. ..	19,735	3,341	24,500	3,325	..	3,585	361	2,865	37,977
Werribee-Bacchus Marsh .. ..	16,392	..	6,437	905	..	538	5,109	1,489	14,478
Gippsland .. ..	130,301	2,812	48,441	1,794	..	..	76	873	53,996
Other Southern Systems .. ..	..	..	..	10	..	40	1,128	185	1,363
Private Diversions† .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,767	1,150	101,588
Total .. ..	2,149,464§	72,902	716,951	53,980	44,267	35,349	18,595	23,722	965,766

\* Including the First Mildura Irrigation Trust, an area of 15,000 irrigable acres outside the control of the Commission.

† Area authorized to be irrigated. Excludes 38,418 acres irrigated by private diverters in the Torrumbarry System.

‡ Not available.

§ Excludes other Southern Systems and Private Diversions.

*Flood Protection, River Improvement, and Drainage\**

The major flood protection work in Victoria has been the drainage of the Koo-wee-rup Swamp, a depression of 80,000 acres along the seaboard of Westernport Bay, south of the main Gippsland railway. Once useless, this area supports a population of about 4,000 and yields primary production of approximately £3 mill. annually.

\* Drainage works are also needed in most irrigation districts.

Another important area controlled by the Commission is the Carrum Drainage District comprising 30 square miles of low lying land extending four to five miles inland from Port Phillip Bay and separated from the sea by a broad sand ridge on which are established six bayside towns from Aspendale to Seaford. 6,000 persons benefit to some degree from flood protection works in this district and plans are under way to bring in further areas and provide still greater assurance against flooding. This new work will involve an expenditure of approximately £500,000 over a period of years.

A comparatively recent development has been in the field of river improvement—the removal of obstructions and the prevention of erosion and siltation. Under the *River Improvement Act 1948*, provision was made for the formation of local trusts operating under the supervision of the Commission and with power to carry out works and levy rates. Sixteen trusts have since been established and are assisted by grants from the Government amounting to about £150,000 annually. In addition, river improvement work is helped by grants from the Rivers and Streams Fund (about £40,000 annually) which comprises mainly licence and permit fees paid for the right to divert water from streams.

A major work recently completed at a cost of about £500,000 is the Lake Corangamite project, north-west of Colac. About 12,500 square miles of private land was flooded between 1952–56 and as there is no outlet from the Lake, it would have been necessary to rely on evaporation for relief by natural agencies. Accordingly, work was undertaken to divert floodwaters, which would otherwise have entered Lake Corangamite, by a channel leading 24½ miles into the Warrambine Creek, which is a tributary of the Barwon River. Besides relieving flooding, this scheme will free a large part of the area around the Lake for agricultural use in most years.

## *Agricultural Research and Education*

### **Department of Agriculture**

#### *General*

This Department is controlled by the Minister of Agriculture with the Director of Agriculture as Permanent Head. The staff in 1959 comprised 97 administrative, 241 professional and 429 technical officers with an additional 344 employees. The Department is actively engaged in research, advisory and regulatory activities relating to the agricultural, horticultural, dairying and livestock industries of the State.

#### *Research Stations*

Research and experimental work is conducted at the State Research Farm, Werribee; the Rutherglen Research Station; the Mallee Research Station, Walpeup; Horticultural Research Stations at Tatura, Scoresby, and Mildura; the Viticultural Station, Rutherglen; the Potato Research Station, Healesville; the Tobacco Research Station, Myrtleford; the School of Dairy Technology and Dairy Research Institute, Werribee; and the Plant Research Laboratory, Burnley.

A Pasture Research Station and Plant Breeding Centre are also situated at Burnley. Cereal experimental centres are located at Longerenong and Dookie Agricultural Colleges. In recent years, the Department has further established a Dairy Research Station at Ellinbank near Warragul, a pastoral Research Station near Hamilton, and an Irrigation Pasture Research Station at Kyabram. The Animal Husbandry Research Centre is situated at Werribee.

Crop and pasture investigations have been initiated at Glenormiston in the Western District. Experimental work and demonstrations are also conducted on numerous selected private farms and orchards throughout Victoria.

The work in progress at the State Research Farm, Werribee, is directed towards the production of improved varieties of wheat, oats, barley, linseed, and other crops. Investigations are also being made into soil fertility problems, irrigated pastures and irrigation techniques. At the School of Dairy Technology, the training of dairy factory operatives, and research and investigation into problems arising in the manufacture of dairy products are also carried out.

The Animal Husbandry Research Centre at Werribee is the focal point of animal husbandry research in Victoria, and the main objective is to increase efficiency of production by improved feeding, breeding, reproduction, and management of all classes of farm livestock.

The development of artificial breeding techniques has been one of the main activities of this Centre, with the aim of making maximum use of every bull proved capable of transmitting high production to his daughters. Methods of freezing bull semen, to build up a "bank" for the breeding season, have been improved to a level of efficiency at which a State wide service can operate effectively and several thousand cows can be mated to each bull each year. A Co-operative Society has now been formed by the dairying industry to provide a commercial semen distribution service from a bull farm situated in the Bacchus Marsh district.

Another research team at Werribee specializes in methods of increasing production from each acre of pasture. These experiments cover several important aspects of nutrition of grazing sheep and cattle, including rates of stocking the pasture, methods of controlling grazing, the amount of pasture eaten by the grazing animal and the efficiency with which it is digested. The place of conservation of the excess spring pasture as hay or silage, for feeding back to the stock when pasture is in short supply, is also being investigated.

As a service to stud pig breeders, the Centre maintains a Pig Testing Station in which several litters sired by a young boar are tested for efficiency and quality of bacon production under standard conditions of feeding and management. The performances of at least three litters from each boar then enable the breeder to select the best boar for future breeding.

Other activities of the Centre include experiments to improve growth of fat lambs on irrigated and dry pastures, and to develop strains of quick maturing poultry suitable as table birds.

The Ellinbank Dairy Research Station, near Warragul, is now almost entirely stocked with identical twin cattle for dairy cattle research projects. These twin animals greatly reduce the cost of research and at the same time increase its accuracy. The main purpose of this research is increased efficiency of dairy farm production, particularly by grazing management, fodder conservation, and the use of spray irrigation or fodder crops during the summer.

The new Pastoral Research Station at Hamilton was purchased in 1959 for investigation of problems of sheep nutrition and pasture production in the Western District. Initially, the experimental programme will be directed to the failure of weaner sheep to make satisfactory growth during their first year.

Work at the Rutherglen Research Station, which serves as a research centre for the North-east, includes investigations into various aspects of cereal growing, pasture improvement and fat lamb raising. It was here that the initial experiments were conducted (from 1911 to 1918) which resulted in the widespread practice of topdressing pastures with superphosphate. Clover ley farming was also developed from this centre. The Viticultural Station is attached to Rutherglen Research Station. Work with vines includes wine research work and the development of disease free root stocks, both at Rutherglen and at the nearby nursery at Wahgunyah.

The Mallee Research Station was established at Walpeup in 1932. In addition to cereal and fat lamb investigations, an important feature of the work at this station is the testing of various species of grasses, clovers and other legumes with a view to developing types especially suitable for Mallee conditions. Special attention is being paid to the problem of sand drift control.

The Horticultural Research Station at Tatura serves as a Research Centre for the investigation of problems associated with canning fruit growing in the Goulburn Valley District. The Research Station at Scoresby is engaged in experimental work associated with fruit and vegetable production under southern Victorian conditions. It is also the centre for cool storage experiments.

The Research Station at Mildura is mainly engaged in investigating problems associated with the citrus growing industry.

At the Plant Research Laboratory, Burnley, plant pathological and entomological research is undertaken. On the same property, the Pasture Research Station and Plant Breeding Centre deal with pasture problems and the production and testing of new plant species.

Departmental experimental plots on private farms and orchards embrace investigations into pasture improvement and the cultivation of various crops, including cereals, fodder crops, linseed, potatoes, tobacco, maize, fruit, and vegetables.

#### *Extension Activities*

Victoria's premier position as the most intensively farmed State demands that a comprehensive extension service be maintained to transmit quickly and efficiently the results of scientific research to the farming community.

Although this has always been one of its most important functions, the Department of Agriculture has placed considerable emphasis on the development of the service in recent years, and it has taken special steps to recruit and train staff primarily for extension work and at the same time greatly widen the scope of extension activities undertaken.

Implementation of the policy has been made possible with larger appropriations by the State Government, supplemented with generous aid provided under special Commonwealth grants such as the Extension Services Grant and the Dairy Industry Extension Grant, and with special funds contributed by primary producer organizations.

A few years ago, an agricultural extension scholarship scheme was established to enable future extension staff to graduate in agricultural science at the University of Melbourne. Of 31 students awarded these scholarships, thirteen have graduated and are now on the Department's staff and five more are expected next year. They will augment the district agricultural officers who are already strategically located in Victoria's key agricultural districts to provide advice on farm problems. In addition, many trained under the Department's dairy science scholarship scheme are now engaged in extension work among dairy farmers.

In-service training schools regularly conducted by the Department have advanced the knowledge of this new staff as well as the more experienced personnel in many phases of advisory work such as extension principles, rural sociology and communication methods.

Thus the Department can today provide Victorian primary producers with a comprehensive advisory service on technical farming matters and frequently economic guidance on their farming activities. Specialists are available to visit farms, attend meetings of farmers and handle enquiries received at the district extension office. Demonstration plots have been established on many local farms and on research stations to show farmers the benefits they can gain by adopting improved practices on their properties. Field days held regularly at these plots and at most of the Department's research stations are usually well attended by farm people.

Partly because the Department is not able to recruit and place farm advisers as quickly as it would like in country districts, mass communication channels are used more than ever before to get information to farmers. Foremost among these are seven industry digests which are sent free to farmers and which have a combined yearly circulation of about 200,000 copies. They present the practical outcome of research findings in an easy-to-read manner. For the more technically inclined, the Department also publishes a *Journal of Agriculture* with a monthly circulation of 16,000. And on many topics farmers can select from a wide range of short bulletins and advisory leaflets for help on particular farm problems.

In the broadcast media, the Department's own radio programme known as the "Voice of Agriculture" supplies over four hours per week of agricultural information through Victoria's commercial stations. Information and talks by officers are also regularly used by the Australian Broadcasting Commission's regional stations. Both live

and filmed television programmes have been presented by the Department and plans are being prepared to take fuller advantage of this new medium when stations are erected in country areas.

Finally, two departmental mobile units are continually screening films, many of which are produced by the Department, to well attended farm groups throughout the State.

### **Bureau of Agricultural Economics**

#### *Activities in Victoria*

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics was established in August 1945 in order to meet the need for a Commonwealth research body in the field of agricultural economics and rural policy. No administrative functions are vested in the Bureau ; it is specifically a service institution charged with the duty of undertaking research and making the results available to all concerned, including Commonwealth and State Departments, semi-government and private institutions, and individuals.

As a Commonwealth body, the Bureau is concerned with agricultural problems and policies primarily on a Commonwealth wide basis. Its activities in the States are to a large extent limited to collecting basic information for this purpose. It does, however, carry out specific investigations requested by State authorities. In Victoria these have included a study of the water requirements in relation to irrigated dairy farms in the Tongala-Stanhope Irrigation District ; an examination of the economic aspects of the processed tomato industry ; and an economic assessment of the mechanical harvesting of tobacco.

Generally, the activities of the Bureau in Victoria have taken the form of surveys of the structure of the various rural industries. These have been usually carried out in conjunction with the Victorian Department of Agriculture. The most important of these include :—

- (1) A study of the costs, incomes, and management problems of dairy farms in Victoria. This study, carried out in conjunction with the State Department and with the assistance of the Victorian Dairy Farmers' Association, covered commercial butter producers in the main dairying districts ;
- (2) a survey of the economic structure of the wheat industry in Australia. Data on all aspects of farm activity in the main wheatgrowing districts in Victoria and other States were collected and analysed for the three seasons ending 1956-57 ;
- (3) a study of the sheep industry in Victoria was undertaken by the Bureau as part of a wider study of the economic structure of the industry in Australia. The Victorian survey covered properties carrying 200 sheep or more in the pastoral, wheat/sheep, and high rainfall zones of the State and related to the season 1952-53. Subsequent follow-up surveys have been carried out and results are available for each season up to 1957-58 ;



- (4) a survey of the Australian dried fruits industry carried out in conjunction with the State Departments of Agriculture in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia. The areas in Victoria covered include the Robinvale district, the Mid-Murray district, and the Sunraysia district ; and
- (5) a continuous study of a sample group of dried vine fruit specialists in Sunraysia is currently being undertaken by the Bureau.

Other surveys carried out by the Bureau and which have included Victoria as an area of study include surveys of commercial egg producers, wine grape growers, and beef cattle producers.

Other activities of the Bureau which are of importance for Victoria include the publication of various commodity situation reports such as "The Wheat Situation", "The Wool Outlook" and "The Dairy Situation", which review home and overseas developments affecting the outlook for these major commodities; the publication from time to time of special reports such as the "Statistical Handbook of the Sheep and Wool Industry" and "Changes in Acreage and Production of Wheat in Australia". The Bureau also carries out more general analyses which are of interest to Victoria as well as other States. These include examinations of the effects of economic policies, conditions and developments at home and abroad on Australian rural industries, of trends in Australian farm production, cost and incomes, and of the economics of rural development projects.

### **Agricultural Education**

#### *Department of Agriculture*

The Victorian Department of Agriculture, through its Division of Agricultural Education, has the responsibility for agricultural education at the diploma level in the Agricultural Colleges at Dookie and Longerenong and the Horticultural College at Burnley gardens.

The main purpose of the colleges is to teach the principles and practice of agriculture and horticulture to those who intend to adopt farming or horticulture or any other career requiring an intimate knowledge of agriculture or horticulture as a vocation.

Each college offers a diploma course of three years' duration; the agricultural colleges being residential and the horticultural college non-residential. The college at Dookie has accommodation for 170 full-time students, including about 50 second year University degree students, and Longerenong for 70 students. Current building programmes will shortly increase this accommodation to 270 and 100 students respectively. Burnley Horticultural College has accommodation for 60 diploma students.

The diploma course at each college is of a wide general nature and class and laboratory work alternate with practical work in the various branches. The Agricultural Colleges have technical blocks for the teaching of farm crafts and appropriate farm and live stock branches, including farm crops, fruit and vegetables, and dairy, sheep,

cattle, poultry, and pig husbandry branches. The Horticultural College has sections covering the growing of ornamental plants, fruit, and vegetables and is equipped with appropriate nursery sections and glass houses. Landscape design and park administration are also taught.

As well as training in the vocational subjects of agriculture, animal husbandry, and horticulture, the students are given a good grounding in the related sciences—chemistry, soil science, physics, botany, zoology, entomology, bacteriology, plant pathology and genetics and in elementary mathematics and surveying. English is taught to Matriculation standard and a good grounding is given in book-keeping and rural economics. Students who do well in the diploma course and pass in Matriculation English Expression can, if they so desire, proceed to a degree course in agricultural science at the University of Melbourne.

About 50 per cent. of the holders of the diploma of agriculture take up farming as a career, over 30 per cent. are employed as technical officers with Government instrumentalities and firms which manufacture or distribute farmer's requisites or handle farm produce. Some engage in teaching agricultural science in schools and others in agricultural journalism. Some proceed to further education at the University.

At Dookie Agricultural College each year about twelve short intensive courses of from one to three weeks' duration in specialized farm subjects are conducted for the benefit of members of the farming community. These include two special classes each year for country women and one junior young farmers' course.

At Burnley Horticultural College part-time evening classes are also conducted for persons engaged in horticultural industry and for home gardeners.

#### *Melbourne University School of Agriculture*

The School of Agriculture of the Melbourne University provides a four year degree course for undergraduates leading to the Degree of B.Agr.Sc. and post graduate work for higher degrees in Agricultural Science. The undergraduate course is based on a first year devoted to pure science subjects ; this is followed by three years in which the scientific principles upon which the practice of agriculture is based are presented and the more intensive training is given in those scientific disciplines required by research workers in agriculture. During the second year of the course, the students are in residence at Dookie Agricultural College where they have the opportunity of combining the advantages of communal college life with close observation and contact with the practice of agriculture.

Research activities at the School of Agriculture cover a wide field including agronomy, agrostology, and animal nutrition and physiology, with basic work in the fields of soil chemistry and agricultural

biochemistry as related to both the plant and the animal. Research into various aspects of agricultural economics and farm management together with studies of the sociological relationships of the farming community and of the farmer himself are also undertaken.

The graduates from the School find employment over a wide range of positions. Many join the State Service in such departments as Agriculture, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission and the Soil Conservation Authority. The more academic students after taking post graduate training go to research positions in C.S.I.R.O. or the Universities, but a number with more commercial interests are taking positions in industrial organizations related to agriculture.

## *Rural Industries*

### **Introduction**

#### *Collection of Statistics*

Since the year 1904, police officers have been required to collect agricultural, pastoral, and dairying statistics from land holders in Victoria. Prior to 1904, the statistics were collected by the municipal authorities who were required by statute to furnish information on such forms and in such manner as was required by the Governor in Council.

The rural statistics contained in this chapter are in the main compiled from Census returns of agricultural, pastoral, and dairying production collected from 70,000 rural holdings in Victoria at 31st March each year. Schedules are distributed to farmers by about 330 local police officers who act as collectors of statistics as required by the Victorian *Statistics Act* 1958. Statistics from these schedules are compiled for each county and municipality.

Every holding of 1 acre and upwards used for the production of agricultural products or for the raising of livestock and the production of livestock products is visited, and full particulars are obtained of the area occupied, the rural population, the number of persons employed, the area and yield of each kind of crop cultivated, artificial fertilizer usage, numbers of certain items of farm machinery, the number and description of livestock and the quantity of wool clipped.

Data relating to area sown, production, yield per acre, and number of holdings growing crops are for the season ended 31st March, thus including crops which are sown and harvested, or sown or harvested, during the twelve months ended 31st March.

In cases where harvesting of certain crops has not been completed by the 31st March (potatoes, fruit, vines, &c.) supplementary collections are made later in the year.

Livestock numbers, farm machinery on rural holdings, and the number of persons working are reported at 31st March, whilst wage and salary payments relate to the twelve months ended 31st March.

## Land Occupied in Different Districts, 1958-59

For the season 1958-59, the number of occupiers of rural holdings was 69,770, the area devoted to agriculture 6,978,201 acres, and the total area occupied 37,755,428 acres.

It should be noted that statistics in this part of the Year Book have been compiled for statistical districts, which are groups of counties, namely, land areas with immutable boundaries. A map defining the boundary of each statistical district appears between pages 42 and 43 of the 1954-58 Victorian Year Book.

VICTORIA—LAND IN OCCUPATION IN EACH DISTRICT,  
SEASON 1958-59

(Areas of 1 acre and upwards)

Statistical Districts	Total Area of Districts (Acres)	Number of Holdings	Acres Occupied				Total
			For Agricultural Purposes	For Pasture		Unproductive	
				Sown Grasses, Clover, or Lucerne	Natural Grasses		
Central ..	2,705,703	14,524	419,669	1,096,737	894,215	295,082	2,705,703
North-Central ..	2,100,324	4,429	140,235	382,662	1,402,247	175,180	2,100,324
Western ..	6,523,640	12,760	573,088	3,301,581	2,064,233	584,738	6,523,640
Wimmera ..	6,081,556	6,146	1,712,308	1,415,310	2,277,862	676,076	6,081,556
Mallee ..	7,517,659	6,258	2,574,785	449,447	3,677,717	815,710	7,517,659
Northern ..	5,514,238	11,484	1,159,560	1,180,504	2,952,793	221,381	5,514,238
North-Eastern ..	3,643,528	5,046	171,749	602,523	1,846,688	1,022,568	3,643,528
Gippsland ..	3,668,780	9,123	226,807	972,418	1,307,545	1,162,010	3,668,780
Total ..	37,755,428	69,770	6,978,201	9,401,182	16,423,300	4,952,745	37,755,428
PERCENTAGE OF ABOVE TO AREA OCCUPIED							
Central ..	..	..	15·51	40·53	33·05	10·91	100·00
North-Central ..	..	..	6·68	18·22	66·76	8·34	100·00
Western ..	..	..	8·79	50·61	31·64	8·96	100·00
Wimmera ..	..	..	28·15	23·27	37·46	11·12	100·00
Mallee ..	..	..	34·25	5·98	48·92	10·85	100·00
Northern ..	..	..	21·03	21·41	53·55	4·01	100·00
North-Eastern ..	..	..	4·71	16·54	50·68	28·07	100·00
Gippsland ..	..	..	6·18	26·51	35·64	31·67	100·00
Total ..	..	..	18·48	24·90	43·50	13·12	100·00
PERCENTAGE IN EACH DISTRICT OF TOTAL IN STATE							
Central ..	7·17	20·82	6·01	11·67	5·44	5·96	7·17
North-Central ..	5·56	6·35	2·01	4·07	8·54	3·54	5·56
Western ..	17·28	18·29	8·21	35·12	12·57	11·80	17·28
Wimmera ..	16·11	8·81	24·54	15·05	13·87	13·65	16·11
Mallee ..	19·91	8·97	36·90	4·78	22·39	16·47	19·91
Northern ..	14·60	16·46	16·62	12·56	17·98	4·47	14·60
North-Eastern ..	9·65	7·23	2·46	6·41	11·25	20·65	9·65
Gippsland ..	9·72	13·07	3·25	10·34	7·96	23·46	9·72
Total ..	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

## Size of Holdings Showing Areas Cultivated and Grazed

A detailed cross classification of holdings by size and area of main crops or number of livestock is prepared approximately every five

years. The following table shows some of the information, in summary form, from the last classification of this type taken at 31st March, 1956 :—

VICTORIA—SIZE OF HOLDINGS SHOWING AREAS UNDER WHEAT AND STOCK DEPASTURED, 31ST MARCH, 1956

Size of Holdings (Including Crown Lands Held)	Number of Holdings	Area Occupied	Wheat 1955-56	Sheep	Dairy Cattle	Beef Cattle	Pigs
acres		acres	acres	No.	No.	No.	No.
1- 99 ..	22,095	860,845	3,802	181,445	268,655	25,435	55,758
100- 199 ..	12,387	1,750,435	13,507	636,536	535,984	53,785	62,665
200- 299 ..	6,346	1,536,059	19,225	859,495	278,518	58,691	34,064
300- 399 ..	5,186	1,752,632	61,298	1,312,906	179,258	66,827	20,899
400- 499 ..	3,344	1,488,982	64,454	1,277,891	98,744	61,857	13,804
500- 999 ..	11,190	7,887,925	607,475	6,793,088	185,078	231,095	21,999
1,000-1,399 ..	3,614	4,256,983	414,042	3,076,428	43,808	99,623	5,829
1,400-1,999 ..	2,445	4,041,291	361,697	2,896,267	22,829	83,133	3,006
2,000-2,999 ..	1,468	3,505,790	288,140	2,237,791	} 25,880	{ 74,912	} 3,577
3,000-4,999 ..	908	3,369,086	219,284	1,933,920			
5,000 and over ..	545	7,406,447	88,486	2,082,936	7,549	124,581	1,212
Total ..	69,528	37,856,475	2,141,410	23,288,703	1,646,303	945,736	222,813

Artificial Fertilizers

In 1958-59, artificial fertilizers were used on 1,825,787 acres of wheat; 1,576,285 acres of other cereal crops; 74,729 acres of vegetables; 101,602 acres of orchards; 1,001,469 acres of other crops (including grass and clover hay); and 8,925,268 acres of pastures. Superphosphate is the main fertilizer used on both crops and pastures and in 1958-59 amounted to 192,878 tons or 84 per cent. of the total artificial fertilizer used on all crops and 487,223 tons or 97 per cent. of that used on pastures.

A summary of the area fertilized, quantity used, and number of holdings on which artificial fertilizers were used is shown below for each of the years 1954-55 to 1958-59 :—

VICTORIA—ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS

Year	Crops			Pastures		
	No. of Holdings	Area Fertilized	Quantity Used	No. of Holdings	Area Fertilized	Quantity Used
		'000 acres	'000 tons		'000 acres	'000 tons
1954-55 ..	34,034	3,609	176	34,484	8,118	459
1955-56 ..	34,907	3,500	174	40,256	8,537	480
1956-57 ..	34,454	2,906	151	41,659	8,729	494
1957-58 ..	41,167	3,690	191	43,234	9,684	548
1958-59 ..	*	4,580	229	40,452	8,925	502

\* Not available.

*Aerial Agriculture*

During recent years aircraft have been used for topdressing and seeding pastures and for spraying and dusting crops and pastures. Since 1956-57 statistical information has been collected by the Department of Civil Aviation and details are shown in the following table :—

## VICTORIA—AERIAL AGRICULTURE

Particulars	Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Total Area Treated*	acres	230,781	339,019	408,745
Topdressing and Seeding Area Treated—				
Superphosphate .. ..	acres	164,326	252,311	252,529
Seed .. ..	..	16,642	35,500	10,336
Other .. ..	..	..	..	1,360
Total Area Treated † ..	..	164,326	253,596	253,489
Materials Used—				
Superphosphate .. ..	tons	11,745	17,065	15,895
Seed .. ..	lb.	4,940	7,240	8,320
Spraying and Dusting Area Treated—				
Insecticides .. ..	acres	9,826	51,813	82,740
Fungicides .. ..	..	..	2,200	600
Herbicides .. ..	..	57,644	32,713	75,747
Total Area Treated † ..	..	66,455	85,423	155,256

\* Excludes dingo baiting operations and areas baited for rabbit destruction.

† Areas treated with more than one type of material in one operation are counted once only.

*Farm Machinery*

The number of the principal items of farm machinery on rural holdings at the 31st March during each of the past five years are given in the table below :—

## VICTORIA—FARM MACHINERY ON RURAL HOLDINGS

Particulars	Number at 31st March—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Milking Machines—Units ..	74,513	77,602	81,729	83,819	85,608
Shearing Machines—Stands ..	30,801	32,245	34,884	34,955	35,951
Tractors—Wheeled Type ..	45,824	49,584	52,275	55,090	57,435
Crawler Type .. ..	1,430	1,645	1,621	1,825	2,067
Rotary Hoes .. ..	8,537	9,749	9,166	8,777	9,429
Fertilizer Distributors and Broadcasters .. ..	26,647	26,470	27,336	26,692	27,290
Grain Drills—Combine .. ..	17,785	19,994	19,363	18,360	19,428
Other .. ..	8,172	8,209	8,206	8,531	8,525
Maize Planters .. ..	*	1,050	1,041	972	1,020
Headers, Strippers and Harvesters ..	14,524	14,168	13,722	13,641	13,507
Pick-up Balers .. ..	*	5,055	5,468	6,173	7,073
Stationary Hay Presses .. ..	*	3,371	3,077	2,658	2,518

Note.—Details of items which have not been collected since 1955 are published in the Victorian Year Book 1954-58, page 88.

\* Not available.

*Financial Assistance to Primary Producers*

In recent years legislative provision has been made by both the Commonwealth and State Parliaments for granting financial relief to primary producers. These provisions have been described in previous issues of the Year Book.

*Rural Finance Corporation*

The Corporation was established in April, 1950. Its objects, which are set out in section 5 of the *Rural Finance Corporation Act 1958*, include the making of advances by way of loan at low rates of interest to existing or proposed country industries both primary and secondary. The Corporation is the successor in law of the Farmers' Debts Adjustment Board and is empowered to advance moneys to, or for the benefit of, any farmer for the purpose of carrying into effect a composition or scheme of arrangement between him and his creditors.

Revenue, expenditure, &c., of the Corporation for each of the five years 1954-55 to 1958-59 is given in the following table:—

VICTORIA—RURAL FINANCE CORPORATION: REVENUE,  
EXPENDITURE, ETC.

(£'000)

Particulars	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
REVENUE					
Interest .. .. .	181	248	283	337	381
Other .. .. .	5	5	6	5	7
Total Revenue ..	186	253	289	342	388
EXPENDITURE					
Administration .. .. .	35	38	41	47	49
Interest .. .. .	104	138	167	202	250
Sinking Fund .. .. .	12	16	18	23	19
Other .. .. .	3	22	7	8	21
Total Expenditure ..	154	214	233	280	339
Net Surplus .. .. .	32	39	56	62	49
Loans and Advances Outstanding at 30th June .. .. .	5,991	6,915	7,559	8,147	8,611
Loan Indebtedness to State Government at 30th June ..	4,786	5,668	6,557	7,223	7,734

## Agriculture

*Progress of Cultivation*

The first Statistical Register of Victoria published in 1854 shows that in 1836 there were 50 acres of land under cultivation in the colony of Victoria. By the year 1840 this figure had increased to 3,210 acres. This progress continued until 1852 when 57,472 acres were under cultivation. With the discovery of gold in Victoria agricultural progress received a temporary setback, the area of land cultivated declining to 34,816 acres in 1854. However with the influx of population came a demand for agricultural products and, by the end of 1860, the area of land under cultivation amounted to 407,740 acres.

The following table shows the area under cultivation at decennial intervals from 1856 to 1945 and for each of the following fourteen seasons to 1958-59 :—

## VICTORIA—ACREAGE CULTIVATED ANNUALLY

Period or Year (Ended March)	Annual Average Area in Each Decennium, 1856-1945, and Actual Area Each Year 1946-1959, under—		
	Crop	Fallow	Total Cultivation
	acres	acres	acres
1856-65 .. .. .	325,676	12,146	337,822
1866-75 .. .. .	624,377	57,274	681,651
1876-85 .. .. .	1,306,920	137,536	1,444,456
1886-95 .. .. .	2,109,326	364,282	2,473,608
1896-1905 .. .. .	3,022,914	524,197	3,547,111
1906-15 .. .. .	3,756,211	1,276,148	5,032,359
1916-25 .. .. .	4,594,244	1,852,145	6,446,389
1926-35 .. .. .	5,233,894	2,501,357	7,735,251
1936-45 .. .. .	4,435,645	2,142,953	6,578,598
1946 .. .. .	5,327,122	2,394,032	7,721,154
1947 .. .. .	5,102,980	2,460,350	7,563,330
1948 .. .. .	5,023,149	2,527,306	7,550,455
1949 .. .. .	4,644,841	2,343,685	6,988,526
1950 .. .. .	4,480,202	2,429,888	6,910,090
1951 .. .. .	4,351,220	2,153,611	6,504,831
1952 .. .. .	4,270,512	2,026,965	6,297,477
1953 .. .. .	4,285,770	2,294,891	6,580,661
1954 .. .. .	4,479,568	2,287,090	6,766,658
1955 .. .. .	4,394,451	2,196,192	6,590,643
1956 .. .. .	4,542,096	1,982,742	6,524,838
1957 .. .. .	3,637,352	1,879,812	5,517,164
1958 .. .. .	4,051,249	1,644,764	5,696,013
1959 .. .. .	4,790,989	2,187,212	6,978,201



## Crops and Growers

The following table shows the area under, the yield from, and the gross value of each of the principal crops in Victoria for the season 1958-59 :—

## VICTORIA—AREA, YIELD, AND GROSS VALUE OF CROPS, 1958-59

Crop	Area	Yield	Gross Values*
Cereals for Grain—	acres		£
Barley—			
2 row .. .. .	343,484	8,174,172 bushels .. .. .	4,006,253
6 row .. .. .	19,387	406,627 bushels .. .. .	159,211
Maize .. .. .	3,881	203,366 bushels .. .. .	136,876
Oats .. .. .	970,688	23,338,679 bushels .. .. .	6,820,079
Rye .. .. .	27,458	226,320 bushels .. .. .	114,104
Wheat .. .. .	1,810,026	42,696,801 bushels .. .. .	28,274,489
Hay—			
Barley and Rye .. .. .	3,891	5,030 tons .. .. .	38,830
Lucerne .. .. .	74,109	138,916 tons .. .. .	1,610,100
Meadow .. .. .	909,703	1,636,123 tons .. .. .	13,421,170
Oaten .. .. .	261,853	464,091 tons .. .. .	3,859,640
Wheaten .. .. .	32,584	55,073 tons .. .. .	430,380
Green Fodder .. .. .	70,289	.. .. .	650,458
Grass and Clover Seed .. .. .	18,520	25,879 cwt. .. .. .	374,266
Industrial Crops—			
Broom Millet .. .. .	261	{ 1,327 cwt. fibre .. .. .	10,168
Linseed .. .. .	8,817	835 cwt. seed .. .. .	1,065
Hops .. .. .	440	110,779 bushels .. .. .	193,863
Mustard .. .. .	727	6,281 cwt. .. .. .	257,975
Tobacco .. .. .	4,248	2,570 cwt. .. .. .	17,191
.. .. .	.. .. .	43,617 cwt. .. .. .	2,763,525
Vegetables—			
Onions .. .. .	3,971	28,456 tons .. .. .	1,062,490
Potatoes .. .. .	46,122	259,346 tons .. .. .	5,040,290
Other .. .. .	35,702	214,935 tons .. .. .	8,869,878
Stock Fodder—			
Grey and Other Field Peas .. .. .	11,077	260,571 bushels .. .. .	285,259
Pumpkins .. .. .	696	2,114 tons .. .. .	31,710
Turnips, Beet, &c. .. .. .	16,343	54,777 tons .. .. .	547,770
Vineyards—			
Grapes—			
Table .. .. .	1,949	6,689 tons .. .. .	552,465
Wine .. .. .	3,979	12,403 tons .. .. .	238,448
Drying .. .. .	36,554	232,962 tons producing—	
.. .. .	.. .. .	46,894 tons of sultanas .. .. .	7,442,978
.. .. .	.. .. .	5,813 tons of raisins .. .. .	801,520
.. .. .	.. .. .	4,776 tons of currants .. .. .	672,149
Vines, Unproductive .. .. .	2,319	.. .. .	.. .. .
Orchards—			
Productive .. .. .	46,673	.. .. .	10,328,486
Unproductive .. .. .	20,073	.. .. .	.. .. .
All Other Crops .. .. .	5,165	.. .. .	2,045,116
Total Crops .. .. .	4,790,989		101,058,202

\* The gross value is based on the wholesale price realized in the principal markets. The places where primary products are absorbed locally or where they become raw materials for a secondary industry, are presumed to be the principal markets.

The following table shows the numbers of growers of certain primary products, in each statistical district of the State, for the season 1958-59.

The information has no relation to the number of rural holdings in the State, as numbers of occupiers are engaged in the cultivation of more than one of the crops enumerated.

### VICTORIA—GROWERS OF CERTAIN CROPS, SEASON 1958-59

Crops Grown	Growers in Each Statistical District							Total	
	Central	North-Central	West-ern	Wim-mera	Mallee	North-ern	North-East-ern		Gipps-land
Grain Crops—									
Wheat .. ..	377	234	498	3,341	2,698	2,764	361	44	10,317
Oats .. ..	622	503	1,472	3,138	2,146	2,934	620	61	11,496
Barley .. ..	608	74	329	1,065	1,359	895	82	73	4,485
Maize .. ..	5	1	..	..	1	3	51	211	272
Green Fodder—									
Maize .. ..	517	40	199	3	2	18	60	708	1,547
Lucerne .. ..	73	31	79	20	26	79	34	36	378
Millet .. ..	283	38	191	8	41	271	233	439	1,504
All Other .. ..	351	178	543	17	10	59	72	357	1,587
Other—									
Potatoes .. ..	1,983	563	830	24	16	18	204	692	4,330
Onions .. ..	337	..	313	3	5	8	2	12	680
Other Vege- tables .. ..	1,432	20	230	61	371	584	37	118	2,853
Orchards .. ..	2,031	172	125	150	1,238	1,057	201	91	5,065
Vineyards .. ..	5	1	..	10	2,366	87	25	..	2,494
Grass and Clover Seed	9	36	103	..	..	5	11	1	165
Tobacco .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	45	164	..	*211

\* Excluding Share-farmers

A summary of the area under cultivation in each statistical district of the State for the season 1958-59 is given in the following table:—

### VICTORIA—AREA UNDER CULTIVATION, SEASON 1958-59 (Acres)

Crop	Statistical District							Total	
	Central	North-Central	West-ern	Wim-mera	Mallee	North-ern	North-East-ern		Gipps-land
Grain Crops—									
Wheat .. ..	15,285	8,966	22,855	541,028	904,169	292,294	23,721	1,708	1,810,026
Oats .. ..	24,014	19,703	89,721	251,481	345,249	216,036	22,343	2,141	970,688
Barley .. ..	37,359	2,130	9,859	84,172	176,885	48,102	2,266	2,098	362,871
Maize .. ..	14	3	..	..	4	30	490	3,340	3,881
Peas .. ..	6,584	272	3,365	190	26	22	154	464	11,077
All Hay .. ..	184,526	73,504	324,193	154,000	54,934	239,027	93,213	158,743	1,282,140
Green Fodder .. ..	13,138	4,626	18,888	1,108	3,973	7,301	4,644	16,611	70,289
Grass and Clover for Seed .. ..	623	1,583	6,502	2,855	780	3,875	2,135	167	18,520
Tobacco .. ..	..	..	..	..	25	777	3,446	..	4,248
Potatoes .. ..	24,722	7,514	6,597	65	81	62	1,151	5,930	46,122
Onions .. ..	1,404	..	2,443	3	19	28	3	71	3,971
All Other Vegetables	21,298	69	4,267	211	3,082	4,903	190	1,682	35,702
Vines .. ..	7	35	..	663	41,876	637	1,583	..	44,801
Orchards .. ..	24,116	2,483	683	4,153	6,272	27,131	1,538	370	66,746
All Other Crops .. ..	5,965	804	15,323	630	27,192	2,370	1,916	5,707	59,907
Total Area under Crop .. ..	359,055	121,692	504,696	1,040,559	1,564,567	842,595	158,793	199,032	4,790,989
Land in Fallow .. ..	60,614	18,543	68,392	671,749	1,010,218	316,965	12,956	27,775	2,187,212
Total Area under Cultivation .. ..	419,669	140,235	573,088	1,712,308	2,574,785	1,159,560	171,749	226,807	6,978,201

The following table shows the yields, in statistical districts, of the principal crops for the season 1958-59 :—

## VICTORIA—YIELDS OF PRINCIPAL CROPS SEASON, 1958-59

Crop	Statistical District								Total
	Central	North-Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	Northern	North-Eastern	Gippsland	
Grain Crops—									
Wheat bush.	457,395	270,171	701,850	14,722,257	18,500,979	7,396,389	598,212	49,548	42,696,801
Oats ..	823,715	600,843	3,769,937	5,995,345	6,309,750	5,282,268	517,529	39,292	23,338,679
Barley ..	1,326,627	67,365	347,317	1,840,816	3,624,035	1,249,379	56,477	68,783	8,580,799
Maize ..	536	150	..	..	120	1,080	20,339	181,141	203,366
Peas ..	158,026	6,705	78,982	2,139	834	295	2,480	11,110	260,571
All Hay tons	348,170	138,610	607,345	231,792	70,040	409,779	180,296	313,201	2,299,233
Grass and Clover for									
Seed cwt.	975	2,422	9,528	4,335	1,220	4,660	2,553	186	25,879
Tobacco ..	..	..	..	..	136	6,834	36,647	..	43,617
Potatoes tons	134,178	45,086	39,909	351	448	249	6,060	33,065	259,346
Onions ..	9,691	..	17,764	20	98	220	19	644	28,456
Wine	..								2,354,076
Made *gals.	..								..
Dried Vine	..								..
Fruits—									
Raisins tons	..	..	..	..	5,798	15	..	..	5,813
Sultanas ..	..	..	..	..	46,894	..	..	..	46,894
Currants ..	..	..	..	..	4,775	1	..	..	4,776

\* Details of individual districts are confidential.

## General

## Principal Crops

The cereals wheat, oats, and barley are the principal crops grown in Victoria and these, together with hay, represent about 90 per cent. of the total area sown, although there is some variation from year to year. The growing of potatoes, grapes, and apples is also important.

In the following section some detailed descriptive and statistical information is given for all main crops grown in the State including those mentioned above.

## Wheat

Wheat is the main crop grown in Victoria and in 1958-59 production amounted to nearly 43 mill. bushels from 1,810,000 acres sown. Normally about 98 per cent. of the crop is harvested for grain of which a considerable proportion is exported as grain or flour.

The main wheat belt lies in the north-west and north of the State in the Wimmera, Mallee, and Northern Districts. The average annual rainfall varies from 11 inches in the northern Mallee, which is about the limit for economic wheat production, to 17 inches in the southern Wimmera. A small proportion of the crop is grown in the Western and North-Eastern Districts in a rainfall of up to 23 inches, but wheat growing is not the most important form of production in these districts.

The highest yields are obtained in the Wimmera, the district yield varying around 25 bushels per acre. Yields on individual farms may exceed 60 bushels per acre in favourable seasons and the highest official yield over 50 acres of crop is 76.8 bushels per acre, established at Natimuk in 1953.

The wheat varieties grown in Victoria are of the soft white class. Wheat breeders have achieved great success in producing high-yielding, drought-resistant varieties specially suitable for local conditions, and more than 95 per cent. of the Victorian wheat acreage is now sown with wheats bred by these scientists from the Department of Agriculture.

The Victorian environment usually does not favour the production of wheat of high baking quality, but important developments have taken place in recent years which minimize the environmental influence on quality. The most significant of these include the wider adoption of clover and medic ley rotation systems and the production by wheat breeders and agronomists of varieties which combine high yield and improved baking quality.

Legume ley farming involves the growing of subterranean clover pasture in the higher rainfall sections of the wheat belt and medics, such as barrel medic, in the lower rainfall areas. After a period under pasture, cropping is resumed and the improvement in the fertility of the soil is reflected in higher yields of wheat which is of better quality for breadmaking. More sheep can be carried on the improved pastures with clover and medic ley farming and thus increase the income on wheat farms.

#### *Grain Elevators Board*

In 1934 an Act was passed to provide for the handling of wheat in bulk in Victoria. The Act gave the Government power to constitute a Board of three members to implement the provisions of the Act. On submissions made by the Board to, and approved by, the Government, 183 country receiving elevators and a shipping terminal have been constructed, the necessary finance being obtained from loans totalling £3,729,403. Repayment of the principal and interest are guaranteed by the Victorian Government.

The Grain Elevators Board first received and shipped Victorian wheat in bulk for the 1939-40 season.

Prior to the introduction of bulk handling by the Grain Elevators Board, many wheat growers had opposed that method of handling their wheat. One season of operation of the Board's bulk handling system in any wheat producing area was sufficient to allay the fears of those growers and prove to them that the bulk handling system not only saved labor on the farms, but materially reduced the overall handling costs for wheat.

The Board's Geelong Terminal is the most modern and the largest single wheat shipping terminal in the world. Its operation is by push-button remote control with operational indicator lights appearing on a diagram panel of the whole terminal. Wheat can be received from rail trucks at the rate of 1,200 tons per hour and can be shipped from the terminal at the rate of 1,600 tons per hour, either direct from the terminal storage bins or by a combination of storage bins and rail receivals.

The Grain Elevators Board claims that wheat is taken off the farms by the Board in a shorter period and handled at a lower cost per bushel than is achieved by any other wheat bulk handling system in Australia or anywhere throughout the world.

The use of the tractor as well as the introduction of more modern harvesting machinery now permits growers to harvest wheat with moisture considerably in excess of that which was possible when they had to rely on horses to haul their harvesting machines. Deterioration of wheat in store, because of high moisture content, has brought home to wheat growers the fact that, when they deliver their wheat, each matured grain contains a series of living organisms which need only the required percentage of moisture to enable them to begin their reproductive cycles.

It is now also appreciated that a smaller percentage of moisture than that which is required for germination of the grain will bring about deterioration of the matter in the grain and that too much moisture will, likewise, adversely affect the reproductive organisms within the grain. The percentage of moisture which has those varying effects upon the matter within the grain has made it necessary to find an easy means of determining the moisture present in a quantity of wheat at any time. Engineers have already produced the tractor and the modern machinery which permit the harvesting of high-moisture-content wheat and have now produced a simple moisture meter which indicates when the sun and wind have reduced the moisture content in the wheat to the percentage that enables the wheat to be harvested and stored with safety.

In addition to erecting its own country receival facilities, the Board has leased from country flour millers specified quantities of the storage constructed by millers.

The Grain Elevators Board has under its control storage for 71 million bushels of wheat. The largest quantity of wheat delivered to railway stations by Victorian growers in any one season was 59,175,593 bushels in 1915-16.

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure of the Grain Elevators Board in Victoria :—

**VICTORIA—GRAIN ELEVATORS BOARD: REVENUE,  
EXPENDITURE, ETC.**  
(£'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st October—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
<b>REVENUE</b>					
Australian Wheat Board—Operating and Maintenance Expenses ..	489	517	492	480	478
Australian Wheat Board—Capital Facilities Allowance .. ..	201	244	262	312	342
Interest on Investments .. ..	30	43	59	53	63
Other .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
<b>Total Revenue .. ..</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>884</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>					
Operating and Maintenance Expenses .. ..	342	348	310	268	281
Administration Expenses .. ..	82	93	99	119	101
Depreciation and Renewals .. ..	65	75	83	93	96
Interest on Loans .. ..	114	137	167	177	178
Sinking Fund Charges .. ..	23	27	31	31	32
Appropriations to Reserves .. ..	72	82	110	113	131
Other .. ..	9	7	4	7	7
<b>Total Expenditure .. ..</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>826</b>
Net Surplus .. ..	13	35	9	38	58
Fixed Assets (at 31st October) ..	2,672	3,283	3,860	4,064	4,229
Loan Indebtedness (at 31st October)—					
State Government .. ..	981	972	965	955	946
Public .. ..	2,027	2,321	2,808	2,774	2,838

*Australian Wheat Board*

The Australian Wheat Board was first formed, under National Security Regulations, in 1939 shortly after the outbreak of the Second World War. During the War and in the immediate post-War period, the Board acted as agent for the Commonwealth Government in receiving, handling, storing, and marketing wheat which was acquired by the Government, and in distributing amongst growers the net proceeds from sales of each season's crop on the basis of a pooling system.

In 1948, the Governments of the main wheat growing States arranged for a ballot of wheat growers before deciding to implement a five-year wheat stabilization plan for the purpose of continuing orderly marketing of wheat at the expiration of war time legislation. This ballot resulted in 64 per cent. of growers voting in favour of the stabilization plan and legislation known as the *Wheat Industry Stabilization Act* 1948 was subsequently enacted by the Commonwealth and the six State Governments to implement this plan. Under this five-year plan, which commenced with the 1948-49 season's harvest, the pooling system for each crop was continued, but wheat, instead of being acquired by the Government, became the property of the Australian Wheat Board on delivery by growers, and stabilization provisions were introduced.

Further five-year stabilization plans were introduced by appropriate Commonwealth and State legislation in 1954 (covering seasons 1953-54 to 1957-58) and in 1958. The *Wheat Industry Stabilization Act* 1958 will end with the marketing of the 1962-63 crop and, as in the two preceding Acts, the Australian Wheat Board is named as the sole constituted authority for the marketing of wheat within Australia and for the marketing of wheat and flour for export from Australia.

*Constitution of the Australian Wheat Board*

The chairman and four members are Commonwealth Government appointees, whilst the remaining nine members are representatives of wheat growers in the five main wheat growing States.

*Home Consumption Price*

The Board is authorized by State legislation (which is complementary to the Commonwealth Act) to sell wheat for local consumption at the guaranteed price for wheat of the season that is current at the beginning of the year when the sale is made ("year" being defined as the period of twelve months commencing 1st December), plus an amount (currently 2d. per bushel) for the purpose of reimbursing the Board for the costs of shipping wheat to Tasmania.

The guaranteed price for wheat of a particular season is an amount equal to the cost of production of wheat of that season as determined in accordance with the Commonwealth Stabilization Act. For the season 1958-59, it was fixed by the Act at 14s. 6d. per bushel and for each

succeeding year of the Act the cost of production will be determined by the Commonwealth Minister, after considering the report of the appropriate Committee on the variation in elements of costs and after consulting the appropriate Ministers of each State.

### Wheat Standard

The fair average quality (f.a.q.) standard is fixed each season by a State Committee and is the basis for sales of each crop.

Samples of wheat from various districts are obtained each year and mixed to obtain a representative sample of the whole crop. The f.a.q. weight is then determined by use of the Schopper 1-litre scale chondrometer.

The f.a.q. standard method is peculiar to Australia, other countries selling according to sample or fixed grades.

The following table shows the standard determined in Victoria for each of the ten seasons, 1949-50 to 1958-59 :—

### VICTORIA—WHEAT STANDARD

Season			Weight of Bushel of Wheat, f.a.q.	Season			Weight of Bushel of Wheat, f.a.q.
			lb.				lb.
1949-50	..	..	64	1954-55	..	..	62½
1950-51	..	..	62½	1955-56	..	..	63¾
1951-52	..	..	64	1956-57	..	..	65½
1952-53	..	..	64¾	1957-58	..	..	65½
1953-54	..	..	64½	1958-59	..	..	64

### Area Sown, Production, and Gross Value

In the following table the area, production, average yield, and gross value of production of wheat for each of the seasons 1954-55 to 1958-59 are shown :—

### VICTORIA—WHEAT STATISTICS

Season			Area	Production	Average Yield	Gross Value
			acres	bushels	bushels	£
1954-55	..	..	2,390,173	48,484,543	20·28	30,515,605
1955-56	..	..	2,141,410	41,083,071	19·19	26,046,763
1956-57	..	..	1,565,220	35,282,188	22·54	24,040,997
1957-58	..	..	1,834,842	32,134,257	17·51	22,064,910
1958-59	..	..	1,810,026	42,696,801	23·59	28,274,489

*Farmers Growing Wheat for Grain*

The following statement shows the number of farmers engaged in the growing of wheat for grain :—

**VICTORIA—NUMBER OF HOLDINGS WITH TWENTY OR MORE ACRES OF WHEAT FOR GRAIN**

1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
10,547	9,683	7,674	8,856	9,074

*Varieties of Wheat*

Free Gallipoli became the leading variety in Victoria in 1929-30, and continued as such until the season 1934-35, when it was superseded by Ghurka. This variety continued as the most popular until it was displaced by Quadrat at the 1946 sowing. Quadrat increased in favour until, in the season 1948-49, 47·20 per cent. of wheat sown was of that variety. Due to the rapid headway made by the varieties Insignia and Pinnacle, which were openly released from the Werribee Research Station in 1946 and 1947, the percentage of area sown with Quadrat declined to 6·58 in the 1958-59 season. The varieties Insignia and Pinnacle have increased in popularity and in 1958-59 they represented 47·3 and 22·7 per cent. respectively of the total area sown.

The following table shows the areas under the principal varieties of wheat, including wheat for hay, for the seasons 1956-57, 1957-58, and 1958-59. Varieties are tabulated in order of popularity for the last mentioned season.

**VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL VARIETIES OF WHEAT SOWN**

Variety (In Order of Popularity, Season 1958-59)	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59	
	Area Sown	Percentage of Total Area Sown	Area Sown	Percentage of Total Area Sown	Area Sown	Percentage of Total Area Sown
	acres		acres		acres	
Insignia .. .. .	857,331	54·11	923,903	49·38	872,373	47·34
Pinnacle .. .. .	309,042	19·50	437,067	23·36	418,237	22·70
Sherpa .. .. .	128,396	8·10	169,021	9·03	163,889	8·89
Olympic .. .. .	243	0·02	11,550	0·62	132,427	7·19
Quadrat .. .. .	182,434	11·51	185,347	9·91	121,250	6·58
Insignia 49 .. .. .	16,340	1·03	40,018	2·14	51,097	2·77
Gabo .. .. .	29,516	1·86	27,208	1·45	18,519	1·01
Baldmin .. .. .	4,717	0·30	15,843	0·85	17,601	0·96
Magnet .. .. .	17,572	1·11	18,321	0·98	10,009	0·54
Sabre .. .. .	2,708	0·17	11,510	0·61	9,698	0·52
Bencubbin .. .. .	13,994	0·88	9,280	0·50	5,135	0·28
Ghurka .. .. .	3,196	0·20	3,502	0·19	3,624	0·20
Pindar .. .. .	3,486	0·22	4,032	0·22	2,206	0·12
Dirk 48 .. .. .	192	0·01	1,642	0·09	1,468	0·08
Blue Stem .. .. .	783	0·05	970	0·05	1,279	0·07
Scimitar .. .. .	888	0·06	1,114	0·06	1,125	0·06
Kendee .. .. .	2,298	0·14	702	0·04	1,006	0·05
All Other Varieties .. .. .	11,416	0·73	9,877	0·52	11,667	0·64
Total .. .. .	1,584,552	100·00	1,870,907	100·00	1,842,610	100·00



*Wheat Growing in Conjunction with Livestock Grazed*

A table showing the number of holdings in Victoria growing wheat for grain, together with sheep, dairy cattle, and pigs on them at 31st March, 1956, appears on page 471.

*Oats*

Oats may be cut for hay, stripped for grain or fed off to stock. The proportion of the oat crop used for each of the above purposes varies according to seasonal conditions. Oats as hay or grain form a very suitable fodder reserve on Mallee farms. For many years past, increasing areas of oats have been sown with the object of providing feed for sheep during the winter and early spring months. Some varieties of oats show high powers of recovery, particularly for a grain yield, after such grazing. More than 40 varieties are generally sown, but Algerian, with 48 per cent., Orient, with 26 per cent., Algeribee, and with 10 per cent., of the area predominate. The area harvested (season 1958-59) for hay was 261,853 acres, and for grain 970,688 acres, which produced 464,091 tons of hay, and a record 23,338,679 bushels of grain respectively. The area of oats sown for grazing purposes amounted to 174,430 acres. The following table shows the area, yield, and gross value of oats for grain for each of the five seasons 1954-55 to 1958-59 :—

## VICTORIA—OATS FOR GRAIN

Season	Area	Production	Yield per Acre	Gross Value
	acres	bushels	bushels	£
1954-55 .. ..	644,444	10,020,742	15·55	4,415,390
1955-56 .. ..	871,068	14,858,117	17·06	4,671,021
1956-57 .. ..	612,587	9,555,123	15·60	3,314,831
1957-58 .. ..	622,245	9,527,653	15·31	5,313,252
1958-59 .. ..	970,688	23,338,679*	24·04	6,820,079

\* Record Production.

*Barley*

The most important barley growing district is the south-western Mallee and the adjoining portion of the northern Wimmera, while the county of Grant in Central Victoria also contains an important barley growing area.

Barley is marketed through the Australian Barley Board, which was established under complementary legislation in Victoria and South Australia to provide an orderly marketing system for the barley produced in the two States.

Under the Board, a classification committee grades each grower's produce, from a sample collected after harvest, into one of four grades—malting, milling (or No. 3), feed (or No. 4), and poor feed (or No. 5). Payment is made to growers on the pool system, with a

substantial advance payable (less freight) on delivery, and subsequent payments or advances as the crop is sold by the Board. For two-row barley, a margin of 9d. a bushel is maintained between the three top grades, payment of which is included in the first advance. There is little demand for Cape or six-row barley, and payments for this class are heavily discounted.

Practically all of the malting grade barley is used in Australia, but most of the milling grade and a large proportion of the feed grades are exported to Europe and Japan.

The figures in the table below show the area, yield, and gross value of barley for each of the five seasons 1954-55 to 1958-59 :—

### VICTORIA—BARLEY PRODUCTION

Season	Area under Crop		Produce		Average per Acre			Gross Value
	Malting (2 row)	Other (6 row)	Malting (2 row)	Other (6 row)	Malting (2 row)	Other (6 row)	Total	
	acres	acres	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	£
1954-55 ..	261,206	19,389	4,608,546	337,174	17·64	17·39	17·63	3,154,897
1955-56 ..	290,716	18,395	6,487,849	389,012	22·32	21·15	22·25	3,459,243
1956-57 ..	325,004	20,278	7,164,492	384,648	22·04	18·97	21·86	3,837,587
1957-58 ..	334,076	17,668	5,201,308	245,683	15·57	13·91	15·49	3,280,191
1958-59 ..	343,484	19,387	8,174,172	406,627	23·80	20·97	23·65	4,165,464

### Maize

Maize for grain is cultivated mainly in Gippsland, but one or two thousand acres are regularly grown in the Mornington and the North-Eastern Districts. It is grown in Victoria both for grain and for green fodder. The area, yield, and gross value of maize for each of the five seasons, 1954-55 to 1958-59, are given in the following table :—

### VICTORIA—MAIZE PRODUCTION

Season					For Green Fodder	For Grain			
						Area	Production	Yield per Acre	Gross Value
					acres	acres	bushels	bushels	£
1954-55 .. ..					10,673	4,379	228,781	52·25	177,032
1955-56 .. ..					8,665	3,535	175,813	49·73	135,002
1956-57 .. ..					6,429	2,727	80,798	29·63	66,930
1957-58 .. ..					8,122	4,278	241,764	56·51	158,708
1958-59 .. ..					7,619	3,881	203,366	52·40	136,876

## Rye

The area under rye for grain in 1958-59 was 27,458 acres, of which 26,849 acres (97·8 per cent.) were in the Mallee. The following table shows the area, yield, and gross value of rye for each of the five seasons 1954-55 to 1958-59 :—

## VICTORIA—RYE PRODUCTION

Season	Area	Production	Yield per Acre	Gross Value
	acres	bushels	bushels	£
1954-55 .. .. .	21,880	141,363	6·46	88,352
1955-56 .. .. .	20,043	110,451	5·51	60,748
1956-57 .. .. .	19,419	129,729	6·68	94,054
1957-58 .. .. .	17,807	84,975	4·77	72,229
1958-59 .. .. .	27,458	226,320	8·24	114,104

## Hay

Particulars of areas harvested and production of the several kinds of hay appear in the following table :—

## VICTORIA—HAY PRODUCTION, 1958-59

Kind	Area	Production	Average Yield
	acres	tons	tons
Wheaten .. .. .	32,584	55,073	1·69
Oaten .. .. .	261,853	464,091	1·77
Lucerne .. .. .	74,109	138,916	1·87
Barley, Rye, &c. .. .. .	3,891	5,030	1·29
Grasses and Clovers .. .. .	909,703	1,636,123	1·80
Total .. .. .	1,282,140	2,299,233	1·79

The following table shows, in respect of each statistical district of the State, the quantity of ensilage made during the 1958-59 season, and the stocks of ensilage and hay held on rural holdings on the 31st March, 1959 :—

**ENSILAGE MADE AND FARM STOCKS OF ENSILAGE  
AND HAY  
(Tons)**

District	Ensilage Made, 1958-59	Stocks at 31st March, 1959	
		Ensilage	Hay
Central .. .. .	70,723	63,375	354,392
North-Central .. .. .	7,843	7,767	142,846
Western .. .. .	47,393	46,445	560,004
Wimmera .. .. .	8,662	10,589	273,081
Mallee .. .. .	10,880	14,080	87,785
Northern .. .. .	21,299	25,850	465,705
North-Eastern .. .. .	21,536	23,874	222,474
Gippsland .. .. .	113,503	62,715	357,763
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>301,839</b>	<b>254,695</b>	<b>2,464,050</b>

### Potatoes

Victoria is the chief potato producing State in the Commonwealth. Of a total area of 104,765 acres planted in Australia during 1958-59, 46,122 acres were planted in this State.

The cultivation of potatoes in Victoria is confined mainly to the Central Highlands, the south-western district and the Gippsland district. These areas are favoured with good average rainfall varying from 30 to 50 inches per annum, which is fairly well distributed throughout the year.

The following table shows the area, yield and value of potatoes for each of the five seasons 1954-55 to 1958-59 :—

**VICTORIA—POTATO PRODUCTION**

Season	Area	Production *	Average Yield	Gross Value
	acres	tons	tons	£
1954-55 .. .. .	44,075	206,577	4.69	5,839,461
1955-56 .. .. .	37,020	163,239	4.41	12,485,900
1956-57 .. .. .	39,706	227,307	5.72	5,862,224
1957-58 .. .. .	49,846	251,159	5.04	3,325,916
1958-59 .. .. .	46,122	259,346	5.62	5,040,290

\* Includes amounts held on farms for seed, stock feed, &c., as follows :—26,502 tons in 1954-55 ; 21,089 tons in 1955-56 ; 49,755 tons in 1956-57 ; 53,842 tons in 1957-58 ; and 42,345 tons in 1958-59.

*Onions*

The principal onion growing areas are in the Central and Western Districts. In the season 1958-59 these areas were responsible for 96 per cent. of the total onion production of the State. The following table shows the area, yield, and gross value for each of the five seasons 1954-55 to 1958-59 :—

## VICTORIA—ONION PRODUCTION

Season			Area	Production	Average Yield	Gross Value
			acres	tons	tons	£
1954-55	..	..	3,970	26,091	6.57	841,217
1955-56	..	..	3,337	16,955	5.08	940,270
1956-57	..	..	4,503	26,811	5.95	860,982
1957-58	..	..	5,368	40,678	7.58	637,581
1958-59	..	..	3,971	28,456	7.17	1,062,490

*Linseed*

Linseed oil is one of the chief components of paints, varnishes, and linoleum, and has many other industrial uses. The presscake or meal, which remains after the oil has been extracted from the ground and partly cooked seed, is a valuable stock food.

The area sown to linseed in Victoria for the season 1958-59 was 8,817 acres, which produced 11,779 bushels valued at £193,863 (gross). Figures for 1957-58 were 4,091 acres, 45,946 bushels and gross value £78,558.

*Tobacco*

The imposition of emergency tariff rates in 1931 greatly stimulated the growing of tobacco in Victoria and, as a result, the area planted increased in the 1932-33 season to 13,418 acres. However, because of economic circumstances and disease in the crops, the area planted subsequently declined to 919 acres in the 1949-50 season.

Since 1950-51, due to the maintenance of a satisfactory price level, combined with high average yields and a market which continues to absorb all the usable leaf produced, the acreage has steadily increased. The prime factor leading to the increased and more stabilized yield per acre is undoubtedly the reduced incidence of the fungous disease, blue mould, during the last three years. The introduction of adaptable high yielding and high quality varieties has also played a vital part in placing the industry on its present sound footing.

Research activities are financed from a trust fund to which State and Commonwealth Governments, growers, and manufacturers contribute. Problems associated with the industry are being investigated

at the Tobacco Research Station, Myrtleford, where research into plant pathology, genetics, and agronomy is being carried out. An active extension service ensures that growers are kept informed about research developments and provides technical advice on day-to-day problems.

The following table furnishes details of the area, yield, and gross value in each of the five seasons 1954-55 to 1958-59 :—

VICTORIA—TOBACCO PRODUCTION

Season			Area	Production	Yield per Acre	Gross Value
			acres	cwt. (dry)	cwt. (dry)	£
1954-55	..	..	2,471	7,751	3·14	466,806
1955-56	..	..	2,876	10,134	3·52	571,090
1956-57	..	..	2,935	24,470	8·34	1,376,489
1957-58	..	..	3,252	32,884	10·12	1,861,956
1958-59	..	..	4,248	43,617	10·27	2,763,525

*Fruit*

Fruit producing areas north of the Great Dividing Range have a rainfall which varies from 10 inches per annum in the Mallee to 20 inches per annum in the Goulburn Valley. All the fruit producing areas in this part of the State rely on irrigation. Distribution is mostly by gravity except for small areas of citrus under spray irrigation.

In the south of the State, where apples, pears, plums, cherries, dessert peaches, lemons, and berries are produced, rainfall varies from 20 inches to 40 inches per annum. Many orchards irrigate their properties with water from dams, rivers, or town supplies.

The largest area under a single horticultural crop is the vineyard area at Mildura, Swan Hill, and the War Service Land Settlement area at Robinvale.

About 80 per cent. of the dried-fruits production is normally exported, mainly to the United Kingdom. The pome fruits are next in importance, most of the apples being sold locally or interstate, while most of the pear production is exported to the United Kingdom.

Peaches, pears, and apricots for canning are produced in the Goulburn Valley, where large co-operative canneries are also located.

The principal fruits grown in the State are apples, pears, peaches, and citrus. The apple and pear crops for the season 1958-59 amounted to 2,969,521 and 3,279,535 bushels respectively.

A considerable quantity of apricots, peaches, and pears is grown, mostly in irrigated areas for canning purposes. The total output of 3,155,000 cartons\* of canned fruits for the 1959 season comprised

\*Basic export carton containing 24 cases of No. 2½ can size.

apricots, 144,000 cartons; peaches (including 149,000 cartons of mixed fruits), 1,182,000 cartons; and pears, 1,829,000 cartons. This output represented 72 per cent. of the total Australian pack of these fruits. In addition to the fruits shown in the following table, large quantities of melons, rhubarb and tomatoes are produced in orchards. The gross value of all fruit grown in the season 1958-59 was £10,328,486.

## VICTORIA—FRUIT GROWING

Particulars	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Number of Growers .. .. .	5,041	4,891	4,936	5,044	5,065
Area .. .. . acres	66,091	65,214	63,319	66,221	66,746
Kind of Fruit—					
Apples .. .. . bushels	2,580,148	2,648,892	2,621,487	3,125,088	2,969,521
Pears .. .. . "	3,331,360	2,742,863	3,432,090	3,730,427	3,279,535
Quinces .. .. . "	23,335	21,048	39,073	39,941	31,431
Apricots .. .. . "	519,762	235,933	274,780	692,139	291,547
Cherries .. .. . "	62,342	76,599	86,706	74,387	97,872
Nectarines .. .. . "	20,366	18,340	15,289	19,875	18,770
Peaches .. .. . "	1,549,029	1,162,447	878,560	1,287,011	1,033,712
Plums .. .. . "	127,561	148,910	104,280	157,332	139,579
Prunes .. .. . "	17,249	16,894	25,574	28,878	20,540
Lemons .. .. . "	171,825	219,348	159,153	159,085	162,616
Oranges .. .. . "	650,795	770,503	711,453	796,625	830,115
Mandarins .. .. . "	13,617	17,032	14,275	15,773	24,180
Grapefruit .. .. . "	55,179	56,421	53,917	55,900	66,894
Figs .. .. . "	4,719	4,147	6,053	4,414	4,660
Passion-fruit .. .. . "	7,548	6,772	5,026	5,609	4,800
Other Large Fruits .. .. . "	9,941	7,849	8,181	12,510	12,281
Gooseberries .. .. . cwt.	1,260	1,114	1,382	1,250	953
Loganberries .. .. . "	2,667	2,201	1,667	2,262	2,458
Raspberries .. .. . "	2,109	2,148	1,733	2,150	2,486
Strawberries .. .. . "	4,029	4,710	6,694	8,211	7,739
Youngberries .. .. . "	(a)	(a)	1,342	1,823	3,383
Almonds .. .. . lb.	164,886	87,650	85,919	121,937	92,838
Filberts .. .. . "	5,837	6,271	7,283	7,827	6,615
Walnuts .. .. . "	65,610	97,708	159,743	137,544	139,660

(a) Not collected.

The production of the various kinds of dried tree-fruits for each of the last five seasons is shown in the following table. Particulars in respect of dried vine-fruits appear on page 492.

VICTORIA—DRIED TREE-FRUITS  
(lb.)

Year Ended 30th June—	Apples	Apricots	Figs	Nec- tarines	Peaches	Pears	Prunes	Total
1955 ..	42	75,807	1,122	50	23,856	45,824	325,601	472,302
1956 ..	27	22,682	1,970	25	21,228	4,015	257,341	307,288
1957 ..	100	12,499	2,805	40	272	4,481	330,762	350,959
1958 ..	37	24,841	3,365	284	2,105	744	401,108	432,484
1959 ..	574	72,807	*	600	5,122	6,824	355,072	440,999

## Orchards

\* Not available for publication.

The extent of cultivation of each important class of fruit and nuts on holdings of 1 acre and upwards during the seasons 1955-56 and 1958-59 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, ETC., IN ORCHARDS  
AND GARDENS

Fruit and Nuts	Number of Trees, Plants, &c.					
	1955-56			1958-59		
	Bearing	Not Bearing	Total	Bearing	Not Bearing	Total
Apples .. .. .	1,529,208	420,365	1,949,573	1,498,638	511,163	2,009,801
Pears .. .. .	1,100,880	236,531	1,337,411	1,124,220	376,722	1,500,942
Quinces .. .. .	25,655	3,709	29,364	21,402	922	22,324
Plums .. .. .	171,634	31,463	203,097	146,136	38,127	184,263
Prunes .. .. .	29,046	9,302	38,348	25,332	6,385	31,717
Cherries .. .. .	121,477	56,480	177,957	117,292	48,813	166,105
Peaches .. .. .	835,511	189,500	1,025,011	540,124	607,039	1,147,163
Apricots .. .. .	376,994	73,458	450,452	312,979	89,970	402,949
Nectarines .. .. .	20,097	3,874	23,971	18,103	5,296	23,399
Oranges .. .. .	370,595	77,325	447,920	372,550	86,824	459,374
Mandarins .. .. .	6,140	5,604	11,744	9,252	9,676	18,928
Grapefruit .. .. .	22,386	2,979	25,365	22,917	1,541	24,458
Lemons .. .. .	106,644	25,608	132,252	89,869	14,704	104,573
Figs .. .. .	5,506	716	6,222	5,840	983	6,823
Raspberries .. .. .	209,451	46,010	255,461	248,770	60,001	308,771
Loganberries .. .. .	108,403	10,675	119,078	138,129	19,001	157,130
Strawberries .. .. .	4,507,904	603,608	5,111,512	6,972,270	405,759	7,378,029
Gooseberries .. .. .	45,302	6,646	51,948	51,762	8,480	60,242
Youngberries .. .. .	*	*	*	127,304	21,600	148,904
Olives .. .. .	17,191	100,952	118,143	60,351	56,568	116,919
Passion-fruit .. .. .	22,803	6,718	29,521	15,950	8,085	24,035
Almonds .. .. .	34,781	9,211	43,992	26,496	4,576	31,072
Walnuts .. .. .	7,702	2,799	10,501	6,549	2,094	8,643
Filberts .. .. .	3,511	1,388	4,899	3,725	458	4,183

\* Not collected.



The distribution of the fruit industry over the State is set out in the following table, where the number of growers, the area under fruit and the number of trees of each kind in each statistical district are given for the season 1958-59 :—

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF FRUIT GROWERS, AREA UNDER FRUIT AND NUMBER OF FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, ETC.:  
SEASON 1958-59

Particulars	Statistical District								
	Central	North-Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	North-	North-East-	Gipps-	Total
Growers .. No.	2,031	172	125	150	1,238	1,057	201	91	5,065
Area .. acres	24,116	2,483	683	4,153	6,272	27,131	1,538	370	66,746
Apples .. trees	1,445,277	185,390	57,446	18,637	12,546	187,477	73,030	29,998	2,009,801
Pears .. "	277,673	60,727	1,533	9,407	3,284	1,145,284	1,064	1,970	1,500,942
Peaches .. "	221,768	2,382	402	19,334	21,886	877,965	2,165	1,261	1,147,163
Apricots .. "	73,072	760	1,354	19,967	51,286	254,741	983	786	402,949
Plums .. "	93,477	6,203	1,184	3,649	12,346	63,024	3,456	924	184,263
Prunes .. "	507	8	936	11,459	7,513	11,207	51	36	31,717
Cherries .. "	138,786	3,581	57	4,614	259	10,442	7,799	567	166,105
Quinces .. "	11,260	639	181	1,490	752	7,786	140	76	22,324
Nectarines .. "	16,125	23	85	444	3,286	2,742	449	245	23,399
Figs .. "	1,539	16	37	65	648	3,816	637	65	6,823
Olives .. "	294	..	1	95,000	19,997	1,524	92	11	116,919
Oranges .. "	443	5	75	161	321,492	133,343	3,704	151	459,374
Mandarins .. "	13	..	..	6	16,398	2,441	64	6	18,928
Grapefruit .. "	325	..	5	22	16,961	6,974	161	10	24,458
Lemons .. "	76,413	81	14	250	8,796	17,959	959	101	104,573
Passion Fruit .. vines	5,220	4	111	6	1,148	5,645	11,331	570	24,035
Strawberries .. plants	7,327,292	100	..	..	25,630	21,252	3,755	..	7,378,029
Raspberries .. bushes	306,201	1,020	..	..	..	750	..	..	307,971
Loganberries .. "	157,127	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	157,130
Gooseberries .. "	58,431	1,507	4	..	..	..	..	300	60,242
Youngberries .. "	148,901	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	148,904
Almonds .. trees	562	62	34	715	16,827	7,598	5,208	66	31,072
Walnuts .. "	561	46	21	180	593	197	6,480	565	8,643
Filberts .. "	307	..	1	..	499	1	3,362	13	4,183

### Vine Production

Of the total quantity of grapes gathered in 1958-59, it is estimated that 248,061 cwt. were used for making wine and spirits, 4,659,249 cwt. for raisins and currants, and 133,774 cwt. for table consumption. The figures for 1957-58 were 267,755 cwt., 4,765,960 cwt. and 154,431 cwt. respectively.

The production of dried vine-fruits for the season 1958-59 amounted to 57,483 tons, as compared with a production of 60,896 tons for the previous season. This far exceeds the requirements for home consumption. Oversea exports of Victorian produce for the season 1958-59 amounted to 43,960 tons.

Australian production of dried vine-fruits for the season 1958-59 was 87,256 tons, of which the Victorian portion represented 66 per cent.

Particulars of vine production for the five seasons 1954-55 to 1958-59 are given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—VINE-FRUIT PRODUCTION

Season	Number of Growers	Area		Produce				
		Bearing	Not Bearing	Grapes Gathered	Wine Made	Dried Fruits		
						Raisins		Currants
						Lexias	Sultanas	
		acres	acres	cwt.	gallons	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1954-55 ..	2,436	42,929	2,828	4,589,449	1,611,923	111,237	876,105	93,509
1955-56 ..	2,474	42,295	2,522	3,087,445	1,311,797	57,933	530,414	102,992
1956-57 ..	2,428	41,741	3,153	4,701,612	2,369,176	81,875	919,825	79,070
1957-58 ..	2,467	42,089	2,678	5,188,146	2,582,492	122,628	1,012,220	83,063
1958-59 ..	2,494	42,482	2,319	5,041,084	2,354,076	116,252	937,878	95,517

*Vegetables*

The climate of Victoria is such that practically every kind of vegetable can be grown in the appropriate parts of the State during the favourable seasons. Consequently, there is a plentiful supply of fresh vegetables on the market for the whole year.

The larger portion of the production is carried out in the southern half of the State. This covers large areas which are fairly frost free and which also have a well distributed rainfall of from 20 to 35 inches.

Soils on which vegetables are grown in southern Victoria are sands, sandy loams, clay loams, peat, alluvial flats, and volcanic types. In general, most of the soils require applications of 5 to 12 cwt. of fertilizers per acre for each crop.

Near Melbourne, market-garden production is a specialized industry. Suitable soils include the sand or sandy loams in Cheltenham, Burwood, Mulgrave, Keysborough, Dandenong and Cranbourne districts. These soils require large amounts of manures and fertilizers, and because they are workable during the winter and also are suitable for spray irrigation in the summer, it is possible to grow two crops on the same plot each year. Every vegetable, except those requiring hot conditions, can be grown in these areas. It is common to see large areas of lettuces, carrots, beetroot, silver beet, herbs, celery, parsnips, salad onions, cabbages, cauliflowers, and cucurbits. Cabbage, brussels sprouts, and cauliflower crops are also grown on heavier clay loam soils in the foothills of the Dandenong Ranges.

