

VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK 1968

No. 82

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Users are warned that this historic issue of this publication series may contain language or views which, reflecting the authors' attitudes or that of the period in which the item was written, may be considered to be inappropriate or offensive today.

Split Point, Airey's Inlet, has a series of rock platforms interspersed with small sandy bays. Such a locality provides a variety of habitats for marine animals and most of the common open coast intertidal molluscs are found in the area.

[*J. K. Black*



VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK 1968

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

Deputy Commonwealth Statistician

and

Government Statist for Victoria

No. 82

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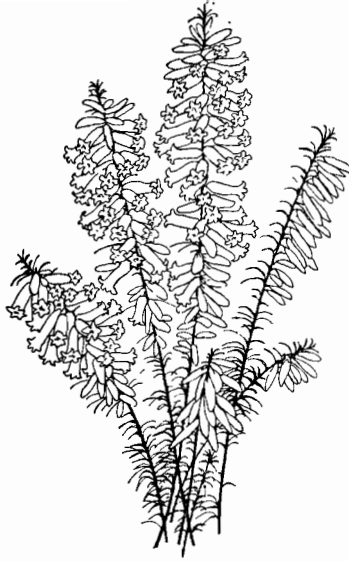
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The form of the Pink Heath, *Epacris impressa* Labill. was proclaimed by the then Governor of Victoria, General Sir Dallas Brooks, to be the Floral Emblem for the State of Victoria on 11 November 1958. This plant was chosen as the result of a number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

PREFACE

This eighty second edition of the Victorian Year Book again aims to present a complete and faithful account of life in Victoria today. The Year Book seeks to give a clear outline of State activity and to indicate major social, political, and economic developments and significant trends as these become apparent. The coverage of the book is wide and hence of necessity its treatment is broad.

However, as far as possible continuity—especially of statistical information—is preserved so that the Year Book's function as a tool of reference can be maintained unimpaired. The statistical information is comprehensive, not detailed, and is supplemented by appropriate descriptive text, graphs, maps, and photographs. The specialist reader will frequently wish to pursue a subject further and hence to refer to other publications issued by this Office. These are listed in Appendix H and, as opportunity presents itself, expanded to incorporate a steadily increasing amount of statistical information. These publications are available on application to the Victorian Office of the Bureau which also provides library facilities where the general public may consult publications.

The statistical tables in the Year Book give the latest available facts at the time the book goes to press. However, because of the time required for various phases of editing and printing the Year Book, later information on a particular topic is often available on mimeographed publications. Readers should be aware that rounded figures sometimes cause small discrepancies between totals and the sums of components.

This edition again contains a number of new articles the inclusion of which has necessitated omitting some material published previously. To help in tracing such omitted references without undue difficulty, retrospective references are given both in the places where the articles last appeared and, in the case of major articles, in Appendix D. These references show the year of publication only ; the page number can be found in the index of the appropriate edition.

Part 3 and to a lesser extent other parts include such 1966 Population Census figures as were available at the time of publication.

The material in the Year Book has been carefully checked through-out, but I shall be grateful to those who will be kind enough to point out defects or make suggestions.

Readers requiring the main statistical information of the Year Book in a concise form are referred to the *Victorian Pocket Year Book* which is usually published in July of each year. Copies can be obtained from the Victorian Office of the Bureau.

A number of persons and institutions have again helped in the preparation of the Victorian Year Book ; I express my thanks to them in detail in the following pages.

V. H. ARNOLD

*Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
and Government Statist*

Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics,
Victorian Office,
200 Little Collins Street,
Melbourne, 3001.
March, 1968.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The preparation of this Victorian Year Book has been a complex undertaking which would not have been possible without the willing co-operation of many persons and institutions in the community.

First, I wish to thank members of my own staff who have pursued their task with great enthusiasm and have again endeavoured to make the Year Book a true reflection of Victoria's activities today. It has been edited by the Editor of Publications, Mr. H. L. Speagle, M.A., B.Ed. The revision, compilation, and tabulation of statistics have been the responsibility of the Assistant Deputy Commonwealth Statistician, Mr. N. Bowden, B.Ec., and the acting Assistant Deputy Commonwealth Statistician, Mr. R. O. Spencer, and the supervisors working under them: Mr. J. F. Clark, B. Com., Secondary Industries and Distribution, Mr. N. L. Dunstan, Primary Industries and Construction, Mr. C. G. Edwards, B.Ec. (Hons.), Finance, Mr. D. J. Hourigan, B. Com., A.A.S.A., Automatic Data Processing, and Mr. W. N. B. Pratt, B. Com., Dip. Pub. Admin., A.A.S.A., *p.s.a.*, Publications and Research.

Secondly, my thanks are due to the many persons and institutions listed below who either supplied basic information for the various articles or advised on their preparation. Their suggestions in many cases made possible a continual revision of the scope as well as the contents of various articles.

Thirdly, I must thank the Government Printer and his staff for their interest, skill, and resourcefulness in printing this book.

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

Part 1—Physical Environment

Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology
Department of Crown Lands and Survey
National Museum of Victoria—Mrs. I. K. Black
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
University of Melbourne—
 School of Botany
 Department of Economic Geography
 Department of Geology

Part 2—Government and Administration

Chief Electoral Officer
Clerk of Parliaments
Commonwealth Electoral Officer for Victoria
Crown Law Department
Official Secretary to His Excellency, the Governor of Victoria
Premier's Department
Public Service Board
State Library of Victoria—Archives Division

Part 3—Demography

Aborigines Welfare Board
Department of Immigration
Immigration Department (State)

Part 4—Industrial Conditions, Employment, and Prices

Department of Labour and Industry
Department of Labour and National Service

Part 5—Local Government

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

Part 6—Primary Production

Department of Agriculture
Australian Wine Bureau
Australian Wheat Board
Department of Crown Lands and Survey
Fisheries and Wildlife Department
Forests Commission
Grain Elevators Board
Land Utilisation Advisory Council
Department of Mines
Rural Finance and Settlement Commission
Soil Conservation Authority
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
University of Melbourne—School of Agriculture
Sir Samuel Wadham, Kt

Part 7—Manufacturing Industry

Department of Trade
Gas and Fuel Corporation
Petroleum Information Bureau
Premier's Department—Division of State Development
State Electricity Commission
Textile Council of Australia
University of Melbourne—Department of Economic Geography

Part 8—Social Conditions

Anti-Cancer Council
Audit Bureau of Circulations
Australian Broadcasting Commission
Australian Broadcasting Control Board
Australian Red Cross Society (Victoria)
Baker Medical Research Institute
Cancer Institute Board
Catholic Education Office
Children's Court
Registrar, Co-operative Housing Societies

Council of Adult Education
Council of Public Education
Education Department
Department of Health
Herald, The
Hospitals and Charities Commission
Department of Housing
Housing Commission of Victoria
Institute of Applied Science of Victoria
La Trobe University
Department of Labour and National Service
Mr. M. B. Lewis
Library Council of Victoria
Licensing Court
Lord Mayor's Fund
Melbourne City Council
Melbourne Suburban Newspapers' Association
Mental Health Authority
Monash University
National Gallery of Victoria
National Parks Authority
Prothonotary of the Supreme Court
Public Solicitor
Repatriation Department
Royal Children's Hospital Research Foundation
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology
Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital
Department of Social Services
Social Welfare Department
State Library of Victoria
Town and Country Planning Board
Union Theatre Repertory Company
University of Melbourne—
 Faculty of Law
 Vice Chancellor
Victoria Institute of Colleges
Victoria Police
Victorian Bush Nursing Association
Victorian College of Pharmacy
Victorian Headmasters' Conference
Victorian Society for Crippled Children and Adults
Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board
Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research

Part 9—Finance

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Commonwealth Banking Corporation
Council of Fire and Accident Underwriters
Decimal Currency Board
Life Offices Association for Australasia
Public Trustee

Registrar of Probates
Registrar-General of Titles
Reserve Bank of Australia
State Savings Bank of Victoria
Stock Exchange of Melbourne

Part 10—Trade, Transport, and Communications

Department of Civil Aviation (Victoria-Tasmania Region)
Geelong Harbor Trust Commission
Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board
Metropolitan Transportation Committee
Overseas Telecommunications Commission
Port Phillip Pilots Service
Portland Harbor Trust Commissioners
Postmaster-General's Department (Victoria)
Public Works Department—Ports and Harbors Branch
Department of Trade
Traffic Commission
Transport Regulation Board
Victorian Railways Commissioners

APPENDIX A

Department of Agriculture—Rutherglen Research Station
Brigidine Convent, Wangaratta
Bruck Mills (Aust.) Ltd
The Centre, Wangaratta
Champagnat College, Wangaratta
Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology
Forests Commission of Victoria
Department of Mines
Cr J. W. O'Callaghan
Shire of Oxley
Mr. W. D. Sheppard
Soil Conservation Authority
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
Wangaratta Chamber of Commerce
City of Wangaratta
Wangaratta District Base Hospital
Wangaratta Woollen Mills Ltd

APPENDIX G

La Trobe Library

V.H.A.

1

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Molluscs of Victoria

Introduction

The molluscs are soft bodied animals without internal bony structure and typically have an external shell that protects the body. The body has no external appendages and their means of movement is by a flat muscular plate called a foot. The actual shape and method of use of this foot is variously modified in the major groups or classes of molluscs.

They are commonly called "Shellfish", which is a suitable descriptive name, but unfortunately often used in a wider sense to include the crabs and crayfish and even sea urchins, etc.—animals which are far removed in body organisation from the molluscs and whose "shells" are in fact not shells at all, but the calcium reinforced external layer of the body.

The typical mollusc has an elongated body with a head region with eyes, one or two pairs of tentacles, and a mouth leading into the digestive tract. There is no brain but nerve ganglia co-ordinate the body functions. The mouth is furnished with jaws and a long ribbon composed of horizontal rows of rasping teeth, called the radula. The number, shape, and size of the radula teeth vary considerably in the various families. Herbivorous molluscs, such as the land snails, have a radula formed of rows of many similar small teeth which when magnified remind one of the carpenter's rasp. On the other hand, each row of teeth of the radula of the carnivorous Octopus consists of a few large, sharp, and variously cusped teeth suitable for tearing the flesh of its victims.

Behind the head the molluscan body is sac-like without appendages. In the more primitive forms the alimentary canal is a straight tube consisting of stomach and intestines and with a large digestive gland or liver. However, this primitive form is modified in most groups and in the snails the entire visceral mass becomes twisted into a hump on the animal's back.

The shell is typically large enough to enclose the whole body and is coiled to conform to the spiral of the visceral mass. It is secreted by the outer skin or mantle of the animal and is laid down in three parts. The outer two are secreted by the cells on the borders of the mantle, and the shell lining layer, which may or may not be pearly (nacreous), is laid down by the external cells of the entire mantle. The minute embryonic shell is formed very early in the mollusc's life and as the animal grows, the cells of the edge of the mantle add to the lip and the surface of the mantle lines the additional area with the inner calcareous layer to conform to the older portion of the shell.

Molluscs usually have separate sexes but in some forms the male and female organs are both carried in the one animal which is said to be hermaphrodite. Eggs are produced and these may hatch either into miniature adults or, in many marine forms, as free swimming larvae (veliger) which float and swim in the water before settling down to grow into the more sedentary adult.

Classification

Classification is a man-made device to assemble the knowledge of the natural world in some sort of order. Aristotle was one of the earliest thinkers to attempt the classification of natural objects, but it was not until the 17th century that the Swedish naturalist, Carl Linnaeus, worked out the system for the animal and plant kingdoms upon which all modern classification is based. He divided the animal kingdom into a number of major groups or phyla; within each phylum he made smaller groups or genera; and within each genus he grouped species of animals that he considered related. Since Linnaeus's time increased knowledge and understanding have enabled many additions and alterations to be made to his original classification but the foundation was his.

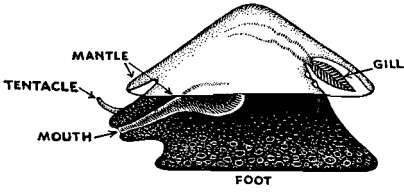
The Mollusca is a phylum or major group of the animal kingdom and it is divided into six sub-groups or classes based on the differences of external and internal anatomy of the animals placed within them.

Ancestral molluscs had long been known as fossils in rocks laid down in the Cambrian sea. Then, in 1956, the Danish deep-sea research vessel "Galathea" dredged living specimens from the ocean depths off the West Coast of Mexico thus allowing zoologists to study them in the flesh. As already known from the Cambrian fossils, they are limpet-like animals with a single cap-shaped shell covering a rounded body with a head. The undersurface of the body has a long muscular plate or foot which is used for locomotion and attachment. The upper surface of the body is covered by the mantle which secretes the shell. Lying between the foot and the mantle on each side of the body there are five gills. The internal anatomy is typically molluscan.

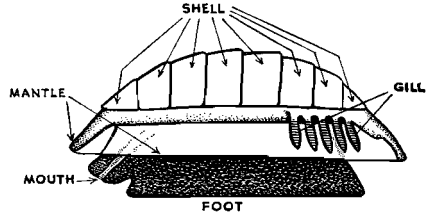
The fossil mollusc known from the Cambrian had been considered distinct from the remainder of the molluscs and the "Galathea's" discovery enabled them to be classified in a separate class—**MONOPLACOPHORA**. As zoologists considered the "Galathea" discovery to have certain special features distinct from the fossils it was given a special generic name *Neopolina* and a species name *galathea*. Since its discovery further deep dredging in other parts of the ocean has produced a number of animals all of which bear the generic name *Neopolina* but with different species names to indicate that they show constant small differences from the original "Galathea" specimens.

Classes of Molluscs

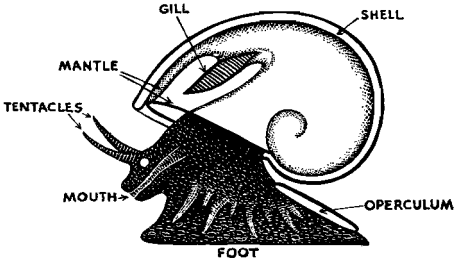
Apart from the **MONOPLACOPHORA** there are five classes of living molluscs and these classes have, in some instances, been given several names by different authors. However, zoologists have agreed that unless it must be rejected for some very pressing and valid reason,



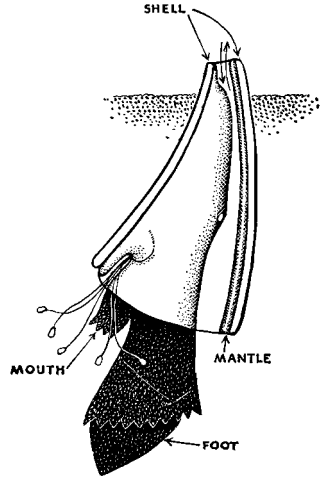
Monoplacophora



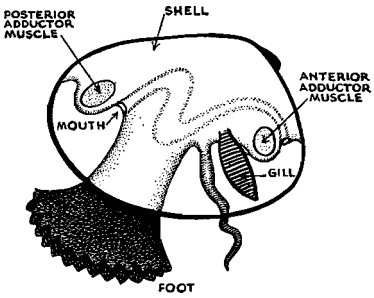
Amphineura



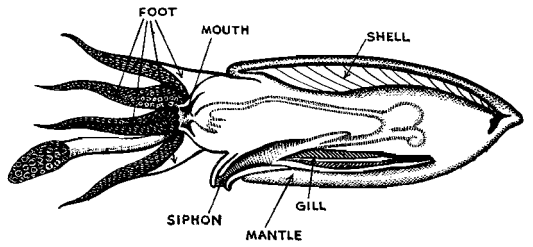
Gastropoda



Scaphopoda



Bivalvia



Cephalopoda

FIGURE 1.—Diagrams of Molluscs.

the name first given to an animal or group of animals is the official one. Thus, the correct name will be used as the heading for each class in this article, but the other names which have been applied to it will be listed in brackets to help correlate the information here with other books on molluscs.

Most molluscs are bottom dwellers either crawling on the surface or burrowing into the substrate. So the form of the foot is very important and each class has at some time been given a name which refers to this particular organ. Thus a number of the names are applied to the classes ending with the word "poda" or foot.

Class **AMPHINEURA** (Loricata). The common name for these animals is Chitons or Coat-of-Mail shells. They are a very uniform group of bottom dwellers with eight parts or interlocking valves forming the flat plate-like shell that covers the back of the elongated body of the animal. The valves are of three types, the head or anterior valve, six central or median valves, and the tail or posterior valve. The valve sculpture and colour pattern varies from species to species. The valves are held together by a leathery girdle which surrounds them and in which their lateral edges (insertion plates) are imbedded. The upper surface of the girdle may be covered with scales, calcareous spines, spicules, hairy processes or a combination of two such coverings. The shell with the girdle completely covers the dorsal surface of the animal.

At the anterior there is a small head with a mouth, tentacles, and usually, eyes and from it stretches along the undersurface a muscular foot on which the animal crawls and which is also suctorial so it can attach itself to any firm surface.

The series of gills lie in a groove on each side between the foot and the girdle. The anus and reproductive organs open into this groove or mantle cavity, the former at the posterior. The sexes are separate, the products of reproduction are discharged into the water where fertilisation takes place. The young have a free swimming veliger stage which, after a varying length of time metamorphoses into a miniature adult.

The class **AMPHINEURA** is divided into two sub-classes, **POLYPLACOPHORA** [Loricata, Crepipoda (creeping footed)] and the **APLACOPHORA**. The latter is a very specialised deep water group, members of which have lost their shell and become worm-like in form. They are not recorded from southern Australia and so do not concern us. The Polyplacophora are the true chitons and most of them occur on rock surfaces from mid-tide level down to several fathoms. A few are mud dwellers while others are specialised for life attached to the stems of sea grasses and a very few species have been found at great depths in the ocean.

The chitons are a comparatively small and uniform herbivorous class which has been divided into two Orders, the **Lepidopleurida** and the **Chitonida**; most Victorian species belong in the latter group. There are a number of families, members of which are separated from each other by the slits on the insertion plates and the scales and spicules on the girdle.

Class **GASTROPODA** (Stomach Foot) (Univalvia). Snails and slugs are the largest and most varied class of molluscs, members of which have adapted themselves to almost every type of habitat both on land and in the sea. Thus we find snails living over most of the earth's surface from deserts to swamp, streams and lakes, as well as in trees. Marine forms inhabit all sections of the ocean.

The typical gastropod has an elongate body with a well developed head with tentacles and eyes which may be sessile or stalked and a mouth. The ventral surface of the body has a muscular foot running its entire length. The organs—digestive, reproductive, etc.—are coiled into a spiral, on the dorsal surface, which is enclosed in, and is protected by, the shell. The entire body may be withdrawn into the last whorl of the shell and in many marine and some land snails the opening can be sealed with a horny or calcareous plug (operculum) which is attached to the posterior dorsal surface of the body.

The typical shell is a cone coiled round a central axis as a spiral. This central axis is called the columella and at the anterior end of the shell forms the inner lip of the mouth opening. It may be drawn out to form, with the anterior edge of the mouth, a canal (anterior canal) sheathing the proboscis. If, as in some species, there is a notch between the outer lip and the body-whorl, this is called the posterior canal. The shape of the spiral of shells varies considerably as also does the form of the mouth; the latter may be small and round, or if the body-whorl is large, it may extend for the whole length of the shell. The lip may be thickened or sharp and may or may not be indented with teeth. At the apex of the spiral is the embryonic shell (protoconch) and it often has a different form and ornament from the adult shell.

The snail-like form has been variously modified in several major sections of gastropods. The coil of the shell may be comparatively small with the body whorl very much enlarged as in the family **HALIOTIDAE** (Abalones—Mutton fish or Ear Shells) or it may be almost or completely obliterated as in the limpets with their flat or conical-shaped shell. The slugs, both marine and land forms, have completely lost their external coiled shell though some forms retain a small vestigial shell beneath the mantle. The shell-less marine slugs (*Nudibranchiata*) are variable in form and colour.

As well as the typical coiling of the shell and visceral mass, all gastropods have some time in their ancestral history (phylogeny) undergone *torsion*, a very important event in gastropod history. It is a process by which the organs are twisted through a 180° arc in relation to the head and foot and the mantle cavity is brought to the front of the body. The larval gastropod has the asymmetrical retractor muscle attached to the shell on the right side; with the twisting at torsion, this muscle pulls the bulky visceral mass over to the left side of the animal in a ventral position and the mantle cavity at the same time is moved to the right, until it opens forward in a vertical position. Everything behind the neck is thus reversed in position. The value of torsion to the animal has been argued by different authors, but a recent suggestion points to the following advantages: it allows the sense organs of the head to make small adjustments of position; the gills are bathed by undisturbed water from the front of the animal; and the sense organ

(osphradium) over the gills samples the environment into which the animal is moving.

As a result of torsion the anus lies in front and the animal cannot grow longer ; as compensation for this the viscera began to bulge in a dorsal hump which was most compactly disposed of in a spiral. Hence the visceral spiral is covered by a spiral shell. In the sub-class Opisthobranchiata (sea-slugs, etc.) the shell and mantle cavity are reduced or lost and with them torsion and spiral coiling have disappeared. The body is reorganised bilaterally in the form of a slug. In the terrestrial gastropods, the gill is replaced by a vascular lung still situated in the mantle cavity.

The gastropods are the largest class of Mollusca and show such great diversity of structure and adaption that they cannot be fitted into neat patterns of classification. They have been divided into three primary divisions or sub-classes **PROSOBRANCHIATA**, **OPISTHOBRANCHIATA**, and **PULMONATA**. Each of these are again divided into orders, families, genera, and species.

The Prosobranchiata are the most numerous and diverse. Its members have become adapted to live on land and in fresh water as well as in the sea, but most of them are marine and the first of the three orders. **Archaeogastropoda**, as its name implies, contains the most primitive living gastropods, all of which are marine and mostly herbivorous grazers, although a few species live on sponges and some are detritus feeders. Most members of the order are of medium to large size and are intertidal or shallow water dwellers and so are generally well known. There are ten families of which the HALIOTIDAE or Ear Shells, the two families of limpets ACMAEIDAE and PATELLIDAE, and the TROCHIDAE and TURBINIDAE are the most common and easily recognised. The TURBINIDAE and TROCHIDAE both have spiral shells but are easily separated from each other as the TROCHIDAE have a circular horny operculum while in the TURBINIDAE it is thick and calcareous.

The **Mesogastropoda** show great diversity of form and its members have attempted every adaption produced by the more specialised opisthobranchs and pulmonates. There are forty families of which only a few can be mentioned. The LITTORINIDAE are unspecialised with a top-shaped spiral shell, many of its members adapted for life at and above high tide where desiccation and changes of temperature are at their maximum. The long slender spiral shell of such families as the CERITHIIDAE and TURRITELLIDAE are adapted for life on sandy or muddy bottoms where they obtain their food by scavenging or feeding on soft bodied animals in the substrate. One family of slender spired shells, the EULIMIDAE, are ectoparasites on Echinoderms, starfish, sea urchins, etc., as is one genus *Thyca* of the limpet-shaped family CAPULIDAE which lives on star-fish. The large and most specialised members are the carnivorous families CYMATIIDAE or Rock Whelks and the CASSIDIDAE or Helmet Shells.

Two families have become pelagic : the IANTHINIDAE or Violet Snails construct a buoyant raft of a tough transparent bubble-like secretion from the foot and attach themselves to it or they may ride attached to the raft-like siphonophore *Veleva* on which they feed. The members of super-family HETEROPODA are also planktonic but instead

of floating have become adapted for rapid swimming. The **NEOGASTROPODA** are specialised carnivorous forms which inhabit both rocky shores and soft sediments into which they burrow. The **MURICIDAE** (*Murex*) whose members are mostly rock dwellers show great diversity of shell shape and ornament. The family **BUCCINIDAE** is one of the largest families in number of species and actual size, its members showing great diversity of form. The tropical family **VOLUTIDAE** is represented in Victorian waters by several species living in deeper waters of Bass Strait including the False Baler.

In the **OPISTHOBRANCHIATA** the shell and mantle cavity have become greatly reduced or lost. Torsion and coiling disappear in the more specialised forms, the body is reorganised bilaterally into the slug-like form.

There are three distinct forms of Opisthobranchs: the burrowers which retain a thin external shell, the naked and flattened slug-like forms which are often beautifully coloured either to blend with their environment or flash a warning to would-be predators, and the swimmers or sea butterflies (**PTEROPODA**).

The sub-class **PULMONATA** have the mantle cavity modified into a lung and most of the land and fresh water molluscs belong here. The order **Basommatophora** has the eyes at the base of the tentacles. It contains the aquatic pulmonates, both fresh water and marine, the marine representatives being confined to one family **SIPHONARIIDAE**, limpet-like and entirely intertidal. The fresh-water forms are more diverse and comprise both snail-like and limpet-like forms. The order **Stylommatophora** has two forms of tentacles with the eyes carried at the tip of one pair. They are almost wholly terrestrial with a large number of snail-like species varying from the minute to large size as well as slugs of several distinctive types.

Class **SCAPHOPODA** (Wedge Foot). Tusk shells are a small and very uniform group of sand burrowers. The shell tapers like a tall conical tube but with an opening at both ends—hence the name “tusk shell”. The shell lies obliquely in the sand with the broad end containing the head and foot at the bottom. The foot is wedge shaped and can be extended and plunged into the sand to draw the animal by contraction. The simple head has several bunches of slender retractile tentacles which explore the surrounding sand for foraminifera, very small molluscs, etc., which adhere to their expanded tips and on which the tusk shells feed. The mouth is furnished with a strong radula.

The mantle forms a complete tube and both the inhalent and exhalent currents pass through the narrow posterior end, and respiration takes place through transverse folds in the lining of the mantle. There is no gill. The sexes are separate; reproductive products are discharged into the water where fertilisation takes place.

A number of species of tusk shells are found in southern Australian waters but because they occur only below low water and usually in several fathoms they are rarely collected and then only by dredges and grabs. There are two families of tusk shells: the **DENTALIIDAE** with a shell tapering uniformly from the broad anterior end to the narrow posterior apex, with at least a portion of the shell sculptured, and the second family **SIPHONODENTALIIDAE** which has the shell inflated near the middle and the mouth end contracted.

Class **BIVALVIA** [Lamellibranchiata ; Pelecypoda (pelecyp = wedge, poda = foot)]. The typical bivalve has two symmetrical shell valves joined along the dorsal line by the ligament, an elastic connecting strip formed of uncalcified conchiolin, the organic substance of the shell. The valves are held together by two muscles, the anterior and posterior adductor muscles ; when these relax, the shell is opened by the elasticity of the ligament. The ligament usually lies slightly behind, but may occur in front of the earliest or embryonic part of the shell called the protoconch or umbo. It may be placed on the dorsal side of the hinge and therefore be visible on the outside of the shell when it is said to be external or it may be placed on the ventral side when it is said to be internal. The shell usually develops interlocking teeth along the hinge line, which prevent fore and aft movement of the valves.

The shell valves enclose the much modified animal which has completely lost the head, the buccal mass, and the radula. The gills have been developed as aids to feeding in addition to their respiratory function. The cilia (small hairs) of the gills draw into the large mantle cavity a powerful water current and the fine food particles contained in it are strained out by the cilia and are carried forward to the mouth.

Most bivalves are sedentary. Many forms have a gland either behind or at the base of the foot which produces tough threads of tanned protein, the byssus, which is used to anchor the animal to the substratum for long periods or permanently. Others are firmly cemented as, for example, oysters. The foot is wedge-shaped and muscular and can be elongated and thrust forward to aid the animal in locomotion. In burrowing forms it is thrust forward into the sediments and then contracted to haul the animal after it. In bivalves, the mantle flaps enclose the whole body and secrete the right and left shell valves, respectively. The mantle is attached to the shell valves near the margins along a line called the pallial line.

In the less specialised forms the mantle cavity is wide open and the water current enters in front and passes out behind. The higher forms and in particular burrowers the mantle margins become fused to a greater or lesser extent as the intake and intrusion of the water current is posterior. The inhalent passes through a ventral and the exhalent current through a dorsal opening in the fused mantle edge. The lips of these apertures elongate with increased depth of burrowing and develop a muscular system that enables them to be elongated or contracted. They are then termed siphons and the line of attachment of the mantle to the shell is embayed where they are attached to the shell. This embayment is called the pallial sinus and its shape varies from species to species but is constant in each individual species and is often used as a diagnostic feature in classification.

The basic pattern of the bivalves is very distinct though their form and habit are diverse and their classification has always posed difficulties to the zoologist. Originally two main bases of classification were used, employing the form of either the gills or the hinge. Neither is entirely satisfactory and later workers tried a combination of the two structures but still did not altogether achieve a satisfactory arrangement. Recent workers have tried to blend evidence from many characteristics both anatomical and ecological with the result that three major lines of development are postulated.

The first or so-called normal branch contains the least specialised members of the class. Most of its members lie freely at or near the surface though a number burrow actively in sand or mud. The members of this branch comprise part of the sub-class **EULAMELLI-BRANCHIA**, in particular the orders **Schizodonta** and **Heterodonta**. In the former are placed the very interesting family TRIGONIIDAE and the several families of fresh water mussels. Trigonidae is mainly a fossil family with its only recent representatives living in temperate Australian seas, one species *Neotrigonia margaritacea* being found in Westernport Bay. The order Heterodonta is a large one containing many families whose members are common intertidal and shallow water inhabitants of sandy and muddy situations. These are "typical" bivalves: the Heart Cockles (CARDIIDAE), Venus Shells (VENERIDAE), Trough Shells (MACTRIDAE), Wedge Shells and Pipi (DONACIDAE), and Tellins (TELLINIDAE).

The second or sessile branch are the oldest in the sense of their history in geological time with their ancestry in the Palaeozoic and Mesozoic. These are the orders **Taxodonta** and **Anisomyaria**, and the former order contains the comb-toothed families of Arca shells (ARCIDAE), and Dog Cockles (GLYCYMERIDAE). The **Anisomyaria** contains the Marine Mussels (MYTILIDAE), the Scallops and Pectins, etc., (PECTINIDAE), and the Oysters (OSTREIDAE), to mention the most usually seen families.

The third group, is the deep-burrowing branch, many of whose members have become modified for deep penetration of the substrate with the sacrifice of mobility. It is here that the specialised orders **Adapedonta** and **Anomalodesmata** are placed. The first of these orders contains the various families of sand and rock borers and the wood boring family TEREDINIDAE which has great economic importance due to its members' destruction of wharf piling and other wooden structures. The **Anomalodesmata** contain such interesting and specialised burrowers as the Watering Pot Shells (CLAVAGELLIDAE) and the Rock Shells (CLEIDOTHAERIDAE) which do not burrow but cement themselves to stones and rocks or even other shells, the cementing valve so growing on to the substrate as to reproduce its contours exactly. The White Rock Shell *Cleidotherus albidus* (Lamarck) is common in Westernport and Port Phillip Bays.

Class **CEPHALOPODA** (cephalo = head, poda = foot). Octopus, Cuttlefish, and Squids are the most highly evolved molluscs with the ability to move rapidly. The body is elongated dorso-ventrally, the head with well developed eyes, mouth, and tentacles is situated on the ventral side, as opposed to the blunt or pointed dorsal surface. The name of the class was given to describe the modification of the foot into two organs. The prehensile tentacles are situated round the head so that the mouth lies in their centre. The number varies in the different orders; Pearly Nautilus has a large number of tentacles while the Octopus has eight approximately equally developed arms and the Squids and Cuttlefish eight short and two long tentacular arms.

The second organ is the funnel which lies behind the head on the posterior side of the animal and controls the exit of water from the mantle cavity and enables the animal to produce a strong jet which is used as a means of locomotion.

The shell in most modern cephalopods is either internal or lost but like their extinct ancestors, the *Nautilus* has a last external shell coiled in a plane spiral. As the animal which occupies only the last portion of the shell grows and enlarges the shell it divides the earlier part by septae into chambers which are filled with gas to give the animal buoyancy, the animal itself only occupying the last chamber.

In modern cephalopods without an external shell the visceral hump is covered by the muscular mantle. The body is streamlined in squids and cuttlefish and in the former the dorsal surface ends in a pair of fins, in the latter the fins run along the sides of the body. The two gills are situated in the mantle cavity, the water current that bathes them being produced by the contraction of the muscular mantle. The expulsion of this current is controlled by the funnel which on contraction of the mantle produces a stream of such force that jet propulsion has become the characteristic means of locomotion. In some forms, particularly from deep water, swimming may be by pulsation of a web running between the arms.

Almost all cephalopods, with the exception of *Nautilus*, have an ink sac which produces a melanoid pigment. This sac is a diverticulum of the rectum just inside the anus and on stimulation it releases a dense cloud of "ink" which is used as a smoke screen and so enables the animal to dart away unnoticed.

In Victoria, there are only a few commonly seen cephalopods, though a number of others are recorded as intermittent visitors to these shores. This is mainly due to the majority of squids and cuttlefish being open ocean pelagic species which wash ashore occasionally and are not normally collected unless special methods are used. Octopods and some cuttlefish are bottom shallow water dwellers and these are observed regularly by visitors to beaches and hooked by fishermen operating in shallow water.

Seven families are represented by the common Victorian species as follows:

SPIRULIDAE. The sole member of this family is the Ram's Horn Shell—a small open ocean creature with a coiled external shell hanging free at the posterior end of the body and held in position by two mantle flaps. The animal is never seen on Victorian shores but the fragile white shells are washed up in large numbers on ocean beaches from time to time.

SEPIIDAE or Cuttlefish are like the *Spirula* best known to the beachcomber by the flat calcareous internal shell which, on the death and disintegration of the animal, floats away and is often washed ashore. The shells or cuttlebones of a number of species are continually washed on to Victorian ocean beaches. The largest and commonest species *Sepia apama* Gray, 1849 is often taken alive by seine nets or close in shore by rod and line fishermen and is used and sold as bait. It has a broad strong "bone" which is common on many beaches even within Port Phillip. The animal is distinguished by the narrow fin which runs the length of the body on each side.

LOLIGINIDAE. The Calamaries are elongate open ocean species and some grow to a large size. The internal shell is reduced to a chitonous pen which helps to support the body. Two species are fished

commercially in Victoria, the Southern Calamary *Sepioteuthis australis* Quoy and Gaimard, 1833 with the fin at the posterior end of the body and Etheridge's squid *Loligo etheridgei* Berry, 1918 in which the tail fin extends approximately two-thirds of the way up the body.

OMNASTREPHIDAE or Squids also have a chitonous pen but are distinguished from the calamaries in having the fins extending the length of the body on either side. Gould's squid, *Nototodarus gouldi* (McCoy, 1888), the commonest Victorian species, is fished in Bass Strait. It has a narrow spoon-shaped pen.

OCTOPODIDAE. There are five common Octopus in Victorian waters including the small blue and gold spotted species *Hapalochlaena maculosa* (Hoyle, 1883) which is notorious because of its very potent and curious venom. It is an inshore species living under stone and in the dead shells of oyster and scallops.

ARGONAUTIDAE or Paper Nautilus are octopus-like animals. The dorsal arms of the larger female have expanded glandular membranes at their extremities which secrete and hold a delicate calcareous shell in which she deposits and carries her eggs. Paper Nautilus are all pelagic species but the common Paper Nautilus *Argonauta nodosa* Solander, 1786 is blown ashore in large numbers along the Victorian coast from time to time.

Ecology of Molluscs

The molluscs are inhabitants of all types of environments from the mountain tops to the depths of the sea. Thus they can be classified by their ecology into the inhabitants of the three major habitat types—land, fresh water, and marine—as well as on their body structure.

The various classes as already described show unequal preferences for each of these habitats. The Chitons, Tusk Shells, and Cephalopods are all marine, the Bivalves are marine and fresh water, and the Gastropods are found in all three types of environment and have become equally well adapted to each of them.

Terrestrial Molluscs

All molluscs were originally marine so the terrestrial environment has necessitated the greatest degree of modification which required that the mantle become modified for use as a lung to breathe air and absorb oxygen from it. Such modifications have arisen not only in the sub-class **PULMONATA** but also in a number of Prosobranch families with the result that there are many lines of land operculate snails of the order **Mesogastropoda**.

The terrestrial pulmonates are a fairly uniform group which do not vary greatly in appearance from the picture conjured up by the term "Land Snail or Garden Snail." This is an animal with a coiled shell, usually but not always, in shades of brown and a typical snail-like head bearing a pair of tentacles and two eyes which may be stalked. The shape of the coiled shell varies considerably from the conical to the planorbital (flat spiral) or may be reduced to an internal plate or be absent altogether in the slugs.

The best known land snail to most people is the garden snail *Helix aspersa* Müller, 1774 which is not a native of Victoria but was

introduced, probably with garden plants, from England many years ago. Conditions suited it and it has spread throughout the urban areas of southern Australia and become a pest in most gardens.

There have been several other introductions of snails and slugs not only from Britain but from southern Europe as well. In fact all the slugs found in Victoria are introduced, there being no true slugs native to Victoria. Perhaps the most successful of all these introductions is the white snail or coast snail *Theba pisana* (Müller, 1774) which has established itself from west of Wilson's Promontory along the whole coast line to Geraldton in Western Australia. In many districts it is a pest denuding the coastal vegetation and occurring in such quantity on pastures that sheep will not graze.

The native land snails, unlike the introduced species, disappear with the advances of civilisation and are only found in areas where the native vegetation has not been greatly disturbed. The majority of Victorian species are very small snails of the family ENDODONTIDAE, most being less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter. These small snails are inhabitants of bushland living among decaying leaves, under logs and stones, and such material as affords them shelter. Because of their small size and cryptic nature, these snails are rarely observed.

But there are a few larger species which are readily apparent to observers in their environment. The largest and commonest are two carnivorous species which inhabit the wetter areas of the Dividing Range. They both belong to the genus *Paraphanta* and have black, flatly coiled shells. The eastern species, found in the Dandenong and Warburton Ranges, is slightly the larger with a shell approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ in across and a grey animal with a rose coloured foot. The western species, found in the Otways, has a shell 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ in in diameter and the animal is grey. Two other snails found with *Paraphanta* are the related species *Helicarion* and *Cystopelta*—the former with a much reduced horny shell and the latter without a shell at all. In eastern Victoria the large tropical rain forest genus *Hedleyella* is represented by the conical brown snail—*H. kershawi* (Brazier, 1871) found mostly in the drier and higher forest country and in particular in Murray pine stands.

The drier lower forest country is the home of the Hairy Shelled Snail *Chloritis victoriae* Cox, 1868 and the carnivorous *Strangesta* species belonging to the family PARAPHANTIDAE. Undisturbed grasslands, both coastal and inland, are often inhabited by the species *Austrosuccinea australis* (Ferussac, 1821) which has a horn coloured conical right hand spiral shell. These snails are gregarious, occurring in large numbers in suitable conditions.

Fresh-water Molluscs

The members of two classes of molluscs, bivalves and gastropods, have adapted themselves to the fresh-water environment. Most of the gastropods belong to the pulmonate order **Basommatophora** and have returned to the aquatic existence. The Pulmonate lung is an ideal organ for both aerial and aquatic respiration and so many members, who are to a certain degree amphibious, live in the water but come to the surface at regular intervals to recharge the air breathing lung.

Most Australian species exhibit this intermediate state which enables them to survive in semi-arid summer conditions when smaller water courses and pools dry up.

There are a number of very small aquatic gastropods including fresh water limpets which are rarely seen. Amongst the larger species there are several members of the genus *Physastra* which have the typical snail like animal with a head bearing a pair of thin tentacles. The shell has a left hand spiral which immediately distinguishes this group of snails from the LIMNAEIDAE.

This latter family has great economic importance as most of its members are intermediate hosts for parasitic flat worms or flukes. The liver fluke of sheep *Fasciolaria hepatica*, one of the worst scourges of the industry, has as its intermediate host the very wide spread and variable species *Limnaea tomentosa* Pfeiffer, (1855) which occurs throughout eastern Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, but has not been recorded west of the Nullarbor Plain. This shell is approximately one-half inch in length and oval in shape. A second and larger species is *Limnaea lessoni* Deshayes, 1830 with an inflated shell. This latter species prefers stagnant or slow running water and is economically unimportant as it is not a host for liver fluke.

In the Murray River in north-western Victoria there are two species of the Prosobranch family, VIVIPARIDAE, a truly aquatic family whose members retain their gill. As the family name implies, these snails are ovoviviparous, brooding the eggs in the mantle cavity until they hatch and the young emerge from the mother as miniature adults.

Several families are represented by the fresh-water bivalves. Most species are small and insignificant. All the large species belong to the family MUTELIDAE, one of the three families grouped in the super-family UNIONACEAE. The commonest Victorian species is *Velesunio ambiguus* (Smith, 1881) a large rounded mussel growing to about 3½ in with a blue-black periostracum or outer skin. It is common throughout the streams and swamps of Victoria and was used extensively by the aborigines for food.

Marine Molluscs

The molluscs originated in the sea and, as one would expect, the greater proportion of them lives in the sea, the majority of members of all the classes being marine and the cephalopods, chitons, and tusk shells exclusively so. In fact, they have colonised the sea from the ocean depths to the splash zone above high tide mark. Naturally with such a wide variety of conditions operating the animals have become adapted to live in one particular habitat. Thus the marine environment can be divided into a number of ecological units based on bottom type, depth, etc.

Intertidal

The intertidal zone affords the greatest amount of variation in environment within a limited space. As the tide rises and recedes no two horizontal strips are exactly alike and the animals inhabiting it have become very sensitive to the changes. Each species has adapted itself to a particular intertidal level. Animals living at or near high tide level must be able to withstand desiccation or protect themselves

in some way from dehydration, while those at the lower tidal limit are usually uncovered for only a few minutes at each low tide. As a result of this there are changes of species every few inches from the high tide line down the shore.

Rock Platforms

The fauna and flora of rock platforms have been studied very intensively by biologists and the knowledge so gained has enabled the classification of the shoreline to be made into climatic zones. The Victorian shoreline falls within the temperate zone but is particularly interesting as three ecological Provinces meet within its area. These are the temperate eastern Peronian, similar western Flindersian, and the cool temperate Maugerian. Because all these Provinces are within the temperate most of the species have a horizontal range over the whole area. However, there is also a limited number of species that have become so selective that they are confined to a smaller area where conditions which are suited to their narrower range of adaptability operate. The deciding factor in most instances appears to be temperature. Sea temperature is not necessarily a reflection of atmospheric temperature but is also influenced by depth of water, proximity to land, and warm and cold currents.

The highest zone of a typical rock platform is the Splash Zone above high tide which is only wetted by the spray from waves breaking on the shore. The vertical extent of the Splash Zone varies with the contour of the shore and the degree of wave action to which it is subject. A locality of high cliffs and ocean swell may receive spray as high as 80 ft above high tide mark, while in a sheltered bay the spray may not reach more than 2 or 3 ft even under storm conditions. In this zone the animals have to withstand drying for considerable periods and at certain times of the day will be subject to the heat of the sun as well. Two species of mollusc are adapted to these conditions, the Banded and the Checked Australwink, *Melarapha unifasciata* (Gray, 1826) and *M. praetermissa* (May, 1908). A third species, the Tubercled Noddiwink, *Nodilittorina pyramidalis* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1833) of the Peronian Province just reaches Victorian shores at Mallacoota.

At high tide mark another littorid, the Striped-mouth Conniwink, *Bembicium nanum* (Lamarck, 1833) is found on open ocean platforms, but in more sheltered bays and inlets the Black-mouthed Conniwink, *B. melanostoma* (Gmelin, 1791) replaces it.

Above mid-tide level there are several gastropods: the Ribbed Top Shell *Austrocochlea constricta* (Lamarck, 1822) can withstand the full exposure of sun and wind on an exposed platform but the Wavy Top Shell, *A. concamerata* (Wood, 1828) and the Black Nerite Crow *Melanerita melanotragus* (A. E. Smith, 1884) tend to find partial shelter in cracks and crevices during low tide. Scattered with these and ranging up into the *Bembicium* are found the Siphon Shell *Siphonaria diemenensis* Quoy and Gaimard, 1833.

At approximately mid-tide level on Victorian open ocean platforms there are sheets of the ribbed mussel *Brachidontes rostratus* (Dunker, 1857). This mussel likes the surge and splash of the waves of the ocean so it does not occur to any extent in the bays and inlets, and

where the wave action is extreme it may be torn off the rock to which it is normally held by its byssus. At this level is found the Ribbed limpet *Patelloida alticostata* (Angas, 1865) easily distinguished by the black horizontal lines between the ribs. Also in the area, just above mid-tide level, the small Black Mussel *Modiolus pulax* (Lamarck, 1819) often establishes itself. It may occur in sheets but more often shows a preference for small shallow cracks particularly adjacent to sand or where small areas of sand have become washed on to the rock platform.

These mussels afford shelter for a number of other molluscs and a search among the clumps will reveal the limpets *Montfortula rugosa* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1834) and *Notoacmea alta* Oliver, 1926, and the small Southern Kellia *Kellia australis* (Lamarck, 1818), while the Dog Winkle *Dicathais textilosa* (Lamarck, 1822), the lined Cominella *Cominella lineolata* Lamarck, 1809, and the Mussel Drill *Bedevea parvae* (Crosse, 1864) all feed upon them.

At the lower tidal level the Variegated Limpet *Cellana tramoserica* (Sowerby, 1825) and the Siphon Shells *Siphonaria funiculata* Reeve, 1856 and *S. tasmanica* T. Woods, 1876 occur, and the Turban Shell *Subninja undulata* (Solander, 1786) is often present though it usually prefers sheltered positions in cracks or amongst weeds. At low tide level the Scaley Limpet *Patelloida peroni* (Blainville, 1825) and the chitons *Poneroplax albida* Blainville, 1825 and *P. costata* Blainville, 1825 are found and just below low tide amongst the holdfasts of the giant seaweed *Durvillea potatorum* is found the Liver-coloured Limpet *Patelloida victoriana* Singleton, 1937. In positions of extreme exposure some of these molluscs may be absent because they are not able to remain attached to the surface when wave action is intense. In such places there may be only limpets, siphon shells, and chitons which can clamp down hard on the rock surface and allow the waves to wash over them.

In the rock pools which have water in them even at low tide and have a growth of algae that afford shelter there are often found single specimens of species that normally live below low tide level in deeper water off-shore. Also there are the regular rock pool inhabitants including the Checkered Top Shell *Austrocochlea odontis* (Wood, 1828) and Adelaide Top Shell, *A. adelaidae* (Philippi, 1849), the various species of Kelp Shells of the genera *Calliostoma*, *Clanculus*, etc. Such pools are also often inhabited by species of sea slugs of the Order **Nudibranchiata**; these parrots of the mollusc world are elusive creatures as their larval stages are free swimming and the adults have only a short life span so that a species found in a rock pool today may not be there on a visit a few weeks later.

So far the discussion has been confined to rock platforms with comparatively smooth surface, but in bays where the wave action is normally not too strong, the lower part of the platform towards low tide mark and beyond is often covered with rocks and boulders. These provide shelter for a wealth of animals that do not like to be exposed to the daylight and that require to be either in the water or in a very moist atmosphere. It is here that the various species of small cowries of the genus *Notocypraea* are found as well as many chitons, mostly of the family *Ischnochitonidae*. Cone shells *Floerconus anemone*

(Lamarck, 1810) are often abundant. As in the rock pools, there may be visitors from deeper water including nudibranchs of various species. Few bivalves occur on rock platforms but there are several species that like the shelter of such stones. These include the Hairy Ark *Barbatia pistachia* Lamarck, 1819, and the Milk Stone *Pullastra galactites* Lamarck, 1818. The small Southern Kellia *Kellia australis* which is common sheltering amongst the *Brachydontes rostrata* will also be found here.

In sheltered bays and inlets the water may carry too much sediment or changes of salinity may be too great for some species while others have become so adapted to the surge of fierce wave action that they cannot live in calmer sheltered water. Thus we find that typical ocean platform species such as the blue mussel and some of the limpets and siphon shells do not occur in the more sheltered bays.

Sandy Beaches

The inhabitants of sandy beaches are entirely different from those of rock platforms and the number of different types of molluscs on any one beach is much smaller than on a rock platform. However, the number of individuals of a given species is usually much greater.

In places where wave action is extreme molluscs may not be able to live in the continually moving sand of the intertidal zone. On ocean beaches such as the Ninety Mile Beach the dominant mollusc is the Pipi *Plebidonax deltooides* (Lamarck, 1818) and associated with it and feeding on it is the carnivorous flat Sand Snail *Conuber incei* (Philippi, 1851). In slightly more sheltered and less steeply shelving beaches such as those of Wilson's Promontory the above two species occur together with the Wedge Shell *Donacilla angusta* (Reeve, 1854) and the Lined Nassarius *Alectrion particeps* (Hedley, 1915). With increased shelter of bays and inlets a greater variety of bivalves is found living buried in the sand and associated rocks and living upon them are Sand Snails and Nassarius. Port Phillip and Westernport Bays have a wide variety of bivalves living at and below low tide level. The commonest species amongst the Eel Grass *Zostera* is the Ribbed Venerid *Katelysia rhytiphora* Lamy, 1937 while on more open sand *Katelysia scalarina* (Lamarck, 1818) is common and in areas of extreme shelter *K. rhytiphora*, and *K. peroni* (Lamarck, 1818), occur with the Smoked Venerid *Eumarcia fumigata* (Sowerby, 1853). The conical Sand Snail *Conuber conica* (Lamarck, 1822) preys on all these species as do the Nassarius or Dog Whelks *Parcanassa pauperata* (Lamarck, 1822), *P. burchardi* (Philippi, 1851), and *Tavaniotha optata* (Gould, 1850).

Mud Flats and Salt Marsh

Animals living on intertidal mud flats and salt marshes have to withstand extremes of temperature and salinity as well as cope with sediment, and only a comparatively few species have become capable of adapting themselves to these conditions. In periods of low tide and high temperature the sun will cause considerable evaporation and thus raise salinity and warm the water. In reverse, the temperature of such areas will fall very rapidly in periods of frost or low winter temperatures. Also, the salinity will drop in the rainy season or if flushes of fresh water enter from swollen streams.

In the tropics where the temperatures are not so extreme many animals can adapt themselves to salinity changes but in the cooler temperate waters only a comparatively few species of molluscs occur, but these are usually in considerable numbers.

Thus in Victorian waters the Black-mouthed Conniwink *Bembicium melanostoma* (Gmelin, 1791) occurs at high tide level and at a slightly lower level just below high tide the stunted estuarine form of the Ribbed Top Shell *Austrocochlea constricta* (Lamarck, 1882). Both these species require a hard surface, however small, for attachment and both penetrate into the salt marsh climbing on to the stems of mangroves and *Salicornia*. In the true salt marsh several other gastropods of the family ELLOBIIDAE are found; these are the Delicate and Meridion Air Breathers *Marinula zanthostoma* H. and A. Adams, 1854 and *M. meridionalis* (Brazier, 1877), and the Common Mangrove and the Groved Air Breather *Ophicardelus ornatus* (Ferussac, 1821) and *O. sulcatus* (H. and A. Adams, 1855). The Air Breathers *Salinator fragilis* (Lamarck, 1822) and *S. solida* (von Martens, 1878), though very similar in appearance have preferences in habitat. *S. solida* prefers places where fresh water from small streams or springs enters the salt marsh.

At, and just below low tide, the commonest mud flat species is the Southern Mud Whelk *Velacumantus australis* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1834) which occurs in countless numbers. Often associated with it is the smaller Common Mud Whelk *Zeacumantus diemenensis* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1834), and in the eastern part of the State, the Club Mud Whelk *Pyraxus ebeninus* (Brugière, 1792) is common.

Several bivalves are found living beneath the surface of mud flats. These include the Double-rayed Razor and Donax-like Razor *Soletellina biradiata* (Wood, 1815) and *S. donacioides* Reeve, 1857. There are also some species of the family TELLINIDAE including the very beautiful ornamented Victorian decussated Tellin *Pseudocopagia victoriae* (Gatliff and Gabriel, 1914), and the Triangular Tellin *Homalina deltoidalis* (Lamarck, 1818), these latter species being very common on the mud flats of Port Melbourne and Swan Bay.

Benthic

The sea floor below low tide repeats the bottom types found intertidally and is more stable as it is not subject to such violent wave action or the effects of exposure twice a day. Thus the variety and number of different molluscs on each bottom type is greater and as varied. No more than a very few common or particularly interesting species from both bays and open ocean can be mentioned here.

The Victorian coast has a number of underwater rock platforms and reefs, both in the open bays and in Bass Strait. On and around these are found several large Gastropods including the Rock Whelks *Cabastana spengleri* Perry, 1811 and *C. waterhousei* A. Adams and Angas, 1864. These and the Tulip Shell *Pleuroploca australasia* (Perry, 1811) sometimes even come up to low tide level during the breeding season. Also found on underwater rock platforms are the several species of MURICIDAE including the two largest species, the Fronded Murex and Three-shaped Murex *Torvamurex denudatus* (Perry, 1811) and *Pterynotus triformis* (Reeve, 1845).

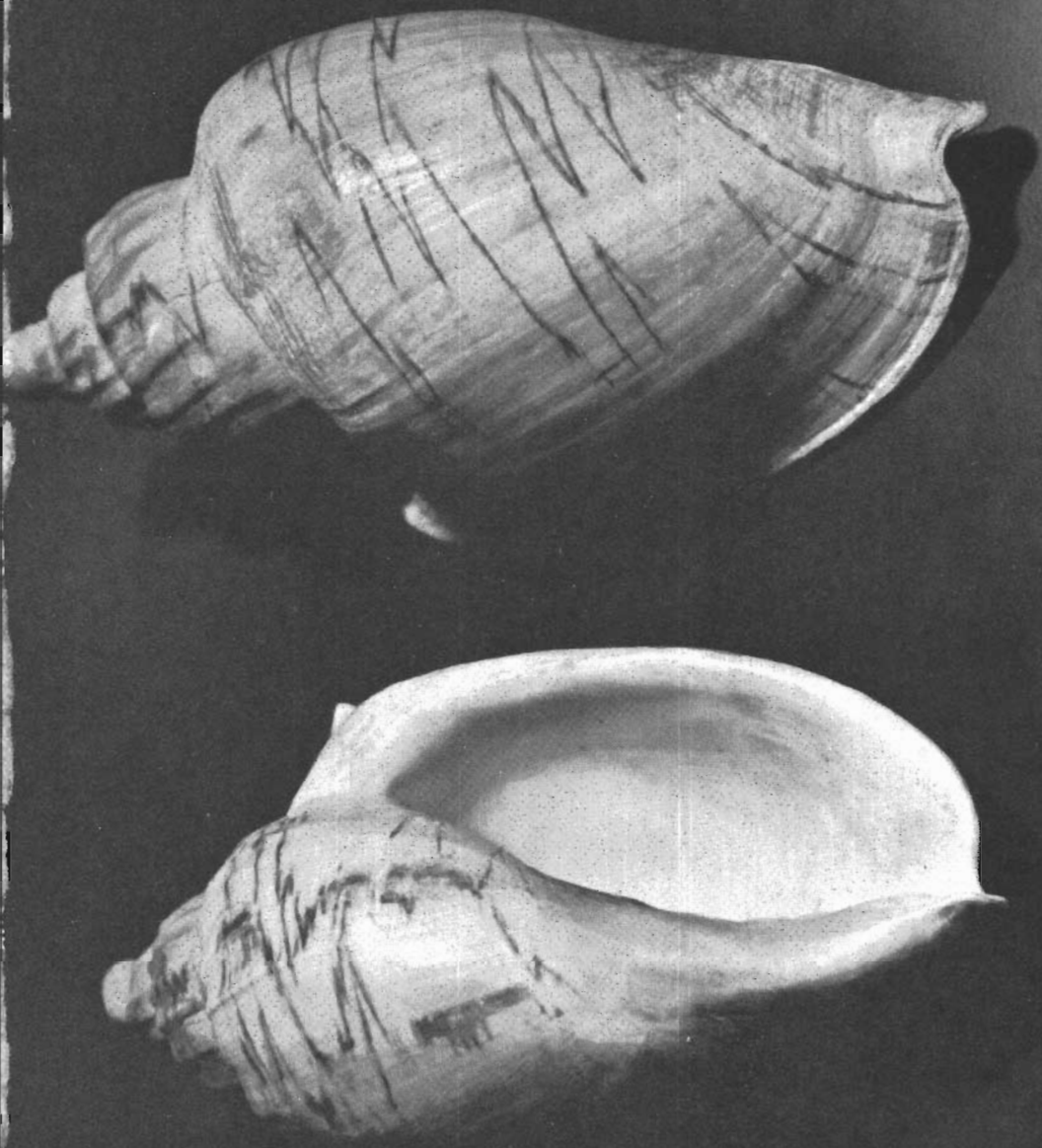
On shallow water sandy areas between rocks the two species of Pheasant Shell *Phasianella australis* Gmelin, 1788 and *P. ventricosa* Swainson, 1822 occur. On deeper water sandy areas the Wavy Volute *Amorena undulata* (Lamarck, 1804) is common and more rarely the Papilose Volute *Ericusa papillosa* Swainson, 1821, while in the deep waters of Bass Strait the False Baler *Mamillana mamilla* Gray, 1844 is dredged. In more recent years deeper water trawling has collected the large Beer Barrel Tun shell *Tonna cerevisina* Hedley, 1919. In a similar habitat the New Holland Spindle *Fusus novae-hollandiae* Reeve, 1848 and several Whelks of the family BUCCINIDAE are taken including *Austrosipho maxima* Tryon, 1881. The smaller species *A. grandis* Gray, 1839 occurs in shallower water and is taken in Westernport and Port Phillip Bays. Among the deep water bivalves one of the most spectacular is the Thorny Oyster *Spondylus tennelus* Reeve, 1856. Also, there are several species of Pectenidae which may be taken in considerable numbers including the Queen Scallop *Equichlamys bifrons* (Lamarck, 1819) and the Doughboy Scallop *Chlamys asperrimus* (Lamarck, 1819). Bivalves are even more prolific in sheltered shallower waters and many of them prefer the sandy mud or mud bottom of quieter water in bays and inlets.

In the areas of sandy mud in Westernport and Port Phillip Bays the commercial scallop *Pecten alba* Tate, 1886 is very abundant and where the sand gives way to mud, there is often associated with it the Mud Oyster *Ostrea angasi* Sowerby, 1871, which entirely replaces it in some areas. In sheltered areas with a mud bottom the Mud Ark *Anadara trapezia* Deshayes, 1840 is common in bottom Westernport and Port Phillip. Another shell with a preference for such conditions is the Trigonina *Neotrigonia margaritacea* (Lamarck, 1804), a very beautiful mollusc with beaded ribbed ornament on the exterior and delicate internal nacre. This mollusc is of particular interest as the Australian species are the only living representatives of a very ancient fossil family.

The large Fan Mussel *Atrina tasmanica* T. Woods, 1875 is an inhabitant of the sandy mud areas of the eastern entrance to Westernport Bay. This species grows to 10 in and is the largest bivalve of Victorian waters.

Pelagic Molluscs

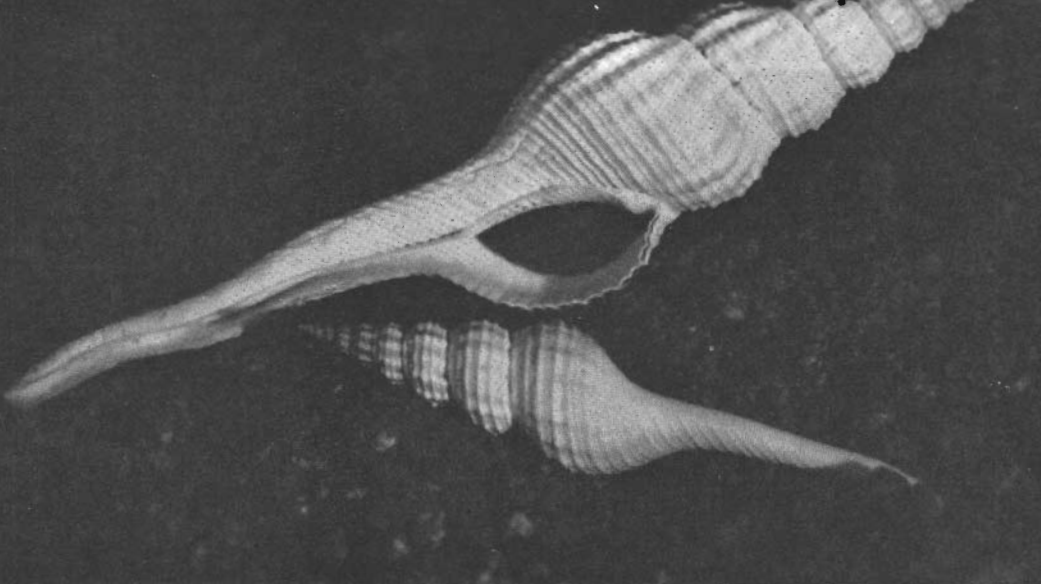
The molluscs are represented in the open ocean mainly by the cephalopods and a few families of gastropods whose members are specially modified for a free swimming existence. The very beautiful Violet Snail *Ianthisa janthina* Linnaeus, 1758 lives its life on the surface of the ocean but is at times blown ashore and stranded on beaches in large numbers. All the members of the super family HETEROPODA and some opisthobranchs lead a pelagic existence and like *Ianthisa* are blown ashore from time to time. The pelagic cephalopods are vigorous swimmers and therefore are not at the mercy of wind and waves and are less frequently stranded unless injured or ill. There are records of the stranding of most known open ocean species including the Giant Squid *Architeuthis kirkii* Robson, 1887. Because of their lightness the internal shells of cuttlefish and heteropods float after the death and disintegration of the animal and often wash ashore. Usually



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Roadnight Volute, *Pterospira roadnightae* (McCoy) is a rare volute dredged in deep water off the Victorian coast.

Molluscs of Victoria



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New Holland Spindle Shell, *Fusus novaehollandiae* (Reeve) is dredged from deeper water offshore along the Victorian coast.

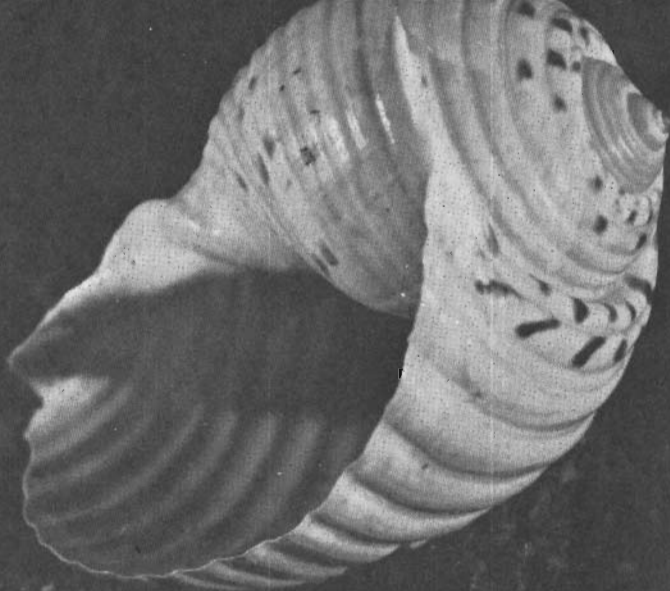
False Baler Shell, *Mamillana mamilla* (Gray) is dredged from deeper water along the east coast of Victoria. Specimens can reach 12 inches in length.

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Spengler's Rock Whelk, *Cabastana spengleri* (Perry) (on left) and Waterhouse's Rock Whelk, *C. waterhousei* (Ads and Angas) (on right) live on reefs from just below low water to several fathoms in depth.

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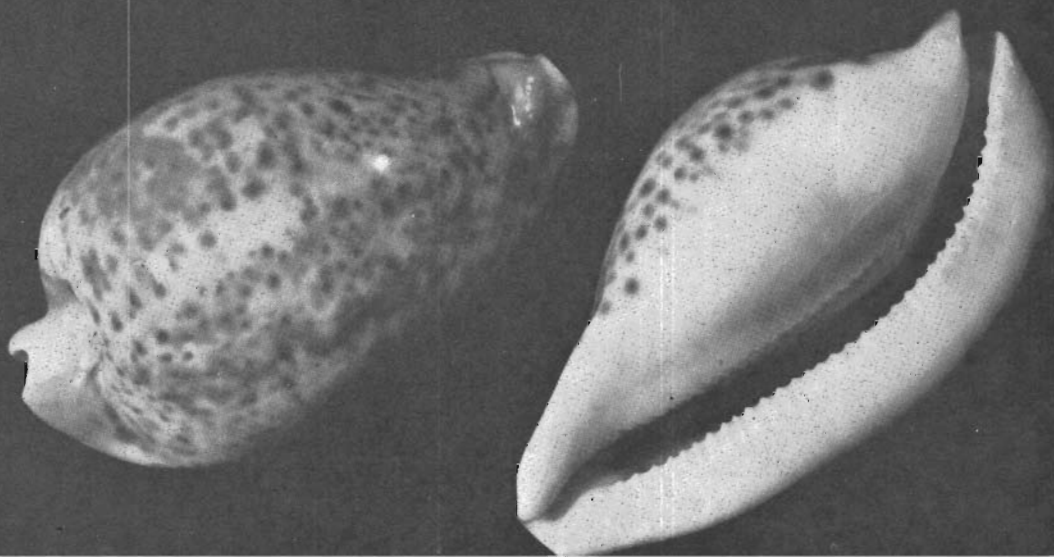




Beer Barrel Tun, *Tonna cerevisina* Hedley is dredged in deep water off the east coast of Victoria. [J. K. Black

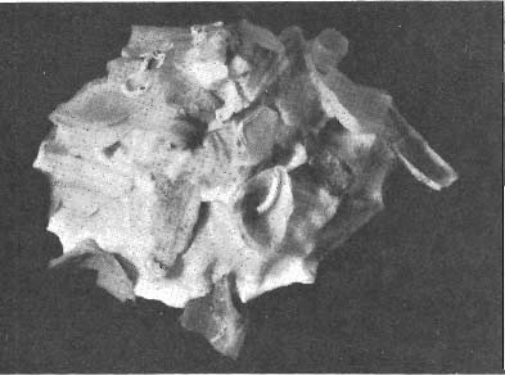
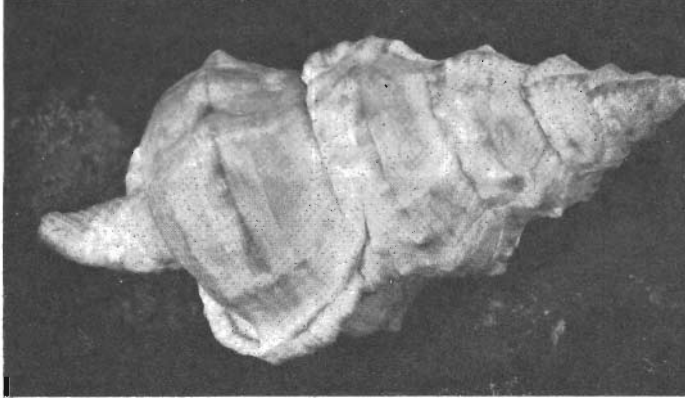
Wonder Cowry, *Umbilia hesitata* Iredale is dredged in deeper water off the southern New South Wales coast and eastern coast of Victoria.

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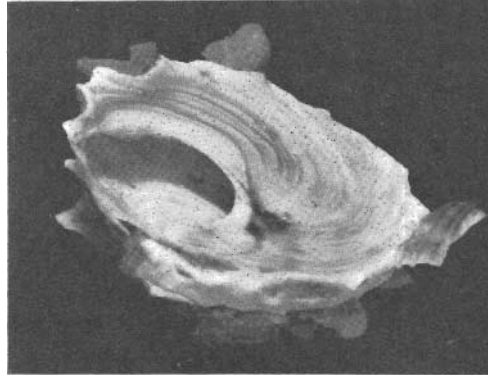
Australian Rock Whelk, *Mayena australasia* (Perry) lives on reefs and is found along the whole Victorian coast. This is the elongated deep water form *benthicola* Iredale.

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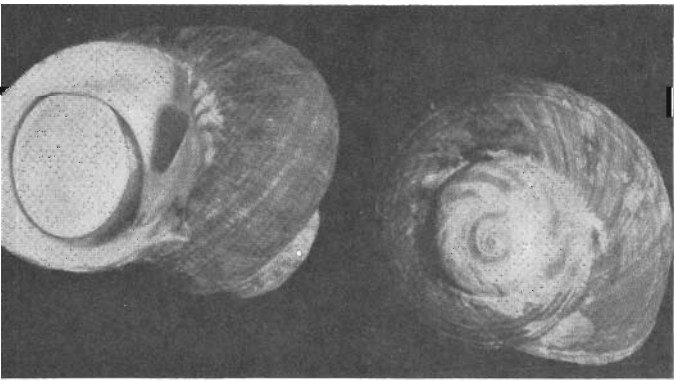
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Carrier Shell, *Xenophora peroniana* (Iredale) (top view) builds fragments of other shells and small stones into its shell. It lives in deep water off the eastern coast of Victoria.



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Carrier Shell, *Xenophora peroniana* (Iredale) (side view).

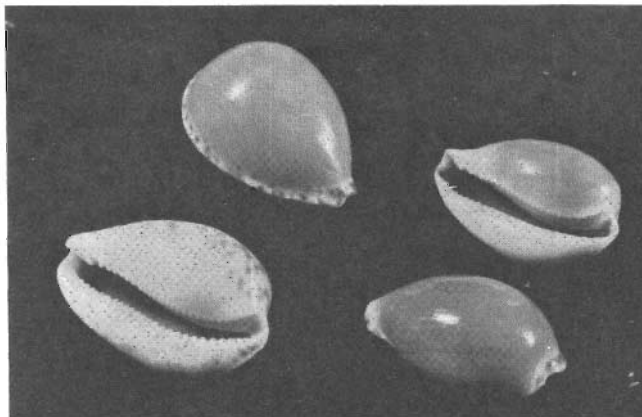


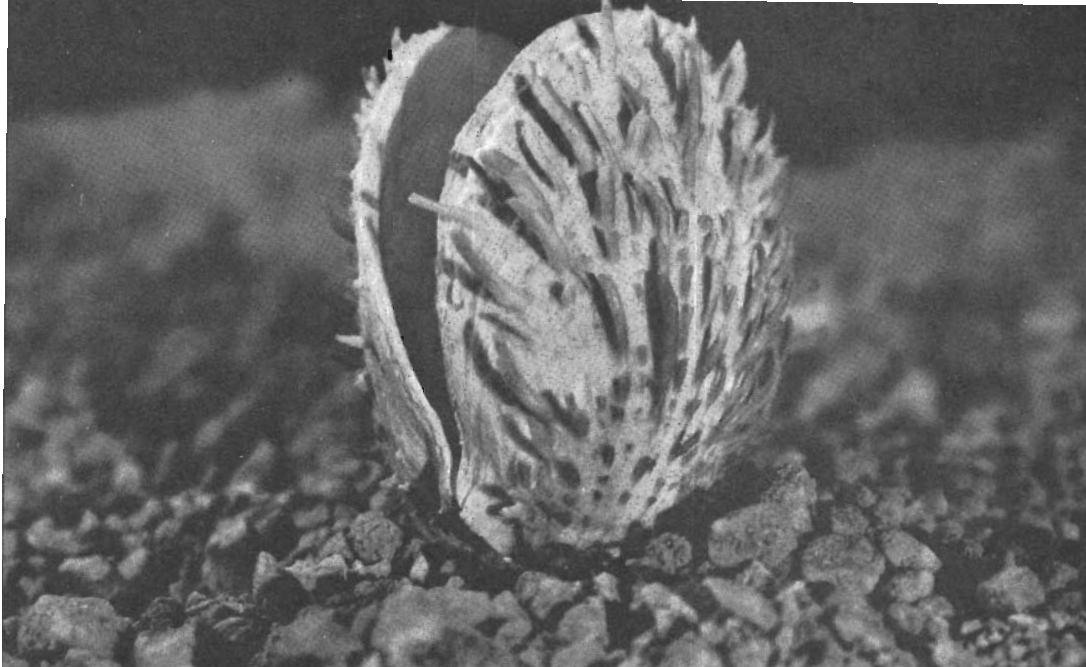
Warrener, *Subnivalia undulata* (Solander) is common on intertidal rock platform along the whole coast.

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Brown Cowry, *Notocypraea angustata* (Gmelin) is common at low tide on rock platforms.

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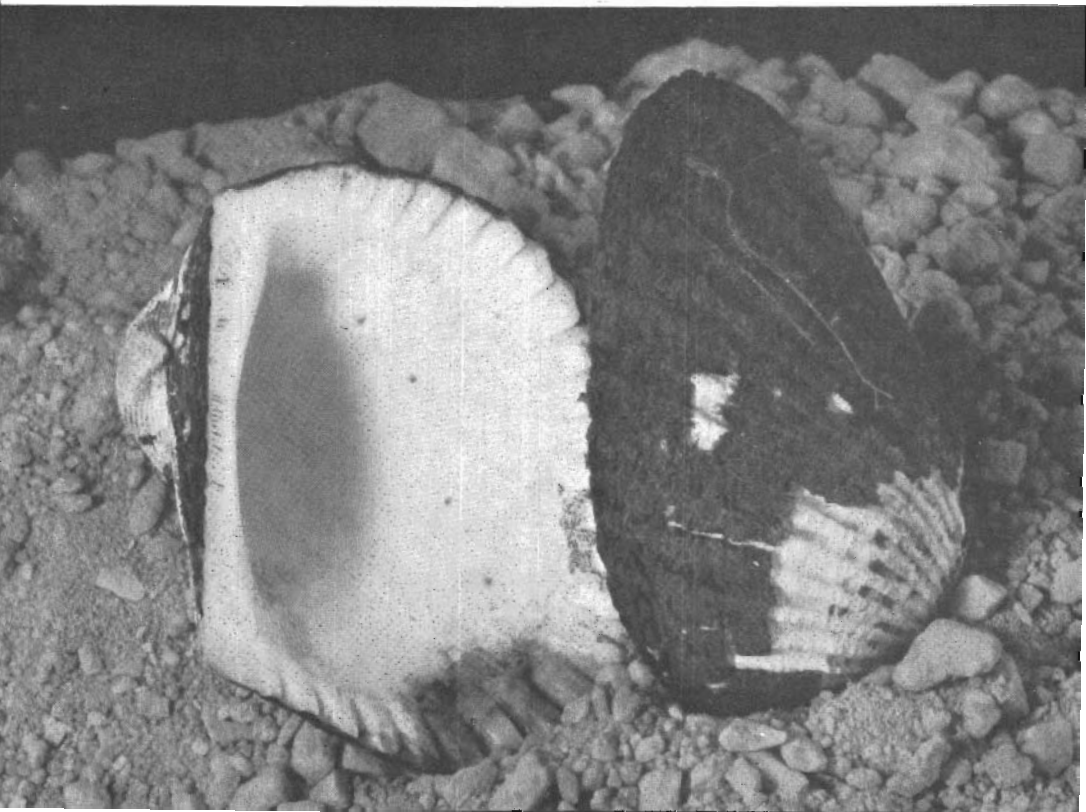


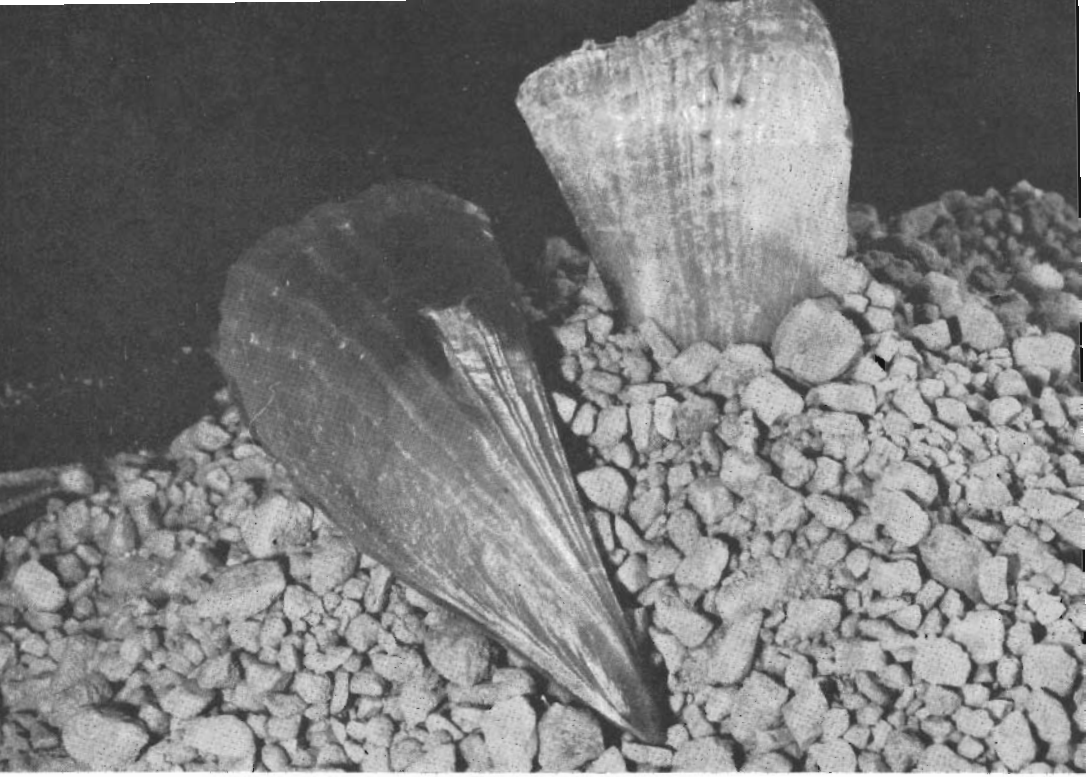
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Spiny Oyster, *Spondylus tenellus* (Reeve) is dredged from deeper water off the coast.

Mud Ark, *Anadura trapezia* (Deshayes) lives on a mud bottom in sheltered water and is common in Port Phillip and Westernport Bays and Corner Inlet.

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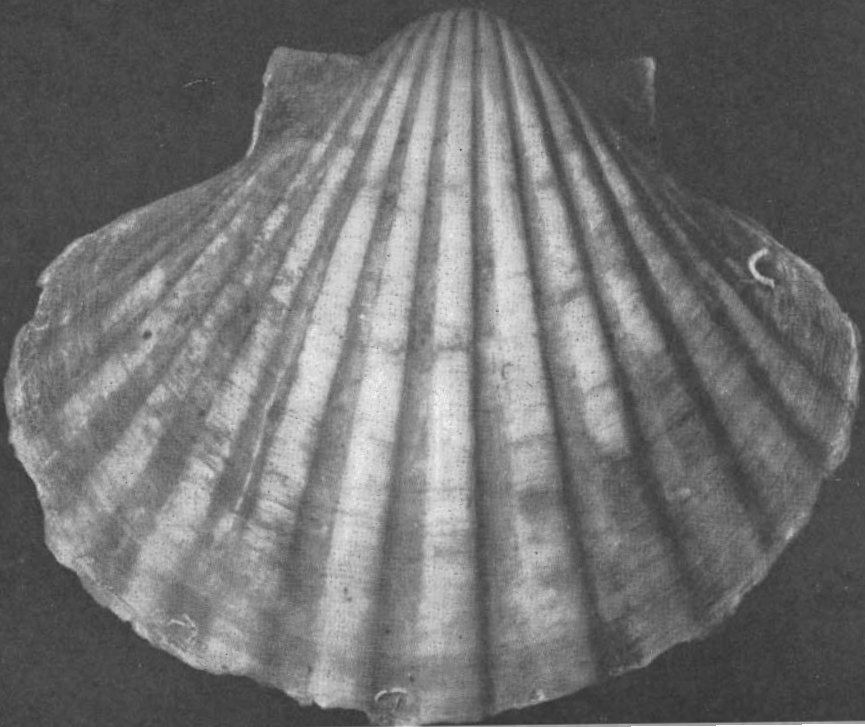


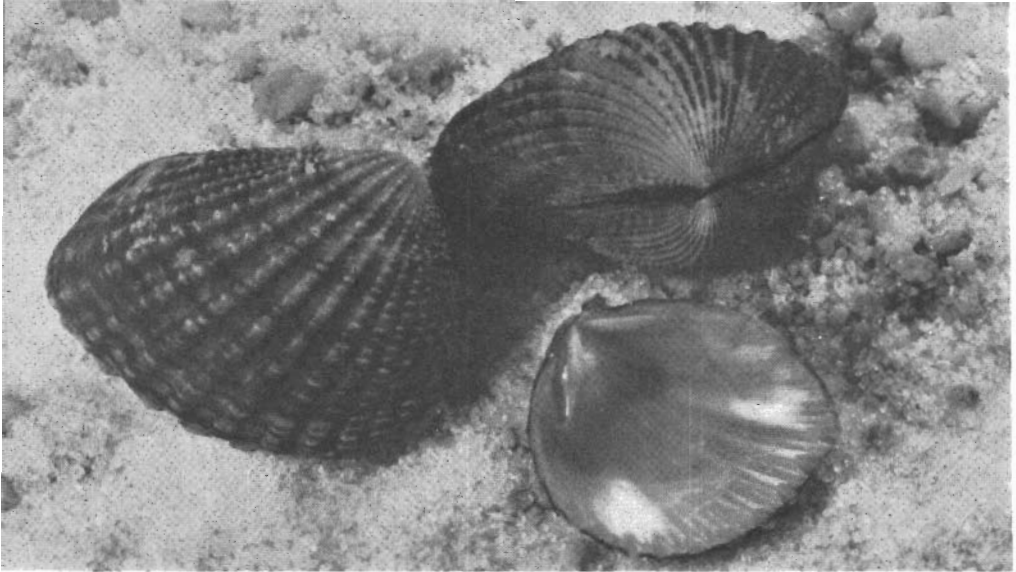
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Fan Mussel, *Atrina tasmanica* (Tenison Woods) lives amongst weed in sandy mud in Westernport Bay and at the southern end of Port Phillip Bay.

Commercial Scallop, *Pecten alba* Tate is dredged in Port Phillip and Westernport Bays and also from deeper water offshore.

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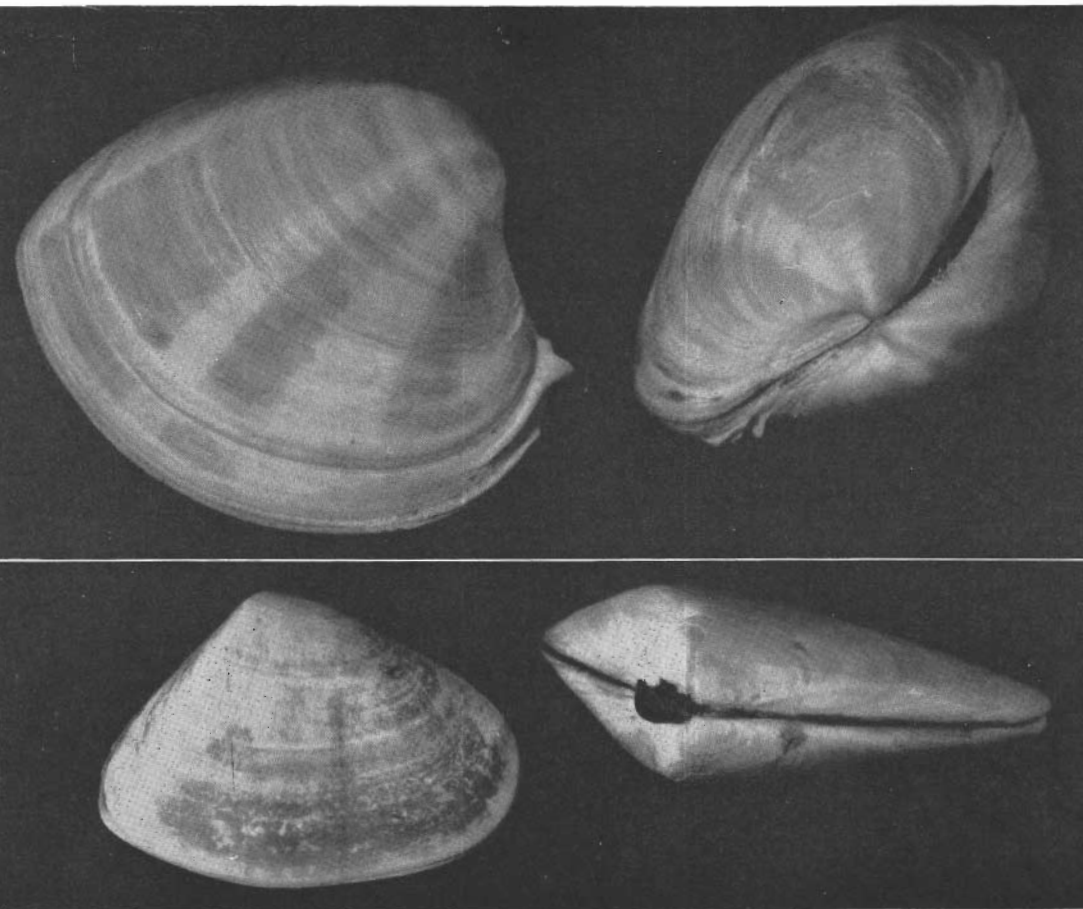


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Trigonia or Brooch Shell, *Neotrigonia margaritacea* (Lamarck) lives in mud and is found in Westernport Bay and along the Victorian coast.

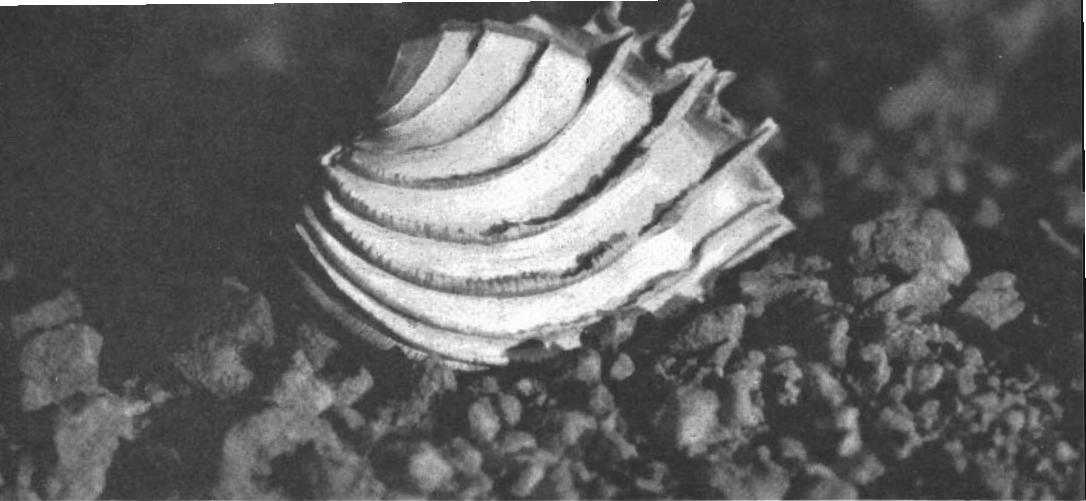
Faintly Frilled Venerid, *Bassina pachyphylla* (Jonas) lives in sand in shallow water and is found offshore along most of the Victorian coast.

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Pipi, *Plebidonax deltoides* (Lamarck) lives in sand just above low tide and is an inhabitant of most of Victoria's ocean beaches.

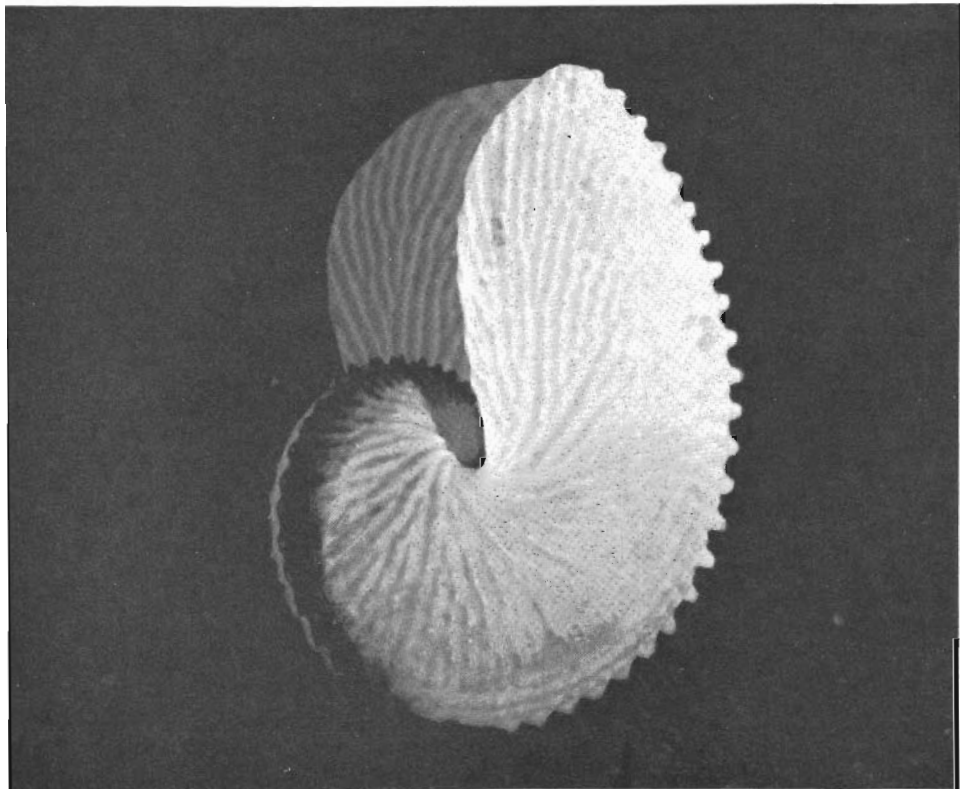


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Frilled Venerid, *Callanaitis disjecta* (Perry) lives in sandy mud and is taken in shallow water on the eastern side of Port Phillip Bay and in Westernport Bay.

Paper Nautilus, *Argonauta nodosa* Solander is an inhabitant of the open ocean but from time to time winds drive it ashore. The shell is the egg case secreted by the female to carry her eggs.

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cuttlebones are scattered over a beach but the sagitta-shaped, transparent heteropod shells because of their extreme lightness are left at the high tide line.

Members of the other classes have not adapted themselves to the pelagic environment but nearly all the marine molluscs have a larval stage (veliger) which spends a shorter or longer free swimming period in the plankton. This pelagic period is the main factor in distribution of marine species for it enables predominantly sedentary bottom dwelling animals to be transported great distances from their birthplace before they settle into adult life. Settlement and immediate growth commences when conditions such as bottom, temperature, currents, and available food are right. Temperature which is the main controlling factor in distribution may be satisfactory for establishment and growth of the species but outside the range within which the animal can breed. Such a population can only be renewed or increased by outside recruitment.

GLOSSARY

Adductor muscles. Applied to bivalve shells; the anterior and posterior muscles draw the valves of the shell together leaving marks on the inner surface of each called the muscular impressions or muscle scars or adductor scars.

Alimentary canal. Channel in animal's body through which food passes.

Anatomy. Bodily structure.

Anatomical. Details of bodily structure.

Anterior. In bivalves, it is the side on which the head, or part analogous to the head of the animal, lies; it is known in the shell by the umbones, which, if turned at all, are turned towards that part. The anterior of a spiral univalve is that part of the outer lip which is at the greatest distance from the apex. Of a conical univalve such as a limpet, it is that part where the head of the animal lies.

Anus. Posterior opening of alimentary canal.

Apex. The tip, or small end of a shell.

Appendages. Something hung on (limbs, etc.).

Axis. In a univalve shell the centre or pillar upon which the spire turns.

Benthic. Bottom dwelling.

Byssus. The fibres by which some bivalve shells are anchored or moored to submarine substances.

Calcareous. Limy or shelly matter.

Cambrian. A geological period, the earliest of the Palaeozoic.

Canal. A groove which characterises some spiral univalve shells, where the inner and outer lips unite at the front part of the aperture.

Carnivorous. Flesh eating.

Chitin. Hard substance which forms the rigid structures in the body of many invertebrates.

Chitinous. Pertaining to chitin.

Class. A major division of a phylum.

Columella. The column formed by the inner sides of the volutions of a spiral univalve. It is sometimes described as the inner lip of the aperture, of which it forms a part.

Columella lip. The inner edge of the aperture, including that part of it which covers the body-whorl.

Decussated. Intersected by fine lines crossing each other.

Dehydration. Removal of water.

Desiccation. Extraction of water.

Detritus. Fragments of matter which include particles of food.

Digestive tract. Channel in animal's body through which food passes.

Diverticulum. Small pocket opening from the rectum.

Ecological. Pertaining to the ecology.

Ecology. That branch of science which treats of plants and animals in relation to the environment in which they live.

Ectoparasite. Parasites living on the external surface of their host.

Embryonic. Pertaining to an embryo.

Embryo. An organism in its early stages before birth.

Epidermis. External coating of shells. Also known as periostracum.

Exhalent current. The water expelled from the mantle cavity.

Family. The division of classification into which genera are grouped.

Fertilisation. The act of impregnation of the egg by the male cell.

Foot. Portion of the animal's body used for locomotion. In most bivalves a hatchet-shaped muscular organ capable of protruding beyond valve margins.

Fossil. Remains of plant or animal imbedded in stratified rocks.

Funnel. The organ through which water, etc., is expelled from the mantle cavity of Cephalopods.

Ganglia. Mass or group of nerve cells.

Genus. An assemblage of species, possessing certain characteristics in common.

Genera. Plural of genus.

Gills. The breathing organs of most aquatic animals.

Herbivorous. Feeding on herbage.

Hermaphrodite. Bisexual, containing both the male and female organs in the body.

Hinge. The edge of the bivalve shells near the umbones, including the teeth and ligament.

Inequivalve. Not equivalve.

Inhalent. The stream of water entering into the mantle cavity.

Insertion plate. The plates on the edges of Chiton shell valves to which the girdle is attached.

Internal shell. One which is enclosed by the mantle of the animal.

Larva. Juvenile stage, different from the adult.

Left valve. Sinistral valve of a bivalve shell may be known by placing the shell with its ligamentary or posterior part towards the observer; the sides of the shell will then correspond with his right and left side.

Ligament. The true ligament is external, serving the purpose of binding the two valves of a shell together by the posterior dorsal margin.

Locomotion. Movement from one place to another.

Lung. A special cavity in the body through which air is breathed.

Mantle. External tissue which secretes the shell.

Mantle cavity. The cavity which is formed by the mantle.

Mesozoic. The second major geological era.

Metamorphosis. Change of form.

Mollusc. A member of the phylum Mollusca.

Mouth. Aperture or opening of a shell.

Muscle. The fleshy, contractile organ by which the animal is attached to the shell.

Muscle scar. Applied to bivalve shells; the anterior and posterior muscles which draw the valves of the shell together leaving marks on the inner surface of each called the muscular impressions or muscle scars or adductor scars.

Muscular. Having well developed muscles.

Nacreous. Pearly; like mother-of-pearl.

Operculum. The plate with which many molluscs close the aperture of their shell when retired within them. Cat's-eye of Turbo.

Order. A major division of a class of animals into which are grouped families.

Oosphradium. The sense organ near the gills of molluscs used for testing the water, etc.

Pallial Line. In bivalve shells, the line of attachment of mantle to shell.

Pallial sinus. A notch in the pallial line occasioned by siphons.

Palaeozoic. Containing the earliest form of life. The first geological era.

Pelagic. Pertaining to, or inhabiting the open sea; free swimming.

Periostracum. External coating of shells.

Phyla. Plural of phylum.

Phylum. One of the main divisions of the animal kingdom.

Plankton. Small plants and animals living on the surface of water.

- Planktonic*. Pertaining to the plankton.
- Planorbid*. Coiled in a flat spiral.
- Posterior*. The side known by the direction of the curve in the umbones, which is from the posterior towards the anterior. Posterior of univalve opposite end to the anterior (mouth).
- Predators*. Feeding on other animals.
- Radula*. Lingual ribbon. Usually bearing on its upper surface numerous transverse rows of teeth. Used for the mastication of food. It is absent in bivalves.
- Rectum*. Final section of digestive tract terminating in the anus.
- Right valve*. See left valve.
- Sagitta*. Shaped like an arrow.
- Salinity*. Degree of saltiness.
- Sedentary*. To lead a life of bodily inactivity, remaining in one spot.
- Sessile*. Attached, remaining in the one position.
- Shell*. A calcareous or horny covering secreted by the mantle of a mollusc.
- Sinus*. A deep indentation; cavity.
- Siphon*. Tube leading to the respiratory organ of some univalves.
- Species*. A subdivision of a genus, a group into which is placed all individuals of the same kind.
- Suctorial*. Capable of attachment by suction.
- Substrate*. The sea floor.
- Torsion*. The process by which the visceral mass of Gastropods becomes twisted through 90 degrees.
- Type*. The specimen on which the original description of the species is based.
- Umbo*. Umbone; the point of a bivalve shell above the hinge, constituting the apex of each valve. Embryonic shell.
- Univalve*. A shell consisting of a single piece, as distinguished from bivalves and multivalves.
- Valve*. One of the individual units of a molluscan shell which may be composed of one, two, or eight valves.
- Veliger*. Free swimming larval stage of molluscs.
- Ventral*. The margin of a bivalve shell opposite the hinge.
- Vestigial*. Degenerate, reduced.
- Viscera*. Internal organs of an animal.
- Visceral*. Pertaining to the viscera.
- Whorls*. A complete turn or revolution round the imaginary axis of a spiral shell.
- Zoology*. The study of animal life and structure.

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Geographical Features

Area and Boundaries

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

Victoria is bounded on the north and north-east by New South Wales, from which it is separated by the River Murray, and by a straight line running in a south-easterly direction from a place near the head-waters of that stream, called The Springs, on Forest Hill, to Cape Howe. The total length of this boundary following the windings of the River Murray from the South Australian border along the Victorian bank to the Indi River, thence by the Indi or River Murray to Forest Hill and thence by the straight line from Forest Hill to Cape Howe, is 1,175 miles. The length of the River Murray forming part of the boundary is approximately 1,200 miles, and of the straight line from Forest Hill to Cape Howe, 110 miles. On the west it is bounded by South Australia, on the south and south-east its shores are washed by the Southern Ocean, Bass Strait, and the Pacific Ocean. It lies approximately between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude and the 141st and 150th meridians of east longitude. Its greatest length from east to west is about 493 miles, its greatest breadth about 290 miles, and its extent of coastline 980 miles, including the length around Port Phillip Bay 164 miles, Westernport 90 miles, and Corner Inlet 50 miles. Great Britain, inclusive of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, contains 88,119 square miles, and is therefore slightly larger than Victoria.

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

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

AREA OF AUSTRALIAN STATES

| State or Territory | Area | Per Cent of Total Area |
|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Western Australia | sq. miles 975,920 | 32·88 |
| Queensland | 667,000 | 22·47 |
| Northern Territory | 520,280 | 17·53 |
| South Australia | 380,070 | 12·81 |
| New South Wales | 309,433 | 10·43 |
| Victoria | 87,884 | 2·96 |
| Tasmania | 26,383 | 0·89 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 939 | 0·03 |
| Total Australia | 2,967,909 | 100·00 |

Physical Divisions

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

The chief physical divisions of Victoria are shown on the map (Figure 2). Each of these divisions has certain physical features which distinguish it from the others, as a result of the influence of elevation, geological structure, climate, and soils, as is recognised in popular terms such as Mallee, Wimmera, Western District, and so on. The following is a table of these divisions :

1. *Murray Basin Plains* :

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

2. *Central Highlands* :

A. The Eastern Highlands, within which—

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

B. The Western Highlands :

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

3. *Western District Plains* :

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

4. *Gippsland Plains* :

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

5. *Southern Uplands* :

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

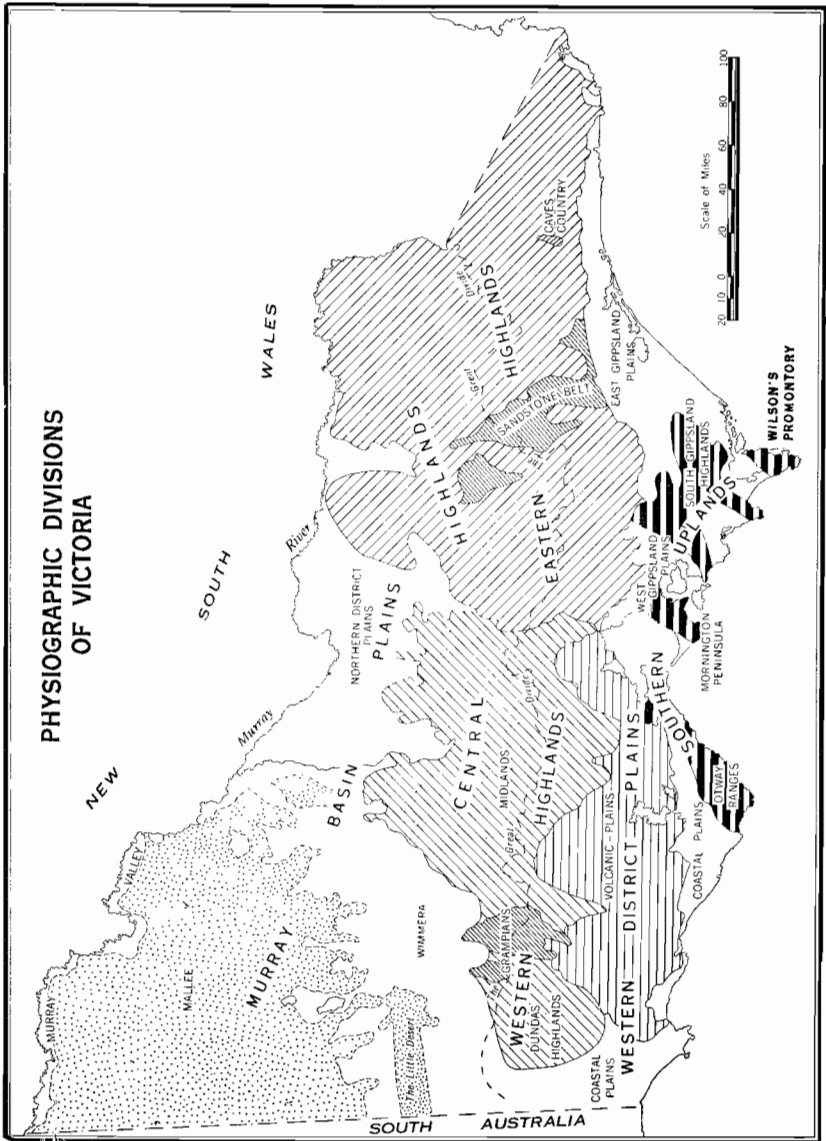


FIGURE 2.

Murray Basin Plains

These plains include the Mallee, the Wimmera, the Northern District Plains, and the Murray Valley itself. The most noticeable distinguishing features of the Mallee are the soils, vegetation, and topography. It is not a perfect plain, but exhibits broad low ridges and depressions which appear to be due to folding and faulting of the rocks. Sand ridges trending due east and west are an indication of a former more arid climate, but they are now fixed by vegetation. When cleared, the sand

distributes itself irregularly without forming new ridges. There is evidence of a succession of former wet and dry periods in the Mallee, but at the present time all the streams that enter it lose so much water by evaporation and percolation that they fail to reach the Murray and terminate in shallow lakes, many of which are salt. The Murray Valley itself is cut into the higher Mallee land and is subject to periodical flooding by the river.

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

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

Central Highlands

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

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

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

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

Western District Plains

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

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

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

Gippsland Plains

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

Southern Uplands

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

Further References

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Physical Environment and Land Use

The Central Highland Zone (see Figure 2) is the dominant physiographic region of Victoria. The greatest importance of these Highlands is their influence on the drainage pattern of the State. They act as a drainage divide and catchment areas between the long north and north-west flowing rivers which are part of the Murray System and the shorter south flowing rivers.

The Highlands are divided into two parts by the 1,200-ft Kilmore Gap, a natural gateway for transport routes leading north from Melbourne.

Eastern Highlands

To the east, the Eastern Highlands form a broad, rugged region of deeply dissected high plateaux with elevations of up to 6,000 ft. They form a barrier to east-moving airmasses, giving rise to heavy orographic rainfall of over 50 in p.a. in the higher parts. This is the

wettest part of the State, and is the coldest region in winter with substantial snowfalls at higher elevations, a factor responsible for the development of skiing resorts at locations such as Mt. Buffalo, Mt. Buller, Mt. Hotham, and Falls Creek. Because of the elevation, this is also the coolest part of the State in summer. The rugged topography and dense forest cover of the Eastern Highlands makes them rather inaccessible and of little agricultural potential, so that they are the only large area of Victoria that is very sparsely settled and almost devoid of transport routes. However, the foothill zone adjoining the East Gippsland Plains is an important forestry area, while the lower slopes and valleys are used for grazing, particularly of cattle. High alpine grassland areas in the north-east, such as the Bogong High Plains, are used for summer grazing, this area being one of the rare cases of a transhumance farming economy in Australia. The high run-off and steep stream gradients have made the Eastern Highlands important for water storage and hydro-electricity generation at Kiewa, Eildon, and Rubicon.

Western Highlands

West of the Kilmore Gap, the Western Highlands are much lower than those to the east. These Highlands culminate in the west in a series of block mountains, of which the Grampians and the Dundas Highlands form the final western outlines of the Highland Zone. Stream gradients are more gentle than in the Eastern Highlands, so that hydro-electricity potential is low. However, the Rocklands Dam, and the Eppalock and Cairn Curran Reservoirs are important storages for water supply to farms of the northern plains of Victoria.

The Western Highlands, because of their lower elevation, have a lower rainfall than the Eastern Highlands, and they do not act as a barrier to settlement and transport. The reasonably reliable rainfall of 20 in to 30 in p.a., cool winters, warm summers, rolling topography, open dry sclerophyll forest and grasslands, and moderately fertile if thin volcanic soils offer an environment suitable for sheep grazing for wool and fat lambs, fodder cropping, dairying, and potato growing. Early settlement of the area was stimulated by the gold discoveries of the 1850s and 1860s in the Ballarat and Bendigo districts, and these two cities have developed as important regional centres. Castlemaine, Maryborough, and Clunes are additional service centres.

Murray Basin Plains

North of the Central Highland Zone are the flat Murray Basin Plains (see Figure 2). The western section is comprised of the Mallee-Wimmera Plain, characterised by areas of east-west running sand ridges, grey-brown and solonised Mallee soils, and some areas of sandy wastelands. Rainfall is around 20 in p.a. in the southern Wimmera, but it decreases to under 10 in p.a. in the north-western Mallee, which is the driest area of the State. As well as being low, rainfall is erratic and unreliable in the Mallee-Wimmera, but the warm winters and hot summers enable a year-round growing season where water is available. Early farms were too small, and over-cropping led to widespread crop failures and soil erosion. Since the 1930s farming here has become more stable as a result of the provision of adequate and assured water supplies from the Mallee-Wimmera Stock and

Domestic Water Supply System, larger farms of over 1,000 acres, crop rotations, the development of a crop-livestock farming pattern, the use of superphosphate and growing of legumes to maintain soil fertility, and soil conservation practices. The winter rainfall maximum and dry summer harvesting period, the good rail and road network and bulk handling facilities, and scientific farming techniques have enabled the Wimmera to become a region of high-yielding wheat and mixed farms. The drier areas of the Mallee are characterised more by larger sheep properties.

Of great significance in the Mallee are the irrigation areas of the Mildura-Merbein-Red Cliffs and Swan Hill districts, with close settlement farming growing vines and fruits. Mildura, Ouyen, Swan Hill, Horsham, Warracknabeal, and St. Arnaud are the main regional centres of the Mallee-Wimmera Plains.

The Northern District Plains form the narrower eastern section of the Murray Basin Plains. Here rainfall increases from 15 in p.a. in the western part to over 30 in p.a. in the eastern part of the plain adjoining the Eastern Highlands. Rainfall is more reliable than in the Mallee-Wimmera District. However, there is generally a summer water deficiency which restricts pasture growth, so that the Northern District Plains are characterised by extensive grazing and mixed wheat-sheep farms. Recently there has been increasing emphasis on "ley" farming (i.e., rotation of crops and pastures) in order to increase carrying capacities and productivity. The higher, more reliable rainfall eastern section of the Northern District Plains is one of the best sheep and cattle grazing areas in the State.

There is a marked contrast in the Northern District Plains between the "dry" farming areas and those closely settled irrigation areas of the Murray and its tributaries, especially in the Kerang, Echuca-Rochester, Kyabram-Shepparton, and Cobram-Yarrawonga areas using water from the Loddon, Campaspe, Goulburn, and Murray rivers, respectively. Fruits, vegetables, hops, and tobacco growing with local specialisations, and dairying based on improved pastures are the main activities in the irrigated districts. Shepparton has become an important centre for canned and frozen fruits and vegetables. These areas are also important as suppliers for the metropolitan fresh fruit and vegetable market.

In the Northern District Plains Shepparton, Wangaratta, and Benalla are large and expanding regional centres with manufacturing industries, while Echuca, Rochester, Kyabram, and Wodonga are smaller service centres with a small range of urban functions.

Coastal Region

South of the Central Highland Zone, coastal Victoria is readily divided into three regions.

The first of these is Port Phillip Bay and environs, bounded by the You Yang Range and Keilor Plain in the west, the Central Highlands in the north, the Dandenong Range and West Gippsland Plain in the east, and the Mornington Peninsula in the south-east. Here are the main ports of Victoria: Melbourne, Williamstown, and Geelong. This region is dominated by the urban areas of Melbourne, which is the hub of the State's transport system, and Geelong. The urban

areas are surrounded by intensively farmed rural landscapes in which market gardening is important in addition to cattle and sheep fattening, dairying, and fodder cropping. The bayside beach resorts and the seaside resorts of the Mornington Peninsula are the centre of an important tourist industry.

The second region of coastal Victoria is the extensive Keilor and Western District volcanic plain stretching west from the Bay. This is possibly the best agricultural region in Victoria. The rolling surface is characterised by volcanic plains and cones, lakes, and stony rises, with rich but shallow volcanic soils. Rainfall is above 20 in p.a. in all areas, with a slight winter-spring maximum, and temperatures are warm in summer and mild in winter so that year-round pasture growth and cropping is possible. Western District farms produce cattle, sheep for wool and fat lambs, fodder crops, and potatoes. This is also an important dairying district. Rural population densities, along with those of the West Gippsland dairying country, are second highest in the State after the northern irrigation districts. Colac, Warrnambool, Portland, Hamilton, and Camperdown are the main regional centres. Portland has recently developed as Victoria's third major port.

South of the Western District Plains lie the Otway Ranges, a sparsely populated region of rugged scenery and very high rainfall. The coastline between Lorne and Apollo Bay has a number of popular tourist resorts.

The third region of coastal Victoria is Gippsland. Immediately east of the Bay are the West Gippsland Plains, which are sandy in their western section where large areas of swamp have been drained for market gardening. The South Gippsland Highlands, a sparsely populated area of little agricultural potential, is bounded by the West Gippsland Plain and to the east by a fault trough stretching from Warragul to the Latrobe Valley. (Included in East Gippsland Plains in Figure 2.) The fault trough with its rolling hills, 30 in rainfall, and year round pasture, is among the best dairying country in the Australian mainland, supplying the metropolitan whole milk market. The Latrobe Valley towns have experienced rapid post-war development as a result of the brown coal mining operations in the Yallourn-Morwell area.

East of the Latrobe Valley, rainfall decreases to below 30 in p.a. between Traralgon and the East Gippsland Lakes. Here the coastline is characterised by sand dunes and lagoons, backed by the riverine plains of the Latrobe, Macalister, Avon, and Mitchell rivers. The relatively low rainfall necessitates irrigation for cropping. Irrigated farming in the Sale-Maffra, Bairnsdale, and (further east) Orbost districts is based on maize, bean, potato, and fodder growing. Elsewhere the main land use is cattle and sheep grazing.

The plains narrow east of Lakes Entrance when the coastline becomes one of alternating river valleys and hilly headlands where the Eastern Highlands protrude south to the sea. Forestry is the main activity here, with some grazing and fodder cropping in the valleys and foothills. Tourism is important in the area around Lakes Entrance, which is also a fishing port. Gippsland is linked with Melbourne by the Princes Highway and by rail as far east as Orbost.

Variety, then, is the keynote of Victoria's farming system and physiography. Generally, shortage of water is the main environmental problem for agriculture, especially north of the Highlands. Coastal Victoria has a more reliable rainfall. The Highlands are the only region where temperature extremes limit agricultural utilisation, and these are less intensively farmed than other parts.

Generally, Victoria's farmers practise progressive and productive agriculture. The State's 70,000 rural holdings produced \$713·9m in 1965-66 which was 25·2 per cent of Victoria's net value of production. The importance of Victoria's farmers is seen when it is realised that they produce a substantial amount of Australia's farm output, e.g., 22 per cent wheat; 32 per cent oats; 11 per cent barley; 67 per cent dried vine fruit; 39 per cent mutton and lamb; 18 per cent wool; 24 per cent beef; 21 per cent pigs, and 52 per cent butter.

Mountain Regions

The mountainous regions of Victoria comprise the Central Highlands and a belt known as the Southern Uplands lying to the south and separated from the Central Highlands by plains.

The Central Highlands form the backbone of Victoria, tapering from a broad and high mountainous belt in the east until they disappear near the South Australian border. In the eastern sector patches of Older Volcanic rocks occur and peaks rise more than 6,000 ft, while in the western sector the volcanic rocks belong mainly to the Newer Volcanic Series and the peaks reach 3,000 ft.

The Highlands descend to plains on their southern and northern flanks. On the south are the Western District Plains and the Gippsland Plains, and beyond these again rises a group of uplifted blocks constituting the Southern Uplands. The Otway Ranges and the hills of South Gippsland are composed of fresh water Mesozoic sediments and Tertiary sands and clays with Older Volcanic rocks in South Gippsland, and the Mornington Peninsula is an upraised fault block of complex geology, including granites.

By 1875 the mountainous areas of the State were embraced by a geodetic survey which had been started in 1856. This was the first major survey, although isolated surveys had been carried out as early as 1844. Further surveys were carried out by the Australian Survey Corps during the Second World War, and by the Department of Lands and Survey, in the post-war years. Most recent values for some of the highest mountains in Victoria are Mount Bogong, 6,516 ft; Mount Feathertop, 6,307 ft; Mount Nelse, 6,181 ft; Mount Fainter, 6,157 ft; Mount Loch, 6,152 ft; Mount Hotham, 6,101 ft; Mount Niggerhead, 6,048 ft; Mount McKay, 6,045 ft; Mount Cobboras, 6,030 ft; Mount Cope, 6,026 ft; Mount Spion Kopje, 6,025 ft; and Mount Buller, 5,919 ft.

Further Reference, 1962 ; Coastal Physiography, 1967

Plant Ecology of the Coast

Introduction

The coast of Victoria presents a great variety of habitats for vegetation, ranging from sea cliffs and rocky shores through beaches, sand-dunes, and heathlands to lagoons and swamps, which may be fresh, brackish, or highly saline. Capes, promontories, and bays provide variations in aspect and a range of exposure to the prevailing west and south-west winds and salt spray, while the mean annual rainfall varies from 20 in along the western shores of Port Phillip to 44 in at Wilson's Promontory and Cape Otway.

Sand-dunes and Heaths*

Coastal sand-dunes are built from sand blown inland from the beaches and stabilised by vegetation; they may reach heights of over 100 ft. In Victoria they are found chiefly along the Ninety Mile Beach, in Port Phillip and Discovery Bays, from Point Lonsdale to Lorne, and in pockets on the rugged coasts of Wilson's Promontory, the Otways, and Phillip Island. The dunes east of Foster are predominantly of quartzose sands; many to the west are of quartzose sands more or less rich in calcareous carbonate derived from broken shells.

Where successive dune ridges have been built parallel to the shoreline, there is often a zonation of vegetation across them. This can be shown to result from a succession (in time) of vegetation types, from pioneer grass communities on the young fore dunes through dense dune scrub to woodland or even to heathland. The sequence also reflects the progressive leaching of the dunes by rainwater, which rapidly removes any sea salt and more slowly dissolves out calcium carbonate, where this is present. Over some thousands of years a characteristic podsol soil profile is developed on the older dunes. Below a thin, dark grey layer containing humus the sand is bleached white where humus and, sometimes, iron compounds have been leached. They are deposited further down in a well defined cemented layer of "coffee-rock". These soils become acid and very infertile, and the final stage of the succession on them may be a heathy woodland or an open treeless heath.

The earliest colonisers above high tide are strand plants, *Cakile maritima* and *Atriplex cinereum*. The grasses *Festuca*, *Spinifex*, and *Ammophila* bind the blown sand and assist in the formation of embryonic dunes. On older and higher dunes these grasses are invaded and replaced by shrubs. In Central and Eastern Victoria, *Leptospermum laevigatum* (Coastal Ti-tree), *Leucopogon parviflorus*, *Acacia sophorae*, and *Banksia integrifolia* are important species. In the west, the *Leptospermum* and *Banksia* components may be replaced by *Melaleuca pubescens*. A late stage of dune vegetation is usually a woodland with bracken and heath species in the ground flora. In the east of the State the trees are *Banksia serrata* and *Eucalyptus* species (*E. viminalis*, *E. baxteri* and *E. obliqua*). In the west *E. baxteri* predominates.

The sand dunes of Pleistocene age in many places west of Wilson's Promontory are very rich in calcium carbonate, which has been long ago dissolved and re-precipitated throughout the profile to form dune

* Examples shown in Figures 3 and 5.

limestone or aeolianite. This may form steep, rugged cliffs where it has been subject to marine erosion. Cementation of the sand in such dunes has often been most marked along decaying plant organs, thus producing branching structures (casts of twigs and shoots) exposed in eroding aeolianite. The upper layers of these highly calcareous dunes may, in time, be leached and become acidic locally; they may then be eroded and blown inland to form new white dunes.

Many dune systems along Victoria's coasts are not parallel to the shore and have probably been extensively re-arranged after "blow-outs". Such disturbance of the original pattern leads to secondary vegetative succession. On Sperm Whale Head, in the Gippsland Lakes region, parallel ridges have been partly re-arranged into parabolic dunes which bear younger soils and dune scrub vegetation, whereas the undisturbed parallel ridges bear woodland and heath. In contrast, at Tidal River it is a new series of parallel dunes which carry the earlier stages of the dune succession, and the older parabolic dunes behind them, with acid leached soils, are covered with dense heath vegetation.

On the seaward faces dune scrub is closely pruned by high winds bearing salt spray, and the stability of the dune depends on the maintenance of vegetative cover. In many Victorian dunes shoreline erosion has, in recent times, removed the early stages in succession and cut cliffs into the higher parts bearing shrub or woodland vegetation. Any disruption of vegetative cover, after wave-erosion, fires, over-grazing or excessive trampling by holiday-makers, leads to the initiation of blow-outs, which may grow into large parabolic dunes migrating inland, or great sterile sand sheets or mobile dunes of the kind found behind Discovery Bay, on the Yanakie isthmus connecting Wilson's Promontory, and in the extreme east, close to Cape Howe, where Victorian sand is spilling over the border into New South Wales. For many years vegetation, particularly the introduced marram grass, has been used in efforts to halt and stabilise migrating sand dunes on the Victorian coast.

Heathlands*

The highly characteristic low scrub plant community called heathland is rich in woody species with small leaves resembling in form, but not in species, the heaths of Europe. They occur characteristically on deep, leached, sterile sands with a podsollic profile, and the coastal heaths may, in some cases, be the climax communities of the dune succession. But similar heaths are found on shallow sterile soils over massive rock (such as granite), and in Victoria heath is by no means restricted to the immediate coastal region. Similar vegetation occurs in the Grampians and in the moderately arid Big and Little Deserts of western inland Victoria: They are a rapidly diminishing reservoir of native plants that have the ability to grow on soils which will only support agricultural species after the addition of phosphates and trace elements. The chief native species of the coast sand heaths are *Leptospermum myrsinoides*, *Casuarina pusilla*, and *Hypolaena fastigiata*. In the wet heaths with a seasonally high water-table, on hill-wash and swamp margins *Leptospermum juniperinum*, *Xanthorrhoea* (Grass

* Example shown in Figure 3.

Tree), and *Calorophus lateriflora* are prominent instead. But both types of heath carry over fifty species and their species composition varies with habitat and the incidence of burning.

Coastal Lagoons and Swamps*

Estuarine lagoons have been formed where the mouths of river valleys, drowned by Recent marine submergence, have been partly or wholly sealed off from the sea by the development of sandy spits and barriers. The Gippsland Lakes are an extensive lagoon system, and there are many others on a smaller scale, from Nelson Lagoon and the Bridgewater Lakes in the west through to Lake Tyers and Mallacoota Inlet in the east. As a rule they show a gradation from fresh water through brackish lagoon to sea water at the marine entrance, but some are well insulated from the sea and almost fresh (Bridgewater Lakes), while others are cut off from the sea during summer droughts and tend to become more saline than open sea.

The variety of ecological conditions is responsible for a whole range of plant communities, from freshwater and brackish swamps to the true salt marshes. The shores of the lagoons show a zonation of vegetation which again can be explained in terms of succession. The submerged pond weeds (*Potamogeton* and *Vallisneria* in fresh water, *Zostera* in brackish areas) add debris and collect silt, so that in time there is an invasion of the taller Bullrush (*Typha*), Reed (*Phragmites*), and Sedges (*Scirpus*). This zone in turn is invaded by shrubs (*Melaleuca*, *Leptospermum*) which form dense thickets on land still subject to flooding. The oldest and higher zones carry swamp woodland; the commonest tree in this is *E. ovata*, but in the far east Lilly-Pilly (*Eugenia*) rainforest can still be found.

Relics of reedswamp are found in and under the roots of the shrub communities, but the normal successional pattern is often modified or obscured by burning. As on the dunes, the vegetation influences the building and shaping of landforms, and is an example of the vegetation factor in geomorphology.

In the Gippsland Lakes salinity has increased following the cutting of an artificial entrance through the enclosing barrier in 1889. This has been a major cause in the disappearance of a former reedswamp fringe which has exposed the swamp scrub to erosion by wave action. In addition, the swamp paper-bark has been killed over large areas by the increase of soil salinity following repeated invasion by increasingly brackish flood waters, and salt marsh communities (*Salicornia*, etc.) have developed amid the dead sticks of *M. ericifolia*.

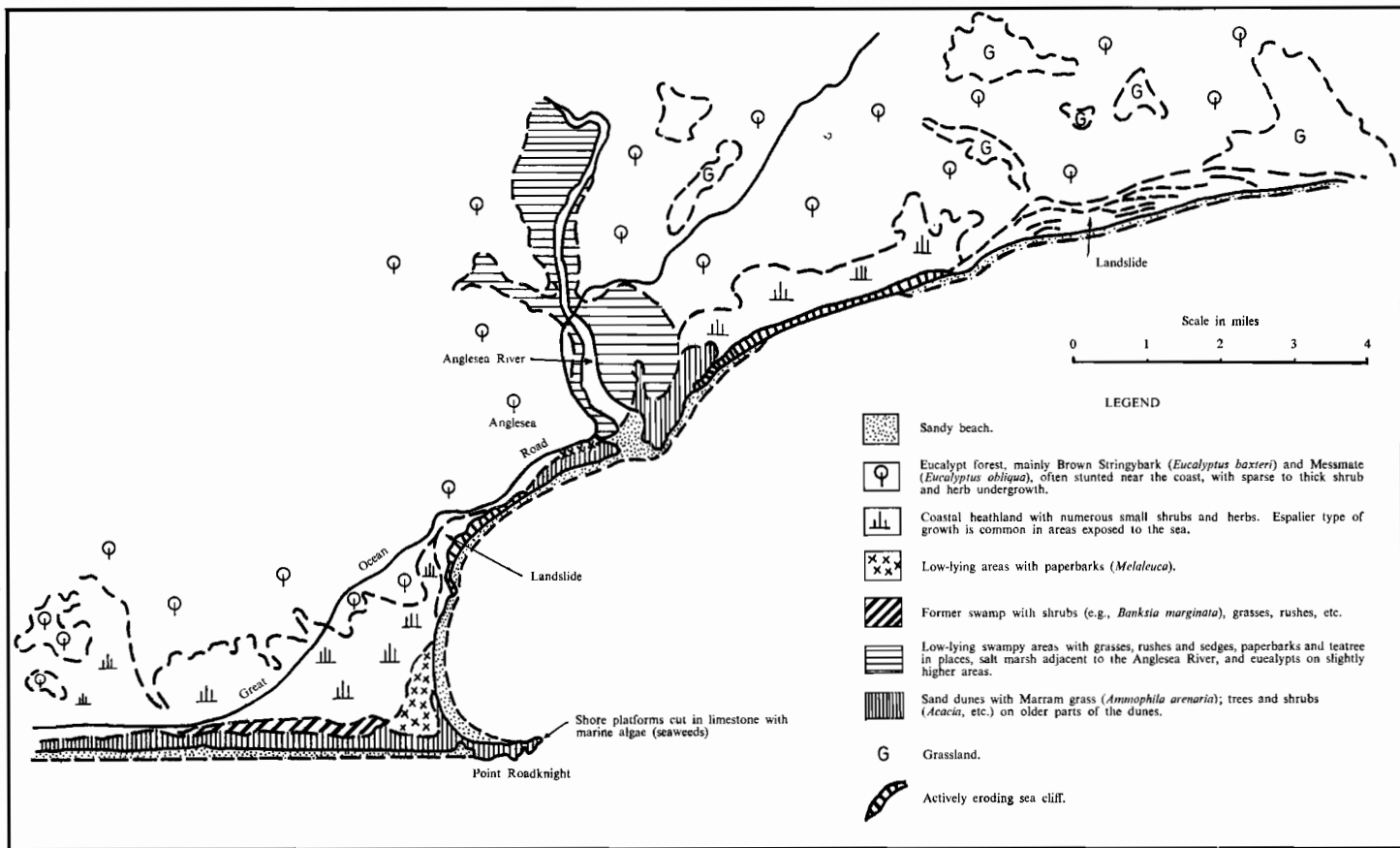
Salt Marshes†

The major coastal salt marshes in Victoria are found in Corner Inlet, Westernport Bay, on the western shores of Port Phillip Bay, and in the Barwon Estuary. Smaller marshes occur in river mouths and inlets from Mallacoota to the Glenelg. The number of flowering plant species concerned is small; many of them are fleshy succulent plants, tolerant of sea salt and closely related to the species of the salt marshes in other parts of the world. Common genera include *Enchylaena* and

* Examples shown in Figures 3 and 5.

† Example shown in Figure 4.

FIGURE 3.—Vegetation map of the Anglesea area.



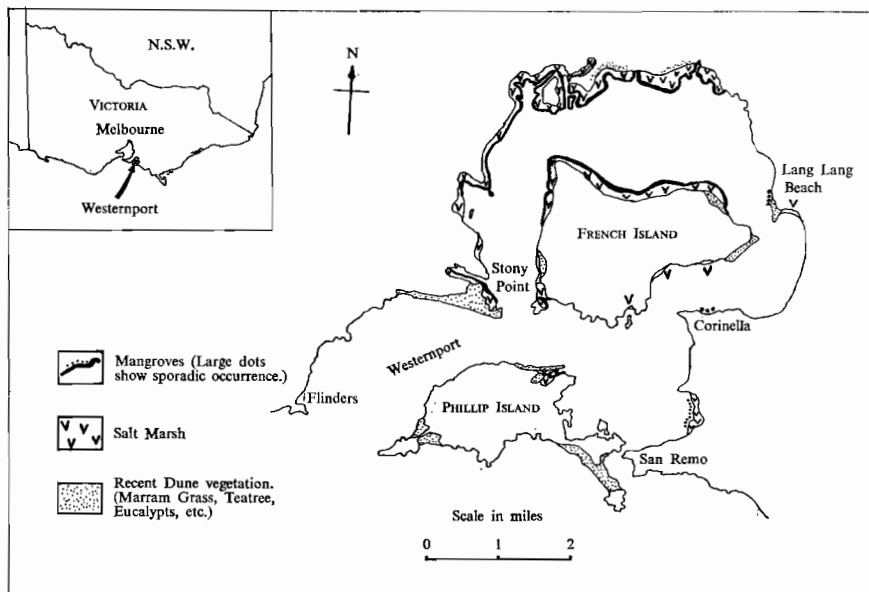


FIGURE 4.—Distribution of coastal vegetation around Westernport.

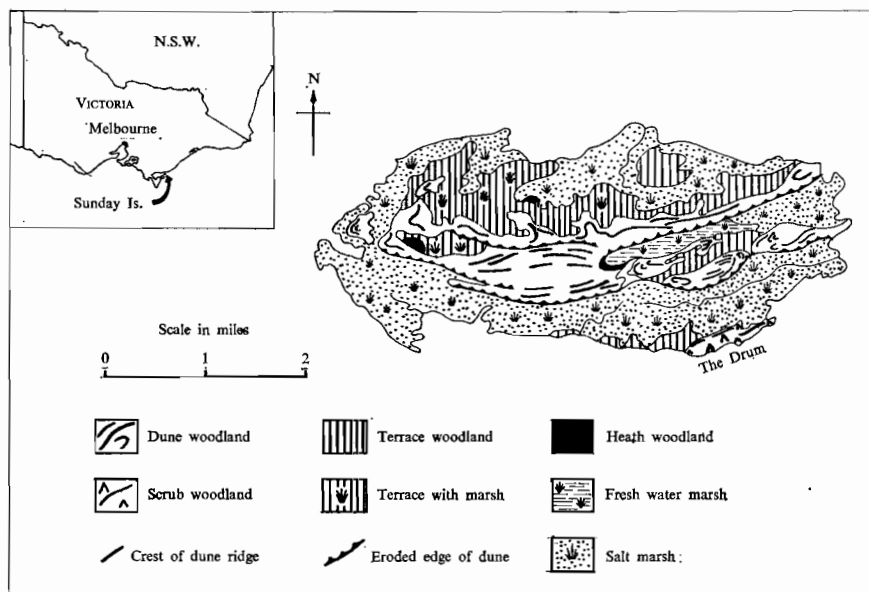


FIGURE 5.—Land and vegetation features on Sunday Island.

Atriplex (salt bushes), *Suaeda* (seablites), and the very abundant *Salicornia* (Glassworts also called Samphires); all these belong to one family, the Chenopodiaceae. Species of *Diphysma* (Pigface), *Samolus* and *Frankenia* also occur, with some Rushes and Grasses.

Salt marshes are characteristic of sheltered habitats where silt and sand are accumulated by current. Some marshes are sandy, whilst others are silty or clayey; often a gradation occurs.

The tidal range is an important feature of their environment—in Westernport and Corner Inlet extensive marshes extend over a vertical tide range of 6 to 9 ft, whereas in Port Phillip this is reduced to 2 to 3 ft. The marshes undergo variations of growth and erosion resulting in complex patterns of species distribution which depend on frequency of inundation, rainfall and desiccation, salinity and, above all, aeration.

In marshes, which are actively building, the lowest tides expose beds of grass-wrack, *Zostera*. In the zone regularly washed by the daily tides the shrubs of the white mangrove (*Avicennia marina* var. *resinifera*) form thickets from 10 to 12 ft high in the most favoured sites in Westernport to 3 to 4 ft in the southernmost limit in Australia at Corner Inlet. This extension of tropical vegetation is not continuous. There are gaps of several hundred miles between the mangroves in New South Wales and St. Vincent's Gulf; in Victoria the species is found only in Corner Inlet, Westernport, Barwon Heads, and Port Phillip Bay, where it is dying out owing to industrial pollution. Its vertical "breathing roots" project into the air at low tide and are clothed with red algae. These roots hinder currents and assist in the trapping of mud and sand.

Landward of the mangroves there is a sparse growth of low succulents, succeeded by a region of woody samphire. These plants may be 6 to 8 ft tall in the well aerated sites, but usually average 2 to 3 ft, with dense low herbaceous succulents between them. This community can, in time, develop a peaty top soil. Further inland a bare zone is sometimes encountered, salt-encrusted in summer, carrying only *Diphysma*. In most situations a grass-sedge zone, with an accumulation of flotsam and jetsam, marks the limit of the highest spring tides. This zone carries *Stipa teretifolia* (grass), *Gahnia filum* (sedge), and *Juncus maritimus* (rush). In wetter areas, as in Westernport, the grass zone abuts on to ti-tree and paperbark thickets (chiefly *Melaleuca ericifolia* and *Leptospermum juniperinum*). These thickets probably represent a near climax stage of the succession and sometimes scattered trees of *Eucalyptus ovata* are present forming a layered woodland. In drier areas, as in the west coast of Port Phillip Bay, the succession may proceed to a grassland with Lignum (*Muehlenbeckia*) and *Casuarina*; much of this area is used in the production of salt.

In landward extensions of salt marshes the top soils are high enough to be leached of salt but may remain waterlogged, with mottled iron-stained sand and clay in the sub-soil. Because the wet habitat slows down decomposition, many of these soils are high in organic matter. The draining and clearing of the large Koo-Wee-Rup swamp has provided rich farmlands.

Vegetation of Cliffs

On cliffs which weather to produce heavy clay soils (e.g., the Basalt of Phillip Island), the vegetation is tussock grassland dominated by *Poa poiformis*. On granite and on sandstone and marly cliffs of the Jurassic sediments and Tertiary rocks, shrubby vegetation is the rule. On exposed faces this may be pruned to espalier form by salt spray. Where the cliffs are vertical, shrubs cling precariously to crevices and ledges. Near the high tide limit the continual accession of salt spray permits growth of salt marsh species ; further up will be tussocks of *Poa* and loose cushions of the white-leaved *Calocephalus brownii*. The sea buckthorn (*Alyxia*) is one of the larger shrubs common on cliffs.

On the granite cliffs of Wilson's Promontory a low heathy scrub gives way above the salt spray to thickets of *Casuarina stricta*. In more sheltered areas Ti-tree (*Leptospermum laevigatum*), *Casuarina*, and *Kunzea ambigua* form thickets almost to the high tide level.

The heavily eroded aeolianite cliffs at Cape Schank, Cape Nelson, and Cape Bridgewater provide a great variety of habitats. On the rough Portland coasts salt marsh species occur on cliff-tops 50 to 100 ft above the sea, where salt spray accumulates.

These brief notes indicate that no simple generalisations can be made about the vegetation of cliffed coasts. There is great variety in the geology and topography, in exposure to wind and salt spray, in marine erosion and soil slumping. Hence there is no such thing as a "typical" cliff vegetation and it is perhaps understandable that there has been no thorough ecological investigation of these areas in Australia.

Further References, 1966-67

Rivers

The characteristics of rivers which relate to land are fixed, whereas those relating to water are variable.

Stream Flows

Water is a limited resource and a major factor in the development of the State. Hence a knowledge of its water resources is essential to their optimum use. Tabular data giving the mean, maximum, and minimum flows at selected gauging stations are published periodically by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission in their "River Gaugings". The data in the table below has been extracted from the latest published volume containing records of 175 gauging stations to 1965.

An average value such as the mean annual flow is a useful relative single measure of magnitude, but variability is equally important. Another crude measure of such variability is given by the tabulated values of the maximum and minimum annual flows ; however, the difference between these extremes, termed the "range", will increase with increasing length of record.

The following table shows the main river basins of Victoria and flows of the main streams :

VICTORIA—SCHEDULE OF MAIN STREAM FLOWS

| Div. | Basin | Stream | Site of Gauging Station | Catchment Area (Square Miles) | Year Gauged From | Annual Flows in 1,000 Acre Ft | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|-------|-------|-----|
| | | | | | | Mean | No. of Years | Max. | Min. | |
| IV—Murray-Darling Division | 1 | Murray .. | Jingellic .. | 2,520 | 1890 | 1,933 | 76 | 4,978 | 549 | |
| | | Mitta .. | Tallandoon .. | 1,840 | 1935 | 1,063 | 30 | 2,613 | 316 | |
| | | Mitta .. | Tallangatta .. | 2,000 | 1886 | 1,147 | 49 | 3,460 | 203 | |
| | 2 | Kiewa .. | Kiewa .. | 450 | 1886 | 518 | 80 | 1,684 | 144 | |
| | 3 | Ovens .. | Wangaratta .. | 2,250 | 1941 | 1,308 | 25 | 3,367 | 271 | |
| | 4 | Broken .. | Goorambat .. | 740 | 1887 | 205 | 79 | 887 | 15.5 | |
| | 5 | Goulburn .. | Murchinson .. | 4,140 | 1882 | 1,795 | 84 | 6,139 | 516 | |
| | 6 | Campaspe .. | Elmore .. | 1,240 | 1886 | 192 | 78 | 667 | 0.6 | |
| | 7 | Loddon .. | Laanecoorie .. | 1,610 | 1891 | 205 | 75 | 660 | 8.9 | |
| | 8 | Avoca .. | Coonoer .. | 1,000 | 1890 | 63 | 76 | 321 | 3.8 | |
| | 15 | Wimmera .. | Horsham .. | 1,570 | 1889 | 104 | 77 | 479 | 0 | |
| | II—South East Coast Division | 22 | Snowy .. | Jarrahrmond .. | 5,000 | 1907 | 1,682 | 42 | 3,254 | 766 |
| | | 23 | Tambo .. | Bruthen .. | 1,030 | 1906 (a) | 179 | 29 | 575 | 50 |
| | | 24 | Mitchell .. | Glenaladale .. | 1,530 | 1938 | 764 | 28 | 1,779 | 325 |
| | | 25 | Thomson .. | Cowwarr .. | 420 | 1901 | 325 | 50 | 553 | 142 |
| 25 | | Macalister .. | Glenmaggie .. | 730 | 1919 | 477 | 47 | 1,277 | 181 | |
| 26 | | Latrobe .. | Rosedale .. | 1,600 | 1901 (b) | 777 | 51 | 2,634 | 362 | |
| 28 | | Bunyip .. | Bunyip .. | 268 | 1908 (c) | 124 | 47 | 246 | 56 | |
| 29 | | Yarra .. | Warrandyte .. | 899 | 1892 | 685 | 48 | 1,215 | 265 | |
| 30 | | Maribyrnong .. | Keilor .. | 500 | 1908 (d) | 91 | 35 | 266 | 3 | |
| 31 | | Werribee .. | Melton .. | 446 | 1917 (e) | 68 | 49 | 259 | 5.3 | |
| 32 | | Moorabool .. | Batesford .. | 430 | 1908 (f) | 58 | 16 | 149 | 2.5 | |
| 33 | | Barwon .. | Winchelsea .. | 370 | 1922 (g) | 115 | 33 | 412 | 25 | |
| 35 | | Carlisle .. | Carlisle .. | 30 | 1930 (h) | 32 | 31 | 71 | 14.5 | |
| 36 | | Hopkins .. | Wickliffe .. | 540 | 1921 (i) | 28 | 34 | 103 | 1.4 | |
| 38 | | Glenelg .. | Balmoral .. | 606 | 1889 (j) | 117 | 60 | 439 | 2.5 | |

[Source: *River Gaugings to 1965*, State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.

| Note | Years Excluded in Estimating Mean | Note | Years Excluded in Estimating Mean |
|--------|-----------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|
| (a) .. | .. 1924-25 to 1937-38 | (f) .. | .. 1921-22 to 1945-46 |
| (b) .. | .. 1919-20 to 1936-37 | (g) .. | .. 1933-34 to 1943-44 |
| (c) .. | .. 1951-52 | (h) .. | .. 1943-44 to 1946-47 |
| (d) .. | .. 1933-34 to 1955-56 | .. | .. 1933-34 to 1943-44 |
| (e) .. | .. 1952-53 | .. | .. 1933-34 to 1938-39 |

Catchment and Lengths

Other characteristics relating to streams are the size of the catchment and the lengths of the rivers. Areas of gauged catchments are given in "River Gaugings", and the lengths of 230 rivers are tabulated on pages 31 to 35 of the 1963 Victorian Year Book.

Catchments may be regarded as the hydrologically effective part of a "basin", or the area from which there is "run-off" to the stream. Thus, the whole of any area may be subdivided into basins, but part of some basins may be regarded as non-effective, being either too flat or the rainfall too small to contribute to normal stream flows. There is little or no contribution in the north-west of the State where the annual rainfall is less than 18 in to 20 in. Above this amount, roughly half the rainfall appears as stream flow.

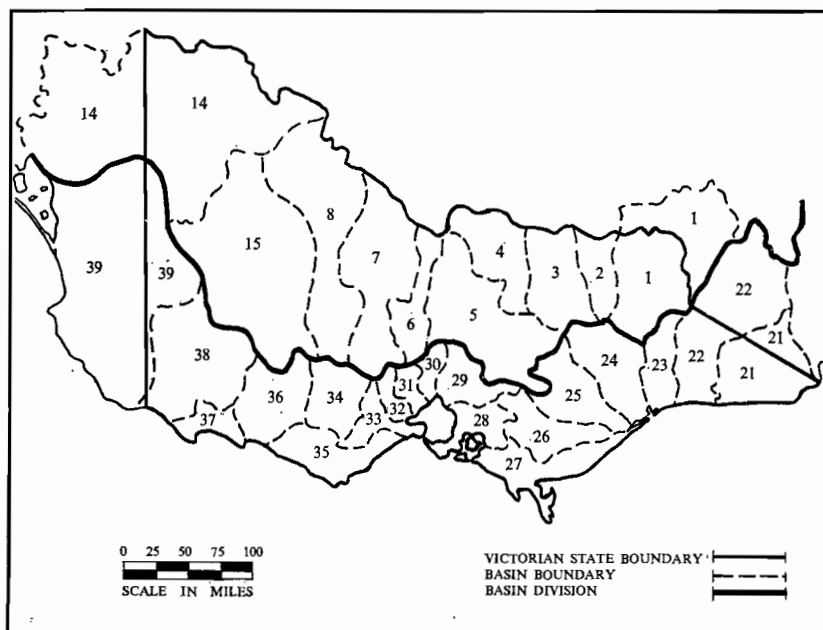


FIGURE 6.—Relevant Basins of the two Divisions (South East Coast Division and Murray-Darling Division) which include Victoria and some adjacent areas. The Basins are numbered as shown on Map 3 (Sheet 2) in *Review of Australia's Water Resources* (Published by Department of National Development, 1965).

