

Appendix A

Wangaratta

History

Wangaratta, which was surveyed by Thomas Wedge, Assistant to Surveyor Hoddle, in 1848, is situated at the junction of two fertile river valleys, those of the Ovens and King Rivers, which are among the upper tributaries of the Murray River system.

In 1838, the site of Wangaratta became known as the Ovens Crossing Place which was on the 'line' established by Major Sir Thomas L. Mitchell, when completing his famous "Australia Felix" expedition in 1836. The year 1838 also saw the commencement of local development. There was much activity at the Crossing Place as early pastoralists with their herds and flocks moved overland from Sydney towards the Port Phillip District to establish extensive pastoral runs.

The first to favour occupying land close to the Ovens Crossing were two brothers, George and William Faithfull, who grazed the Bontharambo Plains. Here they built a slab and bark hut and also a stockyard, but because of clashes with the aboriginals, moved a few miles from the downstream side of the Crossing Place to a few miles on the upstream side. Here they settled on the Oxley Plains and named the homestead they built "Wangaratta" from the two native words, "Wanga" meaning 'a cormorant' and "Ratta" meaning 'to sit', as there were numerous rookeries of these birds in the area. However, the site of the present City of Wangaratta was still known as the Ovens Crossing Place for more than a decade. During 1843, the establishment of a Post Office was announced at the Ovens Crossing bearing the new name. Thus the name "Wangaratta" was brought closer to the Crossing Place with the establishment in 1848 of the "Wangaratta Hotel", a popular accommodation house for travellers. This proved to be the link between the name of the Faithfull homestead and the official acceptance of the name "Wangaratta" which was proclaimed in the *Government Gazette* in 1849. Its existence until this time was as a suitable halting place for travellers and a centre for collecting mail and provisions for the pastoralists of the region, many of whom occupied up to 100 square miles of country.

The first pastoralists had quite large flocks of sheep and herds of cattle and having established themselves, lived in their isolation under most difficult and unrewarding conditions till they faced the great impact brought by the discovery of gold in the region in 1852, less than a year after the separation of Victoria from New South Wales. The small number of large pastoralists immediately found themselves being called upon to supply, in particular, the meat and later the cereals for the thousands associated with a gold rush. Then the whole economy of the region was subjected to great adjustment

and development. After four years, much gold had been sent from the Ovens Gold Fields, but the easily won gold had now been largely recovered and many men found themselves in need of livelihood. By 1856, rather than leave the country, numerous groups were formed under various names, generally referred to as "Land Leagues", who at their meetings spoke with envy of the pastoralists and suggested that the "Land League" supporters protest and obtain the opportunity of buying land. Eventually, some pastoral holdings under lease were made available at land sales. Country lots of land were offered for sale at Wangaratta by late 1857 and land unsold was opened up for selection, often being advertised as "agricultural land of the best description, admirably suited for cultivation".

The Municipal District of Wangaratta was proclaimed in 1863, while its neighbouring Oxley District became a Shire in 1865, and the North Ovens District in 1867. Later, the name of the North Ovens Shire was changed to that of Shire of Wangaratta and the Municipal Offices of both this and the Shire of Oxley were eventually brought into the city area of Wangaratta.

The railway linking Melbourne to Wangaratta was completed and opened in 1873. Farming now showed increasing signs of mechanisation and some small industries came to be established. The carriage makers, with a range of more than a dozen products, were among the first of these to flourish. There were also dairy product factories, a number of small flour mills, breweries, cordial manufacturers, brick-yards, sawmills, and soapworks.

Mining continued, but the trend was more towards working at greater depths involving capital calling for the formation of companies. The wine producing industry commenced following the first planting of vines in the early 1850s. By the 1880s it was a flourishing industry with more than 30,000 acres. However, the industry declined because of phylloxera, which spread into the region at the turn of the century. There was some revival in this century but the wines of the north-east today come from barely a tenth of the acreage of the 1890s.

The rich fertile valleys of the converging rivers at Wangaratta contributed to the development of the dairy industry, the tobacco growing industry, as well as to hop gardens and to small seeds and vegetable production.

This was the background of the progress of Wangaratta and its district through two world wars until the years of post-war development which witnessed the growing industrial development and its attendant expansion of housing, services, and educational and cultural activities.

Climate

Wangaratta has a hot, dry summer and a mild winter. The average maximum temperature in January is 87°, which is 10° higher than in Melbourne. However, the humidity is considerably less than at places near the coast. The average summer minimum temperature of 58°

is similar to that in Melbourne. In July, the average maximum temperature is 55°, the same as in Melbourne, but winter nights are colder than those near the coast. The average minimum temperature in July is 38°. Severe frosts occur on an average of 12 days and light frosts on 14 days per year.

The average annual rainfall at Wangaratta is 25 in. Rainfall is heavier to the south and east (the average is 29 in at Moyhu and Whorouly), while less rain falls to the north and west (the average is 21 in at Goorambat and Peechelba). The rainfall is more variable from year to year than in southern Victoria. At Wangaratta, the standard deviation from the average is 6½ in, i.e., in one year in three the rainfall is either less than 18½ in or more than 31½ in. Over 85 years the annual rainfall has varied between 12 in (in 1938) and 45½ in (in 1939). More rain falls during the winter than the summer, and only 8 to 12 in usually fall during the hottest months of November to April.

Thunderstorms occur on an average of eighteen days a year, mostly in the summer months, but severe storms with damaging winds or hail are a rare occurrence. Light snow falls at infrequent intervals of some years.

The Ovens at Wangaratta is subject to flooding, usually of a minor nature. The river has exceeded flood level in 30 out of 52 years.

Geography and Topography

The City of Wangaratta is situated at latitude 36 degrees 21 minutes south, longitude 146 degrees 19 minutes east, and is bisected by the Hume Highway and the Melbourne-Sydney railway, 145 miles north-east of Melbourne. It lies at an altitude of approximately 500 ft in a broad valley between the Warby and Pilot Ranges, occupying a gently undulating tract on the higher left banks of the King and Ovens Rivers near their confluence.

The rivers and streams of the area meander north-west in a pattern of anabranches and effluents through a wide penepain of deep alluvium and red brown pedocal soils to combine in the Ovens River before that stream joins the stored waters of the Murray in Lake Mulwala some twenty direct miles away. The mean yearly flow of the Ovens system past Wangaratta now regulated by the Buffalo River Dam is 1,372,000 acre ft which is adequate for the City's domestic and industrial needs and which permits intensive tobacco culture in selected areas.

The most prominent high lands in the area lie in the due north-south Warby Ranges about five miles west of the City, where altitudes are generally about 1,000 ft, but Mount Morgan near Glenrowan rises to 1,695 ft and the Glenrowan Gap, through which both the highway and the railway pass, lies at 747 ft. Alluvial fans of granitic sand at the foot of the Warbys are ideally used for the successful production of wine grapes, citrus fruits, and cherries whilst in other surrounding areas rich mixed farming and extensive wheat growing and cattle raising are the principal pastoral pursuits.

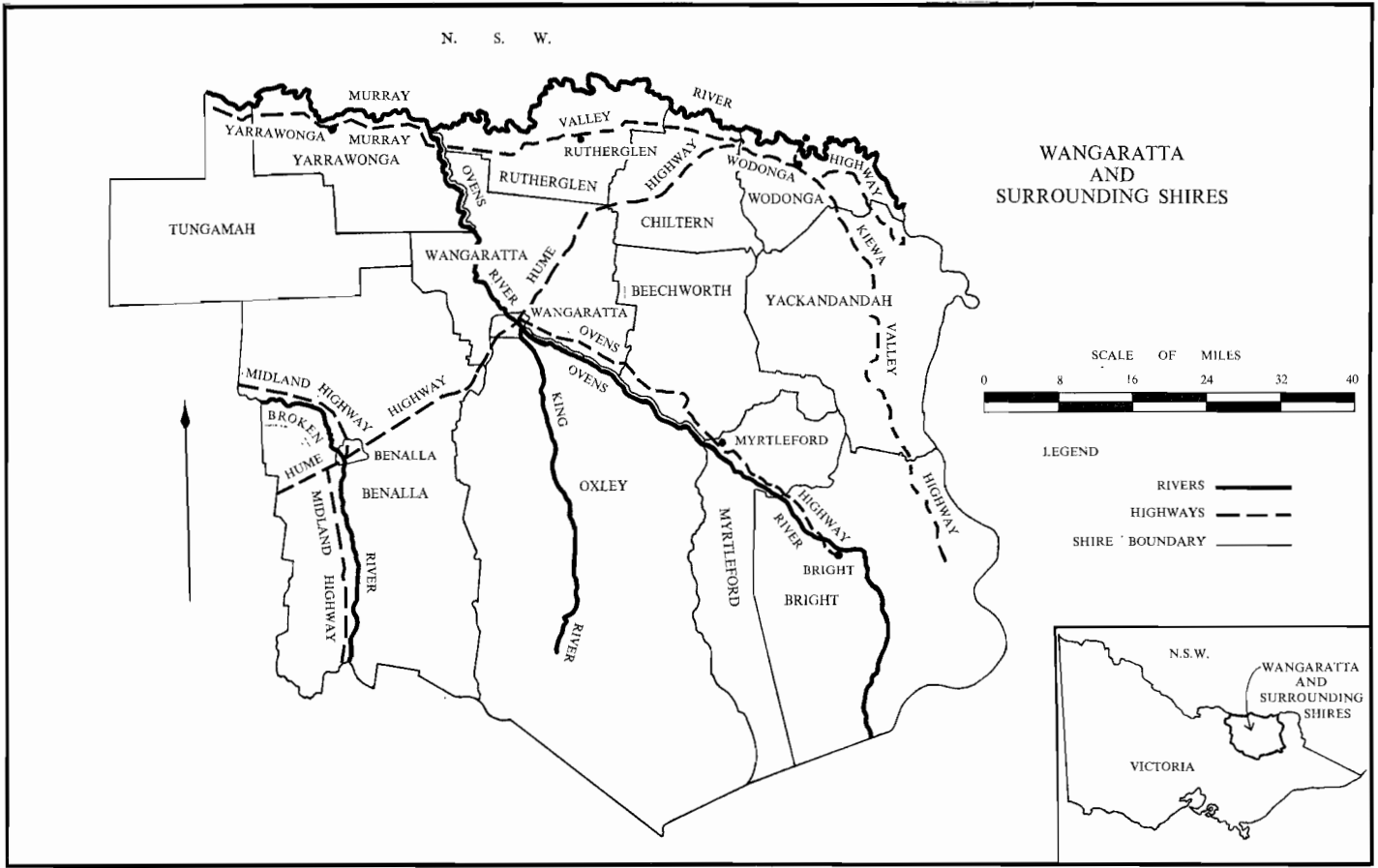


FIGURE 21.

Geology

Wangaratta is situated on the broad alluviated valley of the Ovens and King Rivers, the lower part of the valley being a graben or sunkland approximately thirteen miles wide and twenty-five miles long. This graben is bounded on the east, west, and south by faults but is open to the Murray Valley to the north. Outside the graben the mountainous terrain consists of both granitic rocks and sediments of Ordovician age. The sediments consist of slates, shales, mudstones, siliceous sandstones, and occasional grits, folded into anticlines and synclines.