The outlet for vegetables from these districts is the Melbourne market, where growers sell their own produce to retailers. Large quantities of vegetables from the Melbourne market are sent to provincial cities. Special crops for canning and freezing are grown east of Melbourne and south of Geelong. Asparagus, peas, green beans, and sweet corn are the main crops grown for this purpose.

The northern portion of the State is warm in summer, but more subject to frost in winter. It contains many areas which are ideal for growing early spring crops and is the home of tomato production, particularly for processing.

In this warmer climate, vegetables can be planted earlier and mature earlier than in most of the southern districts. The soils of the north are sands, sandy loams and clay loams, the majority being reddish sandy loam.

Prior to the season 1942-43, statistics relating to vegetable growing were collected only from those market gardeners who cropped an area of 1 acre or more. Only the surface area employed for vegetable growing was tabulated and, as a consequence, due to double cropping, the actual area utilized was understated. Furthermore, vegetables grown between trees and vines in orchards and vineyards were not recorded.

From the season 1942-43, however, particulars were obtained of all vegetables grown on areas of 1 acre and upwards, including those grown in orchards and vineyards, and allowance was made for double cropping. These changes in practice therefore invalidate any comparison with previous years.

Details of the area, production, and gross value of vegetables are given in the table below for all the more important types, except potatoes and onions which are shown under separate headings on pages 486-487 :—

VICTORIA—VEGETABLES FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION,  
1958-59

Type	Area Sown	Production	Gross Value
	acres	tons	£'000
Carrots .. .. .	1,680	19,854	1,074
Parsnips .. .. .	763	7,674	553
Beetroot .. .. .	630	6,259	407
Tomatoes .. .. .	4,675	54,947	1,700
French Beans .. .. .	2,659	3,941	399
Green Peas (Sold in Pod) .. .. .	7,986	9,669	835
"    " (Canning) .. .. .	2,876	3,049	119
Cabbages .. .. .	2,037	25,630	507
Cauliflowers .. .. .	3,469	46,410	1,149
Brussels Sprouts .. .. .	826	2,877	351
Lettuce .. .. .	2,563	8,261	682
Pumpkins .. .. .	2,021	11,914	281
Other Vegetables .. .. .	3,517	14,450	813
Total .. .. .	35,702	214,935	8,870

*Minor Crops*

There are other crops cultivated in Victoria in addition to those enumerated on page 476. The most important of these are :—Nursery products, cut flowers, mustard, sunflowers, agricultural seeds, and hops.

## Pastoral and Dairying

*Progress of Stock Breeding in Victoria*

The first great development in Victoria, or as it was then known, the district of Port Phillip, was the pastoral interest. Millions of acres of lightly timbered land lay at the feet of the newcomers, and the readiest way to wealth was evidently by the division of the land into runs and the depasturing of sheep and cattle. Settlers and stock, at first from Tasmania and eventually from New South Wales, came from the very first year of discovery.

According to early statistical records, there were 26,000 sheep, 100 cattle and 57 horses in the colony on the 25th May, 1836. On the 1st January, 1841, as a result of five years of livestock importation and breeding, there were 782,283 sheep, 50,837 cattle and 2,372 horses. By 1st January, 1851, the livestock population had increased to 6,032,783 sheep, 378,806 cattle, 21,219 horses and 9,260 pigs.

The following table shows the number of livestock in Victoria at decennial intervals since 1861 and for each of the eight years 1952 to 1959 :—

## VICTORIA—LIVESTOCK

Year	Horses (Including Foals)	Cattle (a)		Sheep	Pigs
		Dairy	Beef		
1861 at 1st March	76,536	722,332		5,780,896	61,259
1871 „ „	167,220	721,096		10,761,887	130,946
1881 „ „	275,516	1,286,267		10,360,285	241,936
1891 „ „	436,469	1,782,881		12,692,843	282,457
1901 „ „	392,237	1,602,384		10,841,790	350,370
1911 „ „	472,080	1,547,569		12,882,665	333,281
1921 „ „	487,503	1,575,159		12,171,084	175,275
1931 „ „	379,872	1,429,920		16,477,995	281,245
1941 „ „	318,441	1,922,336		20,412,362	397,945
1951 at 31st March	186,415	1,489,393	726,860	20,011,933	237,127
1955 „ „	132,172	1,599,721	856,582	22,329,515	263,666
1956 „ „	118,705	1,662,548	954,039	23,343,212	227,223
1957 „ „	107,859	1,720,564	1,044,485	25,830,544	258,336
1958 „ „	98,067	1,723,845	1,025,766	27,090,469	278,628
1959 „ „	91,452	1,653,493	997,529	26,925,365	253,125

(a) Separate figures for beef and dairy cattle are not available for years prior to 1942-43.

A table showing the sizes of holdings and the numbers of livestock on them at March, 1956, appears on page 471.

The following table contains particulars of livestock in each statistical district of the State at 31st March, 1959 :—

## VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF LIVESTOCK, 1959

Livestock	Statistical District								Total
	Central	North-Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	North-ern	North-Eastern	Gipps-land	
Horses ..	27,867	4,867	18,012	5,075	3,659	12,346	8,654	10,972	91,452
Dairy Cattle—									
Cows—									
Milking ..	148,619	18,315	165,869	12,200	13,503	157,919	64,034	255,915	836,374
Dry ..	47,407	7,780	91,955	8,253	4,870	27,330	32,617	45,312	265,524
Springing ..									
Heifers ..	14,384	2,495	25,067	2,368	1,741	17,807	16,245	22,257	102,364
Other Heifers for Dairying ..	34,857	6,312	50,560	3,814	3,312	37,004	15,857	52,296	204,012
Calves under 1 Year ..	28,587	6,139	41,996	5,977	4,581	42,048	19,422	55,162	203,912
Bulls 1 Year and Over ..	6,748	1,166	9,960	1,501	998	7,396	3,368	10,170	41,307
Total Dairy Cattle ..	280,602	42,207	385,407	34,113	29,005	289,504	151,543	441,112	1,653,493
Beef Cattle—									
Cows ..	65,288	26,148	141,937	11,304	6,294	40,353	82,928	75,706	449,958
Calves under 1 Year ..	32,893	15,950	79,406	8,518	4,701	30,699	51,209	49,923	273,299
Bulls 1 Year and Over ..	2,951	1,170	6,128	681	338	2,072	3,333	3,207	19,880
Other ..	34,619	16,679	60,641	5,922	4,200	27,798	52,374	52,159	254,392
Total Beef Cattle ..	135,751	59,947	288,112	26,425	15,533	100,922	189,844	180,995	997,529
Total All Cattle ..	416,353	102,154	673,519	60,538	44,538	390,426	341,387	622,107	2,651,022
Pigs ..	52,630	7,289	27,088	7,274	11,044	70,663	27,324	49,813	253,125
Sheep—									
Sheep ..	2,015,988	1,661,321	7,099,999	3,432,751	1,353,609	3,313,512	1,562,704	1,246,362	21,686,246
Lambs ..	481,125	342,928	1,746,814	751,083	349,601	855,171	363,415	348,982	5,239,119
Total Sheep and Lambs ..	2,497,113	2,004,249	8,846,813	4,183,834	1,703,210	4,168,683	1,926,119	1,595,344	26,925,365

*Dairying Industry*

Though faced with the long-term prospect of expanding local markets, both for liquid milk and for dairy products, as the population of this country increases, the Australian dairying industry at present experiences varying fortunes according to the demand in oversea markets and the supply from other countries. In Victoria, however, the demand for good dairying land remains keen.

There is some tendency to sustain competitive land prices by increasing the output of milk or butterfat. Until the middle of the 1930's, 30-cow hand-milked herds were common, and three milkers were usually needed to milk a herd of this size. In the next

decade the introduction of milking machines made it possible for two people to milk 30 to 40 cows. In the late 1940's, dairy farmers in large numbers gave up hand-stripping after machines, and one man could then comfortably milk 40 to 45 cows. Doubling up of machine units also made the task easier. In the past three years the introduction of the herringbone-type milking shed has made it possible for one man to milk up to 60 cows and for two men to milk 80 or more.

Pasture improvement has been the basis of the increased carrying capacity of many farms. In some places potash fertilizers and trace elements have played their part; in others the use of more superphosphate and better management and grazing of the pastures have sufficed.

With this stepping up of production has come a greater need to produce or conserve feed to be used at times when pasture production is slack. This is especially true on farms which supply market milk, as they must fulfil a contract every day of the year. Silage making on dairy farms has increased eightfold in recent years, and is still being taken up by more farmers. More crops are grown to fill the summer and winter feed gaps, and some have resorted to water harvesting and spray irrigation to provide green pasture in summer.

Light tractors with hydraulic three-point linkage have brought with them the tendency to rely on machinery in preference to employing labour.

Advisory services given to dairy farmers by the Department of Agriculture through dairy supervisors, the bi-monthly "Dairyfarming Digest", and other media, have made them more conscious of their need to give thought to every side of farm management. More cows are under test than ever before in Victoria. Many artificial breeding groups have been formed, and a co-operative society formed to conduct the bull centre has been freely supported. There has been increased interest in milking methods, milking machine efficiency, and in the use of new and improved dairy detergents.

Refrigeration of milk on the farm and its collection from bulk vats by road tanker have been proved practicable in some districts, and these practices are now being adopted in other areas.

Local markets are changing. More and more country towns are being provided with supplies of pasteurized bottled milk, and the Milk Board has added the Latrobe Valley and Goulburn Valley to the area under its jurisdiction. In manufacturing, the trend is towards large versatile factories equipped to change from one type of product to another, according to market prospects. There is a growing local market for various types of cheeses hitherto little known in this country, and cheddar cheese is now exported in blocks wrapped in plastic film. These have several advantages over the traditional cylindrical bandaged cheeses.

The industry levy to establish a fund for research and promotion should benefit the dairying industry greatly in the coming years.

Victoria is the principal milk producing State, and in 1958-59 the Victorian output (582·9 million gallons) represented 42·5 per cent. of the Australian production.

The following table shows the numbers of cow-keepers and cows, the estimated total production of milk and the gross value of dairy produce for each of the last five years :—

## VICTORIA—DAIRYING

At 31st March—	Number of Cow-keepers	Number of Dairy Cows*	Estimated Total Production of Milk for All Purposes (Year Ended 30th June)	Gross Value of Dairy Produce†
			'000 gall.	£'000
1955 .. ..	50,111	1,116,546	536,835	62,001
1956 .. ..	49,693	1,171,593	577,475	70,094
1957 .. ..	49,153	1,220,330	587,199	66,330
1958 .. ..	48,451	1,235,034	565,439	65,431
1959 .. ..	‡	1,204,262	582,948	65,264

\* Includes cows (in milk and dry) and springing heifers.

† Includes subsidy.

‡ Not available.

The quantities of butter, cheese, condensed and powdered full-cream milk and casein produced during the last five years were as follows :—

VICTORIA—BUTTER, CHEESE, CONDENSED AND POWDERED MILK, AND CASEIN MADE  
( '000 lb.)

Year Ended 30th June—	Butter*	Cheese*	Condensed Milk	Powdered Full-Cream Milk	Casein
1955 .. ..	179,608	45,476	78,652	24,870	13,852
1956 .. ..	204,632	31,383	90,766	24,859	19,128
1957 .. ..	200,080	46,068	100,178	24,476	16,345
1958 .. ..	194,596	33,294	96,810	24,854	22,421
1959 .. ..	198,650	39,140	87,287	24,481	23,348

\* Including that made on farms.

The following table shows the number of dairy herds in Victoria, grouped, according to size, for each of the four years 1955-58 :—

VICTORIA—DAIRY HERDS, CONTAINING FIVE COWS OR MORE, GROUPED ACCORDING TO SIZE

At 31st March—	Number of Herds—							Total
	5 to 9 Cows	10 to 14 Cows	15 to 19 Cows	20 to 29 Cows	30 to 49 Cows	50 to 99 Cows	100 Cows and Over	
1955.. ..	6,234	2,897	2,003	3,562	6,924	7,049	1,013	29,682
1956.. ..	6,077	2,817	1,928	3,466	6,892	7,528	1,213	29,921
1957.. ..	6,183	2,916	1,953	3,448	6,893	8,042	1,310	30,745
1958 .. ..	5,889	2,801	1,860	3,215	6,402	8,406	1,464	30,037

The numbers of farmers with less than five cows were :—20,429 in 1955, 19,772 in 1956, 18,408 in 1957 and 18,414 in 1958. These numbers were excluded from the above table as the groups were considered too small to be classed as dairy herds.

#### *Eradication of Tuberculosis*

Tuberculosis has been present in dairy cattle in Victoria since the dairy industry was first established. As long ago as 1884, it was recognized that the disease was a serious cause of loss to the cattle industry as well as being a likely source of spread of infection to the human population of the State.

Under the Milk and Dairy Supervision Act which was introduced in 1905, inspectors were empowered to take action where cattle were found suffering from this disease and in 1924 a Compensation Fund was established through which owners of cattle which had been destroyed because of tuberculosis could be compensated for their loss. Regular inspection of herds and slaughter of cattle infected by tuberculosis, combined with tuberculin testing of herds, was carried out by the veterinary staff of the Department and considerably reduced the incidence of this disease in Victorian dairy herds.

Following the lead of progressive dairying countries such as Denmark and the United States of America, action was taken in 1937 to step up the amount of tuberculin testing being carried out in Victoria and all cattle supplying milk to the Metropolitan Area of Melbourne were thus tested. This did not of itself lead to the eradication of tuberculosis from any particular area, but it reduced considerably the number of infected herds in the State.

Meanwhile, in the United Kingdom, a tuberculosis eradication programme on an area basis had been developed and great progress was being made. In 1958, an area eradication plan based on that of



the United Kingdom was put into effect in this State. Under this plan, all the dairy cattle in two proclaimed areas in Victoria will be subjected to tuberculin tests over a period of six years. At the end of that time it is expected that the disease will have been eradicated from the cattle in those areas and it will then be possible to proceed with testing in adjoining areas.

The actual testing is being carried out by veterinary practitioners resident in the areas and the cost of this testing is being borne by the Government. Before testing commenced in these areas, it was estimated that 1 per cent. of the cattle would give a positive reaction. To date, 3,007 herds with 165,000 cattle have been tested with a reactor rate of 0.7 per cent., which is a little below the estimated figure. As well as paying for the cost of testing, the Government makes a contribution of 40 per cent. of the compensation payable to the owners of cattle which are slaughtered because of tuberculosis. At the present time the annual cost to the State of the testing actually carried out is £10,500 and the contribution to the Compensation Fund for all cases of tuberculosis of cattle is £53,000.

### Pigs

The number of pigs in Victoria at 31st March, 1959, was 253,125. About 68 per cent. of these are held in the Central, Western, Northern, and Gippsland districts which are so largely devoted to dairying. The following table shows classifications (in statistical districts) of pigs, together with the numbers of pig-keepers :—

#### VICTORIA—PIGS AND PIG-KEEPERS, 31ST MARCH, 1959

Statistical District	Boars	Breeding Sows	All Other	Total Pigs	Pig Owners
Central .. ..	1,045	7,019	44,566	52,630	1,528
North-Central ..	240	1,247	5,802	7,289	503
Western .. ..	729	3,983	22,376	27,088	1,360
Wimmera .. ..	235	1,143	5,896	7,274	839
Mallee .. ..	329	1,700	9,015	11,044	823
Northern .. ..	1,645	10,767	58,251	70,663	2,271
North-Eastern ..	886	4,371	22,067	27,324	1,254
Gippsland .. ..	1,432	7,828	40,553	49,813	1,967
Total .. ..	6,541	38,058	208,526	253,125	10,545*

\* Of this number 2,951 had herds of under 5 pigs, 1,563 herds of 5 and under 10, 2,132 herds of 10 and under 20, and 3,899 herds of 20 pigs and over.

The following tabulation shows the number of dairy herds (in size groups) separated into those where pigs are held, and those where no pigs are held. The sizes of pig herds are also shown :—

**VICTORIA—PIG-KEEPING IN CONJUNCTION WITH  
DAIRYING : NUMBER OF HOLDINGS AT MARCH, 1956**

Size of Dairy Cattle Herd (Numbers)	Size of Pig Herd (Numbers)								Holdings with Pigs	Holdings with No Pigs	Holdings with Dairy Cattle
	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-49	50-99	100 and Over			
1-4 ..	529	76	54	34	26	40	30	26	815	14,111	14,926
5-9 ..	573	100	77	23	43	27	20	18	881	6,576	7,457
10-14 ..	349	112	49	27	40	20	9	13	619	2,934	3,553
15-19 ..	222	86	58	15	30	17	11	2	441	1,735	2,176
20-29 ..	363	198	110	62	57	29	16	7	842	2,523	3,365
30-49 ..	473	416	314	196	232	109	39	3	1,782	3,792	5,574
50-99 ..	357	529	580	430	723	617	208	36	3,480	6,541	10,021
100 and Over ..	53	85	110	108	225	367	249	58	1,255	2,176	3,431
Total ..	2,919	1,602	1,352	895	1,376	1,226	582	163	10,115	40,388	50,503

### Sheep Industry

The world renowned Merino is the most common sheep breed in Victoria. In 1959, the sheep population of this State comprised Merinos 42·4 per cent., Corriedales 13·5 per cent., Polwarths 4·4 per cent., Comebacks 12·7 per cent., Crossbreds 22·2 per cent., and British breeds consisting mainly of Border Leicesters, Dorset Horns, Romneys, and Southdowns 4·8 per cent.

The Merino is the main wool producing breed and it also plays an important role in the breeding of Comeback and Crossbred sheep. These are produced mainly by crossing the Merinos with Corriedales, Polwarths, and Border Leicesters.

The pure British breeds are mostly run in small stud flocks which produce rams for cross breeding in fat lamb production.

The two main sheep enterprises are wool production and fat lamb production.

Wool is produced mainly in the Western and Southern Wimmera districts where both rainfall and topography are ideal for the development of improved pastures. The majority of these flocks breed their own replacements and consist of about one-third breeding ewes and two-thirds wethers which are the best wool producing sheep.

Nearly half of Victoria's total wool production comes from these two areas and the wools are much sought after by oversea buyers because of their high yield, good colour, soft handling, and freedom from dust and seed.

On the other hand, most of the fat lambs are produced in the Wimmera, Mallee, and Northern districts where fat lamb production has become complementary to cereal production. These lambs are produced mainly from strong crossbred ewes which graze on clover and medic pastures—an important part of the clover ley system of crop rotation. The lambs are usually dropped in the autumn and fattened on the late winter and early spring crop feed. The majority are cashed from August to November. Wool from these areas is poor in quality and contains more seed and vegetable fault than that produced in the higher rainfall districts.

Fat lamb production is also carried on in the South Western, Central and Gippsland districts, where rainfall and country favour the development of highly improved pastures which carry well into the summer.

These lambs are usually dropped later than in the cereal growing districts and after fattening on spring and summer pastures the majority are cashed in local markets from November to April.

The wools produced in these areas are mainly fine and strong crossbred types, which have good style and no dust or vegetable fault.

A description of the types and qualities of wool in the wool growing districts of the State appears on pages 506 to 508.

The numbers of sheep in Victoria in various years since 1861 are shown in the table on page 494. The distribution of all live stock is shown in tables on page 495.

Factors such as seasonal conditions, prices of wool, mutton, and lamb and, to a less degree, wheat, affect the number of sheep in the State in any given year. In an adverse season flocks may be reduced by mortality due to lack of fodder or water, by the increase in the slaughtering of fat stock or by the decrease in lambing. Decreased imports from other States is another factor. In addition to the seasonal movements of sheep from New South Wales and South Australia for agistment, there is a regular importation of sheep from those States for slaughtering purposes.

### Lambing

Climatic conditions also play a large part in determining the proportion of lambs dropped to ewes mated, and thus the natural increase from season to season may vary considerably. The following table shows the numbers of ewes mated or intended to be mated and lambs dropped, in each of the five years 1955 to 1959:—

#### VICTORIA—LAMBING

Season	Ewes Intended for Mating	Ewes Actually Mated	Lambs Marked	Proportion of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated*
	No.	No.	No.	%
1955 .. ..	9,284,708	†	7,807,465	84
1956 .. ..	9,984,202	†	8,670,251	87
1957 .. ..	11,203,761	†	9,496,322	85
1958 .. ..	10,794,387	10,173,330	8,455,109	83
1959 .. ..	11,402,885	11,232,355	9,357,388	83

\* Prior to 1958 this proportion was based on farmers intentions at the beginning of the season.

† Not collected.

*Sheep and Lambs in Statistical Districts*

The following table sets out the numbers of rams, ewes, wethers and lambs depastured in each Statistical District of the State at 31st March, 1959, and the numbers of ewes mated classified according to whether the progeny is intended for wool or for fat lamb production :—

**VICTORIA—RAMS, EWES, ETC., IN EACH STATISTICAL DISTRICT AT 31ST MARCH, 1959**

Particulars	Statistical District								Total
	Central	North-Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	North-ern	North-Eastern	Gipps-land	
Rams ..	30,822	21,528	105,219	45,275	22,309	59,287	24,568	17,298	326,306
Breeding Ewes*	1,111,939	836,756	3,567,597	1,742,535	1,042,101	2,351,363	979,923	700,416	12,332,630
Other Ewes ..	112,017	65,415	562,955	194,272	28,472	82,674	57,031	58,738	1,161,574
Wethers ..	761,210	737,622	2,864,228	1,450,669	260,727	820,188	501,182	469,910	7,865,736
Lambs ..	481,125	342,928	1,746,814	751,083	349,601	855,171	363,415	348,982	5,239,119
Total Sheep and Lambs	2,497,113	2,004,249	8,846,813	4,183,834	1,703,210	4,168,683	1,926,119	1,595,344	26,925,365

\* Includes breeding ewes not mated (929,745 at 31st March, 1959).

**VICTORIA—LAMBING, 1958 SEASON, AND ACTUAL OR INTENDED MATINGS, 1959 SEASON**

Particulars	Statistical District								Total
	Central	North-Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	North-ern	North-Eastern	Gipps-land	
Lambing 1958 Season									
Ewes Mated	923,912	682,115	2,904,627	1,344,175	879,599	1,994,753	848,619	595,530	10,173,330
Lambs Marked	820,433	562,355	2,277,170	1,055,375	719,145	1,741,920	741,061	537,650	8,455,109
Actual or Intended Matings 1959 Season									
To Merino Rams	154,894	268,715	1,436,427	889,885	163,011	327,303	193,353	176,270	3,609,858
To Corriedale or Polwarth Rams ..	210,725	111,548	898,702	218,936	111,711	231,437	126,265	82,875	1,992,199
To Rams of Shortwool Breeds ..	564,745	289,959	480,570	237,702	388,127	1,129,881	419,149	284,097	3,794,230
To Rams of Longwool Breeds ..	112,602	114,354	320,550	213,010	364,993	590,061	188,446	102,582	2,006,598

*Breeds of Sheep at March, 1959*

The method of collecting particulars of breeds was changed considerably in 1950 and, apart from Merinos, all comparison with breeds of previous years is nullified. Merino Comebacks were previously collected as a whole, irrespective of whether they were fine or coarse. The 1950 collection made provision for segregating those "finer than half-bred", while those not up to that standard were included with other crossbreeds.

Similarly, it cannot be determined if any increase in the numbers of other Pure Breeds (British and Australasian) has occurred as another very important change in method was the substitution of the category "Other Recognized Breeds" in place of the former category "Other Pure Breeds". Other Pure Breeds in 1947 numbered 1,407,349, whereas in 1953 Other Recognized Breeds numbered 5,220,326. Crossbreds, which numbered 6,923,603 in 1947, dropped to 5,625,483 in 1953 notwithstanding the inclusion of half-bred and coarser Merino Comebacks.

Australasian breeds are the Polwarth and the Corriedale. The Polwarth is a Merino-Lincoln cross (approximately three-quarters Merino and one-quarter Lincoln). It was evolved to meet the conditions of light wool-growing localities found to be too wet and cold for the pure Merino. The Corriedale was evolved by heavily culling the progeny of Lincoln rams and Merino ewes and by judicious mating over several years. The Corriedale is a dual purpose sheep, being favoured by many breeders both for lamb raising and for wool production.

The following table shows the breeds of sheep in Victoria (by districts) at the 31st March, 1959 :—

VICTORIA—BREEDS OF SHEEP, 31ST MARCH, 1959

Statistical District	Merino	Other Recognized Breeds	Merino Comeback (Finer than Half-bred)	Crossbred (Including Half-bred and Coarser Comebacks)	Total
Central .. ..	527,060	787,476	305,615	876,972	2,497,123
North-Central .. ..	920,473	389,861	257,768	436,147	2,004,249
Western .. ..	4,129,790	2,746,618	1,157,778	813,232	8,847,418
Wimmera .. ..	3,052,149	504,546	211,513	415,626	4,183,834
Mallee .. ..	635,554	238,424	292,747	536,485	1,703,210
Northern .. ..	1,124,224	791,957	574,742	1,677,955	4,168,878
North-Eastern .. ..	524,106	391,814	311,321	698,068	1,925,309
Gippsland .. ..	496,013	267,926	310,977	520,428	1,595,344
Total .. ..	11,409,369	6,118,622	3,422,461	5,974,913	26,925,365

VICTORIA—BREEDS OF RAMS, 31ST MARCH, 1959

Statistical District	Merino	Corriedale	Polwarth	Border Leicester	Dorset Horn	South-down	Other
Central .. ..	4,509	4,697	1,819	1,478	9,205	4,540	4,574
North-Central .. ..	7,603	2,895	563	1,887	4,343	2,266	1,971
Western .. ..	53,454	18,389	11,073	1,367	7,249	3,525	10,162
Wimmera .. ..	26,686	6,437	440	3,458	5,596	287	2,371
Mallee .. ..	3,724	2,477	164	7,347	7,583	152	862
Northern .. ..	9,422	6,206	852	12,570	21,597	4,917	3,723
North-Eastern .. ..	4,703	2,440	987	3,609	6,387	2,786	3,656
Gippsland .. ..	4,589	1,657	438	842	4,109	2,190	3,473
Total .. ..	114,690	45,198	16,336	32,558	66,069	20,663	30,792

*Production of Wool*

Statistics of wool production are obtained direct from the growers, from fellmongeries and, for wool exported on skins, from the Customs Department.

## VICTORIA—SHEEP AND LAMBS SHORN, SEASON 1958-59

Statistical District	Shorn		Wool Clipped (Including Crutchings)		Average	
	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep's	Lamb's	Per Sheep	Per Lamb
	No.	No.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Central ..	2,187,101	538,345	21,039,044	1,542,157	9·62	2·86
North-Central ..	1,952,761	394,006	18,260,149	1,044,976	9·35	2·65
Western ..	8,709,372	1,902,863	81,003,264	4,841,993	9·30	2·54
Wimmera ..	4,084,248	834,955	39,681,280	2,312,318	9·72	2·77
Mallee ..	1,505,527	365,066	15,281,405	1,087,786	10·15	2·98
Northern ..	3,799,475	951,275	35,899,979	2,720,427	9·45	2·86
North-Eastern	1,869,853	398,403	16,923,579	1,025,399	9·05	2·57
Gippsland ..	1,444,488	435,728	13,783,108	1,128,365	9·54	2·59
Total ..	25,552,825	5,820,641	241,871,808	15,703,421	9·47	2·70

## VICTORIA—SHEEP SHORN AND WOOL CLIPPED

Season	Shorn		Wool Clipped (Including Crutchings)		Average	
	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep's	Lamb's	Per Sheep	Per Lamb
	No.	No.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1954-55 ..	20,952,056	5,216,388	205,876,210	13,641,248	9·83	2·62
1955-56 ..	21,497,987	5,329,369	223,735,558	14,810,746	10·41	2·78
1956-57 ..	22,674,479	6,555,706	249,945,167	20,421,056	11·02	3·12
1957-58 ..	24,831,793	7,181,760	240,510,268	19,487,126	9·69	2·71
1958-59 ..	25,552,825	5,820,641	241,871,808	15,703,421	9·47	2·70

## VICTORIA—WOOL PRODUCTION AND VALUE

Season	Clip	Stripped from and Exported on Skins, &c. (Greasy)	Total Quantity (Greasy)	Gross Value	Average Price per lb.
					lb.
1954-55 ..	219,517,458	33,846,965	253,364,423	75,124,583	71·16
1955-56 ..	238,546,304	34,810,124	273,356,428	69,019,813	60·60
1956-57 ..	270,366,223	29,205,320	299,571,543	97,659,041	78·24
1957-58 ..	259,997,394	36,492,898	296,490,292	76,255,309	61·73
1958-59 ..	257,575,229	41,268,582	298,843,811	59,470,800	47·76

### *Wool Marketing System*

Samples of Australian wool, taken to England by McArthur and by Marsden early in the nineteenth century, aroused considerable interest and in 1808 the first commercial consignment of one bale was sold in London. The years following saw regular sales there, the wool being consigned by the grower himself or by speculative or general merchants. However, the round journey of the wool out and the cash home resulted in a long period of uncertainty.

The present system of wool marketing has been built up over more than a century by the efforts of many able and energetic leaders, notably Thomas Sutcliffe Mort who prompted the first Australian auctions held at Sydney in 1843, and Richard Goldsbrough who started the sale of Victorian wool and produce in Melbourne in 1848. Geelong, the third Australian centre, was established in 1857.

On these foundations has been built a marketing system probably unique in world commerce, where a product is sold, in the presence of its grower, to the highest bidder amongst manufacturers and their agents from all over the world. Practically the whole of the Australian clip is sold under this system of local realization, which requires the provision of facilities for receiving, storing and showing the wool, and a closely integrated programme of orderly offering. Each year estimates are made of the quantity of wool available for auction, and the Australian total is divided between Northern, Southern, and Western centres, which each have their resident buyers.

The Commonwealth annual production of almost 5 mill. bales is marketed under the auction system. It is disposed of in the various selling centres of all State capitals and a number of provincial cities. The sales programme in all centres is arranged by the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers of Australia, after consultation with buyers. Later, State allocation committees attend to details such as individual sale dates and the quantities to be offered in each centre at the various sales.

Victorian buyers cover, as well as Melbourne, Geelong, and Ballarat, auctions at Albury, Adelaide, Hobart, and Launceston, and allowing for this, a sales programme for the complete season is prepared. This recognizes the buyer's problems of transport and accommodation and ensures that supplies are evenly spread, not only in quantity, but in type and quality, so that there is a representative selection to meet the varied demand. Thus, by controlling the amount of wool offered an orderly marketing system is maintained.

### *Auction System*

Under the auction system wools are displayed on the show floors of woolbrokers' stores, equipped with sawtooth roofs, giving clear, even lighting. This presentation of the wool under conditions which promote the interest of the grower, and at the same time retain the confidence of the buyer is the responsibility of the selling broker, and involves strict and thorough attention to detail.

On arrival at the store, each bale is weighed by a sworn weigher, and the weight, brand, and description is marked on the head. The wool is stacked to await its turn of offering, which occurs in rotation according to date of arrival. When the wool is due for sale, a representative portion is taken to the show floor, and there the brokers' wool experts inspect it and arrange it into lots. It is also inspected and valued by buyers, who represent oversea and local wool users. Should any lot need additional attention, it is sent to the required department for treatment. The operation of reclassing, by which skilled classers grade a grower's consignment according to quality, length, colour, &c., and the bulk classing department, where large lots are made from various owners' wools, are important services which the broker provides.

The whole of the offering in each catalogue is valued by the brokers' experts, who keep in the closest touch with the market and its movements. When the auction begins, the auctioneer is accompanied by the wool expert who is able to protect the growers' interests. In this way, the grower exercises control up to the last moment, and may withdraw any lot if the bids do not conform to his ideas of value.

The Wool Exchanges are the hub on which the big business of wool revolves. Bidding is vocal, buyers advancing their prices by  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., or even more until limits are reached and the lot falls to the bid of the last caller. The sale is conducted with great rapidity, and in approximately two hours 850 lots will possibly have been sold, as on a normal market it takes on an average only eight seconds to dispose of an individual lot or line of wool. Although about 5 mill. bales are disposed of in the various centres of the Commonwealth during the course of a season, with proceeds representing millions of pounds, disputes are few. This is a remarkable and gratifying feature of the auctions, which it will be seen are based on the confidence, goodwill, and mutual trust of all parties.

At the fall of the auctioneer's hammer, the ownership of the lot passes from the woolgrower to the woolbuyer, but the woolbroker still performs some service by storing it in his warehouse until it is required by the buyer. If the wool is to go overseas it is dumped, or compressed tightly and held by metal bands. The broker then has it delivered to the ship, or the local mill, and at that point marketing ends, and wool enters the process of manufacture.

### *Wool-growing Districts*

In the following sections, the main wool-growing districts of the State are described with their main characteristics :—

#### *Mallee*

The country, being dry, is generally extremely dusty and this is reflected in the wools. Many types are grown. The wools, however, are usually in dry order, of serviceable staple and often yield better



than appearance indicates. More often than not, the wools carry a considerable percentage of dust, particularly on the backs, while at times some trefoil burr is also noticeable. The small mixed consignments from these areas lend themselves particularly to the bulk classing system. Wools from the western side extending through Murrayville to the South Australian Mallee show less dust and are normally deeper grown than those east and north, but as a rule are better nourished. Mallées are usually of good average and average standard, and are early offering consignments.

#### *Goulburn Valley and Northern Victoria*

Comebacks, fine to medium Crossbreds, principally of good and good average style, are produced in these divisions. The products carry a certain amount of extraneous matter in the shape of dust and trefoil burr, especially from the irrigation areas. On the rich river flats, fat-lamb raising is carried out extensively, and there is a multiplicity of types of wool and lamb's wool seen from these areas on the Melbourne show floors throughout the course of a season. Early and mid season are the offering periods.

#### *Wimmera*

Wimmera pastures are extensive in nature, resulting in diversified type of wool, varying from good average style Merinos and Crossbreds (disclosing dust and burr) grown on the northern side to distinctly better class wools from the central and western divisions, which enter the good to super and occasionally the super range. Central Wimmeras are lighter in dust and vegetable fault than those in the north, and are usually of serviceable staple, style, and bulk. The best wools, however, are drawn from the areas adjoining the Western District, to which in many respects they are allied so far as quality, cleanliness, and freedom from fault are concerned, although lacking perhaps quite their bloom and brilliance. Northern Wimmeras are early offering, others mid and late season.

#### *Western District*

Some of the most attractive Merino, Comeback, and Crossbred wools in the world are produced from these renowned areas and, whether the flocks are large or small, comparatively high figures are obtained at auction for the product. A percentage are of super to extra super standard, denoting breeding and perfect conditions, both in climate and pasture, for wool production. Associated with these wools is that particularly excellent bloom, rarely obtainable elsewhere. For style, depth of staple, high clean scoured yield and their practically free nature, these wools are supreme and bear a high reputation the world over. Other productions are of good to super and good standard. Offering period—mid and late season.

#### *North Central Victoria*

This embraces areas both north and south of the Dividing Range. In the southern section, the climate is rather cold and wet thus, generally speaking, being more suitable to Comebacks and Crossbreds,

but it has proved that both fine and medium wool Merino types can also be produced with success. The wools are attractive, free, and of super and good to super types, but generally are not so light in condition or as stylish as those produced in the Western District. Amongst the smaller growers in the colder areas, the Polwarth, with its deeper staple, is in demand, while the Corriedale is also favoured. Those from the northern section show light dust and fault. They are mid and late season offering.

#### *North East Victoria*

These productions usually come to market in attractive order, the many Comebacks and Crossbreds produced—especially those on the tablelands and hill country to the east of the Hume Highway—being outstanding for their light condition and clean order. The wools are white, free, and mainly of good and good to super standard. They do not handle quite as well as Western District wools, but are of good staple and bulk and often hold advantages in yield owing to their water-washed condition. In certain seasons there could be some weather discolouration. They are mid season offering wools.

#### *Gippsland*

Merinos, Comebacks, and fine Crossbreds of good and good to super style are produced from Gippsland, the larger percentage being the two last named. The greatest number of the sheep population is maintained in the area from Traralgon to Bairnsdale, extending to the Lake Country and Omeo Plateau. These wools are not so compact in arrangement as those from the west of the State, but are lofty and full handling. The great majority are free in nature with reasonably good bloom and sometimes distinguished by a slightly bluish tinge. Light trefoil, however, is apparent in the wools from the Tambo Valley area. Gippsland consignments are mid and late season offering.

#### *Central Victoria*

This division takes in a rather comprehensive range of country, embracing a portion of Gippsland and the Mornington Peninsula on the east, to Geelong, Bacchus Marsh, Werribee, &c., on the west, and areas in and around Romsey to the north. Although some nice Merino clips come forward from Bacchus Marsh, supplies from the other districts consist mainly of Comebacks and Crossbreds of varying type. The majority, however, are in more or less free order, covering good average, good, and good to super types. They are mainly mid season offering.

#### *Prices of Wool*

The highest prices obtained for greasy merino fleece wool sold in Victoria and in Australia during each season from 1930–31 to 1958–59

are shown below. Average weighted prices for wool of Victorian production appear on page 504.

### VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA—HIGHEST PRICES OBTAINED FOR GREASY MERINO WOOL

Season	Victoria	Australia	Season	Victoria	Australia
	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1930-31 ..	31½	31½	1944-45 ..	39	40½
1931-32 ..	38½	38½	1945-46 ..	41½	41½
1932-33 ..	22½	28½	1946-47 ..	121½	153
1933-34 ..	36½	42	1947-48 ..	135	138½
1934-35 ..	22½	24½	1948-49 ..	181	210
1935-36 ..	29½	35½	1949-50 ..	183	188
1936-37 ..	36½	46½	1950-51 ..	351	354½
1937-38 ..	33½	33½	1951-52 ..	244	287
1938-39 ..	26½	28	1952-53 ..	264	367
1939-40 ..	31	33½	1953-54 ..	250	255
1940-41 ..	33½	33½	1954-55 ..	203	420
1941-42 ..	33½	34½	1955-56 ..	181	369
1942-43 ..	39	39½	1956-57 ..	239	503½
1943-44 ..	40½	40½	1957-58 ..	195	405½
			1958-59 ..	225	350

The following information about the average prices of wool per lb. which have prevailed during the last three seasons has been obtained from Victorian wool brokers. These prices are for wool auctioned in Victoria. Wool from the Riverina and the south-east of South Australia is included in Victorian sales.

### VICTORIA—PRICES OF WOOL

Class of Wool	Price Range per lb. in—		
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
GREASY MERINO	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Extra Super (Western District) ..	120-210	100-160	90-125
Super .. .. .	105-180	80-145	65-115
Good .. .. .	85-125	70-105	55- 80
Average .. .. .	75-105	55- 85	45- 65
Wasty and Inferior .. .. .	40- 90	35- 75	25- 60
Extra Super Lambs .. .. .	115-335	95-250	75-195
Super Lambs .. .. .	80-185	60-140	45-110
Good Lambs .. .. .	60-120	40-100	30- 90
Average Lambs .. .. .	45- 85	30- 65	25- 50
Inferior Lambs .. .. .	35- 60	25- 45	20- 35

VICTORIA—PRICES OF WOOL—*continued*

Class of Wool	Price Range per lb. in—		
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
<b>GREASY CROSSBRED</b>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Extra Super Comebacks ..	115-125	85-100	65- 90
Super Comebacks .. ..	90-115	75- 90	60- 70
Fine Crossbred .. ..	55-110	45- 85	35- 65
Medium Crossbred .. ..	45- 90	35- 70	25- 55
Coarse Crossbred and Lincoln ..	40- 80	30- 65	25- 50
Super Fine Crossbred Lambs ..	75-110	50- 85	40- 65
Good Crossbred Lambs .. ..	50- 90	40- 65	30- 50
Coarse and Lincoln Lambs .. ..	45- 85	35- 65	25- 50
<b>RECORD PRICES FOR THE SEASON</b>			
Greasy Merino Fleece .. ..	239	195	225
„ Comeback Fleece .. ..	138	113½	92½
„ Merino Lambs .. ..	440	423	200
„ Comeback Lambs .. ..	125	122½	113

*Stock Slaughtered*

The following table shows the number of slaughtering establishments and details of the stock slaughtered in the State during each of the five years 1955-59 :—

## VICTORIA—STOCK SLAUGHTERED

Kind of Stock	Stock Slaughtered in Establishments and on Farms and Stations				
	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959*
Sheep .. ..	4,582,221	3,968,204	3,517,554	5,500,341	5,940,311
Lambs .. ..	4,131,702	3,891,857	3,520,554	4,123,307	4,573,007
Bulls and Bullocks .. ..	238,085	238,000	283,623	271,228	256,001
Cows .. ..	287,181	267,549	269,492	393,648	441,073
Young Cattle .. ..	142,207	134,637	141,071	179,535	173,142
Calves .. ..	356,318	382,602	444,938	559,143	527,171
Pigs .. ..	422,143	395,244	382,479	472,841	461,909
Number of Slaughter-houses .. ..	381	359	345	320	316

\* Average dressed weights per carcass during 1958-59 were : Sheep 46·51 lb. ; Lambs 34·31 lb. ; Bulls and Bullocks 603·36 lb. ; Cows 419·02 lb. ; Young Cattle 271·01 lb. ; Calves 69·74 lb. ; Pigs 115·27 lb.

*Frozen Mutton and Lamb Exported*

The importance of the mutton and lamb export trade to sheep owners is indicated by the export figures for the years 1954-55 to 1958-59 as shown in the table below :—

**VICTORIA—FROZEN MUTTON AND LAMB EXPORTED FROM VICTORIAN PORTS**

Year Ended 30th June—	Mutton		Lamb	
	'000 lb.	£'000	'000 lb.	£'000
1955 .. .. .	22,237	1,065	58,397	6,280
1956 .. .. .	21,434	1,293	50,450	4,756
1957 .. .. .	14,822	935	28,574	2,610
1958 .. .. .	24,694	1,335	35,193	3,227
1959 .. .. .	41,854	3,692	44,638	3,737

**Honey Industry**

Victoria's hardwood forests provide each year an important contribution to the wealth of the State by virtue of timber production for various purposes. However, one little known facet of our forest productivity is the annual harvest of honey taken from many species of eucalyptus in all parts of the State. Today, Victoria ranks second among the States in its apicultural activities.

With an average registration of some 1,250 apiarists and some 300-400 large commercial operators, Victoria's honey production averages about 7 mill. lb. per annum. Colony yields are relatively good and range between 180 and 240 lb. per colony per annum.

Eucalyptus species provide the bulk of the honey crop—up to 95 per cent. of the total—with the balance made up of clover and one or two minor species of ground flora.

The industry is, of necessity, migratory, whole apiaries with the necessary plant being moved by road transport from one part of the State to another following the flowering of the eucalyptus species in the forests. Hives, trucks, and plant have been designed and modified to suit the requirements of mobility demanded by the industry.

Pollination of agricultural crops is a further aspect of the industry which has received considerable attention. Each year thousands of colonies are hired out to fruit and seed growers to ensure profitable sets of fruit and seed.

Marketing is the great problem of the industry. Violent fluctuations in the annual honey crop are, in the absence of any organized marketing arrangements, attended by similar fluctuations in the prices of produce and, in some cases, considerable carry-over from one season to the next.

Governmental interest in the industry is authorized by the Bees Act (consolidated 1958) and extends to disease control, advisory services and research into problems of apiculture.

Prior to the season 1936, the statistics of honey and beeswax were based on returns received from apiarists who were permanent occupiers of holdings of 1 acre and upwards. As a consequence, production was understated because of the exclusion of (a) hives on areas of less than 1 acre, and (b) travelling beekeepers who were not occupiers of rural holdings. Commencing with the season 1935-36, all beekeepers were required to furnish returns. The collection was further revised in 1958 to exclude apiarists with less than five hives. Particulars relating to apiculture for the five years 1955-59 are given in the following table :—

#### VICTORIA—BEE-HIVES, HONEY, AND BEESWAX

Season Ended 31st May—	Beekeepers*	Hives	Production		Gross Value	
			Honey	Beeswax	Honey	Beeswax
	No.	No.	lb.	lb.	£	£
1955 ..	1,336	103,752	8,833,947	94,012	404,889	32,121
1956 ..	1,268	104,122	7,010,387	78,482	438,149	25,507
1957 ..	1,341	101,736	8,215,350	89,749	590,478	28,888
1958 ..	1,086	104,265	5,884,381	67,431	429,069	20,721
1959 ..	1,145	100,953	7,624,037	85,743	532,094	24,383

\* Apiarists with 20 hives and over numbered 865 in 1955, 828 in 1956, 814 in 1957, 779 in 1958, and 771 in 1959.

### Non-Rural Industries

#### Forestry

##### Administration

The *Forests Act* 1918 first constituted the Department in its present form. The control of State forests was vested in a Forests Commission of three members in lieu of a conservator, and a statutory Forestry Fund was established for the improvement and development of State forests.

### Legislation

The *Forests Act* 1928 which established the State Forests Department under a Minister of Forests, constitutes and prescribes the duties and powers of the Forests Commission and makes provision for funds for forest development. This and subsequent Acts and amendments in 1939, 1950, and 1954 have been consolidated in the *Forests Act* 1957. The Forests Commission is also responsible for the administration of the *Wood Pulp Agreement Act* 1936 and the *Masonite Agreement Act* 1956, which prescribe conditions governing the operation of specific wood-pulp industries on State forests. The Commission also administers the *Wild Flowers and Native Plants Protection Act* 1930. Other closely associated legislation includes the *Country Fire Authority Act* 1944, the *Soil Conservation and Land Utilization Act* 1947 and the *National Parks Act* 1956.

### Forest Estate

Of Victoria's land area of 56·2 million acres, some 16·8 million acres, or 30 per cent., are occupied by forest cover, of which 14·1 million acres represent State forest and an estimated 2·7 million acres are in private and commercial ownership. The designations of the various categories of State owned forest land are as follows :—

- (1) "Reserved forest" comprises (a) areas dedicated as "permanent forest" which can be excised only by Act of Parliament or for specific public purposes, or by exchange for private or unoccupied Crown land; and (b) areas dedicated as "timber reserves" which can be alienated only by a resolution of both Houses of Parliament or by exchange as in (a).
- (2) "Protected forest" comprises unoccupied Crown land proclaimed as such and certain defined unused roads. Such land is liable to be alienated. Reserved water frontages are also protected forest.
- (3) "State forest" is an embracing term which comprises (1) and (2) above.

Additions to reserved forest can be made by the Governor in Council by (a) dedication of any area of Crown land on the joint recommendation of the Minister of Forests and Minister of Lands; (b) exchange of existing reserved forest for Crown land on the joint recommendation of the Minister of Forests and the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey; (c) exchange of existing reserved forest for private land on the recommendation of the Minister of Forests; (d) purchase or resumption of alienated land.

The Forests Commission is vested with sole control and management of all areas of reserved forest. Protected forests are under dual control, the jurisdiction of the Forests Commission being restricted to control of the forest produce thereon.

*Forests Output*

The following table summarizes the total output of all species for the years under review :—

VICTORIA—FORESTS OUTPUT  
(’000 Cubic Feet)

Year Ended 30th June—	Sawn Timber*	Fuel Timber†	Pulpwood†	Miscel- laneous†
1956 .. .. .	22,455	13,927	4,555	4,763
1957 .. .. .	23,905	15,223	7,024	4,823
1958 .. .. .	22,670	12,300	7,061	6,160
1959 .. .. .	23,843	10,790	7,410	4,430

\* These figures are estimates of sawn timber obtained from the recorded volumes of logs cut.

† Volumes estimated from recorded quantities in various units (e.g., tons, cubits, lineal feet, &c.).

The buoyant trading conditions which the sawmilling industry enjoyed in the immediate post-war years terminated abruptly with the financial recession of 1952. By 1954, however, the industry had achieved a stability which the consistency shown by the output figures above amply illustrates. At the present time the industry appears to be operating on a sound basis of efficient working methods and a regular output of good quality timber competitively priced in relation to interstate and oversea imports.

The continued steady decline in output of timber for fuel purposes indicates that this product, at least in the form in which it is being used at present, is losing ground in favour of substitutes. Having regard to this State's potential for power production from its enormous brown coal resources and the obviously increasing demand for wood for the cellulose and fibre industries, any expenditure on the sales promotion of wood as a fuel is of doubtful value.

The miscellaneous group in the above table includes such diverse items as telephone and electric supply poles, bridge piles and beams, fencing timbers, railway sleepers and mining timbers. So many factors, including temporary influences such as the recent introduction of full-length preservation of non-durable species of poles, fluctuations in market conditions for agricultural and pastoral produce, railway construction projects, &c., influence the demand for these items that output trends are obscured in the collective totals, but by and large the demand for wood products is being well sustained.

Traditionally, Victoria is not, and does not appear likely to be, an exporting State as far as wood products are concerned. It is more likely that the problem in the future will be meeting the ever increasing home demand for all types of wood products except wood fuel.



*Softwood Output and Plantations*

The output of saw logs and pulpwood is summarized below :—

**VICTORIA—OUTPUT OF SAW LOGS AND PULPWOOD**  
(Super. Ft.)

Year Ended 30th June—	Saw Logs and Peeling Logs (H.L.V.*)	Pulpwood (Equivalent H.L.V.*)
1956 .. .. .	20,091,522	9,892,000
1957 .. .. .	17,915,507	8,765,000
1958 .. .. .	17,735,836	6,627,000
1959 .. .. .	19,504,856	9,195,000

\* Hoppus Log Volume.

Continuous investigation is proceeding into the matter of accurate determinations of the maximum permissible annual cut from plantation areas. It is thought that little difficulty will be experienced in disposing of the whole of the output from this State. Trade demand for the higher quality logs has improved over the period under review, but case quality and pulpwood logs face very keen marketing conditions.

Plantation areas were increased by the planting of 1,582 acres during the 1955–57 planting seasons. Following the liquidation of unproductive and burnt areas, total plantation acreages have been revised. The total net area of softwood plantations at 30th June, 1959, was 45,098 acres, of which Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata*) comprised 34,123 acres.

Privately owned softwood plantations continued to expand, the estimated total acreage at 30th June, 1959, being 49,000 acres.

The increased area has resulted mainly from the plantings of Australian Paper Manufacturers Limited which is endeavouring to meet an increasing demand for the long-fibred pulp produced from softwood timbers. At Dartmoor one of the largest sawmills in the State derives all its timber supply from private plantations which are managed on a sustained yield basis.

Private individuals continued to plant small areas of softwood as a long-term investment, and interest has been maintained by State schools in endowment plantations. Revenue from these latter areas, which now total some 1,800 acres, is available for the provision of school amenities.

In recent years several small areas have been planted with pines for the provision of Christmas trees.

*Nurseries*

In addition to several small nurseries attached to plantations, the Forests Commission maintained four main distributing nurseries to provide trees for its own requirements, and for planting by State schools and farmers in the rural areas of the State.

During the years 1955-57, the total number of trees distributed from these nurseries was 3,027,211, or an average of about one million trees per year.

*Fire Protection*

Because of climate, vegetation and topography, Victoria is recognized as one of the most fire hazardous areas in the world. Disastrous fires have been recorded frequently since 1851, culminating in the loss of 71 lives in 1939 and 51 in 1944.

The Forests Commission is responsible for the prevention and suppression of fires in all reserved and protected forests (State forests), national parks and (except in the Mallee and some urban fire districts) all alienated lands within 1 mile of the boundaries of State forests and national parks. This sphere of responsibility is designated the Fire Protected Area and totals some 15 mill. acres, or 26 per cent. of Victoria.

The territorial units for fire protection are the 54 forest districts in the State. During the summer, fires are detected by an interlocking system of fire towers, lookouts, radios, and telephones, frequently augmented by aerial patrols. Each forest district holds a supply of fire equipment, and reserves are held in Melbourne and selected country centres. In the event of major outbreaks, men and equipment are transferred from one district to another as required.

The Commission maintains Communications and Fire Research Branches, and operates a Radio Laboratory and an equipment workshop where the development, maintenance and repair of radios and fire equipment is undertaken.

The main features of forest fire legislation include the prohibition of the lighting of fires in State forests and national parks except with the permission of the authorities or in accordance with strict rules ; power for the Minister of Forests to prohibit the use of fire or to suspend forest operations in areas threatened with acute fire danger ; and provision for the construction of dugouts, shelters, and safety zones for the protection of human life within the Fire Protected Area.

*Telecommunications*

The radio system consists of 32 fixed stations situated in major forest centres, 280 mobile and portable equipments in field use and a central station at Melbourne. Four automatic repeating stations and a mobile emergency station are provided to strengthen fire protection links during summer.

*Forest Fires*

The causes of fires attended by Forests Commission personnel in the period 1955-56 to 1958-59 were as follows :—

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF FOREST FIRES

Cause	Number of Fires—			
	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Grazing Interests .. ..	29	8	15	6
Landowners, Householdors, &c. ..	2	158	139	103
Deliberate Lighting .. ..	22	66	76	62
Sportsmen, Campers, Tourists ..	21	36	76	33
Licencees and Forests Workers ..	28	15	25	18
Smokers .. ..	30	48	53	43
Lightning .. ..	8	24	29	59
Tractors, Cars, Trucks, Locomotives, Stationary Engines .. ..	19	56	42	39
Children .. ..	5	17	26	19
Sawmills .. ..	20	9	12	13
Miscellaneous Known Causes ..	22	40	80	39
Unknown Origin .. ..	30	87	54	31
Total .. ..	236	564	627	465

The areas of State forest burnt in the years 1955-56 to 1958-59 were—

1955-56 .. ..	17,415 acres
1956-57 .. ..	115,268 „
1957-58 .. ..	218,072* „
1958-59 .. ..	250,515* „

\* 1957-58 includes 156,644 acres of non-commercial forest area ; 1958-59 includes 106,624 acres of non-commercial forest area.

*Research*

The following are some of the lines of investigation being followed in forestry research in Victoria :—

*Laboratory Research*

The effect of stratification of dormant-seed lots of high-altitude eucalypt species has been studied. Germinative energy and capacity and the number of viable seeds per ounce for over 200 eucalypt seed lots has been determined, together with a study of the temperature range for optimum germination of various species groups. The effect of paradichlorobenzene on the longevity of seeds was investigated to determine its suitability as an insecticide. Longevity studies have been made on stored seeds of a large number of eucalypt species and optimum light conditions determined for the seeds of Victorian eucalypts.

### Field Research

A comprehensive study of the natural regeneration of alpine ash (*Eucalyptus delegatensis*) has been made to determine (a) the type of seed bed most effective for germination and establishment ; (b) time, quantity, and manner of seed cast ; (c) distance of wind dissemination of seed ; (d) factors affecting seedling distribution and density ; (e) ant depredation on seed on the ground ; (f) process of and factors affecting field germination ; (g) factors affecting survival of seedlings.

The efficacy of grazing as a method of controlling dodder (*Cassytha melantha*) has been investigated.

Trial plantings and natural regeneration experiments have been carried out with a wide variety of indigenous tree species, and measurements and other relevant data associated with numerous experimental plots throughout the State are being regularly collected.

Outbreaks of *Armillaria mellea* on eucalypts have been examined in an attempt to find some economical method of controlling the disease.

Preliminary experiments in grafting of eucalypts have been started and a tree breeding programme in *Pinus radiata* initiated to improve the form and growth characteristics of the most important exotic plantation species.

### Entomological and Pathological

A survey has been made to indicate the extent and severity of eucalypt defoliation by insects. It is apparent that the chief insects responsible for defoliation are the phasmid (*Didymuria violescens*), the seedling gum moth (*Nola metallopa*), and leaf beetles (*Paropsis* spp.). Lesser pests are psyllids (lerps) and the Christmas beetle.

A morphological investigation of pine shoots suffering from fused needle disease has been commenced and some fundamental investigations of nutritional requirements of *Pinus radiata* are under way to test the effect of various levels of essential elements.

### Forest Education

The Forests Commission trains its own recruits for the professional staff of the Department. The Victorian School of Forestry was founded in 1910 at Creswick, 11 miles north of Ballarat. Extensive pine plantations and native hardwood forests, together with a distributing plant nursery, provide an appropriate setting for the School.

The forestry course comprises three years in residence, and covers both theoretical and practical aspects of both the basic sciences and applied forestry sciences.

The School is capable of accommodating 40 students and is fully equipped with lecture rooms, museum, library, science laboratories, workshop, and accommodation facilities.

### Staff of Commission

At 30th June, 1959, the Commission employed 1,470 persons in the following categories :—Administrative, 64 ; professional, 187 ; technical and general, 268 ; temporary, 105 ; and casual, 846.

## Fisheries and Wildlife

### *General*

Practical management of the fish and wildlife resources of Victoria is vested in the Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, which is responsible to the Chief Secretary for the administration of the Fisheries Act and the Game Acts, and for conservation, management, and research on native and introduced fishes, birds, and mammals.

The State Hatchery and Freshwater Fisheries Research Station is located at Snob's Creek, near Eildon. A wildlife research centre is in the process of being established at Lara, near Geelong. Fisheries and wildlife officers (enforcement staff) are stationed at sixteen country centres throughout the State, and three more country stations are projected.

### *Marine Fisheries*

One role of the Department is the management of the marine fisheries and research into the biology and ecology of important species of marine fish. Fisheries and wildlife officers are stationed permanently at key points along the coast and patrol vessels are maintained at a number of centres.

Fish production in Victoria is low compared with world production, but management and the development of new methods are directed to raising the catch. Specialized techniques, including the use of aerial spotting, echo sounders and radar for locating fish, and two-way radio have been introduced by the industry. A cannery has been established to utilize certain fish species for which the fresh fish market demand is limited.

The Department provides scientific advice on fisheries management, and technological information on the development of new gear and fishing methods.

The Commonwealth Fisheries Office and the Department of Primary Industry is associated with the Department in the management of the commercial fisheries through complementary legislation. The Commonwealth controls fishing in the extra-territorial waters, and certain State officers are empowered to police the Federal Act. There is close co-operation with the C.S.I.R.O. Division of Fisheries and Oceanography and there is an annual Interstate Federal Fisheries Conference.

### *Freshwater Fisheries*

Angling as a recreation is increasing in importance each year. Streams and lakes are stocked with trout from the State Hatchery, which is the largest in the southern hemisphere. The annual production of fish is rising. An advisory service is provided through the fisheries and wildlife officers located at inland stations, and a close liaison is maintained with the Victorian Piscatorial Council, the governing body of the angling clubs. An extensive programme of research is conducted by research officers stationed at the Freshwater Fisheries Research Station and at headquarters.

Attention is also given to important freshwater fish of the Murray River system, the Murray Cod and Golden Perch. The aim of this

research is to maintain the natural stocks of these fish and to develop hatchery rearing techniques to provide native fish for the stocking of farm dams and virgin public waters.

### Wildlife Management

The Wildlife Management Research Group conducts research into the conservation and management of wildlife species, with special reference to problems which arise through conflict between wildlife, and agriculture and forestry. The grey kangaroo is the subject of a special research project.

Some species have potential for management as fur bearers, and an investigation is in progress to exploit these species for fur production. Experimental seasons have been held recently on brush-tailed and mountain possums and the eastern water rat.

### Game Development

Following the introduction of the Game Licence in 1959, the Game Development Section was formed to work on the conservation and management of game birds and associated species. Work is concentrated on the biology and ecology of duck and quail, with particular reference to species for which a shooting season is provided. Research teams are engaged on the improvement of duck and quail habitat and in the preservation of existing suitable habitat.

This programme, together with the reservation of swamplands as Game Reserves, will materially improve the status of game birds in Victoria.

### Fisheries Statistics

The statistics of production shown below are in terms of recorded weight. In interpreting fisheries statistics, allowance should be made for the incomplete coverage. Returns are collected from licensed professional fishermen only, and as a result the published totals fall short of total fish production to the extent of the catch by amateur fishermen, the commercial catch by persons not licensed as professional fishermen, and unrecorded catch by professional fishermen.

The following table shows certain particulars about the fishing industry in Victoria for the years 1954-55 to 1958-59 :—

#### VICTORIA—FISHERIES : MEN AND BOATS EMPLOYED : QUANTITY AND GROSS VALUE OF TAKE

Year Ended 30th June—	Number of Men	Boats Employed		Value of Nets and Other Plant	Recorded Production			
		Number	Value		Fish		Crayfish	
					Quantity*	Value	Quantity*	Value
1955.. ..	1,018	726	£ 622,847	£ 153,321	10,789,888	£ 809,242	898,632	£ 112,329
1956.. ..	885	683	616,221	143,483	9,333,619	755,760	1,025,524	114,698
1957.. ..	930	703	685,090	166,020	12,243,830	1,202,674	1,164,472	176,057
1958.. ..	937	699	731,788	171,170	11,233,365	1,098,606	1,229,961	185,521
1959.. ..	929	690	1,001,716	214,811	9,863,864	1,185,490	1,293,725	231,243

\* Includes catch by Victorian fishermen in Tasmanian waters.

**Further References**

Department of Fisheries and Wildlife— <i>Fisheries Contribution</i>		
”	”	” — <i>Fisheries Circular</i>
”	”	” — <i>Fauna Contribution</i>
”	”	” — <i>Wildlife Circular</i>
”	”	” — <i>Miscellaneous Paper</i>
”	”	” — <i>General Circular</i>
”	”	” — <i>Newsletter (Monthly)</i>

**Mining***Mining Development in Victoria*

Mining has played a most important role in the history and development of Victoria. The discovery of gold in payable quantities was the event which had the greatest effect upon the history of the State. The search for gold first attracted migrants in large numbers and led to their permanent settlement. In September, 1851, a great alluvial goldfield was found at Ballarat and this discovery was followed by very rich gold strikes at Bendigo, Castlemaine, Stawell, Maryborough and other places. The revolutionary effect of this first gold rush was such that, from the start of the rush until 1858, the population rose from 70,000 to nearly 500,000. In the peak year of 1856, Victoria produced 3 mill. ounces and in the first gold decade it exported over 23 mill. ounces.

The gold mining industry was in large measure responsible for determining the pattern of the inland cities, towns, railways, and roads.

The emphasis today is, however, not on gold but on the fuel mineral—brown coal—from which is derived most of the energy indispensable to industrial expansion.

*Mines Department*

The supervision and inspection of mining is regulated by Act of Parliament and the administration of the various Acts is carried out by the Mines Department. The Department was originally created as the co-ordinating machinery to assist the development of the gold mining industry, but its importance did not cease with the decline of that industry. The Mines Department was destined to assist further in the change in emphasis from a rural to a manufacturing community by discovering and developing the State's black and brown coalfields. The vast brown coal deposits of the Latrobe Valley were originally explored, developed, and mined by the Mines Department, but later, when these deposits were recognized as a major source of fuel for electricity generation, they were handed over to the State Electricity Commission.

The Department's activities today are not, as the name would imply, confined to mining activities only, and of recent years the Department has assumed the task of making underground water available ; its official function now, apart from administering the Acts concerning the mining industry, is to promote mining productivity by

exploration and the provision of technical assistance. These functions are specifically investigation of the State's geological structure, mineral wealth and underground water resources ; the provision of technical services to the mining and quarrying industries ; supervision of the safeworking of mines, quarries, &c. ; the licensing of mining activity ; and administration and financial assistance to the mining industry.

The practical work is divided into six branches administered by the Secretary and staff and are as follows :—

#### *Geological Survey Branch*

This division includes the Geological Museum and Library staff. The work of this branch includes the preparation of surveys of underground mines and of quarries for record purposes and advising the industry on development ; the identification of rocks, minerals, &c. ; the investigation and evaluation of all prospecting work ; and the geological mapping of the State.

The work of the branch today includes the making of detailed plans showing the importance of minerals to industries. These include clay for bricks, tiles, and pottery, sands for mouldings used in foundries, glassmaking, and in the building trades. Rock deposits are tested for concrete aggregate and road metal, and limestone for cement, lime, and chemical use. Gold and coal deposits are accurately surveyed and advice given on the position and amount of reserves as well as the best methods of developing them. Seven geologists are working on the location of underground water suitable for agricultural, domestic, and industrial use. In the geological laboratories, tests are made on the samples collected in the field and submitted by the general public. These include microscopic examination of rock sections, electromagnetic separation of sands for their heavy mineral content, mineragraphic examination of ore minerals, and examination of industrial dust samples that are likely to be harmful to the health of the workers.

#### *Drafting Branch*

This branch is concerned with the preparation of topographical and geological maps from aerial photographs and field notes ; the compilation of plans for mines and boring projects ; the charting of lease surveys ; and the preparation of lease plans. It also prepares illustrations for geological publications.

#### *Mines Inspection Branch*

The supervision of the safe working of mines, including underground mining for coal, gold, and other metals is carried out by this branch. Open-cut mines, quarries, dredging, and sluicing plants are also inspected with special attention to the safety of workers and the public.

#### *Administrative Branch*

The legal rights of the mining industry and the general public are protected by this branch. The various Acts concerned with the Victorian mining industry and with persons employed in mining are also administered. These Acts include the Mines Act, Mines



(Petroleum) Acts and the *Mines (Uranium and Thorium) Act 1955*. The public relations and statistical section forms part of this branch. This section collects and distributes statistics about mineral production and the mining industry in Victoria. It prepares departmental reports as well as reports for publication.

#### *Drilling Branch*

This branch, which is closely connected with the work of the geologists, operates 24 drilling rigs of various types to provide information on geological strata and on all types of mineral deposits. A significant part of the Department's activities, today, is the investigation conducted by this branch to assess the potentialities of Victoria's reserves of underground water. The drilling branch, as well as searching for water, provides water for cities, townships, and settlements lacking adequate surface water supplies.

The task of making underground water available is becoming one of the most important duties entrusted to the Department.

As the underground water survey extends, all strata will be explored, and a systematic collection of information carried out. Therefore, this branch collects samples for analysis, and samples of strata drilled are recorded, examined, and stored. In its workshop and store, it is responsible for the maintenance of vehicles, drills, pumping equipment, and the various State batteries.

#### *Boiler Inspection Branch*

This branch carries out tests on all steam boilers and other pressure vessels for whatever purpose they may be used. All air compressors used in mines, garages, factories, pressure cooking vessels used in food processing factories, are periodically tested to make sure that they will withstand, with an adequate safety margin, the pressures to which they are likely to be subjected.

#### *Mines Laboratories*

Accurate analyses and assays on all material requiring quantitative values of the elements in any given specimens of rocks, metal ores, gold reefs, coals or other minerals are carried out by the branch. Water from bores and gases from mines are all accurately analysed. The firing qualities of clays, used in bricks and other branches of the ceramic industry, are also tested in muffles capable of burning the clay bodies at all temperatures likely to be used.

### *Mining Rights, Leases, and Licences*

#### *Miner's Rights*

The taking out of a miner's right entitles the holder to many privileges and rights on Crown lands. The holder is entitled to take possession, for mining purposes, of a defined parcel of Crown land which is called a "claim". Claims may also be taken up under certain conditions on private land for gold mining purposes only. The number

of miner's rights issued throughout the State in each of the years 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958 were 1,425, 1,470, 2,005, and 1,923 respectively.

#### Mining Leases

Leases of Crown land and of private land for the purpose of mining for gold are granted for a term not exceeding fifteen years at a yearly rental of 2s. 6d. per acre, except for land that was alienated before 29th December, 1884, where the rental is 6d. per acre. For mining leases of land to be worked by means of dredging or hydraulic sluicing, the yearly rental is 5s. per acre. Other mineral and coal mining leases are also issued at varying rates of rental and royalty.

#### Mineral Search Licences

Mineral search licences are issued for metals (other than gold) and minerals on Crown land, as well as, in the case of radioactive minerals, also on private land. The maximum area to be occupied under this type of licence is 6,400 acres for radioactive minerals, 640 acres for coal, 100 acres for iron, or 50 acres for other metals or minerals. The term of the licence is twelve months.

#### Petroleum Leases and Licences

Under the *Mines (Petroleum) Act 1958* petroleum mineral leases of not more than 100 square miles and petroleum prospecting licences covering a maximum area of 200 square miles are granted at yearly rentals of £10 or 5s. per square mile respectively. Petroleum "exploration permits" covering a maximum area of 5,000 square miles were introduced in 1955.

The mineral production of the State, as recorded by the Mines Department, from lands occupied under the Mines Act (excluding stone raised in quarries, and salt) for the year 1959, and the aggregate mineral production up to 31st December, 1959, are shown in the following table :—

### VICTORIA—MINERAL PRODUCTION

Minerals	During 1959		Total to 31st December, 1959	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	fine oz.	£	fine oz.	£
Precious Metals—				
Gold .. ..	34,662	541,946	73,649,401	336,157,743
Silver .. ..	2,016	815	1,718,058	272,119
	tons	£	tons	£
Other Minerals—				
Antimony Ore .. ..	1	180	31½	4,115
Bauxite .. ..	3,464	13,686	66,073	140,663
Coal, Black .. ..	90,438	387,088	21,944,555	24,311,045
Coal, Brown .. ..	13,034,605	6,192,909	187,517,091	43,121,701
Diatomaceous Earth .. ..	680	4,250	9,988	159,125
Fire Clay .. ..	29,803	21,394	*	*
Fluorspar .. ..	11	253	4,148	18,080
Gypsum .. ..	81,101	76,609	1,018,653	781,973
Kaolin and Other				
White Clays .. ..	576,382	448,038	*	*
Limestone .. ..	1,119,679	707,041	13,738,818	*
Limonite .. ..	2,241	16,454	*	*
Tin Concentrates .. ..	..	..	18,915	1,468,089

\* Not available.

Past production has also included the following :—

	Tons	Value £		Gallons	Value £
Antimony Concentrates ..	106,314	652,428	Oil, Crude..	287,873	9,932
Barytes .. ..	69	270		Tons	
Copper Ore .. ..	18,740	218,620	Pigment Clays ..	4,502	5,623
Iron Ore .. ..	5,461	12,552	Red Oxide ex Jarosite	109	1,359
Manganese Ore ..	422	2,009	Silver Lead Ore ..	804	5,992
Molybdenite .. ..	1,005	63,984	Talc .. ..	82	410
Phosphatic Rock ..	15,781	16,704	Wolfram Concentrates	139	22,307

Platinum to the value of £1,671 (311 oz.) was produced, while diamonds to the value of £128 and sapphires worth £630 were discovered.

*Gold Production in Victoria*

The gold yield, which had continued to decline from 1906, reached its lowest in 1930 at 24,119 fine oz. Since that year the highest yield recorded was in 1940 when 180,568 fine oz. were produced. The gold production in 1959 was the lowest recorded since 1930. Victoria, however, still leads the other States in the amount of gold won since the discovery of gold in Australia. Most of the gold now produced in Victoria is obtained from the mining districts of Beechworth and Castlemaine.

Quantities of gold produced in Victoria in different periods are shown in the next table :—

VICTORIA—GOLD PRODUCTION

Period		Quantity	Period		Quantity
		gross oz.			fine oz.
1851-60	.. ..	23,334,263	1931-35	.. ..	307,370
1861-70	.. ..	16,276,566	1936-40	.. ..	744,727
1871-80	.. ..	10,156,297	1941-45	.. ..	423,653
1881-90	.. ..	7,103,438	1946-50	.. ..	376,534
1891-1900	.. ..	7,476,038	1951..	.. ..	66,063
		fine oz.	1952..	.. ..	66,777
1901-10	.. ..	7,095,061	1953..	.. ..	63,917
1911-15	.. ..	2,161,349	1954..	.. ..	52,665
1916-20	.. ..	905,561	1955..	.. ..	38,035
1921-25	.. ..	421,250	1956..	.. ..	38,846
1926-30	.. ..	171,927	1957..	.. ..	45,752
			1958..	.. ..	41,476
			1959..	.. ..	34,662

*Coal*

The most important mining events in the past few years have been the increase in the brown coal production to 11,643,629 tons in 1958 and 13,034,605 tons in 1959, and the proposal of the State Electricity Commission to extend its already huge developments. Yallourn and Morwell are now among the world's major coal developments for electricity generation and the manufacture of briquette fuel. The area deposits are undoubtedly amongst the largest in the world.

The most extensive of Victoria's deposits of tertiary brown coal exist in the Latrobe Valley, 90 miles east of Melbourne. Tests have proved that here exist reserves of over 22,000 mill. tons of brown coal suitable for open-cut exploitation. The deposits have shaped the destiny of the Victorian economy since the end of the First World War.

The coal is obtained by huge mechanical excavators which shift the overburden and extract the coal. The coal is then delivered by electric railway to nearby power stations or to briquette works where the raw coal is pulverized, dried, and compressed into high grade briquettes suitable for industrial and domestic use. In the manufacture of briquettes 4 tons of coal are used to make 1 ton of briquettes.

Private producers are making some contribution to the amount of coal won. Roughly, this production was 7 per cent. of the total produced (870,953 tons in 1959), but the proportion is likely to increase rapidly through the development of newly discovered brown coal fields on the western side of Port Phillip Bay. These deposits will complement the eastern side deposits and are of comparatively easy access to the main points of consumption. They will particularly benefit the fast growing city of Geelong.

Bituminous coal was mined during 1959 at Jumbunna, Kilcunda, Korumburra, Mirboo North, and Wonthaggi, and brown coal at Bacchus Marsh, Morwell, Thorpdale, Yan Yan Gurt (near Winchelsea), Yallourn, and Yallourn North.

The production and value of black and brown coal are shown below for specified periods :—

VICTORIA—COAL PRODUCTION AND VALUE\*

Period	Black Coal		Brown Coal	
	Production	Value	Production	Value
	tons	£'000	tons	£'000
1921-1925† .. ..	520,705	592	258,094	62
1926-1930† .. ..	668,177	893	1,515,592	193
1931-1935† .. ..	472,030	444	2,445,215	256
1936 .. ..	426,725	391	3,044,897	324
1937 .. ..	257,945	254	3,393,919	326
1938 .. ..	307,258	287	3,675,450	352
1939 .. ..	364,895	260	3,651,014	386
1940 .. ..	267,694	230	4,278,475	392
1941 .. ..	326,441	304	4,565,638	423
1942 .. ..	312,854	411	4,933,861	470
1943 .. ..	287,100	429	5,091,729	529
1944 .. ..	257,692	408	5,016,437	566
1945 .. ..	247,297	495	5,445,108	641
1946 .. ..	191,290	398	5,707,039	707
1947 .. ..	173,683	300	6,140,140	937
1948 .. ..	167,540	348	6,692,291	1,188
1949 .. ..	122,507	379	7,375,559	1,469
1950 .. ..	126,431	382	7,327,119	1,707
1951 .. ..	147,743	601	7,836,056	2,755
1952 .. ..	143,820	728	8,103,764	3,255
1953 .. ..	151,907	946	8,257,299	3,628
1954 .. ..	141,318	886	9,331,255	3,945
1955 .. ..	132,888	815	10,112,206	4,382
1956 .. ..	118,827	668	10,559,801	4,644
1957 .. ..	111,569	556	10,740,989	5,228
1958 .. ..	108,359	528	11,643,629	5,418
1959 .. ..	87,715	455	13,040,717	6,123

\* Value of output at the mine.