SOUTH EAST COAST DIVISION

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 21. East Gippsland | 30. Maribyrnong River |
| 22. Snowy River | 31. Werribee River |
| 23. Tambo River | 32. Moorabool River |
| 24. Mitchell River | 33. Barwon River |
| 25. Thomson River | 34. Lake Corangamite |
| 26. Latrobe River | 35. Otway |
| 27. South Gippsland | 36. Hopkins River |
| 28. Bunyip River | 37. Portland |
| 29. Yarra River | 38. Glenelg River |
| | 39. Millicent Coast |

MURRAY-DARLING DIVISION

- | |
|------------------------|
| 1. Upper Murray River |
| 2. Kiewa River |
| 3. Ovens River |
| 4. Broken River |
| 5. Goulburn River |
| 6. Campaspe River |
| 7. Loddon River |
| 8. Avoca River |
| 14. Mallee |
| 15. Wimmera-Avon River |

Total Flow

The current estimate of mean annual flow is 17 mill acre ft each year, about half of which flows into the Murray; the other half flowing southward to the Victorian coast. The geographic distribution of flow is heavily weighted towards the eastern half where the total flow

is about 14 mill acre ft (with about 8 mill acre ft in the north-east and 6 mill acre ft in the south-east) and hence leaving 3 mill acre ft in the western half.

Location of Streams

The location of about 2,500 streams in Victoria may be obtained by referring to the "Alphabetical Index of Victorian Streams" compiled by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission in 1960. Owing to the replication of names for some streams there are over 2,900 names; these have been obtained by examining Department of Lands and Survey, and Commonwealth Military Forces maps, so as to include names which have appeared on them. There are, in addition, many unnamed streams, those with locally known names, and those named on other maps or plans. No attempt was made in the Index to suggest a preferred name; this is a function of the committee appointed under the *Survey Co-ordination Place Names Act 1965*.

Stream Reserves

In 1881, under the then current Land Act, an Order in Council created permanent reserves along the banks of streams where they passed through Crown Land. These are scheduled in the "Township and Parish Guide" reprinted by the Lands Department in 1955. This schedule indicates the location and width of reservations for 280 streams which (except for the Murray) are 1, 1½, or 2 chains wide on *each* bank of the stream. The areas thus reserved were not fully delineated until subsequently surveyed prior to alienation.

Further Reference, 1963; Droughts, 1964

Floods

General

The natural history of unregulated rivers is largely the history of their floods and droughts. Rainfall intensity increases with decrease in latitude and consequently Victoria is less subject to floods than the northern States. The practical importance of floods is, however, largely related to the damage they do in occupied areas.

Flood damage usually occurs because of the occupation of flood plains and once occupied, there is a demand for protection which is commonly provided by levees. Such levees have been constructed along the major streams including the Murray, Snowy, and Goulburn, and also in urban areas occupying the flood plain of the Dandenong Creek. The objection to levees is that by restricting the flood plain, the flood level for a given discharge is increased, and if overtopping does occur, damage is more serious. Other flood mitigation measures used in Victoria such as straightening the stream to increase the gradient and flow rate have also been used on such streams as the Bunyip and the Yarra. Provision to prevent excessive scour may be necessary in some cases.

Lake Level Changes

Another form of flood damage that has occurred in the Western District is due to the increase in level of closed lakes flooding marginal land. This has been caused by a series of wet years since 1950 upsetting the normal balance between evaporation and inflow. In the decade since 1950, the winter rainfalls in the region of Lake Corangamite were 15 per cent above average, and the lake level rose 11 ft above its normal level of 380 ft to 391 ft to inundate about 20 square miles of adjacent land.

To reduce the inflow to this Lake and hence the area flooded, a 28-mile channel, completed in 1959, diverts water to the Barwon River from the Cundare Pool. This pool, which was formed by building a low barrage across a shallow area at the head of the Lake, acts as a temporary storage for the relatively fresh waters of the Woady Yaloak River which normally enter the Lake.

The rate of diversion is governed by the level of the Cundare Pool and by the relative salinities of water in the pool and in the Barwon River. If the 60,000 acre ft diverted in 1960 had entered Lake Corangamite, the lake level would have been 9 in above the maximum observed level. The level would have been almost as high again in late 1964—another very wet year—but for the diversion in the preceding five years of about 180,000 acre ft. These wet years have maintained the relatively high lake level.

Legislation has been passed to permit the Government to pay compensation on a special scale to landowners who may elect to surrender land up to R.L. 388, around Lake Corangamite, plus any higher land rendered inaccessible to the landowner by the initial surrender. The legislation makes similar provision also for the neighbouring Lakes Gnarpurt and Murdeduke.

Other Floods

Owing to the tendency for major floods to overflow the banks and, in flat country, to pass down other channels which may not rejoin the main stream, it is often difficult to determine even the relative magnitude of major floods. The difficulty is magnified by the necessity for maintaining records of the level of the gauge in relation to a permanent datum, if a true comparison is to be made.

The year 1870 is regarded as the wettest that Victoria has experienced for over a century. As there were only thirteen rainfall stations whose records are available, the estimated average of 38 in over the State is crude, but is 3 in more than the next highest figure of 35 in in 1956. River gauges in 1870 were practically restricted to the Murray, and consequently flood estimates on other streams are crude and can only be inferred from dubious evidence. Furthermore, subsequent to the 1870 floods, levees were constructed along the Goulburn and other streams and consequently heights of subsequent floods were augmented by the restrictions imposed.

In the north-east, floods occurred in the years 1906, 1916, 1917, and 1956. Although records of flood flows at gauging stations on the main streams have been published, such estimates are open to

correction in the light of more recent evidence. Owing in part to under-estimation of earlier floods, the protection at the S.E.C. works at Yallourn was inadequate and the 1934 flood overflowed the banks of the Latrobe into the open cut at Yallourn. This flood was caused by a storm which is, on the basis of rainfall over large areas, the most severe that has been recorded within Victoria. An earlier storm of December 1893, which occurred over East Gippsland was heavier, but this also covered part of New South Wales.

Lakes

Lakes may be classified into two major groups: those without natural outlets which are called "closed" lakes and those with a natural overflow-channel which may be termed "open" lakes. For closed lakes to form, annual evaporation must exceed the rainfall: this is the case over most of Victoria.

Closed lakes occur mainly in the flat western part of the State. They fluctuate in capacity much more than open lakes and frequently become dry if the aridity is too high. Lake Tyrrell in the north-west is usually dry throughout the summer and can consequently be used for salt harvesting.

The level of water in an open lake is more stable because as the lake rises the outflow increases, thus "governing" the upper lake level and thus partially regulating streams emanating from it. This regulation enhances the economic value of the water resources of open lakes but Victoria does not possess any such large lake-regulated streams. However, there are small streams of this type in the Western District, such as Darlots Creek partly regulated by Lake Condah and Fiery Creek by Lake Bolac.

Salinity is often a factor which limits the use of lake water; even the use of freshwater lakes is not extensive in Victoria due to the cost of pumping. The average salinity of closed lakes covers a wide range depending upon the geological conditions of the catchments and the water level.

Lake Corangamite is Victoria's largest lake. It can be regarded as a closed lake although during the wet period in the late 1950s it rose to within 4 ft of overflowing. The total salt content is about 16 mill tons, giving the lake a salinity somewhat higher than seawater under average water level conditions.

The Gippsland Lakes are a group of shallow coastal lagoons in eastern Victoria, separated from the sea by broad sandy barriers bearing dune topography, and bordered on the ocean shore by the Ninety Mile Beach. A gap through the coastal dune barrier near Red Bluff, which was opened in 1899, provides an artificial entrance to the lakes from the sea. However, sea water entering this gap has increased the salinity of some lakes, which in turn has killed some of the bordering reed swamp and led to erosion. The Gippsland Lakes have been of value for commercial fishing and private angling and also attract many tourists. Coastal lagoons of this type rarely persist for more than a few thousand years and as deposition of sediment proceeds and bordering swamps encroach, the Lakes will gradually be transformed into a coastal plain.

A number of Victorian lakes and swamps have been converted to reservoirs. Waranga Reservoir is an example of this, as are Fyans Lake, Batyo Catyo, and Lake Whitton in the Wimmera. A good example of lake utilisation is the Torrumbarry irrigation system on the riverine Murray Plains near Kerang in north-west Victoria.

Further Reference, 1965 ; Natural Resources Conservation League, 1965

Survey and Mapping

The Department of Crown Lands and Survey is responsible for surveying and mapping of Crown lands (for the purpose of boundary definition) and for the preparation of maps.

Surveys are made to define boundaries and determine the dimensions of allotments for which Crown Grants are subsequently issued. Survey parties are mainly centred in country districts and are equipped with modern survey instruments. The information so obtained has always formed the basis of the Parish plan which the Department is endeavouring to keep up to date and to redraw in many cases where the original is unsuitable for reproduction.

Geodetic surveys are also being carried out throughout Victoria to link the State's mapping with that of the rest of Australia, and to provide control for aerial photographs from which the series of maps are prepared by the use of stereoplotting equipment. The Department spends at least \$70,000 annually to obtain aerial photography over selected parts of the State and this may be used for general small-scale mapping or even, under special circumstances, for maps at a scale of 40 ft to an inch. The very large scale maps are required for developmental purposes (such as design, street construction, and sewerage) and indicate all occupation, streets and street names, and natural physical features with contours shown at 1 ft, 5 ft, and 10 ft intervals. The geodetic survey parties are equipped with theodolites capable of reading direct to one second of arc together with tellurometers (electronic distance measuring equipment) for determining the length of lines from 1 mile to 40 miles in length.

The map of Victoria has now been published in four sheets and is available to the public. The scale is 1 : 500,000 and it shows in colour main highways, roads and railways, names of towns, mountains, water-courses, and natural physical features.

There is complete co-ordination between the Lands and Survey Department of Victoria, the Department of the Army, and the Division of National Mapping (Commonwealth) in the preparation of small-scale maps to cover Victoria. A ten-year programme has been prepared and is expected to cover the State by topographic maps at a scale of 1 : 100,000 within this period. In the meantime a smaller scale series at 1 : 250,000 is nearing completion by the Army and Division of National Mapping. The existing topographic map at 40 chains to an inch is being discontinued but all the information will be used and converted to the universal scale of 1 : 100,000.

Maps are being prepared for the use of the Country Fire Authority and are being drawn from existing information. They will be the basic maps used for State fire control and other emergencies. Large-scale mapping at 400 ft to an inch of the Mornington Peninsula and Ballarat has also been completed; Geelong is now being compiled; and Bendigo was commenced in 1967. Complete information of survey and mapping activities is obtainable from the Central Plan Office in the New Treasury Buildings where maps, plans, and aerial photographs are available for purchase by the public.

Further Reference, 1966

Climate

Climate of Victoria

General

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

Circulation Patterns Affecting Victoria

The predominating pattern which affects Victoria is an irregular succession of depressions and anticyclones. Although these systems generally move from west to east, this is not always the case. Systems can develop or degenerate *in situ*. Their speed of movement can vary considerably. They can remain quasi-stationary for even a week or more at a time.

The mean tracks of the depressions and anticyclones show a marked annual variation across the Australian region. In winter, due to the cold continent, anticyclones are centred over inland Australia, and a series of depressions over the Southern Ocean provide a persistent zonal flow across southern parts of the continent. However, on occasions when an anticyclone develops a ridge to southern waters and a depression intensifies east of Tasmania, a "cold outbreak" occurs. This brings cold and relatively dry air from southern waters rapidly across Victoria, giving windy, showery weather with some hail and snow. On other occasions, when an anticyclone moves slowly over Victoria, a prolonged spell of fine weather with frost and fog results.

During the spring, the average track of depressions and anticyclones shifts further south until in summer the average position for anticyclones is south of the continent. At this time of the year the troposphere is warmer, and therefore can hold more moisture. For this reason, rainfall during the summer months tends to be heavier. However, lifting agents in the form of cold fronts are weaker and are not as frequent as the succession of fronts that pass in winter and spring, and so rain days are less frequent in summer.

Heat wave conditions, which usually last between two and three days, and occasionally longer, are not infrequent in summer, when a large anticyclone remains quasi-stationary over the Tasman Sea.

Dry air from the hot interior of the continent is brought over south-eastern Australia, and hot gusty northerly winds strengthen with the approach of a southerly change. These changes vary in intensity and while some are dry, others may produce rain and thunderstorms.

During the autumn, the mean track of the anticyclones moves northwards and extremes of temperature become less frequent as the season progresses.

One of the greatest State-wide rain producing systems is a weak surface depression, whose centre moves inland across the State and which extends upwards in the atmosphere to 20,000 ft and more. When warm moist air from the Indian Ocean has been advected across the continent in the higher levels of the atmosphere, the presence of such a system can give very heavy rainfall. Not infrequently the "upper low" may be present without any indication at the surface. On occasions, these inland depressions are not closed systems, but are "troughs in the easterlies", and when moisture is present, these can also produce general rain. These are more common in the summer months, when moist, humid air from the Tasman Sea is brought over southern Victoria.

The heaviest rainfall in East Gippsland is produced by intense depressions to the east of Bass Strait. These may have come from the west and intensified in this area, or alternatively may have developed to the east of New South Wales or further north, and moved southwards along the coast.

The distribution of the average annual rainfall in Victoria is shown in the map on page 48.

Rainfall

Rainfall exhibits a wide variation across the State and although not markedly seasonal, most parts receive a slight maximum in the winter or spring months. The relatively dry summer season is a period of evaporation, which greatly reduces the effectiveness of the rainfall. Average annual totals range between 10 in for the driest parts of the Mallee to over 60 in for parts of the North-Eastern Highlands. An annual total exceeding 140 in has been reported from Falls Creek in the north-east; however, with the sparse population and inaccessibility of the highland localities, it is not practicable to obtain a representative set of observations from this area. Most areas south of the Divide receive an annual rainfall above 25 in, with over 40 in on the Central Highlands, Otway Ranges, and South Gippsland. The wheat belt receives chiefly between 12 and 20 in. With the exception of Gippsland, 60 to 65 per cent of the rain falls during the period May to October. This proportion decreases towards the east, until over Gippsland the distribution is fairly uniform with a warm season maximum in the far east. All parts of the State have on rare occasions been subjected to intense falls, and monthly totals exceeding three times the average have been recorded. Monthly totals exceeding 10 in have been recorded on rare occasions at most places on and south of the Divide; the chief exception being over the lowlands extending from Melbourne to the Central Western District.

Occurrences are more frequent, but still unusual, over the north-east and East Gippsland and isolated parts such as the Otways. This event has rarely been recorded over the north-west of the State. The highest monthly total ever recorded in the State was a fall of 35·09 in at Tanybryn in the Otway district in June, 1952.

An estimate of the areas of the State subject to different degrees of average annual rainfall, and the actual distribution of rainfall in Victoria as shown by area for 1965 and 1966 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE AND ANNUAL RAINFALL

| Rainfall (In) | Area ('000 Square Miles) | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|------|------|
| | Average | 1965 | 1966 |
| Under 10 | Nil | 5·7 | 1·7 |
| 10-15 | 19·7 | 23·7 | 19·2 |
| 15-20 | 13·4 | 17·0 | 10·1 |
| 20-25 | 15·7 | 19·9 | 11·3 |
| 25-30 | 15·8 | 10·5 | 13·6 |
| 30-40 | 14·2 | 6·2 | 9·4 |
| Over 40 | 9·1 | 4·9 | 22·6 |

District Rainfall

Mallee and Northern Country

These districts receive very little rain from western cold fronts, and rain is usually brought by depressions moving inland, "upper lows", and thunderstorms. The amount received is highly variable from year to year. The average rainfall is fairly even through the year, except near the northern edge of the ranges where more rain falls in winter than in summer.

Wimmera

Rainfall in this district is more reliable than further to the north, as cold fronts bring showers, particularly in winter. The average rainfall shows a slight maximum in the winter months. This district includes part of the Grampians, which receive much higher rainfall than the plains.

Western and Central Districts

Rain may fall in these districts in a variety of situations and they have the most reliable rainfall in the State. Most rain comes with the westerly winds and cold fronts which predominate in winter and the average rainfall shows a winter maximum which is most marked along the west coast. The heaviest rain falls on the Otways, the Dandenongs, and the Upper Yarra Valley, while the plain to the west and south-west of Melbourne has relatively low rainfall due to the "rain shadow" of the Otway Ranges.

North-Central

Most of this district consists of elevated country surrounding the Dividing Range and rainfall is heaviest on the higher parts, particularly towards the east. There is a well marked winter maximum in the yearly rainfall distribution.

North-Eastern

The greater part of this district consists of ranges, some mountains being 6,000 ft in elevation, and rainfall on this higher country is generally heavy. The higher peaks lie under snow cover for most of the winter. A marked rain shadow area is evident near Omeo, which receives only half as much rain as the highlands to the north-west or north-east.

West Gippsland

The western part of this district has a very similar rainfall régime to the Western and Central Districts. The heaviest rain falls on the ranges of the Divide and the south Gippsland hills. Towards the east, however, a "rain shadow" is evident in the Sale-Maffra area. This eastern section receives some of its rain from east coast depressions.

East Gippsland

Depressions off the east coast bring most rain to this district, and such rainfall can be very heavy. The average rainfall shows a summer maximum. Fronts moving in a westerly stream bring very little rain, and with north-westerly winds in winter, the coastal section has the mildest weather in the State. Rain shadows are evident along the valleys of the Mitchell, Tambo, and Snowy Rivers while the heaviest rain falls on the surrounding highlands.

VICTORIA—RAINFALL IN DISTRICTS

(In)

| Year | Districts | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|---------|----------|---------------|---------------|---------|---------|-----------|
| | Mallee | Wimmera | Northern | North-Central | North-Eastern | Western | Central | Gippsland |
| 1957 | 9·67 | 14·87 | 13·55 | 23·01 | 27·32 | 26·82 | 24·85 | 31·98 |
| 1958 | 15·45 | 17·65 | 21·40 | 31·57 | 37·78 | 29·05 | 28·99 | 35·42 |
| 1959 | 9·97 | 15·16 | 16·56 | 26·09 | 27·69 | 24·46 | 26·53 | 33·63 |
| 1960 | 18·08 | 24·75 | 22·70 | 38·45 | 40·16 | 36·01 | 34·98 | 37·26 |
| 1961 | 13·44 | 15·07 | 14·90 | 25·27 | 27·60 | 24·03 | 22·90 | 33·04 |
| 1962 | 11·29 | 17·69 | 18·85 | 27·77 | 33·78 | 25·99 | 26·07 | 31·41 |
| 1963 | 16·15 | 18·55 | 20·66 | 30·46 | 35·49 | 25·87 | 28·36 | 35·61 |
| 1964 | 16·14 | 25·02 | 20·93 | 34·40 | 40·27 | 38·69 | 35·40 | 37·99 |
| 1965 | 11·76 | 15·25 | 15·36 | 25·83 | 25·80 | 24·67 | 25·09 | 26·28 |
| 1966 | 12·48 | 16·47 | 20·28 | 31·97 | 41·26 | 29·35 | 32·08 | 38·97 |
| Averages* .. | 12·93 | 18·09 | 18·50 | 27·83 | 34·57 | 28·48 | 29·33 | 33·70 |

* Averages for 53 years 1913-1965.

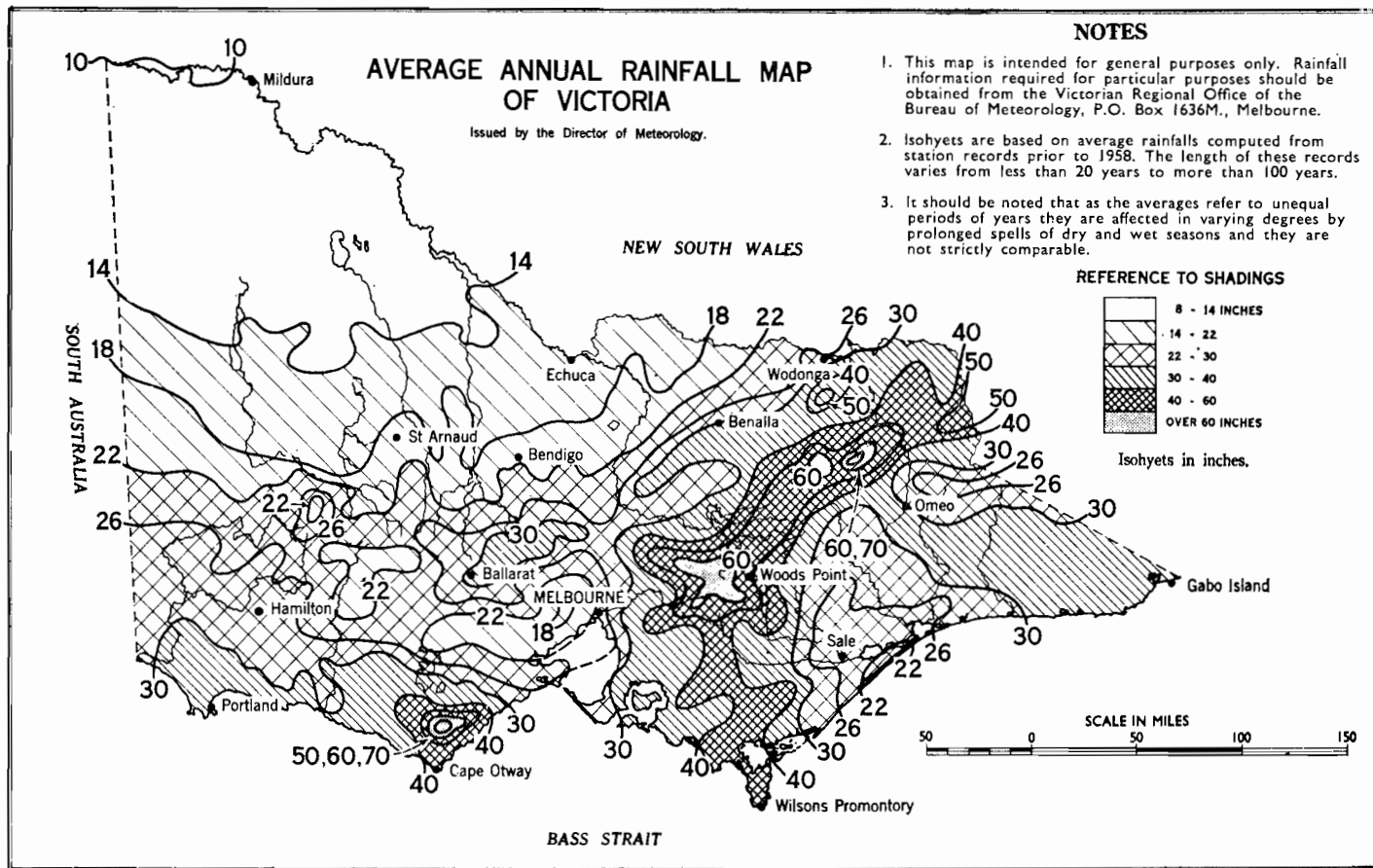


FIGURE 7.

VICTORIA—DISTRICT MONTHLY RAINFALL :
AVERAGE AND 1966

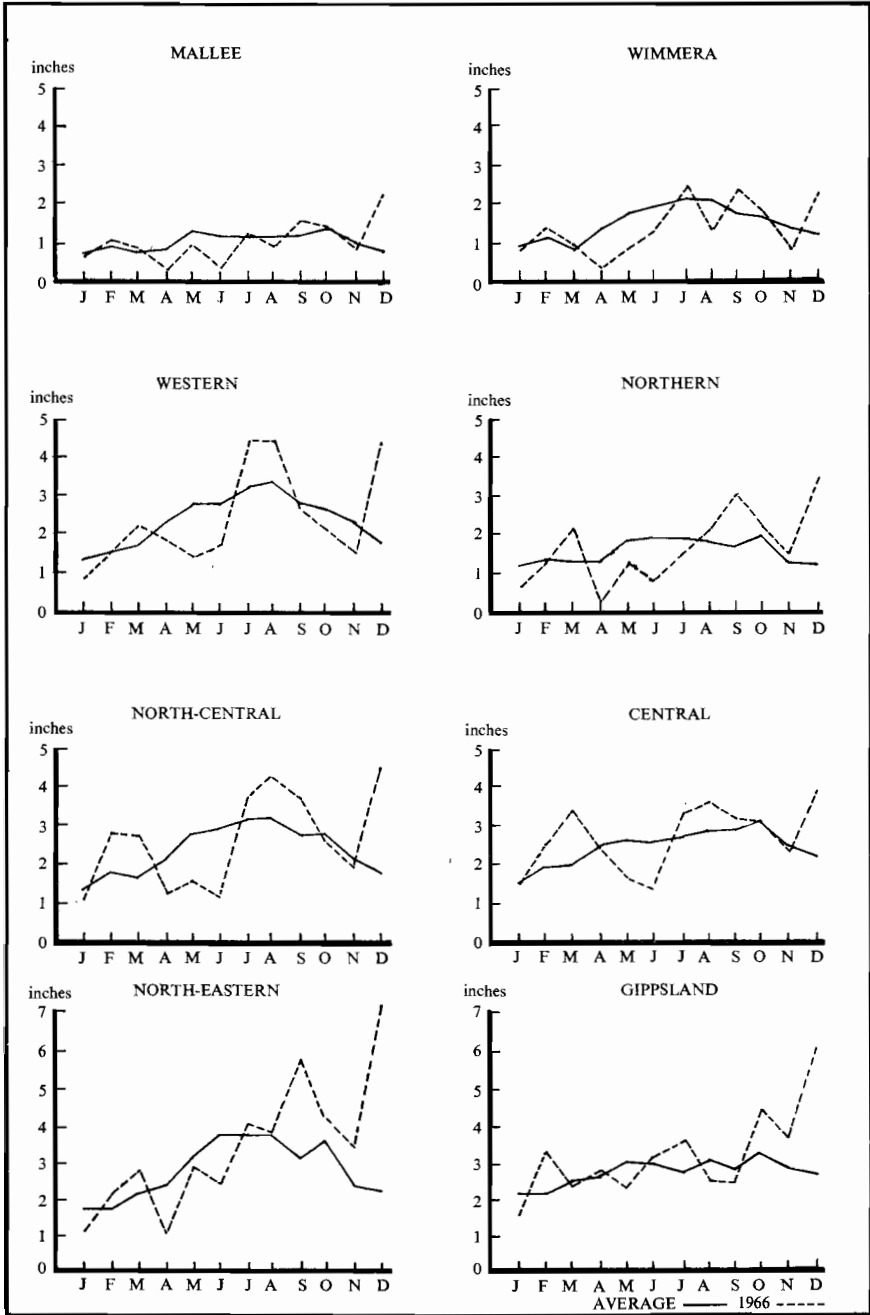


FIGURE 8.

Rainfall Reliability

It is not possible to give a complete description of rainfall at a place or in a district by using a single measurement. The common practice of quoting the annual average rainfall alone is quite inadequate in that it does not convey any idea of the extent of the variability likely to be encountered. Examination of rainfall figures over a period of years for any particular place indicates a wide variation from the average; in fact it is rare for any station to record the average rainfall in any particular year. Thus for a more complete picture of annual rainfall the variability or deviation from the average should be considered in conjunction with the average.

Rainfall variability assumes major importance in some agricultural areas. Even though the average rainfall may suggest a reasonable margin of safety for the growing of certain crops, this figure may be based on a few years of heavy rainfall combined with a larger number of years having rainfall below minimum requirements. Variability of rainfall is also important for water storage design, as a large number of relatively dry years would not be completely compensated by a few exceptionally wet years when surplus water could not be stored.

Although variability would give some indication of expected departures from normal over a number of years, variability cannot be presented as simply as average rainfall.

Several expressions may be used to measure variability, each of which may have a different magnitude. The simplest measure of variability is the range, i.e., the difference between the highest and lowest annual amounts recorded in a series of years. Annual rainfall in Victoria is assumed to have a "normal" distribution. These distributions can be described fully by the average and the standard deviation. To compare one distribution with the other, the coefficient of variation $\left(\frac{\text{standard deviation}}{\text{the average}} \times 100 \right)$ has been used. The coefficient of variation has been calculated for the fifteen climatic regions of Victoria (see Figure 9) for the 30 years 1931 to 1960 and the results are tabulated below in order of rainfall reliability:

VICTORIA—ANNUAL RAINFALL VARIATION

| District | Average Annual Rainfall* | Standard Deviation | Coefficient of Variation |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| | in | in | per cent |
| 1. Western Plains | 24·90 | 3·34 | 13·4 |
| 2. West Coast | 30·34 | 4·64 | 15·3 |
| 3. West Gippsland | 36·06 | 5·67 | 15·7 |
| 4. East Central | 35·27 | 5·74 | 16·3 |
| 5. East Gippsland | 30·20 | 5·25 | 17·4 |
| 6. West Central | 23·89 | 4·41 | 18·5 |
| 7. Wimmera South | 19·53 | 3·78 | 19·4 |
| 8. Wimmera North | 16·30 | 3·37 | 20·7 |
| 9. North Central | 27·83 | 6·07 | 21·8 |
| 10. Upper North-East | 43·77 | 10·05 | 23·0 |
| 11. Mallee South | 13·66 | 3·44 | 25·2 |
| 12. Lower North-East | 30·27 | 7·68 | 25·4 |
| 13. Upper North | 20·01 | 5·19 | 25·9 |
| 14. Lower North | 16·86 | 4·65 | 27·6 |
| 15. Mallee North | 11·86 | 3·36 | 28·3 |

*Average for 53 years 1913-1965.



{Australian National Travel Association

The Otway Coast, showing cliffs and shore platforms cut in hard rocks. A pocket beach can be seen in the middle distance.

Coastline of Victoria



[Professor J. S. Turner

Embryonic sand dunes rising above the beach in the background at Sunday Island, Corner Inlet, with the grass *Festuca littoralis* stabilising the blown sand. Older dunes in the foreground carry another species of grass, *Spinifex hirsutus*, and plants of the shrub phase are invading from the right.

Dune vegetation on Sunday Island, Corner Inlet. Young dunes stabilised by dune grasses ; older dunes in the background have been colonised by shrubby vegetation.

[Professor J S Turner





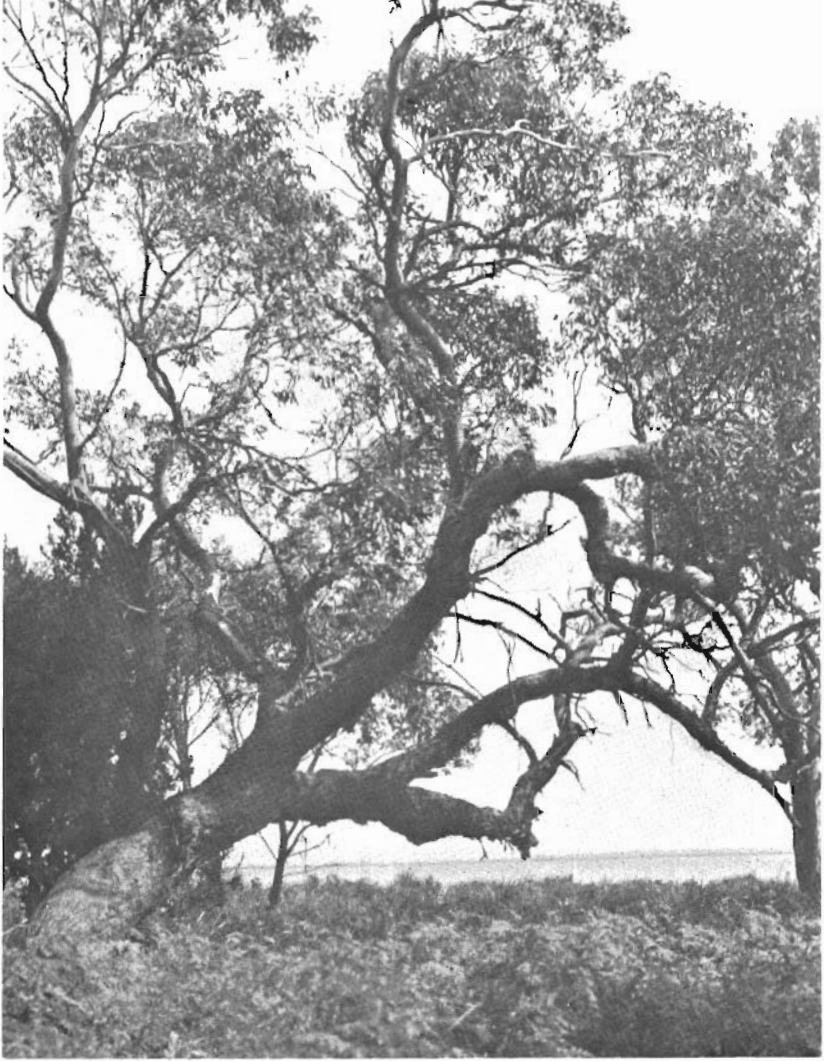
{Dr. E. C. F. Bird

An area of complex coastal topography and vegetation at Tidal River, Wilsons Promontory. The rocky headlands carry cliff vegetation and *Casuarina* woodland. Parallel with the beach are several comparatively young dune ridges, with alkaline soil derived from the beach sand. Separated from these by the white pathway are the much older and acid parabolic sand dunes carrying heath vegetation. Tidal marshes can be seen near the mouth of Tidal River.

Mangroves east of Tooradin at high tide. The aerial roots of the mangroves, which are exposed at low water, are not showing here.

{Dr. J. J. Jenkin





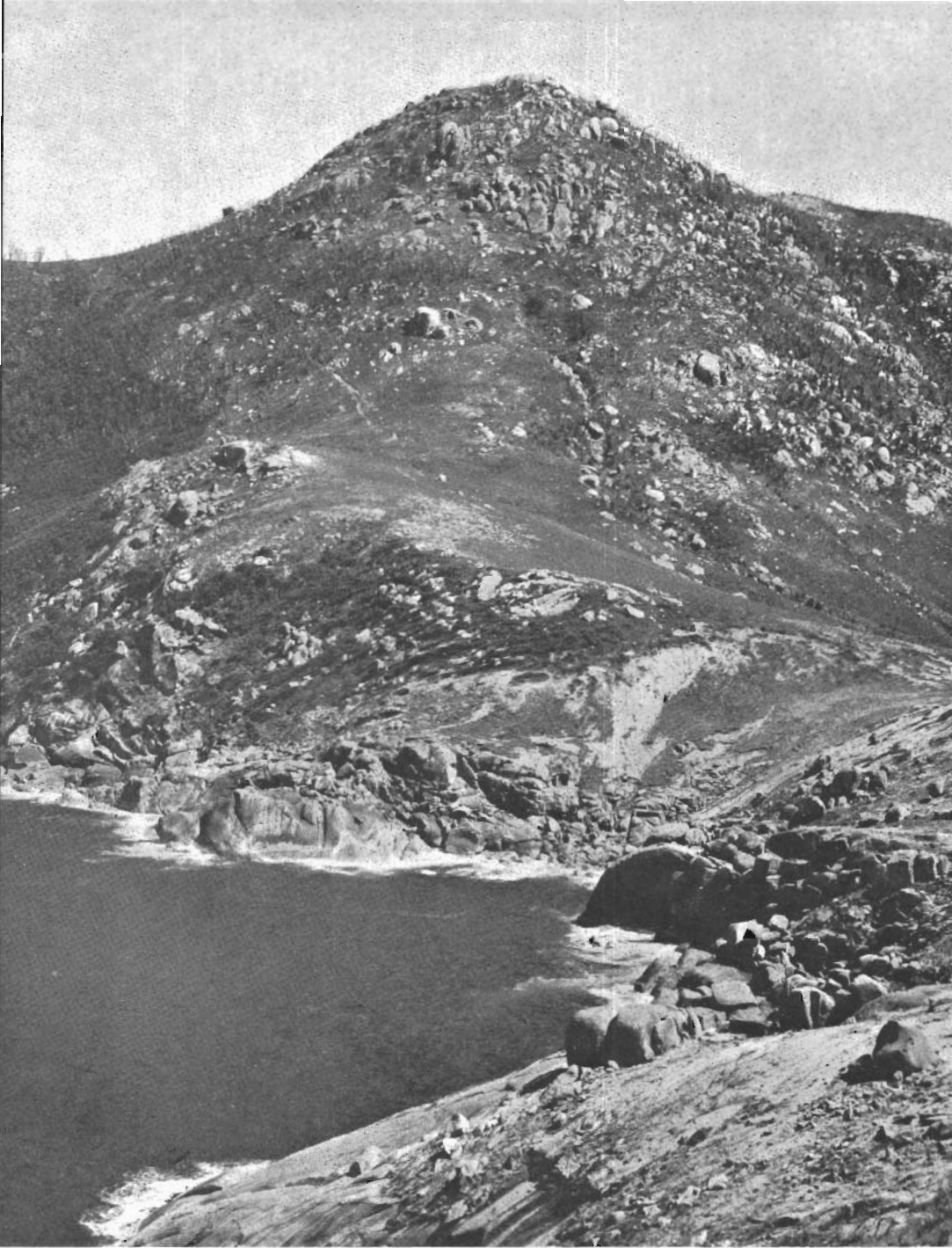
[Professor J. S. Turner

An older stage of dune succession the dense shrubs of younger dunes have been replaced by an open dune woodland with *Eucalyptus viminalis*. Bracken and some scattered heathland species form the ground layer. In these older dunes the leached soil is acidic.

The sandy barrier between the Ninety Mile Beach (right) and Cunninghame Arm, an estuarine lagoon (left) east of Lakes Entrance. The dune ridge on the barrier shows scrub (mainly *Banksia integrifolia*, *Acacia sophorae*, and *Leptospermum laevigatum*) invading Marram grass (*Ammophila arenaria*) and coast fescue (*Festuca littoralis*) on the seaward side.

[Dr. E. C. F. Bird





[Dr. L. H. Smith

South Peak, Wilsons Promontory, shows a rocky granitic coast with unequal weathering of the granite leaving scattered rocks and tors embedded in a skeletal acid soil. The vegetation includes *Eucalyptus* woodland, cliff scrub showing wind pruning, and heath.



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The surf beach at Anglesea, Victoria, showing active cliff erosion in soft materials (left foreground and distance) with a crescentic beach ridge and dune blocking the creek outlet in the middle distance.

Coastal scrub on a steep slope with skeletal soils and some blown sand at Wilsons Promontory. This shows the characteristic pruning and espalier form of the shrubs due to salt laden winds. In the background taller shrubs are sheltered by the large granite blocks.

[*Professor J. S. Turner*]





A young dune showing how the long-rooting runners of the dune grass *Spinifex*, and the dense-rooted tussocks of Marram grass help to bind the blown sand. *Acacia sophorae*, a dune shrub, is invading from the right.

[Professor J. S. Turner

Dune vegetation in two phases, as seen from the coast at Corner Inlet. In the foreground, the low sand dune is colonised by *Spinifex* grass with some Marram. Older and higher dunes in the background carry a mixed scrub, with *Acacia*, *Olearia*, and *Helichrysum* species.

[Professor J. S. Turner





{Public Works Department. Ports and Harbours Branch

View looking west from Cape Conran on the eastern Victorian coast, showing a stretch of sandy beach backed by vegetated dunes. The beach curves away from the point of granitic rocks in the foreground.

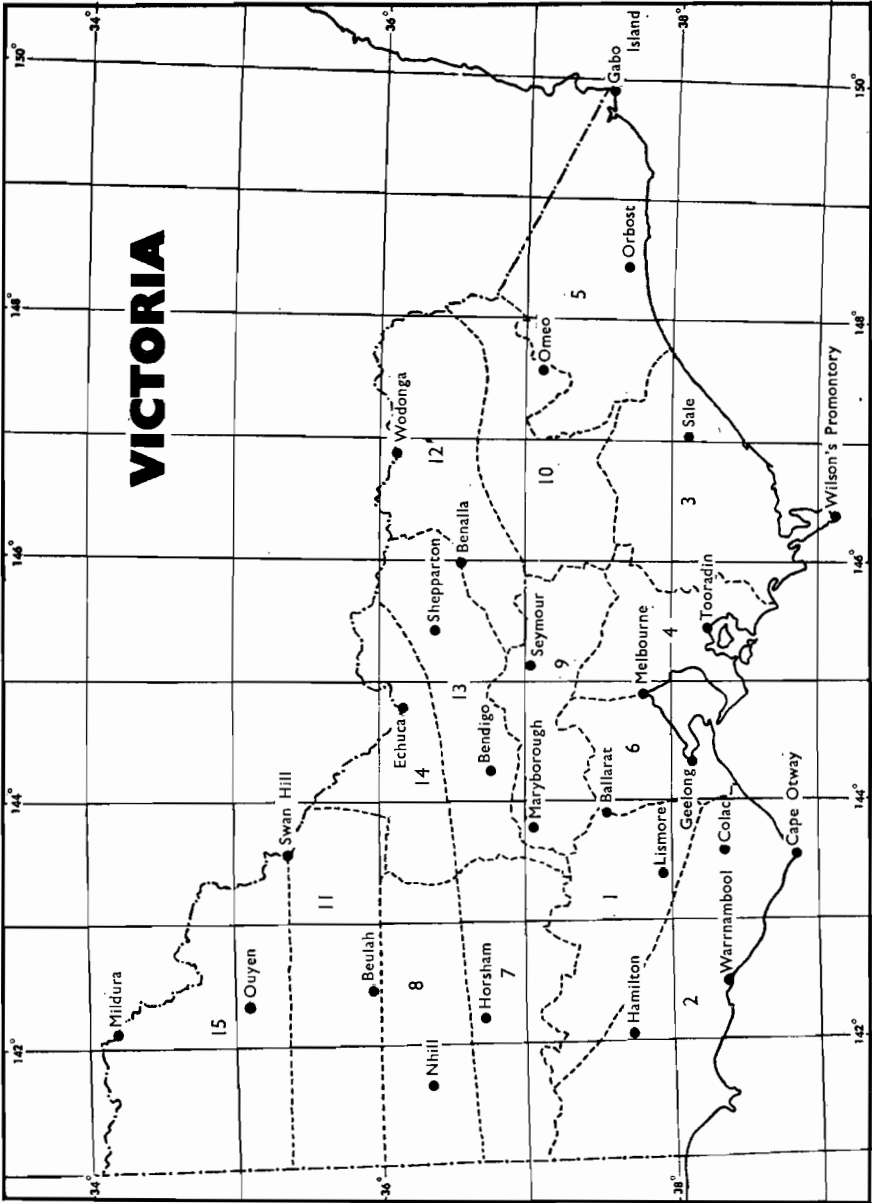


FIGURE 9.—Relative rainfall variability based on district annual rainfall.
 Names of districts are shown in table on page 50.

The higher the value of the coefficient of variation of the rainfall of a district, the greater the departure from the average and hence the more unreliable the rainfall.

Most of the elevated areas of eastern and southern Victoria normally receive over 40 in and over 60 in in some wetter sections. Interspersed between these wet mountainous areas are sheltered valleys which are deprived to some extent of their rainfall by neighbouring highlands. Along practically the whole south coastline of Victoria the average number of wet days (0.01 in or more in 24 hours) is over 150, with an average rainfall below 30 in. The average number of wet days a year is reduced to 100 at a distance of approximately 100 miles inland from the coast.

The variability of annual rainfall is closely associated with the incidence of drought. Droughts are rare over areas of low rainfall variability and more common in areas where this index is high.

Droughts

Since records have been taken, there have been numerous dry spells in various parts of Victoria, most of them of little consequence but many widespread enough and long enough to be classified as droughts. The worst drought since white settlement in Australia occurred in the period 1897 to 1902. From 1945 to 1965 there were no serious droughts in Victoria, but in 1965 a dry spell of several months affected East Gippsland. The severity of major drought or dry spells is much lower in Gippsland and the Western District than in Northern Victoria. An approximate idea may be formed of the liability of these areas to drought or dry spells from the following table which shows the figures for total duration of unbroken dry periods. An unbroken dry period is one of three or more consecutive months where the rainfall over the area concerned is markedly below average.

Northern Victoria : 412 months in 98 years of records.

Western Victoria : 222 months in 94 years of records.

Gippsland : 291 months in 77 years of records.

Of the above totals, 88 per cent are due to droughts of a duration of twelve months or more in the North, 77 per cent in the West, and 69 per cent in Gippsland.

The figures are taken from the publication "Droughts in Australia", Bulletin Number 43 of the Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology, published in 1957. Readers are referred to this publication for a definitive treatment of the subject of droughts in Victoria.

Floods

Floods have occurred in all districts, but they are more frequent in the wetter parts of the State such as the north-east and Gippsland. However, although a rarer event over the North-West Lowlands, they may result from less intense rainfall and continue longer owing to the poor drainage in this section of the State. In many instances the frequency of flooding is increased by valley contours and damage is often greater because of the higher density of adjacent property and crops. (See also page 40.)

Snow

Snow in Victoria is confined usually to the Great Dividing Range and the alpine massif, which at intervals during the winter and early spring months may be covered to a considerable extent, especially over the more elevated eastern section. Falls elsewhere are usually light and infrequent. Snow has been recorded in all districts except the Mallee, Wimmera, and Northern Country. The heaviest falls in Victoria are confined to sparsely populated areas and hence general community disorganisation is kept to a minimum. Snow has been recorded in all months on the higher Alps, but the main falls occur during the winter. The average duration of the snow season in the alpine area is from three to five months.

Temperatures

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

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

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

Night temperatures, as gauged by the average minimum temperature, are, like the maximum, highest in February. Values are below 50° F. over the elevated areas, but otherwise the range is chiefly 55° F. to 60° F. The highest night temperatures are recorded in the far north and along the coast. In mid-winter, average July minima exceed 40° F. along the coast and at two or three places in the far

north. The coldest point of the State is the north-east alpine section, where temperatures frequently fall below freezing point. Although three or four stations have been set up at different times in this area, none has a very long or satisfactory record. The lowest temperature on record so far is 9° F. at Hotham Heights (station height 5,776 ft) at an exposed location near a mountain. However, a minimum of minus 8° F. has been recorded at Charlotte Pass (station height 6,035 ft)—a high valley near Mount Kosciusko in New South Wales—and it is reasonable to expect that similar locations in Victoria would experience sub-zero temperatures (i.e., below 0° F.), although none has been recorded due to lack of observing stations.

Frosts

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

Humidity

By and large, humidity in the lower atmosphere is much less over Victoria than in other eastern States. This is because the extreme south-east of the continent is mostly beyond the reach of tropical and sub-tropical air masses. For several periods in the summer, however, air from the Tasman Sea has a trajectory over Bass Strait and other parts of the State, and it is then that the moisture content rises to show wet bulb temperatures above 65° F. The incidence of high humidity is important to the vine and fruit industry, tobacco growers, and wheat farmers.

Evaporation

Measurements of evaporation in Victoria are made with the standard form of evaporation tank at about 27 stations, about half of which are owned by the Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology. Results from these stations show that evaporation exceeds the average annual rainfall in inland areas, especially in the north and north-west, by about 40 in. In all the highland areas and the Western District the discrepancy is much less marked, and in the Central District and the lowlands of East Gippsland annual evaporation exceeds annual rainfall by 8 to 15 in. Evaporation is greatest in the summer months in all districts. In the three winter months, rainfall exceeds evaporation in many parts of Victoria, but not in the north and north-west.

As a consequence of the awakening of various authorities to the vital importance of evaporation in agricultural and hydrological studies, the Australian network of recording stations has almost doubled during the past twenty years.

Winds

The predominant wind stream over Victoria is of a general westerly origin, although it may arrive over the State from the north-west or south-west. There are wide variations from this general description, however, and many northerlies and southerlies are experienced. The latter is the prevailing direction from November to February with a moderate percentage of northerlies often associated with high temperatures. Easterly winds are least frequent over Victoria, but under special conditions can be associated with some of the worst weather experienced over the State. Wind varies from day to night, from season to season, and from place to place. Examples of the diurnal variation are the sea breeze, which brings relief on many hot days along the coastline, and the valley or katabatic breeze, which brings cold air down valleys during the night. The latter is well developed in many hilly areas of Victoria, being the result of differential cooling after sunset. It springs up during the night, often suddenly, and continues after sunrise until the land surfaces are sufficiently heated again. The sensitive equipment required to measure extreme wind gusts has been installed at only about five or six places in the State and to date the highest value recorded is just slightly over 90 m.p.h. There is no doubt, however, that stronger gusts have been experienced over the State, although not in the vicinity of a recording anemometer. A number of tornadic squalls have been experienced and from the severe local damage engineers have estimated wind strengths over 100 m.p.h. It is considered that any place in Victoria could feasibly experience at some time a local gust of 100 m.p.h. or more.

Thunderstorms

Thunderstorms occur far less frequently in Victoria and Tasmania than in the other two eastern States. They occur mainly in the summer months when there is adequate surface heating to provide energy for convection. On an average, more than 20 per year occur on the North-Eastern Highlands and in parts of the Northern Country, but particularly in the north-east. Melbourne has an average of less than three per month from November to February. Isolated severe wind squalls and tornadoes sometimes occur in conjunction with thunderstorm conditions, but these destructive phenomena are comparatively rare. Hailstorms affect small areas in the summer months; and showers of small hail are not uncommon during cold outbreaks in the winter and spring.

Meteorology in Fire Prevention

Each year a large area of Australia faces the danger of uncontrolled fire, which may cause heavy losses of vegetation, livestock and, sometimes, human life and property. The weather is one of the most important factors in the outbreak of such fires and the Bureau of Meteorology is responsible for notifying weather conditions conducive to the outbreak of fires and ensuring that meteorological information is available to authorities responsible for suppressing them.

The most important meteorological factors affecting fires are wind, temperature, and humidity. In addition, the wind and temperature up to a height of some 7,000 ft have a great bearing on the behaviour of bush and forest fires.

VICTORIA—MEANS OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS—SELECTED VICTORIAN TOWNS

| Locality | | Legend No.* | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Sept. | October | Nov. | Dec. |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------|----------|-------|-------|------|------|------|--------|-------|---------|------|------|
| MALLEE .. | Mildura .. | { 1 | 97 | 96 | 71 | 62 | 106 | 101 | 112 | 98 | 81 | 129 | 98 | 53 |
| | | { 2 | 89·8 | 90·0 | 84·4 | 74·5 | 66·9 | 60·4 | 59·5 | 63·9 | 69·9 | 76·5 | 83·2 | 88·2 |
| | | { 3 | 61·0 | 61·7 | 57·2 | 50·5 | 45·6 | 41·3 | 40·5 | 42·5 | 46·1 | 50·9 | 55·4 | 59·6 |
| | Ouyen .. | { 1 | 92 | 104 | 77 | 88 | 118 | 126 | 130 | 128 | 105 | 168 | 111 | 90 |
| | | { 2 | 89·4 | 86·0 | 82·1 | 73·1 | 65·7 | 59·4 | 58·7 | 62·8 | 68·9 | 74·1 | 79·9 | 86·7 |
| | | { 3 | 58·7 | 58·4 | 54·1 | 47·8 | 44·5 | 40·7 | 39·8 | 40·6 | 43·3 | 47·2 | 52·6 | 56·0 |
| WIMMERA .. | Horsham .. | { 1 | 111 | 129 | 98 | 146 | 170 | 193 | 183 | 192 | 154 | 177 | 133 | 102 |
| | | { 2 | 85·1 | 86·3 | 80·2 | 70·7 | 63·0 | 56·6 | 56·0 | 59·0 | 64·1 | 70·2 | 77·2 | 82·7 |
| | | { 3 | 55·2 | 55·9 | 51·9 | 47·0 | 42·9 | 40·2 | 38·8 | 39·9 | 41·9 | 45·1 | 49·6 | 53·2 |
| | Nhill .. | { 1 | 106 | 117 | 89 | 128 | 158 | 178 | 180 | 186 | 148 | 162 | 130 | 122 |
| | | { 2 | 84·3 | 85·0 | 79·6 | 70·5 | 63·3 | 57·0 | 56·5 | 59·4 | 64·4 | 70·4 | 76·9 | 82·2 |
| | | { 3 | 55·2 | 56·3 | 52·8 | 47·6 | 43·9 | 40·4 | 38·6 | 40·1 | 42·5 | 45·7 | 49·7 | 53·8 |
| WESTERN .. | Ballarat .. | { 1 | 139 | 195 | 177 | 259 | 269 | 261 | 275 | 304 | 282 | 295 | 247 | 211 |
| | | { 2 | 75·7 | 76·9 | 71·6 | 63·0 | 56·3 | 50·4 | 49·8 | 52·5 | 57·1 | 62·4 | 67·4 | 72·5 |
| | | { 3 | 50·5 | 52·9 | 50·1 | 45·8 | 42·6 | 39·5 | 38·4 | 39·4 | 41·2 | 43·6 | 46·0 | 49·3 |
| | Hamilton .. | { 1 | 149 | 163 | 188 | 260 | 254 | 261 | 291 | 318 | 276 | 259 | 216 | 177 |
| | | { 2 | 77·3 | 78·7 | 74·2 | 66·3 | 60·1 | 55·1 | 54·1 | 56·2 | 59·9 | 64·8 | 69·1 | 74·0 |
| | | { 3 | 50·7 | 52·4 | 49·9 | 46·3 | 43·2 | 40·2 | 39·3 | 40·4 | 42·3 | 44·0 | 46·3 | 49·2 |
| Warrnambool | { 1 | 137 | 139 | 212 | 252 | 270 | 282 | 321 | 345 | 257 | 255 | 211 | 173 | |
| | { 2 | 69·9 | 70·9 | 69·1 | 64·6 | 60·5 | 56·3 | 55·6 | 56·9 | 59·4 | 62·6 | 64·8 | 67·9 | |
| | { 3 | 54·7 | 56·0 | 54·2 | 51·0 | 47·8 | 44·8 | 43·6 | 44·4 | 46·2 | 48·1 | 50·2 | 53·0 | |
| NORTHERN .. | Bendigo .. | { 1 | 125 | 164 | 127 | 177 | 205 | 211 | 247 | 209 | 194 | 228 | 168 | 123 |
| | | { 2 | 83·0 | 83·9 | 78·1 | 68·8 | 61·3 | 54·8 | 54·2 | 57·0 | 62·5 | 68·9 | 75·2 | 80·5 |
| | | { 3 | 56·5 | 58·3 | 54·0 | 48·2 | 43·7 | 40·7 | 39·4 | 40·2 | 43·0 | 46·7 | 50·9 | 54·9 |
| | Echuca .. | { 1 | 105 | 126 | 141 | 143 | 139 | 163 | 195 | 150 | 136 | 188 | 124 | 96 |
| | | { 2 | 86·2 | 86·8 | 80·7 | 71·1 | 63·6 | 56·7 | 56·0 | 59·0 | 64·7 | 71·7 | 78·5 | 84·1 |
| | | { 3 | 58·9 | 60·1 | 55·9 | 49·3 | 44·5 | 41·3 | 40·2 | 41·2 | 44·3 | 48·6 | 52·7 | 56·9 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| NORTH-CENTRAL .. | Alexandra .. | 1 | 174 | 172 | 208 | 244 | 236 | 269 | 301 | 307 | 250 | 292 | 259 | 182 |
| | | 2 | 84.6 | 85.3 | 78.8 | 69.1 | 61.3 | 53.9 | 53.6 | 57.3 | 62.6 | 69.2 | 75.7 | 81.9 |
| | | 3 | 52.5 | 53.7 | 49.1 | 43.8 | 39.7 | 37.5 | 36.8 | 37.8 | 40.3 | 43.3 | 46.7 | 50.7 |
| | Kyneton .. | 1 | 143 | 201 | 146 | 237 | 251 | 309 | 354 | 330 | 265 | 288 | 223 | 186 |
| | | 2 | 81.2 | 81.5 | 74.7 | 65.0 | 57.5 | 51.0 | 50.1 | 53.1 | 59.1 | 65.2 | 72.3 | 77.5 |
| | | 3 | 49.8 | 50.5 | 47.2 | 42.3 | 38.5 | 36.2 | 34.8 | 35.3 | 37.9 | 40.4 | 44.1 | 47.6 |
| CENTRAL .. | Geelong .. | 1 | 117 | 180 | 137 | 213 | 185 | 210 | 207 | 217 | 199 | 245 | 243 | 176 |
| | | 2 | 76.2 | 77.3 | 73.9 | 67.6 | 62.1 | 57.2 | 56.5 | 59.0 | 62.8 | 67.3 | 70.3 | 73.8 |
| | | 3 | 55.4 | 56.9 | 54.7 | 50.7 | 46.6 | 43.1 | 42.0 | 42.9 | 45.0 | 47.5 | 50.4 | 53.7 |
| | Mornington | 1 | 148 | 215 | 172 | 261 | 264 | 264 | 274 | 262 | 269 | 289 | 261 | 203 |
| | | 2 | 76.5 | 77.1 | 73.9 | 66.8 | 61.5 | 56.3 | 54.9 | 56.7 | 60.6 | 64.4 | 69.0 | 73.6 |
| | | 3 | 55.2 | 55.9 | 54.4 | 50.5 | 47.8 | 44.5 | 42.9 | 43.8 | 45.9 | 48.4 | 51.1 | 53.4 |
| NORTH-EASTERN .. | Omeo .. | 1 | 199 | 251 | 224 | 229 | 207 | 246 | 209 | 228 | 222 | 317 | 290 | 243 |
| | | 2 | 77.8 | 78.7 | 73.0 | 65.2 | 57.9 | 51.4 | 50.5 | 54.0 | 59.7 | 65.4 | 71.2 | 75.9 |
| | | 3 | 48.3 | 48.9 | 45.8 | 40.2 | 35.8 | 33.0 | 31.9 | 33.2 | 37.3 | 39.7 | 43.2 | 47.1 |
| | Wangaratta .. | 1 | 160 | 167 | 190 | 215 | 196 | 272 | 263 | 242 | 221 | 268 | 204 | 167 |
| | | 2 | 86.7 | 87.5 | 80.9 | 71.3 | 63.5 | 56.4 | 55.2 | 58.3 | 63.8 | 70.2 | 78.2 | 84.1 |
| | | 3 | 58.5 | 59.3 | 54.0 | 46.9 | 41.9 | 39.3 | 38.1 | 39.7 | 42.8 | 46.7 | 51.4 | 56.3 |
| WEST GIPPSLAND .. | Wilson's Promontory | 1 | 168 | 230 | 314 | 364 | 398 | 437 | 433 | 505 | 353 | 390 | 327 | 237 |
| | | 2 | 66.7 | 68.2 | 66.4 | 62.3 | 58.6 | 55.1 | 53.9 | 55.1 | 57.3 | 60.3 | 62.2 | 65.1 |
| | | 3 | 56.9 | 58.7 | 57.4 | 54.7 | 52.1 | 49.0 | 47.7 | 47.7 | 48.8 | 50.3 | 52.2 | 55.1 |
| | Yallourn .. | 1 | 194 | 272 | 198 | 241 | 419 | 360 | 344 | 399 | 364 | 380 | 344 | 266 |
| | | 2 | 77.7 | 77.4 | 74.3 | 65.8 | 60.7 | 55.3 | 54.9 | 57.3 | 62.0 | 66.3 | 70.2 | 75.3 |
| | | 3 | 53.7 | 54.7 | 49.1 | 48.2 | 43.9 | 40.5 | 38.8 | 40.5 | 42.5 | 45.7 | 49.1 | 52.3 |
| EAST GIPPSLAND .. | Bairnsdale .. | 1 | 245 | 223 | 263 | 238 | 193 | 246 | 182 | 181 | 194 | 281 | 298 | 284 |
| | | 2 | 75.3 | 76.1 | 73.0 | 67.5 | 62.5 | 57.5 | 57.0 | 59.5 | 63.2 | 67.5 | 70.6 | 74.0 |
| | | 3 | 53.5 | 54.5 | 51.7 | 46.9 | 42.5 | 38.8 | 38.1 | 39.6 | 42.7 | 46.1 | 49.0 | 52.4 |
| | Orbost .. | 1 | 286 | 256 | 298 | 335 | 255 | 382 | 263 | 224 | 241 | 324 | 316 | 317 |
| | | 2 | 76.5 | 75.6 | 73.1 | 67.5 | 62.5 | 57.9 | 58.0 | 60.0 | 64.0 | 66.4 | 70.2 | 74.3 |
| | | 3 | 54.3 | 54.5 | 52.5 | 48.2 | 44.2 | 40.3 | 38.5 | 39.7 | 42.1 | 45.9 | 49.7 | 52.0 |

(Points : 100 = 1 inch).

* Legend : 1. Average Monthly Rainfall in Points.
(For 30 years 1931-60).

2. Average Daily Maximum Temperature (°F.).
(For 30 years 1911-40).

3. Average Daily Minimum Temperature (°F.).
(For 30 years 1911-40).

In Victoria, during the fire season which normally lasts from November to April, a special forecasting service is provided to the fire control authorities (Country Fire Authority, Forests Commission, State Electricity Commission, Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, and Metropolitan Fire Brigade). This consists of forecasts of the maximum temperature, and associated relative humidity, wind direction and speed to be expected at approximately seventeen places throughout the State. These forecasts are issued at 5.30 p.m. each afternoon for the following day, and confirmed or amended at 7.30 a.m. the following morning. An estimate of the time of any wind change is included, together with the expected winds at elevations of 3,000 and 5,000 ft. A general outlook for the weather up to four days ahead is also given.

The predicted weather elements are used to calculate a fire danger rating according to a scale developed by the Commonwealth Forestry and Timber Bureau. When the predicted fire danger is high in any district of the State, all public weather forecasts for that district note this fact. When the predicted fire danger is extreme, a fire weather warning is issued to the authorities and to the public. This warns of weather conditions conducive to the extremely rapid spread of fires.

When fires occur, operational forecasts are provided to the fire control authorities on request. These are forecasts of weather conditions at the place of outbreak for the following six hours and are renewed every three hours.

The Bureau also has a programme of research in hydrometeorology, agrometeorology, forecasting, and other facets of meteorology, including research into the effects of weather conditions on the behaviour of fires.

Agricultural Meteorology, 1964 ; Maritime Meteorology, 1966 ; Aeronautical Meteorology, 1967

Climate of Melbourne

Temperature

The proximity of Port Phillip Bay bears a direct influence on the local climate of the Metropolis. The hottest months in Melbourne are normally January and February when the average is just over 78° F. Inland, Watsonia has an average of 81° F., whilst along the Bay, Black Rock, subject to any sea breeze, has an average of 77° F. This difference does not persist throughout the year, however, and in July average maxima at most stations are within 1° F. of one another at approximately 55° F. The hottest day on record in Melbourne was 13 January 1939, when the temperature reached 114.1° F. which is the second highest temperature ever recorded in an Australian Capital City. In Melbourne, the average number of days per year with maxima over 100° F. is about four, but there have been years with up to twelve and also a few years with no occurrences. The average annual number of days over 90° F. is approximately nineteen.

Nights are coldest at places a considerable distance from the sea such as at Watsonia, which has a good open exposure and where average minima are a few degrees lower than those observed in the City, where buildings may maintain the air at a slightly higher temperature. The lowest temperature ever recorded in the City was 27° F. on 21 July 1869, and likewise, the highest minimum ever recorded was 87° F. on 1 February 1902.

In Melbourne, the average overnight temperature remains above 70° F. on only about two nights a year and this frequency is the same for nights on which the air temperature falls below 32° F. Minima below 30° F. have been experienced during the months of May to August, whilst even as late as October, extremes have been down to 32° F. During the summer, minima have never been below 40° F.

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

Rainfall

The range of rainfall from month to month in the City is quite small, the annual average being 25·97 in over 143 days. From January to August, monthly averages are within a few points of 2 in; then a rise occurs to a maximum of 2·71 in in October. Rainfall is relatively steady during the winter months when the extreme range is from half an inch to 7 in, but variability increases towards the warmer months. In the latter period totals range between practically zero and over 8 in. The number of wet days, defined as days on which a point or more of rain falls, exhibits marked seasonal variation ranging between a minimum of eight in January and a maximum of fifteen each in July and August. This is in spite of approximately the same total rainfall during each month and indicates the higher intensity of the summer rains. The relatively high number of wet days in winter gives a superficial impression of a wet winter in Melbourne which is not borne out by an examination of total rainfall.

The average rainfall varies considerably over the Melbourne Metropolitan Area. The western suburbs are relatively dry and Deer Park has an average annual rainfall of 19·01 in. Rainfall increases towards the east, and at Mitcham averages 35·95 in a year. The rainfall is greater still on the Dandenong Ranges and at Sassafras the annual average is 53·83 in.

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

Cloud and Sunshine

Cloudiness varies between a minimum in the summer months and a maximum in the winter, but the range like the rainfall is not great compared with many other parts of Australia. The number of clear days or nearly clear days averages two to three each month from May to August, but increases to a maximum of six to seven in January and February. The total number for the year averages 47. The high winter cloudiness and shorter days have a depressing effect on sunshine in winter and average daily totals of three to four hours during this period are the lowest of all capital cities. There is a steady rise towards the warmer months as the days become longer and cloudiness decreases. An average of nearly eight hours a day is received in January; however, the decreasing length of the day is again apparent in February, since the sunshine is then less in spite of a fractional decrease in cloudiness. The total possible monthly sunshine hours at Melbourne range between 465 hours in December and 289 in June under cloudless conditions. The average monthly hours, expressed as a percentage of the possible, range between 55 per cent for January and February to 34 per cent in June.

Wind

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

There have been occurrences of thunderstorms in all months; the frequency is greatest during November to February. The greatest number of thunderstorms occurring in a year was 25. This figure was recorded for both 1928 and 1932.

Hail and Snow

Hailstorms have occurred in every month of the year; the most probable time of occurrence is from August to November. The highest number of hailstorms in a year was seventeen in 1923, and the greatest number in a month occurred in November of that year when seven hailstorms were reported. Snow has occasionally fallen in the city and suburbs; the heaviest snow storm on record occurred on 31 August 1849. Streets and housetops were covered with several inches of snow, reported to be 1 ft deep at places. When thawing set in, floods in Elizabeth and Swanston streets stopped traffic causing accidents, some of which were fatal. One report of the event indicates that the terrified state of the aborigines suggested they had never seen snow before.

Victorian Weather Summary for 1966*Summer*

Rainfall was below normal in most of Victoria in January despite general rain with some thunderstorms about the middle and at the end of the month. General rain fell again in mid-February, and heavy rain fell in East Gippsland in the last week of the month, but monthly totals were well below average along the west coast and in the northern Wimmera.

After a heat wave in the last week of January, February was cool, particularly in the eastern half. In Melbourne the temperature did not reach 90° F. during the month.

Autumn

There were widespread thunderstorms in the middle of March, but rainfall in east Gippsland, the far south-west, and the western Wimmera was below normal for the month. Rain fell in most of the State in late April and middle of May, but totals for these two months were below normal in all districts except south Gippsland.

A hot spell occurred between 3 and 9 March when several towns recorded century temperatures, but for the remainder of the season temperatures followed closely to the seasonal trend.

Winter

Heavy rain fell in east Gippsland in the middle of June, but the month was dry in all other areas. At the end of June, many places in the south-west and the Wimmera had had less than half the normal six-monthly rain. Substantial falls were received in these areas during July, but dry conditions continued throughout the winter in most of the Mallee.

June was a particularly cold month ; at Bendigo and Echuca it was the coldest June for almost 60 years. During July and August mean temperatures were again below normal throughout.

Spring

September rainfall was above normal in the wheat areas of Victoria ; much of the northern country and lower north-east received more than twice the average rainfall for the month. Very heavy rain fell in east Gippsland in the first week of October, causing flooding of rivers and some roads were washed away. In other districts October rain was close to normal and further rain fell during the first half of November when there was minor flooding of Gippsland rivers. The last half of November was dry, and during a hot spell from 19 to 23 November the temperature in Melbourne exceeded 100° F. for the first time in November for almost 40 years.

Rainfall in December was well above average throughout the State and at several places broke the previous December rainfall records by some inches. Heavy rain in the north-east on 13 December caused severe flooding in the King River. Severe thunderstorms with hail and strong winds caused much damage at Mildura on 12 and 13 December, and on 19 December the same area was hit by a severe duststorm. Heavy thunderstorms with hail occurred in the Melbourne area and the Latrobe Valley at Christmas.

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

MELBOURNE—MEANS OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS

| Meteorological Elements | Spring | Summer | Autumn | Winter |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Mean Atmospheric Pressure (millibar) .. | 1015.1 | 1013.1 | 1018.3 | 1018.3 |
| Mean Temperature of Air in Shade (° F) .. | 57.8 | 66.7 | 59.5 | 56.1 |
| Mean Daily Range of Temperature of Air in Shade (° F) .. | 18.7 | 21.1 | 17.4 | 14.0 |
| Mean Relative Humidity at 9 a.m. (Saturation=100) .. | 63 | 60 | 72 | 80 |
| Mean Rainfall (inches) .. | 7.36 | 6.05 | 6.63 | 5.89 |
| Mean Number of Days of Rain .. | 40 | 25 | 34 | 44 |
| Mean Amount of Evaporation (inches) .. | 10.28 | 17.34 | 8.13 | 3.79 |
| Mean Daily Amount of Cloudiness (Scale 0 to 8)* .. | 4.9 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 5.2 |
| Mean Daily Hours of Sunshine .. | 5.9 | 7.7 | 5.2 | 3.9 |
| Mean Number of Days of Fog .. | 1.5 | 0.6 | 6.5 | 11.7 |

* Scale 0 = clear, 8 = overcast.

In the following table are shown the yearly means of the climatic elements in Melbourne for each year 1962 to 1966. The extreme values of temperature in each year are also included.

MELBOURNE—YEARLY MEANS AND EXTREMES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS

| Meteorological Elements | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Mean Atmospheric Pressure (millibar) .. | 1016.2 | 1017.2 | 1014.2 | 1017.3 | 1017.2 |
| Temperature of Air in Shade (° F)— | | | | | |
| Mean .. | 60.1 | 59.5 | 58.6 | 59.3 | 59.3 |
| Mean Daily Maximum .. | 68.6 | 68.0 | 66.5 | 67.8 | 67.5 |
| Mean Daily Minimum .. | 50.7 | 51.0 | 50.7 | 50.9 | 51.1 |
| Absolute Maximum .. | 104.0 | 99.0 | 103.3 | 106.9 | 102.8 |
| Absolute Minimum .. | 31.8 | 29.3 | 36.0 | 32.4 | 32.9 |
| Number of Days Maximum 100° F and over .. | 4 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 5 |
| Number of Days Minimum 36° F and under .. | 12 | 12 | 1 | 10 | 7 |
| Mean Terrestrial Minimum Temperature (° F) .. | 47.3 | 48.5 | 47.7 | 47.9 | 48.4 |
| Rainfall (inches) .. | 23.06 | 29.04 | 27.80 | 23.24 | 26.81 |
| Number of Wet Days .. | 140 | 149 | 166 | 122 | 157 |
| Total Amount of Evaporation (inches) .. | 43.21 | 37.79 | 35.54 | 44.87 | 47.68 |
| Mean Relative Humidity (Saturation = 100) .. | 61 | 67 | 66 | 62 | 63 |
| Mean Daily Amount of Cloudiness (Scale 0 to 8)* .. | 4.5 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 4.4 | 4.8 |
| Mean Daily Hours of Sunshine .. | 6.4 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 6.2 | 6.0 |
| Mean Daily Wind Speed (m.p.h.) .. | 8.4 | 7.5 | 8.4 | 7.2 | 6.9 |
| Number of Days of Wind Gusts 39 m.p.h. and over .. | 77 | 52 | 97 | 62 | 47 |
| Number of Days of Fog .. | 9 | 20 | 12 | 21 | 6 |
| Number of Days of Thunder .. | 15 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 6 |

* Scale 0 = clear, 8 = overcast.

2

GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Constitution

Introduction

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

Governor

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The present Governor is Major-General Sir Rohan Delacombe, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., K.St.J., who assumed office on 8 May 1963.

A list of representatives of the Sovereign since the establishment of the Port Phillip District in 1839 is set out on pages 68 to 70 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

Lieutenant-Governor

The Lieutenant-Governor is appointed to this office by a Commission from the Sovereign under the Sign Manual and Signet. In the Commission reference is made to the Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor, and the Lieutenant-Governor is expressly authorised and required by his Commission to administer the Government of the State of Victoria in the events dealt with in such Letters Patent, namely,

the death, incapacity, or removal of the Governor, or his departure from the State, or his assuming the administration of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia.

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

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

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

Executive Council

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

The Executive Council, consisting of Executive Councillors under summons, namely, members of the current Ministry, usually meets weekly or as required. The quorum of three (3) comprises the Governor and at least two (2) Ministers. These meetings are of a formal nature and are presided over by the Governor or in his absence by his Deputy.

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

Cabinet

Formation and Composition of Cabinet

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

The authority under which Victorian Ministers are appointed is contained in section 15 of *The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958*, which provides that the Governor may, from time to time, appoint up to fifteen (15) officers who are either members or capable of being elected members of either House of Parliament. No Minister shall hold office for a longer period than three months unless he is or becomes a member of the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly. This section further provides that not more than five (5) of such officers shall at any one time be members of the Legislative Council and not more than eleven (11) members of the Legislative Assembly.

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

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

Powers of Cabinet

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

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

Functions and Methods of Procedure

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

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

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

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

Government

Ministries

Ministries, 1945 to 1967

The following is a list of the Premiers of the Governments from 1945 to 1967 :

| Ministry and Name of Premier | Date of Assumption of Office | Date of Retirement from Office | Duration of Office (Days) |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Albert Arthur Dunstan .. | 18 September 1943 .. | 2 October 1945 .. | 746 |
| Ian Macfarlan, K.C. .. | 2 October 1945 .. | 21 November 1945 .. | 51 |
| John Cain .. | 21 November 1945 .. | 20 November 1947 .. | 730 |
| Thomas Tuke Hollway .. | 20 November 1947 .. | 3 December 1948 .. | 380 |
| Thomas Tuke Hollway .. | 3 December 1948 .. | 27 June 1950 .. | 572 |
| John Gladstone Black McDonald | 27 June 1950 .. | 28 October 1952 .. | 855 |
| Thomas Tuke Hollway .. | 28 October 1952 .. | 31 October 1952 .. | 4 |
| John Gladstone Black McDonald | 31 October 1952 .. | 17 December 1952 .. | 48 |
| John Cain .. | 17 December 1952 .. | 31 March 1955 .. | 835 |
| John Cain .. | 31 March 1955 .. | 7 June 1955 .. | 69 |
| Henry Edward Bolte .. | 7 June 1955 .. | Still in Office | |

A list of Government officers administering Victoria from 1851 to 1855 and of Premiers of the Governments from 1855 to 1955 is set out on pages 72 to 74 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

Present Ministry

The last triennial elections for the Legislative Council and the last general election for the Legislative Assembly were held conjointly on 29 April 1967.

At 31 July 1967, the 61st Ministry led by the Hon. Sir Henry E. Bolte, K.C.M.G., consisted of the following members:

From the Legislative Assembly:

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| The Hon. Sir Henry E. Bolte, | Premier and Treasurer. |
| K.C.M.G. | |
| „ „ A. G. Rylah, C.M.G., | Chief Secretary. |
| E.D. | |
| „ „ G. O. Reid .. | Attorney-General and Minister of Immigration. |
| „ „ M. V. Porter .. | Minister of Public Works. |
| „ „ E. R. Meagher, M.B.E., | Minister of Housing and Minister of Forests. |
| E.D. | |
| „ „ J. C. M. Balfour .. | Minister for Fuel and Power and Minister of Mines. |
| „ „ J. F. Rossiter .. | Minister of Labour and Industry, and Assistant Minister of Education. |
| „ „ V. F. Wilcox .. | Minister of Transport. |
| „ „ J. W. Manson .. | Minister of State Development. |
| „ „ Sir William McDonald | Minister of Lands, Minister of Soldier Settlement, and Minister for Conservation. |
| „ „ W. A. Borthwick .. | Minister of Water Supply. |

From the Legislative Council :

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| The Hon. G. L. Chandler, C.M.G. | Minister of Agriculture. |
| „ „ L. H. S. Thompson .. | Minister of Education. |
| „ „ R. J. Hamer, E.D. .. | Minister for Local Government. |
| „ „ V. O. Dickie .. | Minister of Health. |

Judiciary

The following list shows members of the Victorian Judiciary as at May 1967:

Supreme Court of Victoria*Chief Justice*

The Honourable Sir Henry Arthur Winneke, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Puisne Judges

| | |
|---|--|
| The Hon. Sir John Vincent Barry | The Hon. Oliver James Gillard |
| The Hon. Thomas Weetman Smith | The Hon. John Erskine Starke |
| The Hon. Sir Robert Vincent Monahan | The Hon. Edward Hamilton Esler Barber |
| The Hon. George Augustus Pape | The Hon. Murray Vincent McNerney |
| The Hon. Alexander Duncan Grant Adam | The Hon. George Hermann Lush |
| The Hon. Douglas Macfarlan Little | The Hon. Clifford Inch Menhennitt |
| The Hon. Urban Gregory Gowans | The Hon. Hibbert Richard Newton |

Judges of the County Court, Court of Mines, Court of Insolvency, and Chairmen of General Sessions

| | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| Norman Frederick Mitchell, C.M.G. (<i>Chairman</i>) | Arthur Charles Adams |
| George Leo Dethridge | Dermot William Corson |
| Archibald McDonald Fraser | John Xavier O'Driscoll |
| John Gerald Norris | James Herbert Forrest |
| Francis Robert Nelson | Clive William Harris |
| Benjamin James Dunn | Eric Edgar Hewitt |
| Severin Howard Zichy Woinarski | Gordon Just |
| Trevor George Rapke | Roland John Leckie |
| Norman Alfred Vickery | Ivan Frederick Charles Franich |
| Hubert Theodore Frederico | Thomas Bernard Shillito |

All information about the jurisdictions, powers, functions, etc., of the Courts is set out on page 575 and following.

Parliament

Introduction

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

By virtue of the provisions of Act No. 7270 of 1965, membership of the Assembly was increased from 66 to 73 after the election of April, 1967, whilst membership of the Council was increased from 34 to 36 by the addition of one member in July, 1967, and a further one in July, 1970. Council members are elected from two-member provinces for six year terms and Assembly members from single-member electorates for three year terms. Both Houses are elected on adult suffrage, and their powers are normally co-ordinate, although Money Bills must originate in the Legislative Assembly.

The provisions of the Constitution dealing with the Parliament have been frequently amended, as The Constitution Act gives the Victorian Parliament power to “repeal, alter or vary” the Act itself, provided that the second and third readings of certain amending Bills are passed by an absolute majority of the members of each House. The most frequently amended sections of the Constitution dealing with the Parliament have been those setting out the relations between the Council and the Assembly, and the qualifications of candidates and voters. The right, extended in the original Constitution Act, to assume the privileges, immunities, and powers of the House of Commons (as they stood at that time) was taken up in 1857 by the first Act passed by the Victorian Parliament. These include very wide powers to punish contempt. The publication of parliamentary reports and proceedings was made absolutely privileged in 1890.

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

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

There are three political parties at present (July, 1967) represented in the Parliament of Victoria : the Liberal Party, the Labor Party, and the Country Party. Of the 35 members of the Legislative Council, 18 belong to the Liberal Party, 9 to the Labor Party, and 8 to the Country Party. (See pages 69, 87, and 93.) Of the 73 members of the Legislative Assembly, 44 belong to the Liberal Party, 16 to the Labor Party, and 12 to the Country Party, and there is one Independent Labor member. The Liberal Party, having won the majority of seats at the general election of the Assembly in 1955, formed a Government which was returned to office at the general elections in 1958, 1961, 1964, and 1967. The Leader of that Party holds the office of Premier. The Labor Party forms the official Opposition Party, whilst the Country Party sits on the corner benches on the Government side of the Assembly Chamber.

Functions of Parliament

The functions of Parliament consist of passing legislation and taking action to make available finances or funds as required for State expenditure. Legislation can be initiated by any member of Parliament in either House with the exception that all Money Bills, such as Bills for imposing a duty, rate, tax, or impost, or Bills for appropriating any part of the revenue of the State, must originate in the Assembly on the motion of a Minister. They may be rejected, but not altered, by the Council. The Council, however, may suggest amendments in such Bills, provided these amendments will not have the effect of increasing any proposed charge or burden on the people and the Assembly may accept the suggested amendments if it so desires. In practice, almost all Bills are introduced by the Government in office as a result of policy decisions taken in Cabinet.

Parliamentary Procedure

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

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

The sittings of each House commence with the reading of the Lord's Prayer by the presiding officer. Before the business of the day, as set down on the Notice Paper, is called on, Ministers may be questioned on matters under their administrative control ;

notices of motion, such as motions for the introduction of Bills, or motions of a substantive or abstract nature, are given; petitions are presented; papers are laid on the Table; and messages from the Governor and from the other House are read. At this stage, members have the opportunity of moving a motion "that the House do now adjourn" which, under the Standing Orders, enables discussion on matters of urgent public importance.

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

Private Legislation, 1962; Money Bills, 1963; Parliamentary Committees, 1964; Resolving Deadlocks Between the Two Houses, 1965; Parliamentary Privilege, 1966; Presiding Officers of Parliament, 1967.

Administrative Machinery of Parliament

Introduction

In explaining some aspects of the administrative work associated with the various Parliamentary activities, the Department of the Legislative Assembly has been selected as the medium. A similar but smaller organisation exists in the Department of the Legislative Council.

At the time appointed for the meeting of the Legislative Assembly, electric bells operated by the Clerk from a switch at the Table in the House, ring throughout the various rooms and corridors of the building, summoning Members to the Chamber. When the Members are assembled the Speaker, wearing the full-bottomed wig and black robe of office, enters the Chamber preceded by the Serjeant-at-Arms bearing the Mace on his right shoulder. The Serjeant-at-Arms announces "Gentlemen—the Speaker". Members and the Clerks rise to receive the Speaker and the Speaker, in recognition of this courteous reception, bows first to the Members on the right of the Chair, then to the Members on the left, and finally to the Clerks at the Table. The Serjeant-at-Arms places the Mace on the special rests at the end of the Chamber Table and the Speaker, from the top step of his dais, reads the Lord's Prayer, thereby formally opening the day's sitting.

Seated immediately in front of the Speaker, at the head of the Chamber Table, are the Clerk of the House, the Clerk-Assistant, and the Second Clerk-Assistant. The Serjeant-at-Arms occupies a seat on the right of the gangway just within the Bar of the House. They are the principal officers of the Legislative Assembly and, with all other officers, are appointed initially by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Speaker, from officers of the public service. Officers of Parliament differ from officers of the public service in that they are the servants of the Houses and not of the Executive. In performing their duties their ultimate allegiance is to the Presiding Officer, as "Ministerial" head of the Department. The Clerks at the

Table wear barristers' wigs and silk gowns, and the Serjeant-at-Arms wears the Windsor uniform.

Clerk of the House

The Clerk of the House, on entering upon his office, takes an oath before His Excellency the Governor. He signs the addresses, votes of thanks, and orders of the House, endorses the Bills sent or returned to the Legislative Council, and reads whatever is required to be read in the House. On the opening of a new Parliament the Clerk conducts the election of the Speaker. He has the custody of all records and other documents and is responsible for conducting the business of the House. He assists the Speaker and advises Members in regard to questions of order and proceedings of the House. In addition to these House duties, he has those which come within his jurisdiction as permanent head of the Department of the Legislative Assembly.

Clerk-Assistant

The Clerk-Assistant records the Minutes of the Proceedings in the House and collaborates generally with the Clerk in the conduct of the proceedings. When the House goes into Committee of the Whole he assumes responsibility for the business of the Committee and assists the Chairman in determining procedural matters and in resolving points of order. He checks all amendments proposed to be moved to Bills to see that they are in order, and revises a copy of each Bill as it goes through its various stages of consideration. He reads all Bills and advises the Clerk, who accepts final responsibility, as to whether a Bill introduced as a Public Bill is of a private nature, or whether a Bill is a Money Bill or contains provisions imposing incidental charges either upon the Revenue or the people. He is also Clerk of Private Bills and takes charge of the Select Committee to which a Private Bill is referred, and prepares the list of charges payable by the promoters and opponents of the Bill.

In addition to his responsibilities in connection with House matters the Clerk-Assistant is, jointly with an officer of the Legislative Council, Secretary to the Select Committee on Subordinate Legislation comprising three Members from each House. This Committee examines all regulations made under Acts of Parliament as a check upon their legality and to ensure that they do not unduly trespass upon rights previously established by law or contain matter which should properly be dealt with by an Act of Parliament.

Departmentally he is in much the same position as the Chief Clerk of a Public Department, having immediate control of the general administrative staff and the typistes employed to assist Members with their correspondence.

Second Clerk-Assistant

This officer also renders general assistance at the Table, but his principal responsibilities are the recording of the Minutes of Proceedings in Committee of the whole House and the preparation of the daily Notice Paper.

The Notice Paper lists all forthcoming business, and commences with a list of questions to Ministers which have been handed in at the Table by Members. Then follows Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day; that is, a list of Bills or motions at various stages of consideration.

Other information of assistance to Members is included, such as the names of Members serving on the various Select Committees and the list of printed Parliamentary Papers available.

The Second Clerk-Assistant is also Secretary to the House Committee, which consists of six Members from each House of Parliament, including the President and Speaker, and controls the Parliamentary buildings, gardens, and refreshment services.

Serjeant-at-Arms

The Serjeant-at-Arms attends the Speaker with the Mace on entering and leaving the House, or when the Speaker, with Members of the House, leaves the Chamber to proceed elsewhere ; for example, to the Legislative Council Chamber to attend the Governor at the opening of Parliament, or in presenting Addresses to His Excellency.

The Serjeant is generally responsible for keeping order in the lobbies and precincts of the House and for controlling, under the Speaker, the admission of strangers to the galleries. He is authorised to take into custody strangers who are irregularly admitted into the House or who misconduct themselves there. He causes the removal of persons directed to withdraw, brings to the Bar prisoners to be reprimanded by the Speaker, or persons in custody to be examined as witnesses. He is entrusted with the execution of all warrants for the commitment of persons ordered into custody by the House, and for removing them to a prison or retaining them in his own custody. He acts, in fact, as the executive officer of the House. If force is needed outside the precincts, he relies upon the assistance of the police. Within the precincts he is aided in maintaining order by the doorkeepers, who are under his immediate control, and by the police who are employed there to carry out his instructions. He delivers, at the Bar of the Legislative Council, all Messages from the Assembly to the Council and receives, at the Bar of the Legislative Assembly, all Messages from the Council which are delivered by the Usher of the Black Rod.

The Serjeant-at-Arms is also the Legislative Assembly Accountant and Secretary to the Public Accounts Committee, a Committee of seven Members of the Assembly appointed each Session to examine the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the State.

Reader and Clerk of the Record

At the conclusion of each day's sitting, the Minute Book kept by the Clerk-Assistant is sent to the office of the Reader and Clerk of the Record. Every proceeding in the House, including Divisions, is typed in proper form and order and sent to the Government Printer for printing and circulation.

The Votes and Proceedings, together with a comprehensive index, are bound at the end of each Session and the volumes circulated to Australian and overseas Parliaments and libraries.

The draft of the Notice Paper for the next day's sitting, prepared by the Second Clerk-Assistant, also is sent to the Reader's Office, where it is checked and then sent to the Government Printer for printing and circulation to Members and Public Departments on the following morning.

All Bills which pass through the Assembly are carefully read and checked by the Reader and his assistant, who work in close co-operation with the Parliamentary Draftsmen. Should amendments be made to a Bill, a revised copy is sent to the Government Printer for reprinting and issue in its amended form.

Clerk of the Papers

The Office of Clerk of the Papers also co-operates in much of the Chamber work. Questions and Notices of Motions handed in at the Table are sent to this office for checking as to factual references and typing for inclusion in the proof Notice Paper prepared by the Second Clerk-Assistant.

Copies of all printed Parliamentary Papers, Bills and amendments are kept for use in the Chamber and to satisfy the requirements of Members. At the end of each Session these printed papers, with an index, are collated, bound, and circulated.

The Clerk of the Papers keeps a daily record of the proceedings in the House on each Bill dealt with and, at the end of each Session, collated sets of Bills printed at various stages and amendments moved during their consideration, together with an index and a summary of "Proceedings on Bills", are sent to the Government Printer for binding and circulation as with the volumes of "Votes and Proceedings" and "Parliamentary Papers" mentioned above.

In addition to these duties, the Clerk of the Papers, with an officer of the Legislative Council, carries out secretarial duties for the Statute Law Revision Committee—a Committee consisting of six Members from each House. The duties of this Committee are inherent in its title.

Clerk of the Parliaments

The office of Clerk of the Parliaments is an additional office usually alternating between the Clerk of the Legislative Council and the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly in accordance with seniority. Currently it is held by the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly. Upon appointment he takes an oath before the Governor similar to that taken by the Clerks of the two Houses. His principal duties are concerned with the Royal Assent to Bills which have passed both Houses of Parliament. Three copies of all Bills which have passed both Houses are printed on special paper by the Government Printer and authenticated by the Clerk of the Parliaments and, with the exception of the annual Appropriation Bill, are presented by the Clerk to the Governor for the Royal assent. In accordance with long standing practice, the annual Appropriation Bill is presented by the Speaker. When the Governor has assented to a Bill, one of the three copies is deposited with the Registrar of the Supreme Court, one is transmitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, and the third is retained in the record office of Parliament House.

The Clerk of the Parliaments endorses on every Act of Parliament, immediately after the title, the date when the same received the Royal assent, and this endorsement is taken to be part of such Act and is the date of its commencement where no other commencement is therein provided.

Further, it is provided that every Act of the Legislature, commencing No. 1, from 1 January 1857, shall be numbered in regular arithmetical series, in the order in which the same shall be assented to by the Governor. The Clerk of the Parliaments endorses on the face of each Act its appropriate number. At the end of June, 1967, 7558 Acts had received the Royal Assent.

Members of the State Parliament

Political Parties

In the following pages political party affiliations of Members of the State Parliament are indicated thus :

(ALP) Australian Labor Party.

(CP) Country Party.

(IND LAB) Independent Labor.

(LP) Liberal Party.

Legislative Council

The following list shows members of the Legislative Council elected at the last triennial election held on 29 April 1967. Their term of office commenced on 15 July 1967.

| Member | Province | Number of Electors on Rolls | Number of Electors Who Voted | Total Percentage of Electors Who Voted |
|--|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Bradbury, The Hon. Archibald Keith (CP) | North-Eastern .. | 53,354 | 50,822 | 95·25 |
| Campbell, The Hon. William Montgomery (LP) | East Yarra .. | 120,066 | 112,116 | 93·38 |
| Chandler, The Hon. Gilbert Lawrence, C.M.G. (LP) | Boronia .. | 126,475 | 119,885 | 94·79 |
| Dickie, The Hon. Vance Oakley (LP) | Ballaarat .. | 59,203 | 56,984 | 96·25 |
| Elliot, The Hon. Douglas George (ALP) | Melbourne .. | 118,436 | 106,948 | 90·30 |
| Fry, The Hon. William Gordon (LP) | Higinbotham .. | 118,025 | 110,970 | 94·02 |
| Galbally, The Hon. John William (ALP) | Melbourne North | 113,880 | 108,465 | 95·24 |
| Gleeson, The Hon. Stanley Edmond (LP) | South-Western .. | 89,727 | 85,131 | 94·88 |
| Grimwade, The Hon. Frederick Sheppard (LP) | Bendigo .. | 62,300 | 59,061 | 94·80 |
| Houghton, The Hon. William Vasey (LP) | Templestowe .. | 127,304 | 120,162 | 94·39 |
| Hunt, The Hon. Alan John (LP) | South-Eastern .. | 127,426 | 120,892 | 94·87 |
| Knight, The Hon. Alexander Wilson (ALP) | Melbourne West | 118,501 | 111,267 | 93·90 |
| McDonald, The Hon. Stuart Richard (CP) | Northern .. | 58,242 | 56,463 | 96·95 |
| Mack, The Hon. Sir Ronald William (LP) | Western .. | 58,880 | 56,955 | 96·73 |
| Mansell, The Hon. Arthur Robert (CP) | North-Western .. | 47,390 | 45,431 | 95·87 |
| May, The Hon. Robert William (CP) | Gippsland .. | 82,057 | 77,746 | 94·75 |
| Thompson, The Hon. Lindsay Hamilton Simpson (LP) | Monash .. | 121,916 | 113,298 | 92·93 |
| Tripovich, The Hon. John Matthew (ALP) | Doutta Galla .. | 120,799 | 112,775 | 93·36 |

Members of the Legislative Council who did not come up for election at the last triennial election on 29 April 1967 are shown in the following table :

| Member | Province |
|---|-----------------|
| Byrne, The Hon. Murray (<i>LP</i>) | Ballaarat |
| Byrnes, The Hon. Sir Percy Thomas (<i>CP</i>) | North-Western |
| Cathie, The Hon. Ian Robert (<i>ALP</i>) | South-Eastern |
| Clarke, The Hon. Michael Alastair (<i>CP</i>) | Northern |
| Garrett, The Hon. William Raymond, A.F.C., A.E.A. (<i>LP</i>) | Southern |
| Granter, The Hon. Frederick James (<i>LP</i>) | Bendigo |
| Gross, The Hon. Kenneth Samuel (<i>LP</i>) | Western |
| Hamer, The Hon. Rupert James, E.D. (<i>LP</i>) | East Yarra |
| *Hamilton, The Hon. Harold Murray (<i>LP</i>) | Higinbotham |
| Hewson, The Hon. Henry Arthur (<i>CP</i>) | Gippsland |
| Merrifield, The Hon. Samuel (<i>ALP</i>) | Doutta Galla |
| Nicol, The Hon. Graham John (<i>LP</i>) | Monash |
| O'Connell, The Hon. Geoffrey John (<i>ALP</i>) | Melbourne |
| Swinburne, The Hon. Ivan Archie (<i>CP</i>) | North-Eastern |
| Thom, The Hon. Geoffrey Walter (<i>LP</i>) | South-Western |
| Todd, The Hon. Archibald (<i>ALP</i>) | Melbourne West |
| Walton, The Hon. John Malcolm (<i>ALP</i>) | Melbourne North |

*Hon. B. D. Snider died on 29 December 1966. At a by-election on 25 February 1967, Hon. H. M. Hamilton was elected in his stead.

President: The Hon. Sir Ronald William Mack.

Chairman of Committees: The Hon. William Raymond Garrett, A.F.C., A.E.A.

Clerk of the Legislative Council: Leslie Graham McDonald, Esquire.

Legislative Assembly

The following list shows members of the Legislative Assembly elected at the general election held on 29 April 1967. It also includes details of electoral districts and voting at this last general election.

| Member | District | Number of Electors on Rolls | Number of Electors Who Voted | Total Percentage of Electors Who Voted |
|---|----------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Balfour, The Hon. James Charles Murray (<i>LP</i>) | Narracan .. | 21,955 | 21,048 | 95·87 |
| Billing, Norman Alexander William, Esquire, K.St.J. (<i>LP</i>) | Heatherton .. | 26,832 | 25,324 | 94·38 |
| Birrell, Hayden Wilson, Esquire (<i>LP</i>) | Geelong .. | 22,503 | 21,173 | 94·09 |
| Bloomfield, The Hon. Sir John Stoughton, Q.C., (<i>LP</i>) | Malvern .. | 26,037 | 23,731 | 91·14 |
| Bolte, The Hon. Sir Henry Edward, K.C.M.G., (<i>LP</i>) | Hampden .. | 18,078 | 17,455 | 96·55 |
| Borthwick, The Hon. William Archibald (<i>LP</i>) | Monbulk .. | 25,174 | 23,593 | 93·72 |
| Buckley, Ray Francis, Esquire (<i>CP</i>) | Lowan .. | 18,770 | 18,187 | 96·89 |
| Christie, The Hon. Vernon (<i>LP</i>) | Ivanhoe .. | 25,912 | 24,410 | 94·20 |
| Clarey, Reynold Arthur, Esquire (<i>ALP</i>) | Melbourne .. | 25,897 | 22,971 | 88·70 |
| Cochrane, Leslie James, Esquire (<i>CP</i>) | Gippsland West | 18,076 | 17,278 | 95·59 |
| Darcy, The Hon. Thomas Anthony (<i>LP</i>) | Polwarth .. | 17,764 | 17,191 | 96·77 |

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued*

| Member | District | Number of Electors on Rolls | Number of Electors Who Voted | Total Percentage of Electors Who Voted |
|--|-----------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Divers, William Thomas, Esquire (<i>ALP</i>) | Footscray .. | 24,947 | 23,640 | 94·76 |
| Dixon, Brian James, Esquire (<i>LP</i>) | St. Kilda .. | 26,927 | 24,077 | 89·42 |
| Doyle, Julian John, Esquire (<i>LP</i>) | Gisborne .. | 19,902 | 18,464 | 92·77 |
| Dunstan, Roberts Christian, Esquire, D.S.O. (<i>LP</i>) | Dromana .. | 19,515 | 18,368 | 94·12 |
| Edmunds, Cyril Thomas, Esquire (<i>ALP</i>) | Moonee Ponds .. | 26,189 | 24,675 | 94·22 |
| Evans, Alexander Thomas, Esquire (<i>LP</i>) | Ballaarat North | 23,510 | 22,729 | 96·68 |
| Evans, Bruce James, Esquire (<i>CP</i>) | Gippsland East | 18,687 | 17,580 | 94·08 |
| Fennessy, Leo Michael, Esquire (<i>ALP</i>) | Brunswick East | 24,394 | 22,606 | 92·67 |
| Floyd, William Laurence, Esquire (<i>ALP</i>) | Williamstown .. | 26,582 | 24,985 | 93·99 |
| Ginifer, John Joseph, Esquire, (<i>ALP</i>) | Deer Park .. | 29,969 | 28,386 | 94·72 |
| Goble, Mrs. Dorothy Ada (<i>LP</i>) | Mitcham .. | 26,570 | 25,297 | 95·21 |
| Hayes, Geoffrey Phillip, Esquire (<i>LP</i>) | Scoresby .. | 29,242 | 27,762 | 94·94 |
| Holding, Allan Clyde, Esquire (<i>ALP</i>) | Richmond .. | 23,610 | 21,549 | 91·27 |
| Hyland, The Hon. Sir Herbert John Thornhill (<i>CP</i>) | Gippsland South | 18,788 | 17,548 | 93·40 |
| Jenkins, Dr. Henry Alfred (<i>ALP</i>) | Reservoir .. | 25,668 | 24,610 | 95·88 |
| Jona, Walter, Esquire (<i>LP</i>) | Hawthorn .. | 24,932 | 23,194 | 93·03 |
| Lovegrove, Denis, Esquire (<i>ALP</i>) | Sunshine .. | 25,628 | 23,867 | 93·13 |
| Loxton, Samuel John Everett, Esquire (<i>LP</i>) | Prahran .. | 26,053 | 23,338 | 89·58 |
| MacDonald, James David, Esquire (<i>LP</i>) | Glen Iris .. | 25,129 | 23,666 | 94·18 |
| McDonald, Russell Stanley Leslie, Esquire (<i>CP</i>) | Rodney .. | 18,662 | 18,082 | 96·89 |
| McDonald, The Hon. Sir William John Farquhar (<i>LP</i>) | Dundas .. | 18,449 | 17,828 | 96·63 |
| McKellar, Donald Kelso, Esquire (<i>LP</i>) | Portland .. | 18,215 | 17,600 | 96·62 |
| McLaren, Ian Francis, Esquire, O.B.E. (<i>LP</i>) | Bennettswood .. | 25,753 | 24,489 | 95·09 |
| Manson, The Hon. James Williamson (<i>LP</i>) | Ringwood .. | 26,666 | 25,181 | 94·43 |
| Meagher, The Hon. Edward Raymond, M.B.E., E.D. (<i>LP</i>) | Frankston .. | 29,381 | 27,725 | 94·36 |
| Mitchell, The Hon. Thomas Walter (<i>CP</i>) | Benambra .. | 18,579 | 17,722 | 95·39 |
| Moss, The Hon. George Colin (<i>CP</i>) | Murray Valley | 18,847 | 17,810 | 94·50 |
| Mutton, John Patrick, Esquire (<i>IND LAB</i>) | Coburg .. | 23,869 | 22,792 | 95·49 |
| Phelan, William, Esquire (<i>CP</i>) | Kara Kara .. | 17,343 | 16,697 | 96·28 |
| Porter, The Hon. Murray Victor (<i>LP</i>) | Sandringham .. | 25,372 | 23,722 | 93·50 |
| Rafferty, Joseph Anstice, Esquire (<i>LP</i>) | Glenhuntly .. | 26,067 | 24,401 | 93·61 |
| Reese, William Frederick Llewellyn, Esquire (<i>LP</i>) | Moorabbin .. | 26,147 | 24,692 | 94·44 |

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued*

| Member | District | Number of Electors on Rolls | Number of Electors Who Voted | Total Percentage of Electors Who Voted |
|--|--------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Reid, The Hon. George Oswald (LP) | Box Hill .. | 29,186 | 27,594 | 94·55 |
| Reid, Leonard Stanley, Esquire, D.F.C. (LP) | Dandenong .. | 26,701 | 25,499 | 95·50 |
| Ring, Eugene Cornelius, Esquire (ALP) | Preston .. | 24,612 | 23,475 | 95·38 |
| Ross-Edwards, Peter, Esquire (CP) | Shepparton .. | 18,929 | 18,191 | 96·10 |
| Rossiter, The Hon. John Frederick (LP) | Brighton .. | 24,998 | 23,335 | 93·35 |
| Rylah, The Hon. Arthur Gordon, C.M.G., E.D. (LP) | Kew .. | 25,630 | 23,942 | 93·41 |
| Scanlan, Alan Henry, Esquire (LP) | Oakleigh .. | 24,827 | 23,605 | 95·08 |
| Smith, Aurel, Esquire (LP) | Bellarine .. | 20,917 | 19,812 | 94·72 |
| Smith, Ian Winton, Esquire (LP) | Warrnambool .. | 18,674 | 18,058 | 96·70 |
| Stephen, William Francis, Esquire (LP) | Ballaarat South .. | 22,741 | 21,760 | 95·69 |
| Stirling, Harold Victor, Esquire (CP) | Swan Hill .. | 18,434 | 17,631 | 95·64 |
| Stokes, Russell Newton, Esquire (LP) | Evelyn .. | 19,763 | 18,512 | 93·67 |
| Stoneham, The Hon. Clive Phillip (ALP) | Midlands .. | 23,038 | 21,434 | 93·04 |
| Suggett, Robert Harris, Esquire (LP) | Bentleigh .. | 26,073 | 24,744 | 94·90 |
| Sutton, Patrick Keith, Esquire (ALP) | Albert Park .. | 24,061 | 22,195 | 92·24 |
| Tanner, Archie Lionel, Esquire (LP) | Morwell .. | 22,627 | 21,630 | 95·59 |
| Tanner, Edgar Stephen, Esquire, C.B.E., E.D. (LP) | Caulfield .. | 26,248 | 24,131 | 91·93 |
| Taylor, Alexander William, Esquire, E.D. (LP) | Balwyn .. | 26,404 | 24,651 | 93·36 |
| Templeton, Thomas William, Esquire, J.P. (LP) | Mentone .. | 25,088 | 23,762 | 94·71 |
| Trethewey, Robert Hugh, Esquire (LP) | Bendigo .. | 22,808 | 21,842 | 95·76 |
| Trewin, Thomas Campion, Esquire (CP) | Benalla .. | 17,939 | 17,239 | 96·10 |
| Treize, Neil Benjamin, Esquire (ALP) | Geelong North .. | 23,582 | 22,231 | 94·27 |
| Turnbull, Campbell, Esquire (ALP) | Brunswick West | 24,462 | 23,046 | 94·21 |
| Vale, Roy Mountford, Esquire (LP) | Greensborough .. | 29,152 | 27,482 | 94·27 |
| Wheeler, Kenneth Henry, Esquire (LP) | Essendon .. | 25,508 | 24,167 | 94·74 |
| Whiting, Milton Stanley, Esquire (CP) | Mildura .. | 18,161 | 17,368 | 95·63 |
| Wilcox, The Hon. Vernon Francis (LP) | Camberwell .. | 24,973 | 23,184 | 92·84 |
| Wilkes, Frank Noel, Esquire (ALP) | Northcote .. | 24,564 | 23,273 | 94·74 |
| Wilton, John Thomas, Esquire (ALP) | Broadmeadows .. | 28,583 | 26,645 | 93·22 |
| Wiltshire, Raymond John, Esquire (LP) | Syndal .. | 28,708 | 27,362 | 95·31 |

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued*

Speaker : The Hon. Vernon Christie.

Chairman of Committees : Leonard Stanley Reid, Esquire, D.F.C.

Clerk of the Parliaments and Clerk of the Legislative Assembly :
John Archibald Robertson, Esquire, J.P.

Number of Parliaments and Their Duration

During the period 1856 to 1967 there have been 44 Parliaments. The Forty-fourth Parliament was opened on 16 May 1967. A table showing the duration in days of each Parliament (1856 to 1927), the number of days in session, and the percentage of the latter to the former was published in the Year Book for 1928-29, page 21. Similar information for the Twenty-ninth to the Thirty-ninth Parliaments (1927 to 1955) was published in the Year Book for 1952-53 and 1953-54, page 31. As from the commencement of the Thirty-eighth Parliament (20 June 1950), information about the duration of each Parliament, the number of sittings of each House, and the percentage of the latter to the former is shown in the following table:

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

| Number of Parliament | Period | Duration of Parliament • (Days) | Sittings | | | |
|----------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | Legislative Assembly | | Legislative Council | |
| | | | Number of Sittings | Percentage of Sittings to Duration | Number of Sittings | Percentage of Sittings to Duration |
| Thirty-eighth .. | 1950-52 | 865 | 131 | 15.1 | 81 | 9.4 |
| Thirty-ninth .. | 1952-55 | 852 | 92 | 10.8 | 61 | 7.2 |
| Fortieth .. | 1955-58 | 1,038 | 139 | 13.4 | 99 | 9.5 |
| Forty-first .. | 1958-61 | 1,059 | 150 | 14.2 | 103 | 9.7 |
| Forty-second .. | 1961-64 | 1,015 | 149 | 14.7 | 112 | 11.0 |
| Forty-third .. | 1964-67 | 980 | 146 | 14.9 | 119 | 12.1 |

• Calculated from the date of opening to the date of dissolution of the Parliament.

Cost of Parliamentary Government

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

The table shows this expenditure for the State for the years ended 30 June 1963 to 1967. In order to avoid incorrect conclusions about the cost of the Governor's establishment, it is pointed out that a large part of the expenditure (with the exception of the item "Salary") under the general heading "Governor" represents official services.

Parliamentary salaries and allowances were amended as from 6 December 1964. As from that date, the President of the Legislative Council and the Chairman of Committees, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the Chairman of Committees, and Ministers of the Crown receive salaries and allowances only in connection with their offices.

VICTORIA—COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT
(\$'000)

| Year Ended 30 June— | Governor | | Ministry | Parliament | | Electoral | Royal Commissions, Select Committees, etc. | Total |
|---------------------|----------|------------------|----------|---------------------|------------------|-----------|--|-------|
| | Salary | Other Expenses * | | Salaries of Members | Other Expenses † | | | |
| 1963 .. | 15 | 169 | 192 | 566 | 614 | 90 | 103 | 1,648 |
| 1964 .. | 18 | 166 | 92 | 559 | 678 | 232 | 92 | 1,837 |
| 1965 .. | 18 | 176 | 84 | 696 | 689 | 230 | 103 | 1,995 |
| 1966 .. | 18 | 190 | 114 | 791 | 715 | 112 | 45 | 1,985 |
| 1967 .. | 18 | 225 | 131 | 796 | 761 | 509 | 49 | 2,489 |

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

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

‡ Includes cost of overseas conferences in Ministry costs.

State Acts Passed during 1966

The following Acts were passed by State Parliament during the year ended 31 December 1966:

| No. | | No. | |
|------|---|------|---|
| 7372 | Education (Council of Adult Education) Act amends the Education Act 1958 | 7380 | Reid Murray Acceptance Limited (Scheme of Arrangement) Act facilitates an application for approval of a Scheme of Arrangement between Reid Murray Acceptance Limited and its creditors |
| 7373 | Legal Profession Practice Act (Amendment) amends the Legal Profession Practice Act 1958 | 7381 | Lake Corangamite Act enables payment of compensation to owners of inundated land acquired prior to 1 January 1954 |
| 7374 | Co-operation (Amendment) Act amends the Co-operation Act 1958 | 7382 | Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board (Appointment of Manager) Act enables the appointment of a temporary manager to carry out the functions of the Board |
| 7375 | Nurses (Amendment) Act amends the Nurses Act 1958 | 7383 | Country Fire Authority (Borrowing Powers) Act increases the borrowing powers of the Country Fire Authority |
| 7376 | Property Law (Loans to Minors) Act amends the Property Law Act 1958 | 7384 | Labour and Industry (Sheltered Workshops) Act amends the Labour and Industry Act 1958 |
| 7377 | Audit (Amendment) Act amends the Audit Act 1958 | 7385 | Wombat Bonuses Act suspends a section of the Vermin and Noxious Weeds Act 1958 |
| 7378 | Marketing of Primary Products (Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board) Act determines the composition, mode of appointment, and duration of membership of the Board | 7386 | Country Fire Authority (Interstate Fire Brigades) Act enables Interstate Fire Brigades to assist in fire fighting operations in Victoria under the control of the Chief Officer in Victoria |
| 7379 | State Library National Gallery National Museum and Institute of Applied Science (Amendment) Act amends the State Library National Gallery National Museum and Institute of Applied Science Act 1960 | | |

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1966—*continued*

| No. | | No. | |
|------|---|------|--|
| 7387 | Loch Public Hall Trust Act validates a Deed of Trust relating to the Loch Mechanics' Institute Hall and authorises from moneys raised the extension of same to be a Memorial Hall | 7402 | Paisley-Galvin Railway Land Exchange Act provides for the exchange of land between the Victorian Railways Commissioners and the Altona Petrochemical Company Proprietary Limited |
| 7388 | Co-operative Housing Societies (Amendment) Act amends the Co-operative Housing Societies Act 1958 | 7403 | Aerial Spraying Control Act relates to the spraying of agricultural chemicals from aircraft |
| 7389 | Fisheries and Game (Amendment) Act amends the Fisheries Act 1958 and the Game Act 1958 | 7404 | Racing (Amendment) Act allows the transference of race meetings from Sandown to Caulfield and permits the Totalizator Agency Board to borrow moneys for investment |
| 7390 | Marine Stores and Old Metals (Collectors) Act amends the Marine Stores and Old Metals Act 1958 | 7405 | Summary Offences Act amends the Police Offences Act 1958 |
| 7391 | Companies Act replaces Part IX and amends the Companies Act 1961 relating to Official Management | 7406 | Friendly Societies (Amendment) Act amends the Friendly Societies Act 1958 |
| 7392 | The Constitution Act Amendment Act amends The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958 | 7407 | Crimes (Dangerous Driving) Act amends the Crimes Act 1958 |
| 7393 | Vagrancy Act amends the law relating to vagrancy and kindred offences as part of the Police Offences Act 1958 | 7408 | Medical (Foreign Practitioners Qualifications Committee) Act amends the Medical Act 1958 |
| 7394 | Consolidated Revenue Act grants supply to the Government for the year 1966-67 | 7409 | Opticians Registration (Amendment) Act repeals part of the Opticians Registration Act 1958 |
| 7395 | Land (Plantation Areas) Act relates to the creation and leasing of plantation areas and planting of trees therein | 7410 | Labour and Industry (Petrol Shops) Act amends the Labour and Industry Act 1958 |
| 7396 | Daylesford Springs Land Act enables the Daylesford Borough Council to make mineral water agreements without liability to the Crown in respect to the site of the Mineral Springs | 7411 | Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Amendment) Act amends the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1958 and the Municipal Association Act 1907 |
| 7397 | Barley Marketing (Amendment) Act provides for information to be furnished under the Barley Marketing Act 1958 to increase penalties under and extend the duration of that Act | 7412 | Carlton (Recreation Ground) Land Act authorises Melbourne City Council to grant leases of Carlton parkland for sporting activities |
| 7398 | Sheep Dipping (Repeal) Act repeals the Sheep Dipping Act 1958 | 7413 | Boilers Inspection (Amendment) Act amends the Boilers Inspection Act 1958 |
| 7399 | Grain Elevators (Amendment) Act amends the Grain Elevators Act 1958 | 7414 | Warragul and Neerim Railway Lands Act empowers the Victorian Railway Commissioners to sell land at Drouin East |
| 7400 | Seymour Racecourse Land Act authorises the lease of portion of Seymour Racecourse for use as an open-air drive-in theatre | 7415 | Victoria Institute of Colleges (Council) Act amends the Victoria Institute of Colleges Act 1965 |
| 7401 | Shepparton Abattoirs Act empowers the Shire of Shepparton to finance the reconstruction of the Shepparton Abattoirs | 7416 | Marketable Securities Act makes provision for a new transfer system for marketable securities and amends the Stamps Act 1958 |
| | | 7417 | Pensions Supplementation Act amends the Police Regulation Act 1958 and the Superannuation Act 1958 |

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1966—*continued*

| No. | | No. | |
|------|--|------|--|
| 7418 | Evidence (Medical Evidence) Act amends the Evidence Act 1958 | 7436 | Provincial Sewerage Authorities Association of Victoria Act makes provision for the incorporation of the provincial sewerage authorities of Victoria |
| 7419 | Water (Rating by Area) Act amends the Water Act 1958 | | |
| 7420 | County Court (Common Law Jurisdiction) Act amends the County Court Act 1958 | 7437 | Waterworks Trusts Association of Victoria Act makes provision for the incorporation of the Waterworks Trusts Association of Victoria |
| 7421 | State Electricity Commission (Amendment) Act amends the State Electricity Commission Act 1958 and increases the borrowing powers of the Commission | 7438 | Maffra Lands Exchange Act provides for the exchange of lands reserved for certain purposes at Maffra |
| 7422 | Gas and Fuel Corporation (Borrowing) Act amends the Gas and Fuel Corporation Act 1958 by increasing the borrowing powers of the Corporation | 7439 | Trewalla Lands Exchange Act provides for the reservation of Crown land for public purposes |
| 7423 | Vegetation and Vine Diseases (Amendment) Act prohibits the importation of any diseased tree plant or vegetable | 7440 | Tattersall Consultations Act amends the Tattersall Consultations Act 1958 |
| 7424 | Motor Car Act amends the Motor Car Act 1958 | 7441 | Public Authorities (Contributions) Act requires certain public authorities to contribute to consolidated revenue |
| 7425 | Estate Agents (Amendment) Act amends the Estate Agents Act 1958 | 7442 | Racing (Totalizator Percentages) Act amends the Racing Act 1958 |
| 7426 | Melbourne University (Chancellorship) Act amends the Melbourne University Act 1958 | 7443 | Lower Yarra Crossing Authority (Guarantee) Act amends the Lower Yarra Crossing Authority Act 1958 |
| 7427 | Tobacco Leaf Industry Stabilisation Act effects in Victoria an agreement between the States and the Commonwealth to stabilise the industry | 7444 | Stock and Share Brokers (Amendment) Act amends the Stock and Share Brokers Act 1958 |
| 7428 | Consolidated Revenue Act grants supply to the Government for the year 1965-66 | 7445 | Moorpanyal Lands Exchange Act provides Crown lands for hospital and other purposes |
| 7429 | Lotteries Gaming and Betting Act re-enacts with Amendments the Police Offences Act 1958 | 7446 | North Melbourne Lands Act reserves lands at North Melbourne for recreation, amusement, and municipal offices |
| 7430 | Stamps (Mortgages) Act amends the Stamps Act 1958 | 7447 | Marine (Amendment) Act amends the Marine Act 1958 |
| 7431 | Money Lenders (Exemption) Act amends the Money Lenders Act 1958 | 7448 | Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts (Amendment) Act amends the Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts Act 1958 |
| 7432 | Protection of Animals Act re-enacts with Amendments the Police Offences Act 1958 | 7449 | State Accident Insurance Office Land Act provides for the sale of land not required by that Office |
| 7433 | Marketing of Primary Products (Maize Marketing Board) Act amends the Primary Products Act 1958 | 7450 | Public Account (Bona Vacantia) Act amends the Public Account Act 1958 |
| 7434 | Consolidated Revenue Act grants supply to the Government for the year 1966-67 | 7451 | Motor Car (Hospital and Charities Contributions) Act amends the Motor Car Act 1958 |
| 7435 | Firearms (Competition Weapons) Act amends the Firearms Act 1958 | 7452 | Commonwealth and States Financial Agreement Act authorises an amendment to an Agreement made between the Commonwealth and the States in 1927 |

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1966—*continued*

| No. | | No. | |
|------|--|------|--|
| 7453 | State Forests Loan Application Act sanctions the application of loan money for works relating to State forests | 7468 | Melbourne Cricket Ground (Guarantees) Act authorises the Treasurer of Victoria to guarantee the repayment of moneys borrowed by the Melbourne Cricket Club |
| 7454 | Water (Amendment) Act amends the Water Act 1958 | 7469 | Gaols (Commencement of Sentences) Act amends the Gaols Act 1958 |
| 7455 | Hospitals and Charities (Liability of Patients) Act repeals the Hospital Benefits Act 1958 and amends the Hospitals and Charities Act 1958, Cancer Act 1958, Motor Car Act 1958, and Workers Compensation Act 1958 | 7470 | Revocation and Excision of Crown Reservations Act revokes the permanent reservation of and Crown grants of certain lands |
| 7456 | Sewerage Districts (Amendment) Act amends the Sewerage Districts Act 1958 | 7471 | Soil Conservation and Land Utilization (Advisory Council) Act amends the Soil Conservation and Land Utilization Act 1958 |
| 7457 | Limitation of Actions (Notice of Action) Act repeals a section of the Limitation of Actions Act 1958 | 7472 | Legal Profession Practice (Further Amendment) Act amends the Legal Profession Practice Act 1958 |
| 7458 | Long Island Country Club Act authorises the Registrar of Companies to transfer land to Long Island Country Clubs Limited | 7473 | Forests (Wood Pulp Agreement) Act validates a further Agreement between the Forests Commission and Australian Paper Manufacturers Limited and also amends the Forest (Wood Pulp Agreement) Act 1961 |
| 7459 | Country Roads (Level Crossings) (Amendment) Act amends the Country Roads Act 1958 | 7474 | Companies (Amendment) Act amends section of and the second Schedule to the Companies Act 1961 |
| 7460 | Evidence (Foreign Tribunals) Act amends the Evidence Act 1958 | 7475 | Portland Harbor Trust (Railways) Act enables the operation of railways within the area controlled by the Portland Harbor Trust |
| 7461 | San Remo Lands Act revokes the reservation of certain Crown land temporarily reserved for public recreation and reserves other Crown land for the same purpose | 7476 | Country Fire Authority (Fire Prevention) Act amends the Country Fire Authority Act 1958 |
| 7462 | The Constitution Act Amendment (Conjoint Elections) Act amends The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958 | 7477 | Victorian Pipelines Commission Act establishes a semi-government authority responsible for the operation of pipelines in Victoria |
| 7463 | Vermin and Noxious Weeds (Financial) Act amends the Vermin and Noxious Weeds Act 1958 | 7478 | Bees Act controls and regulates the bee-keeping industry |
| 7464 | Co-operative Housing Societies (Financial) Act amends the Act and increases the limit of aggregate liability under guarantees | 7479 | Milk Board (Amendment) Act amends the Milk Board Act 1958 with respect to the control of the sale of sterilised milk |
| 7465 | Morwell National Park Act validates the purchase of land by the Shire of Morwell to be Crown land reserved for and declared a National Park | 7480 | Milk Pasteurization (Amendment) Act amends the Milk Pasteurization Act 1958 and the Milk and Dairy Supervision Act 1958 |
| 7466 | Land Tax (Rates) Act relates to the assessment and declaration of Land Tax for the year 1967 | 7481 | State Insurance (Payments into Court) Act authorises the Insurance Commissioner to pay moneys into court in satisfaction of claims under the Motor Car Act 1958 or the Workers Compensation Act 1958 |
| 7467 | Teaching Service (Married Women) Act amends the Act to enable the permanent employment of married women teachers without loss of classification | | |

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1966—*continued*

| No. | | No. | |
|------|--|------|---|
| 7482 | National Gallery of Victoria Act constitutes a Council of Trustees of the National Gallery of Victoria | 7500 | Stamps Act requires persons carrying on certain credit business and rental business to be registered and amends the Stamps Act 1958 |
| 7483 | Building Societies (Amendment) Act amends the Building Societies Act 1958 | 7501 | Companies (Defaulting Officers) Act provides for the examination of and facilitates the taking of action against officers for company offences |
| 7484 | Firearms (Amendment) Act amends the Firearms Act 1958 | 7502 | Labour and Industry (Amendment) Act amends the Labour and Industry Act 1958 |
| 7485 | Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage (Amendment) Act amends the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act 1958 | 7503 | Juries Act makes temporary provisions for preparing jury rolls pending general revision of the system of jury selection |
| 7486 | Grain Elevators (Further Amendment) Act amends the Grain Elevators Act 1958 | 7504 | Public Works Loan Application Act sanctions the issue and application of loan money for public works |
| 7487 | Settlement Purchase Leases Act amends the Soldier Settlement Act 1958 and the Land Settlement Act 1959 | 7505 | Commercial Goods Vehicles (Tow Trucks) Act controls the movement of damaged motor vehicles |
| 7488 | Appeal Costs Fund (Amendment) Act amends the Appeal Costs Fund Act 1964 | 7506 | Motor Car (Trailers) Act applies provisions of the Motor Car Act 1958 to the registration of trailers attached to motor cars |
| 7489 | Geelong Harbor Trust (Amendment) Act amends and revises the whole of the Geelong Harbor Trust Act 1958 | 7507 | Housing (Commonwealth and State Agreement) Act ratifies on behalf of the State of Victoria an agreement to supplement the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreements of 1945, 1956, and 1961 |
| 7490 | Health (Amendment) Act amends the Health Act 1958 | 7508 | Consolidated Revenue Act grants supply to the Government for the year 1965-66 |
| 7491 | Marketing of Primary Products (Onion Marketing Board) Act gives certain powers to persons authorised by the Board | 7509 | Revenue Deficits Funding Act sanctions the transfer of loan money to consolidated revenue to meet deficits for 1963-64 and 1965-66 |
| 7492 | State Coal Mine Act provides for mine workers at Wonthaggi in view of the diminishing extent of mining operations | 7510 | The Constitution Act Amendment (Postal Voting) Act amends the Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958 |
| 7493 | Horse Breeding (Amendment) Act amends the Horse Breeding Act 1958 | 7511 | Railway Loan Application Act sanctions the use of loan money for works relating to railways |
| 7494 | Private Agents Act provides for the licensing and controlling of private agents | 7512 | Inflammable Liquids Act repeals the Inflammable Liquids Act 1963 and provides for the storage and transportation of inflammable liquids |
| 7495 | Local Government Act amends the Local Government Act 1958 | 7513 | Water Supply Loan Application Act sanctions the use of loan money for various types of water works |
| 7496 | Wrongs (Assessment of Damages) Act amends the Wrongs Act 1958 | 7514 | Appropriation of Revenue Act grants supply for the year 1967 and appropriates supplies granted in this and the last preceding Session of Parliament |
| 7497 | Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Reconstitution) Act increases and alters municipal representation on the Board | | |
| 7498 | Port Phillip Authority Act constitutes that Authority with respect to the co-ordination of the development of Port Phillip and other areas | | |
| 7499 | Extractive Industries Act establishes an Extractive Industries Advisory Committee and provides procedures under which those industries be dealt with | | |

Parliamentary Papers

The following Papers were presented to the Legislative Assembly during Session 1966-67 and ordered by the House to be printed. Copies may be purchased on application to the Sales Section, Government Printing Office, Macarthur Street, Melbourne, 3002.

Finance :

- A.1. Finance 1965-66—Treasurer's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1965-66, with Report, etc., of the Auditor-General.
- A.2. Supplementary Report of the Auditor-General for the year 1965-66.

Messages from His Excellency the Governor :

- B.1. Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1966-67.
- B.2. Final Supplementary Estimates for the year 1965-66.

Returns to Orders of the House :

- C.1. Report of the Inspector appointed pursuant to the provisions of the *Companies Act* 1961 to investigate the affairs of Neon Signs (Australasia) Limited.
- C.2. Final Report of the Inspector appointed pursuant to the provisions of the *Companies Act* 1961 to investigate the affairs of Reid Murray Holdings Limited, Reid Murray Acceptance Limited, and certain other companies.
- C.3. Report of the Inspector appointed pursuant to the provisions of the *Companies Act* 1961 to investigate the affairs of Menzies Estates Pty. Ltd., Savoy Management Pty. Ltd., and Second United Permanent Building Society; and appointed pursuant to provisions of the *Co-operation Act* 1958 to investigate the affairs of Cathedral Valley Softwoods Co-operative Limited.

Reports from Select Committees :*

- D.1. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon proposals to amend the *Fences Act* 1958.
- D.2. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon Rights of Succession in certain Intestacies.
- D.3. Joint Select Committee on Drainage—Second Progress Report.
- D.4. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon the proposals contained in the Wrongs (Assessment of Damages) Bill.
- D.6. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon the *Sale of Land Act* 1962 (Public Bodies' Subdivisions).
- D.7. Joint Select Committee on Drainage—Third Progress Report.
- D.8. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon the proposals contained in the Instruments (Corporate Bodies Contracts) Bill.
- D.9. Subordinate Legislation Committee—General Report.
- D.10. Public Accounts Committee—Report upon the Police Department; together with an Extract from the Proceedings of the Committee.
- D.11. Joint Select Committee on Drainage—Fourth Progress Report; together with Appendices.

* D.5. was a report of the Legislative Council Standing Orders Committee and was not ordered to be printed by the Legislative Assembly.

Papers Presented to Parliament :

- No. 24. Aborigines Welfare Board—Report for the year 1963–64.
- No. 25. Aborigines Welfare Board—Report for the year 1964–65.
- No. 33. Board of Inquiry—Report of the Board of Inquiry into the Resumption, Acquisition and Purchase of Land for the purposes of the *Education Act 1958*.
- No. 5. Consumers Protection Council—Report for the year ended 31 August 1966.
- No. 17. Co-operative Housing Societies—Report of the Registrar for the year 1964–65.
- No. 16. Co-operative Societies—Report of the Registrar for the year 1964–65.
- No. 22. Education—Report of the Minister for the year 1964–65.
- No. 7. Egg and Egg Pulp Marketing Board—Report for the pool year 1965–66.
- No. 8. Forests Commission—Report for the year 1965–66.
- No. 3. Friendly Societies and Benefit Associations—Reports of the Government Statist for the year 1963–64.
- No. 6. Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria—Report for the year 1965–66.
- No. 10. Health—Report of the Commission of Public Health for the year 1965–66.
- No. 31. Hospitals and Charities Commission—Report for the year 1965–66.
- No. 18. Housing Commission—Report for the year 1965–66.
- No. 1. Labour and Industry Department—Report for the year 1965.
- No. 28. Labour and Industry Department—Report for the year 1966.
- No. 26. Licensing Court and Licences Reduction Board—Report for the year 1965–66.
- No. 29. National Parks Authority—Report for the year 1964–65.
- No. 23. Parole Boards (Adult)—Reports for the year 1965–66.
- No. 13. Parole Boards (Youth)—Reports for the year 1965–66.
- No. 11. Police Department—Report for the year 1965.
- No. 15. Public Service Board—Report for the year 1965–66.
- No. 30. Rural Finance and Settlement Commission—Report for the year 1965–66.
- No. 2. Social Welfare Department—Report for the year 1964–65.
- No. 12. Soil Conservation Authority—Report for the year 1965–66.
- No. 19. State Coal Mines—Report for the year 1965–66.
- No. 32. State Development Committee—Report on the Development of the Millewa Settlement Area—Water Supply to and Proposed Extension of Settlement.
- No. 9. State Electricity Commission—Report for the year 1965–66.
- No. 14. State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—Report for the year 1965–66.
- No. 4. State Savings Bank—Reports, statements, returns, etc., for the year 1965–66.
- No. 27. Town and Country Planning Board—Report for the year 1965–66.
- No. 21. Transport Regulation Board—Report for the year 1965–66.
- No. 20. Victorian Railways—Report of the Commissioners for the year 1965–66.

Electoral System

Introduction

Electoral Basis of the Two Houses

When first constituted, the Legislative Council or Upper House was composed of 30 members, aged 30 years and over, and possessed of freehold of the annual value of £500 (\$1,000). Property qualifications were abolished by the *Legislative Council Reform Act 1950*, and, today, the main qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council is the attainment of the age of 21 years. A similar provision applies to the Legislative Assembly.

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

The seventeen members elected in 1964 to represent the seventeen Provinces then in existence, will continue to represent those Provinces until the expiration of their six year period of membership in 1970. The triennial elections in 1970 will be conducted on the basis of the eighteen Provinces which came into force at the elections held on 29 April 1967.

At the triennial elections held on 29 April 1967, eighteen members were elected to represent these eighteen Provinces which came into force at the election. (See Folding Map.)

Thus until the triennial elections in 1970 the Legislative Council will consist of 35 members and after the 1970 elections, it will consist of 36 members, i.e., two members representing each of the eighteen Provinces.

For Legislative Assembly purposes, the State is divided at present into seventy-three Electoral Districts, each returning one member. Members are elected for three years, unless Parliament is dissolved before this period. (See Folding Map.)

Electoral Redivision, 1965

Pursuant to the *Electoral Provinces and Districts Act 1965* a new redivision of Victoria for electoral purposes was carried out at the end of 1965 on the following basis :

- (1) The so-called "Port Phillip Area", consisting of 38 existing metropolitan and semi-metropolitan Districts and six parts of other Districts, was redivided into 44 Electoral Districts for the Assembly each containing approximately 25,000 electors ;
- (2) the remaining area of the State, i.e., "Country Area", was divided into 29 Electoral Districts for the Legislative Assembly consisting of eight "Provincial Centre" electorates containing approximately 22,250 electors and 21 other electorates of a rural nature each containing approximately 18,200 electors ; and
- (3) the "Southern Area" containing the nine existing Electoral Provinces of Doutta Galla, East Yarra, Higinbotham, Melbourne, Melbourne North, Melbourne West, Monash, Southern, and South-Eastern was redivided into ten new Provinces for the Legislative Council. The remaining eight Country Provinces were unchanged.

The new Electoral Provinces and Districts formulated by the Commissioners empowered to undertake the above redivision were deemed to be accepted by Parliament, and the names and boundaries of the new Provinces and Districts were declared on 17 December 1965. The triennial election for the Legislative Council was due to be held on 15 July 1967 but pursuant to *The Constitution Act Amendment (Conjoint Elections) Act 1966* power was given for this election to be held conjointly with a Legislative Assembly general election up to within three months before 15 July 1967. The term of office of the eighteen Legislative Council members elected at this election on 29 April 1967 commenced on 15 July 1967. The 73 new Electoral Districts came into force from 20 March 1967, the day of dissolution of the Legislative Assembly preceding the election held on 29 April 1967.

The provisions in *The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958* relating to the automatic redivision of the State on the basis of two State Districts per Commonwealth Division disappeared when the new Districts came into force.

Enrolment of Electors

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

The compilation of the rolls is aided by the fact that the respective Legislative Council Provinces and Electoral Districts, as well as the Commonwealth Electoral Divisions, are subdivided into common subdivisions, which form the basic units for enrolment on the joint Commonwealth-State of Victoria rolls. When the new Provinces and Districts referred to above came into force the number of common subdivisions into which they are divided was increased from 297 to 323.

Number of Enrolments on the Joint Rolls

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

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

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

VICTORIA—ELECTORS ENROLLED ON JOINT ROLL

| At 30 June— | Number of Electors Enrolled | At 30 June— | Number of Electors Enrolled |
|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| 1962 .. | 1,588,633 | 1965 .. | 1,657,672 |
| 1963 .. | 1,596,807 | 1966 .. | 1,681,514 |
| 1964 .. | 1,635,311 | 1967 .. | 1,745,919 |

Voting Features at State Elections

There is no plural voting at elections for either the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly. Provision for voting by post by electors who are ill or temporarily absent from their electorates, whether they are within Australia or not, is made at elections for both Houses, and there is also a system of "absent" voting whereby any elector, who is not able to record a vote within his own subdivision, is enabled to record a vote at any polling booth open in Victoria on the day of the poll. In addition, a method of so-called "unenrolled voting" has been instituted, under which an elector whose name has been omitted from the official electoral rolls in error is enabled to record a vote upon making a prescribed declaration.

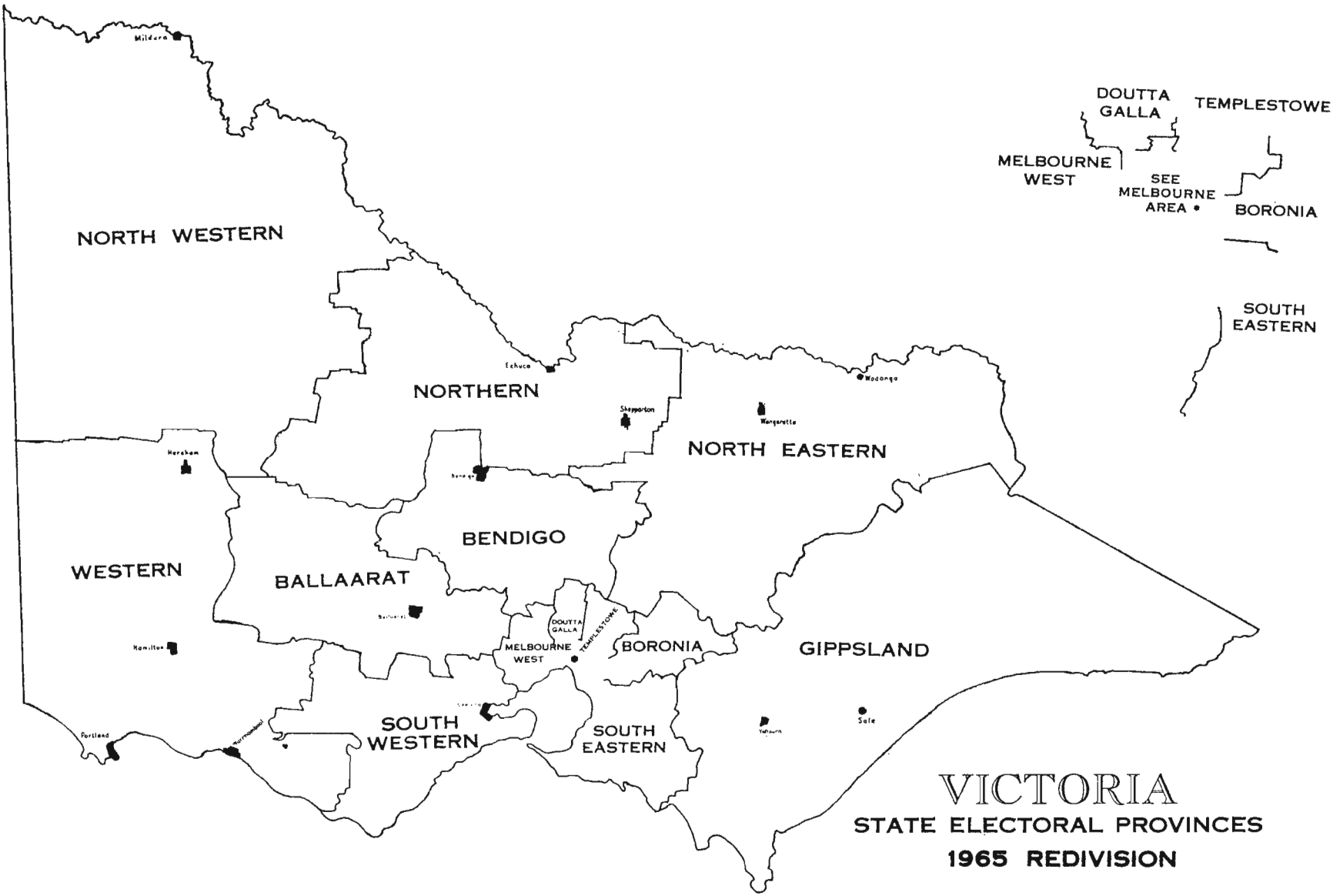
Voting at elections for both Houses is compulsory and is conducted under an adaptation of Ware's system of preferential voting.

This system of preferential voting at Victorian parliamentary elections was provided for by statute in 1911 for Legislative Assembly elections, in 1921 for Legislative Council triennial elections, and in 1936 for Legislative Council general elections following directly upon a dissolution of the Council in consequence of disagreements or deadlock between the two Houses. Under this system a voter is required to number the candidates in order of preference on the ballot-paper, the figure "1" being written opposite the name of the candidate whom the elector wishes to be returned, and sequential figures (2, 3, 4, etc.) indicating his relative degree of preference being written opposite the names of the other candidates. Where an elector has so indicated his order of preference for all candidates except one, he is deemed to have given his last contingent vote or preference to such candidate.

Where only two candidates are involved, the candidate who receives an absolute majority (i.e., half the number of formal votes cast plus one) is declared elected. Similarly, where there are more than two candidates, if one of them receives an absolute majority on the count of first preferences, then he is declared elected.

Where no absolute majority is attained by a candidate at the count of first preference votes, the candidate who has received the fewest first preference votes is declared defeated, and his ballot-papers examined and his second preferences allotted to the candidates to whom they relate. The process of excluding the candidate with the lowest number of votes and distributing his ballot-papers according to the preferences shown on them to the unexcluded or continuing candidates is followed until one candidate attains an absolute majority.

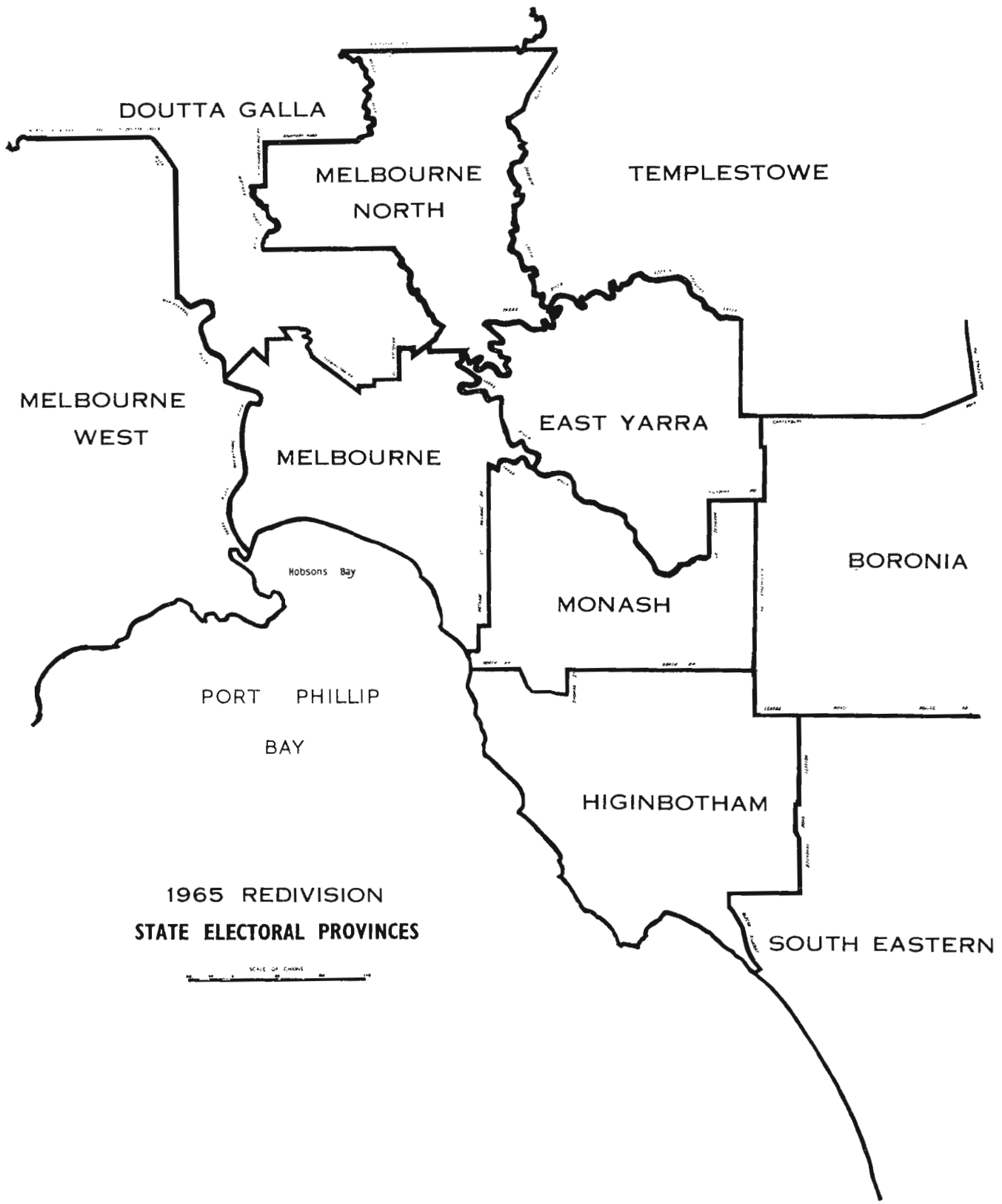
At a general election for the Legislative Council when two members are required to be elected for each Province, the election of the first member is carried out as above. In the case of the election of the second member, however, a slight variation of procedure is necessary.