The Ordovician sediments have been intruded and metamorphosed by granitic rocks of the Warby Ranges, Buffalo Plateau, Pilot, and Mt Stanley Ranges. These granitic rocks being overlain unconformably by Upper Devonian and Lower Carboniferous sediments, are, therefore, either Silurian or Devonian in age. The granitic rocks are much more resistant to erosion than the softer sedimentary rocks and they consequently stand out as prominent mountain ranges up to 5,645 ft above sea level at Mt Buffalo.

Following the intrusion of the granites there was a long period of erosion and denudation including glacial activity during Permian times when tillites were deposited. These glacial sediments are now preserved as down faulted remnants near Springhurst, Moyhu, and Greta. They have also been recorded beneath the alluvium of the Ovens Valley where they are several hundreds feet thick.

Following Permian glaciation a long period of erosion resulted in the formation of an almost flat featureless plain or peneplain; this was subsequently broken up by faulting and uplift during Jurassic times. Dissection of these uplifted mountainous areas resulted in the cutting of deep river valleys which, on becoming more mature streams, were filled with alluvial sediments with a thickness of 300 ft or more including tin and gold-bearing gravels.

Mineral Resources

In the district surrounding Wangaratta, three important gold fields have been discovered at Beechworth–Eldorado, Chiltern, and Rutherglen. In addition to gold, tin has been produced from each of the above fields, and the Beechworth–Eldorado field has, in fact, yielded the major portion of tin concentrates produced in Victoria. This field is also notable for the number and variety of gemstones found including diamonds, topaz, garnet, tourmaline, sapphire, zircon, beryl, amethyst, and citrine.

The earliest discoveries of gold and tin were in shallow alluvial deposits in 1852. As elsewhere in Victoria, working of the shallow alluvial deposits was replaced by deep alluvial and reef mining. The wide and deep alluviated valleys of the district were ideally suited to working by hydraulic sluicing or dredging and up to forty dredges operated in the Ovens Valley between 1900 and 1922.

On the Beechworth–Eldorado field a major proportion of the gold and almost all the tin production has come from alluvial workings along Reedy Creek and its tributaries. At Eldorado where the thickness of alluvium in Reedy Creek increases rapidly after crossing a fault,

payable wash horizons occurred at 30, 50, 70, 90, and 180 ft below the surface. Two of the more successful companies at Eldorado were the Cocks-Pioneer Company which between 1901 and 1941 produced 117,379 oz of gold and 1,618 tons of tin concentrate, and the Cocks-Eldorado Gold Dredging Company which between 1936 and 1955 produced 70,664 oz of gold and 1,356 tons of tin concentrate.

On the Chiltern and Rutherglen gold fields there was an extensive development of both reef mines and buried placer, or deeplead mines. In places the leads which were worked at depths of 400 ft below the surface had a gutter width of up to 500 ft. One of the most productive mines was the Chiltern Valley Gold Mine which produced over 300,000 oz of gold.

The only other important metallic mineral produced within the district is 320 tons of molybdenite concentrate from Everton. Non-metallic minerals, of which there has been minor production, include building stones from the Warby Ranges and felspar from pegmatites in some of the granitic rocks.

Soils

Four broadly defined soil groups, which appear to correspond to four major periods of alluvial deposition, are recognised in the Wangaratta area.

Solodic Soils. In this group, the loam or sandy loam surface soil abruptly overlies a heavy clay at depths of about 6 to 10 in. Colours are dark, greyish brown in the few inches near the surface but are much paler for the few inches above the clay which is usually dark yellowish brown or olive brown. Ironstone gravel is often present just above or in the upper few inches of the clay.

These soils, which occur mainly on the remnants of the upper terraces and in some shallow drainage lines, are most common to the south and south-west of Wangaratta. Because they occur mainly on flat topography and have impermeable clay subsoils, they become waterlogged in winter and generally require drainage. They have a high erosion hazard on sloping land because of the poor structure of the surface soil and the subsoil clay's tendency to disperse.

Red-brown Earth Soils. These soils resemble those above in the depth and sharpness of the change to a clay subsoil, but the colour of the surface soil is brown or reddish brown and there is no prominent bleaching of the soil just above the clay, which is red, reddish brown, or yellowish red. Ironstone gravel may be present just above the clay but it is not as abundant nor as massive as in some solodic soils.

The red-brown earth soils occur on gently sloping or undulating terraces or the surfaces formed by mild dissection of the upper terrace. They usually occur along most streams above the lower flats and are most common to the north-east and north-west of Wangaratta. They are generally well-drained soils and are easier to manage, and probably are more productive than solodic soils. Because they occur on sloping topography these soils may become eroded: however, they are less erodable than solodic soils.

Podzolic Soils. These are generally sandy soils that have a gradual increase in texture from a loam or sandy loam at the surface to light clay or sandy clay in the subsoil. The soils formed on coarse sandy material are generally greyish brown and have yellowish brown subsoils. Those formed on fine sandy or loamy material are usually brown with brown or reddish brown subsoils. The brown forms are better drained than the grey.

The grey soils are most common on the alluvial fans and hillwash sheets which extend east from the footslopes of the Warby Ranges, but they also occur on relic levees on the upper terrace to the east and south-east of Wangaratta. The brown forms are generally associated with relic levees on the upper terrace to the east and north-east, although there are a few to the west of Wangaratta. The grey coarse-textured soils, on even gentle slopes, can become gully eroded, but the brown forms are less erodable.

Brown Earth Soils. Soils of this group are well structured brown or greyish brown loams and silty loams which gradually become slightly more clayey and more yellowish with depth. These are the freely draining soils of the lower stream flats, where they are associated with lagoons which often contain water throughout the year. They have been used for irrigated row crops, particularly tobacco. They are not generally prone to erosion other than along the stream banks where undercutting and slumping can be a serious problem.

Forestry

General Description

The North Eastern Division of Victoria is well endowed with natural forest cover, State Forests occupying 2,500,000 acres or 41·6 per cent of the total land area. It embraces the Counties of Benambra, Bogong, and Delatite, and part of the Counties of Moira and Wonnangatta. Elevations range between 370 ft above sea level at Ulupna to 6,508 ft at Mt. Bogong. The Division is well suited to the growth of softwood species and the older plantations at Bright, Myrtleford, and Stanley yield a high proportion of the total output of mill logs and other produce from Forests Commission plantations. The establishment of new plantations is proceeding at the rate of 2,800 acres annually. The native hardwood forests include several valuable timber species particularly in the high rainfall areas. Slower growing, more durable species, occur at lower elevations.

Timber production is a primary objective of forest management, but in this Division water conservation is an equally important function of the forests particularly in the high rainfall mountain zone. Here, headwaters of streams feed the Hume Reservoir, Eildon Reservoir, and the newly constructed Buffalo River Dam.

Native forests in the region can be classified into several forest types. These are listed below with the principal eucalypt species occurring in each type:

Forest Type		Eucalypt Species
1. Riverine.. ..	river red gum	<i>E. camaldulensis</i>
2. Box, Ironbark	grey box	<i>E. hemiphloia</i>
	yellow box	<i>E. melliodora</i>
	red box	<i>E. polyanthemos</i>
	red ironbark	<i>E. sideroxylon</i>
3. Peppermint, gum, stringy-bark	narrow leaf peppermint	<i>E. radiata</i>
	broad leaf peppermint	<i>E. dives</i>
	blue gum	<i>E. bicostata</i>
	manna gum	<i>E. viminalis</i>
	white brittle gum	<i>E. maculosa</i>
	messmate	<i>E. obliqua</i>
	red stringybark	<i>E. macrorrhyncha</i>
4. Alpine Ash	alpine ash	<i>E. delegatensis</i>
5. High Plains	snow gum	<i>E. pauciflora</i>
	treeless plains	

Under Forest Type 3 in the Beechworth area, the black cypress pine, *Callitris endlicheri*, occurs in mixture with red stringybark principally.

Forest Types 1, 3, and 4 yield the entire volume of hardwood mill logs. The volume percentage of each type is 1.5 per cent, 36.5 per cent, and 62.0 per cent, respectively. The total annual cut of hardwood mill logs is steady at 60 mill. superficial ft.

Watershed Management

Mainly because of the extent of the high mountain country with prolonged periods under snow, the forests in the Division are an important source of water for domestic and industrial use, watering of stock, irrigation of pastures and crops, and generation of hydro-electric power.

To help the supply of information regarding the relative efficiency of softwoods as a water conservation crop compared with indigenous forests of eucalypts and associated vegetation, a long range hydrological project has been commenced in the Buffalo River Valley. Two comparable water catchments have been selected, one of which will be managed as hardwood forest and the other converted to a softwood plantation. Daily records of water discharge from each catchment and other relevant data will be kept and ultimately should yield interesting and factual information.

Timber Production

Wood is produced for a variety of uses. Native timbers are utilised for mill logs, railways sleepers, piles, poles, fencing timbers, and firewood. Alpine ash is the most valuable native species and when kiln dried and dressed is used for weatherboards, flooring, panelling, furniture and other high-grade products. Other species yield timber for building scantling, tool handles, heavy construction, and bridge decking.

Softwood timber from plantations is converted mainly to weatherboards, flooring, furniture, joinery, and plywood, but other uses include pulpwood, wood flour and poles and fencing material after preservation treatment.

A major aim of forest management is to ensure the supply of timber in perpetuity and this necessitates that following harvesting of the mature crop, steps be taken to ensure its replacement by a new crop. In the case of alpine ash stands, aerial or ground seeding is carried out following an autumn burn of logging slash. With other native species, natural regeneration generally occurs following selective fellings.

In softwood plantations, final fellings are usually followed by replanting with seedling stock. A 2,800 acre annual planting programme requires the provision of 1,900,000 plants each year and these are raised in local nurseries.

Recreation and Tourism

The Division offers a wide variety of interesting forest country ranging from picturesque forests along the Murray River and its upper tributaries to the magnificent scenery of the Victorian Alps.

Lake Buffalo Dam Project

The development of Victoria's northern streams and the increasing demand for irrigation water has led to the conservation of the waters of the Ovens catchment. Irrigation demand in the catchment itself reflected concern for the security of primary producers along its rivers and for the water supply to the City of Wangaratta, which draws its supplies from the Ovens. The total annual flow of the Ovens River system averages $1\frac{1}{2}$ mill. acre ft—a little less than the Goulburn into Lake Eildon or about six times the flow of the Campaspe into Lake Eppalock.

The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission in 1961 decided that a large storage on the Buffalo River at Yarrarabula would be the best way to provide for a large regulated flow—300,000 to 400,000 acre ft annually—from the Ovens River to support irrigation in Victoria along the Murray River. It would provide the water necessary for the development of the City and industries of Wangaratta and would safeguard the many private diverters in the Valley of the Ovens and Buffalo Rivers.

Before the Lake Buffalo Dam was built, Wangaratta's water supply was frequently in jeopardy because of low summer flows caused by inadequate run-off and the diversion of large volumes of water upstream of the City by irrigators, especially tobacco growers. Now the water stored in the new Lake, released in the summer in regulated quantity, will safeguard supplies for the irrigator diverters upstream of Wangaratta, for the City's requirements, and for the requirements of diverters on the Ovens downstream of the City.

There are nearly 700 private diverters in the Ovens catchment, over 500 of whom are irrigators, mostly for tobacco. Over 4,000 acres of the irrigated land in the catchment is along the Buffalo and Ovens

Rivers downstream of the dam, and is safeguarded by the waters of Lake Buffalo. Lands in the Ovens River valley above the Buffalo River junction will also be given greater security because private diverters will be able to use the whole Ovens flow above the junction when the river is low. A similar situation will prevail on the King River, as it will not be necessary for the King River to supply any appreciable quantity of water into the Ovens at Wangaratta.