† Average annual production and value.

### *Quarrying*

The growth of the quarrying industry in the post-war period has been the result of the stimulus of increased population and the rapid rate of national development. Apart from the growth of population from immigration, there has been an accumulated demand for quarrying products carried over from the war years. To meet the needs of the increasing number of motor vehicles, the total expenditure on roads has been stepped up each year.

The problem of expansion and improvement of road facilities is now receiving attention and it is high on the list of national priorities. The Commonwealth Government, the State Government, and the various municipal councils are each expected to increase their contributions to the road building programmes by one-third. The demand for quarrying products for road purposes, therefore, appears to be unprecedented, but the industry has also to meet unexpected demands for raw materials to supply expanding industries and housing and building projects.

The industry has become increasingly mechanized and a high degree of efficiency has been obtained. Small quarries are operating singly or in small groups, but the high cost of equipping a modern quarry favours the development of large operators.

Extractive industries now include basalts, granites, and other hard rocks for buildings, soft rocks or mudstones for brick, tile, and pottery making, limestones for lime and cement manufacture, clays for brick, pottery, and many other uses, as well as sands for buildings and other purposes. To these must be added ornamental slates, sandstones, and mudstones.

Today, because of high transport costs, it is important that quarries be situated as near as possible to their markets. This means that the industry is for all practical purposes closed to newcomers—the economical deposits being almost solely in the possession of old established operators. Further considerations which deter newcomers from entering the field are the difficulties met with in obtaining leases, permits from municipal councils, and the other planning authorities concerned.

The necessity of orderly planning for the full and efficient development of the extractive industries had become obvious when, in 1958, the problem was investigated by the State Development Committee. The result of the investigation was published as the Report on the Extractive Industries and it is expected that legislation based on the recommendations of the Report will enable the Mines Department to become the sole controlling authority. By acting in liaison with the Town and Country Planning Board and other departments and instrumentalities, the Department will control the issue of leases in the manner now practised by the Lands Department in dealing with Crown land.

Information in the following table has been obtained from "regular" quarries which are known to have a fixed plant and which are in permanent production. It is realized that there is considerable quarry production unrecorded due mainly to contractors who, requiring material from a source adjacent to the work for which they are suppliers, open up quarries for that purpose or exploit stone outcrops, mine tailings, &c. This work is usually only of a temporary nature.

## VICTORIA—QUARRYING CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS\*

Year Ended 31st December—	Number of Returns	Main Kinds of Stone Extracted—				Approximate Value of All Quarry Products†
		Bluestone	Sandstone	Granite	Limestone	
		cub. yds	cub. yds.	tons	tons	£
1954 ..	137	2,338,758	77,885	245,290	12,205	3,299,490
1955 ..	141	2,644,392	117,082	179,964	27,464	3,931,657
1956 ..	142	3,240,699	113,241	215,609	39,826	4,738,013
1957 ..	133	3,416,132	191,232	204,590	61,495	4,952,773
1958 ..	132	3,852,012	146,016	173,096	63,230	5,202,993

\* Since 1952-53, limestone quarried for the manufacture of cement, lime, &c., has not been included in this table. It will be found in "Mineral Production" on page 524.

† Wholesale selling value of all quarry products (including sand and river gravel), exclusive of delivery charges.

*Value of Production**General*

The value of production as estimated in the following tables is based to a large extent on returns received annually from individual producers throughout the State. As a measure of total production it is **incomplete**, as it does not include the building and construction industry. It also omits factories employing less than four hands (unless power-driven machinery is used) and excludes agriculturists with holdings of less than 1 acre.

A detailed account of the period covered for individual rural industries is given on page 469 of the Year Book. Except in the case of mining and quarrying, statistics for the non-rural industries refer to the year ended 30th June. Statistics for mining and quarrying relate to the year ended 31st December of the first year shown.

Gross value is defined as the value placed on recorded production at the wholesale price realized in the principal market. In cases where primary products are absorbed locally, or where they become raw material for secondary industry, these points are presumed to be the principal markets. Care is taken to prevent, as far as possible, all overlapping or double counting. The primary value of dairy production, in accordance with the above definition, is the price paid at the factory for milk or cream sold by the farmer; the value added by the process of manufacturing into butter, &c., is included in manufacturing production.

VICTORIA—GROSS VALUE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION  
(£'000)

Industry	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Agriculture .. ..	84,305	88,902	86,141	88,198	101,058
Pastoral .. ..	130,680	123,757	149,880	137,854	134,015
Dairying* .. ..	62,000	70,094	66,330	65,431	65,264
Poultry and Bees ..	20,261	21,394	21,464	23,266	22,263
Trapping .. ..	2,315	3,422	3,588	3,621	3,862
Forestry .. ..	10,721	12,668	13,134	14,109	15,441
Fisheries .. ..	1,002	871	1,381	1,294	1,433
Mining .. ..	10,080	10,916	11,891	12,728	13,694
<b>Total Primary Industries</b>	<b>321,364</b>	<b>332,024</b>	<b>353,809</b>	<b>346,501</b>	<b>357,030</b>

\* Includes Subsidy—1954-55, £7,259,000; 1955-56, £6,355,000; 1956-57, £6,286,000; 1957-58, £6,696,000; 1958-59, £6,223,000

The gross value of production less costs of marketing, viz., freight, cartage, brokerage, commission, insurance, and containers, represents the gross value of production at the place of production, i.e., local value, details of which are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—GROSS VALUE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION AT THE PLACE OF PRODUCTION

(£'000)

Produce	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
<b>Agriculture</b> .. ..	<b>70,299</b>	<b>75,580</b>	<b>72,947</b>	<b>74,933</b>	<b>85,451</b>
Barley .. ..	2,494	2,523	2,829	2,710	3,375
Maize .. ..	147	116	60	130	114
Oats .. ..	3,292	2,984	2,307	4,072	4,716
Wheat .. ..	24,952	21,361	19,778	18,460	23,567
Onions .. ..	681	810	685	425	894
Potatoes .. ..	4,801	11,662	4,797	2,222	3,874
Other Vegetables ..	7,742	9,845	9,954	9,219	8,217
Hay and Straw ..	11,034	13,287	14,358	16,331	17,789
Fruit—					
Orchards .. ..	6,883	6,517	8,364	9,422	7,884
Vineyards .. ..	5,090	3,895	6,498	8,106	8,342
Other Crops .. ..	3,183	2,580	3,317	3,836	6,679
<b>Pastoral</b> .. ..	<b>119,424</b>	<b>112,041</b>	<b>137,962</b>	<b>125,389</b>	<b>119,784</b>
Wool .. ..	68,581	61,917	89,652	68,520	51,786
Sheep, Slaughtered ..	19,965	20,490	17,341	20,865	22,375
Cattle, Slaughtered ..	30,878	29,634	30,969	36,004	45,623
<b>Dairying*</b> .. ..	<b>59,677</b>	<b>67,594</b>	<b>63,759</b>	<b>62,918</b>	<b>62,658</b>
Cream for Butter ..	27,069	35,152	29,481	29,027	28,522
Milk for Cheese ..	4,011	2,557	3,921	2,973	3,650
Milk for Condensing, Concentrating, &c.	5,587	6,229	6,085	6,520	5,979
Whole Milk Consumed	11,282	11,510	12,050	12,243	12,744
Pigs .. ..	4,469	5,791	5,936	5,459	5,540
<b>Poultry and Bees</b> ..	<b>18,690</b>	<b>19,771</b>	<b>19,787</b>	<b>21,373</b>	<b>20,486</b>
Eggs .. ..	14,227	14,877	14,349	15,516	13,545
Poultry .. ..	4,110	4,484	4,932	5,589	6,533
Honey and Beeswax	353	410	506	268	408
<b>Trapping, &amp;c.</b> .. ..	<b>2,153</b>	<b>3,197</b>	<b>3,333</b>	<b>3,287</b>	<b>3,562</b>
Rabbits and Hares ..	1,454	1,883	2,387	2,501	2,717
Rabbit and Hare Skins, &c. .. ..	699	1,314	946	786	845
<b>Forestry</b> .. ..	<b>9,987</b>	<b>11,823</b>	<b>12,297</b>	<b>13,088</b>	<b>14,063</b>
Sawmills .. ..	7,130	7,621	7,828	7,617	7,468
Hewn Timber .. ..	†	926	1,007	1,300	998
Firewood .. ..	2,695	3,118	3,280	4,030	5,454
Bark for Tanning ..	162	158	163	120	128
Other .. ..	†	†	19	21	15
<b>Fisheries</b> .. ..	<b>849</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>1,178</b>	<b>1,104</b>	<b>1,265</b>
Fish .. ..	757	637	1,026	937	1,062
Crayfish .. ..	92	96	150	158	199
Oysters .. ..	..	..	2	6	1
Other .. ..	..	..	..	3	3

\* Inclusive of Subsidy—1954-55, £7,259,000 ; 1955-56, £6,355,000 ; 1956-57, £6,286,000 ; 1957-58, £6,696,000 ; 1958-59, £6,223,000.

† Not available.

VICTORIA—GROSS VALUE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION AT THE  
PLACE OF PRODUCTION—*continued*  
(£'000)

Produce	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
<b>Mining .. ..</b>	<b>10,080</b>	<b>10,916</b>	<b>11,891</b>	<b>12,728</b>	<b>13,694</b>
Gold .. ..	887	640	653	736	694
Coal—					
Black .. ..	886	815	668	556	528
Brown .. ..	3,945	4,382	4,644	5,227	5,418
Other Metals and Minerals .. ..	1,063	1,148	1,188	1,256	1,851
Quarrying .. ..	3,299	3,931	4,738	4,953	5,203
<b>Total Primary Industries</b>	<b>291,159</b>	<b>301,655</b>	<b>323,154</b>	<b>314,820</b>	<b>320,963</b>

*Net Value of Production*

The ultimate aim of the valuation of production is to arrive at the sum available for distribution among those concerned in each class of industry, i.e.:—

- (a) Workers in all grades of industry ;
- (b) proprietors (including landlords) of any of the instruments of production concerned ; and
- (c) providers of capital including debenture holders and mortgagees.

This represents the net value of production which is calculated by the deduction of costs of production from the gross value of production at the place of production. Such costs comprise stock feed, seed costs, manures, spraying, animal dips, fuel, power, water, and all other materials consumed in the process of production.

VICTORIA—NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION  
(£'000)

Division of Industry	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
<b>Rural—</b>					
Agriculture .. ..	61,516	66,465	63,802	64,971	73,661
Pastoral .. ..	112,196	104,820	129,883	115,970	110,392
Dairying .. ..	46,428	54,301	47,933	46,153	44,382
Poultry .. ..	11,796	12,618	12,506	14,042	12,572
Bee-farming .. ..	353	410	506	268	408
<b>Total Rural .. ..</b>	<b>232,289</b>	<b>238,614</b>	<b>254,630</b>	<b>241,404</b>	<b>241,415</b>
<b>Non-rural .. ..</b>	<b>21,134</b>	<b>24,621</b>	<b>26,265</b>	<b>27,423</b>	<b>29,877</b>
<b>Total Primary .. ..</b>	<b>253,423</b>	<b>263,235</b>	<b>280,895</b>	<b>268,827</b>	<b>271,292</b>
<b>Manufacturing .. ..</b>	<b>452,223</b>	<b>491,948</b>	<b>528,031</b>	<b>566,476</b>	<b>608,947</b>
<b>Total All Industries .. ..</b>	<b>705,646</b>	<b>755,183</b>	<b>808,926</b>	<b>835,303</b>	<b>880,239</b>



# Part 8

## MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

### *Historical Development*

1860-1914

Manufacturing first became an important industry in Victoria during the 1860's, when existing small-scale establishments concerned with rudimentary processing of raw materials began to develop and extend their activities. Many of these owed their origin to the gold rush of the previous decade. Types of manufacture, previously unknown in the colony and destined to become major industries in the future, were also introduced during these years. The first woollen mills, for instance, appeared in the late 1860's, and by the end of the decade, official statistics of the colony estimated the number of people employed in manufacturing of all types at nearly 20,000.

Checked only briefly by the recession at the end of the 1870's, manufacturing developed rapidly in the next twenty years until, at the peak in 1889, employment had trebled in two decades. For at least the latter half of that time growth of industry almost certainly outstripped that of the primary sector of the economy. Foremost in this development were the clothing and textile industries and there was also a marked increase in the output of food and drink, and in certain types of engineering activity of which iron founding and the assembly of coaches, waggons, and agricultural implements were the most important.

Victoria took an early lead over the other Australian colonies in the development of manufacturing industries, particularly intensive industries such as textiles. The reasons for this include the gold discoveries of the 1850's which swelled the population, perhaps sevenfold. The subsequent decline of profitable employment in gold mining provided a potential labour force for other economic activities in the colony.

There can be little doubt that it was the existence of this labour force that induced the Government to encourage industry by the imposition of tariff duties on imports of a large number of manufactured goods. The first of these was levied in 1867, and the degree of protection was increased in 1871 and in subsequent years. It is difficult to assess the importance of the tariff in stimulating the development of manufacturing which occurred. The industries which grew most rapidly were all heavily protected, but whether their growth could be attributed to heavy protection or the protection was a result of their growth is a matter for dispute. The fact that unprotected manufacturing in New South Wales, after a slower start, was of a comparable size to that in Victoria by the 1890's, makes it doubtful whether the tariff offers a complete explanation of manufacturing development in Victoria. The tariff probably stimulated an earlier development, not necessarily greater in the long run. It made for a larger scale in industry, and encouraged a concentration on clothing and textile industries.

The importance of large-scale immigration into Victoria in the 1870's, and especially in the 1880's, in relation to the rapid growth of manufacturing industry cannot be overlooked. The years of most rapid growth were those in which the number of migrants was at its highest. The large proportion of migrants who remained in Melbourne, the rapid construction of urban buildings and amenities, and the growth of manufacturing industry were all closely inter-related features of Victorian economic development at this time.

Manufacturing in Victoria suffered its first serious setback during the depression of the 1890's. All major industries were affected and employment fell by one-third before revival became evident in 1894. Although many former employees left the colony, a large number migrated to Western Australia, where they helped to provide a new export market for Victorian manufactures. The strain in the balance of payments also allowed Victorians a larger share of the local market and, partly as a result of this, manufacturing was quick to recover from the effects of the depression. By the end of the 1890's all ground lost during the depression had been recovered with the exception of industries supplying building materials, and those, such as brewing, which were handicapped by excess capacity. As before, the largest development occurred in the clothing and textile industries.

The revival preceded another long period of expansion in manufacturing during the first 30 years of the twentieth century. Large-scale immigration in the early years of the century increased both the work force available and the domestic market. It is also possible that greater agricultural productivity released additional resources for secondary industry. Cities grew as a result of new arrivals from overseas and by a drift from rural areas.

### 1914-1939

The First World War affected manufacturing development in that immigration ceased and many former employees went overseas in the armed forces. However, some industries benefited from the need to meet wartime demands and from the natural industrial protection afforded as a result of the war in Europe. The net result was some improvement in manufacturing employment in the later war years, although there can be little doubt that the growth of industry as a whole was retarded between 1914 and 1918. It is likely that the war was partly responsible for this shift in emphasis from Victoria's traditional manufacturing leaders in so far as it allowed local workmen and managers to acquire engineering skills and technical abilities in the execution of wartime contracts. However, account must also be taken of the new Commonwealth Tariff of 1921, itself partly a result of pressure to prevent the demise of the new wartime industries. By this measure many existing duties on manufactured goods were substantially increased and the Tariff Board was established to hear claims for additional protection for new industries. The resumption of immigration on a larger scale than before the war provided further possibilities for manufacturing development and the appearance of new demands for such services as motor transport and electricity gave an additional incentive to investors.

The 1920's are important, not only because they saw a continuation of the manufacturing development which had characterized the pre-war years, but also as there were signs in that decade of a growing diversity in the State's output of manufactured goods. The latter characteristic is reflected in the fact that industries classifiable under the general heading of "engineering" began to grow in importance, gaining ground from food and drink producers and, to a lesser extent, the dominant clothing and textiles group. This, in turn, was a concomitant of the establishment or coming of age of a number of major new industries. Motor car assembly, the production of electrical apparatus, and a growing maturity in the range of engineering activities all provided employment for large numbers of men. In addition, there was a substantial increase in the output of rubber goods, glass products, and chemicals.

The experience of Victorian manufacturing industry in the depression of the early 1930's was similar to that of the 1890's. The sharp drop in activity in 1930 had been presaged by a slowing down in manufacturing growth in the latter years of the 1920's. But recovery came quickly with the result that employment in Victorian factories was at an all time high in 1935. Losses had been heavy in the intervening years and many factory operatives had suffered from unemployment and reduced wages. However, lower costs and the devaluation of the Australian pound, as well as the fact that manufacturers were less dependent than primary producers on the conditions of demand overseas, seem to have allowed the industry to fare better in the 1930's than the state of the economy generally might have led one to suppose. By the outbreak of the Second World War, employment in Victorian factories, as defined for statistical purposes, had topped 200,000 and this represented an increase of over 30 per cent. on the pre-depression figure.

Underlying this continued growth was a further diversification in the range of manufacturing output along the lines noticeable in the 1920's. The clothing and textile industries continued to grow, but engineering industries grew faster. Special concessions in the sale of Crown Land by the Victorian Government were instrumental in the extension of motor car assembly plant and the clear establishment of Victoria as the centre of that industry in Australia. There was a simultaneous increase in the output of allied industries as well as other engineering and chemical goods.

### **From 1939 to 1960**

It will be apparent that the great development of secondary industry in Victoria since 1945 must be seen as the continuation of a long history of growth. A constant feature of the Victorian economy since the 1870's has been the good showing of manufacturing compared with other main industries in terms of its rate of growth. Further, the extension in the range of manufacturing activity, which has attracted attention since the Second World War, first became evident during the 1920's. The industry, therefore, was already approaching a certain degree of maturity before 1939.

The Second World War made unprecedented demands upon the industrial capacity of the State and expansion was temporarily halted in the period 1944–46. However, the experience gained in supplying war needs laid the foundations for the subsequent entry of industry into many fields of manufacture not previously covered.

When war broke out in September, 1939, Australia became a major source of supply for British countries east of Suez and in meeting their demands as well as those arising locally because of interruption of oversea importations, existing manufacturing industry expanded and new enterprises were developed rapidly for the production of all classes of munitions, aircraft, ships, many new kinds of machinery and metal manufactures, scientific equipment, textiles, chemicals, &c. The outbreak of war with Japan, the basing of Allied armed forces in Australia, and Australian responsibilities for supplies in the south-west Pacific Area gave added impetus to these developments, and manufacturing in Australia outstripped all previous levels.

The end of the Second World War saw the emergence of an economy in which primary production no longer featured to quite the extent it did in 1939. The proven ability of the country to manufacture products in the chemical, engineering, and textile fields had come to stay. For the first few years after 1945, there was a large demand at home for consumer goods which could not be supplied during the war years. Soon afterwards—in 1947—the Government's migration policy began to make itself felt. The yearly intake of migrants had a twofold effect: it increased the labour force in the manufacturing industries, often contributing new skills, and enlarged the market for industrial products.

Allied to the migration factor was the beginning of large-scale oversea investment in Victoria. The motor car, textile, and chemical industries were conspicuous examples of this. Again there was an increase in the number of factories, persons employed, and the market for their goods. At the beginning of the 1950's the prosperity of the State was still largely dependent on wool and wheat, especially at the time of the Korean War, when prices for primary commodities reached record heights.

Towards the end of the decade, however, the picture had altered a great deal. A mild economic recession in 1952–53 left the growth of secondary industry untouched and the influx of oversea capital began to gain momentum. A significant indicator of the growing importance of secondary industries has been the stock market valuation of sound industrial shares: this has tended to become more and more divorced from the fluctuations of wool and other primary produce prices and more allied to the growth prospects of industry. Furthermore, secondary industries were now exploring new markets in south-east Asia and Africa and already beginning to export such goods as motor cars, tractors, &c. The amount of factory building now proceeding would indicate that in the 1960's the importance of secondary industries in the State's economy is expected to increase still further. Already by 1958–59 the number of factories in Victoria had risen to 16,527 which employed 362,979 persons and for which the value of output was £1,431 mill.

The table below shows at intervals between 1901 and 1958-59 the development of manufacturing industry :—

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF FACTORY DEVELOPMENT

Year	Factories	Employment*	Salaries and Wages Paid†	Value of—			
				Materials and Fuel Used	Output	Production‡	Land, Buildings, Plant and Machinery
	No.	No.	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
1901 .. ..	3,249	66,529	§	§	§	§	12,298
1920-21 .. ..	6,532	140,743	21,377	67,585	106,008	38,423	35,493
1940-41 .. ..	9,121	237,636	52,295	120,348	209,349	89,001	92,050
1950-51 .. ..	13,504	316,792	163,207	399,373	675,033	275,660	207,587
1951-52 .. ..	14,758	324,143	202,586	499,607	833,967	334,360	248,399
1952-53 .. ..	15,154	310,759	210,878	502,113	860,146	358,033	282,690
1953-54 .. ..	15,533	331,277	236,036	577,190	985,505	408,315	339,268
1954-55 .. ..	15,861	346,648	262,750	648,433	1,100,656	452,223	412,671
1955-56 .. ..	16,053	355,185	286,944	709,444	1,201,392	491,948	473,216
1956-57 .. ..	16,232	355,204	296,608	748,110	1,276,141	528,031	542,809
1957-58 .. ..	16,426	357,143	310,540	811,221	1,377,697	566,476	591,086
1958-59 .. ..	16,527	362,979	324,336	822,094	1,431,041	608,947	660,659

\* Average employment over whole year, including working proprietors.

† Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

‡ Value of output less value of materials, &c.

§ Not available.

Manufacturing Activity

General

Factory and Wages Board Legislation

The first Factories Act in Victoria was passed in 1873. Since then many other Acts dealing with the subject have been placed upon the statute-book. They have been consolidated in the *Labour and Industry Act 1958*. Under the Act registration of factories is compulsory and certain conditions relating to lighting, ventilation, fire escape, and sanitation must be fulfilled before registration is granted. The Act requires that departmental approval of plans be obtained before the commencement of the building of any factory premises or alteration or addition to it.

The general provisions of factory legislation, including Wages Boards, are further referred to on pages 404 to 430.

Decentralization of Manufacturing Industries

Following upon a report by the Secondary Industries Commission, the Commonwealth Government called a conference of Commonwealth and State Ministers in August, 1945, to formulate a national policy for the decentralization of secondary industries. It was agreed that the State Governments should seek to promote decentralization along the lines appropriate to each, providing necessary services, assistance, and concessions to the full extent of State resources. The Commonwealth undertook to collaborate in all matters of Commonwealth industrial policy affecting the development and location of

industry, to investigate in association with the States the prospects of developing secondary industries in selected areas, to advise the States of developments desirable for defence purposes, and to provide financial assistance for projects of national importance where the cost would be great relative to the State's resources.

The Commonwealth has assisted decentralization by allocating to private industry munitions and other defence buildings in decentralized areas and accommodating migrants in provincial centres with prospects of development. Oversea firms contemplating establishment in Australia are encouraged to select locations in rural areas or the less industrialized States.

#### *Commonwealth Division of Industrial Development*

The functions of the Division—formed in 1950 under the Ministry of National Development and administered by the Department of Trade since January, 1956—include the encouragement of industrial development, the exercising of Commonwealth responsibilities for the promotion of decentralization and regional development of manufacturing industries in Australia, and the promotion of industrial efficiency with special reference to the structure, capacity, and operation of these industries.

#### *Customs and Excise Tariffs and Bounties on Manufacture*

The Tariff Board, appointed by the Commonwealth Government, examines proposals for amending the tariff and makes recommendations relating to the necessity for new, increased, or reduced duties and, where necessary, advises regarding the necessity for granting bounties. It takes into consideration the effect of any changes on manufacturing industry in Australia.

Bounties are paid by the Commonwealth Government to encourage local manufacture of certain products. The statutory provisions usually fix a term of operation of the bounty, provide for payment at a rate varying according to changes in the corresponding customs duty, specify the annual maximum amount of bounty payable, and require the bounty to be withheld or reduced if a manufacturer's net profit in production of the commodity exceeds a certain rate or if rates of wages and conditions of employment in production of the commodity do not conform to prescribed standards.

### **Scientific Research and Standardization**

#### *Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization*

The function of this Organization is to initiate and conduct research in connexion with industries in Australia, to train research workers, to establish industrial research studentships and fellowships, to make grants in aid of pure scientific research, to establish industrial research associations in various industries, to provide for testing and standardization of scientific equipment, to conduct an information service relating to scientific and industrial matters, and to act for Australia in liaison with other countries in matters of scientific research.

*Standards Association of Australia*

This Association acts as the national standardizing organization of Australia and issues standard specifications for materials and codes of practice. Specifications and codes are prepared and revised periodically in accordance with the needs of industry, and standards are evolved and accepted by general consent.

*National Association of Testing Authorities*

This Association organizes national testing facilities throughout Australia to serve private and governmental needs. Laboratories may register voluntarily in respect of tests within their competence and the Association ensures the maintenance of their standards of testing. It is expected that there will be general acceptance of certificates of tests issued in the name of the Association by the registered laboratories.

**Definitions in Factory Statistics**

The statistics relating to factories have been compiled from returns supplied annually by manufacturers under the authority of the Commonwealth Census and Statistics Act and the Victorian Statistics Act. A return must be supplied in respect of every factory, which is defined for this purpose as an establishment where four or more persons are employed or where power (other than manual) is used in any manufacturing process.

If a manufacturing business is conducted in conjunction with any other activity, particulars relating to the manufacturing section only are included in the statistics. Where two or more industries are conducted in the same establishment, a separate return is obtained for each industry, if practicable.

Manufacturers are requested to state in their returns particulars as to the number, age, wages, &c., of their employees, the value of premises and equipment and of factory stocks, the horse-power of machinery, the value, and in most cases the quantities of raw materials and fuel used, and quantities and values of principal materials and articles produced. The returns obtained from manufacturers are not intended to show a complete record of the income and expenditure of factories nor to show the profits or losses of factories collectively or individually.

The *average number of persons* employed is quoted on two different bases: the average during the period of operation and the average over the whole year. Of these, the former is simply the aggregate of the average number of persons employed in each factory during its period of operation (whether the whole or only part of the year). This average is used only for details dealing with the classification according to the number of persons employed. The latter, which is used in all other instances, is calculated by reducing the average number working in the factories (irrespective of period of operation) to the equivalent number working for a full year.

*Working proprietors* are included in all employment figures other than those dealing with monthly employment and age dissections, but salaries and wages paid in all cases exclude drawings by working proprietors.

The *value of factory output* is the value of the goods manufactured or their value after passing through the particular process of manufacture and includes the amount received for repair work, work done on commission and receipts for other factory work. The basis of valuation of the output is the selling value of the goods at the factory, exclusive of all delivery costs and charges and excise duties, but inclusive of bounty and subsidy payments to the manufacturer of the finished article.

The *value of production* is the value added to raw materials by the process of manufacture. It is calculated by deducting from the value of factory output the value (at the factory) of those items of cost specified on the factory statistical collection form, namely, materials used, containers and packing, power, fuel and light used, tools replaced, and materials used in repairs to plant (but not depreciation charges); the remainder constitutes the value added to raw materials in the process of manufacture, and represents the fund available for the payment of wages, taxation, rent, interest, insurance, &c., and profit.

It is considered that, owing to the duplication of materials used, the finished produce of one process of manufacture forming, as it often does, the raw material for another, an inaccurate impression would be obtained by using the total value of output of manufacturing industries in year to year comparisons. Woollen manufactures might be cited as an example. Greasy wool forms the raw material for the wool-scouring industry, the product of which is scoured wool. This is afterwards combed into wool tops which are used in the spinning mills for the manufacture of yarn. In due course the yarn is woven into cloth, the raw material for the clothing industry. If these processes are carried out separately in different factories it is evident that the value of the wool would be counted five times by using value of output as the basis for annual comparisons of manufacturing production.

The concept of value added prevents this double counting, gives a truer picture of the relative economic importance of industries, and also provides a good basis for estimating and comparing productive efficiency in manufacturing.

### Classification of Factories

#### *General*

In the compilation of statistical data relating to factories in Australia, a standard classification of manufacturing industries, formulated at a conference of Australian statisticians in 1902 and revised from time to time, was used until the year 1929–30. A new classification based on that used in Great Britain for census purposes was introduced in 1930–31, and this, revised and extended to a minor degree in regard to sub-classes of industry in accordance with decisions of the Statisticians' Conference, 1945, still obtains.



It should be noted that where a factory, engaged in the production of such goods as would entitle it to classification in more than one such sub-classes, it is classified to the predominant activity of such sub-class of industry, is unable to give separate production costs, &c., for factory.

The classes and sub-classes in the current classification of factories are as follows :—

#### CLASSIFICATION OF FACTORIES

##### CLASS I—TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS MINE AND QUARRY PRODUCTS

Coke Works  
Briquetting and Pulverized Coal  
Carbide  
Lime, Plaster of Paris, and Asphalt  
Fibrous Plaster and Products  
Marble, Slate, &c.  
Cement, Portland  
Asbestos Cement Sheets and Mouldings  
Other Cement Goods  
Other

##### CLASS II—BRICKS, POTTERY, GLASS, ETC.

Bricks and Tiles  
Earthenware, China, Porcelain, and Terracotta  
Glass (Other than Bottles)  
Glass Bottles  
Other

##### CLASS III—CHEMICALS, DYES, EXPLOSIVES, PAINTS, OILS, GREASE Industrial and Heavy Chemicals and Acids

Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations  
Explosives (Including Fireworks)  
White Lead, Paints, and Varnish  
Oils, Vegetable  
Oils, Mineral  
Oils, Animal  
Boiling-down, Tallow-refining  
Soap and Candles  
Chemical Fertilizers  
Inks, Polishes, &c.  
Matches  
Other

##### CLASS IV—INDUSTRIAL METALS, MACHINES, CONVEYANCES

Smelting, Converting, Refining, Rolling of Iron and Steel  
Foundries (Ferrous)  
Plant, Equipment, and Machinery, &c.  
Other Engineering  
Extracting and Refining of Other Metals; Alloys  
Electrical Machinery, Cables, and Apparatus  
Construction and Repair of Vehicles (10 groups)  
Ship and Boat Building and Repairing, Marine Engineering (Government and Other)

##### CLASS IV—INDUSTRIAL METALS, MACHINES, CONVEYANCES—*continued*

Cutlery and Small Hand Tools  
Agricultural Machines and Implements  
Non-Ferrous Metals—  
Rolling and Extrusion  
Founding, Casting, &c.  
Iron and Steel Sheets  
Sheet Metal Working, Pressing, and Stamping  
Pipes, Tubes, and Fittings—Ferrous  
Wire and Wire Netting (Including Nails)  
Stoves, Ovens, and Ranges  
Gas Fittings and Meters  
Lead Mills  
Sewing Machines

Arms and Ammunition (Excluding Explosives)  
Wireless and Amplifying Apparatus  
Other Metal Works

##### CLASS V—PRECIOUS METALS, JEWELLERY, PLATE

Jewellery  
Watches and Clocks (Including Repairs)  
Electroplating (Gold, Silver, Chromium, &c.)

##### CLASS VI—TEXTILES AND TEXTILE GOODS (NOT DRESS)

Cotton Ginning  
Cotton Spinning and Weaving  
Wool—Carding, Spinning, Weaving  
Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods  
Silk, Natural  
Rayon, Nylon, and Other Synthetic Fibres  
Flax Mills  
Rope and Cordage  
Canvas Goods, Tents, Tarpaulins, &c.  
Bags and Sacks  
Textile Dyeing, Printing, and Finishing  
Other

##### CLASS VII—SKINS AND LEATHER (NOT CLOTHING OR FOOTWEAR)

Furriers and Fur-dressing  
Woolscouring and Fellmongery  
Tanning, Currying, and Leather-dressing  
Saddlery, Harness, and Whips  
Machine Belting (Leather or Other)  
Bags, Trunks, &c.

## CLASS VIII—CLOTHING (EXCEPT KNITTED)

Tailoring and Ready-made Clothing  
 Waterproof and Oilskin Clothing  
 Dressmaking, Hemstitching  
 Millinery  
 Shirts, Collars, and Underclothing  
 Foundation Garments  
 Handkerchiefs, Ties, and Scarves  
 Hats and Caps  
 Gloves  
 Boots and Shoes (Not Rubber)  
 Boot and Shoe Repairing  
 Boot and Shoe Accessories  
 Umbrellas and Walking Sticks  
 Dyeworks and Cleaning, &c.  
 Other

## CLASS IX—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO

Flour-milling  
 Cereal Foods and Starch  
 Animal and Bird Foods  
 Chaffcutting and Corncrushing  
 Bakeries (Including Cakes and Pastry)  
 Biscuits  
 Sugar-mills  
 Sugar-refining  
 Confectionery (Including Chocolate and Icing Sugar)  
 Jam, Fruit, and Vegetable Canning  
 Pickles, Sauces, and Vinegar  
 Bacon Curing  
 Butter Factories  
 Cheese Factories  
 Condensed and Dried Milk Factories  
 Margarine  
 Meat and Fish Preserving  
 Condiments, Coffee, and Spices  
 Ice and Refrigerating  
 Salt  
 Aerated Waters, Cordials, &c.  
 Breweries  
 Distilleries  
 Wine-making  
 Cider and Perry  
 Malting  
 Bottling  
 Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, and Snuff  
 Dehydrated Fruit and Vegetables  
 Ice Cream  
 Sausage Casings  
 Arrowroot  
 Other

## CLASS X—SAWMILLS, JOINERY, BOXES, ETC., WOOD TURNING AND CARVING

Sawmills  
 Plywood Mills (Including Veneers)  
 Bark Mills  
 Joinery  
 Cooperage  
 Boxes and Cases  
 Woodturning, Woodcarving, &c.

CLASS X—SAWMILLS, JOINERY, BOXES, ETC., WOOD TURNING AND CARVING—*continued*

Basketware and Wickerware (Including Sea-grass and Bamboo Furniture)  
 Perambulators (Including Pushers and Strollers)  
 Wall and Ceiling Boards (Not Plaster or Cement)  
 Other

## CLASS XI—FURNITURE OF WOOD, BEDDING, ETC.

Cabinet and Furniture Making (Including Billiard Tables and Upholstery)  
 Bedding and Mattresses (Not Wire)  
 Furnishing Drapery  
 Picture Frames  
 Blinds

## CLASS XII—PAPER, STATIONERY, PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, ETC

Newspapers and Periodicals  
 Printing—  
 Government  
 General, Including Bookbinding  
 Manufactured Stationery  
 Stereotyping, Electrotyping  
 Process and Photo Engraving  
 Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, and Containers  
 Paper Bags  
 Paper-making  
 Pencils, Penholders, Chalks, and Crayons  
 Other

## CLASS XIII—RUBBER

Rubber Goods (Including Tyres Made)  
 Tyre Retreading and Repairing

## CLASS XIV—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Gramophones and Gramophone Records  
 Pianos, Piano-Players, and Organs  
 Other

## CLASS XV—MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

Linoleum, Leather-cloth, Oil-cloth, &c.  
 Bone, Horn, Ivory, and Shell  
 Plastic Moulding and Products  
 Brooms and Brushes  
 Optical Instruments and Appliances  
 Surgical and Other Scientific Instruments and Appliances  
 Photographic Material (Including Developing and Printing)  
 Toys, Games, and Sports Requisites  
 Artificial Flowers  
 Other

## CLASS XVI—HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER

Electric Light and Power  
 Gas Works

## Factories According to Class of Industry

The following table contains a summary by class of industry in Victoria during the year ended 30th June, 1959 :—

## VICTORIA—FACTORIES BY CLASSES : 1958–59

Class of Industry	Factories	Employment*	Rated Horse-power of Engines in Use	Salaries and Wages Paid†	Value of—	
					Production	Output
	No.	No.	h.p.	£'000	£'000	£'000
I. Treatment of Non-metalliciferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	450	6,522	66,337	6,522	13,305	29,341
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	160	5,846	35,725	5,696	9,649	16,946
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease ..	361	17,392	155,341	18,080	55,164	161,712
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ..	6,018	139,115	445,488	133,214	214,200	435,371
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	265	2,150	4,238	1,815	3,163	5,290
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress) ..	754	37,500	107,052	29,398	53,553	123,508
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	275	4,559	19,558	3,896	6,200	17,344
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted)	2,442	45,783	30,076	30,655	50,081	100,813
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	2,178	37,383	213,373	32,545	70,902	259,773
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving	1,382	15,092	126,597	12,944	22,648	50,860
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c. ..	665	6,492	16,141	5,225	9,571	19,837
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	892	22,846	114,956	22,626	45,860	99,012
XIII. Rubber ..	158	7,207	63,272	7,254	15,540	34,582
XIV. Musical Instruments ..	25	247	312	220	359	596
XV. Miscellaneous Products	431	9,863	27,405	8,599	16,904	37,440
Total, Classes I. to XV. ..	16,456	357,997	1,425,871	318,689	587,099	1,392,425
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power	71	4,982	1,803,865	5,647	21,848	38,616
GRAND TOTAL ..	16,527	362,979	3,229,736	324,336	608,947	1,431,041

\* Average employment over whole year, includes working proprietors.

† Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

“Industrial Metals, Machines, and Conveyances” with 139,115 or 35 per cent. of the total employment in factories during 1958–59, employed considerably more persons than any other class of industry. Next in order of employment was “Clothing” with 45,783 or 12 per cent., followed by “Textiles and Textile Goods” and “Food, Drink, and Tobacco” with 37,500 and 37,383 respectively or 10 per cent. of the total.

The total value of production (added value) in 1958–59 was £608,947,000. Of this amount the metals group contributed £214,200,000 which represented 35 per cent. of the total. The food group followed with £70,902,000 or 12 per cent., and next in order were chemicals, dyes, &c., with £55,164,000 or 9 per cent., textiles with £53,553,000 or 9 per cent., and clothing with £50,081,000 or 8 per cent.

The next table shows the number of factories in Victoria during the years 1954-55 to 1958-59 classified according to industry :—

### VICTORIA—NUMBER OF FACTORIES IN INDUSTRIAL CLASSES

Class of Industry	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products .. ..	438	447	445	442	450
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	150	151	161	159	160
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease .. ..	343	344	345	350	361
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances .. ..	5,365	5,573	5,818	5,971	6,018
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	245	255	273	266	265
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress) .. ..	741	738	740	748	754
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear) .. ..	303	293	297	289	275
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted) .. ..	2,586	2,528	2,512	2,516	2,442
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco .. ..	2,053	2,043	1,999	2,022	2,178
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving .. ..	1,428	1,431	1,387	1,407	1,382
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c. ..	697	691	700	704	665
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, &c. .. ..	809	838	864	884	892
XIII. Rubber .. ..	143	146	146	151	158
XIV. Musical Instruments .. ..	27	31	30	28	25
XV. Miscellaneous Products .. ..	438	455	430	411	431
Total, Classes I. to XV. .. ..	15,766	15,964	16,147	16,348	16,456
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power .. ..	95	89	85	78	71
GRAND TOTAL .. ..	15,861	16,053	16,232	16,426	16,527

The size classification of factories is based on the average weekly number of persons employed during the period of operation (including working proprietors). The following table shows the number of factories classified according to the average number of persons employed, for each of the years 1949-50 to 1958-59 :—

### VICTORIA—FACTORIES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING PERIOD OF OPERATION

Year	Number of Factories Employing, on the Average, Persons Numbering—							Total
	Under 4	4	5 to 10	11 to 20	21 to 50	51 to 100	Over 100	
1949-50 .. ..	3,944	1,168	3,387	1,983	1,653	581	515	13,231
1950-51 .. ..	4,087	1,159	3,372	2,020	1,723	593	550	13,504
1951-52 .. ..	4,789	1,267	3,714	2,141	1,720	585	542	14,758
1952-53 .. ..	5,325	1,292	3,699	2,156	1,613	556	513	15,154
1953-54 .. ..	5,474	1,251	3,841	2,179	1,660	572	556	15,533
1954-55 .. ..	5,672	1,250	3,826	2,206	1,717	600	590	15,861
1955-56 .. ..	5,693	1,229	3,915	2,260	1,754	608	594	16,053
1956-57 .. ..	5,854	1,247	3,918	2,252	1,705	638	618	16,232
1957-58 .. ..	6,077	1,254	3,862	2,268	1,721	621	623	16,426
1958-59 .. ..	6,062	1,320	3,876	2,261	1,725	643	640	16,527

VICTORIA—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ACCORDING TO SIZE OF FACTORY DURING PERIOD OF OPERATION

Year	Average Number Employed (Including Working Proprietors)—							Total
	Under 4	4	5 to 10	11 to 20	21 to 50	51 to 100	Over 100	
1949-50 .. .. .	8,005	4,672	23,470	29,214	51,914	40,789	146,846	304,910
1950-51 .. .. .	8,346	4,636	23,615	29,567	53,883	42,202	155,765	318,014
1951-52 .. .. .	9,640	5,068	25,739	31,472	53,922	41,016	158,701	325,558
1952-53 .. .. .	10,478	5,168	25,691	31,718	50,820	39,165	149,348	312,388
1953-54 .. .. .	10,725	5,004	26,824	32,035	52,602	40,617	165,447	333,254
1954-55 .. .. .	11,070	5,000	26,885	32,151	53,410	41,620	178,132	348,268
1955-56 .. .. .	11,116	4,916	27,408	33,006	55,581	42,758	181,907	356,692
1956-57 .. .. .	11,730	4,988	27,444	33,219	53,729	44,427	180,976	356,513
1957-58 .. .. .	11,748	5,016	27,252	33,341	54,254	43,358	183,921	358,890
1958-59 .. .. .	12,314	5,280	27,604	33,184	54,311	44,817	187,467	364,977

The relative importance of large and small factories is illustrated in the above table. In 1958-59, 7,382 factories employing four or less employees had a total employment of 17,594 persons. Expressed in terms of percentages, 45 per cent. of factories—those employing four or less persons—employed 5 per cent. of the persons engaged in factories. The most numerous of the factories with less than four persons were motor repair workshops with 1,065 such establishments and 2,305 persons out of a total of 2,231 establishments employing 16,025 persons ; and bakeries (including cakes and pastry) with 785 establishments employing 1,555 persons out of a total of 1,253 bakeries with 6,072 persons. Other small factories worthy of note are classified under the "Other Engineering" sub-class—368 establishments with 728 persons out of a total of 815 establishments with 8,584 persons ; and "Boot Repairing"—325 establishments employing 485 persons out of a total of 377 establishments employing 915 persons.

A general indication of the geographical disposition of factories in the State is shown in the next table where secondary industry in Victoria for 1958-59 is classified according to statistical divisions :—

VICTORIA—FACTORIES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1958-59

Statistical Division	Factories	Employment*	Salaries and Wages Paid†	Value of—			
				Materials and Fuel Used	Output	Production	Land, Buildings, Plant and Machinery
	No.	No.	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Metropolitan ..	11,758	290,131	262,338	616,803	1,092,474	475,671	439,951
Central ..	1,048	23,974	21,685	79,713	129,026	49,313	66,328
North-Central ..	379	5,655	4,262	6,780	14,431	7,651	11,436
Western ..	981	14,390	11,561	31,899	51,799	19,900	22,716
Wimmera ..	372	2,187	1,478	4,106	6,682	2,576	2,477
Mallee ..	295	2,187	1,587	3,364	5,789	2,425	5,483
Northern ..	723	9,887	7,931	33,985	48,674	14,689	19,939
North-Eastern ..	432	5,036	3,937	10,288	18,562	8,274	22,525
Gippsland ..	539	9,532	9,557	35,156	63,604	28,448	69,804
Total ..	16,527	362,979	324,336	822,094	1,431,041	608,947	660,659

\* Average employment over the whole year, includes working proprietors.  
 † Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

Factories in the Metropolitan Area constituted 71 per cent. of the total number in Victoria in 1958-59, 80 per cent. of the persons employed, and 78 per cent. of the value of production.

For information regarding the actual location of the statistical divisions named in the table reference should be made to the map opposite page 100.

### Employment in Factories

All persons employed in the manufacturing activities of a factory, including proprietors working in their own businesses, and persons working regularly at home are counted as factory employees while those engaged in selling and distributing, such as salesmen, travellers, and carters employed on outward delivery of manufactured goods, are excluded. The grouping of occupations was varied in 1945-46 and now comprises (i) working proprietors; (ii) managerial and clerical staff including salaried managers and working directors; (iii) chemists, draftsmen, and other laboratory and research staff; (iv) foremen and overseers; (v) skilled and unskilled workers; and (vi) carters (excluding delivery), messengers, and persons working regularly at home.

The figures showing average employment in factories, since 1928-29, represent the equivalent average number of persons employed including working proprietors over a full year of 52 weeks. This method is used for all purposes except where factories are classified according to size (see pages 542-543), where the average number of persons employed is the average over the period of operation.

The following table shows the average number of persons employed in factories in each industrial class in Victoria for the years 1954-55 to 1958-59 :—

### VICTORIA—PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES

Class of Industry	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59		
					Males	Females	Persons
I. Treatment of Non-metallic ferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	6,088	6,492	6,398	6,341	6,199	323	6,522
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	5,752	5,893	5,652	5,660	5,293	553	5,846
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease ..	15,418	16,577	16,653	16,996	13,409	3,983	17,392
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ..	125,289	132,270	131,299	134,221	122,383	16,732	139,115
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	2,785	2,562	2,605	2,469	1,786	364	2,150
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress) ..	37,455	36,895	37,945	38,078	16,186	21,314	37,500
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear) ..	5,460	4,941	4,724	4,649	3,469	1,090	4,559
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted) ..	47,571	46,889	47,093	45,764	14,028	31,755	45,783
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	39,496	38,427	37,542	37,310	26,988	10,395	37,383
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning, and Carving ..	15,259	15,428	15,093	14,815	14,269	823	15,092
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c. ..	6,168	6,263	6,312	6,550	5,376	1,116	6,492
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, &c. ..	20,061	21,111	21,619	22,113	17,134	5,712	22,846
XIII. Rubber ..	6,122	6,771	6,848	6,932	5,738	1,469	7,207
XIV. Musical Instruments ..	286	303	293	269	209	38	247
XV. Miscellaneous Products ..	9,081	9,827	10,313	10,357	6,432	3,431	9,863
Total, Classes I. to XV. ..	342,291	350,649	350,389	352,524	258,899	99,098	357,997
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power ..	4,357	4,536	4,815	4,619	4,948	34	4,982
<b>GRAND TOTAL ..</b>	<b>346,648</b>	<b>355,185</b>	<b>355,204</b>	<b>357,143</b>	<b>263,847</b>	<b>99,132</b>	<b>362,979</b>

The dominance of four classes, namely, Class IV—Industrial Metals, Machines, and Conveyances ; Class VI—Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress) ; Class VIII—Clothing ; and Class IX—Food, Drink, and Tobacco with 72 per cent. of factory employment, should be noted.

27 per cent. of factory workers in 1958–59 were females. They exceeded males in Class VI—Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress) with 57 per cent. and Class VIII—Clothing (Except Knitted), with 69 per cent. of the Class total. Of the total females employed 32 per cent. were in Class VIII ; 22 per cent. in Class VI ; 17 per cent. in Class IV—Industrial Metals, Machines, and Conveyances ; and 10 per cent. in Class IX—Food, Drink, and Tobacco.

In the following table, the average number of persons employed in Victoria is classified according to the nature of their employment for the years 1949–50 to 1958–59 :—

VICTORIA—NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES\*

Year	Working Proprietors	Managerial and Clerical Staff	Chemists, Draftsmen, &c.	Foremen and Overseers	Workers in Factory (Skilled and Unskilled)	Carters (Excluding Delivery Only) and Messengers, &c.	Total
1949–50.. ..	11,456	29,469	3,462	12,615	244,052	2,422	303,476
1950–51.. ..	11,526	31,089	3,745	13,343	254,555	2,534	316,792
1951–52.. ..	12,851	32,846	4,019	13,866	258,251	2,310	324,143
1952–53.. ..	13,392	32,722	4,098	13,639	244,866	2,042	310,759
1953–54.. ..	13,722	33,789	4,299	14,193	262,916	2,358	331,277
1954–55.. ..	14,053	36,262	4,590	14,862	274,741	2,140	346,648
1955–56.. ..	14,056	38,287	5,511	15,262	279,848	2,221	355,185
1956–57.. ..	13,967	40,279	5,585	15,498	277,507	2,368	355,204
1957–58.. ..	13,934	40,951	5,751	16,262	278,110	2,135	357,143
1958–59.. ..	13,704	42,960	6,152	17,264	280,772	2,127	362,979

\* Average weekly employment during period of operation.

During the ten years reviewed in the previous table, the proportion of skilled and unskilled workers in factories declined from 80 per cent. to 77 per cent., managerial and clerical staffs increased from 10 per cent. to 12 per cent., chemists, draughtsmen, &c., increased from 1 per cent. to 2 per cent., and foremen increased from 4 per cent. to 5 per cent.

In 1958–59 there was an average of 362,979 persons employed in factories and of these 4 per cent. were working proprietors ; 14 per cent. comprised managerial, clerical, and technical staff ; and the balance, 82 per cent., consisted of persons engaged as foremen, workers in the processes of manufacture, and in sorting, and packing.

The following table shows the nature of employment in factories in 1958-59, according to the class of industry :—

VICTORIA—NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRY, 1958-59

Class of Industry	Working Proprietors	Managerial and Clerical Staff	Chemists, Draftsmen, &c.	Foremen and Overseers	Workers in Factory (Skilled and Unskilled)	Carters and Messengers	Total
I. Treatment of Non-metallic Mine and Quarry Products ..	314	717	103	368	4,984	36	6,522
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	77	463	38	207	5,050	11	5,846
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease ..	101	2,777	1,121	796	12,442	155	17,392
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ..	4,796	19,591	3,333	6,820	104,250	325	139,115
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	252	206	8	100	1,581	3	2,150
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress) ..	580	3,350	259	1,966	31,212	133	37,500
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear) ..	290	364	30	280	3,576	19	4,559
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted) ..	2,495	2,963	26	1,437	38,587	275	45,783
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	2,139	4,582	484	1,917	27,438	823	37,383
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning, and Carving ..	1,093	1,600	37	676	11,535	151	15,092
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c. ..	593	673	3	305	4,885	33	6,492
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, &c. ..	624	3,046	147	1,010	17,920	99	22,846
XIII. Rubber ..	78	968	185	391	5,554	31	7,207
XIV. Musical Instruments ..	10	31	..	6	200	..	247
XV. Miscellaneous Products ..	253	1,309	245	678	7,359	19	9,863
Total, Classes I. to XV. ..	13,695	42,640	6,019	16,957	276,573	2,113	357,997
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power ..	9	320	133	307	4,199	14	4,982
GRAND TOTAL ..	13,704	42,960	6,152	17,264	280,772	2,127	362,979

It should be noted that while workers skilled and unskilled constitute 77 per cent. of the total numbers employed in factories, the percentage varies from 72 per cent. in Class III to 86 per cent. in Class II. Class III also has the highest percentage of managerial and clerical and research workers, 22 per cent., compared with the Victorian average of 14 per cent.

Where small factories predominate, there is usually a higher proportion of working proprietors than average and, as a working proprietor does much, or all, of the managerial and clerical work, a smaller than average managerial and clerical staff. This is particularly evident in Class V—Precious Metals and Jewellery, where working proprietors comprise 12 per cent. of the total number employed; Class X—Sawmills, Joinery, &c., with 7 per cent.; and Class XI—Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c., with 9 per cent. The average for Victoria is 4 per cent.



The following table shows the age distribution of male and female factory employees on the last pay day in June in each of the years 1950 to 1959 :—

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES ACCORDING TO AGE  
(Excluding Working Proprietors)

Last Pay Day in June—	Males				Females			
	Under 16 Years	16 and under 21 Years	21 Years and Over	Total	Under 16 Years	16 and under 21 Years	21 Years and Over	Total
1950* .. ..	2,670	17,113	188,788	208,571	2,181	15,093	70,598	87,872
1951.. .. .	2,790	16,274	198,053	217,117	2,139	14,550	75,508	92,197
1952.. .. .	2,981	16,417	199,303	218,701	1,911	13,051	65,530	80,492
1953.. .. .	2,972	17,890	200,533	221,395	2,432	13,546	67,056	83,034
1954.. .. .	3,093	18,778	211,311	233,182	2,527	14,180	74,260	90,967
1955.. .. .	2,908	19,417	220,582	242,907	2,381	14,316	76,863	93,560
1956.. .. .	2,888	19,815	223,462	246,165	2,338	14,549	78,054	94,941
1957.. .. .	2,966	20,446	222,402	245,814	2,480	14,571	77,282	94,333
1958.. .. .	2,705	21,584	223,776	248,065	2,408	14,900	77,392	94,700
1959.. .. .	2,595	22,203	229,285	254,083	2,535	15,774	79,213	97,522

\* Pay Day nearest 15th June.

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES ACCORDING TO AGE AT JUNE, 1959  
(Excluding Working Proprietors)

Age Group	Males	Females	Persons
Under 16 years .. ..	2,595	2,535	5,130
16 years .. .. .	3,608	2,880	6,488
17 years .. .. .	4,500	3,208	7,708
18 years .. .. .	4,785	3,352	8,137
19 years .. .. .	4,737	3,206	7,943
20 years .. .. .	4,573	3,128	7,701
21 years and Over.. ..	229,285	79,213	308,498
Total .. .. .	254,083	97,522	351,605

The numbers of males and females employed in factories, and the proportions of the mean male and female population working in factories in 1958-59 and earlier years are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—EMPLOYMENT OF MALES AND FEMALES IN FACTORIES

Year Ended 30th June—	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Average per 10,000 of Male Population	Number	Average per 10,000 of Female Population	Number	Average per 10,000 of Total Population
1919 .. .. .	81,357	1,188	40,992	550	122,349	855
1929 .. .. .	104,648	1,195	51,920	586	156,568	889
1939 .. .. .	136,218	1,470	65,613	692	201,831	1,076
1949 .. .. .	208,184	1,996	83,822	781	292,006	1,380
1955 .. .. .	251,675	2,012	94,973	767	346,648	1,393
1956 .. .. .	258,006	1,995	97,179	764	355,185	1,385
1957 .. .. .	258,119	1,937	97,085	743	355,204	1,345
1958 .. .. .	259,404	1,901	97,739	728	357,143	1,319
1959 .. .. .	263,847	1,888	99,132	720	362,979	1,308

The numbers of females employed in each industrial class and in certain significant sub-classes, and the percentage that such female employment bears to total class or sub-class employment, are shown in the following table :—

## VICTORIA—FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES

Class of Industry	Females Employed					
	Number			Percentage of Total Employment in Each Class of Industry		
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products .. .. .	343	353	323	5·4	5·6	5·0
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. .. .	539	505	553	9·5	8·9	9·5
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease .. .. .	3,982	3,978	3,983	23·9	23·4	22·9
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances—	14,409	15,446	16,732	11·0	11·5	12·0
Plant Equipment and Machinery	2,560	2,609	2,548	10·5	10·7	10·3
Electrical Machinery, Cables, and Apparatus .. .. .	2,490	3,055	3,499	23·3	25·5	25·5
Sheet Metal Working .. .. .	1,673	1,737	2,069	20·9	20·4	20·5
Wireless and Amplifying Apparatus .. .. .	1,130	1,400	1,459	39·4	40·9	40·2
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	462	408	364	17·7	16·5	16·9
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	21,162	21,289	21,314	55·8	55·9	56·8
Cotton Spinning and Weaving	1,971	1,958	2,021	51·5	50·5	51·9
Wool-Carding, Spinning, Weaving	6,439	6,430	5,916	53·6	53·3	53·8
Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods	10,372	10,483	10,790	68·1	69·7	70·6
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Bootwear) .. .. .	1,049	1,055	1,090	22·2	22·7	23·9
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted)	32,557	31,780	31,755	69·1	69·4	69·4
Tailoring and Ready Made Clothing .. .. .	7,224	6,914	7,280	71·1	70·7	86·1
Dressmaking, Hemstitching .. .. .	7,511	7,528	5,859	86·1	86·1	88·5
Boots and Shoes (Not Rubber)	5,743	5,721	5,769	51·6	51·6	51·4
Dyeworks and Cleaning &c. .. .	2,047	2,054	1,970	50·8	53·9	52·7
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	10,351	10,329	10,395	27·6	27·7	27·8
Bakeries (Including Cakes and Pastry) .. .. .	1,310	1,287	1,458	23·0	23·5	24·1
Confectionery (Including Chocolate and Icing Sugar)	1,636	1,607	1,673	55·7	52·8	54·7
Jam, Fruit, and Vegetable Canning	1,850	1,817	1,549	44·3	43·1	40·7
Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Cigarettes	962	959	943	49·0	49·2	49·2
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving .. .. .	747	759	823	5·0	5·1	5·5
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c. ..	991	1,078	1,116	15·7	16·5	17·2
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, &c. .. .. .	5,291	5,504	5,712	24·5	24·9	25·0
XIII. Rubber .. .. .	1,360	1,409	1,469	19·9	20·3	20·4
XIV. Musical Instruments .. .. .	48	41	38	16·4	15·2	15·4
XV. Miscellaneous Products .. .. .	3,758	3,769	3,431	36·4	36·4	34·8
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power .. .. .	36	36	34	0·7	0·8	0·7
Total Classes Only .. .. .	97,085	97,739	99,132	27·3	27·4	27·3

In Class XVI—Heat, Light and Power, the percentage of females to total persons employed is at its lowest, 0·7 per cent. In Class VIII—Clothing (Except Knitted) females predominate and comprise 69 per cent. of the total number of persons employed. Within Class VIII, in the Dressmaking sub-class, nine out of every ten persons engaged are females. In Class IV—Industrial Metals, Machines, and Conveyances, females constitute 12 per cent. of the persons employed. In 1938-39 only 6 per cent. of the persons employed in Class IV were females.

*Child Labour in Factories*

The Labour and Industry Act of Victoria which supervises the operation of factories within the State debars the employment of female children under the age of fifteen years unless special permission is granted by the Chief Inspector of Factories on the grounds of poverty or hardship.

The Victorian Education Act makes daily attendance at school compulsory between the ages of six and fourteen years.

These provisos contribute to the very low incidence of child labour in this State.

**Salaries, Wages, and Other Costs***Salaries and Wages*

The next table gives comprehensive information regarding salaries and wages paid in the various classes of industry in Victoria in 1958-59. Amounts paid to managers, clerical staff, chemists, and draughtsmen, &c., are shown separately from those paid to foremen, overseers, workers in the factory, &c. There is also a dissection within these categories of the amounts paid to male and female employees.

It should be noted that in all tables of salaries and wages paid the amounts drawn by working proprietors are excluded.

VICTORIA—SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN FACTORIES,  
1958-59

(Excludes Drawings of Working Proprietors)

(£'000)

Class of Industry	Managers, Clerical Staff, Chemists, Draftsmen, &c.		All Other Employees		Total		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	849	145	5,471	57	6,320	202	6,522
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c.	543	84	4,858	211	5,401	295	5,696
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease ..	4,133	787	11,449	1,711	15,582	2,498	18,080
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ..	22,637	4,318	100,434	5,825	123,071	10,143	133,214
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	210	59	1,392	154	1,602	213	1,815
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress) ..	2,835	1,220	13,929	11,414	16,764	12,634	29,398
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear) ..	448	78	2,845	525	3,293	603	3,896
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted)	2,282	1,174	9,894	17,305	12,176	18,479	30,655
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	4,374	1,321	22,088	4,762	26,462	6,083	32,545
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving ..	1,537	318	10,956	133	12,493	451	12,944
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c.	584	189	4,009	443	4,593	632	5,225
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, &c. ..	3,061	839	16,142	2,584	19,203	3,423	22,626

VICTORIA—SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN FACTORIES  
1958-59—continued  
(Excludes Drawings of Working Proprietors)  
(£'000)

Class of Industry	Managers, Clerical Staff, Chemists, Draftsmen, &c.		All Other Employees		Total		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
XIII. Rubber .. .. .	1,035	244	5,267	708	6,302	952	7,254
XIV. Musical Instruments ..	21	6	177	16	198	22	220
XV. Miscellaneous Products ..	1,438	394	5,096	1,671	6,534	2,065	8,599
Total, Classes I. to XV.	45,987	11,176	214,007	47,519	259,994	58,695	318,689
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power ..	600	14	5,021	12	5,621	26	5,647
GRAND TOTAL .. .. .	46,587	11,190	219,028	47,531	265,615	58,721	324,336

Of the total amount of salaries and wages paid in Victoria in 1958-59—£324,336,000—the Industrial Metals, &c., group was responsible for £133,214,000 or 41 per cent., Food, Drink, &c., contributed £32,545,000 or 10 per cent., and Clothing, &c., £30,655,000 or 9 per cent.

The total amount of salaries and wages paid in industry in Victoria in each of the years 1949-50 to 1958-59 is shown below under similar headings to those in the preceding table. Additional information is given for the average amount of salaries paid to each employee.

VICTORIA—SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN FACTORIES  
(Excludes Drawings by Working Proprietors)

Year	Salaries and Wages Paid to—				Total Salaries and Wages Paid to—		
	Managers, Clerical Staff, Chemists, Draftsmen, &c.		All Other Employees				
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
<b>TOTAL AMOUNT PAID</b> (£'000)							
1949-50 .. .. .	14,806	3,600	90,329	21,520	105,135	25,120	130,255
1950-51 .. .. .	18,505	4,559	112,418	27,725	130,923	32,284	163,207
1951-52 .. .. .	23,286	5,833	140,402	33,065	163,688	38,898	202,586
1952-53 .. .. .	25,725	6,343	146,172	32,638	171,897	38,981	210,878
1953-54 .. .. .	27,875	6,877	162,698	38,586	190,573	45,463	236,036
1954-55 .. .. .	31,735	7,836	181,642	41,537	213,377	49,373	262,750
1955-56 .. .. .	37,312	8,946	197,472	43,214	234,784	52,160	286,944
1956-57 .. .. .	40,159	9,963	201,428	45,058	241,587	55,021	296,608
1957-58 .. .. .	43,363	10,347	209,979	46,851	253,342	57,198	310,540
1958-59 .. .. .	46,587	11,190	219,028	47,531	265,615	58,721	324,336
<b>AVERAGE PER EMPLOYEE</b> (£)							
1949-50 .. .. .	694	311	490	288	511	291	466
1950-51 .. .. .	817	374	586	353	610	356	535
1951-52 .. .. .	962	461	709	433	737	437	651
1952-53 .. .. .	1,052	513	760	478	793	483	679
1953-54 .. .. .	1,108	532	800	507	834	511	713
1954-55 .. .. .	1,178	563	855	524	891	530	790
1955-56 .. .. .	1,292	570	910	538	955	547	841
1956-57 .. .. .	1,326	640	934	566	982	578	869
1957-58 .. .. .	1,405	654	969	586	1,023	598	905
1958-59 .. .. .	1,439	668	996	593	1,053	606	929

*Power, Fuel, and Light Used*

The following table shows the cost of power, fuel, and light used during the five years 1954-55 to 1958-59 :—

VICTORIA—COST OF POWER, FUEL, AND LIGHT USED IN FACTORIES

(£'000)

Class of Industry	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products .. .. .	1,551	1,785	1,991	2,028	2,236
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. .. .. .	1,903	1,997	1,961	1,974	2,043
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease .. .. .	2,772	3,530	6,196	6,355	6,384
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances .. .. .	4,829	5,525	6,212	6,963	7,742
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate .. .. .	108	112	136	142	143
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress) .. .. .	1,789	1,848	2,158	2,367	2,424
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear) .. .. .	403	411	469	469	495
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted) .. .. .	729	786	933	905	967
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco .. .. .	4,834	5,208	5,651	5,747	5,951
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving .. .. .	564	607	649	663	782
XI. Furniture of Wood; Bedding, &c. .. .. .	84	93	111	121	133
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, &c. .. .. .	1,388	1,502	1,705	1,792	1,927
XIII. Rubber .. .. .	834	888	983	1,088	1,166
XIV. Musical Instruments .. .. .	13	12	13	11	11
XV. Miscellaneous Products .. .. .	372	421	506	568	606
Total Classes I. to XV. .. .. .	22,173	24,725	29,674	31,193	33,010
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power .. .. .	9,595	9,873	10,707	11,569	10,368
GRAND TOTAL .. .. .	31,768	34,598	40,381	42,762	43,378

The next table gives in detail for each of the years 1954-55 to 1958-59 information relating to the cost of each type of fuel used. The cost of water and lubricating oil is also included.

VICTORIA—COST OF ITEMS OF POWER, FUEL, AND LIGHT USED IN FACTORIES

(£'000)

Commodity	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Coal—					
Black .. .. .	3,674	2,713	2,738	2,834	3,009
Brown .. .. .	6,301	7,025	7,540	7,882	7,582
Brown Coal Briquettes .. .. .	2,285	2,347	1,696	1,737	1,464
Coke .. .. .	918	1,137	1,121	1,012	842
Wood .. .. .	731	680	637	563	560
Fuel Oil .. .. .	6,575	7,704	11,616	12,201	11,272
Tar (Fuel) .. .. .	318	238	257	255	164
Electricity .. .. .	7,982	9,122	10,841	11,970	13,910
Gas .. .. .	804	911	986	1,082	1,120
Other (Charcoal, &c.) .. .. .	415	789	833	878	1,061
Water .. .. .	1,051	1,172	1,314	1,485	1,543
Lubricating Oils .. .. .	714	760	802	863	851
Total .. .. .	31,768	34,598	40,381	42,762	43,378

Over the five years shown in the above table the cost of fuel oil, electricity, and gas respectively showed the largest proportionate increases in that order. In 1958-59, electricity, fuel oil, and brown coal represented 32, 26, and 17 per cent. respectively of the total cost of power, fuel, and light.

Particulars of the quantities of the various fuels used in factories over the five year period 1954-55 to 1958-59 are given below :—

VICTORIA—QUANTITIES OF FUEL USED IN FACTORIES

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Coal—						
Black .. ..	'000 tons ..	536	411	408	453	483
Brown .. ..	'000 tons ..	7,829	8,551	9,058	9,127	10,576
Brown Coal						
Briquettes ..	'000 tons ..	514	487	347	357	305
Coke .. ..	'000 tons ..	98	142	131	111	86
Wood .. ..	'000 tons ..	436	377	324	266	275
Fuel Oil .. ..	'000 gallons	105,235	132,901	212,291	222,813	204,068
Tar Fuel.. ..	'000 gallons	6,288	4,893	4,985	4,550	2,996

Cost of Materials Used

The cost of materials used in factories is shown by classes for the last five years in the next table. "Materials Used" includes the value of containers, &c., the cost of tools replaced, and repairs to plant.

VICTORIA—COST OF MATERIALS USED IN FACTORIES\*  
(£'000)

Class of Industry	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products .. ..	9,829	10,984	11,639	12,370	13,800
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	4,376	5,216	5,054	5,102	5,254
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease .. ..	63,291	77,018	90,825	98,261	100,164
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances .. ..	160,792	182,134	175,401	202,772	213,429
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate..	2,717	2,660	3,156	2,871	1,984
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress) .. ..	58,862	61,582	71,068	77,985	67,531
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear) .. ..	12,399	11,092	12,570	11,129	10,649
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted) .. ..	45,980	47,467	47,648	48,160	49,765
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco .. ..	157,859	165,265	174,978	183,714	182,920
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving .. ..	23,243	24,671	24,513	26,946	27,430
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c. ..	8,047	8,634	8,974	10,123	10,133
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, &c. .. ..	35,155	38,803	42,933	46,425	51,225
XIII. Rubber .. ..	14,499	17,457	15,455	17,415	17,876
XIV. Musical Instruments .. ..	261	262	305	251	226
XV. Miscellaneous Products .. ..	13,066	15,378	16,815	18,556	19,930
Total, Classes I. to XV. .. ..	610,376	668,623	701,334	762,080	772,316
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power .. ..	6,290	6,223	6,395	6,379	6,400
GRAND TOTAL .. ..	616,666	674,846	707,729	768,459	778,716

\* Includes containers, packing, &c., tools replaced, and repairs to plant.

## Value of Output and Production

Value of factory output by classes of industry in each of the years 1954-55 to 1958-59 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—VALUE OF FACTORY OUTPUT  
(£'000)

Class of Industry	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products .. ..	20,682	23,176	24,734	26,220	29,341
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. . .	13,401	15,075	14,750	15,844	16,946
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease .. ..	99,129	120,507	144,750	153,180	161,712
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances .. ..	322,848	361,813	361,874	408,199	435,371
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	5,994	6,148	6,314	6,436	5,290
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress) .. ..	104,575	108,719	123,493	130,872	123,508
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear) .. ..	19,390	17,942	19,007	17,607	17,344
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted) .. ..	89,933	93,070	95,936	97,411	100,813
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco .. ..	219,943	230,694	245,863	260,893	259,773
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving .. ..	42,750	45,143	45,216	49,640	50,860
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c. . .	15,237	16,648	17,224	19,308	19,837
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, &c. . . . .	67,830	72,606	80,931	90,058	99,012
XIII. Rubber .. ..	25,282	29,771	29,035	31,959	34,582
XIV. Musical Instruments .. ..	578	651	651	699	596
XV. Miscellaneous Products .. ..	25,319	29,132	32,643	35,107	37,440
Total, Classes I. to XV. .. ..	1,072,891	1,171,095	1,242,421	1,343,433	1,392,425
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power .. ..	27,765	30,297	33,720	34,264	38,616
GRAND TOTAL .. ..	1,100,656	1,201,392	1,276,141	1,377,697	1,431,041

In the next table the value of production in Victoria is given according to the various classes of industry for each of the last five years :—

VICTORIA—VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF FACTORIES  
(£'000)

Class of Industry	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products .. ..	9,302	10,407	11,104	11,822	13,305
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. . .	7,122	7,862	7,735	8,768	9,649
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease .. ..	33,067	39,959	47,729	48,563	55,164
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances .. ..	157,227	174,154	180,261	198,464	214,200
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	3,169	3,376	3,022	3,423	3,163
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress) .. ..	43,924	45,289	50,267	50,520	53,553
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear) .. ..	6,588	6,439	5,968	6,009	6,200
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted) .. ..	43,224	44,817	47,355	48,347	50,081
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco .. ..	57,250	60,221	65,234	71,433	70,902
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving .. ..	18,943	19,865	20,054	22,031	22,648
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c. . .	7,106	7,921	8,139	9,063	9,571
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, &c. . . . .	31,287	32,301	36,293	41,841	45,860
XIII. Rubber .. ..	9,949	11,426	12,597	13,457	15,540
XIV. Musical Instruments .. ..	304	377	333	437	359
XV. Miscellaneous Products .. ..	11,881	13,333	15,322	15,983	16,904
Total, Classes I. to XV. .. ..	440,343	477,747	511,413	550,161	587,099
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power .. ..	11,880	14,201	16,618	16,315	21,848
GRAND TOTAL .. ..	452,223	491,948	528,031	566,476	608,947

Value of production—the value added to raw materials by the process of manufacture—and not the value of output, is used in measuring the relative importance of various industries or the value of the manufacturing industries as a whole. A definition of “value of production” will be found on page 538.

### Relation of Costs to Output and Production

Certain costs of production, the value of output, and the balance available for profit, interest, rent, taxation, and depreciation, &c., in each class of manufacturing industry during the year 1958–59 are given in the following tables :—

#### VICTORIA—FACTORY COSTS AND OUTPUT, 1958–59 (£'000)

Class of Industry	Costs of—			Balance between Value of Output and Specified Costs‡	Value of Output
	Materials Used*	Fuel, Light, and Power Used†	Salaries and Wages Paid		
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products .. .. .	13,800	2,236	6,522	6,783	29,341
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. .. .. .	5,254	2,043	5,696	3,953	16,946
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease .. .. .	100,164	6,384	18,080	37,084	161,712
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances .. .. .	213,429	7,742	133,214	80,986	435,371
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate .. .. .	1,984	143	1,815	1,348	5,290
VI. Textile and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	67,531	2,424	29,398	24,155	123,508
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear) .. .. .	10,649	495	3,896	2,304	17,344
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted) .. .. .	49,765	967	30,655	19,426	100,813
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco .. .. .	182,920	5,951	32,545	38,357	259,773
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving .. .. .	27,430	782	12,944	9,704	50,860
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c. .. .. .	10,133	133	5,225	4,346	19,837
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, &c. .. .. .	51,225	1,927	22,626	23,234	99,012
XIII. Rubber .. .. .	17,876	1,166	7,254	8,286	34,582
XIV. Musical Instruments .. .. .	226	11	220	139	596
XV. Miscellaneous Products .. .. .	19,930	606	8,599	8,305	37,440
TOTAL, Classes I. to XV. .. .. .	772,316	33,010	318,689	268,410	1,392,425
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power .. .. .	6,400	10,368	5,647	16,201	38,616
GRAND TOTAL .. .. .	778,716	43,378	324,336	284,611	1,431,041

\* Includes containers, tools replaced, and material used in repairs to plant.

† Includes cost of lubricants and of water.

‡ Balance available to provide for all other costs and overhead expenses such as rent, interest, insurance, pay-roll tax, income tax, depreciation, &c., as well as drawings by working proprietors and profit.



VICTORIA—PROPORTIONATE VALUE OF COSTS, ETC., TO PRODUCTION IN FACTORIES, 1958-59

(Per Cent.)

Class of Industry	Proportion of Costs, &c., to Total Value of Output				
	Materials Used*	Fuel, Light, and Power Used†	Salaries and Wages Paid	Balance between Value of Output and Specified Costs‡	Total
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	47·1	7·6	22·2	23·1	100·0
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	31·0	12·1	33·6	23·3	100·0
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease ..	61·9	4·0	11·2	22·9	100·0
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ..	49·0	1·8	30·6	18·6	100·0
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	37·5	2·7	34·3	25·5	100·0
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress) ..	54·7	2·0	23·8	19·5	100·0
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear) ..	61·4	2·8	22·5	13·3	100·0
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted) ..	49·4	0·9	30·4	19·3	100·0
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	70·4	2·3	12·5	14·8	100·0
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving ..	53·9	1·5	25·5	19·1	100·0
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c. ..	51·1	0·7	26·3	21·9	100·0
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, &c. ..	51·7	1·9	22·9	23·5	100·0
XIII. Rubber ..	51·7	3·4	21·0	23·9	100·0
XIV. Musical Instruments ..	37·9	1·9	36·9	23·3	100·0
XV. Miscellaneous Products ..	53·2	1·6	23·0	22·2	100·0
TOTAL, Classes I. to XV. ..	55·4	2·4	22·9	19·3	100·0
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power ..	16·6	26·8	14·6	42·0	100·0
GRAND TOTAL ..	54·4	3·0	22·7	19·9	100·0

For Footnotes see page 554.