VICTORIA
STATE ELECTORAL PROVINCES
1965 REDIVISION

SCALE OF MILES
 0 20 40 60 80 100

* See Melbourne area over page.



DOUTTA GALLA

MELBOURNE
NORTH

TEMPLESTOWE

MELBOURNE
WEST

MELBOURNE

EAST YARRA

BORONIA

MONASH

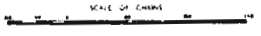
PORT PHILLIP
BAY

Hobsons Bay

HIGINBOTHAM

SOUTH EASTERN

1965 REDIVISION
STATE ELECTORAL PROVINCES



The first step is to take the ballot-papers of the *first elected* candidate and allot the second preferences on them to the candidates to whom they relate. The remaining candidates begin the counting process with their own first preferences plus the second preferences allotted in the distribution of the elected candidate's ballot-papers. If one of the remaining candidates has an absolute majority, he is declared elected to the second vacancy. If, however, no such candidate has an absolute majority, the candidate with the fewest votes is declared defeated and the ballot papers counted to him are then distributed according to the preferences shown thereon among the various continuing or unexcluded candidates.

The process of excluding the lowest candidate and distributing his ballot-papers according to the preferences on them to unexcluded or continuing candidates is followed until one candidate attains an absolute majority.

At a general election for the Legislative Council, the candidate first elected is entitled to hold the seat for six years, and the candidate next elected holds his seat for three years.

Areas of New Provinces

Legislative Council

The following table shows the areas of the provinces of the Legislative Council created by the redivision in 1965 :

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL : AREAS OF PROVINCES (Square Miles)

| State Electoral Province | Area |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| Ballaarat | 5,505·00 |
| Bendigo | 4,452·00 |
| Boronia | 1,040·00 |
| Doutta Galla | 318·00 |
| East Yarra | 26·90 |
| Gippsland | 16,270·00 |
| Higinbotham | 33·54 |
| Melbourne | 25·83 |
| Melbourne North | 27·27 |
| Melbourne West | 603·00 |
| Monash | 22·46 |
| Northern | 9,055·00 |
| North Eastern | 11,672·00 |
| North Western | 20,680·00 |
| South Eastern | 1,856·00 |
| South Western | 4,042·00 |
| Templestowe | 431·00 |
| Western | 12,090·00 |
| TOTAL | 88,150·00 |

NOTE.—The officially recognised "land area" of the State is 87,884 square miles. The difference of 266 square miles between "land area" and "electoral area" is due to the inclusion of coastal waters such as Westernport and Corner Inlet in the electoral descriptions.

*Areas of New Districts**Legislative Assembly*

The following table shows the areas of the Districts of the Legislative Assembly created by the redivision in 1965 :

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY : AREAS OF DISTRICTS
(Square Miles)

| State Electoral District | Area | State Electoral District | Area |
|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|
| Albert Park | 7.50 | Heatherton | 27.34 |
| Ballaarat North | 805.00 | Ivanhoe | 7.00 |
| Ballaarat South | 1,160.00 | Kara Kara | 4,470.00 |
| Balwyn | 6.30 | Kew | 7.15 |
| Bellarine | 570.00 | Lowan | 6,590.00 |
| Benalla | 5,375.00 | Malvern | 4.36 |
| Benambra | 4,020.00 | Melbourne | 10.42 |
| Bendigo | 890.00 | Mentone | 8.40 |
| Bennettswood | 7.62 | Midlands | 2,520.00 |
| Bentleigh | 4.85 | Mildura | 8,670.00 |
| Box Hill | 19.60 | Mitcham | 8.20 |
| Brighton | 4.80 | Monbulk | 147.00 |
| Broadmeadows | 57.20 | Moonee Ponds | 4.80 |
| Brunswick East | 4.25 | Moorabbin | 6.69 |
| Brunswick West | 3.95 | Morwell | 1,150.00 |
| Camberwell | 5.00 | Murray Valley | 2,165.00 |
| Caulfield | 3.59 | Narracan | 1,190.00 |
| Coburg | 5.22 | Northcote | 5.72 |
| Dandenong | 44.80 | Oakleigh | 6.41 |
| Deer Park | 60.60 | Polwarth | 2,730.00 |
| Dromana | 780.00 | Portland | 4,500.00 |
| Dundas | 6,300.00 | Prahran | 3.31 |
| Essendon | 7.25 | Preston | 5.00 |
| Evelyn | 2,575.00 | Reservoir | 8.65 |
| Footscray | 7.15 | Richmond | 3.57 |
| Frankston | 61.80 | Ringwood | 48.80 |
| Geelong | 10.42 | Rodney | 2,335.00 |
| Geelong North | 12.58 | St. Kilda | 3.05 |
| Gippsland East | 11,030.00 | Sandringham | 6.70 |
| Gippsland South | 2,900.00 | Scoresby | 56.00 |
| Gippsland West | 945.00 | Shepparton | 1,080.00 |
| Gisborne | 1,340.00 | Sunshine | 9.35 |
| Glenhuntly | 4.55 | Swan Hill | 5,885.00 |
| Glen Iris | 5.20 | Syndal | 13.50 |
| Greensborough | 48.30 | Warrnambool | 934.00 |
| Hampden | 4,430.00 | Williamstown | 12.49 |
| Hawthorn | 4.56 | | |
| | | TOTAL | 88,150.00 |

NOTE.—The officially recognised "land area" of the State is 87,884 square miles. The difference of 266 square miles between "land" and "electoral" area is due to the inclusion of coastal waters such as Westernport and Corner Inlet in the electoral descriptions.

Parliamentary Elections

Legislative Assembly

At the Legislative Assembly election held on 29 April 1967, there were contests in all of the seventy-three Electoral Districts and in all of them more than two candidates were engaged.

In 37 of these contests the successful candidate had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded and consequently no distribution of further preferences was necessary. After the necessary distribution of second or subsequent preferences had been completed in the other 36 contests, the leading candidate, on the first count, was elected in 26 instances but was defeated in the remaining ten instances.

The following table shows the voting in general elections held for the Legislative Assembly since 1952:

VICTORIA—VOTING AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

| Year of Election | Whole State | | Contested Electorates | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|
| | Electors Enrolled | Electors Enrolled | Votes Recorded | | Informal Votes | |
| | | | Number | Percentage of Voters | Number | Percentage of Total Votes Recorded |
| 1952 .. | 1,402,705 | 1,119,486 | 1,047,671 | 93·59 | 18,991 | 1·81 |
| 1955 .. | 1,422,588 | 1,402,806 | 1,318,937 | 94·02 | 28,934 | 2·19 |
| 1958 .. | 1,478,065 | 1,478,065 | 1,392,813 | 94·23 | 24,760 | 1·78 |
| 1961 .. | 1,554,856 | 1,554,856 | 1,467,862 | 94·41 | 35,937 | 2·45 |
| 1964 .. | 1,635,311 | 1,635,311 | 1,543,778 | 94·40 | 35,631 | 2·31 |
| 1967 .. | 1,723,981 | 1,723,981 | 1,625,239 | 94·27 | 51,384 | 3·16 |

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

The following table shows certain particulars of the representation in the Legislative Assembly in which general elections have been held since 1952:

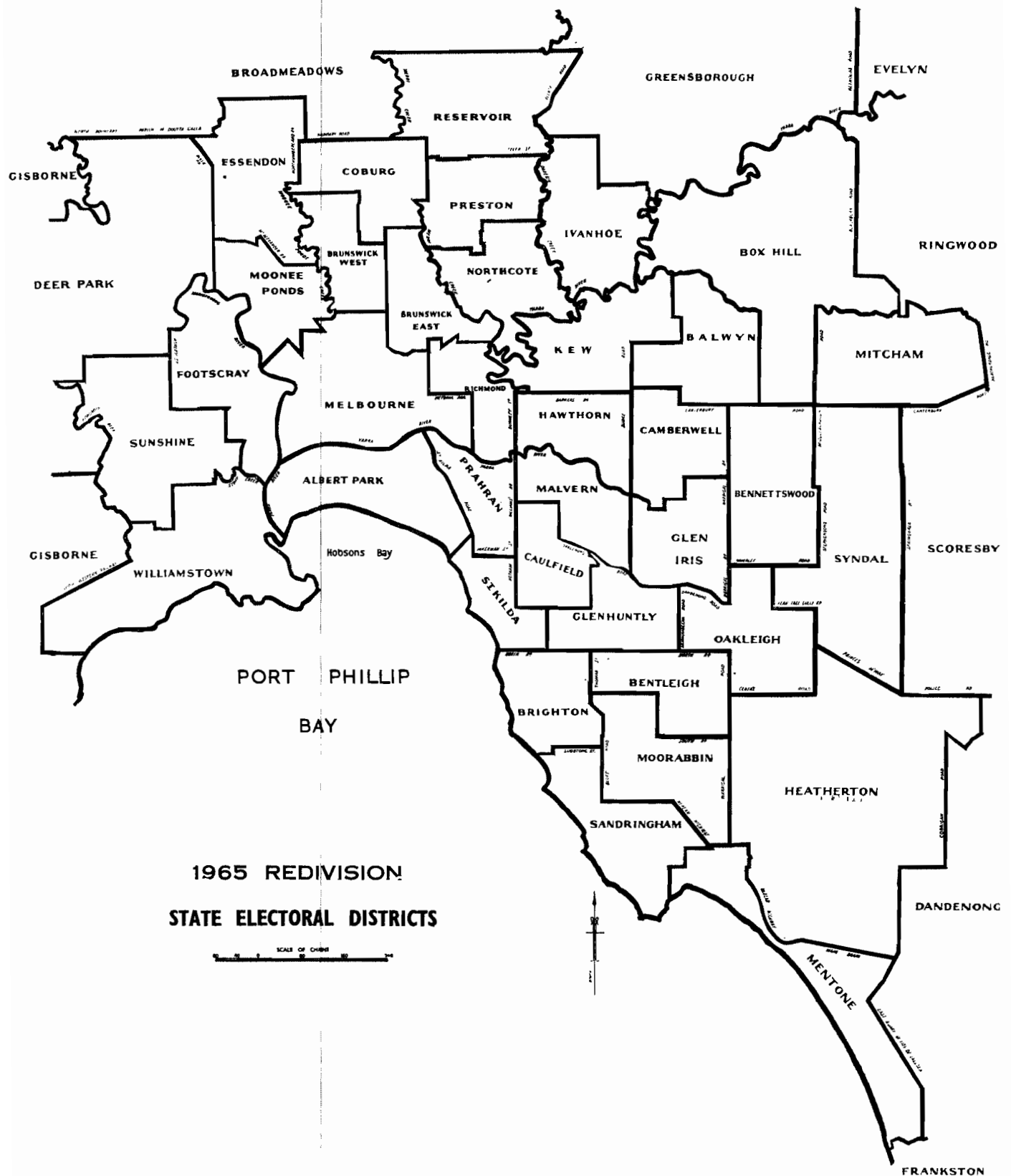
VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION

| Year of Election | Number of Members of Legislative Assembly | Population per Member | Proportion of Persons Enrolled to Total Population | Number of Electors Enrolled on Date of Election | Average Number of Electors per Member |
|------------------|---|-----------------------|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| | | | per cent | | |
| 1952 .. | 65 | 36,300 | 59·4 | 1,402,705 | 21,580 |
| 1955 .. | 66 | 38,100 | 56·6 | 1,422,588 | 21,554 |
| 1958 .. | 66 | 41,300 | 54·2 | 1,478,065 | 22,395 |
| 1961 .. | 66 | 44,400 | 53·1 | 1,554,856 | 23,558 |
| 1964 .. | 66 | 47,000 | 52·7 | 1,635,311 | 24,777 |
| 1967 .. | 73 | 44,800 | 52·7 | 1,723,981 | 23,616 |



* See Melbourne area over page.

** See margin in top right corner.



Proportion of Voters at Elections

The first general election for the Legislative Assembly was held in 1856. The proportion of voters to electors of contested districts at each of the general elections held until 1955 for the Legislative Assembly is found on page 86 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

Legislative Council

Until the triennial elections in 1970 the Legislative Council will consist of 35 members, seventeen representing the seventeen Provinces for which they were elected in 1964 and eighteen representing the eighteen Provinces which came into force at the elections on 29 April 1967. After the 1970 elections, the Legislative Council will consist of 36 members representing eighteen Provinces. Voting in elections held for the Legislative Council since 1952 is shown in the next table. At the triennial election of 29 April 1967, there were contests in all Provinces and in all of them more than two candidates were engaged.

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

The following table shows particulars of elections for the Legislative Council:

VICTORIA—VOTING AT ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

| Year of Election | Whole State | | Contested Provinces | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|
| | Electors Enrolled | Electors Enrolled | Votes Recorded | | Informal Votes | |
| | | | Number | Percentage of Voters | Number | Percentage of Total Votes Recorded |
| 1952 .. | 1,395,650 | 1,078,959 | 994,190 | 92·14 | 22,595 | 2·27 |
| 1955 .. | 1,430,130 | 1,216,010 | 1,112,951 | 91·52 | 23,189 | 2·08 |
| 1958 .. | 1,488,293 | 1,387,097 | 1,283,665 | 92·54 | 22,085 | 1·72 |
| 1961 .. | 1,554,856 | 1,554,856 | 1,467,482 | 94·38 | 46,697 | 3·18 |
| 1964 .. | 1,635,311 | 1,635,311 | 1,543,584 | 94·39 | 45,627 | 2·96 |
| 1967 .. | 1,723,981 | 1,723,981 | 1,625,371 | 94·28 | 59,895 | 3·69 |

Parliamentary By-elections

The following are details of by-elections held between 30 June 1966 and 30 June 1967 :

Legislative Council—

25 February 1967, Mr. Harold Murray Hamilton, elected for Higinbotham Province.

Legislative Assembly—

8 October 1966, Mr. John Joseph Ginifer, elected for Electoral District of Grant.

Further References

CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER FOR VICTORIA—*Various Publications Giving Detailed Statistics of State Elections*

Victorian Members of the Federal Parliament

Political party affiliations of Victorian Members of the Federal Parliament are indicated thus:

- (ALP) Australian Labor Party.
- (CP) Country Party.
- (DLP) Democratic Labor Party.
- (IND) Independent.
- (LP) Liberal Party.

The following are the Senators elected for Victoria sitting in the Senate as at 1 July 1967 :

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Breen, Marie Freda, O.B.E. (LP) | Kennelly, The Hon. Patrick John (ALP) |
| Cohen, Samuel Herbert, Q.C. (ALP) | McManus, Francis Patrick (DLP) |
| Cormack, Magnus Cameron (LP) | Poyser, Arthur George (ALP) |
| Gorton, The Hon. John Grey (LP) | Webster, James Joseph (CP) |
| Hendrickson, Albion (ALP) | Wedgwood, Dame Ivy Evelyn (LP) |

The Victorian Members in the House of Representatives and the electorates they represent as at 1 July 1967 are shown below:

| Member | Constituency* |
|---|-----------------|
| Beaton, Noel Lawrence (ALP) | Bendigo |
| Benson, Samuel James, R.D. (IND) | Batman |
| Bryant, Gordon Munro (ALP) | Wills |
| Buchanan, Alexander Andrew (LP) | McMillan |
| Cairns, James Ford (ALP) | Yarra |
| Calwell, The Rt. Hon. Arthur Augustus (ALP) | Melbourne |
| Chipp, The Hon. Donald Leslie (LP) | Higinbotham |
| Courtney, Frank (ALP) | Darebin |
| Crean, Frank (ALP) | Melbourne Ports |
| Erwin, George Dudley (LP) | Ballaarat |
| Fox, Edmund Maxwell Cameron (LP) | Henty |
| Fraser, The Hon. John Malcolm (LP) | Wannon |
| Haworth, The Hon. William Crawford (LP) | Isaacs |
| Holt, The Rt. Hon. Harold Edward, C.H. (LP) | Higgins |
| Holten, Rendle McNeillage (CP) | Indi |
| Howson, The Hon. Peter (LP) | Fawkner |
| Jarman, Alan William (LP) | Deakin |
| Jess, John David (LP) | La Trobe |

VICTORIAN MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—
continued

| Member | Constituency* |
|--|---------------|
| Kent Hughes, The Hon. Sir Wilfrid Selwyn, K.B.E., M.V.O., M.C., E.D. (LP) | Chisholm |
| King, Robert Shannon (CP) | Wimmera |
| Lee, Mervyn William (LP) | Lalor |
| Lynch, Phillip Reginald (LP) | Flinders |
| McEwen, The Rt. Hon. John (CP) | Murray |
| McIvor, Hector James (ALP) | Gellibrand |
| Nixon, Peter James (CP) | Gippsland |
| † Vacant | Corio |
| Peacock, Andrew Sharp (LP) | Kooyong |
| Peters, Edward William (ALP) | Scullin |
| Snedden, The Hon. Billy Mackie, Q.C. (LP) | Bruce |
| Stokes, Philip William Clifford, E.D. (LP) | Maribyrnong |
| Street, Anthony Austin (LP) | Corangamite |
| Turnbull, Winton George (CP) | Mallee |
| Whittorn, Raymond Harold (LP) | Balaclava |

* The population as disclosed by the Census taken on 30 June 1961 necessitated further representational changes, Victorian representation becoming 34. The necessary redistribution of boundaries to bring these into effect has not yet been approved by the Commonwealth Parliament.

† At the by-election held on 22 July 1967 Mr. Gordon Scholes (ALP) was elected to fill this vacancy.

Agent-General for Victoria in the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland, 1964

Government Administration

The larger government administrative agencies in Victoria consist of a number of State Departments and Public Corporations.

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Introduction

The Public Service of Victoria consists of the State Departments of Agriculture, Chief Secretary, Crown Lands, Education, Health, Labour and Industry, Law, Local Government, Mines, Premier's, Public Works, and Treasury. (The Forests Commission, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, and the Ministry of Transport are regarded as Departments for the purposes of personnel administration, their staffs having been made subject to the provisions of the Public Service Act.) These are the instruments of ministerial action, and legislative enactment is generally not required to establish, abolish, or re-organise a department, although this is sometimes the method used. All but three of the departments are organised on a functional basis, that is, all their activities are related in some way to a general function; but the Premier's Department, Chief Secretary's Department, and the Treasury are heterogeneous units comprising a wide variety of dissimilar activities.

List of Departments

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Minister : Minister of Agriculture

Permanent Head : Director of Agriculture

The functions of this department are to regulate the agricultural industry, carry out research and investigation, and provide education, advisory, and extension services. These include maintaining standards of quality in production, prevention and control of disease, direct assistance and advice to primary producers, education through agricultural colleges, schools, and lectures, and research into crops, pastures, soils, livestock, diseases and pests.

The various branches are :

Animal Health; Animal Industry; Agriculture; Horticulture; Dairying; Agricultural Education; Victorian Plant Research Institute; Analytical; and Information. The Department also controls and administers the Government Cool Stores at Victoria Dock, Melbourne.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS AND SURVEY

Minister : Minister of Lands

Permanent Head : Secretary for Lands

This Department is responsible for the disposal, in various forms of tenure, of Crown lands for agricultural and pastoral purposes and survey work in connection therewith; the destruction of vermin and the eradication of noxious weeds; the co-ordination of all survey work undertaken in the State and the compilation of comprehensive maps of the State; and the provision of reserves of Crown land for recreational and other purposes. It is also responsible for the control and maintenance of the Royal Botanic Gardens and the National Herbarium, Melbourne. (For the history of the Department, see pages 100 to 102.)

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT

Minister : Chief Secretary

Permanent Head : Under Secretary

The Chief Secretary's Department performs a multitude of diverse activities connected with the government of the State. It is the direct descendant of the first office of government established in the Colony of Victoria (for the history of the Department, see Victorian Year Book 1963, pages 100 to 104). Originally it performed almost all the functions of government, but over the years other departments have been created to undertake specific functions and the Chief Secretary's Department has been left with the remainder. It has also from time to time acquired other functions in response to governmental needs.

The various branches are:

Electoral Branch; Fisheries and Wildlife; Government Statist; Police (including Motor Registration); Government Shorthand Writer; Social Welfare (comprising Family Welfare, Youth Welfare, Training, Prisons, Probation and Parole, and Research and Statistics divisions); State Immigration; State Insurance; State Library, National Gallery, National Museum, and Institute of Applied Science.

Other departmental functions are film censorship, racecourse licensing, totalizator inspection, declaration of public holidays, etc. The Department also provides administrative services for the Traffic Commission, Victorian Licensing Court, and Aborigines' Welfare Board.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Minister : Minister of Education

Permanent Head : Director of Education

The function of the Education Department is to ensure that all children between the ages of six and fifteen years receive efficient and regular instruction in general educational subjects and to provide higher education for children over fifteen years of age. The planning of State education is the responsibility of the Director of Education. The teaching service provides the teachers for all State Schools, the

Education Department being responsible for the general administration, including the provision and maintenance of school buildings, furniture and equipment, the payment of teachers' salaries, housing of teachers, transport of children to schools in country areas, awarding scholarships and teaching bursaries, and other general administrative functions.

Details of all aspects of education within the State are treated on page 458 and following of this Year Book.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Minister : Minister of Health

Permanent Head : Secretary to the Department of Health

The Department of Health is required to take all such steps as may be desirable to secure the preparation, implementation, and co-ordination of measures conducive to the health of the people, including measures for the prevention and cure of diseases and the avoidance of fraud in connection with alleged remedies ; the treatment of physical defects and mental diseases and disorders ; the training of persons for health services ; the control, care, and treatment of mental defectives and epileptics ; the initiation and direction of research ; and the collection, preparation, publication, and dissemination of information and statistics relating to any of these matters.

These functions are carried out by the General Health, Mental Hygiene, Maternal and Child Welfare, and Tuberculosis Branches.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR AND INDUSTRY

Minister : Minister of Labour and Industry

Permanent Head : Secretary for Labour and Industry

The main functions of the Department are concerned with wages and conditions of employment generally, including industrial safety, health and welfare ; the control and regulation of the industrial aspects of various trades ; industrial relations including the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes ; training within industry ; and statistical research in the industrial field.

These functions are performed by the Wages Board Branch ; Apprenticeship Commission ; Industrial Branch ; and the following Inspectorates : Factories and Shops, Boilers and Pressure Vessels, and Lifts and Cranes.

LAW DEPARTMENT

Minister : Attorney-General

Permanent Head : Secretary

The substantial function of the Department is concerned with the administration of justice in the various State courts. Other functions include giving legal advice and assistance to the public and the Government, registration of transfers of land, drafting of statutes, maintaining a register of companies and businesses, and the administration of estates. (For the history of the Department see Victorian Year Book 1965, pages 100 to 104.)

The various branches are :

Solicitor-General ; Titles Office and Registrar-General ; Companies Registration ; Public Solicitor ; Crown Solicitor ; Parliamentary Draftsman ; Courts ; Court Reporting ; and Public Trustee.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT

Minister : Minister for Local Government

Permanent Head : Secretary for Local Government

Prior to the Department's establishment in 1958, the supervision of local government activities was the responsibility of a branch of the Public Works Department. The Department is responsible for supervision of the administration by municipalities of the Local Government Act and related Acts, and the oversight of Government funds allocated to assist municipalities with certain construction works (e.g., recreational facilities, swimming pools, and public halls in country areas). The Department also administers State Weights and Measures legislation.

The Valuer-General's Office whose major function is to co-ordinate valuations made for councils and other rating authorities is included in this Department.

MINES DEPARTMENT

Minister : Minister of Mines

Permanent Head : Secretary for Mines

The Department is responsible for investigation of the State's geological structure, mineral wealth, and underground water resources ; the provision of technical services and information to the mining industry ; supervision of the safe working of mines and quarries ; the licensing of mining activities ; the administration of financial assistance to the mining industry ; and administration of the law relating to explosive materials. These functions include geological exploration and drilling ; inspection of mines and quarries ; assays and analyses ; and control of the safe handling and storage of explosives.

PREMIER'S DEPARTMENT

Minister : The Premier

Permanent Head : Secretary to the Premier's Department

Within the Department some responsibility is delegated by the Premier to other Ministers.

The Department embraces within its organisation the Office of the Governor and the Executive Council. It acts as a channel of communication with other governments and is also responsible for the administration of, and for governmental contact with, the Office of the Agent-General in London. The functions performed by the Department extend over the whole area of the State and are administrative, regulatory, planning, developmental, and educational in character. (For the history of the Department see *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pages 81 to 84.)

The various branches are :

Audit ; Agent-General ; Office of the Executive Council and Office of the Governor ; State Development ; State Film Centre ; Public Service Board ; Ministry of Fuel and Power ; National Parks Authority ; Tourist Development Authority ; and Soil Conservation Authority.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Minister : Minister of Public Works

Permanent Head : Secretary for Public Works

The Department's activities relate mainly to the construction, maintenance, supply, and furnishing of premises for departments, agencies, and government institutions including schools. Although the various departments provide for the expenditure involved in their estimates and accounts, the actual responsibility for performing these functions lies with this Department, including purchase of the land and the plans and specifications.

The Department is also responsible for shore protection works on the Victorian coast and the construction and maintenance of all Victorian ports, except the Ports of Melbourne, Geelong and Portland. (For the history of the Department see Victorian Year Book 1967, pages 98 to 100.)

TREASURY

Minister : The Treasurer

Permanent Head : Director of Finance

The Treasury is the State's central department of financial administration and control, and its prime functions relate to the raising of revenue and the control over governmental expenditure within the ambit of Parliamentary authority. The Treasury co-ordinates government policy in so far as that policy has a financial aspect. (For the history of the Department see Victorian Year Book 1966, pages 97 to 100.)

The various branches are :

State Taxation ; Stamps ; Registry of Co-operative Housing Societies ; Registry of Co-operative Societies ; Registry of Estate Agents and Money Lenders ; Government Printer ; State Tender Board ; State Superannuation Board ; and Housing Commission.

VICTORIAN PUBLIC CORPORATIONS

Country Roads Board

Forests Commission

Gas and Fuel Corporation

Hospitals and Charities Commission

Housing Commission

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works

Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board

Railways Commissioners

State Electricity Commission

State Rivers and Water Supply Commission

The functions of these public corporations are set out in the relevant sections of this Year Book.

Further Reference, 1963 ; Government Instrumentalities, 1965.

History of State Government Departments

A series of short, comprehensive histories of the State Government Departments has appeared in this part of previous editions of the Victorian Year Book since 1963. They have included the Chief Secretary's Department (1963), the Premier's Department (1964), the Crown Law Department (1965), the Treasury (1966), and the Public Works Department (1967). The following article describes the development of the Department of Crown Lands and Survey.

Department of Crown Lands and Survey

Unlicensed occupation of land in the Port Phillip District made a form of land administration urgently necessary from the first days of settlement. Sir Richard Bourke on 14 September 1836, authorised the location of settlers in the district under the Crown Lands Regulations of New South Wales, and on 22 March 1837, an Act was passed to restrain unauthorised occupation and defray the cost of the Border Police. Henry Gisborne was appointed the first Crown Lands Commissioner. On 1 July 1840, Port Phillip was divided into the Westernport and Portland Bay Districts with Messrs F. A. Powlett and Foster Fyans as the respective Commissioners.

By instruction of the Imperial Government, all country land in the Port Phillip District had to be sold at a minimum price of £1 (\$2) an acre. For a short time also, special surveys of country lands were sold at £5,120 (\$10,240) for 5,120 acres. Nine special surveys were sold under these conditions. Robert Hoddle came to Melbourne as Surveyor-in-Charge, responsible for surveys, and the Superintendent's Lands Office was responsible for land sales and occupation of various kinds. When responsible government was granted in 1855, all land matters were concentrated under the Surveyor-General, and Andrew Clarke, Royal Engineers, succeeded Hoddle.

In 1857, the Board of Crown Lands and Survey was combined with the Board of Public Works and called the Board of Lands and Works under a single Commissioner. However, it was an unsuccessful experiment, and its two components were separated again in 1858. The Board of Lands and Works, however, remained the statutory authority in all land matters until its abolition in 1964. As it had no staff, all work relating to Crown Lands was done by the Board of Crown Lands and Survey, and the Commissioner was also its President.

For a short time A. R. Selwyn carried out a geological survey for the Board of Crown Lands and Survey but was transferred to the Mines Department in 1857. In a re-organisation that year, Crown Lands Commissioners were replaced by District Surveyors, each in charge of a Land District reflecting an increasing importance of surveys and sub-divisions for agriculture.

Land policy was the subject of much political controversy. A series of Land Acts during the 1860s opened the way for large scale selection and the growth of agriculture which in turn changed the volume of work from survey to administration. By a re-organisation in 1862, the permanent heads were the Surveyor-General, responsible for surveys and plans, and the Assistant Commissioner, who was the

Secretary of the Board, and in charge of the administrative branch. District Surveyors exercised both functions of survey and administration through land officers and Crown Lands Bailiffs, many of whom were part-time officers, receivers and paymasters of the Treasury, and surveyors working on contracts.

Most difficulties were overcome by the *Land Act* 1869, which adopted the principle of selection before survey, and of a local Land Board hearing evidence on each application for land. Other precautions against fraud or evasion put the selection and alienation of land on a sound basis and led to a great increase of land coming into cultivation. It was found desirable at that time to form a Board of Agriculture in place of one which had lapsed. The Board of Crown Lands and Survey took the initiative and the Board of Agriculture was established as a branch in 1872.

The supervision of selectors' bona fides when more than 1,000,000 acres were being selected each year rising to a peak of 1,800,000 acres in 1874, and in dealing with thousands of applications for occupation licences of many types, led to an administrative burden so heavy that a number of full-time Crown Lands Bailiffs and many licensing officers had to be appointed in almost every town of any size. The staff of the Department also increased rapidly, until it was found necessary to hold an inquiry into the administration, which led to another re-organisation, including appointments of Inspectors of Plans and of the Department.

A minor responsibility was the provision of parks and gardens. The Botanic, Fitzroy, and Flagstaff Gardens, Albert Park and Studley Park were all under the supervision of the Board. In later years control of metropolitan parks and gardens was exercised jointly with the Melbourne City Council.

As the pressure of work declined toward the end of the 1870s, it was possible to reduce staff and a steady decline in the importance of surveying led to a replacement of District Surveyors by Land Officers in country districts, charged with administrative duties. By 1895, all District Surveyors had been replaced, but in Gippsland, where surveys were still of importance, the Land Officers were qualified surveyors. Work was further reduced by the transfer of the Land Titles Branch to the Law Department in 1887.

Control of forest and timber reserves gradually passed from the Board of Crown Lands and Survey after the enactment of the *State Forests Act* 1876. A Forests Branch was transferred back and forth between the Board of Crown Lands and Survey, the Mines, and Agriculture Departments, until it finally became independent.

An upsurge of selection following the *Land Act* 1898, led to the appointment of five District Surveyors, whose appointments continued for some years until the amount of work again declined.

Legislation to deal with special conditions included the *Mallee Pastoral Leases Act* 1883, and later Acts and amendments to promote the settlement of the Mallee; the *Land Act* 1891, to bring worked-out auriferous land under agriculture; *Settlement on Lands Act* 1893, to

form "Village Settlements" and "Homestead Associations"; the *Murray Settlements Act* 1907 to develop irrigation settlements; and the *Land (Development Leases) Act* 1951, to bring into production land which needed special treatment.

Closer settlement was helped by the appointment of a Land Purchase and Management Board in 1905. It was an independent body, but all its work was done by the Board of Crown Lands and Survey. It was re-named Closer Settlement Board in 1919, and Commission in 1933. When it was dissolved in 1938 the Lands Department took over all its functions.

Among lesser responsibilities were the destruction of vermin, evolving from the *Rabbit Suppression Act* 1880; encouragement of wattle-growing from the *Land Act* 1890; leasing of bee farms and ranges from the Acts of 1901 and 1905; development of tourist resorts from 1908; and the administration of the *Unused Roads and Water Frontages Act* 1903 from 1927.

In 1964, the Board of Lands and Works was abolished and at present the Department includes as Minister, the Minister of Lands and as permanent head the Secretary for Lands. Its duties are: the disposal, in various forms of tenure, of Crown lands for agricultural and pastoral purposes, and survey work in this connection; the destruction of vermin and the eradication of noxious weeds; the co-ordination of all survey work undertaken in the State (*Survey Co-ordination Act*); the compilation of comprehensive maps for the whole State; and provision of reserves of Crown land for recreational and other purposes.

Its internal organisation comprises the following functions: (1) Occupation Branch—Examination of applications involving the disposal of Crown lands; (2) Survey Branch—Field surveying and preparation of maps; (3) Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Branch—Maintenance of field organisation for the destruction of vermin and the eradication of noxious weeds; (4) Accounts Branch—Collection of rents, fees, and miscellaneous revenue payable to the Department; and (5) Reserves Branch—Control of areas of Crown lands proclaimed as reservations and liaison with committees of management of reserves.

A statutory body placed within the Department for administrative purposes is the North-West Mallee Settlement Committee, formed under the authority of the *North-West Mallee Settlement Act* 1948.

The principal Acts administered by the Department are *Lands Act* 1928, *Closer Settlement Act* 1938, *Land (Residence Area) Act* 1935, *Survey Co-ordination Act* 1940, *Land (Development Leases) Act* 1951, *Vermin and Noxious Weeds Act* 1949–54, *North-West Mallee Settlement Act* 1948, and *Wire Netting Act* 1929.

3

DEMOGRAPHY

Population

Historical

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

At the Census taken in 1838, it was ascertained that the number of inhabitants had increased to 3,511. By the Census of 1851 the population had reached 77,345.

The discovery of gold in 1851 gave considerable impetus to the growth of population in Victoria. The intercensal increase in the decade 1851 to 1861 was 461,283. This increase, on a base population of 77,345, is noteworthy when compared with an increase of 767,185 on a base population of 2,452,341, in the twelve years from 1954 to 1966.

The 1850s and the 1950s represented the two outstanding periods of gain from migration into Victoria. An extended period of emigration from Victoria, mainly to Western Australia following discoveries of gold, was experienced between 1892 and 1907. In each of the years 1896, 1902, and 1903, due to the net loss from migration exceeding the gain from natural increase, a fall in total population was recorded. Falls were also recorded in 1915 and 1916, but these reflected embarkations on overseas service, which were taken into account in population estimates during the First World War.

Following the Second World War, coinciding with the generally increased level of migration, natural increase maintained a higher level than during the great economic depression of the late 1920s and early 1930s, but did not attain the yet higher levels characteristic of the earlier years of settlement. In Victoria, natural increase figures have decreased each year from 1961 to 1966.

The estimated population of Victoria at the end of 1966 was 3,247,478.

Census Populations 1933 to 1966

General

The following table shows the census populations of Australian States from 1933 to 1966 :

AUSTRALIA—CENSUS POPULATIONS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES

| State or Territory | Population at Census of— | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 1933 | 1947 | 1954 | 1961 | 1966* |
| New South Wales | 2,600,847 | 2,984,838 | 3,423,529 | 3,917,013 | 4,233,823 |
| Victoria | 1,820,261 | 2,054,701 | 2,452,341 | 2,930,113 | 3,219,526 |
| Queensland | 947,534 | 1,106,415 | 1,318,259 | 1,518,828 | 1,663,685 |
| South Australia | 580,949 | 646,073 | 797,094 | 969,340 | 1,091,875 |
| Western Australia | 438,852 | 502,480 | 639,771 | 736,629 | 836,673 |
| Tasmania | 227,599 | 257,078 | 308,752 | 350,340 | 371,416 |
| Northern Territory | 4,850 | 10,868 | 16,469 | 27,095 | 37,433 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 8,947 | 16,905 | 30,315 | 58,828 | 96,013 |
| Australia | 6,629,839 | 7,579,358 | 8,986,530 | 10,508,186 | 11,550,444 |

* Subject to revision.

The following table shows the average annual rate of increase of population in each State and Territory and in Australia during intercensal periods from 1933 to 1966. It can be seen, that for the past 20 years figures for Victoria have shown the highest growth rate for the three eastern mainland States. However, the results of the 1961 and 1966 Censuses demonstrate a slowing down of the growth rate in all States except Western Australia, the Northern Territory, and the Australian Capital Territory.

AUSTRALIA—AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE OF POPULATION DURING INTERCENSAL PERIODS

(Per Cent)

| State or Territory | Intercensal Period | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 1933-1947 | 1947-1954 | 1954-1961 | 1961-1966 |
| New South Wales | 0·99 | 1·98 | 1·94 | 1·57 |
| Victoria | 0·87 | 2·56 | 2·58 | 1·90 |
| Queensland | 1·11 | 2·53 | 2·04 | 1·84 |
| South Australia | 0·76 | 3·05 | 2·83 | 2·41 |
| Western Australia | 0·97 | 3·51 | 2·03 | 2·58 |
| Tasmania | 0·87 | 2·65 | 1·82 | 1·18 |
| Northern Territory | 5·93 | 6·12 | 7·37 | 6·68 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 4·65 | 8·70 | 9·94 | 10·29 |
| Australia | 0·96 | 2·46 | 2·26 | 1·91 |

Numbers and rates of natural increase, i.e., excess of births over deaths in each State and Territory between 1931 and 1966 are given in the following tables :

AUSTRALIA—NATURAL INCREASE

| Period | New South Wales | Victoria | Queensland | South Australia | Western Australia | Tasmania | Northern Territory | Australian Capital Territory | Australia |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------|--------------------|------------------------------|-----------|
| ANNUAL AVERAGES | | | | | | | | | |
| 1931-1940* .. | 22,159 | 10,811 | 9,880 | 3,716 | 4,396 | 2,438 | 32 | 138 | 53,570 |
| 1941-1950* .. | 34,041 | 21,292 | 15,681 | 8,003 | 7,006 | 3,768 | 131 | 472 | 90,394 |
| 1951-1960 .. | 43,607 | 33,948 | 20,980 | 11,554 | 10,930 | 5,523 | 468 | 946 | 127,956 |
| ANNUAL TOTALS | | | | | | | | | |
| 1962.. .. | 48,578 | 40,043 | 22,508 | 13,129 | 11,254 | 6,024 | 780 | 1,602 | 143,918 |
| 1963.. .. | 46,839 | 38,729 | 22,659 | 13,166 | 11,314 | 5,712 | 698 | 1,678 | 140,795 |
| 1964.. .. | 41,031 | 37,442 | 20,449 | 11,960 | 10,256 | 5,078 | 747 | 1,592 | 128,555 |
| 1965.. .. | 39,120 | 35,519 | 19,437 | 12,103 | 9,912 | 4,492 | 753 | 1,803 | 123,139 |
| 1966.. .. | 37,212 | 35,335 | 17,982 | 10,996 | 10,235 | 4,242 | 818 | 1,877 | 118,697 |

* Excess of births over civilian deaths for period September, 1939, to June, 1947.

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

| Period | New South Wales | Victoria | Queensland | South Australia | Western Australia | Tasmania | Northern Territory | Australian Capital Territory | Australia |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------|--------------------|------------------------------|-----------|
| ANNUAL AVERAGES | | | | | | | | | |
| 1931-1940* .. | 8.32 | 5.87 | 10.14 | 6.33 | 9.74 | 10.50 | 5.73 | 13.18† | 7.92 |
| 1941-1950* .. | 11.53 | 10.45 | 14.35 | 12.50 | 14.02 | 14.83 | 11.86 | 28.03† | 12.04 |
| 1951-1960 .. | 12.32 | 13.20 | 15.55 | 13.81 | 16.50 | 17.23 | 26.49 | 26.63† | 13.71 |
| ANNUAL TOTALS‡ | | | | | | | | | |
| 1962.. .. | 12.19 | 13.42 | 14.60 | 13.32 | 14.89 | 16.94 | 27.72 | 24.21 | 13.45 |
| 1963.. .. | 11.57 | 12.74 | 14.45 | 13.07 | 14.55 | 15.84 | 23.19 | 22.89 | 12.91 |
| 1964.. .. | 10.00 | 12.06 | 12.78 | 11.57 | 12.87 | 13.93 | 22.70 | 19.78 | 11.56 |
| 1965.. .. | 9.38 | 11.23 | 11.91 | 11.38 | 12.17 | 12.21 | 21.42 | 20.40 | 10.86 |
| 1966.. .. | 8.79 | 10.98 | 10.82 | 10.08 | 12.24 | 11.42 | 21.93 | 19.46 | 10.28 |

* Excess of births over civilian deaths for period September, 1939, to June, 1947.

† Rates affected by special local features.

‡ Rates have been re-calculated on the basis of a new series of intercensal population estimates. When the final results of the Census become available the rates may be further revised.

The populations of Australian capital cities at each Census, 1933 to 1966, are shown in the following table :

AUSTRALIA—POPULATIONS OF CAPITAL CITIES*

| Metropolitan Area | Population at Census of— | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1933 | 1947 | 1954 | 1961 | 1966 |
| Sydney | 1,235,267 | 1,484,004 | 1,863,161 | 2,197,022 | 2,446,376 |
| Melbourne | 991,934 | 1,226,409 | 1,524,111 | 1,858,534 | 2,110,179 |
| Brisbane | 299,748 | 402,030 | 502,320 | 587,634 | 718,824 |
| Adelaide | 312,619 | 382,454 | 483,508 | 580,449 | 727,916 |
| Perth | 207,440 | 272,528 | 348,647 | 423,930 | 499,990 |
| Hobart | 60,406 | 76,534 | 95,206 | 110,217 | 119,467 |
| Canberra | 7,325 | 15,156 | 28,277 | 55,746 | 92,308 |
| Total | 3,114,739 | 3,859,115 | 4,845,230 | 5,813,532 | 6,715,060 |
| Percentage of Australia | 47 | 51 | 54 | 55 | 58 |

* Some of the apparent increase in the percentage of total population living in capital cities is due to periodic revision and extension of Metropolitan boundaries; in particular the 1966 Census figures have been based on the "Linge Concepts" explained on pages 116 and 117. Figures for 1961 in the above table have been revised in accordance with these concepts.

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

The growth which has taken place in Victoria since the 1930s is evidenced by the fact that during the 33 years from 1933 to 1966 the increase in population was 1,399,265 compared with an increase of 619,191 over the same number of years from 1901 to 1933, representing a percentage increase of 76·87 per cent and 51·55 per cent on the respective base populations.

Between 1947 and 1966, 48·5 per cent of the increase in Victoria's population was due to immigration, mainly from the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland, Italy, Greece, Malta, Germany, and the Netherlands. In 1966, 32 per cent of Australia's immigrant settlers lived in Victoria, and migrants accounted for 21 per cent of the State's population.

The population of Victoria at each Census from 1901 to 1966, and the numerical and percentage increase during each intercensal period, are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—POPULATION

| Year of Census | Persons | | | Males | | | Females | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| | Popula- tion | Intercensal Increase | | Popula- tion | Intercensal Increase | | Popula- tion | Intercensal Increase | |
| | | Numeri- cal | Per- centage | | Numeri- cal | Per- centage | | Numeri- cal | Per- centage |
| 1901 .. | 1,201,070 | 60,982* | 5·35* | 603,720 | 5,498* | 0·92* | 597,350 | 55,484* | 10·24* |
| 1911 .. | 1,315,551 | 114,481 | 9·53 | 655,591 | 51,871 | 8·59 | 659,960 | 62,610 | 10·48 |
| 1921 .. | 1,531,280 | 215,729 | 16·40 | 754,724 | 99,133 | 15·12 | 776,556 | 116,596 | 17·67 |
| 1933 .. | 1,820,261 | 288,981 | 18·87 | 903,244 | 148,520 | 19·68 | 917,017 | 140,461 | 18·09 |
| 1947 .. | 2,054,701 | 234,440 | 12·88 | 1,013,867 | 110,623 | 12·25 | 1,040,834 | 123,817 | 13·50 |
| 1954 .. | 2,452,341 | 397,640 | 19·35 | 1,231,099 | 217,232 | 21·43 | 1,221,242 | 180,408 | 17·33 |
| 1961 .. | 2,930,113 | 477,772 | 19·48 | 1,474,395 | 243,296 | 19·76 | 1,455,718 | 234,476 | 19·20 |
| 1966 .. | 3,219,526 | 289,413 | 9·88 | 1,613,904 | 139,509 | 9·46 | 1,605,622 | 149,904 | 10·30 |

* Since 1891.

An analysis of intercensal increases in the population of Victoria between 1933 and 1966 is made in the following table :

VICTORIA—ANALYSIS OF INTERCENSAL INCREASES IN POPULATION

| Intercensal Period | Population at End of Period | Total Increase | Natural Increase | Net Migration* |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1933 to 1947 | 2,054,701 | 234,440 | 192,260 | 42,180 |
| 1947 to 1954 | 2,452,341 | 397,640 | 192,741 | 204,899 |
| 1954 to 1961 | 2,930,113 | 477,772 | 256,420 | 221,352 |
| 1961 to 1966 | 3,219,526 | 289,413 | 189,412 | 100,001 |

* Net intercensal gain after deducting natural increase from total increase.

For purposes of the Census, 1966, (see pages 116 and 117) the Melbourne Statistical Division and Melbourne Metropolitan Area, previously conterminous, became separate entities. The boundary of the Melbourne Metropolitan Area, located within the long term Melbourne Statistical Division, shows the limits of urban development about the Capital city at Census dates. Simultaneously with the defining of the Melbourne Statistical Division the former Central Statistical Division became reduced and divided, and the two parts were named the West Central Statistical Division and East Central Statistical Division, respectively. The boundaries of these new Statistical Divisions are shown in a map of Victoria to be found in the pocket at the back cover of this Year Book.

The population in statistical divisions at Census dates from 1933 to 1966 is given in the following table :

VICTORIA—POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

| Statistical Division | Census* | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1933 | 1947 | 1954 | 1961 | 1966† |
| Melbourne | 1,094,269 | 1,341,382 | 1,589,185 | 1,984,582 | 2,230,580 |
| West Central | 76,345 | 82,739 | 107,163 | 129,843 | 147,684 |
| North Central | 58,860 | 54,780 | 67,657 | 63,085 | 64,124 |
| Western | 158,374 | 159,368 | 180,051 | 198,022 | 203,350 |
| Wimmera | 61,131 | 54,171 | 57,686 | 58,799 | 59,989 |
| Mallee | 63,404 | 52,770 | 58,070 | 62,952 | 64,967 |
| Northern | 128,766 | 121,674 | 139,977 | 156,364 | 167,280 |
| North Eastern | 59,736 | 60,160 | 78,770 | 86,406 | 86,711 |
| Gippsland | 83,905 | 91,400 | 128,531 | 149,051 | 155,556 |
| East Central | 33,893 | 32,406 | 37,210 | 36,400 | 36,297 |
| Migratory | 1,578 | 3,851 | 8,041 | 4,609 | 2,988 |
| Total | 1,820,261 | 2,054,701 | 2,452,341 | 2,930,113 | 3,219,526 |

* Figures from 1933 to 1961 have been adjusted to show population in Statistical Divisions as defined for the Census 30 June 1966. Figures for Melbourne and East Central Statistical Divisions for 1933, 1947, and 1954 have been estimated.

† Subject to revision.

The following table shows the natural increase and net migration components of increases of population in statistical divisions between Censuses over the period 1954 to 1966. In the table "net migration" is considered to be the net intercensal gain or loss of population, after deducting natural increase.

VICTORIA—COMPONENTS OF INTERCENSAL CHANGES IN POPULATIONS OF STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, CENSUSES 1954 TO 1966

| Statistical Division | Population At Census 1954 | 1954-1961 | | Population at Census 1961 | 1961-1966 | | Population at Census 1966§ |
|----------------------|---------------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| | | Natural Increase | Net Migration* | | Natural Increase | Net Migration* | |
| Melbourne .. | 1,589,185 | 167,209† | 250,185† | 1,984,582 | 122,554 | 123,444 | 2,230,580 |
| West Central .. | 107,163 | .. ‡ | .. ‡ | 129,843 | 9,022 | 8,819 | 147,684 |
| North Central .. | 67,657 | 5,587 | - 10,205 | 63,085 | 3,215 | - 2,176 | 64,124 |
| Western .. | 180,051 | 20,738 | - 2,767 | 198,022 | 12,537 | - 7,209 | 203,350 |
| Wimmera .. | 57,686 | 6,388 | - 5,275 | 58,799 | 3,892 | - 2,702 | 59,989 |
| Mallee .. | 58,070 | 10,044 | - 5,162 | 62,952 | 6,460 | - 4,445 | 64,967 |
| Northern .. | 139,977 | 17,680 | - 1,293 | 156,364 | 12,011 | - 1,095 | 167,280 |
| North Eastern .. | 78,770 | 8,290 | - 735 | 86,406 | 5,189 | - 4,884 | 86,711 |
| Gippsland .. | 128,531 | 20,484 | 36 | 149,051 | 12,323 | - 5,818 | 155,556 |
| East Central .. | 37,210 | .. ‡ | .. ‡ | 36,400 | 2,169 | - 2,272 | 36,297 |
| Migratory .. | 8,041 | .. | - 3,432 | 4,609 | .. | - 1,621 | 2,988 |
| Total .. | 2,452,341 | 256,420 | 221,352 | 2,930,113 | 189,372 | 100,041 | 3,219,526 |

NOTE.—In the above table populations of Statistical Divisions in 1954 and 1961 have been adjusted to conform with boundaries as defined at the 1966 Census. Figures shown for natural increase in the Metropolitan, West Central, and East Central Statistical Divisions have been estimated. As changes affecting the North Central and Northern Statistical Divisions had only slight effect on population, figures of components of increase for these divisions have been shown without adjustment.

Minus (-) sign denotes decrease.

* Total increase less natural increase.

† Figures for Melbourne, West Central, and East Central Statistical Divisions. Separate figures not available.

‡ See note to Melbourne Statistical Division.

§ Subject to revision.

Population of the Melbourne Statistical Division and Remainder of the State

The figures in the following table have been re-calculated on the basis of the boundary of the Melbourne Statistical Division as determined at the Census, 1966. The table shows that as early as the 1921 Census the population of the Melbourne Statistical Division exceeded that of the rest of the State.

VICTORIA—POPULATION OF VICTORIA, MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION, AND REMAINDER OF THE STATE

| Census Year | Population | | | | |
|-------------|------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| | Victoria | Melbourne Statistical Division* | | Remainder of State | |
| | | Number | Percentage of Victoria | Number | Percentage of Victoria |
| 1901 .. | 1,201,070 | 535,008 | 44·54 | 666,062 | 55·46 |
| 1911 .. | 1,315,551 | 643,027 | 48·88 | 672,524 | 51·12 |
| 1921 .. | 1,531,280 | 863,692 | 56·40 | 667,588 | 43·60 |
| 1933 .. | 1,820,261 | 1,094,269 | 60·12 | 725,992 | 39·88 |
| 1947 .. | 2,054,701 | 1,341,382 | 65·28 | 713,319 | 34·72 |
| 1954 .. | 2,452,341 | 1,589,185 | 64·80 | 863,156 | 35·20 |
| 1961 .. | 2,930,113 | 1,984,582 | 67·73 | 945,531 | 32·27 |
| 1966 .. | 3,219,526 | 2,230,580 | 69·28 | 988,946 | 30·72 |

* Area as defined for Census, 30 June 1966.

Ages of the Population

Numerical and percentage changes in the ages of the population in age groups for each intercensal period from 1947 to 1966 are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—AGES* OF THE POPULATION : PERCENTAGE INTERCENSAL INCREASES, 1947 TO 1966

| Age Group (Years) | Population at Census | | | | Percentage Increase | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1947 | 1954 | 1961 | 1966 | 1947-1954 | 1954-1961 | 1961-1966 |
| 0-4 | 197,239 | 258,335 | 307,532 | 320,581 | 30·98 | 19·04 | 4·24 |
| 5-9 | 154,111 | 238,857 | 288,770 | 320,587 | 54·99 | 20·90 | 11·02 |
| 10-14 | 135,393 | 180,807 | 277,854 | 298,725 | 33·54 | 53·67 | 7·51 |
| 15-19 | 151,994 | 153,721 | 219,365 | 289,716 | 1·14 | 42·70 | 32·07 |
| 20-24 | 165,883 | 160,930 | 195,076 | 237,896 | - 2·99 | 21·22 | 21·95 |
| 25-29 | 159,483 | 194,470 | 186,724 | 209,731 | 21·94 | - 3·98 | 12·32 |
| 30-34 | 160,325 | 195,595 | 209,542 | 194,382 | 22·00 | 7·13 | - 7·24 |
| 35-39 | 151,734 | 173,694 | 217,856 | 216,297 | 14·47 | 25·43 | - 0·72 |
| 40-44 | 139,302 | 172,584 | 187,624 | 217,853 | 23·89 | 8·71 | 16·11 |
| 45-49 | 133,002 | 152,358 | 181,826 | 186,125 | 14·55 | 19·34 | 2·36 |
| 50-54 | 122,875 | 137,512 | 158,846 | 176,845 | 11·91 | 15·51 | 11·33 |
| 55-59 | 112,040 | 114,856 | 131,730 | 150,817 | 2·51 | 14·69 | 14·49 |
| 60-64 | 89,379 | 108,442 | 115,027 | 122,989 | 21·33 | 6·07 | 6·92 |
| 65-69 | 68,608 | 83,158 | 95,755 | 100,326 | 21·21 | 15·15 | 4·77 |
| 70-74 | 49,523 | 58,227 | 73,610 | 78,660 | 17·58 | 26·42 | 6·86 |
| 75-79 | 35,129 | 36,970 | 45,364 | 54,474 | 5·24 | 22·70 | 20·08 |
| 80-84 | 19,569 | 20,454 | 24,232 | 28,078 | 4·52 | 18·47 | 15·87 |
| 85-89 | 7,397 | 8,733 | 10,080 | 11,546 | 18·06 | 15·42 | 14·54 |
| 90-94 | 1,505 | 2,346 | 2,809 | 3,269 | 55·88 | 19·74 | 16·38 |
| 95-99 | 199 | 276 | 451 | 582 | 38·69 | 63·41 | 29·05 |
| 100 and over .. | 11 | 16 | 40 | 47 | 45·45 | 150·00 | 17·50 |
| Total | 2,054,701 | 2,452,341 | 2,930,113 | 3,219,526 | 19·35 | 19·48 | 9·88 |
| Under 21 | 670,448 | 861,456 | 1,133,379 | 1,280,838 | 28·49 | 31·57 | 13·01 |
| 21-64 | 1,202,312 | 1,380,705 | 1,544,393 | 1,661,706 | 14·84 | 11·86 | 7·60 |
| 65 and over .. | 181,941 | 210,180 | 252,341 | 276,982 | 15·52 | 20·06 | 9·76 |

* Recorded ages, adjusted by distribution of unspecified ages.

Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

The age distribution of the population has shown considerable change over the last 33 years. Most notable is the growth of the under 21 years group.

The following table shows the proportion of population in each age group at Censuses from 1933 to 1966 :

**VICTORIA—PROPORTIONS OF POPULATION IN AGE
GROUPS*
(Per Cent)**

| Age Last Birthday (Years) | Census | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1933 | 1947 | 1954 | 1961 | 1966 |
| 0- 4 | 7·94 | 9·60 | 10·53 | 10·50 | 9·96 |
| 5- 9 | 9·01 | 7·50 | 9·74 | 9·85 | 9·96 |
| 10-14 | 8·99 | 6·59 | 7·37 | 9·48 | 9·28 |
| 15-19 | 8·85 | 7·40 | 6·27 | 7·49 | 9·00 |
| 20-24 | 8·53 | 8·07 | 6·56 | 6·66 | 7·39 |
| 25-29 | 8·01 | 7·76 | 7·93 | 6·37 | 6·51 |
| 30-34 | 7·58 | 7·80 | 7·98 | 7·15 | 6·04 |
| 35-39 | 7·29 | 7·39 | 7·08 | 7·43 | 6·72 |
| 40-44 | 7·05 | 6·78 | 7·04 | 6·40 | 6·77 |
| 45-49 | 6·08 | 6·47 | 6·21 | 6·20 | 5·78 |
| 50-54 | 5·08 | 5·98 | 5·61 | 5·42 | 5·49 |
| 55-59 | 4·15 | 5·45 | 4·68 | 4·50 | 4·68 |
| 60-64 | 3·88 | 4·35 | 4·42 | 3·93 | 3·82 |
| 65-69 | 3·29 | 3·34 | 3·39 | 3·27 | 3·12 |
| 70-74 | 2·35 | 2·41 | 2·37 | 2·51 | 2·44 |
| 75-79 | 1·23 | 1·71 | 1·51 | 1·55 | 1·69 |
| 80-84 | 0·46 | 0·95 | 0·83 | 0·83 | 0·87 |
| 85-89 | 0·18 | 0·36 | 0·36 | 0·34 | 0·36 |
| 90 and over | 0·05 | 0·09 | 0·11 | 0·12 | 0·12 |
| All Ages | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 |
| Under 21 | 36·57 | 32·63 | 35·13 | 38·68 | 39·78 |
| 21-64 | 55·87 | 58·57 | 56·30 | 52·71 | 51·61 |
| 65 and over | 7·56 | 8·80 | 8·57 | 8·61 | 8·60 |

* Recorded ages adjusted by distribution of unspecified ages.

The ratio of males to females in age groups, at each Census from 1933 to 1966, is given in the following table :

VICTORIA—MASCULINITY* OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUPS†

| Age Last Birthday (Years) | 1933 | 1947 | 1954 | 1961 | 1966 |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 0-4 | 104·11 | 104·59 | 104·78 | 105·02 | 105·11 |
| 5-9 | 104·32 | 104·07 | 104·76 | 105·43 | 105·02 |
| 10-14 | 103·59 | 103·13 | 104·00 | 104·70 | 105·30 |
| 15-19 | 101·66 | 101·93 | 105·11 | 105·38 | 104·31 |
| 20-24 | 100·97 | 98·04 | 108·47 | 106·81 | 102·55 |
| 25-29 | 103·75 | 97·47 | 108·93 | 108·48 | 105·65 |
| 30-34 | 101·93 | 97·11 | 105·66 | 110·07 | 107·07 |
| 35-39 | 92·44 | 100·75 | 102·26 | 105·67 | 108·37 |
| 40-44 | 94·34 | 105·25 | 105·37 | 102·83 | 104·26 |
| 45-49 | 96·03 | 99·81 | 107·60 | 103·42 | 102·15 |
| 50-54 | 95·49 | 92·13 | 102·83 | 104·90 | 100·88 |
| 55-59 | 92·26 | 93·81 | 92·01 | 102·96 | 102·16 |
| 60-64 | 88·53 | 89·07 | 85·99 | 88·45 | 96·54 |
| 65-69 | 92·07 | 84·45 | 83·43 | 77·79 | 80·03 |
| 70-74 | 90·60 | 77·44 | 75·41 | 73·81 | 68·62 |
| 75-79 | 87·39 | 75·56 | 68·96 | 66·56 | 63·31 |
| 80-84 | 72·66 | 72·51 | 62·29 | 58·24 | 54·66 |
| 85-89 | 62·61 | 64·41 | 59·77 | 51·28 | 46·45 |
| 90-94 | 57·20 | 56·93 | 50·10 | 47·76 | 39·88 |
| 95-99 | 39·13 | 50·76 | 35·29 | 37·50 | 33·79 |
| 100 and over.. | 33·33 | 10·00 | 33·33 | 24·24 | 17·50 |
| All Ages | 98·50 | 97·41 | 100·81 | 101·28 | 100·52 |

* Number of males per 100 females.

† Recorded ages adjusted by distribution of unspecified ages.

Census 1966

The following table shows the age distribution of the population of Victoria by sex in five-year age groups at the Censuses of 1961 and 1966 :

VICTORIA—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

| Age Last Birthday (Years) | Census, 1961 | | | Census, 1966 | | | Increase in Persons 1961 to 1966 |
|---------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | |
| 0-4 | 157,534 | 149,998 | 307,532 | 164,283 | 156,298 | 320,581 | 13,049 |
| 5-9 | 148,199 | 140,571 | 288,770 | 164,216 | 156,371 | 320,587 | 31,817 |
| 10-14 | 142,119 | 135,735 | 277,854 | 153,220 | 145,505 | 298,725 | 20,871 |
| 15-19 | 112,556 | 106,809 | 219,365 | 147,914 | 141,802 | 289,716 | 70,351 |
| 20-24 | 100,750 | 94,326 | 195,076 | 120,447 | 117,449 | 237,896 | 42,820 |
| 25-29 | 97,160 | 89,564 | 186,724 | 107,745 | 101,986 | 209,731 | 23,007 |
| 30-34 | 109,792 | 99,750 | 209,542 | 100,508 | 93,874 | 194,382 | -15,160 |
| 35-39 | 111,929 | 105,927 | 217,856 | 112,493 | 103,804 | 216,297 | -1,559 |
| 40-44 | 95,120 | 92,504 | 187,624 | 111,196 | 106,657 | 217,853 | 30,229 |
| 45-49 | 92,443 | 89,383 | 181,826 | 94,051 | 92,074 | 186,125 | 4,299 |
| 50-54 | 81,322 | 77,524 | 158,846 | 88,808 | 88,037 | 176,845 | 17,999 |
| 55-59 | 66,826 | 64,904 | 131,730 | 76,214 | 74,603 | 150,817 | 19,087 |
| 60-64 | 53,988 | 61,039 | 115,027 | 60,411 | 62,578 | 122,989 | 7,962 |
| 65-69 | 41,897 | 53,858 | 95,755 | 44,600 | 55,726 | 100,326 | 4,571 |
| 70-74 | 31,258 | 42,352 | 73,610 | 32,010 | 46,650 | 78,660 | 5,050 |
| 75-79 | 18,127 | 27,237 | 45,364 | 21,117 | 33,357 | 54,474 | 9,110 |
| 80-84 | 8,919 | 15,313 | 24,232 | 9,923 | 18,155 | 28,078 | 3,846 |
| 85-89 | 3,417 | 6,663 | 10,080 | 3,662 | 7,884 | 11,546 | 1,466 |
| 90-94 | 908 | 1,901 | 2,809 | 932 | 2,337 | 3,269 | 460 |
| 95-99 | 123 | 328 | 451 | 147 | 435 | 582 | 131 |
| 100 and over .. | 8 | 32 | 40 | 7 | 40 | 47 | 7 |
| Total | 1,474,395 | 1,455,718 | 2,930,113 | 1,613,904 | 1,605,622 | 3,219,526 | 289,413 |
| Under 21 | 581,042 | 552,337 | 1,133,379 | 655,694 | 625,144 | 1,280,838 | 147,459 |
| 21-64 | 788,696 | 755,697 | 1,544,393 | 845,812 | 815,894 | 1,661,706 | 117,313 |
| 65 and over .. | 104,657 | 147,684 | 252,341 | 112,398 | 164,584 | 276,982 | 24,641 |
| Total | 1,474,395 | 1,455,718 | 2,930,113 | 1,613,904 | 1,605,622 | 3,219,526 | 289,413 |

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

The Censuses of 1961 and 1966 show the nationality of the population as follows :

VICTORIA—NATIONALITY OF THE POPULATION

| Nationality | Census 1961 | | | Census 1966 | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons |
| British*— | | | | | | |
| Born in Australia | 1,161,006 | 1,199,417 | 2,360,423 | 1,249,368 | 1,289,560 | 2,538,928 |
| Born outside Australia .. | 198,484 | 165,744 | 364,228 | 255,273 | 219,718 | 474,991 |
| Total British | 1,359,490 | 1,365,161 | 2,724,651 | 1,504,641 | 1,509,278 | 3,013,919 |
| Foreign— | | | | | | |
| Austrian .. | 3,000 | 2,069 | 5,069 | 1,941 | 1,438 | 3,379 |
| Dutch .. | 15,091 | 12,540 | 27,631 | 8,655 | 7,394 | 16,049 |
| German .. | 13,448 | 10,456 | 23,904 | 8,529 | 6,903 | 15,432 |
| Greek .. | 14,705 | 13,449 | 28,154 | 26,104 | 27,337 | 53,441 |
| Hungarian .. | 3,120 | 2,317 | 5,437 | 1,230 | 949 | 2,179 |
| Italian .. | 37,507 | 30,821 | 68,328 | 37,499 | 34,030 | 71,529 |
| Polish .. | 4,538 | 3,629 | 8,167 | 2,838 | 2,414 | 5,252 |
| Russian † .. | 1,448 | 1,215 | 2,663 | 1,102 | 922 | 2,024 |
| Spanish .. | 490 | 300 | 790 | 1,536 | 1,269 | 2,805 |
| U.S. American | 1,427 | 976 | 2,403 | 1,790 | 1,265 | 3,055 |
| Yugoslav .. | 6,570 | 3,823 | 10,393 | 8,029 | 5,678 | 13,707 |
| Other (Including Stateless) .. | 13,561 | 8,962 | 22,523 | 10,010 | 6,745 | 16,755 |
| Total Foreign | 114,905 | 90,557 | 205,462 | 109,263 | 96,344 | 205,607 |
| Grand Total .. | 1,474,395 | 1,455,718 | 2,930,113 | 1,613,904 | 1,605,622 | 3,219,526 |

* All persons of individual citizenship status who by virtue of the *Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948* are deemed to be British subjects. For purposes of this table Irish nationality is included with British.

† Includes Ukrainian.

The following table shows the birthplace of the population at the Censuses of 1961 and 1966 :

VICTORIA—BIRTHPLACE OF THE POPULATION

| Birthplace | Census 1961 | | | Census 1966 | | |
|---|-------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons |
| Australia | 1,161,006 | 1,199,417 | 2,360,423 | 1,249,368 | 1,289,560 | 2,538,928 |
| New Zealand | 5,624 | 5,852 | 11,476 | 5,738 | 5,945 | 11,683 |
| Europe— | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland .. | 108,693 | 97,676 | 206,369 | 124,415 | 114,991 | 239,406 |
| Germany | 20,723 | 18,568 | 39,291 | 18,982 | 18,288 | 37,270 |
| Greece | 17,246 | 14,517 | 31,763 | 32,884 | 31,391 | 64,275 |
| Italy | 52,110 | 38,965 | 91,075 | 61,091 | 50,128 | 111,219 |
| Malta | 10,216 | 7,628 | 17,844 | 14,804 | 11,648 | 26,452 |
| Netherlands | 20,201 | 16,083 | 36,284 | 19,092 | 15,554 | 34,646 |
| Poland | 13,807 | 9,988 | 23,795 | 13,986 | 10,711 | 24,697 |
| Yugoslavia | 10,867 | 6,351 | 17,218 | 14,574 | 10,060 | 24,634 |
| Other | 32,037 | 23,950 | 55,987 | 31,082 | 24,496 | 55,578 |
| Total Europe | 285,900 | 233,726 | 519,626 | 330,910 | 287,267 | 618,177 |
| Other Birthplaces .. | 21,865 | 16,723 | 38,588 | 27,888 | 22,850 | 50,738 |
| Grand Total | 1,474,395 | 1,455,718 | 2,930,113 | 1,613,904 | 1,605,622 | 3,219,526 |

The next table shows the period of residence in Australia, at Censuses of 1961 and 1966, of persons who were born outside Australia :

VICTORIA—PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA OF PERSONS WHO WERE BORN OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA

| Number of Completed Years of Residence | Census 1961 | | | Census 1966 | | |
|--|-------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons |
| Under 1 .. | 24,855 | 17,313 | 42,168 | 24,474 | 21,213 | 45,687 |
| 1 | 16,376 | 13,499 | 29,875 | 20,061 | 17,973 | 38,034 |
| 2 | 16,279 | 15,451 | 31,730 | 19,153 | 17,784 | 36,937 |
| 3 | 13,428 | 15,442 | 28,870 | 15,352 | 14,184 | 29,536 |
| 4 | 15,079 | 15,672 | 30,751 | 11,349 | 12,884 | 24,233 |
| Under 5 .. | 86,017 | 77,377 | 163,394 | 90,389 | 84,038 | 174,427 |
| 5 and under 12 .. | } 221,386 | 173,906 | 395,292 { | 104,277 | 96,881 | 201,158 |
| 12 and over .. | | | | 161,959 | 128,470 | 290,429 |
| Not Stated .. | | | | 7,911 | 6,673 | 14,584 |
| Born outside Australia .. | 313,389 | 256,301 | 569,690 | 364,536 | 316,062 | 680,598 |
| Born in Australia | 1,161,006 | 1,199,417 | 2,360,423 | 1,249,368 | 1,289,560 | 2,538,928 |
| Total .. | 1,474,395 | 1,455,718 | 2,930,113 | 1,613,904 | 1,605,622 | 3,219,526 |

The following table shows the population of Victoria classified according to conjugal condition at the Censuses of 1961 and 1966 :

VICTORIA—CONJUGAL CONDITION OF POPULATION

| Conjugal Condition | Census 1961 | | | Census 1966 | | |
|---|-------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons |
| Never Married— | | | | | | |
| Under Fifteen Years of Age | 447,852 | 426,304 | 874,156 | 481,719 | 458,174 | 939,893 |
| Fifteen Years of Age and over | 303,290 | 222,756 | 526,046 | 344,297 | 260,300 | 604,597 |
| Total—Never Married .. | 751,142 | 649,060 | 1,400,202 | 826,016 | 718,474 | 1,544,490 |
| Married | 664,992 | 660,473 | 1,325,465 | 725,320 | 722,267 | 1,447,587 |
| Married but Permanently Separated | 18,302 | 21,927 | 40,229 | 19,938 | 24,134 | 44,072 |
| Widowed | 31,497 | 113,940 | 145,437 | 32,875 | 128,311 | 161,186 |
| Divorced | 8,462 | 10,318 | 18,780 | 9,755 | 12,436 | 22,191 |
| Total | 1,474,395 | 1,455,718 | 2,930,113 | 1,613,904 | 1,605,622 | 3,219,526 |

The following table shows the religion of the population at the Censuses of 1961 and 1966 :

VICTORIA—RELIGION OF THE POPULATION

| Religion | Census 1961 | | | Census 1966 | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons |
| CHRISTIAN— | | | | | | |
| Baptist | 18,225 | 20,402 | 38,627 | 19,469 | 21,950 | 41,419 |
| Brethren | 1,558 | 1,799 | 3,357 | 1,605 | 1,741 | 3,346 |
| Catholic, Roman* .. . | 134,536 | 116,287 | 250,823 | 134,108 | 119,839 | 253,947 |
| Catholic* | 254,236 | 257,676 | 511,912 | 314,704 | 320,844 | 635,548 |
| Churches of Christ .. . | 17,883 | 20,056 | 37,939 | 18,560 | 20,703 | 39,263 |
| Church of England .. . | 443,023 | 450,136 | 893,159 | 455,772 | 467,306 | 923,078 |
| Congregational | 5,552 | 6,552 | 12,104 | 5,394 | 6,426 | 11,820 |
| Greek Orthodox | 29,759 | 25,064 | 54,823 | 52,279 | 48,108 | 100,387 |
| Lutheran | 18,267 | 17,101 | 35,368 | 19,052 | 18,585 | 37,637 |
| Methodist | 134,040 | 141,165 | 275,205 | 135,296 | 144,004 | 279,300 |
| Presbyterian | 179,466 | 187,880 | 367,346 | 188,067 | 199,041 | 387,108 |
| Protestant, Undefined .. . | 20,348 | 19,592 | 39,940 | 22,046 | 22,410 | 44,456 |
| Salvation Army | 6,323 | 7,274 | 13,597 | 6,954 | 7,796 | 14,750 |
| Seventh Day Adventist .. . | 2,560 | 3,161 | 5,721 | 3,220 | 3,929 | 7,149 |
| Other | 11,858 | 13,032 | 24,890 | 16,554 | 17,339 | 33,893 |
| Total Christian | 1,277,634 | 1,287,177 | 2,564,811 | 1,393,080 | 1,420,021 | 2,813,101 |
| NON-CHRISTIAN— | | | | | | |
| Hebrew | 14,993 | 14,939 | 29,932 | 15,456 | 15,602 | 31,058 |
| Other | 1,962 | 911 | 2,873 | 2,699 | 1,491 | 4,190 |
| Total Non-Christian .. . | 16,955 | 15,850 | 32,805 | 18,155 | 17,093 | 35,248 |
| Indefinite | 3,637 | 3,014 | 6,651 | 5,078 | 4,400 | 9,478 |
| No Religion | 7,081 | 3,715 | 10,796 | 17,569 | 10,396 | 27,965 |
| No Reply | 169,088 | 145,962 | 315,050 | 180,022 | 153,712 | 333,734 |
| Grand Total | 1,474,395 | 1,455,718 | 2,930,113 | 1,613,904 | 1,605,622 | 3,219,526 |

* So described on individual census schedules.

In the following table the male and female populations of Victoria are classified according to the industry in which they were usually engaged at the Censuses of 1961 and 1966 :

VICTORIA—INDUSTRY OF THE POPULATION

| Industry Group | Census 1961 | | | Census 1966 | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons |
| Primary Production .. . | 99,839 | 9,961 | 109,800 | 92,791 | 19,179 | 111,970 |
| Mining and Quarrying .. . | 4,677 | 199 | 4,876 | 4,799 | 400 | 5,199 |
| Manufacturing | 280,482 | 99,218 | 379,700 | 311,680 | 126,810 | 438,490 |
| Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services (Production, Supply, and Maintenance) | 30,471 | 2,027 | 32,498 | 31,416 | 2,383 | 33,799 |
| Building and Construction .. . | 99,521 | 2,103 | 101,624 | 104,783 | 4,093 | 108,876 |
| Transport and Storage and Communication | 84,000 | 10,405 | 94,405 | 86,104 | 13,077 | 99,181 |
| Finance and Property | 25,483 | 16,345 | 41,828 | 30,219 | 20,520 | 50,739 |
| Commerce | 126,506 | 63,840 | 190,346 | 135,139 | 81,352 | 216,491 |
| Public Authority (<i>n.e.i.</i>) and Defence Services | 35,793 | 9,300 | 45,093 | 41,966 | 11,254 | 53,220 |
| Community and Business Services (Incl. Professional)* .. . | 51,501 | 64,244 | 115,745 | 65,087 | 88,322 | 153,409 |
| Amusements, Hotels and Other Accommodation, Cafés, Personal Service, etc. .. . | 31,882 | 36,976 | 68,858 | 34,444 | 46,077 | 80,521 |
| Other Industries and Industry Inadequately Described or Not Stated | 16,982 | 8,308 | 25,290 | 11,799 | 13,354 | 25,153 |
| Total in Work Force .. . | 887,137 | 322,926 | 1,210,063 | 950,227 | 426,821 | 1,377,048 |
| Persons Not in Work Force .. . | 587,258 | 1,132,792 | 1,720,050 | 663,677 | 1,178,801 | 1,842,478 |
| Grand Total | 1,474,395 | 1,455,718 | 2,930,113 | 1,613,904 | 1,605,622 | 3,219,526 |

* Includes police, fire brigades, hospitals, medical and dental services, education, and business services such as consultant engineering and surveying, accountancy and auditing, industrial and trade associations, advertising, etc.

The preceding table showed the industries in which persons were engaged at the time of the Census. Population has also been classified according to the actual occupation carried on by each person, and in the following table the numbers in broad groups of these occupations are shown :

VICTORIA—OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION IN MAJOR GROUPS

| Occupation Group | Census 1961 | | | Census 1966 | | |
|--|-------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons |
| Professional, Technical, and Related Workers | 61,545 | 42,448 | 103,993 | 76,622 | 54,301 | 130,923 |
| Administrative, .. Executive and Managerial Workers | 76,928 | 13,111 | 90,039 | 79,074 | 10,584 | 89,658 |
| Clerical Workers | 68,933 | 90,009 | 158,942 | 80,828 | 122,898 | 203,726 |
| Sales Workers | 54,252 | 37,170 | 91,422 | 57,441 | 48,045 | 105,486 |
| Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Timber Getters, and Related Workers | 105,019 | 9,777 | 114,796 | 98,112 | 18,728 | 116,840 |
| Miners, Quarrymen, and Related Workers | 2,716 | 2 | 2,718 | 2,376 | 2 | 2,378 |
| Workers in Transport and Communication Operations | 63,312 | 7,530 | 70,842 | 66,693 | 9,352 | 76,045 |
| Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers (Not Elsewhere Classified) | 396,558 | 71,236 | 467,794 | 428,287 | 93,502 | 521,789 |
| Service, Sport and Recreation Workers | 36,164 | 44,220 | 80,384 | 38,505 | 57,103 | 95,608 |
| Members of Armed Forces, Enlisted Personnel | 11,666 | 714 | 12,380 | 14,530 | 725 | 15,255 |
| Occupation Inadequately Described or Not Stated | 10,044 | 6,709 | 16,753 | 7,759 | 11,581 | 19,340 |
| Total Persons in the Work Force | 887,137 | 322,926 | 1,210,063 | 950,227 | 426,821 | 1,377,048 |
| Persons Not in the Work Force | 587,258 | 1,132,792 | 1,720,050 | 663,677 | 1,178,801 | 1,842,478 |
| Grand Total | 1,474,395 | 1,455,718 | 2,930,113 | 1,613,904 | 1,605,622 | 3,219,526 |

The following table shows the occupational status of the population at the Censuses of 1961 and 1966 :

VICTORIA—OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION

| Occupational Status | Census 1961 | | | Census 1966 | | |
|--|-------------|---------|-----------|-------------|---------|-----------|
| | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons |
| IN WORK FORCE— | | | | | | |
| At Work— | | | | | | |
| Employer | 60,814 | 12,289 | 73,103 | 67,236 | 16,747 | 83,983 |
| Self-employed | 101,446 | 19,421 | 120,867 | 92,302 | 20,008 | 112,310 |
| Employee | 682,977 | 275,281 | 958,258 | 777,217 | 374,625 | 1,151,842 |
| Helper (Not on Wage or Salary) | 3,897 | 2,026 | 5,923 | 3,333 | 8,191 | 11,524 |
| Total | 849,134 | 309,017 | 1,158,151 | 940,088 | 419,571 | 1,359,659 |
| Not at Work * | 38,003 | 13,909 | 51,912 | 10,139 | 7,250 | 17,389 |
| Total in Work Force | 887,137 | 322,926 | 1,210,063 | 950,227 | 426,821 | 1,377,048 |

*For footnote see page 116.

VICTORIA—OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION—*continued*

| Occupational Status | Census 1961 | | | Census 1966 | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons |
| NOT IN WORK FORCE— | | | | | | |
| Child Not Attending School | 162,038 | 154,334 | 316,372 | 167,858 | 159,767 | 327,625 |
| Full-time Student or Child Attending School | 323,937 | 296,592 | 620,529 | 376,213 | 345,855 | 722,068 |
| Independent Means, Including "Retired (So Described)" .. | 18,041 | 19,638 | 37,679 | 14,602 | 17,544 | 32,146 |
| Home Duties .. | .. | 540,418 | 540,418 | .. | 508,249 | 508,249 |
| Pensioner or Annuitant .. | 66,589 | 104,160 | 170,749 | 72,213 | 117,975 | 190,188 |
| Inmate of Institution .. | 10,161 | 10,692 | 20,853 | 10,402 | 11,867 | 22,269 |
| Other .. | 6,492 | 6,958 | 13,450 | 22,389 | 17,544 | 39,933 |
| Total Not in Work Force .. | 587,258 | 1,132,792 | 1,720,050 | 663,677 | 1,178,801 | 1,842,478 |
| Grand Total .. | 1,474,395 | 1,455,718 | 2,930,113 | 1,613,904 | 1,605,622 | 3,219,526 |

* At the Census, 1966, this category was restricted to persons actively looking for work, i.e., (1) registered with Commonwealth Employment Service, or (2) approaching prospective employers or (3) placing or answering advertisements or (4) writing letters of application or (5) awaiting the result of recent applications. In addition to the above, the Census 1961 also included those who stated that they were usually engaged in work, but were not actively seeking a job at the time of the Census.

The following table shows the educational attainment of the population, by sex, as recorded at the 1966 Census :

VICTORIA—POPULATION BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, CENSUS 1966

| Highest Level of Education Attained | Census 1966 | | | Proportion of Population | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons |
| Tertiary— | | | | % | % | % |
| University .. | 25,385 | 8,467 | 33,852 | 1·57 | 0·53 | 1·05 |
| Other Tertiary Qualifications .. | 40,149 | 29,031 | 69,180 | 2·49 | 1·81 | 2·15 |
| Secondary— | | | | | | |
| Passed Leaving or Matriculation | 147,237 | 129,937 | 277,174 | 9·12 | 8·09 | 8·61 |
| Passed Intermediate .. | 208,282 | 208,183 | 416,465 | 12·91 | 12·97 | 12·94 |
| Attended Secondary School* | 394,502 | 381,174 | 775,676 | 24·44 | 23·74 | 24·09 |
| Primary— | | | | | | |
| Attended Primary School† | 588,593 | 643,663 | 1,232,256 | 36·47 | 40·09 | 38·27 |
| No Schooling .. | 176,230 | 169,419 | 345,649 | 10·92 | 10·55 | 10·74 |
| No Reply .. | 33,526 | 35,748 | 69,274 | 2·08 | 2·23 | 2·15 |
| Total .. | 1,613,904 | 1,605,622 | 3,219,526 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

* Passed no examination at Intermediate level or above.

† Or passed final primary examinations.

Delimitation of Urban Boundaries

The concepts applied to the 1966 Census in delimiting urban boundaries were adopted by the Statisticians in conference in August 1965 and follow closely a set of recommendations made by Dr. G. J. R. Linge of the Australian National University after a study of methods used in other countries.

For the purpose of presenting population and dwelling statistics obtained at the Census of 30 June 1966, the new concepts have been used for the delimitation of the boundaries of the Melbourne Metropolitan Area and certain other urban centres.

Around each capital city and each town with a population of 75,000 or more *two* boundaries have been drawn.

The *Outer* boundary, which is fixed, circumscribes the area in close economic and social contact with the main city or town. These areas are designated Statistical Divisions or Statistical Districts. Thus, in Victoria there is the Melbourne Statistical Division and the Geelong Statistical District.

The *Inner* boundary indicates the area within which, at the time of the Census, there was a density of at least 500 persons per square mile. This density is determined for each Census Collector's District (the smallest geographical area available). From census to census, as urbanisation proceeds, this inner boundary will move outwards to encompass peripheral development. Some specified areas of lower density (e.g., industrial areas) are classified as urban on other grounds.

The principal urban centre within the Melbourne Statistical Division has been designated the Melbourne Metropolitan Area. Outside the Melbourne Metropolitan Area population clusters of 1,000 or more persons, having a minimum density of 500 persons per square mile, have been designated Urban Centres. Because of practical difficulties the new criteria have at present been uniformly applied only to urban centres within the Melbourne Statistical Division, to the Geelong Statistical District, to urban centres in Victoria with a population of 30,000 or more, and to the Moe-Yallourn urban centre. It is proposed to extend the application of the new criteria to smaller centres in future Censuses.

The results of the 1966 Census showed Victoria's population had increased 56·7 per cent since 1947, to reach 3,219,526, which is 28 per cent of the Australian population.

Victoria's density of 37 persons per square mile is considerably higher than the Australian average of 3·9 persons per square mile. However, the population is unevenly distributed throughout the State, as is shown by the table below :

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE OF AREA IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1966

| Statistical Division | Per Cent Area of State | Males | Females | Persons | Per Cent Population of State |
|----------------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------------------|
| Melbourne | 2·80 | 1,108,020 | 1,122,560 | 2,230,580 | 69·28 |
| West Central | 2·71 | 74,813 | 72,871 | 147,684 | 4·59 |
| North Central | 5·28 | 33,303 | 30,821 | 64,124 | 1·99 |
| Western | 16·28 | 102,091 | 101,259 | 203,350 | 6·32 |
| Wimmera | 13·89 | 30,342 | 29,647 | 59,989 | 1·86 |
| Mallee | 16·35 | 33,447 | 31,520 | 64,967 | 2·02 |
| Northern | 11·58 | 84,553 | 82,727 | 167,280 | 5·20 |
| North Eastern | 13·90 | 45,252 | 41,459 | 86,711 | 2·69 |
| Gippsland | 15·24 | 80,935 | 74,621 | 155,556 | 4·83 |
| East Central | 1·97 | 18,629 | 17,668 | 36,297 | 1·13 |
| Migratory | .. | 2,519 | 469 | 2,988 | 0·09 |
| Total | 100·00 | 1,613,904 | 1,605,622 | 3,219,526 | 100·00 |

The concentration of population in the urban areas of the State is shown in the following table :

**VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AND
MASCULINITY IN METROPOLITAN, URBAN,
AND RURAL AREAS ***

| Area* | Percentage of Population | | | | Masculinity† |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------|---------|--------------|
| | Census 1961 | Census 1966 | | | Census 1966 |
| | | Persons | Males | Females |  | Persons |
| Urban : | | | | | |
| Metropolitan | 63·42 | 64·81 | 66·28 | 65·54 | 98·28 |
| Other | 19·80 | 19·82 | 20·12 | 19·97 | 99·00 |
| Rural | 16·62 | 15·22 | 13·56 | 14·39 | 112·76 |
| Migratory | 0·16 | 0·16 | 0·03 | 0·09 | 535·96 |
| Total | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·52 |

* NOTE.—Metropolitan, urban, and rural in this table are determined on the basis of the "Linge Concepts" explained under the heading of Delimitation of Urban Boundaries on page 116.

† Number of males per 100 females.

The proportion of the population of the State in rural areas has again declined between the Censuses of 1961 and 1966.

The following table shows the population and the number of dwellings in each of the municipalities of Victoria, by Statistical Division, at the 1961 and 1966 Censuses, together with the area of the municipality at 30 June 1966. Figures for 1961 have been adjusted in all cases to relate to 1966 areas.

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

It should be noted that figures in this and the following Census tables are field count figures and are subject to change when final figures are available. The totals of the figures shown for each Statistical Division add to Statistical Division figures at the field count stage. Later population figures for Statistical Divisions had become available in time for printing in earlier tables showing figures for Statistical Divisions on pages 107, 108 and 117.

VICTORIA—POPULATION, DWELLINGS, AND AREA BY MUNICIPALITY

| Municipality | Population | | Dwellings* | | Area at 30. 6. 1966 (acres) |
|---|-------------|------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Census 1961 | Census 1966 (Field Count) | Census 1961 | Census 1966 (Field Count) | |
| MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION | | | | | |
| Altona Shire‡ .. | 15,811 | 24,984 | 3,821 | 6,250 | 9,930 |
| Berwick Shire (Part)† | 13,398 | 19,868 | 3,066 | 4,935 | 69,722 |
| Box Hill City .. | 50,412 | 54,504 | 13,847 | 15,307 | 5,309 |
| Brighton City .. | 41,302 | 40,594 | 12,788 | 13,407 | 3,380 |
| Broadmeadows City .. | 66,306 | 87,981 | 15,481 | 20,665 | 17,490 |
| Brunswick City .. | 53,093 | 52,030 | 14,848 | 15,357 | 2,625 |
| Bulla Shire .. | 4,824 | 5,711 | 934 | 1,161 | 104,319 |
| Camberwell City .. | 99,353 | 99,867 | 30,289 | 32,057 | 8,682 |
| Caulfield City .. | 74,859 | 76,058 | 23,998 | 26,576 | 5,431 |
| Chelsea City .. | 22,355 | 24,757 | 6,730 | 7,674 | 3,020 |
| Coburg City .. | 70,771 | 68,578 | 18,793 | 19,256 | 4,616 |
| Collingwood City .. | 25,413 | 22,447 | 6,990 | 6,326 | 1,180 |
| Cranbourne Shire (Part)† | 7,379 | 9,299 | 2,050 | 3,079 | 98,362 |
| Croydon Shire .. | 15,694 | 21,757 | 4,460 | 6,089 | 8,320 |
| Dandenong City .. | 24,909 | 31,659 | 6,433 | 8,419 | 8,960 |
| Diamond Valley Shire‡ | 15,631 | 22,993 | 3,498 | 5,862 | 21,080 |
| Doncaster and Temple- stowe Shire .. | 19,061 | 38,061 | 5,453 | 10,749 | 22,090 |
| Eltham Shire .. | 16,575 | 20,213 | 4,933 | 5,850 | 74,241 |
| Essendon City .. | 58,987 | 58,210 | 17,178 | 17,932 | 4,073 |
| Fitzroy City .. | 29,399 | 27,213 | 7,973 | 7,453 | 904 |
| Flinders Shire .. | 10,512 | 12,464 | 8,731 | 11,387 | 80,000 |
| Footscray City .. | 60,734 | 58,666 | 16,617 | 16,783 | 4,441 |
| Frankston Shire .. | 26,722 | 42,042 | 8,222 | 12,780 | 17,460 |
| Hastings Shire .. | 6,883 | 7,274 | 2,367 | 2,852 | 71,680 |
| Hawthorn City .. | 36,707 | 36,717 | 12,500 | 13,765 | 2,411 |
| Healesville Shire (Part)†† | 4,386 | 4,888 | 1,282 | 1,554 | 69,583 |
| Heidelberg City‡ | 59,795 | 63,810 | 14,702 | 16,835 | 8,000 |
| Keilor City .. | 29,519 | 43,363 | 7,653 | 11,146 | 24,265 |
| Kew City .. | 33,341 | 32,801 | 9,441 | 9,872 | 3,596 |
| Knox Shire‡ .. | 21,281 | 36,491 | 5,782 | 10,117 | 27,200 |
| Lillydale Shire .. | 18,284 | 24,467 | 5,959 | 7,775 | 98,242 |
| Malvern City .. | 47,870 | 49,975 | 15,376 | 17,237 | 3,935 |
| Melbourne City .. | 76,810 | 75,709 | 19,711 | 21,150 | 7,765 |
| Melton Shire .. | 1,804 | 2,542 | 505 | 727 | 111,298 |
| Moorabbin City .. | 95,669 | 103,716 | 25,825 | 28,837 | 12,655 |
| Mordialloc City .. | 26,526 | 28,058 | 7,555 | 8,539 | 3,013 |
| Mornington Shire .. | 7,819 | 10,214 | 3,375 | 4,205 | 22,400 |
| Northcote City‡ | 55,750 | 56,179 | 17,166 | 17,098 | 4,229 |
| Nunawading City .. | 53,246 | 74,554 | 14,359 | 20,109 | 10,275 |
| Oakleigh City .. | 48,017 | 52,743 | 12,736 | 14,074 | 7,486 |
| Port Melbourne City .. | 12,370 | 12,596 | 3,399 | 3,607 | 2,628 |
| Prahran City .. | 52,554 | 54,629 | 19,259 | 21,369 | 2,361 |
| Preston City .. | 84,146 | 89,706 | 21,124 | 23,291 | 9,155 |
| Richmond City .. | 33,863 | 32,521 | 9,662 | 9,912 | 1,513 |
| Ringwood City .. | 24,427 | 29,131 | 6,661 | 7,949 | 5,625 |
| St. Kilda City .. | 52,205 | 58,179 | 19,668 | 24,142 | 2,118 |
| Sandringham City .. | 37,001 | 36,644 | 10,910 | 11,227 | 3,700 |
| Sherbrooke Shire‡ | 16,306 | 17,651 | 6,535 | 6,662 | 47,683 |
| South Melbourne City .. | 32,528 | 30,174 | 9,878 | 9,910 | 2,203 |
| Springvale City‡ | 28,542 | 39,412 | 7,443 | 10,530 | 24,112 |
| Sunshine City .. | 62,321 | 69,081 | 14,470 | 16,797 | 19,775 |
| Waverley City‡ | 44,971 | 69,832 | 11,698 | 18,343 | 14,473 |
| Werribee Shire .. | 13,689 | 18,369 | 2,947 | 4,070 | 165,120 |
| Whittlesea Shire .. | 11,490 | 16,713 | 3,096 | 4,373 | 147,838 |
| Williamstown City‡ | 30,962 | 30,416 | 8,677 | 8,909 | 3,582 |
| Total Division .. | 1,984,582 | 2,228,511 | 568,854 | 662,337 | 1,515,554 |

For footnotes see page 124. Also see note in italics on page 118.

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

| Municipality | Population | | Dwellings* | | Area at 30.6.1966 (acres) |
|--|-------------|------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Census 1961 | Census 1966 (Field Count) | Census 1961 | Census 1966 (Field Count) | |
| WEST CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION | | | | | |
| Bacchus Marsh Shire†.. | 4,411 | 4,690 | 1,180 | 1,324 | 139,904 |
| Ballan Shire .. | 2,440 | 2,349 | 907 | 930 | 227,200 |
| Bannockburn Shire .. | 2,200 | 2,211 | 685 | 693 | 174,080 |
| Barrabool Shire .. | 2,344 | 2,903 | 1,517 | 1,954 | 146,560 |
| Bellarine Shire .. | 10,127 | 14,529 | 3,587 | 5,446 | 81,920 |
| Bungaree Shire .. | 2,049 | 2,206 | 561 | 597 | 56,320 |
| Buninyong Shire .. | 4,313 | 4,808 | 1,236 | 1,347 | 192,000 |
| Corio Shire .. | 29,450 | 36,226 | 7,009 | 8,790 | 172,800 |
| Geelong City .. | 18,019 | 18,138 | 5,336 | 5,571 | 3,322 |
| Geelong West City .. | 17,681 | 17,446 | 5,345 | 5,543 | 1,299 |
| Gisborne Shire† | 2,159 | 2,319 | 815 | 915 | 68,736 |
| Kilmore Shire (Part) .. | 773 | 718 | 229 | 230 | 63,360 |
| Newtown and Chilwell City .. | 11,788 | 11,700 | 3,435 | 3,558 | 1,480 |
| Queenscliffe Borough .. | 2,659 | 2,782 | 1,281 | 1,532 | 2,099 |
| Romsey Shire .. | 2,636 | 2,516 | 879 | 886 | 152,960 |
| South Barwon Shire .. | 16,794 | 22,049 | 5,207 | 7,036 | 40,856 |
| Total Division .. | 129,843 | 147,590 | 39,209 | 46,352 | 1,524,896 |
| NORTH CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION¶ | | | | | |
| Alexandra Shire‡ .. | 4,591 | 4,485 | 1,569 | 1,679 | 470,400 |
| Broadford Shire‡ .. | 2,076 | 1,978 | 589 | 632 | 142,400 |
| Castlemaine City§ .. | 7,216 | 7,082 | 2,108 | 2,228 | 5,760 |
| Creswick Shire .. | 3,587 | 3,540 | 1,100 | 1,119 | 136,320 |
| Daylesford and Glenlyon Shire‡ .. | 4,645 | 4,396 | 1,881 | 1,819 | 150,573 |
| Kilmore Shire (Part)‡.. | 1,955 | 2,021 | 448 | 488 | 62,400 |
| Kyneton Shire .. | 5,979 | 5,967 | 2,022 | 2,041 | 179,200 |
| Maldon Shire .. | 2,008 | 1,953 | 715 | 730 | 138,240 |
| Maryborough City .. | 7,235 | 7,694 | 2,245 | 2,366 | 5,760 |
| McIvor Shire .. | 2,140 | 1,889 | 624 | 583 | 357,120 |
| Metcalfe Shire .. | 2,316 | 2,163 | 743 | 752 | 145,920 |
| Newham and Woodend Shire .. | 2,102 | 1,995 | 682 | 709 | 60,800 |
| Newstead Shire .. | 1,874 | 1,772 | 665 | 681 | 101,120 |
| Pyalong Shire .. | 456 | 456 | 141 | 129 | 149,120 |
| Seymour Shire .. | 9,254 | 11,248 | 2,285 | 2,567 | 234,656 |
| Talbot and Clunes Shire‡ | 1,578 | 1,517 | 579 | 534 | 131,840 |
| Tullaroop Shire .. | 1,376 | 1,277 | 433 | 424 | 157,440 |
| Yea Shire .. | 2,697 | 2,619 | 959 | 948 | 338,144 |
| Total Division .. | 63,085 | 64,052 | 19,788 | 20,429 | 2,967,213 |
| WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION | | | | | |
| Ararat City .. | 7,934 | 8,237 | 1,999 | 2,120 | 4,710 |
| Ararat Shire .. | 4,600 | 4,641 | 1,333 | 1,393 | 903,629 |
| Ballaarat City .. | 41,037 | 41,650 | 11,850 | 12,141 | 8,550 |
| Ballarat Shire .. | 10,102 | 12,254 | 2,346 | 2,885 | 117,760 |
| Belfast Shire .. | 1,917 | 1,855 | 492 | 477 | 128,000 |
| Camperdown Town .. | 3,446 | 3,537 | 1,010 | 1,063 | 3,591 |
| Colac City .. | 9,252 | 9,497 | 2,545 | 2,736 | 2,688 |
| Colac Shire .. | 7,326 | 6,956 | 1,968 | 1,979 | 360,320 |
| Dundas Shire .. | 4,072 | 3,913 | 1,165 | 1,204 | 856,064 |

For footnotes see page 124. Also see note in italics on page 118.

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

| Municipality | Population | | Dwellings* | | Area at 30.6.1966 (acres) |
|---|-------------|------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Census 1961 | Census 1966 (Field Count) | Census 1961 | Census 1966 (Field Count) | |
| WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION—<i>continued</i> | | | | | |
| Glenelg Shire .. | 5,887 | 5,838 | 1,734 | 1,738 | 885,120 |
| Grenville Shire .. | 1,833 | 1,692 | 605 | 581 | 208,640 |
| Hamilton City .. | 9,495 | 10,052 | 2,641 | 2,786 | 5,351 |
| Hampden Shire .. | 9,176 | 8,766 | 2,545 | 2,598 | 647,040 |
| Heytesbury Shire ‡ .. | 7,234 | 8,181 | 1,846 | 2,147 | 367,360 |
| Koroit Borough .. | 1,466 | 1,416 | 365 | 376 | 5,696 |
| Leigh Shire .. | 1,460 | 1,403 | 386 | 393 | 242,560 |
| Lexton Shire .. | 1,443 | 1,371 | 398 | 373 | 202,880 |
| Minhamite Shire .. | 2,907 | 2,824 | 762 | 773 | 337,280 |
| Mortlake Shire .. | 4,627 | 4,404 | 1,201 | 1,216 | 528,000 |
| Mount Rouse Shire .. | 3,056 | 3,044 | 858 | 906 | 350,720 |
| Otway Shire ‡ .. | 4,036 | 3,902 | 1,317 | 1,487 | 477,632 |
| Port Fairy Borough .. | 2,426 | 2,577 | 813 | 851 | 5,683 |
| Portland Town .. | 6,014 | 6,674 | 1,857 | 2,060 | 5,978 |
| Portland Shire .. | 6,982 | 6,859 | 2,091 | 2,206 | 912,000 |
| Ripon Shire .. | 3,581 | 3,512 | 1,099 | 1,104 | 378,880 |
| Sebastopol Borough .. | 4,663 | 4,966 | 1,186 | 1,256 | 1,747 |
| Wannon Shire .. | 4,154 | 4,060 | 1,175 | 1,198 | 488,576 |
| Warrnambool City .. | 15,702 | 17,497 | 4,198 | 4,884 | 7,091 |
| Warrnambool Shire .. | 7,610 | 7,492 | 1,951 | 2,041 | 392,320 |
| Winchelsea Shire ‡ .. | 4,584 | 4,246 | 1,743 | 1,754 | 317,248 |
| Not Incorporated (Lady Julia Percy Island and Tower Hill Lake Reserve) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,112 |
| Total Division .. | 198,022 | 203,316 | 55,479 | 58,727 | 9,155,226 |
| WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION | | | | | |
| Arapiles Shire .. | 2,133 | 2,141 | 584 | 592 | 491,520 |
| Avoca Shire .. | 2,153 | 2,134 | 729 | 717 | 277,760 |
| Dimboola Shire .. | 6,038 | 5,892 | 1,781 | 1,748 | 1,215,360 |
| Donald Shire .. | 2,921 | 2,948 | 849 | 854 | 357,760 |
| Dunmunkle Shire .. | 4,086 | 3,945 | 1,181 | 1,163 | 382,080 |
| Horsham City .. | 9,240 | 10,557 | 2,646 | 3,027 | 5,939 |
| Kaniva Shire .. | 2,408 | 2,370 | 693 | 713 | 762,240 |
| Kara Kara Shire ‡ .. | 1,421 | 1,360 | 441 | 413 | 566,560 |
| Kowree Shire .. | 5,426 | 5,358 | 1,492 | 1,534 | 1,331,200 |
| Lowan Shire .. | 3,872 | 3,822 | 1,212 | 1,220 | 663,040 |
| St. Arnaud Town .. | 3,150 | 3,003 | 922 | 954 | 6,279 |
| Stawell Town .. | 5,506 | 5,904 | 1,691 | 1,843 | 5,952 |
| Stawell Shire ‡ .. | 2,193 | 2,355 | 784 | 793 | 646,240 |
| Warracknabeal Shire .. | 4,717 | 4,712 | 1,455 | 1,484 | 454,400 |
| Wimmera Shire .. | 3,535 | 3,481 | 961 | 915 | 645,760 |
| Total Division .. | 58,799 | 59,982 | 17,421 | 17,970 | 7,812,090 |
| MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION | | | | | |
| Birchip Shire .. | 1,899 | 1,921 | 498 | 508 | 362,880 |
| Karkaroc Shire .. | 4,168 | 4,245 | 1,162 | 1,196 | 919,040 |
| Mildura City .. | 12,279 | 12,931 | 3,458 | 3,768 | 5,408 |
| Mildura Shire .. | 16,340 | 16,306 | 4,548 | 5,024 | 2,605,440 |
| Swan Hill City § .. | 6,186 | 7,376 | 1,674 | 2,017 | 3,373 |
| Swan Hill Shire .. | 12,785 | 12,941 | 3,292 | 3,502 | 1,619,200 |
| Walpeup Shire .. | 4,548 | 4,429 | 1,191 | 1,243 | 2,667,520 |
| Wycheproof Shire .. | 4,747 | 4,775 | 1,243 | 1,279 | 1,016,960 |
| Total Division .. | 62,952 | 64,924 | 17,066 | 18,537 | 9,199,821 |

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

| Municipality | Population | | Dwellings* | | Area at 30.6.1966 (acres) |
|---|----------------|------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Census 1961 | Census 1966 (Field Count) | Census 1961 | Census 1966 (Field Count) | |
| NORTHERN STATISTICAL DIVISION | | | | | |
| Bendigo City .. | 30,195 | 30,792 | 9,110 | 9,531 | 8,032 |
| Bet Bet Shire .. | 2,078 | 1,975 | 694 | 685 | 229,120 |
| Charlton Shire .. | 2,492 | 2,492 | 683 | 698 | 290,560 |
| Cobram Shire .. | 4,798 | 5,246 | 1,212 | 1,375 | 108,800 |
| Cohuna Shire .. | 4,435 | 4,664 | 1,150 | 1,268 | 122,880 |
| Deakin Shire .. | 5,296 | 5,701 | 1,404 | 1,551 | 237,440 |
| Eaglehawk Borough .. | 4,926 | 5,230 | 1,511 | 1,601 | 3,584 |
| East Loddon Shire .. | 1,703 | 1,722 | 465 | 492 | 295,040 |
| Echuca City§‡ | 6,443 | 7,046 | 1,773 | 2,025 | 5,018 |
| Gordon Shire .. | 3,227 | 3,318 | 915 | 937 | 499,840 |
| Goulburn Shire .. | 1,900 | 1,837 | 643 | 651 | 254,720 |
| Huntly Shire .. | 2,295 | 2,333 | 696 | 700 | 216,960 |
| Kerang Borough‡ | .. | 4,165 | .. | 1,182 | 5,650 |
| Kerang Shire‡ | 9,095 | 5,261 | 2,483 | 1,467 | 818,030 |
| Korong Shire .. | 3,816 | 3,662 | 1,211 | 1,206 | 589,440 |
| Kyabram Borough .. | 3,936 | 4,623 | 1,125 | 1,308 | 5,152 |
| Marong Shire .. | 6,100 | 6,483 | 1,754 | 1,846 | 368,000 |
| Nathalia Shire .. | 3,208 | 3,218 | 887 | 931 | 305,920 |
| Numurkah Shire .. | 6,111 | 6,242 | 1,532 | 1,676 | 178,560 |
| Rochester Shire‡ | 7,253 | 7,418 | 1,978 | 2,173 | 479,360 |
| Rodney Shire .. | 10,635 | 11,854 | 2,758 | 3,192 | 254,080 |
| Shepparton City‡ | 13,880 | 17,504 | 3,790 | 4,919 | 6,600 |
| Shepparton Shire‡ | 5,813 | 6,182 | 1,546 | 1,572 | 228,516 |
| Strathfieldsaye Shire .. | 6,031 | 6,704 | 1,544 | 1,759 | 152,960 |
| Tungamah Shire .. | 2,446 | 3,223 | 667 | 876 | 282,240 |
| Waranga Shire .. | 4,528 | 4,502 | 1,304 | 1,314 | 408,320 |
| Yarrawonga Shire .. | 3,724 | 3,807 | 1,087 | 1,184 | 155,520 |
| Total Division .. | 156,364 | 167,204 | 43,922 | 48,119 | 6,510,342 |
| NORTH EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION ¶ | | | | | |
| Beechworth Shire‡ | 4,845 | 4,804 | 1,085 | 1,122 | 190,656 |
| Benalla City\|\|‡§ | 8,234 | 8,213 | 2,096 | 2,357 | 4,335 |
| Benalla Shire‡ | 3,718 | 3,732 | 1,028 | 1,150 | 573,777 |
| Bright Shire .. | 4,331 | 4,502 | 1,532 | 1,658 | 733,440 |
| Chiltern Shire‡ | 1,652 | 1,521 | 498 | 494 | 122,944 |
| Euroa Shire‡ | 4,914 | 4,587 | 1,419 | 1,474 | 348,800 |
| Mansfield Shire .. | 4,423 | 4,274 | 1,461 | 1,735 | 965,120 |
| Myrtleford Shire .. | 3,770 | 4,368 | 979 | 1,144 | 176,000 |
| Omeo Shire .. | 2,145 | 2,026 | 664 | 645 | 1,428,480 |
| Oxley Shire .. | 5,229 | 5,356 | 1,408 | 1,498 | 691,072 |
| Rutherglen Shire .. | 2,655 | 2,552 | 847 | 829 | 131,200 |
| Towong Shire .. | 4,207 | 4,073 | 1,234 | 1,243 | 1,025,280 |
| Upper Murray Shire .. | 2,938 | 3,335 | 820 | 968 | 607,360 |
| Violet Town Shire .. | 1,360 | 1,236 | 435 | 438 | 231,040 |
| Wangaratta City .. | 13,784 | 15,167 | 3,579 | 4,169 | 5,478 |
| Wangaratta Shire .. | 2,140 | 1,952 | 601 | 588 | 226,560 |
| Wodonga Shire\|\| | 12,968 | 11,867 | 2,532 | 2,810 | 85,760 |
| Yackandandah Shire .. | 3,093 | 3,062 | 869 | 901 | 274,560 |
| Total Division .. | 86,406 | 86,627 | 23,087 | 25,223 | 7,821,862 |

For footnotes see page 124. Also see note in italics on page 118.

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

| Municipality | Population | | Dwellings* | | Area at 30. 6. 1966 (acres) |
|---|-------------|------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Census 1961 | Census 1966 (Field Count) | Census 1961 | Census 1966 (Field Count) | |
| GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION | | | | | |
| Alberton Shire .. | 5,926 | 5,846 | 1,801 | 1,860 | 461,440 |
| Avon Shire ‡ .. | 3,295 | 3,237 | 813 | 839 | 625,920 |
| Bairnsdale Shire ‡ .. | 11,198 | 11,559 | 3,168 | 3,549 | 569,600 |
| Buln Buln Shire .. | 8,427 | 8,668 | 2,396 | 2,543 | 311,040 |
| Maffra Shire .. | 8,758 | 8,511 | 2,356 | 2,911 | 1,031,040 |
| Mirboo Shire .. | 2,052 | 2,111 | 556 | 585 | 62,720 |
| Moe City§ .. | 15,463 | 16,544 | 3,727 | 4,238 | 5,286 |
| Morwell Shire .. | 18,359 | 20,773 | 4,511 | 5,257 | 165,760 |
| Narracan Shire .. | 9,343 | 9,045 | 2,545 | 2,621 | 570,880 |
| Orbost Shire .. | 6,179 | 6,414 | 1,818 | 2,054 | 2,368,000 |
| Rosedale Shire .. | 4,566 | 4,899 | 1,436 | 1,750 | 562,560 |
| Sale City .. | 7,899 | 8,648 | 2,135 | 2,313 | 5,363 |
| South Gippsland Shire | 5,247 | 5,411 | 1,506 | 1,722 | 353,920 |
| Tambo Shire .. | 5,431 | 5,441 | 1,889 | 1,963 | 867,840 |
| Traralgon City§ .. | 12,300 | 14,080 | 3,067 | 3,661 | 4,930 |
| Traralgon Shire .. | 1,229 | 1,265 | 330 | 340 | 115,390 |
| Warragul Shire .. | 9,585 | 9,925 | 2,601 | 2,800 | 87,040 |
| Woorayl Shire .. | 8,784 | 8,922 | 2,637 | 3,044 | 307,840 |
| Yallourn Works Area.. | 5,010 | 4,245 | 1,192 | 1,099 | 8,653 |
| Not Incorporated (Gipps- land Lakes, Bass Strait Islands) | | | | | 82,886 |
| Total Division .. | 149,051 | 155,544 | 40,484 | 45,149 | 8,568,108 |
| EAST CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION ¶ | | | | | |
| Bass Shire .. | 3,851 | 3,834 | 1,314 | 1,523 | 129,920 |
| Berwick Shire (Part) .. | 8,301 | 8,883 | 2,993 | 2,953 | 179,238 |
| Cranbourne Shire (Part) | 3,529 | 3,790 | 1,381 | 1,130 | 85,318 |
| Healesville Shire (Part) ‡ | 1,555 | 1,545 | 686 | 569 | 153,137 |
| Korumburra Shire .. | 7,813 | 7,349 | 2,142 | 2,179 | 151,680 |
| Phillip Island Shire .. | 1,241 | 1,413 | 794 | 1,502 | 24,960 |
| Upper Yarra Shire .. | 5,692 | 5,458 | 1,916 | 2,140 | 391,680 |
| Wonthaggi Borough .. | 4,190 | 4,022 | 1,335 | 1,429 | 13,088 |
| Not Incorporated (French Island) .. | 228 | 210 | 47 | 33 | 41,600 |
| Total Division .. | 36,400 | 36,504 | 12,608 | 13,458 | 1,170,621 |
| SUMMARY | | | | | |
| Statistical Divisions— | | | | | |
| Melbourne .. | 1,984,582 | 2,228,511 | 568,854 | 662,337 | 1,515,554 |
| West Central .. | 129,843 | 147,590 | 39,209 | 46,352 | 1,524,896 |
| North Central¶ .. | 63,085 | 64,052 | 19,788 | 20,429 | 2,967,213 |
| Western .. | 198,022 | 203,316 | 55,479 | 58,727 | 9,155,226 |
| Wimmera .. | 58,799 | 59,982 | 17,421 | 17,970 | 7,812,090 |
| Mallee .. | 62,952 | 64,924 | 17,066 | 18,537 | 9,199,821 |
| Northern .. | 156,364 | 167,204 | 43,922 | 48,119 | 6,510,342 |
| North Eastern¶ .. | 86,406 | 86,627 | 23,087 | 25,223 | 7,821,862 |
| Gippsland .. | 149,051 | 155,544 | 40,484 | 45,149 | 8,568,108 |
| East Central¶ .. | 36,400 | 36,504 | 12,608 | 13,458 | 1,170,621 |
| Migratory .. | 4,609 | 3,578 | .. | .. | .. |
| Total Victoria .. | 2,930,113 | 3,217,832 | 837,918 | 956,301 | 56,245,733 |

For footnotes see page 124. Also see note in italics on page 118.

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

* Dwellings include private and other dwellings, whether occupied or unoccupied.

† The following portions of the Shires of Berwick, Cranbourne, and Healesville are included in the Melbourne Statistical Division :

Berwick : Berwick, Doveton, and parts of Pakenham and Beaconsfield Ridings.

Cranbourne : Cranbourne Riding and part of Tooradin Riding.

Healesville : Town Riding, West Riding and part of Central Riding.

‡ During the period 1 July 1961, to 30 June 1966, the boundaries of the municipalities listed below were re-defined with change of area. The effective date of the transfer of the area transferred and the acreage involved are shown in each case.

Bacchus Marsh Shire to Gisborne Shire—1 October 1961, 4,736 acres.

Kara Kara Shire to Stawell Shire—1 October 1961, 480 acres.

Shepparton Shire to Shepparton City—1 October 1961, 1,884 acres.

Broadford Shire to Kilmore Shire—23 May 1962, 2,240 acres.

Altona Shire to Williamstown City—30 May 1962, 205 acres.

Heidelberg City to Northcote City—1 October 1962, 1,410 acres.

Alexandra Shire to Euroa Shire—1 October 1963, 17,920 acres.

Healesville Shire to Alexandra Shire—1 October 1963, 26,240 acres.

Heytesbury Shire to Otway Shire—1 October 1963, 14,080 acres.

Winchelsea Shire to Otway Shire—1 October 1963, 27,712 acres.

Fern Tree Gully Shire to Knox Shire—16 November 1963, 27,200 acres. (See later note.)

Benalla Borough to Benalla Shire—1 February 1964, 209 acres.

Beechworth Shire to Chiltern Shire—1 February 1964, 64 acres.

Heidelberg City to Diamond Valley Shire—30 September 1964, 21,080 acres.

Bairnsdale Shire to Avon Shire—1 October 1964, 37,120 acres.

The Shire of Talbot and Borough of Clunes were united under the name of Shire of Talbot and

Clunes—31 May 1965.

Waverley City to Springvale City—1 November 1965, 112 acres.

Kerang Shire to Kerang Borough—1 April 1966, 5,650 acres.

Shire of Glenlyon united with Borough of Daylesford as Shire of Daylesford and Glenlyon, 31 May

1966.

Rochester Shire to Echuca City—1 June 1966, 640 acres.

Fern Tree Gully Shire re-named Shire of Sherbrooke 23 December 1964.

§ The following Towns and Boroughs were declared cities : Moe (6 March 1963), Traralgon (2 April 1964), Echuca (1 March 1965), Swan Hill (12 March 1965), Benalla (26 May 1965), and Castlemaine (4 December 1965).

¶ Following the adjustment of the boundaries of the Shires of Healesville, Alexandra, and Euroa, the boundaries of the corresponding Statistical Divisions (East Central, North Central, and North Eastern) have been adjusted to avoid having the Shires of Alexandra and Euroa partly in one Division and partly in another. As the populations involved in these transfers were extremely small, it is considered that the adjustment of Statistical Division boundaries does not materially affect comparisons with previous statistics relating to these Divisions.

|| The populations of the City of Benalla and the Shire of Wodonga include residents at migrant centres.

Urban Centres

The concepts applied in delimiting urban boundaries have been referred to on page 116. Urban Centres outside the Melbourne Metropolitan Area account for 20 per cent of the State's population. Geelong is the largest of these with a population of 104,974, followed by Ballarat (56,304), and Bendigo (42,191). Rapid development of brown coal deposits and the consequent electricity generation and towns gas production, and other industrial development, have occurred in the Latrobe Valley, where urban centres—Moe—Yallourn (23,205), Morwell (16,578), and Traralgon (14,080)—had a combined population of 53,863 in 1966.

Urban centres with 10,000 to 20,000 population include Shepparton (17,523), Warrnambool (17,497), Wangaratta (15,167), Mildura (12,931), Horsham (10,557), and Hamilton (10,052). In the 7,000 to 10,000 population groups are Ararat, Bairnsdale, Benalla, Castlemaine, Colac, Dromana—Sorrento, Echuca, Maryborough, Mornington—Balcombe, Sale, Swan Hill, Werribee, and Wodonga.

It should be remembered in reading the tables relating to urban centres which follow that where the populations given relate to the limits of urban development at each census date, as determined by application of the concepts for delimiting urban boundaries, the areas are not necessarily precisely the same. The geographical limits of urban development may undergo change from one census date to another.

The following table shows population, occupied and unoccupied dwellings for areas of the State as at 30 June 1966 :

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF POPULATION

| Area | 1961 Census Population | 1966 Census (Field Count) | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| | | Population | Dwellings | |
| | | | Occupied | Total |
| Melbourne Metropolitan Area .. | 1,858,534 | 2,108,499 | 594,195 | 617,036 |
| Other Urban : | | | | |
| Geelong— | | | | |
| Bellarine Shire (Part) .. | 2,914 | 6,583 | 1,666 | 1,743 |
| Corio Shire (Part) .. | 24,542 | 33,301 | 7,804 | 7,946 |
| Geelong City .. | 17,427 | 18,138 | 5,318 | 5,571 |
| Geelong West City .. | 17,681 | 17,446 | 5,306 | 5,543 |
| Newtown and Chilwell City .. | 11,788 | 11,700 | 3,396 | 3,558 |
| South Barwon Shire (Part) .. | 13,570 | 17,806 | 4,730 | 4,909 |
| Total Urban Geelong .. | 87,922 | 104,974 | 28,220 | 29,270 |
| Ballarat— | | | | |
| Ballarat City (Part) .. | 40,520 | 41,037 | 11,428 | 11,964 |
| Ballarat Shire (Part) .. | 8,348 | 10,249 | 2,266 | 2,340 |
| Grenville Shire (Part) .. | 50 | 52 | 14 | 14 |
| Sebastopol Borough .. | 4,663 | 4,966 | 1,206 | 1,256 |
| Total Urban Ballarat .. | 53,581 | 56,304 | 14,914 | 15,574 |
| Bendigo— | | | | |
| Bendigo City (Part) .. | 29,634 | 30,146 | 8,912 | 9,380 |
| Eaglehawk Borough (Part) .. | 4,426 | 5,033 | 1,444 | 1,541 |
| Morong Shire (Part) .. | 2,527 | 2,983 | 768 | 793 |
| Strathfieldsaye Shire (Part) .. | 2,859 | 4,029 | 994 | 1,032 |
| Total Urban Bendigo .. | 39,446 | 42,191 | 12,118 | 12,746 |
| Moe-Yallourn— | | | | |
| Moe City .. | 15,463 | 16,544 | 4,107 | 4,238 |
| Morwell Shire (Part) .. | 653 | 537 | 153 | 171 |
| Narracan Shire (Part) .. | 1,867 | 1,879 | 446 | 472 |
| Yallourn Works Area .. | 5,010 | 4,245 | 1,021 | 1,099 |
| Total Urban Moe-Yallourn .. | 22,993 | 23,205 | 5,727 | 5,980 |

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF POPULATION—*continued*

| Area | 1961 Census Population | 1966 Census (Field Count) | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | Population | Dwellings | |
| | | | Occupied | Total |
| Other Urban—<i>continued</i> | | | | |
| Urban Centres with— | | | | |
| 10,000—19,999 .. (8) | 101,241 | 114,385 | 30,063 | 31,332 |
| 9,000— 9,999 .. (2) | 17,520 | 19,396 | 6,158 | 12,348 |
| 8,000— 8,999 .. (5) | 36,564 | 41,969* | 10,727 | 11,186 |
| 7,000— 7,999 .. (6) | 40,208 | 44,332† | 12,390 | 13,665 |
| 6,000— 6,999 .. (2) | 16,571‡ | 13,517 | 3,737 | 3,985 |
| 5,000— 5,999 .. (2) | 10,610 | 11,393 | 3,217 | 3,373 |
| 4,000— 4,999 .. (3) | 12,627 | 13,460 | 3,800 | 4,161 |
| 3,000— 3,999 .. (11) | 35,068 | 37,062‡ | 9,991 | 11,621 |
| 2,000— 2,999 .. (21) | 50,442 | 52,585 | 14,764 | 16,428 |
| 1,000— 1,999 .. (44) | 49,836 | 61,008 | 16,929 | 19,116 |
| Less than 1000 .. (9) | 5,307 | 6,525§ | 2,082 | 4,691 |
| Total other Urban | 579,936 | 642,306 | 174,837 | 195,476 |
| Rural | 487,034 | 463,449 | 122,228 | 143,789 |
| Migratory | 4,609 | 3,578 | .. | .. |
| Total Victoria (118) | 2,930,113 | 3,217,832 | 891,260 | 956,301 |

* Includes that part of Urban Albury-Wodonga in Victoria (Population 8,640). Total population of Albury-Wodonga—1961, 28,796 ; 1966, 32,019.

† Includes that part of Urban Echuca-Moama in Victoria (Population 7,046). Total population of Echuca-Moama—1961, 7253 ; 1966, 8,014.

‡ Includes that part of Urban Yarrawonga-Mulwala in Victoria (Population 3,164). Total population of Yarrawonga-Mulwala—1961, 3,770 ; 1966, 3,991.

§ Includes that part of Urban Barham-Koondrook in Victoria (Population 604). Total population of Barham-Koondrook—1961, 1,736 ; 1966, 1,740.

¶ Includes Urban Laverton in 1961. This forms part of the Melbourne Metropolitan Area in 1966.

NOTE : Figures in brackets indicate the number of urban centres in the size groups in 1966.

It should be noted that the boundary of an urban centre is not necessarily identical with the boundary of a municipality of the same name. Figures of Census populations in local government areas of the State appear on pages 119–23.

Figures of population and total dwellings in urban centres are given in the following table. Again, where necessary, 1961 Census populations have been adjusted to conform with boundaries in force in 1966.

VICTORIA—POPULATIONS OF URBAN CENTRES, CENSUSES 1961 AND 1966, AND NUMBER OF DWELLINGS, CENSUS 1966

| Urban Centre | 1961 Census Population | 1966 Census (Field Count) | | Urban Centre | 1961 Census Population | 1966 Census (Field Count) | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| | | Popula-tion | Total No. of Dwellings | | | Popula-tion | Total No. of Dwellings |
| Melbourne Metro-politan Area— | | | | Melbourne Metro-politan Area— <i>continued</i> | | | |
| Altona | 15,758 | 24,984 | 6,250 | Broadmeadows* .. | 64,992 | 86,826 | 20,384 |
| Berwick* .. | 6,526 | 13,122 | 2,796 | Brunswick .. | 53,093 | 52,030 | 15,357 |
| Box Hill .. | 50,412 | 54,504 | 15,307 | Camberwell .. | 99,353 | 99,867 | 32,057 |
| Brighton .. | 41,302 | 40,594 | 13,407 | Caulfield .. | 74,859 | 76,058 | 26,576 |

For footnotes see page 129.

VICTORIA—POPULATIONS OF URBAN CENTRES, CENSUSES 1961 AND 1966, AND NUMBER OF DWELLINGS, CENSUS 1966—*continued*

| Urban Centre | 1961 Census Population | 1966 Census (Field Count) | | Urban Centre | 1961 Census Population | 1966 Census (Field Count) | |
|---|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| | | Population | Total No. of Dwellings. | | | Population | Total No. of Dwellings |
| Melbourne Metropolitan Area— <i>continued</i> | | | | Melbourne Metropolitan Area— <i>continued</i> | | | |
| Chelsea .. | 22,355 | 24,757 | 7,674 | South Melbourne | 32,528 | 30,174 | 9,910 |
| Coburg .. | 70,771 | 68,578 | 19,256 | Springvale* .. | 25,630 | 37,645 | 10,067 |
| Collingwood .. | 25,413 | 22,447 | 6,326 | Sunshine* .. | 61,960 | 68,905 | 16,758 |
| Cranbourne* .. | † | 143 | 40 | Waverley* .. | 43,269 | 68,884 | 18,020 |
| Croydon* .. | 14,803 | 21,345 | 5,990 | Whittlesea* .. | 6,646 | 11,499 | 2,923 |
| Dandenong* .. | 23,379 | 31,015 | 8,248 | Williamstown .. | 30,962 | 30,416 | 8,909 |
| Diamond Valley* | 11,693 | 20,995 | 5,313 | | | | |
| Doncaster and Templestowe* .. | 13,940 | 33,376 | 9,344 | Total Melbourne Metropolitan Area | 1,858,534 | 2,108,499 | 617,036 |
| Eltham* .. | 10,545 | 15,218 | 4,186 | | | | |
| Essendon .. | 58,987 | 58,210 | 17,932 | Other Urban Centres— | | | |
| Fitzroy .. | 29,399 | 27,213 | 7,453 | Albury-Wodonga (Part)‡ .. | 7,398 | 8,640 | 2,348 |
| Footscray .. | 60,734 | 58,666 | 16,783 | Alexandra .. | 1,945 | 2,013 | 616 |
| Frankston* .. | 23,692 | 38,694 | 11,854 | Anglesea .. | 522 | 724 | 904 |
| Hawthorn .. | 36,707 | 36,717 | 13,765 | Apollo Bay .. | 948 | 956 | 345 |
| Heidelberg .. | 59,795 | 63,810 | 16,835 | Ararat .. | 7,934 | 8,237 | 2,120 |
| Keilor* .. | 26,798 | 40,396 | 10,337 | Avoca .. | \|\| | 1,016 | 335 |
| Kew .. | 33,341 | 32,801 | 9,872 | Bacchus Marsh .. | 3,336 | 3,723 | 1,043 |
| Knox* .. | 15,697 | 32,371 | 8,941 | Bairnsdale .. | 7,427 | 7,785 | 2,244 |
| Laverton .. | † | 6,132 | 1,202 | Ballarat .. | 53,581 | 56,304 | 15,574 |
| Lillydale* .. | 5,329 | 14,059 | 4,188 | Barham-Koon-drook (Part)§ .. | 600 | 604 | 175 |
| Malvern .. | 47,870 | 49,975 | 17,237 | Beaufort .. | 1,240 | 1,263 | 404 |
| Melbourne .. | 76,810 | 75,709 | 21,150 | Beechworth .. | 3,508 | 3,555 | 706 |
| Moorabbin .. | 94,242 | 103,716 | 28,837 | Benalla .. | 8,234 | 8,213 | 2,357 |
| Mordialloc .. | 26,526 | 28,058 | 8,539 | Bendigo .. | 39,446 | 42,191 | 12,746 |
| Mornington* .. | 546 | 1,703 | 787 | Berwick .. | 1,262 | 1,721 | 511 |
| Northcote .. | 55,750 | 56,179 | 17,098 | Birchip .. | 1,065 | 1,147 | 307 |
| Nunawading .. | 53,133 | 74,554 | 20,109 | Bright .. | 705 | 747 | 395 |
| Oakleigh .. | 47,300 | 52,743 | 14,074 | Broadford .. | 1,678 | 1,605 | 476 |
| Port Melbourne .. | 12,370 | 12,596 | 3,607 | Camperdown .. | 3,446 | 3,537 | 1,063 |
| Prahran .. | 52,554 | 54,629 | 21,369 | Casterton .. | 2,442 | 2,493 | 724 |
| Preston .. | 84,146 | 89,706 | 23,291 | Castlemaine .. | 7,216 | 7,082 | 2,228 |
| Richmond .. | 33,863 | 32,521 | 9,912 | Charlton .. | 1,587 | 1,597 | 446 |
| Ringwood .. | 24,136 | 29,131 | 7,949 | Cobden .. | \|\| | 1,233 | 342 |
| St. Kilda .. | 52,205 | 58,179 | 24,142 | Cobram .. | 2,498 | 2,883 | 782 |
| Sandringham .. | 37,001 | 36,644 | 11,227 | Cohuna .. | 1,843 | 2,072 | 574 |
| Sherbrooke* .. | 9,414 | 10,005 | 3,448 | | | | |

For footnotes see page 129.

VICTORIA—POPULATIONS OF URBAN CENTRES, CENSUSES 1961 AND 1966, AND NUMBER OF DWELLINGS, CENSUS 1966—*continued*

| Urban Centre | 1961 Census Population | 1966 Census (Field Count) | | Urban Centre | 1961 Census Population | 1966 Census (Field Count) | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| | | Population | Total No. of Dwellings | | | Population | Total No. of Dwellings |
| Other Urban Centres— <i>continued</i> | | | | Other Urban Centres— <i>continued</i> | | | |
| Colac | 9,252 | 9,497 | 2,736 | Maryborough .. | 7,235 | 7,694 | 2,366 |
| Coleraine .. | 1,503 | 1,518 | 464 | Merbein | 1,737 | 1,686 | 494 |
| Corryong .. | 1,129 | 1,664 | 425 | Mildura | 12,279 | 12,931 | 3,768 |
| Cowes | 607 | 771 | 696 | Moe-Yallourn .. | 22,993 | 23,205 | 5,980 |
| Creswick .. | 1,670 | 1,658 | 489 | Mooroopna .. | 2,505 | 2,561 | 687 |
| Crib Point .. | 2,078 | 1,829 | 429 | Mornington-Balcombe .. | 5,701 | 7,349 | 2,805 |
| Daylesford .. | 2,776 | 2,661 | 1,063 | Mortlake | 1,297 | 1,250 | 369 |
| Dimboola .. | 1,923 | 1,887 | 592 | Morwell | 14,542 | 16,578 | 4,114 |
| Donald | 1,517 | 1,626 | 495 | Mount Beauty .. | 1,509 | 1,566 | 496 |
| Dromana-Sorrento | 8,268 | 9,899 | 9,612 | Murtoa | 1,135 | 1,107 | 343 |
| Drouin | 2,511 | 2,629 | 788 | Myrtleford .. | 2,163 | 2,544 | 673 |
| Echuca-Moama (Part)¶ | 6,443 | 7,046 | 2,025 | Nathalia | 1,276 | 1,362 | 394 |
| Euroa | 3,020 | 2,789 | 882 | Nhill | 2,233 | 2,252 | 756 |
| Geelong | 87,922 | 104,974 | 29,270 | Numurkah | 2,687 | 2,767 | 807 |
| Hamilton .. | 9,495 | 10,052 | 2,786 | Ocean Grove-Barwon Heads | 2,585 | 3,151 | 1,790 |
| Hastings .. | \|\| | 1,136 | 396 | Orbost | 2,613 | 2,800 | 737 |
| Healesville .. | 2,368 | 2,680 | 863 | Ouyen | 1,628 | 1,644 | 424 |
| Heathcote .. | 1,287 | 1,181 | 350 | Pakenham East .. | 1,324 | 1,680 | 485 |
| Heyfield .. | 1,917 | 1,892 | 525 | Paynesville .. | \|\| | 611 | 313 |
| Heywood .. | \|\| | 1,017 | 277 | Portarlington .. | 1,003 | 1,224 | 539 |
| Hopetoun .. | \|\| | 1,024 | 291 | Port Fairy .. | 2,426 | 2,577 | 851 |
| Horsham .. | 9,240 | 10,557 | 3,027 | Portland | 6,014 | 6,674 | 2,060 |
| Inverloch .. | 845 | 850 | 702 | Queenscliffe .. | 2,659 | 2,782 | 1,532 |
| Kerang | 3,838 | 4,165 | 1,182 | Red Cliffs | 2,440 | 2,438 | 728 |
| Kilmore .. | 1,010 | 1,100 | 294 | Robinvale | 1,243 | 1,404 | 357 |
| Koo-Wee-Rup .. | \|\| | 1,011 | 317 | Rochester | 1,965 | 2,117 | 614 |
| Koroit | 1,466 | 1,416 | 376 | Rushworth | 1,077 | 1,093 | 340 |
| Korumburra .. | 3,237 | 2,992 | 882 | Rutherglen .. | 1,222 | 1,284 | 413 |
| Kyabram .. | 3,936 | 4,623 | 1,308 | Sale | 7,899 | 8,648 | 2,313 |
| Kyneton .. | 3,366 | 3,447 | 1,114 | Sea Lake .. .. | \|\| | 1,025 | 286 |
| Lakes Entrance .. | 1,602 | 1,831 | 672 | Seymour | 5,104 | 5,489 | 1,530 |
| Laverton .. | 4,152 | *** | *** | Shepparton .. | 13,899 | 17,523 | 4,923 |
| Leongatha .. | 3,059 | 3,243 | 939 | St. Arnaud .. | 3,150 | 3,003 | 954 |
| Lorne | 1,080 | 964 | 739 | Stawell | 5,506 | 5,904 | 1,843 |
| Maffra | 3,404 | 3,565 | 1,443 | St. Leonards .. | \|\| | 298 | 422 |
| Maldon | 1,071 | 1,065 | 432 | | | | |
| Mansfield .. | 1,944 | 2,021 | 572 | | | | |

For footnotes see page 129.

VICTORIA—POPULATIONS OF URBAN CENTRES, CENSUSES 1961 AND 1966, AND NUMBER OF DWELLINGS, CENSUS 1966—*continued*

| Urban Centre | 1961 Census Population | 1966 Census (Field Count) | | Urban Centre | 1961 Census Population | 1966 Census (Field Count) | |
|--|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| | | Population | Total No. of Dwellings | | | Population | Total No. of Dwellings |
| Other Urban Centres— <i>continued</i> | | | | Other Urban Centres— <i>continued</i> | | | |
| Sunbury .. | 3,131 | 3,525 | 603 | Warrnambool .. | 15,702 | 17,497 | 4,884 |
| Swan Hill .. | 6,186 | 7,376 | 2,017 | Werribee .. | 5,099 | 8,231 | 2,028 |
| Tatura .. | 2,166 | 2,496 | 709 | Wonthaggi .. | 4,853 | 4,672 | 1,671 |
| Terang .. | 2,137 | 1,989 | 609 | Woodend .. | 1,224 | 1,221 | 391 |
| Torquay .. | 1,243 | 1,477 | 1,064 | Wycheproof .. | \|\| | 1,005 | 277 |
| Trafalgar .. | 1,774 | 1,729 | 518 | Yarra Junction .. | 1,259 | 1,123 | 400 |
| Traralgon .. | 12,300 | 14,080 | 3,661 | Yarram .. | 2,001 | 2,018 | 588 |
| Wangaratta .. | 13,784 | 15,167 | 4,169 | Yarrowonga Mulwala (Part)** | 3,022 | 3,164 | 948 |
| Warburton .. | 1,630 | 1,545 | 586 | Yea .. | 1,113 | 1,085 | 345 |
| Warracknabeal .. | 3,061 | 3,149 | 1,018 | | | | |
| Warragul .. | 6,405 | 6,843 | 1,925 | | | | |
| Warrandyte .. | \|\| | 1,072 | 341 | Total Other Urban Centres .. | 579,936 | 642,306 | 195,476 |

* Includes only that part of the local government area which is within the Melbourne Metropolitan Area.

† Non-Metropolitan in 1961.

‡ That part of Albury-Wodonga in Victoria.

§ That part of Barham-Koondrook in Victoria.

|| Non-urban in 1961.

¶ That part of Echuca-Moama in Victoria.

** That part of Yarrowonga-Mulwala in Victoria.

*** Part of Melbourne Metropolitan Area in 1966.

Population Estimates

The following table gives the estimated population of each Australian State and Territory at 31 December 1966.

The estimated population in each State or Territory is now derived by a new method and represents the population ascertained at the census plus recorded natural increase and recorded net gain from overseas migration for that State or Territory; gains and corresponding losses that result from movements between States and Territories are also taken into account insofar as they are recorded as transfers of State of residence under child endowment procedures or Commonwealth electoral procedures supplemented by results of any special count or sample survey. Holiday, business or other similar short-term movements between States and Territories are omitted. As records of migration by State or Territory are not complete the estimated State and Territory populations so derived are approximate and are subject to revision when the actual population of each State is ascertained at the next census.

AUSTRALIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES AT 31 DECEMBER 1966

| State or Territory | Area in Square Miles | Estimated Population at 31 December 1966 | Persons to the Square Mile | Proportion of Population in Each State or Territory |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|--|----------------------------|---|
| New South Wales | 309,433 | 4,266,492 | 13·79 | 36·61 |
| Victoria | 87,884 | 3,247,478 | 36·95 | 27·88 |
| Queensland | 667,000 | 1,674,796 | 2·51 | 14·37 |
| South Australia | 380,070 | 1,100,322 | 2·90 | 9·44 |
| Western Australia | 975,920 | 850,100 | 0·87 | 7·30 |
| Tasmania | 26,383 | 373,684 | 14·16 | 3·21 |
| Northern Territory | 520,280 | 38,506 | 0·07 | 0·33 |
| Australian Capital Territory* | 939 | 99,962 | 106·46 | 0·86 |
| Australia | 2,967,909 | 11,651,340 | 3·93 | 100·00 |

* Including Jervis Bay.

The following table shows the estimated population of Victoria from 1836 to 1966 :

VICTORIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION

| Year | Estimated Population, 31 December | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Males | Females | Persons |
| 1836 (25th May) | 142 | 35 | 177 |
| 1840 | 7,254 | 3,037 | 10,291 |
| 1850 | 45,495 | 30,667 | 76,162 |
| 1860 | 330,302 | 207,932 | 538,234 |
| 1870 | 397,230 | 326,695 | 723,925 |
| 1880 | 450,558 | 408,047 | 858,605 |
| 1890 | 595,519 | 538,209 | 1,133,728 |
| 1900 | 601,773 | 594,440 | 1,196,213 |
| 1910 | 646,482 | 654,926 | 1,301,408 |
| 1920 | 753,803 | 774,106 | 1,527,909 |
| 1930 | 892,422 | 900,183 | 1,792,605 |
| 1940 | 947,037 | 967,881 | 1,914,918 |
| 1950 | 1,114,497 | 1,122,685 | 2,237,182 |
| 1956 | 1,319,445 | 1,298,667 | 2,618,112 |
| 1957 | 1,348,351 | 1,332,204 | 2,680,555 |
| 1958 | 1,379,857 | 1,365,308 | 2,745,165 |
| 1959 | 1,413,523 | 1,397,906 | 2,811,429 |
| 1960 | 1,453,815 | 1,434,475 | 2,888,290 |
| 1961 | 1,485,122 | 1,469,704 | 2,954,826 |
| 1962 | 1,511,023 | 1,499,107 | 3,010,130 |
| 1963 | 1,540,184 | 1,529,509 | 3,069,693 |
| 1964 | 1,573,232 | 1,562,896 | 3,136,128 |
| 1965 | 1,601,171 | 1,592,490 | 3,193,661 |
| 1966 | 1,627,685 | 1,619,793 | 3,247,478 |

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1961 to 1966 have been estimated on the new basis outlined above and are subject to further revision when final results of the 1966 Census are available.

Immigration

General

Since the end of the Second World War, a programme of planned, large-scale immigration has been one of Australia's major objectives. The reasons include :

- (1) *Economic factors.* The desire to develop Australia's resources in order to strengthen and diversify the economy, increase living standards, and maintain full employment.
- (2) *Strategic factors.* The Second World War brought realisation of the need to populate and develop Australia as rapidly as possible.
- (3) *Social and humanitarian factors.* The desire to help many refugees and others in Europe, who were unable or unwilling to return to former homelands, and who wished to emigrate overseas.
- (4) *Demographic factors.* The low birthrate during the depression years meant that the numbers entering the workforce would not be sufficient to meet the needs of expansion.

Between October, 1945 and December, 1966, 2,596,962 persons came to Australia as "permanent and long-term arrivals", 1,280,828 of whom were assisted migrants.

Annual Immigration Programmes

Australia's annual immigration programmes are based on "settler arrivals", i.e., persons who on arrival in Australia declare their intention of remaining here permanently. The target figure is determined each year in the light of existing economic conditions.

The 1966-67 immigration programme provided for 148,000 settlers. During this period, arrivals against this programme totalled 138,676.

Sources of Migrants

The immigration programme has three major components :

- (1) Assisted migrants from the United Kingdom, Europe, and certain other countries (see below) ;
- (2) the traditional "free flow" of British subjects coming to Australia outside the assisted immigration programme ;
and
- (3) other persons coming to Australia outside the assisted passage programme who, before entry, are required to obtain visas.

Australian Migration Missions Overseas

The Commonwealth Department of Immigration maintains offices in the United Kingdom, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden (also covering Finland and Norway), Austria, Italy, Greece, Spain, Switzerland, France, Malta, United Arab Republic, Hong Kong, and Lebanon.

Assisted Migration

Australia has assisted migration agreements with the United Kingdom, Malta, Germany, and the Netherlands and Italy. In addition, there are migration arrangements, made in conjunction with the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, with Austria, Belgium, Greece, and Spain. (The Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration also takes part in assisted migration from Germany, the Netherlands, and Italy.) Assistance is also given by Australia under the General Assisted Passage Scheme to nationals of Denmark, Eire, Finland, France, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States of America, countries of Central and South America, to nationals of Spain and Portugal living outside their home countries, and to certain other categories of migrants. Assistance under the General Assisted Passage Scheme is also available to a wide range of British nationals living outside the United Kingdom.

Assisted arrivals in Australia under various schemes, from their inception to December, 1966, have been as follows :

**AUSTRALIA : PERSONS ARRIVING UNDER ASSISTED
MIGRATION SCHEMES**

| Assisted Migration Scheme | Date of Commencement of Scheme | Number |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| United Kingdom | April, 1947 .. | 697,780 |
| Refugee | November, 1947 .. | 214,390 |
| German | August, 1952 .. | 80,270 |
| Netherlands | April, 1951 .. | 71,222 |
| Italian | August, 1951 .. | 41,462 |
| Greek | August, 1952 .. | 44,334 |
| Maltese | January, 1949 .. | 38,066 |
| General Assisted Passage Schemes .. | September, 1954 .. | 35,458 |
| Austrian | August, 1952 .. | 19,624 |
| Spanish | August, 1958 .. | 8,131 |
| Belgian | February, 1961 .. | 1,993 |
| Other Schemes .. .. . | .. .. . | 28,098 |
| Total .. .. . | .. .. . | 1,280,828 |

Immigration Organisation

The State Government, through its Immigration Office, plays an important part in British assisted migration. (See also below.) It receives personal nominations for relatives and friends, and employer nominations for workers, and is also responsible for the reception and after-care arrangements for those migrants. Other official immigration functions are the responsibility of the Commonwealth Department of Immigration, which has a branch office in Melbourne.