The Buffalo Project involves two stages: the first is the present 20,000 acre ft storage which was built in less than two years. This dam, in a narrow river section, is 95 ft high—an earth and rockfill embankment with a concrete spillway on outcropping rock on the right bank. Its storage covers 860 acres. The second stage will further develop the site with a very much larger dam to control most of the Buffalo River flow. It is expected to be constructed of earth and rockfill, more than 250 ft in height and to store not less than 800,000 acre ft.

The project is part of a ten year programme of Victorian water conservation works approved by the State Government in 1963.

Agriculture

Wangaratta is the centre of an agricultural and pastoral area which produces a wide range of primary products. Farming is very diversified and is governed by the local climate, topography, and soil fertility.

Pasture Improvement

This has been the basis for the development and expansion of the beef, sheep, and dairying industries. The introduction of subterranean clover and the use of superphosphate have more than doubled the carrying capacity of pastures and substantially improved soil fertility. In those areas with an average rainfall of 30 in or higher, perennial pasture species grow well along the river valleys. Molybdenum—a trace element—has given excellent pasture responses when applied in conjunction with superphosphate on much of the rising country.

Agricultural Production

Sheep. On the undulating country west of the Hume Highway, sheep are the main livestock on the farms. Here, Crossbred ewes and Dorset Horn rams are most commonly used for the production of prime lambs. In the foothills and rising country adjoining the valleys some finer-woolled sheep are run for wool production.

Dairying. The main dairying areas are along the river flats and adjacent slopes of the Ovens and King Rivers. The industry is based mainly on the seasonal production of butter fat. Pigs are kept as an adjunct to dairying.

Beef Cattle. These cattle are widely distributed and are raised extensively in the valleys and mountainous areas. Range grazing on unalienated Crown lands provides subsistence for beef cattle, and the stock are fattened on the lush pastures in the valleys. Summer grazing on the High Plains is important, but the number of cattle is now

limited to conserve the soil vegetation in these important water catchment areas. In addition to locally bred cattle, considerable numbers from other districts are fattened.

Cereal Cropping. Wheat is an important crop grown in the Yarrowonga, Rutherglen, Chiltern, and Wangaratta areas, where the average rainfall is between 18 and 25 in. Wheat growing is combined with grazing activities in a clover-leys system of farming. High yields are recorded following the improvement in soil fertility by subterranean clover. Smaller acreages of oats and barley are also grown in rotation.

Special Crops. These include tobacco, hops, maize, and vegetables, which are grown on the irrigated flats adjacent to the Ovens, Buffalo, and King Rivers. Stage One of the Buffalo River Dam was completed in 1965 with a capacity of 16,000 acre ft and this has assured the supply of summer irrigation water along the Ovens and Buffalo Rivers.

The tobacco industry has prospered in recent years and now produces a crop of more than \$10m. Much of this expansion has been made possible by research and extension work carried out at the Tobacco Research Station at Myrtleford, particularly in the control of blue mould.

Orchards and Vineyards. Orchards flourish in the more protected areas such as the Warby Ranges, and Beechworth. Fruit growing includes apples, pears, citrus, cherries, peaches, apricots, nuts, including almonds, and passion fruit.

Vineyards in the Rutherglen, Chiltern, and Wangaratta districts produce grapes which are processed in local wineries.

Beekeeping. Honey production is well established around Wangaratta, and large quantities of honey and beeswax are produced annually. The main honey flows in the area occur from the flowering of forest trees, e.g., River Red Gum, Hill Gum, Red Stringybark, Red Box, Red Ironbark, Yellow Box, Grey Box, Blue Gum, Manna Gum, Messmate, and in some years the flow of nectar available to the bees is very high.

Rutherglen Research Station

This Research Station was originally established in 1896 as a viticultural college to study vine growing and wine making. After a few years, the training of students in viticulture was discontinued in favour of research work. In 1912, the research activities were expanded into the fields of agriculture and animal husbandry.

Viticulture

The early history is enriched by important achievements which enabled the vineyards of this and other districts of Victoria to be re-established on resistant rootstocks introduced from Europe and America after the disastrous outbreak of phylloxera in the latter part of the nineteenth century. Sherry making has been given distinction following the introduction of the sherry "flor" from Spain, and the Station has given impetus to the improvement of dry wines by the propagation of high-quality wine varieties.

Early Research

In 1912, a series of permanent experimental plots were established on crop rotation, fertilizer and green manurial practices with cereals, and the topdressing of pastures. Certain of these original plots are still maintained to study long-term effects on soil fertility. Seventy-five farmers inspected these plots at the first annual field day held in October, 1912, and observed the marked response of pastures to topdressing with superphosphate. By comparison, field days in the 1960s are attracting 1,200 visitors.

The water requirements of farm crops were studied both in the field and the glasshouse, and these results, reported in 1923, led to a better understanding of the relationship between soil moisture and crop production.

Wimmera ryegrass was introduced in 1919, and in the following year, subterranean clover and Wimmera ryegrass were first officially tested in swards. Paddock sowing commenced in 1921, and this marked the beginning of clover-ley farming.

Clover-ley Farming

The first wheat crop after clover-ley was harvested in 1927, and showed superior growth and yield compared with adjoining paddocks producing wheat on the old cropping system. The first ley-farming experiment was commenced in 1931 and showed that clover-ley was more efficient in improving soil fertility than volunteer pasture. This work pioneered the application of ley-farming principles to Australian agriculture, and demonstrated the potential of a system which has had far-reaching effects throughout southern Australia. The work on the improvement and maintenance of soil fertility by subterranean clover-ley rotations has been continued over the years. Current soil fertility experiments study both long and short-term effects of various management practices under clover-ley farming.

Cereal Research

The soils on the Rutherglen Research Station are now much more fertile and productive than they were prior to the introduction of clover-ley farming. Winter fallowing has been replaced by an autumn ploughing only a few weeks before seeding. Wheat yields of between 40 to 50 bush per acre are common now on clover improved land, whereas in the earlier years the crops on the less fertile soil rarely exceeded half these amounts. Several high-yielding cereal crops can now be grown in successive years. In addition, clover-ley farming has made a substantial contribution towards improving the baking quality of district flour by increasing the grain protein of the wheat.

The development of new wheat varieties and chemical sprays for the control of weeds and insects is assuming greater importance in the research programme as soil fertility continues to rise under clover-ley farming.

Pasture Research

New species and strains of grasses and clovers are tested in experimental plots each year. This and other research projects on fertilizer requirements, management practices, weed control, and

fodder conservation are aimed at improving the carrying capacity of district pastures. Whereas the native pasture originally carried one dry sheep to about 1½ acres, improved pastures of Wimmera ryegrass and subterranean clover can now carry 3½ breeding ewes an acre.

Livestock Research

The first series of sheep experiments, commencing in 1932, compared the economic production from different breeds of ewes and rams for prime lamb production. This demonstrated the superiority of the Border Leicester x Merino ewe and the Dorset Horn ram, and this cross is now widely used throughout the district. Recent research is directed towards studying problems in sheep management such as time of mating, fertility, supplementary feeding, and lamb growth.

Experiments with beef cattle since 1964 indicate that the fattening of steers could develop into a valuable enterprise as an adjunct to sheep raising in the district. The Rutherglen Research Station has also made a useful contribution in research on pigs and dairy cattle.

Secondary Industries

The history of Wangaratta's modern industrial development began in 1922, when the Wangaratta Woollen Mills were founded by a group of local businessmen who felt that the future of the City depended on a proper balance between agricultural and pastoral activities on one hand, and manufacturing and service industries to provide employment on the other.

The basis of the City's industrial development is the Wangaratta Planning Scheme which covers the municipality and parts of the shires of Oxley and Wangaratta. The Plan is based on Wangaratta's role as a commercial centre for the north-east; an industrial centre producing for local and national markets; a convention centre for the north-east and other State conventions; and a cultural centre of the north-east, especially in the fields of music, drama, and adult education. It includes commercial, industrial, and residential zones as well as lines of development for all essential services.

Secondary industry at Wangaratta and surrounding districts consists of three broad classifications:

- (1) Processing of primary products. This includes dairy products processing, winemaking, honey processing, and sawmilling.
- (2) Manufacture of goods for distribution in the area. This includes the manufacture of concrete and steel pipes, bricks, premixed concrete, and soft drinks.
- (3) Processing and manufacture of natural and synthetic fibres.

The main factors which have been responsible for these lines of industrial development are the agricultural and pastoral products of the district; the growth of service industries to underpin the two large textile factories and other smaller factories; the stable labour force; adequate housing; and access to markets not least because Wangaratta is situated on the main highway between Melbourne and Sydney.

The two largest enterprises are Bruck Mills (Australia) Ltd and the Wangaratta Woollen Mills Ltd. Bruck Mills (Australia) Ltd occupied the aluminium factory established by the Victorian Government during the Second World War. This company now employs 850 people and its operations include weaving, throwing, dyeing, finishing, and printing of a large range of fashion fabrics for the dresswear trade, men's wear, sportswear, furnishings, industrial fabrics, and many fabrics (including coated fabrics) for the Defence Forces. The buildings cover 5 acres under one roof situated on a 48 acre property. More than 75 per cent of the company's staff are males and the annual payroll is in excess of \$2m, most of which is spent locally. As a result of the company's establishment in Wangaratta, succeeding State Governments have undertaken large Housing Commission projects, whilst Co-operative Housing Societies have assisted many employees to own their own homes.

Wangaratta Woollen Mills Ltd commenced production in 1922 with ten Bradford frames and ancillary equipment capable of processing 125 lb of yarn per hour. Fifteen operators were employed and buildings totalled 16,000 sq ft. Since then, the plant has been modernised and expanded, especially after 1960. The company currently employs 490 people, and buildings occupy some 140,000 sq ft. It produces a wide range of yarns spun on worsted system from wool and synthetic fibres. In the dyehouse, one of the most modern in Australia, tops and/or yarns are processed by either top, pressure, or hank dyeing methods. Senior staff are sent overseas annually to keep abreast of developments.

Other industries include Sinclair and Powell Pty Ltd (sheet metal manufacturing), North-Eastern Ready Mix Concrete Pty Ltd, National Tyre Service, Whitelaw-Monier Pty Ltd (cement tiles), and Hume Bottlers Pty Ltd (soft drink manufacturer).

Commercial Facilities

As it is the main commercial City of north-eastern Victoria, people from a 50 mile radius make Wangaratta their shopping centre. The City has seventeen chain stores, four large department stores, and a large shopping centre comparable to suburban standards.

Wangaratta's medical and dental facilities as well as the Government offices which serve much of north-eastern Victoria are other major factors in bringing people to Wangaratta. Most banks, insurance companies, and major wool firms are represented in Wangaratta.

Education

The growth of Wangaratta is indicated by the increase in the school population of the City. When the first school was opened in 1848, the enrolment was sixteen. Today, more than 5,000 girls and boys attend the six primary and four secondary schools. In addition, there are three kindergartens, a training centre for the intellectually handicapped, and a Church of England theological college.

Three State primary schools and three Catholic primary schools provide a full primary syllabus. A new course in mathematics is being carried through to Grade 6 in all primary schools and a sequential reading programme is being developed in all schools beyond the barrier of grade levels. Provisions have been made for the construction of two additional primary schools.