There are considerable variations in the proportions which the cost of materials and the expenditure on wages bear to the value of the output in the different classes of industries. These are, of course, due to the difference in the treatment required to convert the materials to their final form. Thus, in Class II, the sum paid in wages represents 33·6 per cent. and the cost of raw materials 31 per cent. of the values of the finished articles, whilst, in Class IX, the expenditure on wages amounts to 12·5 per cent. and that on raw materials to 70·4 per cent. of the value of the output.

In the next table specified costs of production, the value of the output of factories, and the balance available for profit and miscellaneous expenses are compared for each of the years 1949–50 to 1958–59 :—

VICTORIA—SPECIFIED COSTS OF PRODUCTION, ETC., AND VALUE OF OUTPUT OF FACTORIES

(£'000)

Year Ended 30th June—	Specified Costs of Production			Balance between Value of Output and Specified Costs‡	Total Value of Output
	Materials Used*	Fuel, Light, and Power Used†	Salaries and Wages		
1950.. ..	293,527	13,694	130,255	88,990	526,466
1951.. ..	382,002	17,371	163,207	112,453	675,033
1952.. ..	477,617	21,990	202,586	131,774	833,967
1953.. ..	476,487	25,626	210,878	147,155	860,146
1954.. ..	548,111	29,080	236,036	172,278	985,505
1955.. ..	616,665	31,768	262,750	189,473	1,100,656
1956.. ..	674,846	34,598	286,944	205,004	1,201,392
1957.. ..	707,729	40,381	296,608	231,423	1,276,141
1958.. ..	768,459	42,762	310,540	255,936	1,377,697
1959.. ..	778,716	43,378	324,336	284,611	1,431,041

For Footnotes see page 554.

In the following table these figures are converted to their respective percentages of the value of output :—

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE OF SPECIFIED COSTS OF PRODUCTION, ETC., TO VALUE OF OUTPUT OF FACTORIES

(Per Cent.)

Year Ended 30th June—	Materials Used*	Fuel, Light, and Power Used†	Salaries and Wages	Balance between Value of Output and Specified Costs‡	Total
1950.. ..	55·8	2·6	24·7	16·9	100·0
1951.. ..	56·6	2·6	24·2	16·6	100·0
1952.. ..	57·3	2·6	24·3	15·8	100·0
1953.. ..	55·4	3·0	24·5	17·1	100·0
1954.. ..	55·6	2·9	24·0	17·5	100·0
1955.. ..	56·0	2·9	23·9	17·2	100·0
1956.. ..	56·2	2·9	23·9	17·0	100·0
1957.. ..	55·5	3·2	23·2	18·1	100·0
1958.. ..	55·8	3·1	22·5	18·6	100·0
1959.. ..	54·4	3·0	22·7	19·9	100·0

For Footnotes see page 554.

### Land, Buildings, Plant, and Machinery

The following statement shows the value of land and buildings used in connexion with the various classes of manufacturing industries for the years 1954-55 to 1955-59 :—

#### VICTORIA—FACTORIES : VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS (£'000)

Class of Industry	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products .. .. .	2,696	3,309	3,937	4,365	5,212
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. .. .. .	2,295	2,624	3,401	3,603	4,051
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease .. .. .	16,973	21,737	24,964	28,851	29,873
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances .. .. .	60,417	70,716	85,848	95,603	106,642
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate .. .. .	1,384	1,538	1,704	1,721	1,581
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress) .. .. .	16,845	18,079	20,803	22,475	26,671
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear) .. .. .	2,643	2,468	2,859	2,806	3,001
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted) .. .. .	11,779	13,239	15,329	16,516	18,609
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco .. .. .	29,951	35,345	39,343	43,318	46,878
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving .. .. .	5,546	6,154	6,976	7,590	8,379
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c. .. .. .	2,954	3,367	3,709	4,490	4,818
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, &c. .. .. .	12,822	14,462	15,578	17,362	19,696
XIII. Rubber .. .. .	2,857	3,570	3,927	4,680	4,979
XIV. Musical Instruments .. .. .	134	166	150	183	229
XV. Miscellaneous Products .. .. .	3,993	4,644	5,372	5,851	6,378
Total, Classes I. to XV. .. .. .	173,289	201,418	233,900	259,414	286,997
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power .. .. .	13,035	13,503	18,124	20,793	26,233
GRAND TOTAL .. .. .	186,324	214,921	252,024	280,207	313,230

The values recorded in the above table and in the table which follows are generally the values shown in the books of the individual firms after allowance has been made for depreciation, but they include estimates of the capital value of premises and plant rented. The totals shown in the tables consequently do not represent the actual amount of capital invested in industry.

Where land and buildings, &c., and plant and machinery, &c., are rented by the occupiers of factories, their capital value has been computed by capitalizing the rent paid at fifteen years' and ten years' purchase respectively.

In the following table the depreciated book values of machinery and plant used in the various classes of manufacturing industries is shown for each of the years 1954-55 to 1958-59 :—

**VICTORIA—FACTORIES : VALUE OF PLANT AND MACHINERY**  
(£'000)

Class of Industry	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products .. ..	3,533	4,586	6,174	6,569	8,315
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	2,483	2,854	3,054	3,005	3,286
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease .. ..	37,325	46,930	48,540	51,435	58,002
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances .. ..	44,967	53,270	62,505	69,561	83,490
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	510	544	625	588	540
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress) .. ..	17,079	17,951	17,948	19,420	21,696
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear) .. ..	1,474	1,469	1,479	1,407	1,490
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted) .. ..	5,705	6,165	7,234	6,850	7,501
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco .. ..	27,270	32,253	35,587	38,525	39,848
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving .. ..	4,786	5,228	5,401	5,237	6,684
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c. ..	1,010	1,056	1,129	1,189	1,271
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, &c. .. ..	18,977	20,581	21,124	20,925	22,064
XIII. Rubber .. ..	3,040	4,846	4,202	4,603	4,529
XIV. Musical Instruments .. ..	81	89	114	106	72
XV. Miscellaneous Products .. ..	3,492	4,045	4,510	5,246	5,064
Total, Classes I. to XV. .. ..	171,732	201,867	219,626	234,666	263,852
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power .. ..	54,615	56,428	71,159	76,213	83,577
GRAND TOTAL .. ..	226,347	258,295	290,785	310,879	347,429

Motive power classified in the tables which follow relates to the "rated horse-power" of engines used. Engines in reserve or idle are the subject of a separate table, but obsolete engines are completely excluded from any information shown.

**VICTORIA—TOTAL RATED HORSE-POWER OF ENGINES AND ELECTRIC MOTORS ORDINARILY IN USE IN FACTORIES\*, 1958-59**

Class of Industry	Steam		Internal Combustion			Water	Motors Driven by Electricity		Total without Duplication
	Reciprocating	Turbine	Gas	Petrol or Other Light Oils	Heavy Oils		Purchased	Own Generation	
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products .. ..	1,290	23,400	..	594	142	20	28,240	12,651	53,686
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. .. ..	1,045	..	..	174	70	..	34,426	10	35,715
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease .. ..	1,810	20,074	1,920	787	..	50	121,220	9,480	145,861
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances .. ..	1,311	12	39	5,639	797	..	436,043	1,647	443,841
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate .. ..	30	..	..	..	..	..	4,208	..	4,238
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress) .. ..	291	30	..	601	578	9	105,466	77	106,975

VICTORIA—TOTAL RATED HORSE-POWER OF ENGINES AND ELECTRIC MOTORS ORDINARILY IN USE IN FACTORIES\*, 1958-59—continued

Class of Industry	Steam		Internal Combustion			Water	Motors Driven by Electricity		Total without Duplication
	Reciprocating	Turbine	Gas	Petrol or Other Light Oils	Heavy Oils		Purchased	Own Generation	
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear) ..	825	105	..	233	12	..	17,402	981	18,577
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted) ..	228	20	11	235	271	..	29,305	6	30,070
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	4,601	2,588	489	2,536	2,934	830	194,366	5,029	208,344
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving	5,701	231	376	18,950	4,311	10	95,438	1,580	125,017
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c. ..	..	..	..	170	29	..	15,942	..	16,141
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, &c. ..	850	23,500	..	33	283	..	68,021	22,269	92,687
XIII. Rubber ..	255	162	..	122	200	..	62,533	..	63,272
XIV. Musical Instruments	..	..	..	..	..	..	312	..	312
XV. Miscellaneous Products	225	..	..	507	..	..	26,673	..	27,405
Total, Classes I. to XV. ..	18,462	70,122	2,835	30,581	9,627	919	1,239,595	53,730	1,372,141
XVI. Gas Works ..	2,870	1,272	22	1,096	..	..	11,708	80	16,968
GRAND TOTAL	21,332	71,394	2,857	31,677	9,627	919	1,251,303	53,810	1,389,109

\* Includes gas works, but excludes central electric stations.

The total rated horse-power in reserve or idle during 1958-59 and not included above was 200,532.

Motors driven by purchased electricity comprised approximately 87 per cent. of the total horse-power used in factories other than central electric stations in 1958-59, while steam turbines were next in demand with 5 per cent.

A comparison over the ten year period 1949-50 to 1958-59 of the total rated horse-power used to drive engines and electric motors ordinarily in use in factories is given in the table which follows:—

VICTORIA—TOTAL RATED HORSE-POWER OF ENGINES AND ELECTRIC MOTORS ORDINARILY IN USE IN FACTORIES\*

Year	Steam		Internal Combustion			Water	Motors Driven by Electricity		Total without Duplication
	Reciprocating	Turbine	Gas	Petrol or Other Light Oils	Heavy Oils		Purchased	Own Generation	
1949-50 ..	23,974	36,414	1,954	10,858	14,134	1,175	774,566	34,493	863,075
1950-51 ..	23,210	39,442	1,959	13,661	17,096	1,508	835,755	34,541	932,631
1951-52 ..	24,929	41,149	1,642	17,544	20,922	1,261	891,480	39,184	998,927
1952-53 ..	23,626	41,224	1,616	18,807	22,318	1,269	933,703	38,616	1,042,563
1953-54 ..	24,516	42,467	1,680	23,950	19,629	1,317	976,138	75,070	1,089,697
1954-55 ..	23,983	49,397	2,084	24,849	17,985	1,241	1,045,472	46,739	1,165,011
1955-56 ..	24,757	57,185	1,864	27,650	18,428	1,288	1,122,883	54,145	1,254,055
1956-57 ..	22,905	67,270	1,764	27,750	14,330	1,079	1,190,000	60,433	1,325,098
1957-58 ..	21,749	60,317	3,508	30,453	12,721	1,118	1,195,521	67,246	1,325,387
1958-59 ..	21,332	71,394	2,857	31,677	9,627	919	1,251,303	53,810	1,389,109

\* Includes gas works, but excludes central electric stations.

The following table shows the total rated horse-power for each year from 1949-50 to 1958-59 for engines and electric motors in reserve or idle. It includes engines which are used only occasionally, or during periods of breakdown to own engines or power supply.

**VICTORIA—TOTAL RATED HORSE-POWER OF ENGINES AND ELECTRIC MOTORS IN RESERVE OR IDLE IN FACTORIES\***

Year	Rated Horse-power of Engines, &c., in Reserve or Idle			Year	Rated Horse-power of Engines, &c., in Reserve or Idle		
	Purchased Electricity	All Other Types	Total		Purchased Electricity	All Other Types	Total
1949-50	66,023	47,071	113,094	1954-55	96,493	67,787	164,280
1950-51	73,667	46,220	119,887	1955-56	98,660	59,227	157,887
1951-52	84,760	57,480	142,240	1956-57	111,049	63,011	174,060
1952-53	86,488	62,723	149,211	1957-58	117,976	72,190	190,166
1953-54	90,317	64,998	155,315	1958-59	123,644	76,888	200,532

\* Includes gas works, but excludes central electric stations.

Particulars of the type and capacity of engines and generators installed in central electric stations in Victoria during 1958-59 are given in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—POWER EQUIPMENT INSTALLED IN CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS, 1958-59**

Particulars	Steam Turbine	Capacity of Engines and Generators					Total
		Internal Combustion			Water		
		Gas	Petrol or Other Light Oils	Heavy Oils			
Engines Installed .. H.P.	1,403,929	4,016	1,306	55,616	321,950	1,786,817	
Generators Installed—							
Kilowatt Capacity—							
Total Installed .. kW.	1,030,325	2,660	846	39,405	236,515	1,309,751	
Effective Capacity .. kW.	1,015,400	2,515	837	37,036	221,000	1,276,788	
Horse-power Equivalent—							
Total Installed .. H.P.	1,380,635	3,564	1,134	52,803	316,930	1,755,066	
Effective Capacity .. H.P.	1,360,636	3,370	1,122	49,628	296,140	1,710,896	

The number of establishments classified as central electric stations in 1958-59 was 44.

Similar information to that shown in the preceding table, but giving a comparison over the years 1954-55 to 1958-59 is shown below :—

**VICTORIA—POWER EQUIPMENT INSTALLED IN CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS**

Particulars		1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Central Electric Stations ..	No.	62	57	53	51	44
Engines Installed ..	Rated H.P.	1,319,327	1,332,095	1,568,721	1,565,409	1,786,817
Generators Installed—						
Kilowatt Capacity—						
Total Installed ..	kW.	944,032	988,712	1,163,030	1,160,196	1,309,751
Effective Capacity ..	kW.	921,958	966,218	1,093,568	1,087,053	1,276,788
Horse-power Equivalent—						
Total Installed ..	H.P.	1,265,003	1,324,874	1,558,460	1,554,663	1,755,066
Effective Capacity ..	H.P.	1,235,424	1,294,732	1,465,381	1,456,651	1,710,896

Principal Factory Products

Annual Quantity and Value

The next table lists the principal articles of manufacture in Victoria during 1958-59, irrespective of the sub-class of industry in which production took place. Due to the limited number of producers it is not permissible under statute to publish particulars regarding some articles of manufacture which would otherwise appear below.

VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL ARTICLES MANUFACTURED, 1958-59

Article	Unit of Quantity	Quantity	Value £'000
Acid—Sulphuric .. .. .	ton	308,516	*
Aerated and Carbonated Waters	'000 gal.	18,004	4,555
Beer† (Excluding Waste) ..	'000 gal.	70,265	*
Biscuits .. .. .	'000 lb.	51,440	5,076
Blankets .. .. .	pair	449,538	2,670
Bolts and Nuts .. .. .	..	..	2,854
Paperboard Boxes and Cartons‡	..	..	12,824
Boxes and Cases—Wooden ..	..	..	1,816
Bread—2 lb. Loaves .. .. .	'000	206,147	12,790
Bricks—Clay .. .. .	'000	257,870	4,863
Briquettes—Brown Coal ..	ton	642,590	1,894
Butter .. .. .	ton	88,143	32,425
Cakes, Pastry, Pies, &c. ..	..	..	8,917
Cans, Canisters, Containers—			
Metal .. .. .	..	..	14,079
Plastic .. .. .	..	..	925
Cheese .. .. .	ton	17,441	3,845
Cigarettes .. .. .	'000,000	6,775,535	15,308
Cloth Piece Goods Woven—			
Woollen or Predominantly			
Woollen .. .. .	'000 sq. yd.	9,063	5,391
Worsted or Predominantly			
Worsted .. .. .	'000 sq. yd.	5,836	*
Confectionery—			
Chocolate Base .. .. .	'000 lb.	25,272	6,059
Other without Chocolate ..	'000 lb.	36,807	4,465
Electrical Appliances—			
Portable Tools .. .. .	..	..	786
Regulating, Starting, and			
Controlling .. .. .	..	..	3,887
Electricity Generated .. .. .	mill. kWh.	5,614	*
Fibrous Plaster Sheets .. ..	'000 sq. yd.	8,297	2,698
Flour, Plain—Wheaten .. ..	short ton	414,791	*
Footwear : Boots, Shoes, and			
Sandals§—			
Men's and Youths' ..	'000 pair	2,709	5,896
Women's and Maids' ..	'000 pair	7,247	14,578
Children's .. .. .	'000 pair	2,670	2,769
Slippers .. .. .	'000 pair	5,697	3,001
Fruit : Preserved—			
Peaches .. .. .	'000 lb.	47,764	3,234
Pears .. .. .	'000 lb.	85,367	5,496
Furniture and Office Equipment—			
Metal .. .. .	..	..	4,162
Wooden .. .. .	..	..	9,618
Gas—Town .. .. .	mill. cu. ft.	17,306	12,249
Ice .. .. .	ton	111,112	427
Ice Cream .. .. .	'000 gal.	3,483	1,916
Jams, Fruit Spreads, Fruit Butters,			
&c... .. .	'000 lb.	33,639	2,272

For footnotes see page 562.

VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL ARTICLES MANUFACTURED  
1958-59—continued

Article	Unit of Quantity	Quantity	Value
			£'000
Leather—			
Dressed and Upper from Hides			3,851
Sole and Belting .. ..	'000 lb.	12,434	2,129
Machinery : Industrial—			
Conveyor (and Appliances)	.. ..	.. ..	1,888
Hoists, Cranes, Lifting ..	.. ..	.. ..	2,111
Food Processing and Canning	.. ..	.. ..	2,228
Metal Working .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2,880
Mining .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1,721
Pumping (Including Pumps) ..	.. ..	.. ..	2,593
Malt—Barley .. ..	'000 bus.	5,677	5,746
Mattresses—All Types .. ..	No.	394,173	3,375
Meat—Canned .. ..	'000 lb.	91,753	9,930
Medicines, &c. (Proprietary) ..	.. ..	.. ..	4,706
Milk—			
Condensed .. ..	'000 lb.	88,402	5,889
Powdered : Full Cream .. ..	'000 lb.	24,481	*
Paints (Not Water) and Enamels	'000 gal.	3,465	6,068
Pipes—Concrete (Excluding Agriculture)	.. ..	.. ..	2,141
Pollard .. ..	short ton	89,190	*
Ropes and Cables (Excluding Wire)	cwt.	69,667	1,092
Sauce—Tomato .. ..	'000 pint	11,965	1,439
Sausage Casings—Sheep and Lamb	.. ..	.. ..	1,929
Shirts (Men's and Boys') .. ..	doz.	722,495	*
Sinks—Stainless Steel .. ..	No.	96,471	1,236
Soap—			
Household and General Washing .. ..	cwt.	573,012	3,853
Personal Toilet .. ..	cwt.	88,772	939
Socks and Stockings—Men's and Children's .. ..	'000 doz. pair	1,739	*
Stockings—Women's .. ..	'000 doz. pair	1,840	7,517
Soup—Tomato .. ..	'000 pint	20,310	1,439
Steam, Gas, and Water Fittings, Valves, &c. (Non-Ferrous) ..	.. ..	.. ..	4,814
Steel : Structural—Fabricated ..	ton	75,173	10,221
Tiles : Roofing—			
Cement .. ..	'000	20,633	772
Terra Cotta .. ..	'000	16,827	765
Timber Produced from Logs—			
Australian .. ..	'000 sup. ft.	344,038	*
Trailers .. ..	No.	1,941	*
Transformers, Chokes, &c. .. ..	No.	209,634	2,052
Tyres Retreaded and Recapped ..	No.	782,463	*
Underwear : Knitted Garments—			
Men's and Boys' .. ..	'000 doz.	714	*
Women's and Girls' .. ..	'000 doz.	1,339	*
Vegetables Canned or Bottled¶ ..	'000 lb.	25,664	2,152
Window Frames—Metal .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2,626
Wool—Scoured or Carbonized ..	'000 lb.	59,928	*
Wool Tops .. ..	'000 lb.	18,227	*

\* Quantity only available.

† As recorded by Department of Customs and Excise.

‡ Includes composite wood and paper board butter boxes.

§ Excluding wholly of rubber.

|| Value of gas sold.

¶ Excludes pickles and pickled vegetables.



Monthly Production Statistics

Statistics of monthly production had their origin in the wartime controls of rationed goods when details of piece goods, footwear, and foodstuffs were collected by the Departments immediately concerned with the war effort. In 1948, the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics opened a permanent Branch Office in Victoria and transferred certain monthly collections taken over from other departments to the Victorian Branch. By arrangement, as collections were abandoned by wartime and building control authorities, they were modified and taken over by the Bureau to provide statistics of value to government as indicators of business activity. The process of taking over collections commenced by other governmental authorities is continuing and recently monthly statistical collections previously undertaken by the Wheat Board and Meat Board were taken over by the Bureau's State branches. The various monthly production series derived from the collections were also found to be of value to the business community and requests were made for dissections of existing collections and the introduction of new items. The forms used are subject to annual review to keep abreast of technical developments and new demands.

At present, although the list of items published includes only a small proportion of all the items produced in factories, it nevertheless relates directly to items accounting for possibly up to 35 per cent. of the total value of factory output.

A service is provided to persons who complete monthly production returns and to others interested in monthly production. Australian totals of commodities which they produce are made available to them within a few weeks of the month to which they relate. A list of the subjects included in these "Production Summaries" follows :—

AUSTRALIA—PRODUCTION SUMMARIES

Ref. No.	Subject	Ref. No.	Subject
2	Chemicals, &c.	24	Men's, Youths', and Boys' Outer Clothing
4	Paints and Pigments	25	Foundation Garments
6	Soap, Detergents, and Glycerine	27	Gloves (Other than Rubber) and Felt Hats
7	Internal Combustion Engines	28	Footwear (Excluding Sandshoes, Goloshes, and Gum, &c., Boots of Rubber)
8	Lawn Mowers	29	Biscuits, Ice Cream, and Confectionery
8A	Storage Batteries	32	Perambulators (Including Pushers and Strollers)
9	Electric Motors, Electrical Appliances, Wireless, Television, &c.	34	Radios, Television, and Cabinets
10	Motor Bodies and Trailers	35	Mattresses
10A	Assembly of Motor Vehicle Chassis	36	Preserved Milk Products
11	Pedal Cycles	38	Preserved Fish
12	Meters	39	Jams and Preserved Fruit and Vegetables
13	Building Fittings	40	Cereal Breakfast Foods, Other Cereal Products, and Flour Milling
14	Cotton Goods	41	Margarine
15	Woolscouring, Carbonizing, and Felling-mongering	42	Malt and Beer
16	Woollen and Worsted Carding, Combing, and Spinning	45	Gramophone Records
17	Wool Weaving	48	Sports Goods
18	Hosiery	49	Building Materials
19	Men's and Boys' Shirts, Pyjamas, Under-clothing, &c.	51	Hides and Skins Used in Tanneries
19A	Women's and Girls' Knitted Outerwear, Nightwear, and Underwear	54	Flour Milling
20	Rayon and Synthetic Fibre Woven Fabrics	55	Butter and Cheese
22	Floor Coverings	56	Canned Meat

In addition, Australian totals for a greater range of commodities than that issued in the Production Summaries are published in the monthly Bulletin of Production Statistics. Victorian figures are published in the Victorian Monthly Production Bulletin.

### *Individual Industries*

#### **Introductory**

Particulars on pages 542 and 543 give a general view of the size of industries in the sixteen groups adopted by the Conference of Statisticians in 1930. While it is not possible, within the limits of this book, to give a detailed account of each industry, particular industries dealt with are of special importance because of the employment they provide for labour and capital or for other features of special interest. Where there are only one or two establishments in a particular industry in the State, details of activities are not published, but are combined with some other factory group so that operations of individual concerns will not be disclosed.

#### **Details of Industries**

The industrial and heavy chemical industry expanded considerably during the five year period 1954–55 to 1958–59 as the particulars below indicate :—

#### VICTORIA—INDUSTRIAL AND HEAVY CHEMICALS AND ACIDS

Particulars	1954–55	1955–56	1956–57	1957–58	1958–59
Number of Factories .. ..	64	69	69	74	79
Number of Persons Employed ..	2,205	2,270	2,308	2,723	3,035
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	2,145	2,370	2,754	3,171	3,554
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used					
£'000	417	463	640	706	826
Value of Materials Used £'000	6,524	7,514	9,408	10,104	10,115
Value of Production .. £'000	4,714	5,164	6,925	6,873	9,269
Value of Output .. £'000	11,655	13,141	16,973	17,683	20,210
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	1,552	1,954	2,127	4,333	4,679
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	2,604	3,128	3,781	6,344	7,103
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	17,313	18,274	19,296	22,531	26,834

Particulars of the pharmaceutical and toilet preparation industry are given below :—

### VICTORIA—PHARMACEUTICAL AND TOILET PREPARATIONS

Particulars	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Number of Factories .. ..	64	61	59	59	57
Number of Persons Employed ..	2,359	2,435	2,537	2,665	2,748
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	1,755	1,937	2,202	2,376	2,577
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used					
£'000	113	145	192	241	601
Value of Materials Used £'000	4,776	4,936	6,006	6,499	6,591
Value of Production .. £'000	4,035	4,229	5,468	5,945	6,786
Value of Output .. £'000	8,924	9,310	11,666	12,685	13,978
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	2,973	3,476	3,881	5,224	4,780
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	1,026	1,453	1,432	1,706	2,811
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	7,897	8,981	9,234	8,738	9,504

Production in this sub-class of industry includes proprietary medicines, cosmetics, creams and lotions, hair preparations, &c.

Mineral oil treatment has now become a most important industry in Victoria particularly in relation to the refining of petroleum. Details of the industry for years 1954-55 to 1958-59 are shown below :—

### VICTORIA—MINERAL OILS

Particulars	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Number of Factories .. ..	15	17	19	18	18
Number of Persons Employed ..	1,383	1,734	1,485	1,443	1,459
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	1,363	1,893	1,762	1,799	1,863
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used					
£'000	1,169	1,781	4,163	4,058	3,476
Value of Materials Used £'000	26,246	35,985	45,835	46,129	45,732
Value of Production .. £'000	6,990	11,708	15,537	15,235	17,254
Value of Output .. £'000	34,405	49,474	65,535	65,422	66,462
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	4,073	6,832	7,171	7,263	7,635
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	23,363	30,311	30,310	28,999	32,691
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	28,120	47,110	53,258	49,029	44,799

The growth of this industry can be appreciated from the fact that in 1938-39 it gave employment to only 164 persons and the total horse-power of engines used was 817, while 1,459 persons were employed in 1958-59 and the horse-power of engines used totalled 44,799.

*Oil Refining Industry in Victoria*

Of the secondary industries which have assumed significant proportions in the Australian economy since the end of the Second World War, few are as important, or represent so great an investment of capital, as oil refining. The lion's share of this investment, which now stands at nearly £130 million, has come to Victoria where two of the four major refineries built in Australia since 1951 are located.

Victoria also has the distinction of being the State in which the first refinery to process crude oil in Australia was established. This was the refinery built at Laverton. The Laverton plant, which came on stream in 1924, and the refinery which began operating at Clyde, New South Wales, in 1925 were the only two refineries in Australia capable of processing crude oil when war broke out in 1939. Their combined output met only a fraction of the nation's demand, a demand which grew rapidly as wartime requirements increased.

It had long been the policy of the world's major oil-producing companies to refine crude oil at or near the source of supply, but the disadvantages of this policy were forcibly brought home both during the war and after, when political instability in certain countries, especially in the Middle East, where enormous capital investment in refining facilities had been made, proved a severe handicap. It was natural that, as this policy was revised, Australia should rank high on the list of countries in which the international oil companies would build new refineries, not only because it was a friendly nation enjoying the requisite political stability, but also because its internal market for petroleum products was growing apace as the country's transport system and secondary industries underwent expansion and modernization.

The first two refineries built in Australia after the war were relatively small. One was established at Matraville, near Sydney, and came on stream in 1948; in the following year a plant designed primarily to produce lubricating oil and bitumen began operating at Altona near Melbourne. Output of petroleum products from Australian refineries in 1949 was 163 million gallons, compared with consumption of 1,093 million gallons. Since then consumption has risen by nearly 150 per cent., but the operations of the four major refineries have increased output to such an extent that now only about 10 per cent. of Australia's requirements of petroleum products has to be imported.

The two major refineries built in Victoria are the plant at Corio Bay, 5 miles north of Geelong, and the refinery at Altona, the nucleus for which was the refining plant completed in 1949. The other two major refineries are at Kwinana, Western Australia, and at Kurnell, New South Wales.

*Geelong Refinery*

The Geelong refinery was the first of the four to come on stream, in March, 1954. By 1959, the refinery had cost £33 million and its capacity had been progressively raised to 2,400,000 tons of crude oil a year. The refinery is linked by an 8 in. pipe-line (costing £550,000) with its metropolitan distribution centre at Newport 33 miles away. The pipe-line can carry 225 million gallons of products a year. Apart

from atmospheric and vacuum distillation plants, its main units are a fluid catalytic cracker, a catalytic reformer, a catalytic polymerizer, and a bitumen plant. A liquefied petroleum gas installation and a sulphuric acid plant—the first of its kind in the southern hemisphere—were installed in 1958, and a hydro-desulphurizer was added in 1959. The latter unit enables the refinery to produce high quality fuels of reduced sulphur content for diesel engines and also to provide feedstock for the sulphuric acid plant.

In 1958, a new lubricating oil-blending plant at Newport terminal installation was opened and this can blend 100,000 gallons at one time.

Crude oil for the Geelong refinery comes from British Borneo and the Persian Gulf. The main channel of the port of Geelong has been deepened at a cost of £2 mill. enabling supplies to be brought in by super-tankers. The first of these arrived in August, 1958. Cargoes of crude oil for the refinery represent around three-quarters of total imports at Geelong, Victoria's second biggest port.

#### *Expansion at Altona*

The refinery at Altona, which to date has cost about £25 million, came on stream in January, 1955. It was built in the remarkably short time of 22 months by an American firm whose new industrial techniques had a very beneficial impact on Australian construction methods and labour relations.

The capacity of the Altona refinery, initially 1,750,000 tons of crude oil a year, has now been raised to 2,100,000 tons a year. The principal units (apart from distillation) are a catalytic cracker, a platformer, an alkylation plant and a hydro-desulphurizer. It is the only refinery in Australia capable of producing high octane aviation gasoline. Its construction brought a revival of shipping traffic to the old port of Williamstown, where berthing facilities were built for the tankers which bring supplies of crude oil for the refinery, which is linked by pipe-line to storage tanks at Breakwater Pier.

A sulphur recovery plant was installed at the refinery during 1959 and is producing 40 tons of sulphur a day. This unit assists in processing automotive and diesel fuels to the highest degree of purity. The production of sulphur at the Altona and Geelong refineries has greatly reduced Victoria's reliance on imports of this product, an essential ingredient of fertilizers and many other chemicals.

Another important development at Altona in 1959 was a modification to the catalytic cracking unit, which increased its height to 298 feet and its production capacity by 32 per cent. The tower dominates the western horizons of Port Phillip Bay. Crude oil for the Altona refinery is brought principally from the Persian Gulf and Indonesia in tankers of up to 42,000 tons d.w. but there are plans to bring giant tankers of 86,500 tons when a new refinery at Hallett's Cove, South Australia, comes into operation in 1962.

Continual expansion of refining capacity has been necessary not only to meet the rapidly growing demand for petroleum products in Victoria—for the eight main products, consumption rose from 654 million gallons in 1957 to 721 million gallons in 1959—but also to provide higher quality products, as seen in the progressive increases in the octane ratings of motor spirit in recent years.

To assess the full importance of having two modern refineries in the State one must first go back to the period when they were being built, that is from 1951 to 1954. When, in 1952-53, employment in Australia slackened, the building of these refineries provided employment opportunities not only on the sites but also in a wide range of industries manufacturing components and supplying materials.

Again, the heavy importation of capital required to build the refineries greatly assisted Australia's overseas reserves position during a period of low export income. Further, the State's gain in imports of capital to build the refineries was but the forerunner of continuous savings in foreign exchange, amounting to many millions of pounds a year, made possible by the operations of the refineries themselves.

#### *Petrochemical Industry*

However, the advantages accruing from the establishment of the refineries do not end there. They represent an important defence asset, and the fact that they can now meet almost the whole of the country's requirements of refined products means that in the event of major oil discoveries in Australia, dependence on overseas sources of supply would virtually vanish, enabling further savings of more than £100 million a year in foreign exchange. In addition, their operations have introduced new products to Australia. Every day they supply millions of cubic feet of high calorific value gas for the enrichment of town gas supplies. Liquefied petroleum gas, a powerful, versatile fuel with a wide range of domestic and industrial uses, is now marketed in every State and has been welcomed in particular by country residents who previously had no access to a gas supply.

But easily the most important side effect of the establishment of large-scale refining capacity is that Victoria now has the nucleus of a petrochemical industry, the potentialities of which can hardly be over-estimated. Petrochemical projects already completed in Victoria are the erection at Altona of a carbon black factory which obtains its raw materials from the adjacent refinery, and the installation of sulphur recovery units at both refineries.

During 1961 it is anticipated that a series of five plants, constituting the largest petrochemical manufacturing complex in Australia, will begin operating at Altona. Now under construction near the refinery there, the central unit, costing £12½ million, will produce the basic chemicals, ethylene and butadiene. Of the other plants, one will produce ethylene dichloride, the raw material for the manufacture, to be undertaken at another plant, of the versatile plastic polyvinyl chloride (P.V.C), and styrene, a component of another series of plastics and of synthetic rubber, to be manufactured at a fourth plant. The remaining plant will produce polyethylene, in many respects the most important of all plastics. At the refinery at Geelong yet another petrochemical plant, to manufacture detergent alkylate for use by the soap and detergents industry, will also begin operating next year.

All these activities, the capital expenditure for which amounts to nearly £30 million, represent a solid, broad base for the rapid development of the chemical industry and associated secondary

industries in Victoria. It is certain that as these industries grow in response to the demands of an increasing population, the petrochemical industry will make an outstanding contribution to the economic strength of the State, just as has already been made by the source of its raw materials—modern, efficient oil refineries.

Outstanding expansion has taken place in Industrial Metals, Machines, and Conveyances, &c., which is by far the largest of the sixteen classes into which secondary industry is divided. This development was accelerated by the necessity of meeting war requirements. Victoria now produces a very wide field of goods including motor vehicles, construction and earth-moving equipment, precision instruments, aircraft, &c., and many other types of manufactures which in earlier years were not attempted.

The relative importance of the principal sub-classes within this industry is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—CLASS IV : INDUSTRIAL METALS, MACHINES,  
AND CONVEYANCES : INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES, 1958-59  
(£'000)

Particulars	Number of Factories	Persons Employed	Salaries and Wages Paid	Value of—						Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use
				Power, Fuel, and Light	Materials Used	Production	Output	Land and Buildings	Plant and Machinery	
Foundries (Ferrous) . . .	193	2,722	2,726	371	2,856	3,922	7,149	1,531	1,049	10,891
Plant, Equipment and Machinery &c. . . . .	714	24,712	25,059	1,110	41,754	41,164	84,028	19,000	14,585	90,834
Other Engineering . . . . .	815	8,557	8,252	309	8,798	13,923	23,030	6,141	5,394	27,046
Electrical Machinery, Cables, and Apparatus . . . . .	384	13,734	12,969	810	27,166	19,720	47,696	10,960	8,297	37,445
Tramcars and Railway Rolling Stock	22	7,391	6,429	222	5,479	8,683	14,384	2,138	1,429	22,881
Motor Vehicle Construction and Assembly	16	11,208	12,100	1,023	17,813	24,836	43,672	10,517	9,823	43,515
Motor Repairs	2,231	15,937	12,152	400	12,657	18,794	31,851	18,888	3,688	18,387
Motor Bodies . . . . .	420	7,546	7,282	296	7,386	9,942	17,624	4,451	1,832	15,174
Motor Accessories . . . . .	89	3,521	3,228	201	4,594	5,610	10,405	2,469	1,968	10,701
Aircraft . . . . .	18	6,480	6,843	246	5,019	8,876	14,141	5,495	2,469	16,637
Agricultural Machines and Implements . . . . .	91	5,761	5,802	422	8,892	8,992	18,306	2,709	2,525	20,399
Non-ferrous Metals—Founding, Casting, &c. . . . .	178	3,959	3,661	290	6,171	6,483	12,944	2,142	1,548	10,789
Sheet Metal Working—Pressing and Stamping . . . . .	396	10,098	9,380	544	22,287	15,828	38,659	8,018	5,673	30,688
Wire and Wire Working (Including Nails)	70	2,400	2,381	184	8,047	4,734	12,965	2,766	1,666	8,174
Wireless and Amplifying Apparatus . . . . .	55	3,627	3,270	93	10,530	4,712	15,335	1,583	1,315	2,768
Other Sub-Class	326	11,462	11,680	1,221	23,980	17,981	43,182	7,834	20,229	79,159
<b>Total, Class IV.</b>	<b>6,018</b>	<b>139,115</b>	<b>133,214</b>	<b>7,742</b>	<b>213,429</b>	<b>214,200</b>	<b>435,371</b>	<b>106,642</b>	<b>83,490</b>	<b>445,488</b>

Further particulars of certain of the industries listed in the table on page 569 are given on this and the following two pages.

As production in some factories in this class is of a variable nature, their classification may vary from year to year, since each factory is classified according to the predominant item of production. Under these circumstances comparability may be disturbed.

The table which follows combines particulars appertaining to two sub-classes of manufacture, Electrical Machinery, Cables; &c., and Wireless and Amplifying Apparatus respectively :—

### VICTORIA—ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, CABLES, AND APPARATUS

Particulars	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Number of Factories .. ..	370	379	417	409	439
Number of Persons Employed ..	11,540	12,131	13,562	15,394	17,361
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	8,954	10,237	11,357	13,639	16,239
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used £'000	329	385	504	672	903
Value of Materials Used £'000	18,851	20,198	22,255	31,765	37,696
Value of Production .. £'000	13,225	14,011	16,657	20,827	24,432
Value of Output .. £'000	32,405	34,594	39,416	53,264	63,031
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	4,887	5,795	8,856	10,084	12,543
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	3,125	3,601	5,405	7,326	9,612
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	19,483	20,050	24,743	30,993	40,213

The principal items of production in these industries were : electric and telephone cables, electric apparatus and equipment, and domestic appliances such as refrigerators, washing machines, and wireless and television sets, and parts thereof.

The next table represents the activities of government controlled workshops in regard to railways and tramways :—

### VICTORIA—TRAMCARS AND RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK

Particulars	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Number of Factories .. ..	22	22	22	22	22
Number of Persons Employed ..	7,281	7,363	7,580	7,554	7,391
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	6,094	6,581	6,554	6,487	6,429
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used £'000	210	207	204	229	222
Value of Materials Used £'000	4,659	4,946	5,417	5,168	5,479
Value of Production .. £'000	7,839	8,835	8,878	8,603	8,683
Value of Output .. £'000	12,708	13,988	14,499	14,000	14,384
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	1,829	1,883	1,918	2,064	2,138
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	987	1,115	1,075	1,108	1,429
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	20,521	21,391	23,005	23,416	22,881



The work performed in this sub-class of industry was for the most part in maintenance and replacement of rolling stock.

In the following table the particulars of the Motor Industry as a whole have been presented by aggregating the following sub-classes : Motor Vehicle Construction and Assembly, Motor Bodies, Motor Repairs, and Motor Accessories. It should be noted, however, that the manufacture of particular parts may be included in other sub-classes of industry.

## VICTORIA—MOTOR VEHICLES

Particulars	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Number of Factories .. ..	2,344	2,476	2,656	2,751	2,756
Number of Persons Employed ..	32,449	35,176	36,406	37,080	38,212
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	25,521	29,850	30,520	32,502	34,762
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used £'000	975	1,197	1,513	1,744	1,920
Value of Materials Used £'000	39,458	46,422	39,308	43,829	42,450
Value of Production .. £'000	36,789	41,462	45,270	52,454	59,182
Value of Output .. £'000	77,222	89,081	86,091	98,027	103,552
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	18,423	21,840	21,198	31,851	36,325
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	9,172	11,530	16,539	17,222	17,311
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	57,320	65,577	76,472	79,776	87,777

The relative importance of each sub-class of the motor vehicle industry is shown in the following table for 1958-59 :—

## VICTORIA—MOTOR VEHICLES : SUB-CLASSES, 1958-59

Particulars	Motor Vehicle Construction and Assembly	Motor Repairs	Motor Bodies	Motor Accessories	Total
Number of Factories .. ..	16	2,231	420	89	2,756
Number of Persons Employed ..	11,208	15,937	7,546	3,521	38,212
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	12,100	12,152	7,282	3,228	34,762
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used £'000	1,023	400	296	201	1,920
Value of Materials Used £'000	17,813	12,657	7,386	4,594	42,450
Value of Production .. £'000	24,836	18,794	9,942	5,610	59,182
Value of Output .. £'000	43,672	31,851	17,624	10,405	103,552
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	10,517	18,888	4,451	2,469	36,325
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	9,823	3,688	1,832	1,968	17,311
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	43,515	18,387	15,174	10,701	87,777

The information in the above table indicates that while motor repair workshops accounted for 81 per cent. of the number of factories and 42 per cent. of the persons employed, in the case of horse-power in use, factories engaged in construction and assembly predominated with 50 per cent. of the total.

Agricultural Machinery and Implements are the subject of the next table :—

VICTORIA—AGRICULTURAL MACHINES AND IMPLEMENTS

Particulars	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Number of Factories .. ..	80	84	97	100	91
Number of Persons Employed ..	6,487	6,338	5,060	5,299	5,761
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	5,798	5,868	4,668	5,085	5,802
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used					
£'000	446	430	345	385	422
Value of Materials Used £'000	8,879	8,404	6,447	7,742	8,892
Value of Production .. £'000	8,165	8,280	7,622	8,672	8,992
Value of Output .. £'000	17,490	17,114	14,414	16,799	18,306
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	2,137	2,313	2,454	2,731	2,709
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	2,557	2,689	2,726	2,649	2,525
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	19,844	20,361	20,970	20,821	20,399

Particulars relating to founding and casting of non-ferrous metals are shown in the next table :—

VICTORIA—NON-FERROUS METALS: FOUNDED, CASTING, ETC.

Particulars	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Number of Factories .. ..	149	153	155	153	178
Number of Persons Employed ..	3,017	3,261	3,359	3,430	3,959
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	2,373	2,768	2,895	3,113	3,661
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used					
£'000	158	197	222	249	290
Value of Materials Used £'000	3,749	4,706	4,378	4,816	6,171
Value of Production .. £'000	4,140	4,425	4,974	4,920	6,483
Value of Output .. £'000	8,047	9,328	9,574	9,985	12,944
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	1,612	1,797	2,005	2,187	2,142
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	1,248	1,397	1,492	1,378	1,548
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	7,867	8,696	9,449	9,372	10,789

Articles produced in this industry include : steam, gas and water fittings, aluminium window frames, slide fasteners, and furniture fittings, &c.

Sheet metal working and allied manufacturing activities are the subject of the table which follows :—

VICTORIA—SHEET METAL WORKING, PRESSING, AND STAMPING

Particulars	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Number of Factories .. ..	327	332	359	363	396
Number of Persons Employed ..	7,199	7,663	8,022	8,493	10,098
Salaries and Wages paid £'000	5,587	6,225	7,066	7,825	9,380
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used					
£'000	217	247	344	405	544
Value of Materials Used £'000	14,161	14,635	16,639	20,051	22,287
Value of Production .. £'000	9,328	10,991	12,413	12,931	15,828
Value of Output .. £'000	23,706	25,873	29,396	33,387	38,659
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	3,571	4,372	5,744	5,916	8,018
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	2,658	3,203	3,945	5,062	5,673
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	15,890	16,486	20,420	23,700	30,688

Packers' cans, canisters and containers, building fittings, viz., baths, sinks, hot water services, and refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment are amongst the items produced in this sub-class of industry.

Wool carding, spinning, and weaving is the subject of the next table :—

#### VICTORIA—WOOL CARDING, SPINNING, AND WEAVING

Particulars	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Number of Factories .. ..	88	81	84	88	87
Number of Persons Employed ..	11,322	11,273	12,013	12,055	10,995
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	7,373	7,634	8,925	9,065	8,475
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used £'000	652	716	812	811	798
Value of Materials Used £'000	19,139	20,364	24,716	25,218	20,295
Value of Production .. £'000	11,522	12,643	14,674	13,432	14,047
Value of Output .. £'000	31,313	33,723	40,202	39,461	35,140
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	4,172	4,363	5,533	5,543	6,579
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	6,081	6,287	6,264	6,583	6,386
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	39,199	42,123	42,803	41,081	43,084

Victorian woollen mills are responsible for more than half the total Australian woollen mill production. The full range of activities in these factories is covered from the scouring of greasy wool to the weaving of cloth.

Particulars of the hosiery, &c., industry for the last five years are given below :—

#### VICTORIA—HOSIERY AND OTHER KNITTED GOODS

Particulars	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Number of Factories .. ..	427	429	429	427	438
Number of Persons Employed ..	15,851	15,105	15,224	15,039	15,285
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	9,736	9,883	10,521	10,658	10,979
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used £'000	413	452	491	514	549
Value of Materials Used £'000	19,485	19,680	22,112	24,541	21,820
Value of Production .. £'000	17,486	17,695	18,997	17,969	20,846
Value of Output .. £'000	37,384	37,827	41,600	43,024	43,215
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	5,825	6,257	6,666	7,320	8,240
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	5,494	5,612	5,504	5,766	6,529
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	13,815	13,272	13,555	14,227	15,560

Factories in Victoria contribute more than two-thirds of the total production of knitted goods in Australia. Amongst the more important articles produced are socks and stockings, knitted underwear, cardigans and pullovers.

Information in the next table deals with industries associated with the manufacture of clothing, except waterproof clothing, knitted goods, and boots and shoes. The figures shown represent for each of the past five years the sum of the statistical sub-classes of industry mentioned below—tailoring and ready-made clothing, dressmaking, millinery, shirts, underclothing, foundation garments, handkerchiefs, ties, scarves, hats and caps, and gloves.

VICTORIA—CLOTHING (DRESS), EXCLUDING WATERPROOF CLOTHING, KNITTED GOODS, AND BOOTS AND SHOES

Particulars	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Number of Factories .. ..	1,638	1,591	1,565	1,569	1,481
Number of Persons Employed ..	30,314	29,828	29,358	28,496	28,310
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	17,083	17,255	17,946	18,002	18,127
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used £'000	319	326	358	362	389
Value of Materials Used £'000	31,399	32,173	31,918	32,084	31,257
Value of Production .. £'000	27,061	27,715	28,606	29,058	29,472
Value of Output .. £'000	58,779	60,214	60,882	61,504	61,118
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	7,487	8,554	9,651	10,515	11,769
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	2,548	2,594	2,725	2,791	2,906
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	10,653	11,217	10,840	11,008	11,599

In the following table the industries combined in the preceding table are shown in detail for 1958-59 :—

Particulars	Tailoring Ready-made	Dress-making	Millinery Hats, and Caps	Shirts, Under-clothing	Founda-tion Garments	Hand-kerchiefs, Ties, and Gloves	Total
Number of Factories .. ..	575	573	83	169	33	48	1,481
Number of Persons Employed ..	9,713	8,452	1,125	6,621	1,753	646	28,310
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	6,536	5,148	741	4,142	1,163	397	18,127
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used £'000	155	103	28	70	25	8	389
Value of Materials Used £'000	12,977	6,493	912	7,845	2,204	826	31,257
Value of Production .. £'000	10,466	8,097	1,226	7,108	1,913	662	29,472
Value of Output .. £'000	23,598	14,693	2,166	15,023	4,142	1,496	61,118
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	4,134	3,867	636	1,855	952	325	11,769
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	1,140	743	132	636	201	54	2,906
Horse-power of Engines ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	3,436	3,207	1,089	2,799	864	204	11,599

Tailoring and ready-made clothing, and dressmaking together represented 78 per cent. of the factories, 64 per cent. of employment, and 57 per cent. of the horse-power in use ; shirts and underclothing contributed 11 per cent., 23 per cent., and 24 per cent. respectively.

Boots and shoes (not rubber) manufacture is the subject of the next table :—

### VICTORIA—BOOTS AND SHOES (NOT RUBBER)

Particulars	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Number of Factories .. ..	239	226	222	221	215
Number of Persons Employed ..	11,422	10,939	11,136	11,092	11,231
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	7,326	7,270	7,974	8,005	8,328
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used £'000	109	114	134	143	156
Value of Materials Used £'000	11,690	12,055	12,028	12,641	14,786
Value of Production .. £'000	10,147	10,291	11,170	11,935	12,731
Value of Output .. £'000	21,946	22,460	23,332	24,719	27,673
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	1,767	1,818	2,023	2,276	2,915
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	1,832	2,033	2,081	2,281	2,684
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	9,787	9,508	9,265	9,202	10,153

A feature of this industry is the large proportion of females it employs. Numbering 5,769, they represented 51 per cent. of the total employed in 1958-59.

The details shown above relate generally to footwear made of leather. They are exclusive of the operation of boot repairers. Footwear is also produced in the rubber and plastic moulding industries respectively.

Bakeries which make bread, pastry, and cakes, &c., are the subject of the table which follows :—

### VICTORIA—BAKERIES (INCLUDING CAKES AND PASTRY)

Particulars	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Number of Factories .. ..	1,058	1,075	1,052	1,075	1,253
Number of Persons Employed ..	5,411	5,553	5,694	5,472	6,043
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	3,002	3,294	3,618	3,605	3,820
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used £'000	535	589	661	668	745
Value of Materials Used £'000	9,521	10,007	10,682	10,884	12,081
Value of Production .. £'000	6,909	7,476	8,824	7,845	9,032
Value of Output .. £'000	16,965	18,072	20,167	19,397	21,858
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	4,224	4,767	5,728	5,923	7,041
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	2,691	2,975	3,325	3,470	3,753
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	6,972	7,018	7,493	8,001	8,030

The details shown above for 1958-59 include the operations of a number of smaller bakehouses which had not been included previously in the statistical collection.

In the following table two sub-classes of industry are combined, namely, jam, fruit, and vegetable canning ; and pickles, sauces, and vinegar :—

**VICTORIA—JAM, FRUIT, AND VEGETABLE CANNING ;  
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND VINEGAR**

Particulars	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Number of Factories .. ..	61	60	60	63	60
Number of Persons Employed ..	4,498	4,475	4,965	4,903	4,425
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	3,390	3,621	4,321	4,462	4,002
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used £'000	322	371	481	472	468
Value of Materials Used £'000	14,082	14,533	20,747	22,054	19,829
Value of Production .. £'000	7,368	7,220	9,229	10,407	8,440
Value of Output .. £'000	21,772	22,124	30,457	32,933	28,737
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	2,664	5,091	5,633	6,085	6,858
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	2,421	4,696	5,297	5,617	5,451
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	15,225	20,239	27,465	29,012	28,565

Female employment is strongly represented in the canning industry which, to a great extent, operates in country areas near the orchards and gardens from which fruit and vegetables used for processing are gathered. Seasonal conditions influence greatly the quantity of goods produced.

Three sub-classes of industry, namely, butter, cheese, condensed and processed milk have been combined in the figures shown below, as some factories producing butter are also engaged in the production of cheese and condensed products and are unable to render separate returns in respect of these activities :—

**VICTORIA—BUTTER, CHEESE, CONDENSED AND  
PROCESSED MILK FACTORIES**

Particulars	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Number of Factories .. ..	134	130	131	131	127
Number of Persons Employed ..	5,229	5,443	5,620	5,417	5,452
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	4,563	5,035	5,381	5,345	5,465
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used £'000	1,332	1,521	1,598	1,532	1,528
Value of Materials Used £'000	46,549	50,252	51,561	50,558	51,382
Value of Production .. £'000	8,037	10,679	10,567	11,617	11,799
Value of Output .. £'000	55,918	62,452	63,726	63,707	64,709
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	4,870	5,161	5,836	6,233	6,763
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	5,787	6,168	7,031	7,524	7,995
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	36,644	38,204	41,094	42,537	39,310

Almost all of this industry is to be found in country areas. The particulars in the above table relate only to factory production. There is also a comparatively small amount of butter and cheese made on farms. Further reference to the Dairying Industry will be found on page 497.

Details of the operation of the following sub-classes of industry are given below, viz., sawmills, joinery, boxes and cases, wood turning and carving, and cabinet and furniture making :—

### VICTORIA—SAWMILLS, WOODWORKING, FURNITURE, ETC.

Particulars	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Number of Factories .. ..	1,890	1,883	1,840	1,874	1,816
Number of Persons Employed ..	19,036	19,332	19,028	18,819	18,991
Salaries and Wages Paid .. £'000	13,338	14,509	15,003	15,664	16,158
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used .. £'000	609	660	705	724	794
Value of Materials Used .. £'000	26,848	28,217	28,237	31,340	31,715
Value of Production .. .. £'000	22,804	24,173	24,658	27,339	28,170
Value of Output .. .. £'000	50,261	53,050	53,600	59,403	60,679
Value of Land and Buildings .. £'000	7,127	8,039	8,955	10,107	11,009
Value of Plant and Machinery .. £'000	5,334	5,770	5,942	5,782	5,892
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	133,704	136,361	136,919	132,941	133,058

The following table indicates the relative particulars for 1958-59 of the individual industries combined in the preceding table :—

### VICTORIA—SAWMILLS, WOODWORKING, FURNITURE, ETC.: INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES

Particulars	Sawmills	Joinery	Boxes and Cases	Wood Turning and Carving	Furniture Making, &c.	Total
Number of Factories .. ..	547	574	77	113	505	1,816
Number of Persons Employed ..	7,194	5,167	836	1,078	4,716	18,991
Salaries and Wages Paid .. £'000	6,318	4,376	702	876	3,886	16,158
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used .. £'000	517	119	25	32	101	794
Value of Materials Used .. .. £'000	15,176	8,033	1,697	1,096	5,713	31,715
Value of Production .. .. £'000	11,810	7,063	1,027	1,692	6,578	28,170
Value of Output .. .. £'000	27,503	15,215	2,749	2,820	12,392	60,679
Value of Land and Buildings .. £'000	2,985	3,378	480	657	3,509	11,009
Value of Plant and Machinery .. £'000	3,262	1,273	232	283	842	5,892
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	83,221	23,939	6,727	5,546	13,625	133,058

The activities combined in the above table embrace general milling, re-sawing, moulding and planing, turning, the manufacture of floorboards, weatherboards, boxes and cases, tool handles, toys, &c.

The newspaper and periodicals industry is the subject of the following table :—

### VICTORIA—NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Particulars	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Number of Factories .. ..	114	112	111	106	128
Number of Persons Employed ..	3,395	3,508	3,348	2,924	3,317
Salaries and Wages Paid .. £'000	3,028	3,393	3,300	2,951	3,471
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used .. £'000	102	118	119	115	135
Value of Materials Used .. .. £'000	6,723	7,048	7,563	7,268	8,660
Value of Production .. .. £'000	5,172	5,677	5,727	5,224	6,173
Value of Output .. .. £'000	11,997	12,843	13,409	12,607	14,968
Value of Land and Buildings .. £'000	1,278	1,372	1,616	1,517	2,350
Value of Plant and Machinery .. £'000	2,910	2,854	2,795	1,791	2,212
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	10,366	10,456	10,484	9,862	10,020

Some "job" printing is included in this industry but where newspapers, periodicals, &c., are printed for the proprietor by an outside firm such particulars are included under "Printing, General" below.

General printing (including bookbinding) is the subject of the following table :—

### VICTORIA—PRINTING, GENERAL (INCLUDING BOOKBINDING)

Particulars	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Number of Factories .. ..	497	513	537	549	539
Number of Persons Employed ..	7,265	7,602	7,964	8,381	8,515
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	5,603	6,129	6,681	7,461	7,718
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used					
£'000	139	163	200	228	247
Value of Materials Used £'000	7,997	8,426	8,932	10,436	11,180
Value of Production .. £'000	9,511	10,335	11,888	13,304	14,217
Value of Output .. £'000	17,647	18,924	21,020	23,968	25,644
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	3,920	4,652	5,132	5,982	6,433
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	4,352	5,174	5,587	6,109	6,155
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	11,667	11,632	12,554	13,108	13,357

The above table does not include particulars of the operations of Government printing establishments.

Particulars relating to the manufacture of cardboard boxes, cartons, and containers are detailed in the next table :—

### VICTORIA—CARDBOARD BOXES, CARTONS, AND CONTAINERS

Particulars	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Number of Factories .. ..	53	56	49	52	51
Number of Persons Employed ..	2,155	2,053	2,007	2,125	2,297
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	1,555	1,639	1,598	1,748	2,024
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used					
£'000	54	54	67	81	93
Value of Materials Used £'000	5,689	5,543	5,485	6,138	7,214
Value of Production .. £'000	3,619	3,558	3,542	4,318	4,660
Value of Output .. £'000	9,362	9,155	9,094	10,537	11,967
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	1,200	1,241	1,373	1,784	2,414
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	1,320	1,377	1,505	1,676	1,744
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	4,108	4,291	4,179	4,358	4,643



The following table gives particulars of rubber goods manufacture :—

### VICTORIA—RUBBER GOODS (INCLUDING TYRES MADE)

Particulars	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Number of Factories .. ..	51	54	54	54	56
Number of Persons Employed ..	5,505	6,122	6,182	6,254	6,529
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	4,978	5,819	5,982	6,280	6,669
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used £'000	767	815	901	991	1,056
Value of Materials Used £'000	13,442	16,170	14,088	15,910	16,418
Value of Production .. £'000	9,051	10,268	11,327	12,001	14,066
Value of Output .. £'000	23,260	27,253	26,316	28,902	31,540
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	2,297	2,949	3,211	3,735	3,759
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	2,650	4,405	3,757	4,028	3,855
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	45,196	50,882	53,254	55,214	60,379

Tyres and tubes, shoes, soles and heels, hose, toys, belting, sponge and foam rubber are amongst the wide range of articles produced in the above-mentioned industry.

Plastic moulding and products are the subject of the next table :—

### VICTORIA—PLASTIC MOULDING AND PRODUCTS

Particulars	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Number of Factories .. ..	119	128	147	145	152
Number of Persons Employed ..	4,010	4,412	4,891	5,006	5,267
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	2,954	3,331	3,918	4,342	4,934
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used £'000	200	228	304	353	440
Value of Materials Used £'000	6,853	7,737	9,613	10,876	13,797
Value of Production .. £'000	6,044	6,460	7,562	8,819	10,653
Value of Output .. £'000	13,097	14,425	17,479	20,048	24,890
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	1,557	2,014	2,718	2,958	3,261
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	2,154	2,495	2,844	3,381	3,740
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	11,679	14,440	19,136	20,694	20,781

Introduced as a new sub-class in 1945-46, plastic moulding now contributes substantially to the secondary production of the State. A wide variety of articles is produced, including plastic film and sheet, household accessories, garden hose, piping and tubing, toys, &c.

The following table shows particulars of the operations of electricity generating stations :—

### VICTORIA—ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER

Particulars	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Number of Factories .. ..	62	57	53	51	44
Number of Persons Employed ..	2,891	3,007	3,186	3,247	3,398
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	2,791	3,315	3,534	3,599	3,851
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used					
£'000	9,461	9,737	10,513	11,153	9,971
Value of Materials Used £'000	457	524	605	677	600
Value of Production .. £'000	9,142	11,214	13,824	13,706	18,529
Value of Output .. £'000	19,060	21,475	24,942	25,536	29,100
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	12,411	12,844	15,114	17,444	22,949
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	47,397	49,071	57,017	63,659	70,244
Total Installed Horse-power of Engines Used to Drive Generators .. .. H.P.	1,375,817	1,373,574	1,669,757	1,672,275	1,840,358

Because of the extension of services by the State Electricity Commission to areas previously served by other authorities or individuals, the number of factories decreased considerably during the period under review.

The above particulars refer only to electric light and power generation by all central electric stations in Victoria and do not include details of distribution, &c. They are compiled from factory returns submitted in accordance with the Commonwealth Census and Statistics Act and the Victorian Statistics Act.

Included in the above figures are those of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria which supplies practically all of the electricity generated.

#### *State Electricity Commission of Victoria*

##### *Early Development*

Electricity was first used in Victoria in 1863 in three arc lamps at a display to celebrate the marriage of the Prince of Wales (the future Edward VII). Nearly twenty years later—in 1880—a company established a small power station in Melbourne to light the Eastern Market and the Athenaeum. Subsequently, electricity supply was developed in Melbourne, Geelong, Ballarat, Bendigo and the larger country towns. Except for the larger towns, however, no country centres had electricity.

During the latter years of the First World War it became evident that a grave shortage of power was imminent in the Metropolitan Area. Furthermore, the known inadequacy of Victoria's black coal resources and interruptions in the supply of New South Wales coal due to recurring industrial troubles emphasized the danger of continued dependence

upon imported fuel for electricity generation. By the First World War, Victoria was known to possess large and readily accessible deposits of brown coal. In 1917, the Brown Coal Advisory Committee appointed by the Victorian Government of the day investigated the reservation, protection, and utilization of brown coal. The Committee concluded it was commercially practicable to utilize brown coal for electricity generation and recommended the establishment of such a power station near Morwell, with a transmission line to Melbourne. The recommendations of this committee form the beginning of Victoria's State electricity system as it exists today, and in the closing weeks of 1918 the Victorian Parliament passed the historic Act creating a State electricity authority, the chief function of which was to co-ordinate and extend on an economic basis the supply of electricity throughout Victoria.

#### *Commission's Powers*

By the 1918 Act and subsequent amending Acts this authority—known since 1921 as the State Electricity Commission of Victoria—is vested with power to erect, own, and operate electrical undertakings; acquire existing electricity undertakings; supply electricity retail to individual consumers or in bulk to any corporation or public institution; establish brown coal open cuts; own and operate briquette works; and develop the State's water-power resources for electricity generation. Incidental to its main operations, the Commission owns and operates the tramway systems in Ballarat and Bendigo.

The Commission is the controlling authority for all electricity undertakings in Victoria. It is responsible for the registration of electrical contractors, the licensing of electrical mechanics, the control of installation methods and material, and the testing and approval of electrical equipment and appliances.

#### *State Generating System*

The Commission's State wide system now generates 99 per cent. of all the electricity produced in Victoria and serves about 96 per cent. of the population through a supply network covering more than two-thirds of the populated area of the State. Electricity generated in this system totalled 5,534 million kilowatt-hours in 1958-59, two-thirds of Victoria's electricity being generated from brown coal used either in its raw state or in the form of briquettes. Hydro-stations produced almost 12 per cent. of the State's electricity.

Inclusive of generator capacity available to the Victorian system from outside the State, the total installed capacity of the State generating system at 30th June, 1959, was 1,319,000 kilowatts. Except for 24,550 kilowatts of plant in the Mildura sub-region, all power stations are interconnected. The largest power station in this interconnected system is Yallourn, which alone generates almost half Victoria's electricity. Other stations in the interconnected system comprise steam power stations at Morwell and in Melbourne, Geelong, and Ballarat; hydro-electric stations at Kiewa and Eildon and on the Rubicon and Royston Rivers; and internal combustion power stations

at Shepparton and Warrnambool. The transmission and distribution system at 30th June, 1959, comprised 29,779 miles of high and low voltage power lines, fifteen terminal stations and almost 21,000 distribution sub-stations.

#### *Snowy Mountains Hydro-power*

Victoria is entitled to one-third of the electricity from the Snowy Mountains scheme—after the Commonwealth has taken the power it needs for the Australian Capital Territory and within the Snowy Mountains area. Output from the Snowy scheme was scheduled to be available to Victoria in the latter months of 1959 via a new 330,000-volt transmission line connecting with the Victorian system at Dederang. Victoria also shares (with New South Wales) the electricity generated at Hume Power Station on the River Murray.

#### *Consumers Served*

At 30th June, 1959, the State system served 831,068 consumers in Victoria (649,704 retail and the remainder—181,364—through eleven metropolitan councils which buy electricity in bulk). In addition, bulk supply was given to several New South Wales municipalities and irrigation settlements bordering the River Murray. The State system supplies all the Melbourne Metropolitan Area and nearly 1,500 other centres of population. Rural electrification is now more than four-fifths completed. Outside the State system at 30th June, 1959, there were 21,401 other consumers served by local country undertakings.

#### *Brown Coal and Briquettes*

The Commission is the largest individual fuel producer in the Commonwealth. For the year ended 30th June, 1959, output of brown coal at its three open cuts—Yallourn, Yallourn North, and Morwell—totalled 11,500,864 tons, of which 8,302,571 tons were used in the Commission's own power stations and 2,458,048 tons were manufactured into 642,590 tons of briquettes, 17 per cent. of the briquette output then being used for electricity generation in metropolitan and provincial steam power stations. Sales of briquettes were as follows :—Industrial, 234,853 tons ; Gas and Fuel Corporation (gas making), 126,076 tons ; domestic, 154,219 tons.

#### *New Construction*

Inclusive of the substantial output to which Victoria is entitled from the Snowy Mountains hydro-electric scheme, the capacity of Victoria's State generating system will be more than doubled between 1959 and 1968. At Yallourn work is in progress on a further 240,000 kilowatt extension (Yallourn "E") which is due for completion in 1962. Next to be commissioned after Yallourn "E" will be the new Hazelwood Power Station south of Morwell. It will burn brown coal from the Morwell open cut. Beginning with one generator to be set (200,000 kilowatts) in 1964, the Commission plans to complete the power station to its ultimate capacity of 1,200,000 kilowatts in about 1970.

The new brown coal burning power station built as part of the Morwell power and fuel project is now in partial service. Output for general supply will increase to 91,000 kilowatts in 1961, and to 151,000 kilowatts by 1963. Briquette production in the new factories at Morwell was scheduled to begin in the latter part of 1959. By 1961 production will be at the rate of about 1,500,000 tons a year.

At Kiewa another hydro-power station of 96,000 kilowatts capacity is scheduled to start operating in 1960 for completion in 1961.

Large extensions are to be made to the 220,000 volt transmission system. Sections already in service link Yallourn, Melbourne, and Kiewa ; Melbourne, Geelong, and Colac ; and Kiewa, Shepparton, and Bendigo. From Bendigo a new 220,000 volt line will extend along the Murray Valley to Kerang and Redcliffs (near Mildura). From Bendigo also a further extension will ultimately connect via Ballarat and Geelong to the 220,000-volt Melbourne-Colac line which is to be extended at a future date to Terang.

VICTORIA—STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION : INCOME, EXPENDITURE, SURPLUS, ETC.

(£'000)

Particulars	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
<b>INCOME</b>			
Electricity Sales—			
Domestic .. .. .	10,493	11,387	13,303
Commercial .. .. .	4,704	5,184	5,984
Industrial .. .. .	8,445	9,312	10,717
Bulk .. .. .	7,847	8,848	9,847
Traction .. .. .	1,942	1,997	2,052
Public Lighting and Miscellaneous .. .. .	392	427	493
Briquette Sales .. .. .	1,804	1,998	2,169
Brown Coal Sales .. .. .	800	782	721
Tramways Income .. .. .	108	105	101
Miscellaneous Income .. .. .	13	22	25
<b>TOTAL INCOME.. ..</b>	<b>36,548</b>	<b>40,062</b>	<b>45,412</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
Operation and Maintenance (Including Fuel)	18,658	20,064	19,174
Administrative and General Expenses .. .. .	2,908	3,106	3,338
General Services, &c. .. .. .	1,439	1,666	1,823
Depreciation .. .. .	2,809	4,840	5,894
Interest .. .. .	8,646	9,633	10,769
Loan Flotation Expense .. .. .	210	260	365
Deferred Interest, &c., Written Off .. .. .	549	..	3,200
Miscellaneous Expenditure .. .. .	544	473	426
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE .. ..</b>	<b>35,763</b>	<b>40,042</b>	<b>44,989</b>
Surplus .. .. .	785	20	423
Fixed Assets (Depreciated) at 30th June .. .. .	209,120	227,314	245,660
Capital Liabilities at 30th June .. .. .	214,261	230,297	245,486

In the next table particulars relating to gas works are shown :—

VICTORIA—GAS WORKS

Particulars	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Number of Factories .. .. .	33	32	32	27	27
Number of Persons Employed ..	1,466	1,529	1,626	1,372	1,584
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	1,404	1,580	1,833	1,738	1,796
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used					
£'000	134	135	195	416	397
Value of Materials Used £'000	5,832	5,882	5,791	5,702	5,800
Value of Production .. £'000	2,753	2,805	2,792	2,609	3,319
Value of Output .. £'000	8,719	8,822	8,778	8,727	9,516
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	625	659	3,009	3,349	3,284
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	7,218	7,357	14,142	12,554	13,332
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	9,235	11,196	16,166	16,106	17,048

The particulars appearing in the above table are compiled from factory returns received under the authority of the Commonwealth Census and Statistics Act and the Victorian Statistics Act. They relate to production and are exclusive of particulars of distribution, &c.

Appropriate details relating to the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria are included in the table. The following is a brief review of the activities of the Corporation.

*Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria*

*Formation of the Corporation*

The Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria came into being, by Act of Parliament, on 6th December, 1950. It was formed by the merger of two gas companies which supplied adjoining areas: the Metropolitan Gas Company of Melbourne and the Brighton Gas Company. The privately held shares of these two companies were exchanged for fully paid-up preference shares in the Gas and Fuel Corporation. The value of these shares amounted to £3,940,976. The State Government of Victoria invested £4 million held as ordinary shares in the Corporation. Three directors were appointed by the preference shareholders whilst the chairman and three other directors were appointed by the Government. Further capital was to be raised by means of loans, the Government guaranteeing the interest.

The main reason for the formation of the Corporation was to provide finance to make possible the use of the brown coal resources of the Latrobe Valley for town gas production. It was considered essential from both an economic and national view point to change from the conventional method of producing gas from black coal all of which must be imported from New South Wales. Brown coal gasification at the Corporation's Morwell works will ultimately provide the bulk of Victoria's gas requirements.

*Operations Division*

This division is the largest numerically and has the responsibility of maintaining the production of gas both from the metropolitan works and the country branches using black coal and refinery products as raw materials and also from the Morwell plant which is utilizing brown coal in the form of briquettes. For the year ended 30th June, 1959, the Corporation used 298,000 tons of black coal and 122,000 tons of briquettes from which 12,657 million cubic feet of gas were produced. In addition, 52,656 tons of coke and 6,936,241 gallons of tar were produced for sale, and 507,000 gallons of high-octane motor spirit, obtained from the brown coal gas, were refined by the Standard-Vacuum Refining Company Australia Pty. Ltd.

One of the main objectives required of the Corporation was to develop the use of brown coal in the Latrobe Valley for gas production. The Corporation erected a Lurgi high-pressure gasification plant on the brown coalfields at Morwell which was opened by His Royal Highness, the Duke of Edinburgh, on 5th December, 1956. It is now producing over 30 per cent. of the requirements in the Metropolitan Area. The gas is transmitted by high pressure pipe-line, 103 miles in length and 18 inches diameter, from Morwell to Melbourne. Those towns along the pipe-line route, where gas is reticulated from Traralgon through Dandenong to Springvale and the area embracing Frankston and Mornington, are supplied with brown coal gas. In the Metropolitan Area, brown coal gas is automatically blended with black coal gas, water gas and refinery gas to the required standard. In 1954, two years before Morwell came into operation, the Standard-Vacuum Refining Company Australia Pty. Ltd. completed the erection of its catalytic refinery at Altona. As the result of this development, waste refinery gas became available and the Corporation built pipe-lines from the refinery to its metropolitan works.

Thus there exists at present a blend of gases from brown coal and black coal gasification, together with refinery products, for supply of gas to the community. This integration of gaseous products provides the cheapest town gas for domestic and industrial consumption in Victoria. In addition to production, the Operations Division has the responsibility of ensuring the efficient distribution of gas through various reticulation systems within the Corporation's areas where there are 357,000 consumers. Approximately 8,000 new consumers are obtained each year. A further function of this division is to maintain and keep in good order and condition plant and equipment used by the division together with motor transport.

*Development Division*

For an industry to progress there must be development, planning, and research. The Development Division plans for future expansion, is responsible for all capital expenditure on new work, develops new processes, and conducts research. One of its most important functions is to maintain oversea contacts concerning new developments so that it may keep the staff of the Corporation up to date in its thinking. All

routine chemical control work necessary in production comes under the direction of this division, together with the development of new gas using equipment for the home and industry.

#### *Finance and Sales Division*

Planning financial and sales policies and controlling such policies are the responsibilities of this division. By the use of capital and revenue budgeting, the financial requirements of the Corporation are kept continuously under review, assisted in this direction by the functions of the Accounting, Costing, and Budget Departments. By forward planning and control of finance and sales, this division has the responsibility to management in guiding the economic destiny of the Corporation. Sales functions include not only the selling of gas, appliances, and by-products, but also market research, accounting, sales promotion, publicity, and advertising. The turnover on the sale of appliances alone, which is not included in the table below, exceeds £2 mill. per annum.

In addition to the sale of town gas, which is reticulated, another gas is sold in steel bottles to homes in the country where normal supplies are not available. This gas is propane and is obtained from the Altona oil refinery. It is compressed into bottles or cylinders under pressure and sold under the name of "Heatane". By this means the Corporation is bringing to country homes an amenity which is enjoyed in the city.

#### *Future Developments*

An important development which is now in course of examination is the production of a metallurgical coke from brown coal briquettes. As brown coal does not naturally form a coke, this material is more correctly termed "hard char". It is produced by passing gases at 800° C. through a bed of briquettes. Under these conditions the briquettes shrink to 40 per cent. of their original size and form a dense "hard char" equal in quality to the best metallurgical coke. The secret in producing high quality "hard char" lies in the time of heating to the required temperature. This was discovered by post-graduate students in the Engineering School at the University of Melbourne.

The Gas and Fuel Corporation has erected a semi-commercial plant at Morwell, which is now in operation, with a through put of 25 tons of briquettes per day. The reason for the erection of this plant was to study the method of production and try the product in large-scale foundry and metallurgical practice.

Extensions are also now being planned for additional gas production to meet the State's expanding requirements. These will involve the use of additional quantities of brown coal briquettes at Morwell and larger quantities of oil and liquid petroleum gas in the Metropolitan Area. Very close attention is being given to the developments in new methods of gas production from powdered coal which are taking place both in the United Kingdom and the United States of America. It is not anticipated that these processes will be in commercial operation before 1967.



## Summary

The aim of the Gas and Fuel Corporation is to render the best possible service in supplying a clean gaseous fuel to the homes and industries of Victoria, a service which every modern community demands. A gaseous fuel is most convenient. It is clean, easily controlled, it requires no storage by the consumer, and a pipe-line is the cheapest mode of transport. For the Corporation to attain its objective it is vital that fuels be gasified as cheaply as possible, so that gas may play its true part in the fuel economy of the State.