Government activity in the field of migration is aided and supplemented by a number of advisory bodies and voluntary organisations, including the Commonwealth Immigration Planning Council, the Commonwealth Immigration Advisory Council, the Commonwealth Immigration Publicity Council, the Good Neighbour Movement, and the Citizenship Convention held each year in Canberra.

Accommodation

Initial accommodation may be provided in centres and hostels for assisted migrants. The Victorian State Government has a reception centre for British migrants arriving under State auspices.

The Commonwealth Department of Immigration has a Migrant Reception Centre at Bonegilla for assisted European migrants, and a Migrant Accommodation Centre at Benalla, while Commonwealth Hostels Limited has nine hostels in Victoria at Altona, Broadmeadows, Brooklyn, Fisherman's Bend, Holmesglen, Maribyrnong, Norlane, Nunawading, and Preston where assisted British and European migrants stay until they have arranged private accommodation.

State Immigration Office

The State Immigration Office was formed as a result of an agreement at the Premiers' Conference of 1946, when the States undertook the responsibility of dealing with nominations of British migrants, their reception, transit accommodation, travel to their final destination, and aftercare.

The ultimate arrival of a migrant in Victoria usually stems from a personal nomination lodged on his account by a resident of the State or by a group nomination. The former may be a relative, friend, or employer; the latter are usually commercial enterprises which seek to recruit particular categories of workers. The most essential requirement of any nomination is that an adequate guarantee of accommodation be provided.

Between January, 1947 and December, 1966, the State approved 48,615 personal nominations involving 123,440 persons. Under personal and group nominations, 123,258 British migrants have arrived in Victoria. Many of these migrants have been skilled technicians sponsored by group nominations such as Victorian Railways, Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board, and the State Electricity Commission. Their arrival has greatly augmented Victoria's labour force.

The State Immigration Office has its own group nomination, under which single persons or married couples who are without sponsors may apply for assisted passages. The nomination is in no way restricted to any particular type of occupation ; it is open to all. Migrants who arrive under this nomination are provided with accommodation at the State Immigration Reception Centre until such time as private accommodation is available. At the same time, the Office undertakes to secure employment for these migrants.

The State Immigration Office renders every assistance in order that migrants may be quickly assimilated into the Victorian community. Where migrants who have arrived under personal nomination are experiencing accommodation difficulties, temporary hostel accommodation is sometimes provided. Assistance is also given in securing suitable employment. The welfare facilities of the State Office are available to migrants and close liaison is maintained with churches and social organisations.

Immigration into Victoria

Because of interstate movements, overseas migration for a particular State can only be measured at the time of a census from information gathered on birthplace, nationality, and period of residence in Australia.

A comparison of the results of the 1966 Census with those of the 1947 Census shows clearly the contribution of immigration to Victoria's population growth. Between 1947 and 1966 the State's population grew from 2,054,701 to 3,219,526—an increase of 1,164,825. Persons born overseas who had arrived in Australia since 30 June 1947, totalled 565,431 in 1966, representing just under half—48·5 per cent—of the increase in the population of Victoria during that time. (This gain is augmented when births to migrant parents are taken into consideration.)

Of all overseas-born persons living in Australia at 30 June 1966, 31·9 per cent were living in Victoria.

At 30 June 1966, one person in every five in Victoria was born outside Australia—680,598 persons in a population of 3,219,526. This is more than twice the proportion and three times the number in 1947—178,600, 8·7 per cent of a population of 2,054,701.

Major birthplaces of the overseas-born in 1966 were United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland 239,406, Italy 111,219, Germany 37,270, Netherlands 34,646, Greece 64,275, Poland 24,697, Malta 26,452, Yugoslavia 24,634, and New Zealand 11,683.

Of the 680,598 Victorian residents born overseas, 174,427 had been in Australia for less than five years, 391,004 arrived between 1947 and 1961, and 100,583 arrived prior to 1947. (Details for the remaining 14,584 overseas-born persons are not known.)

Overseas Arrivals and Departures

Overseas arrivals and departures in each State, during the years 1962 to 1966, are shown in the following table :

**AUSTRALIA—OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES
BY STATES**

| Year | New South Wales | Victoria | Queensland | South Australia | Western Australia | Tasmania | Northern Territory | Australia |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------|--------------------|-----------|
| ARRIVALS | | | | | | | | |
| 1962.. | 214,837 | 68,952 | 16,220 | 7,139 | 22,411 | 52 | 2,713 | 332,324 |
| 1963.. | 249,208 | 71,860 | 22,280 | 8,845 | 25,354 | 130 | 3,050 | 380,727 |
| 1964.. | 294,578 | 86,467 | 28,309 | 12,370 | 27,135 | 92 | 3,406 | 452,357 |
| 1965.. | 346,099 | 100,525 | 32,766 | 9,869 | 31,735 | 101 | 4,041 | 525,136 |
| 1966.. | 369,679 | 94,276 | 39,188 | 10,095 | 39,565 | 185 | 4,603 | 557,591 |
| DEPARTURES | | | | | | | | |
| 1962.. | 189,492 | 42,734 | 15,824 | 5,574 | 14,027 | 132 | 2,019 | 269,802 |
| 1963.. | 215,889 | 44,711 | 23,674 | 6,031 | 16,020 | 199 | 2,558 | 309,082 |
| 1964.. | 247,276 | 51,079 | 26,321 | 6,880 | 18,535 | 193 | 2,731 | 353,015 |
| 1965.. | 297,716 | 55,706 | 32,374 | 8,706 | 22,298 | 208 | 3,272 | 420,280 |
| 1966.. | 331,993 | 58,667 | 39,362 | 9,019 | 26,776 | 317 | 4,531 | 470,665 |

NOTE.—The above table indicates the State or Territory where passengers disembarked from or embarked on the ship or aircraft. Because numbers of passengers use interstate transport to commence or complete their journey, the figures do not indicate the precise effect on the population of the States of movements to and from overseas countries.

The following table shows details of permanent and long term movement and short term movement to and from Australia and Victoria for the years 1962 to 1966 :

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—OVERSEAS MIGRATION

| Year | Australia | | | | | Victoria* | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|---|----------|---------|-----------------------------------|---|----------|---------|
| | Permanent and Long Term Movement† | | Short Term Movement | | Total | Permanent and Long Term Movement† | Short Term Movement | | Total |
| | Settlers | Other | Australian Residents Returning or Departing Temporarily | Visitors | | | Australian Residents Returning or Departing Temporarily | Visitors | |
| ARRIVALS | | | | | | | | | |
| 1962.. | 90,464 | 34,521 | 95,915 | 111,424 | 332,324 | 43,739 | 14,421 | 10,792 | 68,952 |
| 1963.. | 108,150 | 36,018 | 111,182 | 125,377 | 380,727 | 43,412 | 16,061 | 12,387 | 71,860 |
| 1964.. | 134,464 | 38,661 | 131,354 | 147,878 | 452,357 | 53,418 | 18,480 | 14,569 | 86,467 |
| 1965.. | 147,507 | 43,757 | 160,544 | 173,328 | 525,136 | 62,375 | 22,093 | 16,057 | 100,525 |
| 1966.. | 141,033 | 47,526 | 181,770 | 187,262 | 557,591 | 55,254 | 23,230 | 15,792 | 94,276 |
| DEPARTURES | | | | | | | | | |
| 1962.. | 8,518 | 51,829 | 95,872 | 113,583 | 269,802 | 17,051 | 15,653 | 10,030 | 42,734 |
| 1963.. | 9,102 | 58,222 | 112,427 | 129,331 | 309,082 | 16,709 | 17,275 | 10,727 | 44,711 |
| 1964.. | 7,828 | 61,298 | 133,248 | 150,641 | 353,015 | 16,890 | 20,561 | 13,628 | 51,079 |
| 1965.. | 14,803 | 64,852 | 161,692 | 178,933 | 420,280 | 18,373 | 23,138 | 14,195 | 55,706 |
| 1966.. | 18,343 | 74,285 | 183,161 | 194,876 | 470,665 | 20,822 | 23,478 | 14,367 | 58,667 |

* See note to preceding table.

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

Overseas arrivals and departures in Victoria, according to country of embarkation or disembarkation, are shown in the following tables for the year ended 30 June 1966 :

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES,
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1966

| Countries | Number | |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| | Embarking | Disembarking |
| Commonwealth Countries— | | |
| United Kingdom and Ireland | 33,026 | 13,145 |
| Canada | 238 | 599 |
| Ceylon | 418 | 213 |
| Cyprus | 474 | .. |
| Fiji | 16 | 95 |
| Hong Kong | 456 | 364 |
| India | 226 | 204 |
| Malta | 1,236 | 606 |
| Malaysia (Excl. Singapore) | 91 | 114 |
| Nauru | 381 | 409 |
| New Guinea | 28 | 7 |
| New Zealand | 24,064 | 22,429 |
| Pakistan | .. | 3 |
| Papua | 67 | 242 |
| Singapore | 306 | 734 |
| Other | 697 | 536 |
| Total Commonwealth | 61,724 | 39,700 |
| Foreign Countries— | | |
| Egypt | 898 | 119 |
| France | 16 | 280 |
| Germany | 2,269 | 376 |
| Greece | 10,798 | 3,161 |
| Israel | 3 | .. |
| Italy | 15,823 | 9,442 |
| Japan | 1,485 | 1,469 |
| Netherlands | 2,120 | 1,250 |
| Philippines | 16 | 48 |
| Portugal | 2 | 74 |
| South Africa | 864 | 857 |
| Spain | 7 | 78 |
| Sweden | 82 | .. |
| Switzerland | .. | .. |
| United States of America | 501 | 782 |
| Other | 383 | 217 |
| Total Foreign | 35,267 | 18,153 |
| Total Commonwealth and Foreign | 96,991 | 57,853 |

The following table shows the nationalities of the permanent and long term arrivals and departures in the year ended 30 June 1966 whose State of disembarkation or embarkation was Victoria :

VICTORIA—NATIONALITY OF PERMANENT AND LONG TERM ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1966

| Nationality | Arrivals | Departures | Nationality | Arrivals | Departures |
|-----------------|----------|------------|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| British .. | 32,153 | 14,254 | Lebanese .. | 438 | 8 |
| Irish .. | 379 | 90 | Norwegian .. | 50 | 12 |
| American (U.S.) | 132 | 140 | Polish* | 672 | 40 |
| Austrian .. | 267 | 163 | Portugese .. | 134 | 1 |
| Belgian .. | 106 | 13 | Romanian .. | 6 | .. |
| Chinese .. | 11 | 17 | Russian† | 46 | 9 |
| Czechoslovak .. | 23 | 5 | South African (So Described) | 119 | 73 |
| Danish .. | 155 | 13 | Spanish .. | 365 | 160 |
| Dutch .. | 830 | 620 | Swedish .. | 103 | 10 |
| Egyptian .. | 330 | 13 | Swiss .. | 240 | 37 |
| Finnish .. | 49 | 41 | Syrian .. | 42 | .. |
| French .. | 254 | 43 | Turkish .. | 95 | 6 |
| German .. | 1,936 | 700 | Yugoslav .. | 2,238 | 117 |
| Greek .. | 10,118 | 1,276 | Stateless‡ | 498 | 19 |
| Hungarian .. | 60 | 33 | Other .. | 194 | 55 |
| Israeli .. | 9 | 10 | | | |
| Italian .. | 6,450 | 1,625 | | | |
| | | | Total .. | 58,502 | 19,603 |

* Includes "Stateless" who were formerly Polish.

† Includes "Stateless" who were formerly Russian.

‡ Includes "Stateless" with former nationality stated but other than Polish or Russian.

Citizenship and Naturalisation

The *Nationality and Citizenship Act* 1948 commenced on Australia Day (26 January) 1949, and repealed all previous Commonwealth legislation on this subject. The most significant effect of the Act was the creation for the first time of the status of "Australian Citizen". In this respect the Act was complementary to citizenship legislation passed or about to be passed by other countries of the British Commonwealth. All Australian citizens, and the citizens of other countries of the British Commonwealth, are declared to be British subjects. Australian citizenship was automatically acquired as from 26 January 1949, by persons who were British subjects at that date and who either (a) were born in Australia or New Guinea; or (b) were naturalised in Australia; or (c) had been residing in Australia during the five years immediately preceding 26 January 1949; or (d) were born outside Australia of fathers to whom (a) or (b) above applied (provided the persons concerned had entered Australia without being placed under any immigration restriction); or (e) were women who had been married to men who became Australian citizens under the above headings (provided that the women concerned

had entered Australia without being placed under immigration restriction). For the purposes of the Act, "Australia" includes Norfolk Island and the Territory of Papua, and by an amendment of the Act in 1950 it was further provided that Nauru shall be treated in the same manner as New Guinea.

Since the Act's commencement, citizenship may be acquired in the following ways : (1) By birth in Australia ; (2) by birth outside Australia of a father who is an Australian citizen, provided that the birth is registered at an Australian Consulate ; (3) by registration—Certificates of Registration as Australian citizens may be granted by the Minister to British subjects or Irish citizens who make application and satisfy the Minister that they can comply with specified requirements as to residence in Australia, good character, and intention to reside permanently in Australia ; and (4) by naturalisation—Certificates of Naturalization as Australian citizens may be granted by the Minister to aliens who make application and can comply with requirements somewhat similar to those previously required under the *Nationality Act* 1920–1946. Requirements for naturalisation are : (1) Generally, five years' residence in Australia is required, but residence in other British countries or service under a British government may be accepted (special concessions in the matter of residence qualifications in respect of persons who have voluntarily enlisted in the armed forces were made by an amending Act of 1952) ; (2) the applicants must have an adequate knowledge of the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship ; and (3) Certificates do not take effect until the applicant takes the Oath of Allegiance. The oath is taken, and citizenship is conferred, at public ceremonies held in the Town Hall of the applicant's place of residence, and presided over by the mayor or equivalent head of the local government.

The Declaration of Intention to apply for naturalisation, which was introduced by the original Act of 1948, is no longer compulsory, although it can still be made if an intending applicant so desires. This change was made by the amending Acts of 1955 and 1959 under the provisions of which aliens may lodge applications on completing four and a half years' residence, but may not be granted naturalisation until five years' residence has been completed.

Under the Act, the independence of married women in nationality matters is recognised, and British nationality is restored to those women who had lost it through marriage to aliens. Marriage does not now affect a woman's nationality. Alien women who marry Australian citizens may, however, be naturalised under somewhat easier conditions than those which apply to other aliens.

The following table shows the persons of each nationality granted naturalisation certificates in Victoria during the five years 1962 to 1966 :

VICTORIA—PREVIOUS NATIONALITY OF PERSONS NATURALISED

| Nationality | Number of Naturalisation Certificates Granted | | | | | Total Granted 1962 to 1966 | |
|-----------------------------|---|--------|--------|--------|-------|----------------------------|----------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | No. | Per cent |
| Albanian | 55 | 25 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 123 | 0·19 |
| Austrian | 269 | 245 | 272 | 207 | 175 | 1,168 | 1·90 |
| Belgian | 8 | 16 | 5 | 7 | 13 | 49 | 0·08 |
| Bulgarian | 15 | 23 | 13 | 15 | 14 | 80 | 0·13 |
| Byelorussian | 10 | 14 | 13 | 10 | 15 | 62 | 0·10 |
| Chinese | 92 | 63 | 107 | 59 | 106 | 427 | 0·69 |
| Czechoslovak | 136 | 99 | 80 | 84 | 56 | 455 | 0·73 |
| Danish | 70 | 66 | 52 | 46 | 26 | 260 | 0·42 |
| Dutch | 2,399 | 1,465 | 1,646 | 1,503 | 1,047 | 8,060 | 13·06 |
| Estonian | 86 | 45 | 47 | 16 | 27 | 221 | 0·36 |
| Finnish | 25 | 16 | 51 | 54 | 36 | 182 | 0·29 |
| French | 56 | 41 | 36 | 32 | 35 | 200 | 0·32 |
| German | 1,466 | 1,052 | 1,138 | 1,062 | 890 | 5,608 | 9·09 |
| Greek | 2,104 | 1,885 | 1,664 | 1,579 | 1,322 | 8,554 | 13·86 |
| Hungarian | 1,435 | 1,082 | 696 | 599 | 446 | 4,258 | 6·89 |
| Israeli | 264 | 200 | 212 | 128 | 67 | 871 | 1·42 |
| Italian | 3,839 | 3,038 | 3,088 | 3,209 | 3,296 | 16,470 | 26·68 |
| Japanese | 28 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 11 | 86 | 0·14 |
| Latvian | 327 | 202 | 164 | 108 | 122 | 923 | 1·50 |
| Lebanese | 66 | 51 | 41 | 35 | 31 | 224 | 0·36 |
| Lithuanian | 184 | 85 | 73 | 66 | 63 | 471 | 0·76 |
| Norwegian | 36 | 16 | 20 | 15 | 16 | 103 | 0·17 |
| Polish | 1,232 | 1,130 | 1,065 | 903 | 626 | 4,956 | 8·03 |
| Romanian | 54 | 41 | 33 | 29 | 24 | 191 | 0·31 |
| Russian | 119 | 101 | 112 | 72 | 98 | 502 | 0·81 |
| Spanish | 33 | 16 | 21 | 16 | 22 | 108 | 0·18 |
| Swedish | 13 | 4 | 11 | 6 | 13 | 47 | 0·07 |
| Swiss | 34 | 32 | 35 | 33 | 31 | 185 | 0·30 |
| Turkish | 13 | 5 | 17 | 12 | 11 | 58 | 0·10 |
| Ukrainian | 439 | 302 | 195 | 199 | 160 | 1,295 | 2·09 |
| Yugoslav | 825 | 812 | 1,024 | 1,120 | 946 | 4,727 | 7·66 |
| U.S. American | 20 | 16 | 25 | 16 | 20 | 97 | 0·16 |
| Other Nationalities | 42 | 43 | 22 | 30 | 30 | 167 | 0·27 |
| Stateless | 146 | 149 | 90 | 97 | 59 | 541 | 0·88 |
| Total | 15,970 | 12,396 | 12,096 | 11,398 | 9,869 | 61,729 | 100·00 |

NOTE.—The above figures relate to the number of certificates granted, and do not represent the total number of persons affected by the certificates. In addition to the figures shown, there were 3,538 children in 1962, 2,055 in 1963, 1,799 in 1964, 1,670 in 1965, and 1,330 in 1966 affected by grant of certificates.

Aborigines in Victoria

Welfare staff pay particular attention to health, housing, education, employment and general welfare, and work in close co-operation with the Department of Health, hospitals, and municipal authorities to ensure that the health of the Aborigines is improved.

One hundred and four houses for Aboriginal families have been provided by the Aborigines Welfare Board in the last nine years, the majority being new homes, specially designed and constructed, and located on ordinary town allotments, with three and four bedrooms.

Ninety other families have become tenants of Housing Commission homes in the usual way. The Government is expanding this programme through the agency of the Board and the Housing Commission. Low rents and a scheme of rental subsidies have been approved.

In co-operation with the Education Department, Aborigines Welfare Board Officers are ensuring that, as far as possible, children of school age are enrolled and attend school regularly. Two hundred and thirty four were enrolled in 1967 in secondary schools. Most receive some financial assistance from Government or voluntary sources, according to need. Aboriginal children also participate in special holiday schemes.

The constant aim of the Board is to encourage Aborigines to become self-reliant and able to take their place in the Australian community.

There are 4,586 acres set aside as permanent Aboriginal reserves at Lake Tyers and Framlingham. Lake Tyers has a population of 75 and Framlingham has 60.

In 1965-66, Government expenditure on Aboriginal welfare was \$290,033 in addition to Commonwealth Social Service payments.

Vital Statistics

Introduction

Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages

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

Law Relating to Births, Deaths, and Marriages

The various Acts relating to the registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Victoria were consolidated in 1958.

In November, 1959, a Bill was placed before Parliament to reorganise the system of registration of births and deaths in Victoria. This new legislation known as the *Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act 1959*, which came into operation on 1 October 1960, was designed to allow registrations of births and deaths to be effected by post instead of through those persons who previously held office as Registrars of Births and Deaths. No alteration, however, was made to the system of registration of marriages. In 1961, the Commonwealth Parliament passed the *Marriage Act 1961*. A few minor provisions (relating mainly to certain extensions of the application of the prohibited

degrees) came into operation on the date the Act received the Royal Assent (6 May 1961), and the remainder of the Act came into operation on 1 September 1963. On this date, the Act superseded the marriage laws of all the States, the two mainland Territories, and Norfolk Island.

The principal numbers and rates relating to vital statistics in Victoria from 1962 to 1966 are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

| Year | Number of— | | | | Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population | | | Infant Mortality |
|------|------------|-------------|--------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|--------|---|
| | Marriages | Live Births | Deaths | Infant Deaths * | Marriages | Live Births | Deaths | Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births |
| 1962 | 22,393 | 65,890 | 25,847 | 1,219 | 7.51 | 22.09 | 8.66 | 18.5 |
| 1963 | 22,061 | 65,649 | 26,920 | 1,242 | 7.26 | 21.59 | 8.85 | 18.9 |
| 1964 | 24,169 | 64,990 | 27,548 | 1,098 | 7.79 | 20.94 | 8.87 | 16.9 |
| 1965 | 26,421 | 63,550 | 28,031 | 1,109 | 8.35 | 20.09 | 8.86 | 17.5 |
| 1966 | 27,089 | 64,008 | 28,673 | 1,116 | 8.42 | 19.88 | 8.91 | 17.4 |

* Included in deaths.

NOTE.—Rates have been re-calculated on the basis of a new series of intercensal population estimates. When final results of the 1966 Census become available the rates may be further revised.

Marriages

Marriages in Victoria in 1966 numbered 27,089, an increase of 668 on the number registered in 1965. The rate per 1,000 of mean population in 1966 was 8.42, compared with a rate of 8.35 in 1965. The highest rate ever recorded in Victoria was 12.06 in 1942, and the lowest 5.66 in 1931.

The following tables show the number of marriages and the marriage rate per 1,000 of mean population in the Australian States and Territories for each of the five years 1962 to 1966 :

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF MARRIAGES

| Year | New South Wales | Victoria | Queensland | South Australia | Western Australia | Tasmania | Northern Territory | Australian Capital Territory | Australia |
|----------|-----------------|----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------|--------------------|------------------------------|-----------|
| 1962 . . | 30,360 | 22,393 | 10,642 | 7,021 | 5,466 | 2,485 | 243 | 480 | 79,090 |
| 1963 . . | 30,999 | 22,061 | 11,431 | 7,302 | 5,755 | 2,579 | 260 | 529 | 80,916 |
| 1964 . . | 32,633 | 24,169 | 11,752 | 7,765 | 6,023 | 2,869 | 233 | 569 | 86,013 |
| 1965 . . | 35,176 | 26,421 | 12,967 | 8,680 | 6,448 | 2,888 | 296 | 670 | 93,546 |
| 1966 . . | 35,575 | 27,089 | 13,325 | 9,051 | 7,001 | 2,946 | 312 | 747 | 96,046 |

AUSTRALIA—MARRIAGE RATES*

| Year | New South Wales | Victoria | Queensland | South Australia | Western Australia | Tasmania | Northern Territory† | Australian Capital Territory† | Australia |
|----------|-----------------|----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| 1962 . . | 7.62 | 7.51 | 6.90 | 7.13 | 7.23 | 6.99 | 8.6 | 7.3 | 7.39 |
| 1963 . . | 7.66 | 7.26 | 7.29 | 7.25 | 7.40 | 7.15 | 8.6 | 7.2 | 7.42 |
| 1964 . . | 7.95 | 7.79 | 7.35 | 7.51 | 7.56 | 7.87 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.74 |
| 1965 . . | 8.43 | 8.35 | 7.95 | 8.16 | 7.92 | 7.85 | 8.4 | 7.6 | 8.25 |
| 1966 . . | 8.41 | 8.42 | 8.02 | 8.30 | 8.38 | 7.94 | 8.4 | 7.8 | 8.32 |

* See note below summary table above.

† Based on too few events to warrant calculation to second place of decimals.

The relative ages of bridegrooms and brides who married in Victoria in 1966 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—RELATIVE AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES, 1966

| Ages of Bridegrooms* (Years) | Ages of Brides* (Years) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total Bridegrooms |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|-------------------|
| | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 to 24 | 25 to 29 | 30 to 34 | 35 to 39 | 40 to 44 | 45 to 49 | 50 and over | |
| 16 .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| 17 .. | .. | .. | 6 | 9 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 32 |
| 18 .. | 1 | 6 | 86 | 135 | 124 | 85 | 35 | 27 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 499 |
| 19 .. | .. | 8 | 152 | 260 | 328 | 293 | 150 | 106 | 4 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,303 |
| 20 .. | 1 | 4 | 73 | 184 | 319 | 386 | 249 | 233 | 15 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,467 |
| 21 to 24 .. | .. | 3 | 151 | 404 | 1,013 | 1,917 | 2,127 | 5,216 | 470 | 36 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | 11,347 |
| 25 to 29 .. | .. | 3 | 56 | 92 | 336 | 693 | 828 | 3,623 | 1,316 | 204 | 53 | 6 | 4 | .. | 7,214 |
| 30 to 34 .. | .. | .. | 2 | 19 | 27 | 91 | 111 | 706 | 684 | 308 | 98 | 26 | 16 | .. | 2,088 |
| 35 to 39 .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 4 | 16 | 20 | 170 | 270 | 251 | 159 | 100 | 29 | 17 | 1,039 |
| 40 to 44 .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 4 | 5 | 42 | 78 | 126 | 148 | 98 | 62 | 39 | 604 |
| 45 to 49 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 15 | 24 | 40 | 71 | 107 | 83 | 51 | 392 |
| 50 to 54 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 12 | 20 | 35 | 56 | 94 | 104 | 327 |
| 55 to 59 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 4 | 12 | 13 | 39 | 52 | 155 | 279 |
| 60 to 64 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 6 | 9 | 33 | 144 | 195 |
| 65 and over .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 283 | 300 |
| Total Brides | 2 | 24 | 530 | 1,105 | 2,162 | 3,488 | 3,529 | 10,150 | 2,878 | 1,006 | 597 | 444 | 381 | 793 | 27,089 |

* The number of bridegrooms under 18 years and brides under 16 years of age are restricted by the provisions of the *Marriage Act* 1961. See pages 140-1.

Of every 1,000 men who married during 1966, 785 were older and 122 were younger than their brides, and 93 were of the same age. In 1966 the oldest bridegroom was aged 84 years and the oldest bride also 84 years.

The percentages in age groups of bridegrooms and brides who married in 1966 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN AGE GROUPS, 1966

| Age Group (Years) | Percentage of Total | | Age Group (Years) | Percentage of Total | |
|-------------------|---------------------|--------|-------------------|---------------------|--------|
| | Bridegrooms | Brides | | Bridegrooms | Brides |
| 14 .. | .. | * | 30 to 34 .. | 7.7 | 3.7 |
| 15 .. | .. | * | 35 to 39 .. | 3.8 | 2.2 |
| 16 .. | .. | * | 40 to 44 .. | 2.2 | 1.6 |
| 17 .. | .. | 0.1 | 45 to 49 .. | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| 18 .. | .. | 1.8 | 50 to 54 .. | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| 19 .. | .. | 4.8 | 55 to 59 .. | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| 20 .. | .. | 5.4 | 60 and over .. | 1.9 | 1.1 |
| 21 to 24 .. | .. | 41.9 | | | |
| 25 to 29 .. | .. | 26.7 | | 100.0 | 100.0 |

* Less than 0.1.

The number of minors marrying at each age and the proportion of each sex to the total marriages are given in the following table for each of the five years 1962 to 1966 :

VICTORIA—MARRIAGES OF MINORS

| Year | Age in Years | | | | | | | | Total | | |
|--------------------|--------------|----|----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------------------------------|-------|
| | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | Number | Percentage of Total Marriages | |
| BRIDEGROOMS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1962 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 17 | 72 | 279 | 606 | 1,083 | 2,059 | 9·19 |
| 1963 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 14 | 89 | 320 | 638 | 1,066 | 2,128 | 9·65 |
| 1964 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 36 | 415 | 727 | 1,302 | 2,486 | 10·29 |
| 1965 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 40 | 531 | 1,009 | 1,501 | 3,084 | 11·67 |
| 1966 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 32 | 499 | 1,303 | 1,467 | 3,304 | 12·20 |
| BRIDES | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1962 | .. | 1 | 15 | 113 | 449 | 951 | 1,535 | 2,235 | 2,758 | 8,057 | 35·98 |
| 1963 | .. | 2 | 16 | 104 | 491 | 930 | 1,622 | 2,325 | 2,640 | 8,130 | 36·85 |
| 1964 | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 532 | 1,104 | 1,849 | 2,564 | 3,114 | 9,173 | 37·95 |
| 1965 | .. | .. | 1 | 17 | 519 | 1,165 | 2,271 | 2,848 | 3,305 | 10,126 | 38·33 |
| 1966 | .. | .. | 2 | 24 | 530 | 1,105 | 2,162 | 3,488 | 3,529 | 10,840 | 40·02 |

A feature of Victorian marriages since the end of the Second World War has been the increase in the proportion of marriages which involve minors. In 1947, 4·82 per cent of bridegrooms and 22·94 per cent of brides were under 21 years of age. In 1966, these percentages were 12·20 and 40·02, respectively, and in 10·9 per cent of marriages both parties were under 21 years of age.

The mean ages at marriage, according to conjugal condition, are shown in the following table for each of the five years 1962 to 1966 :

VICTORIA—MEAN AGE AT MARRIAGE

| Year | Bridegrooms | | | | Brides | | | | |
|------|-------------|----------|----------|-----------------|-----------|--------|----------|------------|------|
| | Bachelors | Widowers | Divorced | All Bridegrooms | Spinsters | Widows | Divorced | All Brides | |
| 1962 | .. | 26·3 | 56·9 | 42·0 | 28·2 | 23·0 | 49·5 | 38·0 | 24·8 |
| 1963 | .. | 26·0 | 56·3 | 42·3 | 27·9 | 22·8 | 49·6 | 38·3 | 24·6 |
| 1964 | .. | 25·8 | 56·7 | 43·0 | 27·7 | 22·7 | 49·3 | 38·0 | 24·4 |
| 1965 | .. | 25·6 | 56·0 | 41·8 | 27·5 | 22·5 | 50·1 | 37·9 | 24·3 |
| 1966 | .. | 25·4 | 56·4 | 41·2 | 27·2 | 22·4 | 50·2 | 38·4 | 24·1 |

In general terms, the age in relation to which approximately half the number of bachelors was younger, and approximately half was older (the median age), was 24 years. The corresponding age for spinsters was 21 years. More bachelors were married at 22 years and spinsters at 21 years (the modal ages) than at any other age.

In the following tables are given the number of persons in each conjugal condition marrying during each of the five years 1962 to 1966, and the proportions in each condition for periods since 1930 :

**VICTORIA—CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS
MARRYING**

| Period | Bridegrooms | | | Brides | | | Total Marriages |
|---------|-------------|----------|----------|-----------|--------|----------|-----------------|
| | Bachelors | Widowers | Divorced | Spinsters | Widows | Divorced | |
| 1962 .. | 20,459 | 864 | 1,070 | 20,316 | 887 | 1,190 | 22,393 |
| 1963 .. | 20,142 | 839 | 1,080 | 20,112 | 784 | 1,165 | 22,061 |
| 1964 .. | 22,172 | 771 | 1,226 | 22,064 | 849 | 1,256 | 24,169 |
| 1965 .. | 24,190 | 870 | 1,361 | 24,126 | 927 | 1,368 | 26,421 |
| 1966 .. | 24,834 | 915 | 1,340 | 24,773 | 918 | 1,398 | 27,089 |

**VICTORIA—TOTAL MARRIAGES IN 1966 AND PERCENTAGE
OF PERSONS MARRYING IN EACH CONJUGAL
CONDITION, 1930 TO 1966**

| Marriages Between— | 1966 | | Conjugal Condition | Percentage of Total— | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------|---------|-------|
| | Number | Percentage | | 1930-39 | 1940-49 | 1950-59 | 1966 |
| BRIDEGROOMS | | | | | | | |
| Bachelors and Spinsters .. | 23,768 | 87.7 | Bachelors | 92.3 | 90.5 | 89.5 | 91.6 |
| Bachelors and Widows .. | 303 | 1.1 | Widowers | 5.5 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 3.4 |
| Bachelors and Divorced Women | 763 | 2.8 | Divorced | 2.2 | 4.6 | 6.0 | 5.0 |
| Widowers and Spinsters .. | 267 | 1.0 | Total .. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Widowers and Widows .. | 444 | 1.7 | | | | | |
| Widowers and Divorced Women | 204 | 0.7 | BRIDES | | | | |
| Divorced Men and Spinsters | 738 | 2.7 | Spinsters | 94.4 | 91.4 | 89.2 | 91.4 |
| Divorced Men and Widows | 171 | 0.7 | Widows .. | 3.4 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 3.5 |
| Divorced Men and Divorced Women | 431 | 1.6 | Divorced | 2.2 | 4.7 | 6.4 | 5.1 |
| Total Marriages .. | 27,089 | 100.0 | Total .. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

In 1966, the number of marriages celebrated by ministers of religion was 24,928 representing 92 per cent of the total marriages. Civil marriages numbered 2,161 or 8 per cent of the total.

The number and proportion of civil marriages and of marriages solemnised according to the rites of the principal religious denominations for the year 1966 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—MARRIAGES, RELIGIOUS AND CIVIL, 1966

| Category of Celebrant | Number | Proportion of Total Marriages |
|---|--------|-------------------------------|
| Ministers of Religion :— | | per cent |
| Recognised Denominations* | | |
| Roman Catholic Church | 7,631 | 28·17 |
| Church of England in Australia | 6,079 | 22·44 |
| The Presbyterian Church of Australia | 4,098 | 15·12 |
| The Methodist Church of Australasia | 2,909 | 10·74 |
| Orthodox Church† | 1,761 | 6·50 |
| Churches of Christ in Australia | 457 | 1·69 |
| The Baptist Union of Australia | 435 | 1·61 |
| Congregational Union of Australia | 360 | 1·33 |
| Lutheran Church† | 268 | 0·98 |
| Jewry | 188 | 0·70 |
| The Salvation Army | 130 | 0·48 |
| Seventh Day Adventist Church | 83 | 0·30 |
| Jehovah's Witnesses | 35 | 0·13 |
| Unitarians | 51 | 0·19 |
| Christian Brethren | 41 | 0·15 |
| Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints | 40 | 0·15 |
| Other Recognised Denominations | 88 | 0·33 |
| Other Ministers | 274 | 1·01 |
| Total Ministers of Religion | 24,928 | 92·02 |
| Civil Officers | 2,161 | 7·98 |
| Total Marriages | 27,089 | 100·00 |

* Under authority of the Commonwealth *Marriage Act* 1961.

† Includes churches grouped under this heading in the proclamation made under the Commonwealth *Marriage Act* 1961.

The following table shows the number of civil marriages and proportion to total marriages performed for each of the five years 1962 to 1966. The number of civil marriages performed in the Office of the Government Statist and the proportion of these to total civil marriages are also shown.

VICTORIA—CIVIL MARRIAGES

| Year | Total Civil Marriages | | Performed in the Office of the Government Statist | |
|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| | Number | Percentage of Total Marriages | Number | Percentage of Total Civil Marriages |
| 1962 | 1,909 | 8·52 | 1,708 | 89·47 |
| 1963 | 1,901 | 8·62 | 1,673 | 88·01 |
| 1964 | 2,034 | 8·42 | 1,791 | 88·05 |
| 1965 | 2,254 | 8·53 | 1,962 | 87·05 |
| 1966 | 2,161 | 7·98 | 1,850 | 85·61 |

Divorce

Until the operation of the *Matrimonial Causes Act* 1959, from 1 February 1961, the law in Victoria in regard to divorce was contained in the *Marriage Act* 1958. As the new Act introduced changes in provisions on divorce, figures since the date of operation of the Commonwealth Act may not be comparable with those of earlier years.

The following table gives the number of petitions filed by husbands and wives respectively, and the number of dissolutions of marriage and nullities of marriage granted during the year 1966. Every decree of dissolution of marriage is in the first instance a decree *nisi* and is generally not made absolute till the expiration of not less than three months thereafter.

VICTORIA—DIVORCES, 1966

| Petition for— | Petitions Filed by— | | | Decrees Granted to— | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--------|-------|---------------------|-------|--------|
| | Husbands | Wives | Total | Husbands | Wives | Total |
| Dissolution of Marriage | 1,146* | 1,483† | 2,629 | 894 | 1,230 | 2,131‡ |
| Nullity of Marriage .. | 8 | 6 | 14 | 2 | 9 | 11 |
| Judicial Separation .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 1,154 | 1,490 | 2,644 | 896 | 1,241 | 2,144‡ |

* Includes three petitions for dissolution *or* nullity.

† Includes five petitions for dissolution *or* nullity and one petition for dissolution *or* judicial separation.

‡ Includes seven petitions granted to both parties of the marriage.

The following table shows the number of petitions filed and decrees granted for dissolution, nullity, and judicial separation for each of the five years 1962 to 1966 :

VICTORIA—DIVORCE : PETITIONS FILED AND DECREES GRANTED : DISSOLUTION, NULLITY, AND JUDICIAL SEPARATION

| Year | Petitions Filed | | | Decrees Granted | | |
|---------|-----------------|---------|---------------------|-----------------|---------|---------------------|
| | Dissolution | Nullity | Judicial Separation | Dissolution | Nullity | Judicial Separation |
| 1962 .. | 2,157* | 13 | 4 | 1,615 | 8 | .. |
| 1963 .. | 2,172* | 7 | 7 | 1,616 | 7 | 3 |
| 1964 .. | 2,368* | 15 | 7 | 2,130 | 19 | 2 |
| 1965 .. | 2,516* | 12 | 4 | 2,089 | 13 | 1 |
| 1966 .. | 2,629* | 14 | 1 | 2,131 | 11 | 2 |

* Includes nine petitions for dual relief in 1962, nine in 1963, eleven in 1964, fifteen in 1965, and nine in 1966.

The grounds upon which divorces were granted during the year 1966 are set out in the following table :

VICTORIA—GROUNDS FOR DIVORCE, 1966

| Grounds on Which Granted | Dissolution of Marriage | | Nullity of Marriage | | Judicial Separation | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| | Husbands' Petitions | Wives' Petitions | Husbands' Petitions | Wives' Petitions | Husbands' Petitions | Wives' Petitions |
| Adultery | 284 | 254 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Adultery and Desertion | 6 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cruelty | 1 | 30 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Desertion | 402 | 605 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Separation | 196 | 308 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Desertion and Separation | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Grounds .. | 5 | 29 | 2 | 9 | .. | .. |
| Total | 894 | 1,230 | 2 | 9 | .. | 2 |

NOTE.—In addition to the above there were seven instances where dissolutions were granted to both parties.

The following table shows the number of petitioners to whom decrees were granted in 1966, the ages of such petitioners at date of decree, and the number of their issue :

VICTORIA—DIVORCE PETITIONS GRANTED : AGES OF PETITIONERS (AT DATE OF DECREE) AND ISSUE, 1966

| Ages of Petitioners (Years) | Dissolution of Marriage | | Nullity of Marriage | | Judicial Separation | | Number of Children* | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| | Husbands' Petitions | Wives' Petitions | Husbands' Petitions | Wives' Petitions | Husbands' Petitions | Wives' Petitions | Husbands' Petitions | Wives' Petitions |
| Under 21 .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| 21-24 .. | 19 | 83 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 71 |
| 25-29 .. | 102 | 213 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 88 | 222 |
| 30-34 .. | 157 | 199 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 178 | 278 |
| 35-39 .. | 158 | 187 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 214 | 349 |
| 40-44 .. | 170 | 180 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 274 | 257 |
| 45-49 .. | 107 | 173 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 148 | 223 |
| 50-54 .. | 76 | 106 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 68 | 72 |
| 55-59 .. | 51 | 48 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 28 | 13 |
| 60 and over .. | 54 | 38 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 4 |
| Total .. | 894 | 1,230 | 2 | 9 | .. | 2 | 1,022 | 1,491 |

* Of the total of 2,513, six children were the issue of marriages for which nullities were granted. In addition, fourteen children were the issue of marriages for which dissolutions were granted to both parties. (See note to preceding table).

In the following table particulars are given of the duration of marriage and issue in respect of the petitions granted for dissolution of marriage during 1966 :

VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE : PETITIONS GRANTED : DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND ISSUE, 1966

| Duration of Marriage (Years) | Number of Children | | | | | | | Total Dissolutions of Marriage | Total Children |
|--|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 and over | | |
| 1 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. |
| 2 | 8 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 1 |
| 3 | 25 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 31 | 6 |
| 4 | 46 | 26 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 75 | 35 |
| 5 | 47 | 33 | 6 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 88 | 51 |
| 6 | 56 | 36 | 19 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 112 | 77 |
| 7 | 44 | 38 | 27 | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | 114 | 109 |
| 8 | 43 | 37 | 26 | 6 | 1 | .. | .. | 113 | 111 |
| 9 | 34 | 32 | 35 | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | 106 | 118 |
| 10 | 40 | 21 | 26 | 10 | 5 | .. | 1 | 103 | 130 |
| 11 | 30 | 34 | 27 | 8 | 3 | 1 | .. | 103 | 129 |
| 12 | 31 | 22 | 16 | 16 | 3 | 1 | .. | 89 | 119 |
| 13 | 24 | 17 | 23 | 8 | 7 | .. | .. | 79 | 115 |
| 14 | 33 | 17 | 13 | 6 | 8 | 3 | .. | 80 | 108 |
| 15-19 | 82 | 88 | 103 | 66 | 28 | 5 | 7 | 379 | 675 |
| 20-24 | 61 | 68 | 92 | 52 | 24 | 11 | .. | 308 | 559 |
| 25-29 | 92 | 52 | 25 | 8 | 1 | .. | .. | 178 | 130 |
| 30-34 | 61 | 16 | 11 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 89 | 41 |
| 35-39 | 39 | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 45 | 7 |
| 40 and over | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24 | .. |
| Total Dissolutions of Marriage | 826 | 549 | 451 | 193 | 82 | 22 | 8 | 2,131 | .. |
| Total Children | .. | 549 | 902 | 579 | 328 | 110 | 53 | .. | 2,521 |

The following table shows the ages of the parties concerned in the decrees for dissolution of marriage, petitions for which had been granted during 1966 :

VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE : PETITIONS GRANTED : AGES OF PARTIES AT DATE OF DECREE, 1966

| Ages of Husbands (Years) | Ages of Wives (Years) | | | | | | | | | | Total Husbands |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|----------------|
| | Under 21 | 21-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60 and over | |
| 21-24 | 6 | 35 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 45 |
| 25-29 | 4 | 88 | 130 | 16 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 239 |
| 30-34 | .. | 15 | 174 | 129 | 13 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 335 |
| 35-39 | .. | 2 | 56 | 168 | 118 | 31 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 378 |
| 40-44 | .. | 1 | 11 | 46 | 143 | 146 | 29 | 5 | .. | .. | 381 |
| 45-49 | .. | .. | 5 | 5 | 35 | 100 | 110 | 22 | 3 | .. | 280 |
| 50-54 | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 15 | 33 | 77 | 65 | 12 | 4 | 211 |
| 55-59 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 13 | 22 | 42 | 34 | 13 | 127 |
| 60 and over | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 9 | 28 | 38 | 57 | 135 |
| Total Wives | 10 | 141 | 380 | 369 | 327 | 330 | 250 | 162 | 88 | 74 | 2,131 |

Births

General

The number of births registered in Victoria during the year 1966 was 64,008.

Stillbirths, which are excluded from births and deaths, numbered 762 and corresponded to a ratio of 11.90 per 1,000 infants born alive in 1966. The compulsory registration of still-born children became effective in 1953.

The following tables show the number of births and rates per 1,000 of mean population in each State and Territory from 1962 to 1966 :

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF BIRTHS

| Year | New South Wales | Victoria | Queensland | South Australia | Western Australia | Tasmania | Northern Territory | Australian Capital Territory | Australia |
|-----------|-----------------|----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------|--------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1962.. .. | 85,439 | 65,890 | 35,690 | 21,361 | 17,064 | 8,894 | 924 | 1,819 | 237,081 |
| 1963.. .. | 84,065 | 65,649 | 35,934 | 21,367 | 17,290 | 8,530 | 859 | 1,995 | 235,68 ^a |
| 1964.. .. | 80,518 | 64,990 | 34,972 | 20,866 | 16,685 | 8,252 | 911 | 1,955 | 229,149 |
| 1965.. .. | 78,069 | 63,550 | 33,551 | 20,891 | 16,186 | 7,535 | 914 | 2,158 | 222,854 |
| 1966.. .. | 77,758 | 64,008 | 32,843 | 20,319 | 17,007 | 7,401 | 972 | 2,318 | 222,626 |

AUSTRALIA—BIRTH-RATES*

| Year | New South Wales | Victoria | Queensland | South Australia | Western Australia | Tasmania | Northern Territory† | Australian Capital Territory† | Australia |
|-----------|-----------------|----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| 1962.. .. | 21.44 | 22.09 | 23.15 | 21.68 | 22.58 | 25.01 | 32.8 | 27.5 | 22.16 |
| 1963.. .. | 20.77 | 21.59 | 22.92 | 21.21 | 22.24 | 23.66 | 28.5 | 27.2 | 21.62 |
| 1964.. .. | 19.61 | 20.94 | 21.86 | 20.18 | 20.94 | 22.64 | 27.7 | 24.3 | 20.61 |
| 1965.. .. | 18.72 | 20.09 | 20.56 | 19.65 | 19.87 | 20.49 | 26.0 | 24.4 | 19.66 |
| 1966.. .. | 18.37 | 19.88 | 19.77 | 18.64 | 20.33 | 19.93 | 26.1 | 24.0 | 19.28 |

* See note below summary table on page 141.

† Based on too few events to warrant calculation to second place of decimals.

The following table shows the number of births by sex, the ratio of male to female births, and the average ages of parents, in each year from 1962 to 1966 :

VICTORIA—BIRTHS BY SEX, MASCULINITY, AVERAGE AGE OF FATHER AND MOTHER

| Year | Males | Females | Total | Masculinity* | Average Age† | |
|-----------|--------|---------|--------|--------------|--------------|--------|
| | | | | | Father | Mother |
| 1962.. .. | 33,876 | 32,014 | 65,890 | 105.82 | 31.2 | 27.8 |
| 1963.. .. | 33,988 | 31,661 | 65,649 | 107.35 | 31.1 | 27.7 |
| 1964.. .. | 33,511 | 31,479 | 64,990 | 106.46 | 31.1 | 27.6 |
| 1965.. .. | 32,494 | 31,056 | 63,550 | 104.63 | 30.9 | 27.5 |
| 1966.. .. | 32,782 | 31,226 | 64,008 | 104.98 | 30.8 | 27.3 |

* Number of male births per 100 female births.

† Average age of father and mother of nuptial children only.

The following table, relating to nuptial confinements, shows for 1966 the number of previous issue to mothers in the various age groups :

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS : AGE GROUP OF MOTHER AND PREVIOUS ISSUE, 1966

| Age Group of Mother (Years) | Number of Married Mothers with Previous Issue Numbering— | | | | | | | | | | | Total Married Mothers | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|-------------|-----------------------|--------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 and over | | |
| 15-19 | 3,599 | 763 | 94 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,459 |
| 20-24 | 10,193 | 6,151 | 2,068 | 491 | 110 | 18 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19,033 |
| 25-29 | 5,030 | 6,461 | 4,677 | 1,963 | 731 | 255 | 84 | 28 | 6 | 2 | .. | .. | 19,237 |
| 30-34 | 1,388 | 2,259 | 2,606 | 1,899 | 967 | 496 | 249 | 135 | 67 | 18 | 10 | .. | 10,094 |
| 35-39 | 573 | 825 | 1,099 | 958 | 745 | 461 | 291 | 181 | 111 | 56 | 56 | .. | 5,356 |
| 40-44 | 132 | 152 | 211 | 255 | 224 | 147 | 131 | 78 | 61 | 32 | 45 | .. | 1,468 |
| 45-49 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 16 | 19 | 19 | 11 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 5 | .. | 102 |
| Total | 20,923 | 16,617 | 10,762 | 5,585 | 2,796 | 1,396 | 768 | 428 | 248 | 110 | 116 | .. | 59,749 |
| Proportion of Total Married Mothers | 35.01 | 27.81 | 18.02 | 9.34 | 4.68 | 2.34 | 1.29 | 0.71 | 0.42 | 0.18 | 0.20 | .. | 100.00 |

The average issue of married mothers in respect of whom births were registered in 1966 is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS : NUMBER OF MOTHERS IN AGE GROUPS, TOTAL ISSUE, AND AVERAGE ISSUE, 1966

| Age Group of Mother (Years) | Number of Mothers | Total Issue | Average Issue |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------|
| 15-19 | 4,459 | 5,444 | 1.22 |
| 20-24 | 19,033 | 31,517 | 1.66 |
| 25-29 | 19,237 | 46,128 | 2.40 |
| 30-34 | 10,094 | 32,989 | 3.27 |
| 35-39 | 5,356 | 21,658 | 4.04 |
| 40-44 | 1,468 | 7,061 | 4.81 |
| 45-49 | 102 | 546 | 5.35 |
| Total | 59,749 | 145,343 | 2.43 |

The following table shows nuptial confinements according to the relative age groups of parents for the year 1966 :

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS : RELATIVE AGE GROUPS OF PARENTS, 1966

| Age Group of Father (Years) | Age Group of Mother (Years) | | | | | | | Total Fathers |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|---------------|
| | Under 20 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | |
| Under 20 .. | 748 | 133 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 883 |
| 20-24 .. | 2,898 | 6,651 | 618 | 29 | 4 | .. | .. | 10,200 |
| 25-29 .. | 686 | 9,405 | 8,780 | 727 | 69 | 6 | .. | 19,673 |
| 30-34 .. | 105 | 2,298 | 7,255 | 4,290 | 538 | 47 | .. | 14,533 |
| 35-39 .. | 17 | 457 | 2,127 | 3,797 | 2,538 | 208 | 6 | 9,150 |
| 40-44 .. | 4 | 59 | 374 | 999 | 1,650 | 666 | 17 | 3,769 |
| 45-49 .. | .. | 22 | 62 | 183 | 421 | 400 | 48 | 1,136 |
| 50 and over .. | 1 | 8 | 19 | 69 | 136 | 141 | 31 | 405 |
| Married Mothers | 4,459 | 19,033 | 19,237 | 10,094 | 5,356 | 1,468 | 102 | 59,749 |

Nuptial first births according to age group of mother and duration of marriage are shown in the following table for the year 1966 :

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL FIRST BIRTHS : AGE GROUP OF MOTHER AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE, 1966

| Age Group of Mother (Years) | Duration of Marriage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total Nuptial First Births |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|------------|----------------------------|
| | Months | | | | | | | | | | | Years | | | | | | |
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 and over | |
| 15-19.. | 63 | 89 | 136 | 212 | 345 | 640 | 738 | 250 | 111 | 163 | 137 | 113 | 500 | 84 | 15 | 2 | 1 | 3,599 |
| 20-24.. | 36 | 50 | 58 | 109 | 232 | 491 | 638 | 331 | 343 | 705 | 581 | 471 | 3,430 | 1,720 | 701 | 217 | 80 | 10,193 |
| 25-29.. | 10 | 15 | 10 | 13 | 29 | 55 | 102 | 70 | 111 | 239 | 205 | 186 | 1,238 | 981 | 679 | 454 | 633 | 5,030 |
| 30-34.. | 4 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 13 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 30 | 58 | 62 | 50 | 331 | 171 | 132 | 92 | 375 | 1,388 |
| 35-39.. | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 11 | 7 | 18 | 29 | 26 | 20 | 132 | 63 | 55 | 20 | 170 | 573 |
| 40-44.. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 | .. | 27 | 19 | 11 | 11 | 42 | 132 |
| 45-49.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 8 |
| Total | 114 | 160 | 212 | 349 | 622 | 1,215 | 1,511 | 681 | 614 | 1,198 | 1,014 | 840 | 5,660 | 3,038 | 1,593 | 797 | 1,305 | 20,923 |

The number of cases of multiple births and the proportions per 1,000 of the total cases of births in each of the five years 1962 to 1966 were as follows :

VICTORIA—MULTIPLE BIRTHS*

| Year | Cases of Twins | Cases of Triplets | Total Multiple Cases | Multiple Cases per 1,000 of Total Confinements |
|------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------------|--|
| 1962 | 737 | 13 | 750 | 11·51 |
| 1963 | 776 | 6 | 782 | 12·05 |
| 1964 | 719 | 4 | 723 | 11·25 |
| 1965 | 639 | 12 | 651 | 10·35 |
| 1966 | 714 | 7 | 721 | 11·39 |

* Excludes confinements where the births were of stillborn children only.

On the average of the five years 1962 to 1966, mothers of twins were one in 89 of all mothers whose confinements were recorded, mothers of triplets one in 7,631, and mothers of all multiple births one in 88 mothers.

The following tables show the number of ex-nuptial births and the percentage of ex-nuptial births to total births in each State and Territory in Australia in the years 1962 to 1966 :

AUSTRALIA—EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS

| Year | New South Wales | Victoria | Queensland | South Australia | Western Australia | Tasmania | Northern Territory | Australian Capital Territory | Australia |
|-----------|-----------------|----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------|--------------------|------------------------------|-----------|
| 1962.. .. | 4,771 | 2,954 | 2,470 | 1,017 | 1,005 | 472 | 101 | 23 | 12,813 |
| 1963.. .. | 4,823 | 3,078 | 2,661 | 1,059 | 1,229 | 464 | 102 | 38 | 13,454 |
| 1964.. .. | 5,427 | 3,402 | 2,898 | 1,239 | 1,311 | 502 | 103 | 43 | 14,925 |
| 1965.. .. | 5,700 | 3,245 | 3,202 | 1,310 | 1,439 | 471 | 102 | 62 | 15,531 |
| 1966.. .. | 6,024 | 3,578 | 3,227 | 1,372 | 1,607 | 524 | 135 | 74 | 16,541 |

AUSTRALIA—EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS : PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL BIRTHS

| Year | New South Wales | Victoria | Queensland | South Australia | Western Australia | Tasmania | Northern Territory | Australian Capital Territory | Australia |
|------------|-----------------|----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------|--------------------|------------------------------|-----------|
| 1962.. .. | 5·58 | 4·48 | 6·92 | 4·76 | 5·89 | 5·31 | 10·93 | 1·26 | 5·40 |
| 1963 . . . | 5·74 | 4·69 | 7·41 | 4·96 | 7·11 | 5·44 | 11·87 | 1·90 | 5·71 |
| 1964.. .. | 6·74 | 5·23 | 8·29 | 5·94 | 7·86 | 6·08 | 11·31 | 2·20 | 6·51 |
| 1965.. .. | 7·30 | 5·11 | 9·54 | 6·27 | 8·89 | 6·25 | 11·16 | 2·87 | 6·97 |
| 1966.. .. | 7·75 | 5·59 | 9·83 | 6·75 | 9·45 | 7·08 | 13·89 | 3·19 | 7·43 |

The ages of mothers of ex-nuptial children in Victoria are shown in the following table for the years 1962 to 1966 :

VICTORIA—AGES OF MOTHERS OF EX-NUPTIAL CHILDREN

| Age of Mother (Years) | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 12 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| 13 | 15 | 4 | 15 | 20 | 21 |
| 14 | 68 | 9 | 67 | 80 | 79 |
| 15 | 128 | 73 | 209 | 167 | 178 |
| 16 | 196 | 150 | 295 | 276 | 328 |
| 17 | 263 | 239 | 350 | 376 | 381 |
| 18 | 253 | 279 | 325 | 335 | 413 |
| 19 | 225 | 289 | 280 | 282 | 271 |
| 20 | 594 | 241 | 280 | 282 | 271 |
| 21-24 | 480 | 645 | 671 | 673 | 778 |
| 25-29 | 356 | 461 | 500 | 416 | 478 |
| 30-34 | 253 | 325 | 320 | 303 | 290 |
| 35-39 | 82 | 243 | 249 | 204 | 219 |
| 40-44 | 9 | 73 | 79 | 80 | 93 |
| 45 and over .. | 9 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 6 |
| Total | 2,924 | 3,037 | 3,371 | 3,218 | 3,539 |

Adoption of Children

Provision for the legal adoption of children and the registration of each adoption are contained in the Adoption of Children Act.

The following table shows the number of legal adoptions (male and female) from 1962 to 1966 :

VICTORIA—CHILDREN LEGALLY ADOPTED

| Period | Number of Children Adopted | |
|--------------|----------------------------|---------|
| | Males | Females |
| 1962 | 840 | 767 |
| 1963 | 834 | 780 |
| 1964 | 995 | 895 |
| 1965 | 1,005 | 946 |
| 1966 | 835 | 786 |

Legitimations Registered

Until the operation of the Commonwealth *Marriage Act* 1961, on 1 September 1963, provision for the legitimation of children was contained in the Victorian *Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act* 1959. Legitimations registered under the provisions of the new Act numbered 450 in 1966.

Deaths

The following tables show the number of deaths and the death-rates per 1,000 of the mean population in each of the Australian States and Territories for each of the five years 1962 to 1966 :

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF DEATHS

| Year | New South Wales | Victoria | Queensland | South Australia | Western Australia | Tasmania | Northern Territory | Australian Capital Territory | Australia |
|---------|-----------------|----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------|--------------------|------------------------------|-----------|
| 1962 .. | 36,861 | 25,847 | 13,182 | 8,232 | 5,810 | 2,870 | 144 | 217 | 93,163 |
| 1963 .. | 37,226 | 26,920 | 13,275 | 8,201 | 5,976 | 2,818 | 161 | 317 | 94,894 |
| 1964 .. | 39,487 | 27,548 | 14,523 | 8,906 | 6,429 | 3,174 | 164 | 363 | 100,594 |
| 1965 .. | 38,949 | 28,031 | 14,114 | 8,788 | 6,274 | 3,043 | 161 | 355 | 99,715 |
| 1966 .. | 40,546 | 28,673 | 14,861 | 9,323 | 6,772 | 3,159 | 154 | 441 | 103,929 |

AUSTRALIA—DEATH-RATES*

| Year | New South Wales | Victoria | Queensland | South Australia | Western Australia | Tasmania | Northern Territory† | Australian Capital Territory† | Australia |
|---------|-----------------|----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| 1962 .. | 9.25 | 8.66 | 8.55 | 8.35 | 7.69 | 8.07 | 5.1 | 3.3 | 8.71 |
| 1963 .. | 9.20 | 8.85 | 8.47 | 8.14 | 7.69 | 7.82 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 8.70 |
| 1964 .. | 9.62 | 8.87 | 9.08 | 8.61 | 8.07 | 8.71 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 9.05 |
| 1965 .. | 9.34 | 8.86 | 8.65 | 8.27 | 7.70 | 8.27 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 8.80 |
| 1966 .. | 9.58 | 8.91 | 8.94 | 8.55 | 8.10 | 8.51 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 9.00 |

* See note below summary table on page 141.

† Based on too few events to warrant calculation to second place of decimals.

Causes of Death

Classification

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

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

The adoption of the 1948 revision affected the comparability of statistics for years prior to 1950 with those for 1950 and subsequent years.

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

The causes of death registered in Victoria in 1966, classified according to the abbreviated list of the Seventh (1955) Revision of the International List of Causes of Death, the proportion of total deaths from each cause, and the rate per million of mean population are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF DEATH : NUMBERS AND RATES, 1966

| Cause of Death* | International List Numbers | Number of Deaths | Proportion of Total | Rate per 1,000,000 of Mean Population |
|--|----------------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System .. | 001-008 | 119 | 0.41 | 36 |
| 2. Tuberculosis—Other Forms | 010-019 | 8 | 0.03 | 3 |
| 3. Syphilis and Its Sequelae | 020-029 | 22 | 0.07 | 7 |
| 4. Typhoid Fever | 040 | 1 | § | |
| 6. Dysentery, All Forms | 045-048 | 1 | § | § |
| 10. Meningococcal Infections | 057 | 6 | 0.02 | 2 |
| 14. Measles | 085 | 1 | § | § |
| 17. All Other Diseases Classified as Infective and Parasitic | † | 82 | 0.28 | 26 |
| 18. Malignant Neoplasms— | | | | |
| Digestive Organs and Peritoneum .. | 150-159 | 1,643 | 5.73 | 510 |
| Lung | 162, 163 | 713 | 2.49 | 221 |
| Breast | 170 | 377 | 1.31 | 117 |
| Genital Organs | 171-179 | 589 | 2.06 | 183 |
| Urinary Organs | 180,181 | 197 | 0.68 | 61 |
| Leukaemia and Aleukaemia .. | 204 | 201 | 0.71 | 62 |
| Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms | ‡ | 753 | 2.62 | 234 |
| 19. Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms .. | 210-239 | 51 | 0.18 | 16 |
| 20. Diabetes Mellitus | 260 | 583 | 2.03 | 181 |
| 21. Anaemias | 290-293 | 95 | 0.33 | 30 |
| 22. Vascular Lesions Affecting Central Nervous System | 330-334 | 3,829 | 13.36 | 1,189 |
| 23. Non-Meningococcal Meningitis | 340 | 18 | 0.06 | 6 |
| 24. Rheumatic Fever | 400-402 | 3 | 0.01 | 1 |
| 25. Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease .. | 410-416 | 242 | 0.85 | 75 |
| 26. { Arteriosclerotic Heart Disease | 420 | 7,894 | 27.53 | 2,452 |
| { Degenerative Heart Disease | 421, 422 | 1,109 | 3.86 | 345 |
| 27. Other Diseases of Heart | 430-434 | 986 | 3.44 | 306 |
| 28. Hypertension with Heart Disease .. | 440-443 | 331 | 1.16 | 103 |

For footnotes see page 156.

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF DEATH: NUMBERS AND RATES, 1966—
continued

| Cause of Death* | International List Numbers | Number of Deaths | Proportion of Total | Rate per 1,000,000 of Mean Population | |
|--|--|------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-----|
| 29. Hypertension without Mention of Heart .. | 444-447 | 210 | 0.73 | 65 | |
| 30. Influenza | 480-483 | 69 | 0.24 | 21 | |
| 31. Pneumonia | 490-493 | 1,036 | 3.61 | 322 | |
| 32. Bronchitis | 500-502 | 737 | 2.57 | 229 | |
| 33. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .. | 540, 541 | 136 | 0.48 | 42 | |
| 34. Appendicitis | 550-553 | 16 | 0.05 | 5 | |
| 35. Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia .. | 560, 561, 570 | 130 | 0.46 | 40 | |
| 36. Gastritis, Duodenitis, Enteritis and Colitis, except Diarrhoea of the Newborn .. | 543, 571, 572 | 96 | 0.33 | 30 | |
| 37. Cirrhosis of Liver | 581 | 186 | 0.65 | 58 | |
| 38. Nephritis and Nephrosis | 590-594 | 210 | 0.73 | 65 | |
| 39. Hyperplasia of Prostate | 610 | 90 | 0.32 | 28 | |
| 40. Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and the Puerperium | 640-652, 660, 670-689 | 16 | 0.05 | 5 | |
| 41. Congenital Malformations | 750-759 | 312 | 1.09 | 97 | |
| 42. Birth Injuries, Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis | 760-762 | 383 | 1.34 | 119 | |
| 43. Infections of the Newborn | 763-768 | 42 | 0.14 | 13 | |
| 44. Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy, and Immaturity Unqualified | 769-776 | 254 | 0.89 | 79 | |
| 45. Senility without Mention of Psychosis, Ill-defined and Unknown Causes | 780-795 | 125 | 0.44 | 39 | |
| 46. { | General Arteriosclerosis | 450 | 819 | 2.85 | 255 |
| | Other Diseases of Circulatory System | 451-468 | 367 | 1.28 | 114 |
| | Other Diseases of Respiratory System | 470-475, 510-527 | 309 | 1.08 | 96 |
| | All Other Diseases | Residual | 1,221 | 4.26 | 379 |
| 47. Motor Vehicle Accidents | E810-E835 | 918 | 3.20 | 285 | |
| 48. All Other Accidents | E800-E802 E840-E962 | 747 | 2.60 | 232 | |
| 49. Suicide and Self-inflicted Injury | E963, E970-E979 | 351 | 1.23 | 109 | |
| 50. Homicide and Operations of War | E964, E965, E980-E999 | 39 | 0.14 | 12 | |
| Total All Causes | .. | 28,673 | 100.00 | 8,907 | |

* No deaths were recorded in the following categories in 1966:—5. Cholera (043), 7. Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal Sore Throat (050, 051), 8. Diphtheria (055), 9. Whooping Cough (056), 11. Plague (058), 12. Acute Poliomyelitis (080), 13. Smallpox (084), 15. Typhus and Other Rickettsial Diseases (100-108), 16. Malaria (110-117).

† 030-039, 041, 042, 044, 049, 052-054, 059-074, 081-083, 086-096, 120-138.

‡ 140-148, 160, 161, 164, 165, 190-203, 205.

§ Too small to register within the limits of the table.

Deaths in 1966 comprised 15,569 males and 13,104 females.

The following table shows deaths in 1966, in certain age groups, detailing the main causes of death within those age groups :

VICTORIA—MAIN CAUSES OF DEATHS (IN AGE GROUPS), 1966

| International List Numbers | Age Group and Cause of Death | Deaths from Specified Cause | | | |
|----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|----------|-------------|----------|
| | | In Age Group | | At All Ages | |
| | | Number | Per Cent | Number | Per Cent |
| | Under 1 Year | 1,116 | 100.0 | .. | .. |
| 762 | Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis .. | 272 | 24.3 | 272 | 100.0 |
| 750-759 | Congenital malformations | 211 | 18.9 | 312 | 67.6 |
| 774-776 | Immaturity | 146 | 13.1 | 146 | 100.0 |
| 760, 761 | Birth injuries | 111 | 10.0 | 111 | 100.0 |
| 480-502, 763 | Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza .. | 78 | 7.0 | 1,866 | 4.2 |
| | Other causes | 298 | 26.7 | .. | .. |
| | 1-4 years | 179 | 100.0 | .. | .. |
| 800-999 | Accidental and violent deaths | 54 | 30.2 | 2,055 | 2.6 |
| 750-759 | Congenital malformations | 31 | 17.3 | 312 | 9.9 |
| 140-205 | * Cancer (all forms) | 21 | 11.8 | 4,473 | 0.5 |
| 480-502 | Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza .. | 18 | 10.0 | 1,866 | 1.0 |
| 001-138 | Infective and parasitic diseases | 7 | 3.9 | 240 | 2.9 |
| | Other causes | 48 | 26.8 | .. | .. |
| | 5-14 years | 227 | 100.0 | .. | .. |
| 800-999 | Accidental and violent deaths | 97 | 42.7 | 2,055 | 4.7 |
| 140-205 | * Cancer (all forms) | 42 | 18.5 | 4,473 | 0.9 |
| 750-759 | Congenital malformations | 21 | 9.2 | 312 | 6.7 |
| 480-502 | Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza .. | 14 | 6.1 | 1,866 | 0.7 |
| 001-138 | Infective and parasitic diseases | 8 | 3.5 | 240 | 3.3 |
| | Other causes | 45 | 20.0 | .. | .. |
| | 15-19 years | 267 | 100.0 | .. | .. |
| 800-999 | Accidental and violent deaths | 188 | 70.4 | 2,055 | 9.1 |
| 140-205 | * Cancer (all forms) | 24 | 9.0 | 4,473 | 0.5 |
| 480-502 | Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza .. | 8 | 3.0 | 1,866 | 0.4 |
| 330-334 | Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system .. | 5 | 1.9 | 3,829 | 0.1 |
| 401, 410-443 | Diseases of the heart | 5 | 1.9 | 10,564 | 0.1 |
| | Other causes | 37 | 13.8 | .. | .. |
| | 20-24 years | 261 | 100.0 | .. | .. |
| 800-999 | Accidental and violent deaths | 195 | 74.7 | 2,055 | 9.5 |
| 140-205 | * Cancer (all forms) | 28 | 10.8 | 4,473 | 0.6 |
| 401, 410-443 | Diseases of the heart | 5 | 1.9 | 10,564 | † |
| 480-502 | Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza .. | 3 | 1.2 | 1,866 | 0.2 |
| 240-245 | Allergic Disorders | 3 | 1.2 | 147 | 2.0 |
| | Other causes | 27 | 10.2 | .. | .. |
| | 25-34 years | 451 | 100.0 | .. | .. |
| 800-999 | Accidental and violent deaths | 224 | 49.7 | 2,055 | 10.9 |
| 140-205 | * Cancer (all forms) | 59 | 13.0 | 4,473 | 1.3 |
| 401, 410-443 | Diseases of the heart | 36 | 7.9 | 10,564 | 0.3 |
| 240-245 | Allergic Disorders | 19 | 4.2 | 147 | 12.9 |
| 330-334 | Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system .. | 15 | 3.4 | 3,829 | 0.4 |
| | Other causes | 98 | 21.8 | .. | .. |

* Includes Hodgkin's disease and the leukaemias.

† Less than 0.1.

VICTORIA—MAIN CAUSES OF DEATHS (IN AGE GROUPS), 1966—
continued

| International List Numbers | Age Group and Cause of Death | Deaths from Specified Cause | | | |
|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|----------|-------------|----------|
| | | In Age Group | | At All Ages | |
| | | Number | Per Cent | Number | Per Cent |
| | 35-44 years | 972 | 100.0 | .. | .. |
| 401, 410-443 | Diseases of the heart | 245 | 25.2 | 10,564 | 2.3 |
| 800-999 | Accidental and violent deaths | 232 | 23.9 | 2,055 | 11.3 |
| 140-205 | *Cancer (all forms) | 214 | 22.0 | 4,473 | 4.8 |
| 330-334 | Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system | 82 | 8.4 | 3,829 | 2.1 |
| 480-502 | Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza | 20 | 2.1 | 1,866 | 1.1 |
| | Other causes | 179 | 18.4 | .. | .. |
| | 45-54 years | 2,222 | 100.0 | .. | .. |
| 401, 410-443 | Diseases of the heart | 789 | 35.6 | 10,564 | 7.5 |
| 140-205 | *Cancer (all forms) | 563 | 25.3 | 4,473 | 12.6 |
| 800-999 | Accidental and violent deaths | 268 | 12.0 | 2,055 | 13.0 |
| 330-334 | Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system | 163 | 7.3 | 3,829 | 4.3 |
| 480-502 | Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza | 79 | 3.5 | 1,866 | 4.2 |
| | Other causes | 360 | 16.3 | .. | .. |
| | 55-64 years | 4,298 | 100.0 | .. | .. |
| 401, 410-443 | Diseases of the heart | 1,821 | 42.4 | 10,564 | 17.2 |
| 140-205 | *Cancer (all forms) | 995 | 23.2 | 4,473 | 22.2 |
| 330-334 | Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system | 416 | 9.6 | 3,829 | 10.9 |
| 800-999 | Accidental and violent deaths | 212 | 4.9 | 2,055 | 10.3 |
| 480-502 | Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza | 197 | 4.6 | 1,866 | 10.6 |
| | Other causes | 657 | 15.3 | .. | .. |
| | 65-74 years | 7,333 | 100.0 | .. | .. |
| 401, 410-443 | Diseases of the heart | 3,125 | 42.6 | 10,564 | 29.6 |
| 140-205 | *Cancer (all forms) | 1,300 | 17.7 | 4,473 | 29.1 |
| 330-334 | Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system | 1,010 | 13.8 | 3,829 | 26.4 |
| 480-502 | Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza | 479 | 6.5 | 1,866 | 25.7 |
| 800-999 | Accidental and violent deaths | 234 | 3.2 | 2,055 | 11.4 |
| | Other causes | 1,185 | 16.2 | .. | .. |
| | 75 years and over | 11,347 | 100.0 | .. | .. |
| 401, 410-443 | Diseases of the heart | 4,532 | 40.0 | 10,564 | 42.9 |
| 330-334 | Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system | 2,133 | 18.8 | 3,829 | 55.7 |
| 140-205 | *Cancer (all forms) | 1,225 | 10.8 | 4,473 | 27.4 |
| 480-502 | Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza | 958 | 8.4 | 1,866 | 51.3 |
| 450-456 | Diseases of the arteries | 766 | 6.8 | 1,067 | 71.8 |
| | Other causes | 1,733 | 15.2 | .. | .. |

* Includes Hodgkin's disease and the leukaemias.

Tuberculosis

The number of deaths ascribed to tuberculosis during 1966 was 127, the rate per million of mean population being 39.

Deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1966 numbered 119 and equalled a rate of 36 per million of the mean population. Rates for earlier periods were 130 for 1950–54, 294 in 1945–49, 660 in 1918–22, 855 in 1908–12, and 1,365 in 1890–92. In 1966, tuberculosis of the respiratory system was responsible for 94 per cent of the total deaths from tuberculosis. Of the 97 males and 22 females dying from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1966, five males and three females were under the age of 45 years.

The introduction of compulsory chest X-rays for the detection and treatment of tuberculosis is discussed on pages 504–6.

Infective and Parasitic Diseases

There has been a remarkable decrease in both the incidence and mortality rate of certain infective and parasitic diseases since the beginning of the century. Particulars of the decreases in diseases such as tuberculosis, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, streptococcal sore throat, diphtheria, whooping cough, meningococcal infections, small-pox and measles appeared on pages 493 to 495 of the Victorian Year Book 1954–58.

The incidence of poliomyelitis in Victoria has been recorded since the year 1916, when the disease was added to the list of compulsorily notifiable diseases. Since that year the most serious epidemic occurred in 1937–38 when 2,096 cases were reported, resulting in 113 deaths. Other epidemics occurred in 1918 (303 cases, 21 deaths), 1925 (140 cases, 25 deaths), 1949 (760 cases, 48 deaths), and 1954 (569 cases, 36 deaths). There were no cases of poliomyelitis reported during 1966 and no deaths from acute poliomyelitis or from late effects of acute poliomyelitis were registered during the year. Distribution of the Salk poliomyelitis vaccine began in July, 1956, and there has been a marked decline in the number of cases reported since that date.

Malignant Neoplasms

Since 1950, deaths classified as malignant neoplasms include deaths from Hodgkin's disease and leukaemia and aleukaemia. These were not formerly included with neoplasms. Deaths from malignant neoplasms in 1966 numbered 4,473 and represented a rate of 1,390 per million of mean population.

Rates for previous periods were, 1,393 in 1965, 1,389 in 1964, 1,437 in 1963, and 1,371 in 1962. These rates have been re-calculated using the new series of population estimates (see page 130).

Satisfactory comparisons of death-rates relating to malignant neoplasms are only obtained by relating the deaths to the number of persons in the community of the same sex, in age groups. This has been done for periods centred around the past six censuses, when the numbers of persons in age groups were accurately known, and the results are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—DEATH-RATES FROM MALIGNANT
NEOPLASMS IN AGE GROUPS

| Age Group (Years) | Annual Deaths from Malignant Neoplasms per 10,000 of Each Sex in Each Age Group | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1910-12 | 1920-22 | 1932-34 | 1946-48 | 1953-55 | 1960-62 |
| MALES | | | | | | |
| Under 5 | 0·73 | 0·46 | 0·27 | 0·60 | 1·11 | 1·06 |
| 5-9 | 0·25 | 0·13 | 0·20 | 0·34 | 0·98 | 0·85 |
| 10-14 | 0·16 | 0·14 | 0·24 | 0·24 | 0·69 | 0·59 |
| 15-19 | 0·15 | 0·30 | 0·37 | 0·61 | 0·93 | 0·95 |
| 20-24 | 0·71 | 0·64 | 0·73 | 0·69 | 1·27 | 0·86 |
| 25-34 | 0·96 | 0·76 | 0·93 | 1·20 | 1·32 | 1·34 |
| 35-44 | 3·16 | 3·31 | 3·04 | 3·00 | 4·01 | 3·93 |
| 45-54 | 16·03 | 13·94 | 10·13 | 11·65 | 13·25 | 14·54 |
| 55-64 | 36·36 | 40·46 | 37·25 | 32·73 | 36·99 | 41·16 |
| 65-74 | 74·15 | 78·21 | 85·19 | 80·46 | 82·41 | 90·40 |
| 75 and over | 88·40 | 110·12 | 133·78 | 148·20 | 163·06 | 161·58 |
| All Ages | 8·50 | 9·52 | 11·63 | 13·51 | 13·76 | 14·15 |
| FEMALES | | | | | | |
| Under 5 | 0·19 | 0·39 | 0·38 | 0·48 | 1·37 | 1·04 |
| 5-9 | 0·10 | 0·17 | 0·17 | 0·18 | 0·60 | 0·92 |
| 10-14 | 0·27 | 0·05 | 0·08 | 0·40 | 0·71 | 0·64 |
| 15-19 | 0·44 | 0·15 | 0·17 | 0·04 | 0·49 | 0·66 |
| 20-24 | 0·41 | 0·30 | 0·39 | 0·60 | 0·56 | 0·99 |
| 25-34 | 1·39 | 1·28 | 1·57 | 1·75 | 1·81 | 1·88 |
| 35-44 | 7·26 | 6·61 | 6·00 | 6·23 | 6·14 | 5·76 |
| 45-54 | 17·87 | 19·14 | 17·31 | 16·47 | 16·46 | 15·02 |
| 55-64 | 38·03 | 34·48 | 35·82 | 33·40 | 30·93 | 30·20 |
| 65-74 | 61·66 | 63·05 | 61·17 | 61·44 | 59·38 | 50·34 |
| 75 and over | 86·19 | 92·86 | 106·19 | 111·49 | 117·02 | 103·68 |
| All Ages | 8·76 | 9·63 | 12·00 | 14·50 | 14·16 | 13·12 |

Deaths from malignant neoplasms are prominent at most age periods, but the rates in the above table show characteristic increases with age, reaching a maximum mortality rate in the oldest age group.

Ninety-one per cent of the deaths from malignant neoplasms in the year 1966 were at ages 45 years and over.

The following table shows deaths from malignant neoplasms recorded in 1966, according to the site of the disease and in age groups :

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS BY SEX IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS, 1966

| Site of Disease* | Sex | Age Group (Years) | | | | Total |
|---|-----|-------------------|-------|-------|-------------|-------|
| | | Under 25 | 25-44 | 45-64 | 65 and over | |
| Buccal Cavity and Pharynx (140-148) | M | .. | 1 | 25 | 33 | 59 |
| | F | .. | 3 | 11 | 15 | 29 |
| Oesophagus (150) | M | .. | 2 | 28 | 40 | 70 |
| | F | .. | .. | 9 | 31 | 40 |
| Stomach (151) | M | .. | 9 | 87 | 157 | 253 |
| | F | .. | 11 | 36 | 128 | 175 |
| Intestine, except Rectum (152, 153) | M | .. | 17 | 78 | 129 | 224 |
| | F | .. | 16 | 79 | 222 | 317 |
| Rectum (154) | M | .. | 8 | 34 | 73 | 115 |
| | F | .. | 2 | 14 | 58 | 74 |
| Trachea, Bronchus and Lung, Not Specified as Secondary (162, 163) | M | .. | 15 | 288 | 324 | 627 |
| | F | 1 | 4 | 36 | 45 | 86 |
| Breast (170) | M | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | F | .. | 33 | 158 | 183 | 374 |
| Cervix Uteri (171) | F | .. | 10 | 60 | 44 | 114 |
| Other and Unspecified Parts of Uterus (172-174) | F | .. | 2 | 19 | 33 | 54 |
| Ovary, Fallopian Tube, and Broad Ligament (175) | F | 2 | 15 | 63 | 57 | 137 |
| Prostate (177) | M | .. | 1 | 27 | 221 | 249 |
| Kidney (180) | M | 1 | 3 | 19 | 29 | 52 |
| | F | 3 | 3 | 7 | 26 | 39 |
| Bladder and Other Urinary Organs (181) | M | .. | 2 | 22 | 48 | 72 |
| | F | .. | 1 | 6 | 27 | 34 |
| Brain and Other Parts of Nervous System (193) | M | 11 | 10 | 37 | 6 | 64 |
| | F | 11 | 6 | 26 | 14 | 57 |
| Leukaemia and Aleukaemia (204) | M | 28 | 12 | 26 | 44 | 110 |
| | F | 24 | 12 | 22 | 33 | 91 |
| Other Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic System (200-203, 205) | M | 6 | 16 | 42 | 40 | 104 |
| | F | 7 | 7 | 46 | 38 | 98 |
| All Other and Unspecified Sites | M | 17 | 36 | 138 | 197 | 388 |
| | F | 6 | 16 | 114 | 228 | 364 |
| Total | M | 63 | 132 | 852 | 1,343 | 2,390 |
| | F | 54 | 141 | 706 | 1,182 | 2,083 |

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

Diabetes Mellitus

During 1966, diabetes was responsible for 238 male and 345 female deaths, representing a rate of 181 per million of the mean population.

Rates (revised) for previous periods were 166 in 1965, 163 in 1964, 150 in 1963, and 151 in 1962.

Vascular Lesions Affecting Central Nervous System

In 1966, 1,481 male and 2,348 female deaths were ascribed to vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system, the total corresponding to a rate of 1,189 per million of the mean population. The table on pages 157 and 158 shows that vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system appear as one of the leading causes of death at ages from 25 years and over; they have become an increasing proportion of deaths at higher ages accounting for 19 per cent of deaths at ages 75 years and over. Deaths from this cause according to sex and age are given below :

**VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM VASCULAR LESIONS
AFFECTING CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM BY SEX
IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS, 1966**

| Cause of Death* | Sex | Age Group (Years) | | | | | Total Deaths |
|---|-----|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|--------------|
| | | Under 45 | 45-54 | 55-64 | 65-74 | 75 and over | |
| Subarachnoid Haemorrhage (330) | M | 25 | 16 | 25 | 11 | 4 | 81 |
| | F | 29 | 24 | 39 | 30 | 16 | 138 |
| Cerebral Haemorrhage (331) .. | M | 25 | 50 | 134 | 259 | 341 | 809 |
| | F | 20 | 44 | 114 | 370 | 746 | 1,294 |
| Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis (332) | M | 2 | 11 | 59 | 127 | 241 | 440 |
| | F | 3 | 13 | 28 | 140 | 477 | 661 |
| Other and Ill-defined Vascular Lesions Affecting Central Nervous System (334) | M | 3 | 4 | 10 | 34 | 100 | 151 |
| | F | .. | 1 | 7 | 39 | 208 | 255 |
| Total | M | 55 | 81 | 228 | 431 | 686 | 1,481 |
| | F | 52 | 82 | 188 | 579 | 1,447 | 2,348 |

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

Diseases of the Heart

During 1966, there were 10,564 deaths ascribed to diseases of the heart including two due to rheumatic fever with heart involvement, 242 due to chronic rheumatic heart disease, 9,003 to arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease, 986 to other disease of the heart, and 331 to hypertension with heart disease. The total of

these causes in 1966 represented a rate of 3,282 per million of the mean population. Only a small proportion of deaths from heart diseases occurs at ages under 45 years of age. However, as the tables on pages 157 and 158 show, increases in the number of deaths from heart diseases are already apparent at ages between 25 and 45 years, and become an increasing proportion of deaths with increase in age. At ages 75 years and over, deaths from this cause in 1966 accounted for 40 per cent of all deaths.

The following table shows deaths in Victoria in 1966 from heart diseases, according to sex and age group :

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM HEART DISEASES BY SEX IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS, 1966

| Cause of Death* | Sex | Age Group (Years) | | | | | Total Deaths |
|---|-----|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|--------------|
| | | Under 45 | 45-54 | 55-64 | 65-74 | 75 and over | |
| Rheumatic Fever with Heart Involvement (401) | { M | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| | { F | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease (410-416) | { M | 12 | 15 | 25 | 24 | 18 | 94 |
| | { F | 21 | 24 | 33 | 41 | 29 | 148 |
| Arteriosclerotic Heart Disease, including Coronary Disease(420) | { M | 170 | 557 | 1,153 | 1,544 | 1,432 | 4,856 |
| | { F | 25 | 119 | 395 | 989 | 1,510 | 3,038 |
| Degenerative Heart Disease (421, 422) | { M | 25 | 24 | 56 | 103 | 285 | 493 |
| | { F | 11 | 17 | 27 | 96 | 465 | 616 |
| Other Diseases of Heart (430-434) | { M | 20 | 12 | 65 | 117 | 262 | 476 |
| | { F | 8 | 15 | 26 | 107 | 354 | 510 |
| Hypertension with Heart Disease (440-443) | { M | 3 | 4 | 28 | 47 | 68 | 150 |
| | { F | .. | 2 | 13 | 57 | 109 | 181 |
| Total | { M | 231 | 612 | 1,327 | 1,835 | 2,065 | 6,070 |
| | { F | 66 | 177 | 494 | 1,290 | 2,467 | 4,494 |

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

Diseases of the Respiratory System

In 1966, deaths from diseases of the respiratory system numbered 2,151 which represented a rate of 668 per million of the mean population. Of these deaths in 1966, 69 were due to influenza, 104 to lobar pneumonia, 775 to broncho-pneumonia, 157 to other and unspecified pneumonia, 737 to bronchitis, nine to empyema and abscess of lung, four to pleurisy, 49 to pulmonary congestion and hypostasis, 32 to bronchiectasis, and 215 to other diseases.

The 69 deaths from influenza in 1966 represented a rate of 21 per million of the mean population. Eighty-three per cent of the deaths were of persons over 50 years of age.

Diseases of the Digestive System

In 1966, there were 438 male and 349 female deaths from diseases of the digestive system, representing a rate of 244 per million of the mean population. Deaths from causes in this group in 1966 were: 136 from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, four from gastritis and duodenitis, 16 from appendicitis, 130 from intestinal obstruction and hernia, 42 from gastro-enteritis and colitis, except diarrhoea of the newborn, 186 from cirrhosis of the liver, 70 from cholelithiasis and cholecystitis, and 203 from other diseases.

Diseases of the Genito-urinary System

In 1966, there were 513 deaths attributed to diseases of the genito-urinary system. This number represented a rate of 159 per million of the mean population. In 1966, nephritis and nephrosis were responsible for 210 deaths, infections of the kidney for 137, calculi of the urinary system for 11, hyperplasia of prostate for 90, and other diseases of the genito-urinary system for 65.

Accidental Deaths

The following table shows particulars of deaths in Victoria registered in 1966 which were due to accidents. These represented 6 per cent of the total deaths. Accidents feature as a dominant cause of death after the first year of life, but in age groups from 40 years onwards they progressively assume a less prominent position.

VICTORIA—ACCIDENTAL DEATHS, 1966

| International List No. | Cause of Death | Males | Females | Total |
|---|--|--------------|------------|--------------|
| E800-E802 | Railway accidents | 16 | 7 | 23 |
| E810-E835 | Motor vehicle accidents | 701 | 217 | 918 |
| E840-E845 | Other road vehicle accidents | 8 | 3 | 11 |
| E850-E858 | Water transport accidents | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| E860-E866 | Aircraft accidents | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| E870-E888 | Accidental poisoning by solid and liquid substances | 38 | 41 | 79 |
| E890-E895 | Accidental poisoning by gases and vapours | 14 | 12 | 26 |
| E900-E904 | Accidental falls | 116 | 195 | 311 |
| E912 | Accident caused by machinery | 23 | .. | 23 |
| E914 | Accident caused by electric current | 3 | .. | 3 |
| E916 | Accident caused by fire and explosion of combustible material | 34 | 18 | 52 |
| E917, E918 | Accident caused by hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam, and radiation | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| E919 | Accident caused by firearm | 26 | 2 | 28 |
| E924, E925 | Accidental mechanical suffocation | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| E927 | Accidents caused by bites and stings of venomous animals and insects | 2 | .. | 2 |
| E929 | Accidental drowning and submersion | 65 | 15 | 80 |
| E935 | Lightning | 1 | .. | 1 |
| E910, E911, E913, E915, E920-E923, E926, E930-E934, E936, E940-E946, E950-E959, E960-E962 | } All other accidental causes | 60 | 19 | 79 |
| | Total | 1,125 | 540 | 1,665 |

For the five years 1962 to 1966, female deaths from accidents were 33 per cent of total accidental deaths.

Accidental Deaths Involving Motor Vehicles

The number of motor vehicles (including motor cycles) registered in Victoria and the deaths in which they were involved, were as follows for the years 1962 to 1966 :

VICTORIA—DEATHS INVOLVING MOTOR VEHICLES

| Year | Number of Motor Vehicles on Register at 30 June | Deaths Involving Motor Vehicles | | |
|------------|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | Number* | Per 10,000 Motor Vehicles | Per 1,000,000 of Mean Population |
| 1962 | 876,633 | 824 | 9·4 | 276 |
| 1963 | 931,543 | 827 | 8·9 | 271 |
| 1964 | 989,985 | 832 | 8·4 | 266 |
| 1965 | 1,049,814 | 907 | 8·6 | 283 |
| 1966 | 1,092,980 | 918 | 8·4 | 285 |

* Deaths of pedestrians included in this column numbered 247, 260, 254, 238, and 242, respectively.

Transport Accidents

In 1966 deaths from all transport accidents numbered 968, as against 957 in 1965, 895 in 1964, 886 in 1963, and 893 in 1962.

During the year 1966, deaths connected with transport represented 57 per cent of the total deaths from accidents.

Suicide and Self-inflicted Injury

In 1966, registrations of deaths from suicide or wilfully self-inflicted injury numbered 215 males and 136 females. These deaths represented a rate of 109 per million of the population as compared with 109 in 1965, 104 in 1964, 119 in 1963, and 116 in 1962.

Of the 215 male deaths in 1966, 67 were connected with firearms and explosives, and 59 with poisoning by analgesic and soporific substances. The latter accounted for 83 of the 136 female deaths.

Homicide

The number of deaths ascribed to homicide and registered in 1966 was 34 (21 males and 13 females).

Deaths from criminal abortion are excluded from this category and are included with deaths from maternal causes.

Maternal, Perinatal, and Infant Mortality

An article on maternal, perinatal and infant mortality in Victoria appeared in the Victorian Year Book 1964, pages 152-156.

Infant Mortality Statistics

The mortality of children under one year, in proportion to live births, reveals a remarkable decline since 1890—the deaths per 1,000 children born having fallen from 133 in 1885-89 to eighteen in 1962-66 (a reduction of 86 per cent). In other words, of every 100 infants who died in the earlier period, only fourteen would have died in the latter.

The reduction has been assisted by various Health Acts and educative measures, including the notification of infectious diseases, the regulation of the manufacture, sale and distribution of foodstuffs and patent medicines, and the provision of a pure water supply. The passing of the *Midwives Act* 1915 and the inauguration of the Infant Welfare Movement in 1917 coincided with and, to a large degree, accounted for a reduction of the rate since that time.

The following tables show the number of infant deaths and the infant death-rate per 1,000 live births in each of the Australian States and Territories for the years 1962 to 1966 :

AUSTRALIA—INFANT DEATHS

| Year | New South Wales | Victoria | Queensland | South Australia | Western Australia | Tasmania | Northern Territory | Australian Capital Territory | Australia |
|---------|-----------------|----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------|--------------------|------------------------------|-----------|
| 1962 .. | 1,825 | 1,219 | 754 | 409 | 380 | 184 | 37 | 32 | 4,840 |
| 1963 .. | 1,673 | 1,242 | 722 | 399 | 353 | 153 | 27 | 38 | 4,607 |
| 1964 .. | 1,634 | 1,098 | 673 | 397 | 328 | 166 | 30 | 41 | 4,367 |
| 1965 .. | 1,492 | 1,109 | 598 | 385 | 352 | 125 | 23 | 34 | 4,118 |
| 1966 .. | 1,490 | 1,116 | 581 | 356 | 329 | 108 | 19 | 46 | 4,045 |

AUSTRALIA—INFANT MORTALITY RATES*

| Year | New South Wales | Victoria | Queensland | South Australia | Western Australia | Tasmania | Northern Territory | Australian Capital Territory | Australia |
|---------|-----------------|----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------|--------------------|------------------------------|-----------|
| 1962 .. | 21·4 | 18·5 | 21·1 | 19·1 | 22·3 | 20·7 | 40·0 | 17·6 | 20·41 |
| 1963 .. | 19·9 | 18·9 | 20·1 | 18·7 | 20·4 | 17·9 | 31·4 | 19·0 | 19·55 |
| 1964 .. | 20·3 | 16·9 | 19·2 | 19·0 | 19·7 | 20·1 | 32·9 | 21·0 | 19·06 |
| 1965 .. | 19·1 | 17·5 | 17·8 | 18·4 | 21·7 | 16·6 | 25·2 | 15·8 | 18·48 |
| 1966 .. | 19·2 | 17·4 | 17·7 | 17·5 | 19·3 | 14·6 | † | 19·8 | 18·17 |

* Number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

† Less than 20 deaths, rates not calculated.

The infant death-rates for the Melbourne Statistical Division, for the remainder of the State, and for the whole State, for the years 1962 to 1966, are shown in the following table. Figures relate to the Melbourne Statistical Division as defined for the Census, 1966 (see pages 116-7).

VICTORIA—INFANT MORTALITY

| Year | Melbourne Statistical Division | | Remainder of State | | Victoria | |
|------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Number of Deaths under One Year | Rate per 1,000 Live Births | Number of Deaths under One Year | Rate per 1,000 Live Births | Number of Deaths under One Year | Rate per 1,000 Live Births |
| 1962 | 798 | 18·5 | 421 | 18·6 | 1,219 | 18·5 |
| 1963 | 810 | 18·7 | 432 | 19·4 | 1,242 | 18·9 |
| 1964 | 717 | 16·5 | 381 | 17·7 | 1,098 | 16·9 |
| 1965 | 738 | 17·0 | 371 | 18·4 | 1,109 | 17·5 |
| 1966 | 784 | 17·8 | 332 | 16·7 | 1,116 | 17·4 |

NOTE.—Births and deaths are allotted to the place of usual residence of the parties. In the cases of births and infant deaths, the mother's residence is considered to be that of the child.

Infant death-rates have shown a decrease in each quinquennial period from 1885 onwards. In 1954, the rate fell below 20 per 1,000 births for the first time. In 1964, the rate was 16·9, the lowest on record.

The decrease in the infant death-rate, since the earlier periods, has been shared proportionally by each age group except that of "under one week". The rate per 1,000 births for infants "under one week" has declined from 21·5 in the quinquennium 1910-14 to 12·0 in 1962-66. The rate for infants "one week and under one month" declined from 11·1 in 1910-14 to 1·6 in 1962-66, a decrease of 86 per cent, and that for infants "one month and under one year"

from 41.2 to 4.2, a decrease of 90 per cent. Between the ages of one month and one year, Victoria lost 64 out of every 1,000 children born in 1900-4, 33 in 1915-19, and 1.8 in 1962-66. In 1966 the mortality of infants "under one week" comprised 67 per cent of the total infant mortality.

The following tables show mortality rates at certain ages under one year for the years 1962 to 1966 :

VICTORIA—INFANT MORTALITY AT CERTAIN AGES

| Year | Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births | | | | | | Males | Females |
|---------|---|------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|-------|---------|
| | Under One Week | One Week and under One Month | One Month and under Three Months | Three Months and under Six Months | Six Months and under Twelve Months | Total under One Year | | |
| 1962 .. | 12.7 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 18.5 | 20.8 | 16.0 |
| 1963 .. | 13.2 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 18.9 | 21.3 | 16.4 |
| 1964 .. | 11.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 16.9 | 18.8 | 14.8 |
| 1965 .. | 11.0 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 17.5 | 19.2 | 15.6 |
| 1966 .. | 11.7 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 17.4 | 18.8 | 16.0 |

VICTORIA—INFANT MORTALITY AT CERTAIN AGES, BY SEX, 1966

| Sex | Under One Week | One Week and under One Month | One Month and under Three Months | Three Months and under Six Months | Six Months and under Twelve Months | Total under One Year |
|---|----------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Males— | | | | | | |
| Number | 416 | 53 | 47 | 48 | 53 | 617 |
| Rate* | 12.7 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 18.8 |
| Percentage of Deaths in Each Age Group .. | 67.42 | 8.59 | 7.62 | 7.78 | 8.59 | 100.00 |
| Females— | | | | | | |
| Number | 336 | 39 | 41 | 46 | 37 | 499 |
| Rate* | 10.8 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 16.0 |
| Percentage of Deaths in Each Age Group .. | 67.33 | 7.82 | 8.22 | 9.22 | 7.41 | 100.00 |

* Number of deaths in each age group per 1,000 live births.

The rate for male infants is consistently higher than that for females, and in the period 1962-66 exceeded the female rate by 25 per cent. In the same period, male infant deaths exceeded female infant deaths by 814 and male births were 9,215 in excess of female births.

In 1966, in the group of causes of death peculiar to early infancy, 471 were connected with immaturity, either directly or in association with other causes, and all of these deaths were of children under one month of age. The deaths connected with immaturity represented 42 per cent of the total infant deaths. Congenital malformations were responsible for 211, or 19 per cent, of the infant deaths. It will thus be seen that 61 per cent of the total infant mortality in 1966 was related to congenital malformations and to immaturity in the manner described.

From 1950, infant deaths were classified according to the Sixth (1948) Revision of the International List of Causes of Death. Owing to the change in classification, figures since 1950 are not exactly comparable with figures for previous years. The Seventh (1955) Revision of the International List of Causes of Death was adopted for use in 1958.

The following table shows the number of deaths of infants at certain ages, by cause, in 1966 :

**VICTORIA—INFANT MORTALITY AT CERTAIN AGES,
BY CAUSE, 1966**

| Cause of Death* | Deaths under One Year | | | | | Total under One Year |
|---|-----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| | Under One Week | One Week and under One Month | One Month and under Three Months | Three Months and under Six Months | Six Months and under Twelve Months | |
| Infective and Parasitic Diseases (1-138) .. | 3 | .. | 6 | 5 | 8 | 22 |
| Pneumonia and Bronchitis (490-493, 500-502) | .. | .. | 14 | 20 | 17 | 51 |
| Gastro-enteritis and Colitis (Except Ulcerative), Age Four Weeks and over (571) | .. | .. | 4 | 3 | 6 | 13 |
| Congenital Malformations (750-759) .. | 107 | 43 | 24 | 19 | 18 | 211 |
| Certain Diseases of Early Infancy— | | | | | | |
| Birth Injuries (760, 761)— | | | | | | |
| (a) Without Mention of Immaturity .. | 47 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 49 |
| (b) With Immaturity | 61 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 62 |
| Postnatal Asphyxia and Atelectasis (762)— | | | | | | |
| (a) Without Mention of Immaturity .. | 61 | 4 | .. | .. | 4 | 69 |
| (b) With Immaturity | 198 | 3 | .. | 2 | .. | 203 |
| Infections of the Newborn (763-768)— | | | | | | |
| Pneumonia of Newborn— | | | | | | |
| (a) Without Mention of Immaturity .. | 9 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 16 |
| (b) With Immaturity | 6 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| Diarrhoea of Newborn— | | | | | | |
| (a) Without Mention of Immaturity .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| (b) With Immaturity | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Infections of the Newborn— | | | | | | |
| (a) Without Mention of Immaturity .. | 2 | 10 | .. | 2 | .. | 14 |
| (b) With Immaturity | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy (769-775)— | | | | | | |
| (a) Without Mention of Immaturity .. | 54 | 1 | 2 | 2 | .. | 59 |
| (b) With Immaturity | 49 | 3 | 4 | .. | .. | 56 |
| Immaturity Unqualified (776) | 136 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 139 |
| All Other Diseases | 15 | 10 | 27 | 34 | 28 | 114 |
| Accidents, Poisonings, and Violence .. | 2 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 26 |
| Total All Causes | 752 | 92 | 88 | 94 | 90 | 1,116 |

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

A comparison of infant mortality rates from the principal causes for certain periods from 1891 to 1949 was shown on page 506 of the Victorian Year Book 1954-58.

Stillbirths

Registration of stillbirths came into operation in Victoria in 1953. For registration purposes, a stillborn child means "any child born of its mother after the 28th week of pregnancy, which did not at any time after being born, breathe or show any other sign of life, and, where the duration of pregnancy is not reliably ascertainable, includes any foetus weighing not less than 2 lb. 12 oz." Action is being taken with a view to having a uniform definition of stillbirth for all States using the 20th week of pregnancy.

The following table contains information about stillbirths and infant mortality in Victoria from 1962 to 1966 :

VICTORIA—STILLBIRTHS AND INFANT MORTALITY

| Year | Stillbirths | | Deaths under One Month | | Deaths under One Month plus Stillbirths | | Deaths under One Year plus Stillbirths | |
|---------|-------------|--|------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|
| | Number | Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still) | Number | Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still) | Number | Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still) | Number | Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still) |
| 1962 .. | 775 | 11·63 | 934 | 14·01 | 1,709 | 25·64 | 1,994 | 29·91 |
| 1963 .. | 792 | 11·92 | 977 | 14·70 | 1,769 | 26·63 | 2,034 | 30·61 |
| 1964 .. | 771 | 11·72 | 840 | 12·77 | 1,611 | 24·50 | 1,869 | 28·42 |
| 1965 .. | 747 | 11·62 | 807 | 12·55 | 1,554 | 24·17 | 1,856 | 28·87 |
| 1966 .. | 762 | 11·76 | 844 | 13·03 | 1,606 | 24·80 | 1,878 | 28·99 |

The causes of stillbirths in Victoria, classified according to the International Statistical Classification, are given in the following table for the years 1962 to 1966 :

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF STILLBIRTHS

| Classification Number | Cause of Stillbirth | Number of Stillbirths | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Y 30 .. | Chronic Disease in Mother | 9 | 24 | 8 | 6 | 13 |
| Y 31 .. | Acute Disease in Mother | 5 | 4 | 4 | .. | 5 |
| Y 32 .. | Diseases and Conditions of Pregnancy and Childbirth | 41 | 28 | 79 | 72 | 152 |
| Y 33 .. | Absorption of Toxic Substance from Mother | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Y 34 .. | Difficulties in Labour | 39 | 37 | 40 | 14 | 59 |
| Y 35 .. | Other Causes in Mother | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Y 36 .. | Placental and Cord Conditions | 322 | 389 | 342 | 326 | 213 |
| Y 37 .. | Birth Injury | 5 | 3 | 18 | 34 | 3 |
| Y 38 .. | Congenital Malformation of Foetus | 79 | 95 | 83 | 89 | 67 |
| Y 39 .. | Diseases of Foetus, and Ill-defined Causes | 273 | 210 | 194 | 202 | 243 |
| | Total | 775 | 792 | 771 | 747 | 762 |

Cremation

There are now four crematoria in Victoria, of which three are situated in the Metropolitan Area.

The number of cremations in relation to total deaths from 1962 to 1966 is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—CREMATIONS AND DEATHS

| Year | | | | | | Total Cremations | Total Deaths | Percentage of Cremations to Deaths |
|------|----|----|----|----|----|---------------------|-----------------|---|
| 1962 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8,425 | 25,847 | 32·60 |
| 1963 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8,782 | 26,920 | 32·62 |
| 1964 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9,832 | 27,548 | 35·69 |
| 1965 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9,857 | 28,031 | 35·16 |
| 1966 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10,362 | 28,673 | 36·14 |

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS, EMPLOYMENT, AND PRICES

Industrial Conditions

State Department of Labour and Industry

General

The State Department of Labour and Industry deals generally with the registration and inspection of factories and shops, boilers and pressure vessels and lifts and cranes. Wages Boards and the Apprenticeship Commission are statutory bodies placed within the Department for purposes of administration. The *Labour and Industry Act* 1953 revised and consolidated the earlier Factories and Shops Acts and was consolidated in 1958. Included in the present functions of the Department are the following :

- (1) Inspection and enforcement of conditions of labour generally, including wages, hours of work, rest periods, holidays, annual leave, and long service leave.
- (2) Employment of women, children and young persons including the training, oversight of schooling and supervision of apprentices.
- (3) Industrial relations, including the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes and advice on industrial matters.
- (4) Industrial safety, health and welfare, including the training of workers in safe practices, control of dangerous methods and materials, guarding of machinery, prevention of accidents, the control and regulation of industrial aspects of noxious trades.
- (5) Initiation and direction of research and the collection, preparation, and dissemination of information and statistics on matters within Departmental jurisdiction.

Industrial Arbitration

General

In Victoria there are two systems of industrial arbitration for the adjustment of relations between employers and employees : the State system which operates under the law of the State within its territorial limits, and the Commonwealth system which applies to industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of the State.

Under Commonwealth law there are special tribunals to determine the industrial conditions of employment in the Public Service of the Commonwealth and in the stevedoring industry, and there is a joint Commonwealth and State tribunal for the New South Wales coal mining industry.

Commonwealth-State Relations in Industrial Arbitration

The relation between the State and Commonwealth systems of industrial arbitration rests upon the distribution of legislative powers between the Commonwealth and the component States. The powers of the Commonwealth in regard to industrial arbitration are as defined in the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act; all residual powers remain with the States. The Commonwealth Constitution Act provides that if a State law is inconsistent with a valid Commonwealth law, the latter prevails and the State law becomes inoperative in so far as it is inconsistent. An award of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission* has been held to be a Commonwealth law, and, in certain circumstances, awards of the Commonwealth industrial tribunal override those made by State tribunals.

The Commonwealth jurisdiction is limited by the Constitution Act to "conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State". In interpreting the law, the High Court of Australia has decided that the Commonwealth Parliament cannot empower an industrial tribunal to declare an award a "common rule" or industry-wide award to be observed by all persons engaged in the industry concerned.

Notwithstanding these limitations of the Commonwealth jurisdiction in industrial matters, the Commonwealth system has gradually become predominant in the sphere of industrial arbitration throughout Australia. Its influence extended, in the first place, with the gradual adoption of the principle of federation in trade unionism and in political organisation, a tendency which gathered force during the First World War period. As industry expanded over interstate borders, uniformity of industrial conditions was sought by employers, while employees were attracted to the Commonwealth jurisdiction in the expectation of better terms as to wages, etc., than those awarded under State legislation. In many cases, also, the organisations concerned in a Commonwealth award have taken action to have its terms embodied in State awards so that they become binding as a common rule in the industry. Again, for the sake of uniformity, legislatures of some States, notably Victoria and New South Wales, adopted the Commonwealth wage standards as the basis of State awards and agreements. In Victoria, for instance, the basic wages determined by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission were adopted for State awards and agreements by the Wages Boards.

Wages Boards in Victoria

(1) *General.*—In each State, industrial tribunals have been established to regulate and arbitrate in industrial matters. In Victoria this function is carried out by Wages Boards which are set up for specific industries or occupations. A General Wages Board operates for industries where there is no special Wages Board.

* Formerly Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The Wages Board method of fixing wages and of settling the conditions of employment had its origin in Victoria and was incorporated in an Act of Parliament introduced in 1896. A Board may be appointed for any trade or branch of it. Each Board consists of an even number of members and a chairman. Originally, each Board was composed of equal numbers of employers and employees, with a qualification that each representative should be actively engaged in the trade concerned. However, under the provisions of the *Factories and Shops Act* 1934, this qualification was modified to permit a paid officer of any corporation, public body, or association of employers being nominated as one of the members to represent employers and, if such officer is appointed, then one of the representatives of the employees on that Board shall likewise be an officer of the trade union concerned.

The *Labour and Industry Act* 1958 requires that every Wages Board shall, in determining wages rates or piecework prices, take into consideration relevant awards of, or agreements certified by, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

The *Labour and Industry Act* 1958 gives Wages Boards similar powers relating to wages and conditions of labour as those incorporated in the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. These powers enable Wages Boards to make determinations concerning any industrial matter whatsoever in relation to any trade or branch of trade for which such a board has been appointed and, in particular, to determine all matters relating to :

- (a) Pay, wages, and reward ;
- (b) work days and hours of work ;
- (c) privileges, rights, and duties of employers and employees ;
- (d) the mode, terms, and conditions of employment or non-employment ;
- (e) the relations of employers and employees ;
- (f) the employment or non-employment of persons of either sex or any particular age ;
- (g) the demarcation of functions of any employees or class of employees ; and
- (h) questions of what is fair and right in relation to any industrial matter, having regard to the interests of the persons immediately concerned and of society as a whole.

Wages Boards are not empowered to determine any matter relating to the preferential employment or dismissal of persons as being or as not being members of any organisation, association or body.

(2) *Board of Reference.*—A Wages Board has power to set up a Board of Reference to deal with any dispute of fact (but not of law) which may arise concerning a determination. The decision of the Board of Reference has the same force and effect as a Wages Board determination.

(3) *Industrial Appeals Court*.—Appeals against the determination of a Wages Board or against the decision of a Board of Reference may be made to the Industrial Appeals Court. Such appeals must be made by the employer's or employee's organisation or by a majority of the employer or employee representatives on the Board concerned. In addition, any person may apply to the Supreme Court to have a determination quashed on grounds of illegality.

On 31 December 1966, there were 240 Wages Boards existing or authorised.

(4) *Intervention by Minister*.—The *Labour and Industry (Amendment) Act* 1960 empowers the Minister of Labour and Industry to intervene in the public interest in any appeal to the Industrial Appeals Court against a determination of a Wages Board. Further, as consumers are not represented on Wages Boards, the Act also authorises the Minister to refer, under appropriate circumstances, the determination of a Wages Board to the Court.

(5) *Determination by the Industrial Appeals Court*.—The *Labour and Industry (Amendment) Act* 1965 provides that where a matter requires to be determined by ten or more Wages Boards the Minister may refer the matter to the Industrial Appeals Court. This provision was added to by the *Labour and Industry (Amendment) Act* 1966 which empowers the Minister to refer any residue of less than ten applications to the Court. The aim of the amendments is to remove the necessity to convene individual meetings of the Boards in such cases.

Commonwealth Industrial Court and Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission

The *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904–1965 defines an industrial dispute to be dealt with under that Act as “(a) A dispute (including a threatened, impending or probable dispute) as to industrial matters which extends beyond the limits of any one State; and (b) a situation which is likely to give rise to a dispute as to industrial matters which so extends; and includes—(c) such a dispute in relation to employment in an industry carried on by, or under the control of, a State or an authority of a State; (d) a dispute in relation to employment in an industry carried on by, or under the control of, the Commonwealth or an authority of the Commonwealth, whether or not the dispute extends beyond the limits of any one State; and (e) a claim which an organisation is entitled to submit to the Commission under section eleven A of the *Public Service Arbitration Act* 1920–1964 or an application or matter which the Public Service Arbitrator has refrained from hearing, or from further hearing, or from determining under section fourteen A of that Act, whether or not there exists in relation to the claim, application or matter, a dispute as to industrial matters which extends beyond the limits of any one State.”

The Conciliation and Arbitration Act was extensively amended by an Act assented to on 30 June 1956. This amendment altered the structure of the arbitration machinery by separating the judicial

functions from the conciliation and arbitration functions. The Commonwealth Industrial Court was established to deal with judicial matters under the Act and the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to handle the functions of conciliation and arbitration. Further amendments have since been incorporated.

The Commonwealth Industrial Court is at present composed of a Chief Judge and five other Judges. The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission comprises a president, not less than two deputy presidents, a senior commissioner, not less than five commissioners and a number of conciliators. Judges of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration were made either members of the Commonwealth Industrial Court or presidential members of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. Conciliation Commissioners became non-presidential members of the Commission.

A fuller treatment of the Commonwealth and State arbitration systems is given on pages 462-6 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1964.

Basic Wage

General

Until June, 1967, the concept of a "basic" or "living" wage was common to rates of wage determined by industrial authorities in Australia. Initially the concept was interpreted as the "minimum" or "basic" wage necessary to maintain an average employee and his family in a reasonable state of comfort. However, it came to be generally accepted "that the wage should be fixed at the highest amount which the economy can sustain and that the 'dominant factor' is the capacity of the community to carry the resultant wage levels".*

Wage Determinations in Victoria

In all States, including Victoria, wages are determined in two ways. First, for industries which extend beyond the boundaries of any one State, the total wage is determined by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. Second, industrial tribunals, which in Victoria are Wages Boards, are set up for industries which do not extend beyond the State boundary†. The Boards, constituted from representatives of employers and employees and an independent chairman for each industry group or calling, determine the minimum rate of wage to be paid in each industry or calling. In general, these Boards have adopted a basic wage in determining the rate of wage to be paid.

Commonwealth Basic Wage Determinations

(1) *Awards 1907 to 1953.*—The first basic wage, as such, was declared in 1907 by Mr. Justice Higgins, President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. The rate of wage

* Commonwealth Arbitration Reports, Vol. 77, p. 494.

† For further information on industrial arbitration, see "Industrial Conditions", page 171.

declared was 70c per day or \$4.20 per week for Melbourne, and by virtue of the fact that it had been determined in connection with H. V. McKay's Sunshine Harvester Works it became popularly known as the "Harvester Wage".

In 1913, the Court took cognisance of the Retail Price Index compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician covering food, groceries, and the rents of all houses ("A" Series), and thereafter for a period the basic wage was adjusted in accordance with variations disclosed by that index.

The system of making regular quarterly adjustments of the basic wage was instituted in 1922.

In 1931, in view of the depressed financial conditions prevailing, the Court reduced all wages under its jurisdiction by 10 per cent.

In consequence of continued applications from organisations of employees for the cancellation of the order providing for the 10 per cent reduction, the Court in its judgment of 5 May 1933, transferred the basis of fixation and adjustment of wages to a new set of index numbers, the "D" Series. This award was made applicable only to workers who had suffered the full 10 per cent reduction.

The judgment of the Arbitration Court relative to the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1934 ordered a vital change in the method of calculating the basic wage. The "D" Series was superseded by the "C" Series as the measure for assessment and adjustment of the basic wage. The 10 per cent reduction of wages—mentioned above—was removed.

As a result of the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1937, the Arbitration Court prepared and issued its own series of retail price index numbers based on and directly related to the Commonwealth Statistician's "C" Series Index. The new series was known as the "Court" Index. Provision was also made for the addition of a "fixed loading" known as a "prosperity" loading of 60c for Melbourne and 50c for the six capitals' basic wage.

Applications by organisations of employees for an increase in the basic wage prescribed by awards of the Arbitration Court were considered at the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1940-41. The Court was of the opinion that the application should not be dismissed but should stand over for further consideration because of the uncertainty of the economic outlook during war-time. The hearing was not resumed until 1946.

Pending the hearing and final determination of the claims which had already been lodged or which might in the near future be lodged, the Court delivered judgment on its "Interim Inquiry" on 13 December 1946. An increase of 70c a week was granted in the "needs" portion of the basic wage then current, the rate for the six capital cities as a whole being increased from \$9.30 to \$10 a week. For automatic quarterly adjustments a new "Court" index was adopted.

The Arbitration Court, as a result of the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1949-50, decided to increase the basic wage by \$2 per week. At the same time the "prosperity" loading was incorporated in the new wage at a uniform amount of 50c throughout Australia. As a result, the basic wage payable in Melbourne was increased by \$1.90 per week as from the first full pay period after 1 December 1950. The female basic wage was increased to 75 per cent of the male rate.

Following the hearing of the Basic Wage and Standard Hours Case, the Arbitration Court decided, on 12 September 1953, to discontinue the automatic adjustment to the basic wage. The last quarterly wage adjustment made was based on the Court Series Index Numbers for June quarter, 1953, and became payable as from the first full pay period in August, 1953.

A report on the early determinations of the basic wage is set out on pages 488 and 489 of the Victorian Year Book 1964.

(2) *Awards 1956 to 1959.*—In the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1956, the Court's judgment on 26 May 1956, increased the adult male basic wage by \$1, and females by 75c, a week, payable from the beginning of the first pay period in June. In this judgment the Court took the view that "so long as the assessment of the basic wage is made as the highest which the capacity of the economy can sustain, the automatic adjustment of that basic wage upon price index numbers cannot be justified, since movements in the index have no relation to the movements in the capacity of the economy"*. The Court also considered the period over which the capacity of the economy should be assessed, and concluded "that a yearly assessment of the capacity of Australia for the purpose of fixing a basic wage would be most appropriate"†.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission's judgment, delivered on 29 April 1957, granted a uniform increase of \$1 a week in the basic wage for adult males, 75c for females, to come into effect from the first pay period to commence on or after 15 May 1957.

On 12 May 1958, the Commission delivered judgment on the 1958 Basic Wage Inquiry increasing the basic wage for adult males by 50c as from the first pay period starting on or after 21 May 1958.

The Commission's judgment on the 1959 inquiry, delivered on 5 June 1959, refused to reduce the basic wage in the Pastoral Award, refused to restore automatic quarterly adjustments, and increased the basic wage of adult males by \$1.50 per week (females 75 per cent) as from the first pay period starting on or after 11 June 1959.

* Commonwealth Arbitration Reports, Vol. 84, page 175.

† 84 C.A.R., page 177.

(3) *Basic Wage Inquiry, 1960.*—The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission considered an application by the Amalgamated Engineering Union (Australian Section) and Others seeking the restoration of the automatic quarterly adjustments and an increase in the amount of the basic wage. The application was in both respects refused by the Commission.

(4) *Basic Wage Inquiry, 1961.*—The Commission issued its judgment on 4 July 1961, announcing an increase of \$1.20 in the basic wage for adult male employees covered by Federal Awards. The applications for an increase in standard hours of work and the restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments were both refused.

In dealing with the question of automatic adjustments, the Commission indicated that although the Consumer Price Index would enable the fixing of a standard which was more likely to be properly maintainable than recent past standards, the application of this Index should always be subject to Commission control. The Commission would assume each year that the effect of movements in the Consumer Price Index should be reflected in the basic wage unless persuaded to the contrary by those seeking to oppose the change.

The Commission considered a review of the economy generally and, in particular, of productivity increases could more properly take place at longer periods of time than one year, say, every three or four years.

(5) *Basic Wage Inquiries, 1962 and 1963.*—The Commission announced in both years that there would be no alteration in the basic wage.

(6) *Basic Wage Inquiry, 1964.*—On 9 June 1964, the Commission increased the basic wage for adult males by \$2 per week (female 75 per cent) from the beginning of the first pay period to commence on or after 19 June 1964, subject to special cases. The Commission also abolished the disparity of 10c per week which had existed for station hands under the Pastoral Industry Award. The unions' claim for the restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments was refused.

The 1964 basic wage hearing reviewed the economy generally and considered productivity increases as well as price increases. This was in keeping with the 1961 basic wage decision (see above).

(7) *Basic Wage Inquiries, 1965 and 1966.*—The Commission's decisions were announced as part of its findings in the National Wage Cases, 1965, and Total Wage Case, 1966, respectively. (For details, see pages 180–2.)

(8) In June, 1967, the Commission eliminated basic wages and margins from its awards and introduced total wages.

(9) *Further References.*—Particulars of the judgments from 1956 to 1964 are reported in more detail in the Victorian Year Books 1962, pages 440 to 443, and 1965, pages 456–457.

A table of selected basic weekly rates of wage is shown below. A complete table of basic wage rates in shillings and pence is given in the Victorian Year Books 1961 to 1964.

MELBOURNE—BASIC WEEKLY WAGE RATES FIXED BY
COMMONWEALTH CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION
COMMISSION*
(Adult Males)

| Year† | | Amount | Year† | | Amount | Year† | | Amount |
|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|---------------|-------|--------|
| | | \$ | | | \$ | | | \$ |
| 1923 | .. .. | 9.15 | 1937 | .. .. | 7.70 | 1951 | .. .. | 19.90 |
| 1924 | .. .. | 8.45 | 1938 | .. .. | 7.90 | 1952 | .. .. | 22.80 |
| 1925 | .. .. | 8.75 | 1939 | .. .. | 8.00 | 1953 | .. .. | 23.50‡ |
| 1926 | .. .. | 8.90 | 1940 | .. .. | 8.40 | 1956— June | .. .. | 24.50 |
| 1927 | .. .. | 9.00 | 1941 | .. .. | 8.80 | 1957— May | .. .. | 25.50 |
| 1928 | .. .. | 8.60 | 1942 | .. .. | 9.70 | 1958— May | .. .. | 26.00 |
| 1929 | .. .. | 9.00 | 1943 | .. .. | 9.80 | 1959— June | .. .. | 27.50 |
| 1930 | .. .. | 8.30 | 1944 | .. .. | 9.80 | 1961— July | .. .. | 28.70 |
| 1931 | .. .. | 6.34 | 1945 | .. .. | 9.80 | 1964— June | .. .. | 30.70 |
| 1932 | .. .. | 6.17 | 1946 | .. .. | 10.60 | 1966— July | .. .. | 32.70 |
| 1933 | .. .. | 6.28 | 1947 | .. .. | 10.90 | | | |
| 1934 | .. .. | 6.40 | 1948 | .. .. | 12.00 | | | |
| 1935 | .. .. | 6.60 | 1949 | .. .. | 13.00 | | | |
| 1936 | .. .. | 6.90 | 1950 | .. .. | 16.20 | | | |

* Prior to 30 June 1956, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

† The system of making regular quarterly adjustments was instituted in 1922 and was discontinued after the August, 1953 adjustment. From 1923 to 1952 the rate ruling at 31 December, the middle of the financial year, is shown.

‡ From August, 1953 onwards, the principal variations occurred between the wages determined by State Wages Boards and those determined by the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. Previously, the Wages Boards had followed the Federal awards to a large extent. Automatic quarterly adjustments to Wages Board awards were stopped by amendment to the Labour and Industry Act proclaimed 17 October 1956. The State Wages Boards followed the Commonwealth awards of June, 1959, July, 1961, June, 1964, and July, 1966.

Wages Board Determinations in Victoria

(1) *General.*—By an amendment to the *Factories and Shops Act* 1934, Wages Boards were given discretionary power to include in their determinations appropriate provisions of relevant Commonwealth awards. A further amendment to this Act in 1937 made it compulsory for Wages Boards to adopt such provisions of Commonwealth awards. This amending Act also gave Wages Boards power to adjust wage rates “with the variation from time to time of the cost of living as indicated by such retail price index numbers published by the Commonwealth Statistician as the Wages Board considers appropriate”. The Wages Boards thus adopted the basic wages declared by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration* and followed that Court’s system of adjusting the basic wage in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers.

* Now Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

(2) *Quarterly Adjustments 1953 to 1956.*—After the system of automatic adjustment of the Commonwealth basic wage was discontinued, a number of Wages Boards met in September, 1953, and deleted references to these adjustments. However, an amendment to the Factories and Shops Act in November, 1953, required Wages Boards to provide for automatic adjustment of wage rates in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers.

In general this requirement was repeated by the *Labour and Industry Act 1953* which replaced the *Factories and Shops Act 1928–1953*. Then an amendment to this new Act, proclaimed on 17 October 1956, deleted the automatic adjustment provision and directed Wages Boards in determining wage rates to take into consideration relevant awards of, or agreements certified by, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. The last automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage, based on the variation in retail price index numbers for the June quarter, 1956, became payable from the beginning of the first pay period in August, 1956.

(3) Subsequent to the introduction of the total wage concept by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission wage rates for adult males and adult females in Victoria in most Wages Boards Determinations were increased by \$1 a week from 1 July 1967.

National and Total Wage Cases

(1) *Total Wage Case, 1964.*—The Metal Trades Employers Association, The Metal Industries Association of South Australia, and the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures applied to the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission for the deletion from the Metal Trades Award of the basic wage provisions and for the insertion in the award of a wage expressed as a total wage. In effect this meant that wage margins (see below) would cease to be determined separately from the basic wage.

In judgments published on 9 June 1964, the members of the bench were unanimous in the opinion that the employers' application should be rejected.

(2) *National Wage Cases, 1965.*—The Full Bench of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission delivered its judgment on the National Wage Cases of 1965 (Three Cases) on 29 June 1965. The judgment did not alter the present level of the basic wage. It granted, however, that with effect from the first pay period commencing on or after 1 July 1965, each of the margins in the Metal Trades Award should be increased by an amount calculated as one and one-half per cent ($1\frac{1}{2}\%$) of the sum of the six capital cities basic wage and that margin.

The judgment granted the employers' claim seeking the simultaneous determination by one bench of the Commission of the basic wage and a test case seeking a variation of margins on general economic grounds. The judgment decided, however, that neither the basic wage nor margins should be altered, but that there should be annual reviews of the economy at which one bench of the Commission should make a simultaneous determination for the following twelve months of the basic wage and the level of margins.

The Commission decided that the basic wage and margins (in so far as margins are determined on economic grounds) should be the highest which the capacity of the economy is estimated to be able to sustain for the ensuing year. The Commission acted upon the view that wage increases now granted should be such as are judged not to be incompatible with price stability.

(3) *Total Wage Case, 1966.*—The following claims under the Metal Trades Award went before the Commission :

- (1) The unions claimed an increase in respective basic wage rates of \$4.30 per week, with restoration of the system of automatic quarterly adjustments based upon movements in the Consumer Price Index, and an increase of \$5.90 per week in the marginal rate for tradesmen, with proportionate increases to all other classifications of employees.
- (2) The employers made alternative claims, namely,
 - (a) That existing basic wage rates and marginal rates be aggregated into total wage rates, to which should be added one and one-half per cent of such total rates;
 - (b) that existing basic wage rates be increased by 30c, marginal rates by one per cent, and the resultant figure by one-half per cent.

The unanimous decision of the Commission was announced on 8 July 1966. The basic wage rate for adult males was increased, as from the beginning of the first pay period to commence on, or after, 11 July 1966, by \$2 per week. Proportionate increases were granted to adult females, juniors, and apprentices. This decision was to remain in force until 31 December 1966, (pending further enquiries into marginal rates, as mentioned below).

The unions' claim for restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage was refused.

The Commission was concerned about the state of the Metal Trades Award, and concluded that it would be unwise to award any general increases in margins until an investigation had been made on a work value basis into the relativities of the many classifications listed in the Award. This detailed investigation was to be undertaken by one of the Reference Bench, but pending his report it was decided to grant some immediate relief to low wage earners. The effect in Victoria of this interim provision, which was designed to meet the circumstances of employees in the lowest classification who were in receipt of award

rates and no more, was that all adult male employees working under the Metal Trades Award were to receive at least \$3.75 more than the basic wage. It was not intended to affect the wage of any employee who was already receiving the prescribed minimum through over-award payments.

On 22 December 1966, the Commission by majority decision awarded an interim increase in Metal Trades Award margins to operate from the beginning of the first pay period to commence on or after 23 January 1967. It added to each margin a percentage of the sum of that margin and the six capital cities basic wage. The percentage varied as follows:

| | |
|---|-------------|
| For margins less than \$5 | 1 per cent |
| For margins \$5 or more but less than \$7.50 .. | 1½ per cent |
| For margins \$7.50 or more but less than \$11.20 | 2 per cent |
| For margins \$11.20 or more | 2½ per cent |

It was intended that the interim award, subject to special cases, should be of general application in other industries in the Federal jurisdiction.

National Wage Cases, 1967

Of the matters before both benches of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission the unanimous agreement was that there were two questions only to be decided. Firstly, whether there should be an increase in award rates of pay, and secondly, whether any increase should be added to the basic wage, or be expressed in the total wage.

On all the evidence available the Commission awarded \$1 increase to all adult male and female employees to commence on or after 1 July 1967, as it was felt that this was within the capacity of the expanding economy and should not cause any undue pressures, particularly as the next general economic review would not take place before August, 1968.

It was decided that as the increase would be applied to the whole wage, that there would be no further reference to basic wages in Federal awards, and wages would be expressed as total wages, thereby creating new fixation procedures, but not changing the principle of wage assessment.

Although the Commission deliberately awarded the same increase to adult females and males, there would for the present be a different total wage for each.

Wage Margins

General

Wage margins have been defined as "minimum amounts awarded above the basic wage to particular classifications of employees for the features attaching to their work which justify payments above the basic wage, whether those features are the skill or experience required for the performance of that work, its particularly laborious nature, or the disabilities attached to its performance".*

1954 Judgment†

General principles of marginal rate fixation had previously been enunciated by the Court in the Engineers' Case of 1924, the Merchant Service Guild Case of 1942, and the Printing Trades Case of 1947, and the Court adopted these in so far as they were applicable to current circumstances.

In a judgment delivered on 5 November 1954, the Court made an order re-assessing the marginal structure in the Metal Trades Award by raising the current amount of margin to two and a half times the amount of the margin that had been current in 1937.

1959 Judgment

On 27 November 1959, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission delivered a unanimous judgment in the case presented by the Australian Council of Trade Unions for increased margins in the Metal Trades Award. The Commission awarded increases of 28 per cent on the current margins to apply from the beginning of the first full pay period in December, 1959.

1963 Judgment

On 18 April 1963, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission delivered its judgment on the claim by the Amalgamated Engineering Union (Australian Section) and other unions granting an increase of 10 per cent in margins in the Metal Trades Award 1952. The increases operated on and after 22 April 1963.

1965 and 1966 Judgments

Particulars of the marginal increases granted by the Commission are given on pages 180-2 under "National Wage Cases, 1965" and "Total Wage Case, 1966", respectively.

1967 Judgment

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in June, 1967 eliminated margins from its awards and introduced the concept of the total wage.

Professional Engineers' Cases

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the Professional Engineers Cases on 15 June 1961 and 15 June 1962 granted increases ranging from \$170 to \$1,440 per annum.

* Commonwealth Arbitration Reports, Vol. 80, p. 24.

† Extracts from the judgment were set out in some detail in *Labour Report* No. 46, pages 101 to 108. (Published by the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra.)

Equal Margins for Female Shop Assistants

Determination of the Shops Board No. 9 (Drapers and Men's Clothing) (No. 3 of 1964), dated 10 December 1964, provided increases for the female classifications of "other saleswomen or pattern-women, or assemblers" and "all others" of \$2.60. The effect of this Determination was to grant to the females affected the same margin, namely \$7, as that provided in the Determination for males in equivalent classifications.

The total wage for the equivalent male classifications is \$37.70 and as a result of the increases the females' total wage became \$30.

The appeal of the Retail Traders' Association of Victoria against this Determination was disallowed by the Industrial Appeals Court in a decision published on 8 June 1965. However, the Court granted the Appellants' request for a reasonable time to be allowed to make arrangements for the introduction of the new marginal increases. In granting this permission, the Court reported it was giving the parties an opportunity to agree on the nature of the postponement required whilst reserving the right to bring the matter before the Court again should agreement not be reached.

Further References, 1962 to 1967**Rates of Wage***General*

In 1913, the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics first collected information on current wage rates for different callings and for occupations in various industries.

Early in 1960, the Bureau introduced new indexes of minimum weekly wage rates for adult males and females (base 1954 = 100) to replace the old series of nominal weekly wage rate index numbers for adult males and females with 1911 and 1914, respectively, as base years. In general, this revision was necessary to match changes in industrial structure. The particulars are obtained primarily from awards, determinations, and agreements under Commonwealth and State Industrial Acts and are therefore the minimum rates prescribed. They refer generally to the capital city in each State, but in industries which are not carried on in the capital cities, e.g., mining, agriculture, etc., the rates in the more important centres are taken.

The new index numbers are based on the occupation structure of 1954 and cover sixteen industrial groups for adult males and eight industrial groups for adult females. Weights for each occupation and each industry were derived from two sample surveys made in that year. The first was the Survey of Awards in April, 1954, which showed the number of employees covered by individual awards, determinations, and agreements. This provided employee weights for each industry as well as a basis for the Survey of Award Occupations made in November, 1954. This second survey showed the number of employees in each occupation within selected awards, etc., thereby providing occupation weights.

The minimum wage rates used are for representative occupations within each industry. They have been derived from representative awards, determinations, and agreements in force at the end of each quarter as from March, 1939, for adult males and March, 1951, for adult females. Using the industry and occupation weights determined by the sample surveys, the various wage rates were combined to give weighted averages for each industry group for Australia, and weighted averages for industry groups for each State. These weighted averages are shown in the following table, in dollars, and as index numbers. The indexes are designed to measure movements in prescribed minimum rates of "wages" as distinct from "salaries". Consequently, awards, etc., relating solely or mainly to salary earners are excluded.

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES *

| At End of— | Rates of Wage† (\$) | | Index Numbers (Australia 1954 = 100‡) | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------|--|-----------|
| | Victoria | Australia | Victoria | Australia |
| ADULT MALES | | | | |
| December, 1957 | 31.60 | 31.74 | 111.9 | 112.4 |
| December, 1958 | 31.97 | 32.29 | 113.2 | 114.3 |
| December, 1959 | 34.42 | 34.47 | 121.9 | 122.0 |
| December, 1960 | 34.99 | 35.50 | 123.9 | 125.7 |
| December, 1961 | 36.22 | 36.58 | 128.2 | 129.5 |
| December, 1962 | 36.37 | 36.66 | 128.8 | 129.8 |
| December, 1963 | 37.20 | 37.55 | 131.7 | 133.0 |
| December, 1964 | 39.47 | 39.65 | 139.8 | 140.4 |
| December, 1965 | 40.34 | 40.74 | 142.8 | 144.3 |
| March, 1966 | 40.37 | 40.81 | 142.9 | 144.5 |
| June, 1966 | 40.48 | 41.08 | 143.3 | 145.4 |
| September, 1966 | 42.66 | 42.91 | 151.0 | 151.9 |
| December, 1966 | 42.76 | 42.99 | 151.3 | 152.2 |
| ADULT FEMALES | | | | |
| December, 1957 | 22.50 | 22.12 | 113.0 | 111.1 |
| December, 1958 | 22.75 | 22.57 | 114.3 | 113.4 |
| December, 1959 | 24.12 | 24.22 | 121.2 | 121.6 |
| December, 1960 | 24.66 | 25.17 | 123.9 | 126.4 |
| December, 1961 | 25.66 | 26.12 | 128.9 | 131.2 |
| December, 1962 | 25.67 | 26.15 | 128.9 | 131.4 |
| December, 1963 | 26.08 | 26.69 | 131.0 | 134.1 |
| December, 1964 | 27.67 | 28.34 | 139.0 | 142.3 |
| December, 1965 | 28.46 | 29.09 | 143.0 | 146.1 |
| March, 1966 | 28.47 | 29.12 | 143.0 | 146.3 |
| June, 1966 | 28.47 | 29.21 | 143.0 | 146.7 |
| September, 1966 | 30.02 | 30.61 | 150.7 | 153.8 |
| December, 1966 | 30.05 | 30.67 | 150.9 | 154.1 |

* Weighted average minimum weekly wage rates, all groups, shown as rates of wage and in index numbers—excludes rural.

† The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

‡ Base—weighted average weekly wage rate for Australia, 1954 = 100.

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES* : INDUSTRY GROUPS :
31 DECEMBER 1966

| Industry Group | Rates of Wage† (\$) | | Index Numbers (Australia 1954 = 100‡) | |
|--|------------------------|-----------|--|-----------|
| | Victoria | Australia | Victoria | Australia |
| ADULT MALES | | | | |
| Mining and Quarrying§ .. | 42.46 | 50.28 | 150.3 | 178.0 |
| Manufacturing— | | | | |
| Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc. | 41.58 | 41.83 | 147.2 | 148.1 |
| Textiles, Clothing and Footwear | 40.55 | 40.66 | 143.5 | 143.9 |
| Food, Drink, and Tobacco .. | 43.48 | 42.53 | 153.9 | 150.5 |
| Sawmilling, Furniture, etc. .. | 40.49 | 41.60 | 143.3 | 147.3 |
| Paper, Printing, etc. .. | 45.85 | 45.61 | 162.3 | 161.4 |
| Other Manufacturing .. | 41.67 | 41.84 | 147.5 | 148.1 |
| All Manufacturing Groups .. | 41.90 | 42.04 | 148.3 | 148.8 |
| Building and Construction .. | 46.87 | 44.43 | 165.9 | 157.3 |
| Railway Services .. | 39.58 | 41.84 | 140.1 | 148.1 |
| Road and Air Transport .. | 42.64 | 42.97 | 150.9 | 152.1 |
| Shipping and Stevedoring\|\| .. | 42.11 | 41.87 | 149.1 | 148.2 |
| Communication.. .. | 49.53 | 49.52 | 175.3 | 175.3 |
| Wholesale and Retail Trade .. | 42.97 | 42.83 | 152.1 | 151.6 |
| Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services .. | 42.24 | 42.51 | 149.5 | 150.5 |
| Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc. | 39.69 | 40.51 | 140.5 | 143.4 |
| All Industry Groups .. | 42.76 | 42.99 | 151.3 | 152.2 |
| ADULT FEMALES | | | | |
| Manufacturing— | | | | |
| Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc. | 29.46 | 30.07 | 147.9 | 151.0 |
| Textiles, Clothing and Footwear | 28.54 | 28.75 | 143.3 | 144.4 |
| Food, Drink, and Tobacco .. | 29.33 | 29.85 | 147.3 | 149.9 |
| Other Manufacturing .. | 29.33 | 30.00 | 147.3 | 150.7 |
| All Manufacturing Groups .. | 28.91 | 29.40 | 145.2 | 147.7 |
| Transport and Communication .. | 32.45 | 33.04 | 163.0 | 165.9 |
| Wholesale and Retail Trade .. | 32.30 | 32.24 | 162.2 | 161.9 |
| Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services .. | 31.54 | 32.23 | 158.4 | 161.8 |
| Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc. | 29.03 | 29.75 | 145.8 | 149.4 |
| All Industry Groups .. | 30.05 | 30.67 | 150.9 | 154.1 |

* Weighted average minimum weekly wage rates shown as rates of wage and in index numbers—excludes rural.

† The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

‡ Base—weighted average weekly wage rate for Australia, 1954 = 100.

§ For mining, the average rates of wage on which index numbers are based are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State.

|| For shipping, average rates of wage on which index numbers are based are for occupations other than masters, officers, and engineers in the Merchant Marine Service, and include value of keep where supplied.

Average Weekly Earnings

The following figures are derived from employment and wages and salaries recorded on pay-roll tax returns and from other direct collections. Pay of members of the armed forces is not included. Corresponding figures for each quarter are published in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics* and the monthly bulletin *Wage Rates and Earnings*. The latter also includes a seasonally adjusted index. Quarterly figures of average weekly earnings are also published in the *Victorian Monthly Statistical Review*.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYED MALE UNIT*

\$

| Period | Victoria | Australia |
|---------|----------|-----------|
| 1956-57 | 39.60 | 38.40 |
| 1957-58 | 40.70 | 39.50 |
| 1958-59 | 42.00 | 40.70 |
| 1959-60 | 45.50 | 43.90 |
| 1960-61 | 47.20 | 46.00 |
| 1961-62 | 48.50 | 47.20 |
| 1962-63 | 50.10 | 48.40 |
| 1963-64 | 52.50 | 50.90 |
| 1964-65 | 56.40 | 54.60 |
| 1965-66 | 59.20 | 57.00 |
| 1966-67 | 63.00 | 60.70 |

* Total wages and salaries divided by total civil employment expressed in male units. Male units represent total male employment plus a proportion of female employment based on the approximate ratio of female to male earnings.

Incidence of Industrial Awards, etc.

The table below indicates the approximate proportions of Victorian employees covered by awards, determinations, and registered agreements under Commonwealth and State jurisdictions. The proportions not so covered (including those working under unregistered industrial agreements) are also shown. The figures summarise part of the data obtained from surveys of the Australian wage structure in April, 1954, and May, 1963.

The estimates shown in the table were derived from returns collected from :

- (i) A stratified random sample of those private employers and local government authorities who paid pay-roll tax, and
- (ii) practically all Commonwealth and State Governmental bodies.

Because of coverage difficulties, employees on rural holdings and in private households were excluded altogether from the survey.

The term "Awards, etc." means awards, determinations, and registered agreements under the jurisdiction of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission*, Wages Boards, Conciliation Commissioners, and similar statutory authorities.

* Prior to June, 1956, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

VICTORIA—INCIDENCE OF AWARDS, ETC.

| Date | Males | | | | Females | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Number Covered by Estimates | Not Covered by Awards, etc. | Covered by Commonwealth Awards, etc. | Covered by State Awards, etc. | Number Covered by Estimates | Not Covered by Awards, etc. | Covered by Commonwealth Awards, etc. | Covered by State Awards, etc. |
| | '000 | % | % | % | '000 | % | % | % |
| April, 1954 | 509 | 13·2 | 59·4 | 27·4 | 194 | 7·1 | 47·7 | 45·2 |
| May, 1963 | 588 | 14·8 | 57·3 | 27·9 | 244 | 8·7 | 44·3 | 47·0 |

Survey of Weekly Earnings and Hours

General

Sample surveys in respect of most private employers subject to pay-roll tax (i.e., those paying more than \$400 per week in wages and salaries) have been conducted as at the last pay period in October during recent years. Details of surveys carried out in October, 1962, 1963, and 1964 are contained on pages 440-2 of the *Victorian Year Book 1966*. Details of the Survey of Weekly Earnings October, 1965, a special purpose survey on a different basis to the above surveys, are contained on pages 201-5 of the *Victorian Year Book 1967*.

In addition to obtaining data for the calculation of average weekly earnings, average weekly hours paid for, and average hourly earnings, the survey carried out in October, 1966 obtained information on overtime and ordinary time earnings and hours, for full-time employees (other than managerial, etc., staff).

Coverage

The results of the surveys are based on returns from stratified random samples of private employers subject to pay-roll tax. Employees in rural industry and in private domestic service are excluded because most employers in these two industries are not subject to pay-roll tax. Also excluded from the surveys are employees of government and semi-government authorities, and employees of religious, benevolent, and other similar organisations exempt from pay-roll tax. The earnings and hours of waterside workers employed on a casual basis are excluded because they are subject to wide fluctuations for short periods such as those covered by these surveys.