Wangaratta High School is the largest secondary school in the north-east of Victoria. The school opened as an Agricultural High School in 1909 with eighteen students. This type of education was not supported and by 1928 the school farms had been dispersed and the land leased. Having outgrown the old site at Chisholm Street, a new school was built at Yarrowonga Road which was fully occupied in 1961. The rapid growth of the City has resulted in great expansion of the school numbers, courses, and amenities. In 1966 the school had an enrolment of more than 1,200 pupils coming from a large district within the valleys of the Ovens and King Rivers. Twenty-two buses bring the students into Wangaratta, who then disperse to the various city schools. The school has a staff of 53. There are 37 class rooms, the latest addition being a science block and a hall which seats 800. Basically, its curriculum leads to Matriculation and university or technical school diploma courses. However, courses are also provided in arts and crafts, domestic science, and commercial studies.

The Wangaratta Technical School commenced in 1928 with an enrolment of 61 junior day students, three senior students, and a large number of part-time students. Since then, the school has grown and in 1966 had a total enrolment of 1,133 students, including 630 secondary students, 55 diploma and trade students, and 151 apprentices. Wangaratta Technical School introduced the first course in Agricultural Science in technical schools in Victoria and has pioneered curriculum changes. It is one of the first schools to introduce the new Intermediate and Leaving subjects of Wool Technology (1967), having conducted schools in wool handling and shearing for many years. The school offers courses of instruction to Leaving Technical Certificate and Apprenticeship Training in the five trades of carpentry and joinery, plumbing, turning and fitting, motor mechanics, and electrical trades. It conducts courses for the first two years of the Diploma of Engineering, Certificate of Dress Design, and Diploma of Art. New courses introduced in 1967 were the Certificate of General Business Studies and Certificate of Engineering.

To provide accommodation for country students beyond daily bus travel, a hostel was established in 1946. This hostel is subsidised by the State Government and is controlled by the Church of England, providing accommodation for 60 boys.

The denominational schools, St. Joseph's Brigidine Convent and the Marist Brothers' Champagnat College, provide education facilities to Matriculation level for Catholic secondary students in Wangaratta and the surrounding district. Erected in 1955, at a cost of \$240,000, Champagnat College is situated two miles from the centre of the City. It provides education from Grade 5 to Matriculation level.

The Centre, Wangaratta

The Wangaratta Adult Education Centre was established in 1962 in a vacated high school building under the Victorian Education Department. It is administered by a local voluntary committee of nominated representatives from major organisations in Wangaratta, which is responsible for policy-making and finance, planning programmes, engaging tutors, overseeing the use of the buildings, and developing activities and district services. The Department provides a professional educator to be seconded from the High School as executive officer. This co-ordination of departmental support, local participation, and professional competence gives The Centre its special character as an example of decentralised adult education.

The Centre offers a programme of activities in three areas :

- (1) Formal activities—classes, schools, workshops, seminars, public lectures, recitals, exhibitions, screenings, and readings ;
- (2) facilities and meeting rooms for various local and outside organisations ; and
- (3) the provision of district and other services—special exhibitions on tour, lectures, screenings, etc., the publication and distribution of educational material, and advice and encouragement in the formation of new groups.

There are about 1,000 enrolments annually ; 25 to 35 different courses are offered each year ; six to twelve special schools and workshops ; over ten exhibitions ; and a flexible number of public lectures, recitals, and screenings. The buildings are used for about 900 meetings a year, by up to forty organisations.

The Centre Committee invites about sixty lecturers to Wangaratta each year from Melbourne, Sydney, Albury, and Canberra. Its classes range from high-level, short-term academic and liberal studies, through business and commercial training, domestic studies, cultural activities, and creative hobbies, and depend upon close liaison with Universities and Government and semi-government authorities, from whom it receives considerable co-operation.

Arts Council and Festival

An Arts Festival has been held annually at Wangaratta since 1952, organised by the Wangaratta Arts Council, a voluntary organisation of some 450 individual and corporate members, which also co-ordinates the activities of cultural and artistic groups during each year, and promotes concerts, recitals, lectures, and exhibitions.

The annual twelve day Arts Festival provides the opportunity for performances by local artists as well as by those from overseas and other parts of Australia. It includes exhibitions, plays, films, choral and classical music performances, recitals, and other items.

The Arts Council provides a framework in which diverse groups and individuals whose interests lie under the general category of arts and culture can pursue their activities. In its sponsoring of the Arts

Festival it receives assistance from the State Government, the Council of Adult Education, the Wangaratta City Council, the National Gallery of Victoria, and other State and Commonwealth organisations, as well as local groups.

Mass Media

The *Wangaratta Chronicle* covers an area within a 50 mile radius of Wangaratta. It provides the national news service of Australian United Press and local news. Its circulation is over 5,000 copies and it covers an average of ten pages.

Wangaratta radio station 3NE is a commercial station serving the whole of the north-east. It was established in 1954. Television facilities are provided by two commercial channels transmitting from Albury and Shepparton and one National programme relay from Albury.

Wangaratta District Base Hospital

The Hospital was opened in 1872 after several citizens had elected a committee two years previously to discuss the building of a hospital in Wangaratta. Additional wards were erected in succeeding years and the present main block was opened in 1933. The number of patients treated each year increased from 181 in 1874 to 3,725 in 1953. In 1948, a three-storey nurses home was opened and in 1960 the new development programme was approved. The first stage (the J. P. Larkings wing) of this was completed in 1966, when the number of patients had increased to 5,160 in-patients and 21,182 out-patients. The second stage will entail the building of a five-storey ward block.

At present the Wangaratta District Base Hospital serves as the base hospital for the north-eastern region of Victoria, which covers approximately 10,000 square miles and has a population of over 80,000 persons. There are ten other district hospitals and three bush nursing hospitals in the region. The Hospital is a training school for nurses and provides specialist services in radiology, radiotherapy, pathology, physiotherapy, pediatrics, obstetrics, and general medicine and surgical facilities. It also has the service of an aerial ambulance scheme for outlying districts.

Public Utilities

Water Supply

Water for Wangaratta was originally supplied by the Victorian Railways from a steam plant pumping from the King River. The Wangaratta Waterworks Trust was constituted and gazetted in 1904 and took over the supply of water from the Railways. The plant was located at Millard Street, and was electrified in the 1920s.

The King River plant was supplemented by underground bore supply in 1936. The first stage of the Faithfull Street filter plant operated in 1938 and treated bore water with a heavy iron content requiring aeration plant. Its capacity was about 900,000 gals per day. The plant was extended in 1948 by filtration and water softening

equipment to a capacity of 2 mill. gals per day and again in 1957 to 3 mill. gals per day, which is the present capacity. It is currently being extended to provide a new sedimentation basin and pumping equipment to cater for a capacity of 6 mill. gals per day. The storages in Wangaratta are 1.2 mill. gals at ground level and 190,000 gals at elevated sites.

Sewerage System

The Wangaratta Sewerage Authority commenced operations in 1934. The first connections were made early in 1935. At that time about 4,500 persons were served and the system operated by gravity to two ejector stations. Minor extensions were made and in 1946, ejector stations were converted to pumping stations to cater for the increased flow, with a growing population of about 6,000. This permitted sewer extensions to Housing Commission estates at Yarrunga. In 1948, Bruck Mills (Australia) Ltd installed an effluent treatment and pumping plant to cater for further housing and industrial development in this area. In 1961, a major sewerage scheme extension commenced and about five miles of sewer has been laid down each year and four new pump stations constructed to serve a growing population.

Electricity

Wangaratta is on the State grid system. Power is fed to Wangaratta through 66 K.V. power lines from three directions : north from Hume Reservoir, east from Kiewa and the Snowy Mountains Authority, and south from Benalla.

Roads and Drainage

All Government roads within the City of Wangaratta have been sealed and re-development of main roads within the City is currently projected. There are few major drainage schemes necessary as the rivers and creeks are largely utilised for this purpose. These include the King River, Ovens River, One Mile Creek (which dissects the City itself), and the Fifteen Mile Creek.

Bridges

There are sixteen road bridges throughout the City over the rivers and creeks as follows : One Mile Creek (10), Fifteen Mile Creek (3), Ovens River (2—Major Mitchell Bridge over Hume Highway and Stock Bridge Bickerton Street), and King River (1—Wilson Road currently under construction).

Municipal Administration

An omnibus organisation in Wangaratta is responsible for the administration of the following authorities at the municipal offices : City of Wangaratta, Wangaratta Sewerage Authority, Wangaratta Waterworks Trust, Wangaratta Sub-Regional Planning Committee, Wangaratta Cemetery Trustees, and Wangaratta Regional Library Service Headquarters. This large local governing complex allows for all the planning, programming, and works to be co-ordinated by the one administering body.

The Shire of Oxley and the Shire of Wangaratta also have their municipal offices based at Wangaratta.

Appendix B

Australian National Accounts

General

The information given in this appendix has been derived from the publication *Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure, 1953–54 to 1965–66* published by the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra.

National accounting aims at providing a systematic summary of the transactions taking place in the economy, especially those that relate to the production and use of goods and services and to transfers of income or capital between sections of the economy.

Concepts

The following notes describe briefly the fundamental concepts of production and the income and expenditure involved.

Gross National Product at Market Prices (usually referred to as the Gross National Product) is the total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period, after deducting the cost of goods and services (other than capital equipment) used in the process of production. It is the sum, for all producers, of the value of their sales (including any indirect taxes levied thereon) plus increases in their stocks, less their purchases of goods and services from other producers. For those producers, like public authorities and financial enterprises who do not actually sell their output, it includes their output, instead of their sales, valued at cost.

Gross National Product at Factor Cost is defined as gross national product at market prices, less indirect taxes, but with the addition of subsidies, and is the total amount of gross national product accruing to the factors of production employed.

Net National Product is the resulting aggregate if depreciation is deducted from gross national product at factor cost. In the national accounts, allowances for depreciation are restricted to public and private enterprises, no depreciation being attributed to assets used by public authorities, non-profit making organisations, etc.

National Income is defined as the value of net national product, less total income payable overseas in the form of interest, dividends, undistributed income, etc., plus income receivable from overseas in

these forms. Adjustments are also made to deduct wages, professional earnings, etc., earned in Australia by non-residents, and to add similar incomes earned abroad by persons normally resident in Australia.

National Turnover of Goods and Services is the sum of the Gross National Product plus imports of goods and services. In turn, the total turnover of goods and services equals the sum of Gross National Expenditure and exports of goods and services.

Gross National Expenditure is the total expenditure within a given period on final goods and services bought for use in the Australian economy. It consists of personal consumption expenditure, fixed capital expenditure by private and public enterprises and public authorities, any increase in the value of stocks, and net current expenditure on goods and services by public authorities and financial enterprises.

Sectors

The following is a brief description of the sectors into which the economy has been divided for the purposes of the National Accounts :

- (1) *The personal sector* includes all persons and private non-profit organisations serving persons other than those included in the financial enterprises sector.
- (2) *The public authority sector* includes the whole of the activities of the Commonwealth Government, State and Local Governments, and semi-governmental bodies with the exception of the current operations of public trading and financial enterprises which are excluded. Public trading and financial enterprises are defined as bodies which aim at covering the bulk of their expenses either by sales of goods and services (trading), or by charges for services and net interest receipts (financial).
- (3) *The financial enterprises sector* includes both public and private financial enterprises which are regarded as providing the financial mechanism for the functioning of the economy rather than producing or distributing goods and services. In one way or another they are engaged mainly in the borrowing and lending of money. Examples of the enterprises included in this sector are banks, hire purchase companies, co-operative building societies, life insurance companies, and superannuation funds.
- (4) *The trading enterprises sector* includes all business undertakings engaged in producing goods and services. Thus it includes companies, public enterprises, partnerships, and self-employed persons, including farmers. Owners of all dwellings are included because they are regarded as operating businesses, receiving rents (from themselves), and paying expenses.