## VICTORIA—GAS AND FUEL CORPORATION : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.

(£'000)

Particulars	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
<b>REVENUE</b>					
Sales—					
Gas .. .. .	6,743	7,110	7,604	8,244	9,361
Residual Products and Other Items* .. .. .	1,660	1,611	1,574	1,206	1,166
Income from General Investments	15	3	3	3	1
<b>TOTAL REVENUE ..</b>	<b>8,418</b>	<b>8,724</b>	<b>9,181</b>	<b>9,453</b>	<b>10,528</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>					
Manufacture of Gas .. .. .	5,557	5,512	6,080	6,256	6,534
Transmission Expenses .. .. .	..	..	91	134	163
Distribution of Gas .. .. .	1,544	1,743	2,344	2,515	2,792
Management Expenses .. .. .	121	146	231	263	307
Research, Investigation, and Development .. .. .	..	..	56	68	181
Superannuation Contributions, Re- tiring Allowances, &c. .. .. .	77	88	94	96	129
Interest on Debentures, Overdraft, &c. .. .. .	329	404	} †	†	†
Depreciation and Amortization .. .. .	535	567			
Long Service Leave .. .. .	53	57	64	68	78
Contingency Reserve .. .. .	25	25	25	..	25
Other .. .. .	19	24	38	46	99
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE ..</b>	<b>8,260</b>	<b>8,566</b>	<b>9,023</b>	<b>9,446</b>	<b>10,308</b>
Net Surplus .. .. .	158	158	158	7	220
Fixed Assets less Depreciation and Amortization at 30th June .. .. .	19,318	24,331	27,877	30,213	31,515
Loan Indebtedness at 30th June—					
State Government .. .. .	10,589	11,759	11,908	12,058	12,168
Other .. .. .	9,607	13,227	16,928	19,955	22,569

\* Excludes sales of appliances.

† Since 1955-56 interest charges and depreciation have been apportioned over the various expense accounts.

## Government Factories

In 1938-39, Government factories numbered 127 and employed 12,958 persons. These factories expanded considerably as a result of war activities and reached their peak of employment in 1942-43 when

50,831 persons were working in 158 factories. In 1958–59, employment had decreased to 28,988 in 143 factories. Comparative particulars for the last five years are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

Particulars	1954–55	1955–56	1956–57	1957–58	1958–59
Number of Factories .. ..	149	154	150	143	147
Number of Persons Employed ..	29,429	30,788	29,448	28,482	28,988
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	25,032	27,944	27,364	26,910	28,039
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used £'000	10,594	11,006	11,857	12,469	11,704
Value of Materials Used £'000	23,980	26,166	27,086	29,076	27,517
Value of Production .. £'000	37,849	42,104	44,681	44,176	51,466
Value of Output .. £'000	72,423	79,276	83,624	85,721	90,687
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	29,059	31,175	36,173	39,238	45,983
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	69,779	75,662	91,135	93,831	107,209

The above table embraces establishments under the control of the Commonwealth and State Governments and Local Government Authorities. Such activities as railway and tramway workshops, electric light and gas works, dockyards, printing works and clothing, aircraft and munitions factories, &c., are included.

In relation to the whole of Victorian factories during 1958–59 Government factories absorbed 8 per cent. of employment ; expended 9 per cent. of the salaries and wages paid ; and accumulated 8 per cent. of the value of production.

# Part 9

## FINANCE

### *Public Finance*

#### **The Economic Importance of Government Financial Activity**

##### *Financial Transactions*

During the last thirty or so years, governments have come to accept new and wider responsibilities for economic stability and growth and for the social welfare of their peoples. They are now in a position where their actions have far-reaching economic and social effects. This applies not only to their regulatory activities but also to their financial transactions. These transactions may be classified in the following ways :—

##### *Purchases of Goods and Services*

Governments are important purchasers of goods and services which they require to provide current services, e.g., defence services, health and educational facilities ; and capital assets such as office buildings, power installations, and railway track and rolling stock. Expenditure of this kind generates income and, consequently, rises or falls in its level affect the purchasing power of the community. In addition, governmental requirements determine the allocation of national resources and the composition of national capital assets.

##### *Transfers of Income between Sections of the Community*

Governments are also agents for the redistribution of incomes throughout the community. Their role of tax-gatherers permits them to do this by compulsorily withdrawing purchasing power from one section of the community and transferring it to another in the form, for example, of social service benefits or subsidies to producers. The receipt and payment of interest is another way in which governments redistribute income.

##### *Production and Trading*

As well as providing a considerable volume of services free (or at nominal charges), governments also engage in trading activities in which they produce and sell goods and services at prices designed substantially to cover costs. These services are usually of the public utility type, e.g., the supply of gas and electricity, transport services, and water supply and sewerage, of which governments are usually the sole providers. Their distinguishing characteristic is that they are, to a certain extent, subject to market forces.

*Borrowing and Lending*

Governments acquire funds for their own purposes and for lending to others by borrowing the savings of those with surplus funds. They are also in a position to influence the amount of saving in the community by varying rates of taxation and their own expenditures.

Victorian governmental activity is carried out by :—

- (1) The legislative, executive, and judicial organs of the State ;
- (2) semi-governmental bodies being statutory authorities created to carry out specific activities, e.g., the provision of gas, electricity, water supply, and sewerage facilities on behalf of the State Government or bodies in which the State Government has a controlling interest ; and
- (3) local government bodies set up under the Local Government Act to carry out the functions of local government in defined areas (known as municipalities), and which are elected by the residents or property owners or both in the area. This category also includes authorities created or acquired by local government authorities.

Although this Part of the Year Book is concerned solely with the financial transactions of the State Government of Victoria (particulars of local and semi-governmental activity being found in Part 5 and other appropriate Parts), it is informative, in this context, to summarize total public authority activity in the State.

Particulars of Commonwealth and State receipts and outlay classified so as to facilitate economic analysis are included in the "Estimates of National Income and Expenditure" presented annually to the Commonwealth Parliament by the Treasurer. The following summary of Victorian governmental transactions represents the Victorian component of Tables IX, X, and XI (Receipts, Outlay, and Net Increase in Indebtedness of Public Authorities) of that document for 1959–60. It is a consolidation (necessarily approximate) of the activities of the major public funds and authorities in the State.

Particulars in the table were compiled from financial statements published by the authorities concerned which, in some instances, did not contain all the information desired. For this reason, the figures shown in the table must be regarded as estimates only and subject to revision as fuller investigation proceeds. A large proportion of governmental financial transactions are in the nature of transfers between funds, e.g., transfers from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the Hospitals and Charities Trust Fund, and between authorities, e.g., transfers from the Loan Fund to the State Electricity Commission. Where they could be identified, such transfers have been cancelled out. In some cases, different bases of classification from those used in succeeding sections of this Part were adopted for national income purposes.

## VICTORIA—STATE, LOCAL, AND SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES : RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY

(£ Million)

Particulars	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
<b>RECEIPTS</b>					
Taxation—					
Indirect Taxes .. .. .	36	40	47	52	56
Less Subsidies .. .. .	— *	— *	— 1	— *	— *
Net Indirect Taxes .. .. .	36	40	46	52	56
Estate and Gift Duties .. .. .	6	7	7	8	8
Total Taxation .. .. .	42	47	53	60	64
Surplus of Public Authority Business Undertakings .. .. .	13	14	16	18	27
Allowances for Depreciation .. .. .	3	4	4	7	8
Rent and Interest Received .. .. .	6	7	7	9	9
Grants from the Commonwealth Government .. .. .	45	48	56	63	68
Borrowing—					
Advances from the Commonwealth Government (Net of Repayments) .. .. .	9	11	11	11	11
Commonwealth Bonds—Australia†	35	34	35	35	36
Commonwealth Loans—Overseas†	— 1	1	*	2	2
Local and Semi-Governmental Securities† .. .. .	30	23	32	32	28
Less Increase in Holdings of Commonwealth Bonds and Local and Semi-Governmental Securities .. .. .	— 1	— *	1	— 4	— 2
Other Funds Available (Including Errors and Omissions) .. .. .	— *	*	2	1	— 2
Total Receipts .. .. .	181	189	217	234	249
<b>OUTLAY</b>					
Net Purchase of Goods and Services—					
Public Works—					
Railways .. .. .	9	8	8	8	10
Roads .. .. .	16	20	22	27	29
Other Transport .. .. .	4	4	4	4	4
Fuel and Power .. .. .	26	27	23	29	26
Water Supply, Sewerage, and Irrigation .. .. .	15	13	15	14	17
Forestry, Land Development, &c. .. .. .	4	5	4	4	4
Schools, &c. .. .. .	6	7	7	8	9
Hospitals .. .. .	5	6	6	6	6
All Other (Office Buildings, Plant and Equipment <i>n.e.i.</i> , Court Houses and Penal Establishments, Welfare Institutions, Rental Dwellings, &c.) .. .. .	14	16	12	13	10
Total Public Works .. .. .	99	106	101	113	115
Increase in Stocks .. .. .	1	1	— 3	— 2	— 2
Law, Order, and Public Safety .. .. .	7	8	9	10	11
Education .. .. .	19	23	26	29	32
Health and Welfare .. .. .	14	16	19	20	21
Development and Conservation of National Resources .. .. .	3	3	4	4	4
All Other .. .. .	12	13	14	15	16
Total Net Purchase of Goods and Services .. .. .	155	170	170	189	197

\* Under £500,000.

† Net of redemption.

VICTORIA—STATE, LOCAL, AND SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES :  
RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY—*continued*  
(£ Million)

Particulars	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Cash Social Service Benefits ..	1	1	1	1	1
Capital Transfers to Persons ..	*	*	*	*	*
Interest Paid .. .. .	24	28	32	36	40
Lending &c.—					
Net Purchases of Existing Real Assets .. .. .	2	— 1	— *	*	— 3
Net Advances for Housing ..	*	3	7	6	11
Other Net Advances, &c. ..	1	1	*	— *	— 1
Increase in Cash and Bank Deposits .. .. .	— 2	— 13	7	2	4
Total Outlay .. .. .	181	189	217	234	249

\* Under £500,000.

### Financial Relations with the Commonwealth

#### *General*

The Federal Constitution enumerates the matters regarding which the Commonwealth Parliament has power to legislate. They include defence, external affairs, trade and commerce with other countries and between the States, customs and excise, posts and telegraphs, navigation, lighthouses, quarantine, census and statistics, currency and banking, insurance, copyright and trade marks, naturalization, immigration, invalid and old age pensions, social services, industrial relations where disputes extend beyond the boundaries of a State, taxation that does not discriminate between States or parts of States, the taking over by the Commonwealth of the public debts of the States, and the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth for the States. Some of these powers are given exclusively to the Commonwealth, e.g., defence and customs and excise, but, in the majority of matters, the Commonwealth and State Governments have concurrent powers, Commonwealth law prevailing where there is conflict. Matters, other than those enumerated in the Constitution, remain the concern of the States. Governmental activity at the State level embraces education, health and welfare services, the development of internal resources, e.g., irrigation and water supply, land settlement, soil conservation, maintenance of law and order, and the provision of public utility services, e.g., roads, electricity and gas, public transport, water supply and sewerage. These activities are carried out by State Departments and by statutory and local governing bodies created by the State Governments. The States have direct access to a small proportion only of moneys required for revenue and capital purposes. This has come about in three ways :—

- (1) Through the surrender, under the Constitution, of the right to levy customs and excise duties ;

- (2) through the Financial Agreement of 1927, between the Commonwealth and State Governments, under which the Commonwealth became the borrowing agent for the States ; and
- (3) through the Commonwealth exercising its right to impose taxation in the field of personal and company income.

The lack of balance between the spending functions and the sources of revenue available to the Commonwealth and the States respectively has given rise to a system of grants from the Federal Government to the States. These grants may be unconditional or may be earmarked for specific purposes such as roads and universities. Important examples of the former are the tax reimbursement grants payable under the uniform tax system and special grants payable under section 96 of the Constitution, which provide assistance to those States experiencing difficulty in raising revenue or providing services on a comparable level with the other States.

Commonwealth fiscal superiority is supported by present day acceptance of the role of governments as agents of economic control and providers of social services on a large scale. In order to carry out these functions, the central government, to whom the tasks fall, must have a substantial measure of control over taxation revenue and the level of public investment.

#### *Financial Agreement between the Commonwealth and the States*

The Financial Agreement of 12th December, 1927, between the Commonwealth and the States came into being because it was thought desirable to adopt a co-ordinated approach to the loan market instead of independent approaches by the several governments and because of the necessity of establishing sound sinking fund arrangements. It also provided for the sharing of State debt charges by the Commonwealth. The following is a summary of the main provisions :—

##### *(1) Consolidation of Public Debt*

On 1st July, 1929, the Commonwealth took over the existing public debts of the States and assumed responsibility for the payment of related interest. This interest is reimbursed by the States, less the sum of £7,584,912 per annum which the Commonwealth agreed to contribute for a period of 58 years. Of this amount, Victoria receives £2,127,159 annually. This payment compensates the States for relinquishing, after Federation, the right to levy customs and excise duties.

##### *(2) Regulation of Government Borrowing*

The Australian Loan Council was set up to co-ordinate the public borrowings of the Commonwealth and the States. It consists of the Prime Minister (or his nominee) as Chairman, and the State Premiers (or their nominees). Each financial year, the Commonwealth and the several States submit to the Loan Council programmes setting out the amounts they desire to raise by loan during the ensuing year. Revenue deficits to be funded are included in the borrowing programmes, but borrowings for "temporary purposes" need not be included. Borrowing by the Commonwealth for defence purposes is outside the Agreement.

If the Loan Council considers that the total amount of the programmes cannot be borrowed at reasonable rates and conditions, it determines what amount shall be borrowed and may, by unanimous decision, allocate such amount between the Commonwealth and the States. In default of a unanimous decision, the allocation is determined by means of a formula written into the Agreement. Subject to the decisions of the Loan Council, the Commonwealth arranges all borrowings including those for conversions, renewals, and redemptions. However, the Commonwealth or a State may borrow for "temporary purposes" by way of overdraft or fixed deposit, subject to limits fixed by the Loan Council. In addition, the Commonwealth may borrow within the Commonwealth, or a State within its territory, from authorities, bodies, or institutions, or from the public by counter sales of securities, subject to Loan Council approval. Commonwealth securities are issued for moneys borrowed in this way and amounts so borrowed are treated as part of the borrowing programme for the year.

### (3) *Sinking Fund Provisions*

The Financial Agreement also provided for the creation of sinking funds for debt existing at 30th June, 1927, and incurred subsequently. Contributions to these are made jointly by the Commonwealth and the States on bases laid down. The sinking funds established under the Agreement are under the control of the National Debt Commission, an Authority constituted under Commonwealth legislation and consisting of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, the Chief Justice of the High Court, the Secretary to the Commonwealth Treasury, the Governor of the Commonwealth Bank, the Solicitor-General for the Commonwealth, and a representative of the States.

Sinking fund moneys are used to redeem unconverted securities at maturity and to re-purchase securities on the stock market.

### (4) *Borrowing by Semi-Government Authorities*

Although they are not legally bound by the Agreement, it was realized at the outset that, in the interests of co-ordinated borrowing, the Loan Council should have some control over the loan raising activities of semi-governmental bodies. In May, 1936, all resolutions passed by the Loan Council in connexion with semi-governmental borrowings were consolidated into one set of rules. This "gentlemen's agreement" provided for the submission of annual loan programmes of semi-governmental (including local government) authorities proposing to raise £100,000 or more in a year; for the consideration of such programmes in conjunction with the loan programme of the Government concerned; and for the fixing of the terms of individual semi-governmental loans coming within the scope of the annual programme.

### (5) *Commonwealth Influence on Supply of Loan Moneys*

The Commonwealth is in a position to control the supply of local loan moneys through the influence of Commonwealth policy on the banking system, indirectly through alterations in rates of taxation (which affect personal savings), and through the money it is prepared to make available from its own trust funds. This last factor has assumed considerable importance in recent years because of the



inability of the loan market to meet governmental capital expenditure programmes and the consequent need for Commonwealth support. From 1st July, 1951, to 30th June, 1959, the Commonwealth has provided this support from the Australian currency proceeds of overseas loans and from budget surpluses to the extent of £730·4 mill. out of loan programmes amounting to £1,641·5 mill.

### Grants to the States

#### (1) General

The following table shows particulars of amounts paid to Victoria as grants for the several purposes referred to in subsequent paragraphs :—

#### VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATE\* (£'000)

Particulars	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Financial Agreement—					
Interest on State Debt ..	2,127	2,127	2,127	2,127	2,127
Sinking Fund on State Debt† ..	880	972	1,054	1,155	1,230
Tax Reimbursement Grant ..	32,397	36,044	40,228	43,996	46,475
Special Financial Assistance ..	4,960	3,399	5,826	6,405	8,104
Additional Financial Assistance ..				1,061	
Commonwealth Aid Roads ..	3,771	4,660	5,495	6,264	6,543
Tuberculosis Act 1948—Reimbursement of Capital Expenditure ..	46	74	120	76	45
Mental Institutions — Contribution to Capital Expenditure ..		446	527	545	620
Coal Mining Industry Long Service Leave ..	1	1	1	1	1
Imported Houses—Grants ..			2		
Grants to University ..	367	415	522	664	1,313
Tobacco Industry Assistance ..	2	2	5	3	3
Dairy Industry Extension Grant ..	60	60	60	60	80
Expansion of Agricultural Advisory Services ..	39	51	61	69	60
Total .. ..	44,650	48,251	56,028	62,426	66,601

\* Excludes subsidies and bounties to primary producers and payments for medical research, social services, &c.

† Paid to National Debt Sinking Fund.

#### (2) Financial Agreement

Commonwealth contributions to interest and sinking fund charges on State debt have been dealt with above.

#### (3) Tax Reimbursement Grant

The States were supplanted by the Commonwealth as income taxing authorities during the Second World War when the Commonwealth needed to exploit this field of taxation to the full to meet its wartime obligations. Under the uniform taxation scheme, the Commonwealth became the sole authority levying taxes upon income. In return for vacating that field of taxation, the States received an annual payment from the Commonwealth as reimbursement for the loss of income tax revenue. A similar arrangement was made for entertainments tax, but this tax is no longer levied by the Commonwealth Government. Although challenged by the States, the system was continued after the war and is still in existence. In 1957, the High Court ruled that

while the Commonwealth could not prejudice the rights of the States to levy taxes on incomes, it could make grants to the States conditional on the non-levy of income taxes.

Full particulars of the *States Grants (Income Tax Reimbursement) Act 1942* and the *States Grants (Tax Reimbursement) Act 1946–48* may be found in the Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia No. 37, pages 635 to 637, and No. 40, page 696. The allocation of moneys under the original Act was based on the State's own income tax collections prior to the introduction of uniform taxation. From 1946–47, grants under this Act were replaced by grants under the *States Grants (Tax Reimbursement) Act 1946–48*. This Act provided for reimbursement grants of certain specified amounts to be paid to the States during 1946–47 and 1947–48. For 1948–49 and subsequent years, the grants were assessed in accordance with a formula based on increases in population and average wages. Within a few years, heavy additions to the financial needs of the States made necessary the supplementing of the grant calculated on the basis of the formula by a series of special or additional assistance grants, the size of which was largely arbitrary.

The whole question of Commonwealth–State financial relations was reviewed in 1959 and this resulted in the enactment of the *States Grants Act 1959* (operative until 1964–65). The amount of financial assistance payable to each State during 1959–60 was specified (Victoria's share was £60,625,000) and a formula prescribed for calculating the grant payable in the subsequent years. Under the formula, the amount payable to each State is calculated by expressing the amount of the grant payable to that State in the preceding year on a per capita basis, varying it in a prescribed manner by the increase in average wages for Australia as a whole, and multiplying it by the population of the State in the year of review. It was envisaged that Western Australia and Tasmania would, as a result of this legislation, be the only continuing claimant States under Section 96 of the Constitution, although Queensland and South Australia would have some right of access to the Grants Commission in special circumstances.

#### (4) *Grants for Road Construction*

The Commonwealth has made grants to the States for roads purposes for some considerable time. Particulars of Acts (commencing with the *Main Roads Development Act 1923–25*) under which these payments were made are given in the annual Commonwealth Finance Bulletin—Part 1, Public and Private Finance (issued by the Commonwealth Statistician).

The *Commonwealth Aid Roads Act 1954* provided for payment to the States, for five years from 1st July, 1954, of an amount equivalent to 7d. a gallon on all petrol (except aviation spirit) entered for home consumption and which was subject to customs or excise duties as specified in certain Customs Tariff Items. Out of this amount, the following grants were made to the States for construction and maintenance of roads and the purchase of roadmaking plant :—

- (a) 60 per cent. of the amount, less £900,000 per annum, for expenditure on roads, and
- (b) 40 per cent. of the amount for expenditure on roads in rural areas other than highways, trunk, or main roads.

The States were entitled to spend from the Commonwealth road grants up to £1 mill. per annum on works connected with transport by road or water. 5 per cent. of the grants was payable to Tasmania and the remainder was divided among the other five States, three-fifths according to population and two-fifths according to area. In addition, the Commonwealth could spend each year £800,000 on strategic roads and £100,000 on the promotion of road safety practices. An amendment to the Act increased the allocation for road safety purposes to £150,000 a year from 1st July, 1955, and the allocation to the States from 7d. to 8d. a gallon from 1st July, 1956. The grant was further supplemented by the *Commonwealth Aid Roads (Special Assistance) Act 1957* under which an extra £3 mill. was appropriated for each of the years 1957–58 and 1958–59. Of this amount, £2,950,000 was made available to the States and £50,000 to the Commonwealth.

The *Commonwealth Aid Roads Act 1959* established a new scheme of Commonwealth assistance which superseded the Acts mentioned above. Under the new scheme which is to operate for a period of five years, the Commonwealth will make available to the States a total amount of up to £250 mill. for the construction, reconstruction, maintenance, and repair of roads. Of this amount, £220 mill. will be payable as basic grants, which will increase from £40 mill. in 1959–60 to £48 mill. in 1963–64, and which will be distributed each year among the States on the basis that Tasmania will receive 5 per cent. and that, of the remainder, one-third will be shared by the other States in proportion to their respective populations at the date of the last preceding Census, one-third in proportion to their respective areas, and one-third in proportion to the number of motor vehicles registered in those States at 31st December preceding the year of payment.

The balance of £30 mill. takes the form of matching assistance. The amount available for this purpose will increase from £2 mill. in 1959–60 to £10 mill. in 1963–64. Each State may participate in the matching assistance for each year, up to the share of the assistance for which it is eligible. Its share is determined by allocating the amount of matching assistance available each year in the same proportions in which the basic grant for that year is distributed. Up to this limit, each State qualifies for £1 of matching assistance for every £1 by which the amount it allocates in that year from its own resources for roads is greater than the amount so allocated in 1958–59. In 1959–60, Victoria will receive about £8·4 mill. by way of basic grant and matching assistance. The Commonwealth will make a special payment in 1959–60 to any State to the extent to which its share of the basic grant of £40 mill. falls short of the amount received from the Commonwealth as road grants in respect of 1958–59. In addition to the amounts that are payable to the States in 1959–60 under the *Commonwealth Aid Roads Act 1959*, an amount, estimated at approximately £2·1 mill., will be paid to complete the payments under the *Commonwealth Aid Roads Act 1954–1956*. The total grant payable to Victoria for 1959–60 is estimated at £8·7 mill.

(5) *Tuberculosis Hospitals—Reimbursement of Capital Expenditure*

Under the *Tuberculosis Act* 1948 the Commonwealth undertook to reimburse the States for capital expenditure on buildings, furnishings, equipment, and plant for the diagnosis, treatment, and control of tuberculosis. In addition to recouping capital expenditure, the Commonwealth also contributes from the National Welfare Fund to maintenance expenditure incurred by the States (the amount paid to Victoria for 1958–59 was £1,046,000), and reimburses administration expenses.

(6) *Mental Institutions—Contribution to Capital Expenditure*

The *States Grants (Mental Institutions) Act* 1955 provides for financial assistance to the States for capital expenditure on mental institutions to a maximum amount of £10 mill. Each State is entitled to recover one-third of its expenditure on buildings and equipment incurred on or after 1st July, 1955.

(7) *Coal Mining Industry—Long Service Leave*

In the States in which coal miners have been awarded long service leave by industrial tribunals, the State Governments concerned have agreed to reimburse employers for the costs they incur in granting this leave. The Commonwealth in turn has agreed to reimburse the States for the amounts paid and related administrative costs. In order to provide the funds required for these purposes, the Commonwealth imposed an excise duty on coal.

(8) *Imported Houses—Grants*

The Commonwealth pays a subsidy to the States for houses imported by a State or a housing authority of a State after 12th October, 1949. The amount of the subsidy is the amount by which the cost of imported houses exceeds the cost of building comparable houses from local materials, with a limit of £300 per house.

(9) *Grants to Universities*

Payments to the States for universities were first introduced in 1951–52 under the *States Grants (Universities) Act* 1951 and were continued under similar legislation passed in 1953, 1955, 1956, and 1957. Following on the Commonwealth's acceptance of the main recommendations of the Committee on Australian Universities, the provisions of the 1957 Act relating to financial assistance for 1958 were superseded by the *States Grants (Universities) Act* 1958, which operated from 1st January, 1958.

The new legislation authorized the Commonwealth to make payments of up to £21·4 mill. to the States for universities over the three calendar years 1958 to 1960, inclusive, where certain conditions are satisfied. These payments include increased contributions towards the current expenses of universities, new grants for capital works and equipment, and emergency grants.

(10) *Tobacco Industry Assistance*

The Commonwealth makes a grant for tobacco research of up to £15,000 per annum, paid to the tobacco producing States on a £1 for £1 basis.

(11) *Dairy Industry Extension Grant*

The Commonwealth provides financial assistance to promote improved farm practices in the dairy industry.

(12) *Expansion of Agricultural Advisory Services*

These payments were introduced in 1952–53 to encourage the expansion of agricultural advisory services by the State Departments of Agriculture and to promote increased farm efficiency.

In addition to the grants mentioned above, Victoria also benefits under the *Railway Standardization (New South Wales and Victoria) Agreement Act 1958*. Under this Act, the Commonwealth is financing the construction of a standard gauge rail link between Albury and Melbourne estimated to cost £10,726,000. Each State is to repay 15 per cent. of the total cost, by instalments, over a period of 50 years. Expenditure by the Commonwealth to 30th June, 1959, amounted to £2,097,000.

**Revenue and Expenditure***General*

The financial transactions of the State of Victoria are concerned with (a) Consolidated Revenue, (b) Trust Funds, and (c) Loan Fund. Payments from Consolidated Revenue are made either under the authority of an annual Appropriation Act or by a permanent appropriation under a special Act.

In the following tables details of Consolidated Revenue and Expenditure are shown for each of the years 1954–55 to 1958–59. The figures are not comparable, in all cases, with those shown in previous issues of the Year Book in which the Public Revenue and Expenditure of certain special funds were added to Consolidated Revenue and Expenditure, while recoups by the Treasury to the Victorian Railways for specified purposes were excluded from the tables.

*Consolidated Revenue Fund*

The following table shows, for each of the years 1954–55 to 1958–59, the Consolidated Revenue and Expenditure of Victoria, the surplus or deficit, and the accumulated deficit at the end of each year :—

**VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND: REVENUE,  
EXPENDITURE, SURPLUS OR DEFICIT  
(£'000)**

Year Ended 30th June—	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus + or Deficit —	Accumulated Deficit to End of Each Year (i.e., 30th June)
1955 .. .. .	116,789	115,452	+ 1,337	13,245
1956 .. .. .	123,152	126,398	— 3,246	16,491
1957 .. .. .	133,254	137,565	— 4,311	20,802
1958 .. .. .	142,336	145,549	— 3,213	24,015
1959 .. .. .	151,248	153,796	— 2,548	26,563*

\* Of this amount, £22,139,984 was provided from Loan Fund and £4,423,173 from the Public Account.

Consolidated Revenue : Details of the principal sources of revenue are shown in the following table for each of the years 1954-55 to 1958-59 :—

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND : REVENUE  
(£'000)

Source of Revenue	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Taxation* .. .. .	20,861	22,904	25,433	28,387	30,332
Business Undertakings—					
Railways .. .. .	37,695	37,300	37,463	35,948	38,142
Harbors, Rivers, and Lights .. .. .	561	571	503	543	575
Water Supply, Sewerage, Irrigation, and Drainage .. .. .	2,745	3,061	3,186	3,893	4,001
Electricity Supply (Interest and Recoups of Sinking Funds &c.) .. .. .	1,946	2,103	2,216	2,431	2,654
State Coal Mines .. .. .	654	684	500	476	414
Other .. .. .	437	441	525	484	472
Total .. .. .	44,038	44,160	44,393	43,775	46,258
Lands—					
Sales .. .. .	97	85	169	111	167
Rents .. .. .	272	294	334	393	422
Forestry .. .. .	2,279	2,166	2,294	2,227	2,033
Other .. .. .	91	85	130	122	179
Total .. .. .	2,739	2,630	2,927	2,853	2,801
Interest <i>n.e.i.</i>	3,664	4,108	4,571	5,075	5,585
Commonwealth Grants—					
Financial Agreement Act .. .. .	2,127	2,127	2,127	2,127	2,127
Tax Reimbursement .. .. .	32,397	36,044	40,228	43,996	46,475
Special Financial Assistance .. .. .	4,959	3,399	5,826	7,467†	8,104
Total .. .. .	39,483	41,570	48,181	53,590	56,706
Commonwealth National Welfare Fund Payments—					
Tuberculosis—					
Maintenance Expenditure .. .. .	1,102	1,111	842	1,295	1,060
Pharmaceutical Benefits—					
Mental Institutions .. .. .	54	13	8	19	32
Total .. .. .	1,156	1,124	850	1,314	1,092
Fees and Fines .. .. .	890	947	1,302	1,764	1,895
All Other .. .. .	3,958	5,709	5,597	5,578	6,579
Grand Total .. .. .	116,789†	123,152	133,254	142,336	151,248

\* For details of total taxation collections see page 602.

† Excludes £2,148,060 interest subsidy paid by Treasury to Victorian Railways.

‡ Includes £1,061,169 additional financial assistance.

Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue : The principal items of expenditure during each of the years 1954-55 to 1958-59 are shown in the following table. Public debt charges, pensions and gratuities, and pay-roll tax have not been allotted to the respective heads of expenditure and are shown as separate items.

**VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND :  
EXPENDITURE  
(£'000)**

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
<b>Public Debt Charges—</b>					
Interest .. .. .	12,972	15,125	16,789	19,157	20,844
Exchange .. .. .	533	492	480	492	597
Debt Redemption .. .. .	3,187	3,475	3,686	4,169	4,689
Other .. .. .	90	68	125	100	86
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>16,782</b>	<b>19,160</b>	<b>21,080</b>	<b>23,918</b>	<b>26,216</b>
<b>Business Undertakings—</b>					
Railways .. .. .	35,618	36,199	37,154	35,932	35,908
Harbors, Rivers, and Lights ..	441	442	494	568	464
Water Supply, Sewerage, Irriga- tion, and Drainage .. .. .	2,669	2,823	3,054	3,305	3,433
State Coal Mines .. .. .	775	708	753	724	607
Other .. .. .	289	309	364	262	255
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>39,792</b>	<b>40,481</b>	<b>41,819</b>	<b>40,791</b>	<b>40,667</b>
<b>Social Expenditure—</b>					
<b>Education—</b>					
State Schools .. .. .	16,470	19,757	22,334	24,822	27,242
Technical Schools† .. .. .	1,317	1,708	1,670	1,708	1,778
University .. .. .	671	773	874	939	1,037
Libraries, Art Galleries, &c. ..	468	505	551	608	651
Agricultural Education, Re- search, &c. .. .. .	443	478	519	547	580
Other .. .. .	54	55	59	55	57
Public Health and Recreation ..	1,200	1,341	1,671	1,879	2,056
<b>Charitable—</b>					
<b>Hospitals—</b>					
General .. .. .	9,824	10,701	11,893	12,619	13,155
Mental .. .. .	4,750	4,745	5,046	5,474	6,114
Child Welfare .. .. .	533	643	758	970	1,123
Other .. .. .	3,026	3,329	3,545	3,973	4,645
<b>Law, Order, and Public Safety—</b>					
Justice .. .. .	1,127	1,315	1,566	1,745	1,901
Police .. .. .	4,463	5,102	5,899	6,426	6,742
Penal Establishments .. .. .	628	681	831	907	917
Public Safety .. .. .	10	7	7	8	7
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>44,984</b>	<b>51,140</b>	<b>57,223</b>	<b>62,680</b>	<b>68,005</b>
<b>All Other—</b>					
Public Works <i>n.e.i.</i> .. .. .	1,117	1,272	1,389	1,555	1,572
Lands and Survey .. .. .	912	973	1,152	1,250	1,363
Agriculture .. .. .	1,868	2,172	2,440	2,240	2,382
Forestry .. .. .	1,906	1,915	2,013	1,969	1,822
Legislation and General Adminis- tration .. .. .	3,187	3,574	4,342	4,591	4,794
Pensions and Superannuation ..	2,755	3,466	3,602	3,823	4,116
Pay-roll Tax .. .. .	1,299	1,430	1,539	1,633	1,713
Miscellaneous .. .. .	850	815	966	1,099	1,146
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>13,894</b>	<b>15,617</b>	<b>17,443</b>	<b>18,160</b>	<b>18,908</b>
<b>Grand Total .. .. .</b>	<b>115,452*</b>	<b>126,398</b>	<b>137,565</b>	<b>145,549</b>	<b>153,796</b>

\* Excludes £2,148,060 interest subsidy paid by Treasury to Victorian Railways.

† Maintenance Grants, &c.

## Taxation

## General

In this section some particulars are given of the principal taxes collected in Victoria by the State Government and the Commonwealth Government.

As mentioned on pages 592 and 595, the Commonwealth Government alone exercises the right to impose customs and excise duties and taxation on personal and company incomes. Sales and pay-roll taxes are other important sources of taxation revenue exploited by the Commonwealth exclusively. For the most part, the field now left to the States comprises motor taxation, stamp duties, liquor, land, lottery, racing, and entertainments taxes. Estate duties are shared between the two Governments.

In Victoria, taxation collections by the State Government are allocated by Statute either to Consolidated Revenue or to special funds. The principal item of Victorian taxation which finds its way to special funds is motor taxation which is credited to a number of funds as set out on page 603.

In the following table, particulars of taxation collected in Victoria by the State Government, also the total amounts paid to Consolidated Revenue and to special funds, are shown for each of the years 1954–55 to 1958–59 :—

**VICTORIA—TAXATION COLLECTIONS**  
(£'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
<b>Motor—</b>					
Registration Fees and Taxes .. .. .	4,533	4,887	6,240	7,953	8,192
Drivers' Licences .. .. .	363	400	416	439	570
Other .. .. .	1,433	1,491	2,534	2,975	3,295
<b>Total Motor ..</b>	<b>6,329</b>	<b>6,778</b>	<b>9,190</b>	<b>11,367</b>	<b>12,057</b>
<b>Probate and Succession</b>					
Duties .. .. .	6,305	7,102	7,005	8,065	7,839
<b>Stamp Duties <i>n.e.i.</i> ..</b>	<b>4,172</b>	<b>4,380</b>	<b>5,249</b>	<b>6,253</b>	<b>8,485</b>
Land .. .. .	2,625	3,250	4,170	4,607	4,661
Income (Arrears) .. .. .	22	24	9	4	3
Liquor .. .. .	2,108	2,310	2,515	2,817	2,908
Tattersall Duty .. .. .	2,598	2,793	2,979	2,835	2,849
Racing .. .. .	2,116	2,084	2,175	2,405	2,320
Entertainments (Excl. Racing Admission Tax)	979	1,037	1,410	1,505	1,370
Licences <i>n.e.i.</i> .. .. .	243	245	258	253	285
<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>27,497</b>	<b>30,003</b>	<b>34,960</b>	<b>40,111</b>	<b>42,777</b>
<b>Paid to Consolidated Revenue .. .. .</b>	<b>20,861</b>	<b>22,904</b>	<b>25,433</b>	<b>28,387</b>	<b>30,332</b>
<b>Paid to Special Funds .. .. .</b>	<b>6,636</b>	<b>7,099</b>	<b>9,527</b>	<b>11,724</b>	<b>12,445</b>
<b>Per Head of Population</b>	<b>£11/1/1</b>	<b>£11/14/0</b>	<b>£13/4/10</b>	<b>£14/16/4</b>	<b>£15/8/3</b>



*Motor Taxation*

The principal source of motor taxation is the amount collected by the Motor Registration Branch of the Police Department by way of fees for the registration of motor vehicles and for the issue of drivers' licences and owners' certificates. In addition, the Transport Regulation Board's charges for the issue of licences, &c., and the amount collected by the Country Roads Board under the provisions of the Commercial Goods Vehicles Act, are included in motor taxation.

The fees collected by the Motor Registration Branch are not paid to Consolidated Revenue, but are credited to various funds as directed by the Motor Car Act and other Acts. Costs of collection are apportioned between the participating funds with the exception that, in respect of amounts credited to the Level Crossings Fund, the relevant costs of collection are borne by the Country Roads Board Fund.

The amounts credited to the several accounts during the year 1958-59 were as follows :—

	£'000	£'000
Country Roads Board Fund—		
Motor Registration Fees .. ..	8,192	
Drivers' Licence Fees (half) .. ..	285	
Owners' Certificates (two-thirds) .. ..	538	
Road Charges — Commercial Goods Vehicles Act .. ..	1,873	10,888
		<hr/>
Level Crossings Fund—		
Owners' Certificates (one-third) .. ..		269
Municipalities Assistance Fund—		
Drivers' Licence Fees (half) .. ..		285
Transport Regulation Fund—		
Motor Omnibus Registration Fees .. ..	6	
Licences, &c. .. ..	293	
Permits .. ..	316	615
		<hr/>
Total Motor Taxation 1958-59 .. ..		12,057

*Probate Duties*

The *Administration and Probate Acts* 1958 fixed the rates of duty payable on the estates of deceased persons leaving property, whether real or personal, in the State of Victoria, and personal property wherever situated if the deceased was domiciled in Victoria at the date of death. The Acts provide for discriminatory rates of duty in favour of estates passing to close relatives. Categories of beneficiaries are :—

- A. Widow, widower, children under 21 years of age, wholly dependent adult children, or wholly dependent widowed mother.
- B. Children over the age of 21 years not being wholly dependent, or grandchildren.
- C. Brothers, sisters, parents.
- D. Other beneficiaries.

The following is a brief summary of the rates applicable to estates passing to beneficiaries in the various categories. The rates were effective from 1st December, 1958. For rates prior to that date, see previous issues of Victorian Year Book.

On that part of the final balance which—				The rate of duty per £1 shall be where the final balance passes to—			
				A	B	C	D
	£	Does not exceed	£	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Exceeds	600	but does not exceed	600	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
"	1,500	" " " "	1,500	Nil	Nil	12	18
"	5,000	" " " "	5,000	Nil	Nil	24	24
"	6,500	" " " "	6,500	18	24	36	42
"	10,000	" " " "	10,000	30	36	36	48
"	15,000	" " " "	15,000	18	24	30	42
"	25,000	" " " "	25,000	24	30	42	48
"	30,000	" " " "	30,000	30	36	48	48
"	35,000	" " " "	35,000	42	48	48	48
"	45,000	" " " "	45,000	48	54	60	60
"	55,000	" " " "	55,000	54	66	72	90
"	60,000	" " " "	60,000	60	72	72	90
"	65,000	" " " "	65,000	72	72	78	90
"	75,000	" " " "	75,000	84	84	90	90
"	85,000	" " " "	85,000	90	90	96	102
"	85,000	" " " "	94,667 (a)	90	..	..	..
"	85,000	" " " "	97,166 (b)	..	96	..	..
"	85,000	" " " "	113,840 (c)	..	..	102	..
"	85,000	" " " "	116,625 (d)	..	..	..	108
When the final balance exceeds (a), (b), (c), or (d), then the whole of the final balance is subject to a duty of				£22 10s. per £100	£25 per £100	£30 per £100	£33 per £100

The amount of probate duty assessed in Victoria during each of the five years to 1958–59 was as follows:—1954–55, £6,520,694; 1955–56, £7,624,745; 1956–57, £7,213,556; 1957–58, £8,143,299; 1958–59, £7,911,320.

### Commonwealth Estate Duty

The Commonwealth Government also levies probate and succession duties. The amount of duty collected throughout Australia during each of the five years to 1958–59 was:—1954–55, £9,613,948; 1955–56, £10,119,760; 1956–57, £12,712,152; 1957–58, £13,773,826; 1958–59, £13,308,744.

### Land Tax

The *State Land Tax Act 1928* provided for a tax on the unimproved value of land. For the purpose of this Act, unimproved value is the estimated selling value of the land assuming that improvements, if any, had not been made. Thus tax is levied on land even if built on or otherwise improved, at a rate, for every £1 of unimproved value, declared for each year by Act of Parliament.

The *Land Tax (Exemptions and Rates) Act 1953* provided for a rate of tax of one penny in the pound on the unimproved value of land not exceeding £8,750, and for a graduated increase in the rate on unimproved values in excess of £8,750. This rate has remained unaltered since 1953.

Under the provisions of the *Land Tax (Exemptions and Rates) Act 1955*, land not used primarily for primary production was exempted from land tax if the unimproved value of such land was not more than £1,000, and a partial exemption was allowed up to £1,200. The

*Land Tax (Exemptions and Rates) Act 1958* extended the exemption to £1,250, and the partial exemption to £1,500. On land used primarily for primary production the exemption is £3,000 with partial exemption up to £6,000.

The following table shows particulars, in specified groups of unimproved values of holdings, of Land Tax assessments for 1958 :—

VICTORIA—ANALYSIS OF STATE LAND TAX  
ASSESSMENTS, 1958

(Based on Unimproved Values at 31st December, 1957)

Unimproved Values of Holdings Ranging between—				Number of Taxpayers	Total Unimproved Values*	Tax Payable
£	£					
1,001 and	1,200	..	..	17,794	19,856	51
1,201 „	1,500	..	..	19,072	25,604	103
1,501 „	2,000	..	..	17,300	30,247	118
2,001 „	3,000	..	..	14,577	35,491	132
3,001 „	4,000	..	..	12,298	26,033	103
4,001 „	5,000	..	..	8,469	35,016	120
5,001 „	6,000	..	..	5,994	31,435	122
6,001 „	7,000	..	..	3,964	25,757	105
7,001 „	8,000	..	..	3,175	22,554	95
8,001 „	9,000	..	..	1,591	13,184	54
9,001 „	10,000	..	..	2,237	20,792	87
10,001 „	15,000	..	..	4,269	50,870	252
15,001 „	20,000	..	..	1,605	27,292	159
20,001 „	25,000	..	..	901	20,052	131
25,001 „	30,000	..	..	493	12,875	94
30,001 „	35,000	..	..	323	10,284	89
35,001 „	40,000	..	..	226	8,280	74
40,001 „	50,000	..	..	252	11,029	118
50,001 „	75,000	..	..	338	20,182	265
75,001 „	100,000	..	..	149	12,893	220
100,001 „	150,000	..	..	105	12,837	258
150,001 „	200,000	..	..	52	8,903	208
200,001 and Over		..	..	133	62,327	1,672
Total	..	..	..	115,317	543,793	4,630

\* Of land not exempted from land tax.

In the following table details are shown of the assessments made during each of the years 1954 to 1958 :—

VICTORIA—STATE LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS

Year Ended 31st December—				Number of Taxpayers	Total Tax Payable	Average Tax Payable per Taxpayer	Total Unimproved Values*
1954	..	..	..	116,307	2,633	22 12 8	392,573
1955	..	..	..	137,077	3,249	23 14 1	463,459
1956	..	..	..	89,816	3,433	38 4 4	438,324
1957	..	..	..	98,808	3,944	39 18 3	478,797
1958	..	..	..	115,317	4,630	40 3 0	543,793

\* Of land not exempted from land tax.

*Stamp Duties*

The *Stamps Act 1958* imposes a stamp duty on a considerable number of legal and commercial documents. The rates of duty vary with the nature of the document or the type of transaction which such a document records. In certain instances, a document of a particular kind must be brought into existence for the purpose of stamping. Various exemptions are provided according to the nature of the individual document.

The rates of duty payable in 1960 on the principal dutiable classes were as follows :—

<i>Document</i>	<i>Duty Payable</i>
RECEIPTS .. .. .	3d.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE—	
Payable on demand (cheque, &c.) .. .. .	3d.
Others (including promissory notes) .. .. .	6d.
	not above £25
	to £50 .. .. . 1s.
	to £75 .. .. . 1s. 6d.
	to £100 .. .. . 2s.
	for extra £50 or part 1s.
SHARE TRANSFERS—On sale for full value—Based on consideration } .. .. .	9d.
	to £10 .. .. . 3/8%
TRANSFER OF REAL PROPERTY—Based on consideration } .. .. .	12s. 6d. for £50
	above £3,500—15s. for £50
LEASES AND ASSIGNMENTS OF LEASES .. .. .	Variable scale according % to nature
GIFTS AND SETTLEMENTS .. .. .	2
	Up to £1,000 .. .. . 3
	Over £1,000 to £5,000 .. .. . 4
	" £5,000 ,, £10,000 .. .. . 5
	" £10,000 ,, £25,000 .. .. . 6
	" £25,000 ,, £50,000 .. .. . 8
	" £50,000 ,, £100,000 .. .. . 10
	" £100,000 .. .. .
INSURANCE—Based on premium income .. .. .	5
INSTALMENT PURCHASE—Including hire-purchase .. .. .	Scale based on .. .. . 2

In addition, stamp duty is also appropriated to funds for cattle and swine compensation (see *Victorian Year Book 1928–29*, page 80).

The Act also provides for the collection, by way of stamp duty, of certain imposts on betting, principally through a turnover tax on bookmakers' holdings and a tax on betting tickets. The duty collected in connexion with these taxes is included under the heading "Racing Taxation" in the table shown on page 608 of this Year Book.

*Liquor Tax*

The Licensing Court controls the issue of liquor licences in Victoria. The principal sources of taxation are the fees received for liquor licences and club certificates. All receipts of the Licensing Court are paid into the Licensing Fund. After payments have been made to municipalities and the Police Superannuation Fund, and costs for

compensation, administration, &c., have been met, the excess of receipts is transferred each year from the Licensing Fund to Consolidated Revenue.

The following table shows the amount of liquor tax paid into the Licensing Fund during each of the years 1954-55 to 1958-59 :—

**VICTORIA—LIQUOR TAX**  
(£'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Licences—					
Victuallers .. .. .	1,739	1,884	2,050	2,295	2,340
Spirit Merchants and Grocers ..	258	293	316	353	381
Australian Wine .. .. .	16	15	15	15	16
Others .. .. .	11	8	7	8	7
Club Certificates .. .. .	64	79	94	111	127
Permits—Extended Hours, &c. ..	20	31	33	35	37
 Total .. .. .	 2,108	 2,310	 2,515	 2,817	 2,908

### *Lottery (Tattersall) Duty*

With the object of providing additional finance for hospitals and other charitable institutions, the trustees of the will and estate of the late George Adams, founder of Tattersall's Consultations, were granted a licence to promote and conduct sweepstakes in Victoria in accordance with the provisions of the *Tattersall Consultations Act 1953*.

The Act provides that, within seven days after the drawing of each consultation, duty equivalent to 31 per cent. of the total amount of subscriptions to the consultation, shall be paid to Consolidated Revenue. Each year, an equivalent amount is paid out of Consolidated Revenue, in such proportions as the Treasurer determines, into the Hospitals and Charities Fund and the Mental Hospitals Fund.

Subscriptions to consultations drawn in 1958-59 totalled £8,750,000. The duty paid to revenue, after allowing for adjustments for exchange on balances held in New Zealand and for amounts due for consultations drawn but payable in July of the succeeding year, amounted to £2,848,896. Of this amount, £2,400,423 was paid to the Hospitals and Charities Fund, and £448,473 to the Mental Hospitals Fund.

### Racing Taxation

The principal sources of revenue from racing taxation are turnover tax on bookmakers' holdings, the percentage received from investments on the totalizator, stamp duty on betting tickets, and tax on admissions to race meetings.

In Victoria, a deduction of 12 per cent. is made from all investments on the totalizator at horse races (including trotting), and at dog races. In the case of city racing clubs, the percentage derived from doubles and quinella investments is divided—4 per cent. being paid to revenue and 8 per cent. to the club, while from win and place investments, 7 per cent. is paid to revenue and 5 per cent. to the club. In respect of country race meetings, 2 per cent. is paid to revenue and 10 per cent. to the club.

Government receipts from the totalizator, including fractions and unclaimed dividends, is specially appropriated to the Hospital and Charities Fund.

### Entertainments Tax

A tax payable on admissions to entertainments was levied by the Victorian Government up to 31st August, 1943, when legislation was passed making the Commonwealth Government the sole authority for levying this tax. In 1953, the Commonwealth vacated this field of taxation and the Victorian Government reimposed a tax on entertainments as from 8th October, 1953, under the provisions of the *Entertainments Tax Act 1953*.

In the following table, the number of admissions and the amount of tax payable, are shown for each of the years 1956-57 to 1958-59 according to the various classes of entertainments :—

#### VICTORIA—ENTERTAINMENTS TAX : NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS AND TAX PAYABLE

Class of Entertainment	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59	
	Number of Admissions	Tax Payable	Number of Admissions	Tax Payable	Number of Admissions	Tax Payable
	'000	£'000	'000	£'000	'000	£'000
Admissions Taxable at Reduced Rates—						
Theatres .. .. .	1,241	76	1,119	76	1,228	86
Sports .. .. .	417	11	604	27	731	29
Miscellaneous .. .. .	581	31	379	25	401	25
Periodical or Season Ticket ..	3	*	4	*	3	*
Admissions Taxable at Full Rates—						
Motion Pictures .. .. .	33,992	1,148	28,591	1,192	21,507	1,000
Racing (Horse, Trotting, Dog) ..	2,175	195	2,134	224	2,184	230
Dancing and Skating .. .. .	2,109	119	1,845	125	1,734	116
Miscellaneous .. .. .	337	34	402	44	299	32
Periodical or Season Ticket ..	230	24	165	23	247	34
Total .. .. .	41,085	1,638	35,243	1,736	28,334	1,552

\* Under £500.

*Commonwealth Income Tax and Social Services Contribution*

With the introduction of Social Services Contribution from 1st January, 1946, the levy of taxation on the incomes of individuals was divided into two separate taxes—Income Tax and Social Services Contribution. Both taxes were based upon the same definitions of assessable income and both were assessed and collected concurrently. Company income was not subject to Social Services Contribution except with regard to the undistributed income of private companies. The two taxes have since been merged into a single levy known as “Income Tax and Social Services Contribution”, and this title now refers to the tax imposed on the incomes of both individuals and companies. It first applied to the tax imposed on incomes derived by individuals during the year ended 30th June, 1951, and by companies during the year ended 30th June, 1950.

Certain types of income are exempt from tax in Australia. These include income from gold-mining, uranium-mining, war, invalid, age, and widows' pensions, child endowment, and unemployment and sickness benefits.

Expenses incurred in earning income and losses incurred in previous years are allowable deductions.

For the income year 1959–60, Income Tax and Social Services Contribution is payable on the incomes of individuals commencing at a taxable income of £105. However, certain limitations apply to the tax payable by aged persons, over 65 years of age in the case of a male and 60 years in the case of a female. Concessional deductions are allowed to taxpayers on account of dependants, certain medical and dental expenses, life insurance premiums, superannuation, medical or hospital benefits fund payments, education expenses, &c., and are deductible from income to calculate taxable income. Dependants include spouse, parents, parents-in-law, children under sixteen years of age, student children under 21 years of age, invalid (child, brother, or sister) over sixteen years of age, or daughter-housekeeper for widow or widower. A concessional deduction may be allowed in respect of a housekeeper having the care of children under sixteen years of age or of an invalid relative where the taxpayer did not contribute to the maintenance of a spouse or daughter-housekeeper. The amount of a concessional deduction allowable in respect of each type of dependant and housekeeper is :—

	£
Spouse . . . . .	143
Parent or parent-in-law . . . . .	143
Child under sixteen years of age—	
One child . . . . .	91
Other children . . . . .	65 each dependant
Student child under 21 years of age . . . . .	91 each dependant
Invalid relative not less than sixteen years of age . . . . .	91 each dependant
Housekeeper or daughter-housekeeper . . . . .	143

The following table shows the rates of Income Tax and Social Services Contribution for individuals for the income year 1959-60.

### INDIVIDUALS—RATES OF INCOME TAX AND SOCIAL SERVICES CONTRIBUTION, 1959-60

The rates of tax and contribution payable, as set out in the *Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Act 1959* are as follows :—

#### BASIC RATE OF TAX AND CONTRIBUTION

The rate of income tax and social services contribution for every £1 of each part of the taxable income specified in the first column of the following table is the rate set out in the second column of the table opposite to the reference to that part of the taxable income. A rebate of 5 per cent. is deductible from the amount of tax and contribution calculated by reference to the table.

First Column						Second Column
Parts of Taxable Income						Rates
						pence in £
The part of the taxable income which—						
Does not exceed £100 .. .. .						1
Exceeds	£		£			
	100 but does not exceed		150			3
..	150 .. .. .		200			7
..	200 .. .. .		250			11
..	250 .. .. .		300			15
..	300 .. .. .		400			20
..	400 .. .. .		500			26
..	500 .. .. .		600			30
..	600 .. .. .		700			34
..	700 .. .. .		800			38
..	800 .. .. .		900			42
..	900 .. .. .		1,000			46
..	1,000 .. .. .		1,200			52
..	1,200 .. .. .		1,400			59
..	1,400 .. .. .		1,600			65
..	1,600 .. .. .		1,800			71
..	1,800 .. .. .		2,000			77
..	2,000 .. .. .		2,400			85
..	2,400 .. .. .		2,800			92
..	2,800 .. .. .		3,200			99
..	3,200 .. .. .		3,600			105
..	3,600 .. .. .		4,000			111
..	4,000 .. .. .		4,400			117
..	4,400 .. .. .		5,000			124
..	5,000 .. .. .		6,000			132
..	6,000 .. .. .		8,000			139
..	8,000 .. .. .		10,000			145
..	10,000 .. .. .		16,000			152
..	16,000 .. .. .		..			160

Basic Tax and Contribution is payable on the whole of a person's taxable income, if that taxable income exceeds £104.



A deduction is available to individuals who reside in certain remote areas of the Commonwealth or its Territories. The areas are divided into two Zones—A and B. A resident of Zone A is allowed a deduction of £270 plus one-half of the deductions allowable for dependants. A resident of Zone B is allowed a deduction of £45 plus one-twelfth of the deductions allowable for dependants. "Resident" for this purpose means a person who resides, whether continuously or not, in the relevant area for more than one-half of the year of income.

A deduction of £270 plus one-half of the deductions allowable for dependants, is allowable to members of the Defence Forces who serve in certain specified overseas localities for a period of more than half of the year of income. A proportionate deduction is allowed if the service is of less duration than one-half of the year.

A system is in operation to assist the majority of taxpayers in the payment of their taxes by means of regular deductions from salaries or wages. The amounts deducted are regulated so that the employee will have paid the approximate amount of his taxation by the end of the income year.

The following table shows the number of taxpayers, taxable income, and Income Tax and Social Services Contribution assessed during 1957-58 (based on incomes received during 1956-57). The particulars are classified according to grades of actual income and relate only to individuals resident in Victoria whose income was derived entirely in Victoria.

### VICTORIA—INCOME TAX AND SOCIAL SERVICES CONTRIBUTION, 1957-58\*

Grade of Actual Income†		Taxpayers	Taxable Income			Net Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Assessed
			Salaries and Wages	Other	Total	
£	£	No.	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
105-	199 ..	44,584	5,579	1,046	6,625	55
200-	299 ..	53,123	10,299	2,222	12,521	234
300-	399 ..	67,196	18,070	3,633	21,703	684
400-	499 ..	74,523	24,718	5,613	30,331	1,314
500-	599 ..	89,914	36,881	7,358	44,239	2,426
600-	699 ..	86,951	40,670	8,527	49,197	3,150
700-	799 ..	94,600	49,614	9,475	59,089	4,174
800-	899 ..	114,489	68,603	10,154	78,757	6,122
900-	999 ..	113,489	74,123	10,368	84,491	7,097
1,000-	1,099 ..	93,249	65,795	10,291	76,086	6,921
1,100-	1,199 ..	68,251	50,985	9,741	60,726	5,940
1,200-	1,299 ..	48,697	37,674	9,228	46,902	4,910
1,300-	1,399 ..	36,159	28,883	8,868	37,751	4,221
1,400-	1,499 ..	25,859	21,059	8,062	29,121	3,450
1,500-	1,999 ..	62,108	50,473	33,045	83,518	11,387
2,000-	2,999 ..	32,788	23,655	41,745	65,400	11,855
3,000-	3,999 ..	11,054	8,648	24,300	32,948	7,831
4,000-	4,999 ..	5,120	4,580	15,578	20,158	5,737
5,000-	9,999 ..	5,970	7,736	27,865	35,601	12,250
10,000-	14,999 ..	809	1,861	6,946	8,807	4,180
15,000 and over	..	380	1,622	6,375	7,997	4,459
Total ..		1,129,313	631,528	260,440	891,968	108,397

\* Excludes 6,049 Victorian taxpayers who derived income from more than one State.

† Actual Income is defined briefly as "Gross income, including exempt income, less expenses incurred in gaining that income".

## Company Tax

The following table shows the rates of tax and contribution payable by companies on incomes derived during the year ended 30th June, 1960 :—

Type of Company	Rate per £1 of Taxable Income—	
	Up to £5,000	Balance
Private .. .. .	s. d. 4 6*	s. d. 6 6*
Non-private—		
Co-operative .. .. .	5 6	7 6
Life Assurance—		
Mutual .. .. .	4 6	6 6
Other Life Assurance—		
Resident—		
Mutual Income .. .. .	4 6	6 6
Other Income .. .. .	6 6†	7 6
Non-resident—		
Mutual Income .. .. .	4 6	6 6
Dividend Income .. .. .	5 6†	7 6
Other Income .. .. .	6 6‡	7 6
Non-profit—		
Friendly Society Dispensary .. .. .	5 6	5 6
Other .. .. .	5 6	7 6
Other—		
Resident .. .. .	6 6	7 6
Non-resident—		
Dividend Income .. .. .	5 6	7 6
Other Income .. .. .	6 6§	7 6
All Companies—		
Interest   (Section 125) Rate per £ .. .. .		7s. 6d.

\* Further tax at 10s. in the £ payable on undistributed amount.

† Maximum income subject to this rate is £5,000 less mutual income.

‡ Maximum income subject to this rate is £5,000 less the sum of mutual income and dividend income.

§ Maximum income subject to this rate is £5,000 less dividend income.

|| Interest paid to non-residents.

## Pensions and Gratuities

## General

During the year 1958–59, the State Government expended a sum of £4,210,366 on pensions, gratuities, &c. Of this amount, £7,983 was spent on pensions of a non-contributory nature.

The following table shows particulars of expenditure on pensions for each of the years 1954–55 to 1958–59 :—

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PENSIONS, GRATUITIES, ETC.  
(£)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Non-contributory Pensions, &c.—					
Railways .. .. .	11,449	7,643	6,224	3,511	2,367
Judges .. .. .	3,863	2,574	2,981	4,276	3,019
Civil Service .. .. .	380	128	..	..	..
Public Service .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Education Department .. .. .	8,356	6,706	4,296	2,470	1,955
Officers Transferred to Commonwealth Service .. .. .	540	521	194	..	..
Various Allowances, &c. .. .. .	669	613	571	705	642
Total Non-contributory Pensions, Gratuities, &c. .. .. .	25,257	18,185	14,266	10,962	7,983

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PENSIONS,  
GRATUITIES, ETC.—*continued*  
(£)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Contributory Pensions—					
Police Superannuation Fund—					
Government Subsidy .. .. .	9,373	6,045	2,000	2,000	2,000
Transferred from Licensing Fund .. .. .	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000
Fines .. .. .	48,832	52,694	53,640	61,019	70,998
Total .. .. .	81,205	81,739	78,640	86,019	95,998
Police Pensions Fund .. .. .	619,378	722,675	758,700	782,000	785,750
Superannuation Fund—					
Railways .. .. .	1,204,077	1,571,488	1,614,730	1,709,112	1,842,786
Other .. .. .	818,941	1,069,957	1,126,412	1,222,712	1,366,424
Total .. .. .	2,023,018	2,641,445	2,741,142	2,931,824	3,209,210
Coal Mine Workers Pensions Fund .. .. .	69,839	62,329	67,625	66,640	70,339
Parliamentary Contributory Retirement Fund .. .. .	8,191	15,586	17,796	18,632	28,576
Teaching Service (Married Women) .. .. .	..	..	..	10,433	12,379
Public Service Act .. .. .	..	..	..	..	131
Total Contributory Pensions .. .. .	2,801,631	3,523,774	3,663,903	3,895,548	4,202,383
Grand Total .. .. .	2,826,888	3,541,959	3,678,169	3,906,510	4,210,366

### *Police Superannuation Fund*

Pensions are payable out of this fund to those who joined the police force prior to 25th November, 1902. There are now no members of the police force contributing to the Fund.

The Fund is maintained by an annual subsidy of £2,000 from the Consolidated Revenue ; by a moiety of the fines inflicted by the Court of Petty Sessions ; by transfers from the Licensing Fund under the provisions of the Licensing Act and, should the foregoing sources prove insufficient, by a further grant in aid from Consolidated Revenue.

During the year 1958–59, the total receipts of the Fund from all sources amounted to £95,998, while pension payments totalled £31,508. There was a balance of £241,999 in the Fund at 30th June, 1959.

### *Police Pensions Fund*

This fund was established by the *Police Pensions Act* 1923 which came into operation on 1st January, 1924, and applied to all members who joined the police force on or after 25th November, 1902. The *Police Regulation Act* 1958, consolidating the law dealing with the police force in Victoria, was passed in September, 1958, and a further amending Act was passed in December, 1958.

Under the provisions of these Acts, the Fund provides pensions on retirement, either at maximum ages, which vary according to rank, or on account of ill health. Widows are entitled to proportionate pensions, and allowances are paid for children up to sixteen years of age.

Each year, the Government Actuary is required to certify what amount should be appropriated from Consolidated Revenue to ensure the solvency of the Fund.

The number of contributors to the Fund at 30th June, 1959, was 3,699 males and 51 females.

The receipts of the Police Pensions Fund during 1958–59 amounted to £1,316,682, comprising deductions from pay, £180,604; special appropriation from Consolidated Revenue, £785,750; interest on investments, £349,746; and other receipts, £582. During the year, £529,651 was paid in pensions, £8,253 in gratuities, and £12,685 represented deductions from pay returned. There was a balance of £9,262,950 in the Fund at 30th June, 1959.

#### *State Superannuation Fund*

On 24th November, 1925, legislation was enacted by the State Parliament making provision, on a contributory basis, for superannuation benefits for public servants, teachers, and railway employees.

An Act consolidating the Superannuation Acts was passed in September, 1958, and further amending Acts passed in November, 1958, and November, 1959. The principal provisions of these Acts are as follows :—

- (1) The maximum age for retirement is 65 years for males and 60 or 65 years for females, at their option.
- (2) The amount (units) of pension for which an officer may contribute is regulated by his salary and varies from two units (£104 pension) to 36 units (£1,638 pension).

Of the total pension payable, £13 per unit is charged to the contributions paid, on a fortnightly basis, by the officer during his service, and the remainder is paid from Consolidated Revenue from the date the pension becomes payable.

The widow and children of a deceased contributor or pensioner are entitled to the following benefits :—

*Widow.*—Five-eighths of the rate of pension for which the officer was contributing or five-eighths of the rate of pension being drawn (as the case may be) at date of death, subject to a minimum of £65 per annum.

*Children.*—£52 per annum in respect of each child until the age of sixteen years, provided that, if both parents are deceased, this amount is increased to £104.

In the event of retirement on account of ill health of a normal contributor, a full pension is payable according to the number of units for which contributions were paid.

All officers are required to pay fortnightly contributions to the Superannuation Fund according to the age next birthday at which they become entitled to contribute for each unit of superannuation.

The number of contributors to the Fund at 30th June, 1959, was 37,111 males and 6,038 females.

During the year 1958–59, the receipts of the Superannuation Fund amounted to £7,097,770, consisting of contributions from officers, £2,614,773 ; from Consolidated Revenue, £3,190,979\* ; interest on investments, £1,286,018 ; and other receipts, £6,000. The total payments from the Fund during the year were £4,314,441, and comprised pensions, £4,101,740 ; refund of contributions, £206,799 ; and other expenditure, £5,902. The balance in the Fund at 30th June, 1959, was £29,560,628.

#### *Coal Mine Workers Pensions Fund*

This fund was established under the *Coal Mine Workers Pensions Act* 1942. The *Coal Mines Act* 1958 consolidated the law relating to coal mines and coal mine workers, and, together with the amending Acts of December, 1958, and November, 1959, define contributions and benefits in connexion with the Coal Mine Workers Pensions Fund. The annual contribution to the Fund is fixed by the Government Actuary after an actuarial examination once in every three years. The Treasurer of Victoria is required to make a payment of three-sevenths of this amount. The mine workers and the mine owners pay one-seventh and three-sevenths respectively. A pension is payable to a mine worker on attaining the maximum age for retirement which, in most cases, is 60 years, provided certain conditions as to length of service in the mining industry are satisfied. A pension is also payable to those qualified mine workers who are totally or partially incapacitated by an injury arising out of, and in the course of, their employment as mine workers. A widow of a pensioner or a widow of a mine worker whose death was due to an injury as a mine worker is entitled to pension until death or remarriage. Allowances to children under age sixteen are also provided under the Act.

During 1958–59, the Government contributed £45,589 to the Fund and the State Coal Mine (as owners) £24,750.

#### *Parliamentary Contributory Retirement Fund*

This fund was established under authority of the *Parliamentary Contributory Retirement Fund Act* 1946 to provide pensions for ex-members of the Victorian Parliament. Current legislation affecting this fund is embodied in the *Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1958. This Act is included in the Consolidated Statute Law of Victoria.

Members contribute to the Fund an amount of £6 per fortnight. Any further sums required to pay pensions, &c., are paid from Consolidated Revenue.

Every person who has ceased to be a member and has served as a member for at least fifteen years, or for at least three Parliaments, is entitled to be paid out of the Fund a pension fortnightly at the rate of the basic wage payable in Melbourne.

Provision is also made for payments of certain sums to ex-members who do not fulfil the conditions necessary for a pension, and the payment of a pension to the widow of a deceased member or ex-member at a rate equivalent to the amount that would have been paid or was being paid to the deceased.

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\* This figure does not agree with those shown on page 613 which includes Consolidated Revenue's share of pension accrued to 30th June.

All payments out of the Fund are subject to the approval of trustees appointed to administer the Fund.

During the year ended 30th June, 1959, receipts of the Fund amounted to £44,236, made up of contributions from members, £15,660, and Special Appropriations from Consolidated Revenue, £28,576. Pensions and lump sum payments from the Fund amounted to £44,236.

#### *Married Women Teachers' Pension Fund*

This fund was established under the provisions of the *Teaching Service (Married Women) Act 1956* and came into operation on 1st July, 1957. This Act was repealed in 1958 and included in the *Teaching Service Act 1958* which consolidated all laws relating to the teaching service in the Education Department.

The Act provides, *inter alia*, for retirement benefits for married women who are permanently employed in the teaching service and not eligible to contribute to the Superannuation Fund. A deduction of 5 per cent. is made from the salary of each contributor and paid into the Fund together with a similar amount from Consolidated Revenue. On reaching the retiring age (60 or 65 at her option), a pension is payable according to the amount accumulated to her credit (including interest).

Receipts for 1958–59 amounted to £25,902, consisting of teachers' contributions, £12,620; contribution from Consolidated Revenue, £12,379; and interest on investments, £903. Refunds of contributions, &c., amounting to £825 were paid from the Fund during the year.

#### **Trust Funds and Special Accounts**

Under the provisions of the Constitution Act, revenues of the State are payable to Consolidated Revenue with the exception of certain revenues which have been set aside by various Acts of Parliament for specified purposes and are payable into special funds or accounts kept at the State Treasury. Numerous funds or accounts consisting of moneys collected for, or held for expenditure on behalf of the Commonwealth Government, moneys provided for specified purposes by outside bodies, and amounts held in trust for Government Departments and for other accounts are also included in trust funds. The balances of all funds or accounts are held by way of investment or on general account and the operations of many are regulated by statute.

The transactions recorded annually are numerous and of considerable magnitude. During 1958–59, the debits of all trust funds or accounts amounted to £96,413,427, while credits totalled £100,632,737.

At 30th June, 1959, the liability of the State on account of all trust funds or accounts amounted to £40,489,329. Of this total, £19,069,301 was invested in Commonwealth Stock or other securities, and cash advanced totalled £7,220,205. The balance—£14,199,823—was at the credit of the Public Account.

## Expenditure from Loan Fund

In addition to the ordinary expenditure from revenue, certain sums are disbursed annually for various purposes from loans and on account of loan fund. The figures in the following table represent all such expenditure whether the loans have been repaid or are still in existence. The table shows the details for each of the years 1955-56 to 1958-59 and the total to 30th June, 1959.

## VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE FROM LOAN FUND AND ON ACCOUNT OF LOANS

(£'000)

Expenditure on—	Year Ended 30th June—				Total to 30th June, 1959
	1956	1957	1958	1959	
<b>Public Works—</b>					
Railways*—					
As Reduced .. .. .	7,867	7,407	7,049	7,432	127,400‡
Transferred .. .. .	..	..	..	..	29,135
Country Roads .. .. .	1,105	626	739	116	21,397
Bridges .. .. .	†	107	845	1,265	2,714
Harbors and Rivers .. .. .	403	299	290	295	4,202
Water Supply—					
Country .. .. .	7,374	6,590	6,960	7,903	110,444§
Metropolitan .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3,143
Sewerage .. .. .	406	1,008	500	482	3,181
Electricity Supply .. .. .	1,000	3,400	3,200	3,500	54,189
Gas and Fuel Corporation .. .. .	1,170	130	150	110	12,149
Public Buildings—					
Schools .. .. .	6,885	7,440	7,858	9,040	61,808
Hospitals .. .. .	5,124	5,901	5,900	6,090	46,112
Other .. .. .	1,215	1,345	1,584	1,643	12,371
Immigration .. .. .	2	..	..	..	240
Municipal Endowment .. .. .	..	..	..	..	698
Municipalities, Loans, Grants, &c. .. .. .	121	164	283	369	3,154
Housing .. .. .	105	320	330	517	11,233
Unemployment Relief .. .. .	..	..	..	..	13,147
Other Public Works .. .. .	291	371	299	361	4,034
<b>Primary Production—</b>					
Land Settlement .. .. .	..	..	..	..	41,571
Soldier Settlement .. .. .	3,900	3,580	3,599	3,646	57,877
Wire Netting Advances .. .. .	..	..	3	¶	1,045
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	211

\* Reduced under the authority of the Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act of 1936.

† Under £500.

‡ Includes expenditure of £1,804,420 transferred to State Electricity Commission.

§ Includes expenditure of £176,870 transferred to State Electricity Commission.

|| Excludes expenditure mentioned in the two preceding notes.

¶ Under £500 (credit).

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE FROM LOAN FUND AND ON ACCOUNT OF  
LOANS—*continued*

(£'000)

Expenditure on—	Year Ended 30th June—				Total to 30th June, 1959
	1956	1957	1958	1959	
<b>Primary Production (<i>continued</i>)—</b>					
Settlers' Advances—					
Cultivation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,621
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	120
Bulk Handling of Wheat .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,404
Forestry .. .. .	800	750	617	637	16,784
Mining <i>n.e.i.</i> .. .. .	12	143	22	75	751
Mining—State Coal Mine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	353
Primary Products—					
Advances to Companies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	331
Cool Stores—Advances to Companies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	658
Drought, Flood, &c., Relief .. .. .	..	50	121	113	1,308
Destruction of Vermin and Noxious Weeds .. .. .	69	69	80	57	804
Other Primary Production .. .. .	..	7	<i>Cr.</i> 2	77	250
Other Purposes .. .. .	1,281	1,243	911	693	12,953
Total Works Expenditure .. .. .	39,130	40,950	41,338	44,421	659,792
In Aid of Revenue .. .. .	..	3,246	4,315	3,000	26,016
Grand Total .. .. .	39,130	44,196	45,653	47,421	685,808

The figures in the table above do not include discounts and flotation expenses, nor have they been adjusted on account of premiums received. The net aggregate outlay on these items to 30th June, 1959, was £10,265,413.

### Public Debt

#### *General*

In the tables in this section relating to the public debt of Victoria, loans raised in London are shown in sterling which has been converted to Australian currency at the mint par of exchange prevailing on 1st July, 1927, viz., £1A. = £1Stg., while loans raised in New York have been converted to Australian currency at \$4.8665 to £1. Repayment, when made, will be in sterling or dollars, as the case may be, at rates of exchange then current.

Advances made by the Commonwealth Government to Victoria, under the Commonwealth—State agreements relating to housing and soldier settlement, are not included in the public debt statements in this Year Book. The total of such advances owing at 30th June, 1959, was £116,165,221, of which £110,030,169 was for housing, and £6,135,052 for soldier settlement. These liabilities should be taken into account when considering the total debt position of Victoria.



## Public Debt Transactions

The following table shows particulars of the loans raised and redeemed during, and the amount outstanding at the end of, each of the years 1954-55 to 1958-59. Separate particulars are shown for loans raised in Australia, London, and New York.

## VICTORIA—STATE PUBLIC DEBT: SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS

Particulars	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
<b>DEBT MATURING IN AUSTRALIA</b> (£A'000)					
Debt Outstanding at 1st July .. .. .	328,456	363,246	397,577	439,555	475,104
New Debt Incurred—					
Commonwealth Government Loan Flotations	86,942	55,641	83,941	107,911	64,485
Domestic Raisings .. .. .	903	3,396	805	700	745
Less Conversion and Redemption Loans ..	49,812	20,398	37,870	67,804	27,106
Total New Debt Incurred .. .. .	38,033	38,639	46,876	40,807	38,124
Repurchases and Redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund .. .. .	3,243	4,308	4,898	5,258*	5,042
Net Increase in Debt .. .. .	34,790	34,331	41,978	35,549	33,082
Debt Outstanding at 30th June .. .. .	363,246	397,577	439,555	475,104	508,186
<b>DEBT MATURING IN LONDON</b> (£ Stg.'000)					
Debt Outstanding at 1st July .. .. .	44,908	44,777	44,705	38,760	38,572
New Debt Incurred—					
Commonwealth Government Loan Flotations	23,222	23,222	..	..	16,042
Less Conversion and Redemption Loans ..	23,222	23,222	5,801†	..	12,720
Total New Debt Incurred .. .. .	..	..	— 5,801	..	3,322
Repurchases and Redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund .. .. .	131	72	144	188	641‡
Net Increase in Debt .. .. .	— 131	— 72	— 5,945	— 188	2,681
Debt Outstanding at 30th June .. .. .	44,777	44,705	38,760	38,572	41,253
<b>DEBT MATURING IN NEW YORK</b> (£'000)					
Debt Outstanding at 1st July .. .. .	3,600	3,176	3,431	3,504	4,537
New Debt Incurred—					
Commonwealth Government Loan Flotations	669	277	1,014	1,090	1,081
Less Conversion and Redemption Loans ..	669	..	890	..	..
Total New Debt Incurred .. .. .	..	277	124	1,090	1,081
Repurchases and Redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund .. .. .	424	22	51	57	45
Net Increase in Debt .. .. .	— 424	255	73	1,033	1,036
Debt Outstanding at 30th June .. .. .	3,176	3,431	3,504	4,537	5,573
<b>TOTAL</b> (£'000)					
Debt Outstanding at 1st July .. .. .	376,964	411,199	445,713	481,819	518,213
New Debt Incurred—					
Commonwealth Government Loan Flotations	110,833	79,140	84,955	109,001	81,608
Domestic Raisings .. .. .	903	3,396	805	700	745
Less Conversion and Redemption Loans ..	73,703	43,620	44,561	67,804	39,826
Total New Debt Incurred .. .. .	38,033	38,916	41,199	41,897	42,527
Repurchases and Redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund .. .. .	3,798	4,402	5,093	5,503*	5,728‡
Net Increase in Debt .. .. .	34,235	34,514	36,106	36,394	36,799
Debt Outstanding at 30th June .. .. .	411,199	445,713	481,819	518,213	555,012

\* Includes £330,870 discount expenses on conversion loans met from National Debt Sinking Fund.  
† Debt repatriated to Australia.