Comparability of Results

As the surveys are based on samples the resultant estimates are subject to sampling variability. In addition sampling variability also affects comparison between each year's results.

The industry classification adopted for the 1966 and previous earnings and hours surveys from 1963 onwards is that used for the 1961 Population Census. That used for the 1962 survey was based on a different industry classification.

Further Reference

Definitions of the terms used in the following tables may be found in the bulletin, *Survey of Weekly Earnings and Hours, October 1966*, available from the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. This publication also contains further information on the construction of the sample, and more detailed tables.

VICTORIA—AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC., STAFF)* CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY GROUP, OCTOBER 1966†

| Industry Group | Average Weekly Earnings \$ | | | | Average Weekly Hours Paid for | | | | Average Hourly Earnings \$ | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Adult Males | Junior Males | Adult Females | Junior Females | Adult Males | Junior Males | Adult Females | Junior Females | Adult Males | Junior Males | Adult Females | Junior Females |
| Manufacturing— Founding, Engineering, Vehicles, etc. .. | 63.20 | 29.50 | § | § | 44.7 | 41.5 | § | § | 1.41 | 0.71 | § | § |
| Other | 61.60 | 30.10 | § | § | 43.5 | 41.0 | § | § | 1.42 | 0.74 | § | § |
| Total Manufacturing | 62.30 | 29.90 | 34.20 | 24.30 | 44.1 | 41.2 | 39.6 | 39.6 | 1.41 | 0.72 | 0.86 | 0.61 |
| Non-manufacturing .. | 61.80 | 29.50 | 36.90 | 25.20 | 42.1 | 40.2 | 38.8 | 38.6 | 1.47 | 0.73 | 0.95 | 0.65 |
| All Industry Groups‡ .. | 62.10 | 29.70 | 35.10 | 24.90 | 43.3 | 40.7 | 39.3 | 38.9 | 1.43 | 0.73 | 0.89 | 0.64 |

VICTORIA—AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC., STAFF)* CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, OCTOBER 1963, 1964, AND 1966†

| Industry Group | Average Weekly Earnings (\$) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Adult Males | | | Junior Males | | | Adult Females | | | Junior Females | | |
| | October, 1963 | October, 1964 | October, 1966 | October, 1963 | October, 1964 | October, 1966 | October, 1963 | October, 1964 | October, 1966 | October, 1963 | October, 1964 | October, 1966 |
| Manufacturing— Founding, Engineering, Vehicles, etc. .. | 52.70 | 56.60 | 63.20 | 23.90 | 27.40 | 29.50 | § | § | § | § | § | § |
| Other | 51.10 | 55.00 | 61.60 | 24.30 | 26.50 | 30.10 | § | § | § | § | § | § |
| Total Manufacturing | 51.80 | 55.70 | 62.30 | 23.90 | 26.90 | 29.90 | 29.40 | 31.70 | 34.20 | 18.90 | 21.20 | 24.30 |
| Non-manufacturing .. | 51.60 | 55.90 | 61.80 | 23.40 | 26.00 | 29.50 | 31.90 | 34.20 | 36.90 | 20.00 | 22.00 | 25.20 |
| All Industry Groups‡ .. | 51.70 | 55.80 | 62.10 | 23.70 | 26.80 | 29.70 | 30.20 | 32.60 | 35.10 | 19.50 | 21.70 | 24.90 |

* Private employees only.

† Last pay period in October.

‡ Excludes rural industry and private domestic service.

§ information not available because the figures are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

VICTORIA—AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME
MANAGERIAL, EXECUTIVE, ETC., STAFF* CLASSIFIED
BY INDUSTRY GROUP, OCTOBER 1963, 1964, AND 1966†

| Industry Group | Average Weekly Earnings (\$) | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | Males | | | Females | | |
| | October, 1963 | October, 1964 | October, 1966 | October, 1963 | October 1964 | October, 1966 |
| Manufacturing Groups .. | 82.90 | 87.30 | 101.40 | 35.80 | 40.20 | 37.80 |
| Non-manufacturing Groups .. | 83.00 | 85.30 | 99.10 | 38.70 | 44.20 | 41.40 |
| All Industry Groups‡ .. | 82.90 | 86.40 | 100.20 | 54.10 | 55.20 | 54.80 |

* Private employees only. Includes managerial, executive, professional, and higher supervisory staff.

† Last pay period in October.

‡ Excludes rural industry and private domestic service.

Standard Hours of Work

General

In the fixation of weekly wage rates most industrial tribunals prescribe the number of hours constituting a full week's work for the wage rates specified. In 1914 the 48-hour week was the recognised standard working week for most industries.

In 1927, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration granted a 44-hour week to the Amalgamated Engineering Union and intimated that this reduction in standard hours of work would be extended to industries operating under conditions similar to those in the engineering industry. However, the economic depression delayed the extension of the standard 44-hour week until improvement in economic conditions made possible a general extension to employees under Commonwealth awards.

40-hour Week

Soon after the end of the Second World War, applications were made to the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for the introduction of a 40-hour week. The judgment, given on 8 September 1947, granted the reduction to 40 hours from the start of the first pay period in January, 1948. In Victoria, the Wages Boards met and incorporated the shorter working week in their determinations. From the beginning of 1948 practically all employees in Australia whose conditions of labour were regulated by industrial authorities had the advantages of a standard working week of 40 hours or, in certain cases, less.

In the 1952-53 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, the employers sought an increase in the standard hours of work per week claiming it to be one of the chief causes of inflation*. The Court found that the employers had not proved that the existing economic situation called for a reduction of general standards in the matter of the ordinary working week.

* Commonwealth Arbitration Report, Vol 77, page 505.

Average Weekly Hours of Work

The number of hours constituting a full week's work (excluding overtime) differs in some instances between various trades and occupations and between the same trades and occupations in the several States. The particulars of weekly hours of work given in the following tables relate to all industry groups except rural, shipping, and stevedoring. These groups are excluded because for earlier years the hours of work for some of the occupations included were not regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or by legislation. As a result, the necessary particulars for the computation of average working hours for these groups are not available.

VICTORIA—WEIGHTED AVERAGE STANDARD WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK : ADULT MALES : INDUSTRY GROUPS

| Industry Group† | Hours of Work | | | Index Numbers (Base : Australia : 1954 = 100*) | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|------------------|--|---------------|------------------|
| | 31 March 1939 | 31 March 1948 | 31 December 1966 | 31 March 1939 | 31 March 1948 | 31 December 1966 |
| Mining and Quarrying .. | 44·34 | 40·52 | 40·00 | 111·0 | 101·4 | 100·1 |
| Manufacturing .. | 44·19 | 40·05 | 39·99 | 110·6 | 100·2 | 100·1 |
| Building and Construction .. | 44·18 | 40·00 | 40·00 | 110·6 | 100·1 | 100·1 |
| Railway Services .. | 43·96 | 39·97 | 39·96 | 110·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 |
| Road and Air Transport .. | 46·70 | 40·10 | 40·00 | 116·9 | 100·4 | 100·1 |
| Communication .. | 44·00 | 40·00 | 40·00 | 110·1 | 100·1 | 100·1 |
| Wholesale and Retail Trade Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services .. | 45·47 | 40·11 | 40·00 | 113·8 | 100·4 | 100·1 |
| Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc. .. | 42·75 | 38·93 | 38·93 | 107·0 | 97·4 | 97·4 |
| .. | 45·86 | 40·03 | 40·00 | 114·8 | 100·2 | 100·1 |
| All Industry Groups† .. | 44·46 | 40·03 | 39·97 | 111·3 | 100·2 | 100·0 |

* Base : Weighted average for Australia 1954 = 100.

† Excludes Rural, Shipping, and Stevedoring.

VICTORIA—WEIGHTED AVERAGE STANDARD WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK : ADULT FEMALES : INDUSTRY GROUPS*

| Industry Group | Hours of Work | Index Numbers (Base : Australia : 1954 = 100†) |
|---|---------------|--|
| Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc. .. | 39·87 | 100·5 |
| Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear .. | 40·00 | 100·8 |
| Food, Drink, and Tobacco .. | 40·00 | 100·8 |
| Other Manufacturing .. | 39·94 | 100·7 |
| All Manufacturing Groups .. | 39·97 | 100·8 |
| Transport and Communication .. | 37·94 | 95·6 |
| Wholesale and Retail Trade .. | 40·00 | 100·8 |
| Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services .. | 39·25 | 98·9 |
| Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc. .. | 39·94 | 100·7 |
| All Industry Groups‡ .. | 39·81 | 100·4 |

* The above weighted average standard weekly hours and index numbers are applicable for the period March, 1951, to December, 1966, as there has been no change in weighted average standard hours for females during this period.

† Base : Weighted average for Australia 1954 = 100.

‡ Excludes Rural.

Annual Leave

The Commission declared its judgment on annual leave on 18 April 1963, and granted three weeks annual leave. This applied to employees who had completed twelve months continuous service by or after 30 November 1963. A fuller treatment of this topic is given on pages 436-7 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1965.

Long Service Leave

(1) *Victoria*.—The *Factories and Shops (Long Service Leave) Act* 1953 first provided for long service leave for workers in Victoria. The provisions of this Act were subsequently incorporated in the Labour and Industry Act which provided for thirteen weeks leave after twenty years continuous service with the same employer.

(2) *Commonwealth*.—The applicability of long service leave provisions under State law to workers under Federal awards has been tested before the High Court and the Privy Council, and such provisions have been held to be valid.

Before 1964, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission had not included provisions for long service leave in its awards. The Commission gave its judgment on the Long Service Leave case on 11 May 1964. The main provisions of the judgment were that in respect of service after 11 May 1964 (or in New South Wales, 1 April 1963), entitlement to the first period of long service leave would be calculated at the rate of thirteen weeks for fifteen years unbroken service; and after a further period or periods of ten years, employees would be entitled to an additional pro rata period of leave calculated on the same basis.

Factories and Shops*Labour Legislation*

The earliest attempt at regulating the conditions of labour in Victoria was made by the passing of an Act dated 11 November 1873, forbidding the employment of any female in a factory for more than eight hours in any day. This Act defined "factory" to be a place where not fewer than ten persons were working. Since 1873 the definition of "factory" has been broadened until now it includes any place in which mechanical power exceeding one-half horse-power is in use or in which two or more persons are engaged in any manufacturing process. In some circumstances, one or more persons constitute a factory even where no mechanical power is used. The general recognition of the necessity of securing the health, comfort, and safety of the workers has been expressed in many further legislative enactments.

The industrial legislation which was formerly included in the Factories and Shops Acts has now been consolidated in the *Labour and Industry Act* 1958.

Closing Hours of Shops

Trading hours for shops are fixed by the Labour and Industry Act, by Regulations made under that Act, and the Factories and Shops Act which preceded it.

The general hours are from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Mondays to Fridays and from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays. However, because some shops' Wages Boards have fixed penalty rates for work done, for example, before 9.5 a.m. and after 5.30 p.m., these times are the effective trading hours for many shops, particularly in the Metropolitan Area.

The following review broadly summarises the current position of trading hours for shops.

The hours generally followed are modified to some extent for butchers, hairdressers and motor car shops, e.g., motor car shops may remain open until 10 p.m. on Friday nights. Other shops have only partly restricted trading hours, and these include booksellers' and newsagents', fish and oyster, fruit and vegetable, and cooked meat shops. The *Labour and Industry (Petrol Shops) Act 1966*, removed restrictions on the trading hours of petrol shops except for partial restrictions in respect of Christmas Day, Good Friday, and Anzac Day, whilst bread, pastry and confectionery shops, flower shops, and retail plant nurseries may be open at any time.

Extensions made to trading hours now permit shops selling caravans, trailers and boats, to remain open until 10 p.m. on Friday nights and 6 p.m. on Saturdays. Dry cleaners' shops may now open at 7 a.m. instead of 8 a.m.

The council of a municipality whose area is outside a radius of 20 miles from the G.P.O. Melbourne, may apply to the Minister of Labour and Industry for exemption from shop trading hours for shops in an area which is for the time being wholly or partly a holiday resort. The Minister is to refer such application to the Tourist Development Authority for a report as to—(a) whether the area is a holiday resort with respect to the period of the application and (b) whether the holiday population is large by comparison with the resident population. The Minister may, after having considered the report, subject to such terms as he thinks fit, exempt any shopkeeper in the area from the observance of shop trading hours for a period not exceeding fifteen weeks.

Owners of shops listed in the Fifth Schedule to the Act, including bread, pastry and confectionery, cooked meat, fish and oyster, flower, fruit and vegetable, and booksellers' and newsagents' shops, may sell the following goods, in addition to those normally stocked, without modification of trading hours: non-intoxicating beverages, butter, eggs, milk, cream, tea, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, cigarettes, cigarette papers, matches, soap, razor blades, bacon, sugar, cheese, salt, pepper, cereal breakfast foods, tinned fruit, fruit juices, and powders and tablets for the relief of pain, the sale of which is not restricted under the *Poisons Act 1962*.

Apprenticeship Commission

Victoria's system of apprenticeship training dates back to the passing of the *Apprenticeship Act* in 1927. This Act established the Apprenticeship Commission of Victoria, which, since it first met in 1928, has been the guiding influence in promoting and supervising apprenticeship in skilled trades in Victoria.

The original legislation of 1927 has been amended and replaced from time to time. The principal Act now in force (No. 6199) is that resulting from a consolidation of Statutes in 1958. This legislation forms the basis of Victoria's apprenticeship system today and is designed to utilise the knowledge, ability, and experience of representatives of employers and employees, together with the State Government, in supervising the training of indentured apprentices, and co-ordinating technical schools and industry for the purpose of supplementing the training received in employers' workshops.

The Apprenticeship Commission consists of nine members—a President, four employers and four employee representatives—and is assisted in its functions by trade committees which are appointed under the Act for a trade or group of trades. Trade committees provide specialist advice and make recommendations to the Commission on matters pertaining to the trade or trades for which they are appointed. At present there are 37 trades committees functioning in respect of 140 apprenticeship trades in which more than 25,000 apprentices are employed.

The Apprenticeship Act also provides for the appointment of advisory committees to assist the Commission in its functions in country areas. Nineteen such committees are operating at present.

The authority of the Apprenticeship Commission is restricted, by the Apprenticeship Act, to trades which have been proclaimed apprenticeship trades by the Governor in Council. Since 1927 all major trades have been so proclaimed. The Commission maintains a very close liaison with the Education Department in order that the latter may provide appropriate technical school facilities for indentured apprentices, who are directed to attend classes or undertake correspondence courses by the Commission.

Until recently, "day release" training was the only form of schooling available to an apprentice. However, since 1964, the Commission has examined and in some cases implemented a system of "block release" training whereby an apprentice obtains his schooling in fortnightly periods instead of attending on specified days or evenings in each week. This system has particular advantages for apprentices in outlying country areas who find it difficult or impossible to attend classes under the "day release" system.

The welfare and training of apprentices in employers' workshops is also supervised by the Commission, which, through its field officers, investigates complaints and carries out routine inspections of the training methods and facilities provided for apprentices by their employers.

The period of apprenticeship for each trade is determined by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Commission. It varies from trade to trade depending upon the scope of learning required by the skills of the various trades. The prescribed term is generally either four or five years but in most cases an apprentice, because of his school qualifications or experience, is entitled to a credit of six or twelve months so that the actual terms being served average from four to four and a half years.

The proclaimed apprenticeship trades and the number of probationers and apprentices employed under the Act on 30 June in each of the years 1963 to 1967 are shown in the following table. These figures are extracted from the Annual Reports of the Apprenticeship Commission.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PROBATIONERS AND APPRENTICES EMPLOYED

| Trade | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| BUILDING TRADES | | | | | |
| Plumbing and Gasfitting | 1,709 | 1,799 | 1,860 | 1,962 | 2,151 |
| Carpentry and Joinery | 2,022 | 2,325 | 2,483 | 2,620 | 2,923 |
| Painting, Decorating, and Signwriting .. | 338 | 409 | 399 | 422 | 459 |
| Plastering | 41 | 50 | 42 | 44 | 56 |
| Fibrous Plastering | 214 | 221 | 195 | 190 | 217 |
| Bricklaying | 115 | 131 | 136 | 151 | 196 |
| Tile Laying | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Total Building, etc. .. | 4,439 | 4,935 | 5,115 | 5,389 | 6,005 |
| METAL TRADES | | | | | |
| Engineering | 3,566 | 4,088 | 4,354 | 4,484 | 4,659 |
| Electrical | 2,179 | 2,528 | 2,670 | 2,818 | 2,983 |
| Motor Mechanic | 2,673 | 2,997 | 3,284 | 3,458 | 3,655 |
| Moulding | 83 | 113 | 119 | 116 | 122 |
| Boilermaking and/or Steel Construction | 586 | 663 | 710 | 741 | 801 |
| Sheet Metal | 345 | 412 | 426 | 420 | 437 |
| Electroplating | 16 | 26 | 32 | 33 | 28 |
| Aircraft Mechanic | 113 | 148 | 155 | 186 | 201 |
| Radio Tradesman | 248 | 270 | 302 | 322 | 313 |
| Instrument Making and Repairing | 126 | 147 | 148 | 178 | 181 |
| Silverware and Silverplating | 8 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| Vehicle Industry | 896 | 1,160 | 1,264 | 1,406 | 1,525 |
| Refrigeration Mechanic | 119 | 131 | 110 | 121 | 135 |
| Total Metal Trades .. | 10,958 | 12,695 | 13,586 | 14,296 | 15,054 |
| FOOD TRADES | | | | | |
| Breadmaking and Baking | 63 | 66 | 58 | 63 | 114 |
| Pastrycooking | 80 | 83 | 76 | 82 | 137 |
| Butchering and/or Small Goods Making .. | 783 | 744 | 764 | 729 | 691 |
| Cooking | 81 | 97 | 112 | 131 | 172 |
| Total Food Trades .. | 1,007 | 990 | 1,010 | 1,005 | 1,114 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | | | | | |
| Bootmaking | 570 | 445 | 401 | 301 | 263 |
| Printing | 1,461 | 1,620 | 1,677 | 1,707 | 1,765 |
| Hairdressing | 1,695 | 1,830 | 1,874 | 1,937 | 2,204 |
| Dental Mechanic | 36 | 39 | 48 | 50 | 59 |
| Watchmaking | 21 | 25 | 32 | 36 | 44 |
| Furniture | 497 | 582 | 626 | 747 | 798 |
| Glass | .. | .. | 3 | 44 | 47 |
| Gardening | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Total Miscellaneous .. | 4,280 | 4,541 | 4,661 | 4,822 | 5,182 |
| Total | 20,684 | 23,161 | 24,372 | 25,512 | 27,355 |

Industrial Disputes

The collection of information relating to industrial disputes involving stoppage of work was initiated by the Commonwealth Statistician in 1913 and figures have been published regularly ever since.

The following tables give statistics of the numbers of industrial disputes and workers involved, and numbers of working days lost. Particulars of all disputes in progress during the year are included, whether the dispute commenced in that year or was in progress at the beginning of the year. Consequently, details of "the number of disputes" and "workers involved" in disputes which commenced in any year and were still in progress during the following year will be included in the figures for both years.

VICTORIA—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES*

| Year | Number of Disputes | Number of Workers Involved | | | Number of Working Days Lost |
|------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-------------|---------|-----------------------------|
| | | Directly | Indirectly† | Total | |
| 1962 | 166 | 72,525 | 720 | 73,245 | 100,606 |
| 1963 | 180 | 85,757 | 2,221 | 87,978 | 172,963 |
| 1964 | 206 | 188,836 | 1,239 | 190,075 | 359,567 |
| 1965 | 207 | 118,504 | 3,264 | 121,768 | 214,257 |
| 1966 | 179 | 99,625 | 1,865 | 101,490 | 219,605 |

* Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more.

† Persons placed out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes.

VICTORIA—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES* : INDUSTRY GROUPS

| Year | Mining and Quarrying | Manufacturing | Building and Construction | Transport | | Other Groups | All Groups |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------------------|-------------|--------|--------------|------------|
| | | | | Stevedoring | Other | | |
| NUMBER OF DISPUTES† | | | | | | | |
| 1962 | .. | 99 | 17 | 41 | 7 | 2 | 166 |
| 1963 | .. | 84 | 21 | 69 | 4 | 2 | 180 |
| 1964 | .. | 96 | 24 | 72 | 7 | 7 | 206 |
| 1965 | .. | 108 | 22 | 60 | 8 | 9 | 207 |
| 1966 | 1 | 114 | 30 | 17 | 11 | 6 | 179 |
| WORKERS INVOLVED | | | | | | | |
| 1962 | .. | 31,959 | 2,583 | 35,378 | 3,136 | 189 | 73,245 |
| 1963 | .. | 50,566 | 6,546 | 29,311 | 332 | 1,223 | 87,978 |
| 1964 | 210 | 76,975 | 14,585 | 46,408 | 44,513 | 7,384 | 190,075 |
| 1965 | .. | 38,346 | 3,531 | 60,683 | 10,738 | 8,470 | 121,768 |
| 1966 | 1,069 | 55,116 | 19,347 | 1,164 | 15,854 | 8,940 | 101,490 |
| WORKING DAYS LOST | | | | | | | |
| 1962 | .. | 66,830 | 6,764 | 24,294 | 2,605 | 113 | 100,606 |
| 1963 | .. | 117,377 | 20,708 | 33,727 | 292 | 859 | 172,963 |
| 1964 | 210 | 237,556 | 22,981 | 49,374 | 45,164 | 4,282 | 359,567 |
| 1965 | .. | 111,010 | 10,176 | 48,936 | 22,565 | 21,570 | 214,257 |
| 1966 | 2,344 | 123,161 | 41,225 | 604 | 41,811 | 10,460 | 219,605 |
| ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES \$'000 | | | | | | | |
| 1962 | .. | 552.8 | 58.8 | 206.4 | 18.6 | 0.6 | 837.2 |
| 1963 | .. | 1,016.6 | 192.6 | 291.2 | 2.6 | 7.0 | 1,510.0 |
| 1964 | 3.2 | 2,344.4 | 203.4 | 491.4 | 351.0 | 34.6 | 3,428.0 |
| 1965 | .. | 1,039.2 | 121.1 | 499.7 | 206.5 | 194.7 | 2,061.2 |
| 1966 | 23.4 | 1,163.1 | 394.8 | 6.4 | 414.9 | 94.6 | 2,097.2 |

* Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more.

† An industrial dispute involving workers in more than one industry group is counted once only, and is included in the group which had the largest number of workers involved.

Labour Organisations

Registration

(1) *Under Trade Union Acts.*—The Commonwealth Year Book of 1953 (No. 39, p. 448) gives some information on the registration of trade unions under the Trade Union Acts. In general, this section indicates that the available information is inadequate for statistical purposes.

(2) *Under Victorian State Industrial Legislation.*—In 1884, the Victorian Parliament passed a Trade Union Act, based on an English Act of three years earlier, but the unions refused to register under it and the Act was amended in 1886. The *Trade Unions Act* 1958 still

makes provision for registration on compliance with certain standards. Registration gives a trade union a corporate identity and legal status for the purpose of engaging in strikes. However, registration has never been compulsory and few unions have sought the provisions of the legislation.

(3) *Under the (Commonwealth) Conciliation and Arbitration Act.*—Under Part VIII. of the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904–1965*, any association of employers in any industry who have, or any employer who has employed, on an average taken per month, not less than 100 employees during the six months preceding application for registration, or any association of not less than 100 employees in any industry, may be registered. However, the Public Service Arbitration Act provides that an association of less than 100 employees may be registered as an organisation under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act if its members comprise at least three-fifths of all persons engaged in that industry in the Service. Such Public Service organisations are included in the figures shown below. Registered unions include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only. Registration under Commonwealth legislation began in 1906. At the end of 1966, the number of employers' organisations registered under the provisions of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act was 69. The number of unions of employees registered at the end of 1966 was 161, with a membership of 1,772,500 representing 83 per cent of the total membership of all trade unions in Australia.

Trade Unions, Membership, and Proportion of Wage and Salary Earners

Returns showing membership by States as at 31 December each year are obtained for all trade unions and employee organisations. The affairs of single organisations are not disclosed in the published results and this has assisted in securing complete information. In addition to the number of unions and of members, the following table shows the estimated percentages of wage and salary earners in employment who are members of trade unions. As estimates of wage and salary earners in employment do not include employees engaged in rural industry or in private domestic service, the percentages have been calculated on figures obtained by adding, to the end of the year estimates, the estimated number of employees in rural industry and in private domestic service recorded at the nearest available population Census. For this reason, and also because the membership of trade unions includes some persons not in employment, the percentages shown in the table must be regarded as approximations.

VICTORIA—TRADE UNIONS

| Year | Number of Separate Unions | Number of Members ('000) | | | Proportion of Total Wage and Salary Earners | | |
|------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------|-------|---|---------|-------|
| | | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| 1962 | 155 | 393.7 | 104.3 | 498.0 | 57 | 36 | 51 |
| 1963 | 154 | 401.3 | 113.6 | 514.9 | 56 | 38 | 51 |
| 1964 | 157 | 410.3 | 115.5 | 525.8 | 56 | 37 | 50 |
| 1965 | 156 | 418.0 | 119.8 | 537.8 | 56 | 37 | 50 |
| 1966 | 154 | 415.9 | 123.4 | 539.4 | 54 | 36 | 49 |

The following table shows the number of unions and membership classified by industry groups at the end of each of the years 1965 and 1966. The table does not supply a precise classification of trade union members by industry because in cases where the members of a union are employed in a number of industries they have been classified under the predominant industry of the union concerned.

VICTORIA—TRADE UNIONS : INDUSTRY GROUPS

| Industry Group | 1965 | | 1966 | |
|--|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| | No. of Unions | No. of Members | No. of Unions | No. of Members |
| | | ('000) | | ('000) |
| Agriculture, Grazing, etc. .. | 2 | 11·0 | 2 | 11·0 |
| Manufacturing— | | | | |
| Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc. | 9 | 83·7 | 8 | 84·7 |
| Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear | 5 | 55·3 | 5 | 52·3 |
| Food, Drink, and Tobacco .. | 14 | 24·4 | 14 | 25·6 |
| Sawmilling, Furniture, etc. .. | 3 | 9·2 | 3 | 9·2 |
| Paper, Printing, etc. | 6 | 17·2 | 5 | 17·7 |
| Other Manufacturing | 15 | 34·5 | 15 | 35·4 |
| Total Manufacturing | 52 | 224·3 | 50 | 224·9 |
| Building and Construction .. | 10 | 37·8 | 9 | 34·9 |
| Railway and Tramway Services .. | 5 | 25·2 | 5 | 24·7 |
| Road and Air Transport | 7 | 18·9 | 7 | 18·9 |
| Shipping and Stevedoring | 7 | 8·0 | 7 | 7·5 |
| Banking, Insurance, and Clerical | 9 | 29·7 | 9 | 31·3 |
| Wholesale and Retail Trade .. | 3 | 17·9 | 3 | 18·2 |
| Public Authority (n.e.i.), etc.* .. | 38 | 102·3 | 38 | 103·6 |
| Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc. | 9 | 14·3 | 9 | 13·8 |
| Other Industries† | 14 | 48·5 | 15 | 50·4 |
| Total | 156 | 537·8 | 154 | 539·4 |

* Includes Communication and Municipal, etc.

† Includes Mining and Quarrying and Community and Business Services.

Central Labour Organisations

Delegate organisations, usually known as Trades Hall Councils or Labour Councils and consisting of representatives from a number of trade unions, have been established in each of the capital cities and

in a number of other centres in each State. Their revenue is raised by means of a *per capita* tax on the members of each affiliated union. In most of the towns where such councils exist, the majority of the local unions are affiliated. At the end of 1966 there were in Victoria nine trades and labour councils and 275 unions and branches of unions affiliated. These figures do not necessarily represent separate unions since the branches of a large union may be affiliated with the local trades councils in the several towns in which they are represented.

Information on the Australian Council of Trade Unions and on employers' associations is given on pages 473-6 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1964.

Industrial Safety

Introductory

Industrial injuries, like other injuries, cause human suffering and personal loss, and the original approach to industrial safety was based on humanitarian motives. More recently it has been realised that industrial accidents also cause economic loss to the community. Efforts for the prevention of accidents must be directed along three lines: (1) to make the working environment safer; (2) to educate people to work more safely; and (3) to have recourse to law where appropriate.

The first Factories Act dealing with industrial safety in Victoria was that of 1885, which provided for the registration of factories, and required that they be supplied with adequate ventilation, sanitation, and fire escapes, etc. It also provided that dangerous machinery should be guarded and that Inspectors of Factories and Shops be appointed. Several departments and authorities now have particular statutory responsibilities for particular aspects of industrial safety, but the general responsibility lies with the Department of Labour and Industry through the *Labour and Industry Act* 1958 and associated legislation.

Safety Regulation and Inspection

The most important Acts and Regulations touching industrial safety are set out below, with reference to the administrative authority responsible in each case.

(1) *Department of Labour and Industry*.—Under the *Labour and Industry Act* 1958, the Minister has a general responsibility for measures relating to industrial safety, health, and welfare. The Act and Regulations require that factory building plans be approved by the Department and that factories be registered. For these purposes standards of accommodation, ventilation, lighting, sanitation, fire escapes, fire services and such like are prescribed. The use of certain dangerous or injurious processes is prohibited, and the employment of females or young persons in certain processes is prohibited. Dangerous parts of machinery used in factories or in building construction, and of stationary power-driven machinery used on any land, are to be guarded and, in some cases, specific guards are prescribed. The use or operation of certain types of equipment is restricted. First-aid equipment is to be maintained, and lost-time accidents are to be reported to the

Department and are subject to investigation. Detailed safety measures are contained in Regulations made under the Act which are subject to constant revision. Offenders against the law are liable to be prosecuted. The field work is carried out by the Factories and Shops Inspectorate.

The installation and use of mechanical lifting gear is subject to particularly detailed control under the *Lifts and Cranes Act 1959*, and a Lifts and Cranes Inspectorate has been established for the purpose.

The *Boilers Inspection Act 1958* requires the certification of steam boilers and air and gas receivers, regulates their use, and provides for regular inspection by the Boilers and Pressure Vessels Inspectorate.

(2) *Department of Mines*.—The safe working of mines (including quarries and sand pits) and mining machinery is the subject of regulation under the *Mines Act 1958* and inspection by the Mines and Machinery Inspectorate. The *Explosives Act 1960* regulates the manufacture, transport, storage, and sale of explosives, and provides for the investigation of explosions. There is an Explosives Inspectorate for this purpose.

(3) *Department of Chief Secretary*.—The *Workers Compensation Act 1958* establishes the Workers Compensation Board and the State Accident Insurance Office (both referred to on pages 206 to 208 of this Year Book). Administration of the Explosives Branch was transferred from the Chief Secretary's Department to the Mines Department from 1 July 1965.

(4) *Department of Health*.—Under the *Health Act 1958*, the Division of Industrial Hygiene is concerned with the regulation of the use of poisonous and deleterious substances, the control of harmful gases, etc. and generally with the medical and chemical aspects of industrial health.

(5) *Department of Local Government*.—Under the *Local Government Act 1958*, the Uniform Building Regulations prescribe standards of building construction, some of which relate to safety, and other regulations prescribe conditions for the storage of inflammable oils. These are administered by municipal councils. The *Local Government (Scaffolding Inspection) Act 1960* established a Scaffolding Regulations Committee to supervise the inspection of scaffolding by municipal inspectors, specifications for scaffolding and gear being prescribed by regulation under the Act.

(6) *State Electricity Commission*.—Under the *State Electricity Commission Act 1958*, there are Electric Wiring Regulations regulating electrical installations, which are subject to supervision by S.E.C. inspectors.

Safety Promotion and Education

Governmental Authorities

Legislative regulation and inspection aim at securing minimum safety conditions in particular fields. Promotional and educational activities aim at inducing all concerned to strive for maximum safety conditions. The Department of Labour and Industry and other governmental authorities have pursued such activities for many years, but in recent years they have been given much more prominence.

Within the Department of Labour and Industry there is a small unit (the Industrial Safety Bureau) through which the Department's safety promotional, advisory, and educational services are developed. The Bureau was established in 1960 and now provides a technical reference library, a lecture and film service, a safety training service, and other facilities. This work is done in conjunction with the Factories and Shops Inspectorate.

The *Industrial Safety Advisory Council Act* 1960 provided for the appointment of a representative council to act in a consultative capacity to the Minister. The Council was established at the end of 1960 and has continued to submit suggestions to the Minister.

Voluntary Agencies

For some years the Standards Association of Australia, through its Safety Standards Co-ordinating Committee, has been engaged in the production of standards in the safety field. Since 1960 standards have been published on Woodworking Machinery, Respiratory Protection, Industrial Safety Helmets, the Minimising of Fire Explosion Hazards from the Use of Flammable Medical Agents, and Abrasive Wheels.

The National Safety Council has been active for some years in industrial safety promotional work, and during 1960 greatly expanded these activities, following the formation of an advisory committee of industrialists. The Council now provides services such as posters, lectures, training courses, plant surveys, etc.

The Safety Engineering Society of Australasia, originally established in Victoria as an association of professional safety officers, now has branches in all States and New Zealand.

Since 1960 the Department of Labour and Industry has sponsored the formation of District Safety Groups in the major industrial areas of Melbourne, and the safety group system now covers the whole of the Metropolitan District and extends to Dandenong. The Department is represented on each group by a member of the Factories and Shops Inspectorate.

Industrial Safety Conventions

The Government has sponsored a number of industrial safety conventions in Melbourne and provincial cities since 1956. The most recent was held in May 1967.

Industrial Accidents

In order to obtain, for the first time, official statistics on industrial accidents in Victoria, the Regulations under the Workers Compensation Act were amended in 1957 to require insurers to submit to the Government Statist a report on each claim for workers compensation when the claim closed, or at the expiry of three years if the claim was still unclosed at the end of that time. It was decided to restrict the collection in the initial years to fatal cases, and to those in which the worker was incapacitated for a period of one week or more.

The tables which follow in this section have been confined to accidents involving males and provide a summary of the results of the collection during the years 1962-63 to 1964-65. Similar information in respect of females is available but has not been included in this Year Book because of the small number involved—4,147 non-fatal accidents to females in 1964-65. Because of the method of collection used, the tables are also subject to certain restrictions and qualifications; these are summarised below, but, as the tables relate only up to 1964-65, the qualifications listed are those existing prior to the 1965 amendments to the Workers Compensation Act referred to on page 206 :

- (a) Although the term "Industrial Accident" is used, the collection actually represents workers' compensation claims finalised during the year concerned, and is subject to the limitations expressed by the Workers Compensation Act. The accidents to which the claims refer may have occurred in the year the claim was finalised or at some previous date.
- (b) In accordance with the provisions of the Act prior to amendment in 1965, the definition of "Worker" excluded any person employed whose remuneration exceeded \$4,000 per annum. Although some employers do insure against liability for employees whose income exceeds the amount specified in the Act, it is not mandatory to do so, and consequently some employees in this category will not be included in the tables.
- (c) Commonwealth employees are excluded from the provisions of the Act, and consequently some industry classifications are not covered at all whilst coverage is reduced in some other instances (e.g., Defence Services and Communications).
- (d) Self-employed persons are likewise excluded and therefore industrial accidents occurring to them will not appear in the statistics. This is likely to have considerable effect when considering, for instance, rural industries.
- (e) The Act provides for compensation for injury arising on journey to or from employment, or during a recess period. Details of such claims have been excluded from the tables.
- (f) The 1946 Amendment to the Act, which provided compensation for any injury (or disease) arising out of or in the course of employment, removed to a large degree the necessity of proving a causal connection between the employment and the injury (or disease), and as a result many more disease claims were made compensable. In an effort to provide, as reliably as possible, statistics on "accidents", i.e., those events about which some specific preventive or remedial action may be taken, all disease claims have been excluded from the tables, unless the disease was precipitated or aggravated by some event of an accidental nature.

The following table shows the number of fatal and non-fatal industrial accidents to males in each industry group for each of the years 1962-63 to 1964-65 :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES, BY INDUSTRY GROUP

| Industry Group | Number of Accidents | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| | 1962-63 | | 1963-64 | | 1964-65 | |
| | Fatal | Non-fatal | Fatal | Non-fatal | Fatal | Non-fatal |
| Primary | 8 | 1,868 | 5 | 1,700 | 6 | 1,714 |
| Mining and Quarrying | 2 | 212 | 1 | 150 | .. | 212 |
| Manufacturing | 14 | 12,764 | 9 | 13,376 | 6 | 12,987 |
| Electricity, Gas, Water, Sanitary | .. | 243 | .. | 260 | .. | 283 |
| Building and Construction | 7 | 3,606 | 13 | 3,816 | 13 | 3,763 |
| Transport, Storage, and Communication | 6 | 1,721 | 2 | 1,592 | 6 | 1,840 |
| Commerce | 7 | 3,530 | 4 | 3,879 | 2 | 3,559 |
| Community Services, etc., and Government (n.e.i.) | 5 | 1,281 | 3 | 1,441 | 2 | 1,338 |
| Amusement, Personal Service, etc. | .. | 732 | 1 | 801 | 1 | 759 |
| Government, Semi-Government, Finance, and Other | 9 | 4,073 | 18 | 5,198 | 11 | 3,860 |
| Total | 58 | 30,030 | 56 | 32,213 | 47 | 30,315 |

The following table shows the period of incapacity and the cost of claims incurred through non-fatal industrial accidents to males in each industry group for each of the years 1962-63 to 1964-65 :

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES : PERIOD OF INCAPACITY AND COST OF CLAIMS, BY INDUSTRY GROUP

| Industry Group | Period of Incapacity (Weeks) | | | Costs of Claims (\$'000) | | |
|---|------------------------------|---------|---------|--------------------------|---------|---------|
| | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 |
| Primary | 8,734 | 7,521 | 7,647 | 401 | 338 | 375 |
| Mining and Quarrying | 867 | 569 | 922 | 56 | 44 | 47 |
| Manufacturing | 47,234 | 48,403 | 46,496 | 2,832 | 3,015 | 3,287 |
| Electricity, Gas, Water, Sanitary | 1,109 | 928 | 902 | 45 | 54 | 54 |
| Building and Construction | 14,665 | 15,581 | 14,849 | 823 | 974 | 977 |
| Transport, Storage, and Communication | 6,356 | 6,172 | 6,767 | 267 | 287 | 333 |
| Commerce | 12,096 | 13,692 | 11,687 | 569 | 713 | 558 |
| Community Services, etc., and Government (n.e.i.) | 5,645 | 5,704 | 5,793 | 251 | 270 | 307 |
| Amusement, Personal Service, etc. | 3,211 | 3,988 | 3,326 | 148 | 187 | 131 |
| Government, Semi-Government, Finance, and Other | 16,196 | 20,176 | 15,623 | 855 | 1,037 | 804 |
| Total | 116,113 | 122,737 | 114,012 | 6,248 | 6,918 | 6,872 |

The following table shows the number of non-fatal industrial accidents to males, by accident factor and industry group, for the year 1964-65 :

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES : INDUSTRY GROUP BY ACCIDENT FACTOR, 1964-65

| Industry Group | Accident Factor | | | | | | | | | Total |
|--|-----------------|----------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------|
| | Machinery | Vehicles | Electricity, etc.* | Harmful Substances | Falling, Slipping | Stepping on Objects † | Handling Objects ‡ | Handtools § | Other and Unspecified | |
| Primary | 189 | 154 | 14 | 6 | 310 | 60 | 561 | 218 | 202 | 1,714 |
| Mining and Quarrying .. | 24 | 19 | 3 | 4 | 32 | 6 | 94 | 26 | 4 | 212 |
| Manufacturing .. . | 2,540 | 346 | 445 | 95 | 1,981 | 629 | 5,583 | 1,023 | 345 | 12,987 |
| Electricity, Gas, Water, Sanitary .. . | 8 | 22 | 7 | .. | 75 | 18 | 134 | 10 | 9 | 283 |
| Building and Construction .. | 267 | 144 | 57 | 25 | 936 | 191 | 1,606 | 430 | 107 | 3,763 |
| Transport, Storage, and Communication .. . | 82 | 205 | 7 | 5 | 498 | 63 | 883 | 46 | 51 | 1,840 |
| Commerce .. . | 242 | 255 | 51 | 21 | 731 | 168 | 1,387 | 590 | 114 | 3,559 |
| Community Services, etc. and Government, (n.e.i.) .. | 89 | 126 | 26 | 10 | 316 | 66 | 563 | 98 | 44 | 1,338 |
| Amusement, Personal Service, etc. .. . | 42 | 27 | 37 | 5 | 191 | 25 | 220 | 46 | 166 | 759 |
| Government, Semi-Government, Finance, and Other .. | 143 | 438 | 78 | 15 | 1,087 | 162 | 1,469 | 268 | 200 | 3,860 |
| Total | 3,626 | 1,736 | 725 | 186 | 6,157 | 1,388 | 12,500 | 2,755 | 1,242 | 30,315 |

* Includes explosions, flames and hot substances.

† Includes striking against objects.

‡ Includes strain in handling, struck by objects.

§ Includes power-operated.

The following table shows the number of non-fatal industrial accidents to males, by industry group and site of injury, for the year 1964-65 :

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES : INDUSTRY GROUP BY SITE OF INJURY, 1964-65

| Industry Group | Site of Injury | | | | | | | | | Total |
|--|----------------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|--------|
| | Head | Eye | Neck* | Trunk | Arm | Hand | Leg | Foot | Un-specified | |
| Primary | 65 | 60 | 59 | 379 | 254 | 434 | 322 | 134 | 7 | 1,714 |
| Mining and Quarrying .. | 8 | 7 | 3 | 73 | 24 | 40 | 30 | 24 | 3 | 212 |
| Manufacturing .. . | 330 | 393 | 307 | 3,298 | 1,479 | 4,185 | 1,614 | 1,344 | 37 | 12,987 |
| Electricity, Gas, Water, Sanitary .. . | 10 | 6 | 14 | 82 | 40 | 57 | 53 | 21 | .. | 283 |
| Building and Construction .. | 121 | 104 | 105 | 1,053 | 444 | 915 | 640 | 362 | 19 | 3,763 |
| Transport, Storage, and Communication .. . | 94 | 32 | 52 | 576 | 230 | 265 | 401 | 182 | 8 | 1,840 |
| Commerce .. . | 94 | 72 | 104 | 986 | 416 | 1,069 | 556 | 252 | 10 | 3,559 |
| Community Services, etc. and Government, (n.e.i.) .. | 47 | 28 | 60 | 441 | 173 | 229 | 244 | 109 | 7 | 1,338 |
| Amusement, Personal Service, etc. .. . | 29 | 10 | 34 | 189 | 110 | 164 | 170 | 49 | 4 | 759 |
| Government, Semi-Government, Finance, and Other .. | 164 | 89 | 122 | 1,238 | 428 | 583 | 837 | 374 | 25 | 3,860 |
| Total | 962 | 801 | 860 | 8,315 | 3,598 | 7,941 | 4,867 | 2,851 | 120 | 30,315 |

* Includes vertebral column.

The following table shows the number of non-fatal accidents to males, by industry group and type of injury, for the year 1964-65 :

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES : INDUSTRY GROUP BY TYPE OF INJURY, 1964-65

| Industry Group | Type of Injury | | | | | | | | | | Total | |
|---|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------|------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| | Contusions, Lacerations, etc. | Burns and Scalds | Bone Fractures | Dislocations | Sprains and Strains | Amputations | Concussion | Internal Injury | Effects of Poisons | Effects of Electricity | | Other and Unspecified |
| Primary .. | 794 | 25 | 225 | 63 | 533 | 13 | 19 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 32 | 1,714 |
| Mining and Quarrying .. | 84 | 3 | 36 | 3 | 73 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | .. | 6 | 212 |
| Manufacturing .. | 5,620 | 639 | 1,715 | 261 | 4,348 | 142 | 67 | 21 | 20 | 11 | 143 | 12,987 |
| Electricity, Gas, Water, Sanitary .. | 101 | 7 | 23 | 9 | 136 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 283 |
| Building and Construction .. | 1,532 | 86 | 587 | 85 | 1,352 | 27 | 24 | 17 | 5 | 9 | 39 | 3,763 |
| Transport, Storage, and Communication .. | 669 | 17 | 264 | 42 | 798 | 5 | 19 | 5 | 2 | .. | 19 | 1,840 |
| Commerce .. | 1,548 | 111 | 395 | 94 | 1,310 | 16 | 20 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 55 | 3,559 |
| Community Services, etc., and Government, (n.e.i.) .. | 426 | 35 | 173 | 57 | 597 | 9 | 15 | .. | 3 | 2 | 21 | 1,338 |
| Amusement, Personal Service, etc. .. | 256 | 35 | 149 | 31 | 255 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 759 |
| Government, Semi-Government, Finance, and Other .. | 1,246 | 94 | 531 | 111 | 1,745 | 12 | 33 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 63 | 3,860 |
| Total .. | 12,276 | 1,052 | 4,098 | 756 | 11,147 | 230 | 210 | 76 | 46 | 33 | 391 | 30,315 |

The table which follows shows the number of non-fatal industrial accidents to males, by accident factor and site of injury, for the year 1964-65 :

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES : ACCIDENT FACTOR* BY SITE OF INJURY, 1964-65

| Accident Factor | Site of Injury | | | | | | | | | Total |
|--------------------------|----------------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------------|--------|
| | Head | Eye | Neck† | Trunk | Arm | Hand | Leg | Foot | General and Unspecified | |
| Machinery .. | 84 | 210 | 29 | 200 | 315 | 2,424 | 185 | 178 | 1 | 3,626 |
| Vehicles .. | 182 | 24 | 51 | 339 | 260 | 372 | 314 | 180 | 14 | 1,736 |
| Electricity, etc.* .. | 73 | 31 | 8 | 38 | 105 | 164 | 104 | 169 | 33 | 725 |
| Harmful Substances .. | 9 | 54 | 1 | 4 | 16 | 36 | 15 | 17 | 34 | 186 |
| Falling, Slipping .. | 199 | 6 | 180 | 1,665 | 938 | 390 | 2,462 | 314 | 3 | 6,157 |
| Stepping on Objects* .. | 92 | 11 | 14 | 96 | 259 | 276 | 418 | 220 | 2 | 1,388 |
| Handling Objects* .. | 222 | 187 | 487 | 5,422 | 1,248 | 2,494 | 885 | 1,554 | 1 | 12,500 |
| Handtools* .. | 47 | 118 | 36 | 283 | 315 | 1,585 | 216 | 155 | .. | 2,755 |
| Other and Unspecified .. | 54 | 160 | 54 | 268 | 142 | 200 | 268 | 64 | 32 | 1,242 |
| Total .. | 962 | 801 | 860 | 8,315 | 3,598 | 7,941 | 4,867 | 2,851 | 120 | 30,315 |

* For footnotes see page 204.

† Includes vertebral column.

The table which follows shows the age groups of males involved in non-fatal industrial accidents, by accident factor, for the year 1964-65 :

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO
MALES : ACCIDENT FACTOR* BY AGE GROUP, 1964-65

| Accident Factor | Age Group (Years) | | | | | | Total |
|----------------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|--------|
| | Under 20 | 20-29 | 30-39 | 40-49 | 50-59 | 60 and over | |
| Machinery | 513 | 1,054 | 776 | 659 | 454 | 170 | 3,626 |
| Vehicles | 172 | 418 | 443 | 360 | 245 | 98 | 1,736 |
| Electricity, etc.* .. . | 91 | 219 | 168 | 131 | 96 | 20 | 725 |
| Harmful Substances .. . | 18 | 49 | 45 | 40 | 26 | 8 | 186 |
| Falling, Slipping .. . | 447 | 1,297 | 1,464 | 1,402 | 1,091 | 456 | 6,157 |
| Stepping on Objects* .. . | 141 | 303 | 348 | 303 | 213 | 80 | 1,388 |
| Handling Objects* .. . | 854 | 2,670 | 3,179 | 2,934 | 2,119 | 744 | 12,500 |
| Handtools* | 418 | 856 | 582 | 459 | 336 | 104 | 2,755 |
| Other and Unspecified .. . | 129 | 288 | 319 | 260 | 177 | 69 | 1,242 |
| Total | 2,783 | 7,154 | 7,324 | 6,548 | 4,757 | 1,749 | 30,315 |

* For footnotes see page 204.

Workers Compensation

The first Workers Compensation legislation in Victoria was passed in 1914 to give certain industrial workers and their dependants the right to claim limited compensation from their employer, without proof of negligence or breach of statutory duty by the employer, in respect of accidental injuries sustained by them arising out of and in course of their employment.

Since the passing of the original legislation the class of persons entitled to benefit, the scope of employment, the types of injuries included, and the extent of the benefits have all been greatly widened by frequent amendments, which were consolidated by the *Workers Compensation Act 1958*.

The *Workers Compensation (Amendment) Act 1965*, which was proclaimed to operate from 1 July 1965, further increased benefits, but the definition of "injury" was amended to require employment to be a contributing factor before benefit is payable for any disease or for the recurrence, aggravation, or acceleration of any pre-existing injury or disease.

As the law now stands, any worker whose remuneration does not exceed \$6,000 a year, excluding overtime, is included, and such worker is also protected whilst travelling to and from work and during recess periods. The extent of the benefits is seen from the following summary :

- (1) Where death results from the injury : If the worker leaves a widow or any children under sixteen years of age or any dependant wholly dependent on his earnings—the sum of \$9,000 plus \$200 for each such child. If the worker leaves dependants only partially dependent on his earnings, the amount of compensation shall be such sum (not exceeding \$9,000) as is awarded by the Workers Compensation Board.

- (2) Where total incapacity for work results from the injury :
The compensation for total incapacity of an adult worker is a weekly payment during incapacity of \$20 in respect of the worker plus \$6 for his wife or relative standing in *loco parentis* to the children if the wife or relative is wholly or mainly dependent on the earnings of the worker, plus \$2.50 for each dependent child under sixteen years of age.

The total weekly payment in respect of the worker, his wife, and children is limited to his average weekly earnings or \$31 per week whichever is the lesser and the whole amount payable is limited to \$10,000 unless the Workers Compensation Board otherwise determines.

- (3) Costs of medical, hospital, and other services : In addition to compensation payable for death or for incapacity, the employer is liable to pay the reasonable costs of all medical, hospital, and other treatment services necessitated through the injury, to an unlimited amount.

Compulsory Insurance

It is obligatory on every employer (with the exception of certain schemes approved by the Board) to obtain from the State Accident Insurance Office, or from an insurance company approved by the Governor in Council, a policy of accident insurance for the full amount of his liability under the Act. The number of approved insurance companies at 30 June 1966 was 129.

Insurers, and employers for whom a certificate of a Scheme of Compensation is in force, are required to furnish a statistical return to the Government Statist annually, and the following table shows details of Workers Compensation business transacted during each of the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—WORKERS COMPENSATION BUSINESS

| Year | Wages on Which Premiums Were Charged | Gross Premiums Received, less Adjustments | New Claims Arising during Year | | Claims Paid during Year | Claims Outstanding at End of Year |
|------------|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | Fatal | Non-fatal | | |
| | \$'000 | | | | \$'000 | |
| 1961-62 .. | 1,850,370 | 27,214 | 534 | 187,953 | 19,716 | 27,132 |
| 1962-63 .. | 1,933,160 | 28,020 | 544 | 196,076 | 20,482 | 29,420 |
| 1963-64 .. | 2,118,939 | 29,859 | 628 | 209,044 | 22,480 | 32,233 |
| 1964-65 .. | 2,382,194 | 34,539 | 613 | 221,474 | 22,815 | 34,823 |
| 1965-66 .. | 2,404,459 | 48,816 | 525 | 205,735 | 24,925 | 42,277 |

The amount paid in claims during 1965-66, viz., was allocated as follows :

| | | | |
|--|----------|--------|--------|
| A. Under Workers Compensation Act— | | | |
| (a) Compensation— | | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| 1. Weekly Compensation .. | .. | 8,422 | |
| 2. Lump Sum—Death .. | .. | 3,084 | |
| 3. Lump Sum—Maim .. | .. | 3,212 | |
| | | ————— | 14,718 |
| (b) Medical, etc., Services— | | | |
| 1. Doctor .. .. . | .. .. . | 3,442 | |
| 2. Hospital .. .. . | .. .. . | 1,683 | |
| 3. Chemist or Registered Nurse .. | | 185 | |
| 4. Ambulance .. .. . | .. .. . | 119 | |
| 5. Other Curative, etc., Services .. | | 343 | |
| | | ————— | 5,772 |
| (c) Legal Costs, etc. .. .. . | .. .. . |  | 2,018 |
| B. Under Other Acts and at Common Law, | | | |
| Damages, etc. .. .. . | .. .. . |  | 2,417 |
| | | | ————— |
| | Total .. | | 24,925 |
| | | | ————— |

Figures for premiums and claims in this table differ somewhat from those shown on pages 683-5 of the Finance section of the Year Book. In that section Schemes of Compensation are not included and the figures shown do not always relate strictly to the financial year, as some insurance companies close their books at other times. With regard to claims paid, the Finance section refers to claims paid during the period, plus claims outstanding at the end of the period, less outstanding claims at the beginning.

Employment and Unemployment

Control of Employment

Commonwealth Department of Labour and National Service

At the Commonwealth level some of the more important of the functions of the Department of Labour and National Service are the operation of the Commonwealth Employment Service; the administration of the National Service Act 1951-1966, and the reinstatement of National Servicemen in civil employment under the provisions of the Defence (Re-establishment) Act 1965-1966; the formulation of industrial relations policy; conciliation and arbitration in relation to industrial disputes, with special responsibilities for the coal, stevedoring, and maritime industries; analysis, interpretation, and provision of information on the labour market and changes in employment; and the provision of assistance and advice to industry with regard to training, safety, physical working conditions, personnel practices, and food services.

Commonwealth Employment Service

The Commonwealth Employment Service was established under section 47 of the Re-establishment and Employment Act 1945–1966. The principal functions of the service are to assist people seeking employment to obtain positions best suited to their training, experience, abilities and qualifications; and to assist employers seeking labour to obtain employees best suited to their needs.

The Service functions within the Employment and Industrial Services Division of the Department of Labour and National Service on a decentralised basis. At the State level the Commonwealth Employment Service and the other elements of the Department are under the control of a Regional Director responsible to the Permanent Head of the Department. In Victoria, the Regional Office Headquarters are located in Melbourne and there are twenty District Employment Offices in the Metropolitan Area and fifteen in country centres. In addition there are several agencies, and one full-time branch office, in country towns which work in conjunction with the District Employment Office responsible for the area in which they are located.

Specialist facilities are provided by the Service for young people, persons with physical and mental handicaps, older workers, ex-members of the defence forces, migrants, rural workers, and persons with professional and technical qualifications. Vocational guidance is provided free of charge by a staff of qualified psychologists. It is available to any person, but is provided particularly for young people, ex-servicemen, and handicapped persons.

The Service assists in the administration of the unemployment and sickness benefits provisions of the Social Services Act 1947–1966. All applicants for unemployment benefit must register at a District Employment Office or agency of the Service, which is responsible for certifying whether or not suitable employment can be offered to them.

The Service is responsible for placing in initial employment all Commonwealth nominated migrant workers coming to Australia under the assisted passage schemes from Great Britain and other countries, and, as required, it provides assistance to other migrants wishing to obtain employment. When migrants coming under Commonwealth nomination arrive in Australia, the Service arranges for them to move to their initial employment and for their admission, if necessary, to Commonwealth controlled hostels.

Since 1951, the Service has been responsible for recruiting Australian experts for overseas assignments under the Colombo Plan, the United Nations Development Programme, and other technical assistance schemes. The principal spheres in which experts have been supplied are agriculture, education, engineering, geology, health, and economic and scientific research and development. The Service also arranges training in industry for students who come to Australia for training under the various technical assistance schemes with which the Commonwealth is associated.

In association with its placement activities, the Service carries out regular surveys of the labour market in all areas and industries and supplies detailed information to interested Commonwealth and State Government departments and instrumentalities and to the public. It also advises employers, employees, and others on labour availability and employment opportunities in various occupations and areas and on other matters concerning employment.

No charge is made for any of the services rendered by the Commonwealth Employment Service.

Particulars of the major activities of the Service during the five years ended 30 June 1967, are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

| Particulars | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 |
| Applications for Employment* .. | 221,372 | 209,826 | 200,707 | 237,026 | 251,065 |
| Number Placed in Employment .. | 94,383 | 97,317 | 95,796 | 96,974 | 101,611 |
| Number of Vacancies Notified .. | 148,256 | 164,992 | 166,447 | 151,345 | 156,488 |
| Vacancies at 30 June | 8,461 | 14,141 | 17,901 | 13,751 | 11,459 |

* Includes unemployed persons and persons already in employment who are seeking improved positions.

Work Force

Occupational Status

The occupational status of persons classified as in the work force at population census dates covers two broad groups : those at work and those not at work. The first group comprises employers, self-employed persons, employees (on wage or salary), and unpaid helpers. The category "not at work" includes those who stated that they were usually engaged in work, but were not actively seeking a job at the time of the census by reason of sickness, accident, etc., or because they were on strike, changing jobs, or temporarily laid off, etc. It includes also persons able and willing to work but unable to secure employment, as well as casual and seasonal workers not actually in a job at the time of the census. Therefore those "not at work" do not represent the number of unemployed available for work and unable to obtain it.

Details of the work force at the Census of 30 June 1966 classified according to occupational status, in conjunction with age and in conjunction with industry, were not available at the time of printing. However, information for the 1961 Census will be found on pages 208-9 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1967. Other information on the 1966 Census is set out in Part 3 of this Year Book.

Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment

General

Estimates of wage and salary earners in civilian employment are based on comprehensive data (referred to here as "benchmarks") derived for the purpose from the population Censuses of June, 1954 and June, 1961. Figures for periods between, and subsequent to, the two benchmark points of time are estimates obtained from three main sources, namely, (a) current Pay-roll Tax returns; (b) current returns from Government bodies; and (c) some other direct current records of employment (e.g., for hospitals). Data from these sources have been supplemented by estimates of the changes in the number of wage and salary earners not covered by the foregoing collections.

Recent figures are subject to revision. As they become available, particulars of employment obtained from other collections, such as the annual factory census and the censuses and sample surveys of retail establishments, are used to check, and where desirable, to revise estimates in relevant sections.

Pay-roll Tax returns are lodged at present by all employers paying more than \$400 a week in wages (other than certain Commonwealth Government bodies, religious and benevolent institutions, public hospitals, and other similar organisations specifically exempted under the *Pay-roll Tax Assessment Act 1941-1965*).

Employees in rural industry and in private domestic service are not included in the estimates, because of the inadequacy of current data.

The terms "Employment", "Number Employed", "Employees", and "Wage Earners" used here are synonymous with, and relate to, "Wage and Salary Earners" on pay-rolls or "in employment" in the latter part of each month as distinct from numbers of employees actually working at a specific date. They include some persons working part-time.

Industry Groups

The following table shows, for Victoria, the estimated number of wage and salary earners in civilian employment (excluding employees in rural industry and private domestic service) in the principal industry groups at June of each of the years 1954, 1961, and 1963 to 1967, and also the number of employees of government bodies and private employers :

VICTORIA—WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN
EMPLOYMENT : INDUSTRY GROUPS*

('000)

| Industry Group | June, 1954 | June, 1961 | June, 1963 | June, 1964 | June, 1965 | June, 1966 | June, 1967 |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| MALES | | | | | | | |
| Mining and Quarrying .. | 3.9 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.7 |
| Manufacturing † .. | 235.2 | 259.1 | 281.3 | 295.9 | 305.1 | 305.5 | 311.2 |
| Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services .. | 23.9 | 29.8 | 29.6 | 30.2 | 30.1 | 30.8 | 30.9 |
| Building and Construction | 65.8 | 72.3 | 70.0 | 72.1 | 74.4 | 76.2 | 76.1 |
| Road Transport and Storage .. | 16.6 | 18.9 | 19.5 | 20.1 | 21.0 | 21.1 | 21.4 |
| Shipping and Stevedoring .. | 9.7 | 8.5 | 7.7 | 8.3 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 8.1 |
| Rail and Air Transport .. | 16.7 | 18.0 | 18.2 | 18.4 | 18.9 | 19.4 | 19.0 |
| Communication .. | 17.9 | 21.7 | 22.5 | 22.9 | 23.1 | 23.3 | 24.0 |
| Finance and Property .. | 16.7 | 23.6 | 25.2 | 26.7 | 28.0 | 29.2 | 30.6 |
| Retail Trade .. | 45.2 | 52.8 | 54.5 | 55.6 | 56.8 | 56.9 | 57.1 |
| Wholesale and Other Commerce .. | 36.9 | 44.9 | 46.1 | 48.2 | 50.0 | 50.8 | 50.7 |
| Public Authority Activities (n.e.i.) .. | 23.5 | 24.5 | 25.4 | 26.4 | 27.1 | 28.2 | 29.8 |
| Health, Hospitals, etc. .. | 6.8 | 8.6 | 9.2 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.9 | 10.2 |
| Education .. | 10.7 | 16.1 | 19.5 | 20.5 | 21.4 | 23.2 | 25.1 |
| Amusement, Hotels, Per- sonal Service, etc. ‡ .. | 17.6 | 19.1 | 19.6 | 20.2 | 21.0 | 22.2 | 22.8 |
| Other § .. | 16.3 | 21.1 | 22.5 | 22.9 | 23.5 | 24.3 | 25.2 |
| Total | 563.4 | 643.6 | 675.2 | 702.8 | 723.5 | 734.3 | 747.1 |
| Private | 404.5 | 463.8 | 491.8 | 515.8 | 534.7 | 539.7 | 548.3 |
| Government \|\| .. .. | 158.9 | 179.8 | 183.4 | 187.0 | 188.8 | 194.6 | 198.8 |
| Total | 563.4 | 643.6 | 675.2 | 702.8 | 723.5 | 734.3 | 747.1 |
| FEMALES | | | | | | | |
| Mining and Quarrying .. | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Manufacturing † .. | 85.5 | 91.6 | 103.7 | 110.8 | 116.4 | 117.7 | 121.0 |
| Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services .. | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| Building and Construction | 0.9 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| Road Transport and Storage .. | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Shipping and Stevedoring .. | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Rail and Air Transport .. | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| Communication .. | 4.9 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.4 |
| Finance and Property .. | 9.2 | 16.1 | 16.6 | 17.5 | 18.6 | 19.7 | 20.6 |
| Retail Trade .. | 34.4 | 41.2 | 41.7 | 43.4 | 45.1 | 47.1 | 50.0 |
| Wholesale and Other Commerce .. | 9.9 | 12.3 | 12.6 | 13.2 | 14.1 | 14.9 | 15.0 |
| Public Authority Activities (n.e.i.) .. | 8.2 | 9.7 | 10.1 | 10.4 | 10.7 | 11.7 | 12.6 |
| Health, Hospitals, etc. .. | 19.9 | 27.8 | 29.5 | 30.8 | 32.6 | 33.7 | 34.2 |
| Education .. | 12.9 | 20.6 | 23.6 | 24.8 | 25.7 | 27.5 | 29.1 |
| Amusement, Hotels, Per- sonal Service, etc. ‡ .. | 16.5 | 19.8 | 19.7 | 20.1 | 21.8 | 23.2 | 24.1 |
| Other § .. | 8.6 | 13.2 | 14.0 | 15.0 | 15.8 | 16.4 | 17.3 |
| Total | 216.7 | 266.2 | 285.4 | 300.6 | 316.3 | 328.3 | 340.7 |
| Private | 184.9 | 223.2 | 239.7 | 252.7 | 266.3 | 274.7 | 285.0 |
| Government \|\| .. .. | 31.8 | 43.0 | 45.7 | 47.9 | 50.0 | 53.6 | 55.7 |
| Total | 216.7 | 266.2 | 285.4 | 300.6 | 316.3 | 328.3 | 340.7 |

For footnotes see next page.

VICTORIA—WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT :
INDUSTRY GROUPS*—*continued*
(’000)

| Industry Group | June, 1954 | June, 1961 | June, 1963 | June, 1964 | June, 1965 | June, 1966 | June, 1967 |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| PERSONS | | | | | | | |
| Mining and Quarrying .. | 4.0 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.0 |
| Manufacturing † .. | 320.7 | 350.7 | 385.1 | 406.8 | 421.5 | 423.3 | 432.3 |
| Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services .. | 25.6 | 32.0 | 32.0 | 32.6 | 32.6 | 33.4 | 33.5 |
| Building and Construction | 66.7 | 73.9 | 71.7 | 73.8 | 76.3 | 78.2 | 78.2 |
| Road Transport and Storage .. | 18.0 | 20.7 | 21.3 | 22.2 | 23.1 | 23.4 | 23.6 |
| Shipping and Stevedoring | 10.1 | 9.1 | 8.3 | 8.9 | 9.4 | 9.1 | 8.8 |
| Rail and Air Transport .. | 18.8 | 20.2 | 20.2 | 20.5 | 21.1 | 21.8 | 21.5 |
| Communication .. | 22.8 | 27.0 | 27.8 | 28.4 | 29.1 | 29.4 | 30.4 |
| Finance and Property .. | 25.9 | 39.8 | 41.8 | 44.2 | 46.6 | 48.9 | 51.3 |
| Retail Trade .. | 79.6 | 94.0 | 96.2 | 98.9 | 101.9 | 104.0 | 107.1 |
| Wholesale and Other Commerce .. | 46.8 | 57.2 | 58.7 | 61.4 | 64.1 | 65.7 | 65.7 |
| Public Authority Activities (n.e.i.) .. | 31.7 | 34.2 | 35.5 | 36.7 | 37.8 | 40.0 | 42.4 |
| Health, Hospitals, etc. .. | 26.7 | 36.4 | 38.7 | 40.4 | 42.2 | 43.6 | 44.4 |
| Education .. | 23.6 | 36.7 | 43.1 | 45.3 | 47.1 | 50.7 | 54.2 |
| Amusement, Hotels, Per- sonal Service, etc. ‡ .. | 34.1 | 38.9 | 39.3 | 40.4 | 42.8 | 45.4 | 46.9 |
| Other § .. | 24.9 | 34.3 | 36.4 | 37.9 | 39.3 | 40.7 | 42.4 |
| Total .. | 780.1 | 909.8 | 960.6 | 1,003.3 | 1,039.8 | 1,062.6 | 1,087.8 |
| Private .. | 589.4 | 687.0 | 731.5 | 768.4 | 801.0 | 814.4 | 833.3 |
| Government \|\| .. | 190.7 | 222.8 | 229.1 | 234.9 | 238.8 | 248.2 | 254.5 |
| Total .. | 780.1 | 909.8 | 960.6 | 1,003.3 | 1,039.8 | 1,062.6 | 1,087.8 |

* Excludes employees in rural industry and private domestic service, and Defence Forces.

† Includes employees engaged in selling and distribution, who are outside the scope of the factory employment figures as defined and published in Part 7 of the Year Book.

‡ Includes restaurants and hairdressing.

§ Includes forestry, fishing and trapping ; law, order, and public safety ; religion and social welfare ; and other community and business services.

|| Includes employees of Commonwealth, State, semi-government, and local government bodies.

Government Bodies

The following table includes employees of government bodies on services such as railways, tramways, banks, post office, air transport, education (including universities), broadcasting, television, police, public works, factories and munitions establishments, departmental hospitals and institutions, migrant hostels, etc., as well as administrative employees :

VICTORIA—WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN
EMPLOYMENT : GOVERNMENT BODIES
(’000)

| Year (June) | Commonwealth Government | | | State and Semi- Government | | | Local Government | | | Total Government | | |
|----------------|----------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|---------|---------|------------------|---------|---------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons |
| 1954 .. | 50.5 | 14.6 | 65.1 | 96.3 | 16.0 | 112.3 | 12.1 | 1.2 | 13.3 | 158.9 | 31.8 | 190.7 |
| 1961 .. | 54.3 | 15.1 | 69.4 | 110.7 | 26.1 | 136.8 | 14.8 | 1.8 | 16.6 | 179.8 | 43.0 | 222.8 |
| 1963 .. | 55.6 | 14.9 | 70.5 | 112.6 | 28.9 | 141.5 | 15.2 | 1.9 | 17.1 | 183.4 | 45.7 | 229.1 |
| 1964 .. | 57.3 | 15.6 | 72.9 | 114.3 | 30.3 | 144.6 | 15.4 | 2.0 | 17.4 | 187.0 | 47.9 | 234.9 |
| 1965 .. | 58.9 | 16.9 | 75.7 | 114.2 | 31.1 | 145.3 | 15.7 | 2.1 | 17.8 | 188.8 | 50.0 | 238.8 |
| 1966 .. | 60.8 | 18.2 | 79.0 | 117.8 | 33.2 | 151.0 | 16.0 | 2.2 | 18.2 | 194.6 | 53.6 | 248.2 |
| 1967 .. | 62.9 | 19.1 | 82.0 | 119.6 | 34.3 | 153.9 | 16.3 | 2.3 | 18.7 | 198.8 | 55.7 | 254.5 |

Further References

Further details on subjects dealt with in this Part are contained in other publications of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. Detailed information on employment and unemployment is contained in the monthly mimeographed bulletin *Employment and Unemployment*. Current information is also available in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics* and the *Victorian Monthly Statistical Review*, and preliminary estimates of civilian employment are issued in a monthly statement *Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment*. In addition, wages information is published monthly in the bulletin *Wage Rates and Earnings*.

Prices

Retail Price Indexes

General

A retail price index is designed to measure the change over time in the level of retail prices in a selected field. The basic principle of an index is to select a list of commodities and services which are representative of the field to be covered, and to combine the prices of these commodities and services at regular intervals by the use of "weights" which represent the relative importance of the items in that field.

Five series of retail price indexes have been compiled for Australia by the Commonwealth Statistician at various times before the current Consumer Price Index was introduced in 1960.

Information about retail price indexes in general and retail price indexes compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician prior to 1960 is set out on pages 510 to 513 of the Victorian Year Book 1964.

Consumer Price Index

The title "Consumer Price Index" does not imply that the new Index differs in definition or purpose from its predecessors. This title is adopted in conformity with world trends in naming indexes of retail prices (including prices of services, accommodation, etc.) and their weighting according to patterns of consumption.

The Consumer Price Index is a quarterly measure of variations in retail prices of goods and services representing a high proportion of the expenditure of wage earners' households. The Index is designed

only to measure the proportionate change in prices as combined in the individual groups in the Index. This is a basic principle of all price indexes, and failure to grasp it gives rise to misconceptions concerning price indexes and their uses.

The Consumer Price Index covers a wide range of commodities and services arranged in the following five major groups : Food, Clothing and Drapery, Housing, Household Supplies and Equipment, Miscellaneous. These groups do not include every item of household spending. It is both impracticable and unnecessary for them to do so.

The Index has been compiled for each quarter from September Quarter, 1948, and for each financial year from 1948-49. "All Groups" index numbers, and Group index numbers for each of the five major Groups, are compiled and published regularly for six State capital cities separately and combined and for Canberra. The reference base for each of these indexes is : Year 1952-53 = 100·0. The separate city indexes measure price movements within each city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between cities as to differences in degree of price movement, but not as to differences in price level. Similarly, the separate group indexes measure price movements of each group individually, and compare the degree of price change in the different groups. The Index for the six capital cities combined is a weighted average of price movement in the individual cities.

Changes in the pattern of expenditure of wage earner households since 1950 have been such as to render it necessary to construct the Index with additional items and changes in weighting patterns at intervals (rather than on the basis of a list of items and set of weights which remain unchanged throughout the period).

Between the September Quarter of 1948 and the December Quarter of 1963, changes in the weighting pattern of the Index had been made at June Quarter, 1952, June Quarter, 1956, and March Quarter, 1960. Details of the principal changes made at those points of time are shown in the Victorian Year Book 1964.

A further link in the Index was made at December Quarter, 1963. Changes from the previous (fourth) linked series were :

- (1) The weights of all items were reviewed and, in general, are now based on the pattern of consumption of the years 1957-58 to 1961-62 ;

- (2) the weights for fuel and light, fares, and motoring were changed to accord with the pattern of consumption in 1961-62 ;
- (3) the weights for housing were changed to take account of data derived from the Population Census of 1961 ; and
- (4) furniture, frozen vegetables, packet soups, additional processed meat items, Sunday newspapers, and weekly magazines were added to the list of items. Rentals of six-roomed privately owned houses were included. Some other new items of less significance were included and a few items of minor significance were deleted.

It is envisaged that future links will be made in the Index when significant changes in the pattern of household expenditure render it necessary to do so. The sets of weights used for the different periods covered by the Index have been derived from analyses of statistics of production and consumption, Population Censuses, Censuses of Retail Establishments and the continuing Survey of Retail Establishments, from information supplied by manufacturing, commercial and other relevant sources, and from special surveys.

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Melbourne are shown in the following table :

MELBOURNE—CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

(Base of Each Index : Year 1952-53 = 100·0)

| Year Ended 30 June— | Food | Clothing and Drapery | Housing | Household Supplies and Equipment | Miscell- aneous | All Groups |
|------------------------|-------|----------------------------|---------|---|--------------------|---------------|
| 1957 | 117·8 | 104·9 | 122·8 | 105·2 | 117·8 | 114·0 |
| 1958 | 114·3 | 108·4 | 127·3 | 106·2 | 118·8 | 114·4 |
| 1959 | 116·1 | 109·6 | 129·4 | 109·2 | 122·2 | 116·6 |
| 1960 | 120·8 | 110·7 | 135·8 | 110·9 | 125·5 | 120·0 |
| 1961 | 130·2 | 112·8 | 151·2 | 112·5 | 129·2 | 125·9 |
| 1962 | 127·8 | 114·0 | 157·5 | 114·1 | 129·3 | 126·3 |
| 1963 | 126·0 | 114·4 | 161·1 | 114·0 | 129·7 | 126·2 |
| 1964 | 127·2 | 115·1 | 164·5 | 112·6 | 130·8 | 127·1 |
| 1965 | 133·9 | 116·8 | 169·2 | 115·2 | 138·3 | 132·2 |
| 1966 | 139·4 | 118·1 | 177·2 | 118·7 | 145·1 | 137·1 |
| 1967 | 140·9 | 120·5 | 184·0 | 120 3 | 152·7 | 140·7 |

Retail Prices of Food

The average retail prices of various food and grocery items in Melbourne are shown in the following table. The figures represent the means of the monthly prices as at the 15th day of each month in the years shown.

MELBOURNE—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED
COMMODITIES*

| Item | Unit | 1939 | 1945 | 1955 | 1965 | 1966 |
|-----------------------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | cents | cents | cents | cents | cents |
| Groceries, etc.— | | | | | | |
| Bread | 2 lb | 4·5 | 4·6 | 12·2 | 15·9 | 17·0 |
| Flour—Self Raising .. | 2 lb pkt | 6·2 | 6·2 | 15·1 | 15·7 | 16·4 |
| Tea† | lb | 23·1 | 22·5 | 70·4 | 63·2 | 31·6 |
| Sugar‡ | lb | 3·3 | 3·3 | 7·5 | 9·1 | 36·7 |
| Jam, Plum | 1½ lb | 7·0 | 9·4 | 22·6 | 27·6 | 28·6 |
| Peaches, Canned .. | 29 oz | 7·9 | 11·1 | 27·6 | 27·5 | 28·3 |
| Pears, Canned .. | 29 oz | 8·4 | 11·8 | 29·2 | 28·2 | 28·5 |
| Potatoes | 7 lb | 14·8 | 7·0 | 34·2 | 69·1 | 34·4 |
| Onions | lb | 2·9 | 2·2 | 7·6 | 10·6 | 11·5 |
| Dairy Produce, etc.— | | | | | | |
| Butter | lb | 16·3 | 17·1 | 42·4 | 49·8 | 49·8 |
| Eggs, New Laid§ .. | 1 doz | 16·0 | 21·7 | 55·7 | 60·4 | 68·6 |
| Bacon Rashers\|\| .. | lb | 16·6 | 19·0 | 59·6 | 99·4 | 50·4 |
| Milk—Condensed .. | tin | 7·8 | 8·6 | 18·7 | 20·4 | 20·5 |
| „ Fresh, Bottled¶ | quart | 6·0 | 6·2 | 15·0 | 17·1 | 17·9 |
| Meat— | | | | | | |
| Beef, Sirloin .. | lb | 9·0 | 11·4 | 33·6 | 53·9 | 59·4 |
| „ Ribs** .. | lb | 7·2 | 9·6 | 33·1 | 52·3 | 55·3 |
| „ Steak, Rump .. | lb | 13·0 | 17·6 | 45·4 | 81·2 | 89·2 |
| „ „ Chuck .. | lb | 5·9 | 8·4 | 28·2 | 43·5 | 47·3 |
| „ Sausages .. | lb | 4·6 | 6·8 | 16·8 | 25·3 | 28·3 |
| „ Corned Silverside | lb | 7·5 | 10·5 | 33·0 | 49·8 | 54·5 |
| „ „ Brisket | lb | 5·7 | 7·8 | 24·3 | 36·0 | 39·5 |
| Mutton, Leg .. | lb | 6·5 | 9·5 | 21·5 | 26·2 | 27·5 |
| „ Forequarter .. | lb | 3·9 | 5·5 | 13·7 | 18·7 | 19·5 |
| „ Chops, Loin | lb | 7·0 | 8·9 | 21·0 | 25·5 | 26·6 |
| „ „ Leg .. | lb | 7·2 | 9·7 | 22·9 | 29·0 | 30·1 |
| Pork, Leg | lb | 10·5 | 13·3 | 44·1 | 56·6 | 57·0 |
| „ Loin | lb | 10·8 | 14·0 | 45·0 | 58·7 | 59·2 |
| „ Chops | lb | 11·1 | 14·7 | 45·4 | 58·6 | 58·7 |

* In some cases the averages are price relatives.

† 1966 ½ lb.

‡ 1966 4 lb.

§ Extra large grade as from April 1961 ; 24 oz from August 1965.

|| 1966 ½ lb “pre-pack”.

¶ Delivered. Prices prior to 1950 are for loose milk.

** Prior to 1955 prices are for “Bone-in”.

Wholesale Price Indexes

The main wholesale price index compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician is the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index which extends back to 1928 and is issued monthly.

Prices used in this Index are in the main obtained directly from manufacturers and merchants, and, with a few important exceptions, from Melbourne sources. Commodities are priced in their primary or basic form wherever possible, with the price of imported goods being taken on an ex-bond (or into factory) basis. The list of items is divided into seven main groups, each being subdivided into goods which are mainly imported and those which are mainly home produced.

The Index is constructed on the simple aggregative fixed-weights formula. The weights are based on estimates of the average annual consumption of the commodities in Australia during the period 1928-29 to 1934-35, inclusive. Changes in usage, changes in category as between "imported" and "home produced" for some commodities, and changes in the industrial structure have affected the validity of some of the weights in the Index.

During 1956, supplies and prices of potatoes and onions fluctuated violently and dominated the movement of the "Foodstuffs and Tobacco", "Goods Principally Home Produced", and "Total All Groups" sections. In order to provide a representative measure of the general trend in wholesale prices, the Index shown in the following table has been reconstructed as from the base period (average three years ended June, 1939 = 100) by omitting potatoes and onions.

Index numbers for each group of commodities and for all groups combined for the Index of wholesale prices of basic materials and foodstuffs are given in the following table :

WHOLESALE PRICE (BASIC MATERIALS AND FOODSTUFFS) INDEX NUMBERS

(Base of Each Group : Average of Three Years Ended June,
1939 = 100)

| Period | Basic Materials | | | | | | | Foodstuffs and Tobacco* | Basic Materials and Foodstuffs | | |
|---------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------|-----------|------------------|--------------------|-------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| | Metals and Coal | Oils, Fats, and Waxes | Textiles | Chemicals | Rubber and Hides | Building Materials | Total | | Goods Principally Imported† | Goods Principally Home Produced‡ | Total All Groups* |
| 1957-58 | 398 | 238 | 437 | 349 | 280 | 453 | 355 | 325 | 301 | 355 | 339 |
| 1958-59 | 392 | 231 | 362 | 327 | 293 | 423 | 340 | 332 | 283 | 358 | 336 |
| 1959-60 | 395 | 225 | 403 | 331 | 379 | 431 | 347 | 348 | 281 | 375 | 348 |
| 1960-61 | 399 | 222 | 387 | 331 | 341 | 439 | 346 | 372 | 278 | 394 | 360 |
| 1961-62 | 392 | 212 | 400 | 333 | 302 | 439 | 340 | 332 | 270 | 363 | 336 |
| 1962-63 | 388 | 209 | 432 | 317 | 262 | 439 | 336 | 342 | 272 | 368 | 340 |
| 1963-64 | 383 | 207 | 484 | 286 | 221 | 473 | 339 | 352 | 275 | 376 | 346 |
| 1964-65 | 391 | 207 | 427 | 286 | 242 | 503 | 345 | 364 | 277 | 388 | 355 |
| 1965-66 | 390 | 218 | 432 | 325 | 306 | 507 | 355 | 385 | 280 | 409 | 371 |
| 1966-67 | 396‡ | 219 | 419‡ | 381 | 281 | 511 | 362‡ | 401‡ | 283‡ | 425‡ | 383‡ |

* During 1956 these indexes were reconstructed from July, 1936 by excluding potatoes and onions.

† Represents only such imported commodities as are included in the Wholesale Price Index and does not measure changes in prices of all imports.

‡ Preliminary figures only.

Wholesale Prices of Principal Products

The following table shows the monthly average of Melbourne wholesale prices of the principal agricultural, dairying, and pastoral food products for the years shown :

MELBOURNE—WHOLESALE PRICES

| Item | Unit | 1939 | 1945 | 1955 | 1965 | 1966 |
|-----------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| cents | | | | | | |
| Agriculture— | | | | | | |
| Wheat | bushel | 26.3 | 39.4 | 140.7 | 147.1 | 153.6 |
| Barley, English | ” | 30.9 | 60.2 | 152.5 | 146.7 | 146.6 |
| Oats, Milling | ” | 28.7 | 41.5 | 84.0 | 87.1 | 90.4 |
| Maize | ” | 52.5 | 83.3 | 153.3 | 245.0 | 270.0 |
| \$ | | | | | | |
| Bran | ton | 9.95 | 12.00 | 43.10 | 39.38 | 42.22 |
| Pollard | ” | 9.97 | 12.00 | 43.10 | 42.38 | 45.22 |
| Flour (First Quality) | ” | 25.65 | 25.75 | 65.75 | 81.02 | 84.09 |
| Chaff | ” | 9.72 | 18.93 | 35.83 | 44.50 | 52.17 |
| Potatoes | ” | 31.28 | 15.00 | 69.18 | 131.39 | 45.95 |
| Onions | ” | 43.12 | 29.25 | 97.87 | 99.99 | 115.63 |
| cents | | | | | | |
| Dairy and Farmyard Produce— | | | | | | |
| Butter | lb | 14.2 | 14.9 | 39.5 | 47.7 | 48.0 |
| Bacon | ” | 10.7 | 12.9 | 40.4 | 54.0 | 52.8 |
| Ham | ” | 14.5 | 15.4 | 45.4 | 68.3 | 68.3 |
| Cheese (Matured) | ” | 12.0 | 13.8 | 30.4 | 34.2 | 35.3 |
| Honey | ” | 4.1 | 6.3 | 9.4 | 14.6 | 14.6 |
| Eggs* | doz | 13.4 | 18.5 | 49.6 | 52.7 | 60.4 |
| \$ | | | | | | |
| Butchers' Meat— | | | | | | |
| Beef, Prime | 100 lb | 3.40 | 5.11 | 14.98 | 22.28 | 25.51 |
| cents | | | | | | |
| Mutton | lb | 2.8 | 4.4 | 9.1 | 11.5 | 12.3 |
| Veal | ” | 3.6 | 4.9 | 17.5 | 24.1 | 27.8 |
| Pork | ” | 5.9 | 8.1 | 25.4 | 30.2 | 31.3 |
| Lamb | ” | 5.2 | 7.3 | 21.7 | 24.7 | 20.7 |

* Extra large grade as from April, 1961 ; 24 oz from August, 1965.

Export Price Index

The Export Price Index is a fixed-weights index. Its purpose is to provide comparisons monthly over a limited number of years of the level of export prices of the selected items, making no allowance for

variations in quantities exported. The Index numbers are thus measures of price change only. The price series used in the Index relate to specified standards for each commodity and, in most cases, are combinations of prices for a number of representative grades, types, etc.

For some commodities, price movements in the predominant market, or markets, are used, whilst, for other commodities, average realisations in all export markets are used. As nearly as possible, prices used are on the basis f.o.b. at the main Australian ports of export.

There are 29 items in the Index. In recent years, these 29 items have constituted approximately 83 per cent of the total value of Australian exports. The weights are based on average annual values of exports during the five years 1956-57 to 1960-61.

The Export Price Index has been compiled for each month from July, 1959.

EXPORT PRICE INDEX NUMBERS
(Base of Each Index : Year 1959-60 = 100)

| Period | Wool | Meats | Dairy Produce | Cereals | Dried and Canned Fruits | Sugar | Hides and Tallow | Metals and Coal | Gold | All Groups |
|------------|------|-------|---------------|---------|-------------------------|-------|------------------|-----------------|------|------------|
| 1959-60 .. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1960-61 .. | 92 | 104 | 82 | 99 | 99 | 101 | 92 | 97 | 100 | 95 |
| 1961-62 .. | 97 | 100 | 81 | 106 | 95 | 91 | 84 | 91 | 100 | 96 |
| 1962-63 .. | 104 | 101 | 88 | 107 | 90 | 107 | 72 | 89 | 100 | 101 |
| 1963-64 .. | 120 | 105 | 93 | 107 | 98 | 175 | 73 | 101 | 100 | 114 |
| 1964-65 .. | 102 | 110 | 94 | 107 | 100 | 100 | 91 | 123 | 101 | 105 |
| 1965-66 .. | 107 | 120 | 86 | 107 | 102 | 84 | 107 | 122 | 101 | 107 |
| 1966-67 .. | 103* | 124* | 84 | 114 | 101* | 68* | 89 | 117 | 101 | 105* |

* Preliminary figure only.

Further Reference

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS—*Labour Report*.
Canberra, Government Printer.

5

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Administration

Local Government Department

General Description

The *Local Government Department Act* 1958 constituted a department called the Local Government Department "for the better administration of the laws relating to local government in Victoria". The legislation was brought into operation on 23 December 1958, by a proclamation of the Governor in Council published in the *Government Gazette* on that date. Officers and employees of the Local Government Branch of the Public Works Department were, as a result of this, transferred and attached to the new Department.

The following Acts of Parliament come within the ambit of the responsibilities of the Minister for Local Government :

Local Government Act
Acts relating to local government in the Cities of Melbourne and Geelong
Cultural and Recreational Lands Act
Dog Act
Drainage Areas Act
Litter Act
Local Authorities Superannuation Act
Markets Act
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act
Newmarket Sheep Sales Act
Petrol Pumps Act
Pounds Act
Public Authorities Marks Act
Public Contracts Act
Town and Country Planning Act
Tramways Act
Valuation of Land Act

Constituting and Altering the Constitution of Municipalities

The *Local Government Act* 1958 provides machinery for the creation of new municipalities and for alterations to the boundaries of existing ones. The power to make Orders on this subject is conferred on the Governor in Council, who acts on the recommendation of the Minister for Local Government. All such Orders are published in the *Government Gazette*. The powers conferred on the Governor in Council include authority to do the following :

1. To constitute new shires. Practically the whole of Victoria is included in municipal districts, and therefore any new municipalities will almost inevitably be created from the territories of existing ones. Before any area of land in

Victoria may be constituted a shire it must contain rateable property having a net annual value of not less than \$400,000 which yielded not less than \$60,000 in general and extra rates for the last completed municipal year.

2. To constitute new boroughs, towns, or cities. Any area of land in Victoria may be constituted a borough provided such area :
 - (i) Is substantially urban in character,
 - (ii) has a population of at least 4,000 inhabitants,
 - (iii) contains rateable property having a net annual value of at least \$400,000, and
 - (iv) contains rateable property which yielded a revenue of at least \$60,000 from general and extra rates for the last completed municipal year.

To be constituted a town or city the area must meet the appropriate requirements set out in (6) below.

3. To unite two or more municipalities whose municipal districts form one continuous area.
4. To sever part of one municipality and annex such part to another municipality.
5. To subdivide or re-subdivide any municipality or to alter the boundaries of or abolish the sub-divisions of any municipal district. (The sub-divisions of a city, town, or borough are called "wards" and those of a shire "ridings". The maximum number of sub-divisions permitted in any municipality except the City of Melbourne, is eight. Melbourne has eleven wards. Most Victorian municipalities are sub-divided).
6. To proclaim municipalities which are substantially urban in character to be boroughs, towns, or cities. Any such shire which satisfies the requirements set out in (2) above may be proclaimed a borough. Any such municipality which has a population of at least 5,000 inhabitants and yielded a revenue of at least \$80,000 from general and extra rates in the last completed municipal year may be proclaimed a town. Any such municipality which has a population of at least 10,000 inhabitants and yielded a revenue from general and extra rates of not less than \$160,000 in the last completed municipal year may be proclaimed a city.

Action on these matters can be initiated locally, in some instances, by a request addressed to the Governor in Council and signed by a prescribed number of persons enrolled on the municipal voters' roll. The proposal set out in the request must be submitted to a poll held in conjunction with the next annual election of councillors. In other instances, a petition under the seal of the council suffices. There is an Advisory Board of three persons, constituted under the Local Government Act, which investigates these matters and advises the Minister on them.

During the period 1 July 1966 to 30 June 1967, changes in the status, etc., of municipalities were as follows :

- 24 August 1966—The Shire of Frankston was declared the City of Frankston.
- 28 February 1967—The Shire of Doncaster and Templestowe was declared the City of Doncaster and Templestowe.
- 31 May 1967—The Town of Bairnsdale was constituted by severance from the Shire of Bairnsdale.

Valuer-General and Valuers' Qualification Board

The purpose of the *Valuation of Land Act* 1960 (to which amendments affecting valuation matters have been made in 1961, 1964, and 1965) is the co-ordination of rating valuations for municipalities and other rating authorities, the elimination of unnecessary duplication of these valuations, and the improvement of the standard of valuations in Victoria. Progress has been made towards each of these objectives and municipalities are now the only rating authorities making valuations in the State, each attending to the special rating valuation requirements of other authorities.

Valuations will continue to be carried out by municipalities, but the Valuer-General's Office confers with the valuers appointed to make the valuations and with councils on the general levels of value to be used and is available to give guidance and advice.

The legislation provided for appointment of a Valuer-General, a Deputy Valuer-General, and other necessary officers who are members of the Public Service within the Local Government Department. The Valuers' Qualification Board, under powers vested in it by the legislation, may either conduct examinations for valuers under the Act, or prescribe examinations or qualifications which it is prepared to accept for this purpose. (It was also empowered to issue certificates of qualification, at its complete discretion, to certain persons practising as valuers, who made application before 14 December 1961 and who were practising as valuers when the legislation was enacted in 1960.) The Board can also grant certificates of qualification covering the whole of Victoria or for any part or parts of the State, according to the scope of the applicant's experience. As from 1 January 1966, the subjects of examination comprise a four-year certificate course conducted by the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology. Any candidate successful at these examinations must also have had a period of practical experience in valuation work aggregating in all not less than four years within six years prior to his application for a certificate. Admission to the Commonwealth Institute of Valuers as an Associate Member will qualify a candidate for a certificate, but unless he has passed all alternative subjects, both rural and urban, the certificate of qualification is likely to be appropriately restricted. The subjects of examination referred to correspond with those required to gain entry to the Commonwealth Institute of Valuers.

Land Valuation Boards of Review

On 1 December 1965, the Valuation of Land (Appeals) Act came into operation. This Act overhauls the procedures for determining all disputes on the valuation of property, either for rating or taxing purposes or in respect of the compulsory acquisition of land.

In rating and taxing matters, appeals will be heard and decided by a Land Valuation Board of Review, except where the appeal is against a capital improved value of \$10,000 or more, a net annual valuation of \$500 or more, or an unimproved capital value of \$2,000, in which case the appellant may have it determined by a Board or by the Supreme Court at his option.

In disputes on land acquisition, the hearing will be before a Board of Review where the claim does not exceed \$10,000 unless the Supreme Court decides on an application by either party that the issues involved warrant a Court hearing. Where the claim exceeds \$10,000, the hearing may be either before the Court or a Board at the option of the claimant.

These Boards of Review are intended to operate in a relatively informal and inexpensive way. Each Board is composed of a Chairman and two valuers, the latter selected from a panel having regard to the location and use of the land. Neither the objector nor the Council need have legal representation, though an appellant is entitled to engage a valuer to give evidence on his behalf and also to engage legal representation should he so desire.

Inspection of Scaffolding

Since 1922, councils of cities and towns have been responsible for supervision of scaffolding erected to support workmen engaged in the construction of buildings or in carrying out other works, and they were required to administer the regulations made under legislation enacted in that year. This legislation was incorporated in the Local Government Act in 1928. In 1960, the provisions of the Local Government Act relating to scaffolding inspection were re-enacted in amended form. This new legislation and the regulations made under it came into operation on 1 October 1962, and have effect throughout the whole of Victoria. A Supervisor of Scaffolding Inspection and Assistants supervise the administration of the Scaffolding Regulations by municipalities and a Scaffolding Regulations Committee prepares draft Scaffolding Regulations for consideration by the Minister. The Committee includes representatives from Government Departments, the Municipal Association, the Master Builders' Association, the Trades Hall Council, and the Australian Institute of Building Surveyors. The Chairman is the Supervisor of Scaffolding Inspection.

Municipalities

General Description

At 30 June 1967, Victoria was divided, for local government purposes, into 210 municipal districts and the Yallourn Works Area. This latter was severed from the municipal districts of which it then formed part by the *State Electricity Commission (Yallourn Area)*

Act 1947. For certain purposes, it is deemed to be a borough, and municipal administration is the responsibility of the Commission, assisted by an Advisory Council. The 210 municipalities comprised :

| | | | | |
|----------|----|----|----|-------|
| Cities | .. | .. | .. | 59 |
| Towns | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Boroughs | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| Shires | .. | .. | .. | 138 |
| | | | | <hr/> |
| | | | | 210 |
| | | | | <hr/> |

The only unincorporated areas of the State are French Island (65 square miles) in Westernport Bay, Lady Julia Percy Island (1.02 square miles) off Port Fairy, Bass Strait Islands (1.51 square miles), Gippsland Lakes (Part) (128 square miles), and Tower Hill Lake Reserve (2.28 square miles) adjacent to the Borough of Koroit.

Municipal Councils

The powers vested in municipal corporations are exercised by councils elected by persons who are enrolled on the municipal voters' rolls. The number of councillors for each municipality must be some multiple of three, not less than six, nor more than 24 (except the City of Melbourne, which has 33 councillors). Subdivided municipalities have three councillors for each subdivision.

Any person who is the owner or occupier of property of a rateable annual value of at least \$40, is eligible to stand for election as a councillor of the municipality in which the property is situated. Councillors serve in an honorary capacity. They must elect one of their number to be chairman. In a city, town, or borough the chairman is called the Mayor (the Lord Mayor in the case of the City of Melbourne) and in a shire, the President. Councillors hold office for three years, and each year one-third of the total number allotted to each municipality retire in rotation.

Generally speaking, a councillor, at a council meeting, may not discuss or vote on any matter in which he has a pecuniary interest, and he may become incapable of being or continuing as a councillor if he is in any way concerned in a contract with the municipality. A councillor who acts while so incapacitated may be subjected to heavy penalties. Councillors are also liable for heavy penalties if moneys are wrongfully borrowed or expended, and may have to repay the money so borrowed or expended.

Elections

Municipal elections are held annually in August. Extraordinary elections may be held to fill vacancies occurring between annual elections. To be enrolled on the voters' roll for any municipality, a person must have reached the age of 21, be a natural born or naturalised subject of Her Majesty, and be liable to be rated on rateable property in the municipality. No person is entitled to be enrolled for property which has an annual value of less than \$10, unless there is a house on such property and the person resides there. An

occupier of rateable property is entitled to be enrolled instead of the owner. In the City of Melbourne both owners and occupiers are entitled to be enrolled. Plural voting is provided for, up to a maximum of three votes per person, according to the value of the rateable property for which the enrolment is made.

Voting is compulsory in 63 municipalities.

Officers

Every council must appoint a municipal clerk (he is called a town clerk in a city, town, or borough, and a shire secretary in a shire), a treasurer and an engineer, together with such other officers as may be necessary. The other officers usually include a building surveyor, a valuer, a rate collector, a medical officer of health, and a health inspector. The Local Government Act requires that certain officers must obtain special qualifications from examining boards constituted under the Act. The officers who must hold these special qualifications before appointment are municipal clerks, engineers, electrical engineers and building surveyors. The Health Act requires that medical officers of health shall be duly qualified medical practitioners, and that every health inspector shall hold a prescribed Certificate of Competency. In the terms of the Valuation of Land Act an appropriate certificate must also be held by municipal valuers.

Powers and Duties of Municipalities

The Local Government Act and other Acts of Parliament confer powers and impose duties on municipal councils. Some of these are as follows :

By-laws

Councils may make by-laws on a number of subjects specified in the Local Government Act and other Acts. The power to make laws of local application is delegated by Parliament, and councils must be careful not to exceed the authority conferred upon them.

Roads and Bridges

The construction and maintenance of roads and bridges has always been one of the principal functions of municipalities. With the exception of those roads which are the responsibility of the Country Roads Board or the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, councils have the care and management of all public highways (i.e., streets and roads which the public have a right to use) in the municipal district, and have a duty to keep them open for public use and free from obstruction. The Country Roads Board is wholly responsible for the cost of maintaining proclaimed State highways, by-pass roads, tourist roads, and forest roads, and shares with local councils the cost of maintaining main roads. Subsidies are also granted to councils from the funds administered by the Board for works on unclassified roads. In the Melbourne Metropolitan Area, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is wholly responsible for any roads or bridges declared to be metropolitan main highways or metropolitan bridges.

Private Streets

A "Private Street" as defined in Division 10 of Part XIX. of the Local Government Act is, broadly speaking, a street set out on privately owned land, as opposed to a street set out on land of the Crown or of a public authority. Under certain circumstances, councils may construct such private streets and charge the cost, or part of the cost, to the owners of the land abutting on the street.

After construction, the maintenance of a private street becomes the responsibility of the council. When a council constructs a street which is not a private street as defined above, it may charge abutting owners half the cost of making the footpath and kerb (or the kerb and channel if these are cast in one piece).

Sewers, Drains, and Watercourses

With certain exceptions, every council has vested in it responsibility for all public sewers and drains within its municipal district, or, of which it has the management and control, and all sewers and drains, whether public or not, in and under the streets of such municipal district. The exceptions to this rule are sewers and drains vested in any other municipality, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board, and any sewerage authority under the Sewerage Districts Act. Councils may enlarge or otherwise improve any sewers or drains vested in them and may also scour, cleanse, and keep open all ditches, creeks, gutters, drains, or watercourses within or adjoining their municipal districts. When a drainage area is constituted in any municipal district under the Drainage Areas Act, additional drainage powers are conferred on the council. Drainage areas may be constituted by the Governor in Council on the petition of the council or of land owners in the area. Both the Local Government Act and the Health Act confer powers on councils to provide for the proper drainage of houses, buildings, or land, and, in some instances, the owners of land benefiting as a result of this may be required to meet the cost.

Water Supply and Sewerage

In the Melbourne Metropolitan Area, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is responsible for water supply and sewerage (see pages 259-60). The members of the Board are municipal councillors nominated by the councils in the Metropolitan Area. Outside the Metropolitan Area, the special water and sewerage needs of the Geelong district and the Latrobe Valley are served by the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust and the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board, respectively. Elsewhere in the Extra-Metropolitan Area of the State, the Governor in Council may constitute Waterworks Trusts and Sewerage Authorities, under the provisions of the Water Act and the Sewerage Districts Act, respectively (see pages 270-5). Members of a municipal council may, together with Government nominees, be the members of the Sewerage Authority or Waterworks Trust. Alternatively, some members of these bodies may be elected by councillors or ratepayers. In many instances, municipal officers also carry out duties for Waterworks Trusts and Sewerage Authorities.

The Water and Sewerage Districts Acts are administered by the Minister of Water Supply. Seventeen councils operate waterworks under powers provided in the Local Government Act and, in addition, thirteen municipalities have been constituted local governing bodies, under the provisions of the *Water Act* 1958, with defined water supply districts.

Building Control

Since 1945, building in most municipalities in Victoria has been subject to a building code, known as the Uniform Building Regulations, which is administered by municipal councils. These regulations apply in cities and towns and may be applied in the whole or any part of any borough or shire, if the council concerned so desires. At 30 June 1967, only thirteen shires had not adopted the regulations.

Municipalities have power to make by-laws regulating buildings, but the Uniform Building Regulations, in the municipalities where they apply, would over-ride any provisions of such by-laws. The regulations leave certain matters to be determined by councils which are empowered to make by-laws for the purpose. These by-laws are subject to approval by the Governor in Council. The Uniform Building Regulations are made on the recommendation of the Building Regulations Committee. The members of this body are appointed by the Governor in Council and include representatives of Government Departments, the municipalities, the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects, the Institution of Engineers (Australia) and the Master Builders' Association of Victoria. In addition to its function of preparing draft regulations, the Committee acts as a referee to determine disputes arising out of the regulations and may also, on the application of any party concerned, modify or vary the regulations in special cases.

Town and Country Planning

Councils have power under the Local Government Act to make by-laws prescribing areas as residential or business areas, and, by this means, may achieve a degree of town planning. Since 1944, however, councils have had power to prepare planning schemes to regulate the use of land in the whole or any part of their municipal districts and may join with other councils to prepare a joint planning scheme. When a council has commenced preparation of a planning scheme, it may make an Interim Development Order to control use of land in the planning area until a scheme is in force. Both the Interim Development Order and the planning scheme are subject to the approval of the Governor in Council. The Town and Country Planning Board, constituted under the Town and Country Planning Act, makes reports and recommendations to the Minister on planning schemes and town planning matters generally. The Board may itself prepare a planning scheme for a particular area at the direction of the Minister. By legislation enacted in 1949, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works was charged with the duty of preparing a planning scheme for the Melbourne Metropolitan Area. This does not debar metropolitan councils from preparing individual schemes, and some municipal councils in this area already have planning schemes in force or are preparing schemes.

These will be absorbed, eventually, as part of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works scheme for, on approval being given to the Board's scheme by the Minister, it will control all development within the Metropolitan Area. The Town and Country Planning Act was amended and consolidated in 1961. The new legislation came into force in February, 1962.

Other Powers and Duties

Councils are empowered to deal with slum reclamation and to provide dwellings for persons of small means. Some councils have entered this field in conjunction with the Housing Commission.

Under financial agreements between certain councils and the Housing Commission for the purpose of slum reclamation, the following amounts have been provided by councils up to 30 June 1966 :

City of Melbourne \$1,024,000, City of Port Melbourne \$39,600, City of Prahran \$280,000, City of Richmond \$15,850, City of South Melbourne \$75,800, City of St. Kilda \$20,000, and City of Williamstown \$34,000.

To enable the erection of dwellings for elderly persons with limited means, many councils in various parts of the State have acquired land and donated it to the Housing Commission.

Some of the powers available to municipal councils have rarely been used or are now falling into disuse. They may operate gasworks or generate electricity, but there are now no municipal gasworks and the number of municipalities generating electricity is steadily dwindling. However, a number still purchase electricity in bulk and retail it. Some of the other more usual functions of municipalities are :

- (1) Supervision of land subdivision and the laying out of streets on private property ;
- (2) removal and disposal of household and trade waste ;
- (3) sweeping, cleansing, and watering of streets ;
- (4) supervision of boarding houses, lodging houses, eating houses, and food premises, including inspection of foodstuffs in shops ;
- (5) provision and maintenance of parks, gardens, recreation reserves, swimming pools, libraries, and museums ;
- (6) registration of dogs ;
- (7) establishment of infant and pre-school welfare centres ;
- (8) establishment of emergency home-help services ;
- (9) appointment of street parking areas and off-street parking areas for motor cars, and the collection of parking fees ;
- (10) supervision of weights and measures ; and
- (11) traffic engineering.

Revenue

The works and services provided by Victorian municipalities are financed largely from local taxes (rates) which are levied on the owners or occupiers of rateable property in each municipal district.

Other sources of revenue include income from public works and services, Government grants, licence fees, and miscellaneous income.

Revenue from public works and services comprises charges for garbage disposal, sanitary and other health services, contributions to road and pavement works, and sundry income from the hire of council properties.

Some municipalities also operate business undertakings, such as electric supply, abattoirs, pipe works, quarries, and waterworks, and, for the 1965 municipal year, the combined turnover of these undertakings was approximately \$45m.

Rating of Land and Property

All land (including houses and buildings) in a municipal district is rateable, unless specifically exempted by the Local Government Act.

Non-rateable land is defined fully in the Act, but, in general, it consists of land owned or used by the Government, by certain public bodies, churches, and charitable organisations.

The council of every municipality is required, from time to time, to have a valuation made of all rateable property within the municipal district.

The *Valuation of Land (Amendment) Act* 1961 required all metropolitan municipalities which have at least one whole subdivision subject to any rate payable to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works to arrange for a valuation to be returned by 30 September 1964, and to be assessed at the level of general value current at 31 December 1961, unless the valuation in force at that latter date fulfilled these conditions. Future valuations in these municipalities will be at not more than four-year intervals.

The Minister, acting under the authority of the same Act, required municipalities in the provincial areas of Geelong, Ballarat, Bendigo–Castlemaine, and Mildura to do the same, though in these cases future valuations will be at not more than six-year intervals.

These provisions are aimed at ensuring a uniformity of municipal valuations used by large rating authorities covering more than one municipality.

In Victoria, a municipality is required to rate on the net annual value of rateable property unless, at the instance of the council, or as the result of a poll of its ratepayers, it has adopted the provisions of Part XI. of the Local Government Act for the purpose of rating on unimproved capital valuations.

The net annual value of a property is the rental it might be expected to earn from year to year if let, after deducting expenses such as rates, taxes, and insurances, but shall not be less than 5 per cent. of the capital value.

The unimproved capital value, however, is the amount a property might be expected to realise if sold in an unimproved state. It is the amount a purchaser might reasonably expect to pay for land, assuming that no improvements had been effected to it.

Of the 209 municipalities in Victoria at 30 September 1966, 157 were rating on net annual value and 52 on unimproved capital value. The principal rate levied by a municipality is the general rate. This is made for the purpose of defraying the ordinary expenditure of the council, and is paid into the general fund of the municipality known as the Municipal Fund.

The general rate must be made at least once in each municipal year, and in any one year is limited to 20c in the \$1 of the net annual value of the rateable property. For certain special purposes, however, a municipality may raise its general rate above the limitation imposed by the Local Government Act.

Before making a general rate, a municipality must prepare an estimate of the amount required to defray the expenditure of the council for the period to be covered by the rate, and then to strike a rate that will be sufficient to raise the money so required. In a subdivided municipality, an extra rate may be made by the Council, in any subdivision or any part of it, on the request of not less than two-thirds of the councillors of the subdivision in which it is to be raised. In certain circumstances, an extra rate may also be made and levied in a municipality which is not subdivided.

Except for the special purposes mentioned above, the aggregate amount of general and extra rates levied in any subdivision is not to exceed 20c in the \$1 of the net annual value of the rateable property. An extra rate may be made for a period not exceeding one year or less than three months, as the council thinks fit.

Apart from general and extra rates, a municipality, in certain circumstances, may levy a separate rate (or make a special improvement charge) on a section of the municipality, for the purpose of defraying the cost of special works or undertakings which benefit the ratepayers in that particular area.

Other types of rates, which may be levied by municipalities, include a sanitary rate (or sanitary charge) under the provisions of the Health Act, for the purpose of providing for the disposal of refuse or nightsoil, and a rate under the provisions of the Country Roads Act for the purpose of raising certain moneys payable by the council to the Country Roads Board.

Government Grants

Although Government grants (apart from those allocated through the Country Roads Board) form only a small part of municipal revenue, the special purposes for which they may be obtained have tended to increase. These purposes include pre-natal and infant

welfare centres, crèches and pre-school centres, elderly citizens' centres, immunisation, home help service, libraries, public halls, recreation areas and swimming pools, vermin destruction bonuses, main drains in country centres, and drainage works in drainage areas. Since 1884, when the Government took over the collection of fees under the Licensing Act, a licence equivalent has been paid annually to municipalities. It is the nominal equivalent of the amount collected in that year. For the year ended 30 June 1966, the amount paid to municipalities from the Licensing Fund was \$111,416. (A statement of receipts and expenditure of the Licensing Fund appears on page 592.) Municipal endowment for the more needy municipalities was paid almost from the inception of local government in Victoria until the onset of the Depression. Subsequently, unemployment relief grants were made annually for a number of years, for various municipal works, and, after the Second World War, an amount of \$200,000 was provided annually towards the cost of works of municipalities and other public bodies. In 1950, the Municipalities and Other Authorities Finances Act put this arrangement on a permanent basis.

Municipalities Assistance Fund

The *Municipalities and Other Authorities Finances Act 1950* provided that one-half of the revenue received from motor drivers' licence fees, less the cost of collection, was to be paid into a Fund to be known as the Municipalities Assistance Fund. The Fund was established on 1 January 1951.

From 1 January 1965, the fee for a motor driver's licence was increased from \$3 to \$6 (licence current for a three year period) by the *Motor Car (Fines and Drivers' Licence Fees) Act 1964* and, as the whole of this increase was payable to Consolidated Revenue, the Act provided that henceforth one-quarter of the amount collected from such licences, less the cost of collection, was to be paid to the Municipalities Assistance Fund. One-half of the amount of all motor driving instructors' licence fees, less the cost of collection, paid under the *Motor Car Act 1958* is also credited to the Fund.

Payments are made from the Fund, first, towards the cost of works of municipalities and other public bodies, and second, towards the annual cost of the Country Fire Authority, in order to relieve country municipalities of the contributions to that body which they were formerly required to make. The municipal works, usually subsidised from the Fund, are the establishment and improvement of recreation reserves (including toilet blocks, dressing sheds, and fencing), children's playgrounds, and public comfort stations.

The amount which may be allocated by the Minister from the Fund, in any one financial year, for subsidies towards the cost of works of municipalities and other public bodies was originally fixed at \$200,000. The *Local Government (Municipalities Assistance Fund) Act 1961* increased this to \$400,000.

For the year ended 30 June 1966, subsidies for works paid to various municipalities from the Municipalities Assistance Fund amounted to \$394,932, while, for the same period, the amount contributed to the Country Fire Authority was \$690,970.

Country Roads Board Recoups and Grants

Municipalities throughout Victoria undertake construction and maintenance work on main roads within their boundaries, on behalf of the Country Roads Board, under the provisions of the Country Roads Act. Expenditure on this work is incurred in the first instance by the municipalities, but, subject to adherence to prescribed conditions and satisfactory performance of the work, this expenditure is refunded to the municipalities by the Board. Each municipality undertaking main road maintenance work is required, however, to make an annual contribution to its cost and this is calculated by the Board as a proportion of the total maintenance expenditure on each road for the particular year. The proportion payable varies according to the capacity of the municipality to pay, and the extent to which it has benefited from the work done.

For the purpose of making and maintaining certain rural roads (known as unclassified roads), municipalities also receive grants from the Country Roads Board from funds provided by the Commonwealth Government under the provisions of the Commonwealth Aid Roads Acts. (See page 257.)

Expenditure

The ordinary revenue of a municipality is applied to providing works and services for its ratepayers. These works and services comprise construction and maintenance of roads, streets, and bridges, provision of sanitary, garbage, and other health services, provision and maintenance of parks, gardens, and other council properties, repayment of moneys borrowed for permanent works and undertakings, and other sundry works and services.

Borrowing Powers

Extensive borrowing powers are conferred on municipalities by the Local Government Act to enable them to undertake large scale works, or purchase expensive equipment in circumstances where it is advisable, on economic grounds, for the costs to be spread over a number of years. In practice, municipalities seldom borrow to the limit of their powers, and their capacity to borrow is limited by the general allocation of loan funds and the state of the loan market.

Money may be borrowed for permanent works and undertakings (as defined in the Local Government Act), or to liquidate the principal moneys owing by the municipality on account of any previous loan. Under a municipality's ordinary borrowing powers, the amount borrowed shall not exceed the net annual valuation of all rateable property in the municipal district, as shown by the municipality's last audited financial statement; provided that, where money is borrowed for gas or electric supply, water, quarrying, or abattoirs, an additional amount may be borrowed, not exceeding one-half of the net annual value of all rateable property in the municipal district, as shown by the last audited financial statement.

Under extended borrowing powers, a municipality may borrow additionally, on the security of its income, an amount not exceeding five times the average amount of such income for the preceding three years. Income for this purpose excludes rates and licence fees.

Moneys borrowed under the ordinary or extended borrowing powers may be raised by the sale of debentures or by mortgage agreement. Repayment of any such loan may be made by periodical instalments of principal and interest, or by the creation of a sinking fund for the purpose of liquidation of the loan at the end of its term.

Before proceeding to borrow money for permanent works and undertakings, a municipality is required to prepare plans and specifications and an estimate of the cost of the works and undertakings to be carried out, together with a statement showing the proposed expenditure of the amount to be borrowed. This information is to be available for a specified period for inspection by any ratepayer. The Local Government Act provides that notice of intention to borrow shall be advertised, and also contains provisions under which a number of ratepayers may oppose the proposal to borrow and demand that it be submitted to a poll of ratepayers. Should a poll be held and a majority of ratepayers vote against the proposal, the loan is forbidden.

Subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, a municipality may also borrow, to a limited extent, from an adjoining municipality, by a mortgage or first charge over a proportion of its income, for the purpose of making or repairing roads leading into the district of the municipality which lends the money.

A municipality may also borrow by mortgage agreement or by the issue of debentures, on the security of a separate rate or special improvement charge, for the purpose of carrying out the works for which the rate was levied or the charge made.

In addition to the powers mentioned above, a municipality may borrow, by means of overdraft from its bankers, for any of the following purposes :

- (a) Temporary accommodation on current account ;
- (b) private street construction ;
- (c) works carried out under the Country Roads and Commonwealth Aid Roads Acts ; or
- (d) purchase and acquisition of land, or the payment of compensation in connection with certain specified schemes.

Investment of Municipal Funds in the Short-term Money Market

Since June, 1962, it has been lawful for any municipality to invest by deposit part of its municipal fund, or other moneys belonging to it, in the short-term money market.

The councils, however, may invest only with authorised dealers who have been so declared for the purpose under the provisions of section 38 of the *Companies Act 1961*. Through these dealers (at present nine in number) municipalities may invest at call, or for short-term, minimum amounts of \$50,000. (See also page 706.)

Loans to this market are fully secured by Australian Government securities equal in market value to the amounts deposited. The Reserve Bank stands behind the dealers as a lender of last resort. Authorised dealers are thus at all times in a position to meet their obligations.

Investment in the short-term money market can be a useful source of additional revenue for councils. Frequently, municipalities have substantial loan funds idle for short periods, and at certain times of the year may accumulate substantial revenue credits on current account. These are likely sources of municipal investment in the short-term market.

Accounts

Every municipality is required to keep proper books of account in the form prescribed for use by all municipalities in Victoria, and these must be balanced to the 30 September in each year. The accounts must be audited by an auditor qualified in terms of the Local Government Act, and appointed by the Governor in Council.

Municipal Association of Victoria

All municipalities in Victoria are members of the Municipal Association which began its existence in 1879 and was given statutory recognition by the *Municipal Association Act* 1907. The Association was established—to quote the preamble to that Act—“for the purpose of promoting the efficient carrying out of municipal government throughout the State of Victoria and of watching over and protecting the interests, rights, and privileges of Municipal Corporations”. The State Government has also found the Association a valuable organisation, because it simplifies its task of dealing with the municipalities. The Association operates the Municipal Officers' Fidelity Guarantee Fund and under the *Municipal Association (Accident Insurance) Act* 1964 was empowered to issue accident insurance policies insuring councillors of any municipality against accidents arising in the course of their municipal duties.

Local Authorities Superannuation Board

The Local Authorities Superannuation Act provides for a compulsory superannuation scheme for permanent employees of municipal councils, water and sewerage authorities, weights and measures unions, cemetery trusts, the Portland Harbor Trust, and the First Mildura Irrigation Trust.

The scheme is administered by a Local Authorities Superannuation Board and provides benefits for employees on retirement at the age of 65 years, or for their dependants should the employees die before reaching that age.

Important changes in the scheme, however, were provided for by the *Local Authorities Superannuation (Amendment) Act* 1960. Prior to this amending legislation, the scheme had been operated by the Board in conjunction with several approved life insurance organisations. Most permanent employees were required to effect, with an approved insurer, policies of endowment insurance maturing on retirement at 65 years of age. Those who became permanent employees when over 55 years of age, however, were required to contribute to a provident

fund which was invested for their benefit by the Board. Benefits, in each case, took the form of lump sum payments on retirement at 65 years of age, or on prior death.

The amending Act reconstituted the Board by providing for the addition of two new members, increasing its membership from three to five. Provision was also made, as from the commencement of the amending Act, for the discontinuance of policies of insurance, and for the Board to take over and administer the insurance section of the scheme. It provided for the Board to "enter into contracts to provide benefits by way of superannuation, annuities, retiring allowances, or payments on death, in respect of permanent employees".

Two important advantages seen in the new provisions are :

- (1) Substantially increased benefits to contributors, payable on death prior to the age of 65 years, and expected increased benefits on retirement at the age of 65 ; and
- (2) an important new source of loan funds for local authorities.

Contributions to the scheme are based on a percentage of the salaries and wages of employees, and are met in equal proportions by employees and employers.

Prior to 1962, the accounting period of the Board ended at 30 June, whereas the premium and contribution year closed at the end of February. Since 1962, the Board has adopted the year ending February as its accounting period.

Under the new scheme a Local Authorities Benefit Contracts Account was established by the Board in 1961. Transactions for the years 1962-63 to 1965-66 are given in the following table :

**VICTORIA—LOCAL AUTHORITIES SUPERANNUATION
BOARD : BENEFIT CONTRACTS ACCOUNT**

| Particulars | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| INCOME | \$'000 | | | |
| Premium and Investment Income .. | 1,899 | 2,398 | 2,516 | 2,806 |
| Other | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 1,899 | 2,398 | 2,516 | 2,806 |
| EXPENDITURE | | | | |
| Contributions, Refunds, Death and Withdrawal Benefits | 373 | 485 | 688 | 736 |
| Contributions to Management | 48 | 98 | 145 | 168 |
| Total | 421 | 583 | 833 | 904 |
| Operating Surplus for Year | 1,479 | 1,815 | 1,683 | 1,902 |
| Accumulated Funds at End of Year .. | 7,287 | 9,102 | 10,785 | 12,686 |

The accumulated funds at 28 February 1966, consisted of investments in semi-governmental and local government loans and cash deposits.

Melbourne City Council

Organisation and Functions

Melbourne has the distinction of being the oldest municipality in Victoria. Incorporated as a town by Act of the New South Wales Governor and Legislative Council in 1842, it was raised to the status of city by Letters Patent of Queen Victoria dated 25 June 1847.

The City of Melbourne still operates under sections of the 1842 Act and its amendments. All other municipalities (with the exception of Geelong which was given local government in 1849 by an extension of the 1842 Act) receive their enabling powers from the Local Government Act of Victoria. Parts only of this general Act apply to Melbourne. As regards other Acts of Parliament, there is no such nice distinction, and in common with other municipalities, Melbourne derives powers from or administers such Acts as Health, Pounds, Dog, Country Roads, Road Traffic, Weights and Measures, Town and Country Planning, Summary Offences, Petrol Pumps, Motor Car, Electric Light and Power, and Markets.

With a net annual value (for the year 1965-66) of \$38.8m, rate income of \$5.4m, other revenue of \$18.9m, and a work force of approximately 2,800 employees, it is the foremost municipality in the State. Though its daily influx of population is high, its population of 75,709 at 30 June 1966, ranked only sixth amongst Metropolitan municipalities. For electoral purposes, it is divided into eleven wards, and each ward returns three members, giving a full council of 33 members. Elections are held annually and one member from each ward retires in rotation annually, a member thus holding office for three years.

Melbourne is distinctively a garden city. Of its total area of 7,765 acres, no less than 1,779 acres are parklands and reserves. On those parklands and reserves under its control, the City Corporation annually expends more than \$1m.

The Corporation both generates and reticulates electricity. In this respect, it is completely integrated into the State electricity grid. In its power station at Lonsdale Street, it is able to generate, at a maximum, 120,000 kW.

A separate section on the town planning activities controlled or administered by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works appears on pages 267-8.

The detailed work of the Council at councillor level is achieved by the division of its powers and responsibilities among a number of committees. The permanent or standing committees number nine, whilst special committees are constituted from time to time for specific purposes. No councillor may be chairman of more than one permanent committee or serve on more than three committees. The committees are the workshops of the Council, but the Local Government Act does not allow even partial delegation of authority, and all the work of the committees must be reported back to the Council and all decisions approved. Despite this, the organisation is effective and achieves all the desirable advantages which spring from the division of labour.

Of the nine permanent committees, two, Finance and General Purposes, are primarily co-ordinating, whilst the others are functional in their purpose. The authorities delegated to committees are made mutually exclusive and cover the full field of the Council's activities.

Administrative Organisation

The work force is organised on a departmental basis, but no precise pattern of organisation has emerged. Broadly, the departments are either organised by major process or by purpose, but, in some cases, a hybrid of these two forms has been brought about. There are eleven departments comprised of the Town Clerk's, Electric Supply, City Engineer's, Parks and Gardens, City Treasurer's, City Architect's, Building Surveyor's, City Valuer's, Abattoirs and Cattle Markets, Market (fruit, vegetable, and fish), and Health. The Town Clerk's Department handles liaison work which achieves the necessary co-ordination and integration both of the deliberative body as organised by committees and the administrative staff as organised by departments, and of the departments themselves. For the effective functioning of the committees and for purposes of staff review and control, departments are married to committees, but this does not mean the committee has exclusive access to the activities of that particular department. Obviously departments, particularly when organised by major activity, are there to provide service to any committee requiring it. This underlines the need for a general co-ordinating staff as exemplified by the Town Clerk's Department. At present the dovetailing of committees and departments is as follows :

| | |
|---|---|
| Public Works and Traffic Committee | City Engineer's Department City Architect's Department |
| Health Committee | Health Department |
| Finance Committee | City Treasurer's Department City Valuer's Department |
| Electric Supply Committee | Electric Supply Department |
| General Purposes Committee | Town Clerk's Department |
| Abattoirs and Markets Committee | Abattoirs and Cattle Markets Department Markets Department (fruit, vegetables, and fish) |
| Parks, Gardens, and Recreations Committee | Parks and Gardens Department |
| Building and Town Planning Committee | Building Surveyor's Department |
| Town Hall and Properties Committee | No specific links. Departmental services available as required. |

Traffic Control

Working under the authority of the Local Government Act and the Road Traffic Act with associated enactments, the Melbourne City Council has a two-fold function in the field of traffic control : (1) the planning, designing, constructing, and maintaining of the City's various traffic-engineering devices ; and, (2) the day-to-day enforcement of parking regulations. The traffic engineering devices are many and varied ; they include street signs (Parking, No Standing, Keep Left, etc.), traffic-control signals, road markings, parking areas (both on-street and off-street), roundabouts, traffic islands, and pedestrian and school crossings. All these are necessary for the smooth and safe flow of traffic and the provision of parking facilities.

Enforcement of the rules of the road and observance of restrictions imposed on moving traffic by its traffic engineering devices are not a function of the Council ; this is done by the Victoria Police. Nor is the Council responsible for the design, construction, and maintenance of metropolitan main roads and expressways (which is the responsibility of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works) ; but it is at present responsible for the construction of a new \$2.5m Dynon-road Bridge across the railway lines near the North Melbourne Station.

Parking and control by signals have been two of the Council's primary concerns in its traffic control work from 1954 to 1966. With signals, it has pioneered a number of devices and systems unique in Australia. Among them are specially designed pedestrian signals ; systems that give pedestrians exclusive right of movement through intersections ; overhead, lane-control signals ; and off-centre lane flows. The separate signal head for pedestrians (the now-familiar "Walk" "Don't Walk" signal) has been the most useful of these innovations ; it has allowed a more sophisticated approach to the control of both pedestrian and vehicular traffic. Since 1955, the Council has extended by 118 the number of intersections at which traffic is controlled by signals, and has installed some 200 other electrical devices (pedestrian-crossing and safety-zone warning lights, illuminated signs, etc.) as part of its traffic control work. Today, there are 179 intersections in the City of Melbourne with traffic control signals, most of which are linked together by radio or cable to give co-ordinated operation.

By its control of parking the Council tries to allocate such space as is available in the City. Throughout the whole of the inner City area and much of the surrounding, or fringe, areas both the kind and duration of parking are controlled. In these areas, the Council has more than 8,000 parking meters at which parking is allowed for varying periods. An extensive system of loading zones (of various types), bus stops, and taxi stands has also been established. The Council also has to provide and operate a maintenance system to keep street signs in good order and condition.

Up to 1966, over \$4m had been spent on the development of off-street parking, mainly through the purchase of property and the development of Council owned property. After taking into account the decided possibility of undue traffic congestion resulting from the presence in the City of too many off-street car parks, the Council is

now aiming to secure an average of 500 off-street car spaces for each City block (a total of 16,000 spaces for the whole of the inner City area). It has purchased properties in strategic situations and offered them on long-term leases to private interests for development. To date, three major car parks have been developed in this way. Together, they provide 2,000 spaces.

In addition, some 700 to 800 spaces are available in car parks at the Southern Cross Hotel and the National Mutual Centre, both of which are built on land—the sites, respectively, of the old Eastern and Western Markets—leased from the Council. Since 1966, the Council has purchased twelve properties for off-street parking. They now provide a total of 2,950 spaces (including those in the three major car parks referred to above). In addition, the development of other Council properties (including the old Eastern and Western Markets) has provided 2,630 off-street spaces.

At present, the Council is considering how best it can provide adequate off-street parking for the City's fringe areas.

Statistics of Local Government

General

Municipal finance statistics are compiled from statements of accounts and returns furnished by the local councils.

In the tables which follow, municipalities have been divided into the following classes :

- City of Melbourne ;
- Other Metropolitan Municipalities ; and
- Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area.

Because the period covered by the statistical tables given in the following pages ended on 30 September 1965 and therefore preceded the population Census of June, 1966 and consequential boundary alterations, the Metropolitan Area referred to in the tables is as set out on pages 120-1 of the 1967 Victorian Year Book. In compiling local government finance statistics, however, it is not practicable to dissect those municipalities which lie only partly within this area. Accordingly, in tables in this section, the following classification of municipalities which lie only partly within the Melbourne Metropolitan Area has been used :

Included as Other Metropolitan Municipalities—the whole of the Shires of Eltham, Lillydale, Sherbrooke and Whittlesea.

Excluded from Metropolitan Area—the whole of the Shires of Berwick and Bulla.

The Shires of Lillydale and Sherbrooke experienced change in status, etc., during the period covered by the tables. However, these and the related adjustments to other municipalities have not had any statistical effect on the above groupings.

At 30 September 1965, in municipalities throughout the State, there were 2,298 councillors, namely, 33 in the City of Melbourne, 528 in 45 other Metropolitan municipalities, and 1,737 in 163 municipalities outside the Metropolitan Area.

Properties Rated, Loans Outstanding, etc.

In the following table, the number of properties rated, the value of rateable property, General Account income, the amount of loans outstanding, etc., are shown for each of the years 1960-61 to 1964-65. The large increase in the value of rateable properties in the year 1964-65 was due to the implementation of the *Valuation of Land (Amendment) Act* 1961 which required all Metropolitan municipalities and certain major country cities and towns to arrange a valuation to be returned by 30 September 1964 and assessed at the general value current at 31 December 1961.

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
PROPERTIES RATED, LOANS OUTSTANDING, ETC.**

| Year Ended 30 September— | Number of Rate- payers | Number of Properties Rated | Value of Rateable Property | | General Account Income | Loans Out- standing |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | Net Annual Value | Estimated Capital Improved Value | | |
| | '000 | '000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| CITY OF MELBOURNE | | | | | | |
| 1961 | 35 | 36 | 27,877 | 557,547 | 7,123 | 30,028 |
| 1962 | 35 | 35 | 30,530 | 610,589 | 7,674 | 34,383 |
| 1963 | 35 | 35 | 33,114 | 662,277 | 8,108 | 36,004 |
| 1964 | 35 | 35 | 35,212 | 704,236 | 8,733 | 37,307 |
| 1965 | 35 | 35 | 38,485 | 769,698 | 9,571 | 39,584 |
| OTHER METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITIES* | | | | | | |
| 1961 | 731 | 664 | 161,650 | 3,176,177 | 35,890 | 39,491 |
| 1962 | 751 | 673 | 183,608 | 3,640,458 | 39,777 | 45,783 |
| 1963 | 784 | 678 | 199,725 | 3,960,949 | 43,016 | 57,852 |
| 1964 | 811 | 688 | 206,437 | 4,073,446 | 45,054 | 67,795 |
| 1965 | 843 | 714 | 336,977 | 6,583,718 | 51,775 | 78,032 |
| MUNICIPALITIES OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA | | | | | | |
| 1961 | 422 | 489 | 117,222 | 2,342,249 | 30,805 | 25,732 |
| 1962 | 443 | 505 | 125,990 | 2,497,204 | 33,271 | 28,149 |
| 1963 | 459 | 518 | 137,296 | 2,740,959 | 35,362 | 31,650 |
| 1964 | 480 | 529 | 151,813 | 3,008,984 | 38,221 | 35,254 |
| 1965 | 501 | 541 | 183,785 | 3,642,399 | 41,649 | 38,396 |
| TOTAL MUNICIPALITIES | | | | | | |
| 1961 | 1,188 | 1,189 | 306,749 | 6,075,973 | 73,818 | 95,251 |
| 1962 | 1,229 | 1,213 | 340,128 | 6,748,251 | 80,722 | 108,315 |
| 1963 | 1,278 | 1,231 | 370,135 | 7,364,185 | 86,486 | 125,506 |
| 1964 | 1,327 | 1,252 | 393,462 | 7,786,666 | 92,008 | 140,357 |
| 1965 | 1,378 | 1,290 | 559,247 | 10,995,815 | 102,995 | 156,012 |

* See definition on previous page.

Municipal Revenue and Expenditure

The following tables show, for each of the years ended 30 September 1961 to 1965, the revenue and expenditure of municipalities in Victoria.

The first table gives particulars of revenue and expenditure on account of the ordinary services provided by municipalities, while the second table shows similar details for the business undertakings under municipal control. Transactions presented are generally on a revenue basis.

Particulars relating to Loan Accounts and Private Street Accounts are excluded.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : ORDINARY SERVICES : REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (\$'000)

| Year Ended 30 September— | Revenue | | | | Expenditure | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------|--|---------|------------------------------|--------|--|---------|
| | Metropolitan Municipalities* | | Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area | Total | Metropolitan Municipalities* | | Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area | Total |
| | City of Melbourne | Other | | | City of Melbourne | Other | | |
| 1961 .. | 7,123 | 35,890 | 30,805 | 73,818 | 7,291 | 36,468 | 31,042 | 74,801 |
| 1962 .. | 7,674 | 39,777 | 33,271 | 80,722 | 7,560 | 39,693 | 33,080 | 80,333 |
| 1963 .. | 8,108 | 43,016 | 35,362 | 86,486 | 8,089 | 42,935 | 35,026 | 86,050 |
| 1964 .. | 8,733 | 45,054 | 38,221 | 92,008 | 8,619 | 46,285 | 38,022 | 92,925 |
| 1965 .. | 9,571 | 51,775 | 41,649 | 102,995 | 9,333 | 51,841 | 42,012 | 103,187 |

* See definition on page 240.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS : REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (\$'000)

| Year Ended 30 September— | Revenue | | | | Expenditure | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------|--|--------|------------------------------|--------|--|--------|
| | Metropolitan Municipalities* | | Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area | Total | Metropolitan Municipalities* | | Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area | Total |
| | City of Melbourne | Other | | | City of Melbourne | Other | | |
| 1961 .. | 10,714 | 20,739 | 2,316 | 33,769 | 10,785 | 20,484 | 2,195 | 33,464 |
| 1962 .. | 11,089 | 22,071 | 2,264 | 35,424 | 11,319 | 21,832 | 2,202 | 35,353 |
| 1963 .. | 12,264 | 23,717 | 2,324 | 38,305 | 12,259 | 23,482 | 2,240 | 37,982 |
| 1964 .. | 12,684 | 24,891 | 2,493 | 40,067 | 12,834 | 24,625 | 2,424 | 39,883 |
| 1965 .. | 14,363 | 28,666 | 2,324 | 45,352 | 14,379 | 28,330 | 2,407 | 45,117 |

* See definition on page 240.

General Account

The ordinary revenue of a municipality, consisting of rates, Government grants, etc., is payable into the General Account, and this account is applied towards the payment of all expenses incurred in respect of administration, debt services, ordinary municipal services, etc.

Details of the principal items of revenue received during the year ended 30 September 1965 are given below :

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
ORDINARY SERVICES : REVENUE, 1964-65
(\$'000)

| Particulars | Metropolitan Municipalities* | | Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area | Total |
|---|------------------------------|---------------|--|----------------|
| | City of Melbourne | Other | | |
| Taxation— | | | | |
| Rates (Net) | 5,222 | 36,301 | 24,708 | 66,231 |
| Penalties | 6 | 175 | 79 | 260 |
| Licences— | | | | |
| Dog | 4 | 197 | 133 | 335 |
| Other | 14 | 93 | 45 | 152 |
| Total Taxation | 5,247 | 36,765 | 24,965 | 66,977 |
| Public Works and Services— | | | | |
| Roads, Streets, Bridges, Drains .. | 127 | 1,765 | 2,198 | 4,090 |
| Council Properties— | | | | |
| Parks, Gardens, Baths, and Other | | | | |
| Recreational Facilities | 137 | 713 | 688 | 1,538 |
| Markets | 946 | 295 | 367 | 1,608 |
| Halls | 64 | 284 | 239 | 587 |
| Libraries | 2 | 25 | 48 | 74 |
| Weighbridges | 26 | 5 | 37 | 68 |
| Sale of Materials | 1 | 215 | 659 | 875 |
| Plant Hire | .. | 1,408 | 5,032 | 6,440 |
| Other | 552 | 589 | 486 | 1,628 |
| Health— | | | | |
| Sanitary and Garbage | 57 | 1,725 | 1,159 | 2,941 |
| Other | 28 | 513 | 224 | 764 |
| Other Works and Services— | | | | |
| Car Parking | 682 | 237 | 365 | 1,285 |
| Building Fees | 88 | 738 | 237 | 1,064 |
| Supervision of Private Streets .. | .. | 1,147 | 200 | 1,348 |
| Other | 20 | 532 | 277 | 829 |
| Total Public Works and Services | 2,729 | 10,193 | 12,217 | 25,138 |
| Government Grants— | | | | |
| Roads, etc. | 11 | 140 | 568 | 718 |
| Parks, Gardens, etc. | .. | 89 | 871 | 961 |
| Infant Welfare | 26 | 372 | 271 | 669 |
| Pre-school | 32 | 140 | 131 | 303 |
| Home Help | 12 | 502 | 157 | 671 |
| Libraries | 30 | 466 | 288 | 784 |
| Other | 26 | 212 | 588 | 826 |
| Total Government Grants | 137 | 1,921 | 2,874 | 4,932 |
| Transfers from Business Undertakings | 90 | 792 | 241 | 1,123 |
| Transfers from Other Council Funds | 616 | 1,239 | 1,011 | 2,866 |
| Interest on Investments, etc. | 128 | 264 | 78 | 470 |
| Fines | 516 | 306 | 52 | 874 |
| Other Revenue | 108 | 295 | 211 | 614 |
| Total Revenue | 9,571 | 51,775 | 41,649 | 102,995 |

* See definition on page 240.

After exclusion of \$2,866,000 transferred from other funds, the net General Account income during 1964-65 was \$100,129,000. Of this total, 66.9 per cent was derived from taxation (66.4 per cent from rates and penalties, and 0.5 per cent from licences); 25.1 per cent from public works and services; 1.1 per cent from transfers from business undertakings; 4.9 per cent from Government grants; and 2.0 per cent from other sources. The total amount collected from taxation (\$66,977,000) was equivalent to \$21.27 per head of population or to \$48.59 per ratepayer.

Details of the principal items of expenditure from the General Account during the year ended 30 September 1965, are set out below:

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
ORDINARY SERVICES : EXPENDITURE, 1964-65
(\$'000)

| Particulars | Metropolitan Municipalities* | | Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area | Total |
|---|------------------------------|--------|--|--------|
| | City of Melbourne | Other | | |
| General Administration | 1,326 | 5,938 | 5,636 | 12,900 |
| Debt Charges (Excluding Business Undertakings)— | | | | |
| Interest— | | | | |
| Loans | 1,359 | 2,434 | 1,483 | 5,276 |
| Overdraft | | 117 | 196 | 313 |
| Redemption | 177 | 3,180 | 2,849 | 6,206 |
| Sinking Fund | 371 | 240 | 90 | 700 |
| Other | 1 | 58 | 14 | 73 |
| Total Debt Charges | 1,908 | 6,029 | 4,632 | 12,569 |
| Public Works and Services— | | | | |
| Roads, Streets, Bridges, Drains— | | | | |
| Construction, Maintenance, Plant, etc. | 675 | 12,065 | 16,631 | 29,371 |
| Cleaning and Watering | 446 | 1,925 | 438 | 2,810 |
| Street Lighting | † | 1,500 | 502 | 2,002 |
| Other | 8 | 876 | 198 | 1,082 |
| Council Properties— | | | | |
| Parks, Gardens, Baths, and Other Recreational Facilities .. | 944 | 4,132 | 2,955 | 8,031 |
| Markets | 344 | 127 | 249 | 720 |
| Halls | 284 | 1,155 | 645 | 2,084 |
| Libraries | 84 | 1,189 | 631 | 1,904 |
| Weighbridges | 6 | 3 | 19 | 28 |
| Materials | | 21 | 226 | 248 |
| Plant (Excluding Road Plant) .. | 183 | 1,152 | 307 | 1,641 |
| Elderly Citizens' Centres | 7 | 191 | 122 | 319 |
| Other | 74 | 1,382 | 1,023 | 2,479 |
| Health— | | | | |
| Sanitary and Garbage Services | 362 | 3,924 | 1,504 | 5,790 |
| Infant Welfare | 69 | 864 | 538 | 1,471 |
| Pre-school | 128 | 280 | 187 | 595 |
| Home Help | 26 | 965 | 253 | 1,244 |
| Other | 88 | 898 | 492 | 1,479 |
| Other Works and Services— | | | | |
| Car Parking | 534 | 1,139 | 281 | 1,954 |
| Building Inspection | 26 | 390 | 97 | 513 |
| Other | 3 | 750 | 495 | 1,248 |
| Total Public Works and Services | 4,290 | 34,929 | 27,794 | 67,013 |

* See definition on page 240.

† Cost of street lighting is charged to Electricity Undertaking.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : ORDINARY SERVICES : EXPENDITURE, 1964-65—continued (\$'000)

| Particulars | Metropolitan Municipalities* | | Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area | Total |
|--|------------------------------|---------------|--|----------------|
| | City of Melbourne | Other | | |
| Grants— | | | | |
| Country Roads Board | .. | 506 | 1,158 | 1,663 |
| Metropolitan Fire Brigades | 214 | 1,244 | 3 | 1,461 |
| Hospitals and Other Charities | 51 | 118 | 98 | 268 |
| Superannuation | 94 | 524 | 418 | 1,036 |
| Other | 400 | 103 | 90 | 592 |
| Total Grants | 758 | 2,495 | 1,767 | 5,020 |
| Transfers to Other Council Funds | 798 | 1,250 | 1,108 | 3,156 |
| Pay-roll Tax | 95 | 470 | 341 | 906 |
| Insurances | 158 | 551 | 580 | 1,289 |
| Miscellaneous | .. | 180 | 154 | 334 |
| Total Expenditure | 9,333 | 51,841 | 42,012 | 103,187 |

* See definition on page 240.

Excluding \$3,156,000 transferred to other funds, the net General Account expenditure during 1964-65 was \$100,031,000. Of this total, 12.9 per cent was for administration; 12.6 per cent for debt charges; 10.6 per cent for health services; 17.5 per cent for parks, gardens and other council properties; 35.3 per cent for roads, streets, etc.; 3.6 per cent for other public works and services; 5.0 per cent for grants and contributions; and 2.5 per cent for miscellaneous items.

Municipal Administrative Costs

Particulars of the principal items of expenditure, other than pay-roll tax, during each of the years ended 30 September 1961 to 1965, in respect of general municipal administration, are given in the following table:

VICTORIA—COST OF MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION (\$'000)

| Particulars | Year Ended 30 September— | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 |
| Salaries* | 7,431 | 7,917 | 8,325 | 9,324 | 10,021 |
| Mayoral and Presidential Allowances | 205 | 215 | 242 | 257 | 271 |
| Audit Expenses | 82 | 85 | 89 | 92 | 111 |
| Dog Registration Expenses | 125 | 153 | 162 | 167 | 190 |
| Election Expenses | 77 | 69 | 69 | 92 | 113 |
| Legal Expenses | 167 | 205 | 244 | 264 | 311 |
| Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Postage, Telephone | 1,078 | 1,169 | 1,254 | 1,375 | 1,539 |
| Other | 195 | 186 | 211 | 228 | 346 |
| Total | 9,360 | 9,999 | 10,597 | 11,800 | 12,900 |

* Including cost of valuations and travelling expenses, but excluding health officers' salaries which are included under "Health—Other" on previous page.