- (5) *The overseas sector accounts* record all transactions between Australian persons, businesses, and governments, and overseas residents.

National Accounts

Tables 1 to 7, which follow, summarise the transactions which have taken place in the Australian economy during 1965-66 with a production account and a capital account for the economy as a whole. For each of the different sectors, however, a current (or income appropriation) account is given. The following is a short description of the accounts which appear in the tables :

- (1) *The National Production Account* is a consolidation of the production accounts of each sector. Credited to the account are the following items : Net current expenditure on goods and services ; gross fixed capital expenditure ; change in value of stocks ; and exports of goods and services.

The payments side shows wages and salaries, indirect taxes, and imports of goods and services. The balance, which represents the gross operating surplus of trading enterprises, is carried to the Trading Enterprises Income Appropriation Account.

- (2) *The Trading Enterprises Income Appropriation Account* is shown as receiving the gross operating surplus of trading enterprises from the National Production Account, and property income, viz., dividends, non-dwelling rent, and interest from other sectors. This total is allocated to depreciation allowances and to various transfer payments.
- (3) *The Financial Enterprises Income Appropriation Account* shows property income as the sole receipt. The net current expenditure on goods and services of these enterprises is shown on the outlay side.
- (4) *The Personal Current Account* records as receipts, wages and salaries and transfer incomes. Payments include current payments for goods and services and transfer payments. The balance is transferred to the national capital account under the heading "Personal Saving".
- (5) *The Public Authorities Current Account* records receipts of taxes (direct and indirect), interest, and the net income of public trading and financial enterprises. Expenditure includes net current expenditure on goods and services by those government and semi-governmental bodies which are not trading or financial enterprises. Also included are cash benefits (paid to persons in return for which no service is rendered or goods supplied), interest paid, subsidies granted, overseas gifts, and grants towards private capital expenditure.

- (6) *The Overseas Current Account* records all transactions of a current nature between Australian and overseas residents. The balance of the account reflects the net inflow of capital from overseas and withdrawal from monetary reserves.
- (7) *The National Capital Account* shows, on the receipts side, the savings of the various sectors. The public authority surplus includes the net income of public enterprises. Payments include, for all sectors, purchases of new buildings and capital equipment and the increase in value of stocks.

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, 1965-66

1. NATIONAL PRODUCTION ACCOUNT

(\$m)

Wages, Salaries, and Supplements	10,592	Net Current Expenditure on	
Gross Operating Surplus of		Goods and Services—	
Trading Enterprises—		Personal Consumption	.. 12,531
Companies	.. 2,847	Financial Enterprises	.. 279
Unincorporated Enterprises	3,326	Public Authorities	.. 2,372
Dwellings Owned by Persons	959	Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure—	
Public Enterprises	.. 643	Private	.. 3,639
Gross National Product at		Public Enterprises	.. 1,096
Factor Cost	.. 18,367	Public Authorities	.. 872
Indirect Taxes, less Subsidies	.. 2,224	Increase in Value of Stocks	.. 186
Gross National Product	.. 20,591	Statistical Discrepancy	.. 93
Imports of Goods and Services	.. 3,625	Gross National Expenditure	21,068
National Turnover of Goods		Exports of Goods and Services	.. 3,148
and Services	.. 24,216	National Turnover of Goods	
		and Services	.. 24,216

2. TRADING ENTERPRISES INCOME APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT

(\$m)

Depreciation Allowances	.. 1,666	Gross Operating Surplus	.. 7,775
Interest, etc., Paid	.. 945	Interest, etc., and Dividends	
Company Income—		Received	.. 146
Income Tax Payable	.. } 1,926	Undistributed Income	
Dividends Payable	.. }	Accruing	
Undistributed Income	.. }	from Overseas	.. 20
Unincorporated Enterprises In-			
come	.. 2,418		
Personal Income from Dwelling			
Rent	.. 528		
Public Enterprises Income	.. 458		
Total Outlay	.. 7,941	Total Receipts	.. 7,941

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, 1965-66—continued

3. FINANCIAL ENTERPRISES INCOME APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT

(\$m)

Depreciation Allowances ..	29	Interest, etc., Received ..	1,237
Net Current Expenditure on Goods and Services ..	279	Dividends Received and Undistributed Income Accruing from Overseas ..	35
Interest Paid ..	420		
Company Income—			
Income Tax Payable ..	} 111		
Dividends Payable ..			
Undistributed Income ..			
Public Enterprises Income ..	130		
Retained Investment Income of Life Insurance Funds, etc. ..	303		
Total Outlay ..	1,272	Total Receipts ..	1,272

4. PERSONAL CURRENT ACCOUNT

(\$m)

Personal Consumption ..	12,531	Wages, Salaries, and Supplements	10,592
Interest Paid ..	170	Interest, etc., Received ..	530
Income Tax Payable ..	1,661	Dividends ..	399
Estate and Gift Duties Paid ..	137	Unincorporated Enterprises Income ..	2,418
Remittances Overseas ..	73	Income from Dwelling Rent ..	528
Saving ..	1,195	Remittances from Overseas ..	119
		Cash Benefits from Public Authorities ..	1,181
Total Outlay ..	15,767	Total Receipts ..	15,767

5. PUBLIC AUTHORITIES CURRENT ACCOUNT

(\$m)

Net Current Expenditure on Goods and Services ..	2,372	Indirect Taxes ..	2,364
Subsidies ..	140	Income Tax, Estate and Gift Duties ..	2,681
Interest, etc., Paid ..	530	Interest, etc., Received ..	112
Overseas Grants ..	129	Public Enterprises Income ..	588
Cash Benefits to Persons ..	1,181		
Grants towards Private Capital Expenditure ..	53		
Surplus on Current Account ..	1,340		
Total Outlay ..	5,745	Total Receipts ..	5,745

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, 1965-66—continued

6. OVERSEAS CURRENT ACCOUNT
(\$m)

Exports of Goods and Services	3,148	Imports of Goods and Services	3,625
Interest, etc., Received from Overseas	} 106	Interest, etc., Paid and Dividends	
Dividends Receivable from Overseas		Payable and Profits Remitted	
Undistributed Income Accruing from Overseas	20	Overseas	301
Personal Remittances from Overseas	119	Undistributed Income Accruing to Overseas Residents	95
Overseas Balance on Current Account	830	Personal Remittances Overseas	73
		Public Authority Grants	129
Total Debits to Non-Residents	4,223	Total Credits to Non-Residents	4,223

7. NATIONAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT
(\$m)

Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure—		Depreciation Allowances	1,695
Private	3,639	Increase in Dividend and Income Tax Provisions	-102
Public Enterprises	1,096	Undistributed Company Income Accruing to Residents	572
Public Authorities	872	Retained Investment Income of Life Insurance Funds, etc.	303
Increase in Value of Stocks	186	Personal Saving	1,195
Total Use of Funds	5,793	Public Authority Grants towards Private Capital Expenditure	53
		Public Authorities Surplus on Current Account	1,340
Statistical Discrepancy	93	Deficit on Current Account with Overseas	830
Total Capital Funds Accruing	5,886	Total Capital Funds Accruing	5,886

The following tables are included to provide information of personal income and personal consumption expenditure within Victoria, during each of the years 1961-62 to 1965-66, together with an analysis of Victorian farm income during the same period. Tables are also given to show total Victorian figures relative to those of other Australian States.

VICTORIA—PERSONAL INCOME
(\$m)

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Wages, Salaries, and Supplements	2,230	2,369	2,573	2,881	3,101
Farm Income*	275	330	413	404	316
Income from Dwelling Rent	141	152	160	166	163
Cash Benefits from Public Authorities	238	246	270	288	307
All Other Income	612	634	699	765	803
Total	3,496	3,731	4,115	4,504	4,690

* Unincorporated farms only.

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME BY STATES
(\\$m)

State	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
New South Wales	4,648	4,943	5,452	5,954	6,106
Victoria	3,496	3,731	4,115	4,504	4,690
Queensland	1,512	1,650	1,850	1,950	2,037
South Australia	1,045	1,110	1,266	1,380	1,432
Western Australia	737	778	856	895	1,053
Tasmania	345	358	391	422	449
Total Australia	11,784	12,571	13,930	15,106	15,767

VICTORIA—PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE
(\\$m)

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Food	662	689	729	787	839
Cigarettes and Tobacco	96	99	102	112	118
Alcoholic Drinks	163	166	179	189	212
Clothing, etc.	306	316	343	365	371
Chemists' Goods	74	80	85	91	96
Medical, Hospital, and Funeral Expenses	83	92	103	111	119
Rent	329	351	375	400	419
Gas, Electricity, Fuel	91	96	103	112	119
Household Durables	209	215	238	255	255
Newspapers, Books, etc.	52	52	60	63	65
All Other Goods <i>n.e.i.</i>	90	94	96	102	111
Travel and Communication	349	400	442	485	491
All Other Services	278	301	323	348	372
Total	2,779	2,951	3,175	3,421	3,588

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY STATES
(\\$m)

State	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
New South Wales	3,800	4,077	4,349	4,685	4,933
Victoria	2,779	2,951	3,175	3,421	3,588
Queensland	1,242	1,343	1,462	1,569	1,650
South Australia	832	902	992	1,085	1,133
Western Australia	643	689	741	796	862
Tasmania	293	311	327	348	366
Total Australia	9,591	10,272	11,047	11,904	12,531

VICTORIA—FARM INCOME

(\$m)

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Gross Value of Farm Production—					
Wool	148	158	209	176	} 842
Other Pastoral Products	139	161	174	182	
Wheat	86	99	108	109	
Other Grain Crops	17	24	18	22	
Other Crops	128	130	146	169	
Farmyard and Dairy Products	191	204	225	243	
Total	709	776	881	901	842
Less Costs—					
Marketing Costs	80	85	83	95	} 518
Seed and Fodder	92	82	93	82	
Depreciation	71	72	79	89	
Wages and Salaries	48	50	51	53	
Other Costs	141	151	154	171	
Total	432	440	460	490	518
Total Farm Income	277	336	421	411	324
Less Company Income	2	6	8	7	8
Income of Farm Unincorporated Enterprises	275	330	413	404	316

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL FARM INCOME BY STATES

(\$m)

State	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
New South Wales	311	373	465	425	191
Victoria	277	336	421	411	324
Queensland	179	235	292	232	180
South Australia	89	103	160	142	112
Western Australia	66	71	81	56	111
Tasmania	28	32	36	41	34
Total Australia	951	1,150	1,455	1,307	952

Appendix C

Principal Events from 1 July 1966 to 30 June 1967

1966

- July 4* Melbourne City Council approves purchase of the south-east corner site of Swanston and Collins Streets intersection for development as a civic square.
- July 7* The Victoria Institute of Colleges has accepted the Victorian College of Pharmacy as its eighth affiliated college.
- July 19* State Cabinet decided to increase rail and tram fares and the price of gas within the next two months.
- July 31* Victoria will receive over \$29m during 1966–67 in Commonwealth Aid Road Grants.
- August 1* Petrol stations are now allowed to open 24 hours a day, seven days a week, after legislation was passed by Parliament.
- August 8* The Acting Treasurer (Hon. A. G. Rylah) announced an immediate allocation of \$36.5m for new housing in Victoria.
- August 14* Twenty-nine men died in a fire which swept through the Salvation Army's William Booth Memorial Home in Little Lonsdale Street, Melbourne.
- September 9* The Burramys—a pygmy possum of a type thought to be extinct—was found alive on Mt. Hotham in the Victorian Alps.
- October 12* The Victorian State Government is to establish a Port Phillip Bay Authority to control foreshore development, prevent foreshore deterioration, and improve bayside facilities.
- October 21* President Lyndon B. Johnson, the first American President ever to visit Australia, flew from Canberra to Melbourne.
- November 14* Work started on Melbourne's tallest building—a 372 ft office block at the corner of William Street and Little Collins Street.
- November 15* Melbourne's population has been officially recognised at more than two million persons at June 30.
- November 23* Melbourne had its first November century temperature for 39 years with the peak of 102°F.
- December 6* A new reservoir for Melbourne's water supply is to be built near Beaconsfield and will be called the Cardinia Creek Reservoir. Its capacity is to be about 60,000 mill. gals.
- December 12* State Cabinet approved a \$130,000 development plan for the Lake Tyers aboriginal settlement, the first stage of a five year development plan.