‡ Includes £161,508 discount expenses on conversion loans met from National Debt Sinking Fund

Particulars concerning the due dates of loans outstanding at 30th June, 1959, are given in the following table. Where the Government had the option of redemption during a specified period, the loans have been classified according to the latest date of maturity.

VICTORIA—DUE DATES OF LOANS AT 30TH JUNE, 1959  
(£'000)

Due Date (Financial Year)	Amount Maturing in—			Total
	Australia	London	New York	
1959-60 .. ..	30,138	..	..	30,138
1960-61 .. ..	58,840	638	..	59,478
1961-62 .. ..	27,676	..	665	28,341
1962-63 .. ..	50,910	..	..	50,910
1963-64 .. ..	23,535	..	..	23,535
1964-65 .. ..	65,420	..	..	65,420
1965-66 .. ..	47,095	1,859	..	48,954
1966-67 .. ..	33,921	5,696	864	40,481
1967-68 .. ..	38,140	8,368	..	46,508
1968-69 .. ..	55,277	..	..	55,277
1969-70 .. ..	120	8,650	594	9,364
1970-71 .. ..	10,154	..	265	10,419
1971-72 .. ..	131	..	1,014	1,145
1972-73 .. ..	19,547	..	1,090	20,637
1973-74 .. ..	143	6,441	..	6,584
1974-75 .. ..	13,125	..	..	13,125
1975-76 .. ..	20,715	..	..	20,715
1976-77 .. ..	163	..	..	163
1977-78 .. ..	171	..	..	171
1978-79 .. ..	178	3,160	1,081	4,419
1979-80 .. ..	9,117	6,441	..	15,558
1980-81 .. ..	195	..	..	195
1981-82 .. ..	204	..	..	204
1982-83 .. ..	154	..	..	154
Not Yet Fixed .. ..	3,117	..	..	3,117
Total .. ..	508,186	41,253	5,573	555,012

In the subsequent tables "interest payable" does not include the cost of paying interest overseas. Particulars of exchange paid in each of the years 1954-55 to 1958-59 are shown on page 623.

The following table shows the amount of loans outstanding in Australia, London, and New York at the end of each of the years 1949-50 to 1958-59, and the annual interest payable thereon :—

VICTORIA—PUBLIC DEBT AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN  
AUSTRALIA, LONDON, AND NEW YORK  
(£'000)

At 30th June—	Amount of Loans Maturing in—			Annual Interest Payable in—		
	Australia	London	New York	Australia	London	New York
1950 .. ..	167,356	45,540	4,517	5,464	1,444	183
1951 .. ..	201,151	45,296	4,486	6,210	1,437	182
1952 .. ..	252,818	45,225	4,456	7,456	1,463	181
1953 .. ..	290,072	45,023	4,424	9,059	1,456	180
1954 .. ..	328,456	44,908	3,600	10,874	1,452	139
1955 .. ..	363,246	44,777	3,176	13,254	1,448	110
1956 .. ..	397,577	44,705	3,431	14,886	1,446	121
1957 .. ..	439,555	38,760	3,504	17,306	1,282	141
1958 .. ..	475,104	38,572	4,537	19,275	1,276	191
1959 .. ..	508,187	41,252	5,573	20,938	1,690	244

The following table shows the rates of interest which were payable on the public debt at 30th June, 1959, and the portions of the debt at each rate in Australia, London, and New York respectively :—

VICTORIA—RATES OF INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT AT  
30TH JUNE, 1959

(£'000)

Rate of Interest	Amount Maturing in—			Total
	Australia	London	New York	
per cent.				
5.5 .. .. .	.. .. .	16,042	.. .. .	16,042
5.0 .. .. .	99,459	.. .. .	2,096	101,555
4.75 .. .. .	15,711	.. .. .	1,090	16,801
4.5 .. .. .	160,474	.. .. .	265	160,739
4.0 .. .. .	76,549	.. .. .	.. .. .	76,549
3.875 .. .. .	702	.. .. .	.. .. .	702
3.75 .. .. .	16,001	.. .. .	594	16,595
3.625 .. .. .	107	.. .. .	.. .. .	107
3.5 .. .. .	5	5,696	863	6,564
3.4875 .. .. .	*	.. .. .	.. .. .	*
3.375 .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	665	665
3.25 .. .. .	23,354	9,287	.. .. .	32,641
3.125 .. .. .	110,484	.. .. .	.. .. .	110,484
3.1 .. .. .	285	.. .. .	.. .. .	285
3.0 .. .. .	1,108	10,228	.. .. .	11,336
2.7125 .. .. .	124	.. .. .	.. .. .	124
2.5 .. .. .	2	.. .. .	.. .. .	2
2.325 .. .. .	656	.. .. .	.. .. .	656
1.0 .. .. .	3,165	.. .. .	.. .. .	3,165
Total .. .. .	508,186	41,253	5,573	555,012
Average Rate of Interest %	4.12	4.10	4.37	4.12

\* £500

The following table illustrates the growth of the public debt of Victoria since 1855. Also shown is the annual interest payable, the average rate per cent., and the amount of debt and interest payable per head of population.

VICTORIA—GROWTH OF PUBLIC DEBT AND INTEREST

Financial Year Ending in—	Loans Outstanding—			Amount per Head of Population—	
	Amount	Annual Interest Payable—		Debt	Annual Interest Payable
		Total	Average Rate per cent		
	£'000	£'000	%	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1855* .. .. .	1,180	71	6.00	3 4 9	0 3 11
1860 .. .. .	5,643	338	5.99	10 9 10	0 12 7
1870* .. .. .	12,100	699	5.78	16 13 1	0 19 3

\* Including outstanding liabilities of the Melbourne and Geelong Corporations Guarantee Loans.

**VICTORIA—GROWTH OF PUBLIC DEBT AND INTEREST**  
(continued)

Financial Year Ending in—	Loans Outstanding—			Amount per Head of Population—	
	Amount	Annual Interest Payable—		Debt	Annual Interest Payable
		Total	Average Rate per cent		
	£'000	£'000	%	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1880 .. ..	20,568	1,030	5·01	24 9 4	1 4 6
1890 .. ..	41,378	1,649	3·99	36 19 11	1 9 6
1900 .. ..	49,326	1,887	3·83	41 6 8	1 11 8
1910 .. ..	55,577	1,980	3·56	43 6 8	1 10 10
1920 .. ..	87,648	3,540	4·04	57 19 1	2 6 10
1925 .. ..	131,170	6,319	4·82	78 9 11	3 16 3
1930 .. ..	162,289	8,057	4·96	90 18 7	4 10 7
1935 .. ..	174,161	6,581	3·78	94 15 2	3 11 8
1940 .. ..	180,550	6,898	3·82	95 0 5	3 12 5
1945 .. ..	179,405	6,357	3·54	89 7 9	3 3 2
1950 .. ..	217,413	7,091	3·26	98 9 3	3 4 5
1955 .. ..	411,199	14,812	3·60	162 19 7	5 19 1
1956 .. ..	445,713	16,453	3·69	171 1 11	6 8 4
1957 .. ..	481,819	18,729	3·89	180 4 5	7 1 11
1958 .. ..	518,213	20,742	4·00	189 0 8	7 13 3
1959 .. ..	555,012	22,872	4·12	197 3 11	8 4 10

The following table shows the capital liability of the State at 30th June, 1959, in respect of its public works and services. The apportionment of the State's equity in the National Debt Sinking Fund is also shown.

**VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF CAPITAL LIABILITY UNDER THE VARIOUS WORKS AND SERVICES, TOGETHER WITH THE APPORTIONMENT OF THE STATE'S EQUITY IN THE NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND AT 30TH JUNE, 1959**  
(£'000)

Works or Services	Liability	Deduction on Account of National Debt Sinking Fund	Net Liability
Railways*			
As Reduced .. ..	126,877	13,920	112,957
Transferred .. ..	30,825	7,245	23,580
Country Waterworks .. ..	108,431	9,371	99,060
Electricity Supply .. ..	57,301	5,622	51,679
Land Settlement .. ..	22,937	7,814	15,123
Soldier Settlement .. ..	43,826	2,014	41,812
Grain Elevators Board .. ..	1,072	126	946
Housing Commission .. ..	1,162	162	1,000
Country Roads .. ..	17,296	3,038	14,258
Public Works, Buildings, &c. .. ..	143,213	5,676	137,537
Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria (Including Shares) .. ..	12,168	435	11,733
Forests .. ..	13,722	841	12,881
Unemployment Relief .. ..	11,967	2,319	9,648
Rural Finance Corporation .. ..	7,942	208	7,734
In Aid of Revenue .. ..	22,225	4,621	17,604
Unapportioned .. ..	1,068	..	1,068
	622,032	63,412	558,620
Deduct—Exchange Premiums .. ..	3,736	..	3,736
Total .. ..	618,296	63,412†	554,884

\* The Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act provided for the reduction of railway loan liability by the sum of £30,000,000 on 1st July, 1937, and for the transfer of that amount to the "Reduction of Railway Loan Liability Account".

† Includes cash at credit of National Debt Sinking Fund at 30th June, 1959, and discount expenses on conversion loans met from the Fund.

The interest and expenses associated with the public debt of Victoria during each of the years 1954–55 to 1958–59 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—INTEREST AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEBT  
(£'000)

Year Ended 30th June—	Interest Paid on Loans in—		Interest Paid on Temporary Loans	Commission on Payment of Interest in London, Expenses of Conversion Loans, &c.	Exchange on Payment of Interest in London†	Total‡
	London*	Melbourne				
1955 ..	1,597	11,375	19	71	533	13,595
1956 ..	1,558	13,567	16	52	492	15,685
1957 ..	1,447	15,342	14	111	480	17,394
1958 ..	1,424	17,733	21	79	492	19,749
1959 ..	1,587	19,257	13	73	597	21,527

\* Including interest paid on loans raised in New York—£144,670 for 1954–55 ; £109,832 for 1955–56 ; £121,795 for 1956–57 ; £141,740 for 1957–58 ; £218,499 for 1958–59.

† Includes exchange paid in respect of loans raised in New York—£169,246 for 1954–55 ; £129,964 for 1955–56 ; £142,865 for 1956–57 ; £163,830 for 1957–58 ; £254,002 for 1958–59.

‡ Includes £2,127,159 contributed each year by the Commonwealth in accordance with the provisions of the "Financial Agreement", see page 593.

*National Debt Sinking Fund*

Under the Financial Agreement of 1927 between the Commonwealth and the States, it was arranged that the Commonwealth assume responsibility for the public debt of the States. The securities covering these debts would be redeemed or repurchased by payments from the National Debt Sinking Fund (which had been in existence from 1923) and the Commonwealth and States were to make annual contributions to the Fund for this purpose. The intention was to extinguish within a period of 58 or 53 years debt incurred by the States for normal works and services. The longer period applies to the debt existing at 30th June, 1927, and to this the State contributes 5s. per £100 and the Commonwealth 2s. 6d. per £100 per annum, whilst the shorter period applies to loans raised after 30th June, 1927, the State and the Commonwealth each contributing 5s. per £100 per annum.

The first of the following tables gives a summary of Victorian transactions in the National Debt Sinking Fund for the years 1954–55 to 1958–59, and the remaining tables show details of receipts and expenditure together with particulars of face value of securities repurchased and redeemed during the same period :—

VICTORIA—NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND : SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS  
(£'000)

Particulars	1954–55	1955–56	1956–57	1957–58	1958–59
Balance at 1st July .. ..	593	410	584	255	60
Receipts .. ..	4,074	4,463	4,751	5,333	5,933
Expenditure .. ..	4,257	4,289	5,080	5,528	5,865
Balance at 30th June .. ..	410	584	255	60	128

**VICTORIA—NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND : RECEIPTS**  
(£'000)

Particulars	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Contributed under Financial Agreement—					
Victoria .. .. .	3,182	3,469	3,681	4,164	4,647
Commonwealth .. .. .	880	972	1,054	1,155	1,230
Interest from Victoria on Cancelled Securities .. .. .	3	10	4	3	1
<b>Total Contributions under Financial Agreement .. .. .</b>	<b>4,065</b>	<b>4,451</b>	<b>4,739</b>	<b>5,322</b>	<b>5,878</b>
Interest on Investments .. .. .	4	7	7	6	13
Special Contributions by Victoria .. .. .	5	5	5	5	42
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>4,074</b>	<b>4,463</b>	<b>4,751</b>	<b>5,333</b>	<b>5,933</b>
<b>Total to Date .. .. .</b>	<b>45,337</b>	<b>49,800</b>	<b>54,551</b>	<b>59,884</b>	<b>65,817</b>

**VICTORIA—NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND : SECURITIES**  
**REPURCHASED AND REDEEMED**  
(£'000)

Particulars	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Australia—					
Face Value £ (A.) .. .. .	3,243	4,308	4,898	4,928	5,042
Net Cost £ (A.) .. .. .	3,176	4,156	4,829	5,221	5,020
London—					
Face Value £ (stg.) .. .. .	131	72	144	188	480
Net Cost £ (A.) .. .. .	160	84	145	189	752
New York—					
Face Value £ (\$4.8665 = £1) .. .. .	424	22	51	57	45
Net Cost £ (A.) .. .. .	922	49	106	118	93
<b>Total—</b>					
Face Value £ .. .. .	3,798	4,402	5,093	5,173	5,567
Net Cost £ (A.) .. .. .	4,258	4,289	5,080	5,528	5,865
<b>Total to Date—</b>					
Face Value £ .. .. .	42,591	46,993	52,086	57,259	62,826
Net Cost £ (A.) .. .. .	44,927	49,216	54,296	59,824	65,689

## *Private Finance*

### **Banking in Victoria**

#### *Introduction*

When the Port Phillip District of New South Wales was separated in 1851 to become the Colony of Victoria, the modern pattern of the banking system was already evolving. Not only was branch banking, as distinct from unit banking, becoming established, but some banks were extending their connexion over several colonies, even to New Zealand, already recognizing this policy as a source of strength when seasonal conditions varied between the various regions of the Continent, and demands for accommodation by particular industries, even under "normal" circumstances, reached their seasonal peaks in different months of the year.

During the 1830's, when Melbourne was settled, largely as a port and commercial centre for the pastoral boom, Australia was emerging from a mere gaol to a mixed economy, where free enterprise was financed by British capital. There was no provision to repatriate time-expired convicts. In the Port Phillip District, with few convicts, the private sector was dominant, and this supported demands for political and economic independence.

In this dawn of private enterprise, banking functions were largely provided by the Government Commissariat, which paid local suppliers by bills drawn on the British Treasury, thus providing foreign exchange in sterling to pay for imports. In the same way, salaries of Her Majesty's officers were often paid in sterling which could be used to purchase imports. From its establishment, therefore, Victoria was virtually on a sterling exchange standard, "local" currency sometimes exchanging at a discount on sterling as represented by bills on the United Kingdom Treasury.

#### *Melbourne's First Bank*

The first bank in Melbourne was a branch of the Derwent Bank (Head Office, Hobart). It was opened in February, 1838, but was taken over by the Union Bank of Australia in the following October. During the same year, the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney operated an agency for a time, and the Bank of Australasia opened a branch. The first locally sponsored bank was the Port Phillip Bank, extant from 1839 to 1842. It failed during one of those slumps which Australia experienced last century following bad seasons or falling export prices. The resultant withdrawal of British capital aggravated these slumps, especially because most banks accepted deposits (as well as capital) from Britain. This process had been facilitated by an Act of 1834 removing any fears that interest rates in Australia were subject to the limitations of English usury laws.

The Savings Bank of Port Phillip, an offshoot of the New South Wales Savings Bank, opened in 1842 and soon operated several branches. Geelong and Portland had trading bank branches by 1846.

In 1851, the year of separation, Victoria acquired its third bank, the Bank of New South Wales, in addition to the two above-mentioned which had London head offices.

The colony was transformed by the discovery of gold, although Melbourne suffered temporarily from the exodus to the goldfields. Banks set up branches of gold buying agencies near the diggings, and the purchase, shipment, and sale of gold became important and profitable. Diggers retiring from the gold rush turned to farming, grazing, shopkeeping, or manufacturing, challenging the banks to adjust their patterns of lending.

The banks' business, hitherto, had been mainly financing merchants, especially importers, exporters, and wholesalers who enjoyed good credit in the cities and borrowed on bills. Such a method met the bankers' ideal of security and liquidity. Although the Derwent Bank has been given credit for introducing, in 1834, the overdraft system which became a distinguishing feature of Australian banking, bills remained the popular instrument for lending for many years. Under this procedure, the growing demand for rural credit was not provided directly by the banks. Farmers borrowed, instead, from merchants, who in turn had access to bank credit, and who also sold the farmers' produce on commission and supplied their provisions and equipment.

Apart from the fact that few graziers had title to land or equipment to serve as security for a bank loan, the banks suffered legal disabilities in lending to farmers. But one good result of a lengthy controversy about remedying the slump of the 1840's was a New South Wales Act, enabling the banks to lend on preferable liens on wool and by mortgages on stock. Despite the Colonial Office's failure to appreciate such legislation, it remained to assist Australian banks in meeting the new demands of a developing pastoral country. Today, a large proportion of bank lending is for rural industry, while import-export finance also remains important, but manufacturing needs have grown with industrialization, and rising living standards generate more personal accounts and justify a multitude of service industries.

Some goldfields branches survived the gold rush, and then the networks followed farmers as they established pastoral, wheat, dairy, fruit, and other activities. Not only did branches spread from Australia's capital cities, but, by deliberate merger and amalgamation policies, most banks spread their interests over several Colonies. In a vast country where bad seasonal conditions or weak export markets could rapidly depress large regions, such a spread of interests was essential. A depressed area was often supported through its difficulties by funds drawn from prospering regions through the nation wide branch system.

New banks were established in Melbourne to serve the growing colony, so that by the late 1870's there were twelve of them—several with London head offices. The number rose to sixteen by the end of the 1880's. In that decade, English capital had flowed rapidly into Victoria, and Melbourne's population grew from about 300,000 to



500,000. But with the collapse of the boom in the early 1890's, several banks disappeared, others were reconstructed and most had to close their doors for a period.

During this century, bank numbers declined further because of amalgamations, a major effect being to make most Australian banks nation wide institutions.

In 1911, the Commonwealth Bank of Australia was established by the Federal Government as a trading, savings, and central bank, all of which functions have gradually strengthened over the years; the Savings Bank operates through all post offices as well as its own branches. The evolution of central banking is a story for pages other than these, but from January, 1960, the central bank functions were completely separated under the new Reserve Bank of Australia, leaving to the Commonwealth Banking Corporation the supervision of the Commonwealth Trading Bank, the Commonwealth Savings Bank, and the Commonwealth Development Bank. The main trading banks in Victoria thus comprise one Federal Government bank, five banks operated by Australian public companies, and two by London public companies. Three of these trade in New Zealand and several have branches in Fiji, Papua, and New Guinea.

In 1956, three of the trading banks established savings bank subsidiaries, trading at all their Victorian branches. The State Savings Bank of Victoria subsequently extended its trading facilities and its branch network, so that it now compares more nearly in scope of operations with the other trading banks. Foreign banks have never been important in Victoria. Apart from the Bank of New Zealand, there is only one—a French bank.

Today, Victorian banks provide the full range of banking and related services. They accept deposits for safe keeping and for cheque facilities, paying no interest but charging for such "current" accounts. They accept deposits for defined periods at interest, transfer money within the Australian banking system and with agent banks throughout the world, provide working capital for trade and industry, mainly on overdraft with interest charged on the daily balance outstanding, and finance oversea trade by such means as the bill of exchange. They also offer special services such as trade introductions, market appraisals, economic reports and specialized publications, and act as nominees, registrars, and travel agents. All banks are associated with hire purchase companies and some with unit trusts, branches acting as agents for these businesses.

### *Currency*

The Victorian unit of currency, for practical purposes, has always been the pound—originally, the English pound. In the early days, this standard was established by the fact that the Government issued bills in sterling on the British Treasury in settlement of its debts, and these became the source of oversea funds available to pay for imports. The great variety of foreign coins which circulated together with local paper currency, such as notes issued by Australian banks, was valued by relation to the English pound, but was not legal tender. Other notes, such as those issued by private individuals or storekeepers, which abounded in the form of I.O.U's., promissory notes, store receipts, or notes of foreign banks, often circulated at a discount on

sterling. In effect, Victoria had a sterling exchange standard in colonial days. The unit was not explicitly defined for the colony by statute, and, on occasions, experts were unable to define "legal tender". From the 1860's, locally minted Imperial coins were recognized as legal tender, although a distinctive Australian coinage was not provided until 1910, following exercise by the Commonwealth of its powers over currency and coinage in the *Coinage Act* 1909. The States have not exercised authority in this field since Federation.

The pound note received official recognition only after the Federal Government took responsibility for the note issue under the *Australian Notes Act* 1910 (passing control to the Central Bank in 1920). A 10 per cent. federal tax on private bank notes (under the *Bank Notes Tax Act* 1910) soon put them out of circulation, leaving the monopoly of the note issue with the Government. Issue of notes by other than the Reserve Bank is now prohibited under the *Commonwealth Bank Act* 1945.

Australian notes are legal tender to any amount (having been issued in denominations of 10s., £1, £5, £10, £20, £50, £100 and £1,000), silver coins to forty shillings, and bronze coins to one shilling. The coins are token coins, face value exceeding the value of bullion content, and profits on coinage go to the Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue.

Establishment of an independent gold reserve (25 per cent. of note issue from 1911) placed Australia on a gold standard, and notes were payable in gold. Subject to the classical variations, the Australian pound remained near parity with sterling until the depression of the 1930's, when the gold standard was abandoned and the rate moved, with fluctuations during 1930 and 1931, to £A 125 = £stg 100 (par of exchange), which has been maintained since. The gold reserve, held against the note issue, was progressively reduced in 1931 and 1932, when it was replaced by a reserve of "gold or English sterling". This requirement was abolished by the *Commonwealth Bank Act* 1945, leaving the Australian note issue a managed currency. From 1932, notes carried no promise of payment in gold. A relation with gold was restored in 1947 by Australia's agreement with the International Monetary Fund to the effect that the pound would have a par value of 2·86507 grammes of fine gold, amended to 1·99062 grammes in 1949. While no specific reserve needs to be held against the note issue, the assets of the Note Issue Department are required to be invested or held in gold, bank deposits, or Government securities.

Over much of Victoria's history, the foreign exchange market has been an open market. In the early colonial days, the Commissariat, and later the banks were dominant, but outsiders also operated to varying degrees. In such a market, rates were subject to some fluctuations. Such influences ceased only when the Central Bank took charge and administered a fixed rate under comprehensive exchange control powers at the outbreak of the Second World War. These powers are exercised in day to day business by the trading banks acting as agents for the Central Bank.

The following table shows particulars of the averages of deposits and advances by trading banks in Victoria during the month of June, 1959. The monthly averages are obtained by recording the amounts of deposits and advances at the close of business on Wednesday of each week.

VICTORIA—TRADING BANKS : AVERAGES OF DEPOSITS  
AND ADVANCES, MONTH OF JUNE, 1959  
(£'000)

Bank	Deposits			Loans, Advances, and Bills Discounted
	Not Bearing Interest	Bearing Interest	Total	
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia .. .. .	33,771	18,510	52,281	28,547
Private Trading Banks—				
Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd. .. .. .	74,646	18,038	92,684	45,182
Bank of Adelaide .. .. .	1,620	616	2,236	1,970
Bank of New South Wales .. .. .	43,546	18,202	61,748	33,096
Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd. .. .. .	54,397	24,733	79,130	39,038
Commercial Banking Co. of Syd- ney Ltd. .. .. .	29,595	12,217	41,812	19,691
English, Scottish, and Australian Bank Ltd. .. .. .	53,802	18,358	72,160	34,584
National Bank of Australasia Ltd.	78,052	36,296	114,348	52,659
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>369,429</b>	<b>146,970</b>	<b>516,399</b>	<b>254,767</b>

The following table shows, for each of the years 1949–50 to 1958–59, the average weekly amount of debits to customers' accounts. Particulars relate to the operations of all cheque paying banks in Victoria and, in addition, the special departments of the Commonwealth Bank, but exclude the amounts of debits to Australian Government accounts at city branches.

VICTORIA—CHEQUE PAYING BANKS : AVERAGE WEEKLY  
DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS, 1949–50 TO 1958–59  
(£'000)

Year Ended 30th June—	Average Weekly Debits	Year Ended 30th June—	Average Weekly Debits
1950 .. .. .	97,758	1955 .. .. .	176,147
1951 .. .. .	134,925	1956 .. .. .	185,369
1952 .. .. .	142,358	1957 .. .. .	195,455
1953 .. .. .	131,998	1958 .. .. .	207,059
1954 .. .. .	154,885	1959 .. .. .	224,728

### Commonwealth Bank of Australia

The Commonwealth Bank of Australia functions under the guarantee of the Commonwealth Government. General banking operations were commenced in January, 1913.

Major legislation concerning the Commonwealth Bank was assented to by the Commonwealth Parliament on 23rd April, 1959, and came into operation on 14th January, 1960. Briefly, the legislation provides for (1) the separation of the Commonwealth group of banking institutions and its reconstruction, together with the Rural Credits Department of the Commonwealth Bank, as the Reserve Bank of Australia; (2) the establishment of a Commonwealth Banking Corporation, under a separate board and with a separate staff, with responsibilities for the Commonwealth Trading Bank, the Commonwealth Savings Bank and a new institution, to be formed basically from the amalgamation of the present Mortgage Bank and the Industrial Finance Departments of the Commonwealth Bank, to be called the Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia; and (3) the replacement of the special accounts system by a system of statutory reserve deposits.

Profits accruing from the activities of the individual departments of the Commonwealth Bank throughout Australia are shown in the following table. Particulars relate to the five year period to 1958-59—prior to the changes in the constitution of the Bank mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

#### AUSTRALIA—COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA : PROFITS (£'000)

Department	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
General Banking .. ..	4,518	6,561	8,741	10,103	4,200
Note Issue .. ..	6,017	8,366	10,053	12,593	10,935
Rural Credits .. ..	192	220	195	184	227
Mortgage Bank .. ..	65	75	95	110	123
Industrial Finance .. ..	398	416	386	405	512
Total .. ..	11,190	15,638	19,470	23,395	15,997

### State Savings Bank of Victoria

The Bank, an autonomous body constituted under Victorian statutes, operates within Victoria under direction of Commissioners appointed by the Government, which exercises control through a general manager. It has a Savings Bank Department which accepts interest bearing savings deposits, invests those moneys in trustee securities and in short term mortgage loans, and provides some general banking services, e.g., separate non-interest bearing cheque accounts, fixed deposit, and safe

deposit facilities. It also provides a Credit Foncier Department which, by issuing debentures, obtains funds to make long-term mortgage loans to finance the erection or purchase of homes and farms.

At 30th June, 1959, 2,285,462 Savings Bank depositors' balances totalled £281,296,236, approximately 61 per cent. of all Savings Bank deposits in Victoria, and 31,930 Credit Foncier loans totalled £49,016,130.

The Bank, constituted as "The Savings Bank of Port Phillip" under New South Wales legislation, commenced operations in Melbourne on 1st January, 1842, and, by 1851, when Victoria was separated from New South Wales, three branches had been opened.

The first Victorian Savings Bank legislation in 1853 created a body corporate—"Commissioners of Savings Banks in the Colony of Victoria"—to control Savings Banks and appoint trustees to manage individual branches as separate institutions. The discovery of gold in 1851 brought phenomenal population increases and, by 1862, ten inland banks were established. The Commissioners, troubled by their inability to expand services because only five inland banks were self-supporting, suggested the introduction of separate Savings Bank facilities through post offices, and the Post Office Savings Bank commenced business in 1865. The two banks were competitors until 1896 when legislation provided for their amalgamation under the Commissioners.

The first Melbourne suburban branch, opened in 1879, was followed by numerous metropolitan and country branches during the ensuing prosperous years which culminated in the "land boom" of 1888, the failure of which affected many financial institutions including twelve commercial banks in 1893. The Savings Bank, guaranteed by the Government for the first time, was not unduly affected and, in 1894, it introduced long-term mortgage (Credit Foncier) loans for farmers.

In 1896, legislation established Savings Bank and Credit Foncier Departments as separate entities and confirmed the Government guarantee. Funds for the Credit Foncier Department were obtained by floating public loans charged over its assets and the Consolidated Revenue of the State. Initially, Credit Foncier advances were limited to farmers, but, in 1911, advances were made on houses. The Insurance Trust Fund was established in 1920 to insure the Bank's mortgage securities against damage by fire and other causes. In 1921, long-term housing loans, under which a greater proportion of the value of a house was advanced, were introduced to enable persons of small means to acquire their own homes. The Bank built many standardized homes for these borrowers and it also conducted the Commonwealth War Service Homes Scheme from 1922 to 1932. Credit Foncier activities were severely restricted during the economic depression of the 1930's and during the Second World War. From 1941, it was impracticable to float public loans and the Savings Bank Department provided all new funds. From 1897 to 1959, Credit Foncier loans exceeded £122 million and enabled well over 100,000 Victorians to acquire their own homes.

The 1896 legislation, which provided for the taking over of the Post Office Savings Banks, gave impetus to the Bank's development, but, in 1912, when the name "The State Savings Bank of Victoria" was adopted, the establishment of the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia deprived the Commissioners of Post Office agencies and they opened new branches and many private agencies. Since then, despite the impact of the First and Second World Wars, the depression of 1930-32, and of competition from other Savings Banks, including those established by commercial banks in 1956, the Bank has continued to expand its investments. These primarily assist the development of the State and its services, including, from 1958, non-interest bearing cheque accounts for all depositors, which are provided by its Head Office in Melbourne and more than 350 branches and 600 agencies.

The total assets of the Bank at 30th June, 1959, were as follows :—  
£

Savings Bank Department	..	..	298,845,170
Credit Foncier Department	..	..	49,865,790
Total	..	..	348,710,960

Profits accruing from the activities of the Savings Bank Department were :—1954-55, £156,435 ; 1955-56, £164,399 ; 1956-57, £69,811 ; 1957-58, £160,094 and 1958-59, £389,304. Reserve Funds totalled £10,500,000 at 30th June, 1959.

The following table shows the number of accounts open and the amount remaining on deposit in specified years from 1900 :—

VICTORIA—STATE SAVINGS BANK : ACCOUNTS OPEN AND DEPOSITS

At 30th June—	Number of Accounts Open—			Amount at Credit of Depositors—			
	Passbook and Cheque Accounts	School Bank Accounts*	Total	Passbook and Cheque Accounts	Deposit Stock Accounts	School Bank Accounts*	Total
	'000			£'000			
1900 ..	375	..	375	9,111	..	..	9,111
1905 ..	447	..	447	10,897	..	..	10,897
1910 ..	561	..	561	15,418	..	..	15,418
1915 ..	722	14	736	24,875	159	10	25,044
1920 ..	886	12	898	37,232	505	8	37,745
1925 ..	1,095	89	1,184	53,145	743	101	53,989
1930 ..	1,257	165	1,422	60,845	1,809	289	62,943
1935 ..	1,325	188	1,513	61,094	1,738	276	63,108
1940 ..	1,477	208	1,685	64,417	2,657	287	67,361
1945 ..	1,762	218	1,980	140,855	1,923	439	143,217
1950 ..	1,961	260	2,221	196,768	1,089	823	198,680
1955 ..	2,126	363	2,489	257,655	792	1,703	260,150
1956 ..	2,149	385	2,534	261,254	1,156	1,907	264,317
1957 ..	2,166	402	2,568	262,842	1,329	2,105	266,276
1958 ..	2,216	426	2,642	268,469	2,010	2,328	272,807
1959 ..	2,286	445	2,731	274,595	4,165	2,536	281,296

\* School Banks were established in November, 1912



The net profit of the Credit Foncier Department for the year ended 30th June, 1959, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, was £15,524. This sum was added to General Reserve, which amounted to £1,948,493 at 30th June, 1959. There are provisions for depreciation and long service leave amounting to £245,000.

### Commonwealth Savings Bank in Victoria

The Savings Bank Department of the Commonwealth Bank commenced business on 15th July, 1912. The following table shows the business transacted in Victoria during each of the years, 1949–50 to 1958–59 :—

#### VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK

Year Ended 30th June—	Number of Accounts—			Deposits	Withdrawals	Interest Added	Amount at Credit of Depositors at 30th June
	Opened	Closed	Remaining Open at End of Period*				
	'000			£'000			
1950 ..	97	54	486	59,075	53,392	870	58,440
1951 ..	117	58	520	72,548	62,863	966	68,092
1952 ..	116	68	554	79,227	71,956	1,222	76,485
1953 ..	112	68	583	82,328	75,077	1,401	85,137
1954 ..	107	69	605	90,606	83,140	1,571	94,174
1955 ..	120	78	629	104,653	96,063	1,833	104,597
1956 ..	123	87	649	113,443	109,957	2,132	110,216
1957 ..	113	87	656	115,010	113,290	2,606	114,542
1958 ..	112	87	667	120,264	119,758	2,757	117,805
1959 ..	129	98	686	131,071	129,342	3,043	122,577

\* Inoperative accounts have been excluded, i.e., those with balances of £1 or over inoperative for seven years or more and those with balances under £1 inoperative for three years (two years since 30.6.1950), or more. At 30th June, in each of the undermentioned years the number of inoperative accounts was as follows :—1950, 190,347; 1951, 209,501; 1952, 220,538; 1953, 231,681; 1954, 244,800; 1955, 259,584; 1956, 272,629; 1957, 285,222; 1958, 295,337; 1959, 303,722.

### Total Deposits, &c., in Savings Banks

The next table shows, for each of the years 1949–50 to 1958–59, the aggregate amount on deposit in Victoria in the State Savings Bank, the Commonwealth Savings Bank, and the Private Savings Banks. Also shown is the amount of deposits per head of population.

#### VICTORIA—SAVINGS BANKS : DEPOSITS

At 30th June—	Amount at Credit of Depositors—				Deposits per Head of Population
	State Savings Bank*	Commonwealth Savings Bank	Private Savings Banks	Total	
	£'000				£
1950 ..	198,680	58,440	..	257,120	116.4
1951 ..	213,687	68,092	..	281,779	123.8
1952 ..	224,347	76,485	..	300,832	128.3
1953 ..	234,834	85,137	..	319,971	133.6
1954 ..	245,607	94,174	..	339,781	138.6
1955 ..	260,151	104,597	..	364,748	144.6
1956 ..	264,317	110,216	11,644	386,177	148.2
1957 ..	266,276	114,542	30,751	411,569	153.9
1958 ..	272,807	117,805	43,019	433,631	158.2
1959 ..	281,296	122,577	54,581	458,454	162.9

\* Including School Bank and Deposit Stock Accounts.



## Royal Mint, Melbourne Branch

### *Historical*

Two branches of the Royal Mint operate in Australia—one in Melbourne and one in Perth. The first branch outside the United Kingdom was established in Sydney in 1854 and functioned until 1926.

Coins minted by branch Mints were authorized as legal tender by the British Parliament in 1866 and an Act passed by the State of Victoria in 1867 provided that this State would be responsible for the cost of operating a branch Mint, providing a grant, and receiving revenue from the Mint.

The Melbourne Branch of the Royal Mint was established by Order-in-Council of the 10th August, 1869, and was opened for coinage on 12th June, 1872. It was intended by its operation to stabilize the price of gold by providing a local market and to convert gold to a legally acceptable form. Only as a branch of the Royal Mint could it mint sovereigns and half-sovereigns which are Imperial coins. Gold coin was minted until 1931, but since then, gold refined has been cast into fine gold bars for export. Some was partly processed from time to time as standard gold fillets for sale on the open market by the Gold Producers' Association, but generally, sales were of fine gold bars.

As a convenience, from 1878 onwards, Imperial token coins were shipped to the Australian branches for issue to the local banks.

After Federation, a demand developed for a distinctive Australian currency, and this was authorized by the *Australian Coinage Act 1909*. Australian silver coin minted in London was issued between 1910 and 1915, and bronze coined in England and some in India was issued from 1911 to 1919. During the First World War, this local token coinage was undertaken by the Australian branch Mints, and the first issues of silver minted at Melbourne were made in 1916 and issues of bronze in 1919.

Local currency needs were satisfied by Melbourne and Perth Branches, and by Sydney to 1926, except in such times of abnormal demand as during the Second World War when Australian coin was struck in the United States of America and India, and in 1951 and 1952 when considerable quantities were struck in London. In 1946, with the increased price of silver, a change of alloy to 500 fine was made, involving a large re-coinage. Standard silver coin withdrawn was melted and alloyed to the new standard. Silver coin surplus to the requirement for coinage was melted into ingots for the refiner, the fine silver produced eventually being exported to replace the silver used in Australian coin produced by the United States of America.

Between 1935 and 1945, a considerable coinage was minted for the Territory of New Guinea.

### *Present Functions*

For many years, the major activity of the Melbourne Mint has been the production of coin for the Commonwealth Government. All the silver coin and a large part of the bronze is produced in Melbourne—Perth Mint supplying the balance of the bronze. The present silver alloy consists of 500 silver, 400 copper, 50 nickel, and 50 zinc parts per 1,000. The bronze consists of copper, tin, and zinc.

The average number of pieces minted in each of the last five years has been 55,944,000 to meet the demands of a rising population and expanding economy. The Melbourne Mint was originally designed for a production of 5 million sovereigns per annum.

The original functions of purchase and refining have continued, though their importance has been relatively reduced by the decrease in gold production. However, in 1959, 232,243 ounces of rough gold containing 127,533 ounces of fine gold were treated. Deposits are usually the product of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Northern Territory, and a large and increasing number of small parcels from New Guinea.

Gold and silver, in various forms and alloys, are prepared and supplied to manufacturers and others. Medals of gold, silver, or bronze are struck for various bodies.

The following table shows, for each of the years 1955 to 1959 and for the period 1872 to 1959, the quantity of gold received at the Mint ; where the gold was produced ; its mint coinage value ; and the gold coin and bullion issued during the same periods :—

VICTORIA—ROYAL MINT : GOLD RECEIVED AND ISSUED,  
1955 TO 1959, AND AGGREGATE 1872 TO 1959

Particulars	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	Total to 31st December, 1959
<b>GOLD RECEIVED (Gross Weight)</b>						
Produced in Victoria .. .. oz.	47,272	47,170	56,441	50,691	43,882	31,169,143
"  "  New South Wales .. .. "	23,615	22,056	25,485	12,438	5,906	1,255,205
"  "  Queensland .. .. "	32,900	43,533	42,956	38,188	44,340	1,577,706
"  "  South Australia and Northern Territory .. .. "	61,027	68,978	71,581	62,572	59,386	1,723,443
"  "  Western Australia .. .. "	..	..	7	609	..	2,953,853
"  "  Tasmania .. .. "	484	229	214	211	119	1,346,969
"  "  New Zealand .. .. "	307	..	2,637	2,644	3,438	4,751,097
"  "  Elsewhere .. .. "	129,884	50,167	48,598	53,138	75,172	5,653,945
Total .. .. "	295,489	232,133	247,919	220,491	232,243	50,431,361
Mint Coinage Value .. .. £	626,972	633,558	690,106	612,070	541,726	186,308,557
<b>GOLD ISSUED</b>						
Coin—						
Sovereigns .. .. No.	..	..	..	..	..	147,283,131
Half Sovereigns .. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	1,893,559
Bullion—Quantity .. .. oz.	162,961	161,536	177,289	156,589	137,412	9,591,376
—Mint Value .. .. £	634,530	628,980	690,321	609,719	535,050	38,070,262
Total Mint Value Coin and Bullion .. .. £	634,530	628,980	690,321	609,719	535,050	186,300,172

The number of deposits received during 1959 was 2,406, of a gross weight of 232,243 ounces. The average composition of these deposits was gold 549·2, silver 355·9, and base 94·9 in every 1,000 parts.

The value of gold shown in the above table is calculated on the normal mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce standard (22 carat), which is equivalent to approximately £4 4s. 11½d. per ounce fine (24 carat). By arrangement with the Commonwealth Bank, the Mint also pays a premium on all gold lodged at the Mint for sale to the Bank. During 1959, depositors were paid a premium of 267·84377 per cent., thereby making the actual price of gold £15 12s. 6d. per ounce fine.

In the following table, particulars of the coinages and the issue of silver and bronze pieces for the requirements of the Commonwealth Treasury are given for each of the years 1955 to 1959, and also the totals to 31st December, 1959 :—

**VICTORIA—ROYAL MINT : SILVER AND BRONZE COINS  
ISSUED, 1955 TO 1959 AND TOTAL TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1959  
(‘000)**

Denomination of Coins	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	Total to 31st December, 1959
<b>Silver Pieces—</b>						
5s. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,102
2s. .. ..	312	8,090	9,278	8,972	3,500	269,650
1s. .. ..	6,968	6,588	12,668	7,412	10,876	166,278
6d. .. ..	17,088	5,440	13,752	17,944	11,728	172,072
3d. .. ..	27,456	11,792	26,704	11,248	19,888	349,760
<b>Total Silver Pieces ..</b>	<b>51,824</b>	<b>31,910</b>	<b>62,402</b>	<b>45,576</b>	<b>45,992</b>	<b>958,862</b>
<b>Bronze Pieces—</b>						
1d. .. ..	4,358	15,862	..	10,013	1,618	277,205
½d. .. ..	..	..	..	..	10,166	107,688
<b>Total Bronze Pieces ..</b>	<b>4,358</b>	<b>15,862</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>10,013</b>	<b>11,784</b>	<b>384,893</b>

### Life Assurance

The business of life assurance companies in Victoria, both ordinary and industrial, is regulated by the Commonwealth Life Insurance Act which came into operation in 1946. This Act replaced existing Commonwealth and State Acts, and resulted in uniform life assurance legislation throughout Australia. The Insurance Commissioner (subject to the directions of the Treasurer) is responsible for the administration of the Act. Numerous changes have been brought about in the business of life assurance during the past few years.

Material variations have taken place in the distribution of assets amongst the various classes of investment. The percentage of assets invested in government and semi-governmental securities has decreased, whereas the percentages in mortgages (especially home purchase mortgages), property, company debentures, and shares, both ordinary and preference, are substantially higher. The demands on life offices for equity and loan capital are still in excess of the available funds.

Substantial increases have taken place in the volume of new assurances written in the ordinary department each year. An increasing proportion of the business has been in the form of temporary assurance—a world wide trend. New business has received an impetus from time to time from increases in the allowable amount of life assurance premiums deductible for income tax purposes. The maximum deduction is now £400 per annum.

On the other hand, life offices are being subjected to increasing competition from other types of investment and saving, especially those whose income is at present free from taxation while industrial life assurance new business has continued to decline in volume.

Several new life offices have been established to carry on life assurance business in Victoria. Some are subsidiaries or branches of United Kingdom insurance companies which, although previously carrying on general insurance in this country, have only recently become registered for purposes of conducting life assurance business.

On the other hand, all the major Australian life offices have now branched out into general insurance, either by establishing their own organizations or by making management arrangements with existing fire companies. Some life offices have also formed subsidiary nominee companies to act as trustees for debenture and other loan issues. Some have controlling interests in companies recently established to operate in the official short term money market in Australia.

Interest rates earned on policyholders' funds have been increasing steadily year by year because of the investment of accruing funds and re-investment of maturing investments at current high interest rates. This trend towards higher earning rates will continue as more and more of the old low interest securities mature and as new funds accrue. The level of bonus additions to sums assured has also shown a steady upward trend in recent years as a result of increasing interest rates and improving mortality.

Advances in medical science have enabled life offices to review underwriting practices, and life assurance cover is now being granted to many proposers who only a few years ago would have been regarded as uninsurable. Some companies charge lower premium rates for female lives than for males of the same actual age because of the proved greater longevity of females.

Most of the major life offices have introduced a much greater degree of mechanization into their processes to enable them to handle their rapidly expanding business and to reduce operative costs affected by the increase in the Australian cost structure. Industrial life assurance business, particularly, has been affected by inescapable increases in costs of administration.

The following table shows particulars for each of the years 1954 to 1958, of life assurance policies in force in both the ordinary and industrial departments of the companies :—

#### VICTORIA—LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES IN FORCE

Particulars	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
<b>Ordinary Business—</b>					
Number of Policies ..	842,849	876,458	909,596	943,549	976,227
Sum Assured £'000	504,030	571,035	646,421	749,252	857,569
Annual Premiums ..	17,796	19,789	21,929	24,471	27,203
<b>Industrial Business—</b>					
Number of Policies ..	1,219,603	1,194,985	1,163,876	1,131,825	1,102,774
Sum Assured £'000	92,941	95,623	96,990	98,744	100,390
Annual Premiums ..	4,614	4,683	4,694	4,727	4,759

In 1958, the average amount of policy held in the ordinary and in the industrial departments was £878 and £91 respectively.

The preceding table refers to policies in force. The succeeding table contains summarized information in relation to the new business written by all life assurance companies during each of the five years 1954 to 1958 :—

#### VICTORIA—LIFE ASSURANCE : NEW POLICIES ISSUED

Particulars	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Ordinary Business—					
Number of Policies ..	79,399	77,367	80,501	83,711	84,686
Sum Assured £'000	77,896	100,613	110,923	145,541	156,501
Annual Premiums ,,	2,831	3,197	3,446	4,101	4,351
Industrial Business—					
Number of Policies ..	68,135	61,200	56,911	58,682	53,457
Sum Assured £'000	9,365	9,321	8,860	9,357	8,978
Annual Premiums ,,	433	429	415	437	418

The new policies issued during 1958 averaged £1,848 in the Ordinary Department and £168 in the Industrial Department.

The following table gives particulars of the policies which were discontinued during each of the years 1956 to 1958 :—

#### VICTORIA—LIFE ASSURANCE : POLICIES DISCONTINUED

Cause of Discontinuance	1956		1957		1958	
	Number of Policies	Sum Assured	Number of Policies	Sum Assured	Number of Policies	Sum Assured
ORDINARY BUSINESS						
		£'000		£'000		£'000
Death .. ..	4,513	2,646	4,823	2,884	5,002	3,157
Maturity .. ..	12,073	6,932	12,677	7,473	13,018	7,878
Surrender .. ..	19,771	17,401	20,529	20,305	22,294	22,074
Lapse .. ..	9,884	8,140	9,414	9,178	9,858	11,531
Other * .. ..	1,122	418	2,315	2,871	1,836	3,544
Total .. ..	47,363	35,537	49,758	42,711	52,008	48,184
INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS						
		£'000		£'000		£'000
Death .. ..	4,824	262	4,773	264	4,532	271
Maturity .. ..	51,977	2,440	52,321	2,556	44,286	2,199
Surrender .. ..	17,335	2,285	18,982	2,422	19,802	2,585
Lapse .. ..	16,335	2,599	13,940	2,295	13,978	2,286
Other * .. ..	2,451	94	717	66	90	9
Total .. ..	88,020	7,492	90,733	7,603	82,508	7,332

\* Includes net loss or gain resulting from transfers, cancellations of, and alterations to, policies, &c.

### **Fire, Marine, and General Insurance**

The growth of insurance is closely linked with the development of the whole economy. More people, increased trade, a greater number of houses, factories, shops, and office buildings, all lead to a higher demand for insurance facilities. Diversification in industrial and economic development and the application of new technical discoveries extend the range and increase the complexity of insurance protection required. At the same time, by enlarging its services to meet these requirements, insurance provides a framework of security without which many kinds of economic development would not be possible.

The following tables of insurance statistics therefore provide a general appreciation of the development of the Victorian economy, especially when comparisons are made of premium income over a number of years. The figures also present a picture of the operations of the insurance industry itself.

Selected statistics relating to all classes of insurance, other than life, are collected annually from insurers licensed to operate in Victoria. They refer to all policies issued in this State on Australian risks wherever situated, but do not include data for policies issued in other States to cover Victorian risks.

Returns are for the year ended 30th June or for the immediately preceding accounting periods of the insurers concerned. Since the accounting years of many insurers end on dates other than 30th June, the figures are not for a uniform time period.

The statistics have been compiled on the following basis :—

- (1) Premiums are the total amounts received and receivable during the year for policies issued and renewed and for facultative reinsurances accepted, after deduction of returns of premium and rebates and bonuses paid or credited to policy holders, and of payments for facultative reinsurance ceded to other insurers. Amounts received and paid for treaty reinsurance have been disregarded.
- (2) Claims consist of payments during the year plus the estimated amount of claims unsettled at the end of the year, less the estimated amount of claims unsettled at the beginning of the year. Liabilities arising through facultative reinsurance received have been included, and salvage and recoveries from facultative reinsurers and from other parties have been deducted.
- (3) Contributions to fire brigades, commission, and agents' charges, and expenses of management are charges paid during the year.
- (4) Taxation consists of payments during the year for all forms of taxation including stamp duty, licence fees, and pay-roll tax as well as income tax.

It should be noted that the figures shown for premiums are different from the premium income earned by insurers during the year, as no adjustment is made for premiums unearned at the beginning and end

of the year. When, as in recent years, the premium volume is increasing, the figures in the tables are greater than the premiums earned by insurers and the amount of the difference is often substantial. For this reason, the relationship of claims and other charges to premiums should be used only as a basis of comparison with ratios calculated under similar headings in previous years.

Another feature which should also be taken into account is that contributions to fire brigades and income tax paid during the year are based on the revenue of earlier years and are not applicable to the years covered by the tables in which they appear.

VICTORIA—FIRE, MARINE, AND GENERAL INSURANCE :  
TOTAL REVENUE : CLASS OF BUSINESS  
(£'000)

Class of Business	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
<b>PREMIUMS</b>					
Fire .. .. .	7,551	8,196	8,933	9,432	9,284
Householders' Comprehensive ..	1,731	2,000	2,251	2,564	2,935
Sprinkler Leakage .. .. .	16	19	38	23	28
Loss of Profits .. .. .	834	1,004	1,036	992	1,151
Hailstone .. .. .	163	175	166	177	301
Marine .. .. .	2,473	2,645	2,452	2,410	2,664
Motor Vehicles (Other than Motor Cycles) .. .. .	8,278	9,087	11,577	12,849	12,764
Motor Cycles .. .. .	81	58	45	40	52
Compulsory Third Party (Motor Vehicles) .. .. .	2,799	4,003	5,142	5,361	5,703
Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation * .. .. .	6,992	8,422	10,053	12,312	13,110
Personal Accident .. .. .	859	1,015	1,194	1,521	1,786
Public Risk, Third Party .. .. .	326	411	520	573	650
General Property .. .. .	38	63	72	102	120
Plate Glass .. .. .	131	141	159	207	218
Boiler .. .. .	11	13	17	22	22
Live Stock .. .. .	72	80	76	92	73
Burglary .. .. .	635	678	695	808	860
Guarantee .. .. .	69	74	69	78	96
Pluvius .. .. .	31	32	29	30	24
Aviation .. .. .	244	270	241	111	196
All Risks .. .. .	258	290	322	397	461
Television .. .. .	..	..	†	†	867
Others .. .. .	354	434	496	663	595
<b>Total Premiums .. .. .</b>	<b>33,946</b>	<b>39,110</b>	<b>45,583</b>	<b>50,764</b>	<b>53,960</b>
<b>INTEREST, DIVIDENDS, RENTS., &amp;C. (NET OF EXPENSES)</b>					
Investments .. .. .	1,013	1,136	1,161	1,399	1,725
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>					
<b>Grand Total .. .. .</b>	<b>34,959</b>	<b>40,246</b>	<b>46,744</b>	<b>52,163</b>	<b>55,685</b>

\* See references pages 274 to 277.

† Included with "Others". This class of business was first transacted in 1956-57

VICTORIA—FIRE, MARINE, AND GENERAL INSURANCE:  
TOTAL EXPENDITURE: CLASS OF BUSINESS

(£'000)

Class of Business	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
<b>GROSS CLAIMS (LESS AMOUNTS RECOVERABLE)</b>					
Fire .. .. .	2,378	2,475	2,812	2,668	2,584
Householders' Comprehensive ..	385	343	383	470	539
Sprinkler Leakage .. .. .	23	15	9	17	3
Loss of Profits .. .. .	141	151	257	135	132
Hailstone .. .. .	207	627	92	155	291
Marine .. .. .	1,088	1,012	1,178	1,267	1,003
Motor Vehicles (Other than Motor Cycles) .. .. .	5,077	6,290	8,067	8,473	8,725
Motor Cycles .. .. .	32	35	23	21	22
Compulsory Third Party (Motor Vehicles) .. .. .	3,468	3,783	4,034	4,705	5,618
Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation .. .. .	6,318	6,891	8,021	8,676	9,366
Personal Accident .. .. .	275	353	449	538	623
Public Risk, Third Party .. .. .	127	223	201	343	308
General Property .. .. .	22	35	120	122	24
Plate Glass .. .. .	79	84	102	109	122
Boiler .. .. .	1	3	1	6	1
Live Stock .. .. .	36	35	40	41	39
Burglary .. .. .	211	222	369	383	432
Guarantee .. .. .	2	9	11	9	24
Pluvius .. .. .	13	23	21	12	8
Aviation .. .. .	170	220	44	31	72
All Risks .. .. .	135	144	152	188	231
Television .. .. .	..	..	*	*	431
Others .. .. .	115	108	156	234	257
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>20,303</b>	<b>23,081</b>	<b>26,542</b>	<b>28,603</b>	<b>30,855</b>
<b>OTHER EXPENDITURE</b>					
Contributions to Fire Brigades ..	903	860	1,020	1,069	1,169
Commission and Agents' Charges ..	3,759	4,141	4,913	5,373	5,549
Expenses of Management .. .. .	5,009	5,685	6,391	7,210	7,928
Taxation .. .. .	1,272	1,401	1,799	1,751	2,426
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>10,943</b>	<b>12,087</b>	<b>14,123</b>	<b>15,403</b>	<b>17,072</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>					
<b>Grand Total .. .. .</b>	<b>31,246</b>	<b>35,168</b>	<b>40,665</b>	<b>44,006</b>	<b>47,927</b>

\* Included with "Others". This class of business was first transacted in 1956-57.



The percentage of losses, commission and agents' charges, expenses of management, and taxation to premium income for 1958-59 was as follows :—

VICTORIA—GENERAL INSURANCE EXPENDITURE :  
PROPORTION OF PREMIUM INCOME, 1958-59

Class of Business	Percentage of Premium Income			
	Losses' (Less Amounts Recoverable)	Commission and Agents' Charges	Expenses of Management	Taxation
Fire .. .. .	27·84	} 15·31	18·30	8·40
Householders' Comprehensive ..	18·38			
Sprinkler Leakage .. .. .	9·42			
Loss of Profits .. .. .	11·45			
Hailstone .. .. .	96·45			
Marine .. .. .	37·63	6·23	16·29	8·78
Motor Vehicles (Excl. Motor Cycles)	68·36	} 9·87	13·29	1·55
Motor Cycles .. .. .	41·60			
Compulsory Third Party (Motor Vehicles) .. .. .	98·50			
Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation .. .. .	71·44	4·98	12·20	3·06
Personal Accident .. .. .	34·86	13·41	17·27	7·32
Public Risk, Third Party .. .. .	47·40	} 13·52	14·77	5·32
General Property .. .. .	19·74			
Plate Glass .. .. .	55·84			
Boiler .. .. .	6·37			
Live Stock .. .. .	53·74			
Burglary .. .. .	50·29			
Guarantee .. .. .	25·02			
Pluvius .. .. .	34·97			
Aviation .. .. .	36·77			
All Risks .. .. .	50·04			
Television .. .. .	49·72			
Others .. .. .	43·15			
Total .. .. .	57·18	10·28	14·69	4·50

### Motor Vehicle Insurance

#### Motor Car (Third Party Insurance)

The *Motor Car (Third Party Insurance) Act 1939* which came into force on 22nd January, 1941, made it compulsory for the owner of a motor vehicle to insure against any liability which may be incurred by him, or any person who drives such motor vehicle, in respect of the death or bodily injury of any person caused by or arising out of the use of such motor vehicle.

The number of vehicles insured during each of the years 1954–55 to 1958–59 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MOTOR CAR (THIRD PARTY INSURANCE) :  
NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES INSURED

Class of Motor Vehicle	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
<b>MOTOR VEHICLES USUALLY GARAGED WITHIN A RADIUS OF 20 MILES OF THE POST OFFICE, ELIZABETH-STREET, MELBOURNE</b>					
Private .. .. .	218,985	251,055	266,190	285,887	302,145
Business .. .. .	29,777	32,618	33,277	36,723	37,753
Light Goods .. .. .	33,273	37,066	37,881	39,751	40,068
Heavy Goods .. .. .	17,429	19,032	18,436	19,507	18,522
Miscellaneous .. .. .	6,812	7,935	8,130	8,365	8,812
Motor Cycles .. .. .	15,100	15,161	13,544	12,914	12,701
Visiting Motor Cars .. .. .	531	576	538	887	931
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>321,907</b>	<b>363,443</b>	<b>377,996</b>	<b>404,034</b>	<b>420,932</b>
<b>MOTOR VEHICLES USUALLY GARAGED OUTSIDE A RADIUS OF 20 MILES OF THE POST OFFICE, ELIZABETH-STREET, MELBOURNE</b>					
Private .. .. .	176,884	197,025	204,431	216,679	222,154
Business .. .. .	6,352	7,413	7,684	8,507	9,190
Light Goods .. .. .	45,708	51,060	51,025	51,504	50,368
Heavy Goods .. .. .	29,553	32,498	32,575	32,497	31,926
Miscellaneous .. .. .	23,648	26,178	29,418	33,208	34,728
Motor Cycles .. .. .	13,480	13,191	10,536	10,218	8,924
Visiting Motor Cars .. .. .	122	118	78	60	81
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>295,747</b>	<b>327,483</b>	<b>335,747</b>	<b>352,673</b>	<b>357,371</b>
<b>Grand Total .. .. .</b>	<b>617,654</b>	<b>690,926</b>	<b>713,743</b>	<b>756,707</b>	<b>778,303</b>

*State Motor Car Insurance Office*

The State Motor Car Insurance Office was established under the *Motor Car (Third Party Insurance) Act 1939* (now embodied in the *Motor Car Act 1958*), for the purpose of enabling owners of motor cars to obtain from the State policies of Third Party Insurance required under that Act and policies generally in relation to insurance of motor cars. Business commenced on 24th January, 1941. The Office is managed and controlled by the Insurance Commissioner, and the policies issued are guaranteed by the Government of Victoria.

During the past eighteen years, the proportion of total Victorian motor insurance business underwritten by the office has increased, and for the year 1958–59 represented 4·5 per cent. of comprehensive and 24·5 per cent. of third party premiums received in Victoria.

The following table shows the trading results for each of the five years 1954-55 to 1958-59 :—

VICTORIA—STATE MOTOR CAR INSURANCE OFFICE :  
PREMIUMS RECEIVED, CLAIMS PAID, ETC.  
(£'000)

Year	Premiums Received Less Reinsurances, Rebates, &c.	Additional Unearned Premium Provision	Claims Paid and Outstanding	Expenses	Underwriting Profit
1954-55 ..	904	96	909	72	173*
1955-56 ..	1,258	207	1,262	88	299*
1956-57 ..	1,541	103	1,222	109	107
1957-58 ..	1,812	135	1,365	122	190
1958-59 ..	1,967	54	1,751	134	28

\* Loss

*State Accident Insurance Office*

The State Accident Insurance Office was constituted under the *Workers Compensation Act 1914* for the purpose of enabling employers to obtain from the State policies of insurance indemnifying them against their liability under the *Workers Compensation Act* or at Common Law or otherwise. The Office is managed and controlled by the Insurance Commissioner and the policies issued are guaranteed by the Government of Victoria.

The Office is conducted on a mutual basis so that all profits, after providing for the necessary reserves, are refunded as bonuses to policy holders.

The Office has made steady progress during 45 years of operation and for the year ended 30th June, 1959, its premium income represented over 20 per cent. of the total premiums received by all insurance companies on account of Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Insurance.

The following table shows the trading results for each of the five years 1954-55 to 1958-59 :—

STATE ACCIDENT INSURANCE OFFICE : PREMIUMS  
RECEIVED, CLAIMS PAID, ETC.  
(£'000)

Year	Premiums Received Less Reinsurances, Rebates, &c.	Additional Unearned Premium Provision	Claims Paid and Outstanding	Expenses	Underwriting Profit
1954-55 ..	1,507	— 167	1,475	102	97
1955-56 ..	1,913	129	1,563	128	93
1956-57 ..	2,011	234	2,078	148	449*
1957-58 ..	2,462	72	1,918	155	317
1958-59 ..	2,656	62	2,005	167	422

\* Loss

The accumulated funds at 30th June, 1959, were :—General Reserve, £1,000,000 ; Building and other Reserves, £29,534 ; and Bonus Equalization Reserve, £462,099.

### Building Societies

The provisions of the *Building Societies Act 1874* made it compulsory for building societies to effect registration. Up to 31st December, 1959, the number of societies that had been registered was 191. There were 24 societies operating during 1959.

Particulars are given in the following table dealing with Permanent Societies and Starr-Bowkett Societies transacting business in Victoria during 1959 :—

#### VICTORIA—BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1959

Particulars	Permanent Societies	Starr-Bowkett Societies	All Societies
Number of Societies .. .. .	24	2	25*
„ „ Shareholders .. .. .	5,645	8,040	13,685
„ „ Borrowers .. .. .	14,534	1,442	15,976
£'000			
Transactions during the Year—			
Income—			
Interest on Loans and Investments ..	941	46	987
Other .. .. .	46	2	48
Total .. .. .	987	48	1,035
Expenditure—			
Working Expenses .. .. .	118	17	135
Interest .. .. .	620	13	633
Taxation .. .. .	89	†	89
Total .. .. .	827	30	857
Loans Granted .. .. .	3,752	132	3,884
Repayments .. .. .	2,958	133	3,091
Deposits Received .. .. .	2,518	20	2,538
Assets—			
Loans on Mortgage .. .. .	16,172	1,013	17,185
Properties in Possession or Surrendered ..	210	..	210
Other Advances .. .. .	5	12	17
Cash in Hand, &c. .. .. .	110	†	110
Commonwealth Loans (Including Accrued Interest) .. .. .	224	..	224
Other .. .. .	72	2	74
Total .. .. .	16,793	1,027	17,820
Liabilities—			
To Shareholders .. .. .	3,705	602	4,307
„ Depositors .. .. .	3,405	256	3,661
Reserve Funds .. .. .	1,105	45	1,150
Bank Overdraft .. .. .	222	39	261
Profit and Loss Account .. .. .	81	20	101
Other .. .. .	8,275	65	8,340
Total .. .. .	16,793	1,027	17,820

\* One society has both a Permanent and a Starr-Bowkett branch.

† Under £500.

### Co-operative Organizations

Co-operative organizations operating in Victoria are registered under the provisions of the Companies Act, the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, and the Co-operation Act. They are mainly engaged in the production, marketing, and distribution of goods. A number of co-operative societies providing credit facilities have been registered in recent years under the Co-operation Act but, because of the nature of their business, they have been excluded from the summary of co-operative organizations given below. References to societies registered under the Co-operation Act are to be found on pages 281 to 283.

For statistical purposes, co-operative organizations have been defined as those producing, manufacturing, marketing, or distributing societies which substantially fulfil the following conditions :—

- (1) Dividend on share capital does not exceed 8 per cent.;
- (2) the greater portion of the business of the society is transacted with its own shareholders ;
- (3) any distribution of surplus, after payment of dividend on share capital, is amongst suppliers and customers, in proportion to the business done with the society ; and
- (4) voting powers are limited.

Societies have been divided into three classes, viz.: (1) Producers, (2) Consumers, and (3) Producers and Consumers. Included in the group of Consumers' Societies is a number of Community Societies registered under the Co-operation Act.

Particulars of co-operative organizations for the year 1958-59 are given in the following table :—

#### VICTORIA—CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS, 1958-59

Particulars	Societies—			All Societies
	Producers'	Consumers'	Producers' and Consumers'	
Number of Societies .. ..	53	40	12	105
Membership .. .. .	35,285	22,854	7,334	65,473
	£'000			
Purchases .. .. .	14,547	2,854	5,712	23,113
Working Expenses, &c. .. ..	4,292	501	937	5,730
Interest on—				
Loan Capital .. .. .	54	23	14	91
Bank Overdraft .. .. .				
Rebates and Bonuses .. .. .	133	90	40	263
Total Expenditure .. .. .	19,026	3,468	6,703	29,197
Sales .. .. .	18,389	3,434	6,758	28,581
Other Income .. .. .	1,189	84	34	1,307
Total Income .. .. .	19,578	3,518	6,792	29,888
Dividend on Share Capital .. ..	173	20	30	223

## VICTORIA—CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS, 1958-59—continued

Particulars	Societies—			All Societies
	Producers'	Consumers'	Producers' and Consumers	
	£'000			
<b>Liabilities—</b>				
Share Capital—Paid-up ..	2,355	579	465	3,399
Loan Capital .. ..	393	237	178	808
Bank Overdraft .. ..	1,103	250	73	1,426
Accumulated Profits .. ..	601	154	157	912
Reserve Funds .. ..	3,150	200	656	4,006
Sundry Creditors .. ..	2,225	215	684	3,124
Other .. ..	706	110	74	890
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>10,533</b>	<b>1,745</b>	<b>2,287</b>	<b>14,565</b>
<b>Assets—</b>				
Land and Buildings ..	5,726	725	1,275	7,726
Fittings, Plant, and Machinery }				
Stock .. ..	1,581	565	376	2,522
Sundry Debtors .. ..	2,405	321	428	3,154
Cash in Bank, in Hand, or on Deposit .. ..	305	56	116	477
Profit and Loss Account .. ..	172	18	6	196
Other .. ..	344	60	86	490
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>10,533</b>	<b>1,745</b>	<b>2,287</b>	<b>14,565</b>

**Public Trustee**

Under the provisions of the Public Trustee Acts, the Public Trustee is authorized to act as executor of wills, to administer intestate estates, or to act as an agent, attorney, or trustee. He is also authorized to act as custodian of assets under settlements and trusts.

The control of the estates of certified patients in mental hospitals is vested in the Public Trustee who is also empowered to assume control of the estates of persons who, by reason of mental or physical disability, are certified to be incapable of managing their affairs.

Consequent on the passing of the *Public Trustee Act 1948*, the Public Trustee Fund at the State Treasury was abolished and the proceeds of all estates, as from 1st October, 1948, were invested in a Common Fund under the control of the Public Trustee. In the following table, particulars of the Common Fund are shown for each of the years 1954-55 to 1958-59 :—

VICTORIA—PUBLIC TRUSTEE : COMMON FUND  
(£'000)

Particulars	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Proceeds of Realizations, Rents, Interest, &c. .. ..	2,332	2,205	2,488	2,948	3,362
Investments, Distributions, Claims, &c. .. ..	1,844	1,971	2,129	2,505	2,815
Cash Variation .. ..	488	234	359	443	547
Common Fund .. ..	2,615	3,103	3,336	3,695	4,138
<b>Balance at 30th June .. ..</b>	<b>3,103</b>	<b>3,337</b>	<b>3,695</b>	<b>4,138</b>	<b>4,685</b>

The numbers of applications for probate and administration (including election to administer) made by the Public Trustee for each of the years 1949-50 to 1958-59 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—APPLICATIONS BY PUBLIC TRUSTEE FOR PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION

Year	No.	Year	Number
1949-50	940	1954-55	1,126
1950-51	924	1955-56	1,089
1951-52	1,095	1956-57	1,135
1952-53	1,182	1957-58	1,130
1953-54	1,187	1958-59	1,066

The number of wills (under which the Public Trustee was appointed executor) lodged for safe custody during each of the years 1954-55 to 1958-59 was as follows :—1954-55, 2,170; 1955-56, 2,518; 1956-57, 2,561; 1957-58, 2,878; 1958-59, 2,936.

Trustees, Executors, and Agency Companies

There are eight trustee companies transacting business in Victoria. From their published balance sheets the following particulars for the year 1959 have been abstracted :—Paid-up capital, £530,530; reserve funds, &c., £641,132; sundry creditors, £69,869; accumulated profits, £82,446; other liabilities, £730,513; total liabilities, £2,054,490. The assets were :—Land and buildings, £953,542; loans on mortgage, £106,276; government loans, £280,373; guarantee funds, £142,400; sundry debtors, £79,234; other assets, £492,665; total assets, £2,054,490. Total income amounted to £1,138,763 and expenditure to £1,063,737, while bonuses paid or proposed totalled £56,200.

Probate Returns

The accompanying table shows the number and value of estates of deceased persons of each sex in connexion with which probates or letters of administration were finally completed during each of the years 1955 to 1959. Figures relating to estates administered by the Public Trustee are included.

VICTORIA—PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

Year Ended 31st December—	Number of Estates	Gross Value of Estates—		Liabilities	Net Value of Estates	Average Net Value of Each Estate	
		Real	Personal				
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£	
MALES							
1955	..	6,841	16,759	27,418	2,571	41,606	6,082
1956	..	7,887	19,409	30,710	2,953	47,166	5,980
1957	..	8,258	20,046	33,559	2,749	50,856	6,158
1958	..	8,659	22,599	38,091	2,894	57,796	6,675
1959	..	8,657	22,824	33,582	2,124	54,282	6,270

VICTORIA—PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION—*continued*

Year Ended 31st December—	Number of Estates	Gross Value of Estates—		Liabilities	Net Value of Estates	Average Net Value of Each Estate
		Real	Personal			
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£
FEMALES						
1955 ..	5,298	9,014	12,715	1,235	20,494	3,868
1956 ..	5,802	10,140	14,391	1,054	23,477	4,046
1957 ..	6,465	10,688	16,640	1,032	26,296	4,067
1958 ..	6,359	11,194	17,641	1,201	27,634	4,346
1959 ..	6,510	12,319	18,759	1,292	29,786	4,575
TOTAL						
1955 ..	12,139	25,773	40,133	3,806	62,100	5,116
1956 ..	13,689	29,549	45,101	4,007	70,643	5,161
1957 ..	14,723	30,734	50,199	3,781	77,152	5,240
1958 ..	15,018	33,793	55,732	4,095	85,430	5,688
1959 ..	15,167	35,143	52,341	3,416	84,068	5,543

The number and value of estates dealt with in each of the years 1957 to 1959 grouped according to net value and distinguishing the estates of males from those of females, were as follows :—

## VICTORIA—NUMBER AND NET VALUE OF ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS

Group	1957		1958		1959	
	Number	Net Value	Number	Net Value	Number	Net Value
		£'000		£'000		£'000
MALES						
Under £100 .. ..	444	22	405	18	448	19
£100 to £300 .. ..	773	145	779	147	759	142
£300 to £500 .. ..	523	209	533	212	506	198
£500 to £1,000 .. ..	1,004	737	1,014	731	962	698
£1,000 to £2,000 .. ..	1,216	1,761	1,300	1,869	1,280	1,861
£2,000 to £3,000 .. ..	909	2,240	958	2,372	905	2,248
£3,000 to £4,000 .. ..	688	2,386	711	2,472	816	2,806
£4,000 to £5,000 .. ..	477	2,126	496	2,220	551	2,476
£5,000 to £10,000 .. ..	1,000	7,043	1,073	7,518	1,080	7,620
£10,000 to £15,000 .. ..	420	5,179	464	5,660	460	5,633
£15,000 to £25,000 .. ..	412	7,937	454	8,689	414	7,972
£25,000 to £50,000 .. ..	264	8,933	321	11,000	350	11,827
£50,000 to £100,000 .. ..	97	6,376	110	7,467	92	6,065
Over £100,000 .. ..	31	5,762	41	7,421	34	4,717
Total Males .. ..	8,258	50,856	8,659	57,796	8,657	54,282



VICTORIA—NUMBER AND NET VALUE OF ESTATES OF DECEASED  
PERSONS—*continued*

Group	1957		1958		1959	
	Number	Net Value	Number	Net Value	Number	Net Value
		£'000		£'000		£'000
<b>FEMALES</b>						
Under £100 .. .. .	304	18	258	13	293	13
£100 to £300 .. .. .	650	123	592	110	621	120
£300 to £500 .. .. .	424	168	419	165	432	170
£500 to £1,000 .. .. .	865	631	769	567	744	542
£1,000 to £2,000 .. .. .	1,157	1,668	1,099	1,599	1,054	1,550
£2,000 to £3,000 .. .. .	821	2,032	793	1,954	805	1,975
£3,000 to £4,000 .. .. .	572	1,980	585	2,010	635	2,198
£4,000 to £5,000 .. .. .	337	1,508	392	1,745	439	1,952
£5,000 to £10,000 .. .. .	743	5,131	787	5,561	811	5,666
£10,000 to £15,000 .. .. .	269	3,238	303	3,695	305	3,719
£15,000 to £25,000 .. .. .	193	3,648	220	4,231	219	4,231
£25,000 to £50,000 .. .. .	98	3,300	117	3,824	112	3,761
£50,000 to £100,000 .. .. .	23	1,347	22	1,509	30	2,064
Over £100,000 .. .. .	9	1,504	3	651	10	1,825
Total Females .. .. .	6,465	26,296	6,359	27,634	6,510	29,786
Grand Total .. .. .	14,723	77,152	15,018	85,430	15,167	84,068

### Transfer of Land

#### *Torrens System*

The Torrens System of land dealings is embodied in the Transfer of Land Act. This system was conceived in South Australia by Robert Richard Torrens who, as Collector of Customs, was concerned with the complexity of even a simple land dealing of small value compared with the simplicity of transferring the ownership of a valuable ship. He was impressed by the method of recording in shipping registers, ownership of ships and shares.

In 1858, the South Australian Real Property Act was passed and, in the year 1862, Victoria adopted the Torrens System in its Real Property Act. All other States in Australia and various other countries have also copied this system.