Municipal Business Undertakings

In Victoria, during 1964-65, seventeen municipal councils conducted electricity supply undertakings. These constituted the principal trading activities of municipalities. Other trading activities included water supply, abattoirs, hydraulic power, quarries, iceworks, and reinforced concrete pipe and culvert works, but, relatively, these were not extensive. A list of the principal local authorities which have assumed responsibility for water supply is to be found on page 259.

The tables which follow show, for the year ended 30 September 1965, revenue and expenditure of the various types of local authority business undertakings :

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS : REVENUE, 1964-65 (\$'000)

| Particulars | Metropolitan Municipalities* | | Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area | Total |
|---|------------------------------|---------------|--|---------------|
| | City of Melbourne | Other | | |
| Water Supply— Rates, Sale of Water, etc. .. | .. | 16 | 565 | 582 |
| Electricity— Charges for Services and Sales of Products, etc. | 13,466 | 28,273 | 717 | 42,455 |
| Abattoirs— Charges for Services and Sales of Products, etc. | 846 | 296 | 649 | 1,791 |
| Other†— Charges for Services and Sales of Products, etc. | 51 | 81 | 393 | 524 |
| Total Revenue .. | 14,363 | 28,666 | 2,324 | 45,352 |

* See definition on page 240.

† Includes hydraulic power, quarries, iceworks, and reinforced concrete pipe and culvert works.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS : EXPENDITURE, 1964-65 (\$'000)

| Particulars | Metropolitan Municipalities* | | Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area | Total |
|---|------------------------------|-----------|--|------------|
| | City of Melbourne | Other | | |
| Water Supply— Working Expenses | .. | 11 | 364 | 375 |
| Depreciation | .. | .. | 49 | 49 |
| Debt Charges | .. | 3 | 138 | 142 |
| Other Expenditure | .. | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Total Water Supply .. | .. | 16 | 557 | 573 |

* See definition on page 240.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS : EXPENDITURE, 1964-65—*continued*
(\$'000)

| Particulars | Metropolitan Municipalities* | | Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area | Total |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|--|---------------|
| | City of Melbourne | Other | | |
| Electricity— | | | | |
| Working Expenses | 12,110 | 25,709 | 514 | 38,333 |
| Depreciation | 744 | 576 | 9 | 1,328 |
| Debt Charges | 434 | 1,000 | 117 | 1,551 |
| Other Expenditure | 90 | 735 | 186 | 1,011 |
| Total Electricity .. | 13,378 | 28,019 | 825 | 42,222 |
| Abattoirs— | | | | |
| Working Expenses | 755 | 163 | 433 | 1,351 |
| Depreciation | 26 | 34 | 23 | 83 |
| Debt Charges | 88 | .. | 111 | 199 |
| Other Expenditure | 89 | 18 | 44 | 151 |
| Total Abattoirs .. | 958 | 215 | 610 | 1,783 |
| Other†— | | | | |
| Working Expenses | 42 | 46 | 343 | 432 |
| Depreciation | .. | 10 | 31 | 41 |
| Debt Charges | .. | .. | 23 | 23 |
| Other Expenditure | .. | 24 | 18 | 43 |
| Total Other | 42 | 81 | 416 | 539 |
| Total Expenditure .. | 14,379 | 28,330 | 2,407 | 45,117 |

* See definition on page 240.

† Includes hydraulic power, quarries, iceworks and reinforced concrete pipe and culvert works.

Municipal Loan Finance

Municipal Loan Receipts

The following tables show loan receipts of municipalities exclusive of redemption loans and loans raised for works on private streets.

The first table shows total loan receipts for each of the years 1960-61 to 1964-65, and the second table details the loan raisings for ordinary services and business undertakings during the year ended 30 September 1965.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
LOAN RECEIPTS

(Excluding Redemption Loans and Private Street Loans)
(\$'000)

| Year Ended 30 September— | Metropolitan Municipalities* | | Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area | Total |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------|--|--------|
| | City of Melbourne | Other | | |
| 1961 | 4,833 | 6,511 | 4,269 | 15,613 |
| 1962 | 4,739 | 7,096 | 4,932 | 16,767 |
| 1963 | 3,628 | 11,281 | 5,987 | 20,897 |
| 1964 | 2,504 | 10,476 | 6,447 | 19,428 |
| 1965 | 4,162 | 13,414 | 6,901 | 24,477 |

* See definition on page 240.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
LOAN RECEIPTS, 1964–65

(Excluding Redemption Loans and Private Street Loans)
(\$'000)

| Particulars | Metropolitan Municipalities* | | Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area | Total |
|---|------------------------------|--------|--|--------|
| | City of Melbourne | Other | | |
| Loan Raisings for— Ordinary Services | 2,861 | 11,523 | 5,137 | 19,521 |
| Business Undertakings— Water Supply | .. | .. | 299 | 299 |
| Electricity | 200 | 1,248 | 361 | 1,809 |
| Abattoirs | .. | .. | 695 | 695 |
| Quarry | .. | .. | 48 | 48 |
| Other Receipts (Government Grants, Recoups, etc., to Loan Fund) .. | 1,101 | 643 | 361 | 2,105 |
| Total Receipts .. | 4,162 | 13,414 | 6,901 | 24,477 |

* See definition on page 240.

Municipal Loan Expenditure

Particulars of the total loan expenditure exclusive of expenditure on private streets, for each of the years 1960–61 to 1964–65, are given in the first of the following tables. The second table details the principal items of expenditure from loan funds during the year ended 30 September 1965.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
LOAN EXPENDITURE

(\$'000)

| Year Ended 30 September— | Metropolitan Municipalities* | | Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area | Total |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------|--|--------|
| | City of Melbourne | Other | | |
| 1961 | 3,312 | 5,516 | 4,267 | 13,095 |
| 1962 | 3,129 | 6,780 | 4,614 | 14,523 |
| 1963 | 2,661 | 8,116 | 5,366 | 16,143 |
| 1964 | 3,213 | 10,135 | 6,110 | 19,457 |
| 1965 | 2,555 | 13,531 | 6,573 | 22,659 |

* See definition on page 240.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
LOAN EXPENDITURE, 1964-65

(\$'000)

| Particulars | Metropolitan Municipalities* | | Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area | Total |
|---|------------------------------|--------|--|--------|
| | City of Melbourne | Other | | |
| Ordinary Services— | | | | |
| Roads, Streets, Bridges, Drains.. | 209 | 4,797 | 3,201 | 8,207 |
| Council Properties— | | | | |
| Parks, Gardens, Baths, and Other Recreational Facilities | 122 | 2,724 | 562 | 3,408 |
| Halls | 73 | 1,775 | 679 | 2,527 |
| Plant† | .. | 852 | 113 | 965 |
| Markets | 206 | 18 | 189 | 413 |
| Other | 320 | 1,492 | 531 | 2,343 |
| Infant Welfare Centres .. | 14 | 92 | 88 | 195 |
| Pre-school (Crèches, etc.) .. | 80 | 78 | 57 | 215 |
| Other | 461 | 304 | 111 | 876 |
| Total Ordinary Services | 1,485 | 12,133 | 5,532 | 19,151 |

* See definition on page 240.

† Excluding road plant, which is included with "Roads, Streets, Bridges, Drains."

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : LOAN
EXPENDITURE, 1964-65—continued**
(\$'000)

| Particulars | Metropolitan Municipalities* | | Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area | Total |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|--|--------|
| | City of Melbourne | Other | | |
| Business Undertakings— | | | | |
| Water Supply | .. | .. | 208 | 208 |
| Electricity | 970 | 1,399 | 218 | 2,587 |
| Abattoirs | 100 | .. | 561 | 661 |
| Quarry | .. | .. | 52 | 52 |
| Total Business Undertakings | 1,069 | 1,399 | 1,040 | 3,508 |
| Total Expenditure .. | 2,555 | 13,531 | 6,573 | 22,659 |

* See definition on page 240.

At 30 September 1965, there were unexpended balances in Loan Accounts amounting to \$18.7m.

Municipal Loan Liability

The loan liability of the municipalities in Victoria, at the end of each of the five years 1960-61 to 1964-65, is given below. Liability of municipalities for private street construction is included, but liability to the Country Roads Board is excluded.

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
LOAN LIABILITY**

| At 30 September— | Due to— | | Gross Loan Liability | Accumulated Sinking Funds | Net Loan Liability | |
|------------------|------------|---------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| | Government | Public | | | Amount | Per Head of Population |
| | | | \$'000 | | | \$ |
| 1961 .. | 2,253 | 92,998 | 95,251 | 6,221 | 89,030 | 30.27 |
| 1962 .. | 4,991 | 103,324 | 108,315 | 6,690 | 101,625 | 33.94 |
| 1963 .. | 5,446 | 120,060 | 125,506 | 6,633 | 118,874 | 38.93 |
| 1964 .. | 5,404 | 134,952 | 140,357 | 7,854 | 132,503 | 42.51 |
| 1965 .. | 5,601 | 150,412 | 156,012 | 8,765 | 147,247 | 46.37 |

Construction of Private Streets

The council of any municipality may construct roads or streets on private property, and may also construct, on land of the Crown or of any public body, means of back access to, or drainage from, property adjacent to such land. The cost of this work is recoverable

from the owners of adjoining or neighbouring properties where, in the opinion of the council, the work performed accrues to the benefit of those properties. At the request of any owner, the amount apportioned as his total liability may be made payable by 40 or, if the council so directs, 60 quarterly instalments, bearing interest on the portion that, from time to time, remains unpaid.

For the purpose of defraying the costs and expenses of work for which any person is liable to pay by instalments, the council may, on the credit of the municipality, obtain advances from a bank by overdraft on current account, or borrow money by the issue of debentures, but such borrowings shall not exceed the total amount of instalments payable.

The following table details the receipts and expenditure, for the year ended 30 September 1965, of the Private Street Account for areas outside those controlled by the Melbourne City Council (which has no such account) :

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : PRIVATE STREET ACCOUNT : RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE, ETC.,
1964-65
(\$'000)

| Particulars | Metropolitan Municipalities (Excluding City of Melbourne)* | Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area | Total Victoria |
|--|--|--|----------------|
| Receipts— | | | |
| Loans | 2,647 | 254 | 2,901 |
| Bank Overdraft (Increase) | 2,954 | 448 | 3,402 |
| Owners' Contributions | 13,961 | 2,064 | 16,025 |
| Other | 370 | 144 | 514 |
| Total | 19,932 | 2,910 | 22,841 |
| Expenditure— | | | |
| Works | 15,705 | 2,230 | 17,935 |
| Bank Overdraft (Decrease) | 755 | 276 | 1,031 |
| Debt Charges— | | | |
| Interest— | | | |
| Loans | 963 | 149 | 1,112 |
| Overdraft | 98 | 27 | 125 |
| Redemption | 1,532 | 363 | 1,894 |
| Sinking Fund | 134 | 32 | 166 |
| Other | 975 | 168 | 1,144 |
| Total | 20,161 | 3,246 | 23,408 |
| Cash in Hand or in Bank at 30.9.1965 | 5,216 | 593 | 5,809 |
| Bank Overdraft at 30.9.1965 | 8,227 | 1,359 | 9,586 |
| Loan Indebtedness at 30.9.1965 | 16,895 | 3,055 | 19,950 |

* See definition on page 240.

Details of receipts and expenditure of the Private Street Account including the net increase or decrease in bank overdraft, during each of the years 1960-61 to 1964-65 are shown in the following table :

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
PRIVATE STREET ACCOUNT : RECEIPTS AND
EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)**

| Particulars | Year Ended 30 September— | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 |
| Receipts— | | | | | |
| Loans | 3,399 | 3,106 | 5,068 | 5,111 | 2,901 |
| Bank Overdraft (Increase) | 1,433 | 819 | .. | 15 | 2,371 |
| Owners' Contributions .. | 7,486 | 9,311 | 11,174 | 14,066 | 16,025 |
| Other | 359 | 446 | 354 | 388 | 514 |
| Total .. | 12,677 | 13,682 | 16,596 | 19,580 | 21,811 |
| Expenditure— | | | | | |
| Works | 10,451 | 11,404 | 11,212 | 14,159 | 17,935 |
| Bank Overdraft (Decrease) | .. | .. | 331 | .. | .. |
| Debt Charges— | | | | | |
| Interest— | | | | | |
| Loans | 403 | 598 | 799 | 1,086 | 1,112 |
| Overdraft | 124 | 171 | 155 | 154 | 125 |
| Redemption | 675 | 882 | 1,236 | 1,624 | 1,894 |
| Sinking Fund | 22 | 71 | 79 | 121 | 166 |
| Other | 595 | 777 | 880 | 1,176 | 1,144 |
| Total .. | 12,270 | 13,903 | 14,692 | 18,320 | 22,377 |

Length of Roads and Streets

The following table shows the estimated length of all roads and streets open to general traffic in the State in 1966. The mileage of State highways, tourists' roads, forest roads, and by-pass roads, was supplied by the Country Roads Board, and the mileage of other roads and streets has been compiled from information furnished by all municipal authorities.

**VICTORIA—LENGTH OF ALL ROADS AND STREETS AT
30 JUNE 1966
(Miles)**

| Type of Road or Street | State Highways, By-pass Roads | Main Roads | Tourists' Roads, Forest Roads | Other Roads and Streets | Total |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| Wood or stone | .. | .. | .. | 76 | 76 |
| Portland cement concrete .. | 3 | 5 | .. | 130 | 138 |
| Asphaltic concrete and sheet asphalt | 36 | 136 | .. | 1,373 | 1,545 |
| Tar or bitumen surface seal over tar or bitumen penetrated or water-bound pavements | 4,205 | 7,721 | 464 | 12,903 | 25,293 |
| Water-bound macadam, gravel, sand, and hard loam pavements .. | 258 | 1,213 | 442 | 27,779 | 29,692 |
| Formed, but not otherwise paved | .. | 18 | .. | 20,909 | 20,927 |
| Surveyed roads (not formed) which are used for general traffic .. | .. | 1 | .. | 21,934 | 21,935 |
| Total | 4,502 | 9,094 | 906 | 85,104 | 99,606 |

*Semi-Governmental Authorities**

Country Roads Board

Introduction

The Country Roads Board was constituted under the *Country Roads Act 1912* and commenced operations in 1913. There are now about 100,000 miles of public roads in Victoria, of which some 14,500 miles comprise the State's principal system of Country Roads Board declared roads. Under the Country Roads Act, any road in Victoria may be declared or proclaimed by the Country Roads Board to be a State highway, a by-pass road, a tourists' road, a forest road, or a main road.

State highways, by-pass roads, tourists' roads, and forest roads are wholly financed from funds available to the Board. State highways and by-pass roads, while serving the immediate district through which they pass as arterial routes, also carry much long distance traffic. Tourists' roads and forest roads generally pass through areas where little or no rate revenue is available to the local municipality. Main roads, the construction and maintenance costs of which are partly borne by local municipal councils, form what may be described as the secondary system of important roads in the State. In addition, there is a vast network of unclassified roads, many of which carry considerable traffic and which, within the limits of available finance, are subsidised by the Board as needs and priorities warrant.

The Board's system of classified or declared roads as at 30 June 1966, comprised 4,465 miles of State highways, 37 miles of by-pass roads, 445 miles of tourists' roads, 461 miles of forest roads, and 9,094 miles of main roads.

Roads (Special Projects) Act 1965

In 1965, a special fund was established by the Government into which is paid the additional revenue from the increases in motor registration fees imposed as from 1 July 1965. This fund which is held and administered by the State Treasurer provides finance for special road projects throughout the State. Eleven projects have been approved for construction by the Country Roads Board which include works providing substantial increases in the mileage of dual carriageways on the Hume Highway, Western Highway, Maroondah Highway, Princes Highway East, and the Nepean Highway. Roads of tourist interest will also be constructed in the vicinity of Lake Eildon and from Marlo to Cape Conran in eastern Victoria.

Victorian Highways

The word "highway" is synonymous with road. Under legislation dating from 1924, however, a "State highway" in Victoria has a specific meaning. It is a road declared as such by the Board with the approval of the Governor in Council and thereupon the Board becomes responsible for the cost of works on such roads. State highways are developed to cater for road traffic between capital cities and provincial centres of importance. At 30 June 1966, there were 4,465 miles of State highways, consisting of 37 miles of concrete or bituminous concrete pavement, 4,170 miles of bituminous sealed surface, and 258 miles of gravel or improved wearing surface.

* This section includes only those semi-governmental authorities having close associations with local government.

The Princes Highway, National Route 1, runs from the South Australian border to New South Wales, passing through Warrnambool, Geelong, Melbourne, Warragul, Sale, Bairnsdale, and Orbost. Other State highways include the Calder Highway, named after the first Chairman of the Country Roads Board, which joins Melbourne and Mildura passing through Bendigo, Charlton, and Ouyen. The Western Highway provides another route between Melbourne and Adelaide and passes through Ballarat, Horsham, and Nhill, while the Sturt Highway crosses the north-west corner of Victoria on the direct route from Sydney to Adelaide through Mildura.

The fertile Murray Valley settlements are joined by the Murray Valley Highway which runs from Corryong in north-eastern Victoria to Hattah in the north west, while the picturesque Omeo Highway passes through the mountainous country from Tallangatta in the north-east to Bairnsdale in the south-east.

By-Pass Roads

“By-pass road” is the statutory term for defining a road having no direct access from adjoining properties or from cross-roads which are taken over or under the by-pass road. Traffic is only permitted entry to, or exit from, a fully developed by-pass road at planned interchanges which by clover leaf or other specially designed structures, allow for smooth transfer of traffic on to or off the road. By-pass roads with dual carriageways are commonly known as freeways.

In some sections, State highways are converted into by-pass roads by providing alternative access to properties adjoining the route. In other cases, a by-pass road may be constructed on a new route which avoids townships and other congested areas.

An example of a planned freeway route is on the Princes Highway between Melbourne and Geelong. At present the Maltby By-pass Road of 6½ miles has been fully developed to by-pass the township of Werribee, while the 8 mile section from Kororoit Creek 8½ miles from Melbourne to the start of the Maltby By-pass Road has been declared as the Princes By-pass Road and is being converted to full freeway standards as funds become available. Other by-pass roads declared by the Board include the Hume By-pass Road between Chiltern and Barnawartha, the Princes By-pass Road at Morwell, the Frankston By-pass Road, and the Whitelaw By-pass Road near Korumburra on the South Gippsland Highway.

Tourists' Roads

As a result of the *Tourists' Roads Act* 1936, the Board has been empowered to carry out permanent works on and maintain tourists' roads which are proclaimed as such by the Governor in Council. Of the 445 miles of tourists' roads, the best known is the Great Ocean Road between Torquay and Peterborough. The Ocean Road is believed to be the only memorial road in Australia and was built by the Board for the Great Ocean Road Trust to give employment to returned soldiers and sailors and as a memorial to their fallen comrades. It was proclaimed a tourists' road in 1936. Other tourists' roads have been built to open up places of interest such as the Grampians and the alpine ski resorts.

Forest Roads

Forest roads are proclaimed or constructed in those areas of the State within or adjacent to any State forest area or those the Board considers to be timbered, mountainous, or undeveloped areas. Under the *Forest Roads and Stock Routes Act* 1943, municipalities are relieved of all costs of construction and maintenance of such roads. There are now 461 miles of these roads.

Main Roads

The Country Roads Act empowers the Board to declare as main roads any road which in the opinion of the Board is of sufficient importance. Main roads are generally roads linking a centre of population with other centres or with areas of settlement. There are 295 miles of main roads within the Melbourne Metropolitan Planning Area and 8,799 miles over the rest of the State.

At 30 June 1966, the mileage of declared roads in each classification, and the mileage with bituminous surface were as follows :

VICTORIA—MILEAGE OF DECLARED ROADS AT
30 JUNE 1966

| Classification | Mileage | Mileage Sealed |
|-------------------------|---------|----------------|
| State Highways | 4,465 | 4,207 |
| By-pass Roads | 37 | 37 |
| Tourists' Roads | 445 | 263 |
| Forest Roads | 461 | 201 |
| Main Roads | 9,094 | 7,862 |
| Total | 14,502 | 12,570 |

Road Design

In carrying out its task of developing the State's principal road system, the Board pays strict attention to the standards to which roads and bridges must be constructed. A road which carries a large volume of fast moving heavy traffic must be constructed to higher standards than one which carries mainly light tourist traffic. It is necessary, therefore, for the Board to take a census from time to time of all vehicles using its roads to discover the volume and nature of the traffic using them. This practice was begun in 1928 on State highways and was subsequently extended to other categories of roads.

Construction Methods and Materials Research

In addition to determining standards of construction, the Board continually carries out research to determine which materials and methods are the most effective and economical. The Board, in 1923, established a laboratory in conjunction with the engineering school at the University of Melbourne. As its activities increased, the Board founded its own laboratory, and today materials research is one of the most important of its many tasks.

Bridges

In 1913, most of the bridges in Victoria were of timber construction and many of these were in poor condition. It was obvious that they should quickly be replaced with bridges of more durable materials such as reinforced concrete. Between the two wars, many reinforced concrete bridges were constructed, although, because of limited funds, it was still necessary to construct some timber bridges.

In recent years, considerable progress has been made with the production of pre-cast reinforced concrete components and this, together with standardisation of design, enables the Board to make good the deficiencies as quickly as its finances permit.

Plant

Fifty years ago, there was very little road construction plant in Victoria and most of the work of construction was carried out by horse drawn equipment and pick and shovel labour. Today, pneumatic drills, front-end loaders, and mechanical excavators are used and transport by wheel barrows on short leads has been replaced by the use of the bulldozer and its variations. In addition, many other types of plant have been designed for special purposes.

Maintenance

A road must be properly maintained if the asset provided by its construction is not to be lost. In the early days, maintenance was carried out by patrolmen equipped with horses and drays, each patrolman looking after a length of about 5 to 10 miles. Where the pavement was of gravel, the patrolman was also provided with a drag to assist him in maintaining a good riding surface. With the increase in the length of bituminous roads the necessary work can be carried out more economically by truck patrols generally responsible for lengths of up to 40 or 50 miles of road. As a result of economies obtained, this form of patrol was extended in the 1930s to unsealed roads by providing the patrols with small graders which can be towed behind the truck. On roads carrying particularly heavy traffic, the assistance of a heavy power grader is often provided.

Finance

To enable the Board to carry out its responsibilities, two main sources of finance are available, namely, State and Commonwealth funds. Funds derived from State sources are :

- (1) Motor registration fees charged under the schedules of fees operating at 30 June 1965, less cost of collection. (From 1 July 1965, registration fees were increased and the whole of the increase in revenue was paid to the Roads (Special Projects) Fund from which the Board derives a share—see item 8 below.)
- (2) Two-thirds of additional motor registration fees levied on first registration and subsequent change of ownership, less total cost of collection.
- (3) One-quarter drivers' licence fees, less one-quarter cost of collection.
- (4) Drivers' licence testing fees, less cost of collection.

- (5) Examiners' licence fees—motor car roadworthiness examinations.
- (6) All moneys received under Part II of the Commercial Goods Vehicles Act (ton mile tax).
- (7) Municipal contributions on account of main road works.
- (8) Receipts from the Roads (Special Projects) Fund.

As from 1 July 1964, proceeds from fines under the Motor Car Act are paid to Consolidated Revenue, but a grant to replace them is made available from the State Loan Fund. In addition, the Board also receives from time to time repayable amounts from the State Loan Fund.

From Commonwealth sources, money is provided to the State under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act. The Board's share of this money amounted to \$27m in 1965-66. Total funds available to the Board in 1965-66 amounted to \$64m.

Receipts and Expenditure

Receipts and expenditure, covering the operations of the Board for each of the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 are as follows :

VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD : RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ('\$000)

| Particulars | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
|--|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| RECEIPTS | | | | | |
| Fees and Fines—Motor Car Act (Less Cost of Collection)* | 19,733 | 21,366 | 23,427 | 23,378 | 24,690 |
| Municipalities Contributions—Permanent Works and Maintenance—Main Roads .. | 1,555 | 1,764 | 1,579 | 1,690 | 1,691 |
| Commonwealth Aid Roads Acts .. | 19,755 | 21,351 | 22,431 | 25,182 | 27,175 |
| Roads (Special Projects) Fund .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,654 |
| Proceeds from Commercial Goods Vehicles Act | 4,525 | 4,919 | 5,638 | 5,926 | 6,379 |
| State Loan Funds | 1,366 | 602 | 666 | 762 | 1,020 |
| Commonwealth Special Grant | 1,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Grant under Public Works Loan Application Act | .. | .. | .. | 700 | 768 |
| Other Receipts | 152 | 168 | 223 | 889 | 971 |
| Total | 48,086 | 50,170 | 53,964 | 58,527 | 64,348 |

* From 1 July 1964, revenue from fines was paid to the Consolidated Revenue Fund and replaced by a grant under the Public Works Loan Application Act.

Commencing with the year 1964-65, an additional amount was charged to the cost of collection to recoup the State Loan Fund for the cost of construction of a new office building at Carlton. The amount charged in each of the years 1964-65 and 1965-66 was \$553,000.

VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD : RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
—continued
(\$'000)

| Particulars | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
|---|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| EXPENDITURE | | | | | |
| Construction and Maintenance of Roads and Bridges | 42,152 | 38,867 | 49,041 | 50,556 | 53,076 |
| Traffic Line Marking and Traffic Lights | 101 | 111 | 150 | 196 | 238 |
| Plant Purchases | 349 | 1,832 | 1,193 | 697 | 1,149 |
| Interest and Sinking Fund Payments | 1,855 | 1,930 | 1,950 | 1,988 | 2,056 |
| Payment to Tourist Fund | 383 | 395 | 427 | 469 | 468 |
| Payment to Transport Regulation Board | | | | | 178 |
| General Expenditure* | 3,242 | 4,243 | 3,996 | 4,619 | 6,113 |
| Total | 48,082 | 47,378 | 56,758 | 58,525 | 63,278 |

*Includes expenditure on erection of office buildings, etc., at Kew: \$39,000 in 1961-62; \$542,000 in 1962-63; \$378,000 in 1963-64; \$71,000 in 1964-65; and \$12,000 in 1965-66.

Expenditure on Roads and Bridges

The following is a summary of the total expenditure by the Country Roads Board on roads and bridges during each of the five years 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD : EXPENDITURE
ON ROADS AND BRIDGES
(\$'000)

| Particulars | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| State Highways— | | | | | |
| Construction | 10,632 | 9,869 | 15,225 | 13,000 | 13,408 |
| Maintenance | 3,041 | 3,341 | 3,925 | 4,080 | 4,296 |
| By-pass Roads— | | | | | |
| Construction | 1,360 | 850 | 2,626 | 4,805 | 3,690 |
| Maintenance | 5 | 13 | 15 | 48 | 55 |
| Main Roads— | | | | | |
| Construction | 11,580 | 10,205 | 11,419 | 11,490 | 12,301 |
| Maintenance | 3,273 | 3,290 | 3,471 | 3,699 | 4,268 |
| Unclassified Roads— | | | | | |
| Construction | 8,478 | 7,917 | 8,451 | 9,366 | 10,654 |
| Maintenance | 1,908 | 1,751 | 1,656 | 1,764 | 2,055 |
| Tourists' Roads— | | | | | |
| Construction | 788 | 468 | 1,021 | 959 | 911 |
| Maintenance | 357 | 471 | 404 | 463 | 599 |
| Forest Roads— | | | | | |
| Construction | 298 | 306 | 500 | 486 | 408 |
| Maintenance | 293 | 247 | 242 | 227 | 291 |
| River Murray Bridges and Punts— | | | | | |
| Maintenance | 139 | 139 | 87 | 167 | 140 |
| Total Construction.. .. . | 33,136 | 29,615 | 39,241 | 40,107 | 41,372 |
| Total Maintenance.. .. . | 9,016 | 9,252 | 9,800 | 10,449 | 11,704 |
| Total Expenditure | 42,152 | 38,867 | 49,041 | 50,556 | 53,076 |

Further References, 1962 to 1967

Water Supply Authorities

The principal authorities controlling water supply for domestic purposes in Victoria at 30 June 1966 are listed in the following table :

VICTORIA—WATER SUPPLY AUTHORITIES

| Authorities | Administered under the Provisions of— |
|--|---|
| Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works .. | Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act |
| State Rivers and Water Supply Commission .. | } Water Act |
| Waterworks Trusts (170) | |
| Local Governing Bodies— | |
| Ballarat Water Commissioners | |
| Municipal Councils— | |
| Ararat City | |
| Bacchus Marsh Shire | |
| Beechworth Shire | |
| Bet Bet Shire | |
| Creswick Shire | |
| Korong Shire | |
| Kyabram Borough | |
| Stawell Town | |
| Talbot and Clunes Shire | |
| Walpeup Shire | |
| Warrnambool City | |
| Werribee Shire | |
| Sale City | Local Government Act |
| Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust .. | Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act |
| Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board .. | Latrobe Valley Act |
| First Mildura Irrigation Trust | } Mildura Irrigation Trusts Act |
| Mildura Urban Water Trust | |

Information about the activities of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission will be found on pages 294 to 301. The finances of the Commission (which form part of the Public Account and are subject to annual budget review) are included in the tables on pages 632, 633, and 654 in Part 9 of the Year Book.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works

Introduction

The Board was constituted by Act of Parliament in 1890 and commenced operations on 18 March 1891. The original functions of the Board were to take over, control, and manage the existing metropolitan water supply system and to provide the metropolis with an efficient sewerage system. In 1922, responsibility for the disposal of nightsoil from unsewered properties within the same area was transferred from metropolitan municipalities to the Board.

In 1923, the Board was empowered to deal with main drains and main drainage works and to control and manage the rivers, creeks, and watercourses within the metropolis. The Board, in 1949, was entrusted with the task of preparing a planning scheme for the Melbourne Metropolitan Area for the approval of the Governor in Council and, by legislation passed in 1954, it became a permanent planning authority.

In 1956, the Board was made the authority for metropolitan highways, bridges, parks, and foreshores, while under the *Road Traffic Act 1956*, it was required to appoint to the Traffic Commission an officer experienced in traffic engineering.

The Board consists of a chairman and 52 commissioners. Each commissioner is appointed by, and must be a member of, one of the municipal councils or groups of councils entitled to representation. Members cannot sit longer than three years without reappointment. The chairman, however, is appointed by the Board for a four-year term.

Area under the Control of the Board

The area under the Board's control has been expanded in stages. The areas over which the Board exercises its several functions are now as follows :

Water supply, 485 square miles ; sewerage, 458 square miles ; drainage and river improvements, 437 square miles.

Its town planning commitment extends over 688 square miles.

Melbourne's Water Supply

At 30 June 1966, Melbourne's water supply system consisted of six storage reservoirs (Yan Yean, Toorourrong, Maroondah, O'Shannassy, Silvan, and Upper Yarra), with an available storage capacity of 65,452 mill. gals, 45 service reservoirs and elevated tanks with a total capacity of 366 mill. gals, and 6,281 miles of aqueducts, mains and reticulation.

The water from the storage reservoirs flows by gravitation in aqueducts and pipelines to distributing reservoirs near the perimeter of the Metropolitan Area, thence by large mains to service reservoirs, located at elevated positions within the metropolis from which the distribution mains radiate. The function of the service reservoirs is to regulate the pressure in their various zones of supply, to meet the daily peak demand, and to provide a reserve against failure of the main supply lines.

The distribution mains from the service reservoirs feed the reticulation system from which private service pipes are laid onto properties. As well as supplying metropolitan consumers, Melbourne's water supply has been extended to certain mountain districts in the Dandenong Ranges.

Cost of Water Supply System

The cost of capital works in respect of the water supply system under the control of the Board is shown in the following table for each of the years 1961-62 to 1965-66, together with the total expenditure (less depreciation) to 30 June 1966 :

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF
WORKS : CAPITAL OUTLAY ON WATERWORKS
(\$'000)

| Particulars | During Year Ended 30 June— | | | | | Total Cost to 30 June 1966 |
|--|----------------------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------------------------------------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | |
| Yan Yean System .. | 50 | 32 | Cr. 74 | 6 | 3 | 1,753 |
| Maroondah System .. | 15 | 19 | 13 | 19 | 120 | 3,712 |
| O'Shannassy, Upper Yarra, and Silvan Systems .. | 5 | 1,245 | 4,017 | 1,146 | 146 | 48,511 |
| Service Reservoirs .. | 357 | 279 | 108 | 220 | 268 | 4,852 |
| Large Mains | 4,278 | 5,853 | 2,113 | 2,669 | 3,689 | 47,940 |
| Reticulation | 2,701 | 2,623 | 2,800 | 4,130 | 3,562 | 38,923 |
| Afforestation | 17 | 66 | 35 | 4 | 2 | 654 |
| Investigations, Future Works | 17 | 21 | 16 | 32 | 42 | 197 |
| Total Outlay .. | 7,440 | 10,138 | 9,028 | 8,226 | 7,832 | 146,540 |

Output of Water

The total output of water from the various sources of supply for each of the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 was as follows :

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF
WORKS : OUTPUT OF WATER
(Mill. Gals)

| Particulars | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
|--|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Yan Yean Reservoir .. | 5,126 | 3,778 | 4,726 | 2,786 | 4,130 |
| Maroondah Reservoir .. | 13,210 | 11,415 | 13,650 | 15,496 | 12,953 |
| O'Shannassy River, Upper Yarra, and Silvan Reservoirs .. | 39,189 | 40,087 | 41,233 | 43,150 | 48,117 |
| Total Output .. | 57,525 | 55,280 | 59,609 | 61,432 | 65,200 |

Consumption of Water

During the year ended 30 June 1966, the maximum consumption of water in Melbourne and suburbs on any one day was 400 mill. gals on 7 March 1966, and the minimum consumption was 101.9 mill. gals on 15 August 1965.

The following table shows, for each of the years 1961-62 to 1965-66, the number of properties supplied with water and sewers, the quantity of water consumed, the daily average consumption, and the daily average consumption per head of population :

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS : WATER CONSUMPTION AND SEWERAGE CONNECTIONS

| Year | | | Properties Supplied with Water at 30 June | Properties for Which Sewers Were Provided at 30 June | Total Annual Consumption of Water | Daily Average of Annual Consumption of Water | Daily Consumption of Water per Head of Population Served |
|---------|----|----|---|--|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| | | | No. | No. | mill. gals | mill. gals | gal |
| 1961-62 | .. | .. | 519,216 | 399,890 | 57,521 | 157.59 | 84.32 |
| 1962-63 | .. | .. | 547,123 | 422,899 | 55,225 | 151.30 | 76.38 |
| 1963-64 | .. | .. | 572,431 | 443,291 | 59,621 | 162.90 | 78.62 |
| 1964-65 | .. | .. | 595,727 | 453,078 | 61,409 | 168.24 | 78.00 |
| 1965-66 | .. | .. | 612,844 | 467,705 | 65,218 | 178.68 | 80.56 |

Sewerage System

There are now one major and five minor systems collecting, purifying and disposing of waste water from the metropolis. These are the Farm System (major), and Braeside, Kew, Watsonia, Maribyrnong, and Laverton Systems (minor).

The Farm System serves approximately 98 per cent of the sewered areas of the metropolis. Except for wastes from the greater part of the municipality of Sunshine, which are discharged directly into the Main Outfall Sewer, and from Williamstown, which enter the main system at Spotswood, all wastes collected by the Farm System flow by gravity through two main sewers—the North Yarra and the Hobson's Bay Main Sewers—which unite at Spotswood. The combined flow then continues for 2½ miles through a 9 ft 3 in diameter trunk sewer which terminates at the Brooklyn Pumping Station.

At the Pumping Station, the waste water is screened and then electrically driven pumps lift it 140 ft to the head of the 11 ft diameter Main Outfall Sewer along which it gravitates 16 miles to the Board's Farm just beyond Werribee, where it is purified by either land filtration, grass filtration, or ponding.

The effluents resulting from these methods of purification comply with the prescribed standards set out in the Stream Pollution Regulations of the Department of Health and are finally discharged into Port Phillip Bay.

The Braeside System disposes of the waste water from Mordialloc, Mentone, Parkdale, Cheltenham and parts of Moorabbin and Oakleigh which, for economic reasons, could not be brought into the Farm System. The Braeside System came into operation on the 22 May 1940, and since has been extended north to include Monash University and adjacent areas. The treatment process includes sedimentation of the waste water and subsequent biological purification by trickling filters and oxidation ponds.

The Kew, Watsonia, Maribyrnong, and Laverton Systems serve small areas that could not be connected economically with the Farm System. Purification is biological as at Braeside.

Cost of the Sewerage System

The cost of sewerage works during each of the years 1961-62 to 1965-66, and the total cost (less depreciation) to 30 June 1966, are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS : CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SEWERAGE SYSTEM (\$'000)

| Particulars | During Year Ended 30 June— | | | | | Total Cost to 30 June 1966 |
|---|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | |
| Farm Purchase and Preparation | 372 | 351 | 337 | 457 | 388 | 9,896 |
| Treatment Works | 25 | 26 | 31 | 291 | 909 | 2,241 |
| Outfall Sewers and Rising Mains | 556 | 587 | 287 | 101 | 158 | 3,539 |
| Pumping Stations, Buildings, and Plant | 2,433 | 1,904 | 672 | 406 | 1,297 | 13,620 |
| Main and Branch Sewers | 4,755 | 3,012 | 10,077 | 10,950 | 9,643 | 57,187 |
| Reticulation Sewers | 4,513 | 5,340 | 4,915 | 4,672 | 6,418 | 70,398 |
| Cost of House Connections Chargeable to Capital | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 794 |
| Sanitary Depots | 1 | Cr. 4 | * | 14 | 6 | 790 |
| Investigations | .. | 48 | 21 | 51 | 72 | 452 |
| Total Outlay .. | 12,655 | 11,264 | 16,341 | 16,941 | 18,893 | 158,915 |

* Under \$500.

Board of Works Farm at Werribee

Ideally, the minerals and organic matter contained in a city's domestic and industrial waste waters should be returned to the land from which they were originally derived. The Board's farm at Werribee is an example of profitable use of sewerage wastes. The once barren plain is enriched by treatment with these wastes to the extent that intensive grazing of sheep and cattle is possible, at the same time saving ratepayers \$500,000 a year. The revenue from the sale of livestock is set off against the cost of sewage purification and results in the imposition of a lower sewerage rate than would otherwise be necessary.

Statistical data for the year ended 30 June 1966, are as follows :

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Total area of farm | 26,809 acres |
| Area used for sewage disposal | 16,607 acres |
| Average rainfall over 73 years | 18.97 inches |
| Net cost of sewage purification per head of population served | 57c |
| Profit on cattle and sheep | \$569,220 |

Further Reference, 1965

Disposal of Nightsoil from Unsewered Premises

The responsibility for the collection, removal, and disposal of nightsoil from unsewered premises within the metropolis was transferred from the individual municipal councils to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works as from 19 November 1924. By agreement, each council pays to the Board a prescribed amount per annum to offset the cost of the service, etc. For the year 1965-66, working expenses were \$139,584 and interest \$44,359, making a total of \$183,943. Revenue was \$109,924, leaving a deficiency of \$74,019.

Stormwater Drainage and River Improvements

Forty years ago, the Board was made responsible, by Act of Parliament, for the drainage of surface and storm water that flowed through two or more municipalities. Subsequent legislation gave the Board power to control the principal stormwater drainage throughout the metropolis irrespective of municipal boundaries and to construct such drainage and river improvement works as it deemed necessary.

Finance for carrying out drainage works is provided mainly by Loan Funds, but a small proportion of capital works has been financed from the revenue derived from the Metropolitan Drainage and River Improvement Rate payable in respect of all rateable property in the metropolis since 1 July 1927. The costs of maintenance and operation, as well as interest charges, are also met from this annual rate.

As well as being responsible for underground main drains and many hundreds of miles of creeks and watercourses, the Board is responsible for metropolitan rivers, except in a limited area under the control of the Melbourne Harbor Trust. It keeps these rivers dredged for flood control and for the safe passage of small boats and pleasure craft; maintains the banks to prevent erosion; exercises control over trade discharges into the streams in the metropolis; and administers the by-law relating to the use of the rivers, thus ensuring that they will continue to be a source of pleasure to the people of Melbourne.

Metropolitan Rivers and Streams

Under the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act of 1890 "the bed, soil and banks of the Yarra River and all the other public rivers, creeks and watercourses within the metropolis" were vested in the newly created Board for, among other purposes, "the commerce and recreation of the inhabitants of the metropolis". At the time of the Board's inauguration, the "metropolis" included all the land (excluding the Harbor Trust and Railways areas) within the 10-mile radius of the G.P.O. In 1920, the radius was extended to 13 miles, thus increasing the length of the rivers and streams under the Board's control.

It was not until 1923, however, that the Metropolitan Drainage and Rivers Act widened the Board's powers and enabled it to embark on extensive river and creek improvements. At that time the Board's metropolitan responsibility with regard to the Yarra extended from Queens Bridge to the 13-mile radius. In recent years the Board has also been given control of that portion of the river between Queens and Spencer Street bridges. Downstream of Spencer Street bridge, the river is still under control of the Melbourne Harbor Trust.

Until the Act of 1923, obstruction impeded the river's flow in time of flood and made the lower reaches hazardous for river craft. In 1927, therefore, the Board launched a snagging programme extending from Queens Bridge to Templestowe. Between 1927 and 1929, sloping and beaching of the banks was carried out between Princes Bridge and Heyington. At the same time, sloping and beaching of the banks of the Maribyrnong River between Footscray and Braybrook was in progress and the cliffs just above Maribyrnong Road, Essendon, were being terraced. The late 1920s also saw the commencement of extensive works on the downstream portions of the major metropolitan creeks—the Elster, Gardiner's Merri, and Moonee Ponds—to control erosion and minimise flooding.

In 1940, as an unemployment relief project, Gardiner's Creek was straightened, widened, and lined with pitchers up to Toorak Road.

Since 1956, as part of the Board's current drainage programme, attention has again been focussed on metropolitan creeks. Due to extensive development in the upper parts of the Elster Creek catchment, flooding in areas adjacent to its lower reaches became increasingly more frequent. Remedial action has necessitated the construction of a three-cell rectangular concrete underground diversion drain cutting through Elsternwick Park below New Street; widening, deepening, and lining the open channel between New Street and the Brighton Railway; and providing a 30 ft by 9 ft deep waterway—partly open and partly covered—between the Railway and Clonaig Street, Brighton.

Serious erosion of its banks at West Brunswick and Essendon and periodic flooding in the Macaulay area have also made it necessary to carry out extensive works on the Moonee Ponds Creek since 1956. These have included straightening and widening, and the provision of either a concrete or pitched invert to carry the normal flow.

As a means of controlling storm discharges and eliminating flooding, retarding basins are now being constructed at suitable places along the courses of many of the metropolitan creeks, particularly in the outer suburban areas. Retarding basins are shallow storages formed by building earth banks across watercourses. They enable flood waters to be held back temporarily and released at a controlled rate. Since 1956, the Board has constructed ten of them and three are currently under construction.

Cost of Drainage and River Improvement Works

The total cost of drainage and river improvement works (less depreciation) to 30 June 1966, was \$28m. The length of main drains under the control of the Board at 30 June 1966, was 229 miles.

Assessed Value of Property

The net annual value of property in 1965–66 for the purpose of the Board's rating was as follows:

| | \$m |
|---|-------|
| Water Rate | 349.7 |
| Metropolitan General Rate (for sewerage services) .. | 281.1 |
| Metropolitan Drainage and River Improvement Rate . | 336.6 |
| Metropolitan Improvement Rate (for planning purposes) | 359.6 |

Capital Works

Capital works are financed mainly from moneys which the Board is given approval to borrow after the annual meeting of the Australian Loan Council has considered the projected loan programmes of semi-governmental authorities throughout Australia. All money borrowed is charged and secured upon the Board's revenues.

Board's Borrowing Powers

The Board is empowered to borrow \$400m. This amount is exclusive of loans amounting to \$4.8m originally raised by the Government for the construction of waterworks for the supply of Melbourne and suburbs. These works were vested in and taken over by the Board on 1 July 1891.

Loan Liability

The Board's loan liability at 30 June 1966, was \$322.7m. The Board was, at that date, empowered to borrow a further \$82.1m before reaching the limit of its borrowing powers.

Revenue, Expenditure, etc.

The following is a table of the revenue, expenditure, surplus or deficit, and capital outlay of the Board in respect of its water supply, sewerage, and drainage functions during each of the years 1961-62 to 1965-66. The Board keeps a separate account of its financial activities as Metropolitan Planning Authority. These activities are summarised in the table on page 269.

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.

(\$'000)

| Particulars | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| REVENUE | | | | | |
| Water Supply— | | | | | |
| Water Rates and Charges (Including Revenue from Water Supplied by Measure) | 10,358 | 11,147 | 11,674 | 12,160 | 13,701 |
| Sewerage— | | | | | |
| Sewerage Rates | 8,525 | 9,496 | 9,802 | 10,160 | 12,736 |
| Trade Waste Charges | 469 | 499 | 517 | 554 | 789 |
| Sanitary Charges | 179 | 187 | 203 | 212 | 232 |
| Metropolitan Farm— | | | | | |
| Grazing Fees, Rents, Pastures, etc. | 18 | 15 | 13 | 10 | 9 |
| Balance, Live Stock Account | 349 | 412 | 461 | 468 | 569 |
| Metropolitan Drainage and Rivers— | | | | | |
| Drainage and River Improvement Rate | 1,485 | 1,660 | 1,690 | 1,729 | 2,112 |
| River Water Charges | 17 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Total | 21,400 | 23,429 | 24,373 | 25,307 | 30,165 |

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS :
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.—*continued*
(\$'000)

| Particulars | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| EXPENDITURE | | | | | |
| Water Supply— | | | | | |
| Management and Incidental Expenses | 1,231 | 1,364 | 1,512 | 1,540 | 1,790 |
| Maintenance | 2,139 | 2,207 | 2,286 | 2,384 | 2,682 |
| Sewerage— | | | | | |
| Management and Incidental Expenses | 1,153 | 1,033 | 1,191 | 1,186 | 1,451 |
| Maintenance | 1,161 | 1,146 | 1,284 | 1,480 | 1,792 |
| Metropolitan Farm— | | | | | |
| Administrative Expenses | 63 | 80 | 84 | 84 | 93 |
| Maintenance | 691 | 710 | 731 | 760 | 831 |
| Metropolitan Drainage and Rivers— | | | | | |
| Management and Incidental Expenses | 97 | 188 | 219 | 210 | 270 |
| Maintenance | 172 | 174 | 197 | 178 | 267 |
| Main Drainage Works | 742 | 830 | .. | .. | .. |
| Pensions and Allowances | 193 | 227 | 238 | 313 | 264 |
| Loan Flotation Expenses | 384 | 319 | 132 | 263 | 303 |
| Interest (Including Exchange) | 10,553 | 11,840 | 13,342 | 14,856 | 16,526 |
| Contribution to— | | | | | |
| Sinking Fund | 801 | 880 | 928 | 971 | 1,046 |
| Loans Redeemed Reserve | 388 | 614 | 765 | 988 | 1,228 |
| Renewals Fund | 432 | 474 | 551 | 610 | 663 |
| Depreciation | 63 | 50 | 84 | 82 | 77 |
| Superannuation Account | 138 | 133 | 150 | 152 | 201 |
| Municipalities— | | | | | |
| In Lieu of Rates | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| Valuations | .. | .. | .. | 33 | 44 |
| Rates Equalisation Reserve | 951 | 1,100 | 620 | Cr.817 | 600 |
| Total | 21,386 | 23,403 | 24,350 | 25,307 | 30,162 |
| Net Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) .. | (+) 14 | (+) 26 | (+) 23 | .. | (+) 3 |
| Capital Outlay at 30 June— | | | | | |
| Water Supply | 111,316 | 121,454 | 130,482 | 138,708 | 146,540 |
| Sewerage | 95,476 | 106,741 | 123,082 | 140,023 | 158,915 |
| Drainage and River Improvement Works | 18,876 | 20,049 | 22,289 | 24,983 | 27,964 |

Town Planning

The purpose of the Planning Scheme prepared by the Board is to guide and co-ordinate the future development of the Melbourne Metropolitan Area in the best interests of the community. The scheme controls the use of land by classifying it into zones and reserved lands. It has been prepared in the form of 161 maps and an ordinance.

The maps show, in distinctive colours and notations, the various zones and reserved lands in sufficient detail for the effect of individual properties to be ascertained. The ordinance sets out the rules governing the use of land in such zones and reservations.

Since 1 March 1955, the development of the Melbourne Metropolitan Area has been controlled under an Interim Development Order in accordance with the Planning Scheme.

The Planning Scheme was drawn up to provide for a population of 2,250,000 people, a figure which was not expected to be reached until the turn of the century.

However, over the past few years, the rapidly accelerating growth of population, together with the development of new activities and ideas both here and abroad, has brought about the need for modification of the original scheme. This can be done by amending planning schemes. One such amending scheme to expand the areas set aside for urban development has been completed. It is anticipated now that the new target population of 2,500,000 people will be reached about 1972.

Thus, the Planning Scheme, whilst controlling Melbourne's development, is flexible enough to enable alterations to be made to meet the changing needs of the community.

Further Reference, 1962

Highways and Bridges

A complete network of freeways and highways designed to meet the needs of the Melbourne Metropolitan Area for the next 20 to 30 years is one of the major provisions of the Planning Scheme.

The Board was made a responsible authority for metropolitan highways and bridges because Parliament recognised the vital importance of integrating such construction works with planning.

The most costly traffic delays occur within the central area, and new freeways and the major reconstruction of some existing roads, together with new overpasses and bridges, constitute the most pressing need.

Comprehensive studies to determine construction priorities have been made and a programme, which forms the first and urgent part of the new network, has been drawn up. This programme is in progress and projects have been completed at High Street, Kew; Hanna and Roy Streets (re-named King's Way), South Melbourne; and the first section of the South-Eastern Freeway from Batman Avenue to Grange Road Bridge. Works under construction consist of St. Kilda Junction improvements; the Tullamarine Freeway; and the second section of the South-Eastern Freeway extending from Burnley to Toorak Road, Malvern.

Further Reference, 1967

Foreshores

The Board is responsible for the protection and improvement of 49 miles of the foreshore of Port Phillip Bay, from near the Point Cook aerodrome on the western side of the Bay to Canadian Bay in the east.

Works have been carried out at a number of places to arrest erosion, and other protective works will be undertaken from time to time as the need arises.

Parklands

In addition to the parklands existing at the time of the preparation of the Planning Scheme, further lands in the Metropolitan Area have been reserved for public open space. The Board may acquire and develop such lands as parklands, gardens or playing fields or transfer them to the relevant municipal councils to develop.

Revenue, Expenditure, etc.

The following table summarises the revenue, expenditure, and capital outlay of the Board in connection with its functions as Metropolitan Planning Authority during the period 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF
WORKS : PLANNING AND HIGHWAYS ACCOUNT, ETC.
(\$'000)

| Particulars | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| REVENUE | | | | | |
| Metropolitan Improvement Rate and Sundry Income | 3,178 | 3,585 | 3,703 | 3,909 | 4,914 |
| EXPENDITURE | | | | | |
| Management | 354 | 504 | 630 | 553 | 623 |
| Maintenance | 24 | 64 | 72 | 60 | 66 |
| Interest | 37 | 49 | 48 | 50 | 51 |
| Contributions to Sinking Fund .. | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Transfer to Planning and Highways Reserve | 2,739 | 2,944 | 2,929 | 3,188 | 4,114 |
| Other | .. | .. | .. | 34 | 36 |
| Total | 3,178 | 3,585 | 3,703 | 3,909 | 4,914 |
| Capital Outlay at 30 June .. | 9,703 | 11,692 | 13,118 | 15,131 | 19,598* |

* Includes \$1,346,000 contributed by the Treasurer of Victoria from the Roads (Special Projects) Fund.

Water Supply and Sewerage in Country Towns*Water Supply*

Constituted under the *Water Act* 1905, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission commenced operations in 1906. In that year it took over from the Victorian Water Supply Department the general control of water supply to 111 towns, comprising a total population of 261,000.

The Commission assumed direct responsibility for the operation of fifteen centres supplying 75,000 persons. These centres included the mining towns of Bendigo and Castlemaine and the sea port of Geelong (now served by the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust System). The other 96 centres had operated through local authorities which, in 1906, came under the general supervision of the Commission. Of these local authorities, one-quarter were within the Wimmera-Mallee Waterworks Trust Districts, a similar number along the route from Melbourne to Wodonga, and the rest concentrated in the Ballarat area and the old mining towns to the north and north-west of that city, towns in the Sunbury-Kyneton-Lancefield area, and the northern irrigation areas.

The control of town water supply by Trusts has been satisfactory. The Trusts have never had to contend with the problems of irregular revenue and divided control of headworks experienced by the Irrigation and Waterworks Trusts which controlled rural water supply prior to 1906. The Commission has always encouraged local autonomy and, in general, acts only in a supervisory capacity. Direct management is undertaken only where it is essential.

The major urban water supply areas directly administered by the Commission are the Mornington Peninsula, Bellarine Peninsula, Otway, and Coliban systems.

The Mornington Peninsula System dates back to 1916 when the Flinders Naval Base was supplied. Water is derived from the Bunyip and Tarago Rivers and travels over 100 miles to Point Nepean on the tip of the Mornington Peninsula.

The Bellarine system serves all the major coastal towns to the east and south of Geelong on the Bellarine Peninsula from Portarlington to Anglesea.

The Otway system, headworks located in the Otway Ranges, supplies the major towns from Camperdown to Warrnambool.

The Coliban System serves the Bendigo–Castlemaine area and also supplies limited irrigation water which is delivered under a permit system on a volume basis.

Other important groups include nearly 40 small towns in the Wimmera–Mallee and twenty centres in the irrigation areas, but the majority of the urban population in these areas is served by local authorities taking bulk supply from the Commission.

In all, the Commission directly administers the water supply to 140 towns with a population of about 206,000.

At 30 June 1966, local authorities constituted for the administration of town water supplies numbered 188, of which 181 had works in operation serving 234 towns. The remaining authorities had works under construction. In all, about 639,000 persons in 244 towns will be served when these are completed. The predominance of local control is indicated by these figures which show that the population served from locally controlled schemes is more than double the population supplied from schemes directly managed by the Commission.

In addition to their function as water supply authorities, three local authorities are also responsible for sewerage systems. A brief description of the activities of these authorities follows.

Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust

The Trust was constituted as the Geelong Municipal Waterworks Trust on 25 January 1908. It was reconstituted as a Water and Sewerage Authority under the *Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act* 1909, and further reconstituted in September, 1950 to include a Government nominee (Chairman). Provision was also made for a commissioner to be elected by the ratepayers of the Shire of Corio, thus making a total of seven commissioners instead of five, as formerly.

The amount of loans which may be raised is limited to \$24m for water supply, \$10m for sewerage works, and \$1.22m for sewerage installations to properties under deferred payments conditions. The expenditure on these services to 30 June 1966, was: Water supply \$16.39m; sewerage \$7.88m; and sewerage installation, \$1.16m, of which \$0.25m was outstanding. The revenue for the year ended 30 June 1966, was \$1.48m on account of waterworks and \$0.74m on account of sewerage. Since 1913, the Trust has appropriated and set apart sums out of revenues for the creation of

a sinking fund to redeem loans. To 30 June 1966, the amount so appropriated was \$1.49m and of this sum, \$0.79m had been used to redeem maturing loans.

At 30 June 1966, the population served was estimated by the Trust at 109,482, the number of buildings within the drainage area was 31,094, and the number of buildings within sewered areas was 26,843.

Following the completion of the West Barwon Dam in 1965, a project report and estimate has been submitted to the Government seeking approval to proceed with the detailed design and construction of a large dam on the West Moorabool River at Bungal.

Work on a \$6m Outfall Sewer Duplication project, commenced in 1965, is expected to be completed in early 1969.

Water Supply

The water supply systems of the Trust are the Moorabool System and the Barwon System.

Moorabool System.—The catchment of the watersheds is about 38,000 acres. There are six storage reservoirs and five service basins. The total storage capacity of the reservoirs and service basins of the Moorabool System is 4,318 mill. gals.

Barwon System.—This was acquired from the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission in 1955.

The catchment area of the watersheds is about 17,000 acres in extent and comprises the head waters of the Barwon River and its tributaries. There are two storage reservoirs and six service basins.

The total storage of the reservoirs and service basins of the Barwon System is 8,974 mill. gals. The Trust is required to supply up to 700 mill. gals per year to the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission's Bellarine Peninsula System.

Sewerage

The sewerage area, which is 11,851 acres, includes the Cities of Geelong, Geelong West, and Newtown and Chilwell, and suburban areas in the Shires of Corio, South Barwon, and Bellarine. At 30 June 1966, the sewerage system consisted of 314.6 miles of reticulation sewers and a main outfall sewer, 13 miles in length, from Geelong to the ocean at Black Rock, a direct distance of about 9 miles. The outfall sewer is laid on a gradient of 1 in 2,500 and was designed to serve a population of 120,000.

Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board

The Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board was constituted on 1 July 1954. The Board consists of seven members: the manager, who is *ex officio* chairman, appointed by the Governor in Council; three members being elected by water supply, sewerage, and river improvement authorities within the Latrobe Valley; one member representing the State Electricity Commission of Victoria; one member representing the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria; and one member appointed by the Governor in Council as a Government nominee. Further information about the Latrobe Valley will be found on pages 791-7 of the Victorian Year Book 1965.

Water Supply

The Board is empowered to construct water supply works within the area of the Latrobe Valley, but, at present, is confining its main construction activities to the central and industrialised area, particularly around the towns of Morwell and Traralgon and the new township of Churchill.

The Board has constructed a storage of 7,000 mill. gals capacity on the Upper Tyers River. From this storage, water is conveyed through a 60-inch pipeline, a distance of approximately 10 miles.

The capital cost of construction of waterworks was \$10.89m to 30 June 1966. Liabilities amounted to \$11.62m at 30 June 1965, including loans due to the Government totalling \$11.18m. The income for the year 1965-66 was \$0.75m and expenditure during the year amounted to \$0.66m including interest amounting to \$0.34m. Redemption payments to 30 June 1965, amounted to \$0.12m.

The Board does not strike a rate, but charges consumers, including local water supply authorities, by measure.

Water supplied during the year ended 30 June 1965, totalled 10,400 mill. gals.

Sewerage

The Board has constructed an outfall sewer some 52 miles in length to convey wastes to an area where they are disposed of on agricultural land. Wastes conveyed by the outfall sewer consist mainly of industrial wastes such as paper wastes and gasification wastes, together with small quantities of domestic sewage.

During 1965-66, sewerage construction works were confined to the township of Churchill. The total capital cost of sewerage construction works to 30 June 1966 amounted to \$6m.

The scheme is financed by Government loan, the liabilities on account of loans at 30 June 1966 amounting to \$5.82m. Income during 1965-66 amounted to \$0.28m and expenditure, which included \$0.12m interest, amounted to \$0.31m. Redemption payments to 30 June 1966 amounted to \$0.04m.

The Board does not strike a sewerage rate, but charges by measure for the receipt of wastes, both from industries and public authorities, such as sewerage authorities, in the area.

Ballarat Water Commissioners

The local governing body by the name of "The Ballarat Water Commissioners" was constituted on 1 July 1880, by the Waterworks Act of that year.

The water supply district of The Ballarat Water Commissioners covers an area of approximately 62 square miles, including the City of Ballarat, the Borough of Sebastopol, and portions of the Shires of Ballarat, Buninyong, Bungaree, and Grenville. Water is also supplied in bulk to the Buninyong Waterworks Trust, and to the Miners Rest Waterworks Trust. The total estimated population supplied is 62,000. The works comprise seven reservoirs, which have a total storage capacity of 5,435 mill. gals. The catchment area is 24,182 acres. The Commissioners supply water to 20,709 tenements.

The total consumption of water for the year 1966 was 2,020 mill. gals and the average *per capita* consumption was 89.4 gal per day. Approximately 90 per cent of the properties supplied are metered.

To 31 December 1966, the capital cost of construction was \$5.99m, and loans outstanding (including private loans) were \$3.77m. During 1966, revenue amounted to \$0.43m, and expenditure to \$0.43m.

Ballarat Sewerage Authority

The Ballarat Sewerage Authority was constituted under the provisions of the *Sewerage Districts Act* 1915 by Order in Council dated 30 November 1920, which provides that the members of the Water Commissioners shall be the Sewerage Authority.

The Ballarat Sewerage District covers the City of Ballarat, portions of the Shires of Ballarat, Bungaree, and Grenville, and the Borough of Sebastopol.

At 31 December 1966, there were 19,740 assessments in the sewerage district and 16,851 in declared sewerage areas, where 15,043 tenements were connected.

Construction is financed by debenture issue loans from various financial institutions. The liabilities on account of loans secured for construction at 31 December 1966 amounted to \$3.81m; redemption payments at that date totalled \$0.85m. Revenue during 1966 amounted to \$0.45m and expenditure, which included \$0.26m on interest and redemption, was \$0.44m. During 1966, 120 contracts were completed under the Deferred Payments System, the amount outstanding at 31 December being \$0.18m.

Further Reference, 1961*Country Sewerage Authorities*

With the exception of sewerage systems operated by the State Electricity Commission and the Eildon Sewerage District (under the direct administration of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission), country sewerage works are controlled by local authorities. These local sewerage authorities operate under the direct supervision of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission in a similar manner

to the local water supply authorities. Of the 83 local sewerage authorities constituted at 30 June 1966 (including the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board, and the Ballarat Sewerage Authority), 59 authorities had systems in operation. A further four authorities had systems under construction.

In the following table, particulars are shown in respect of all country sewerage systems which were in operation, or in course of construction (with the exception of those controlled by the State Electricity Commission), for each of the years 1961 to 1965 :

**VICTORIA—COUNTRY SEWERAGE AUTHORITIES :
POPULATION SERVED, PROPERTIES CONNECTED,
INCOME, EXPENDITURE, ETC.**

| Particulars | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| No. of Systems in Operation .. | 41 | 50 | 54 | 56 | 57 |
| No. of Systems under Construction | 12 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| Estimated Population Served (At End of Year) | 395,432 | 424,648 | 457,471 | 495,785 | 522,885 |
| No. of Properties Connected to Sewers (At End of Year) .. | 106,604 | 115,096 | 125,860 | 138,654 | 147,537 |
| | \$'000 | | | | |
| Income— | | | | | |
| Rates | 2,417 | 2,767 | 3,069 | 3,392 | 3,666 |
| Other | 918 | 1,121 | 1,351 | 1,568 | 1,810 |
| Total | 3,335 | 3,888 | 4,420 | 4,960 | 5,476 |
| Expenditure— | | | | | |
| Working Expenses | 1,167 | 1,345 | 1,444 | 1,593 | 1,841 |
| Other | 2,078 | 2,501 | 2,911 | 3,356 | 3,516 |
| Total | 3,245 | 3,846 | 4,355 | 4,949 | 5,357 |
| Loan Account— | | | | | |
| Receipts | 6,246 | 6,419 | 7,177 | 4,902 | 4,818 |
| Expenditure | 6,486 | 6,830 | 5,885 | 4,362 | 4,989 |
| Loan Liability (At End of Year) .. | 32,065 | 37,666 | 43,788 | 47,990 | 51,677 |

Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board

Municipalities within the Metropolitan Fire District contribute one-third and fire insurance companies, transacting business in the same area, provide two-thirds of the amount required to maintain metropolitan fire brigades. During 1965–66, contributions by municipalities were equivalent to 0.95 cents in the \$1 of the annual value of property amounting to \$331m, while fire insurance companies contributed at a rate of \$17.38 for every \$100 of fire insurance premiums paid on insured property. Premiums received in the Metropolitan Fire District in 1964 amounted to \$18.1m.

Particulars of revenue, expenditure, and loan indebtedness of the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board for each of the five years 1961-62 to 1965-66, are as follows :

VICTORIA—METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD :
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)

| Particulars | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| REVENUE | | | | | |
| Contributions— | | | | | |
| Municipalities | 1,238 | 1,182 | 1,293 | 1,421 | 1,569 |
| Insurance Companies .. | 2,464 | 2,358 | 2,587 | 2,843 | 3,139 |
| Receipts for Services .. | 410 | 424 | 465 | 487 | 510 |
| Interest and Sundries .. | 212 | 250 | 512 | 300 | 301 |
| Total | 4,324 | 4,214 | 4,857 | 5,051 | 5,519 |
| EXPENDITURE | | | | | |
| Salaries | 2,550 | 2,828 | 3,012 | 3,261 | 3,710 |
| Administrative Charges, etc. | 530 | 436 | 513 | 509 | 612 |
| Partially-paid Firemen and Special Service Staff | | | | | |
| Allowances | 228 | 242 | 240 | 268 | 294 |
| Plant—Purchase and Repairs | 336 | 372 | 299 | 349 | 330 |
| Interest | 36 | 40 | 38 | 37 | 36 |
| Repayment of Loans | 20 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| Superannuation Fund | 160 | 174 | 184 | 196 | 213 |
| Motor Replacement Reserve | 70 | 76 | 82 | 86 | 91 |
| Pay-roll Tax | 74 | 82 | 86 | 93 | 105 |
| Miscellaneous | 60 | 306 | 221 | 66 | 320 |
| Total | 4,064 | 4,578 | 4,696 | 4,887 | 5,734 |
| Net Surplus (+) or Deficit (-) | (+) 260 | (-) 364 | (+) 161 | (+) 164 | (-) 215 |
| Loan Indebtedness (At 30 June) | 704 | 712 | 691 | 669 | 646 |

The following table shows particulars of the number of fire stations operated by the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board and the number of staff employed at 30 June in each of the years 1962 to 1966 :

VICTORIA—METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD :
NUMBER OF FIRE STATIONS AND STAFF EMPLOYED

| Particulars | At 30 June— | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Fire Stations | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 44 |
| Staff Employed*— | | | | | |
| Fire Fighting | 1,024 | 1,055 | 1,052 | 1,051 | 1,088 |
| Special Service and Partially- paid Firemen | 107 | 108 | 98 | 114 | 113 |

* Excluding clerical staff.

Further Reference, 1961

Country Fire Authority

On 1 September 1965, the membership of the Country Fire Authority was increased from ten to eleven in number in accordance with an Act passed earlier in the year, to provide for a permanent chairman appointed by the Government.

In July, 1966, the Authority moved into a new headquarters building at Tooronga where an Operations Centre is in direct radio contact with every fire control region throughout the State.

At 30 June 1966, there were 73 permanent firemen, employed in brigades at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong and Dandenong with a total of 45 permanent brigade officers at these stations and Doveton, Frankston, North Geelong, Geelong West, Mildura, Morwell, Norlane, Shepparton, Springvale, Wangaratta, and Warrnambool. In November, 1966, permanent officers were appointed to the Chelsea Fire Brigade.

The twenty-five fire control regions are now supervised by six zone officers of the rank of Assistant Chief Officer, with permanent Regional Officers administering the 21 regions in which there are both urban and rural fire districts, the remaining four regions being wholly urban.

Up to 30 June 1966, the Authority had raised 53 loans, representing a total of \$3.35m, which had been used for the provision of buildings and equipment. In August, 1951, the limit of borrowing was raised from \$0.4m to \$1m, increased to \$2m in October, 1955 and was further increased to \$4m in May, 1966. Loan indebtedness at 30 June 1966 amounted to \$1.87m.

Particulars of revenue, expenditure, surplus, and loan expenditure and indebtedness of the Country Fire Authority, for each of the years 1961-62 to 1965-66, are shown in the first of the following tables. The second table gives details of the number of fire brigades, personnel, and motor vehicles for the same years.

**VICTORIA—COUNTRY FIRE AUTHORITY : REVENUE,
EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)**

| Particulars | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| REVENUE | | | | | |
| Statutory Contributions— | | | | | |
| Municipalities Assistance | | | | | |
| Fund | 441 | 489 | 522 | 568 | 691 |
| Insurance Companies | 882 | 979 | 1,045 | 1,136 | 1,382 |
| Other | 58 | 68 | 64 | 69 | 67 |
| Total | 1,381 | 1,536 | 1,631 | 1,773 | 2,140 |
| EXPENDITURE | | | | | |
| Salaries and Wages | 498 | 570 | 623 | 658 | 823 |
| Depreciation | 63 | 68 | 73 | 78 | 85 |
| Insurance | 46 | 46 | 52 | 73 | 92 |
| Interest | 74 | 81 | 84 | 87 | 97 |
| Maintenance | 237 | 197 | 232 | 247 | 408 |
| Motor Replacement Fund | 117 | 135 | 154 | 168 | 184 |
| Other | 234 | 252 | 270 | 293 | 269 |
| Total | 1,269 | 1,349 | 1,488 | 1,604 | 1,958 |
| Net Surplus | 112 | 187 | 142 | 169 | 182 |
| Loan Expenditure | 218 | 200 | 122 | 243 | 431 |
| Loan Indebtedness (At 30 June) | 1,493 | 1,573 | 1,665 | 1,719 | 1,870 |

**VICTORIA—COUNTRY FIRE AUTHORITY : NUMBER OF
FIRE BRIGADES, PERSONNEL, AND MOTOR VEHICLES**

| Particulars | At 30 June— | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Fire Brigades— | | | | | |
| Urban | 207 | 206 | 205 | 205 | 206 |
| Rural | 1,037 | 1,041 | 1,040 | 1,043 | 1,048 |
| Personnel— | | | | | |
| Professional | 120 | 135 | 139 | 147 | 162 |
| Volunteer | 106,783 | 107,581 | 109,420 | 111,599 | 112,984 |
| Motor Vehicles— | | | | | |
| Transport | 48 | 55 | 55 | 59 | 63 |
| Fire Service | 883 | 900 | 934 | 958 | 996 |

Further Reference, 1961, 1966

**Local Government and Semi-Governmental Bodies—
New Money Loan Raisings**

In the following statement, particulars are given of the new money loan raisings for capital works, during each of the years 1962–63 to 1965–66, by local government, semi-governmental, and other public bodies in Victoria :

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT, SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL,
AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES : NEW MONEY LOAN
RAISINGS
(\$'000)**

| Particulars | Year Ended 30 June— | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| LOCAL GOVERNMENT | | | | |
| Due to Government | 316 | 333 | 147 | 261 |
| Due to Public Creditor | 24,400 | 23,651 | 23,269 | 23,207 |
| Total Local Government | 24,716 | 23,984 | 23,416 | 23,467 |
| SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL, etc. | | | | |
| Due to Government* | 43,301 | 41,955 | 48,728 | 45,614 |
| Due to Public Creditor | 104,126 | 103,669 | 100,452 | 93,742 |
| Total Semi-Governmental, etc. | 147,427 | 145,624 | 149,180 | 139,356 |
| ALL AUTHORITIES | | | | |
| Due to Government* | 43,617 | 42,288 | 48,875 | 45,874 |
| Due to Public Creditor | 128,526 | 127,321 | 123,721 | 116,948 |
| Total | 172,143 | 169,609 | 172,596 | 162,823 |

*Including the following advances by the Commonwealth Government under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement : \$18,890,000 in 1962-63, \$19,678,000 in 1963-64, \$26,260,000 in 1964-65, and \$24,229,000 in 1965-66.

PRIMARY PRODUCTION

Land Settlement and Irrigation

Land Utilisation

Introduction

The climatic conditions of Victoria (for details see pages 44 to 62) and especially the incidence of rain have resulted in the development of a wide range of farming practices, but at the same time have been largely responsible for restricting the number of enterprises on individual farms. Farming is generally carried out on a single enterprise basis, a major exception being the association of cereal growing and sheep grazing in the main wheat areas. Other exceptions occur on a less extensive scale with other forms of production.

Most farms in the State are owner-operated and, with the exception of the larger holdings, the routine work on the farm is carried out by the farmer and his family, but at times of peak labour requirement, such as during shearing or harvest, additional labour is employed.

Considerable areas in the State are retained as forest reserves and for water catchments (see page 284).

The pattern of land use is more or less clearly defined in each of the statistical districts (see map on page 308). Thus the Mallee and the northern part of the Wimmera District are used almost exclusively for cereal production and sheep raising. The more intensive carrying of livestock in these districts has been made possible by a channel system of domestic and stock water supply originating in the mountainous area of the Grampians to the south. The agriculture of the Northern District is based largely on irrigation and ranges from dairying to fruit production. The non-irrigated parts of the district are used for cereal and sheep production. In the Western, Central, North-Central, North-Eastern, and Gippsland Districts, the rainfall is heavier and more reliable; consequently, there is more diversity in land utilisation. In these districts, sheep grazing and dairying are the most important industries. Cultivation is generally limited. Some wheat is grown in the North-Eastern and Western Districts and there is some production of potatoes, vegetables, and other intensive cultivation crops on the more fertile soils in the higher rainfall parts.

Mallee District

This district is situated in the far north-west of the State and has a total area of 10·8 mill. acres. However, there are extensive areas in the north and west which, because of water shortage and the liability to severe soil erosion, have not been settled, and the total area used for agricultural production is 7·5 mill. acres.

The soils of the district being light in texture are easily and cheaply cultivated and the main farming enterprise is cereal cropping, associated with wool, and prime lamb production. The principal crop grown is

wheat and the area sown to this crop averages about 1·4 mill. acres. In addition, some 300,000 acres of oats, including 15,000 acres for hay and 50,000 acres for grazing, and 65,000 acres of barley are usually grown. Yields from cereal crops vary widely, according to seasonal conditions. The average district yield per acre for wheat in recent years has been close to 20 bushels.

In the past, lack of suitable pasture species was a major problem in pasture development, and the grazing was provided largely by native pastures, green cereal crops, and crop stubbles. The discovery and introduction into crop rotations of suitable medics has resulted in marked benefit to both crop production and grazing. The use of medics is now widespread in the district and has greatly improved the conditions for production of early prime lambs mainly for the Melbourne market. Dry land lucerne has also contributed to the vastly improved grazing afforded by the pastures.

The district now carries about 1·8 mill. sheep and produces about 17·8 mill. lb of wool in addition to the early lambs.

Irrigation areas located close to the River Murray, which marks the northern boundary of the State, produce most of the State's dried vine fruits and considerable quantities of citrus fruits.

Wimmera District

The Wimmera occupies the central western part of the State and has an area of 7·4 mill. acres, of which 6 mill. acres are used for agricultural purposes. Rainfall in the north is about 14 in per year, increasing to 25 in in the south. The Grampians in the south of the district have a higher rainfall. This area is unsuited to agricultural production and is retained by the Crown as a watershed area and forest reserve.

There are wide variations in soil type, but the district includes substantial areas of fertile self-mulching clay loams, which are among the most productive wheat-growing soils in Australia. South and east of the Grampians the soils are podzols and in the south-west there is a large area of light-textured grey soils.

Wheat farming in association with fine-wool growing or prime lamb production is the main farm enterprise over the north and central Wimmera. Both climate and soils are suited to cereal cropping and yields obtained are high. The area sown to wheat averages about 900,000 acres, the average yield being close to 26 bushels per acre. Other major crops are oats (305,000 acres, including 26,000 acres for hay and 21,000 acres for grazing), and barley (30,000 acres). In recent years the development of suitable strains of medics and clovers has resulted in the inclusion of a pasture phase in crop rotations.

In addition to mixed sheep and wheat farming, there are extensive areas, particularly in the south and west of the district where rainfall is higher and pasture establishment easier, which are used solely for grazing. Almost three-quarters of the sheep carried in the area are Merinos, and, although a number of early fat lambs come from the wheat-growing areas, emphasis here is more generally on fine-wool

production and breeding. The district carries over 4 mill. sheep and produces more than 46 mill. lb of wool. As is the case in the Mallee, dairying and beef cattle production are only of minor importance.

Northern District

This is an area of plains country extending from the Central Highlands in the south to the River Murray in the north. The total area of the district is 6.3 mill. acres, of which 5.5 mill. acres are occupied for agricultural purposes. The soils vary from typical light Mallee soils in the north-west to fertile red-brown earths in the east. Average annual rainfall is 14 in in the north-west and increases to 25 in over the foothills of the ranges, which are on the eastern boundary of the district. The district includes the major irrigation areas of the State, and because of this several different farming enterprises are carried out.

Wheat growing is an important industry. The area sown averages about 580,000 acres, and, because of climatic and soil differences, yields vary widely across the area, the district average being 21.5 bushels per acre. As in the other major wheat-producing districts, oat crops are an important feature in rotations and for grazing. In the Northern District over 258,000 acres of oats are sown each year, including 38,000 acres for hay and 17,000 acres for grazing.

The district carries about 4 mill. sheep, largely on wheat farms, and emphasis is on prime lamb production rather than fine-wool growing. Extensive irrigation has made it possible to establish highly productive perennial pastures which are used mainly for dairy production, but, in addition, the irrigation areas fatten sheep and lambs from the non-irrigated areas in Victoria and New South Wales. The milk produced is mostly used for butter, cheese, and other manufactured products, but small quantities are used for city whole milk supply. There are over 410,000 dairy cattle in the district.

Apart from dairying, irrigation has permitted the establishment of an important fruit-growing industry. This area supplies fresh fruit to Victorian and interstate markets and also provides fruit, mainly apricots, pears, and peaches, for the important canneries operating in the district. Tomatoes are also produced on a large scale.

North-Central District

This district includes much of the Central Highlands area and the rainfall is generally over 30 in, but on the northern slopes it is as low as 22 in. There is wide variation in topography and soils and much of the area is used for grazing sheep and beef cattle. However, the district is relatively small, containing only 2.9 mill. acres, of which 2.1 mill. acres are occupied and used for farming production.

Cereal cropping is unimportant, but potatoes in the volcanic hills east of Ballarat and pome fruits in the Harcourt area are the most important crops grown. Although dairy farms are scattered throughout the district, it is marginal for this form of production and emphasis is on sheep production associated with beef production. The district carries over 2 mill. sheep and about 80,000 beef cattle.

North-Eastern District

The district has a total area of 7·2 mill. acres, but includes substantial areas of Crown lands, much of which is very steep and heavily timbered. The area occupied is 3·6 mill. acres. Annual average rainfall varies from 20 in in the north-western corner of the district to well over 60 in over the mountains. Almost all of the area used for rural production has a 20 to 30 in rainfall.

Although cereal cropping is not general, there is an interesting development of ley farming based on subterranean clover pastures. However, areas concerned and production are small in relation to the State totals. The fertile river valleys are suited to specialty crop production, and some 9,000 acres of tobacco and small quantities of hops are grown in these areas. The district carries about 140,000 dairy cattle, mainly along the river valleys.

Prime lamb growing and crossbred wool production are the main sheep enterprises in the north-western and western parts of the district, but fine-wool growing is more common on the unimproved pastures along the Murray Valley and in the Omeo area. The district carries about 2 mill. sheep.

The North-Eastern District is an important beef cattle breeding and fattening area, and over 250,000 head are carried. The cattle make good use of the rough pastures of the foothill country and the productive pastures of the flats make suitable fattening areas.

Western District

Most of the district falls in the 25–30 in rainfall belt, but an area north and east of the Otways is influenced by a rain shadow effect and the average annual rainfall is 20 to 25 in. In the Otway Ranges the average annual rainfall is as high as 70 in. The soils of the district vary considerably in type and fertility. Basaltic soils cover the great bulk of the plains area. In the north the soils are similar to those of the southern Wimmera. The total area of the district is 8·8 mill. acres, of which 6·6 mill. acres are occupied. There are substantial areas of forest reserve in the Otways, which are in the south-eastern part of the district.

The only cereal crop of importance grown is oats which are used as a fodder crop, cut for hay, or harvested for grain which is also used very largely to feed stock. The more fertile soils produce both potatoes and onions, and about 60 per cent of the State's onion acreage is located on volcanic tuff soils near Colac and Warrnambool. However, emphasis is placed on animal production, and climatically the district is well suited to the development of improved pastures. It is the major wool producing area of the State, carrying over 10·3 mill. sheep. Almost half the total sheep population is Merino, and the fine wool breeds—Merino, Polwarth, and Corriedale—make up nearly three-quarters of the total sheep population. There are relatively few crossbreds, and prime lamb production does not have the same importance as in other districts. The Western District is an important beef cattle breeding and fattening area and carries close to 400,000 head. Many of the State's leading stud herds are located in the district, and in addition, many sheep properties carry beef cattle.

Dairying is an important industry and there is widespread distribution of dairy cattle. However, the main concentrations are in the following areas: Colac, Camperdown, Koroit, Allansford, and the Casterton-Coleraine region. A proportion of production is used as whole milk for town supply, but a considerable proportion of the State's processed milk products and butter is produced in the district, which carries about 428,000 dairy cattle.

Central District

Rainfall varies from 20 in in the rain shadow area, north of Geelong, to more than 50 in over the ranges north and east of Melbourne. Topographically there is variation from plains country on the western side of Port Phillip Bay to the steep hill country north and east of Melbourne. There is also a wide variation in soil type and fertility. The total area of the district is 4.1 mill. acres and 2.6 mill. acres are occupied—the remainder being reserved as forest and watershed areas.

The climate is suited to the production of malting barley and about 40,000 acres are grown—mainly on the plains to the west. Potatoes are grown in the Romsey-Ballararat area, on the Bellarine Peninsula and the Kooweerup Swamp.

Market gardening is important in the area extending from the south-eastern suburbs of Melbourne to the northern shores of Westernport Bay, and also on the irrigation settlements near Werribee and Bacchus Marsh.

The district is the major producer of apples; dessert types of pears and peaches and other stone fruits are of importance. Orchards are located in the eastern Metropolitan Area, on the Mornington Peninsula and near Bacchus Marsh and Pakenham. Ninety per cent of the State's strawberry crop is grown in the Dandenong Ranges some 25 miles east of Melbourne.

The district carries about 2.5 mill. sheep and production is almost evenly divided between fine-wool growing and fat lamb production.

Beef cattle are grazed in conjunction with sheep over most of the area, but in the east they are run with dairy cows to produce vealers.

The major dairying area is in the east, and this forms part of the most important dairying area of the State. The area is an important supplier of whole milk for city supply and for butter and cheese manufacture. There are just under 300,000 dairy cattle in the district. Pig production is also important.

Gippsland District

The total area of this district is 8.7 mill. acres, but the northern and eastern parts are mountainous and are reserved by the Crown. The area occupied is 3.9 mill. acres and the bulk of settlement is south of a line between Dandenong and Bairnsdale. Rainfall varies from just under 25 in in the rain shadow area near Maffra and Sale to 60 in and above in the highlands. Average annual rainfall over the most part of the settled areas is 30 to 40 in, and climatically the district is well suited to the development of highly productive perennial pastures. The soils range from poor sands to relatively fertile loams. The highly fertile alluvial soils of the river valleys are important sources of production.

With the exception of forage crops, cropping is not important in the area, although certain specialty crops, such as maize, beans, and potatoes, contribute substantially to the State's total production.

Gippsland is the most important dairying district of the State and dairying is by far the most important rural industry in the district. The highly productive pastures of the 30 to 40 in rainfall areas are the basis of the industry. The district supplies the greater part of the whole milk requirements for the Melbourne market, and in addition, plays an important part in the production of butter, cheese, and other processed dairy products. In addition, the dairy herds contribute to veal and beef production. The district carries over 530,000 dairy cattle. Pig raising is associated with dairy farming, and there are 74,000 pigs carried in the area.

In western and southern Gippsland, sheep production is small and consists largely of fat lamb producing flocks run in conjunction with dairy cattle. However, in the 22-30 in rainfall area near Sale, prime lamb production on improved pastures is a major enterprise. In the foothills, fine-woolled sheep and beef cattle are carried.

Alienation of Land

The total area of the State is approximately 56,245,760 acres. On 31 December 1965, this comprised :

| | Acres |
|--|-------------------|
| Lands alienated in fee-simple | 31,866,897 |
| Lands in process of alienation | 2,293,213 |
| Crown lands | 22,085,650 |
| Total | 56,245,760 |
| <hr/> | |
| Crown lands comprise : | |
| Reserved Forest | 5,603,833 |
| State Forest and timber reserves (under Land Act) | 150,088 |
| Water Reserves | 314,643 |
| Reserves in the Mallee | 410,000 |
| Other reserves | 675,022 |
| Roads | 1,706,981 |
| Water frontages, beds of rivers, lakes, etc., unsold land in cities, towns, and boroughs | 3,845,096 |
| Land in occupation under— | |
| Perpetual leases | 157,649 |
| Leases of former agricultural college lands | 24,409 |
| Other leases and licences | 1,543 |
| Temporary grazing licences and leases | *6,000,900 |
| Unoccupied | 3,195,486 |
| Total | 22,085,650 |

* In addition, 78,996 acres of land listed under Reserves are held under grazing licences.

In the following table are shown the area of Crown lands sold absolutely and conditionally, and the area of lands alienated in fee-simple during the five years 1961 to 1965. A portion of the area conditionally sold reverts to the Crown each year in consequence of the non-fulfilment of conditions by the selectors. The lands alienated each year include areas selected in previous years.

VICTORIA—ALIENATION OF CROWN LANDS

| Year Ended 31 December— | Area of Crown Lands Sold | | | Crown Lands Alienated in Fee-simple | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| | Absolutely, at Auction, etc. | Conditionally to Selectors | Total | Area | Purchase Money |
| | | | acres | | \$ |
| 1961.. .. | 16,315 | 42,070 | 58,385 | 99,805 | 552,056 |
| 1962.. .. | 3,584 | 11,299 | 14,883 | 103,337 | 616,674 |
| 1963.. .. | 3,308 | 19,425 | 22,733 | 103,766 | 326,934 |
| 1964.. .. | 3,896 | 23,055 | 26,951 | 76,587 | 406,554 |
| 1965.. .. | 4,705 | 20,757 | 25,462 | 76,965 | 280,839 |

Transfer of Land Act and Assurance Fund, 1961; Government Assistance to the Farming Industry, 1964

Soil Conservation Authority

Functions

The Authority is responsible for the mitigation and prevention of soil erosion; promotion of soil conservation; the determination of land use to achieve these objectives; and the provision of an advisory service to landholders for the efficient use and development of their land and the water resources available to them. To perform these functions, it conducts surveys and investigations into the nature and extent of soil erosion. It investigates and designs preventive and remedial measures, and carries out soil conservation works, experiments and demonstrations of soil conservation, and reclamation of eroded lands. Its major field activity with landholders is the development of group conservation schemes in which the Authority engages in conservation projects in conjunction with groups of farmers having contiguous properties.

Principal aspects of current research are concerned with conservation hydrology, soil, ecological and land use surveys, conservation agronomy, soil analyses, and conservation economics.

The Engineering Division is responsible for the design and construction of concrete erosion control structures, and promotion of efficient use of farm water supplies.

Farm Water Supplies

With the passing of the *Soil Conservation (Water Resources) Act 1965* the responsibility for the promotion of efficiency in the use and development by landholders of water resources available to them was clearly defined. The Act provides for technical assistance and advice to be given by the Authority, and for a source of finance (the Rural Finance and Settlement Commission) for landholders proposing to carry out soil or water conservation works. For these purposes the Authority is empowered to make the necessary surveys and investigations and to enter into appropriate agreements with landholders. It is also authorised to hire equipment to farmers for the carrying out of necessary conservation works and to charge fees for any service provided, and may recommend that loans be granted to landholders for approved works, the Rural Finance and Settlement Commission being the responsible organisation for handling any loan arrangements.

Land Utilisation Advisory Council

The Members of the Council are the permanent heads, or their nominees, of the Soil Conservation Authority, Department of Agriculture, Forests Commission, Department of Crown Lands and Survey, and State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. The Chairman and Secretary of the Soil Conservation Authority also occupy those positions on the Council.

Under the Soil Conservation and Land Utilisation Act the functions of the Council are to recommend to the Soil Conservation Authority the constitution and definition of catchment areas, and advise the Minister for Conservation and the Authority concerning policy on the use of land, including Crown land, in any catchment area. After consultation with the Council, the Authority determines the most suitable use in the public interest of all lands in catchment areas. The practical result is that decisions are made about which land should be used permanently for forest purposes, and what land may be used for pasture, agriculture, or any other purpose without adversely affecting the catchment as a water supply area.

The conditions under which the various forms of land use may be permitted are defined by the Authority. However, the Soil Conservation Authority, as provided for in its legislation, is obliged to consult the appropriate district advisory committee, and the Minister's approval must be obtained before the conditions of the use of land can be applied.

Landholders are liable to a penalty of up to \$100 for non-compliance with the decisions, but there is a right of appeal. Should a landholder refuse to comply, the Authority may carry out any remedial work necessary and the costs may be recovered by reasonable instalments.

In 1966 the Premier directed the Land Utilisation Advisory Council to determine the potential of land throughout the State. Where there are alternative possible forms of land use, the Council recommends those which should be adopted now in the public interest. It is also responsible for recommending a long term policy for the development and use of land resources.

Because it is the most populated State in relation to area, Victoria illustrates the problem of how modern civilisation demands land for various purposes, some of which are compatible and some conflicting or competitive. When there are, or it is anticipated that there will be, conflicting or competitive demands for land, decisions must be made and these should be based on proper criteria. The direction to the Council enables the land use problems of the State to be considered on the basis of significant scientific and other criteria. Inter-departmental study groups have been established to assist the Council by collating and examining such land use and ecological information as is already available for parts of the State, in relation to the demands for land for different purposes and the decisions which need to be made.

Soil Conservation Authority, 1961-67; Land Utilisation Advisory Council, 1962, 1967; Destruction of Vermin and Noxious Weeds, 1963; Soil, Land Use, and Ecological Surveys, 1966

Rural Finance Facilities

Introduction

Australia's national policy for permanent land settlement has been based on the family unit farm. Financially this has seldom been easy because even in the early days settlers found it difficult to earn enough to maintain themselves whilst they were clearing and developing their blocks. The conditions of purchase were made very easy but considerable aggregation of holdings took place because settlers failed. Later, some of these large estates were re-purchased, subdivided, and the smaller farms made available to settlers under closer settlement schemes.

After the two world wars these schemes were expanded to enable ex-servicemen to acquire farms under generous terms of settlement. In addition, money was advanced to returned servicemen to enable them to buy their own "Single Unit" farms. Soldier settlers were also granted loans for the purchase of stock, plant, and equipment.

The State set up a Rural Finance Corporation with wide powers for assisting rural industry. This was later merged with the Soldier Settlement Commission into a Rural Finance and Settlement Commission.

The Commonwealth Bank has had a Rural Credits Department for many years. Its main function is to provide seasonal assistance in the marketing of products. Thus it cushions the effect of large interim payments at harvest time and provides credit for goods awaiting shipment or in transit. The Bank also administers the Farm Development Loan Fund, and assists in financing research. The Commonwealth Development Bank is interested in making loans available for the improvement of approved properties.

The trading banks have many farmer clients who require finance mostly on a relatively short-term seasonal basis. Numerous pastoral finance companies act as agents for farmers and frequently provide

credit for the purchase of properties or for their improvement or for the purchase of livestock. The State Savings Bank also makes limited financial advances to farmers.

Rural Finance and Settlement Commission

General

The Rural Finance and Settlement Commission was established by legislation passed in 1961, which began to merge the former Soldier Settlement Commission and the Rural Finance Corporation. The new Commission carried out the functions of the previous authorities temporarily in two separate branches, namely, those of Settlement and Finance, respectively, until further legislation passed in 1963 completed the merger by removing this division and co-ordinating the functions previously performed by the two separate authorities.

Rural Finance Act

The Rural Finance Corporation was established in April, 1950. Its functions, which have since been taken over by the Commission, include the making of advances through loans at low rates of interest to existing or proposed country industries, both primary and secondary. The Commission is also empowered to advance moneys to, or for the benefit of, any farmer for carrying into effect a composition or scheme of arrangement between him and his creditors.

Revenue, expenditure, etc., for each of the five years, 1961-62 to 1965-66 are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—RURAL FINANCE ACT : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC. (\$'000)

| Particulars | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| REVENUE | | | | | |
| Interest | 950 | 1,040 | 1,145 | 1,237 | 1,346 |
| Other | 40 | 50 | 20 | 21 | 34 |
| Total Revenue | 990 | 1,090 | 1,165 | 1,258 | 1,380 |
| EXPENDITURE | | | | | |
| Administration | 120 | 110 | 134 | 143 | 169 |
| Interest | 598 | 730 | 797 | 947 | 1,021 |
| Sinking Fund | 44 | 46 | 50 | 53 | 56 |
| Other | 24 | 24 | 108 | 63 | 61 |
| Total Expenditure | 786 | 910 | 1,089 | 1,206 | 1,307 |
| Net Surplus | 204 | 180 | 76 | 52 | 73 |
| Loans and Advances Outstanding at 30 June | 19,718 | 20,340 | 21,168 | 22,388 | 24,113 |
| Loan Indebtedness to State Government at 30 June | 17,812 | 19,032 | 20,208 | 21,050 | 22,128 |

General Settlement

Prior to the end of the Second World War, the Commonwealth Government and various State Governments made arrangements for the settlement of discharged soldiers on the land as part of a general scheme of rehabilitation of ex-members of the Services. In 1945, the Victorian Government completed an Agreement with the Commonwealth Government. The State Parliament ratified the Agreement and also passed legislation constituting the former Soldier Settlement Commission. Soldier Settlement in all States has now reached the stage where, apart from forfeited holdings, no further allocations of blocks are visualised.

Under the Victorian legislation, soldier settlement was carried out under two separate schemes. First, there was the general settlement scheme where the Commission acquired freehold land or Crown land for subdivision and development into holdings for application by ex-servicemen. Such holdings were allocated on a competitive basis, having regard to the merits of all applicants. The number of ex-servicemen settled under this scheme totalled 3,293. Second, there was the Single Unit Farm Scheme, where ex-servicemen were granted loans up to a maximum of \$18,000 to assist them in the purchase of existing farms of their own choosing. Under this scheme 2,878 ex-servicemen were granted loans amounting to \$23,917,338.

The Soldier Settlement Act enabled the Commission to make advances to general settlers and Single Unit Farm settlers to assist them in the purchase of stock, plant, equipment, and shares in co-operatives. For this purpose \$12,555,363 has been advanced to settlers and at 30 June 1966, \$12,383,053 has been repaid, \$30,674 has been written off, leaving an outstanding balance of \$141,636. In addition to its functions under the Soldier Settlement Act, the Commission, on behalf of the Commonwealth Government, administered that portion of the *Commonwealth Re-Establishment and Employment Act 1945*, which related to agricultural loans and allowances.

With soldier settlement in its final stages, the following tables set out the particulars of rural rehabilitation of ex-servicemen in Victoria as at 30 June 1966 :

**VICTORIA—LAND ACQUIRED AND COST OF
DEVELOPMENT, 1945 TO 1966**

| Particulars | Total Expenditure to 30 June 1966 | | Balance Outstanding at 30 June 1966 |
|--|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---|
| | acres | \$'000 | |
| Freehold Land | 1,193,171 } 51,536 } .. } | 39,448 } 53,873 } | 123 |
| Crown Land | | | |
| Development and Improvement of Holdings | | | |
| | Total Realisations to 30 June 1966 | | |
| | acres | \$'000 | |
| Sales of Land Not Required for Soldier Settlement | 65,041 | 3,267* | 484* |

* Sale price of land not required for settlement ; balance outstanding represents instalments not yet due where terms were given to purchasers who are not necessarily ex-servicemen.

VICTORIA—ADVANCES TO EX-SERVICEMEN, 1945 TO 1966

| Act | Total Advances to 30 June 1966 | | Advances Outstanding at 30 June 1966 | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------|---|--------|
| | No. | \$'000 | No. | \$'000 |
| Soldier Settlement Act— | | | | |
| Advances for Settlers' Lease Liability* | 3,033 | 57,468 | 2,285 | 41,458 |
| Advances to Assist in Acquiring and Developing Single Unit Farms | 2,878 | 23,917 | 1,345 | 9,558 |
| Advances for Improvements, Stock, Implements, etc. | † | 12,305 | 198 | 142 |
| Advances for Shares in Co-operatives | 327 | 250 | .. | .. |
| Commonwealth Re-establishment and Employment Act— | | | | |
| Advances to Assist Rehabilitation in Farming Industry | 2,970 | 3,594 | 212 | 61 |

* The total number of settlers allocated holdings is 3,293 which includes 239 holdings re-allocated and 17 holdings disposed of. Four settlers have yet to receive their lease liabilities.

† Not available.

Other Land Settlement

The *Land Settlement Act* 1959 extended the functions of the then Soldier Settlement Commission in that, under such Act, the Commission was given authority to administer a new land settlement scheme to cater for those men wishing to become farm owners—many of whom were too young to have been ex-servicemen and thus eligible for soldier settlement. The scheme generally is based on the same principles as the scheme for soldier settlement—the main differences being the interest rates payable and the basis of determining the capital liability of the settler for the farm. There is no provision in the Act for advances to buy single unit farms. The Commission is given authority to purchase privately owned land or set apart suitable Crown land for development and subdivision.

Any male British subject over the age of 21 years is eligible to apply for land made available, but the actual allocation is made on a competitive basis, having regard to a number of factors laid down in the Act, including the applicant's experience in farming and prospects of success. A feature of the legislation is that the farms are either brought to, or within sight of, production before allocation. Further details about the general principles of this legislation will be found on pages 494 to 496 of the Victorian Year Book 1963.

Up to 30 June 1966, the land being developed for allocation under this scheme has been on three developmental projects. These are at Heytesbury near Cobden, Yanakie on Wilson's Promontory, and the East Goulburn Project near Shepparton.

The Yanakie and East Goulburn schemes have now been completed and all farms allocated to settlers.

The demand for all holdings allotted to date has been exceedingly keen and the 421 farms allocated (342 dairying and 79 soft fruit) attracted nearly 11,000 applications.

At 30 June 1966, the position of other land settlement in Victoria under the *Land Settlement Act* 1959 was as follows :

VICTORIA—OTHER LAND SETTLEMENT, 1959 TO 1966

| Particulars | Total Expenditure to 30 June 1966 | | Balance Outstanding at 30 June 1966 | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------|---|--------|
| | acres | \$'000 | \$'000 | |
| Land Acquired— | | | | |
| Freehold Land Purchased .. | 20,489 | 1,576 | 14,753 | |
| Crown Land | 106,681 | | | |
| Development and Improvement of Holdings | .. | 18,512 | | |
| | Total Realisations to 30 June 1966 | | | |
| | acres | \$'000 | | |
| Sales of Land Not Required for Settlement | 3,583 | 242* | 86* | |
| | Total Advances to 30 June 1966 | | Advances Outstanding at 30 June 1966 | |
| | No. | \$'000 | No. | \$'000 |
| Advances to Settlers under the Land Settlement Act .. | † | 877 | 262 | 363 |
| Liability of Settlers Granted Purchase Leases | 133 | 3,896 | 133 | 3,818 |

* Sale price of land not required for settlement ; balance outstanding represents instalments not yet due where terms were given to purchasers.

†Not available.

Other Rural Finance Facilities

State Savings Bank of Victoria

State Savings Bank loans for rural purposes fall into two categories :

(1) Credit Foncier Department loans are long-term advances to enable borrowers to purchase or improve farms. The maximum loan available from this source is \$7,000 carrying interest at 5 per cent per annum and repayable over 10 years (subject to renewal). The maximum loan must not exceed three-quarters of the value of the property. Particulars of advances, repayments, etc., for the year ended 30 June 1966, may be found on page 676.

(2) Savings Bank Department loans are advances of larger amounts—the maximum loan is \$20,000—and are available on the security of first mortgage over freehold property. These are short-term loans extending over a period of three years, but are subject to renewal. Interest charged is either 5.75 or 6.25 per cent per annum depending on whether the property is occupied by the borrower or whether the loan exceeds \$10,000. The maximum loan must not exceed two-thirds of the value of the property.

Reserve Bank of Australia—Rural Credits Department

The Rural Credits Department was established in 1925 as a department of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, now known as the Reserve Bank of Australia. Its function is to provide finance to statutory marketing boards and similar authorities and to co-operative

associations of primary producers. Advances are used by borrowers principally for making payments to growers for their primary produce pending its sale and to finance marketing expenses which in some cases include processing and packing of the commodity.

Finance for the marketing of wheat, and to a lesser extent, dairy products and barley has comprised the major portion of accommodation provided, but the Department's operations have also covered such commodities as tobacco, canning fruits, dried fruits, meat, eggs, and fertilizers.

The interest rates for advances during the year ended 30 June 1966 were 4·25 per cent per annum, if against the security of a Commonwealth or State Government guarantee, and 4·5 per cent per annum against other securities.

Grants have also been made by the Rural Credits Development Fund for research and extension work to assist the development of primary industries. The Fund is financed by one-half of the annual net profits of the Rural Credits Department.

Farm Development Loan Fund

The Farm Development Loan Fund was established in 1966 to provide loans to primary producers, at preferential rates and conditions, for drought relief and farm development purposes. Loans are made by the trading banks from their Farm Development Loan Fund Accounts with the Reserve Bank, and are designed to supplement other loans available from the banking system.

Commonwealth Development Bank

A brief outline of the functions of the Commonwealth Development Bank, together with particulars of rural advances outstanding at 30 June 1966, may be found on pages 670-2. Rural loans are made for a variety of purposes, e.g., clearing, fencing, pasture improvement, farm water conservation, erection of essential farm buildings, and the stocking of properties. Other aspects of assistance granted include aid to successful applicants in government sponsored rural development schemes and land ballots. Special attention is also given to providing finance to applicants opening up new areas. Particulars of rural advances approved in Victoria during the year ended 30 June 1966 are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK OF
AUSTRALIA : RURAL ADVANCES APPROVED,
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1966
(\$'000)

| Type of Rural Activity | Rural Advances Approved |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Sheep | 3,756 |
| Dairying | 2,589 |
| Cattle | 319 |
| Wheat | 249 |
| Fruit Growing | 255 |
| Poultry | 699 |
| Other | 274 |
| Total | 8,141 |

The average loan approved for rural purposes during the year was \$12,467.

Advances by Major Trading Banks

The extent of rural lending in Victoria by the Commonwealth Trading and other major trading banks is illustrated by the following table which shows bank advances to borrowers outstanding at the end of June for the five years 1962 to 1966 :

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK AND
PRIVATE TRADING BANKS : BUSINESS ADVANCES
OUTSTANDING TO RURAL INDUSTRY BORROWERS
(\$m)

| Industry of Borrower | Amount Outstanding at the End of June— | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Sheep Grazing | 39.5 | 39.8 | 39.8 | 45.6 | 49.2 |
| Wheat Growing | 6.3 | 7.8 | 8.4 | 12.2 | 15.2 |
| Dairying and Pig Raising | 27.4 | 29.7 | 31.8 | 31.2 | 31.9 |
| Other Rural | 17.2 | 19.4 | 20.2 | 21.2 | 22.9 |
| Total | 90.3 | 96.7 | 100.2 | 110.2 | 119.2 |

Advances to rural industry borrowers represented 18.1 per cent of trading banks' business advances outstanding at the end of June 1966, and 14.8 per cent of all advances outstanding. The maximum rate of interest on bank overdrafts at 30 June 1966, was 7.25 per cent per annum but the average rate on rural loans would probably be below this level.

Advances of Pastoral Finance Companies

The following table shows total rural advances outstanding to pastoral finance companies at the end of June for the five years 1962 to 1966 :

VICTORIA—RURAL ADVANCES* OF PASTORAL FINANCE
COMPANIES
(\$m)

| At End of June— | | | | | | Advances Outstanding |
|-----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----------------------|
| 1962 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 32.9 |
| 1963 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 35.6 |
| 1964 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 39.0 |
| 1965 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 43.9 |
| 1966 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40.9 |

* Held by branches located in Victoria which is not necessarily the State of residence of the borrower.

Improvement Purchase Leases

Crown land can be made available for application under improvement purchase lease conditions. All applications received are dealt with by a Local Land Board and no person is eligible to obtain a lease if the unimproved value of the area applied for together with the unimproved value of the land already owned by the applicant exceeds \$15,000.

The essential conditions of an improvement purchase lease are as follows :

- (1) That the lessee will make such land improvements within the first six years as are specified. Land improvements means the clearing, draining or grading of land, the preparation of land for the sowing of crops and pasture, and soil improvement and maintenance.
- (2) That the lessee will commence to carry out the land improvements within one year and will complete one quarter within three years.
- (3) That the lessee will not sell, assign, or part with possession of the leasehold during the first six years.
- (4) That the lessee will not mortgage his interest in the leasehold during the first six years without first obtaining the consent of the Department.
- (5) That the lessee will establish his permanent home on the land before the end of the sixth year. If the land is not considered to be capable of being developed into a living area, then the lessee may reside on other land within 20 miles owned by him.

The purchase money is payable in 20 annual instalments and on satisfactory compliance with the conditions of the lease and on payment of the balance of purchase money and fees, a Crown grant will be issued at any time after the first six years.

Since the inception of improvement purchase leases in 1956 and up to 31 December 1966, 730 allotments comprising 257,037 acres of Crown land have been proclaimed available for settlement.

Water Supply and Land Settlement*History*

For practical purposes, the history of water supply in Victoria—outside the Metropolitan Area—can be taken up in the early 1880s when the miners who had left the goldfields to settle on the northern plains began to assess after a few exceptionally favourable years the true nature of the arid lands which they were pioneering. It was their agitation which led to the *Irrigation Act* 1886 providing for elected local trusts to construct water supply works with Government loan funds.

Between 1886 and 1900, about 90 Trusts were set up under this Act, but for a variety of reasons they all proved a failure. By 1900, the need for a State-wide attack on the water supply problem was apparent and in 1905 the Water Act was passed. This revolutionary

Victorian Act, which has since provided the basis for practically all of the rest of Australia's water supply development, had three main features :

- (1) It abolished all but one of the Trusts (Mildura) and wrote off their debts ;
- (2) it set up the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission to develop and control water supply and conservation throughout the State, with the exception of the Melbourne Metropolitan Area ; and
- (3) it completed the nationalisation of water resources commenced in the 1886 Act and vested in the Crown the right to the use and control of the water in the State's rivers, streams, etc., thus avoiding the litigation which has clouded the history of water supply elsewhere.

Control of Surface Waters and Other Functions

One of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission's main functions is to exercise the Crown's rights to the control and use of rural surface waters, and to act on any infringement of these rights. The Crown's interest is to see that limited resources are distributed fairly and productively between users. This is done by licences and permits for private diversions from streams, and by the apportionment of resources to authorities constituted under the Water Act.

The Commission also investigates water resources and plans works. It operates 278 gauging stations on streams and publishes the information obtained. Records of river flows extend back to the 1860s. Investigation and planning require surveys, and there are 34 surveyors working from nine centres. Other Commission investigatory services are its Testing Laboratory and Irrigation Research Section at Head Office, and its Hydraulic Research Station at Werribee.

Irrigation

Most irrigation is carried out in districts directly controlled by the Commission, although there is an increasingly large proportion of "private diverters", irrigators who are authorised to take water from streams, lakes, etc., but who do not come within the boundaries of an irrigation district. (See page 298.)

A feature of the districts is the system of "water rights". Under this system a certain quantity of water is assigned to each district and allotted to the lands commanded and suitable for irrigation. The irrigators pay a fixed sum for this water each year, whether they use it or not, and also pay a general rate. The irrigators get this water right in all except the very driest years and they can also buy water in excess of the water right in most seasons. The water right system assures irrigators of a definite quantity of water each year, and the Commission can rely on fairly constant revenue to meet the cost of district operation. Water usage varies according to seasonal conditions and the water right system provides a constant minimum income.

A feature of Victorian irrigation policy has been the development of closer settlement by intensive irrigation, that is, by allocating relatively large quantities of water per holding instead of limiting the

allocation of water to a portion of each holding. This has meant that Victorian irrigation is predominantly devoted to dairying, fruit, and vegetables, rather than to sheep raising. The advantage of intensive irrigation is that much higher returns are available from a given quantity of water and, consequently, a much greater rural population is supported.

Major storages devoted principally to irrigation are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—MAJOR IRRIGATION STORAGES

| River | Name | Capacity | Principal System or District Served |
|---------------|------------------------|------------|--|
| | | acre ft | |
| Goulburn .. | Lake Eildon .. | 2,750,000 | Goulburn-Loddon |
| | Goulburn Reservoir .. | 20,700 | „ „ |
| | Waranga Reservoir .. | 333,400 | „ „ |
| Campaspe .. | Lake Eppalock .. | 252,860 | „ „ |
| Loddon .. | Cairn-Curran Reservoir | 120,600 | „ „ |
| | Tullaroop Reservoir .. | 60,000 | Maryborough town supply ; private diverters ; and Goul- burn-Loddon System |
| Murray .. | Lake Hume .. | 1,240,000* | Murray |
| | River Murray Weirs .. | 111,575* | „ |
| Macalister .. | Lake Glenmaggie .. | 154,300 | Macalister |
| Werribee .. | Pykes Creek Reservoir | 19,400 | Bacchus Marsh District |
| | Melton Reservoir .. | 15,500 | Werribee District |
| | | 5,078,335† | |

* Victoria's half share under the River Murray Agreement, subject to certain obligations to South Australia.

† In addition to the storages named, there is a system of natural lakes in the Kerang-Swan Hill Area forming part of the Torrumbarry System. The Coliban River storages are used for both irrigation and town supply around Bendigo and Castlemaine. A limited irrigation area is also supplied from the Wimmera-Mallee System.

The following table compiled by the Commission shows the total areas of the various irrigation systems and the areas under irrigated culture during 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—AREA OF SYSTEMS AND LANDS IRRIGATED, AND WATER DELIVERED, 1965-66

| System or District | Total Area within Constituted District | Area Irrigated | | | | | | | Water Deliveries | |
|---------------------------|--|----------------|---------|---------------------|--------------|----------|----------------|--------|------------------|--------------------|
| | | Pastures | | Lucerne and Sorghum | Vineyards | Orchards | Market Gardens | Others | | Total |
| | | Native | Sown | | | | | | | |
| Goulburn-Loddon System | 1,352,217 | 29,066 | 449,271 | 30,831 | acres 356 | 22,786 | 3,585 | 32,256 | 568,151 | acre ft 798,142 |
| River Murray System— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Torrumbarry System* .. | 365,126 | 19,890 | 228,931 | 10,613 | 3,186 | 2,816 | 906 | 9,889 | 276,231 | 286,226 |
| Murray Valley Area .. | 301,807 | 425 | 100,704 | 9,637 | 41 | 5,986 | 383 | 716 | 117,892 | 209,571 |
| Pumped Supply Districts† | 80,596 | 364 | 277 | 1,008 | 38,594 | 3,272 | 171 | 1,591 | 45,277 | 137,111 |
| Total River Murray | 747,529 | 20,679 | 329,912 | 21,258 | 41,821 | 12,074 | 1,460 | 12,196 | 439,400 | 632,908 |
| Macalister District .. | 130,595 | 2,389 | 62,428 | 1,058 | .. | .. | 360 | 170 | 66,405 | 116,076 |
| Werribee-Bacchus Marsh | 16,344 | 2 | 5,899 | 816 | .. | 678 | 4,122 | 56 | 11,573 | 19,873 |
| Other Northern Systems .. | ‡ | 724 | 12,609 | 1,175 | .. | 3,293 | 500 | 62 | 18,363 | 33,968 |
| Other Southern Systems .. | ‡ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,650 | 258 | 1,908 | .. |
| Private Diversions .. | ‡ | 2,107 | 106,347 | 12,001 | 3,520 | 6,020 | 15,976 | 10,890 | 156,861 | 369,640 |
| Grand Totals .. | 2,246,685§ | 54,967 | 966,466 | 67,139 | 45,697 | 44,851 | 27,653 | 55,888 | 1,262,661 | 1,970,607 |

* Includes 31,406 acres irrigated by private diversion.

† Including First Mildura Irrigation Trust (16,288 acres irrigated), supervised by the Commission.

‡ Not available.

§ Incomplete.

Private Irrigation

Private irrigation by diversion of water from rivers, lakes, etc., has increased in recent years. From 1942-43 to 1965-66, the area watered privately increased from 23,462 acres to 156,861 acres, the latter being 17 per cent of the total area irrigated. The number of private diversions authorised during 1965-66 was 8,162 and the water delivered was used mainly to produce annual and perennial pastures and fodder, as well as potatoes, tobacco, hops, citrus, and cotton. About half the area privately watered is supplied from streams regulated by storages, the other half being from streams wholly dependent on rainfall. Many private storage dams are being built, frequently at substantial cost, on individual properties to insure against low flows in the streams normally used.

Town Supplies

The Commission operates major works for town water supplies outside the Melbourne Metropolitan Area—the Coliban System supplying Bendigo, Castlemaine, and other towns in that area; the Mornington Peninsula System supplying towns extending from Longwarry to portion of Dandenong, the bayside towns from Seaford to Portsea, and the Westernport towns from Hastings to Somers; the township of Wonthaggi; the Bellarine Peninsula System supplying water to the towns extending from Portarlington to Anglesea; and the Otway System supplying water from the Otway Ranges to Camperdown, Cobden, Terang, and Warrnambool. The total towns supplied by the Commission are 140 and their total population is 206,000. (For other town supplies and sewerage—see page 227.)

Finance

Acting as a government authority, the Commission constructs its works with funds provided for the purpose by Parliament—amounting to date to about \$276m. A further \$63m of Government loan moneys has been provided for expenditure by local authorities under the supervision of the Commission. In recent years the rate of expenditure on construction of State works has been about \$12.5m annually, and the Commission also supervises the expenditure of about \$5m annually by local authorities.

The Commission administers, supplies water to, and collects revenue from, nearly 120 separate districts, each of which is run financially as a separate undertaking. Revenue from its ten irrigation districts exceeds \$4.6m; from its 92 urban districts about \$1.9m; from its eleven rural waterworks districts about \$1.8m, and from its three flood protection districts about \$100,000—the total annual revenue, including other minor sources, being about \$8.5m.

Administration

The Commission is served by a decentralised organisation, designed to carry out diverse functions all ultimately related to water. Central administrative, engineering, and clerical functions are carried out by a staff of 500 in the Head Office at Armadale. At the many country centres throughout the State, there are 1,050 other officers and some 1,750 casual employees. Together they are engaged in planning, building, maintaining, and operating waterworks vital to the prosperity of rural Victoria.

*River Improvement and Land Drainage**Introduction*

Rivers and streams are the main arterial drains which serve as outlets for the drainage of surplus water from the land. Effective land drainage is vital to primary production and industry; the object of river improvement is to preserve and increase the usefulness of rivers as effective drainage outlets and to prevent harmful flooding during wet years.

Victoria is served by about twenty principal rivers—excluding the River Murray which is in New South Wales—but in comparison with other countries these rivers are not large.

River Improvement and Drainage Trusts

The first major step towards improving Victoria's rivers and streams was taken in 1948, when the Victorian Parliament passed the River Improvement Act enabling local authorities, known as River Improvement Trusts, to be constituted. These Trusts—of which there are now 22—are comprised of local landowners elected by the ratepayers within the Districts. They accept responsibility not only for improving the watercourses by clearing obstructions and controlling bed and bank erosion, but also for maintaining the river training and stabilisation works.

Where it is necessary to add artificial channels to the natural system of drainage provided by the rivers and streams to relieve waterlogging of the land, the River Improvement Act provides for Drainage Trusts to be constituted. There are now four such Trusts in Victoria.

River Improvement and Drainage Districts generally are confined to the relatively narrow strips of land bordering the rivers and streams requiring improvement and maintenance, and the areas affected by the drainage systems. Under the Act only those lands which are expected to derive benefit from the works may be rated for the operation of the Trust and for maintenance.

Funds for river improvement and drainage works are allocated annually by the Government and the works are subsidised. The Trusts operate under the supervision of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, their works being subject to review and approval before construction is commenced. The total expenditure by River Improvement and Drainage Trusts since 1950, when the first Trust was formed, now amounts to nearly \$4.8m.

Where River Improvement Trusts have been in operation for some years, significant improvements by means of channel clearing, bank protection, and erosion control works have been achieved in stabilising the river channel and preventing the loss and devastation of valuable agricultural lands. Some results achieved have been quite spectacular, as for example in the Yarra River Improvement District. In the Yering Flats near Yarra Glen and the Yarra flood-plain adjacent to the River at the Maroondah Highway, former swamp lands have now been drained and converted into first-class grazing lands under improved pasture, following the improvement of the river channel downstream by the Trust. Other notable examples of flood mitigation and erosion control by Trusts are the Kiewa, King, Ovens, Mitta Mitta, and Broken Rivers in the North-East of the State and the Avon, Latrobe, Macalister, Mitchell, Snowy, Tambo, and Tarwin Rivers in the eastern and southern sections of Victoria.

Significant progress is also being achieved by the constituted Drainage Trusts in improving drainage and preventing water-logging of lands within their Districts. The Lough Calvert Drainage Trust (near Colac) and the Yatchaw Drainage Trust (near Hamilton) have effective drainage systems in operation. The Strathdownie Drainage Trust is proceeding with the construction of works to drain extensive swamps near the Victoria-South Australia border, while the Longwarry Drainage Trust has recently commenced the remodelling of drains near Drouin.

Rivers and Streams Fund

Assistance is available to municipal councils and other local authorities on a contributory basis for improvements to streams and watercourses, such as the removal of obstructions to flow and for the control of erosion of their beds and banks.

This Rivers and Streams Fund was created in 1930. Initially the rentals received by the Lands Department for grazing purposes by adjoining landholders of river frontage reserves—which are strips of land along certain watercourses in Victoria—were paid into this Fund. Since 1954, these monies have been supplemented from net fees received by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission for diversion of water from streams under permits and licences. Grants are generally made to these local authorities on a two for one basis, and since the Fund was initiated, approximately 2,600 grants totalling over \$1.6m have been made for local river improvement works. The total expenditure on these works subsidised from this Fund now amounts to approximately \$2.4m.

Dandenong Valley Authority

In 1963, the Government passed legislation to enable the Dandenong Valley Authority to be formed to deal with the problems of river improvement and arterial drainage within the whole of the Dandenong Creek catchment. The essential feature of this legislation is that one authority is responsible for the whole catchment area.

Since the Second World War, the very rapid housing and industrial development in this area had intensified the drainage problems in all the fourteen municipalities concerned, not only in the downstream sections but also in the topmost parts of the catchment. This Authority, which acts under the general supervision of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, has already carried out extensive investigations and has drawn up a master plan for the arterial drainage of its District, and construction of works has already begun. The total cost of its first ten-year plan of works is \$6m.

The Authority has taken over, for arterial drainage purposes, that portion of the catchment which was formerly situated within the metropolis, and also the Carrum Drainage District which was formerly managed by the Commission. Its District is shown on the accompanying map. The whole of the Dandenong Creek Catchment area is rated on a uniform basis through the municipalities to finance the construction and maintenance of works. In addition, the Authority has power to borrow money from private sources and is eligible to receive Government assistance towards the cost of capital works. This is the first Authority

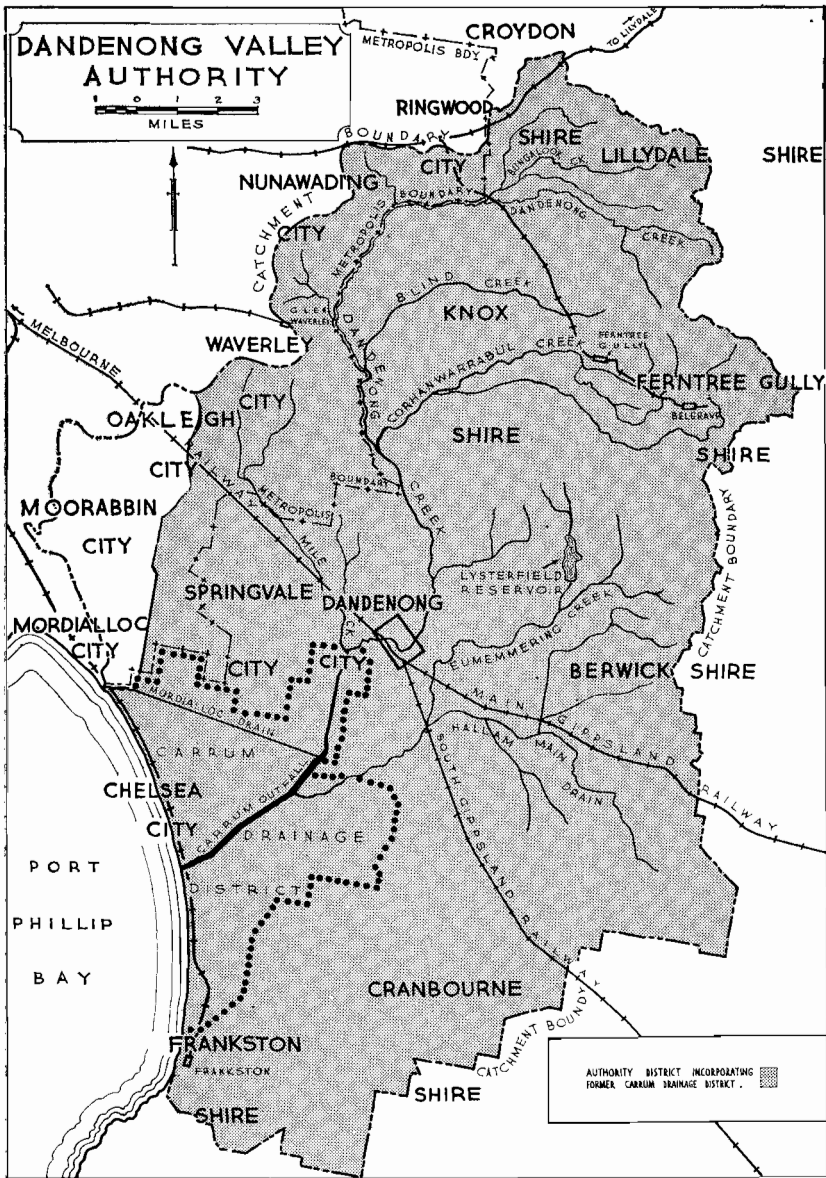


FIGURE 10.

of its type in Victoria with complete local control and with adequate financial resources to deal with local drainage problems promptly and effectively.

Irrigation, 1962; Wimmera-Mallee Region Water Supply and Flood Protection, River Improvement, and Drainage, 1963; Underground Water, 1964; Water Supply in Victoria, 1964; Goulburn-Murray Irrigation District, 1965; Spray Irrigation in Agriculture and Dairying, 1965; Private Irrigation Development, 1966; Water Research Foundation, 1966; River Improvement, 1967; Rivers and Streams Fund, 1967

Agricultural Education, Research, and Extension

Tertiary Agricultural Education

Agricultural Colleges

The legislation of 1884 which provided for the establishment of agricultural colleges set up a Council of Agricultural Education for their administration. Its revenue was derived from the rentals of endowment lands, sales of farm produce, and students' fees, and it continued to administer the Colleges until 1944 when, with the passing of a new Agricultural Colleges' Act, control passed to the Department of Agriculture in which a new Division of Agricultural Education was established. This move has provided adequate finance for maintenance and capital expenditure, the latter including a complete rehabilitation programme for both Dookie and Longerenong Colleges in the period from 1959 to 1963.

The main purpose of the Colleges is to train agricultural technologists in the basic technical and scientific principles underlying all aspects of agriculture. Lectures on all topics are complementary with demonstrations, tours, laboratory work and practical farm work, the latter being given on large farm areas attached to each College—6,048 acres at Dookie and 2,386 acres at Longerenong. Although the emphasis is placed on training technologists to assist in agricultural research and extension, intending farmers will gain a sound technical and scientific background to enable them to make best use of modern agricultural and economic developments in operating their own properties.

In 1966, a completely revised syllabus was introduced at Dookie and Longerenong and after successful completion of the three-year course, students gain a Diploma of Agricultural Science. The minimum entrance standard is a pass in five subjects including English and Chemistry at the Leaving or Leaving Technical examination. Short intensive courses for farmers, farmers' sons, and others engaged in rural pursuits are provided at Dookie Agricultural College.

In 1967, the three-year course for the Diploma of Horticultural Science was introduced at the Burnley Horticultural College, with the same pre-requisite entrance requirements as for the Agricultural Colleges. This replaced the Diploma of Horticulture course introduced in 1958. The new course is very comprehensive, giving tuition and practical experience in fruit and vegetable production, ornamental horticulture, nursery management, and landscape design; as well as training in the basic physical, biological, and applied sciences.

Part-time evening classes in horticultural, agricultural, and associated science subjects are also conducted at Burnley. The Agricultural Education Division also administers the Government Grant to the Senior Young Farmers of Victoria.

University of Melbourne School of Agriculture

The Faculty of Agriculture was set up in its present form by the *Agricultural Education Act 1920*, which provided for permanent staff, for a building, and for the employment of graduates as scientific officers in the State Public Service. (There had been less permanent arrangements for teaching agriculture in the University earlier in the century.) The first full-time Professor took up his appointment in 1926.

The primary purpose of the four-year University course has been to give all students a common basic training in applied biology. The first year is devoted to pure science subjects. This is followed by three years in which the scientific principles upon which agriculture is based are presented and in which students learn of their application to the practice of agriculture. The subjects of the later years include more advanced chemistry and biochemistry, plant physiology and pathology, soils, microbiology, genetics, animal physiology and husbandry, agronomy, economics, and land utilisation. The students in Agricultural Science also attend courses in engineering subjects, while a full-time degree in Agricultural Engineering is conducted elsewhere in the University.

The second year of the course is spent in residence at the University's field station at Mount Derrimut (near Deer Park). This is a property of 800 acres on which the students are shown the regular farm operations and live through a farming year, while spending their mornings on regular lecture classes and coming to Melbourne University for one day a week.

Since the establishment of the Faculty of Agriculture, 858 graduates have entered the profession. A quota of 70 is now placed on the numbers in the first year of the course, and the number of graduates is between 40 and 50 per annum. There are now sixteen students for higher degrees (M.Agr.Sc. and Ph.D.) working either at the University or at Mount Derrimut. Substantial buildings have been established at Mount Derrimut from various industrial research funds for beef cattle, poultry, sheep and wool, and wheat.

Further Reference, 1967 ; Research, 1967

Agricultural Extension Services

General

The Department of Agriculture is the recognised authority for advising primary producers about all developments which contribute to the progress of Victoria's agricultural, pastoral, and horticultural industries. This advice is planned on a continuing basis rather than being restricted to specific questions from individual producers. Nevertheless, individual problems are answered when necessary. Most of these developments arise from research work within Victoria. Others are applications of discoveries in other States and countries. Some arise from the experiences of primary producers.

In the short term, extension work in Victoria often involves campaigns to control problems such as transitory diseases and pests, e.g., bloat problem in cattle or cockchafer grubs in pastures. Timely warnings, e.g., against frost in the dried fruit areas, and conditions which produce brown rot in peaches, are also part of the extension service, as is the transmission of the results of research to farmers. In the long term, however, extension is a continuing educational programme in which specialists use all available information to stimulate primary producers, cater for their needs, and help them to integrate the knowledge into their farming programmes.

No firm recommendation can be made without reason to believe that it can be applied practically and economically. To do this, an extension specialist must have a keen appreciation of farmers' goals and resources as well as awareness of markets and values. Thus, he

must have a background of sociology and agricultural economics as well as the scientific and technical aspects of agriculture. Farmers, too, play their part by helping extension workers with the practical application of new ideas, and keeping them informed about problems which arise on properties and many Victorian farmers make available small areas of land for the scientific testing of new developments in various environments.

Departmental Extension Services

The Department of Agriculture's extension service is led by broadly experienced University graduates in agricultural science. These men are supported by others with special qualifications. Victoria's extension services are decentralised throughout the State and technical and informational support is given from headquarters in Melbourne. Groups of specialised extension officers are established in the main country towns which serve Victoria's surrounding agricultural regions. Some advisory officers, especially those with regulatory duties are located in smaller centres, with a few at research stations.

In large country centres such as Ballarat, Bendigo, and Shepparton, the senior extension scientist coordinates activities of several extension specialists. The Department's first large Extension Centre has recently been established at Bendigo. Here, all of the extension scientists and appropriate research workers for the Central Highlands Region are located together at one centre. Some of these serve an industry such as dairying, sheep and wool production, and cattle raising. Others are specialists in crops such as cereals, pastures, fruit, or vegetables.

Where practicable, visits are made to individual farms but, through necessity as well as deliberate design, much of Victoria's extension work is done through the mass media such as publications, radio, films, and television, as well as group methods such as meetings and field days.

The Department's extension staff is not expected to give an individual service on call to each of Victoria's 70,000 primary producers. People who need such a continuing personal service can engage private agricultural consultants who obtain much of their information from the Department of Agriculture.

Extension Media

In addition to providing weekly items through the newspapers, the Department of Agriculture publishes a monthly *Journal of Agriculture* and a series of quarterly *Digests*. These *Digests* are mailed to every dairy farmer, pastoralist, fruitgrower, vegetable grower, and apiarist in Victoria. These regular publications are supplemented by special guide books, reports, bulletins, booklets, and advice notices, e.g., spray warnings, which keep primary producers advised of latest developments, current problems, and answers to pertinent questions.

Weekly radio programmes and news items are available to the Australian Broadcasting Commission and country commercial radio stations. Some country officers give their own programmes on local radio stations. Television services are provided by trained officers at country television stations.

The Department of Agriculture has a well equipped motion picture film unit whose documentary productions are screened to appropriate audiences throughout Victoria. Some of these films are used in other States and some are sent to other countries for use by agencies such

as the Food and Agriculture Organisation of United Nations. Documentary films are also used on television. However, most of the Department of Agriculture's motion picture production for television is concerned with weekly news items, series of short films on a special subject, e.g., calf rearing, and as special aids for officers who are appearing personally on this medium. Still pictures and art work are also used widely in television, as well as in publications and exhibits.

Field Work

The Department of Agriculture's extensive programme of group work in the field includes annual events such as field days, meetings, farm competitions, agricultural shows, exhibits, farmers' schools, and farmers' discussion groups.

At each of the major research stations serving most primary industries throughout Victoria, an annual field day usually attracts an attendance of many hundreds of farmers. Attendances of thirty to fifty persons of the locality are recorded at the many field days at small trial plots. Farmers are also welcome to make private visits to research stations during the year.

Farm competitions, especially in the cereal growing districts, have always been an important part of the Department of Agriculture's extension programme. The Department's officers also judge some competitions which are conducted by other organisations such as the Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria.

Training Courses

Every year, the Department conducts several short courses for farmers in various aspects of primary production such as irrigation, dairying, sheep husbandry, farm mechanisation, and management. Most residential courses of this type are held at Dookie Agricultural College. Farmers' schools which cover special sections of a district's agriculture, are held in country towns. Some of these schools are residential; others are on a day to day basis. Instruction in the keeping of farm accounts has become an increasingly important service during recent years.

Discussion Groups

Department of Agriculture specialists also participate in seminars conducted by agricultural societies and other adult education organisations. During recent years particularly, discussion groups have become important in the Department of Agriculture's extension programme. These groups comprise up to ten farmers who meet regularly, mostly at monthly intervals, for frank discussions of their mutual problems and the application of new developments to their own farming situations. While encouraging free expression of ideas and the exchange of opinion among the farmers, the Department's specialists provide resource information and, where necessary, guidance to the discussions. There are over 100 discussion groups in Victoria; most of them are in dairying districts and in horticultural areas.

The Department of Agriculture keeps close contact with the Senior Young Farmers' Clubs of Victoria. The Chief, Division of Agricultural Education, is Chairman of the Senior Young Farmers' Advisory Committee. Another senior officer of the Department is a member of the committee. Contact is also maintained with commercial firms and other agencies through which agricultural information reaches primary producers.

Training of Extension Officers

Many of the Department of Agriculture's extension specialists have had training and experience in other countries. Close contact is kept with such services as the National Agricultural Advisory Service in the United Kingdom, and the Cooperative Extension Service in the United States of America.

Several extension specialists have obtained their postgraduate diploma in agricultural extension at the University of Melbourne, after graduating with the basic degree in agricultural science. This post-graduate course provides advanced instruction in rural sociology, the principles of extension education, agricultural economics, extension skills, and the organisation of extension work.

In-service departmental training has for many years been given to the officers in the principles and methods of extension work, as well as in scientific and technological advances. Additional training in agricultural economics is now given.

Conferences between the Department of Agriculture's research workers and appropriate extension specialists, e.g., in horticulture or in pasture production and conservation, are held from time to time.

Conclusion

The Department of Agriculture's extension service is well equipped to operate a continuous educational programme which helps Victorian primary producers to integrate the latest developments into their farming programmes with as little delay as possible. With this help, primary producers are aided to continue and increase their contribution to the national economy and to maintain progressive and efficient practices.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 1966 ; Farm Management, 1967

*Farming***Introduction***Collection of Statistics*

Since 1904, police officers have been required to collect agricultural, pastoral, and dairying statistics from land holders in Victoria. Prior to 1904, the statistics were collected by the municipal authorities who were required by statute to furnish information on such forms and in such manner as was required by the Governor in Council.

The rural statistics contained in this chapter are in the main compiled from annual returns of agricultural, pastoral, and dairying production collected from some 70,000 rural holdings in Victoria at 31 March each year. Schedules are distributed to farmers by 323 local police officers who act as collectors of statistics. Statistics from these schedules are compiled for each county and municipality.

Every holding of 1 acre and upwards used for the production of agricultural products or for the raising of livestock and the production of livestock products is visited, and full particulars are obtained of the area occupied, the rural population, the number of persons employed, the area and yield of each kind of crop cultivated, artificial fertilizer usage, numbers of certain items of farm machinery, the number and description of livestock, and the quantity of wool clipped.

Data relating to area sown, production, yield per acre, and number of holdings growing crops are for the season ended 31 March thus including crops which are sown and harvested, or harvested, during the twelve months ended 31 March.

In cases where harvesting of certain crops has not been completed by 31 March (potatoes, fruit, vines, etc.), supplementary collections are made later in the year.

Livestock numbers, farm machinery on rural holdings, and the number of persons working are reported at 31 March, while wage and salary payments relate to the twelve months ended 31 March.

Summary of Australian Statistics

The following table, which summarises the principal farming activities in Australia during the 1965-66 season, shows the position of farming in Victoria relative to other States :

AUSTRALIA—PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF FARM ACTIVITY, 1965-66

| Particulars | N.S.W. | Vic. | Qld. | S.A. | W.A. | Tas. | N.T. and A.C.T. | Australia |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|-----------------|-----------|
| Rural Holdings— | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 76,158 | 69,199 | 43,914 | 28,759 | 22,853 | 10,777 | 508 | 252,168 |
| Area ('000 acres) | 171,161 | 37,844 | 380,325 | 159,394 | 270,054 | 6,496 | 176,217 | 1,201,492 |
| Principal Crops— | | | | | | | | |
| Wheat— | | | | | | | | |
| Area ('000 acres) | 4,577 | 3,074 | 954 | 2,745 | 6,150 | 14 | 1 | 17,515 |
| Production ('000 bush.) | 39,117 | 60,591 | 17,429 | 39,976 | 102,156 | 368 | 28 | 259,666 |
| Oats— | | | | | | | | |
| Area ('000 acres) | 1,033 | 966 | 45 | 455 | 1,240 | 28 | 1 | 3,768 |
| Production ('000 bush.) | 12,607 | 17,784 | 735 | 5,622 | 23,279 | 677 | 37 | 60,739 |
| Barley— | | | | | | | | |
| Area ('000 acres) | 236 | 192 | 338 | 1,098 | 413 | 20 | .. | 2,298 |
| Production ('000 bush.) | 3,802 | 3,217 | 9,137 | 18,514 | 6,481 | 684 | .. | 41,835 |
| Hay—All Types— | | | | | | | | |
| Area ('000 acres) | 733 | 1,150 | 154 | 299 | 291 | 148 | 5 | 2,780 |
| Production ('000 tons) | 978 | 1,873 | 282 | 368 | 414 | 257 | 6 | 4,179 |
| Tobacco— | | | | | | | | |
| Area (acres) | 1,742 | 9,230 | 12,509 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23,481 |
| Production (dried leaf '000 lb) | 1,698 | 11,083 | 14,580 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27,361 |
| Onions— | | | | | | | | |
| Area (acres) | 999 | 2,955 | 2,748 | 1,148 | 331 | 69 | * | 8,250† |
| Production (tons) | 8,764 | 17,115 | 17,728 | 10,069 | 3,948 | 500 | * | 58,124† |
| Potatoes— | | | | | | | | |
| Area (acres) | 21,913 | 34,333 | 16,080 | 5,748 | 6,229 | 11,993 | 15 | 96,311 |
| Production (tons) | 104,623 | 240,786 | 97,744 | 56,471 | 62,865 | 76,400 | 87 | 638,976 |
| Other Vegetables—Area (acres) | 43,996 | 54,319 | 44,074 | 9,668 | 8,528 | 23,970 | 262 | 184,817 |
| Fruit—Area (acres) | 97,212 | 75,001 | 47,715 | 43,986 | 26,715 | 22,426 | 152 | 313,207 |
| Vineyards—Area (acres) | 21,292 | 48,617 | 3,268 | 58,730 | 8,215 | .. | .. | 140,122 |
| Grapes for Table (tons) | 7,699 | 9,706 | 4,600 | 1,210 | 2,310 | .. | .. | 25,525 |
| Wine Made ('000 gals) | 6,439 | 3,151 | 24 | 22,559 | 842 | .. | .. | 33,015 |
| Currants (tons) | 449 | 3,127 | .. | 3,153 | 1,306 | .. | .. | 8,035 |
| Sultanas and Raisins (tons) | 11,480 | 59,418 | .. | 11,915 | 116 | .. | .. | 82,929 |
| Livestock Numbers, 31 March 1966— | | | | | | | | |
| Sheep ('000) | 61,396 | 30,968 | 18,384 | 17,993 | 24,427 | 4,127 | 267 | 157,563 |
| Cattle ('000) | 4,153 | 3,397 | 6,888 | 690 | 1,271 | 492 | 1,045 | 17,936 |
| Pigs ('000) | 480 | 384 | 417 | 224 | 144 | 96 | 2 | 1,746 |
| Livestock Slaughtered for Human Consumption— | | | | | | | | |
| Sheep ('000) | 6,119 | 8,160 | 2,407 | 1,981 | 1,677 | 567 | 53 | 20,964 |
| Lambs ('000) | 4,948 | 5,205 | 362 | 1,493 | 858 | 597 | 41 | 13,504 |
| Cattle ('000) | 1,243 | 917 | 1,515 | 184 | 298 | 108 | 79 | 4,344 |
| Calves ('000) | 537 | 661 | 38 | 93 | 16 | 47 | 1 | 1,393 |
| Pigs ('000) | 774 | 705 | 640 | 298 | 195 | 146 | 12 | 2,770 |
| Wool Production ('000 lb) | 579,475 | 366,943 | 192,773 | 232,296 | 247,530 | 41,858 | 1,961 | 1,662,836 |
| Whole Milk Production— | | | | | | | | |
| All Purposes ('000 gals) | 300,741 | 750,915 | 221,086 | 98,398 | 61,865 | 87,890 | 1,118 | 1,522,013 |
| Principal Items of Machinery on Rural Holdings— | | | | | | | | |
| Tractors (No.) | 80,994 | 76,161 | 64,990 | 33,998 | 32,312 | 11,947 | 491 | 300,893 |
| Shearing Machines (Stands) | 70,935 | 41,689 | 19,139 | 29,291 | 22,486 | 4,652 | 308 | 188,500 |
| Milking Machines (Units) | 41,799 | 105,004 | 42,199 | 18,833 | 9,780 | 15,894 | 120 | 233,629 |
| Gross Value of Production — | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture (\$'000) | 245,734 | 262,852 | 274,221 | 144,017 | 216,711 | 40,523 | 513 | 1,184,571 |
| Pastoral (\$'000) | 468,443 | 413,558 | 256,027 | 152,224 | 157,249 | 37,350 | 13,484 | 1,498,335 |
| Dairying (\$'000) | 158,338 | 190,141 | 71,409 | 39,293 | 22,937 | 25,300 | 555 | 507,973 |

* Not available for publication.

† Incomplete.

Figure 11. Counties and Statistical Districts of Victoria



Land Occupied in Different Districts, 1965-66

For the season 1965-66, the number of occupiers of rural holdings was 69,199, the area devoted to agriculture 7,589,762 acres, and the total area occupied 37,843,603 acres.

It should be noted that statistics in this part of the Year Book have been compiled for statistical districts, which are groups of counties, namely, land areas with immutable boundaries. A map defining the boundary of each statistical district appears on the previous page.