1967

- January 31* The State Government has proclaimed two new scenic reserves on 196 acres of rain forest in East Gippsland—120 acres at Fairy Dell, near Bruthen and 76 acres on the Mottle Range, near Orbost.
- February 3* Ronald Joseph Ryan was hanged at Pentridge Gaol for the murder of prison warder Hodson in December 1965.
- February 6* Melbourne's temperature reached 105.3°F at 3.30 p.m.—the hottest February day for 28 years.
- February 17* Australia's first licence for the production of offshore oil and gas was signed. The licence is for the *Marlin* and *Barracuda* fields in Bass Strait.
- February 21* A bequest of more than \$500,000 has been left to the Public Library, National Gallery, and the National Museum in the will of the late Mrs. Maud Matilda Nott.
- February 22* The State Government announced the appointment of the chairman and members of the Victorian Pipelines Commission.
- February 28* A Bill was introduced in Parliament to amend the *Crimes Act* 1958 which *inter alia* would abolish suicide and attempted suicide as a crime.
- March 6* The former Prime Minister, Sir Robert Menzies, was appointed Chancellor of the University of Melbourne.
- March 8* Opening of La Trobe University by the Premier, Hon. Sir Henry Bolte, and installation of first Chancellor by the Governor, Sir Rohan Delacombe.
- April 3* It was announced that a development programme to extract and refine natural gas for delivery to Melbourne and other parts of Victoria will be completed within two years.
- April 29* More than 1,700,000 Victorians went to the polls to elect a State Government for the next three years. The election is the first since the electoral redistribution in 1965. The present Government led by the Premier, Hon. Sir Henry Bolte, was returned to office.
- May 3* Melbourne had its hottest May day for 29 years with a temperature of 77°F in the city at 3.20 p.m.
- May 9* The period from 1 January until 8 May this year has been the driest on record with only 229 points of rain.
- May 19* Esso and the Broken Hill Proprietary Co. Ltd. announced the natural gas and oil development project for Tyabb on Westernport Bay. A 110 mile pipeline will link Sale and Tyabb and liquids will be piped through it.

Appendix D

Index of Special Articles in Previous Victorian Year Books

(Commencing with New Series : Volume 75, 1961)

The following is a list of *major* articles which have appeared in the new series of *Victorian Year Books* commencing with Volume 75, 1961, and which have been omitted in the current edition to make room for new material. Where an article has already appeared more than once, the reference to its latest appearance only is given, as earlier references can be traced back in previous appendices. References to articles and shorter sections which have been extensively altered in this edition are shown in the body of the text under the appropriate heading. This list will be revised each year to provide readers with an up-to-date cumulative index of special articles.

Contents	Year	Contents	Year
Aborigines in Victoria ..	1965	Crown Law Department ..	1965
Aeronautical Meteorology ..	1967	Currency, History of ..	1961
Agent-General for Victoria ..	1964	Drama ..	1963
Alfred Hospital ..	1963	Dried Fruits Industry ..	1967
Aluminium Industry ..	1967	Education—	
Animal Husbandry ..	1963	Australian College of ..	1961
Architecture in Victoria,		History of Catholic ..	1961
Development of ..	1962	History of Primary ..	1963
Assurance, Life ..	1962	History of State ..	1961
Audio-Visual Education ..	1964	Technical ..	1965
Austin Hospital, Heidelberg ..	1966	in Victoria, 1945–60,	
Australian Administrative Staff		Secondary ..	1962
College ..	1961	University ..	1966
Australian College of Education	1961	Electricity Commission, State,	
Australian Road Safety Council	1966	History of ..	1961
Automation and Technical		Employers' Associations ..	1964
Development in Industry ..	1967	Farming Industry, Government	
Aviation, Civil, History of ..	1962	Assistance ..	1964
Ballarat ..	1963	Farm Management in Victoria..	1967
Bank, State Savings of Victoria,		Farming, Mechanisation of ..	1962
History of ..	1961	Fish of Victoria ..	1967
Banking, History of ..	1961	Flora of Victoria ..	1962
Bendigo ..	1964	Geelong ..	1962
Birds of Victoria ..	1966	Geology ..	1961
Broadcasting, History of ..	1961	Glass Industry ..	1965
Broadcasting and Television		Gordon Institute of Technology	1962
Standards ..	1965	Governors, List of ..	1961
Brown Coal Production : State		Health, History of Public ..	1961
Electricity Commission of		History of Victoria ..	1961
Victoria ..	1962	Hospitals—	
Building, Developments in		Alfred ..	1963
Methods since 1945 ..	1964	Austin ..	1966
Building Materials ..	1966	Dental ..	1965
Chemical Industry ..	1963	Fairfield ..	1961
Children's Welfare Department,		Geelong ..	1962
History of ..	1961	in Victoria ..	1964
Civil Defence and the State		Queen Victoria Memorial	1967
Disaster Plan ..	1966	Prince Henry's ..	1964
Coastline of Victoria ..	1966	Royal Children's ..	1964
Company Law in Victoria ..	1967	Royal Melbourne ..	1962
Commonwealth Serum Lab-		St. Vincent's ..	1965
oratories ..	1964	Housing Commission of Victoria	1965
Country Roads Board, History of	1961	Industrial Development in the	
Criminal Law ..	1963	Post-War Period ..	1962

APPENDIX D—continued

Contents	Year	Contents	Year
Irrigation	1962	Planning, Regional	1962
Lakes	1965	Planning, Town and Country	1961
Land Settlement, History of	1961	Port Phillip Pilot Service	1963
La Trobe University	1966	Premier's Department, History of	1964
Latrobe Valley	1965	Private Legislation	1962
Law of Contract in Victoria	1965	Post Office in Victoria, History of	1961
Law, Function of	1961	Public Works Department, History of	1967
Law of Retail Sales and Hire Purchase in Victoria	1966	Publishing, Book	1965
Law of Torts in Victoria	1964	Quarrying	1966
Legislation, Private	1962	Retailing in Victoria	1962
Libraries, Victoria's Special and Research	1964	Rivers and Water Resources	1963
Library Services, Regional	1965	Royal Society of Victoria	1963
Lighthouses	1964	Rural Finance	1965
Mammals	1963	St. Vincent's School of Medical Research	1965
Management Techniques in Manufacturing Industry	1963	Sanctuary, Sir Colin MacKenzie	1965
Manufacturing, History of	1961	Scallop Fishery	1967
Marine Meteorology	1966	Sculpture in Victoria	1964
Medical Research at Monash University	1966	Secondary Industry, Development of	1965
Medical Research at the Royal Women's Hospital	1965	Secondary Industry and Its Educational Requirements	1964
Medical Research at the University of Melbourne	1964	Shepparton	1967
Medical School, University of Melbourne, 1862 to 1962	1963	Short Term Money Market	1967
Medicine, Developments from 1910 to 1960	1963	Social Services, Voluntary	1965
Melbourne City Council	1961	Soil Conservation Authority	1961
Melbourne Tramways, History of	1961	Soils of Victoria	1964
Mines Department, History of	1961	Sport in Victoria	1964
Ministers of the Crown, 1851-1855	1961	State Electricity Supply, History of	1961
Ministries and Premiers, 1855-1955	1961	State Savings Bank, History of	1961
Money Bills	1963	Teacher Training	1967
Motor Vehicle Industry	1962	Telecommunications, Overseas, History of	1962
Mountain Regions	1962	Television and Broadcasting Standards	1965
Music	1965	Television Programme Research	1966
Nursing, History of	1961	Tertiary Agricultural Education	1966
Oil Refining Industry	1961	Tourist Attractions in Victoria	1966
Old People's Welfare Council	1966	Trade, Victoria's, Pattern of	1964
Painting in Victoria to 1945	1964	Tramways, History of Melbourne	1963
Palaeontology of Victoria	1965	Treasury, The	1966
Parliament, Deadlock between Houses	1965	TRESS System, P.M.G.	1963
Parliament, Presiding Officers of	1967	University Development in Victoria	1966
Parliamentary Committees	1964	Victorian Provincial Gardens	1967
Parliamentary Privilege	1966	Victorian Railways, History of	1962
Pastoral Industry, History of	1963	Voluntary Child Welfare	1967
Pastures, Development of Victoria's	1962	Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research	1965
Petrochemical Industry in Victoria	1964	Warrnambool	1966
		Water Research Foundation	1966
		Wildlife in Relation to Natural Resources	1962

Appendix E

List of Maps in Previous Victorian Year Books

(Commencing with New Series: Volume 75, 1961)

Map	Year	Map	Year
Alpine Regions of Victoria ..	1962	Ornithological Regions of Victoria ..	1966
Annual Rainfall ..	1965	Physiographic Divisions of Victoria ..	1967
Average Annual Rainfall ..	1967	Port of Melbourne ..	1966
Chief Physiographic Divisions of Victoria ..	1963	Radio Navigation ..	1965
Civil Air Services ..	1963	Railway Lines of Victoria ..	1967
Coal Deposits Located in Victoria ..	1963	Rainfall (Annual) ..	1965
Coastline of Victoria ..	1967	Rainfall Variability ..	1967
Counties and Statistical Districts of Victoria ..	1967	Regional Planning Boundaries	1962
Distribution of Beef Cattle ..	1964	Regular Air Services ..	1964
Distribution of Dairy Cattle..	1964	Rivers, Lakes, and Catchments	1965
Distribution of Pigs ..	1964	Roads of Victoria ..	1966
Distribution of Sheep ..	1964	Shepparton Irrigation Area ..	1967
Fishing Grounds of Victoria..	1967	Soils of Victoria ..	1964
Geological Features of Victoria	1961	State Electoral Provinces for Legislative Council ..	1967
High Voltage Transmission of Electricity ..	1966	State Electoral Districts for Legislative Assembly ..	1967
Lake Systems ..	1965	Statistical Divisions of Victoria (Annual) ..	1967
Latrobe Valley ..	1965	Warrnambool and Surrounding District ..	1966
Melbourne and Surrounding Area as Defined by the Greater Melbourne Plan ..	1962	Water Resources and River Basins ..	1966
Melbourne and Surrounding Area : Boundary of P.M.G.'s "Extended Local Service Area" ..	1962	Water Supply System ..	1964
Melbourne Statistical Division	1967	Westernport ..	1967
National Television Network ..	1965	Wildlife Reserves ..	1966
		Vegetation Provinces of Victoria	1962
		Zones of Natural Occurrence of Principal Forest Types ..	1962

Where a map has been reproduced more than once, only the latest edition in which it appears is shown above.