Prior to 1862, Victoria had only one system of conveying land, known as general law conveyancing. This system is, in effect, a private arrangement between parties and no registration of any deeds is essential. Only about 1,250,000 acres of land in Victoria remain subject to this somewhat complex and uncertain general law system.

The Torrens System aims at five principles—simplicity, certainty, indefeasibility, flexibility, and cheapness—none of which characterizes general law conveyancing. The fundamental principle of the Torrens System is that the title to land and to interests in land (such as interest of mortgagees, transferees, &c.) depends upon registration of written instruments signed by the parties to the respective transactions, not upon the written deeds themselves.

The document of title to land under the Transfer of Land Act (Torrens System) consists of a Certificate of Title setting out a description identifying the land and a statement certifying who is the registered proprietor. Such statement is conclusive evidence and is guaranteed by the Government. Every time the land is transferred and the transfer is registered, the like guarantee and certification operates for the entry of the name of the new proprietor.

Whenever a mortgage is registered, the land is charged with payment of moneys secured. Certain statutory powers, such as sale or foreclosure, are conferred on the mortgagee in the event of default under the mortgage.

Any Certificate of Title can be searched at the Titles Office for a small fee and any person intending to deal with the registered proprietor of the land is not concerned to investigate any of the entries on the title such as the name of the registered proprietor, the encumbrances affecting such as easements or mortgages. The certainty of these particulars can be assumed, as, in terms of the Act, they are conclusive.

#### *Separate Certificates of Title to Flats*

Individual ownership of flats was first introduced into Victoria shortly after the Second World War when the expression "own your own flat" appeared in real estate advertising.

In the first type of flat ownership, a person became the "owner" of a flat by acquiring shares in a proprietary company which became the registered proprietor on the title to the site of the block of flats and was formed to control the management of the flats. Each flat "owner", as holder of a group of shares, became entitled to the exclusive occupation of a particular flat under an agreement with the company.

In 1953, a form of real ownership of a flat was introduced when the Office of Titles accepted a subdivision of a block of flats. This was an entirely new form of subdivision embodying a horizontal as well as a vertical division of a building. Separate Certificates of Title were issued for each lot on the subdivision representing a separate flat and these "stratum titles" show the heights from floor to ceiling level of each flat by reference to the datum for levels adopted by Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (the high water mark on Port Phillip Bay).

Under this form of ownership evidenced by the issue of a Certificate of Title to each flat, the title for the residual land in the subdivision generally issues in the name of a service company. This comprises the grounds, garden, common stairways, land under the building and above the building, fences, foundations, and outbuildings.

Under stratum title flat ownership, a purchaser of a flat becomes the registered proprietor and the absolute owner in fee-simple of his flat. He can borrow money on the security of mortgage on the title to his flat; he can sell or lease his flat whenever he wishes without any restrictions, or he can dispose of his flat by his will. The flat may be sold on extended terms. (Under the shares in a proprietary company scheme, money cannot be borrowed upon the security of a group of shares.)

The service company is responsible for the general maintenance of the block of flats and for the provision of common services. Its shareholders comprise flat owners exclusively.

Each flat owner pays to the service company a service charge and maintenance contribution to cover the services provided by it.

The form of Certificate of Title is simple and section 98 of the Transfer of Land Act confers a statutory right for each flat to enjoy all necessary easements such as support, supply of water, gas, &c., over other parts of the building.

#### *Land Transfers, Mortgages, Liens, &c.*

A summary of land transactions under the Transfer of Land Acts in the Titles Office for each of the years 1955 to 1959 is given in the following tables :—

### VICTORIA—DEALINGS LODGED AT THE TITLES OFFICE UNDER THE TRANSFER OF LAND ACTS

Year Ended 31st December—	Number of Transfers	Mortgages*		Number of—			
		Number	Amount	Entries of Executor, Adminis- trator, or Survivor	Plans of Sub- division	Other Dealings	Total Dealings
			£'000				
1955 .. ..	85,998	32,397	71,182	9,127	2,495	41,549	171,566
1956 .. ..	82,995	31,850	76,081	9,502	2,720	47,526	174,593
1957 .. ..	83,596	33,742	83,283	10,557	2,782	49,327	180,004
1958 .. ..	91,939	39,149	96,715	10,256	2,910	55,460	199,714
1959 .. ..	91,519	38,674	108,361	10,392	3,091	62,064	205,740

\* Excluding number and amount of mortgages given to secure overdrafts on current accounts.

### VICTORIA—TITLES OF LAND ISSUED

Year Ended 31st December—	Number of—			
	Certificates of Title	Crown Grants	Crown Leases	Total Titles
1955 .. ..	31,591	1,499	386	33,476
1956 .. ..	34,035	1,341	410	35,786
1957 .. ..	34,996	1,131	488	36,615
1958 .. ..	35,796	849	532	37,177
1959 .. ..	34,015	1,137	417	35,569

Mortgages, reconveyances, and conveyances registered under the *Property Law Act 1928* are shown in the following table. The *Property Law Act 1958* consolidated the 1928 Act and subsequent amending Acts.

### VICTORIA—DEALINGS UNDER THE PROPERTY LAW ACT

Year Ended 31st December—	Mortgages*		Reconveyances		Conveyances	
	No.	Amount £ '000	No.	Amount† £ '000	No.	Amount £ '000
1955 .. .. .	814	4,371	967	542	3,169	9,310
1956 .. .. .	868	3,842	948	349	3,054	7,939
1957 .. .. .	907	3,719	964	1,123	3,079	7,459
1958 .. .. .	858	2,454	979	649	3,088	10,783
1959 .. .. .	886	2,600	996	576	3,074	9,446

\* Excluding number and amount of mortgages given to secure overdrafts on current accounts.  
 † Excluding repayments designated "Principal and Interest".

The number and amount of stock mortgages, liens on wool, and liens on crops registered during each of the years 1955 to 1959 are shown in the following table. Releases of liens are not required to be registered as, after the expiration of twelve months, the registration of all liens is automatically cancelled. Very few mortgagors of stock secure themselves by a registered release.

### VICTORIA—STOCK MORTGAGES AND LIENS ON WOOL AND CROPS

Security	Year Ended 31st December—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Stock Mortgages—					
Number .. .. .	329	474	455	332	368
Amount .. .. . £'000	343	571	521	422	371
Liens on Wool—					
Number .. .. .	209	253	260	338	366
Amount .. .. . £'000	313	415	538	692	785
Liens on Crops—					
Number .. .. .	136	105	101	99	131
Amount .. .. . £'000	35	20	18	47	49
Total—					
Number .. .. .	674	832	816	769	865
Amount .. .. . £'000	691	1,006	1,077	1,161	1,205

The following are the numbers and amounts of bills of sale which have been filed in each of the years 1955 to 1959 :—

### VICTORIA—BILLS OF SALE

Security	Year Ended 31st December—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
<b>Bills of Sale—</b>					
Number .. .. .	4,015	4,407	4,681	5,096	5,388
Amount .. .. . £'000	4,168	4,689	5,418	7,303	8,440

### Companies

#### General

Registration and operation of companies are controlled by the *Companies Act* 1958, which was proclaimed on 1st April, 1959.

#### Types of Companies

Companies may be incorporated either as unlimited companies, limited companies, or no liability companies. The most numerous are limited companies, namely, companies in which the liability of the members is limited to the amount (if any) unpaid on their shares, or (in the case of companies limited by guarantee) to a specified amount which the members undertake to pay in the event of the company being wound up. No liability companies, which may be formed only for mining purposes, are companies in which members take no liability for their shares.

Limited companies are divided into public and proprietary companies, the latter being required to have the word "proprietary" or the abbreviation "Pty." as part of their names. Public companies may be regarded as companies in which the public at large may hold shares; proprietary companies are companies whose membership is limited to 50. The transfer of shares in proprietary companies is restricted, and such companies may not invite the public to subscribe for shares or debentures or to deposit money with the company. Public companies are obliged to publish audited accounts; proprietary companies are exempt from this obligation.

#### Foreign Companies

Companies incorporated outside Victoria which have an established place of business in Victoria are required to register as "foreign companies".

#### Registration Fees

(1) Companies limited by shares and no liability companies—

Where the nominal capital does not exceed	£	s.	d.
£5,000	..	..	.. 15 0 0
Where the nominal capital exceeds £5,000,			
the above fee of £15 plus for every			
£1,000 after the first £5,000, up to			
£100,000	..	..	.. 0 15 0

	£	s.	d.
For every £1,000 after the first £100,000, up to £500,000 .. .. .	0	4	0
For every £1,000 after the first £500,000 ..	0	1	0
(2) Companies limited by guarantee—			
Where the number of members does not exceed twenty .. .. .	3	0	0
Where the number of members exceeds twenty but does not exceed 100 ..	10	0	0
Where the number of members exceeds 100 the above fee of £10 plus 10s. for every 50 members beyond the first 100— maximum fee .. .. .	60	0	0
(3) Foreign companies—			
In the case of a company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital, or having a share capital where the nominal capital does not exceed £100,000 .. .. .	30	0	0
In any other case .. .. .	50	0	0

The following table shows details of companies registered under Parts 1 and 2 of the *Companies Act 1938*. This Act and subsequent amending Acts were consolidated in the *Companies Act 1958* :—

#### VICTORIA—COMPANIES REGISTERED, ETC.

Particulars	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
	No.				
New Companies Registered—					
Victorian Trading .. .. .	1,937	2,081	2,410	2,882	3,647
Foreign .. .. .	141	148	170	183	238
Mining .. .. .	3	4	2	3	1
Total .. .. .	2,081	2,233	2,582	3,068	3,886
	£'000				
Nominal Capital of New Companies—					
Victorian Trading .. .. .	96,190	98,701	125,550	135,789	159,702
Foreign .. .. .	91,669	99,876	63,921	120,912	129,264
Mining .. .. .	11	110	21	85	500
Total .. .. .	187,870	198,687	189,492	256,786	289,466
	No.				
Existing Companies*—					
Victorian Trading .. .. .	16,573	18,537	20,487	22,976	26,381
Foreign .. .. .	1,420	1,548	1,677	1,814	2,006
Total .. .. .	17,993	20,085	22,164	24,790	28,387
	£'000				
Increase in Nominal Capital of Victorian Trading Companies during Year .. .. .	90,997	77,163	117,685	114,437	138,333

\* Excluding mining companies.

## Stock Exchange of Melbourne

### General

The Stock Exchange of Melbourne was founded in 1885 with 53 members as a result of the reconstruction of two earlier bodies. A series of previous associations of brokers dates back to 1859 when the "Melbourne Stock Exchange" was formed.

Since the dissolution of the Victorian Stock Exchange in 1894, the growth of the present body has been continuous. The only other recognized Stock Exchanges in Victoria are at Ballarat and Bendigo, and originated in the gold mining era.

At September, 1959, the number of listed securities totalled 2,178 with a nominal value of £4,477 million; the market value would be considerably higher than this. Details are given in the accompanying table. It is interesting to note the steady growth of company debentures and unsecured notes over the four-year period.

### MELBOURNE STOCK EXCHANGE—ISSUES LISTED AND NOMINAL VALUE

Class of Security	Year Ended September—							
	1956		1957		1958		1959	
	No. of Issues	Nominal Value	No. of Issues	Nominal Value	No. of Issues	Nominal Value	No. of Issues	Nominal Value
Commonwealth Loans ..	28	£m. 2,935	28	£m. 2,980	31	£m. 2,970	28	£m. 2,956
Semi-Government Loans ..	290	237	392	273	484	302	539	334
Foreign Government Loans ..	—	—	5	3	7	—	9	5
Industrial Company Securities—								
Debentures .. .. .	85	57	102	67	104	69	154	103
Unsecured Notes .. ..	76	24	104	31	148	54	187	76
Preference Shares .. ..	379	84	373	86	366	83	358	84
Ordinary Shares .. ..	706	609	718	708	726	769	754	835
Mining Company Securities ..	180	78	165	82	156	80	149	84
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,744</b>	<b>4,024</b>	<b>1,887</b>	<b>4,230</b>	<b>2,022</b>	<b>4,331</b>	<b>2,178</b>	<b>4,477</b>

The Exchange operates two call rooms. In the main room, some 115 most active stocks are called five times daily, providing an almost continuous market.

In the second room, the remaining stocks are traded at two daily sessions commencing at 9.45 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

A public gallery is provided and there are facilities for the press to report all transactions. Reports are also furnished by listed companies. Sales are reported over the Australian Broadcasting Commission direct from the Exchange twice daily and the official quotation sheets are distributed widely throughout Australia and beyond. Quotations are exchanged by teleprinter with other exchanges in Adelaide, Brisbane, and Sydney during each trading session.

Other recent new services include a documents clearing room for the exchange of securities between brokers (previously these were delivered to each broker's office), and a transfer marking service which expedites the delivery of transfers where a multiple share certificate cannot be delivered to two or more buyers. Daily cheque settlements between members are made at the Exchange.

Companies applying for listing on the Exchange are required to provide trading results and other information in more detail than is required by the Companies Act. Official list requirements of the Australian Associated Stock Exchanges (for which Melbourne is the Central Exchange) require that a company's memorandum and articles of association be in a specified form and that an adequate degree of disclosure is observed. All applications are examined by the committee before listing. In recent years, special conditions have been formulated for unsecured notes and "take-over" offers, neither of which is covered by company legislation. The control of prospectuses by the Exchange is recognized by the Victorian Companies Act.

#### *Constitution and Rules*

The Exchange is an unincorporated association of brokers, the number of whom was increased from 134 to 144 in 1959. On the death or retirement of a member, his seat is available for purchase by a new candidate, subject to acceptance by the committee and to election by ballot of members. Specific qualifications for membership were introduced in 1958.

The Exchange is governed by a committee of twelve elected members of whom one is elected chairman each year.

Members' records are subject to annual audit.

Members are organized in some 60 firms ranging from single traders up to partnerships of as many as nine members. Branch offices have been established in country towns and interstate capitals with a network of agents and correspondents throughout Australia and beyond.

#### *Underwriting Activities*

The basic purpose of the Exchange is to provide an orderly market for the purchase and sale of listed securities on a commission basis. Arising from this, a number of member firms have developed widespread underwriting activities throughout Australia, and the provision of new funds for industry and public authorities has been integrated with broking activities.



In the year to September, 1959, Melbourne members underwrote ten of the fifteen loans issued by semi-government authorities in Australia, in addition to 23 out of 37 debenture issues, and 33 out of 46 unsecured note issues. No statistics have been prepared for ordinary shares underwritten, but these have been frequent and substantial.

### Hire Purchase

The *Hire Purchase Act 1959* is the Victorian legislation regulating the rights and duties of parties to hire purchase agreements.

Under this Act, the hirer is protected in that, before an agreement is signed, the owner must furnish an itemized list setting out the cash price of the goods and the payments to be made under the agreement, so that the hirer is aware of the difference between the cash price and the total amount he must pay. The Act also provides, among other things, that every hire purchase agreement is to show the date on which the hiring commences, the number of instalments, the amount and time of payment of each instalment, as well as particulars of charges for terms, insurance, maintenance, &c., to show the total amount to be paid according to the agreement. Provision is also made for the hirer to assign his rights under an agreement subject to the owner's consent. Any fraudulent sale or disposal of the goods by the hirer is an offence against the Act.

The owner may repossess if the hirer falls into arrears with his instalments, but he must first serve notice on the hirer of his intention to repossess. The hirer may regain possession of the goods within 21 days of repossession if he pays arrears of instalments plus certain expenses incurred by the owner when repossessing. If the goods are sold, the hirer is liable for the owner's loss unless the selling price of goods repossessed is sufficient to cover that liability. If the selling price of the goods is more than sufficient to cover the liability, the hirer is entitled to a refund of the balance.

The statistics shown in the following table relate to businesses which finance the sale of goods by retail *but do not, themselves, retail goods*. These comprise public and private companies, partnerships, banks, and other finance businesses. Those businesses which finance hire purchase exclusively for their own employees are not included. The figures relate to all hire purchase agreements made by these

businesses in respect of goods sold by retail. All types of goods sold to final purchasers are included, whether producer goods (such as plant and machinery) or consumer goods :—

### VICTORIA—HIRE PURCHASE AGREEMENTS BY FINANCE COMPANIES

Class of Goods	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
<b>NUMBER OF AGREEMENTS MADE</b>					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c.* ..	67,915	79,851	82,081	94,426	104,051
Plant and Machinery† ..	3,982	5,045	5,529	5,500	9,094
Household and Personal‡ ..	153,432	158,130	158,529	197,535	183,455
<b>Total Agreements</b> ..	<b>225,329</b>	<b>243,026</b>	<b>246,139</b>	<b>297,461</b>	<b>296,600</b>
<b>VALUE OF GOODS PURCHASED§</b> £ '000					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c.* ..	48,671	58,326	59,287	69,120	78,358
Plant and Machinery† ..	2,314	3,142	3,739	3,971	5,605
Household and Personal‡ ..	11,715	13,019	15,048	26,341	22,902
<b>Total Value</b> ..	<b>62,700</b>	<b>74,487</b>	<b>78,074</b>	<b>99,432</b>	<b>106,865</b>
<b>AMOUNT FINANCED UNDER AGREEMENTS  </b> £ '000					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c.* ..	28,872	35,284	37,192	43,427	49,477
Plant and Machinery† ..	1,401	1,913	2,370	2,495	3,586
Household and Personal‡ ..	9,529	10,589	12,111	21,438	18,747
<b>Total Amount Financed</b> ..	<b>39,802</b>	<b>47,786</b>	<b>51,673</b>	<b>67,360</b>	<b>71,810</b>
<b>BALANCES OUTSTANDING AT END OF YEAR ¶ </b> £ '000					
<b>All Classes of Goods</b> ..	<b>44,830</b>	<b>56,533</b>	<b>64,445</b>	<b>85,020</b>	<b>100,359</b>

\* Includes new and used motor cars, motor cycles, commercial vehicles, tractors, caravans, motor parts, and accessories.

† Includes farm machinery and implements, earth moving equipment, aircraft, industrial plant and machinery, business machines and equipment (including commercial refrigeration equipment), &c.

‡ Includes furniture and furnishings, domestic refrigerators, electrical goods, television and accessories, radios, musical instruments, bicycles, and other household and personal goods.

§ Value at net cash or list price (excluding hiring charges and insurance).

|| Excludes hiring charges and insurance.

¶| Includes hiring charges and insurance.

# Part 10

## TRADE, TRANSPORT, AND COMMUNICATIONS

### *Retail Trade*

#### **Census of Retail Establishments**

##### *General*

Statistics of retail sales have been compiled for the years 1947-48, 1948-49, 1952-53, and 1956-57 from returns supplied by all retail establishments in Australia.

In general terms, these Censuses have covered the trading activities of establishments which normally sell goods at retail to the general public from shops, rooms, kiosks, and yards. They have been designed principally to cover sales which are for household or personal use. For this reason, sales of farm and industrial machinery and equipment, &c., have been excluded. However, sales of motor vehicles, both new and used, are included.

The latest Census of Retail Establishments referred to the year ended 30th June, 1957. Its scope and coverage were practically identical with those of the previous Census for the year ended 30th June, 1953. For this reason, it is possible to make a comparison of the results obtained from these Censuses. The tables below show this information.

The first table shows the number of establishments selling goods in each of 34 broad commodity groups, the total value of these sales, and the value of sales per head of population. The commodity groups shown are comparable between the two years with two exceptions. These are :—

- (1) The value of sales of all electrical goods was collected as one item in 1952-53, but in 1956-57 particulars were obtained for five separate items. Thus a comparison of the sales figures can be made only by an amalgamation of these items in 1956-57. However, no direct comparison can be made of the number of establishments selling these items.
- (2) In 1956-57, special queries were sent to all establishments which would normally be expected to sell tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, but which did not report any sales of these items in their returns. As a result of these queries, 652 additional establishments reported sales of these items amounting to £860,000, or 2·9 per cent. of the total sales of tobacco. Most of these sales had originally been reported as sales of groceries or other foodstuff items. As no special queries were made in 1952-53, it is likely that a similar proportion of sales

of tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes was incorrectly reported in that year and consequently would be included in sales of groceries or other items instead of in sales of tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes.

VICTORIA—CENSUSES OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS :  
ESTABLISHMENTS AND SALES BY COMMODITY GROUPS\*

Commodity Group†	Number of Establishments‡		Value of Retail Sales			
	1952-53	1956-57	Total		Per Head of Population	
			1952-53	1956-57	1952-53	1956-57
			£'000	£'000	£	£
<b>FOODSTUFFS—</b>						
Groceries .. .. .	7,181	8,133	64,727	90,019	27.3	34.1
Butchers' Meat .. .	2,120	2,590	36,663	50,446	15.5	19.1
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables .. .	3,113	3,683	15,854	22,863	6.7	8.7
Bread, Cakes, and Pastry .. .	4,665	6,127	16,940	21,826	7.1	8.3
Confectionery and Ice Cream .. .	7,246	8,634	20,289	27,903	8.5	10.6
Other Types of Food .. .	2,689	3,952	8,912	13,425	3.8	5.1
<b>BEER, TOBACCO—</b>						
Beer, Wine, and Spirits .. .	2,191	2,119	45,612	63,496	19.2	24.0
Tobacco and Cigarettes .. .	10,080	13,449	19,967	29,229	8.4	11.1
<b>CLOTHING, DRAPERY, FOOTWEAR—</b>						
Clothing—Men's and Boys' .. .	2,188	2,301	25,964	33,415	10.9	12.7
Clothing—Women's, Girls', and Infants' .. .	3,484	3,572	41,914	54,402	17.7	20.6
Drapery, Piece Goods .. .	1,699	1,809	18,501	21,855	7.8	8.3
Footwear—Men's and Boys' .. .	1,399	1,509	4,779	6,259	2.0	2.4
Footwear—Women's, Girls', and Infants' .. .	1,258	1,306	9,058	11,176	3.8	4.2
<b>HARDWARE, ELECTRICAL GOODS, FURNITURE—</b>						
Builders' Hardware and Supplies§	1,472	1,654	16,154	22,116	6.8	8.4
Domestic Hardware and Kitchenware	2,428	2,712	14,172	18,215	6.0	6.9
Musical Instruments and Records		539		2,768		1.0
Radios and Radiograms		1,262		5,023		1.9
Television Receivers, &c.	1,929	777	20,837	9,848	8.8	3.7
Domestic Refrigerators .. .		1,161		7,166		2.7
Other Electrical Goods		2,141		10,493		4.0
Furniture (Incl. Mattresses) .. .	962	1,000	15,078	18,884	6.4	7.1
Floor Coverings	666	737	7,734	9,452	3.3	3.6
Business Machines and Equipment	80	92	3,751	5,988	1.6	2.3
<b>OTHER GOODS—</b>						
Newspapers, Books, and Stationery	2,667	3,025	16,497	21,500	6.9	8.1
Chemists' Goods (Incl. Cosmetics)	2,394	2,871	14,374	21,281	6.1	8.1
Sporting Requisites and Travel Goods .. .	1,062	1,197	3,049	4,292	1.3	1.6
Jewellery, Clocks, &c. .. .	1,130	1,254	6,292	7,943	2.6	3.0
Grain, Feed, and Fertilizers .. .	1,066	1,196	11,413	13,767	4.8	5.2
Other Goods .. .	2,876	2,998	17,579	19,338	7.4	7.3
<b>TOTAL (EXCLUDING MOTOR VEHICLES)</b> .. .			476,110¶	644,388¶	200.7	244.1
<b>MOTOR VEHICLES—**</b>						
Tractors .. .	389	395	6,340	7,268	2.7	2.8
Motor Vehicles (Incl. Motor Cycles):						
New .. .	848	847	44,635	68,282	18.8	25.9
Used .. .	824	1,068	18,112	36,779	7.6	13.9
Motor Parts and Accessories .. .	2,252	2,763	15,731	19,704	6.6	7.4
Petrol and Oils .. .	2,891	3,525	23,920	35,133	10.1	13.3
<b>TOTAL MOTOR VEHICLES</b> .. .			108,738	167,166	45.8	63.3
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> .. .			584,848	811,554	246.5	307.4

\* Table refers to retail establishments with total retail sales of £500 or more.

† Only main commodities descriptive of the particular groupings are shown. For further details see Retail Census Bulletins.

‡ Number of establishments selling goods in each commodity group.

§ Excludes Basic Building Materials, e.g. Timber, Tiles, Joinery, Cement.

¶ Establishments showing sales in more than one commodity group have been included more than once. The totals of these columns cannot therefore be taken as the number of retail establishments in Victoria. (See table on page 663.)

¶ See footnote || to table on page 663.

\*\* Excludes Farm Machinery and Implements, Earthmoving Equipment, &c.

The next table shows the number of establishments, the value of retail sales and the value of stocks on hand at 30th June each year. In classifying establishments to type of business, the description given by the proprietor was used as a guide, but the classification was based mainly on the commodity group for which the largest item of turnover was recorded on the Census form.

VICTORIA—CENSUSES OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS :  
ESTABLISHMENTS, SALES, AND STOCKS ACCORDING TO  
TYPE OF BUSINESS\*

Main Type of Business	Number of Establishments		Value of Retail Sales†		Value of Retail Stocks at 30th June—‡		
	1952-53	1956-57	1952-53	1956-57	1953	1957	
			£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
<b>FOOD STORES—</b>							
Grocers .. .. .	5,284	5,202	79,717	109,264	9,863	12,463	
Butchers .. .. .	1,938	2,243	36,728	50,308	201	523	
Fruiterers .. .. .	1,845	2,036	16,266	23,203	161	446	
Bakers .. .. .	1,503	1,371	14,444	17,029	210	384	
Confectioners and Milk Bars .. .. .	2,802	3,128	20,065	31,768	962	1,712	
Cafes .. .. .	345	693	1,222	3,542	67	211	
Fishmongers and Poulterers .. .. .	421	504	2,537	3,998	13	36	
Other Food Stores .. .. .	521	467	5,023	6,104	148	273	
<b>HOTELS, TOBACCONISTS—</b>							
Hotels and Wine Saloons .. .. .	1,855	1,844	46,050	65,878	1,560	2,042	
Tobacconists .. .. .	490	373	4,490	3,738	390	360	
Tobacconists and Hairdressers .. .. .	1,126	1,133	5,368	5,244	255	509	
<b>CLOTHIERS, DRAPERS—</b>							
Clothiers .. .. .	3,502	3,662	103,876	130,362	21,588	29,472	
Drapers, Haberdashers .. .. .	465	524	10,340	16,284	2,960	3,933	
Footwear Stores .. .. .	621	710	9,679	12,302	2,636	4,272	
<b>HARDWARE, ELECTRICAL GOODS, FURNITURE STORES—</b>							
Domestic and Builders' Hardware .. .. .	1,209	1,447	24,758	32,922	5,925	8,130	
Electrical Goods, &c. .. .. .	854	1,000	16,273	27,379	3,149	4,822	
Furniture and Floor Coverings .. .. .	681	691	19,625	25,147	4,344	6,206	
Business Machines .. .. .	47	47	3,646	5,731	923	1,168	
<b>OTHER GOODS STORES—</b>							
Newsagents and Booksellers .. .. .	877	925	14,421	19,196	1,846	2,277	
Chemists .. .. .	1,025	1,174	11,911	17,790	2,291	3,343	
Sports Goods .. .. .	140	178	1,883	3,012	673	754	
Watchmakers and Jewellers .. .. .	509	560	5,130	6,538	2,392	3,548	
Grain and Produce Merchants .. .. .	267	251	11,693	14,358	1,172	1,408	
Cycle Stores .. .. .	232	208	946	1,319	209	282	
Florists and Nurserymen .. .. .	371	384	1,979	2,295	110	153	
Other Types of Business .. .. .	1,218	1,146	8,763	10,673	1,470	2,348	
<b>TOTAL (EXCLUDING MOTOR VEHICLE DEALERS) .. .. .</b>	<b>30,148§</b>	<b>31,901§</b>	<b>476,833  </b>	<b>645,384  </b>	<b>65,518</b>	<b>91,075</b>	
<b>MOTOR VEHICLE DEALERS—</b>							
Tractor Dealers .. .. .	57	39	3,397	3,081	915	1,038	
New Motor and Motor Cycle Dealers .. .. .	} 2,268	2,826	88,025	136,313	10,137	14,198	
Garages and Service Stations .. .. .		219	245	5,675	7,319	1,138	1,693
Motor Parts and Tyre Dealers .. .. .		172	257	10,918	19,457	787	2,104
Used Motor Vehicle Dealers .. .. .							
<b>GRAND TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>32,864§</b>	<b>35,268§</b>	<b>584,848</b>	<b>811,554</b>	<b>78,495</b>	<b>110,108</b>	

\* Table refers to establishments with total retail sales of £500 or more.

† Total value of all commodities sold by retail.

‡ Total value of all goods held for retail sale (including stocks of materials for use in repairs to customers' goods and foodstuffs for the provision of meals and refreshments).

§ Figures represent total number of retail establishments (as defined) in Victoria. See also footnote || on page 662.

|| Figures differ from those contained in the table on page 662 in that they include retail sales of motor vehicles, etc., made by establishments whose main type of business is other than motor vehicles, and exclude retail sales of goods, other than motor vehicle, made by establishments whose main type of business is motor vehicles.

The next table shows a comparison of the number of retail establishments and the value of retail sales in Statistical Divisions in Victoria for the years 1952-53 and 1956-57 :—

VICTORIA—CENSUSES OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS :  
RETAIL SALES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

Statistical Division	No. of Establishments		Value of Retail Sales	
	1952-53	1956-57	1952-53	1956-57
			£'000	£'000
Metropolitan .. .. .	20,620	22,189	383,391	541,145
Central .. .. .	2,572	2,854	38,796	55,024
North-Central .. .. .	984	1,021	12,013	15,166
Western .. .. .	2,528	2,599	43,764	58,561
Wimmera .. .. .	942	962	14,883	17,599
Mallee .. .. .	810	852	15,947	19,528
Northern .. .. .	2,093	2,204	32,779	43,817
North-Eastern .. .. .	945	994	14,785	20,346
Gippsland .. .. .	1,370	1,593	28,490	40,368
Total .. .. .	32,864	35,268	584,848	811,554

NOTE.—For boundaries of Statistical Divisions, see map opposite page 100.

Survey of Retail Establishments

During the period between Censuses, estimates of the value of retail sales are made on the basis of returns received from a representative sample of retail establishments. Sample returns are supplied by retail businesses which account for approximately 40 per cent. of all retail sales in Australia. Estimated totals are calculated by methods appropriate to a stratified sample.

The following table shows the value of retail sales of goods in Victoria in each of the commodity groups specified for the years 1952-53 to 1958-59 :—

VICTORIA—VALUE OF RETAIL SALES  
(£ million)

Commodity Group	Year Ended 30th June—						
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958*	1959*
Groceries .. .. .	64·7	67·0	79·4	86·3	90·0	92·2	101·8
Butchers' Meat .. .. .	36·7	39·1	43·4	46·1	50·5	49·5	52·6
Other Food† .. .. .	62·0	67·2	73·0	79·8	86·0	89·4	92·5
Total Food and Groceries ..	163·4	173·3	195·8	212·2	226·5	231·1	246·9
Beer, Wine, and Spirits .. .. .	45·6	50·1	53·8	59·0	63·5	65·7	68·2
Clothing, Drapery, and Footwear ..	100·2	112·5	116·5	121·8	127·1	133·8	139·8
Hardware, China, and Glassware‡	30·3	33·1	37·0	39·1	40·3	41·4	45·6
Electrical Goods and Radios ..	20·9	23·9	26·8	30·0	35·3	43·1	50·5
Furniture and Floor Coverings ..	22·8	25·0	25·8	28·2	28·3	30·8	30·3
Other Goods§ .. .. .	92·9	96·6	104·7	116·7	123·4	124·0	131·5
Total (Excl. Motor Vehicles, &c.)	476·1	514·5	560·4	607·0	644·4	669·9	712·8
Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, &c.	108·7	124·5	146·0	164·3	167·2	187·9	197·4
Total .. .. .	584·8	639·0	706·4	771·3	811·6	857·8	910·2

\* Preliminary figures.

† Includes fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, fish, &c., but excludes some delivered milk and bread.

‡ Excludes basic building materials (e.g., timber, building sheets, tiles, joinery, cement).

§ Includes tobacco, cigarettes, newspapers, books and stationery, chemists' goods, grain and produce, jewellery, &c.

|| Excludes farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, &c.

Although the total value of retail sales has increased by 56 per cent. since 1952-53, a considerable part of this increase would be due to the rise in prices which has taken place since then.

The total value of retail sales in the Commonwealth in 1958-59 was £3,200 million. Sales in Victoria represented 28 per cent. of this figure.

## *Oversea Trade*

### **Legislation and Agreements**

#### *General*

Of the three components of Victoria's trade, namely, transactions within the State, those with other Australian States, and those with countries outside Australia, the first two are, in practice, free of control or restriction; trade with overseas countries is subject to the Customs laws of the Commonwealth Government.

By the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, the power to make laws about trade and commerce with other countries was conferred on the Federal Parliament, and, by the same Act, the collection and control of Customs and Excise duties passed to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth on the 1st January, 1901.

The first Commonwealth Customs Tariff was introduced by Resolution on the 8th October, 1901, from which date the uniform duties came into effect throughout Australia. The Tariff Act received assent on the 16th September, 1902. The tariff has been extensively altered since that date, and that at present in operation is the Customs Tariff 1933-59.

The Australian Customs Tariff has been developed in conformity with the policy of protecting economic and efficient Australian industries and of granting preferential treatment to imports from certain countries of the British Commonwealth. Some goods, generally those of a luxury nature, are subject to duty for revenue purposes. Customs collections are a major source of revenue, and the protective character of the tariff has an important influence on the Australian economy.

Australia has three classes of tariff: the British Preferential Tariff, the Intermediate Tariff, and the General Tariff.

#### *British Preferential Tariff*

British Preferential Rates of duty apply to goods, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, which comply with the conditions affecting the grant of preference, provided that the intended destination of the goods, when originally shipped from the United Kingdom, was Australia. The British Preferential Tariff has been extended by trade agreements and by tariff legislation to cover all except a small number of commodities imported from Canada, New Zealand, the Territory of Papua, and the Trust Territory of New Guinea. In relation to specified goods, the British Preferential Tariff applies also to Ceylon, Ghana, the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, the Federation of the West Indies, and to most of the British non-self-governing colonies, protectorates, and trust territories.

*Intermediate Tariff*

The effective application of the Intermediate Tariff dates from the 1st January, 1937, and results from the conclusion of trade agreements with Belgium, Czechoslovakia, and France. Benefits from this tariff apply to countries with which Australia has trade agreements and to countries which accord Australia reciprocal most-favoured-nation tariff treatment as a result of agreements between those countries and the United Kingdom. The tariff has also been extended to countries to which Australia has no formal obligation to accord most-favoured-nation treatment.

The countries and the particular tariff items to which the tariff applies are specified by Customs Proclamation.

*General Tariff*

The General Tariff applies to all goods other than those to which the British Preferential Tariff, the Intermediate Tariff, or special rates under trade agreements apply.

*Primage Duty*

In addition to duties imposed by the Customs Tariff 1933-59, *ad valorem* duties at various rates are charged on some goods according to the type of goods and the origin thereof. Goods, the produce or manufacture of New Zealand, Norfolk Island, Fiji, Cocos Islands, Christmas Island (Indian Ocean), the Territory of Papua, and the Trust Territory of New Guinea, are exempt from primage duty.

*Tariff Board*

The Tariff Board is set up under the provisions of the Tariff Board Act to advise the Commonwealth Parliament on the formulation and implementation of tariff policy.

*Trade Agreements*

Australia has numerous trade agreements with oversea countries, the principal agreements being outlined below :—

Country	Main Features of Agreement
United Kingdom..	Dated 1957. Preservation of security for Australian exports in United Kingdom markets. Lowering of obligatory margins of preference which Australia extends to the United Kingdom.
Canada .. ..	Dated 1931. Mutual accord of British Preferential Tariff treatment with certain specified exceptions.
New Zealand ..	Dated 1933. Mutual accord of British Preferential Tariff treatment with certain specified exceptions.
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland .. ..	Dated 1955. Preference for Australian exports (mainly primary produce). British Preferential Tariff treatment on exports to Australia with exclusive special tariff on unmanufactured tobacco.
Federation of Malaya ..	Dated 1958. Exchange of British Preferential treatment with special protection for Australia's wheat and flour markets in Malaya, and for Malaya's rubber market in Australia.
Japan .. ..	Dated 1957. Mutual exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. Japan to accord Australian wool, wheat, barley, and other primary exports a highly preferential treatment.



In addition to the above trade agreements, Australia has entered into bilateral trade agreements with the Union of South Africa, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, and Switzerland. Summaries of the texts of these agreements have been given in previous issues of the Victorian Year Book. Simple reciprocal most-favoured-nation trade agreements were concluded with Israel in 1951 and Iceland in 1952.

#### *General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (G.A.T.T.)*

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, to which Australia was one of the original contracting parties, is an international trade agreement which has been in operation since 1st January, 1948. There are now 37 contracting parties to the agreement. They comprise most of the world's larger trading nations.

Four series of tariff negotiations have been conducted, as a result of which Australia has obtained tariff concessions on almost all the principal products of which Australia is an actual or potential exporter to the individual countries concerned.

#### *Excise Tariff*

The Excise Tariff applies to certain articles which can only be manufactured under licence and subject to certain conditions. The tariff relates to beer, spirits, amylic alcohol and fusel oil, saccharin, liqueurs, flavoured spirituous liquors, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, snuff, coal, certain petroleum, shale or coal tar distillates, playing cards, cigarette papers, matches, wine (certain types), wireless valves, and cathode ray tubes (picture tubes) as used in television receiving sets.

#### *Customs (Import Licensing) Regulations*

Import licensing, introduced at the beginning of the Second World War, was relaxed progressively after the war so that by March, 1952, goods from the non-dollar area (except Japan, to which special conditions applied until 1957) were virtually free from import licensing controls. A fall in the price of wool and a large increase in imports in the year 1951-52 so endangered Australia's external financial position that in March, 1952, the import restrictions were again intensified. The war time regulations were subsequently replaced by regulations made under the *Customs Act* 1901-54.

Since March, 1952, import restrictions have been varied broadly in line with Australia's balance of trade position, and as from February, 1960, only about 10 per cent. of imports are subject to control.

#### *Export Controls*

The Customs Act makes provision for the prohibition, either absolutely, or to a certain place, or unless specified conditions obtain, of the exportation from Australia of certain goods. The *Banking Act* 1945-53 makes provision to ensure that the full proceeds of exports are received, in a manner prescribed, into the Australian banking system.

### **Recorded Value of Imports and Exports**

The recorded value of goods imported is the actual money price paid plus any special deduction or the current domestic value of the goods, plus all charges ordinarily payable for placing the goods free on board (f.o.b.) at the port of export. When the invoiced value of

the imported goods is in a currency other than Australian, the equivalent value in Australian currency is recorded. The telegraphic transfer selling rate for £100, Australia on London, was stabilized at £125 10s. in 1931 and since then it has remained unchanged. The recorded value of exports, if sold before export, is equivalent to the f.o.b. value of the goods. If shipped on consignment, the value recorded is the Australian f.o.b. equivalent of the current price offering for similar goods of Australian origin in the principal markets of the country to which the goods are consigned for sale. With regard to wool shipped on consignment, the f.o.b. equivalent of the current price ruling in Australia approximates sufficiently to the f.o.b. equivalent of the price ultimately received.

### Overseas Trade of Victoria

#### General

Statistics of Australia's overseas trade passing through Victorian ports are compiled from documents obtained under the Customs Act, and are presented in the following series of tables.

The total values of the overseas trade of Victoria for each of the five years 1954-55 to 1958-59 are set out below. Exports do not include the value of stores shipped at Victorian ports on board overseas ships.

#### VICTORIA—OVERSEA TRADE : RECORDED VALUES OF IMPORTS INTO AND EXPORTS FROM VICTORIAN PORTS (£'000 f.o.b.)

Year Ended 30th June—	Imports	Exports			Excess of Imports
		Australian Produce	Re-exports	Total	
1955 ..	297,494	214,750	1,822	216,572	80,922
1956 ..	299,340	207,258	2,138	209,396	89,944
1957 ..	254,946	253,151	2,601	255,752	806*
1958 ..	282,713	216,311	3,267	219,578	63,135
1959 ..	291,297	216,224	3,327	219,551	71,746

\* Denotes excess of exports.

That portion of the value of Australian trade handled at Victorian ports for each of the five years 1954-55 to 1958-59 is shown in the following table :—

#### VALUE OF AUSTRALIAN TRADE, AND PORTION HANDLED AT VICTORIAN PORTS

Year Ended 30th June—	Australian Trade			Proportion of Australian Trade Handled at Victorian Ports		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
	£'000 f.o.b.			%		
1955 ..	843,742	774,164	1,617,906	35·3	28·0	31·8
1956 ..	821,088	781,864	1,602,952	36·5	26·8	31·7
1957 ..	718,991	992,906	1,711,897	35·5	25·8	29·8
1958 ..	791,940	817,946	1,609,886	35·7	26·8	31·2
1959 ..	796,599	811,463	1,608,062	36·6	27·1	31·8

## Classification of Oversea Imports and Exports

The following table shows value of imports and exports, grouped in 21 statistical classes :—

**VICTORIA—CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS**  
(£'000 f.o.b.)

Classification	Imports			Exports		
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
I. Foodstuffs of Animal Origin	1,829	2,483	2,465	42,180	39,008	52,018
II. Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin	9,452	9,483	9,965	37,972	33,917	39,972
III. Spirituous and Alcoholic Liquors	341	445	420	614	645	656
IV. Tobacco and Preparations thereof	5,759	6,263	6,059	174	324	189
V. Live Animals	107	158	103	64	103	32
VI. Animal Substances not Foodstuffs	2,301	2,446	2,307	138,966	112,461	94,591
VII. Vegetable Substances and Fibres	6,555	6,948	7,305	158	141	132
VIII. (a) Yarns and Manufactured Fibres	11,478	13,158	8,348	849	758	559
(b) Textiles	22,404	28,907	26,089	251	324	308
(c) Apparel	3,454	4,928	4,312	140	151	143
XI. Oils, Fats, and Waxes	34,406	35,223	36,587	6,000	7,795	8,810
X. Pigments, Paints, and Varnishes	2,589	3,317	2,889	219	159	157
XI. Rocks and Minerals (Including Ores and Concentrates)	1,706	2,183	2,095	2,972	1,880	468
XII. (a) Metals and Metal Manufacturing (Except Electrical Appliances and Machinery)	52,277	53,562	69,310	8,067	6,104	5,993
(b) Dynamo Electrical Machinery and Appliances	9,623	9,569	8,373	478	565	868
(c) Machines and Machinery (Except Dynamo Electric)	31,977	37,624	35,979	3,635	4,188	2,968
XIII. (a) Rubber and Rubber Manufactures	6,681	6,639	7,392	330	416	395
(b) Leather and Leather Manufactures	317	338	352	1,358	1,456	1,446
XIV. Wood and Wicker	4,079	4,124	3,700	192	180	210
XV. Earthenware, China, Glass, etc.	3,664	4,067	4,284	186	144	100
XVI. (a) Paper and Board (Including Pulp)	10,066	11,277	11,767	119	146	221
(b) Paper Manufactures and Stationery	3,736	4,403	4,609	594	756	462
XVII. Fancy Goods, Jewellery, and Timepieces	2,314	2,940	2,870	199	228	251
XVIII. Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments	2,612	3,473	3,758	450	573	602
XIX. Drugs, Chemicals, and Fertilizers	8,740	9,906	11,651	2,117	2,546	2,899
XX. Miscellaneous	16,417	18,707	18,211	4,225	4,604	5,094
Total Merchandise	254,884	282,571	291,200	252,509	219,572	219,544
XXI. Bullion and Specie	62	142	97	3,243	6	7
Total	254,946	282,713	291,297	255,752	219,578	219,551

The percentages which the value of the more important classes bore to the total value of merchandise imported during 1958-59 were as follows :—Yarns and manufactured fibres, textiles, and apparel, 13 per cent.; metal manufactures and machinery, 39 per cent.; oils, fats, and waxes, 13 per cent.; paper, paper manufactures, and stationery, 6 per cent.

Victoria's export trade comprises largely agricultural, dairying, and pastoral products which in 1958-59 amounted to 85 per cent. of merchandise exports. Wool alone amounted to 39 per cent.

## Recorded Values of Principal Articles Imported

The following table shows the recorded values of the principal articles imported into Victorian ports for the years 1956-57 to 1958-59 :—

## VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEAS

Article and Unit of Quantity	Quantity			Value		
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
	'000			£A'000 f.o.b.		
Coffee, Raw and Kiln Dried .. lb.	9,190	10,006	13,529	1,751	1,722	2,011
Tea .. .. lb.	22,203	20,669	23,005	5,362	4,507	5,450
Tobacco, Unmanufactured .. lb.	16,238	17,059	16,084	5,548	6,012	5,784
Cotton, Raw .. .. lb.	12,802	13,362	13,825	1,680	1,743	1,725
Sisal Fibre .. .. cwt.	164	172	259	744	749	1,217
Cotton Yarns—No. 50 Count and Finer .. .. lb.	2,850	3,633	3,643	1,327	1,706	1,542
Nylon and Other Polyamides— Thrown or Plied Yarns .. lb.	2,718	2,726	124	3,415	3,179	136
Corn and Flour Sacks .. .. doz.	887	831	1,034	1,063	1,095	1,234
Cotton Piecegoods— Grey Unbleached .. .. sq. yd.	16,131	19,696	16,060	1,389	1,791	1,430
Bleached, Printed, Dyed, or Coloured .. .. sq. yd.	53,493	74,220	68,141	7,843	10,525	9,790
Carpets and Carpeting .. .. sq. yd.	1,459	1,611	1,388	1,831	2,217	1,892
Petroleum, Crude .. .. gal.	868,172	911,504	950,402	24,030	25,651	26,227
Motor Spirit .. .. gal.	39,489	49,827	73,852	2,365	2,806	4,055
Power Kerosene .. .. gal.	16,943	18,691	15,902	945	1,012	903
Mineral Lubricating Oil .. gal.	13,976	12,695	15,487	2,015	1,810	2,065
Dyes, Including Organic Pigment Dyestuffs <i>n.e.i.</i> .. lb.	1,841	2,024	1,775	1,163	1,499	1,229
Iron and Steel— Plate and Sheet—Plain .. cwt.	126	113	145	1,575	1,310	1,855
Tinned .. .. cwt.	1,462	865	829	7,524	4,534	4,099
Aeroplanes .. .. ..	..	..	..	2,431	2,392	8,236
Aircraft Parts .. .. ..	..	..	..	1,945	2,802	3,883
Motor Vehicles, Chassis, Bodies, and Parts .. ..	..	..	..	25,798	29,868	37,717
Tractors—Crawler Type .. ..	..	..	..	1,080	1,169	1,148
Wheeled Type .. .. ..	..	..	..	2,141	3,305	2,781
Tractor Parts .. .. ..	..	..	..	1,100	1,491	2,025
Spinning, Twisting, and Throwing Machinery .. ..	..	..	..	238	1,019	590
Knitting Machines .. .. ..	..	..	..	432	1,253	1,120
Bearings, Roller and Ball .. ..	..	..	..	1,998	2,264	2,226
Crude Rubber (Including Crepe) lb.	30,385	34,508	33,306	3,583	3,126	3,795
Synthetic Rubber (Including Latex) .. .. lb.	9,170	12,669	12,647	1,096	1,434	1,393
Timber, Undressed— Douglas Fir .. .. sup. ft.	29,487	26,829	26,526	1,325	1,089	1,005
Crockery .. .. ..	..	..	..	983	1,082	1,165
Plate Glass, Polished and Patent .. .. sq. ft.	5,551	4,463	5,312	1,046	823	1,071
Pulp for Paper-making .. .. ton	40	40	46	2,266	2,194	2,398
Newsprinting Paper, Not Glazed, etc. .. .. ton	53	63	65	3,734	4,534	4,685
Transparent Cellulose .. .. lb.	3,193	4,109	4,501	829	1,077	1,209
Books, Magazines, etc. .. ..	..	..	..	2,658	2,782	3,072
Rock Phosphate .. .. ton	477	474	498	1,008	1,105	1,399
Polyethylene (Polythene) Resin .. .. lb.	4,967	9,996	3,237	930	1,843	619
Polyamide (Nylon, etc.) Resins .. .. lb.	70	1,147	4,914	32	398	1,690
Vessels Exceeding 500 Tons .. ..	..	..	..	1,358	..	430
Army, Navy, and Air Force Stores and Equipment .. ..	..	..	..	1,841	2,484	2,363
Outside Packages .. .. ..	..	..	..	4,784	5,244	5,380
All Other Articles .. .. ..	..	..	..	118,740	134,067	127,253
<b>Total Imports .. ..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>254,946</b>	<b>282,713</b>	<b>291,297</b>

NOTE: In the above table, separate details are shown of articles for which the value of imports amounted to more than £1 mill. in any one of the three years.

## Recorded Values of Principal Exports

The following table shows the recorded values of the principal articles exported to overseas countries from Victorian ports during each of the years 1956-57 to 1958-59 :—

## VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED OVERSEAS

Article and Unit of Quantity	Quantity			Value		
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
	'000			£'000 f.o.b.		
<b>Meats Preserved by Cold Process—</b>						
Beef and Veal .. .. lb.	9,517	17,545	54,600	964	1,760	7,295
Lamb .. .. lb.	28,574	35,193	44,638	2,610	3,227	3,737
Mutton .. .. lb.	14,822	24,694	41,854	935	1,335	3,692
Rabbits and Hares—Skinned lb.	18,251	22,486	21,598	1,863	2,136	2,261
<b>Meats, Tinned—</b>						
Beef or Veal .. .. lb.	30,781	42,449	42,110	3,373	4,247	4,420
<b>Sausage Casings, Natural bundle</b>	1,099	1,551	1,591	1,249	1,789	1,522
<b>Milk and Cream—</b>						
Preserved, Sweetened .. lb.	57,129	61,102	42,619	3,738	4,584	2,951
Dried or in Powdered Form—						
Full Cream .. .. lb.	6,405	6,930	7,503	905	1,035	1,010
Skim .. .. lb.	33,206	25,572	31,384	1,562	997	1,210
Butter .. .. lb.	110,796	72,556	106,397	17,872	10,547	15,653
Cheese .. .. lb.	25,461	13,330	16,648	2,754	1,391	2,446
Wheat .. .. ton	481	158	247	11,595	4,127	6,364
Barley .. .. ton	106	12	96	1,983	248	2,321
Oats .. .. ton	38	1	104	751	29	2,008
White Flour—Plain .. cental	5,023	4,241	3,559	7,188	6,640	5,346
Malt .. .. lb.	29,276	37,909	46,599	748	910	1,101
<b>Fruit, Fresh—Pears .. bush.</b>	818	1,008	747	1,406	1,988	1,269
Dried—Sultanas .. .. lb.	64,747	92,050	124,073	4,154	6,373	9,043
Tinned—Peaches .. .. lb.	18,106	34,555	33,545	1,393	2,670	2,368
Pears .. .. lb.	52,418	69,318	73,228	4,039	5,169	4,996
<b>Sheep and Lamb Skins with Wool on .. .. lb.</b>	35,866	49,617	52,890	7,023	7,830	5,718
<b>Wool—</b>						
Greasy .. .. lb.	313,425	287,862	319,318	111,628	87,764	73,557
Washed and Scoured .. .. lb.	20,440	21,010	20,250	8,487	7,810	5,309
Carbonized .. .. lb.	6,018	5,930	7,048	2,661	2,198	1,880
Wastes .. .. lb.	8,490	3,404	5,460	3,339	773	1,061
<b>Tallow, Inedible .. .. cwt.</b>	358	369	430	1,516	1,566	1,713
<b>Petroleum and Shale Spirit .. gal.</b>	5,426	24,857	33,786	458	1,158	2,060
<b>Gas Oil (Solar Oil) .. .. gal.</b>	5,954	7,975	26,264	399	428	1,407
<b>Residual Oil .. .. gal.</b>	61,460	89,278	82,117	3,273	4,112	3,312
<b>Scheelite Ores and Concentrates .. .. cwt.</b>	25	23	3	1,948	1,457	51
<b>Iron and Steel Scrap .. .. cwt.</b>	1,300	626	1,161	1,736	647	891
<b>Aircraft and Parts .. ..</b>	..	..	..	175	1,205	1,338
<b>Casein .. .. cwt.</b>	124	141	165	1,102	1,365	1,440
<b>Military, Naval, and Air Force Stores and Equipment ..</b>	..	..	..	750	616	1,083
<b>Silver Bullion .. ..</b>	..	..	..	3,241	3	..
<b>All Other Articles .. ..</b>	..	..	..	36,934	39,444	37,718
<b>Total Exports .. ..</b>	..	..	..	255,752	219,578	219,551

NOTE: In the above table, separate details are shown of articles for which the value of exports amounted to more than £1 mill. in any one of the three years.

## Trade with Countries

The value of trade with overseas countries from 1956-57 to 1958-59 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—OVERSEA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS :  
COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND CONSIGNMENT

(£'000 f.o.b.)

Country	Imports			Exports		
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
<b>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—</b>						
United Kingdom .. .. .	105,629	116,401	115,854	74,323	64,041	74,360
Borneo .. .. .	8,211	6,023	3,445	550	900	610
Canada .. .. .	6,788	7,632	6,569	2,877	3,459	4,380
Ceylon .. .. .	3,438	3,071	3,781	3,233	1,824	1,822
Hong Kong .. .. .	878	1,207	1,317	1,863	1,586	2,298
India .. .. .	7,096	7,762	6,132	8,450	3,270	2,722
Malaya, Federation of .. .. .	4,336	3,688	4,361	3,695	4,510	4,066
New Zealand .. .. .	4,227	4,592	4,629	12,521	14,601	13,165
Pakistan .. .. .	653	524	899	2,296	1,268	567
Singapore .. .. .	95	54	131	4,756	5,223	3,342
Union of South Africa .. .. .	1,062	1,673	1,414	1,252	2,919	1,678
Other Commonwealth Countries ..	6,262	6,663	7,610	7,441	7,828	8,704
<b>Total Commonwealth Countries ..</b>	<b>148,675</b>	<b>159,290</b>	<b>156,142</b>	<b>123,257</b>	<b>111,429</b>	<b>117,714</b>
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES—</b>						
Kuwait .. .. .	4,005	6,065	3,826	294	359	336
Saudi Arabia .. .. .	403	3,670	3,166	318	302	482
Qatar .. .. .			15,317			33
Other Arabian States .. .. .	6,712	8,957	590	304	252	176
Belgium .. .. .	2,667	2,272	2,524	6,252	4,943	3,750
Czechoslovakia .. .. .	840	1,026	807	2,197	2,575	2,271
France .. .. .	3,377	4,635	5,766	26,887	21,983	16,072
Germany, Federal Republic of ..	13,878	19,282	20,369	12,439	7,793	6,483
Indonesia, Republic of .. .. .	6,608	5,490	6,068	2,353	1,733	1,159
Iran .. .. .	4,519	1,494	1,255	183	84	190
Italy .. .. .	3,715	4,627	4,060	17,510	14,917	11,203
Japan .. .. .	4,465	8,727	10,662	31,498	21,218	22,266
Mexico .. .. .	430	587	773	2,128	1,451	1,818
Netherlands .. .. .	3,402	3,933	5,038	1,191	1,105	2,526
Poland .. .. .	172	181	115	3,121	3,849	2,947
Sweden .. .. .	3,868	3,763	3,276	825	1,587	1,011
Switzerland .. .. .	3,189	3,837	3,435	902	782	355
United States of America .. .. .	33,811	34,278	38,269	10,268	8,193	13,985
Yugoslavia .. .. .	10	9	14	798	2,496	1,982
Other Foreign Countries .. .. .	10,138	10,448	9,728	9,784	12,521	12,785
<b>Total Foreign Countries .. .. .</b>	<b>106,209</b>	<b>123,281</b>	<b>135,058</b>	<b>129,252</b>	<b>108,143</b>	<b>101,830</b>
<b>All Countries (Transfers of Bullion and Specie)</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>3,243</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>254,946</b>	<b>282,713</b>	<b>291,297</b>	<b>255,752</b>	<b>219,578</b>	<b>219,551</b>



*Customs and Excise Revenue*

The overseas trade and the gross revenue collected at Victorian ports during the year 1958–59 are shown in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—OVERSEA TRADE, AND GROSS REVENUE  
COLLECTED AT VICTORIAN PORTS, 1958–59**  
(£'000)

Particulars	Melbourne*	Geelong	Portland	Total
<b>Oversea Trade—</b>				
Imports .. .. .	261,578	28,805	914	291,297
Exports .. .. .	200,181	16,852	2,518	219,551
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>461,759</b>	<b>45,657</b>	<b>3,432</b>	<b>510,848</b>
<b>Gross Revenue—</b>				
Customs .. .. .	26,751	533	804	28,088
Excise .. .. .	70,362	948	595	71,905
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>97,113</b>	<b>1,481</b>	<b>1,399</b>	<b>99,993</b>

\* Includes Port of Melbourne, Essendon Airport, and Parcels Post

*Transport***Shipping***General*

Shipping statistics as presented in the following tables refer to overseas and interstate vessels using Victorian ports and include the intra-state activities of these vessels except in the table "Shipping with Various Countries".

*Vessels Entered and Cleared*

The number of vessels entered and cleared, and their total tonnage in each of the five years 1954–55 to 1958–59 were as follows :—

**VICTORIA—OVERSEA AND INTERSTATE SHIPPING**

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
<b>Vessels Entered—</b>					
Number .. .. .	2,968	2,978	2,956	3,075	3,210
Net Tonnage .. ..	10,880,604	11,343,113	10,813,738	11,282,816	12,224,338
Average Net Tonnage	3,666	3,809	3,658	3,669	3,808
<b>Vessels Cleared—</b>					
Number .. .. .	2,981	2,995	2,956	3,049	3,208
Net Tonnage .. ..	10,914,220	11,373,171	10,826,621	11,184,171	12,195,445
Average Net Tonnage	3,661	3,797	3,663	3,668	3,802

*Shipping with Various Countries*

The principal countries having shipping communication with Victoria are set out in the following table. The table does not include the intra-state activities of overseas or interstate vessels.

Voyages and tonnages of vessels arriving from or departing to particular countries are recorded against the country of origin or destination, notwithstanding that the same vessel on the same voyage may carry cargo or passengers to or from Victoria from or to several



countries. Thus vessels calling at New Zealand on voyages to and from United States of America or Canada are not shown in shipping communication with New Zealand and, likewise, vessels calling at ports *en route* to and from the United Kingdom are credited to the United Kingdom only.

## VICTORIA—SHIPPING WITH VARIOUS COUNTRIES

## VESSELS ENTERED

('000 net tons)

Country	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Australian States ..	4,174	4,519	4,239	4,397	4,848
United Kingdom ..	1,851	1,637	1,498	1,668	1,548
New Zealand ..	245	179	197	290	301
India, Pakistan, and Ceylon ..	132	144	185	141	223
Federation of Malaya, and Singapore ..	298	271	317	202	273
Other Commonwealth ..	1,237	957	1,068	1,040	996
<b>Total Common- wealth Countries ..</b>	<b>7,937</b>	<b>7,707</b>	<b>7,504</b>	<b>7,738</b>	<b>8,189</b>
Japan ..	220	276	306	364	379
Republic of Indonesia ..	318	204	238	253	202
United States of America ..	516	450	445	397	473
Other Foreign ..	1,447	2,242	1,890	2,243	2,601
<b>Total Foreign Countries</b>	<b>2,501</b>	<b>3,172</b>	<b>2,879</b>	<b>3,257</b>	<b>3,655</b>
<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>10,438</b>	<b>10,879</b>	<b>10,383</b>	<b>10,995</b>	<b>11,844</b>

## VESSELS CLEARED

('000 net tons)

Country	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Australian States ..	5,658	5,709	5,197	5,067	5,300
United Kingdom ..	1,506	1,470	1,326	1,569	1,556
New Zealand ..	211	238	253	310	302
India, Pakistan, and Ceylon ..	245	230	269	244	195
Federation of Malaya, and Singapore ..	261	344	302	240	306
Other Commonwealth ..	728	701	644	635	732
<b>Total Common- wealth Countries ..</b>	<b>8,609</b>	<b>8,692</b>	<b>7,991</b>	<b>8,065</b>	<b>8,391</b>
Japan ..	290	317	339	417	495
Republic of Indonesia ..	182	169	165	187	105
United States of America ..	172	198	238	273	260
Other Foreign ..	1,067	1,377	1,619	1,931	2,485
<b>Total Foreign Countries</b>	<b>1,711</b>	<b>2,061</b>	<b>2,361</b>	<b>2,808</b>	<b>3,345</b>
<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>10,320</b>	<b>10,753</b>	<b>10,352</b>	<b>10,873</b>	<b>11,736</b>

The nationalities of vessels which entered or were cleared at Victorian ports during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 were as follows :—

VICTORIA—NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING  
(’000 net tons)

Nationality	Vessels Entered		Vessels Cleared	
	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59
<b>Commonwealth—</b>				
Australian .. .. .	2,085	2,142	2,067	2,131
United Kingdom .. .. .	5,119	5,278	5,077	5,298
New Zealand .. .. .	168	138	161	139
Other Commonwealth .. .. .	355	299	359	322
<b>Total Commonwealth Countries</b>	<b>7,727</b>	<b>7,857</b>	<b>7,664</b>	<b>7,890</b>
<b>Foreign—</b>				
Danish .. .. .	147	170	142	180
French .. .. .	111	93	103	86
Dutch .. .. .	511	721	514	699
Italian .. .. .	502	564	510	543
Japanese .. .. .	404	398	382	398
Norwegian .. .. .	837	1,068	827	1,074
Swedish .. .. .	234	265	248	272
United States of America .. .. .	249	262	245	245
Panamanian .. .. .	282	273	269	282
Other Foreign .. .. .	279	553	280	526
<b>Total Foreign Countries</b> .. .. .	<b>3,556</b>	<b>4,367</b>	<b>3,520</b>	<b>4,305</b>
<b>Grand Total</b> .. .. .	<b>11,283</b>	<b>12,224</b>	<b>11,184</b>	<b>12,195</b>

*Shipping Entered at Victorian Ports*

Particulars of shipping which entered each principal port of Victoria are given in the following table for the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 :—

VICTORIA—VESSELS ENTERED AT EACH PORT

Class of Vessel	Melbourne		Geelong		Portland	
	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59
	Number					
<b>Oversea—</b>						
Direct .. .. .	284	260	183	163	2	1
Other .. .. .	1,085	1,230	139	204	37	42
<b>Interstate</b> .. .. .	<b>1,210</b>	<b>1,187</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>2,579</b>	<b>2,677</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>47</b>
	’000 net tons					
<b>Oversea—</b>						
Direct .. .. .	1,509	1,426	1,034	1,168	11	7
Other .. .. .	5,770	6,261	685	1,025	195	224
<b>Interstate</b> .. .. .	<b>1,867</b>	<b>1,907</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>9,146</b>	<b>9,594</b>	<b>1,923</b>	<b>2,388</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>242</b>

*Cargoes Discharged and Shipped*

The following tables show the tonnage of oversea and interstate cargoes discharged and shipped in Victorian ports during 1957-58 and 1958-59, and the tonnage of oversea cargoes discharged and shipped during the years 1956-57 to 1958-59 according to the nationalities of the vessels in which the cargoes were carried :—

**VICTORIA—CARGOES DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED AT EACH PORT**

( '000 tons )

Particulars	Melbourne		Geelong		Portland	
	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59
<b>DISCHARGED</b>						
<b>Interstate—</b>						
Weight .. ..	2,208	2,281	277	449	20	10
Measure .. ..	339	342	—	*	—	—
<b>Oversea—</b>						
Weight .. ..	2,436	2,519	2,310	2,349	64	56
Measure .. ..	995	923	38	58	—	—
<b>SHIPPED</b>						
<b>Interstate—</b>						
Weight .. ..	588	436	782	675	*	—
Measure .. ..	365	381	—	*	—	—
<b>Oversea—</b>						
Weight .. ..	506	723	569	883	18	14
Measure .. ..	541	528	—	—	—	—

NOTE.—1 Ton Measurement = 40 Cubic Feet.

\* Less than 500 tons

**VICTORIA—OVERSEA CARGOES DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED ACCORDING TO NATIONALITIES OF VESSELS**

( '000 tons )

Vessels Registered at Ports in—	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59	
	Dis- charged	Shipped	Dis- charged	Shipped	Dis- charged	Shipped
<b>Commonwealth Countries—</b>						
Australia .. ..	32	58	40	21	24	35
United Kingdom .. ..	2,409	1,066	2,204	829	2,162	1,029
New Zealand .. ..	64	133	78	133	78	83
Other Commonwealth	131	90	159	103	42	99
<b>Total Commonwealth Countries</b>	<b>2,636</b>	<b>1,347</b>	<b>2,481</b>	<b>1,086</b>	<b>2,306</b>	<b>1,246</b>

VICTORIA—OVERSEA CARGOES DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED ACCORDING  
TO NATIONALITIES OF VESSELS—*continued*  
(‘000 tons)

Vessels Registered at Ports in—	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59	
	Dis- charged	Shipped	Dis- charged	Shipped	Dis- charged	Shipped
Foreign Countries—						
Denmark .. ..	223	31	246	25	97	48
France* .. ..	51	16	100	5	98	3
Germany, Federal Republic of .. ..	52	61	133	9	129	19
Italy .. ..	272	43	171	26	221	50
Japan .. ..	220	42	333	65	239	89
Netherlands .. ..	340	130	197	186	226	204
Norway .. ..	952	112	1,107	186	1,272	254
Panama .. ..	500	68	533	3	411	71
Sweden .. ..	106	79	226	16	259	49
U.S.A. .. ..	113	26	78	25	62	39
Other Foreign .. ..	149	26	237	2	585	75
Total Foreign Countries	2,978	634	3,361	548	3,599	901
Grand Total ..	5,614	1,981	5,842	1,634	5,905	2,147

NOTE.—In this table tons measurement have been added to tons weight.

\* Includes New Caledonia in 1957-58.

### Melbourne

#### Principal Ports of Victoria

The port of Melbourne is the principal distributing and receiving centre in the State for seagoing cargo, and is administered by the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners. The Trust, a corporate body of six persons, was constituted in 1876 to regulate, manage, and improve the port and portions of the Yarra and Maribyrnong rivers adjacent to it, and certain lands and properties were vested in the Commissioners of the Trust for this purpose. Five Commissioners are individually identified with, and represent respectively, exporters, importers, shipowners, primary producers, and waterside workers.

The limiting factor to the draught of ships entering the port is the depth of water at the Rip, the entrance to Port Phillip. From the Rip to the port are two channels, the South of 38 feet and the West of 19 feet. Guaranteed depths in the port are at least 31 feet except for one area which has a depth of 26 feet. The port covers an area of more than ten square miles and has 106 berths extending over a total length of twelve miles. Of these, 84 berths are in commercial use. Covered storage space is provided by transit sheds with a total floor area of approximately 180,000 square yards. In recent years, various wharf areas have been allocated to the mechanical handling of specific cargoes, and now steel and iron, coal, phosphatic rock, gypsum, bulk petroleum, and timber are handled under mechanical bulk handling conditions. A recent addition to the wharf facilities has been the roll-on, roll-off dock which allows the speedy transfer of vehicles and loads to and from the vehicular ferry plying between Melbourne and Tasmania. Further port development is taking place at the Appleton Dock, where five of the eighteen berths planned have been completed. These berths are for the handling of black industrial coal, phosphatic rock, and general cargo. Storage sheds each of 10,000 square yards floor area are being provided at each of the three general cargo berths.

Handling equipment at the various wharves comprises 51 cranes with capacities of from 3 to 7½ tons, one 60-ton crane and one 40-ton floating crane. A pool of mobile equipment is maintained by the Harbor Trust for hire to private operators on the wharves, including 35 mobile cranes, 75 fork-lift trucks, straddle trucks, dump trucks and overloaders. The Trust has floating plant which includes six dredges, six powered hopper barges, three tugs, and numerous small launches.

The following table shows the particulars of the financial operations of the Melbourne Harbor Trust for the years 1955 to 1959 :—

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST : REVENUE,  
EXPENDITURE, ETC.  
(£'000)**

Particulars	Year Ended 31st December—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
<b>REVENUE</b>					
Wharfage and Tonnage Rates ..	2,121	1,841	1,883	2,044	2,101
Rent of Sheds .. .. .	90	78	79	88	94
Special Berth Charges .. .. .	76	70	71	94	126
Rent of Lands .. .. .	123	127	131	168	195
Crane Fees .. .. .	362	352	372	419	536
Other .. .. .	247	209	211	208	240
<b>Total Revenue .. .. .</b>	<b>3,019</b>	<b>2,677</b>	<b>2,747</b>	<b>3,021</b>	<b>3,292</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>					
Administration and General Expenses	165	175	189	124	211
Port Operating Expenses .. .. .	530	554	541	635	694
Maintenance—					
Dredging .. .. .	343	394	419	136	272
Harbor .. .. .	14	18	21	23	24
Wharves .. .. .	291	369	215	196	227
Approaches .. .. .	21	17	42	29	25
Railways .. .. .	16	15	20	39	34
Cranes .. .. .	68	79	76	82	109
Other Properties .. .. .	22	21	28	38	30
Interest .. .. .	357	389	444	474	535
Depreciation and Renewals .. .. .	281	116	219	349	341
Insurance .. .. .	252	30	32	283	35
Sinking Fund .. .. .	89	95	75	130	232
Payments to Consolidated Revenue and Geelong Harbor Trust .. .. .	452	383	389	413	424
Other .. .. .	5	7	8	8	9
<b>Total Expenditure .. .. .</b>	<b>2,906</b>	<b>2,662</b>	<b>2,718</b>	<b>2,959</b>	<b>3,202</b>
<b>Net Surplus .. .. .</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>CAPITAL OUTLAY</b>					
Land and Property .. .. .	52	—	21	67	27
Reclamation .. .. .	11	2	1	26	14
Deepening Waterways .. .. .	229	141	137	440	370
Wharves and Sheds Construction .. .. .	689	968	554	567	727
Wharf Cranes, &c. .. .. .	169	145	189	196	65
Approaches Construction .. .. .	198	219	62	64	35
Floating Plant .. .. .	68	29	38	182	175
Other Works, &c. .. .. .	94	106	52	117	45
<b>Total Capital Outlay .. .. .</b>	<b>1,510</b>	<b>1,610</b>	<b>1,054</b>	<b>1,659</b>	<b>1,458</b>
<b>Loan Indebtedness at 31st December</b>	<b>9,979</b>	<b>11,297</b>	<b>12,175</b>	<b>12,907</b>	<b>13,833</b>

*Geelong*

The port of Geelong is under the control of the Geelong Harbor Trust which was constituted under an Act of 1905. The Trust consists of three Commissioners appointed by the Governor in Council.

Entrance to the port is by 15 miles of channel dredged to a depth of 36 feet and a width of 300 feet. Seventeen berths spread over a distance of approximately 5 miles provide the port's wharf facilities. Minimum water depths are 29 feet at two berths, 32 feet at eleven berths and 36 feet at four berths. Special berths are provided for the handling of steel, coal, grain, phosphatic rock and sulphur, and oil. Coal is discharged from bulk carrying vessels directly to railway trucks. The bulk grain terminal has 22·5 million bushel storage capacity, and is capable of loading ships at the rate of 1,600 tons per hour. The oil wharf is able to accommodate vessels of the supertanker class carrying up to 30,000 tons of oil. The Harbor Trust cool stores have a storage capacity of 900,000 cubic feet. Adequate open coal storage is available. The port has good clearance facilities, there being direct rail loading at six berths and road clearance at all berths.

The Harbor Trust has floating plant which includes six tugs, five hopper barges, one diesel-powered floating crane and several small launches.

Particulars of the financial operations of the Geelong Harbor Trust for the years 1955 to 1959 are shown in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—GEE LONG HARBOR TRUST : REVENUE,  
EXPENDITURE, ETC.  
(£'000)**

Particulars	Year Ended 31st December—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
<b>REVENUE</b>					
Wharfrage, Tonnage, and Special Berth Rates .. .. .	576	718	686	764	770
Rents, Fees, and Licences .. .. .	11	13	13	15	16
Freezing Works and Abattoirs .. .. .	32	32	33	25	16
Contribution by Melbourne Harbor Trust .. .. .	15	15	14	..	..
Other .. .. .	112	159	159	193	191
<b>Total Revenue .. .. .</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>993</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>					
Management Expenses .. .. .	68	68	77	87	95
Maintenance—					
Wharves and Approaches .. .. .	17	11	9	10	16
Harbor .. .. .	19	28	27	26	33
Floating Plant .. .. .	3	10	13	11	6
Other .. .. .	4	7	5	2	6
Interest on Loans .. .. .	129	136	157	164	149
Sinking Fund .. .. .	15	15	14	29	29
Freezing Works and Abattoirs .. .. .	30	28	24	9	..
Depreciation Provision .. .. .	54	75	84	128	146
Other .. .. .	113	148	157	162	175
<b>Total Expenditure .. .. .</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>655</b>
<b>Net Surplus .. .. .</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>338</b>

VICTORIA—GEELONG HARBOR TRUST : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE,  
ETC.—*continued*  
(£'000)

Particulars.	Year Ended 31st December—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
<b>CAPITAL OUTLAY (NET)</b>					
Floating Plant .. .. .	170	230	8	7	..
Land and Property .. .. .	35	8	160	313	42
Deepening Waterways .. .. .	289	797	937	68	24
Wharves and Approaches .. .. .	139	158	352	318	296
Other .. .. .	21	20	27	18	11
Total Capital Outlay .. .. .	654	1,213	1,484	724	373
<b>LOAN INDEBTEDNESS AT 31st DECEMBER</b>					
State Government .. .. .	242	239	214	211	164
Public .. .. .	2,751	2,751	2,675	2,675	2,775
Total Loan Indebtedness .. .. .	2,993	2,990	2,889	2,886	2,939

### Portland

Since its foundation in 1834, Portland has been a deep sea port and, during the early years of the State, the only centre of trade for the scattered settlers of western Victoria. Until after the gold rush, the port was a busy shipping centre with, on occasions, more than 100 ships of all types entering the port during a year. The advent of suitable land transport facilities greatly affected the importance of the port; in 1870 less than ten ships entered the port. This state of affairs, with minor variations, continued to exist for many years.

The port was placed under the control of the newly constituted Harbor Trust in 1951. The Portland Harbor Trust, which took over the administration of the port from the Public Works Department, was set up following a governmental decision to make Portland a first class deep sea port. The Trust was to develop the port to promote the development of western Victoria, to assist in the decentralization of population and industries, to provide a port well equipped for defence purposes, and to reduce the transport costs of the imports and exports of western Victoria.