VICTORIA—LAND IN OCCUPATION IN EACH DISTRICT, SEASON 1965-66

(Areas of 1 acre and upwards)

| Statistical District | Total Area of Districts (Acres) | Number of Holdings | Acres Occupied | | | | Total |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | | For Agricultural Purposes* | For Pasture | | Unproductive | |
| | | | | Sown Grasses, Clover, or Lucerne† | Natural Grasses | | |
| | '000 | | | | | '000 | |
| Central .. | 4,065 | 14,220 | 287 | 1,501 | 643 | 198 | 2,630 |
| North-Central .. | 2,930 | 4,365 | 111 | 859 | 969 | 123 | 2,063 |
| Western .. | 8,775 | 12,633 | 395 | 4,547 | 1,280 | 382 | 6,603 |
| Wimmera .. | 7,395 | 6,052 | 2,101 | 2,095 | 1,436 | 435 | 6,067 |
| Mallee .. | 10,784 | 6,089 | 3,076 | 1,231 | 2,521 | 683 | 7,511 |
| Northern .. | 6,337 | 11,829 | 1,387 | 2,108 | 1,873 | 142 | 5,511 |
| North-Eastern .. | 7,220 | 4,985 | 138 | 1,270 | 1,662 | 536 | 3,605 |
| Gippsland .. | 8,739 | 9,026 | 95 | 1,620 | 1,334 | 804 | 3,853 |
| Total .. | 56,246 | 69,199 | 7,590 | 15,231 | 11,719 | 3,304 | 37,844 |
| PERCENTAGE OF ABOVE TO AREA OCCUPIED | | | | | | | |
| Central .. | .. | .. | 10.91 | 57.09 | 24.47 | 7.53 | 100.00 |
| North-Central .. | .. | .. | 5.38 | 41.65 | 46.99 | 5.98 | 100.00 |
| Western .. | .. | .. | 5.98 | 68.86 | 19.38 | 5.78 | 100.00 |
| Wimmera .. | .. | .. | 34.63 | 34.53 | 23.67 | 7.17 | 100.00 |
| Mallee .. | .. | .. | 40.95 | 16.38 | 33.58 | 9.09 | 100.00 |
| Northern .. | .. | .. | 25.17 | 38.26 | 33.99 | 2.58 | 100.00 |
| North-Eastern .. | .. | .. | 3.82 | 35.22 | 46.11 | 14.85 | 100.00 |
| Gippsland .. | .. | .. | 2.47 | 42.04 | 34.62 | 20.87 | 100.00 |
| Total .. | .. | .. | 20.06 | 40.25 | 30.97 | 8.72 | 100.00 |
| PERCENTAGE IN EACH DISTRICT OF TOTAL IN STATE | | | | | | | |
| Central .. | 7.23 | 20.55 | 3.78 | 9.86 | 5.49 | 5.99 | 6.95 |
| North-Central .. | 5.21 | 6.31 | 1.46 | 5.64 | 8.27 | 3.73 | 5.45 |
| Western .. | 15.60 | 18.26 | 5.20 | 29.85 | 10.92 | 11.56 | 17.45 |
| Wimmera .. | 13.14 | 8.75 | 27.68 | 13.75 | 12.25 | 13.17 | 16.03 |
| Mallee .. | 19.17 | 8.80 | 40.53 | 8.08 | 21.52 | 20.67 | 19.85 |
| Northern .. | 11.27 | 17.09 | 18.28 | 13.84 | 15.98 | 4.32 | 14.56 |
| North-Eastern .. | 12.84 | 7.20 | 1.82 | 8.34 | 14.18 | 16.21 | 9.53 |
| Gippsland .. | 15.54 | 13.04 | 1.25 | 10.64 | 11.39 | 24.35 | 10.18 |
| Total .. | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

* Excludes area of clover and grasses cut for hay and seed.

† Includes oats and barley sown for grazing and lucerne fed off.

Classification of Rural Holdings by Size and Type of Activity

Tabulations classifying rural holdings by principal characteristics have, in the past, been undertaken at irregular intervals. Since the Second World War they have been prepared for each of the years

1947-48, 1949-50, 1955-56, 1959-60, and 1965-66. The second detailed classification of holdings by principal type of activity was carried out in conjunction with the size classification of rural holdings 1965-66. The following tables show some of the information, in summary form, from the 1965-66 classification of rural holdings by size and type of activity :

VICTORIA—HOLDINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SIZE OF HOLDING : NUMBER AND TOTAL AREA OF HOLDINGS, 1965-66

| Size of Holding | | | | | | Number of Holdings | Total Area of Holdings |
|-----------------|----|----|----|----|----|--------------------|------------------------|
| acres | | | | | | | acres |
| 1- 99 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21,340 | 805,121 |
| 100- 199 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12,219 | 1,742,700 |
| 200- 299 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,693 | 1,623,245 |
| 300- 399 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,312 | 1,803,816 |
| 400- 499 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,297 | 1,470,439 |
| 500- 999 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11,037 | 7,797,393 |
| 1,000-1,399 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,738 | 4,404,898 |
| 1,400-1,999 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,573 | 4,255,922 |
| 2,000-2,999 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,599 | 3,817,242 |
| 3,000-4,999 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 926 | 3,453,964 |
| 5,000 and over | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 465 | 6,668,863 |
| Total | | | | | | 69,199 | 37,843,603 |

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF HOLDINGS GROWING WHEAT, AND NUMBER OF HOLDINGS ON WHICH LIVESTOCK WERE DEPASTURED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SIZE OF HOLDING, 1965-66

| Size of Holding | Holdings with— | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|--------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|
| | Wheat | Sheep | Cattle for | | Pigs |
| | | | Milk Production | Beef Production | |
| acres | No. | | | | |
| 1- 99 | 159 | 2,544 | 6,958 | 5,057 | 2,259 |
| 100- 199 | 327 | 3,199 | 8,521 | 4,037 | 2,031 |
| 200- 299 | 418 | 2,926 | 4,259 | 3,046 | 1,127 |
| 300- 399 | 781 | 3,245 | 2,703 | 2,716 | 849 |
| 400- 499 | 705 | 2,483 | 1,417 | 1,947 | 467 |
| 500- 999 | 4,311 | 9,615 | 3,577 | 6,866 | 1,341 |
| 1,000-1,399 | 1,998 | 3,472 | 1,045 | 2,348 | 414 |
| 1,400-1,999 | 1,494 | 2,423 | 654 | 1,644 | 272 |
| 2,000-2,999 | 1,031 | 1,529 | } 621 | 1,059 | } 293 |
| 3,000-4,999 | 599 | 890 | | 638 | |
| 5,000 and over | 246 | 418 | 103 | 343 | 56 |
| Total | 12,069 | 32,744 | 29,858 | 29,701 | 9,109 |

VICTORIA—HOLDINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO TYPE OF ACTIVITY : NUMBER AND TOTAL AREA OF HOLDINGS AND AREA USED FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES, 1965-66

| Type of Activity | Number of Holdings | Total Area of Holdings | Area Used for— | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | Fruit | Crops (Excluding Fruit) | Fallow | Sown Grasses and Clovers | Balance of Holding |
| | | | acres | | | | |
| Sheep—Cereal Grain .. | 6,160 | 8,285,531 | 26 | 2,215,984 | 1,074,082 | 2,411,438 | 2,584,001 |
| Sheep .. | 13,093 | 13,039,405 | 536 | 483,573 | 122,617 | 6,871,486 | 5,561,193 |
| Cereal Grain .. | 3,453 | 4,712,777 | 262 | 1,903,412 | 1,187,381 | 580,179 | 1,041,543 |
| Beef Cattle .. | 3,111 | 3,497,707 | 193 | 38,122 | 16,082 | 929,783 | 2,513,527 |
| Dairying .. | 20,087 | 4,474,207 | 1,500 | 239,007 | 57,339 | 2,781,603 | 1,394,758 |
| Vineyards .. | 2,165 | 85,878 | 48,803 | 3,694 | 1,526 | 7,546 | 24,309 |
| Fruit (Other than Vine) .. | 2,131 | 144,005 | 64,244 | 3,891 | 2,845 | 27,125 | 45,900 |
| Vegetables— | | | | | | | |
| Potatoes .. | 923 | 140,138 | 228 | 37,444 | 5,225 | 56,408 | 40,833 |
| Other and Mixed .. | 1,528 | 265,154 | 2,549 | 76,149 | 8,236 | 113,765 | 64,455 |
| Poultry .. | 1,008 | 53,321 | 683 | 5,798 | 2,915 | 18,674 | 25,251 |
| Pigs .. | 273 | 33,337 | 33 | 2,718 | 2,925 | 8,959 | 18,702 |
| Tobacco .. | 284 | 65,887 | 60 | 10,285 | 1,182 | 16,469 | 37,891 |
| Other .. | 353 | 27,370 | 504 | 5,006 | 2,075 | 6,158 | 13,627 |
| Multi-Purpose .. | 2,193 | 1,525,082 | 2,368 | 227,300 | 68,613 | 668,373 | 558,428 |
| Total Classified Holdings | 56,762 | 36,349,799 | 121,989 | 5,252,383 | 2,553,043 | 14,497,966 | 13,924,418 |
| Unclassified Holdings— | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Commercial .. | 7,848 | 750,292 | 1,964 | 19,802 | 25,885 | 215,197 | 487,444 |
| Unused, Special, etc. .. | 4,589 | 743,512 | 797 | 1,294 | 41,398 | 90,710 | 609,313 |
| Total All Holdings | 69,199 | 37,843,603 | 124,750 | 5,273,479 | 2,620,326 | 14,803,873 | 15,021,175 |

Artificial Fertilizers

Fertilizers have played a major role in the development of Australian agriculture in recent years. Superphosphate, which was first used in Australia early this century, lifted production in wheat areas dramatically and later allowed the establishment of clover pastures. More recently, research has shown that increased yields of pastures can be achieved by the use of elements such as molybdenum, potassium, copper, and zinc.

The main elements which can be added to soils by the use of fertilizers are phosphorus, potassium, and nitrogen. There are also various trace elements.

Most of Australia, including Victoria, is deficient in phosphorus. Irrespective of how the soil was formed, the story is much the same—a natural supply of 200 parts per million in the surface soil with less in the sub-soil. Notable exceptions include the Darling Downs area of Queensland and small areas of volcanic soil in the Victorian Western District. The addition of one cwt of superphosphate, which contains 11 lb of elemental phosphorus, is equivalent to the amount of phosphorus removed from the area by the sale of 27 prime lambs or 75 bushels of wheat.

Soil reserves of potassium are adequate in the drier wheat areas. However, in the wetter areas where leaching has taken place, deficiencies occur. This particularly applies to sandy soils. Clovers are generally the first plants to show visible symptoms of potassium deficiency and this often shows first in the outer paddocks of dairy farms or in paddocks continually cut for hay.

Very little nitrogen fertilizer is applied to crops other than high value crops such as fruit and vegetables. The less intensive agricultural pursuits rely on the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen by the nitrogen fixing bacteria associated with leguminous plants.

The significance of trace elements has become more apparent in recent years following the development of more refined experimental techniques. Some of the more important of these elements include molybdenum and copper.

Experiments have shown that substantial increases in clover growth can be obtained by spreading two ounces of molybdenum an acre in superphosphate, particularly in the high land of the Dividing Range. Recent work has shown that this application may have to be repeated after five to seven years.

Copper deficiencies are common in Victoria on the sandy podsolc soils, particularly in the coastal areas.

In 1965-66 artificial fertilizers were used on 3,056,566 acres of wheat ; 1,271,974 acres of other cereal crops ; 80,805 acres of vegetables ; 85,915 acres of orchards ; 168,634 acres of other crops ; and 11,730,252 acres of pastures. Superphosphate is the main fertilizer used on both crops and pastures and in 1965-66 amounted to 204,948 tons or 80.4 per cent of the total artificial fertilizer used on all crops and 743,062 tons or 92.9 per cent of that used on pastures.

A summary of the area fertilized, quantity used, and number of holdings on which artificial fertilizers were used is shown below for each of the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS

| Year | Crops | | | Pastures | | |
|------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | No. of Holdings | Area Fertilized | Quantity Used | No. of Holdings | Area Fertilized | Quantity Used |
| | | '000 acres | '000 tons | | '000 acres | '000 tons |
| 1961-62 .. | 32,965 | 4,193 | 211 | 40,166 | 9,661 | 567 |
| 1962-63 .. | 32,028 | 4,530 | 227 | 40,144 | 9,940 | 596 |
| 1963-64 .. | 31,224 | 4,478 | 225 | 39,531 | 10,525 | 656 |
| 1964-65 .. | 31,181 | 4,703 | 248 | 40,291 | 11,496 | 741 |
| 1965-66 .. | 30,582 | 4,664 | 255 | 40,637 | 11,730 | 800 |

Aerial Agriculture

The aerial agriculture industry in Victoria has grown rapidly and aircraft are now extensively used for topdressing and sometimes for seeding, crop spraying with weedicides and insecticides, and the control of rabbits by the dropping of poisoned carrot baits. A more recent phase of aerial development is the dropping of young fish into Victorian lakes and streams. A full description of aerial agriculture will be found on page 494 of the Victorian Year Book, 1966.

Since 1956-57, statistical information has been collected by the Department of Civil Aviation and details for each of the years 1961-62 to 1965-66, are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—AERIAL AGRICULTURE

| Particulars | Unit | Year Ended 31 March— | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|----------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Total Area Treated | | | | | | |
| * † | acres | 972,269 | 923,776 | 1,512,819 | 1,896,461 | 2,471,941 |
| Topdressed or Seeded .. | acres | 676,219 | 659,975 | 1,165,183 | 1,429,159 | 1,629,693 |
| Sprayed or Dusted Materials Used— | acres | 231,098 | 206,711 | 281,331 | 386,102 | 702,338 |
| Superphosphate .. | cwt | 877,200 | 888,060 | 1,427,640 | 1,844,260 | 2,211,000 |
| Seed | lb | 5,135 | 2,128 | 39,190 | 162,140 | 55,623 |
| Aircraft Utilisation (Flying Time) .. | hours | 8,545 | 8,238 | 11,190 | 14,649 | 19,832 |

* Areas treated with more than one type of material in one operation are counted once only.

† Includes 64,952 acres baited for rabbit destruction in 1962, 57,090 acres in 1963, 66,305 acres in 1964, 81,200 acres in 1965, and 139,910 acres in 1966.

Farm Machinery

The numbers of the principal items of farm machinery on rural holdings at 31 March during each of the five years from 1962 to 1966 are given in the table below :

VICTORIA—FARM MACHINERY ON RURAL HOLDINGS

| Particulars | Number at 31 March— | | | | |
|--|---------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Milking Machines—Units .. | 95,661 | 97,372 | 98,321 | 101,994 | 105,004 |
| Shearing Machines—Stands .. | 38,758 | 39,162 | 39,433 | 41,112 | 41,689 |
| Tractors—Wheeled Type .. | 65,487 | 66,479 | 68,954 | 71,950 | 73,668 |
| —Crawler Type .. | 1,931 | 1,936 | 2,451 | 2,574 | 2,493 |
| Rotary Hoes | 9,777 | 9,899 | 10,205 | 11,757 | 12,016 |
| Fertilizer Distributors and Broadcasters | 29,349 | 29,188 | 28,757 | 29,212 | 28,219 |
| Grain Drills—Combine | 19,016 | 28,957 | 28,785 | 19,442 | 19,604 |
| —Other | 9,709 | | | | |
| Maize Planters | * | * | * | 756 | 762 |
| Headers, Strippers and Harvesters .. | 14,065 | 14,646 | 14,131 | 14,177 | 13,963 |
| Pick-up Balers | 9,282 | 10,107 | 10,789 | 11,405 | 11,972 |
| Forage Harvesters | 892 | 1,289 | 1,284 | 1,305 | 1,625 |

* Not collected.

NOTE.—Details of items which have not been collected since 1955 are published in the Victorian Year Book 1954-58, page 88.

Mechanisation of Farming, 1962

Progress of Cultivation

The first Statistical Register of Victoria published in 1854 shows that in 1836 there were 50 acres of land under cultivation in the Colony of Victoria. By 1840 this figure had increased to 3,210 acres. This progress continued until 1852 when 57,471 acres were under cultivation. With the discovery of gold in Victoria, agricultural progress received a temporary setback, the area of land cultivated declining to 34,816 acres in 1854. However, with the influx of population came a demand for agricultural products and, by the end of 1860, the area of land under cultivation amounted to 407,740 acres.

The following table shows the annual average area under cultivation in each decennium from 1856 to 1965 and the actual area for each of the five seasons 1962 to 1966 :

VICTORIA—ACREAGE CULTIVATED ANNUALLY

| Period or Year (Ended March) | Annual Average Area in Each Decennium, 1856-1965, and Actual Area Each Year 1962-1966, under— | | |
|------------------------------|---|-----------|-----------------------|
| | Crop* | Fallow | Total Cultivation* |
| | acres | | |
| 1856-65 | 325,676 | 12,146 | 337,822 |
| 1866-75 | 624,377 | 57,274 | 681,651 |
| 1876-85 | 1,306,920 | 137,536 | 1,444,456 |
| 1886-95 | 2,109,326 | 364,282 | 2,473,608 |
| 1896-1905 | 3,022,914 | 524,197 | 3,547,111 |
| 1906-15 | 3,756,211 | 1,276,148 | 5,032,359 |
| 1916-25 | 4,594,244 | 1,852,145 | 6,446,389 |
| 1926-35 | 5,233,894 | 2,501,357 | 7,735,251 |
| 1936-45 | 4,435,645 | 2,142,953 | 6,578,598 |
| 1946-55 | 4,635,982 | 2,311,401 | 6,947,383 |
| 1956-65 | 4,222,393 | 2,191,000 | 6,413,393 |
| 1962 | 4,532,686 | 2,286,771 | 6,819,457 |
| 1963 | 5,036,686 | 2,521,355 | 7,558,041 |
| 1964 | 4,899,557 | 2,524,863 | 7,424,420 |
| 1965 | 5,019,479 | 2,484,423 | 7,503,902 |
| 1966 | 4,969,436 | 2,620,326 | 7,589,762 |

* Until 1960 the area of crop included pasture cut for hay and seed. For the decennium 1956-65 and 1961 onwards, area of pasture cut for hay and seed is included under pasture.

Crops and Growers

The following table shows the area under, the yield from, and the gross value of each of the principal crops in Victoria for the season 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—AREA, YIELD, AND GROSS VALUE OF CROPS, 1965-66

| Crop | Area | Yield | Gross Value* |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| | acres | | \$'000 |
| Cereals for Grain— | | | |
| Barley— | | | |
| 2 row | 181,175 | 3,038,261 bushels | 3,507 |
| 6 row | 11,103 | 179,395 bushels | 155 |
| Maize | 1,683 | 101,489 bushels | 121 |
| Oats | 965,702 | 17,783,622 bushels | 15,287 |
| Rye | 13,409 | 65,821 bushels | 87 |
| Wheat | 3,074,103 | 60,591,349 bushels | 89,939 |
| Hay— | | | |
| Barley and Rye | 7,451 | 11,978 tons | 220 |
| Lucerne | 83,338 | 167,044 tons | 3,379 |
| Meadow | 796,140 | 1,313,285 tons | 28,864 |
| Oaten | 223,645 | 325,187 tons | 7,138 |
| Wheaten | 39,771 | 55,340 tons | 1,152 |
| Green Fodder | 98,859 | .. .. . | 1,796 |
| Grey and Other Field Peas | 11,979 | 168,669 bushels | 420 |
| Grass and Clover Seed | 26,718 | 41,392 centals | 1,174 |
| Industrial Crops— | | | |
| Broom Millet | 158 | { 740 cwt fibre | 16 |
| | | { 592 cwt seed | 2 |
| Linseed | 7,370 | 101,536 bushels | 358 |
| Hops | 678 | 9,063 cwt | 842 |
| Mustard | 920 | 3,224 cwt | 40 |
| Tobacco | 9,230 | 98,953 cwt | 12,377 |
| Vegetables— | | | |
| Onions | 2,955 | 17,115 tons | 1,814 |
| Potatoes | 34,333 | 240,786 tons | 11,050 |
| Other | 54,319 | 250,388 tons | 20,809 |
| Stock Fodder— | | | |
| Pumpkins and Root Crops | 15,693 | .. .. . | 738 |
| Vineyards— | | | |
| Grapes— | | | |
| Table | 2,814 | 9,706 tons | 1,640 |
| Wine | 4,744 | 16,961 tons | 613 |
| Drying | 37,230 | 256,353 tons .. .. | .. .. |
| | | 52,358 tons of sultanas | 15,831 |
| | | 7,060 tons of raisins | 2,042 |
| | | 3,127 tons of currants | 1,056 |
| Vines, Unproductive | 3,829 | .. .. . | .. .. |
| Orchards— | | | |
| Productive | 57,351 | .. .. . | 34,977 |
| Unproductive | 17,650 | .. .. . | .. .. |
| All Other Crops | 7,944 | .. .. . | 5,408 |
| Total Crops | 5,792,294 | .. .. . | 262,852 |

* The gross value is based on the wholesale price realised in the principal markets. The places where primary products are absorbed locally or where they become raw materials for a secondary industry, are presumed to be the principal markets.

The following table shows the numbers of growers of certain primary products, in each statistical district of the State, for the season 1965-66.

The information has no relation to the number of rural holdings in the State, as numbers of occupiers are engaged in the cultivation of more than one of the crops enumerated.

**VICTORIA—GROWERS OF CERTAIN CROPS, SEASON
1965-66**

| Crops Grown | Statistical District | | | | | | | | Total |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------|---------|--------|----------|---------------|-----------|--------|
| | Central | North-Central | Western | Wimmera | Mallee | Northern | North-Eastern | Gippsland | |
| Grain Crops— | | | | | | | | | |
| Wheat .. | 608 | 341 | 704 | 3,766 | 2,701 | 3,441 | 460 | 48 | 12,069 |
| Oats .. | 450 | 493 | 1,847 | 2,697 | 1,330 | 2,637 | 731 | 30 | 10,215 |
| Barley .. | 543 | 79 | 324 | 406 | 562 | 665 | 84 | 87 | 2,750 |
| Maize .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 41 | 110 | 155 |
| Green Fodder— | | | | | | | | | |
| Maize .. | 322 | 36 | 89 | 4 | 1 | 15 | 40 | 463 | 970 |
| All Other .. | 957 | 410 | 1,248 | 51 | 69 | 523 | 394 | 961 | 4,613 |
| Other— | | | | | | | | | |
| Potatoes .. | 1,507 | 425 | 488 | 8 | 10 | 19 | 133 | 435 | 3,025 |
| Onions .. | 222 | .. | 186 | 3 | 11 | 4 | .. | 17 | 443 |
| Other | | | | | | | | | |
| Vegetables | 1,346 | 46 | 414 | 38 | 339 | 498 | 53 | 187 | 2,921 |
| Orchards .. | 1,703 | 159 | 56 | 94 | 1,246 | 1,015 | 111 | 51 | 4,435 |
| Vineyards .. | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2,384 | 144 | 23 | .. | 2,561 |
| Grass and | | | | | | | | | |
| Clover Seed | 8 | 57 | 113 | 34 | 33 | 60 | 178 | 5 | 488 |
| Tobacco .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 28 | 317 | .. | 345* |

* Excluding share-farmers.

A summary of the area under cultivation in each statistical district of the State for the season 1965-66 is given in the following table :

**VICTORIA—AREA UNDER CULTIVATION, SEASON 1965-66
(Acres)**

| Crop | Statistical District | | | | | | | | Total |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Central | North-Central | Western | Wimmera | Mallee | Northern | North-Eastern | Gippsland | |
| Grain Crops— | | | | | | | | | |
| Wheat .. | 40,932 | 22,133 | 58,025 | 909,789 | 1,408,035 | 586,271 | 45,520 | 3,398 | 3,074,103 |
| Oats .. | 20,873 | 24,248 | 148,160 | 274,175 | 223,901 | 242,570 | 30,738 | 1,037 | 965,702 |
| Barley .. | 40,836 | 1,709 | 11,379 | 28,215 | 67,240 | 36,388 | 2,981 | 3,530 | 192,278 |
| Maize .. | 13 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 502 | 1,164 | 1,683 |
| Field Peas .. | 4,332 | 348 | 2,321 | 3,644 | 783 | 110 | 169 | 272 | 11,979 |
| All Hay .. | 153,830 | 60,031 | 308,451 | 82,793 | 37,077 | 273,536 | 90,621 | 144,006 | 1,150,345 |
| Green Fodder .. | 24,391 | 9,215 | 37,611 | 1,058 | 1,834 | 11,259 | 6,435 | 22,749 | 114,552 |
| Grass and Clover | | | | | | | | | |
| for Seed | 293 | 3,193 | 6,210 | 1,873 | 3,701 | 3,504 | 7,872 | 72 | 26,718 |
| Tobacco .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 477 | 8,753 | .. | 9,230 |
| Potatoes .. | 18,341 | 5,055 | 5,235 | 20 | 102 | 63 | 604 | 4,913 | 34,333 |
| Onions .. | 943 | .. | 1,835 | 1 | 32 | 4 | .. | 140 | 2,955 |
| All Other | | | | | | | | | |
| Vegetables .. | 21,544 | 624 | 18,042 | 125 | 3,133 | 4,743 | 413 | 5,695 | 54,319 |
| Vines .. | 6 | 70 | 58 | 822 | 45,386 | 824 | 1,451 | .. | 48,617 |
| Orchards .. | 24,516 | 2,379 | 542 | 3,675 | 8,469 | 33,264 | 1,621 | 535 | 75,001 |
| All Other Crops | 3,210 | 145 | 8,124 | 486 | 13,373 | 3,148 | 1,108 | 885 | 30,479 |
| Total Area under | | | | | | | | | |
| Crop | 354,060 | 129,150 | 605,997 | 1,306,676 | 1,813,066 | 1,196,161 | 198,788 | 188,396 | 5,792,294 |
| Land in Fallow | 50,511 | 21,393 | 38,592 | 825,435 | 1,273,904 | 363,731 | 14,638 | 32,122 | 2,620,326 |
| Total Area under | | | | | | | | | |
| Cultivation .. | 404,571 | 150,543 | 644,589 | 2,132,111 | 3,086,970 | 1,559,892 | 213,426 | 220,518 | 8,412,620 |

The following table shows the yields, in statistical districts, of the principal crops for the season 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—YIELDS OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, SEASON 1965-66

| Crop | Statistical District | | | | | | | | Total |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|---------------|-----------|------------|
| | Central | North-Central | Western | Wimmera | Mallee | Northern | North-Eastern | Gippsland | |
| Grain Crops— | | | | | | | | | |
| Wheat bush | 969,878 | 483,678 | 1,251,988 | 20,899,439 | 25,251,844 | 10,493,342 | 1,163,064 | 78,116 | 60,591,349 |
| Oats .. | 556,267 | 626,779 | 4,882,705 | 4,622,524 | 2,019,517 | 4,186,946 | 869,539 | 19,345 | 17,783,622 |
| Barley .. | 931,146 | 29,259 | 285,992 | 417,541 | 802,382 | 616,488 | 71,699 | 63,149 | 3,217,656 |
| Maize .. | 390 | | 60 | | | | 22,307 | 78,732 | 101,489 |
| Field Peas .. | 71,775 | 6,732 | 46,278 | 34,089 | 3,555 | 270 | 3,459 | 2,511 | 168,669 |
| All Hay tons | 253,255 | 91,274 | 494,406 | 103,176 | 42,204 | 447,038 | 167,407 | 274,074 | 1,872,834 |
| Grass and Clover for Seed centals | 319 | 4,999 | 11,278 | 3,035 | 5,425 | 4,522 | 11,763 | 51 | 41,392 |
| Tobacco cwt | | | | | | 4,224 | 94,729 | | 98,953 |
| Potatoes tons | 125,636 | 40,213 | 36,104 | 113 | 824 | 242 | 3,176 | 34,478 | 240,786 |
| Onions .. | 5,905 | | 10,209 | 5 | 208 | 21 | | 767 | 17,115 |
| Wine Made gal | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 3,151,285 |
| Dried Vine Fruits— | | | | | | | | | |
| Raisins tons | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7,037 | 23 | .. | .. | 7,060 |
| Sultanas .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 52,358 | .. | .. | .. | 52,358 |
| Currants .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,117 | 10 | .. | .. | 3,127 |

* Details for individual districts are confidential.

Principal Crops

General

The cereals wheat, oats, and barley are the principal crops grown in Victoria and these, together with hay, represent about 90 per cent of the total area sown, although there is some variation from year to year. The growing of potatoes, grapes, and apples is also important.

In the following section some detailed descriptive and statistical information is given of all main crops grown in the State including those mentioned above.

Wheat

The acreage sown to wheat in recent years has been approximately 3 mill. acres. This is about half the total area under crop in the State. Virtually all the wheat crop is used for grain production, only about 1 per cent being cut for hay. The average annual production for the five years ended 1965-66 was about 68 mill. bushels of which about 65 per cent was exported. Grain yields during the past five years averaged about 22 bush (60 lb per bush) per acre, but yields as high as 60 bush per acre are harvested on individual farms in most seasons. The highest officially recorded yield is 78·8 bush per acre for 50 acres grown near Murtoa in 1960.

The main wheat belt lies in the northern part of the State, in the Mallee, Wimmera, and Northern Districts, where about 94 per cent of the crop is grown. The average annual rainfall varies from about 12 in in the north-west of the State to about 20-23 in at the eastern and southern margins. About three-quarters of the wheat crop is sown on bare fallowed land.

Superphosphate is applied at seeding to virtually all crops. Zinc sulphate is added in the Wimmera District, applications normally being made to each third or fourth wheat crop. Small amounts of nitrogenous fertilizers have been used in particular circumstances, especially in view of the more favourable wheat/nitrogen fertilizer price relationships now existing. Diseases are not normally a major problem, but occasionally some heavy losses occur due to stem rust and foot rots. Ball smut is effectively controlled by pickling with fungicide powder which is done at the same time as the seed is graded. Weeds are controlled by fallow cultivation or by crop spraying. The crop is harvested from mid-November in the early districts to January under late conditions.

Wheat is grown in rotation with fallow, other crops, and pastures. The use of subterranean clover and medic leys has greatly improved soil fertility, with resultant benefit to wheat yields and quality. (See Victorian Year Book 1963, pages 517 to 519.) Sheep grazed on these, and on native pastures, contribute materially to the State's wool and prime lamb production, especially to the production of early prime lambs.

Wheat is grown on three major soil types: (1) Mallee soils referred to as solonised brown soils; (2) self-mulching grey soils of heavy texture and high fertility in the southern Wimmera; and (3) red-brown earths of varying texture in the northern Wimmera and the Northern District.

Most wheat varieties grown in Victoria are of the soft white class. The environment generally does not favour the production of wheat of the harder types, but increased areas of a semi-hard variety are being sown in the eastern Mallee where wheat of the highest protein content in Victoria is produced. Substantial improvement in wheat quality has been achieved by plant breeding during the past 30 years, and one of the leading soft wheats at present is in the medium to strong class. The adoption of clover and medic ley rotation systems has led to a substantial improvement in the protein content, and thus the quality, of Victorian wheat.

Virtually the whole of the wheat crop is handled, stored, and transported in bulk. The crop is marketed through the Australian Wheat Board. The greater part of the crop is marketed as one grade known as f.a.q. (fair average quality). A small amount of hard wheat grown in the eastern Mallee is segregated for separate sale.

Grain Elevators Board

In 1934, an Act was passed to provide for the handling of wheat in bulk in Victoria. The Act gave the Government power to constitute a Board of three members to implement the provisions of the Act. On submissions made by the Board to, and approved by, the Government, 220 country receiving elevators and a shipping terminal have been constructed, the necessary finance being obtained from loans totalling \$25,459,000. Repayment of the principal and interest are guaranteed by the Victorian Government. In 1963, the Act was amended to provide for the handling of barley in bulk by the Grain Elevators Board.

The Grain Elevators Board first received and shipped Victorian wheat in bulk for the 1939-40 season.

The Board's Geelong Terminal is operated by push-button remote control with operational indicator lights appearing on a diagram panel of the whole terminal. Wheat can be received from rail trucks at the rate of 1,200 tons per hour and can be shipped from the terminal at the rate of 1,600 tons per hour, either direct from the terminal storage bins or by a combination of storage bins and rail receivals.

The Grain Elevators Board has under its control storage for 107·5 mill. bushels of wheat. A record was established during the 1964-65 season when 79,492,687 bushels were delivered. In addition, during the 1964-65 season, 1,355,691 bushels of bulk barley were delivered to the Board. During the 1966-67 season, 73,700,000 bushels of bulk wheat and 3,170,000 bushels of bulk barley were delivered.

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure of the Grain Elevators Board in Victoria :

**VICTORIA—GRAIN ELEVATORS BOARD : REVENUE,
EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)**

| Particulars | Year Ended 31 October— | | | | |
|--|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| REVENUE | | | | | |
| Operating and Maintenance Expenses | 1,388 | 1,484 | 1,726 | 1,763 | 1,731 |
| Capital Facilities Allowance | 752 | 930 | 1,258 | 1,946 | 2,205 |
| Interest on Investments | 308 | 340 | 326 | 358 | 373 |
| Other | 2 | .. | 13 | .. | .. |
| Total Revenue | 2,450 | 2,754 | 3,324 | 4,067 | 4,309 |
| EXPENDITURE | | | | | |
| Operating and Maintenance Expenses | 862 | 890 | 1,023 | 1,362 | 1,317 |
| Administration Expenses | 270 | 270 | 336 | 400 | 414 |
| Depreciation and Renewals | 256 | 324 | 392 | 421 | 504 |
| Interest on Loans | 534 | 682 | 826 | 1,058 | 1,230 |
| Sinking Fund Charges | 100 | 128 | 158 | 212 | 231 |
| Appropriations to Reserves | 412 | 446 | 637 | 293 | 493 |
| Other | 12 | .. | .. | 3 | 45 |
| Total Expenditure | 2,446 | 2,740 | 3,372 | 3,749 | 4,234 |
| Net Surplus | 4 | 14 | —48 | 318 | 75 |
| Fixed Assets (At 31 October) | 11,256 | 14,524 | 19,157 | 23,880 | 26,611 |
| Loan Indebtedness (At 31 October)— | | | | | |
| State Government | 1,826 | 1,804 | 1,780 | 1,755 | 1,729 |
| Public | 9,334 | 12,192 | 15,099 | 20,424 | 22,202 |

Australian Wheat Board

The Australian Wheat Board is the sole constituted authority for the marketing of wheat within Australia and for the marketing of wheat and flour for export from Australia during the period of the present Wheat Industry Stabilisation Plan. The Board consists of a chairman and four other Commonwealth Government appointees and ten members who are representatives of wheat growers in the five main wheat growing States, each State being represented by two members.

The current five year Wheat Industry Stabilisation Plan commenced with the 1963-64 crop and provides for a guaranteed price to wheat growers on up to 150 mill. bushels of exports from each season's wheat. The guaranteed price of wheat of a particular season is an amount equal to the cost of production of wheat of that season as determined in accordance with the Commonwealth Wheat Industry Stabilisation Act and for seasons 1963-64, 1964-65, and 1965-66, it was fixed at \$1.44, \$1.45, and \$1.51 per bushel, respectively. For the fourth year (1966-67) of the Stabilisation Plan the cost of production and thus the guaranteed price was determined at \$1.55 per bushel. The prices referred to are on a bulk wheat basis f.o.r. ports.

Total deliveries by wheat growers to the Victorian Branch of the Australian Wheat Board during season 1965-66 were 60,923,338 bushels including 3,009,000 bushels of southern New South Wales wheat delivered to railway stations operated by Victorian Railways in New South Wales, and 1,279,000 bushels of southern New South Wales wheat delivered to Victorian stations.

After good May rainfall, sowing, on an area of 3,074,103 acres, commenced in June but was not completed in some areas until July. However, with satisfactory July-August rains, crops were in excellent condition by mid September. The Wimmera-Mallee areas suffered from heavy frosts and/or hot north winds until crops responded to timely rainfall in November. The appearance of the Mallee and East Northern wheat was affected by bleaching due to rain during the harvest period.

The State yield per acre was 19.71 bushels and the f.a.q. was fixed at 63 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb per bushel.

Wheat Standard

The fair average quality (f.a.q.) standard is fixed each season by a State Committee and is the basis for sales of each crop.

Samples of wheat from various districts are obtained each year and mixed to obtain a representative sample of the whole crop. The f.a.q. weight is then determined by use of the Schopper 1-litre scale chondrometer.

Farmers Growing Wheat for Grain, Area Sown, Production, Gross Value, and F.A.Q.

In the following table the number of holdings growing 20 acres or more of wheat for grain, the area, production, average yield, gross value of production of wheat, and the f.a.q. standard determined in Victoria

for each of the seasons 1961-62 to 1965-66 are shown :

VICTORIA—WHEAT STATISTICS

| Season | Holdings Growing Wheat (20 Acres and over) | Area | Production | Yield per Acre | Gross Value | Weight of Bushel of Wheat, f.a.q. |
|------------|--|------------|------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| | No. | '000 acres | '000 bush | bush | \$'000 | lb |
| 1961-62 .. | 11,648 | 2,849 | 56,878 | 19·97 | 85,394 | 64 |
| 1962-63 .. | 12,166 | 3,125 | 67,899 | 21·73 | 98,910 | 65½ |
| 1963-64 .. | 11,370 | 3,109 | 76,302 | 24·54 | 108,498 | 65½ |
| 1964-65 .. | 11,981 | 3,237 | 78,166* | 24·15 | 109,396 | 64 |
| 1965-66 .. | 10,714 | 3,074 | 60,591 | 19·71 | 89,939 | 63½ |

* Record production.

Wheat Breeding

The objective of wheat breeding in Victoria is to produce new varieties which will give higher yields of better quality grain than existing varieties. Included in the yield objective is the reduction of losses due to drought and various diseases which include stem rust (the most important), leaf rust, septoria, loose smut, and eye spot lodging. The breeding work is a function of the Victorian Department of Agriculture, which undertakes plant breeding, field testing, and quality evaluation. The wheat breeding activities of the Department are centred on the State Research Farm at Werribee where the hybridisation is carried out, the early generations raised, and the primary quality and disease testing done. This station is supplemented by regional selection centres in the main wheat growing districts. Field testing is undertaken in all districts at departmental research stations and colleges and on farmers' properties. There are nearly 40 centres for varietal testing in Victoria. Disease testing is carried out at research stations in appropriate areas and at the Victorian Plant Research Institute at Burnley. Quality evaluations, including test baking, are undertaken at the Department's Cereal Laboratories in Melbourne.

The wheat breeding work of the Department has been very successful. During the past 50 years, over 40 new varieties of wheat have been released for cultivation by farmers. The most widely grown of these have been Free Gallipoli (1923), Ghurka (1924), Rancee 4H (1930), Magnet (1939), Quadrat (1941), Insignia and Pinnacle (1946), Sherpa (1953), and Olympic (1956). Well over 90 per cent of the wheat acreage in Victoria is sown to varieties bred by the Department. Since 1930, the baking quality of Victorian wheat has improved markedly. This has been due partly to varietal improvement and partly to the improvement of soil fertility by legume leys with a resultant perpetual effect on grain protein content.

The varieties released for sowing since 1946 are : 1946—Insignia, 1946—Pinnacle, 1947—Diadem, 1953—Sherpa, 1956—Olympic, 1957—Beacon, 1960—Stockade, 1963—Emblem, and 1966—Summit.

The following table shows the areas under the principal varieties of wheat, including wheat for hay, for the seasons 1963–64, 1964–65, and 1965–66. Varieties are tabulated in order of popularity for the last mentioned season.

VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL VARIETIES OF WHEAT SOWN

| Variety (In Order of Popularity), Season 1965–66 | 1963–64 | | 1964–65 | | 1965–66 | |
|--|------------|-------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|
| | Acres Sown | Percentage of Total Area Sown | Acres Sown | Percentage of Total Area Sown | Acres Sown | Percentage of Total Area Sown |
| Insignia .. | 1,635,619 | 52.13 | 1,691,276 | 51.89 | 1,465,356 | 47.06 |
| Olympic .. | 463,827 | 14.79 | 583,900 | 17.92 | 722,294 | 23.19 |
| Pinnacle .. | 681,159 | 21.71 | 610,348 | 18.73 | 583,162 | 18.73 |
| Heron .. | 53,432 | 1.70 | 89,721 | 2.75 | 82,306 | 2.64 |
| Insignia 49 .. | 86,813 | 2.77 | 73,344 | 2.25 | 66,537 | 2.14 |
| Emblem .. | 1,261 | 0.04 | 28,686 | 0.88 | 57,114 | 1.83 |
| Sherpa .. | 68,814 | 2.19 | 62,561 | 1.92 | 46,922 | 1.51 |
| Beacon .. | 23,091 | 0.74 | 22,888 | 0.70 | 20,384 | 0.65 |
| Quadrat .. | 43,722 | 1.39 | 28,483 | 0.87 | 18,269 | 0.59 |
| Falcon .. | 5,453 | 0.17 | 12,410 | 0.38 | 13,077 | 0.42 |
| Stockade .. | 29,218 | 0.93 | 26,347 | 0.81 | 10,384 | 0.33 |
| All Other Varieties .. | 44,908 | 1.44 | 29,296 | 0.90 | 28,069 | 0.91 |
| Total .. | 3,137,317 | 100.00 | 3,259,260 | 100.00 | 3,113,874 | 100.00 |

Oats

Oats are the second most widely grown crop in Victoria, and in recent years the area of this cereal has averaged about 1.3 mill. acres. Nearly 72 per cent of this is harvested for grain, some of it after winter grazing. Although oaten hay was important in the past, only about 15 per cent of the acreage is now harvested for this purpose, the remainder (13 per cent) of the area being used solely for grazing.

As the land on which oats are grown is normally not fallowed nor as well prepared as that intended for wheat, oat production shows greater fluctuations than wheat production. This seasonal variability is particularly marked in the northern parts of the State. The average annual grain production is about 21 mill. bushels (40 lb per bushel), ranging in the last ten years from 9.5 mill. bushels in 1957–58 to 27 mill. bushels in 1962–63.

Over half the oat grain produced in Victoria is held on farms or is used within Victoria for stock feed. Large quantities are retained for feeding during periods of seasonal shortage or in drought conditions. About a quarter of the crop goes to mills, but only a relatively small proportion is used to manufacture foods for human consumption. Milling quality oats usually command a premium of 2 cents to 10 cents

per bushel above feed oats. The other uses of the grain by the mills are for the manufacture of stock foods and for the manufacture of unkilned rolled oats, mainly for export. The remaining quarter of the crop is exported as grain. More than 95 per cent of the oats exported are sold as "Victorian No 1" grade. Oat grain is sold in an open market through merchants or through the voluntary oat pool, and prices fluctuate widely according to seasonal conditions and supplies available. The merchants and the oat pool provide facilities for bulk deliveries at most main centres.

With the decline in the number of horses throughout the State, there has been a corresponding decline in the area of oats used for hay production, particularly in the main cereal growing districts. However, during the past ten years, the area cut for hay has fluctuated around 200,000 acres. The hay may be cut either for farm use or for sale (mainly to chaff mills near Melbourne, Ballarat, and Maryborough).

Most of the area fed-off completely is grazed by sheep in the winter, but in dairying districts oats are sometimes sown for autumn and winter grazing to supplement pasture growth. About 30 per cent of the oats completely grazed are in the Mallee District.

The main oat grain producing areas are in the Mallee, Wimmera, Northern, and Western Districts. The popularity of varieties has undergone marked changes in recent years. After having held supremacy for more than 40 years, Algerian was superseded as the leading variety by Orient in 1962, while Avon now holds this position. The area sown to the five leading varieties—Avon, Orient, Algerian, Kent, and Ballidu—is about 90 per cent of the total oat acreage in the State.

The area harvested (season 1965–66) for hay was 223,645 acres, and for grain 965,702 acres, which produced 325,187 tons of hay, and 17,783,622 bushels of grain, respectively. The area of oats sown for grazing purposes amounted to 210,050 acres. The following table shows the area, yield, and gross value of oats for grain for each of the five seasons 1961–62 to 1965–66 :

VICTORIA—OATS FOR GRAIN

| Season | Area | Production | Yield per Acre | Gross Value |
|---------------|------------|------------|----------------|-------------|
| | '000 acres | '000 bush | bush | \$'000 |
| 1961–62 | 774 | 16,312 | 21·06 | 11,464 |
| 1962–63 | 932 | 27,042* | 29·01 | 18,412 |
| 1963–64 | 910 | 19,885 | 21·85 | 13,849 |
| 1964–65 | 966 | 22,446 | 23·23 | 16,237 |
| 1965–66 | 966 | 17,784 | 18·42 | 15,287 |

* Record production.

Barley

The maximum barley production was in 1958-59, when about 362,000 acres (2- and 6-row) were sown, with a production of approximately 8·6 mill. bushels (50 lb per bushel), but, since then, area and production have declined. About 95 per cent of the barley grown in Victoria is of 2-row or malting type. The remainder is sown with 6-row varieties, which are used primarily for feed.

Although some barley is grown in all districts, the main production is centred in two distinct areas where high quality grain is produced. The largest production is in the south-western Mallee and the adjacent area of the north-western Wimmera. While wheat is the main cereal throughout the cereal growing districts, the barley crop occupies second position in the areas noted above, whereas, in most other portions of northern Victoria, oats occupy this position.

In this northern barley growing area, the best quality barley is grown on the sandier soil types. The crop is sown either on ley land cultivated in the autumn just prior to sowing or on wheaten stubble land. The variety Prior is almost exclusively sown in this area, and superphosphate is the standard fertilizer applied. Average district yields are about 19 bushels per acre.

The other important area is in southern Victoria between Melbourne, Geelong, and Bacchus Marsh. Here, barley is the main crop, and the normal practice is to sow it with superphosphate on fallowed land. The main variety has been Research, but Resibee and Anabee, released by the Department of Agriculture in 1962 and 1963, respectively, are now being grown to an increasing extent. While Research produced very good malting quality grain in this area, the new varieties have quality characteristics slightly superior to those of the older variety. Yields are considerably higher than those obtained in the north, the average yield being about 32 bushels per acre. This region is close to the main barley shipping terminals, and growers' freight costs are considerably lower than in the northern areas.

Following an enquiry by the State Development Committee in 1962-63, the Victorian Grain Elevators Board was authorised to provide a bulk handling scheme for barley and in 1963, the first bulk deliveries were successfully received and stored at Beulah in the southern Mallee. Since that time the provision of extra facilities, including the building of special aerated storages at Hopetoun, Rainbow, and Jeparit, and terminal storages at Geelong and Sunshine, and the use of existing elevators on a throughput basis before the wheat harvest, have made it possible for the crop to be handled in bulk in almost all the districts where it is grown.

Barley is marketed through the Australian Barley Board, which operates in Victoria and South Australia and provides an orderly marketing system for barley grown in those States. The barley is classified to suit specific purposes on delivery. Classification is, firstly, on varietal type—Chevalier (Prior and similar varieties) and Research (Research, Resibee, Anabee)—and, secondly, on quality—Malting, Milling (No. 3), and Feed (Nos. 4 and 5). There are price differentials between each grade.

Practically all the barley produced in Victoria is used within the State. The Victorian malting industry takes all of the malting quality grain for malt for local use and also uses much of the lower grade grain for producing malt for export—principally to Eastern Asia, the Pacific Islands, and Africa. The balance is used for stock feeding as whole grain and manufacturing in the distilling, pearling, and prepared stock feed industries.

The following table shows the area, yield, and gross value of barley for each of the five seasons 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—BARLEY PRODUCTION

| Season | Area | | Production | | Yield per Acre | | | Gross Value |
|------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------|-------------|
| | Malting (2 row) | Other (6 row) | Malting (2 row) | Other (6 row) | Malting (2 row) | Other (6 row) | Total | |
| | '000 acres | | '000 bush | | bush | | | '000 |
| 1961-62 .. | 212 | 13 | 4,415 | 239 | 20·79 | 18·26 | 20·64 | 5,056 |
| 1962-63 .. | 180 | 14 | 5,129 | 340 | 28·45 | 24·22 | 28·14 | 5,310 |
| 1963-64 .. | 180 | 10 | 3,833 | 192 | 21·32 | 18·67 | 21·17 | 3,802 |
| 1964-65 .. | 177 | 10 | 4,140 | 194 | 23·36 | 20·01 | 22·65 | 4,828 |
| 1965-66 .. | 181 | 11 | 3,038 | 179 | 16·77 | 16·16 | 16·73 | 3,762 |

Maize

Maize is grown in Victoria both for grain and for green fodder and cultivated mainly in Gippsland. The area, yield, and gross value of maize for each of the five seasons 1961-62 to 1965-66 are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—MAIZE PRODUCTION

| Season | For Green Fodder | For Grain | | | | | | | Yield per Acre | Gross Value |
|------------|------------------|-----------|-------|-------|------------|--------|---------|-------|----------------|-------------|
| | | Area | | | Production | | | | | |
| | | Hybrid | Other | Total | Hybrid | Other | Total | | | |
| | | acres | | | bush | | | | '000 | |
| 1961-62 .. | 15,440 | 2,999 | 310 | 3,309 | 181,745 | 10,029 | 191,774 | 57·96 | 248 | |
| 1962-63 .. | 15,970 | 3,138 | 496 | 3,634 | 197,376 | 18,788 | 216,164 | 59·48 | 286 | |
| 1963-64 .. | 11,741 | 3,108 | 291 | 3,399 | 194,585 | 8,820 | 203,405 | 59·84 | 273 | |
| 1964-65 .. | 5,793 | 2,148 | 205 | 2,353 | 107,911 | 6,271 | 114,182 | 48·53 | 213 | |
| 1965-66 .. | 4,161 | 1,497 | 186 | 1,683 | 93,938 | 7,551 | 101,489 | 60·30 | 121 | |

Rye

Cereal rye is of minor importance in Victoria and is not grown primarily as a cash crop. European migrants to Australia have created a small demand for this cereal for human consumption, thus helping to stabilise the market for rye grain.

The chief purpose for which rye is grown is the stabilisation of loose sand or sandhills in the Mallee District. There is some interest in it for winter grazing in cold districts during the winter months.

The following table shows the area, yield, and gross value of rye for each of the five seasons 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—RYE PRODUCTION

| Season | Area | Production | Yield per Acre | Gross Value |
|---------------|--------|------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | acres | bush | | \$'000 |
| 1961-62 | 17,849 | 136,725 | 7.66 | 185 |
| 1962-63 | 17,551 | 114,639 | 6.53 | 171 |
| 1963-64 | 15,275 | 95,200 | 6.23 | 155 |
| 1964-65 | 13,581 | 109,162 | 8.04 | 139 |
| 1965-66 | 13,409 | 65,821 | 4.91 | 87 |

Hay

The pattern of hay production in Victoria changed considerably in the post-war period. More complete mechanisation and the virtual disappearance of the working horse removed the previous emphasis from cereal hay. The harvesting of large areas of cereal crops, particularly oats, grown specifically for the production of hay for the maintenance of horse teams, is no longer necessary and so there has been a marked decline in the amount of cereal hay produced.

On the other hand, there were spectacular increases in the production of other forms of fodder. The annual production of meadow hay increased from about 400,000 tons to over 2 mill. tons during this period. There was also a substantial increase in the amount of lucerne hay conserved. Silage made mainly from pasture growth increased from about 25,000 tons annually to over 300,000 tons in the post-war period, yet it still supplies something under 10 per cent of the dry nutrients in Victoria's fodder reserves.

This increase in fodder conservation has resulted in more efficient utilisation of the extra herbage grown as the result of pasture improvement in all districts. Large numbers of livestock are now being maintained with greater safety following the conservation of portion of the surplus spring growth for feeding out during periods of seasonal shortage or in drought.

As pastures have been improved and livestock production intensified, the provision of supplementary fodder has become an important factor in the Victorian grazing industry. The conservation of meadow hay fits in well with farm management routine and is a convenient method of ensuring continuity of fodder supplies.

Particulars of areas harvested and production of the several kinds of hay appear in the following table :

VICTORIA—HAY PRODUCTION, 1965-66

| Kind | Area | Production | Yield per Acre |
|---------------------------|-----------|------------|----------------|
| | acres | tons | tons |
| Wheaten | 39,771 | 55,340 | 1.39 |
| Oaten | 223,645 | 325,187 | 1.45 |
| Lucerne | 83,338 | 167,044 | 2.00 |
| Barley, Rye, etc. | 7,451 | 11,978 | 1.61 |
| Meadow | 796,140 | 1,313,285 | 1.65 |
| Total | 1,150,345 | 1,872,834 | 1.63 |

The following table shows, in respect of each statistical district of the State, the quantity of ensilage made during the 1965-66 season, and the stocks of ensilage and hay held on rural holdings at the 31 March 1966 :

VICTORIA—ENSILAGE MADE AND FARM STOCKS OF
ENSILAGE AND HAY
(Tons)

| Statistical District | Ensilage Made, 1965-66 | Stocks at 31 March 1966 | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| | | Ensilage | Hay |
| Central | 63,703 | 38,884 | 230,660 |
| North-Central | 4,640 | 5,812 | 82,965 |
| Western | 21,462 | 18,043 | 485,397 |
| Wimmera | 1,954 | 5,247 | 136,474 |
| Mallee | 1,806 | 7,692 | 49,586 |
| Northern | 6,274 | 12,188 | 446,945 |
| North-Eastern | 28,047 | 23,044 | 191,625 |
| Gippsland | 100,553 | 46,224 | 292,041 |
| Total | 228,439 | 157,134 | 1,915,693 |

Potatoes

Victoria is the largest producer of potatoes in Australia, contributing a little more than one-third of the total annual requirement. Potatoes are generally used as a fresh vegetable, but there is increasing interest in processed forms. Generally regarded as a summer crop, potato planting goes on in one district or another for ten months of the year, while harvest extends over the whole year.

Early crops are grown in favoured localities where the risk of frost is not great, such as in the Bellarine Peninsula and the market garden areas south-east of Melbourne. These are lifted from October (or sooner) to December. Mid-season crops come on the market in January, February, and March from districts such as Koroit, Gembrook, Koo-Wee-Rup, and parts of Gippsland. The late or main crop is produced in the Central Highlands (Ballarat to Trentham), Kinglake, Otways, and the Gippsland hill country. Its harvest commences in April and runs on until October.

Spray irrigation is now common in most districts and has proved useful in tiding crops over the short but critical dry periods that occur in mid-summer in the State's higher rainfall areas. Potato growing has become increasingly mechanised and production has therefore tended to pass into the hands of specialist growers having larger individual areas.

The following table shows the area, yield, and value of potatoes for each of the five seasons 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—POTATO PRODUCTION

| Season | | | Area | Production* | Yield per Acre | Gross Value |
|---------|----|----|--------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| | | | acres | tons | | \$'000 |
| 1961-62 | .. | .. | 36,469 | 196,032 | 5.38 | 13,048 |
| 1962-63 | .. | .. | 43,024 | 254,473 | 5.91 | 6,612 |
| 1963-64 | .. | .. | 39,626 | 200,384 | 5.06 | 15,586 |
| 1964-65 | .. | .. | 32,931 | 183,665 | 5.58 | 24,820 |
| 1965-66 | .. | .. | 34,333 | 240,786 | 7.01† | 11,050 |

* Includes amounts held on farms for seed, stock feed, etc., as follows : 25,506 tons in 1961-62 ; 32,688 tons in 1962-63 ; 22,897 tons in 1963-64 ; 23,795 tons in 1964-65 ; and 27,851 tons in 1965-66.

† Record average yield.

Onions

The principal onion growing areas are in the Central and Western Districts. In the season 1965-66, these areas were responsible for 94 per cent of the total onion production of the State. The following table shows the area, yield, and gross value for each of the five seasons 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—ONION PRODUCTION

| Season | | | Area | Production | Yield per Acre | Gross Value |
|---------|----|----|-------|------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | | | acres | tons | | \$'000 |
| 1961-62 | .. | .. | 4,456 | 23,784 | 5.34 | 1,588 |
| 1962-63 | .. | .. | 4,634 | 26,175 | 5.65 | 1,390 |
| 1963-64 | .. | .. | 3,756 | 17,946 | 4.78 | 1,138 |
| 1964-65 | .. | .. | 3,825 | 22,963 | 6.00 | 1,440 |
| 1965-66 | .. | .. | 2,955 | 17,115 | 5.79 | 1,814 |

Linseed

Linseed is the major oil producing crop grown in Victoria. Its commercial production, which began in 1947, has increased to over 25,000 acres in suitable years, with an output in excess of 300,000 bushels. In wet seasons, however, such as 1963, weather and soil conditions seriously cut the intended acreage. In 1965 and 1966 acreage was restricted following a production surplus in New South Wales and Queensland in 1964.

Linseed has proved to be well adapted to broad acre production over a wide area of mixed farming and pastoral country in the 20 to 30 in rainfall zone in the western part of Victoria. Initially, the industry was developed on imported varieties, and, in the period up to 1955, yields were low because these varieties were not fully suited to Victorian conditions and because of their susceptibility to disease.

Greater stability has been given to the industry with the release by the Victorian Department of Agriculture of disease resistant and better adapted varieties. Other factors influencing the expansion of the industry have been the improved technical knowledge available to growers, price stability, and the decline of flax growing.

Victorian linseed contains 38 to 40 per cent of oil of satisfactory quality. Linseed oil is one of the main components of paints, varnishes, and linoleum, and also has many other industrial uses. The meal or press cake which remains after the oil has been extracted is a valuable stock food.

The following table shows the area, yield, and value of linseed for each of the five seasons 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—LINSEED PRODUCTION

| Season | | | Area | Production | Yield per Acre | Gross Value |
|---------|----|----|--------|------------|----------------|-------------|
| | | | acres | bush | | \$'000 |
| 1961-62 | .. | .. | 17,711 | 243,700 | 13·76 | 853 |
| 1962-63 | .. | .. | 25,232 | 327,216 | 12·97 | 1,145 |
| 1963-64 | .. | .. | 16,240 | 190,322 | 11·72 | 666 |
| 1964-65 | .. | .. | 9,953 | 106,824 | 10·73 | 394 |
| 1965-66 | .. | .. | 7,370 | 101,536 | 13·78 | 358 |

Tobacco

Flue-cured Virginia tobacco is the only type produced in Australia and is mainly absorbed in the manufacture of cigarettes. The use of domestic leaf is encouraged by a statutory mixing percentage applied in conjunction with concessional rates of import duty. The statutory percentage is currently set at 50 per cent and at the present high level of usage, it is important that only leaf of desirable smoking quality is produced. Such leaf can be grown with some certainty only in areas having sandy friable soils and, during the summer months, appreciable rainfall, moderate temperatures, and high atmospheric humidity.

The Victorian crop usually accounts for rather more than one-third of the total Australian tobacco production. Suitable growing conditions are found in the north-eastern river valleys, and the industry is concentrated at present along the Ovens and King Rivers and their tributaries, with small outlying areas in the northern part of the State. Recent trends disclose a concentration of production in the higher parts of these valleys, with some contraction at certain climatically less favoured downstream centres and in the inundated area above the Buffalo River dam. The Mount Beauty district in the upper Kiewa Valley has latterly become established as a reliable centre for the production of good quality leaf.

Tobacco growing in Australia has traditionally been regarded as a rather speculative proposition due to wide fluctuations in production and market conditions, and it is only in the past decade that any degree of stability has become apparent due to a consistent upward trend in average yield which has resulted in the Victorian figure approaching a level comparable to that achieved by the world's major tobacco producing countries.

The fungus disease, blue mould, has often brought about drastic reduction of yield and has been the prime cause of most short Victorian crops in the past. At present growers are able to control this disease by implementing newly developed fungicidal spray programmes, and this is perhaps the main factor in current yield improvement.

The establishment of a Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board has lent further stability to the industry through its policy of orderly crop disposal.

Victorian tobacco producers are assisted in their efforts to increase yield and improve leaf quality by the Department of Agriculture, which conducts research in agronomy, plant pathology, and plant breeding at the Tobacco Research Station at Myrtleford and its sub-station at Gunbower, and also provides an intensive farm to farm advisory service for growers.

The following table shows the area, yield, and gross value of tobacco in each of the five seasons 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—TOBACCO PRODUCTION

| Season | | | Area | Production | Yield per Acre | Gross Value |
|---------|----|----|--------|------------|----------------|-------------|
| | | | acres | cwt (dry) | | \$'000 |
| 1961-62 | .. | .. | 9,286 | 58,168 | 6.26 | 7,278 |
| 1962-63 | .. | .. | 9,844 | 84,351 | 8.57 | 10,210 |
| 1963-64 | .. | .. | 10,519 | 129,096 | 12.27 | 14,060 |
| 1964-65 | .. | .. | 9,720 | 107,855 | 11.10 | 11,678 |
| 1965-66 | .. | .. | 9,230 | 98,953 | 10.72 | 12,377 |

Further Reference, 1963

Fruit Industries

Victoria is a major producer of a wide variety of fruit and over 120,000 acres are used for orchards or vineyards. The three most important districts are the area within 50 miles of Melbourne (apples, dessert tree fruits, and berries), the Goulburn Valley (canning fruit), and the Mallee region (dried vine fruit and citrus).

Most of the fruit growing districts south of the Dividing Range receive an annual rainfall of between 25 and 35 in. This rainfall is fairly evenly spread, but in many areas additional irrigation is essential during January-March. This water is supplied from natural catchments, rivers, or town supplies. The north-eastern section of the State has a rainfall of from 20 to 40 in, but the average rainfall in the Goulburn Valley is 19 in and in the Mallee only 10 in. In these districts elaborate irrigation schemes of the Lower Murray Valley and of the Goulburn and Campaspe Rivers make possible the large scale development of the fruit industry. The distribution of water is effected mainly by gravity except for small areas of citrus under spray irrigation.

Because of the high capital expenditure invested in orchard land and equipment and with the keen competition for local and overseas markets, most Victorian growers realise that they have to produce increased quantities of better quality fruit without increasing costs. To achieve this, labour expenses are cut by high capacity spraying units for pest control and by bulk handling of the crop. Many orchardists

use fruit thinning sprays to make hand thinning less time consuming. The increasing use of weedicides in orchards and vineyards has reduced the need for cultivations. Lighter pruning of apples is showing promising results in southern Victoria and this trend could also become an important factor in reducing labour costs.

Statistics on fruit growing are collected from all persons who grow fruit for sale (for all purposes). Particulars of fruit production (excluding vines) for the five seasons 1961-62 to 1965-66 are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—FRUIT GROWING

| Particulars | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Number of Growers | 4,700 | 4,807 | 4,769 | 4,486 | 4,435 |
| Area acres | 72,712 | 75,855 | 76,796 | 75,509 | 75,001 |
| Gross Value of Fruit Produced (\$'000) | 25,356 | 23,546 | 26,396 | 28,433 | 34,977 |
| Kind of Fruit— | | | | | |
| Apples bushels | 3,045,808 | 4,059,045 | 3,298,851 | 4,394,197 | 4,206,028 |
| Pears " | 4,605,808 | 3,848,614 | 4,771,604 | 4,025,455 | 5,453,339 |
| Quinces " | 32,564 | 22,017 | 29,909 | 19,915 | 21,946 |
| Apricots " | 631,810 | 535,235 | 352,557 | 293,497 | 545,547 |
| Cherries " | 137,494 | 116,920 | 109,783 | 117,721 | 140,207 |
| Nectarines " | 16,940 | 20,713 | 21,717 | 28,910 | 33,323 |
| Peaches " | 1,686,496 | 1,811,799 | 1,827,910 | 2,362,620 | 2,602,822 |
| Plums " | 184,723 | 141,953 | 137,431 | 144,069 | 154,453 |
| Prunes " | 24,383 | 24,346 | 19,332 | 28,360 | 20,397 |
| Lemons " | 150,738 | 212,693 | 105,115 | 148,237 | 120,554 |
| Oranges— | | | | | |
| Navels " | 399,168 | 531,249 | 479,580 | 541,371 | 437,318 |
| Valencias " | 543,832 | 586,991 | 605,916 | 662,585 | 537,940 |
| Other Oranges " | 42,167 | 45,495 | 48,879 | 40,337 | 36,389 |
| Mandarins " | 27,824 | 41,297 | 36,410 | 46,668 | 41,207 |
| Grapefruit " | 80,902 | 97,217 | 88,596 | 83,650 | 82,399 |
| Figs " | 2,349 | 2,264 | 2,462 | 1,362 | 1,314 |
| Passion-fruit " | 2,288 | 3,601 | 5,762 | 3,844 | 3,520 |
| Olives " | 13,178 | 14,845 | 36,367 | 11,004 | 36,471 |
| Gooseberries cwt | 775 | 865 | 606 | 722 | 735 |
| Loganberries " | 1,787 | 1,684 | 1,451 | 1,193 | 1,098 |
| Raspberries " | 2,936 | 2,848 | 3,018 | 2,827 | 3,268 |
| Strawberries " | 10,712 | 15,172 | 16,817 | 20,112 | 19,947 |
| Youngberries " | 4,649 | 4,891 | 3,607 | 4,221 | 4,711 |
| Other Berries " | 679 | 964 | 978 | 657 | 666 |
| Almonds lb | 141,819 | 64,599 | 69,366 | 45,750 | 51,322 |
| Filberts " | 15,510 | 6,608 | 14,750 | 11,420 | 12,060 |
| Walnuts " | 135,254 | 146,020 | 150,982 | 99,270 | 138,930 |

The production of the principal kinds of dried tree-fruits for each of the last five seasons is shown in the following table. Particulars in respect of dried vine-fruits appear on pages 335 to 338.

VICTORIA—DRIED TREE-FRUITS
(lb)

| Year Ended 31 March— | Apricots | Peaches | Pears | Prunes | Others | Total |
|----------------------|----------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| 1962 | 17,844 | .. | 3,925 | 397,841 | 620 | 420,230 |
| 1963 | 31,421 | 2,278 | 4,652 | 590,323 | 1,988 | 630,662 |
| 1964 | 19,810 | 5,390 | 6,714 | 481,648 | 309 | 513,871 |
| 1965 | 27,170 | 28,125 | 16,665 | 380,803 | .. | 452,763 |
| 1966 | 6,824 | 2,340 | 2,467 | 447,760 | 3,332 | 462,723 |

Information on the number of trees of each variety is collected triennially; the latest figures available are for the season 1964–65. The extent of cultivation of each important class of fruit and nuts on holdings of 1 acre and upwards during the seasons 1961–62 and 1964–65 is shown in the following table :

**VICTORIA—FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, ETC., IN ORCHARDS
AND GARDENS**

| Fruit and Nuts | Number of Trees, Plants, etc. | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| | 1961–62 | | | 1964–65 | | |
| | Bearing | Not Bearing | Total | Bearing | Not Bearing | Total |
| Apples | 1,531,839 | 664,194 | 2,196,033 | 1,622,392 | 642,444 | 2,264,836 |
| Pears | 1,189,246 | 548,139 | 1,737,385 | 1,269,225 | 491,594 | 1,760,819 |
| Quinces | 13,099 | 481 | 13,580 | 8,269 | 716 | 8,985 |
| Plums | 137,450 | 48,047 | 185,497 | 125,662 | 41,901 | 167,563 |
| Prunes | 26,990 | 8,575 | 35,565 | 21,652 | 6,086 | 27,738 |
| Cherries | 117,078 | 65,327 | 182,405 | 121,270 | 94,184 | 215,454 |
| Peaches | 842,117 | 634,192 | 1,476,309 | 1,176,184 | 291,910 | 1,468,094 |
| Apricots | 317,157 | 68,495 | 385,652 | 298,434 | 37,010 | 335,444 |
| Nectarines | 13,252 | 12,219 | 25,471 | 21,937 | 14,593 | 36,530 |
| Oranges— | | | | | | |
| Navels | 175,563 | 60,572 | 236,135 | 180,459 | 82,914 | 263,373 |
| Valencias | 208,758 | 89,498 | 298,256 | 226,765 | 123,886 | 350,651 |
| Other Oranges | 18,904 | 2,874 | 21,778 | 13,751 | 6,453 | 20,204 |
| Mandarins | 13,049 | 23,144 | 36,193 | 29,611 | 28,032 | 57,643 |
| Grapefruit | 21,898 | 4,663 | 26,561 | 20,988 | 5,640 | 26,628 |
| Lemons and Limes | 80,162 | 27,326 | 107,488 | 71,284 | 26,531 | 97,815 |
| Figs | 3,402 | 1,294 | 4,696 | 1,830 | 842 | 2,672 |
| Raspberries | 223,000 | 32,250 | 255,250 | 221,500 | 30,000 | 251,500 |
| Loganberries | 49,890 | 1,395 | 51,285 | 72,146 | 1,590 | 73,736 |
| Strawberries | 6,877,500 | 686,250 | 7,563,750 | 8,302,500 | 495,000 | 8,797,500 |
| Gooseberries | 40,500 | 9,000 | 49,500 | 28,500 | 5,100 | 33,600 |
| Youngberries | 79,489 | 9,532 | 89,021 | 64,883 | 3,536 | 68,419 |
| Other Berries | 19,737 | 2,127 | 21,864 | 10,106 | .. | 10,106 |
| Olives | 73,931 | 53,660 | 127,591 | 86,032 | 51,830 | 137,862 |
| Passion-fruit | 9,011 | 3,657 | 12,668 | 8,484 | 4,282 | 12,766 |
| Almonds | 23,568 | 3,247 | 26,815 | 15,307 | 1,264 | 16,571 |
| Walnuts | 6,134 | 1,054 | 7,188 | 5,895 | 1,623 | 7,518 |
| Filberts | 5,592 | 120 | 5,712 | 4,876 | 282 | 5,158 |

The distribution of the fruit industry over the State is set out in the following table, where the number of trees of each kind in each statistical district is given for the season 1964-65 :

**VICTORIA—NUMBER OF FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, ETC.,
SEASON 1964-65**

| Particulars | Statistical District | | | | | | | | Total |
|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------|----------|----------|---------|-----------|----------------|------------|-----------|
| | Central | North-Central | West-ern | Wim-mera | Mallee | North-ern | North-East-ern | Gipps-land | |
| Growers .. No. | 1,716 | 155 | 54 | 99 | 1,276 | 1,030 | 112 | 44 | 4,486 |
| Area acres | 24,866 | 2,509 | 569 | 3,757 | 8,274 | 33,310 | 1,698 | 526 | 75,509 |
| Apples .. trees | 1,595,254 | 167,799 | 52,327 | 17,026 | 18,673 | 272,736 | 104,246 | 36,775 | 2,264,836 |
| Pears " | 199,594 | 64,896 | 795 | 6,754 | 3,722 | 1,482,229 | 523 | 2,306 | 1,760,819 |
| Peaches " | 274,021 | 2,625 | 107 | 19,308 | 26,420 | 1,140,933 | 1,347 | 3,333 | 1,468,094 |
| Apricots " | 30,485 | 556 | 556 | 10,675 | 57,619 | 234,845 | 344 | 364 | 335,444 |
| Plums " | 73,096 | 4,871 | 556 | 2,449 | 30,081 | 56,071 | 178 | 261 | 167,563 |
| Prunes " | 413 | .. | 831 | 10,504 | 8,569 | 7,394 | 19 | 8 | 27,738 |
| Cherries " | 185,807 | 4,377 | .. | 1,117 | 372 | 15,072 | 7,489 | 1,220 | 215,454 |
| Quinces " | 5,540 | 126 | .. | 341 | 90 | 2,835 | 35 | 18 | 8,985 |
| Nectarines " | 17,571 | 261 | 18 | 168 | 10,674 | 7,050 | 375 | 413 | 36,530 |
| Figs " | 830 | 4 | 5 | 45 | 272 | 1,496 | 13 | 7 | 2,672 |
| Olives " | 542 | 35 | .. | 107,800 | 26,658 | 1,005 | 1,822 | .. | 137,862 |
| Oranges " | 223 | .. | .. | 183 | 494,651 | 137,167 | 2,004 | .. | 634,228 |
| Mandarins " | 3 | .. | .. | 11 | 53,987 | 3,570 | 72 | .. | 57,643 |
| Grapefruit " | 257 | .. | .. | 2 | 20,186 | 6,002 | 181 | .. | 26,628 |
| Lemons and Limes " | 60,151 | 45 | .. | 307 | 18,807 | 17,883 | 572 | 50 | 97,815 |
| Passion-fruit .. vines | 2,144 | .. | .. | .. | 66 | 2,473 | 3,303 | 4,780 | 12,766 |
| Strawberries .. plants | 8,677,500 | 41,250 | .. | 3,750 | 48,750 | 26,250 | .. | .. | 8,797,500 |
| Raspberries .. bushes | 248,000 | 1,000 | .. | .. | .. | 500 | .. | 2,000 | 251,500 |
| Loganberries " | 73,338 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 199 | 199 | .. | 73,736 |
| Gooseberries " | 30,600 | 3,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 33,600 |
| Youngberries " | 67,957 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 154 | 308 | .. | 68,419 |
| Other Berries " | 9,780 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 326 | .. | 10,106 |
| Almonds .. trees | 310 | 92 | .. | 1,544 | 7,047 | 2,364 | 5,214 | .. | 16,571 |
| Walnuts " | 280 | 3 | .. | 6 | 421 | 370 | 5,195 | 1,243 | 7,518 |
| Filberts " | 189 | .. | .. | .. | 100 | .. | 4,869 | .. | 5,158 |

Cool Storage

The fruit industry has been well aware of the importance of refrigeration since the end of the last century. Before the First World War several co-operative and privately owned cool stores had been built, beside the first Government Cool Stores, at Flinders Street, Melbourne. The Government also built and operated five further stores situated in the fruit growing districts close to Melbourne. These have been gradually handed over to growers' co-operatives.

The extension of electric power to rural areas throughout the State has resulted in the construction of numerous small private cool stores. More efficient refrigeration techniques and insulating materials have also helped to spread the idea of cool storage. Since the Second World War there has been a rapid increase of cool store capacity in

Victoria, mainly because of the very rapid development of small cool stores built in individual orchards as illustrated by the following table :

VICTORIA—FRUIT GROWERS' COOL STORES, 1948 TO 1963

| Year | | | | | | Number | Capacity |
|------|----|----|----|----|----|--------|------------------|
| 1948 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 72 | '000 bush 600 |
| 1958 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 218 | 1,500 |
| 1961 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 311 | 1,800 |
| 1963 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 357 | 2,600 |

Including co-operative and proprietary stores, the total for 1963 is 432 stores with a capacity of 5·8 mill. bushels.

Many of the small orchard cool stores are used to pre-cool highly perishable soft fruits (apricots, peaches, plums, and berries) and tomatoes before they are forwarded to Melbourne or interstate markets. These fruits ripen in the summer and at high summer temperatures often become over-ripe and worthless in the interval between picking and marketing, unless pre-cooled at the orchard within a few hours of picking.

Most of the orchard cool stores situated within 50 miles of Melbourne are used together with the larger co-operative and proprietary stores to achieve a more gradual marketing of Victoria's apple and pear crop. This supply of good quality fruit from store at regular intervals for a period of 6–9 months calls for considerable skill and knowledge. The fruit picked is still alive and it continues its living processes for a certain time, influenced by the variety, its ripeness at the time of harvesting ("picking maturity"), interval between harvesting and beginning of cool storage, temperature and humidity of cool chambers, and other factors. Cool storage behaviour of the fruit and the type of storage provided are also of great importance with the fruit exported to overseas markets.

To assist the industry with cool storage research, Experimental Cool Chambers were set up at the Government Cool Stores, Victoria Dock, in 1923. In 1956, these were transferred to the Scoresby Horticultural Research Station, where large and better experimental chambers were constructed for this purpose.

Vine Fruits

Most vine fruits grown in Victoria are marketed as dried fruits (currants, sultanas, and raisins). Smaller quantities are sold as fresh fruit or are used for wine production. Some 40,000 acres of vines are grown in the irrigated districts of the River Murray at Mildura, Robinvale and Swan Hill. The climate at Mildura and Robinvale provides the high temperatures and clear sunny conditions during the growing season and drying period which are essential for the production of first

quality dried fruit. The Swan Hill district with slightly lower temperatures and higher rainfall is less suitable than Robinvale and Mildura.

After dipping and sun drying by the grower, the dried fruit is processed and packed in packing houses. The production of dried fruits in Victoria for season 1965-66 amounted to 52,357 tons of sultanas, 3,127 tons of currants, and 7,060 tons of raisins. Approximately 70 per cent of this produce was exported to the United Kingdom, Canada, and New Zealand.

During recent years the growing of grapes for table use has expanded rapidly and with some growers has become a specialised industry. The main varieties are Waltham Cross, Purple Cornichon, Ohanez, Sultanas, and Muscats. Melbourne and Sydney are the main market outlets, but Indonesia, Colombo, and Singapore may grow in importance as export markets.

Grapes are grown specifically for wine production at Rutherglen, Great Western, and Nagambie. While the wine growing area around Rutherglen is gradually declining, increasing quantities of grapes for winemaking are produced in the River Murray Irrigation districts. In 1965-66, 3·2 mill. gals of wine were produced.

Grapes for Wine, 1964 ; Dried Fruits Industry, 1967

Wine

Victoria produces an average of 3·0 mill. gals of wine a year. This figure compares with the Commonwealth's total of an average over the last ten years of 31 mill. gals or with South Australia's 23·6 mill. gals. The output ranges from the lightest of dry white and red wines to rich dessert wines. Apart from home consumption, a considerable portion of Victorian wine is exported to Britain, Canada, New Zealand, and Asia.

Until late in the 19th century when *Phylloxera* gravely affected Victorian viticulture, the State was a prolific wine producer for its size. However, many vineyards, destroyed by *Phylloxera*, were never replanted and were given over to other rural pursuits.

Victoria's early vineyards were centred around Melbourne. Some flourished where present suburbs near the city (South Yarra, Toorak, and Caulfield) now stand. William Ryrie planted cuttings in 1838 at "Yering", near Lilydale, about 30 miles from Melbourne and in ten years' time had 100 acres under grape. Lilydale became a well known wine producing area. Two Swiss vigneronns, Paul and Hubert de Castella, who bought Ryrie's property, and de Pury whose vineyard

was known as "Yeringberg", all produced high quality wines. But spreading urban development and the growth of dairying diminished cultivation at Lilydale. Its last vintage was in 1924.

Soon after Ryrie's start at Lilydale, vines were planted near Geelong, about 50 miles to the south-west of Melbourne, and later in the Bendigo area to the north of the capital. Geelong's vineyards were destroyed by *Phylloxera* and Bendigo's lapsed during the great gold rush of the 1850s.

At the same time other wine growing districts were developing, notably in the north-east of the State on the south side of the River Murray. This district—known as the Rutherglen area—takes in Wahgunyah, Chiltern, Barnawartha, and Bundarra. By 1860, it was leading the rest of the State in wine production. Some of Victoria's best sherries, muscats, and ports come from it but there are also full-bodied dry wines, both red and white. In the central districts of the State, vines were planted at Chateau Tahbilk, on the Goulburn River, in the 1860s and at Milawa, near Wangaratta, about a decade later.

The mid-century gold rush brought many persons to Victoria, not all of whom were to make their fortunes from mining. Among them were a young French girl, Anne Marie Blampied, and her brother, Emile. After disappointment over not finding gold the two, who had been brought up on a vineyard, decided to try the family trade instead. They—and, later, Hans Irvine and the brothers Best—pioneered the Great Western region in Victoria's north-west. Although it produces quality "still" table wines, it is for its champagne that the district is best known.

The greatest expansion made by Victorian wine growing, however, came with the arrival in the 1880s of two Californian irrigation experts, William Chaffey and his brother, George. Through their efforts an irrigation scheme has evolved (centred around Mildura on the River Murray) by which grapes have flourished with almost every other kind of fruit in the soil of the zone. It has made Mildura and its surroundings the largest wine growing district in Victoria today.

Recent years have seen encouraging signs of new plantings. At Avoca, 120 miles north-west of Melbourne and at the foot of the Pyrenees Mountains, 625 acres have been acquired for a new winery and distillery. They are being put under vine (mainly White Hermitage but with additions of other grape types) at the rate of 40 acres annually. At Drumborg, in the Shire of Portland in the State's south-west, 540 acres of volcanic-type soil in a frost-free area are being planted with Pinot and Riesling grapes.

Particulars of vine production for the five seasons, 1961-62 to 1965-66, are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—VINE-FRUIT PRODUCTION

| Season | Number of Growers | Area | | Production | | | | |
|------------|-------------------|---------|-------------|-----------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|----------|
| | | Bearing | Not Bearing | Grapes Gathered | Wine Made | Dried Fruits | | |
| | | | | | | Raisins | Sultanas | Currants |
| | | acres | | '000 cwt | '000 gals | cwt | | |
| 1961-62 .. | 2,526 | 42,540 | 2,565 | 5,902 | 3,605 | 122,730 | 1,174,494 | 54,290 |
| 1962-63 .. | 2,547 | 42,734 | 2,928 | 4,271 | 2,433 | 94,777 | 786,410 | 50,728 |
| 1963-64 .. | 2,583 | 43,485 | 3,016 | 6,274 | 3,705 | 122,352 | 1,200,415 | 78,676 |
| 1964-65 .. | 2,601 | 44,203 | 3,793 | 6,435 | 3,656 | 131,179 | 1,191,888 | 89,535 |
| 1965-66 .. | 2,561 | 44,788 | 3,829 | 5,660 | 3,152 | 141,206 | 1,047,149 | 62,545 |

Vegetables

The climate of Victoria is such that practically every kind of vegetable can be grown in some part of the State during the favourable season in each area. Consequently, there is a plentiful supply of fresh vegetables on the market for the whole year in normal years. These vegetables (excluding potatoes and onions) worth about \$18m each year to Victoria are harvested from about 40,000 acres.

Over half the area under vegetables is within 50 miles of Melbourne. Other vegetable producing centres south of the Dividing Range are in the Western District (the centre of processed pea production) and in Gippsland (the centre of the stringless bean growing industry for processing and also for seed bean production). These areas are fairly free of frosts and have a well distributed rainfall ranging from 20 to 35 in. Vegetables are grown on a wide variety of soils (sand, sandy loam, clay loam, peat, and volcanic). Many vegetable growers use irrigation from town water supplies, storage catchments, streams, and dams to supplement rainfall.

North of the Dividing Range the summer is longer and hotter, but winter frosts are more frequent. Many areas along the Lower Murray are ideal for growing early spring crops and efficient transport enables produce to be shipped to both Melbourne and Sydney. In some instances intercropping in orchards and vineyards is practised. Tomato production for processing is now largely concentrated in the Goulburn Valley but other important production areas are situated along the Murray and Loddon Rivers and in the Maffra irrigation district in Gippsland. The greatest part of the Victorian crop comes from the Goulburn Valley.

Returns from vegetable growing can fluctuate greatly according to weather and market conditions and production methods have to be highly efficient. Market gardens near Melbourne may grow two and sometimes three crops in the one year. While a number of hand operations are still essential, mechanisation and the use of selective weedicides have greatly reduced labour costs. Peas, beans, and onions can be harvested mechanically and a number of mechanical aids are used for harvesting other crops. New varieties and improved storage and transport techniques have also increased production efficiency.

While most crops reach the consumer as fresh vegetables, an increasing amount of produce is being processed and a feature of the Victorian industry is the rapid increase in the production of peas and beans for freezing.

Details of the area, production, and gross value of vegetables are given in the table below for all the more important types, including potatoes and onions which are shown in greater detail under separate heading on pages 328-9 :

**VICTORIA—VEGETABLES FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION,
1965-66**

| Type | Area Sown | Production | Gross Value |
|--|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | acres | tons | \$'000 |
| Potatoes | 34,333 | 240,786 | 11,050 |
| Onions | 2,955 | 17,115 | 1,814 |
| Carrots | 1,845 | 26,730 | 2,608 |
| Parsnips | 613 | 7,572 | 888 |
| Beetroot | 273 | 2,839 | 281 |
| Tomatoes | 5,176 | 76,174 | 4,532 |
| French Beans | 3,341 | 5,684 | 1,114 |
| Green Peas— | | | |
| Sold in Pod | 6,194 | 6,544 | 1,123 |
| Canning, etc. (Pod Equivalent) | 22,799 | 23,987 * | 2,257 |
| Cabbages | 1,948 | 24,819 | 811 |
| Cauliflowers | 2,584 | 32,057 | 1,792 |
| Brussels Sprouts | 701 | 2,944 | 574 |
| Lettuce | 2,171 | 8,188 | 1,434 |
| Pumpkins | 2,403 | 13,909 | 1,127 |
| Other Vegetables | 4,271 | 19,153 | 2,269 |
| Total | 91,607 | 508,501 | 33,673 |

* Shelled weight 10,794 tons.

Minor Crops

There are other crops cultivated in Victoria in addition to those enumerated on pages 315-7. The most important of these are nursery products, cut flowers, Japanese millet, sunflowers, agricultural seeds, vegetable seeds, and safflower.

Pastoral and Dairying*Progress of Stock Breeding*

The first great development in Victoria, or as it was then known, the district of Port Phillip, was the pastoral interest. Millions of acres of lightly timbered land lay at the feet of the newcomers, and the quickest way to wealth was evidently by the division of the land into runs and the depasturing of sheep and cattle. Settlers and stock, at first from Tasmania and eventually from New South Wales, came from the very first year of settlement.

According to early statistical records, there were 26,000 sheep, 100 cattle, and 57 horses in the Colony on 25 May 1836. On 1 January 1841, as a result of five years of livestock importation and breeding, there were 782,283 sheep, 50,837 cattle, and 2,372 horses. By 1 January 1851, the livestock population had increased to 6,032,783 sheep, 378,806 cattle, 21,219 horses, and 9,260 pigs.

The following table shows the number of livestock in Victoria at decennial intervals since 1861 to 1951 and the number of livestock on rural holdings for each of the five years 1962 to 1966. As from 1957 no allowance has been made for the small number of livestock not on rural holdings.

VICTORIA—LIVESTOCK
(’000)

| Year | Horses (Including Foals) | Cattle* | | Sheep | Pigs |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------|-------|--------|------|
| | | Dairy | Beef | | |
| 1861 at 31 March .. | 77 | | 722 | 5,781 | 61 |
| 1871 " " .. | 167 | | 721 | 10,762 | 131 |
| 1881 " " .. | 276 | | 1,286 | 10,360 | 242 |
| 1891 " " .. | 436 | | 1,783 | 12,693 | 282 |
| 1901 " " .. | 392 | | 1,602 | 10,842 | 350 |
| 1911 at 1 March .. | 472 | | 1,548 | 12,883 | 333 |
| 1921 " " .. | 488 | | 1,575 | 12,171 | 175 |
| 1931 " " .. | 380 | | 1,430 | 16,478 | 281 |
| 1941 " " .. | 318 | | 1,922 | 20,412 | 398 |
| 1951 at 31 March .. | 186 | 1,489 | 727 | 20,012 | 237 |
| 1962 " " .. | 62 | 1,824 | 1,332 | 27,533 | 325 |
| 1963 " " .. | 58 | 1,858 | 1,367 | 27,472 | 298 |
| 1964 " " .. | 56 | | 3,301 | 28,413 | 322 |
| 1965 " " .. | 56 | | 3,316 | 30,437 | 378 |
| 1966 " " .. | † | | 3,397 | 30,968 | 384 |

* Separate figures for beef and dairy cattle are not available for years prior to 1943 or for 1964 onwards.

† Not Collected.

A table showing the sizes of holdings and the numbers of holdings depasturing stock at March 1966, appears on page 310. Dot maps showing the distribution of livestock on rural holdings in Victoria at 31 March 1962, appear on pages 577 to 580 of the Victorian Year Book 1964.

Following an investigation into the adequacy of the wording and layout of the cattle sections of the Agricultural, Dairying, and Pastoral Statistics form, changes were introduced to the 1963-64 form.

Prior to 1964, farmers were asked to classify their herds as either "beef cattle" or "dairy cattle". As these two terms tended to confuse breed and purpose, farmers were asked in the new design to classify their cattle, with the exception of bulls, according to the two main purposes of (i) milk production and (ii) meat production, irrespective of breed, and to report separately the number of cows and heifers kept for their own domestic milk supply; bulls were to be reported according to their breed and age, i.e., dairy or beef and over or under one year of age. Consequently, detailed statistics of cattle for 1966, set out in the following table, are not comparable with those for years prior to 1964.

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF LIVESTOCK, MARCH, 1966
(’000)

| Particulars | Statistical District | | | | | | | | Total |
|--|----------------------|---------------|------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| | Central | North-Central | Western | Wimmera | Mallee | North-eastern | North-eastern | Gippsland | |
| Cattle— | | | | | | | | | |
| Bulls for Service— | | | | | | | | | |
| Bulls, 1 Year and over— | | | | | | | | | |
| Dairy Breeds .. | 6 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 39 |
| Beef Breeds .. | 5 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 32 |
| Bull Calves—Under 1 Year— | | | | | | | | | |
| Dairy Breeds .. | 2 | * | 3 | * | * | 3 | 1 | 4 | 14 |
| Beef Breeds .. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | * | 1 | 1 | 2 | 11 |
| Cows and Heifers for Milk and Cream— | | | | | | | | | |
| Cows in Milk .. | 140 | 13 | 158 | 7 | 11 | 226 | 46 | 285 | 886 |
| Cows Dry .. | 45 | 7 | 115 | 5 | 3 | 31 | 40 | 59 | 305 |
| Heifers—1 Year and over .. | 51 | 6 | 70 | 3 | 4 | 75 | 25 | 86 | 320 |
| Heifer Calves—Under 1 Year .. | 46 | 6 | 70 | 4 | 5 | 78 | 24 | 91 | 325 |
| House Cows and Heifers .. | 4 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 30 |
| Other Cattle and Calves for Meat Production— | | | | | | | | | |
| Cows and Heifers .. | 105 | 40 | 214 | 19 | 11 | 63 | 119 | 123 | 694 |
| Calves—Under 1 Year .. | 66 | 25 | 117 | 15 | 11 | 55 | 73 | 86 | 448 |
| Other .. | 40 | 18 | 61 | 6 | 4 | 42 | 60 | 59 | 291 |
| Total Cattle .. | 512 | 122 | 837 | 67 | 55 | 592 | 400 | 813 | 3,397 |
| Pigs | 62 | 11 | 39 | 18 | 22 | 117 | 41 | 74 | 384 |
| Sheep | 2,832 | 2,506 | 11,325 | 4,437 | 1,788 | 4,065 | 2,059 | 1,956 | 30,968 |

* More than nil but less than half the final digit shown.

Fodder Conservation

The intensification of fodder conservation has been a natural development in farm management following pasture improvement and increased capacity for the carrying of livestock.

Even the best pastures do not provide a full ration for grazing animals throughout the year because of seasonal variations in their growth. In addition, droughts and other circumstances, such as floods or fires, have serious effects on the amount of grazing available. In most cases, these feed shortages must be met by fodder conservation and hand feeding. Fodder conservation is, therefore, a highly important farm activity without which stable livestock production could not be maintained at high levels.

In Victoria meadow hay is the main fodder conserved, being cheaply and readily available from surplus spring pasture growth in most seasons. In fact, this source of fodder is not fully exploited, since, while individual farms may cut 25 per cent or more of their farms for hay, on average less than 10 per-cent of the State's improved pastures are cut each year. Nevertheless Victoria produces some 60 per cent of Australia's meadow hay, although it has only about 30 per cent of Australia's sown grasses and clovers. Cereal hay (mainly oaten) is also made in large quantities, especially in drier districts and in drier years, i.e., in circumstances where good pasture production may be irregular, or low due to poor spring rains.

Lucerne hay is generally produced as a quality fodder intended for cash sale, and considerable quantities are conserved, especially in irrigated areas. However, the excellent quality of much of the clover and grass hay made from improved pastures has lessened interest in this fodder. Oat grain, which is easily stored, transported, and rationed is an important livestock fodder favoured for sheep in both cereal growing and grazing districts. Silage occupies a relatively minor position in the fodder conservation of the State, although important to dairy farmers meeting whole milk supply contracts in dry farming areas. Silage is also used successfully for feeding beef cattle, and has special value as a drought reserve.

Most hay in Victoria is made with the mower, side-delivery rake, and pick-up baler. About one in eight farms has a baler. After mowing, the crop dries for a time in the swath, and is then raked for further drying in the windrow before it is baled. Some farmers are using systems of loose hay handling and self-feeding based on simple low cost equipment, especially in northern areas or where short-term storage of hay is involved for early feeding needs.

Sometimes baled hay intended for summer or early autumn feeding is left in the paddock for self-feeding by the stock. Provided the hay is well made and, preferably, stored in stooks, there is little wastage in such temporary storage, especially if feeding is controlled. Long-term storage requires adequate protection, such as is given by a well constructed shed.

In recent years, increasing interest has been taken in new machines and techniques aimed at faster drying of hay. This is a most significant development, since it makes possible further increases in hay production as well as the production of higher quality hay because better use is made of the limited drying time available when the crop is at its best. The types of machines used include tedders, which loosen and aerate the hay lying in swath or windrow ; conditioners, which crush or crimp fresh hay between rollers and enable internal moisture to move faster through the fractured cuticle of the plants ; and rotary slashers and flail mowers, in which cutting by high speed impact replaces conventional mowing and the drying rate may increase as a result of the bruising and cuticle damage that the crop experiences.

Silage

Most silage is still made in open stacks using a mower and buckrake. This is simple, but wastage is high. The flail-type forage harvester is popular because of simple cutting action and relative cheapness. It consists of swinging blades which rotate at high speed on a horizontal shaft. The crop is thrown or blown into an accompanying trailer or truck for transport for storage. Flail cutting has opened the way to more effective silage making because the process may be better controlled. Improved storage and feeding techniques are leading to more effective use of silage, generally, than is possible with high wastage open stack methods.

Further References, 1963, 1964, 1966, 1967

Dairying Industry

There has been a recent trend in this industry to larger herds and increasing use of machinery for greater production. Matching these developments is the need for pasture improvement and conservation of feed through silage making. Advisory services, the formation of discussion groups, and other educational media have made dairy farmers more conscious of their need to increase efficiency of farm management and continuing research, financed by the industry should have far reaching benefits. Refrigeration of milk on the farm and collection from bulk vats by road tanker is an extending practice. The Milk Board has greatly expanded distribution of pasteurised bottled milk and there is a growing local and export market for Victorian manufactured cheese.

Victoria is the principal milk producing State and in 1965-66, the Victorian output (751 mill. gals) represented 49 per cent of the Australian production.

The following table shows the numbers of cow-keepers and cows, the estimated total production of milk, and the gross value of dairy produce for each of the last five years :

VICTORIA—DAIRYING

| At 31 March— | Number of Cow-keepers | Number of Dairy Cows | Estimated Total Production of Milk for All Purposes (Year Ended 30 June) | Gross Value of Dairy Produce* |
|---------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| | | '000 | '000 gals | \$'000 |
| 1962 | 43,113 | 1,264 | 642,055 | 143,176 |
| 1963 | 41,866 | 1,294 | 670,788 | 157,136 |
| 1964† | 28,181 | 1,184 | 694,775 | 172,560 |
| 1965 | 27,704 | 1,187 | 745,896 | 194,988 |
| 1966 | ‡ | 1,192 | 750,915 | 190,388 |

* Includes subsidy.

† Details of cow-keepers and dairy cows from 1964 onwards are not comparable with those for earlier years. Prior to 1964 these statistics were based on numbers of cows (in milk or dry) and springing heifers and included cows kept for the farmer's own domestic milk supply. Commencing with 1964, details of cows kept for the farmer's own domestic milk supply have been excluded. See page 341.

‡ Not Collected.

The quantities of butter, cheese, condensed and powdered full-cream milk, and casein produced during the last five years were as follows :

VICTORIA—BUTTER, CHEESE, CONDENSED AND POWDERED MILK, AND CASEIN MADE

('000 lb)

| Year Ended 30 June— | Butter* | Cheese* | Condensed Milk | Powdered Full-cream Milk | Casein |
|---------------------|---------|---------|----------------|--------------------------|--------|
| 1962 | 215,328 | 53,633 | 88,178 | 23,745 | 27,362 |
| 1963 | 228,167 | 57,468 | 104,518 | 20,635 | 32,907 |
| 1964 | 232,394 | 56,446 | 132,225 | 22,328 | 34,967 |
| 1965* | 247,924 | 60,975 | 146,167 | 25,291 | 36,685 |
| 1966 | 251,268 | 58,158 | 122,650 | 24,506 | 48,531 |

* Commencing with the year ended 30 June 1965, small quantities of butter and cheese made on farms are excluded from the above table. For the year ended 30 June 1964, there were 895,000 lb of butter and 49,000 lb of cheese made on farms.

The following table shows the number of dairy herds in Victoria, grouped, according to the number of cows, for each of the five years 1961 to 1965 :

VICTORIA—DAIRY HERDS, CONTAINING FIVE COWS OR MORE, GROUPED ACCORDING TO SIZE

| At 31 March— | Number of Herds— | | | | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|--------|
| | 5 to 9 Cows | 10 to 14 Cows | 15 to 19 Cows | 20 to 29 Cows | 30 to 49 Cows | 50 to 99 Cows | 100 Cows and over | Total |
| 1961.. .. | 4,213 | 2,149 | 1,545 | 2,738 | 5,915 | 8,723 | 1,549 | 26,832 |
| 1962.. .. | 4,092 | 2,064 | 1,454 | 2,712 | 5,667 | 9,271 | 1,838 | 27,098 |
| 1963.. .. | 3,660 | 1,904 | 1,405 | 2,537 | 5,486 | 9,569 | 2,015 | 26,576 |
| 1964* .. | 2,459 | 1,596 | 1,183 | 2,507 | 5,660 | 9,339 | 1,646 | 24,390 |
| 1965.. .. | 2,281 | 1,462 | 1,025 | 2,202 | 5,342 | 9,462 | 1,759 | 23,533 |

* Details from 1964 onwards are not comparable with those for earlier years. See footnote to the first table on page 344.

Eradication of Tuberculosis, 1962 ; Dairying Industry, 1967 ; Sharefarming in the Dairying Industry, 1967

Pig Industry

Until recently, the pig industry of Victoria used waste and surplus human foods. Most pig herds were small (less than 50 head) and were on dairy farms to salvage the separated milk where cream was sold for making butter. Generally they produced not more than 25 per cent of the total net income of the farm. Larger pig herds were kept to eat the buttermilk and whey by-products from the milk product factories, or other food wastes from processing factories, markets, and eating establishments. On most farms, cereal grains were fed to pigs as supplements to the major salvage part of the diet.

Now, the milk industry is using more milk for human consumption in several forms and many dairy farmers, who previously sold cream and fed separated milk to pigs, are now selling whole milk and have ceased pig raising. This has resulted in a reduction in the number of pig herds. However, as the demand for pig meat continues to grow, those farmers who continue to raise pigs are increasing the size of their herds and some new producers are entering the industry.

This trend has resulted in fewer but larger pig herds, producing more pigs than previously and has been achieved by using cereal grains as the major part of the pigs' diet as against the earlier practice of using them only as a supplement to the salvaged foods.

Most pig raising units now provide the major part of the income from the farms concerned. More capital and skilled management are involved in the individual units.

The number of pigs in Victoria at 31 March 1966, was 383,509. About 77 per cent of these are held in the Central, Western, Northern, and Gippsland districts. The following table shows classifications (in statistical districts) of pigs, together with the numbers of pig-keepers :

VICTORIA—PIGS AND PIG-KEEPERS, 31 MARCH 1966

| Statistical District | Boars | Breeding Sows | All Other | Total Pigs | Pig-keepers |
|----------------------|-------|---------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| Central | 1,075 | 9,066 | 51,828 | 61,969 | 1,190 |
| North-Central | 269 | 1,683 | 9,218 | 11,170 | 446 |
| Western | 845 | 5,652 | 32,127 | 38,624 | 1,175 |
| Wimmera | 430 | 2,682 | 14,925 | 18,037 | 953 |
| Mallee | 504 | 3,267 | 18,000 | 21,771 | 878 |
| Northern | 1,926 | 17,905 | 96,943 | 116,774 | 1,839 |
| North-Eastern | 938 | 6,270 | 33,574 | 40,782 | 1,076 |
| Gippsland | 1,436 | 10,893 | 62,053 | 74,382 | 1,552 |
| Total | 7,423 | 57,418 | 318,668 | 383,509 | 9,109 |

The following table shows the latest statistics available of the number of dairy herds (in size groups) separated into those where pigs are held, and those where no pigs are held. The sizes of pig herds are also shown.

VICTORIA—PIG-KEEPING IN CONJUNCTION WITH DAIRYING : NUMBER OF HOLDINGS AT MARCH 1966

| Size of Dairy Cattle Herd (Numbers) | Size of Pig Herd (Numbers) | | | | | | | | Holdings with Pigs | Holdings with No Pigs | Holdings with Dairy Cattle |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| | 1-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-19 | 20-29 | 30-49 | 50-99 | 100 and over | | | |
| 1-4 | 241 | 58 | 54 | 18 | 47 | 46 | 37 | 20 | 521 | 3,611 | 4,132 |
| 5-9 | 177 | 78 | 41 | 31 | 42 | 33 | 28 | 8 | 438 | 1,853 | 2,291 |
| 10-14 | 103 | 58 | 34 | 22 | 28 | 30 | 26 | 10 | 311 | 1,133 | 1,444 |
| 15-19 | 79 | 39 | 41 | 17 | 22 | 27 | 17 | 8 | 250 | 804 | 1,054 |
| 20-29 | 139 | 92 | 74 | 41 | 52 | 53 | 30 | 19 | 500 | 1,269 | 1,769 |
| 30-49 | 167 | 149 | 144 | 109 | 144 | 141 | 82 | 25 | 961 | 2,195 | 3,156 |
| 50-69 | 106 | 137 | 114 | 95 | 184 | 254 | 128 | 39 | 1,057 | 2,477 | 3,534 |
| 70-99 | 83 | 102 | 128 | 123 | 252 | 364 | 356 | 105 | 1,513 | 4,063 | 5,576 |
| 100-149 | 44 | 45 | 50 | 53 | 124 | 243 | 396 | 179 | 1,134 | 3,724 | 4,858 |
| 150 and over | 12 | 14 | 12 | 13 | 37 | 72 | 178 | 164 | 502 | 1,542 | 2,044 |
| Total | 1,151 | 772 | 692 | 522 | 932 | 1,263 | 1,278 | 577 | 7,187 | 22,671 | 29,858 |

*Sheep Industry**Breeds of Sheep*

Victoria and Tasmania are the only two Australian States in which the Merino does not comprise over 50 per cent of the sheep population. In 1965, Victoria's sheep population consisted of 46 per cent Merinos; 15 per cent Corriedales; 4 per cent Polwarths; 29 per cent Comebacks and Crossbreds; and 6 per cent British breeds (mainly pure Dorset Horn, Romney Marsh, Border Leicester, and Southdown).

The Corriedale and the Polwarth were both developed in Victoria to meet a special need in the southern high rainfall area for a dual purpose breed which combined the production of good style comeback or crossbred wools with good meat conformation.

The pure British breeds are mostly run in small stud flocks which produce rams for use in cross breeding for prime lamb or crossbred wool production. Some common crosses used in fine crossbred and comeback wool production are Merino by Corriedale, Merino by Polwarth, and Corriedale by Polwarth. The common crosses used to produce strong Crossbreds for wool and prime lamb production are Border Leicester by Merino, Romney Marsh by Corriedale, and Romney Marsh by Merino. The most important breeds for siring prime lambs are the Dorset Horn (and the Poll Dorset), the Southdown, and the Border Leicester.

Information on the number of sheep of each breed is collected triennially.

The following table shows the breeds of sheep in Victoria (by statistical districts) at 31 March 1965 :

VICTORIA—BREEDS OF SHEEP (INCLUDING RAMS),
31 MARCH 1965
(’000)

| Statistical District | Merino | Corriedale | Polwarth | Dorset Horn | Romney Marsh | Border Leicester | Southdown | Merino Comeback | Crossbred | Other | Total |
|----------------------|--------|------------|----------|-------------|--------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-------|--------|
| Central .. | 718 | 490 | 210 | 54 | 44 | 52 | 22 | 222 | 953 | 16 | 2,781 |
| North-Central .. | 1,249 | 322 | 32 | 42 | 9 | 45 | 14 | 167 | 551 | 13 | 2,444 |
| Western .. | 4,761 | 2,449 | 817 | 62 | 427 | 49 | 30 | 935 | 1,108 | 54 | 10,691 |
| Wimmera .. | 3,585 | 410 | 21 | 28 | 28 | 42 | 1 | 112 | 363 | 15 | 4,605 |
| Mallee .. | 921 | 113 | 7 | 44 | 3 | 58 | 1 | 160 | 580 | 7 | 1,894 |
| Northern .. | 1,493 | 375 | 41 | 120 | 9 | 94 | 20 | 262 | 1,813 | 26 | 4,253 |
| North-Eastern .. | 642 | 256 | 82 | 40 | 32 | 26 | 6 | 158 | 727 | 17 | 1,986 |
| Gippsland .. | 779 | 169 | 14 | 34 | 41 | 28 | 13 | 144 | 549 | 13 | 1,784 |
| Total .. | 14,148 | 4,582 | 1,224 | 424 | 592 | 395 | 109 | 2,160 | 6,643 | 160 | 30,437 |

Information on the number of rams of each breed is collected annually. The following table shows the breeds of rams in Victoria (by statistical districts) at 31 March 1966 :

VICTORIA—BREEDS OF RAMS, 31 MARCH 1966

| Statistical District | Merino | Corriedale | Polwarth | Dorset Horn | Border Leicester | South-down | Other | Total |
|----------------------|---------|------------|----------|-------------|------------------|------------|--------|---------|
| Central | 4,089 | 4,617 | 1,748 | 10,148 | 1,409 | 5,260 | 4,146 | 31,417 |
| North-Central | 7,730 | 3,515 | 542 | 6,171 | 3,135 | 2,505 | 1,718 | 25,316 |
| Western | 51,046 | 29,384 | 10,094 | 9,350 | 2,862 | 4,450 | 17,502 | 124,688 |
| Wimmera | 25,764 | 6,141 | 194 | 4,468 | 4,545 | 103 | 3,356 | 44,571 |
| Mallee | 3,709 | 1,212 | 66 | 8,291 | 6,764 | 58 | 1,970 | 22,070 |
| Northern | 9,610 | 3,625 | 420 | 24,673 | 11,222 | 2,262 | 4,046 | 55,858 |
| North-Eastern | 4,372 | 2,435 | 767 | 9,264 | 3,668 | 1,812 | 3,480 | 25,798 |
| Gippsland | 4,726 | 1,941 | 158 | 4,226 | 2,461 | 3,389 | 4,457 | 21,358 |
| Total | 111,046 | 52,870 | 13,989 | 76,591 | 36,066 | 19,839 | 40,675 | 351,076 |

The numbers of sheep in Victoria in selected years since 1861 are shown in the table on page 340. The distribution of all livestock is shown in the table on page 341.

The increase in sheep numbers in recent years has been due to pasture improvement and intensification of stocking rates on established improved pastures.

However, factors such as seasonal conditions, prices of wool, mutton, lamb, and to a lesser degree, wheat, affect the number of sheep in the State in any given year. In an adverse season flocks may be reduced by lack of fodder or water, by the increase in the slaughtering of fat stock, or by the decrease in lambing. Decreased imports from other States are another factor. In addition to the seasonal movements of sheep from New South Wales and South Australia for agistment, there is a regular importation of sheep from those States for slaughtering purposes.

Lambing

Climatic conditions also play a large part in determining the proportion of lambs marked to ewes mated, and thus the natural increase from season to season may vary considerably. The following table shows the number of ewes mated or intended to be mated, the number actually mated, and lambs marked, in each of the five seasons 1962 to 1966 :

VICTORIA—LAMBING

| Season | Ewes Intended for Mating | Ewes Actually Mated | Lambs Marked | Proportion of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated |
|------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--|
| | | '000 | | % |
| 1962 | 11,409 | 11,008 | 9,217 | 84 |
| 1963 | 11,436 | 11,369 | 9,795 | 86 |
| 1964 | 11,633 | 11,611 | 9,853 | 85 |
| 1965 | 12,560 | 12,501 | 10,556 | 84 |
| 1966 | 12,674 | 12,605 | 10,626 | 84 |

Sheep and Lambs in Statistical Districts

The following tables set out the number of rams, ewes, wethers, and lambs depastured in each statistical district of the State at 31 March 1966, and the numbers of ewes mated classified according to whether the progeny is intended for wool, or for fat lamb production :

VICTORIA—SHEEP AND LAMBS IN EACH STATISTICAL DISTRICT AT 31 MARCH 1966
('000)

| Particulars | Statistical District | | | | | | | | Total |
|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------|---------|--------|-----------|---------------|------------|--------|
| | Central | North-Central | Western | Wimmera | Mallee | North-ern | North-Eastern | Gipps-land | |
| Rams .. | 31 | 25 | 125 | 45 | 22 | 56 | 26 | 21 | 351 |
| Breeding Ewes* | 1,265 | 995 | 4,763 | 1,759 | 1,015 | 2,177 | 1,036 | 919 | 13,929 |
| Other Ewes .. | 69 | 50 | 393 | 137 | 19 | 66 | 34 | 42 | 810 |
| Wethers .. | 870 | 970 | 3,402 | 1,604 | 262 | 814 | 564 | 500 | 8,986 |
| Lambs .. | 598 | 466 | 2,642 | 894 | 470 | 952 | 399 | 473 | 6,893 |
| Total Sheep and Lambs .. | 2,832 | 2,506 | 11,325 | 4,437 | 1,788 | 4,065 | 2,059 | 1,956 | 30,968 |

* Includes breeding ewes not mated (1,254,241 at 31 March 1966).

VICTORIA—LAMBING, 1965 SEASON

| Particulars | Statistical District | | | | | | | | Total |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------|---------|--------|-----------|---------------|------------|--------|
| | Central | North-Central | Western | Wimmera | Mallee | North-ern | North-Eastern | Gipps-land | |
| Ewes Mated '000 .. | 1,142 | 900 | 3,997 | 1,541 | 1,002 | 2,156 | 969 | 793 | 12,501 |
| Lambs Marked '000 .. | 1,021 | 759 | 3,331 | 1,246 | 847 | 1,868 | 799 | 685 | 10,556 |
| Percentage .. | 89 | 84 | 83 | 81 | 84 | 87 | 82 | 86 | 84 |

VICTORIA—LAMBING FORECAST, 1966 SEASON
(As Advised by Farmers at 31 March 1966)
('000)

| Breed of Rams Used | Ewes Mated or Intended to be Mated (For Lambing during 1966 Season) | | | | | | | | Total |
|---------------------------|---|---------------|---------|---------|--------|-----------|---------------|------------|--------|
| | Statistical District | | | | | | | | |
| | Central | North-Central | Western | Wimmera | Mallee | North-ern | North-Eastern | Gipps-land | |
| Merino .. | 157 | 271 | 1,453 | 843 | 148 | 301 | 169 | 190 | 3,532 |
| Corriedale or Polwarth .. | 225 | 128 | 1,403 | 200 | 56 | 137 | 126 | 87 | 2,362 |
| Shortwool Breeds .. | 687 | 362 | 642 | 220 | 454 | 1,165 | 494 | 372 | 4,396 |
| Longwool Breeds .. | 104 | 156 | 693 | 264 | 319 | 460 | 186 | 202 | 2,384 |
| Total .. | 1,174 | 916 | 4,191 | 1,528 | 977 | 2,062 | 975 | 851 | 12,674 |

Production of Wool

Statistics of wool production are obtained direct from growers, from fellmongeries and, for wool exported on skins, from the Department of Customs and Excise.

VICTORIA—SHEEP AND LAMBS SHORN, SEASON 1965-66

| Statistical District | Shorn | | Wool Clipped (Including Crutchings) | | Average | |
|----------------------|--------|-------|--|--------|-----------|----------|
| | Sheep | Lambs | Sheep's | Lambs' | Per Sheep | Per Lamb |
| | '000 | | '000 lb | | lb | |
| Central .. | 2,599 | 673 | 25,330 | 1,967 | 9.75 | 2.92 |
| North-Central .. | 2,520 | 544 | 24,017 | 1,420 | 9.53 | 2.61 |
| Western .. | 10,796 | 2,969 | 103,572 | 8,108 | 9.59 | 2.73 |
| Wimmera .. | 4,555 | 1,066 | 45,872 | 2,783 | 10.07 | 2.61 |
| Mallee .. | 1,546 | 539 | 16,063 | 1,564 | 10.39 | 2.90 |
| Northern .. | 3,910 | 1,188 | 36,971 | 3,288 | 9.45 | 2.77 |
| North-Eastern .. | 2,022 | 500 | 17,568 | 1,216 | 8.69 | 2.43 |
| Gippsland .. | 1,720 | 524 | 16,171 | 1,431 | 9.40 | 2.73 |
| Total .. | 29,668 | 8,003 | 285,564 | 21,779 | 9.63 | 2.72 |

VICTORIA—SHEEP SHORN AND WOOL CLIPPED

| Season | Shorn | | Wool Clipped (Including Crutchings) | | Average | |
|------------|--------|-------|--|--------|-----------|----------|
| | Sheep | Lambs | Sheep's | Lambs' | Per Sheep | Per Lamb |
| | '000 | | '000 lb | | lb | |
| 1961-62 .. | 25,664 | 6,847 | 261,012 | 19,994 | 10.17 | 2.92 |
| 1962-63 .. | 25,376 | 6,235 | 243,238 | 17,561 | 9.59 | 2.82 |
| 1963-64 .. | 26,009 | 6,836 | 262,472 | 18,863 | 10.09 | 2.76 |
| 1964-65 .. | 28,315 | 7,024 | 285,407 | 20,871 | 10.08 | 2.97 |
| 1965-66 .. | 29,668 | 8,003 | 285,564 | 21,779 | 9.63 | 2.72 |

VICTORIA—WOOL PRODUCTION AND VALUE

| Season | Clip | Stripped from and Exported on Skins, etc. (Greasy) | Total Quantity (Greasy) | Gross Value | Average Price per lb |
|------------|---------|--|-------------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| | '000 lb | | | \$'000 | cents |
| 1961-62 .. | 281,006 | 49,632 | 330,639 | 148,438 | 44.89 |
| 1962-63 .. | 260,799 | 55,906 | 316,705 | 158,013 | 49.89 |
| 1963-64 .. | 281,335 | 52,953 | 334,288 | 208,700 | 62.43 |
| 1964-65 .. | 306,278 | 55,252 | 361,530 | 176,041 | 48.69 |
| 1965-66 .. | 307,343 | 59,601 | 366,943 | 193,797 | 52.81 |

Wool Growing Districts 1962, 1967

Wool Marketing System

The present system of wool marketing has been built up over more than a century by the efforts of many able and energetic leaders, notably Thomas Sutcliffe Mort who prompted the first Australian auctions held at Sydney in 1843, and Richard Goldsbrough who started the sale of Victorian wool and produce in Melbourne in 1848. Geelong, the third Australian centre, was established in 1857.

On these foundations has been built a marketing system probably unique in world commerce, where a product is sold, in the presence of its grower, to the highest bidder amongst manufacturers and their agents from all over the world.

A sales programme, which ensures that there is a representative selection of wool to meet the varied demand at each centre of auction in Victoria, is prepared for the complete season. Thus, by controlling the amount of wool offered, an orderly marketing system is maintained.

Auction System

Under the auction system wools are displayed on the show floors of woolbrokers' stores, equipped with sawtooth roofs, giving clear, even lighting. This presentation of the wool under conditions which promote the interests of the grower, and at the same time retain the confidence of the buyer is the responsibility of the selling broker, and involves strict and thorough attention to detail.

The whole of the offering in each catalogue is valued by the brokers' experts, who keep in the closest touch with the market and its movements. When the auction begins, the auctioneer is accompanied by the wool expert who is able to protect the growers' interests. In this way, the grower exercises control up to the last moment, and may withdraw any lot if the bids do not conform to his ideas of value.

At the fall of the auctioneer's hammer, the ownership of the lot passes from the woolgrower to the woolbuyer, but the woolbroker still performs some service by storing it in his warehouse until it is required by the buyer. If the wool is to go overseas it is dumped, or compressed tightly and held by metal bands. The broker then has it delivered to the ship, or the local mill, and at that point marketing ends.

Further Reference, 1963 ; History of Pastoral Industry, 1963

Meat Industry

The farm lands of Victoria have proved most suitable for meat production and about 30 per cent of Australia's red meat is produced in Victoria.

The American market has brought big changes to the beef industry, since the United States is mostly interested in lean meat. The demand created to supply this market has lifted the prices of bulls, dairy cows, and what are known to the trade as store cattle. The prices for these cattle have increased considerably and are now close to the prices per 100 lb dressed weight (chilled carcass) of the traditionally prime cattle, used extensively in supplying the local trade.

The local market for lamb has always been good but the demand for export lambs has been irregular, largely because of overfatness. Grading is largely a matter of fatness and the leaner, meatier types used

locally are the most profitable to produce in areas where the season favours marketing from February to September. Marketing of lambs from the drier parts of the State has to be done during October, November, and December when, because of the large offerings, lamb prices are at export parity.

Boneless mutton exports to the United States have provided a large market for old sheep which at one time brought low prices for canning and small goods. A proportion of old sheep is still allowed to die on properties but the waste has been greatly reduced in recent years and is reflected in greater mutton production.

There have been more pigs in Victoria than at present but, with faster growth and more rapid turnover, pig meat production has remained high. Most pig meats are consumed locally and a small increase in production is reflected in a big drop in prices and vice versa. Since prices improved following the almost complete cessation of exports during the Second World War, pig meat production has tended to follow three year cycles. For about eighteen months, pig prices are low and many farmers go out of production. Then there is a shortage of pig meats and prices rise, attracting new farmers into pig meat production. When these new farmers have pigs to sell, the shortage is overcome and prices fall. The successful pig farmer has a cheap supply of good food and produces steadily all the time.

The American influence upon Victoria's standards of living has had a telling impact on table poultry production. Fewer people are keeping poultry for their own domestic requirements, and consequently, more poultry meat is purchased. This has resulted in a big increase of broilers, capons, and other table fowl, including ducks and turkeys.

Broiler Industry

The raising of chickens for meat on a large scale has emerged in Victoria since the mid-1950s. Chickens are most efficient in converting poultry feeds, grains, and protein supplements, to meat, and are also multiplied cheaply and rapidly through scientific breeding and modern artificial incubation methods.

It now takes approximately 2.7 lb of poultry feed to produce 1 lb of poultry meat, and a 3-3½ lb chicken is grown in nine to ten weeks. There is every prospect of attaining current British and American production figures of 2-2.5 : 1 feed conversion and a 3-3½ lb chicken in seven to eight weeks. This efficient conversion and rapid growth has been achieved by extensive breeding programmes; the use of "high energy" poultry feeds, highly supplemented with vitamins and minerals; growth promoters and disease control drugs; and by the development of enclosed, factory-like broiler houses, with controlled temperature, humidity, ventilation and light, conducive to fast growth.

The organisation of the broiler industry on a continuous, production-line, factory-like operation, has been a major factor in the great reduction in price to consumers. Breeders, hatcheries, contract growers, poultry processors and distributors, have all co-ordinated to ensure efficient and continuous production. Seasonal effects are no longer a consideration and prices do not fluctuate. As a result, poultry meat, once a luxury, is now cheap and a normal part of the diet.

The main production centres are located on the Mornington Peninsula and in areas south-east and east of Melbourne, near the processing works and the main centres of consumption. Most of Victoria's production is consumed locally; very little is exported and some interstate broilers are imported.

Broiler houses are fully enclosed, each house grows a "crop" of about 10,000 broilers, about four times a year. Chickens are stocked at a rate of 0.75–1 sq ft of floor space per bird. A one-man or one-family farm raises approximately 80,000 to 100,000 birds a year. Growers are usually contracted to supply large broiler organisations which hatch and supply the specially bred meat chickens and receive broilers back for processing and distribution.

Egg Industry

The trend in the Victorian egg industry is towards large specialised farms—egg producers, hatcheries, and pullet growers—utilising modern poultry housing, equipment and labour saving machinery.

The greater proportion of the State's estimated 4 mill. adult female fowls are now contained within the commercial egg industry. There are, however, large numbers of small household flocks in suburban and country areas.

The main areas of commercial production are centred on the outskirts of the Melbourne Metropolitan Area and in the Bendigo district, with large centres around Ballarat and Geelong, and substantial populations in the Wimmera, Goulburn Valley, and North-East.

One man or one-family farms usually manage 2,000 to 3,000 layers. There are, however, many larger farms employing labour with up to 10,000 layers, and a smaller number of much larger farms.

Housing is largely planned on the intensive principle, with deep litter pens or single and multiple bird cage units and most of the new housing is on the laying cage system. A small proportion of layers is kept in fully-enclosed, windowless houses under a fully-controlled environment. Artificial lighting is used on almost all commercial egg farms to stimulate egg production.

Feeding is based on the grains (wheat, oats, and barley) and the by-products (bran and pollard). Meatmeal is the major protein supplement. Wide ranges of commercial, ready-mixed poultry rations are also available.

Laying stock consists mainly of a specially produced crossbred between the White Leghorn and Australorp breeds. The average State egg production is estimated at approximately 190 eggs per bird per year. Commercial stock of the local breeding farms and hatcheries is tested for profitability at the Department of Agriculture's Random Sample Laying Test at Burnley.

Chicks are hatched continuously throughout the year with an emphasis on the June–November period. Hatcheries are large and use modern incubators from 5,000 to 90,000 egg capacity. Most commercial egg-type chicks are sexed at a day old by machine or hand methods and the cockerels discarded.

The main power source used in the brooding of chicks is electricity, but gas brooders and hot water brooders fired by oil burners are also used.

The marketing of eggs is controlled by the Victorian Egg and Egg Pulp Marketing Board. Flocks with over 20 adult female fowls come within the Board's jurisdiction, and owners of flocks with over 40 adult female fowls are required to market their eggs through the Board. Victoria produces a surplus of eggs which is exported through the Australian Egg Board.

Advisory and research services to the egg industry are provided by the Department of Agriculture, commercial firms concerned with sale of feed, drugs and equipment, and the University of Melbourne.

Stock Slaughtered

The following table shows the number of slaughtering establishments and details of the stock slaughtered in the State during each of the five years 1961–62 to 1965–66 :

VICTORIA—STOCK SLAUGHTERED

| Particulars | Stock Slaughtered in Establishments and on Farms and Stations | | | | |
|--|---|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 * |
| | '000 | | | | |
| Sheep | 7,389 | 7,444 | 7,306 | 7,136 | 8,160 |
| Lambs | 5,099 | 5,408 | 5,342 | 5,433 | 5,205 |
| Bulls and Bullocks | 263 | 310 | 292 | 295 | 270 |
| Cows | 356 | 463 | 509 | 577 | 558 |
| Young Cattle | 216 | 255 | 312 | 365 | 359 |
| Calves—Bobby | } 508 | } 574 | } 668 | } 675 | } 622 |
| Other | | | | | |
| Pigs | 588 | 530 | 533 | 601 | 705 |
| Number of Slaughtering houses | 282 | 284 | 282 | 270 | 262 |

* Average dressed weights per carcass during 1965–66 were : Sheep 44·17 lb ; Lambs 34·62 lb ; Bulls and Bullocks 596·12 lb ; Cows 419·62 lb ; Young Cattle 308·88 lb ; Bobby Calves 43·86 lb ; Other Calves 81·69 lb ; Pigs 105·72 lb.

Frozen Meat Exported

The importance of the beef, mutton and lamb export trade is indicated by the export figures for the years 1961-62 to 1965-66, as shown in the table below. During 1965-66, the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, Japan, Greece, and Italy absorbed the largest quantities of frozen meats exported from Victoria. In that year, the United States took 67 per cent (in value) of beef and veal exports followed by the United Kingdom, 18 per cent. The United States purchased 43 per cent of mutton exports followed by Japan (22 per cent) and Canada (17 per cent). Canada (30 per cent), the United Kingdom (28 per cent) and the United States (25 per cent) were the main purchasers of frozen lamb.

FROZEN MEATS EXPORTED FROM VICTORIAN PORTS

| Year Ended 30 June— | Mutton | | Lamb | | Beef and Veal | |
|---------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------------|--------|
| | '000 lb | \$'000 | '000 lb | \$'000 | '000 lb | \$'000 |
| 1962 | 76,284 | 11,276 | 18,022 | 2,384 | 81,085 | 21,290 |
| 1963 | 95,057 | 16,502 | 27,674 | 5,114 | 117,314 | 31,822 |
| 1964 | 104,409 | 16,591 | 20,877 | 3,658 | 122,323 | 33,637 |
| 1965 | 107,178 | 18,969 | 30,290 | 6,029 | 147,618 | 41,431 |
| 1966 | 108,353 | 22,661 | 17,954 | 4,430 | 132,791 | 41,026 |

Honey Industry

Victoria's hardwood forests each year provide an important contribution to the wealth of the State by virtue of timber production for various purposes. However, one little known facet of forest productivity is the annual harvest of honey and beeswax collected by bees from many species of eucalypts in all parts of the State. Today, Victoria ranks second among the States in apicultural activities. Eucalyptus species provide the bulk of the honey crop—up to 95 per cent of the total—with the balance made up of ground flora species such as clover and Patterson's Curse.

In recent years some concern has been felt in the industry at the increasing pressure for alienation of some types of Crown land for agricultural purposes. Much of this land has in the past been reliable beekeeping country because of its natural tree and shrub flora. These lands are generally cleared after alienation and so are lost for honey production. Parts of the Mallee, Western District, and North-east are areas most affected.

There are some 1,250 apiarists in Victoria with five or more hives. These apiarists produce an average of 8 mill. lb of honey per annum. Hive yields are relatively good and range from 90 to 150 lb per annum. The larger commercial outfits would average 200 lb per annum.

The industry is, of necessity, migratory, whole apiaries with attendant plant being moved by road transport from one part of the State to another following the flowering of various species of honey flora in the forests and on the farm lands. Hives, trucks, and plant have been designed and modified to suit the requirements of mobility demanded by the industry.

Pollination of agricultural crops is a further aspect of the industry which has received considerable attention. Each year in the past, thousands of colonies have been hired out to fruit and seed growers to ensure profitable sets of seed and fruit. However, in recent years the advent of the newer types of insecticides and their increasing popularity, especially with fruit growers, has caused concern amongst apiarists, many of whom are no longer prepared to lease hives of bees for pollination because of serious bee losses following spray application of certain types of insecticides. It is anticipated that, with the increasing use of some of these chemicals, pollination of agricultural crops may become a serious problem in Victoria and elsewhere. The application of insecticides with the spreading of superphosphate on pastures, especially in irrigation areas, is also causing concern.

Marketing has always been a great problem to the industry. Violent fluctuations in the annual honey crop are always, in the absence of any organised marketing scheme, attended by similar fluctuations in prices. Considerable carry-overs occasionally aggravate this. However, late in 1962, Federal Parliament passed enabling legislation for the establishment of the Commonwealth Honey Marketing Board. The functions of the Board are to regulate export of, and export prices for, honey. The activities of the Board are financed by means of a levy on domestic consumption of honey and a publicity and research programme is being undertaken.

State interest in the industry is authorised by the *Bees Act* 1958 and extends to disease control, advisory services, and research into the problems of the industry. An Apicultural Research Unit is in operation at the Scoresby Horticultural Research Station.

Particulars relating to apiculture for the five years 1962–1966 are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—BEE-HIVES, HONEY, AND BEESWAX

| Season Ended 31 May— | Beekeepers* | Hives | Production | | Gross Value | |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|------------|---------|-------------|---------|
| | | | Honey | Beeswax | Honey | Beeswax |
| | No. | | '000 lb | | \$'000 | |
| 1962 .. | 1,276 | 103,216 | 10,314 | 135 | 1,182 | 68 |
| 1963 .. | 1,280 | 100,787 | 4,818 | 64 | 582 | 33 |
| 1964 .. | 1,247 | 93,424 | 9,460 | 110 | 1,498 | 57 |
| 1965 .. | 1,276 | 99,345 | 9,181 | 105 | 1,377 | 52 |
| 1966 .. | 1,243 | 101,387 | 9,608 | 115 | 1,403 | 55 |

* Apiarists with 20 hives and over numbered 830 in 1962, 821 in 1963, 747 in 1964, 771 in 1965, and 783 in 1966. Since 1958 the statistics have been collected from apiarists with five or more registered hives.

Primary Industries Other than Farming

Forestry

Forest Estate

Of the 56,245,760 acres in Victoria, the forest estate consists of 5,603,832 acres of reserved forest and over this area the Forests Commission has full control. Only a proportion of this reserved forest produces commercial timber, as large areas come within the category of protection forests and are of value in safeguarding the State's water catchments. In addition, the Forests Commission has partial control over some 9 mill. acres of unoccupied Crown land which must, therefore, be included in the forest estate. These Crown lands include areas of Mallee scrub and alpine grass lands as well as good timbered country.

The Forests Commission of Victoria was established by the *Forests Act* 1918 and consists of a chairman and two commissioners. Subject to the Forests Act, the Commission has the exclusive control and management of all matters of forest policy, the granting of leases, licences, permits and authorities, and the collection of rents, fees, royalties, and other revenue. It is the duty of the Commission to carry out plans and works for the establishment, maintenance, improvement, and renewal of natural forests and plantations of indigenous and exotic trees. It is also responsible for the prevention and suppression of fires, the training of forest officers, conduct of research work, provision of facilities for public recreation, and the protection of native flora and fauna in State forests.

Forest Timber

The following table summarises the total output of all species for the years 1962 to 1966 :

VICTORIA—FOREST TIMBER
('000 Cu Ft)

| Item | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
|--|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Logs for sawing, peeling, slicing, or pulping— | | | | | |
| Hardwoods | 60,789 | 66,910 | 67,371 | 68,159 | 69,499 |
| Softwoods— | | | | | |
| Indigenous Forest Pines .. | 205 | * | 13 | 2 | .. |
| Plantation Grown Pines .. | 8,139 | 9,615 | 10,853 | 12,398 | 14,377 |
| Total Logs | 69,133 | 76,525 | 78,237 | 80,559 | 83,876 |
| Hewn and Other Timber (Not Included above) Estimated Volume— | | | | | |
| Firewood † | 37,539 | 33,557 | 35,335 | 33,331 | 33,278 |
| Other § | 4,676 | 4,152 | 4,684 | 4,805 | 5,475 |

* Output was only 524 cu ft.

† Excludes mill waste used as firewood.

§ Includes telephone and electric supply transmission poles, bridge and wharf piles and beams, fencing timbers, railway sleepers, and mining timbers from Crown lands. Similar information for private lands is not available.

Although the total consumption of industrial wood in 1965-66 shows little change since the previous years, the distribution between industries has altered somewhat. Sawmillers operating in the native hardwood forests cut fewer logs but maintained their output of sawn timber, apparently by drawing on stockpiled logs. The section of the trade relying on plantation grown exotic softwood logs further expanded its operations, but not sufficiently to balance the reduced intake of hardwoods. Veneer manufacturers also increased their consumption of plantation grown softwoods, and there was a considerable increase in the use of softwood for pulping. Both private and Crown plantations contributed to the increased supply of softwood timber.

The increase in use of "Other" timbers was almost entirely due to the greater demand for transmission poles. Sleeper production increased slightly but the production of beams and bridge timbers declined.

Softwood Plantations

Experimental plantings of softwoods began in Victoria in 1880, and the first commercial plantations were established in 1910. In 1925, there were 4,555 acres of State plantations and the planting programme then increased quite rapidly until by 1935 the area had increased to 38,360 acres. The main areas were at Bright, Ovens, and Stanley in the north-east, the Otways, and at Ballarat and Creswick. More recent extensions of State plantations have been in the south-west, north-east, and in the south Gippsland hills on abandoned settlement areas. The total area of State plantations at 30 December 1965, was 65,002 acres. In 1961, an expanded planting programme commenced and the annual planting objective of 6,000 acres of softwood per year was reached in the 1965 planting season, and is to reach 15,000 acres per season by 1971 and to continue at that rate until the end of the century.

Pinus radiata has proved itself adaptable to all sites available, makes rapid growth, is hardy and relatively immune from insect and fungus attack, and produces a good quality utility timber. The area planted to *Pinus radiata* comprises 55,080 acres. Many of the areas originally planted with other conifers are now being converted to this species.

The older stands are principally 15 to 40 years old. Relatively small areas have been clear felled and either replanted or naturally regenerated, the bulk of the timber utilised to date being from thinnings in the form of logs for peeling and sawing, and pulpwood for paper manufacture.

Privately owned softwood plantations were estimated to comprise 95,605 acres at 30 June 1966, and the areas are steadily increasing. Large industrial companies are planting *Pinus radiata* to provide sustained yields of softwood for sawmilling and wood-fibre industries. Private individuals plant small areas as long-term investments and many State schools maintain small endowment plantations.

The *Land (Plantation Areas) Act* 1959 is designed to encourage private establishment of softwood plantations by providing that Crown lands suitable for commercial plantations and unsuitable for agriculture may, with certain safeguards, be leased for timber-growing purposes and subsequently sold to the lessee.

The output from State plantations is summarised below :

VICTORIA—OUTPUT FROM STATE PLANTATIONS OF
SOFTWOOD LOGS AND PULPWOOD
(’000 Cu ft)

| Year Ended 30 June— | Sawlogs and Peeling Logs | Pulpwood |
|---------------------|--------------------------|----------|
| 1962 | 2,659 | 1,527 |
| 1963 | 2,949 | 1,540 |
| 1964 | 3,274 | 1,385 |
| 1965 | 4,030 | 2,037 |
| 1966 | 4,901 | 2,408 |

During 1964–65, an amendment to the *Forests Act* 1958 was passed enabling loans of up to \$50 per acre to be advanced to landowners for planting softwood species on land approved by the Commission as being capable of producing an economic crop. The basic intention is to encourage farmers to establish farm woodlots by providing funds interest free for the first twelve years to cover expenses.

Forestry Fire Protection, 1965 ; Forestry Telecommunications, 1967

Forest Fires

The causes of fires attended by Forests Commission personnel and the areas of State forests burnt in the period 1961–62 to 1965–66 were as follows :

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF FOREST FIRES

| Cause | Number of Fires | | | | |
|--|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1961–62 | 1962–63 | 1963–64 | 1964–65 | 1965–66 |
| Grazing Interests | 2 | 7 | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Landowners, Household, etc. .. | 200 | 149 | 117 | 91 | 115 |
| Deliberate Lighting | 59 | 44 | 45 | 38 | 57 |
| Sportsmen, Campers, Tourists .. | 82 | 61 | 49 | 41 | 63 |
| Licensees and Forest Workers .. | 34 | 22 | 12 | 14 | 20 |
| Smokers | 44 | 33 | 87 | 43 | 50 |
| Lightning | 133 | 53 | 143 | 153 | 83 |
| Tractors, Cars, Trucks, Locomotives, and Stationary Engines | 30 | 26 | 37 | 28 | 16 |
| Children | 39 | 18 | 37 | 25 | 21 |
| Sawmills | 7 | 3 | 18 | 11 | 8 |
| Miscellaneous Known Causes .. | 94 | 22 | 85 | 41 | 32 |
| Unknown Origin | 60 | 43 | 39 | 72 | 63 |
| Total | 784 | 481 | 670 | 557 | 529 |

**VICTORIA—AREAS OF STATE FOREST BURNT
(Acres)**

| Year Ended 30 June— | Commercial Area | Non- Commercial Area | Total |
|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|---------|
| 1962 | 59,348 | 108,024 | 167,372 |
| 1963 | 36,289 | 43,592 | 79,881 |
| 1964 | 16,620 | 274,820 | 291,440 |
| 1965 | 386,815 | 420,761 | 807,576 |
| 1966 | 20,313 | 50,733 | 71,046 |

**Forestry Laboratory Research and Field Research, 1965 ; Economic Aspects
of Forests, 1967**

Fisheries and Wildlife

General

Practical management of the fish and wildlife resources of Victoria is vested in the Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, which is responsible to the Chief Secretary for the administration of the Fisheries Act and the Game Acts, and for conservation, management, and research on native and introduced fishes, birds, and mammals.

The State Freshwater Fisheries Research Station and Native Fish Hatchery are located at Snobs Creek, near Eildon. A wildlife research centre is being developed at Lara, near Geelong. Fisheries and Wildlife officers (enforcement staff) are stationed at eighteen district centres throughout the State, and eight more district stations are proposed.

Serendip Wildlife Research Station

The basic role of the Serendip Wildlife Research Station within the wildlife management plan for Victoria is the restoration and management of wildlife on farmland. This former farm property, which is situated 40 miles west of Melbourne, has been classified for development into three units according to the capability of the land and its eventual use.

Wildlife Area

The central lake and buffer strip areas together amounting to about 217 acres have been developed to provide breeding and feeding conditions for many types of wildlife. Several species of wild ducks have commenced breeding as a result of improving conditions. Special efforts are being made to encourage high density breeding populations of some species of wild ducks, so that basic data on breeding, production, and general ecology can be gathered and

management possibilities subsequently determined. Representatives of several waterfowl species are confined at the lake and although pinioned and restricted by low fences they can move freely under natural conditions in areas of several acres. These birds can be studied under the conditions relevant to the maintenance of wild populations.

The Station also serves as the major duck trapping and banding centre for Victoria, and to date more than 50,000 wild ducks have been examined in connection with a study designed to check shooting pressure and the effectiveness of the game regulations.

Farmland Area

On the 350 acres which surround the wildlife area, modern farming practices are being examined in relation to representative species of the wildlife which it is hoped to restore. Farmland in Victoria is not an hospitable place for wildlife. The major proportion of the State is directly used for agriculture and only a relatively small number of species, mainly birds, has adapted itself to the intense management required by farming methods. This has been by far the biggest cause of wildlife destruction over the past 100 years and the process is likely to continue. Accordingly the Serendip Station is being developed as a demonstration area to show how it is both possible and economic to grow game and other wildlife on farm property, without loss of production from normal agricultural activities. The practical means of achieving this—the plants to cultivate, trees to plant, food patches, shelter belts, wildlife borders, control of vermin, and costs—are being worked out at Serendip.

It is proposed to obtain sufficient numbers of rare species, such as the Cape Barren goose, the magpie goose, the brolga, and the bustard so that stocks can be built up to self-reproducing populations. It will then be possible to transfer the surplus to suitable Game Refuges.

Research Area

The central area of 55 acres contains the service buildings, waterfowl pens, animal pens, and animal house. The latter contains the incubators, brooders and other equipment necessary for keeping animals under controlled conditions. The special waterfowl pens are used for holding numbers of birds for feather growth studies, ageing and sex criteria, and other biological data. Future projects include the erection of a laboratory, infirmary, and a large aviary. It is also proposed to establish natural food culture ponds and a pool for experimental food crops.

Scallop Fishery

Although the extent of the scallop beds in Port Phillip Bay was determined by the Fisheries and Wildlife Department in 1957, the fishery did not become established until September, 1963. An attempt was made to fish these scallops commercially in 1960, but lack of dredging experience caused the operation to be discontinued after a few days. However, during 1963, the increasing demand from France for frozen scallops could not be satisfied by the existing Tasmanian fishery, and as a result, some fishermen from that State commenced fishing for scallops in Port Phillip Bay. The Bay proved to be a prolific source of scallops and a flourishing commercial fishery and processing industry were rapidly established in Melbourne.

The resultant landings from the Port Phillip beds increased Australian production and this had a significant effect on world trade in frozen scallops. In 1962-63, the Australian production which originated from fisheries in Tasmania and, to a lesser extent Queensland, amounted to 6,498,000 lb live weight. During 1963-64, when the Victorian fishery had been active for only ten months, Australian production had increased to 15,373,000 lb live weight. Subsequently the production from Port Phillip alone during 1964-65 was in excess of 19 mill lb live weight, and at its peak in August, 1965 the monthly catch amounted to 3·0 mill. lb live weight. Production during 1965-66 for Australia was in excess of 29 mill. lb live weight.

Australia is now the third largest producer of scallops, with a production exceeded only by the U.S.A. and Canada. Other scallop producing countries in order of importance are Japan, France, the United Kingdom, and a number of Southern European countries. Over half of the Australian scallop catch is exported as frozen scallops, the remainder being mainly absorbed by the Melbourne and Sydney markets. During 1965-66, 1,713,632 lb of scallop flesh worth \$810,703 were exported from Victoria. France was the main buyer, followed by Belgium, the United Kingdom, and lately the U.S.A.

The sudden increase in production created serious marketing difficulties and, late in 1964, this led to a drop in price to the fishermen whilst a restriction on landings was imposed by the processors. In consequence many fishermen left the industry. However, the local and overseas demand revived in January, 1965, and the industry has experienced a period of further expansion.

Further Reference, 1967 ; Wildlife, 1962 ; Introduced Fish, 1963 ; Commercial Fisheries, European Carp, 1964 ; Freshwater Research, 1965 ; Marine Fisheries, 1966 ; State Wildlife Reserves System, 1966

Fisheries Statistics

The statistics of production shown in the following tables are in terms of recorded landed weight. Some species are landed in a headed, headed and gutted, or otherwise reduced condition ; others are landed whole. In interpreting fisheries statistics, allowance should

be made for the incomplete coverage. Returns are collected from licensed professional fishermen only, and as a result the published totals fall short of total fish production to the extent of the catch by amateur fishermen, the commercial catch by persons not licensed as professional fishermen, and unrecorded catch by professional fishermen.

The following table shows certain particulars about the fishing industry in Victoria for the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—FISHERIES : MEN AND BOATS EMPLOYED : QUANTITY AND GROSS VALUE OF TAKE

| Year Ended 30 June— | Number of Men | Boats Employed | | Value of Nets and Other Plant | Recorded Production* | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|--------|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| | | Number | Value | | Fish | | Crayfish | |
| | | | | | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| | | | \$'000 | \$'000 | '000 lb | \$'000 | '000 lb | \$'000 |
| 1962 | 1,045 | 794 | 2,692 | 554 | 13,065 | 3,150 | 1,676 | 810 |
| 1963 | 1,004 | 784 | 2,748 | 634 | 12,611 | 2,938 | 1,531 | 766 |
| 1964 | 1,541 | 917 | 3,825 | 763 | 14,134 | 3,532 | 1,317 | 691 |
| 1965 | 1,518 | 897 | 4,174 | 798 | 13,530 | 2,030 | 1,291 | 903 |
| 1966 | 1,566 | 910 | 4,432 | 821 | 14,875 | 2,231 | 1,681 | 1,177 |

* See footnote, table below.