Appendix F

A Select Bibliography of Books about Victoria

- BASSET, M.—The Hentys: an Australian colonial tapestry. London, Oxford University Press, 1954. 550 pages.
- BILLIS, R. V. and KENYON, A. S.—Pastoral pioneers of Port Phillip. Melbourne, Macmillan, 1932. 278 pages.
- BONWICK, J.—Port Phillip Settlement. London, Sampson, Low, Marston, 1883. 538 pages.
- BOYS, R. D.—First years at Port Phillip. Melbourne, Robertson and Mullens, 1935. 158 pages.
- BRIDE, T. F.—Letters from Victorian pioneers. Melbourne, Public Library of Victoria, 1898. 325 pages.
- BROWN, M. M.—Australian son: the story of Ned Kelly. Melbourne, Georgian House, 1948. 282 pages.
- CANNON, M.—The land boomers. Melbourne University Press 1966. 248 pages.

APPENDIX F—*continued*

- CARBONI, R.—The Eureka Stockade. Melbourne University Press, 1963. 182 pages.
- CASEY, M. *and others*. Early Melbourne Architecture : 1840 to 1888. Melbourne, Oxford University Press, 1963. 184 pages.
- CAVANOUGH, M. *and* DAVIES, M.—Cup day : the story of the Melbourne Cup, 1861–1960. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1960. 370 pages.
- CLUNE, F. P.—The Kelly hunters : the authentic history of the life and times of Edward Kelly. Sydney, Angus and Robertson, 1954. 362 pages.
- CURR, E. M.—Recollections of squatting in Victoria : from 1841 to 1851. *New ed.* Melbourne University Press, 1965. 194 pages.
- DALEY, C.—The story of Gippsland. Melbourne, Whitcombe and Tombs, 1962. 220 pages.
- DEAKIN, A.—The crisis in Victorian politics, 1879–1881 : A personal retrospect. Melbourne University Press, 1957. 94 pages.
- EGGLESTON, F. W.—State socialism in Victoria. London, King, 1932. 354 pages.
- FINN, E. (Garryowen).—Chronicles of early Melbourne, 1835–52 : historical, anecdotal and personal. Melbourne, Fergusson and Mitchell, 1888. 2 vols.
- GREGORY, J. S.—A contribution to the bibliography of the economic geology of Victoria, to the end of 1903. *In* Records of the Geological Survey of Victoria. Melbourne, Department of Mines, 1904. 132 pages.
- HARRIGAN, L.—Victorian Railways to '62. Melbourne, Victorian Railways Public Relations and Betterment Board, 1962. 300 pages.
- HENDERSON, A.—Early pioneer families of Victoria and Riverina : a genealogical and biographical record. Melbourne, McCarron, Bird, 1936. 584 pages.
- HILL, E.—Water into gold. Melbourne, Robertson and Mullens, 1949. 328 pages.
- HUNTER, A.—The economics of Australian industry : studies in environment and structure. Melbourne University Press, 1963. 543 pages.
- IVERSON, H.—The leaders of industry and commerce : international edition 1963–64. 572 pages.
- KIDDLE, M.—Men of yesterday : social history of the Western District of Victoria, 1834–1890. Melbourne University Press, 1962. 574 pages.
- LEEPER, G. W.—Introducing Victoria. Melbourne University Press, 1955. 306 pages.
- McCRAE, H.—Georgiana's journal : Melbourne a hundred years ago. Sydney, Angus and Robertson, 1934. 314 pages.
- MASSOLA, A.—Bibliography of printed literature upon Victorian aborigines. *In* Memoirs of the National Museum of Victoria, No. 24, Melbourne, National Museum, 1959. 156 pages.
- O'CALLAGHAN, T.—Names of Victorian railway stations. Melbourne, Government Printer, 1918. 100 pages.
- PASTORALISTS REVIEW.—Pastoral homes of Australia : volume 1, Victoria, Melbourne, Pastoralists Review, 1910.
- RIVETT, R.—Australian citizen : Herbert Brookes 1867–1963. Melbourne University Press, 1965. 218 pages.
- ROBERTSON, E. G.—Victorian heritage : ornamental cast iron in architecture. Melbourne, Georgian House, 1960. 230 pages.
- SANDS AND McDUGALL's directory of Victoria. Melbourne, Sands and McDougall, 1966. 2716 pages.
- SAUNDERS, D. *ed.*—Historic buildings of Victoria. Melbourne, Jacaranda for the National Trust of Australia (Victoria) 1966. 278 pages.
- SAYERS, C. E.—David Syme : a life. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1965. 312 pages.

APPENDIX F—*continued*

- SERLE, G.—The golden age : a history of the colony of Victoria 1851–1861. Melbourne University Press, 1963. 456 pages.
- SHILLINGLAW, J. J.—Historical records of Port Phillip : the first annals of the colony of Victoria. Melbourne, Government Printer, 1879. 142 pages.
- SMYTH, R. B.—The Aborigines of Victoria. Melbourne, Government Printer, 1878. 2 vols.
- TURNBULL, C.—Eureka : the story of Peter Lalor. Melbourne, Hawthorn Press, 1946. 50 pages.
- TURNER, H. G.—A history of the Colony of Victoria from its discovery to its absorption into the Commonwealth of Australia in two volumes. London, Longmans, 1904.
- UNIVERSAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY. 17th ed., 1966–67. South Melbourne, Directory House, 1966. 3 vols. *Contents* : Melbourne, city and suburbs ;—West Victoria;—East Victoria.
- VICTORIAN MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY : also Commonwealth and State guide and water supply record for 1966. Annual. Melbourne, Arnall and Jackson, 1966. 1150 pages.
- VICTORIAN STATE PARLIAMENTARY AND CIVIC GUIDE. 6th ed. Melbourne, Eric White Associates, 1966. 136 pages.
- WALKABOUT ; Australian way of life magazine. Melbourne, National Travel Association ; Monthly ; 1934 to date.
- WHO'S WHO IN AUSTRALIA.—Annual. 18th ed., 1965. 952 pages.
- WORTHINGTON, J. M.—Index to the parliamentary papers, reports of select committees, and returns to orders, bills etc., 1851–1909. Melbourne, Government Printer, 1909. 324 pages.
- ZUBRZYCKI, J.—Settlers of the Latrobe Valley. Canberra, Australian National University, 1964. 306 pages.

Appendix G

Select Bibliography of Books Published in Victoria

The following list of books published in Victoria during 1966–67 is intended to be neither complete nor comprehensive. Its purpose rather is to illustrate the range and diversity of subject matter contained in books published in this State. It has been compiled in collaboration with the State Library of Victoria which receives a copy of every item published in Victoria under provisions included in the *Library Council of Victoria Act 1965* and before that in the *State Library Act 1960*.

- ANDERSON, R. J.—On the sheep's back. Melbourne, Sun Books, 1966. 268 pages.
- ANDREWS, J. ed.—Frontiers and men ; a volume in memory of Griffith Taylor (1880–1963). Melbourne, Cheshire, 1966. 186 pages.
- AUSTIN, A. G.—The Australian school. Croydon, Victoria, Longmans, Green, 1966. (Australian Landmarks). 64 pages.
- AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE OF EDUCATION.—Teachers in Australia, an appraisal : including the 1966 Buntine Oration. Melbourne, Cheshire, for the Australian Council of Social Service (1966, i.e., 1967). 198 pages.
- AUSTRALIAN WORLD EXPOSITION PROJECT.—Report on the feasibility of an International and Universal World Exposition to be held in Melbourne, Australia, from October 1976 to March 1977. Melbourne, 1966. 181 pages.
- BASSETT, M. *Lady*.—Behind the picture ; H.M.S. Rattlesnake's Australia–New Guinea cruise, 1846–50. Melbourne, Oxford University Press, 1966. 112 pages.

APPENDIX G—*continued*

- BLAINEY, G. N.—The tyranny of distance ; how distance shaped Australia's history. Melbourne, Sun Books, 1966. 365 pages.
- BUTLER, M.—History of Bulla, 1966. Bulla, Victoria, The Author, 1966. 19 pages.
- CAIDEN, G. E.—The Commonwealth bureaucracy. Melbourne University Press, 1967. 445 pages.
- CALCUTT, G.—Voyage of the Loch Tay ; Melbourne to Glasgow aboard a famous Australian wool clipper. Foreword by Sir James Bissett. Eaglemont, Victoria, Maritime Historical Productions, 1966. 83 pages.
- CALEY, G.—Reflections on the colony of New South Wales. Edited by J.E.B. Currey. Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1966. 239 pages.
- CAMERON, B. D.—Production, employment and prices in Australia, 1958–59 to 1963–64. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1967. 58 pages.
- CAMERON, B. D.—The theory of national income and employment. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1966. 170 pages.
- CAMPBELL, E.—Parliamentary privilege in Australia. Melbourne University Press, 1966. 218 pages.
- CANNON, M. M.—The land boomers. Melbourne University Press, 1966. 247 pages.
- CONNELL, W. F.—The foundations of secondary education. *Rev. ed.* Melbourne, Australian Council for Educational Research, 1967. (Monographs on Secondary Education No. 1). 129 pages.
- COSTERMANS, L. F.—Trees of Victoria ; a guide to the recognition of some native Victorian trees and large shrubs. With 75 illustrated descriptions. Melbourne, 1966. 80 pages.
- CRISP, L. F.—Australian national government. Melbourne, Longmans, 1965. 480 pages.
- CURRIE, Sir G. A.—The origins of Commonwealth Scientific Industrial Research Organization; science and the Commonwealth Government, 1901–1921, by Sir G. Currie and J. Graham. Melbourne, Commonwealth Science Industrial Research Organization, 1966. 203 pages.
- DAVIES, A. F.—Private politics ; a study of five political outlooks. Melbourne University Press, 1966. 267 pages.
- DOW, G. M.—Parent, pupil and school ; Victoria's education system. With contributions by R. J. Selleck, P. D. Brereton and G. McDowall. Melbourne, Cassell, 1966. 212 pages.
- DOWN, H. P.—Pioneers of Uputipotpon (1866–1966) with special reference to the Ballantine family. Benalla, Victoria, The Author, 1966. 157 pages.
- DRAKE-BROCKMAN, H. F. Y. (Jull).—Katherine Susannah Prichard. Melbourne, Oxford University Press, 1967. (Australian Writers and their Work). 56 pages.
- DUNCAN, R.—The Northern Territory pastoral industry, 1863–1910. Melbourne University Press, 1967. 190 pages.
- DUTTON, G. P. H., *ed.*—Australia and the monarchy ; a symposium. Melbourne, Sun Books, 1966. 182 pages.
- EDDY, W. H. C., *ed.*—Studies in democracy. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1966. 178 pages.
- EDGAR, D. E.—Australia and her northern neighbours, by D. E. and P. M. Edgar. *3rd rev. ed.* Melbourne, Hall's Book Store, 1966. 381 pages.
- FITZGERALD, C. P.—A concise history of East Asia. Melbourne, Heinemann, 1966. (Heinemann Educational Books). 310 pages.
- FOGARTY, J. P.—George Chaffey. Melbourne, Oxford University Press, 1967. (Great Australians). 30 pages.
- FORD, P.—Cardinal Moran and the A.L.P. ; a study in the encounter between Moran and socialism, 1890–1907 ; its effects upon the Australian Labour Party ; the foundation of Catholic social thought and action in modern Australia. Melbourne University Press, 1966. 319 pages.