The first phase of the development called for the extension of the port's single berth facilities to one bulk handling berth, one general cargo berth and a tanker berth, in a protected harbor of 250 acres of wave-free water. Good port clearance facilities were included in the plan. Most of the work connected with the first phase of development has been completed, the cost up until June, 1959, being £4,700,000. In addition, the capacity of the bulk petroleum storage has been expanded to 7.25 million gallons.

During the year 1958-59, 66 vessels representing 460,674 gross tons entered the port, and 145,562 tons of cargo were handled.

Particulars of the financial operations of the Portland Harbor Trust for the years 1954-55 to 1958-59 are set out in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—PORTLAND HARBOR TRUST : REVENUE,  
EXPENDITURE, ETC.  
(£'000)**

Particulars	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
<b>REVENUE</b>					
Wharfage Rates .. .. .	15	15	20	26	29
Tonnage Rates .. .. .	3	2	3	4	4
Shipping Services .. .. .	1	1	2	3	3
State Government Grant .. .. .	32	57	88	129	144
Other .. .. .	5	8	10	12	10
Total Revenue .. .. .	56	83	123	174	190
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>					
Administration .. .. .	10	8	10	10	12
Maintenance .. .. .	20	24	17	22	20
Shipping Services .. .. .	..	1	5	3	3
Depreciation .. .. .	2	1	1	1	1
Interest on Loans .. .. .	23	41	71	113	158
Sinking Fund .. .. .	4	6	8	13	17
Other .. .. .	2	3	1	5	5
Total Expenditure .. .. .	61	84	113	167	216
Net Surplus .. .. .	- 5	- 1	10	7	- 26
Fixed Assets at 30th June .. .. .	985	1,575	2,437	3,500	4,559
<b>Loan Indebtedness at 30th June—</b>					
State Government .. .. .	347	598	849	1,101	1,354
Public .. .. .	752	1,002	1,702	2,552	3,402
Total Loan Indebtedness .. .. .	1,099	1,600	2,551	3,653	4,756

## Railways

### *Historical*

Railways have played a vital role in the history of Victoria by providing transport services which were sorely needed in the development of the remote areas of the State.

The first tentative steps towards establishing railways in Victoria were taken by a group of Geelong people who, in 1846, planned to build a line into the Western District. Following this, several private railway companies were formed in the early 1850's.

In 1853, the Victorian Parliament approved the construction by the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company of a line, 2½ miles long, from Flinders-street to Sandridge (now Port Melbourne). Rolling stock, iron rails and machinery were ordered from England and local contracts were let for the permanent way embankment, a wooden bridge over the Yarra, a pier at Sandridge and a passenger engine. This, the first mechanically powered railway in Australia was opened on 12th September, 1854, some twenty years after the founding of the colony.



The Act authorizing the construction of private railways, passed in 1853, stipulated that the 5 ft. 3 in. gauge should be adopted in Victoria. South Australia also adopted this gauge, but New South Wales favoured the 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge.

In May, 1857, the Hobson's Bay Company opened a line to St. Kilda and further lines were built by other private companies from St. Kilda to Brighton, and to Hawthorn and Windsor from Princes Bridge station. These companies were amalgamated into the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Railway Company in 1865. In the following year, the lines were linked at Melbourne by the construction of a junction between Flinders-street and Princes Bridge stations. In another venture, the Melbourne and Essendon Railway Company constructed a line from Essendon Junction (now North Melbourne) to Essendon in October, 1860.

The Geelong and Melbourne Railway Company had opened a service from Geelong to Duck Ponds (now Lara) in October, 1856, and Australia's first country railway was inaugurated in June, 1857, when the line reached Greenwich, now part of Newport. The Melbourne, Mt. Alexander and Murray River Railway Company, authorized in 1853, proposed to build lines from Melbourne to Williamstown and Echuca. Work began from Williamstown in 1854, but, owing to a lack of funds, progress was very slow. In 1856, the Railways Department was formed to take over the assets of the Mt. Alexander Company, while the Government was also given power to purchase railways at any time thereafter. The Department immediately took in hand the completion of the Williamstown line. A completed portion from Williamstown to Greenwich was connected to the Geelong railway in 1857, and the first Victorian Government railway, from Batman's Hill station (now Spencer-street) to Williamstown, opened in January, 1859. In 1860, the Government took over the Geelong Company's line, while the Essendon line was purchased in 1867.

The discovery of gold in various parts of the colony soon caused serious transport problems and, in 1857, Parliament authorized the construction of main country trunk lines, on which work commenced in June, 1858. The first section, from Footscray to Sunbury, was opened simultaneously with the Williamstown railway in 1859. Work on the lines from Sunbury to Sandhurst (now Bendigo) and from Geelong to Ballarat was completed in 1862, and the first stage of Government railway construction in Victoria ended in 1864 with the extension of the line from Sandhurst to Echuca.

Little further development occurred until 1872 when more oversea capital became available. Parliament approved the construction of the north-east railway and extensions to the north-west line. The line from Essendon to Wodonga was completed in 1873, but the through connexion with the New South Wales Railways at Albury did not occur until 1883, when the Melbourne-Sydney service was opened.

Lines radiating from Ballarat and Bendigo to the west and north-west were commenced in 1872. Work on the Gippsland railway (Oakleigh to Sale) began in 1874 and connexion to Melbourne was achieved in 1879 with the construction of the line from South Yarra to Oakleigh. The south-western railway from Geelong was also begun in 1874 and was continued in sections, reaching Port Fairy in 1890.

In July, 1878, the Government acquired the suburban railway systems (16½ miles) owned by the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Railway Company and, with a few exceptions, this purchase ended the era of private railways in Victoria.

As a consequence of the land boom, tremendous development occurred in the next sixteen years ; 23 new lines (seventeen country, six suburban and special) were authorized by Parliament in 1880, and a further 62 (54 country, eight suburban) in 1884. Railways were to serve every part of the State, and the Melbourne suburban system was expanded to more or less the present day network. However, the financial collapse of 1893 led to a curtailment of the programme and construction proceeded slowly until the turn of the century, when the total route mileage was 3,238. Meanwhile, extension towards South Australia was proceeding and the second interstate link was made at Serviceton in January, 1887. The line from Melbourne to Serviceton was via Geelong and Ballarat : the direct line through Bacchus Marsh was opened in 1889.

From 1884, the management of the Railways Department was placed under the control of three Commissioners. The Newport Workshops was opened in 1888 and the viaduct between Flinders-street and Spencer-street stations was constructed in 1891. Rail motor cars first appeared in 1883 and were used on the "outer circle" railway from Fairfield to Oakleigh during the line's operation from 1890 to 1893 ; they were withdrawn from service in the middle 1890's. Standardized locomotives were first introduced at about the same time.

Highlights of 1910 were the building of the present Flinders-street station, the introduction of the "Tait" (sliding door) carriages on suburban lines and the appointment of a Commission to report on Melbourne's transport system. The Commission recommended that the suburban railways be electrified. The Government authorized this in 1912, and electrification commenced in 1913. The effects of the war delayed progress and the first electric train service, between Sandringham and Essendon, commenced in May, 1919. The last section of the scheme was completed in April, 1923.

In an endeavour to improve branch line services, two petrol rail motor cars were bought in 1911, but were withdrawn after three years. Several improved petrol rail motors were introduced after the First World War, and the fleet of rail motors was extended by the acquisition of petrol-electric vehicles in 1928. Diesel rail cars, the latest units of the rail motor fleet, were introduced in 1948. In 1937, the streamlined and air conditioned "Spirit of Progress", built at the Newport Workshops, commenced running between Melbourne and Albury.

The depression of the 1930's and the Second World War led to deterioration of railway rolling stock and equipment, but, by 1950, recovery plans, which became known as "Operation Phoenix", were formulated. Contracts were placed for new steam, diesel-electric and electric locomotives, suburban electric trains, diesel rail cars and open goods wagons. The first mainline diesel-electric locomotive began hauling "The Overland" between Melbourne and Adelaide in October, 1952. These locomotives now haul the "Spirit of Progress" as well as ordinary passenger and goods trains, and have set up new haulage records.

On the works side, the most important undertaking was the regrading, duplication, and electrification of the Gippsland line to Traralgon. Electric trains began running as far as Warragul in July, 1954, and the service was extended to Traralgon commencing in March, 1956. The re-laying and reconditioning of country lines, the replacement of timber bridges with permanent structures and the modernization of workshops and depots were also undertaken. On the suburban systems, duplication of two lines and the reconstruction of the Richmond station were commenced; other works included additional power signalling, improved crossing facilities, and the expansion of the Melbourne goods terminal.

Developments in recent years include the opening of the Degra-vestreet Subway in August, 1955, the introduction of the "Harris" trains (suburban electric) in March, 1956, the commencement of the £11 million standardization-of-gauge project on the Albury-Melbourne line in November, 1957, and the change to one-class travel on the suburban system in 1958.

The succeeding tables relate to the State railways and road motor services under the control of the Victorian Railways Commissioners. Certain border railways in New South Wales are, by agreement between the Victorian and New South Wales Governments, under the control of the Victorian Railways Commissioners. Particulars of these have been included with those of the State railways being operated within the State. Details of the operations of the road motor services are shown on page 689.

#### *Total Capital Cost of Railways and Equipment*

The total capital cost of all lines constructed and in course of construction, and of all works, rolling stock and equipment of the Railways Department at 30th June of each of the five years 1955 to 1959, is shown in the following table :—

#### VICTORIA—TOTAL CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS, ETC. EQUIPMENT, AND ROLLING STOCK (£'000)

At 30th June—	Railways		Road Motor Services	Total Capital Cost*
	Lines Opened	Lines in Process of Construction		
1955 .. .. .	90,366	522	25	91,029
1956 .. .. .	96,947	528	28	97,620
1957 .. .. .	102,176	530	55	102,876
1958 .. .. .	109,316	592	48	110,060
1959 .. .. .	115,623	769	38	116,713

NOTE.—Total capital cost includes cost of electric tramway equipment, &c. At 30th June, 1959, this amounted to £283,176.

\* Written down in accordance with *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act 1936*. Particulars are exclusive of the cost of stores and materials on hand and in course of manufacture.

*Loan Liability*

The face value of stock and bonds allocated to the Railways Department, as reduced in accordance with the *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act 1936*, amounted to £126,876,770 (including £42,670,164 non-interest bearing) at 30th June, 1959. After deducting the value of securities purchased by the National Debt Sinking Fund and cancelled (£13,919,686), the total liability on current loans outstanding at that date was £112,957,084. The annual interest payable, calculated at the average rate of 4·166 per cent., was £4,706,545.

Additional funds, which amounted to £9,321,559 at 30th June, 1959, have been provided for railway construction, equipment, stores, &c., out of Consolidated Revenue, the National Recovery Loan, and other funds. No interest is charged on these amounts.

*Railways Traffic*

The mileage and traffic of the railways (exclusive of road motor services) for each of the years 1954–55 to 1958–59 are given in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—RAILWAYS MILEAGE AND TRAFFIC**  
(Excluding Road Motor Services)

Particulars	At 30th June—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Lines Open for Traffic	route miles				
Single Track .. ..	4,116	4,102	4,051	4,036	3,963
Double Track .. ..	323	331	345	353	358
Other Multi-track ..	12	12	12	12	12
<b>Total Route Mileage</b>	<b>4,451</b>	<b>4,445</b>	<b>4,408</b>	<b>4,401</b>	<b>4,333</b>

During Year Ended 30th June—

Traffic Train Mileage '000	18,740	18,635	18,544	18,353	18,426
Passenger Journeys '000	169,204	166,709	167,405	167,662	163,483
Goods and Livestock Carried '000 Tons	10,082	9,607	9,381	8,892	9,295

## Railways Revenue and Expenditure

The revenue and expenditure of the Railways Department during each of the five financial years 1954–55 to 1958–59 were as follows :—

## VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

(£'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
<b>REVENUE</b>					
<b>Passenger, &amp;c., Business—</b>					
Passenger Fares .. ..	10,005	10,930	11,496	11,203	12,057
Parcels, Mails, &c. .. ..	1,196	1,353	1,348	1,322	1,340
Other .. ..	59	61	64	55	48
<b>Goods, &amp;c., Business—</b>					
Goods .. ..	22,561	21,053	20,592	19,134	20,546
Livestock .. ..	1,571	1,346	1,269	1,521	1,337
Miscellaneous .. ..	289	238	252	196	246
<b>Miscellaneous—</b>					
Dining Car and Refreshment Services .. ..	1,324	1,368	1,481	1,494	1,508
Rentals .. ..	393	436	510	549	589
Book Stalls .. ..	231	263	309	351	385
Advertising .. ..	66	69	75	82	82
Subsidy paid by Treasury for Interest, &c. .. ..	2,148	..	..	..	..
Other .. ..	134	65	102	159	109
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>39,977</b>	<b>37,182</b>	<b>37,498</b>	<b>36,066</b>	<b>38,247</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>					
<b>Working Expenses—</b>					
Way and Works .. ..	7,896	7,799	8,243	8,009	7,766
Rolling Stock .. ..	12,316	12,049	12,248	11,281	11,210
Transportation .. ..	10,976	11,586	12,095	12,034	12,140
Electrical Engineering Branch .. ..	2,103	2,083	1,945	2,008	2,052
Stores Branch .. ..	441	657	540	523	527
Pensions (Non-contributory), Payment to Superannuation Fund .. ..	1,216	1,579	1,621	1,713	1,845
Contributions to Railway Renewals and Replacement Fund .. ..	200	200	200	200	200
Contributions to Railway Accident and Fire Insurance Fund .. ..	306	337	336	371	434
Pay-roll Tax .. ..	627	654	652	693	700
Long Service Leave .. ..	530	580	592	579	628
Other .. ..	700	744	885	941	766
<b>Total Working Expenses ..</b>	<b>37,311</b>	<b>38,268</b>	<b>39,357</b>	<b>38,352</b>	<b>38,268</b>
<b>Less Expenditure Charged to Special Funds .. ..</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Working Expenses Charged to Railway Revenue .. ..</b>	<b>37,265</b>	<b>38,268</b>	<b>39,357</b>	<b>38,352</b>	<b>38,268</b>
<b>Net Revenue .. ..</b>	<b>2,712</b>	<b>—1,086</b>	<b>—1,859</b>	<b>—2,286</b>	<b>—21</b>

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—*continued*  
(£'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Debt Charges—					
Interest Charges and Expenses* ..	2,550	2,879	3,027	3,286	3,472
Exchange on Interest Payments and Redemption .. .. .	134	128	124	123	147
Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund .. .. .	169	178	183	187	197
Net Result for Year ..	—141	—4,271	—5,193	—5,882	—3,837
Proportion of Working Expenses to Revenue .. .. .	93·2	102·9	%	106·3	100·1

\* Including Loan Conversion Expenses.

The revenue for 1958–59 increased by £2,180,582 compared with 1957–58. Passenger business increased by £866,080, while goods, &c., business increased by £1,276,817. Total working expenses decreased by £83,799 as compared with the previous year.

The earnings, expenses charged to railway revenue, and net revenue per average mile of railway worked for each of the five years 1954–55 to 1958–59 were as shown in the following table which does not take account of the interest paid on railway loans and expenses of paying same, shown in the previous table :—

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER  
AVERAGE MILE OPEN (EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR  
SERVICES)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Average Number of Miles Open for Traffic .. .. .	4,458	4,450	4,425	4,402	4,357
Gross Revenue* per Mile £	8,456	8,324	8,444	8,170	8,778
Working Expenses† per Mile ,,	8,307	8,545	8,840	8,672	8,783

\* Excluding recoups by Treasury to offset interest etc. payments.

† Charged to Railway Revenue.

At 30th June, 1959, the capital cost of the broad-gauge rolling stock, after being written down in accordance with the *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act* 1936, was £39,748,005 ; of the narrow-gauge, £5,484 ; and of the road motor coaches and trucks, £32,746.

*Railways Staff*

The number of officers and employees in the railways service (including casual labour and butty-gang workers) and the amount of salaries and wages (including travelling and incidental expenses) paid in each of the five financial years 1954-55 to 1958-59 are shown in the following table :—

## VICTORIA—RAILWAYS STAFF : NUMBERS, SALARIES, ETC.

Year Ended 30th June—	Number of Employees at End of Year—			Salaries, Wages, and Travelling Expenses
	Permanent	Supernumerary and Casual	Total	
				£'000
1955 .. .. .	19,017	11,425	30,442	27,130
1956 .. .. .	18,777	10,585	29,362	28,368
1957 .. .. .	19,201	11,591	30,792	29,105
1958 .. .. .	19,966	10,002	29,968	29,217
1959 .. .. .	20,391	9,921	30,312	29,657

*Road Motor Services*

The following table gives particulars for each of the five years 1954-55 to 1958-59 of the operations of the road motor services under the control of the Railways Commissioners :—

VICTORIA—ROAD MOTOR SERVICES  
(Under the Control of the Railways Commissioners)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Car Mileage .. .. .	346,964	344,667	406,609	413,914	408,179
Passenger Journeys .. .. .	1,276,417	1,192,846	1,732,463	1,916,008	1,778,609
Gross Revenue £ .. .. .	26,532	27,047	43,206	47,225	46,150
Working Expenses .. .. .	67,431	70,398	87,963	77,262	74,647
Interest Charges and Exchange .. .. .	989	906	1,325	1,325	211
Net Loss .. .. .	41,888	44,257	46,082	31,362	28,708
Capital Expenditure at End of Year (Less Depreciation Writ- ten Off) .. .. . £	24,745	28,325	55,090	48,384	37,625

NOTE.—The apparent discrepancy between the amount of the working expenses and the revenue was brought about by the revenue not having received a proportion of the combined rail and road services earnings while the working expenses have been charged with the road motor operating cost in full.

### Tramways

#### General

Tramways in Melbourne, Ballarat, and Bendigo at 30th June, 1959, comprised 165 miles of electric lines, of which 143 miles were double and 22 miles single track.

The appended table contains particulars of all tramways in Victoria, other than those under the management of the Victorian Railways Commissioners, for each of the five years 1954-55 to 1958-59 :—

#### VICTORIA—TRAMWAYS

Year Ended 30th June—	Track Open at 30th June—		Tram Mileage	Passenger Journeys	Traffic Receipts	Operating Expenses	At 30th June—	
	Double	Single					Rolling Stock	Persons Employed
	miles		'000		£'000		No.	
1955..	139	29	22,561	215,075	5,214	5,669	869	5,302
1956..	143	22	23,467	217,625	6,182	6,552	863	5,182
1957..	143	22	23,088	209,601	6,482	7,395	840	5,315
1958..	143	22	21,649	201,489	6,214	7,184	838	4,997
1959..	143	22	21,158	190,005	7,057	7,395	838	4,940

#### Melbourne Tramways

Tramways in Melbourne have a history of 90 years. In 1872, the Melbourne Omnibus Company, which had been formed in 1869, was wound up voluntarily, and its place was taken by the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company, the intention being to construct tramways within the city and in the suburbs. Not until thirteen years later, however, did the first cable tramway, that to Richmond, commence operation.

After much discussion between 1872 and 1874 as to the form transport should take, it was resolved to adopt the underground cable system. The Act authorizing the construction of tramways gave the company power to lay down tramways in the city and suburbs with the consent of the various municipalities interested. As all the municipalities decided to avail themselves of the option in the Act to construct tramways themselves, a Tramways Trust was formed of eighteen members representing twelve municipalities. Seven were nominated from the Melbourne City Council.

The Trust was charged with the construction of the tramway tracks and the engine-houses, and was under an obligation to complete such work by the end of 1893. Furthermore, it had to give the company a 32-year lease of the tracks from the 1st July, 1884, when the liability for



the interest on the loans raised for the construction of the tramways commenced. The company was required to finance the necessary rolling stock and the equipment of the lines and engine houses. The company paid to the Trust annually the interest upon the loans, together with a sum sufficient for a sinking or redemption fund, and undertook, at the expiration of the lease in July, 1916, to hand back the tramways, in good working order, to the Trust. The various lines were opened to traffic between 1885 and 1891.

At the end of 1891, 41 miles of cable lines were in operation. About 95 miles of wire rope, the ropes varying in length from 16,000 to 32,000 feet, were in motion under the various roads.

At first looked upon as a novelty, and then as a necessity, the cable tramways prospered from their inception. Before long, people in the outer portions of rapidly growing Melbourne recognized that local growth depended to a large extent upon the provision of a modern transport system. Although the overhead electric system of providing power was regarded as better in all respects than the cable system, it was not until October, 1906, that the North Melbourne—Essendon Electric Tramway Company, under a delegation order from the Essendon, Flemington and Kensington Councils, commenced operations. After that date, progress was rapid and, in quick succession, the Prahran and Malvern Tramways Trust, the Hawthorn Tramways Trust, the Melbourne, Brunswick and Coburg Tramways Trust, the Fitzroy, Northcote and Preston Tramways Trust, and the Footscray Tramways Trust came into being.

It soon became obvious that a condition of affairs which involved tramway operation by seven different traffic authorities in the one city could not be permitted to continue. After much negotiation, Parliament moved in the matter, and the *Tramways Board Act* 1915 was passed, placing the cable system, with the exception of the Northcote tramways, under the control of a temporary Tramways Board, pending the establishment of a permanent tramway authority. Three years later, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act was passed. Under that Act, the cable tramways were taken over by the present Board in November, 1919, and the electric tramways in February, 1920. Subsequently, in 1923, the Board purchased the Essendon undertaking.

The first electric lines in the various districts were opened to traffic between 1906 and 1921.

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act provides for a Board consisting of three members (chairman, deputy chairman and a Board member) appointed by the Governor in Council to control all tramways and the Board's motor bus services in the metropolitan area.

The Board is empowered to borrow up to £15 mill. by the issue of stock or debentures secured upon its revenues and undertakings, this being in addition to the transferred liabilities attaching to the tramways

vested in it. At 30th June, 1959, the Board had unused borrowing powers available to the extent of £5,224,152. Power is given to have an overdraft not exceeding £1 mill.

Details of the revenue and expenditure of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board for the years 1956–57 to 1958–59 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.

(£'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—		
	1957	1958	1959
REVENUE			
Traffic Receipts .. .. .	7,563	7,265	8,277
Miscellaneous Operating Receipts .. .. .	78	59	67
Non-operating Receipts .. .. .	69	93	167
<b>Total Revenue .. .. .</b>	<b>7,710</b>	<b>7,417</b>	<b>8,511</b>
EXPENDITURE			
Traffic Operation Costs .. .. .	3,898	3,733	3,714
Maintenance of Permanent Way .. .. .	382	360	384
Maintenance of Tramcars .. .. .	977	929	983
Maintenance of Buses .. .. .	327	326	315
Maintenance of Electrical Equipment of Lines and Sub-stations .. .. .	176	179	173
Maintenance of Buildings and Grounds .. .. .	73	90	87
Electric Traction Energy .. .. .	495	472	508
Fuel Oil for Buses .. .. .	82	113	119
Bus Licence and Road Tax Fees .. .. .	26	25	17
General Administration and Stores Department Costs .. .. .	399	438	439
Pay-roll Tax .. .. .	145	138	139
Workers' Compensation Payments .. .. .	159	151	156
Depreciation .. .. .	637	667	683
Non-operating Expenses .. .. .	23	19	22
Provisions—			
Fire Damage .. .. .	11	10	19
Long Service Leave .. .. .	137	128	112
Retiring Gratuities .. .. .	232	219	231
Accrued Sick Leave .. .. .	19	17	26
Public Risk Insurance .. .. .	112	99	81
Employee Fidelity .. .. .	1	1	—
Interest on Loans .. .. .	357	398	439
Loan Repayment .. .. .	119	135	*
<b>Total Expenditure .. .. .</b>	<b>8,787</b>	<b>8,647</b>	<b>8,647</b>
Net Deficit .. .. .	1,077	1,230	136
Capital Outlay .. .. .	555	524	†
Loan Indebtedness at 30th June .. .. .	8,289	9,356	9,776

\* As a result of a change in financial policy, now deemed part of the provision for depreciation and amortization.

† Not available.

Particulars relating to the tramways systems under the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board are shown for each of the years 1954-55 to 1958-59 in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS

Year Ended 30th June—	Track Open at 30th June—		Tram Mileage	Passenger Journeys	Traffic Receipts	Operating Expenses	At 30th June—	
	Double	Single					Rolling Stock	Persons Employed
	miles		'000		£'000		No.	
1955..	130	4	21,046	202,437	5,032	5,253	790	4,990
1956..	138	4	22,253	207,914	6,024	6,296	810	4,995
1957..	138	4	22,240	203,323	6,374	7,119	790	5,124
1958..	138	4	20,802	195,350	6,110	6,938	789	4,817
1959..	138	4	20,312	183,835	6,956	6,986	788	4,766

In the next table the operations of the motor omnibus systems of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board are shown for each of the years 1954-55 to 1958-59 :—

MOTOR OMNIBUS SYSTEMS

(Operated by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board)

Year Ended 30th June—	Route Miles	Bus Mileage	Passenger Journeys	Traffic Receipts	Operating Expenses	At 30th June—	
						Rolling Stock	Persons Employed
		'000		£'000		No.	
1955 ..	64	7,241	56,511	1,411	1,693	215	1,055
1956 ..	63	5,859	37,209	1,131	1,520	292	890
1957 ..	99	5,907	34,640	1,188	1,645	269	943
1958 ..	99	5,940	34,577	1,154	1,690	269	869
1959 ..	82	5,920	32,242	1,321	1,639	215	849

In the next table comparisons are made between the tram and bus systems operated by the Tramways Board, the receipts per mile, the cost of working, &c., being shown for the year 1958-59 :—

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD : TRAFFIC RECEIPTS, OPERATING EXPENSES, ETC., PER MILE, ETC., 1958-59

System	Traffic Receipts—			Operating Expenses to Total Revenue	Operating Expenses per Vehicle Mile	Average Distance per Penny
	Per Vehicle Mile	Per Mile of Single Track Operated	Per Passenger			
	<i>d.</i>	£	<i>d.</i>	%	<i>d.</i>	miles
Tram ..	82·190	24,748	9·081	99·580	82·544	0·297
Bus ..	53·559	8,075	9·834	123·374	66·452	0·302

*Tramways in Extra-Metropolitan Cities*

The cities, other than the metropolis, having electric tramway systems are :—Ballarat, with 13·84 miles of lines (2·33 double and 11·51 single track) and Bendigo, with 8·64 miles of lines (2·43 double and 6·21 single track).

The traffic particulars of these lines for each of the five years 1954-55 to 1958-59 are summarized in the following table :—

VICTORIA—TRAMWAYS IN EXTRA-METROPOLITAN CITIES

Year Ended 30th June—	Track Open		Tram Mileage	Passenger Journeys	Traffic Receipts	Operating Expenses	Rolling Stock	Persons Employed
	Double	Single						
	miles		'000		£'000		No.	
1955..	10	25	1,515	12,637	181	415	79	312
1956*	5	18	1,213	9,710	158	256	53	187
1957..	5	18	847	6,278	108	276	50	191
1958..	5	18	847	6,139	104	246	49	180
1959..	5	18	846	6,171	101	253	50	165

\* Geelong tramway system ceased operations on 25th March, 1956.

**Motor Vehicles**

*Registrations, Licences, &c.*

Every motor car and motor cycle must be registered with the Chief Commissioner of Police if used on Victorian roads. Trailers, fore-cars, and sidecars drawn by or attached to motor cars or motor cycles must also be registered.

The following is a brief summary of the annual fees payable, as from 1st January, 1957, for registration of the various types of motor vehicles and for the licensing of drivers and riders :—

Type of Registration or Licence	Annual Rate
Motor Cycle (without trailer, &c.) ..	£1 10 0
Motor Cycle (with trailer, &c. attached)	£2 5 0
Motor Car (private use) .. ..	4s. 6d. for each power-weight unit*
Trailer (attached to motor car) ..	£1 10s. to £6 each, according to the unladen weight and the type of tyres
Motor Omnibus (operating on specified routes in the Metropolitan Area)	£7 10s. plus additional fees for each passenger seat
Motor Car (used for carrying passengers or goods for hire or in the course of trade) .. .. .	From 5s. 6d. to 13s. 3d. for each power-weight unit* according to the unladen weight and type of tyres
Motor Car (constructed for the carriage of goods owned by primary producers and used solely in connexion with their business) .. .. .	From 3s. 9d. to 8s. for each power-weight unit according to the number of wheels and the type of tyres. (When more than one motor car is so owned, the rate shall apply to one motor car only.)
Driver or Rider Licence .. ..	10s.

\* The number of power-weight units is that number which is equal to the sum of the horse-power and the weight in hundredweights of a motor car unladen and ready for use.

NOTE A.—The minimum annual fee for the registration of any motor vehicle other than a motor cycle is £4 10 0.

NOTE B.—Where a vehicle is powered by a diesel engine, the registration fee is double that charged for a vehicle of the same power-weight units fitted with a petrol engine.

The following table shows, for each of the years 1954–55 to 1958–59, the number of motor vehicles registered, the number of drivers' and other licences issued, and the total revenue received at the Motor Registration Branch of the Police Department :—

VICTORIA—VEHICLES ON THE REGISTER, DRIVERS' LICENCES IN FORCE, AND REVENUE RECEIVED (Excluding Commonwealth-owned Vehicles)

Particulars	At 30th June—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
VEHICLES ON REGISTER					
Class of Registration—					
Private Vehicles .. ..	450,661	493,002	522,100	556,550	593,471
Commercial Vehicles .. ..	88,689	93,127	93,735	96,511	99,029
Hire Cars .. ..	4,893	5,106	5,297	5,328	5,302
Omnibuses* .. ..	768	736	748	770	813
Primary Producers .. ..	34,174	35,296	35,480	35,980	36,372
Tractors† .. ..	17,292	19,570	22,145	24,671	27,157
Motor Cycles .. ..	29,150	27,632	25,585	24,308	23,435
<b>Total Motor Vehicles</b> ..	<b>625,627</b>	<b>674,469</b>	<b>705,090</b>	<b>744,118</b>	<b>785,579</b>
Traction Engines .. ..	3	4	4	3	3
Trailers .. ..	9,750	12,010	11,203	11,820	12,312
LICENCES IN FORCE					
Drivers' and Riders' Licences ..	725,826	801,852	831,847	879,779	908,343
Dealers' Licences .. ..	1,197	1,280	1,229	1,259	1,315
TOTAL REVENUE RECEIVED DURING YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE—					
£	5,640,035	6,026,905	7,401,222	9,225,655	9,666,518

\* Operating within 8 miles of the G.P.O. Melbourne; all other omnibuses are included with hire cars.

† This heading includes only those tractors registered at the Primary Producer concession rate. Other tractors registered are included under Private Vehicles.

The following table gives details of new registrations, re-registrations, and renewals of registrations of motor vehicles for the years 1954-55 to 1958-59 :—

### VICTORIA—NEW REGISTRATIONS AND RENEWALS OF REGISTRATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES

(Excluding Commonwealth-owned Vehicles)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
<b>NEW VEHICLES REGISTERED</b>					
Private .. .. .	51,894	52,860	47,029	53,530	55,584
Commercial and Hire .. .. .	10,038	11,898	9,680	10,904	11,187
Primary Producer .. .. .	4,505	4,567	3,858	4,403	3,752
Motor Cycles .. .. .	2,344	2,356	1,983	2,296	2,216
<b>RE-REGISTRATION OF USED VEHICLES</b>					
Private .. .. .	19,907	19,628	20,502	20,142	19,188
Commercial and Hire .. .. .	5,030	4,594	4,973	4,566	4,592
Primary Producer .. .. .	3,630	3,375	3,832	4,295	4,656
Motor Cycles .. .. .	5,342	5,342	4,822	3,839	3,545
<b>RENEWALS OF REGISTRATION</b>					
Private .. .. .	378,860	420,523	454,067	482,878	518,699
Commercial and Hire .. .. .	78,514	81,741	84,379	86,369	88,552
Primary Producer .. .. .	43,331	45,563	49,935	51,953	55,121
Motor Cycles .. .. .	21,464	19,934	18,780	18,173	17,674

The following tables, giving new vehicle registrations by types and makes of vehicles, include details of Commonwealth-owned vehicles (other than those of the defence services) and are based on the year ended 31st December. They are not comparable with the previous table.

### VICTORIA—REGISTRATIONS OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES ACCORDING TO TYPE

(Includes Commonwealth-owned Vehicles Other than Those of the Defence Services)

Year Ended 31st December—	Motor Vehicles (Excluding Motor Cycles)							Motor Cycles
	Motor Cars	Station Wagons	Utilities	Panel Vans	Trucks	Other	Total	
1955..	49,288	1,046	8,539	2,859	4,843	250	66,825	2,340
1956..	44,347	1,020	7,849	3,599	4,427	371	61,613	2,133
1957..	43,722	2,037	7,565	3,133	3,684	240	60,381	1,969
1958..	45,903	6,220	7,354	4,488	3,927	301	68,193	2,312
1959..	51,081	10,317	7,320	5,868	4,366	314	79,266	2,145

VICTORIA—REGISTRATIONS OF NEW MOTOR CARS  
ACCORDING TO MAKE AND TYPE

(Includes Commonwealth-owned Vehicles Other than Those of the  
Defence Services)

Make	Motor Cars			Station Wagons		
	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958	1959
Austin .. ..	3,063	2,734	3,010	41	23	7
Chevrolet .. ..	655	461	609	1	—	—
Chrysler .. ..	580	497	704	—	31	38
Fiat .. ..	262	289	615	14	7	1
Ford .. ..	6,909	7,272	7,230	14	44	715
Hillman .. ..	1,338	1,196	1,477	163	403	212
Holden .. ..	18,740	19,823	18,735	1,269	5,081	8,766
Humber .. ..	305	322	524	—	3	1
Morris .. ..	3,486	2,755	3,368	13	24	9
Peugeot .. ..	435	315	469	73	156	148
Renault .. ..	294	299	333	4	5	—
Simca .. ..	261	777	1,429	1	—	—
Standard .. ..	1,683	1,113	1,210	117	186	90
Triumph .. ..	14	15	508	—	—	—
Vauxhall .. ..	1,506	1,796	1,792	—	3	—
Volkswagen .. ..	2,998	4,411	6,776	247	124	160
Wolseley .. ..	83	570	510	—	—	—
Other .. ..	1,110	1,258	1,782	80	130	170
Total .. ..	43,722	45,903	51,081	2,037	6,220	10,317

VICTORIA—REGISTRATIONS OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES  
OTHER THAN MOTOR CARS, STATION WAGONS, AND  
MOTOR CYCLES

(Includes Commonwealth-owned Vehicles Other than Those of the  
Defence Services)

Make	1958				1959			
	Utilities	Panel Vans	Other*	Total	Utilities	Panel Vans	Other*	Total
Austin ..	206	302	315	823	168	154	309	631
Bedford ..	31	57	1,156	1,244	16	105	1,465	1,586
Commer ..	6	94	185	285	1	50	233	284
Dodge ..	136	58	165	359	206	38	296	540
Ford ..	1,615	450	973	3,048	1,402	468	850	2,720
Hillman ..	21	218	—	239	—	1,304	—	1,304
Holden ..	4,046	1,860	7	5,913	4,021	1,920	5	5,946
International ..	166	16	772	954	192	32	908	1,132
Land Rover ..	322	—	—	322	350	—	—	350
Morris ..	151	327	109	587	139	276	147	562
Standard ..	385	403	—	788	507	724	—	1,231
Volkswagen ..	112	616	12	740	135	648	25	808
Other ..	157	77	534	768	183	149	442	774
Total ..	7,354	4,488	4,228	16,070	7,320	5,868	4,680	17,868

\* Other vehicles includes trucks, omnibuses, ambulances, hearses, milk, and petrol tankers, &c.

*Transport Regulation Board*

In 1932, a Board of Inquiry, consisting of representatives of commercial interests, primary producers, motor interests, railways and the Government of Victoria, was set up to investigate Victoria's land transport problems, particularly the problems of competition between the long established railway system and the rapidly expanding system of road transport. The recommendations of this Board preceded the constitution of the Transport Regulation Board in 1934. The Transport Regulation Board was charged with the task of securing "the improvement and co-ordination of, and the facilities for, locomotion and transport", and, at present, derives its authority from the *Transport Regulation Act 1958* and the *Commercial Goods Vehicles Act 1958*.

The Board consists of three members appointed for a period of three years by Governor in Council, one as chairman, one member as a representative of primary producers and one member as a representative of those commercial interests which are located outside the Melbourne Metropolitan Area. It is a corporate body.

The Board is responsible for regulating the operation of all commercial passenger and goods motor vehicles employed for hire and reward or in the course of any trade in Victoria, and which are not exclusively engaged in interstate operations. This position has obtained since 1952 when the Board assumed responsibility for regulation of commercial passenger vehicles in Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo and Geelong. For a short period from 1952 to 1955, the Board also issued licences for aircraft operating solely within the State of Victoria. Prior to 1954, when constitutional decisions freed interstate road transport from control, vehicles solely engaged in interstate operations were also subject to the licensing provisions of the Act.

The Board carries out its task of regulating road transport per medium of a licensing system; a licence confers authority upon the subject to the licensing provisions of the Act.

Drivers of commercial passenger vehicles must hold a certificate issued by the Board authorizing them to drive these vehicles. This certificate is issued in addition to the normal driver's licence. The Board requires that applicants submit character and medical references, evidence of ability to drive such vehicles and, with taxi and hire car drivers in Melbourne, evidence of a knowledge of the city's streets, main public buildings, &c.

Fares and time-tables for all omnibus services, other than those operated by Government authorities, and fares for taxi and hire car services must be approved by the Board.

The Board pays all revenue received from licence and permit fees into a fund at the Treasury called the Transport Regulation Fund. All costs of administration and certain allocations to local government bodies are met from this fund.

In addition to its responsibility for regulating road transport, the Board collects "road charges" payments made by operators of commercial goods vehicles using vehicles with a carrying capacity of over four tons. The charges are calculated to reimburse the State for damage done to roads by the operation of these vehicles and are levied



at the rate of one-third of a penny per ton mile calculated on the tare weight of the vehicle plus 40 per cent. of the load capacity. There are exemptions for vehicles carrying perishables and livestock. All moneys collected under this scheme are paid directly to the Country Roads Board.

The following table shows the number of passenger vehicle licences and the discretionary goods vehicle licences issued during each year, the number of goods vehicle licences issued "as of right", and brief details of the financial activities of the Transport Regulation Board during the years 1954-55 to 1958-59 :—

**VICTORIA—TRANSPORT REGULATION BOARD : LICENCES ISSUED : SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS**

Type of Licence	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
			No.		
<b>Temporary Licences—</b>					
Commercial Passenger Vehicles .. ..	62	41	99	110	116
Commercial Goods Vehicles .. ..	1,535	1,034	1,276	308	586
<b>Permanent "Discretionary" Licences—</b>					
Commercial Passenger Vehicles .. ..	5,270	5,543	5,629	5,430	5,455
Commercial Goods Vehicles .. ..	2,768	3,015	3,699	3,873	4,605
<b>Licences issued "As of Right"—</b>					
To operate for hire or reward within 25 miles of the G.P.O. or P.O.					
Melbourne .. ..	10,181	10,762	9,818	10,127	11,029
Ballarat .. ..	397	438	407	436	} 1,438
Bendigo .. ..	385	426	386	391	
Geelong .. ..	535	577	547	566	
Within 20 miles of place of business of the owner; generally outside the radius of 25 miles from the G.P.O. or P.O. Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong .. ..	8,219	8,390	7,823	7,453	
Primary Producers (vehicles over 2 tons capacity) .. ..	10,770	10,920	11,089	11,466	12,695
Commercial Goods Vehicles owned by butter and cheese factories .. ..	744	765	748	683	731
Commercial Goods Vehicles authorised to carry goods in connexion with the owner's business (50 miles radius—vehicles up to 80 cwt. capacity) .. ..	25,385	25,095	24,172	24,313	28,078
Commercial Goods Vehicles being used as—					
Carriers of all "Third Schedule" goods .. ..	6,691	} 7,097	7,116	7,107	7,757
Racehorse floats .. ..	55				
Tank Waggons for carriage of petroleum products .. ..	420				
Commercial travellers' cars .. ..	625				
Aircraft Licences .. ..	35				
Additional Licences to Commercial Goods Vehicles to carry passengers .. ..	138	118	113	106	104
<b>Total Licences Issued .. ..</b>	<b>74,215</b>	<b>74,221</b>	<b>72,922</b>	<b>72,369</b>	<b>79,986</b>
<b>Financial Transactions—</b>			£'000		
Revenue .. ..	779	602	561	616	623
Expenditure including payments to local authorities for road maintenance, comfort stations, and bus shelters .. ..	391	394	558	543	534
<b>*Balance .. ..</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>Road charges collected and transferred direct to Country Roads Board .. ..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>1,316</b>	<b>1,570</b>	<b>1,836</b>

\* In 1955 the balance of £387,992 was transferred to Country Roads Board. Since 1955 balances have been retained in Transport Regulation Fund.

### *Traffic Commission*

The provisions of the *Road Traffic Act* 1956 constituted the Traffic Commission, a full time body of three members, one member being nominated by the Police Department, one by the Country Roads Board and one by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. The Country Roads Board and the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works members are traffic engineers. The Commission is charged with the improvement of traffic conditions and the control of traffic.

The Road Traffic Act regulations govern the traffic behaviour of drivers and pedestrians, prescribe the design of traffic control signs, marks and signals, and state the obedience drivers and pedestrians must give to these items. Regulations may also be made to eliminate road dangers and congestion, and authorities controlling a road may be required to erect or take down signs or signals used for traffic control.

The Road Traffic Regulations 1958, which became effective on 1st January, 1958, superseded all existing road traffic regulations and set out a road code. The Regulations include "signboard" legislation in that they permit traffic and parking to be controlled merely by erection of signs. The Regulations also prescribe the obedience required to each authorized traffic control sign and make it an offence for any unauthorized person to erect any traffic control sign or signal. Major traffic control items such as traffic signals and pedestrian crossings may only be erected with the Commission's approval, but minor traffic control items, such as "keep left" signs and school crossings, may be erected by the authority controlling the road.

The Commission keeps records of all accidents reported to the Victoria Police and uses these records in conjunction with engineering surveys to determine the appropriate traffic control required at particular locations.

The principal traffic control items in use in Victoria as at the 30th June, 1959, were 210 stop-go traffic signals at intersections; 128 pedestrian operated stop-go signals not controlling an intersection; 231 pedestrian crossings; and 600 school crossings.

Since 8th October, 1956, it has been necessary to obtain the Commission's approval for installation or alteration of a speed restriction. Victorian Road Traffic Regulations set a maximum speed of 30 m.p.h. in built-up areas, while outside built-up areas there is a "prima facie" 50 m.p.h. limit. Both these limits may be varied by establishing 35 or 40 m.p.h. zones.

### **Road Traffic Accidents**

The following tables contain particulars of road traffic accidents involving casualties which occurred only in the public thoroughfares of Victoria. Statistics of road traffic accidents are prepared from Police reports, and do not include figures of accidents on railway lines

(except at level crossings), or on private property. The total number of deaths shown in these tables is not comparable, therefore, with those shown on pages 146-147 :—

**VICTORIA—ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES : NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED**

Year Ended 30th June—	Accidents Involving Casualties	Persons Killed	Persons Injured
<b>METROPOLITAN AREA</b>			
1955 .. .. .	6,218	241	7,317
1956 .. .. .	6,323	218	7,532
1957 .. .. .	6,472	230	7,908
1958 .. .. .	6,599	216	8,195
1959 .. .. .	7,988	281	10,028
<b>REMAINDER OF STATE</b>			
1955 .. .. .	3,999	287	5,516
1956 .. .. .	4,283	364	5,951
1957 .. .. .	4,332	359	6,212
1958 .. .. .	4,634	355	6,820
1959 .. .. .	4,474	380	6,756
<b>VICTORIA</b>			
1955 .. .. .	10,217	528	12,833
1956 .. .. .	10,606	582	13,483
1957 .. .. .	10,804	589	14,120
1958 .. .. .	11,233	571	15,015
1959 .. .. .	12,462	661	16,784

In the table which follows, road traffic accidents involving casualties occurring during 1957-58 and 1958-59 are shown :—

**VICTORIA—ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES : PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED**

Description	1957-58		1958-59	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Pedestrian .. .. .	182	2,385	203	2,614
Driver of Motor Vehicle Other than Motor Cycle .. .. .	190	4,387	200	5,223
Driver of Motor Cycle .. .. .	40	955	35	925
Passenger (Any Type) .. .. .	120	5,833	173	6,491
Pedal Cyclist .. .. .	36	1,408	47	1,464
Other .. .. .	3	47	3	67
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>15,015</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>16,784</b>

Particulars of victims of road traffic accidents during 1957-58 and 1958-59 are shown according to age in the following table :—

VICTORIA—ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES : AGE OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED

Age Group (Years)	1957-58		1958-59	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Under 5 .. .. .	15	473	17	553
5 and under 7 .. .. .	8	383	8	372
7 and under 17 .. .. .	34	1,865	49	2,148
17 and under 21 .. .. .	46	2,149	71	2,397
21 and under 30 .. .. .	100	3,334	87	3,656
30 and under 40 .. .. .	74	2,375	81	2,648
40 and under 50 .. .. .	66	1,744	74	1,881
50 and under 60 .. .. .	66	1,168	84	1,386
60 and Over .. .. .	129	1,221	145	1,384
Not Stated .. .. .	33	303	45	359
Total .. .. .	571	15,015	661	16,784

### Communications

#### Posts, Telegraphs, Telephones, Radio, and Television

##### General

Postal, telegraphic, and telephonic services are under the control of the Postmaster-General of the Commonwealth of Australia. The Postmaster-General also makes available to the National Broadcasting and Television Services transmitting and other technical facilities. The general supervision of broadcasting stations and television stations, however, is vested in the Australian Broadcasting Control Board under the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1956*; while, under the same Act, the Australian Broadcasting Commission controls the activities of the National Broadcasting Service and the National Television Service.

#### History of the Post Office in Victoria

##### Postal Services

Mr. E. J. Forster was appointed as the first Official Postmaster in Melbourne on the 13th April, 1837. During the previous year, John Batman, at the request of leading settlers of Port Phillip, had taken charge of the mail. An overland mail service between Melbourne and Sydney was established in 1838, mails having been dispatched previously by sailing vessels.

The first post office outside Melbourne was opened at Portland in 1840. Later in the same year, an office was opened at Geelong. In Melbourne, a government post office was erected in 1841 on the

present Elizabeth-street site. Previously, postmasters had been remunerated by a commission of 20 per cent. on the amount of postage collected, but were now to be paid a fixed salary. The service began to expand rapidly and, by 1849, there were 36 post offices established in the District.

On 1st July, 1851, the separation of Port Phillip from New South Wales took place, and the new colony was proclaimed under the name of Victoria. Towards the close of 1851, the goldfields were opened in Victoria and business during the next year increased to an all time high owing to the stream of immigrants heading for the goldfields.

A system of uniform postage rate commenced in the colony in 1850, the rates being 2d. on inland letters, 1d. on town letters, and 3d. on ship letters, in addition to any inland rate. These rates remained in force until February, 1852, when an Act authorized the Lieutenant-Governor, acting on the advice of the Executive Council, to make regulations and to fix the rates of postage on letters transmitted from places within the colony. The basic rate set down at the time was 4d. per oz. of weight, but letters not exceeding  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. could be posted for 2d. Prepayment was not compulsory, but letters not prepaid by postage stamps were to be charged double rates. Newspapers for destinations within the colony were postage free. In 1854, the new Postage Act became operative, making postage a compulsory prepayment and fixing the rates at 2d. per oz. single rate for town letters; 6d. for inland letters; 1s. for letters by ship; and 1d. for newspapers.

During 1854, only ten years after the invention of the electric telegraph by Samuel Morse, the first telegraph line in Australia was put into operation between Melbourne and Williamstown. In 1858, Melbourne and Sydney were connected by telegraph and, in 1872, telegraphic communication was made possible with the outside world when the overland telegraph line from Adelaide to Darwin was completed and connected to the cable from London.

The Post Office Department, which had previously been under the control of the Treasurer as the Ministerial Head, came under the control of the newly appointed Postmaster-General in 1857. In that year, prizes were awarded for the design of the proposed General Post Office. The present Elizabeth-street Post Office was completed and occupied by the middle of 1867. The tower bells of this building were hung in 1871. They consisted of a set of five varying in sizes from 25 inches to 54 inches, and their total weight was almost 3 tons.

The Post Office Money Order system commenced in Victoria in July, 1858, and, about this time, cast iron receiving pillars were also brought into use in Melbourne. Delivery by letter carriers was also increased in frequency to three times a day. In 1860, the duties of postmaster and telegraph manager were combined.

Shortly after the opening of the Williamstown to Geelong railway in June, 1857, mails were conveyed on this route by train. A steamer, plying via the Yarra, maintained the service from Melbourne to Williamstown pier. By 1862, there were more than 5,000 miles of mail route in Victoria, over which coaches carrying mails and passengers travelled more than 1,300,000 miles annually. Nearly 350,000 miles annually were covered by pack horses conveying mail only.

Although the Post Office became a Commonwealth Department on 1st March, 1901, postage rates were not standardized until 1911 and it was not until 2nd January, 1913, that a uniform series of postage stamps was issued throughout the Commonwealth.

#### *Telecommunications*

The first long distance telephone conversation in Australia took place between Semaphore and Port Augusta, South Australia, in 1878, only two years after the invention of the telephone by Alexander Graham Bell. The first telephone exchange in Australia was opened in Melbourne in 1880, and the first automatic telephone exchange at Geelong in 1912. Growth of the service was rapid and the final link in the interstate communication chain was effected in 1936 when a telephone cable was laid between the mainland and Tasmania.

Radio in Australia had its beginnings in experiments conducted as far back as 1896. Communication was established by wireless telegraphy from Queenscliff and Pt. Ormond with H.M.S. "St. George" and "Juno" escorting the Royal Yacht "Ophir" on the occasion of the visit of the Duke of York (later H.M. King George V) in 1901. In 1905, the Marconi Company of London communicated between Queenscliff, Victoria, and Devonport, Tasmania, and, during the same year, the Wireless Telegraphy Act was passed making provision for licensing by the Postmaster-General's Department.

Melbourne Radio, the first commercial radio communications station in Victoria, commenced service with ships at sea in February, 1912. The first licences for broadcasting stations in Victoria were issued to Associated Radio Company (3AR), which commenced operations on 26th January, 1924, and to O. J. Nilsen and Company (3UZ) in 1925. The Postmaster-General's Department experimental station at Lyndhurst began a regular short wave service to overseas listeners in March, 1934, after experimental work dating from the middle 1920's. This service was extended, in 1938, by the installation of further transmitters at Lyndhurst, and again, in 1944, by the establishment of Radio Australia at Shepparton. Details of broadcasting services conducted by national and commercial stations are given on pages 164 to 166.

The Wireless Telegraphy Act nominates the Postmaster-General to control radio services operated in the Commonwealth, and, in view of the extent to which radio communication is used a "Frequency Allocation Sub-Committee" functions in an advisory capacity to the Director-General on all matters associated with frequency allocation. To ensure that transmitters operate within frequency tolerances prescribed by the International Radio Regulations, a protective measure has been the establishment, by the Department, of frequency measuring centres in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth.

#### *Television*

The Broadcasting Act, broadened in 1956 to cover television services, also gave the Post Office the responsibility for the installation and operation of technical equipment for the national transmitters and studio to transmitter links. The studios are the responsibility of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, but the Post Office assisted initially in the procurement and installation of the studio technical equipment in Sydney and Melbourne.

*Radio Communications*

Over 7,000 radio communication stations have now been authorized for use in Victoria. These include Overseas Telecommunications Commission stations, aeronautical stations, networks of stations operated by taxi cab companies, newspaper organizations, police departments, forestry officers, and various other enterprises, and privately operated services conducted by fishermen, pleasure craft users, and others. In addition, more than 1,200 amateurs operate experimental stations.

The Post Office has developed into the largest business organization in Australia, employing in Victoria a full-time staff of about 28,000 persons who provide, operate and maintain the speedy and intricate systems of communications.

**Post Office Statistics**

*Revenue and Expenditure*

Particulars concerning the revenue and expenditure of the Postmaster-General's Department in Victoria for each of the years 1954-55 to 1958-59 are contained in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT :  
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE  
(£'000)**

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
<b>REVENUE</b>					
Postage .. .. .	6,989	7,348	8,337	8,738	9,268
Money Order Commission .. .. .	} 235	242	239	246	255
Poundage on Postal Notes .. .. .					
Private Boxes and Bags .. .. .	41	42	54	57	59
Miscellaneous .. .. .	651	737	707	898	1,001
<b>Total Postal .. .. .</b>	<b>7,916</b>	<b>8,369</b>	<b>9,337</b>	<b>9,939</b>	<b>10,583</b>
Telegraphs .. .. .	1,253	1,306	1,508	1,471	1,539
Telephones .. .. .	11,924	13,235	15,214	16,240	17,540
<b>Total Revenue .. .. .</b>	<b>21,093</b>	<b>22,910</b>	<b>26,059</b>	<b>27,650</b>	<b>29,662</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>					
<b>Salaries and Contingencies—</b>					
Salaries and Payments in the Nature of Salary	9,112	9,998	10,623	11,260	11,560
General Expenses .. .. .	881	1,030	1,119	1,236	1,311
Stores and Material .. .. .	428	432	481	573	654
Mail Services .. .. .	637	809	835	844	875
Engineering Services (Other than New Works)	6,517	7,546	8,481	9,002	9,625
Rents, Repairs, Maintenance, Fittings, &c. ..	248	307	351	440	427
Proportion of Audit Expenses .. .. .	9	10	11	12	14
<b>New Works—</b>					
Telegraph, Telephones, and Wireless ..	6,940	6,848	7,515	8,440	9,620
New Buildings, &c. .. .. .	1,124	1,200	1,103	1,225	1,102
<b>Total Expenditure .. .. .</b>	<b>25,896</b>	<b>28,180</b>	<b>30,519</b>	<b>33,032</b>	<b>35,188</b>

## Postal Activities

The number of post offices and the number of the persons employed in each of the five years 1954-55 to 1958-59 are as follows :—

**VICTORIA—POSTAL ACTIVITIES : POST OFFICES :  
PERSONS EMPLOYED**

At 30th June—	No. of Post Offices	No. of Telephone Offices	Persons Employed—					Total
			Permanent	Temporary and Exempt	Semi- and Non-official Postmasters and Staffs	Mail Contractors	Other*	
1955	2,362	197	12,368	8,538	2,531	1,085	784	25,306
1956	2,344	181	12,806	8,325	2,532	1,041	925	25,629
1957	2,316	184	13,639	8,504	2,486	1,097	684	26,410
1958	2,298	185	14,923	7,888	2,425	1,147	682	27,065
1959	2,278	185	15,445	8,146	2,430	1,126	698	27,845

\* Includes telephone office-keepers and part-time employees.

Particulars relating to the number of letters, &c., posted and received within Victoria during the years 1954-55 to 1958-59 are as follows :—

**VICTORIA—LETTERS, ETC., POSTED AND RECEIVED  
( '000)**

Year Ended 30th June—	Letters, Postcards, etc.	Registered Articles (Except Parcels)	Newspapers and Packets	Parcels (Including Those Registered)
-----------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------------------	------------------------	--------------------------------------

POSTED FOR DELIVERY WITHIN THE COMMONWEALTH

1955 .. ..	374,327	4,446	53,199	4,183
1956 .. ..	381,778	4,829	62,499	4,315
1957 .. ..	392,076	4,188	68,117	4,295
1958 .. ..	421,769	3,835	75,912	4,747
1959 .. ..	442,766	3,684	79,061	5,208

DESPATCHED TO AND RECEIVED FROM PLACES BEYOND THE COMMONWEALTH

1955 .. ..	17,445	405	11,636	356
1956 .. ..	19,120	454	12,484	315
1957 .. ..	21,748	411	13,192	334
1958 .. ..	23,716	417	14,406	378
1959 .. ..	27,633	436	13,655	393

TOTAL

1955 .. ..	391,772	4,851	64,835	4,539
1956 .. ..	400,898	5,283	74,983	4,630
1957 .. ..	413,824	4,599	81,309	4,629
1958 .. ..	445,485	4,252	90,318	5,125
1959 .. ..	470,399	4,120	92,716	5,601



The following table shows the total number and value of money orders and postal notes issued and paid in each of the five years 1954–55 to 1958–59 :—

VICTORIA—MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL NOTES

Year Ended 30th June—	Money Orders				Postal Notes			
	Issued		Paid		Issued		Paid	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
	'000	£'000	'000	£'000	'000	£'000	'000	£'000
1955.. ..	1,654	14,136	1,653	14,400	6,890	2,980	7,510	3,193
1956.. ..	1,944	16,374	1,885	16,287	6,313	2,792	7,512	3,188
1957.. ..	2,113	17,591	2,050	17,534	5,316	2,400	6,655	2,834
1958.. ..	2,316	19,137	2,216	19,335	5,140	2,387	6,340	2,766
1959.. ..	2,606	20,254	2,471	20,671	4,845	2,277	6,133	2,727

Of the money orders issued in 1958–59, 2,485,799 for £19,853,232 were payable in the Commonwealth of Australia, and 120,405 for £400,457 in other countries. The orders paid included 2,436,375 for £20,478,228 issued in the Commonwealth, and 34,702 for £192,462 in other countries.

Telecommunications

The following table gives particulars relating to the telegraph business during each of the five years 1954–55 to 1958–59 :—

VICTORIA—TELEGRAPH BUSINESS

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Number of Telegraph Offices (Including Railway Telegraph Offices) .. .. .	2,365	2,344	2,357	2,330	2,320
Telegrams—	'000				
Within the Commonwealth—					
Paid and Collect Telegrams Dispatched—					
Ordinary, Urgent, and Press .. .. .	4,742	4,719	4,357	4,131	4,050
Lettergrams .. .. .	15	16	13	15	17
Radiograms .. .. .	6	7	7	6	6
Meteorological* .. .. .	..	..	107	124	127
Unpaid Telegrams Transmitted—					
Service and Meteorological* .. .. .	256	257	144	150	148
Total .. .. .	5,019	4,999	4,628	4,426	4,348
Beyond the Commonwealth—					
Dispatched .. .. .	461	461	466	452	465
Received .. .. .	522	519	522	527	427
Total .. .. .	983	980	988	979	892
Total Number of Telegrams Dispatched and Received .. .. .	6,002	5,979	5,616	5,405	5,240
Revenue—	£'000				
Telegrams within the Commonwealth .. .. .	813	812	895	913	919
Telegrams beyond the Commonwealth .. .. .	699	703	720	705	732
Total Revenue Received in State .. .. .	1,512	1,515	1,615	1,618	1,651

\* Meteorological Telegrams have been charged since 1st July, 1956. In earlier years they have been included under Unpaid Telegrams Transmitted.

Information relating to the telephone service is given below for the years 1954-55 to 1958-59 :—

### VICTORIA—TELEPHONE SERVICES

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Telephone Exchanges .. .. .	1,757	1,764	1,766	1,775	1,794
Public Telephones .. .. .	4,756	4,915	5,484	5,645	5,939
Lines Connected .. .. .	356,308	381,939	401,414	425,588	450,889
Instruments Connected .. .. .	504,805	543,674	574,565	609,973	646,966
Instruments per 1,000 of Population .. .. .	200·1	208·7	214·9	222·5	229·9

The number of radio communication stations authorized in Victoria at 30th June in each of the years 1957 to 1959 is shown in the following table. Figures relate to radio communication (radio telegraph and radio telephone) stations only.

### VICTORIA—RADIO COMMUNICATION STATIONS AUTHORIZED

Class of Station	At 30th June—		
	1957	1958	1959
<b>Transmitting and Receiving—</b>			
<b>Fixed Stations*</b> —			
Aeronautical .. .. .	5	5	7
Services with Other Countries .. .. .	12	15	15
Other .. .. .	112	124	132
<b>Land Stations†</b>			
Aeronautical .. .. .	7	8	10
<b>Base Stations—</b>			
Land Mobile Services .. .. .	411	475	588
Harbour Mobile Services .. .. .	11	11	10
Coast‡ .. .. .	7	7	10
Special Experimental .. .. .	29	30	35
<b>Mobile Stations§—</b>			
Land Mobile Services .. .. .	3,692	4,221	5,109
Harbour Mobile Services .. .. .	70	73	92
Amateur Stations .. .. .	1,091	1,140	1,217
<b>Total Transmitting and Receiving</b> .. .. .	<b>5,447</b>	<b>6,109</b>	<b>7,225</b>
<b>Receiving Only—</b>			
<b>Fixed Stations*</b> .. .. .	184	185	189
<b>Mobile Stations§</b> .. .. .	34	34	34
<b>Total Receiving Only</b> .. .. .	<b>218</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>223</b>
<b>Grand Total</b> .. .. .	<b>5,665</b>	<b>6,328</b>	<b>7,448</b>

\* Stations established at fixed locations for communication with other stations similarly established.

† Stations established at fixed locations for communication with mobile stations.

‡ Land stations for communication with ocean-going vessels.

§ Equipment installed in motor vehicles and harbour vessels.

*Broadcast and Television Licences in Force*

The number of stations licenced for Broadcasting and Television and the number of holders of Broadcast Listeners' and Television Viewers' Licences in Victoria at the end of each of the years 1954-55 to 1958-59 are shown below.

Broadcast Listeners' and Television Viewers' Licences are issued at post offices in accordance with the provisions of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-56*, which stipulates that a broadcast or television receiver may not be used unless there is in force a licence which applies to that receiver. A single licence covers any number of receivers operated by the holder or a member of his family if the sets are ordinarily kept at the address specified on the licence. The fee for a broadcast listener's licence or its renewal is Zone I, £2 15s., Zone II, £1 8s. Zone II is in areas beyond 250 miles of specified broadcasting stations. A television viewer's licence costs £5.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION LICENCES IN FORCE

Class of Licence	At 30th June—				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Broadcasting Stations* ..	20	20	20	20	20
Television Stations* ..	..	..	2	2	2
Broadcast Listeners ..	549,690	554,339	554,909	557,960	605,340
Television Viewers ..	..	..	44,986	147,721	270,073
Amateur .. ..	1,007	1,055	1,091	1,140	1,217

\* Exclusive of stations operated by the National Broadcasting Service (P.M.G.'s Department).

## Appendix A

*Principal Events 1st July, 1958 — 30th June, 1960*

1958

- July 9* : Salary increases, ranging up to £400 a year, for Victorian public servants announced by the Public Service Board—estimated to total £400,000 for a full year.
- July 17* : Agreement between the Federal, New South Wales, Victorian, and South Australian Governments in respect of the relationship of the Snowy River scheme to the water rights of the States under the River Murray Agreement.
- July 25* : Governor of Victoria (Sir Dallas Brooks), at special function to thank voluntary workers, announced that people of Victoria had voluntarily subscribed £1,350,603 to March–May Anti-Cancer Campaign Appeal—largest amount ever raised for a single appeal in Australia.
- July 26* : Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works announced plans to spend record £9,052,600 during current financial year to extend and improve Melbourne metropolitan water supply, sewerage, and drainage.
- July 30* : Acting Premier of Victoria (Mr. Rylah) announced that State Electricity Commission of Victoria would spend £25 million on developmental work in current financial year.
- August 12* : Victorian Minister for Transport (Sir Arthur Warner) announced Government approval of one-class railway travel in Melbourne suburban network, and substantial increases in suburban rail, tram, and tramway bus fares.
- September 28* : Governor of Victoria (Sir Dallas Brooks) opened R.S.L. War Veterans' Home at Frankston (Victoria), built at cost of £300,000 and accommodating 120 veterans of Boer War and First World War.
- October 7* : Mr. Clive Stoneham elected Leader of Victorian Parliamentary Labor Party in succession to Mr. A. E. Shepherd, who died recently. He is the first country member to lead Labor in 26 years.
- October 8* : Premier of Victoria (Mr. Bolte) announced substantial salary increases for judges, heads of departments and commissions. Increases ranged from £88 to £650 a year, but generally £300 a year.
- October 26* : Melbourne had its nineteenth consecutive day of rain, plus a 70 m.p.h. gale which caused damage and power blackouts in bayside suburbs.
- October 27* : Wreckage found in the Snowy Mountains, New South Wales, confirmed as being that of the airliner "Southern Cloud" which disappeared 27 years ago while on flight from Sydney to Melbourne.
- October 31* : Prime Minister (Mr. Menzies) opened new 12 storey £1,700,000 block of Commonwealth Offices at corner of Spring and Latrobe Streets, Melbourne.
- November 13* : Premier (Mr. Bolte) stated that the new Monash University will be built at Clayton, 12 miles south east of Melbourne.
- November 20* : Minister for Civil Aviation (Senator Paltridge) stated that preliminary work had commenced at Melbourne Airport on a £200,000 terminal building to be used for international traffic pending finality as to the location of a new international airport.

APPENDIX A—*continued*

1959

- January 6*: Victorian Attorney-General (Mr. Rylah) announced that on 1st August, 1959, Victorian Government will lift all landlord and tenant rent control on business premises.
- January 8*: Announcement that time for 589 mile Sydney–Melbourne express train trip will be cut by two hours (to 12½ hours) when standard gauge (4' 8½") line between Melbourne and Albury is completed in 1961.
- January 19*: Temperature of 109 deg. in Melbourne, being first time in city's history that the temperature has exceeded 107 deg. on three successive days.
- February 2*: Plans to establish a synthetic rubber plant at Altona were announced by the Vacuum Oil Co.
- February 11*: Gas and Fuel Corporation developed a new type fuel at Yallourn which could be the "metallurgical" fuel of the future.
- February 12*: New "Sidney Myer" Music Bowl, of unique design, built in King's Domain, Melbourne, officially opened by Prime Minister (Mr. Menzies).
- February 19*: Ten nations attended the Symposium on Antarctic Meteorology at the Royal Society in Melbourne.
- February 21*: Soil Conservation Authority will start "healing" 8,000 acres in the Yarack district without cost to the property owners.
- February 26*: First International Trade Fair in 71 years held in Melbourne opened at the Exhibition Building.
- March 10*: First 400 m.p.h. Lockheed Electra Prop-Jet Airliner for service in Australia reached Melbourne at end of its delivery flight from United States.
- April 1*: Announcement that Melbourne's trams and buses in financial year ended 30th June, 1958, carried lowest number of passengers for eighteen years and operated at a loss of £1,230,130 for year.
- May 6*: Tumut I, the first major power station of the Snowy Mountains scheme, began to operate.
- May 21*: Appointment announced of Professor James Matheson, 47 year old Professor of Engineering at University of Manchester (England) as Vice-Chancellor of the new Monash University.
- May 26*: Announcement that the "Sidney Myer" Music Bowl, Melbourne, had been awarded the "R. S. Reynolds" Memorial Award.
- June 10*: Victorian State Parliamentary Liberal and Country Party approved in principle the design for Melbourne's proposed £25 million underground railway, scheduled to begin in 1966.
- July 6*: Qantas Boeing 707 jet airliner created new record for Sydney–Melbourne flight (482 statute miles), covering the distance in 56 minutes. Previous record was 65 minutes.
- July 20*: Plans for helicopter services to the Mornington Peninsula, Geelong, Ballarat, and Bendigo announced by a Melbourne company.
- July 27*: Melbourne City Council approved establishment of a floating heliport (for helicopter traffic) on River Yarra in Melbourne inner city area.
- August 25*: The Parliamentary Liberal and Country Party approved, in principle, a system of legalized off-course betting.
- August 27*: Governor (Sir Dallas Brooks) opened the State's first civil rehabilitation hospital in Hampton.

APPENDIX A—*continued*

- September 4*: Chairman of Australian Wool Bureau (Mr. W. A. Gunn) announced discovery and long-term thorough testing of a new washable no-iron wool fabric developed at the C.S.I.R.O. laboratories at Geelong.
- September 15*: Princess Alexandra arrived in Victoria for an eight day visit.
- September 21*: Heavy rains and gales reported over nearly all parts of Victoria during week-end, causing floods and other damage. This brought to an end a long, seriously dry period in many country districts.
- September 23*: New £2 million Bass Strait ferry, "Princess of Tasmania", left Port Melbourne on its "shake-down" run to Devonport (Tasmania).
- September 30*: Prime Minister (Mr. Menzies) announced that next population Census of Australia will be taken on 29th June, 1961.
- October 1*: New £2 million carbon black plant opened at Altona.
- October 15*: Housing Commission's 40,000th dwelling, built on Sunset Boulevard, Jacana, was officially handed over to the owners by the Minister of Housing (Mr. Petty).
- November 1*: Dame Pattie Menzies, wife of the Prime Minister, officially opened £12,500,000 Tumut I power station, the first underground station completed of huge Snowy Mountains hydro-electric scheme.
- November 20*: Minister for Water Supply (Mr. Mibus) opened the only water filtration and softening plant of its kind in Australia, at Bacchus Marsh.
- November 20*: Announcement that permits for new buildings costing £14 million would be issued for the City of Melbourne this year, compared with £3 million in 1953.
- December 16*: Work commenced on new Monash University, Melbourne, with preparation of site for chemistry building.
- December 16*: Preliminary work on bridges and culverts having been completed, track-laying commenced along route of £10,750,000 standard gauge railway (4' 8½") between Melbourne and Albury (190 miles).
- December 23*: Melbourne City Council approved proposal by Pan American Airways to build a £5 million hotel on the Eastern Market site on the corner of Bourke and Exhibition Streets, Melbourne, to be named "Southern Cross".
- 1960
- January 6*: A £5 million development of 2,380 houses, with a large drive-in shopping centre, golf course, swimming pool, tennis courts, and bowling green, will be undertaken at Lilydale. The estate of 1,200 acres adjoins the Maroondah Highway.
- January 7*: Construction began on a £320,000 building programme at Dookie Agricultural College—a new administration block, dormitory, and classroom section.
- January 12*: Petroliferous flow gas discovered by the Frome-Broken Hill Company near Port Campbell.
- January 15*: Melbourne reputed to have 75,000 unsewered homes—increasing at a rate of 7,000 a year.
- January 15*: Victoria's biggest bush fire raging in rugged mountain country in the Grampians, 8 miles south of Hall's Gap.

APPENDIX A—*continued*

- January 15* : A £937,500,000 master plan for road development in Australia over the next ten years announced by Commonwealth and State road authorities. Victoria's £202 million plan was presented in the report of the Australian Transport Advisory Council.
- January 19* : A new national telephone policy including direct subscriber dialling from Melbourne to Sydney and the simultaneous introduction of the latest Crossbar automatic switching equipment, was announced by the Postmaster-General's Department at an estimated cost of £50 million.
- January 22* : Official farewell to the retiring Governor-General (Sir William Slim).
- January 23* : Her Majesty the Queen conferred upon Mr. Casey, Australia's Minister for External Affairs, a life barony.
- February 27* : Nineteen foot statue of Field-Marshal Sir Thomas A. Blamey unveiled in King's Domain by the Prime Minister.
- March 21* : Work commenced on the first building (a portion of the science block, costing £792,195) at Melbourne's new Monash University.
- March 24* : Announcement that the Broken Hill Proprietary Co. had applied to the Victorian Government for oil prospecting permits for two areas off the Victorian coast—in the Southern Ocean, off the Western District coast, and in Bass Strait, off the Ninety Mile Beach.
- March 30* : Victorian Chief Secretary (Mr. Rylah) introduced in the Legislative Assembly a Bill under which hotels will be permitted to open, and sporting events and other forms of entertainment will be allowed on the afternoon of Anzac Day (April 25th).
- April 1* : Announcement that last month was Melbourne's third driest March on record—only 43 points of rain recorded. Most rainless March was 1934 when only 14 points were recorded.
- April 1* : The Government's new landlord and tenant laws, allowing rents for controlled dwellings to be fixed on present values, came into force today.
- April 4* : State Cabinet approved a Bill to provide for liquor reform in Victoria—mainly concerning restaurant licences.
- April 5* : Announcement that the number of women teachers in Victoria had decreased from 52% in 1934, to 42% in 1959.
- April 7* : A Bill to set up a new State Department of Social Welfare was introduced into the Legislative Assembly by the Chief Secretary (Mr. Rylah).
- April 8* : Work on a broad-gauge electrified railway line between Upper Fern Tree Gully and Belgrave would be completed in August next year—at a cost of £425,000.
- April 10* : Local telephone call service will be extended to a radius of 25 miles from May 1st, 1960.
- April 12* : Melbourne's old Eastern Market began to fall to the wreckers' hammers.
- April 27* : Announcement that new master plan for the second section of the huge Snowy Mountains hydro-electric and water conservation scheme will enable the Snowy River water to be harnessed for power and irrigation two years earlier than originally planned.
- June 8* : Controversial Liquor Reform Bill finally approved in Victorian Legislative Council.

APPENDIX A—*continued*

- June 22* : A new faculty at the University of Melbourne—that of Applied Science—the first for 36 years, will begin courses next year. The last faculty to be created was Commerce in 1924.
- June 23* : The Australian Broadcasting Commission plans to begin a University-of-the-air programme of nation wide radio and television adult education broadcasts in October.
- June 25* : Victoria will receive about £66,500,000 in tax reimbursement from the Commonwealth during 1960–61, almost £6 million more than last year.
- June 30* : Compulsory National Service Training officially ended at midnight.

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 Appendix B

*Publications Issued by the Victorian Office,  
Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics*

**Printed Publications**

Victorian Year Book  
Victorian Pocket Year Book

**Mimeographed Publications***General*

Victorian Monthly Statistical Review

*Building*

Building Approvals (Monthly)  
Building Bulletin (Quarterly)  
Preliminary Building Estimates (Quarterly)

*Factory Production*

Factory Statistics  
Factory Statistics by Municipalities  
Factory Statistics by Municipalities—Preliminary  
Production Statistics (Monthly)

*Demography and Social*

Age Distribution of Population of Victoria  
Divorce  
Population and Dwellings by Local Government Areas  
Registered Schools  
Vital Statistics



APPENDIX B—*continued**Finance, Local Government, and Transport*

Fire, Marine, and General Insurance  
 Mortgages of Real Estate (Quarterly)  
 Motor Registrations (Monthly)  
 Municipal Finance Statistics  
 Road Traffic Accidents (Quarterly)

*Rural*

Agricultural Statistics  
 Apicultural Statistics  
 Apples and Pears in Cool Stores (Monthly : June–Dec.)  
 Citrus Fruit Production  
 Fruit Production  
 Grain and Seed Headers and Harvesters on Rural Holdings (Triennial)  
 Grasses and Clovers Harvested for Seed  
 Livestock  
 Maize Production  
 Oats and Barley  
 Onion Production  
 Pick Up Balers and Forage Harvesters on Rural Holdings (Triennial)  
 Ploughs on Rural Holdings (Triennial)  
 Potatoes—Estimated Acreage  
 Potato Production  
 Preliminary Sheep Statistics  
 Rural Holdings and Machinery Thereon  
 Rural Statistics by Local Government Areas  
 Tractors on Rural Holdings (Triennial)  
 Vegetables for Human Consumption  
 Viticultural Statistics  
 Wheat  
 Wholesale Sales and Stocks of Wine and Brandy

N.B.—The above publications are issued ANNUALLY except where otherwise indicated.

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