APPENDIX G—*continued*

- FREELAND, J. M.—The Australian pub. Melbourne University Press, 1966. 229 pages.
- FRENCH, E. L.—Theodore Fink ; public educationist. Prepared on behalf of the Theodore Fink Memorial Seminar Committee. Melbourne, University of Melbourne, Faculty of Education, 1966. 14 pages.
- GELBER, H. G.—Australia, Britain and the EEC, 1961–1963. Melbourne, Oxford University Press, 1966. 296 pages.
- GOLLAN, R.—Radical and working class politics ; a story of Eastern Australia, 1850–1910. First paperbound edition. Melbourne University Press in association with the Australian National University, 1967. 226 pages.
- HARVEY, E. W.—Portland 1800–1920 (a synopsis) by E. W. (Ned) Harvey and N. F. Learmonth. Portland, Victoria Town Council, 1966. 83 pages.
- HETHERINGTON, J. A.—Pillars of the Faith ; Churchmen and their churches in early Victoria. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1966. 110 pages.
- HICKLING, H.—One minute of time ; the Melbourne–Voyager collision. Melbourne, Sun Books, 1966. 235 pages.
- HOWARD, J. M.—Charles Sturt. Illustrated by J. Phillips. Croydon, Victoria. Longmans, Green, 1966. (Great People in Australian History). 29 pages.
- IKIN, R. R., *comp.*—The Basin centenary, 1867–1967 ; official handbook, compiled and written by R. R. Ikin. The Basin, Victoria, Centenary Committee, 1967. 63 pages.
- ISAAC, J. E. *ed.*—Australian labour economics : readings, edited by J. E. Isaac and G. W. Ford. Melbourne, Sun Books, 1967. 452 pages.
- JENNINGS, M. J. *ed.*—Australian goldfields. Melbourne, Hill of Content, 1966. Archive series (No. 1). 27 pages.
- JONES, O. R.—The primary school. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1966. 165 pages.
- JUPP, J.—Arrivals and departures. Melbourne, Cheshire–Lansdowne, 1966. 195 pages.
- KNORR, H.—Religious art in Australia, by Hilde and Hans Knorr. Melbourne, Longmans, 1967. (The Arts in Australia). 32 pages.
- KRAMER, L. J. (Gibson).—Henry Handel Richardson. Melbourne, Oxford University Press, 1967. (Great Australians). 30 pages.
- LAWSON, S.—Mary Gilmore. Melbourne, Oxford University Press, 1966. (Great Australians). 30 pages.
- LEA, D. A. M.—New Guinea ; the territory and its people, by D. A. M. Lea and P. G. Irwin. Melbourne, Oxford University Press, 1967. 116 pages.
- LOCKWOOD, D. W.—Australia's Pearl Harbour, Darwin, 1942. With a foreword by Air Chief Marshal Sir Frederick Scherger. Melbourne, Cassell, 1966. 232 pages.
- McCULLOCH, S. C.—George Gipps. Melbourne, Oxford University Press, 1966. (Great Australians). 30 pages.
- McGEORGE, J. H. W.—Buried rivers of gold ; interesting pages from the mining history of Ballarat, Creswick, and the famous Berry Leads. Art work by J. Druce. Melbourne. (Printed by Hallcraft Printers Pty. Ltd.) 1966. 94 pages.
- MACK, J. D.—Matthew Flinders, 1774–1814. Melbourne, Nelson, 1966. 270 pages.
- MACKIE, M.—Education in the inquiring society: an introduction to the philosophy of education. Hawthorn, Victoria, Australian Council for Educational Research, 1966. 147 pages.
- MARSHALL, A. J.—The great extermination ; a guide to Anglo–Australian cupidity, weakness and waste. Melbourne, Heinemann, 1966. 221 pages.
- MATHEWS, R. L.—Public investment in Australia : a study of Australian public authority investment and development. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1967. "A research report prepared for the Committee for Economic Development of Australia". 461 pages.

APPENDIX G—*continued*

- MORGAN, J.—The life and adventures of William Buckley : thirty-two years a wanderer amongst the aborigines of the province of Victoria, edited, with an introduction and notes by C. E. Sayers. *New ed.* London, Heinemann, 1967. 116 pages.
- MORTLAKE, *Victoria* (Shire). A brief history of the Shire of Mortlake (1864–1964). Mortlake, Victoria, 1967. 60 pages.
- MOUNTFORD, C. P.—Australian aboriginal portraits. Melbourne University Press, 1967. 88 pages.
- PALFREEMAN, A. C.—The administration of the White Australia policy. Melbourne University Press, 1967. 184 pages.
- PALMER, H. G.—'Banjo' Paterson. Illustrated by A. van Ewijk. (Croydon, Victoria, Longmans, Green, 1966 (Great People in Australian History). 29 pages.
- PIZZEY, G.—Animals and birds of Australia. Melbourne, Cassell, 1966. 170 pages.
- PRIOR, T.—Plundering sons ; a pictorial history of Australian bushrangers, by T. Prior, B. Wannan and H. Nunn. Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1966. 183 pages.
- RAVEN, F.—The history of the Menzies family in Jeparit. Jeparit, Victoria, Chamber of Commerce, 1966. 16 pages.
- ROBERTSON, J. B.—A history of Indonesia, by J. B. Robertson and J. Spruyt. Melbourne, Macmillan, 1967. 258 pages.
- ROBINSON, R. E.—Aboriginal myths and legends. Melbourne, Sun Books, 1966. 218 pages.
- ROLFE, H. A.—The controllers ; interlocking directorates in large Australian companies. With an introduction by E. L. Wheelwright. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1967. 126 pages.
- SAYERS, C. E.—Shepherd's gold ; the story of Stawell. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1966. 194 pages.
- SCOTT, R.—The early history of Langwarrin. Frankston, Victoria, The Author, 1966. 27 pages.
- SHEEHY, T. A.—A shire preceded three cities : Moorabbin, Sandringham, Mordialloc. Cheltenham, Victoria, Standard Newspapers, 1965. 68 pages.
- SOUTH GIPPSLAND PIONEERS' ASSOCIATION.—The land of the lyre bird ; a story of early settlement in the great forests of South Gippsland. *New ed.* Korumburra, Victoria, The Shire of Korumburra for the South Gippsland Development League, 1966.
- STOLLER, A.—New faces, immigration and family life in Australia. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1966. Published for the Victorian Family Council. 195 pages.
- STUBBS, J.—The hidden people ; poverty in Australia. Melbourne, Cheshire, Lansdowne, 1966. 147 pages.
- SUGGETT, J.—Warrnambool ; 1847–1887. A summary and an index of Richard Osburne's "The history of Warrnambool" Published in 1887 ; prepared by J. Suggett. Warrnambool, Victoria, Photo-art Printers, 1966. 20 pages.
- SUTHERLAND, W. N.—Caroline Chisholm. Melbourne, Oxford University Press, 1967. (Great Australians). 30 pages.
- TARLING, N.—Southeast Asia, past and present. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1966. 334 pages.
- TERRY, S. R.—House of love ; life in a Vietnamese hospital. Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1966. 248 pages.
- TROLLOPE, A.—Trollope's Australia : a selection from the Australian passages in Australia and New Zealand. Edited by H. Dow. Melbourne, Nelson, 1966. 200 pages.
- TULLAROOP, *Victoria* (Shire). *Council*.—Notice papers for special meeting of the Shire Council to be held in the Town Hall, Maryborough, on Saturday, 17 April 1965 at 2.30 p.m. To commemorate the centenary of the proclamation of the Shire of Tullaroop and 100 years of gratuitous public service. Maryborough, Victoria, 1965. 12 pages.

APPENDIX G—*continued*

- VICTORIAN HISTORICAL CONFERENCE.—1st Melbourne, 1965.—Local and regional history: report of the first Victorian Historical Conference held at the University of Melbourne, edited by M. Tipping and W. Perry. Melbourne, 1966. Cover title: How to write local and regional history. Reprinted from *The Victorian Historical Magazine*, v. 37, No. 2 (May, 1966) and No. 3 (August, 1966), pages 77–180.
- WADHAM, Sir S. M.—Australian farming, 1788–1965. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1967. 156 pages.
- WALLER, E.—And there's gold out there! Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1966. 230 pages.—Appendix—Guide to gold-bearing areas.—Compiled from information supplied by the State Mines Department.
- WHITINGTON, D.—In search of an Australian. Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1967. 149 pages.
- WRIGHT, J. A.—Henry Lawson, Melbourne, Oxford University Press, 1967. (Great Australians). 30 pages.
- WRIGHT, J. A.—The nature of love; short stories. Melbourne, Sun Books, 1966. 158 pages.
- YARWOOD, A. T.—Asian migration to Australia; the background to exclusion, 1896–1923. Reprinted with corrections. Melbourne University Press, 1967. 210 pages.

Appendix H

Publications Issued by the Victorian Office, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics

Printed Publications

Victorian Year Book (Price \$1.50 plus postage)

Victorian Pocket Year Book (Price 20c plus postage)

Mimeographed Publications

(Free on application)

General

Victorian Monthly Statistical Review

General Statistics of Local Government Areas (Irregularly)

Building

Building Approvals (Monthly)

Building Approvals by Local Government Areas (Quarterly)

Building Statistics (Quarterly)

Building Statistics: Number of New Houses and Flats: Preliminary Estimates (Quarterly)

Demography and Social

Demographic Statistics

Divorce Statistics

Education Statistics

Estimated Age Distribution of the Population of Victoria

Estimated Population and Dwellings by Local Government Areas

Hospital Morbidity Statistics

Industrial Accident Statistics

Vital Statistics: Preliminary

APPENDIX H—*continued**Factory Production*

Factory Statistics : Preliminary
 Factory Statistics
 Production Statistics (Monthly)

Finance, Local Government, and Transport

Fire, Marine, and General Insurance Statistics
 Housing Finance Statistics (Quarterly)
 Local Government Finance Statistics
 Mortgages of Real Estate (Quarterly)
 Motor Vehicle Registrations (Monthly)
 Road Traffic Accidents Involving Casualties (Quarterly)
 Road Traffic Accidents Involving Casualties

Mining

Mining and Quarrying Operations

Rural

Agricultural Statistics
 Apicultural Statistics
 Apples and Pears in Cool Stores (Monthly : June–December)
 Chicken Hatchings and Poultry Slaughtering Statistics (Monthly)
 Citrus Fruit Production
 Cultivating Implements on Rural Holdings (Triennial)
 Fruit and Vineyards
 Grain and Seed Headers and Harvesters on Rural Holdings (Triennial)
 Grasses and Clovers Harvested for Seed
 Livestock : Preliminary Numbers
 Livestock Statistics
 Machinery on Rural Holdings
 Maize Production
 Oats and Barley : Acreage
 Onions : Acreage and Production
 Pick-up Balers and Forage Harvesters on Rural Holdings (Triennial)
 Potatoes : Acreage, Production, and Varieties
 Potatoes : Estimated Acreage
 Rural Holdings : Classified by Type of Activity (Irregularly)
 Rural Statistics
 Tractors on Rural Holdings (Triennial)
 Vegetables : Acreage and Production
 Viticultural Statistics
 Wheat : Acreage and Varieties
 Wine and Brandy : Wholesale Sales and Stocks

N.B.—The listed publications are issued ANNUALLY except where otherwise indicated.