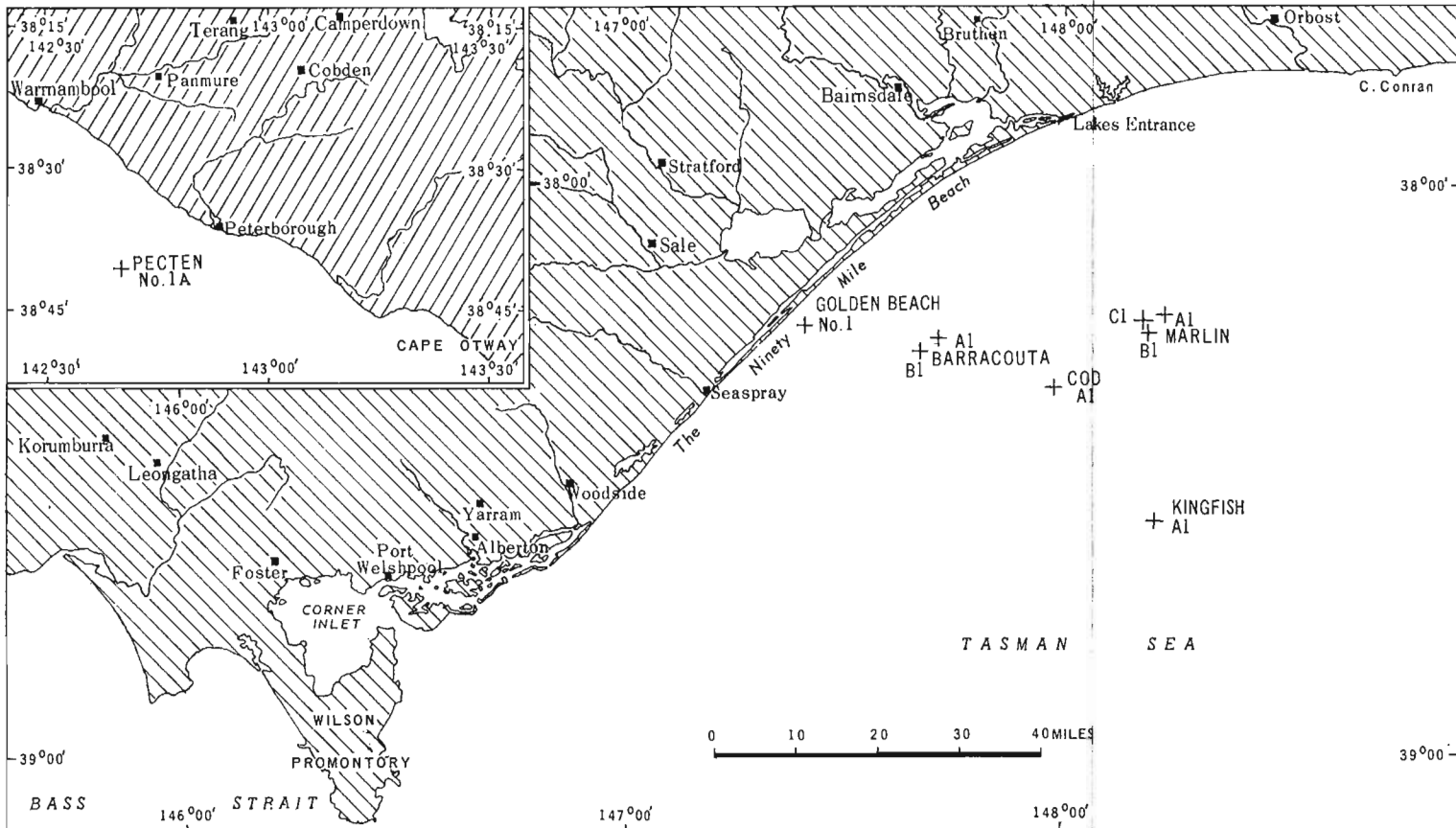
The following table shows the production of the principal types of fish in Victoria for the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—FISH : PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL TYPES ('000 lb Landed Weight)

| Type of Fish | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Marine Fish— | | | | | |
| Australian Salmon .. | 636 | 1,023 | 1,649 | 1,223 | 1,805 |
| Snoek | 3,308 | 2,588 | 2,034 | 2,891 | 3,684 |
| Bream | 329 | 195 | 218 | 204 | 235 |
| Flathead | 2,318 | 1,832 | 2,213 | 1,527 | 1,482 |
| Garfish | 479 | 503 | 476 | 281 | 276 |
| Morwong | 318 | 277 | 505 | 426 | 427 |
| Mullet | 964 | 978 | 960 | 919 | 679 |
| Pilchard | 349 | 308 | 639 | 485 | 502 |
| Shark* | 2,181 | 2,731 | 2,987 | 3,193 | 3,312 |
| Snapper | 279 | 303 | 335 | 414 | 343 |
| Whiting | 402 | 300 | 255 | 267 | 213 |
| Other† | 1,258 | 1,369 | 1,630 | 1,416 | 1,581 |
| Total Marine Fish.. | 12,821 | 12,407 | 13,901 | 13,246 | 14,539 |
| Freshwater Fish .. | 244 | 204 | 233 | 284 | 336 |
| Total Fish | 13,065 | 12,611 | 14,134 | 13,530 | 14,875 |

* Up to and including the year ended 30 June 1964, catch by Victorian fishermen in Tasmanian waters is included. For the year ended 30 June 1965, production has been based on the quantity of fish landed at Victorian ports.

† Includes quantities of shark livers for oil extraction for the years ended 30 June 1961 to 30 June 1964.



Mining

The most notable recent development in Victoria's mineral industry is the continued expansion of the non-metallic minerals and the decline of the metallic minerals, especially gold. Significant progress has been made in open cut mining, especially in the extraction of brown coal and construction materials. Exploratory off-shore drilling on the Gippsland Shelf in Bass Strait has revealed the presence of considerable quantities of natural gas. The major mineral resources of the State are described on pages 366-7 of the Victorian Year Book 1967.

Natural Gas in Victoria

Historical Background

The first attempts to find petroleum in Victoria were made between 1921 and 1923 when several wells were drilled without success. In 1924, the first indications of oil and natural gas were obtained in a well drilled near Lakes Entrance ; but despite efforts in the Lakes Entrance area and elsewhere in the onshore portion of the Gippsland Basin, further drilling has so far failed to disclose commercial occurrences of oil or gas on land. Up to April 1967, a total of 179 wells, 127 of them in Gippsland, had been drilled in the search for oil and gas in Victoria. Six of these were located in waters off the coast of Gippsland.

Discoveries

The first offshore well (Barracouta A1) was spudded in December 1964, and in February 1965, encountered gas at a depth of 3,458 ft. The second well (Barracouta B1) drilled on the same geological structure, confirmed the presence of a large gas field which was later named the Barracouta Field. Reserves in this field have been estimated at 1.5 to 2.0 trillion (U.S.) cu ft of gas and from 35 to 50 million barrels of liquid hydrocarbons (condensate). The reserves in the Barracouta Field occur in sands near the top of the Latrobe Valley Formation (Eocene), the top of the reservoir being at a depth of 3,458 ft. Marls and Shales of the Lakes Entrance Formation (Lower Oligocene) form the cap rock of the reservoir.

The Cod A1 well, which was drilled on a different structure, was dry.

The Marlin structure has had Marlin A1, B1, and C1 wells drilled in it and reserves of gas considerably greater than in Barracouta Field have been shown to occur in a reservoir which culminates at 4,500 ft depth. Light crude oil has also been shown to be present but insufficient information is yet available to calculate reserves. This reservoir is also at the top of the Latrobe Valley Formation. In the Marlin A1 well gas was also recorded and tested in the interval between 7,049 and 7,640 ft in Upper Cretaceous sands. Further wells will be drilled to this formation when permanent platforms are established.

Three wells were being drilled offshore in May 1967, two in the Gippsland Basin (Kingfish A1 and Golden Beach No. 1) and one in the Otway Basin (Pecten 1A).

Investigations and Reports

When it became evident, in 1965, that substantial petroleum reserves were likely to occur off the Victorian coast, the Victorian Government sent two senior officers from the Mines Department to Canada and the United States to investigate petroleum legislation and administration in those countries. Following that visit, the Government retained a Canadian consultant to make a report on the newly discovered petroleum resources. This report, entitled "Report on the Orderly Development of Petroleum in Victoria, Australia", was made to the Premier of Victoria in March 1966.

Legislative Aspects

Petroleum exploration and production in Victoria have, until recently, been governed by the *Petroleum Act* 1958, the application of which was extended offshore by the *Underseas Mineral Resources Act* 1963.

There has been some doubt and differences of opinion about constitutional rights as between the States and the Commonwealth in the matter of jurisdiction related to petroleum exploration and production in the offshore areas. In order to avoid costly constitutional litigation over this question, it was resolved at meetings of State and Commonwealth Ministers to introduce a system of "mirror" legislation in which States and Commonwealth will legislate in practically identical terms. The Minister for Mines in each State will be appointed as the Designated Authority in relation to the offshore area adjacent to that State by both State and Commonwealth Governments. He will grant instruments of title which will constitute titles under both the State and Commonwealth Acts. The legislation will incorporate a "common code" for operations in all offshore areas. An agreement between the States and the Commonwealth will provide for consultations between Governments in connection with administration, and will also provide for the sharing of royalties.

An important aspect of the new legislation will be the "graticule" system of titles whereby all new permits and licences will consist of block areas, the size of each block being 5 minutes of arc of latitude by 5 minutes of arc of longitude, giving an area per block of approximately 25 square miles. Exploration permits will contain a maximum of 400 blocks and will be subject to relinquishment provisions whereby half the original area has to be given up after six years and in each successive five years the area has to be halved again. This will generate a turnover of areas and will enable more operators to participate.

Upon a discovery of petroleum being made in a permit area a "location" of nine blocks, three by three, will be declared. The permit holder will have the right to take a licence over five blocks at the standard royalty rate on production of 10 per cent which is to be shared 6 per cent and 4 per cent, respectively, between State and Commonwealth. In addition the permit holder may elect to take a licence over the other four blocks of the location by paying a negotiated over-ride royalty between 1 per cent and 2½ per cent on production from

all nine blocks, all of which will go to the State. Work obligations will ensure that areas are not allowed to stagnate and that production must follow the taking out of a licence.

In order to implement the provisions of the proposed new legislation in the production titles being granted to the Hematite and Esso companies in the Gippsland Shelf discoveries, special legislation was passed through the Victorian Parliament. The *Petroleum (Barracouta and Marlin Fields Agreement) Act 1967* enabled production licences to be granted much more in accord with the new legislation proposals than would have been possible under the *Petroleum Act 1958*. Other recent legislation that will have an important bearing on petroleum administration and development includes the *Pipelines Act 1967* which will govern the authorisation and construction of onshore pipelines and the *Pipelines (Submerged Lands) Act 1967* which will govern offshore pipelines. This latter legislation will be overtaken by the new "common code" legislation in which one Division is devoted to this purpose.

Earlier legislation of importance includes the *Fuel and Power Act 1965* which set up the Ministry of Fuel and Power in order to co-ordinate the utilisation of all fuel resources in the State, and the *Victorian Pipelines Commission Act 1966* which established the Pipelines Commission and charged it with the responsibility of providing the main trunk pipelines for natural gas distribution throughout the State and to State borders for interstate sale.

Industrial Development

As a result of the negotiations between the Hematite-Esso group and the Gas and Fuel Corporation the existing gas utility organisations will distribute the natural gas within the areas to which they now supply coal gas. It is expected that the availability of high heat value natural gas to the public and to industry will result in increased consumption and reduced prices.

Under the terms of the Pipelines Commission Act and the Pipelines Act it will be possible for the Commission to supply bulk gas from high pressure trunklines direct to major industries outside the supply areas at present served by the gas utility companies. Where necessary, companies could be authorised to construct short branch lines from the main trunks for this purpose.

The extensive work involved in the bringing into production of the petroleum resources in the new licence areas will involve the construction of two giant platforms located 16 and 28 miles off the coast between Lakes Entrance and Wilsons Promontory, of undersea and onshore pipelines, and of a gas absorption plant at Sale for the extraction of natural gas liquids. Contracts have been let for a large part of this work amounting to about \$40m. A large part of the offshore construction will be prefabricated at installations now being built at Barries Beach near Welshpool. This area will have a large engineering construction yard and new port facilities and will be needed also for future maintenance requirements.

Further References, 1965, 1966; Mining in Victoria, 1964; Underground Water, 1964

Mineral Production

The mineral production of the State, as recorded by the Mines Department, from lands occupied under the Mines Act (excluding stone raised in quarries and salt) for the years ended December 1965 and 1966, is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—MINERAL PRODUCTION

| Minerals | 1965 | | 1966 | |
|------------------------------|------------|--------|------------|--------|
| | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| | fine oz | \$'000 | fine oz | \$'000 |
| Precious Metals— | | | | |
| Gold | 19,246 | 687* | 21,005 | 688* |
| Silver | 27 | ‡ | 29 | ‡ |
| Other Minerals— | tons | | tons | |
| Bauxite | 2,555 | 11 | .. | .. |
| Tin Concentrates | 11 | 24 | 26 | 55 |
| Coal, Black | 42,247 | 515 | 35,519 | 497 |
| Coal, Brown | 20,658,856 | 18,436 | 21,782,977 | 20,064 |
| Copper Concentrate | 13 | 4† | 36 | 4 |
| Fire Clay | 32,816 | 62 | 30,978 | 69 |
| Gypsum | 168,589 | 287 | 111,293 | 244 |
| Kaolin and Other White Clays | 565,141 | 872 | 330,932 | 531 |
| Limestone | 1,458,545 | 1,411 | 1,807,298 | 2,191 |
| Diatomite | 692 | 26 | 969 | 36 |

* Includes gold subsidy, \$144,489 for 1965, and \$73,750 for 1966.

† Includes copper bounty \$21 for 1965. Nil for 1966.

‡ Value of silver production in Victoria in 1965 and 1966 was \$28 and \$13 respectively.

The following table shows the average annual production and value of black and brown coal for each of the five year periods from 1926 to 1960 and the production and value for each of the years 1961 to 1966 :

VICTORIA—COAL PRODUCTION AND VALUE*

| Period | Black Coal | | Brown Coal | |
|-------------------|------------|--------|------------|--------|
| | Production | Value | Production | Value |
| | tons | \$'000 | tons | \$'000 |
| 1926-1930 | 668,177 | 1,786 | 1,515,592 | 386 |
| 1931-1935 | 472,030 | 888 | 2,445,215 | 512 |
| 1936-1940 | 324,903 | 568 | 3,608,751 | 712 |
| 1941-1945 | 286,277 | 818 | 5,010,555 | 1,052 |
| 1946-1950 | 156,290 | 722 | 6,648,430 | 2,404 |
| 1951-1955 | 143,535 | 1,590 | 8,728,116 | 7,186 |
| 1956-1960 | 100,893 | 1,050 | 12,193,625 | 11,302 |
| 1961 | 66,363 | 718 | 16,279,168 | 15,444 |
| 1962 | 56,721 | 632 | 17,137,438 | 15,682 |
| 1963 | 50,481 | 588 | 18,456,445 | 16,158 |
| 1964 | 47,058 | 544 | 19,034,792 | 17,304 |
| 1965 | 42,247 | 515 | 20,658,856 | 18,436 |
| 1966 | 35,519 | 497 | 21,782,977 | 20,064 |

* Value of output at the mine.

Quarrying

Stone, Sand, and Gravel

Victoria is plentifully supplied with excellent sources of basalt suitable for building purposes in the form of dimension stone, road-making stone, railway ballast, and aggregate material. Basalts of the Newer Volcanic series cover hundreds of square miles in the southern and western parts of the State, and associated with these expansive basalt areas are a number of scoria cones which provide a potential source of road surfacing material. The range and quality of material is so great that quarries are generally located close to their markets.

In addition to crushed and broken stone, dimension stones are quarried in various parts of Victoria. Quarries at Harcourt produce light grey granite in almost any dimension and other grey granites occur at Beechworth and elsewhere in Victoria. Excellent red granite is quarried at Gabo Island but is comparatively expensive to produce. Marbles of high quality are quarried extensively at Buchan and are available in other parts of the State. Sandstone and slates are also quarried for structural purposes but the Grampians' sandstone is the stone most widely used. It is strong and durable and has been extensively quarried at Stawell.

Sands and gravels are readily available near the Metropolitan Area and other large centres of population. Scoria is used extensively in the Camperdown district. Glass making sands are obtained from the Mornington Peninsula and at Lang Lang. Reef quartz is known to occur at Allendale and industrial sands most of which are wind blown are found close to Melbourne in the Brighton-Frankston area.

Further Reference, 1966

Information in the following table has been obtained from "regular" quarries which are known to have a fixed plant and which are in permanent production, and from mines producing construction materials as by-products of their main activity :

VICTORIA—CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

| Year Ended 31 December— | Number of Returns | Production | | | | | Local Value of Production |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|------------|---|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | Sand | River Gravel and Gravel Boulders | Dimension Stone | Crushed and Broken Stone | Other Quarry Products | |
| | | '000 cu yd | | tons | | '000 cu yd | \$'000 |
| 1962 | 254 | 2,054 | 425 | 9,181 | 7,622 | 744 | 17,784 |
| 1963 | 275 | 2,134 | 401 | 10,147 | 7,866 | 936 | 17,270 |
| 1964 | 223 | 2,442 | 526 | 10,268 | 8,685 | 932 | 19,886 |
| 1965 | 221 | 2,956 | 664 | 14,347 | 9,827 | 728 | 22,736 |
| 1966 | 209 | 3,148 | 492 | 9,546 | 11,198 | 754 | 24,206 |

In addition to the production set out in the preceding table, a considerable quantity of material is won by contractors operating shallow pits for or on behalf of local government authorities, and by exploiting stone outcrops, mine tailings, etc. This itinerant activity was first covered by a statistical collection for 1961. However, the statistics are available only from 1962. Reported production data for the years 1963 to 1966 are :

VICTORIA—CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS : ITINERANT ACTIVITIES

| Type of Material | Year Ended 31 December— | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| | '000 cu yd | | | |
| Sand | 311 | 240 | 194 | 266 |
| Gravel and Gravel Boulders .. | 2,533 | 2,582 | 1,759 | 1,994 |
| Crushed and Broken Stone .. | 1,453 | 1,469 | 2,123 | 1,537 |
| Other Quarry Products | 914 | 1,241 | 1,040 | 818 |
| | \$'000 | | | |
| Local Value | 1,659 | 1,648 | 1,710 | 1,698 |

Value of Production

General

The value of production as estimated in the following tables is based to a large extent on returns received annually from individual producers throughout the State. As a measure of total production it is incomplete, as it does not include the building and construction industry. It also omits factories employing less than four hands (unless power-driven machinery is used) and excludes agriculturists with holdings of less than 1 acre.

A detailed account of the period covered for individual rural industries is given on page 306. Except in the case of mining and quarrying, statistics for the non-rural industries refer to the year ended 30 June. Statistics for mining and quarrying relate to the year ended 31 December of the first year shown.

Gross Value

Gross value is defined as the value placed on recorded production at the wholesale price realised in the principal market. In cases where primary products are absorbed locally, or where they become raw material for secondary industry, these points are presumed to be the principal markets. Care is taken to prevent, as far as possible, all overlapping or double counting. The primary value of dairy production, in accordance with the above definition, is the price paid at the factory for milk or cream sold by the farmer ; the value added by the process of manufacturing into butter, etc., is included in manufacturing production.

VICTORIA—GROSS VALUE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION
(\$'000)

| Industry | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| Agriculture | 230,224 | 253,468 | 272,807 | 295,013 | 262,852 |
| Pastoral | 287,760 | 318,914 | 382,211 | 373,501 | 413,558 |
| Dairying* | 143,176 | 157,136 | 172,560 | 194,988 | 190,141 |
| Poultry and Bees | 47,454 | 46,688 | 52,945 | 47,777 | 51,975 |
| Trapping | 6,048 | 5,868 | 6,373 | 5,830 | 5,785 |
| Forestry | 27,632 | 27,437 | 30,592 | 33,629 | 34,146 |
| Fisheries | 4,032 | 3,764 | 4,835 | 3,731 | 4,403 |
| Mining | 39,166 | 40,016 | 40,838 | 44,892 | 48,924 |
| Total Primary Industries | 785,494 | 853,291 | 963,161 | 999,360 | 1,011,784 |

* Includes Subsidy—1961-62, \$13,088,000 ; 1962-63, \$13,572,000 ; 1963-64, \$13,690,000 ; 1964-65, \$14,491,000; 1965-66, \$14,569,000.

Local Value

The gross value of production, less costs of marketing (freight, cartage, brokerage, commission, insurance, and containers), represents the gross production valued at the place of production, that is, local value, details of which are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—LOCAL VALUE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION
(\$'000)

| Produce | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Agriculture— | | | | | |
| Barley | 3,978 | 4,720 | 3,438 | 3,808 | 2,938 |
| Maize | 178 | 226 | 216 | 203 | 99 |
| Oats | 8,918 | 14,314 | 11,034 | 12,345 | 12,555 |
| Wheat | 73,342 | 85,118 | 93,039 | 91,950 | 75,456 |
| Onions | 1,300 | 1,078 | 919 | 1,140 | 1,507 |
| Potatoes | 10,756 | 3,986 | 13,432 | 22,705 | 7,763 |
| Other Vegetables | 16,208 | 15,106 | 15,876 | 17,350 | 19,425 |
| Hay and Straw | 27,468 | 39,850 | 34,703 | 41,580 | 39,350 |
| Fruit— | | | | | |
| Orchards | 20,846 | 17,560 | 22,016 | 22,047 | 27,654 |
| Vineyards | 15,920 | 12,678 | 21,875 | 19,806 | 17,670 |
| Other Crops | 18,562 | 21,112 | 23,389 | 21,515 | 21,295 |
| Total | 197,476 | 215,748 | 239,938 | 254,449 | 225,713 |
| Pastoral— | | | | | |
| Wool | 126,950 | 137,980 | 187,157 | 150,987 | 168,613 |
| Sheep, Slaughtered | 40,964 | 44,764 | 46,523 | 51,297 | 57,113 |
| Cattle, Slaughtered | 86,034 | 102,434 | 112,071 | 130,201 | 145,403 |
| Total | 253,948 | 285,178 | 345,751 | 332,484 | 371,130 |

VICTORIA—LOCAL VALUE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION—*continued*
(\$'000)

| Produce | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Dairying— | | | | | |
| Whole Milk Used for— | | | | | |
| Butter | 61,422 | 71,368 | 77,246 | 87,345 | 87,544 |
| Cheese | 9,802 | 11,210 | 12,851 | 14,537 | 11,201 |
| Condensing, Con- centrating, etc. .. | 12,200 | 12,284 | 14,065 | 16,379 | 16,365 |
| Human Consumption and Other Purposes | 28,476 | 28,894 | 32,786 | 34,348 | 35,410 |
| Subsidy Paid on Whole Milk for Butter and Cheese | 13,088 | 13,572 | 13,690 | 14,642 | 14,569 |
| Pigs, Slaughtered .. | 11,546 | 13,410 | 15,217 | 20,165 | 17,513 |
| Total | 136,534 | 150,738 | 165,857 | 187,416 | 182,601 |
| Poultry and Bees— | | | | | |
| Eggs | 28,276 | 28,946 | 34,659 | 30,183 | 33,914 |
| Poultry | 12,370 | 11,794 | 12,009 | 11,196 | 11,546 |
| Honey and Beeswax .. | 830 | 480 | 1,151 | 867 | 989 |
| Total | 41,476 | 41,220 | 47,819 | 42,245 | 46,449 |
| Trapping, etc.— | | | | | |
| Rabbits and Hares .. | 4,570 | 4,332 | 4,444 | 4,599 | 4,826 |
| Rabbit and Hare Skins, etc. | 1,050 | 1,168 | 1,470 | 870 | 595 |
| Total | 5,620 | 5,500 | 5,914 | 5,469 | 5,421 |
| Forestry— | | | | | |
| Sawmills | 18,136 | 18,884 | 19,543 | 22,391 | 22,494 |
| Hewn Timber | 2,522 | 2,202 | 2,490 | 2,587 | 2,928 |
| Firewood | 5,444 | 4,943 | 6,682 | 6,949 | 6,842 |
| Bark for Tanning .. | 92 | 108 | 134 | 90 | 108 |
| Other | 66 | 64 | 72 | 58 | 62 |
| Total | 26,260 | 26,200 | 28,920 | 32,076 | 32,434 |
| Fisheries— | | | | | |
| Fish | 2,714 | 2,528 | 3,049 | 1 702 | 1,871 |
| Crayfish | 706 | 670 | 606 | 797 | 1,040 |
| Oysters | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | * |
| Scallops | .. | .. | 481 | 656 | 789 |
| Other | 60 | 50 | 64 | 57 | 96 |
| Total | 3,482 | 3,250 | 4,202 | 3,212 | 3,797 |

* More than nil, but less than half the final digit shown.

VICTORIA—LOCAL VALUE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION—*continued*
(\$'000)

| Produce | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Mining— | | | | | |
| Gold | 940 | 946 | 854 | 737 | 687 |
| Coal— | | | | | |
| Black | 718 | 632 | 589 | 544 | 515 |
| Brown | 15,444 | 15,682 | 16,158 | 17,304 | 18,436 |
| Other Metals and Minerals | 3,630 | 3,990 | 4,308 | 4,772 | 4,839 |
| Quarrying | 18,434 | 18,766 | 18,929 | 21,534 | 24,446 |
| Total | 39,166 | 40,016 | 40,838 | 44,892 | 48,924 |
| Total Primary Industries | 703,962 | 767,851 | 879,238 | 902,243 | 916,470 |

Net Value of Production

Net value of production is computed by subtracting from local value the cost of materials used in the process of production. These materials include stock feed, seed, manures, power, petrol, kerosene, other oils, dips, sprays, and other costs. No deductions have been made for depreciation or certain maintenance costs. The net value of production is the only satisfactory measure to use when comparing or combining the value of primary industries with those of other industries. Details for primary industries and manufacturing are shown in the table below :

VICTORIA—NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION
(\$'000)

| Division of Industry | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Rural— | | | | | |
| Agriculture | 176,490 | 193,972 | 218,136 | 232,775 | 202,674 |
| Pastoral | 231,056 | 265,126 | 323,696 | 309,668 | 346,230 |
| Dairying | 87,044 | 110,134 | 121,385 | 136,097 | 135,601 |
| Poultry | 24,878 | 24,812 | 30,104 | 24,407 | 28,192 |
| Bee-farming | 830 | 480 | 1,151 | 867 | 989 |
| Total Rural | 520,298 | 594,524 | 694,473 | 703,814 | 713,686 |
| Non-rural | 67,464 | 67,372 | 72,686 | 77,809 | 81,609 |
| Total Primary | 587,762 | 661,897 | 767,159 | 781,623 | 795,296 |
| Manufacturing | 1,440,644 | 1,601,742 | 1,750,478 | 1,949,665 | 2,027,685 |
| Total All Industries | 2,028,406 | 2,263,639 | 2,517,637 | 2,731,288 | 2,822,981 |

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Natural Resources and Location

Natural Resources

Victoria's temperate climate, rainfall, soil and water resources have been used to develop the production of wool, grains, fruit, dairy products, and timber. On these the State's early secondary industries were based. There are extensive fuel resources of brown coal in the Latrobe Valley. Of special importance to the industries of the State are the oil and natural gas fields in Bass Strait—recent discoveries whose potential is at present being evaluated.

The Latrobe Valley brown coal deposits, and to a much lesser degree those of south Gippsland and a number of small basins west of Melbourne, are the most important mineral deposits in Victoria. The open cuts of the Yallourn-Morwell area produce about 21 mill. tons of brown coal annually for briquette making, electricity generation, and conversion of briquettes into gas. Small quantities of black coal (40,000 tons annually) are mined in south-western Gippsland where seams are thin and faulted.

Clay deposits for brick, tile and pottery industries are worked east of Melbourne and near Ballarat, Bendigo, Colac, Shepparton, and Wangaratta. Sand, for the concrete and glass industries and for use in foundries, is obtained in the Port Phillip and west Gippsland areas. Quarry stones and gravels for construction and concrete are worked in many parts of the State. The main market for quarry products is the Metropolitan Area and as these products are bulky and expensive to transport, most quarrying is located within a 50-mile radius of the capital. Local limestone deposits attracted the establishment of cement works at Geelong, Traralgon, and Port Fairy, while the Lilydale limestones are used in the manufacture of agricultural lime.

Other mineral resources of Victoria include gold mining in the Castlemaine district; salt production from deposits of the Mallee and Wimmera lakes and the western shores of Port Phillip; gypsum in the north-western Mallee; and bauxite deposits in south Gippsland.

The forests of Gippsland and the Central Highlands form the basis of important forestry activities, especially in Gippsland where paper is produced at Maryvale. Victorian forests produce approximately one-quarter of Australia's timber.

Power supplies are essential for industrial development. The lack of black coal once necessitated significant imports from New South Wales. Today, the State Electricity Commission generates 89 per cent of Victoria's electricity, mostly from steam plants fired by briquettes or brown coal in the Latrobe Valley; the balance is brought in, or produced in factories. Electricity is now transmitted throughout the State by the high voltage grid network shown on the map on page 434.

Recent discoveries of large off-shore reserves of oil and natural gas in the Gippsland Basin (the potential of which is at present being determined) make Victoria's power and chemical outlook promising. Estimates from exploratory drilling rank the Gippsland, Bass, and Otway Basins as having great oil and natural gas potential, and commercial use of natural gas from the Gippsland Basin is scheduled to commence by 1969.

Other sources of power for industry are gas, produced in Melbourne and principal country centres, and brought by pipeline from Morwell to Melbourne and oil and liquid petroleum gas from the refineries at Altona, Geelong, and Crib Point.

Water, needed in large quantities for industry, is available throughout the State from the dams and storages in the catchment areas of the main rivers (see map on page 478, Victorian Year Book, 1966). Melbourne is well supplied with water from the storages to the north and north-east of the city in the Plenty, Upper Yarra, Maroondah, and O'Shannassy river catchments.

Location

The early concentration of industry in Melbourne has continued although power supplies now come largely from the Latrobe Valley. Of Victoria's 17,980 factories in 1965-66, 72.2 per cent were located in the Melbourne Statistical Division, which also had 82.4 per cent of the State's factory workers. Melbourne's factories contributed 81.0 per cent of the value added in manufacture. This concentration of manufacturing in the Metropolitan Area is partly due to the fact that Melbourne is Victoria's main port and the hub of the transport network. It is also the largest market in the State; the centre of commerce and finance; has a large labour force; and is the administrative and educational centre of Victoria.

Many types of secondary industry are well represented in Melbourne. There are particularly high concentrations of the State's chemical, metal processing, textile, paper, furniture, food, and building materials industries in the capital. In terms of numbers employed, the engineering and metal processing industry is the major industry of Melbourne. Initially, industries developed in the inner areas of Port Melbourne, South Melbourne, Richmond, Collingwood, Spotswood, Fitzroy, and Footscray. The more recently established industries such as the motor vehicle, chemical, rubber, and refining industries, have taken up land in the outer industrial areas of Altona, Broadmeadows, and Dandenong, where considerable areas of flat land are available for future expansion.

Concerned at the growth of Melbourne's population and increasing concentration of the State's industries there, the State Government has encouraged decentralisation of industry by offering freight concessions, long-term low interest loans, and cheap power and water supplies to country areas. The main drawback to decentralised industry is the shortage of skilled labour and small markets in these areas.

Outside the Metropolitan Area, Geelong is the most important industrial centre, with port facilities, close proximity to the Melbourne market, and rich surrounding rural areas. Industries established in the area include petroleum refining, and the manufacture of agricultural machinery, motor vehicles, textiles, chemical fertilizers, clothing, foodstuffs, and cement. Recently established is an aluminium smelting and extrusion plant.

The other country urban areas in which more than 1,000 persons are employed in factories (ranked in order of the number of persons employed in factories) are the Latrobe Valley, Ballarat Urban Area, Bendigo Urban Area, Warrnambool City, Wangaratta City, Shepparton City, Maryborough City, and Castlemaine Town. Apart from the Latrobe Valley, which is primarily engaged in power generation and ancillary activities, the factory population elsewhere is engaged in the production of food, textiles and clothing from locally produced raw materials, in engineering pursuits in plants which in some instances had their origin in the gold mining era of the 19th century, and more recently, in decentralised plants with defence significance.

In the ten-year period to June, 1964, the Gippsland, Northern, and Central Statistical Divisions showed considerable increases in the number of factories and factory workers, but elsewhere in country areas little expansion in industrial activities has occurred.

Manufacturing Activity

Developments in Victorian Manufacturing Industry during 1966

In 1966, many major developments were undertaken by Victorian manufacturing industries, both in the Metropolitan Area and in country districts. Prominent among industries which undertook or completed large expansion programmes were the motor vehicle, oil refining, rubber, chemical, aluminium smelting, and food processing industries.

The most significant development in the motor vehicle industry was the completion, or near-completion, of major expansion programmes to enable the industry to comply with the Federal Government's plan to raise the Australian content of motor vehicles.

The potential of Westernport as a deep sea port was realised in July, 1966 when the \$30m oil refinery at Crib Point received its first cargo of crude oil for processing. The refinery has an initial capacity of 1½ mill. tons of crude oil a year and is connected to a bulk petroleum

installation at Dandenong by a 24-mile pipeline. At Altona, a new reformer unit and additions to a catalytic cracking unit were installed at a cost of \$9m. This will enable full usage of the existing oil processing capacity to meet increased demand for motor spirit.

An agreement made in 1965 between an Australian and a West German chemical company has resulted in the building of a factory at Altona to produce expandable polystyrene and plastic dispersions. This is the first plant in Australia to produce these products and should result in an import saving of several million dollars a year. Also at Altona, \$4m is being spent on plant for the production of polybutadiene rubber used in the production of tyre treads, shoe soles, and conveyor belts. Two new automotive tyre manufacturing projects were commenced in 1966, at Thomastown and Somerton, at the total cost of \$13m.

Near Geelong, an aluminium foil mill was commissioned and a 3,900 ft long concrete pier with bauxite unloading equipment rated at 400 tons an hour was completed. Twenty-five miles away at Anglesea, work commenced on the erection of steam generating power plant of 150 mW capacity using nearby brown coal. In the near future, power from Anglesea will be used to meet the heavy electricity requirements of the aluminium works at Point Henry.

Extension of food processing plants has been undertaken at Shepparton and in the nearby towns of Lemnos, Kyabram, and Tongala. Reconstruction of the Shire of Shepparton abattoirs is to cost more than \$3m and it is expected that 60 per cent of production will be for export.

On a 27-acre site at Broadmeadows, a large food plant is being built to manufacture cereals and biscuits. The buildings will have a total area of 350,000 sq ft and the total cost of the project is expected to be about \$10m. The entire operations of a large confectionery manufacturer are being moved to a new factory at Ringwood at a cost of \$6m.

Three major plants were established in Victoria during 1966 by U.S. companies. These projects involve the construction of a pharmaceutical plant at Noble Park, a sporting ammunition plant at Geelong, and an outboard motor assembly plant at Dandenong.

Further References, 1965 to 1967

Government Activities

Factory and Wages Board Legislation

The first Factories Act in Victoria was passed in 1873. Since then many other Acts dealing with the subject have been placed upon the statute-book. They have been consolidated in the *Labour and Industry Act* 1958. Under the Act registration of factories is compulsory and certain conditions relating to lighting, ventilation, fire escape, and

sanitation must be fulfilled before registration is granted. The Act requires that departmental approval of plans be obtained before the commencement of the building of any factory premises or alteration or addition to them.

The general provisions of factory legislation, including Wages Boards, are further referred to on pages 172-3, 179-180, and 192-3.

Decentralisation of Manufacturing Industries: Division of State Development

Since the early stages of the Second World War, successive State governments have encouraged the development of existing manufacturing facilities and the establishment of new industries in country areas.

Concentration of Victoria's population in the Metropolitan Area of Melbourne is of increasing concern to both individuals and Government alike. The inroads of mechanisation into primary industry and the consequent lessening of employment opportunities have emphasised the need to develop other avenues for labour in the non-metropolitan parts of the State. In order to obviate costs of establishment or expansion, the Government may make land available to secondary industry in many country areas with or without consideration. This enables an industry to acquire a site adequate to meet all likely needs of future expansion and at the same time provide for adequate staff amenities.

To supply housing, land can be negotiated, houses built by the State Housing Commission for "imported" key personnel, or money made available to co-operative building societies for the express use of personnel nominated by a sponsored industry. As a further inducement to the setting up or expansion of manufacturing industry in non-metropolitan areas, loans at a moderate rate of interest are available through the Rural Finance and Settlement Commission or, in certain cases, direct from the State Treasury.

Whilst existing incentives offered are for the purpose of bridging the gap between metropolitan and country operations, an all-party committee appointed by the Victorian Houses of Parliament has made it clear that these should be progressively increased even beyond the point of parity between metropolitan and non-metropolitan locations.

To remove any possible locational disadvantages as compared with Melbourne, rail freight rates on raw materials and finished products are reduced to a nominal figure (as low as 10 per cent); charges for power, gas, and water can be subsidised, if necessary, to bring them in line with Melbourne rates; and, in respect of an approved decentralised industry, restriction on the use of road transport is eliminated. In addition, instrumentalities are encouraged to provide all services and facilities, especially to sites receiving government sponsorship.

Commonwealth Department of Trade

The functions of this Department include the development of secondary industries, the protection of secondary industry (including tariff protection which is administered through the Tariff Board, see page 721), and as part of its policy of promoting external trade, the promotion of exports of the products of secondary industry.

Customs and Excise Tariffs and Bounties on Manufacture

The Tariff Board, appointed by the Commonwealth Government, examines proposals for amending a tariff and makes recommendations relating to the necessity for new, increased, or reduced duties and, where necessary, advises regarding the necessity for granting bounties. It takes into consideration the effect of any changes on manufacturing industry in Australia.

Bounties are paid by the Commonwealth Government to encourage local manufacture of certain products. The statutory provisions usually fix a term of operation of the bounty, provide for payment at a rate varying according to changes in the corresponding customs duty, specify the annual maximum amount of bounty payable, and require the bounty to be withheld or reduced if a manufacturer's net profit in production of the commodity exceeds a certain rate or if rates of wages and conditions of employment in production of the commodity do not conform to prescribed standards.

Scientific Research and Standardisation*Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation*

The function of this Organisation is to initiate and conduct research in connection with industries in Australia, to train research workers, to establish industrial research studentships and fellowships, to make grants in aid of pure scientific research, to establish industrial research associations in various industries, to provide for testing and standardisation of scientific equipment, to conduct an information service relating to scientific and industrial matters, and to act for Australia in liaison with other countries in matters of scientific research.

Standards Association of Australia

This Association acts as the national standardising organisation of Australia and issues standard specifications for materials and codes of practice. Specifications and codes are prepared and revised periodically in accordance with the needs of industry and standards are evolved and accepted by general consent.

National Association of Testing Authorities

This Association organises national testing facilities throughout Australia to serve private and governmental needs. Laboratories may register voluntarily for tests within their competence and the Association ensures the maintenance of their standards of testing. It is expected that there will be general acceptance of certificates of tests issued in the name of the Association by the registered laboratories.

Definitions in Factory Statistics

The statistics dealing with factories have been compiled from returns supplied annually by manufacturers under the authority of the Commonwealth Census and Statistics Act. A return must be supplied for every factory, which is defined for this purpose as an establishment where four or more persons are employed or where power (other than manual) is used in any manufacturing process.

If a manufacturing business is conducted in conjunction with any other activity, particulars relating to the manufacturing section only are included in the statistics. Where two or more industries are conducted in the same establishment, a separate return is obtained for each industry, if practicable.

Manufacturers are requested to state in their returns particulars about the number, age, wages, etc., of their employees, the value of premises and equipment and of factory stocks, the horse-power of machinery, the value, and, in many cases, the quantities of raw materials and fuel used, and quantities and values of principal articles produced. These returns are not intended to show a complete record of the income and expenditure of factories nor to show the profits or losses of factories collectively or individually.

The *average number of persons* employed is quoted on two different bases: the average during the period of operation and the average over the whole year. Of these, the former is simply the aggregate of the average number of persons employed in each factory during its period of operation (whether the whole or only part of the year). This average is used only for details dealing with the classification according to the number of persons employed. The latter, which is used in all other instances, is calculated by reducing the average number working in the factories (irrespective of period of operation) to the equivalent number working for a full year.

Working proprietors are included in all employment figures other than those dealing with monthly employment and age dissections, but salaries and wages paid in all cases exclude drawings by working proprietors.

The *value of factory output* is the value of the goods manufactured or their value after passing through the particular process of manufacture and includes the amount received for repair work, work done on commission, and receipts for other factory work. The basis of valuation of the output is the selling value of the goods at the factory, exclusive of all delivery costs and charges and excise duties, but inclusive of bounty and subsidy payments to the manufacturer of the finished article.

The *value of production* is the value added to raw materials by the process of manufacture. It is calculated by deducting from the value of factory output the value (at the factory) of those items of cost specified on the factory statistical collection form, namely, materials used, containers and packing, power, fuel and light used, tools replaced, and materials used in repairs to plant (but not depreciation charges); the remainder constitutes the value added to raw materials in the process of manufacture, and represents the fund available for the payment of wages, taxation, rent, interest, insurance, etc., and profit.

It is considered that, because of the duplication of materials used (which means that the finished product of one process of manufacture often forms the raw material for another), an inaccurate impression would be obtained by using the total value of output of manufacturing industries in year to year comparisons. Woollen manufactures might be cited as an example. Greasy wool forms the raw material for the woollscouring industry, the product of which is scoured wool. This is afterwards combed into wool tops which are used in the spinning mills for the manufacture of yarn. In due course the yarn is woven into cloth, the raw material for the clothing industry. If these processes are carried out separately in different factories, it is evident that the value of the wool would be counted five times by using value of output as the basis for the annual comparisons of manufacturing production.

The concept of value added prevents this double counting and gives a truer picture of the relative economic importance of industries.

Classification of Factories

General

In the compilation of statistical data dealing with factories in Australia, a standard classification of manufacturing industries, formulated at a conference of Australian statisticians in 1902 and revised from time to time, was used until 1929-30. A new classification based on that used in Great Britain for census purposes was introduced in 1930-31, and this, revised and extended to a minor degree in regard to sub-classes of industry in accordance with decisions of the Statisticians' Conference, 1945, still obtains. The construction of a new classification, compatible with the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification, is being undertaken and it is expected that this will be introduced for the 1968-69 factory census.

It should be noted that where a factory, engaged in the production of such goods as would entitle it to classification in more than one sub-class of industry, is unable to give separate production costs, etc., for such activities, it is classified to its predominant activity.

The classes and sub-classes in the current classification of factories are as follows :

CLASSIFICATION OF FACTORIES

CLASS 1.—TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS MINE AND QUARRY PRODUCTS

1. Coke Works
2. Briquetting and Pulverised Coal
3. Carbide
4. Lime, Plaster of Paris, and Asphalt
5. Fibrous Plaster and Products
6. Marble, Slate, etc.
7. Cement, Portland
8. Asbestos Cement. Sheets and Mouldings
9. Other Cement Goods
10. Other

CLASS 2.—BRICKS, POTTERY, GLASS, ETC.

1. Bricks and Tiles
2. Earthenware, China, Porcelain, and Terracotta
3. Glass (Other than Bottles)
4. Glass Bottles
5. Other

CLASS 3.—CHEMICALS, DYES, EXPLOSIVES, PAINTS, OILS, GREASE

1. Industrial and Heavy Chemicals and Acids
2. Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations

CLASS 3.—CHEMICALS, DYES, EXPLOSIVES, PAINTS, OILS, GREASE
—continued

3. Explosives (Including Fireworks)
4. White Lead, Paints, and Varnish
5. Oils, Vegetable
6. Oils, Mineral
7. Oils, Animal
8. Boiling-down, Tallow-refining
9. Soap and Candles
10. Chemical Fertilizers
11. Inks, Polishes, etc.
12. Matches
13. Other

CLASS 4.—INDUSTRIAL METALS, MACHINES, CONVEYANCES

1. Smelting, Converting, Refining, Rolling of Iron and Steel
2. Foundries (Ferrous)
3. Plant, Equipment, and Machinery, etc.
4. Other Engineering
5. Extracting and Refining of Other Metals; Alloys
6. Electrical Machinery, Cables, and Apparatus
- 7-16. Construction and Repair of Vehicles (10 Groups)
- 17-18. Ship and Boat Building and Repairing, Marine Engineering (Government and Other)
19. Cutlery and Small Hand Tools
20. Agricultural Machines and Implements
21. Non-ferrous Rolling and Extrusion
22. Non-ferrous Founding, Casting, etc.
24. Sheet Metal Working, Pressing, and Stamping
25. Pipes, Tubes, and Fittings—Ferrous
26. Wire and Wire Netting (Including Nails)
27. Stoves, Ovens, and Ranges
28. Gas Fittings and Meters
29. Lead Mills
30. Sewing Machines
31. Arms and Ammunition (Excluding Explosives)
32. Wireless and Amplifying Apparatus
33. Other Metal Works

CLASS 5.—PRECIOUS METALS, JEWELLERY, PLATE

1. Jewellery
2. Watches and Clocks (Including Repairs)
3. Electroplating (Gold, Silver, Chromium, etc.)

CLASS 6.—TEXTILES AND TEXTILE GOODS (NOT DRESS)

1. Cotton Ginning
2. Cotton Spinning and Weaving
3. Wool—Carding, Spinning, Weaving
4. Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods
5. Silk, Natural
6. Rayon, Nylon, and Other Synthetic Fibres
7. Flax Mills
8. Rope and Cordage
9. Canvas Goods, Tents, Tarpaulins, etc.
10. Bags and Sacks
11. Textile Dyeing, Printing, and Finishing
12. Other

CLASS 7.—SKINS AND LEATHER (NOT CLOTHING OR FOOTWEAR)

1. Furriers and Fur-dressing
2. Woolscouring and Fellmongery
3. Tanning, Currying, and Leather-dressing
4. Saddlery, Harness, and Whips
5. Machine Belting (Leather or Other)
6. Bags, Trunks, etc.

CLASS 8.—CLOTHING (EXCEPT KNITTED)

1. Tailoring and Ready-made Clothing
2. Waterproof and Oilskin Clothing
3. Dressmaking, Hemstitching
4. Millinery
5. Shirts, Collars, and Under-clothing
6. Foundation Garments
7. Handkerchiefs, Ties, and Scarves
8. Hats and Caps
9. Gloves
10. Boots and Shoes (Not Rubber)
11. Boot and Shoe Repairing
12. Boot and Shoe Accessories
13. Umbrellas and Walking Sticks
14. Dyeworks and Cleaning, etc.
15. Other

CLASS 9.—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO

1. Flour-milling
2. Cereal Foods and Starch
3. Animal and Bird Foods
4. Chaffcutting and Corncrushing
5. Bakeries (Including Cakes and Pastry)
6. Biscuits
7. Sugar-mills
8. Sugar-refining

CLASS 9.—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO—*continued*

9. Confectionery (Including Chocolate and Icing Sugar)
10. Jam, Fruit, and Vegetable Canning
11. Pickles, Sauces, and Vinegar
12. Bacon Curing
13. Butter Factories
14. Cheese Factories
15. Condensed and Dried Milk Factories
16. Margarine
17. Meat and Fish Preserving
18. Condiments, Coffee, and Spices
19. Ice and Refrigerating
20. Salt
21. Aerated Waters, Cordials, etc.
22. Breweries
23. Distilleries
24. Wine-making
25. Cider and Perry
26. Malting
27. Bottling
28. Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, and Snuff
29. Dehydrated Fruit and Vegetables
30. Ice Cream
31. Sausage Casings
32. Arrowroot
33. Other

CLASS 10.—SAWMILLS, JOINERY, BOXES, ETC., WOOD TURNING AND CARVING

1. Sawmills
2. Plywood Mills (Including Veneers)
3. Bark Mills
4. Joinery
5. Cooperage
6. Boxes and Cases
7. Woodturning, Woodcarving, etc.
8. Basketware and Wickerware (Including Sea-grass and Bamboo Furniture)
9. Perambulators (Including Pushers and Strollers)
10. Wall or Ceiling Board (Not Plaster or Cement)
11. Other

CLASS 11.—FURNITURE OF WOOD, BEDDING, ETC.

1. Cabinet and Furniture Making (Including Billiard Tables and Upholstery)
2. Bedding and Mattresses (Not Wire)

CLASS 11.—FURNITURE OF WOOD, BEDDING, ETC.—*continued*

3. Furnishing Drapery
4. Picture Frames
5. Blinds

CLASS 12.—PAPER, STATIONERY, PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, ETC.

1. Newspapers and Periodicals
- 2-3. Printing (Government and Other)
4. Manufactured Stationery
5. Stereotyping, Electrotyping
6. Process and Photo Engraving
7. Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, and Containers
8. Paper Bags
9. Paper-making
10. Pencils, Penholders, Chalks, and Crayons
11. Other

CLASS 13.—RUBBER

1. Rubber Goods (Including Tyres Made)
2. Tyre Retreading and Repairing

CLASS 14.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

1. Gramophones and Gramophone Records
2. Pianos, Piano-Players, and Organs
3. Other

CLASS 15.—MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

1. Linoleum, Leather-cloth, Oil-cloth, etc.
2. Bone, Horn, Ivory, and Shell
3. Plastic Moulding and Products
4. Brooms and Brushes
5. Optical Instruments and Appliances
6. Surgical and Other Scientific Instruments and Appliances
7. Photographic Material (Including Developing and Printing)
8. Toys, Games, and Sports Requisites
9. Artificial Flowers
10. Other

CLASS 16.—HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER

- 1-3 Electric Light and Power
- 4-6 Gas Works

Summary of Factories

The table below shows, at intervals between 1901 and 1965-66, the development of manufacturing industry in Victoria :

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF FACTORY DEVELOPMENT

| Year | Factories | Employment* | Salaries and Wages Paid† | Value of— | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | Materials and Fuel Used | Production‡ | Output | Land, Buildings, Plant and Machinery |
| | No. | | | \$'000 | | | |
| 1901 | 3,249 | 66,529 | § | § | § | § | 24,596 |
| 1911 | 5,126 | 111,948 | 17,822 | 51,334 | 32,162 | 83,496 | 27,516 |
| 1920-21 .. | 6,532 | 140,743 | 42,754 | 135,171 | 76,846 | 212,017 | 70,985 |
| 1932-33 .. | 8,612 | 144,428 | 42,437 | 122,070 | 81,900 | 203,970 | 135,655 |
| 1940-41 .. | 9,121 | 237,636 | 104,590 | 240,696 | 178,002 | 418,698 | 184,100 |
| 1946-47 .. | 10,949 | 265,757 | 155,988 | 367,883 | 262,992 | 630,875 | 243,755 |
| 1953-54 .. | 15,533 | 331,277 | 472,073 | 1,154,381 | 816,629 | 1,971,010 | 678,535 |
| 1960-61 .. | 17,173 | 388,050 | 775,998 | 1,913,978 | 1,417,546 | 3,331,524 | 1,641,886 |
| 1961-62 .. | 17,300 | 378,349 | 770,378 | 1,933,828 | 1,440,644 | 3,374,472 | 1,827,610 |
| 1962-63 .. | 17,501 | 397,851 | 838,862 | 2,105,058 | 1,601,792 | 3,706,850 | 1,957,456 |
| 1963-64 .. | 17,597 | 413,120 | 912,424 | 2,305,046 | 1,749,776 | 4,054,822 | 2,061,518 |
| 1964-65 .. | 17,925 | 432,389 | 1,028,492 | 2,551,121 | 1,949,665 | 4,500,786 | 2,233,660 |
| 1965-66 .. | 17,980 | 439,149 | 1,077,234 | 2,597,230 | 2,027,685 | 4,624,915 | 2,385,957 |

NOTE.—See also definitions on pages 379-380.

* Average employment over whole year, including working proprietors.

† Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

‡ Value of output less value of materials, etc.

§ Not available.

A graph showing the distribution of the components of Value of Output of the years 1956-57 to 1965-66 is shown on page 389.

A comparison of Victorian factory activity with that in other States is shown in the following table :

AUSTRALIA—FACTORIES, 1965-66

| State | Factories | Employment* | Salaries and Wages Paid† | Value of— | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | Materials and Fuel Used | Production‡ | Output | Land, Buildings, Plant and Machinery |
| | No. | | | \$'000 | | | |
| New South Wales | 24,531 | 519,364 | 1,303,680 | 3,491,059 | 2,693,265 | 6,184,323 | 3,331,316 |
| Victoria | 17,980 | 439,149 | 1,077,234 | 2,597,230 | 2,027,685 | 4,624,915 | 2,385,957 |
| Queensland .. | 6,010 | 117,581 | 268,046 | 968,218 | 542,996 | 1,511,214 | 751,017 |
| South Australia .. | 6,065 | 118,343 | 282,951 | 743,062 | 527,477 | 1,270,539 | 699,989 |
| Western Australia | 4,906 | 60,282 | 134,171 | 389,948 | 288,803 | 678,751 | 348,257 |
| Tasmania .. | 1,792 | 34,315 | 82,963 | 233,974 | 170,606 | 404,581 | 370,596 |
| Northern Territory | 185 | 1,294 | 3,859 | 6,353 | 7,103 | 13,456 | 13,795 |
| Australian Capital Territory .. | 217 | 3,495 | 9,866 | 14,109 | 17,418 | 31,528 | 32,025 |
| Total .. | 61,686 | 1,293,823 | 3,162,769 | 8,443,953 | 6,275,355 | 14,719,308 | 7,932,983 |

* † ‡ See notes to table above.

NOTE.—Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory factories are not included in the above table.

Factories Classified According to Class of Industry

The following table contains a summary of factories by class of industry in Victoria during the year 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—FACTORIES BY CLASSES, 1965-66

| Class of Industry | Factories | Employment* | Salaries and Wages Paid† | Value of— | | | |
|--|-----------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | Materials and Fuel Used | Production ‡ | Output | Land, Buildings, Plant and Machinery |
| | No. | | | \$'000 | | | |
| 1. Treatment of Non-metallic ferrous Mine and Quarry Products .. | 488 | 7,689 | 22,129 | 65,827 | 48,503 | 114,331 | 87,508 |
| 2. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. | 176 | 7,710 | 20,803 | 27,990 | 41,049 | 69,038 | 46,365 |
| 3. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease .. | 391 | 17,648 | 52,476 | 289,774 | 170,362 | 460,136 | 231,033 |
| 4. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances .. | 7,470 | 186,000 | 492,078 | 845,569 | 774,826 | 1,620,395 | 815,505 |
| 5. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate .. | 252 | 2,180 | 4,891 | 5,565 | 8,761 | 14,326 | 6,259 |
| 6. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress) .. | 775 | 43,343 | 89,860 | 228,130 | 158,795 | 386,925 | 146,295 |
| 7. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear) .. | 224 | 3,830 | 8,443 | 22,326 | 14,540 | 36,866 | 13,364 |
| 8. Clothing (Except Knitted) | 2,439 | 48,432 | 84,886 | 128,544 | 140,033 | 268,577 | 89,923 |
| 9. Food, Drink, and Tobacco | 1,918 | 43,583 | 102,107 | 553,361 | 258,530 | 811,891 | 295,323 |
| 10. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, etc., Wood Turning and Carving .. | 1,361 | 15,219 | 35,335 | 74,776 | 59,995 | 134,771 | 53,697 |
| 11. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc. | 621 | 6,724 | 14,092 | 30,369 | 25,841 | 56,210 | 20,710 |
| 12. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, etc. | 1,071 | 29,634 | 77,755 | 167,341 | 156,230 | 323,571 | 157,643 |
| 13. Rubber .. | 188 | 8,230 | 22,243 | 51,018 | 36,526 | 87,545 | 40,941 |
| 14. Musical Instruments .. | 16 | 199 | 492 | 526 | 768 | 1,294 | 596 |
| 15. Miscellaneous Products .. | 538 | 13,516 | 32,462 | 66,313 | 56,718 | 123,031 | 68,750 |
| Total, Classes 1 to 15 | 17,928 | 433,937 | 1,060,054 | 2,557,430 | 1,951,477 | 4,508,907 | 2,073,912 |
| 16. Heat, Light, and Power .. | 52 | 5,212 | 17,179 | 39,800 | 76,208 | 116,009 | 312,044 |
| GRAND TOTAL .. | 17,980 | 439,149 | 1,077,234 | 2,597,230 | 2,027,685 | 4,624,915 | 2,385,957 |

For footnotes see page 383.

Industrial Metals, Machines, and Conveyances with 186,000 persons or 42.4 per cent of the total employment in factories during 1965-66, employed considerably more persons than any other class of industry. Next in order of employment was Clothing with 48,432 or 11.0 per cent, followed by Food, Drink, and Tobacco, and Textiles and Textile Goods with 43,583 and 43,343, respectively, or 9.92 per cent and 9.87 per cent of the total.

The total value of production (added value) in 1965-66 was \$2,027,685,000. Of this amount the metals group contributed \$774,826,000 which represented 38.2 per cent of the total. The food group followed with \$258,530,000 or 12.8 per cent, and next in order were Chemicals, Dyes, etc., \$170,362,000, 8.4 per cent, Textiles with \$158,795,000, 7.8 per cent, Paper \$156,230,000, 7.7 per cent, and Clothing \$140,033,000, 6.9 per cent.

The next table shows the number of factories in Victoria during the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 classified according to industry :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF FACTORIES IN INDUSTRIAL CLASSES

| Class of Industry | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products | 470 | 478 | 480 | 484 | 488 |
| 2. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. | 177 | 183 | 189 | 182 | 176 |
| 3. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease | 381 | 390 | 395 | 393 | 391 |
| 4. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances | 6,779 | 6,944 | 7,041 | 7,332 | 7,470 |
| 5. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate | 245 | 247 | 251 | 263 | 252 |
| 6. Textiles, and Textile Goods (Not Dress) | 785 | 781 | 773 | 793 | 775 |
| 7. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear) | 245 | 240 | 246 | 235 | 224 |
| 8. Clothing (Except Knitted) | 2,514 | 2,545 | 2,506 | 2,471 | 2,439 |
| 9. Food, Drink, and Tobacco | 2,030 | 1,989 | 1,957 | 1,944 | 1,918 |
| 10. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, etc., Wood Turning and Carving | 1,342 | 1,332 | 1,323 | 1,341 | 1,361 |
| 11. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc. | 626 | 635 | 644 | 636 | 621 |
| 12. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, etc. | 965 | 987 | 1,038 | 1,069 | 1,071 |
| 13. Rubber | 171 | 180 | 183 | 187 | 188 |
| 14. Musical Instruments | 24 | 24 | 21 | 17 | 16 |
| 15. Miscellaneous Products | 479 | 484 | 494 | 519 | 538 |
| Total, Classes 1 to 15 | 17,233 | 17,439 | 17,541 | 17,866 | 17,928 |
| 16. Heat, Light, and Power | 67 | 62 | 56 | 59 | 52 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 17,300 | 17,501 | 17,597 | 17,925 | 17,980 |

The size classification of factories is based on the average number of persons employed during the period of operation (including working proprietors). The following tables show the number of factories classified on this basis for each of the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—FACTORIES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING PERIOD OF OPERATION

| Year | Number of Factories Employing, on the Average, Persons Numbering— | | | | | | | Total |
|---------------|---|-------|---------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|--------|
| | Under 4 | 4 | 5 to 10 | 11 to 20 | 21 to 50 | 51 to 100 | Over 100 | |
| 1961-62 | 6,262 | 1,387 | 4,109 | 2,369 | 1,817 | 686 | 670 | 17,300 |
| 1962-63 | 6,331 | 1,347 | 4,124 | 2,424 | 1,856 | 709 | 710 | 17,501 |
| 1963-64 | 6,256 | 1,361 | 4,154 | 2,437 | 1,919 | 735 | 735 | 17,597 |
| 1964-65 | 6,251 | 1,418 | 4,244 | 2,499 | 1,970 | 758 | 785 | 17,925 |
| 1965-66 | 5,935 | 1,497 | 4,393 | 2,553 | 2,006 | 807 | 789 | 17,980 |

**VICTORIA—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED
DURING PERIOD OF OPERATION**

| Year | Average Number Employed (Including Working Proprietors) in Factories Employing, on the Average, Persons Numbering— | | | | | | | Total |
|---------------|---|-------|------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|---------|
| | Under 4 | 4 | 5 to 10 | 11 to 20 | 21 to 50 | 51 to 100 | Over 100 | |
| 1961-62 | 12,450 | 5,548 | 28,781 | 35,072 | 57,664 | 47,988 | 192,720 | 380,223 |
| 1962-63 | 12,665 | 5,388 | 29,129 | 35,766 | 58,914 | 49,734 | 208,257 | 399,853 |
| 1963-64 | 12,217 | 5,444 | 29,181 | 35,854 | 61,022 | 51,945 | 219,246 | 414,909 |
| 1964-65 | 12,108 | 5,672 | 29,769 | 36,796 | 62,028 | 53,156 | 234,897 | 434,426 |
| 1965-66 | 11,591 | 5,988 | 30,627 | 37,581 | 63,066 | 57,050 | 236,430 | 442,333 |

NOTE.—Average employment during the period of operations ; includes working proprietors. The use of averages during period of operation has the arithmetic effect of increasing the average number of persons working in factories over the whole year—439,149 in total by 3,184 persons to total of 442,333 persons.

The relative importance of large and small factories is illustrated in the above table. In 1965-66, 5,935 factories employing less than four employees had a total employment of 11,591 persons. Expressed in terms of percentages, 33 per cent of factories—those employing less than four persons—employed 2·6 per cent of the persons engaged in factories. The most numerous of the factories with less than four persons were Motor Repair Workshops, Bakeries, General Engineering Workshops, and Boot and Shoe Repairing.

The relative and absolute increases in the number of small factories using power other than manual, i.e., those employing less than four persons, is shown in the table which follows. In 1902, factories employing less than four persons numbered 525 and constituted 13·1 per cent of the total. By 1965-66, this figure had increased to 5,935 i.e., 33 per cent of the total. This increase is believed to be due not so much to an increase in the number of small factories, but to a greater use over the years of fractional horsepower electric motors in small factories, with the result that such establishments came within the statistical definition of a factory. The table also shows that in 1965-66, factories employing less than four persons accounted for only 1·8 per cent of the total Value of Production, and that Value of Production per person employed is lowest in the smallest factories and, in general, rises as size increases.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF FACTORIES : PERSONS EMPLOYED AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING PERIOD OF OPERATION, 1902 and 1965-66

| Average Number of Persons Employed during Period of Operation | 1902 | | | | 1965-66 | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-------|-------------------|-------|-----------|-------|-------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|------------------------|
| | Factories | | Persons Employed* | | Factories | | Persons Employed* | | Value of Production‡ | | |
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | \$'000 | % | Per Person Employed \$ |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 4 | 525 | 13·1 | 1,636 | 2·2 | 5,935 | 33·0 | 11,591 | 2·6 | 37,184 | 1·8 | 3,208 |
| 4 .. | 398 | 9·9 | 1,603 | 2·2 | 1,497 | 8·3 | 5,988 | 1·4 | 19,056 | 0·9 | 3,182 |
| 5-10 .. | 1,629 | 40·7 | 11,303 | 15·5 | 4,393 | 24·4 | 30,627 | 6·9 | 116,420 | 5·7 | 3,801 |
| 11-20 .. | 726 | 18·1 | 10,562 | 14·5 | 2,553 | 14·2 | 37,581 | 8·5 | 150,850 | 7·4 | 4,014 |
| 21-50 .. | 467 | 11·7 | 14,361 | 19·6 | 2,006 | 11·2 | 63,066 | 14·3 | 265,744 | 13·1 | 4,214 |
| 51-100 .. | 148 | 3·7 | 10,238 | 14·0 | 807 | 4·5 | 57,050 | 12·9 | 263,819 | 13·0 | 4,624 |
| 101-200 | 110 | 2·8 | 23,360 | 32·0 | 439 | 2·4 | 62,410 | 14·1 | 303,727 | 15·0 | 4,867 |
| 201-500 | | | | | 251 | 1·4 | 75,892 | 17·2 | 399,508 | 19·7 | 5,264 |
| Over 500 | | | | | 99 | 0·6 | 98,128 | 22·2 | 471,378 | 23·3 | 4,804 |
| Total .. | 4,003 | 100·0 | 73,063 | 100·0 | 17,980 | 100·0 | 442,333 | 100·0 | 2,027,685 | 100·0 | 4,584 |

* ‡ For footnotes see page 383.

A graph showing Number of Factories and Value of Production by size groups in 1965-66 is shown on page 389.

A general indication of the geographical distribution of factories in the State is shown in the next table where secondary industry in Victoria for 1965-66 is classified according to Statistical Divisions :

VICTORIA—FACTORIES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1965-66

| Statistical Division | Factories | Employment* | Salaries and Wages Paid† | Value of— | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | Materials and Fuel Used | Production‡ | Output | Land, Buildings, Plant and Machinery |
| | No. | | | \$'000 | | | |
| Melbourne .. | 12,976 | 361,653 | 896,663 | 2,033,292 | 1,641,718 | 3,675,010 | 1,672,212 |
| West Central .. | 649 | 19,056 | 49,200 | 169,262 | 98,729 | 267,991 | 195,188 |
| North-Central .. | 381 | 5,126 | 10,339 | 16,819 | 20,431 | 37,251 | 21,006 |
| Western .. | 1,059 | 15,682 | 33,071 | 95,996 | 58,109 | 154,105 | 66,442 |
| Wimmera .. | 394 | 2,493 | 4,394 | 10,424 | 7,387 | 17,812 | 7,290 |
| Mallee .. | 326 | 2,687 | 4,933 | 9,582 | 8,898 | 18,480 | 13,474 |
| Northern .. | 872 | 12,069 | 26,719 | 106,643 | 53,893 | 160,536 | 69,057 |
| North-Eastern .. | 445 | 5,301 | 11,577 | 28,540 | 23,223 | 51,763 | 81,676 |
| Gippsland .. | 666 | 12,904 | 35,766 | 111,988 | 107,440 | 219,429 | 250,831 |
| East Central .. | 212 | 2,178 | 4,572 | 14,683 | 7,857 | 22,540 | 8,781 |
| Total .. | 17,980 | 439,149 | 1,077,234 | 2,597,230 | 2,027,685 | 4,624,915 | 2,385,957 |

* † ‡ For footnotes see page 383.

Factories in the Melbourne Statistical Division constituted 72·2 per cent of the total number in Victoria in 1965-66, 82·4 per cent of the persons employed, and 81·0 per cent of the value of production.

For information regarding the actual location of the Statistical Divisions named in the table, reference should be made to the maps folded inside the back cover of this book.

The number of factories and persons employed therein in each Statistical Division is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND PERSONS EMPLOYED* IN EACH STATISTICAL DIVISION : CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SIZE OF FACTORY, 1965-66

| Size of Factory (Persons) | Statistical Division | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|---|----------------------|--------------|---------------|---------|---------|--------|----------|---------------|-----------|--------------|---------|
| | Melbourne | West Central | North-Central | Western | Wimmera | Mallee | Northern | North-Eastern | Gippsland | East Central | |
| NUMBER OF FACTORIES | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 5 .. | 4,754 | 327 | 217 | 567 | 245 | 183 | 498 | 239 | 290 | 112 | 7,432 |
| 5-10 .. | 3,136 | 151 | 90 | 272 | 104 | 90 | 203 | 102 | 183 | 62 | 4,393 |
| 11-20 .. | 2,009 | 76 | 39 | 98 | 28 | 27 | 82 | 64 | 109 | 21 | 2,553 |
| 21-50 .. | 1,712 | 49 | 18 | 71 | 13 | 16 | 42 | 28 | 49 | 8 | 2,006 |
| 51-100 .. | 687 | 18 | 10 | 25 | 2 | 8 | 30 | 6 | 16 | 5 | 807 |
| 101-500 .. | 599 | 23 | 5 | 22 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 4 | 14 | 4 | 690 |
| Over 500 .. | 79 | 5 | 2 | 4 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 5 | .. | 99 |
| Total .. | 12,976 | 649 | 381 | 1,059 | 394 | 326 | 872 | 445 | 666 | 212 | 17,980 |
| AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING PERIOD OF OPERATION | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 5 .. | 11,360 | † | 460 | † | 510 | † | 1,160 | † | 695 | † | 17,579 |
| 5-10 .. | 22,063 | 1,031 | 618 | 1,839 | 702 | 602 | 1,375 | 698 | 1,277 | 422 | 30,627 |
| 11-20 .. | 29,700 | 1,122 | 562 | 1,320 | 423 | 386 | 1,209 | 916 | 1,655 | 288 | 37,581 |
| 21-50 .. | 54,126 | 1,450 | 605 | 2,149 | 366 | 543 | 1,236 | 798 | 1,503 | 290 | 63,066 |
| 51-100 .. | 48,671 | 1,220 | 680 | 1,932 | † | 521 | 2,010 | 398 | 1,116 | 357 | 57,050 |
| 101-500 .. | 117,601 | 6,346 | † | 4,747 | † | † | † | 640 | † | † | 138,302 |
| Over 500 .. | 80,760 | † | † | † | † | .. | † | † | † | .. | 98,128 |
| Total .. | 364,281 | 19,144 | 5,177 | 15,805 | 2,514 | 2,707 | 12,153 | 5,366 | 12,973 | 2,213 | 442,333 |

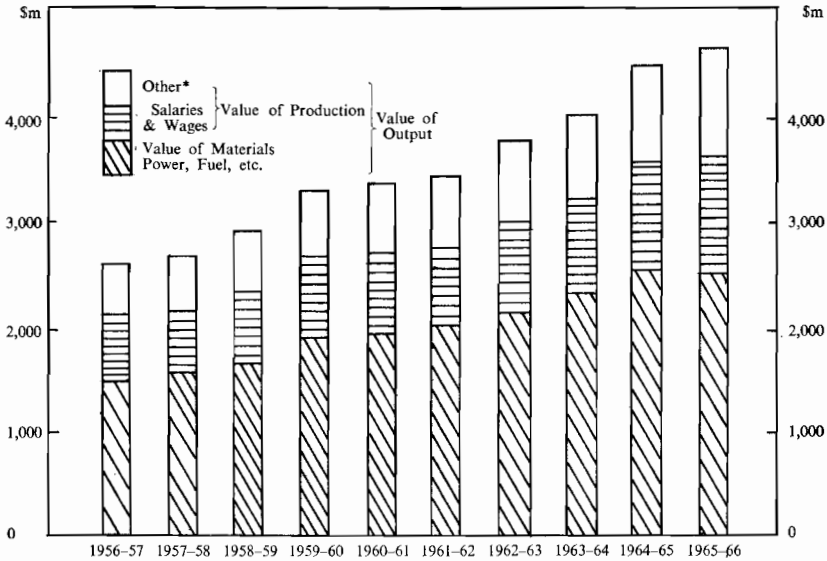
* See footnote, page 386.

† Not available for publication.

The above table shows that in 1965-66 there were 789 factories each employing more than 100 persons with a total employment of 236,430 persons in Victoria. Of these 12,976 (364,281 persons) were located in the Melbourne Statistical Division and 649 (19,144 persons) in the West Central Statistical Division which includes Geelong. The balance, 4,355 factories (58,908 persons) were distributed over the remainder of the State principally in the Western (1,059 factories), Gippsland (666 factories) and East Central (212 factories) Statistical Divisions.

It should be noted that Castlemaine and Maryborough are included in the North-Central Statistical Division ; Ballarat and Warrambol in the Western Statistical Division ; Bendigo and Shepparton in the Northern Statistical Division ; Wangaratta in the North-Eastern Statistical Division ; and Morwell and Yallourn in the Gippsland Statistical Division.

VICTORIA—FACTORIES : VALUE OF OUTPUT, 1956-57 TO 1965-66



* The fund available for the payment of taxation, rent, interest, insurance, etc., depreciation, drawings of working proprietors, and profit.

FIGURE 12.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED, 1965-66

(The left hand bars show the number of factories in each employment size group. The right hand bars show the value of production in each of these size groups.)

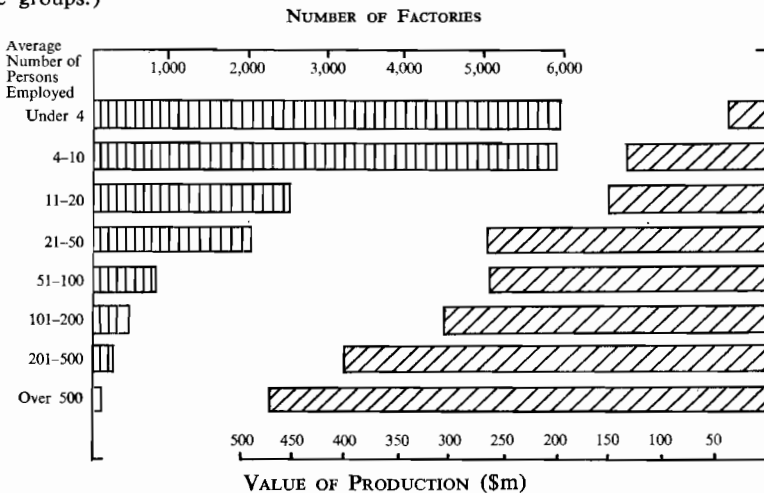


FIGURE 13.

Employment in Factories

All persons employed in the manufacturing activities of a factory, including proprietors working in their own businesses and persons working regularly at home are included as persons employed in factories while those engaged in selling and distributing, such as salesmen, travellers, and carters employed on outward delivery of manufactured goods, are excluded. The grouping of occupations comprises (i) working proprietors; (ii) managerial and clerical staff including salaried managers and working directors; (iii) chemists, draftsmen, and other laboratory and research staff; (iv) workers in factories (skilled and unskilled); foremen and overseers; carters (excluding delivery only), messengers, and persons working regularly at home.

The figures showing average employment in factories represent the equivalent average number of persons employed, including working proprietors, over a full year of twelve months. This method is used for all purposes except in the tables shown on pages 385-8, where the average number of persons employed is the average during period of operation.

The following table shows the average number of persons employed in factories in each industrial class in Victoria for the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES*

| Class of Industry | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 | | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | | | | Males | Females | Persons |
| 1. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products | 6,972 | 7,180 | 7,496 | 7,610 | 7,242 | 447 | 7,689 |
| 2. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. . . | 6,494 | 7,007 | 7,299 | 7,509 | 6,673 | 1,037 | 7,710 |
| 3. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease . . . | 15,763 | 16,062 | 16,396 | 17,329 | 13,676 | 3,972 | 17,648 |
| 4. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances . . . | 151,940 | 162,649 | 171,748 | 183,696 | 158,683 | 27,317 | 186,000 |
| 5. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate | 1,959 | 2,022 | 2,113 | 2,270 | 1,746 | 434 | 2,180 |
| 6. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress) . . . | 39,100 | 41,930 | 42,674 | 43,798 | 17,543 | 25,800 | 43,343 |
| 7. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear) . . . | 3,781 | 3,993 | 3,969 | 3,832 | 2,563 | 1,267 | 3,830 |
| 8. Clothing (Except Knitted) . . | 44,712 | 46,795 | 47,168 | 47,622 | 13,112 | 35,320 | 48,432 |
| 9. Food, Drink, and Tobacco . . | 38,999 | 39,425 | 40,832 | 42,049 | 28,551 | 15,032 | 43,583 |
| 10. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, etc., Wood Turning and Carving . . | 14,595 | 14,639 | 14,521 | 14,896 | 14,103 | 1,116 | 15,219 |
| 11. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc. | 6,126 | 6,375 | 6,605 | 6,706 | 5,008 | 1,716 | 6,724 |
| 12. Paper, Stationery, Printing Bookbinding, etc. . . | 24,940 | 25,927 | 27,075 | 28,294 | 21,374 | 8,260 | 29,634 |
| 13. Rubber . . . | 6,998 | 7,806 | 8,506 | 8,591 | 6,397 | 1,833 | 8,230 |
| 14. Musical Instruments . . . | 183 | 192 | 192 | 194 | 166 | 33 | 199 |
| 15. Miscellaneous Products . . | 10,787 | 11,056 | 11,791 | 12,972 | 8,304 | 5,212 | 13,516 |
| Total, Classes 1 to 15 | 373,349 | 393,058 | 408,385 | 427,368 | 305,141 | 128,796 | 433,937 |
| 16. Heat, Light, and Power . . | 5,000 | 4,793 | 4,735 | 5,021 | 5,162 | 50 | 5,212 |
| GRAND TOTAL . . | 378,349 | 397,851 | 413,120 | 432,389 | 310,303 | 128,846 | 439,149 |

* For footnote see page 383.

The dominance of four classes, namely, Class 4.—Industrial Metals, Machines, and Conveyances; Class 6.—Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress); Class 8.—Clothing (Except Knitted); and Class 9.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco with a total of 73·2 per cent of factory employment should be noted.

Female factory workers in 1965-66 were 29.3 per cent of the total. They exceeded males in Class 6.—Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress) with 59.5 per cent and in Class 8.—Clothing (Except Knitted), with 72.9 per cent of the Class total.

Of the total females employed 27.4 per cent were in Class 8 ; 21.2 per cent in Class 4 ; 20.0 per cent in Class 6 ; and 11.7 per cent in Class 9.

In the following table, the average number of persons employed in factories in Victoria is classified according to the nature of their employment for the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES

| Year | Working Pro-prietors | Man-agerial and Clerical Staff | Chemists, Drafts-men, etc. | Workers in Factories (Skilled and Unskilled), Foremen and Overseers, Carters (Excluding Delivery Only) and Messen-gers, etc. | Total |
|---------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--|---------|
| 1961-62 | 12,772 | 48,674 | 7,574 | 309,329 | 378,349 |
| 1962-63 | 12,784 | 50,985 | 7,887 | 326,195 | 397,851 |
| 1963-64 | 12,641 | 53,637 | 8,291 | 338,551 | 413,120 |
| 1964-65 | 12,655 | 57,067 | 8,755 | 353,912 | 432,389 |
| 1965-66 | 12,586 | 60,273 | 9,515 | 356,775 | 439,149 |

The following table shows the nature of employment in factories in 1965-66 according to the class of industry :

VICTORIA—NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRY, 1965-66

| Class of Industry | Working Pro-prietors | Man-agerial and Clerical Staff | Chemists, Drafts-men, etc. | All Other Workers | Total |
|--|----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| 1. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products | 261 | 991 | 177 | 6,260 | 7,689 |
| 2. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. | 65 | 934 | 80 | 6,631 | 7,710 |
| 3. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease | 91 | 3,210 | 1,398 | 12,949 | 17,648 |
| 4. Industrial Metals, Machines, Con-veyances | 5,173 | 29,451 | 5,603 | 145,773 | 186,000 |
| 5. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate | 231 | 252 | 4 | 1,693 | 2,180 |
| 6. Textile and Textile Goods (Not Dress) | 420 | 4,077 | 380 | 38,466 | 43,343 |
| 7. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear) | 209 | 362 | 23 | 3,236 | 3,830 |
| 8. Clothing (Except Knitted) | 2,173 | 3,394 | 50 | 42,815 | 48,432 |
| 9. Food, Drink, and Tobacco | 1,645 | 5,927 | 744 | 35,267 | 43,583 |
| 10. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, etc., Wood Turning and Carving | 866 | 1,956 | 37 | 12,360 | 15,219 |
| 11. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc. | 508 | 848 | 4 | 5,364 | 6,724 |
| 12. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, etc. | 630 | 4,791 | 268 | 23,945 | 29,634 |
| 13. Rubber | 41 | 1,244 | 275 | 6,670 | 8,230 |
| 14. Musical Instruments | 5 | 27 | 1 | 166 | 199 |
| 15. Miscellaneous Products | 265 | 2,343 | 324 | 10,584 | 13,516 |
| Total, Classes 1 to 15 | 12,583 | 59,807 | 9,368 | 352,179 | 433,937 |
| 16. Heat, Light, and Power | 3 | 466 | 147 | 4,596 | 5,212 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 12,586 | 60,273 | 9,515 | 356,775 | 439,149 |

Although "All Other Workers" constitute 81·2 per cent of the total numbers employed in factories, the percentage varies from 73·4 per cent in Class 3 to 88·7 per cent in Class 6. Class 3 also has the highest percentage of managerial, clerical, and research workers, 18·2 per cent, compared with the Victorian average of 13·7 per cent.

Where small factories predominate, there is usually a higher proportion of working proprietors than on the average and a smaller than average managerial and clerical staff. This is particularly evident in Class 5.—Precious Metals and Jewellery, where working proprietors comprise 10·6 per cent of the total number employed; Class 11.—Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc., 7·6 per cent, and Class 10.—Sawmills, Joinery, etc., 5·7 per cent. The average for Victoria is 2·9 per cent.

The following table shows the age distribution of male and female factory employees on the last pay day in June of each of the years 1962 to 1966 :

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES ACCORDING TO AGE
(Excluding Working Proprietors)

| Last Pay Day in June— | Males | | | | Females | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | Under 16 Years | 16 and under 21 Years | 21 Years and over | Total | Under 16 Years | 16 and under 21 Years | 21 Years and over | Total |
| 1962 .. | 2,625 | 24,379 | 240,367 | 267,371 | 3,049 | 16,068 | 85,515 | 104,632 |
| 1963 .. | 2,444 | 25,822 | 248,719 | 276,985 | 2,653 | 16,969 | 90,125 | 109,747 |
| 1964 .. | 2,072 | 27,740 | 260,246 | 290,058 | 2,207 | 17,931 | 96,898 | 117,036 |
| 1965 .. | 1,690 | 28,609 | 268,840 | 299,139 | 1,614 | 18,458 | 104,012 | 124,084 |
| 1966 .. | 1,525 | 28,886 | 268,965 | 299,376 | 1,488 | 18,122 | 105,882 | 125,492 |

The numbers of males and females employed in factories, and the proportions of the average male and female population working in factories in 1965–66 and earlier years are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—EMPLOYMENT OF MALES AND FEMALES IN FACTORIES

| Year | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|------------|---------|---------------------------------------|---------|---|---------|--|
| | Number | Average per 10,000 of Male Population | Number | Average per 10,000 of Female Population | Number | Average per 10,000 of Total Population |
| 1901 .. | 47,059 | 778 | 19,470 | 325 | 66,529 | 553 |
| 1911 .. | 73,573 | 1,118 | 38,375 | 579 | 111,948 | 848 |
| 1920–21 .. | 96,379 | 1,283 | 44,364 | 574 | 140,743 | 923 |
| 1932–33 .. | 91,899 | 1,020 | 52,529 | 575 | 144,428 | 796 |
| 1940–41 .. | 161,880 | 1,708 | 75,756 | 782 | 237,636 | 1,240 |
| 1946–47 .. | 188,758 | 1,876 | 76,999 | 745 | 265,757 | 1,303 |
| 1953–54 .. | 240,698 | 1,979 | 90,579 | 751 | 331,277 | 1,367 |
| 1960–61 .. | 280,207 | 1,925 | 107,843 | 750 | 388,050 | 1,341 |
| 1961–62 .. | 273,949 | 1,840 | 104,400 | 710 | 378,349 | 1,279 |
| 1962–63 .. | 285,709 | 1,881 | 112,142 | 746 | 397,851 | 1,317 |
| 1963–64 .. | 295,440 | 1,903 | 117,680 | 765 | 413,120 | 1,337 |
| 1964–65 .. | 306,983 | 1,952 | 125,406 | 803 | 432,389 | 1,379 |
| 1965–66 .. | 310,303 | 1,938 | 128,846 | 810 | 439,149 | 1,376 |

The numbers of females employed in each industrial class and in certain significant sub-classes, and the percentage that such female employment bears to total class or sub-class employment, are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES

| Class of Industry | Females Employed | | | | | |
|--|------------------|---------|---------|--|---------|---------|
| | Number | | | Percentage of Total Employment in Each Class of Industry | | |
| | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
| 1. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products | 422 | 432 | 447 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.8 |
| 2. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. | 870 | 1,001 | 1,037 | 11.9 | 13.3 | 13.5 |
| 3. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease | 3,557 | 3,888 | 3,972 | 21.7 | 22.4 | 22.5 |
| 4. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances— | 23,255 | 26,608 | 27,317 | 13.5 | 14.5 | 14.7 |
| Plant, Equipment and Machinery .. | 3,231 | 3,692 | 4,247 | 10.8 | 11.4 | 12.0 |
| Electrical Machinery, Cables, and Apparatus | 4,653 | 5,946 | 6,050 | 27.0 | 30.3 | 30.5 |
| Sheet Metal Working | 2,234 | 2,344 | 2,472 | 20.1 | 20.4 | 20.6 |
| Wireless and Amplifying Apparatus .. | 1,380 | 1,446 | 1,350 | 38.7 | 40.1 | 37.7 |
| 5. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate | 389 | 449 | 434 | 18.4 | 19.8 | 19.9 |
| 6. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)— | 25,300 | 26,117 | 25,800 | 59.3 | 59.6 | 59.5 |
| Cotton Spinning and Weaving | 2,177 | 2,258 | 2,159 | 56.4 | 55.9 | 53.7 |
| Wool-Carding, Spinning, Weaving .. | 5,442 | 5,369 | 4,945 | 53.4 | 54.0 | 53.6 |
| Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods .. | 13,893 | 14,376 | 14,496 | 75.5 | 75.9 | 75.9 |
| 7. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear) | 1,202 | 1,211 | 1,267 | 30.3 | 31.6 | 33.1 |
| 8. Clothing (Except Knitted)— | 33,445 | 34,200 | 35,320 | 70.9 | 71.8 | 72.9 |
| Tailoring and Ready-Made Clothing .. | 8,168 | 8,348 | 8,319 | 75.0 | 75.5 | 75.4 |
| Dressmaking and Hemstitching | 7,869 | 8,033 | 8,610 | 87.2 | 87.6 | 87.3 |
| Boots and Shoes (Not Rubber) | 6,877 | 6,958 | 7,016 | 56.6 | 57.8 | 59.5 |
| Dyeworks and Cleaning, etc. | 1,346 | 1,420 | 1,469 | 48.4 | 49.6 | 51.3 |
| 9. Food, Drink, and Tobacco | 13,291 | 14,163 | 15,032 | 32.6 | 33.7 | 34.5 |
| Bakeries (Including Cakes and Pastry) .. | 1,730 | 1,821 | 1,956 | 27.3 | 28.4 | 29.8 |
| Confectionery (Including Chocolate and Icing Sugar) | 1,866 | 1,991 | 2,051 | 56.3 | 57.5 | 57.3 |
| Jam, Fruit, and Vegetable Canning .. | 2,203 | 2,191 | 2,500 | 43.2 | 42.2 | 43.0 |
| Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes | 1,199 | 1,313 | 1,234 | 54.0 | 61.6 | 54.0 |
| 10. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, etc., Wood Turning and Carving | 944 | 1,078 | 1,116 | 6.5 | 7.2 | 7.3 |
| 11. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc. | 1,499 | 1,571 | 1,716 | 22.7 | 23.4 | 25.5 |
| 12. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, etc. | 7,275 | 7,703 | 8,260 | 26.9 | 27.2 | 27.9 |
| 13. Rubber | 1,817 | 1,954 | 1,833 | 21.4 | 22.7 | 22.3 |
| 14. Musical Instruments | 30 | 29 | 33 | 15.6 | 14.9 | 16.6 |
| 15. Miscellaneous Products | 4,351 | 4,968 | 5,212 | 36.9 | 38.3 | 38.6 |
| 16. Heat, Light, and Power | 33 | 34 | 50 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.0 |
| Total Classes Only | 117,680 | 125,406 | 128,846 | 28.5 | 29.0 | 29.3 |

In Class 16.—Heat, Light, and Power, the percentage of females to total persons employed is at its lowest, 1.0 per cent. In Class 8.—Clothing (Except Knitted), females predominate and comprise 72.9 per cent of the total number of persons employed. Within Class 8, in the Dressmaking sub-class, 87.3 per cent of the total employed are females. In Class 4.—Industrial Metals, Machines, and Conveyances, females constitute 14.7 per cent of the persons employed. In 1938-39 only 6 per cent of the persons employed in Class 4 were females.

Child Labour in Factories

The Labour and Industry Act of Victoria debarb employment in factories of children under the age of fifteen years, and the Victorian Education Act makes daily attendance at school compulsory between the ages of six and fifteen years.

Some children under fifteen may work in a shop or office if they are exempted under the Education Act, but the general effect of the two statutes contributes to the very low incidence of child labour in this State.

Salaries, Wages, and Other Costs*Salaries and Wages*

The next table gives comprehensive information regarding salaries and wages paid in the various classes of industry in Victoria in 1965-66. Amounts paid to managers, clerical staff, chemists, and draftsmen, etc., are shown separately from those paid to foremen, overseers, workers in the factory, etc. There is also dissection within these categories of the amounts paid to male and female employees.

It should be noted that in all tables of salaries and wages paid the amounts drawn by working proprietors are excluded.

VICTORIA—SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN FACTORIES,
1965-66

(Excludes Drawings of Working Proprietors)

(\$'000)

| Class of Industry | Managers, Clerical Staff, Chemists, Draftsmen, etc. | | All Other Employees | | Total | | |
|--|---|---------|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Persons |
| 1. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products | 3,500 | 486 | 17,963 | 180 | 21,463 | 666 | 22,129 |
| 2. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. . . | 2,513 | 495 | 16,646 | 1,150 | 19,159 | 1,645 | 20,803 |
| 3. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease . . . | 13,484 | 2,670 | 32,592 | 3,731 | 46,076 | 6,401 | 52,476 |
| 4. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances . . . | 97,392 | 17,209 | 350,968 | 26,508 | 448,360 | 43,718 | 492,078 |
| 5. Precious Metals. Jewellery, Plate . . . | 648 | 179 | 3,642 | 422 | 4,290 | 601 | 4,891 |
| 6. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress) | 10,033 | 3,789 | 39,474 | 36,565 | 49,506 | 40,354 | 89,860 |
| 7. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear) . . . | 1,088 | 236 | 5,463 | 1,656 | 6,551 | 1,892 | 8,443 |
| 8. Clothing (Except Knitted) | 6,982 | 3,388 | 24,211 | 50,305 | 31,193 | 53,693 | 84,886 |
| 9. Food, Drink, and Tobacco . . | 15,518 | 4,811 | 63,248 | 18,531 | 78,766 | 23,342 | 102,107 |
| 10. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, etc. Wood Turning and Carving | 5,057 | 1,000 | 28,728 | 551 | 33,785 | 1,550 | 35,335 |
| 11. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc. | 1,846 | 658 | 9,804 | 1,785 | 11,650 | 2,442 | 14,092 |
| 12. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, etc. | 12,902 | 3,434 | 52,504 | 8,915 | 65,406 | 12,349 | 77,755 |
| 13. Rubber | 3,771 | 897 | 15,442 | 2,134 | 19,213 | 3,031 | 22,243 |
| 14. Musical Instruments | 60 | 19 | 374 | 39 | 433 | 59 | 492 |
| 15. Miscellaneous Products . . . | 6,254 | 1,873 | 18,058 | 6,277 | 24,311 | 8,150 | 32,462 |
| Total, Classes 1 to 15 . . | 181,046 | 41,144 | 679,116 | 158,749 | 860,162 | 199,892 | 1,060,054 |
| 16. Heat, Light, and Power . . | 2,668 | 56 | 14,426 | 29 | 17,095 | 85 | 17,179 |
| GRAND TOTAL . . | 183,714 | 41,200 | 693,542 | 158,778 | 877,256 | 199,977 | 1,077,234 |

Of the total amount of salaries and wages paid in Victoria in 1965-66—\$1,077,234,000—the Industrial Metals, etc., group was responsible for \$492,078,000 or 45·7 per cent, Food, Drink, etc., \$102,107,000 or 9·5 per cent, Textiles, etc., \$89,860,000 or 8·3 per cent, and Clothing, etc., \$84,886,000 or 7·9 per cent.

The total amount of salaries and wages paid in industry in Victoria in each of the years of 1961-62 to 1965-66 is shown below under similar headings to those in the preceding table. The average per employee is also shown.

VICTORIA—SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN FACTORIES
(Excludes Drawings of Working Proprietors)

| Year | Salaries and Wages Paid to— | | | | Total Salaries and Wages Paid to— | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---------|---------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| | Managers, Clerical Staff, Chemists, Draftsmen, etc. | | All Other Employees | | Males | Females | Persons |
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | | | |
| TOTAL AMOUNT PAID (\$'000) | | | | | | | |
| 1961-62 | 124,002 | 28,628 | 507,282 | 110,466 | 631,284 | 139,094 | 770,378 |
| 1962-63 | 135,052 | 30,840 | 550,526 | 122,444 | 685,578 | 153,284 | 838,862 |
| 1963-64 | 148,006 | 33,514 | 599,172 | 131,732 | 747,178 | 165,246 | 912,424 |
| 1964-65 | 165,551 | 37,227 | 675,153 | 150,561 | 840,704 | 187,788 | 1,028,492 |
| 1965-66 | 183,714 | 41,200 | 693,542 | 158,778 | 877,256 | 199,977 | 1,077,234 |
| AVERAGE PER EMPLOYEE (\$) | | | | | | | |
| 1961-62 | 3,324 | 1,512 | 2,244 | 1,326 | 2,397 | 1,361 | 2,108 |
| 1962-63 | 3,463 | 1,552 | 2,331 | 1,360 | 2,491 | 1,395 | 2,178 |
| 1963-64 | 3,622 | 1,591 | 2,454 | 1,396 | 2,621 | 1,432 | 2,209 |
| 1964-65 | 3,804 | 1,669 | 2,667 | 1,495 | 2,834 | 1,526 | 2,450 |
| 1965-66 | 3,977 | 1,746 | 2,729 | 1,547 | 2,921 | 1,584 | 2,525 |

Power, Fuel, and Light Used

The following table shows the cost of power, fuel, light, water, and lubricating oil used during the five years 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—COST OF POWER, FUEL, LIGHT, ETC., USED IN FACTORIES
(\$'000)

| Class of Industry | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|--|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products | 5,818 | 5,734 | 6,100 | 6,762 | 6,662 |
| 2. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. | 4,430 | 5,002 | 5,902 | 6,101 | 6,079 |
| 3. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease | 13,584 | 14,614 | 15,170 | 16,782 | 16,919 |
| 4. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances | 18,790 | 21,878 | 25,828 | 30,218 | 30,644 |
| 5. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate | 298 | 322 | 348 | 397 | 387 |
| 6. Textiles, and Textile Goods (Not Dress) | 5,210 | 5,570 | 5,934 | 6,310 | 6,502 |
| 7. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear) | 838 | 892 | 878 | 894 | 892 |
| 8. Clothing (Except Knitted) | 1,910 | 2,016 | 2,094 | 2,265 | 2,373 |
| 9. Food, Drink, and Tobacco | 12,470 | 12,912 | 13,640 | 14,619 | 15,384 |
| 10. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, etc., Wood Turning and Carving | 1,654 | 1,716 | 1,872 | 2,024 | 2,095 |
| 11. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc. | 250 | 270 | 302 | 341 | 357 |
| 12. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, etc. | 4,348 | 5,034 | 5,406 | 5,943 | 6,431 |
| 13. Rubber | 2,436 | 2,798 | 2,984 | 2,999 | 2,932 |
| 14. Musical Instruments | 18 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 21 |
| 15. Miscellaneous Products | 2,084 | 2,262 | 2,464 | 2,860 | 3,092 |
| Total, Classes, 1 to 15 | 74,158 | 81,040 | 88,942 | 98,537 | 100,771 |
| 16. Heat, Light, and Power | 24,928 | 22,510 | 25,706 | 26,623 | 27,087 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 99,086 | 103,550 | 114,648 | 125,161 | 127,858 |

The next table gives in detail for each of the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 information dealing with the cost of each type of fuel used. The costs of water and lubricating oil are also shown separately.

VICTORIA—COST OF ITEMS OF POWER, FUEL, LIGHT, ETC.,
USED IN FACTORIES

| Commodity | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 | |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------|
| | | | | | Cost | Percentage of Total |
| Coal— | \$'000 | | | | | |
| Black | 3,846 | 3,132 | 3,338 | 3,623 | 3,066 | 2·6 |
| Brown | 12,702 | 13,136 | 14,736 | 15,497 | 17,073 | 14·4 |
| Brown Coal Briquettes .. | 14,906 | 12,222 | 12,542 | 12,612 | 11,891 | 10·0 |
| Coke | 1,250 | 1,484 | 1,500 | 1,384 | 1,163 | 1·0 |
| Wood | 978 | 898 | 820 | 741 | 725 | 0·6 |
| Fuel Oil | 19,210 | 20,814 | 22,662 | 23,784 | 22,903 | 19·3 |
| Tar (Fuel) | 250 | 160 | 196 | 187 | 161 | 0·1 |
| Electricity | 35,378 | 39,856 | 45,454 | 52,447 | 55,136 | 46·4 |
| Gas | 2,858 | 3,452 | 4,058 | 4,763 | 3,912 | 3·3 |
| Other (Charcoal, etc.) .. | 1,306 | 1,314 | 1,506 | 1,379 | 2,694 | 2·3 |
| Total Power and Fuel.. | 92,684 | 96,468 | 106,812 | 116,418 | 118,723 | 100·0 |
| Water | 4,550 | 4,964 | 5,426 | 6,034 | 6,528 | .. |
| Lubricating Oil .. | 1,852 | 2,118 | 2,410 | 2,709 | 2,606 | .. |
| Total .. | 99,086 | 103,550 | 114,648 | 125,161 | 127,858 | .. |

Combustible products consumed as raw materials, e.g., brown coal used in the manufacture of briquettes, have been excluded from the above table.

Particulars of the quantities of the various fuels used in factories over the five-year period 1961-62 to 1965-66 are given below :

VICTORIA—QUANTITIES OF FUELS USED IN FACTORIES

| Commodity | Unit of Quantity | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|-----------------------------|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Coal— | | | | | | |
| Black | '000 tons | 315 | 250 | 316 | 329 | 277 |
| Brown | '000 tons | 11,841 | 12,762 | 13,461 | 14,243 | 16,277 |
| Brown Coal Briquettes | '000 tons | 1,280 | 1,089 | 1,095 | 1,062 | 1,027 |
| Coke | '000 tons | 57 | 63 | 60 | 58 | 49 |
| Wood | '000 tons | 270 | 235 | 232 | 192 | 189 |
| Fuel Oil | mill. gals | 227 | 260 | 292 | 320 | 313 |
| Tar Fuel.. .. | '000 tons | 12 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 |

Cost of Materials Used

The cost of materials used in factories is shown by classes for each of the last five years in the next table. "Materials Used" includes the value of containers, etc., the cost of tools replaced, and repairs to plant.

VICTORIA—COST OF MATERIALS USED IN FACTORIES (\$'000)

| Class of Industry | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products | 41,292 | 43,860 | 50,008 | 56,696 | 59,165 |
| 2. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. | 14,346 | 16,116 | 17,244 | 21,399 | 21,911 |
| 3. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease | 219,954 | 247,324 | 254,174 | 272,007 | 272,855 |
| 4. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances | 543,030 | 609,002 | 694,788 | 806,468 | 814,925 |
| 5. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate | 3,616 | 4,470 | 4,692 | 5,437 | 5,178 |
| 6. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress) | 166,220 | 194,268 | 211,476 | 224,520 | 221,628 |
| 7. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear) | 19,118 | 20,172 | 22,018 | 20,351 | 21,434 |
| 8. Clothing (Except Knitted) | 108,742 | 115,540 | 120,078 | 126,842 | 126,171 |
| 9. Food, Drink, and Tobacco | 422,724 | 432,996 | 473,308 | 513,541 | 537,976 |
| 10. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, etc., Wood Turning and Carving | 59,952 | 61,304 | 65,474 | 71,628 | 72,681 |
| 11. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc. | 24,086 | 24,120 | 26,988 | 29,579 | 30,012 |
| 12. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, etc. | 117,948 | 130,754 | 139,992 | 153,673 | 160,910 |
| 15. Rubber | 37,692 | 42,584 | 46,544 | 51,117 | 48,086 |
| 14. Musical Instruments | 324 | 366 | 436 | 486 | 505 |
| 15. Miscellaneous Products | 44,416 | 48,446 | 52,666 | 61,679 | 63,221 |
| Total, Classes 1 to 15 | 1,823,460 | 1,991,322 | 2,179,886 | 2,415,423 | 2,456,658 |
| 16. Heat, Light, and Power | 11,282 | 10,186 | 10,512 | 10,538 | 12,714 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 1,834,742 | 2,001,508 | 2,190,398 | 2,425,961 | 2,469,372 |

Value of Output and Production

Value of factory output by classes of industry in each of the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—VALUE OF FACTORY OUTPUT
(\$'000)

| Class of Industry | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products | 84,872 | 89,172 | 100,244 | 112,597 | 114,331 |
| 2. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. | 42,658 | 49,268 | 56,654 | 65,706 | 69,038 |
| 3. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease | 352,492 | 404,880 | 421,160 | 453,964 | 460,136 |
| 4. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances | 1,085,116 | 1,218,616 | 1,375,608 | 1,583,854 | 1,620,395 |
| 5. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate | 9,912 | 11,624 | 12,614 | 14,775 | 14,326 |
| 6. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress) | 291,086 | 334,014 | 362,874 | 388,457 | 386,925 |
| 7. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear) | 31,906 | 34,442 | 35,770 | 35,142 | 36,866 |
| 8. Clothing (Except Knitted) | 223,862 | 237,328 | 249,190 | 263,965 | 268,577 |
| 9. Food, Drink, and Tobacco | 621,334 | 644,936 | 703,268 | 767,695 | 811,891 |
| 10. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, etc., Wood Turning and Carving | 109,250 | 113,384 | 121,306 | 132,632 | 134,771 |
| 11. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc. | 44,542 | 45,406 | 49,826 | 54,508 | 56,210 |
| 12. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, etc. | 235,730 | 257,030 | 276,944 | 305,280 | 323,571 |
| 13. Rubber | 71,694 | 82,160 | 87,646 | 91,944 | 87,545 |
| 14. Musical Instruments | 888 | 964 | 1,062 | 1,373 | 1,294 |
| 15. Miscellaneous Products | 86,492 | 95,012 | 105,126 | 120,501 | 123,031 |
| Total Classes 1 to 15 | 3,291,834 | 3,618,236 | 3,959,292 | 4,392,393 | 4,508,907 |
| 16. Heat, Light, and Power | 82,638 | 88,614 | 95,530 | 108,393 | 116,009 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 3,374,472 | 3,706,850 | 4,054,822 | 4,500,786 | 4,624,915 |

In the next table the value of production in Victoria is given according to the various classes of industry for each of the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF FACTORIES
(\$'000)

| Class of Industry | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products | 37,762 | 39,578 | 44,138 | 49,139 | 48,503 |
| 2. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. | 23,882 | 28,150 | 33,508 | 38,206 | 41,049 |
| 3. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease | 118,954 | 142,942 | 151,814 | 165,175 | 170,362 |
| 4. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances | 523,296 | 587,736 | 654,992 | 747,168 | 774,826 |
| 5. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate | 5,998 | 6,832 | 7,574 | 8,941 | 8,761 |
| 6. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress) | 119,656 | 134,176 | 144,574 | 157,627 | 158,795 |
| 7. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear) | 11,950 | 13,378 | 13,764 | 13,897 | 14,540 |
| 8. Clothing (Except Knitted) | 113,210 | 119,772 | 127,018 | 134,857 | 140,033 |
| 9. Food, Drink, and Tobacco | 186,140 | 199,028 | 216,320 | 239,535 | 258,530 |
| 10. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, etc., Wood Turning and Carving | 47,644 | 50,364 | 53,960 | 58,980 | 59,995 |
| 11. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc. | 20,206 | 21,016 | 22,536 | 24,588 | 25,841 |
| 12. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, etc. | 113,434 | 121,242 | 131,546 | 145,665 | 156,230 |
| 13. Rubber | 31,546 | 36,778 | 38,118 | 37,828 | 36,526 |
| 14. Musical Instruments | 546 | 578 | 606 | 866 | 768 |
| 15. Miscellaneous Products | 39,992 | 44,304 | 49,996 | 55,962 | 56,718 |
| Total, Classes 1 to 15 | 1,394,216 | 1,545,874 | 1,690,464 | 1,878,433 | 1,951,477 |
| 16. Heat, Light, and Power | 46,428 | 55,918 | 59,312 | 71,232 | 76,208 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 1,440,644 | 1,601,792 | 1,749,776 | 1,949,665 | 2,027,685 |

Value of production—the value added to raw materials by the process of manufacture—and not the value of output, is used in measuring the relative importance of various industries or the value of the manufacturing industries as a whole. A definition of “value of production” will be found on pages 379–80.

Relation of Costs to Output and Production

Certain costs of production, the value of output, and the balance available for profit, interest, rent, taxation, and depreciation, etc., in each class of manufacturing industry during the year 1965–66 are given in the following tables :

VICTORIA—FACTORY COSTS AND OUTPUT, 1965–66
($\$000$)

| Class of Industry | Costs of— | | | Balance between Value of Output and Specified Costs‡ | Value of Output |
|--|-----------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--|-----------------|
| | Materials Used* | Fuel, Light, and Power Used† | Salaries and Wages Paid | | |
| 1. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products | 59,165 | 6,662 | 22,129 | 26,375 | 114,331 |
| 2. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. .. | 21,911 | 6,079 | 20,803 | 20,245 | 69,038 |
| 3. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease | 272,855 | 16,919 | 52,476 | 117,886 | 460,136 |
| 4. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances | 814,925 | 30,644 | 492,078 | 282,748 | 1,620,395 |
| 5. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate .. | 5,178 | 387 | 4,891 | 3,870 | 14,326 |
| 6. Textile and Textile Goods (Not Dress) | 221,628 | 6,502 | 89,860 | 68,935 | 386,925 |
| 7. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear) | 21,434 | 892 | 8,443 | 6,097 | 36,866 |
| 8. Clothing (Except Knitted) | 126,171 | 2,373 | 84,886 | 55,147 | 268,577 |
| 9. Food, Drink, and Tobacco | 537,976 | 15,384 | 102,107 | 156,424 | 811,891 |
| 10. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, etc., Wood Turning and Carving | 72,681 | 2,095 | 35,335 | 24,660 | 134,771 |
| 11. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc. .. | 30,012 | 357 | 14,092 | 11,749 | 56,210 |
| 12. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, etc. | 160,910 | 6,431 | 77,755 | 78,475 | 323,571 |
| 13. Rubber | 48,086 | 2,932 | 22,243 | 14,284 | 87,545 |
| 14. Musical Instruments | 505 | 21 | 492 | 276 | 1,294 |
| 15. Miscellaneous Products | 63,221 | 3,092 | 32,462 | 24,256 | 123,031 |
| Total, Classes 1 to 15 | 2,456,658 | 100,771 | 1,060,054 | 891,424 | 4,508,907 |
| 16. Heat, Light, and Power | 12,714 | 27,087 | 17,179 | 59,029 | 116,009 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 2,469,372 | 127,858 | 1,077,234 | 950,451 | 4,624,915 |

* Includes containers, tools replaced, and repairs to plant.

† Includes cost of lubricants and water.

‡ Balance available to provide for all other costs and overhead expenses such as rent, interest, insurance, pay-roll tax, income tax, depreciation, etc., as well as drawings by working proprietors and profit.

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE OF SPECIFIED COSTS OF
PRODUCTION, ETC., TO VALUE OF OUTPUT OF FACTORIES,
1965-66
(Per Cent)

| Class of Industry | Specified Costs of Production | | | Balance between Value of Output and Specified Costs‡ |
|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | Materials Used* | Fuel, Light, and Power Used† | Salaries and Wages Paid | |
| 1. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products | 51·7 | 5·8 | 19·4 | 23·1 |
| 2. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. | 31·8 | 8·8 | 30·1 | 29·3 |
| 3. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease .. | 59·3 | 3·7 | 11·4 | 25·6 |
| 4. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances .. | 50·3 | 1·9 | 30·4 | 17·4 |
| 5. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate | 36·1 | 2·7 | 34·2 | 27·0 |
| 6. Textiles, and Textile Goods (Not Dress) .. | 57·3 | 1·7 | 23·2 | 17·8 |
| 7. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear) .. | 58·1 | 2·4 | 22·9 | 16·6 |
| 8. Clothing (Except Knitted) | 47·0 | 0·9 | 31·6 | 20·5 |
| 9. Food, Drink, and Tobacco | 66·3 | 1·9 | 12·6 | 19·2 |
| 10. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, etc., Wood Turning and Carving | 53·9 | 1·6 | 26·2 | 18·3 |
| 11. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc. | 53·4 | 0·6 | 25·1 | 20·9 |
| 12. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, etc. .. | 49·7 | 2·0 | 24·0 | 24·3 |
| 13. Rubber | 54·9 | 3·4 | 25·4 | 16·3 |
| 14. Musical Instruments | 39·0 | 1·6 | 38·0 | 21·4 |
| 15. Miscellaneous Products | 51·4 | 2·5 | 26·4 | 19·7 |
| Total, Classes, 1 to 15 | 54·5 | 2·2 | 23·5 | 19·8 |
| 16. Heat, Light, and Power | 11·0 | 23·3 | 14·8 | 50·9 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 53·4 | 2·8 | 23·3 | 20·5 |

For footnotes see page 399.

There are considerable variations in the proportions which the cost of materials and the expenditure on wages bear to the value of the output in the different classes of industries. These are, of course, due to the difference in the treatment required to convert the materials to their final form. Thus, in Class 2, the sum paid in wages represents 30·1 per cent and the cost of raw materials 31·8 per cent of the values of the finished articles, whilst, in Class 9, the expenditure on wages amount to 12·6 per cent and that on raw materials to 66·3 per cent of the value of the output.

In the next table specified costs of production, the value of the output of factories and the balance available for profit and miscellaneous expenses are compared for each of the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—SPECIFIED COSTS OF PRODUCTION, ETC., AND VALUE OF OUTPUT OF FACTORIES

(\$'000)

| Year | Specified Costs of Production | | | Balance between Value of Output and Specified Costs‡ | Total Value of Output |
|---------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|--|-----------------------|
| | Materials Used* | Fuel, Light, and Power Used† | Salaries and Wages | | |
| 1961-62 | 1,834,742 | 99,086 | 770,378 | 670,266 | 3,374,472 |
| 1962-63 | 2,001,508 | 103,550 | 838,862 | 762,930 | 3,706,850 |
| 1963-64 | 2,190,398 | 114,648 | 912,424 | 837,352 | 4,054,822 |
| 1964-65 | 2,425,961 | 125,161 | 1,028,492 | 921,172 | 4,500,786 |
| 1965-66 | 2,469,372 | 127,858 | 1,077,234 | 950,451 | 4,624,915 |

For footnotes see page 399.

In the following table these figures are converted to their respective percentages of the value of output :

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE OF SPECIFIED COSTS OF PRODUCTION, ETC., TO VALUE OF OUTPUT OF FACTORIES (Per Cent)

| Year | Specified Costs of Production | | | Balance between Value of Output and Specified Costs‡ | Total |
|---------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|--|-------|
| | Materials Used* | Fuel, Light, and Power Used† | Salaries and Wages | | |
| 1961-62 | 54.4 | 2.9 | 22.8 | 19.9 | 100.0 |
| 1962-63 | 54.0 | 2.8 | 22.6 | 20.6 | 100.0 |
| 1963-64 | 54.0 | 2.8 | 22.5 | 20.7 | 100.0 |
| 1964-65 | 53.9 | 2.8 | 22.8 | 20.5 | 100.0 |
| 1965-66 | 53.4 | 2.8 | 23.3 | 20.5 | 100.0 |

For footnotes see page 399.

Land, Building, Plant, and Machinery

The following statement shows the value of land and buildings used in the various classes of manufacturing industries for the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—FACTORIES : VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS (\$'000)

| Class of Industry | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|--|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products | 24,022 | 24,990 | 28,122 | 28,176 | 29,968 |
| 2. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. .. | 13,988 | 20,230 | 21,952 | 22,310 | 23,192 |
| 3. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease | 72,106 | 74,962 | 75,812 | 78,235 | 81,160 |
| 4. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances | 333,568 | 365,988 | 393,476 | 442,743 | 470,730 |
| 5. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate .. | 3,684 | 3,996 | 4,350 | 5,067 | 4,810 |
| 6. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress) | 69,062 | 71,836 | 77,674 | 78,596 | 80,751 |
| 7. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear) | 8,314 | 8,694 | 9,382 | 9,310 | 9,780 |
| 8. Clothing (Except Knitted) | 50,416 | 54,024 | 58,300 | 62,152 | 66,737 |
| 9. Food, Drink, and Tobacco | 121,836 | 130,692 | 138,268 | 149,037 | 159,823 |
| 10. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, etc., Wood Turning and Carving | 26,086 | 26,890 | 29,102 | 32,047 | 34,467 |
| 11. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc. .. | 11,498 | 12,654 | 14,104 | 16,154 | 17,375 |
| 12. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, etc. | 56,894 | 59,884 | 64,062 | 70,608 | 82,825 |
| 13. Rubber | 13,844 | 15,186 | 20,150 | 20,475 | 22,443 |
| 14. Musical Instruments | 466 | 410 | 332 | 433 | 452 |
| 15. Miscellaneous Products | 27,538 | 29,518 | 32,078 | 32,869 | 36,184 |
| Total, Classes, 1 to 15 | 833,322 | 899,954 | 967,164 | 1,048,212 | 1,120,698 |
| 16. Heat, Light, and Power | 56,010 | 54,112 | 53,630 | 57,500 | 56,244 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 889,332 | 954,066 | 1,020,794 | 1,105,712 | 1,176,942 |

The values recorded in the above table and in the table which follows are generally the values shown in the books of the individual firms after allowance has been made for depreciation, but they include estimates of the capital value of premises and plant rented. The totals shown in the tables consequently do not represent the actual amount of capital invested in industry.

Where land and buildings, etc., and plant and machinery, etc., are rented by the occupiers of factories, their capital value has been computed by capitalising the rent paid at fifteen years' and ten years' purchase, respectively.

In the following table the depreciated book values of machinery and plant used in the various classes of manufacturing industries are shown for each of the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—FACTORIES : VALUE OF PLANT AND MACHINERY (\$'000)

| Class of Industry | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|--|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products | 45,428 | 49,906 | 50,682 | 54,293 | 57,540 |
| 2. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. . . | 12,008 | 20,854 | 23,766 | 22,450 | 23,173 |
| 3. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease | 152,930 | 148,882 | 146,856 | 143,637 | 149,872 |
| 4. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances | 227,342 | 258,374 | 282,304 | 322,331 | 344,775 |
| 5. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate .. | 1,106 | 1,158 | 1,350 | 1,551 | 1,448 |
| 6. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress) | 52,642 | 57,628 | 59,224 | 61,847 | 65,544 |
| 7. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear) | 3,272 | 3,024 | 3,172 | 3,346 | 3,584 |
| 8. Clothing (Except Knitted) | 17,882 | 18,484 | 20,134 | 22,197 | 23,186 |
| 9. Food, Drink, and Tobacco | 103,162 | 115,480 | 123,086 | 126,623 | 135,500 |
| 10. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, etc., Wood Turning and Carving | 15,856 | 15,778 | 17,064 | 17,826 | 19,230 |
| 11. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc. .. | 2,530 | 2,728 | 3,096 | 3,186 | 3,335 |
| 12. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, etc. | 56,646 | 60,296 | 62,370 | 69,009 | 74,818 |
| 13. Rubber | 15,296 | 15,856 | 15,850 | 16,196 | 18,498 |
| 14. Musical Instruments | 144 | 130 | 118 | 124 | 144 |
| 15. Miscellaneous Products | 18,260 | 22,678 | 25,032 | 30,011 | 32,566 |
| Total, Classes 1 to 15 | 724,504 | 791,256 | 834,104 | 894,627 | 953,214 |
| 16. Heat, Light, and Power | 213,774 | 212,134 | 206,620 | 233,321 | 255,800 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 938,278 | 1,003,390 | 1,040,724 | 1,127,948 | 1,209,014 |

Motive power classified in the tables which follow relates to the rated horse-power of engines used. Engines in reserve or idle are the subject of a separate table, but obsolete engines are completely excluded from any information shown.

VICTORIA—TOTAL RATED HORSE-POWER OF ENGINES AND ELECTRIC MOTORS ORDINARILY IN USE IN FACTORIES*, 1965-66

| Class of Industry | Steam | | Internal Combustion | Water | Motor Driven by Electricity | | Total without Duplication |
|--|---------------|---------|---------------------|-------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| | Reciprocating | Turbine | | | Purchased | Own Generation | |
| 1. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products | 1,221 | 16,750 | 1,285 | .. | 95,071 | 6,821 | 114,327 |
| 2. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. . . | 1,045 | .. | 2,837 | .. | 53,598 | 12 | 57,480 |
| 3. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease | 2,128 | 51,268 | 4,460 | 50 | 164,981 | 24,056 | 222,887 |
| 4. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances | 1,211 | .. | 9,829 | .. | 691,852 | 2,423 | 702,892 |
| 5. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate .. | .. | .. | 45 | .. | 4,034 | .. | 4,079 |
| 6. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress) | 26 | .. | 1,077 | .. | 126,990 | 360 | 128,093 |
| 7. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear) | 770 | 85 | 147 | .. | 15,826 | 500 | 16,828 |
| 8. Clothing (Except Knitted) | 500 | .. | 196 | .. | 33,300 | .. | 33,996 |
| 9. Food, Drink, and Tobacco | 2,327 | 1,103 | 7,515 | 830 | 248,934 | 1,715 | 260,709 |
| 10. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, etc., Wood Turning and Carving | 3,747 | .. | 23,553 | 10 | 105,824 | 5,178 | 133,134 |
| 11. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16,584 | .. | 16,584 |
| 12. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, etc. | 600 | 23,500 | 319 | .. | 114,445 | 27,508 | 138,864 |
| 13. Rubber | 8 | .. | 167 | .. | 84,680 | .. | 84,855 |
| 14. Musical Instruments | .. | .. | .. | .. | 279 | .. | 279 |
| 15. Miscellaneous Products | .. | 2,000 | 280 | .. | 49,008 | 250 | 51,288 |
| Total, Classes 1 to 15 | 13,583 | 94,706 | 51,710 | 890 | 1,805,406 | 68,823 | 1,966,295 |
| 16. Gas Works | 2,711 | 1,213 | 3,573 | .. | 19,501 | .. | 26,998 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 16,294 | 95,919 | 55,283 | 890 | 1,824,907 | 68,823 | 1,993,293 |

* Includes gas works, but excludes central electric stations.

The total rated horse-power in reserve or idle during 1965-66 and not included above was 235,577.

Motors driven by purchased electricity comprised approximately 91.6 per cent of the total horse-power used in factories other than central electric stations in 1965-66, while steam turbines were next in demand with 4.8 per cent.

A comparison over the five-year period 1961-62 to 1965-66 of the total rated horse-power used to drive engines and electric motors ordinarily in use in factories is given in the table which follows :

**VICTORIA—TOTAL RATED HORSE-POWER OF ENGINES
AND ELECTRIC MOTORS ORDINARILY IN USE IN
FACTORIES***

| Year | Steam | | Internal Com- bustion | Water | Motors Driven by Electricity | | Total without Duplication |
|--------------|--------------------|---------|-----------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Recip- rocating | Turbine | | | Pur- chased | Own Generation | |
| 1961-62.. .. | 23,172 | 83,512 | 45,399 | 890 | 1,421,296 | 57,156 | 1,574,269 |
| 1962-63.. .. | 19,054 | 91,877 | 46,896 | 890 | 1,520,837 | 58,334 | 1,679,554 |
| 1963-64.. .. | 17,081 | 98,724 | 53,296 | 890 | 1,616,591 | 60,992 | 1,786,582 |
| 1964-65.. .. | 16,149 | 89,148 | 54,815 | 890 | 1,727,537 | 60,978 | 1,888,539 |
| 1965-66.. .. | 16,294 | 95,919 | 55,283 | 890 | 1,824,907 | 68,823 | 1,993,293 |

* Includes gas works, but excludes central electric stations.

The following table shows the total rated horse-power for each year from 1961-62 to 1965-66 for engines and electric motors in reserve or idle. It includes engines which are only used occasionally, or, for example, during periods of breakdown to power supply.

**VICTORIA—TOTAL RATED HORSE-POWER OF ENGINES
AND ELECTRIC MOTORS IN RESERVE OR IDLE IN
FACTORIES***

| Year | Rated Horse-power of Engines, etc., in Reserve or Idle | | |
|---------------|--|-----------------|---------|
| | Purchased Electricity | All Other Types | Total |
| 1961-62 | 139,854 | 57,116 | 196,970 |
| 1962-63 | 150,303 | 58,353 | 208,656 |
| 1963-64 | 161,471 | 60,501 | 221,972 |
| 1964-65 | 173,182 | 55,420 | 228,602 |
| 1965-66 | 181,057 | 54,520 | 235,577 |

* Without duplication; includes gas works, but excludes central electric stations.

Particulars of the type and capacity of engines and generators installed in central electric stations in Victoria during 1965-66 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—POWER EQUIPMENT INSTALLED IN CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS, 1965-66

| Particulars | Capacity of Engines and Generators | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|-----------|
| | Steam Turbine | Internal Combustion | Water | Total |
| Engines Installed Rated H.P. .. | 2,422,765 | 31,842 | 448,700 | 2,903,307 |
| Generators Installed— | | | | |
| Kilowatt Capacity— | | | | |
| Total Installed kW | 1,724,225 | 23,009 | 334,600 | 2,081,834 |
| Effective Capacity kW | 1,621,600 | 20,361 | 332,000 | 1,973,961 |
| Horse-power— | | | | |
| Total Installed H.P. | 2,310,462 | 30,832 | 448,364 | 2,789,658 |
| Effective Capacity H.P. | 2,172,944 | 27,284 | 444,880 | 2,645,108 |

Similar information to that shown in the preceding table, but giving a comparison over the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 is shown below :

VICTORIA—POWER EQUIPMENT INSTALLED IN CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS

| Particulars | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Central Electric Stations.. .. No. | 41 | 35 | 29 | 29 | 22 |
| Engines Installed Rated H.P. | 2,242,796 | 2,221,290 | 2,213,474 | 2,520,744 | 2,903,307 |
| Generators Installed— | | | | | |
| Kilowatt Capacity— | | | | | |
| Total Installed kW | 1,660,281 | 1,657,498 | 1,660,828 | 1,885,831 | 2,081,834 |
| Effective Capacity kW | 1,666,050 | 1,672,694 | 1,640,697 | 1,831,925 | 1,973,961 |
| Horse-power Equivalent— | | | | | |
| Total Installed H.P. | 2,225,578 | 2,221,847 | 2,226,311 | 2,527,924 | 2,789,658 |
| Effective Capacity H.P. | 2,233,311 | 2,242,217 | 2,199,326 | 2,455,664 | 2,645,108 |

Principal Factory Products

Annual Quantity and Value

The next table lists the principal articles of manufacture in Victoria, showing quantity and value produced, and corresponding figures for Australia, during 1965-66, irrespective of the sub-class of industry in which production took place. Due to the limited number of producers, it is not permissible under statute to publish particulars regarding some articles of manufacture which would otherwise appear below.

In previous years, articles were arranged in alphabetical order. This year, commodity code numbers are listed and articles are arranged in commodity code number order.

VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA—PRINCIPAL ARTICLES
MANUFACTURED, 1965-66

| Commodity Code No. | Article | Unit of Quantity | Victoria | | Australia | |
|--------------------------------------|--|------------------|----------|--------|-----------|---------|
| | | | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| | | | \$'000 | | \$'000 | |
| 023.10, 14, 17 | Bacon and Ham† | mill lb | 21.0 | * | 103.0 | * |
| 027.01-75 | Meat—Canned | mill lb | 70.0 | 14,548 | 114.7 | 27,713 |
| 051.21-27 | Milk—Condensed | mill lb | 124.5 | 16,993 | 162.5 | 20,247 |
| 051.31 | Butter | '000 ton | 112.2 | 89,599 | 205.5 | 163,882 |
| 051.35-46 | Cheese | '000 ton | 26.0 | 14,084 | 58.6 | 31,647 |
| 051.61 | Ice Cream | mill gall | 10.6 | 10,548 | 29.8 | 32,254 |
| 051.72-73 | Milk—Powdered: Full Cream | mill lb | 24.5 | * | 45.1 | * |
| 062.01 | Flour, Plain—Wheaten (Including Sharps) | '000 short ton | 414 | * | 1,370 | * |
| 063.11 | Malt—Barley | mill bush | 10.4 | * | 13.2 | * |
| 064.01-13 | Bread—2 lb Loaves Equivalent | mill | 218.4 | 31,858 | 794.5 | 132,998 |
| 064.21 | Biscuits | mill lb | 81.1 | 18,185 | 223.7 | 57,030 |
| 064.43-45 | Cakes, Pastry, Pies, etc. (Including Canned Puddings) | .. | † | 27,131 | † | 83,910 |
| Fruit: Preserved— | | | | | | |
| 076.15 | Peaches | mill lb | 121.9 | 13,951 | 217.6 | 25,462 |
| 076.22 | Pears | mill lb | 143.0 | 17,253 | 156.7 | 19,036 |
| 076.60 | Jams, Fruit Spreads, Fruit Butters, etc. | mill lb | 46.1 | 7,200 | 97.1 | 15,066 |
| 094.02-49 | Vegetables Canned or Bottled (Including Pickled) | mill lb | 50.4 | 7,844 | 180.1 | 28,440 |
| Confectionery— | | | | | | |
| 104.02-18 | Chocolate Base | mill lb | 52.3 | 22,329 | 129.1 | 52,809 |
| 104.21-29 | Other without Chocolate .. | mill lb | 43.6 | 11,376 | 107.9 | 30,919 |
| 122.02 | Soup—Tomato | mill imp pint | 22.0 | 3,593 | 25.5 | 4,121 |
| 123.18 | Sauce—Tomato | mill imp pint | 22.8 | 5,365 | 34.1 | 8,152 |
| 139.14 | Sausage Casings—Sheep and Lamb | '000 bundles | 3,196 | 6,748 | 4,913 | 9,837 |
| 152.06 | Pollard | '000 short ton | 90.2 | * | 303.2 | * |
| 171.03-05 | Aerated and Carbonated Waters | mill imp gall | 28.4 | 15,880 | 105.4 | 63,203 |
| 183.02, 11, 21-28 | Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes§ | mill lb | 32.0 | * | 56.2 | * |
| 242.07-11 | Wool—Scoured or Carbonised | mill lb | 60.9 | * | 156.1 | * |
| 242.32 | Wool Tops | mill lb | 18.6 | * | 46.3 | * |
| 261.41 | Briquettes—Brown Coal .. | '000 ton | 1,883 | 12,841 | 1,883 | 12,841 |
| 281.04 | Ice | '000 ton | 53.0 | 639 | 198.7 | 2,302 |
| Leather (Dressed)— | | | | | | |
| 301.31-37 | Vegetable Tanned: Sole .. | '000 lb | 5,411 | 2,343 | 14,056 | 5,630 |
| 301.43-65 | Chrome Tanned | mill sq ft | 26.5 | 8,931 | 83.2 | 29,899 |
| 331.01-19 | Timber Produced from Logs—Australian | mill sup ft | 302 | * | 1,517 | * |
| 369.11 | Ropes and Cables (Excluding Wire) | '000 cwt | 75.4 | 2,810 | 133.4 | 4,901 |
| Cloth Piece Goods Woven— | | | | | | |
| 372.02-20 | Worsted or Predominantly Worsted | '000 sq yd | 4,414 | * | 10,049 | * |
| 372.22-36, 48, 50 | Woollen or Predominantly Woollen | '000 sq yd | 6,777 | 9,219 | 13,337 | 17,091 |
| 372.52-62, 374.51-55 | Blankets, Bed¶ | '000 pair | 402.5 | 4,927 | 821.9 | 9,575 |
| 401.57 | Acid—Sulphuric | '000 ton | 498 | * | 1,752 | * |
| 403.02, 18, 20, 52-92, 96; 404.02-98 | Plastics and Synthetic Resins .. | '000 ton | 54.2 | * | 121.6 | * |
| 412.02, 04, 08, 10 | Paints (Not Water) and Enamels Ready Mixed (Excluding Bituminous and Marine) | '000 imp gall | 4,319 | 15,193 | 14,086 | 53,669 |
| 412.42-46 | Paints, Water (Excluding Powder Form) | '000 imp gall | 1,217 | 4,638 | 4,322 | 16,838 |
| 434.09 | Gas, Towns | '000 mill cu ft | 22.2 | * | 55.7 | * |
| 447.81 | Pipe Fittings, Ferrous .. | .. | † | 4,360 | † | 13,331 |
| 461.20 | Steel, Constructional—Fabricated | '000 ton | 124.6 | 31,876 | 543.7 | 146,819 |
| 461.30 | Window Frames—Metal .. | .. | † | 10,888 | † | 40,402 |
| 465.04 | Bolts and Nuts—For Sale as Such | .. | † | 9,857 | † | 20,147 |
| 472.01, 08 | Bricks—Clay | mill | 383 | 17,752 | 1,385 | 58,053 |
| Tiles, Roofing— | | | | | | |
| 472.12 | Terra Cotta | mill | 16.7 | 1,970 | 51.2 | 5,399 |
| 475.30 | Concrete | mill | 27.0 | 1,792 | 82.9 | 7,108 |
| 475.46 | Pipes—Concrete (Excluding Agricultural) | '000 long ton | 215.6 | 6,427 | 670.9 | 19,472 |
| 479.32, 33 | Plaster Sheets | mill sq yd | 11.3 | 8,053 | 29.9 | 19,597 |
| 499.42 | Electricity Generated .. | '000 mill kWh | 9.7 | * | 38.3 | * |
| 503.21-32 | Electric Motors | '000 | 511 | * | 2,510 | * |

VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA—PRINCIPAL ARTICLES MANUFACTURED,
1965-66—continued

| Commodity Code No. | Article | Unit of Quantity | Victoria | | Australia | |
|---|---|------------------|----------|--------|-----------|---------|
| | | | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| | Machinery : Industrial— | | | \$'000 | | \$'000 |
| 507.51 | Pumping (Including Pumps) | .. | † | 17,903 | † | 33,694 |
| 511.01 | Conveyors (and Appliances) | .. | † | 9,639 | † | 21,775 |
| 512.01, 11 ; 589.31 | Hoists, Cranes, Lifting .. | .. | † | 10,755 | † | 25,366 |
| 521.01 | Mining and Drilling .. | .. | † | 6,318 | † | 16,051 |
| 523.01, 02, 05 | Metal Working .. | .. | † | 10,353 | † | 27,905 |
| 528.17 | Food Processing and Canning | .. | † | 6,172 | † | 7,512 |
| | Finished Motor Vehicles— †† | | | | | |
| 581.02-08 | Cars | No. | 104,581 | * | 235,326 | * |
| 581.10-16 ; 582.04-28 | Other | No. | 42,433 | * | 106,978 | * |
| 584.11-49 | Trailers and Semi-Trailers .. | No. | 4,967 | * | 18,580 | * |
| 626.01 | Tyres Retreaded and Recapped | '000 | 943.2 | * | 3,658 | * |
| 643.01-37 | Radios and Radiograms (Domestic) | '000 | 96.9 | 3,143 | 392.5 | 15,426 |
| 649.51, 55 ; 683.03-61 | Transformers, Chokes, etc. .. | '000 | 1,055 | * | 4,435 | * |
| 651.11-17 | Radiators and Electric Fires (Domestic) | '000 | 684.3 | 4,661 | 706.9 | 5,046 |
| 661.21-23 | Toasters (Domestic) .. | '000 | 166.5 | 890 | 329.6 | 2,633 |
| 671.14 | Sinks—Stainless Steel .. | '000 | 85.5 | 2,174 | 219.4 | 4,779 |
| 672.01 | Steam, Gas, and Water Fittings, Valves, etc. (Non-ferrous) | .. | † | 19,577 | † | 42,229 |
| 693.02, 06, 12 | Clothes Washing Machines (Domestic) | '000 | 19.6 | 3,668 | 240.2 | 33,498 |
| | Furniture and Office Equipment— | | | | | |
| 741.01 | Wooden | .. | † | 30,581 | † | 112,679 |
| 744.01 | Metal | .. | † | 15,683 | † | 49,379 |
| 773.01-31 | Shirts (Men's and Boys') .. | '000 doz | 981 | * | 2,266 | * |
| | Underwear— | | | | | |
| 774.01-18 | Men's and Boys' .. | '000 doz | 1,002 | * | 2,262 | * |
| 774.41-47, 60-67 | Women's and Girls' .. | '000 doz | 2,214 | * | 3,825 | * |
| 775.01-19 | Stockings—Women's .. | '000 doz pair | 3,680 | 17,080 | 4,348 | 19,595 |
| 775.51-776. 22 | Socks and Stockings—Men's and Children's | '000 doz pair | 2,337 | * | 2,516 | * |
| | Footwear— | | | | | |
| 791.01, 03, 09, 15, 17, 20, 25, 27 | Boots, Shoes, and Sandals!— Men's and Youths' .. | '000 pair | 3,684 | 19,302 | 8,506 | 40,465 |
| 791.31, 33, 39, 45, 47, 50, 55, 57 | Women's and Maids' .. | '000 pair | 8,914 | 35,302 | 14,464 | 56,255 |
| 791.61, 62, 66, 70, 71, 72, 76, 79, 81, 82, 87, 88, 92, 93, 97, 99 | Children's (Including Infants') | '000 pair | 2,298 | 3,943 | 4,994 | 10,057 |
| 791.05, 07, 10, 23, 35, 37, 40, 53, 63, 64, 69, 75, 83, 85, 86, 91, 96 | Slippers | '000 pair | 9,798 | 10,316 | 11,594 | 13,852 |
| | Soaps and Detergents— | | | | | |
| 805.01-13 ; 806.02-06 | Personal Toilet Use .. | '000 cwt | 108.9 | 3,313 | 516.4 | 21,232 |
| 805.22-60 ; 806.10-44 | Other Purposes | '000 cwt | 848 | 17,161 | 2,847 | 52,559 |
| 871.01 | Pharmaceutical Products for Human Use | .. | † | 26,472 | † | 95,771 |
| 844.01-61 | Mattresses—All Types .. | '000 | 449 | 6,866 | 1,588 | 21,264 |
| 941.11 | Cans, Canisters, Containers— Metal | .. | † | 35,951 | † | 86,404 |
| 943.02-08 | Containers—Paperboard** .. | .. | † | 46,853 | † | 123,139 |
| 944.11, 21, 31, 41 | Boxes and Cases—Wooden .. | .. | † | 4,076 | † | 22,224 |
| 945.21 | Cans, Canisters, Containers— Plastic | .. | † | 3,681 | † | 9,203 |

* Quantity only available.

† Value only available.

‡ Cured bone-in weight of smoked, cooked, and canned bacon and ham.

§ Source : Dept. of Customs and Excise.

¶ Double, three-quarter, single ; wool, wool mixture and other fibre.

|| Excluding wholly of rubber.

** Includes composite wood and paperboard butter boxes.

†† Excludes vehicles finished by specialist body building works outside the motor vehicle manufacturers' organisation.

Monthly Production Statistics

The Bureau provides a service to persons who complete monthly production returns and to others interested in monthly production. Printed tables showing Australian production of commodities which they manufacture are made available to them within a few weeks of the month to which they relate. A list of the subjects included in these Production Summaries follows :

AUSTRALIA—PRODUCTION SUMMARIES

| Ref. No. | Subject | Ref. No. | Subject |
|----------|--|----------|--|
| 1 | Automotive Spark Plugs and Shock Absorbers | 29 | Biscuits, Ice Cream, and Confectionery |
| 2 | Chemicals, etc. | 30 | Storage Batteries |
| 3 | Plastics and Synthetic Resins and Plasticisers | 32 | Perambulators, Pushers and Strollers |
| 4 | Paints and Other Surface Coatings | 33 | Production of Motor Vehicles |
| 6 | Soap, Detergents, and Glycerine | 34 | Radio, etc., Television Sets and Cabinets |
| 7 | Internal Combustion Engines | 35 | Mattresses |
| 8 | Lawn Mowers | 36 | Preserved Milk Products |
| 9 | Electrical Appliances | 38 | Canned Fish |
| 10 | Motor Bodies, Trailers, etc. | 39 | Jams and Preserved Fruit and Vegetables |
| 11 | Pedal Cycles | 40 | Production of Cereal Products |
| 12 | Meters | 41 | Vegetable Oils : Margarine and Other Edible Processed Fats |
| 13 | Building Fittings | 42 | Malt and Beer |
| 14 | Cotton Goods | 43 | Stock and Poultry Meals (Other than Cereal) |
| 15 | Woolscouring, Carbonising, and Fellmongering | 45 | Phonograph Records |
| 16 | Woollen and Worsted Carding, Combing, and Spinning | 47 | Aerated and Carbonated Waters, Cordials and Syrups, and Concentrated Cordial Extract |
| 17 | Wool Weaving | 48 | Sports Goods |
| 18 | Hosiery | 49 | Building Materials |
| 19 | Men's and Youths', Boys', Women's and Maids', Girls', Infants' and Babies' Wear, Shirts, Cardigans, Pyjamas, Underclothing, etc. | 50 | Electrodes for Manual Welding |
| 20 | Cellulosic and Synthetic Fibre Tops, Yarns, Woven Fabrics | 51 | Hides and Skins Used for Tanning |
| 21 | Paper, Wood Pulp and Adhesive Tapes | 52 | Electrical Power Transformers, Chokes and Ballasts |
| 22 | Floor Coverings | 53 | Plastics Film, Sheetings and Coated Materials |
| 23 | Electric Motors | 55 | Butter and Cheese |
| 24 | Men's, Youths' and Boys' Outer Clothing | 56 | Canned Meat |
| 25 | Foundation Garments | 58 | Steel Wire and Wire Products |
| 27 | Gloves (Other than Rubber) and Slide/Zip Fasteners | 59 | Non-ferrous Rolled, Extruded and Drawn Products |
| 28 | Footwear (Excluding Sandshoes, Goloshes, and Gum, etc., Boots of Rubber) | | |

In addition, Statistical Bulletins for the Meat, Gold Mining, and Dairying Industries and Minerals and Mineral Products are issued each month. Australian totals for a greater range of commodities are contained in the Bulletins and Production Summaries that are published monthly in the *Bulletin of Production Statistics*. Victorian figures are published in the *Victorian Monthly Production Bulletin*.

Individual Industries

Introductory

Particulars on pages 384-9 give a general view of the size of industries in the sixteen groups adopted by the Conference of Statisticians in 1930. While it is not possible, within the limits of this book, to give a detailed account of each industry, particular industries dealt with are of special importance because of the employment they provide for labour and capital or for other features of special interest. Where there are only one or two establishments in a particular industry in the State, details of activities are not published, but are combined with some other factory group so that operations of individual concerns will not be disclosed.

History of Manufacturing, 1961; Motor Vehicle Industry, 1962; Chemical Industry, 1963; Petrochemical Industry, 1964; Glass Industry, 1965; Agricultural Machinery Industry, 1966; Aluminium Industry, 1967

Details of Industries

The industrial and heavy chemical industry expanded considerably during the five-year period 1961-62 to 1965-66 as the particulars below indicate :

VICTORIA—INDUSTRIAL AND HEAVY CHEMICALS AND ACIDS (301)

| Particulars | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of Factories | 84 | 87 | 92 | 91 | 88 |
| Number of Persons Employed .. | 3,703 | 4,034 | 4,377 | 4,763 | 4,920 |
| Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000 | 10,374 | 11,556 | 13,484 | 15,536 | 16,743 |
| Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000 | 4,312 | 4,980 | 6,273 | 6,891 | 7,151 |
| Value of Materials Used \$'000 | 31,070 | 39,908 | 49,501 | 58,650 | 60,792 |
| Value of Production \$'000 | 28,906 | 37,150 | 45,248 | 51,166 | 52,988 |
| Value of Output \$'000 | 64,288 | 82,038 | 101,021 | 116,707 | 120,930 |
| Value of Land and Buildings \$'000 | 19,742 | 18,882 | 18,946 | 20,492 | 21,524 |
| Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000 | 64,584 | 62,076 | 59,404 | 59,430 | 60,814 |
| Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use H.P. | 61,527 | 62,861 | 71,726 | 77,722 | 85,373 |

Particulars of another major industry included in Class 3.—Chemicals, etc., namely, those of the pharmaceutical and toilet preparation industry, are given below :

VICTORIA—PHARMACEUTICAL AND TOILET PREPARATIONS (302)

| Particulars | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of Factories | 63 | 70 | 69 | 70 | 70 |
| Number of Persons Employed .. | 3,066 | 3,225 | 3,157 | 3,437 | 3,474 |
| Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000 | 6,590 | 7,354 | 6,801 | 7,975 | 8,496 |
| Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000 | 1,112 | 1,340 | 568 | 670 | 699 |
| Value of Materials Used \$'000 | 15,516 | 19,646 | 18,000 | 20,720 | 20,561 |
| Value of Production .. \$'000 | 16,598 | 19,516 | 21,175 | 22,097 | 23,437 |
| Value of Output .. \$'000 | 33,226 | 40,502 | 39,742 | 43,488 | 44,697 |
| Value of Land and Buildings \$'000 | 13,342 | 15,452 | 15,635 | 16,200 | 17,324 |
| Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000 | 6,248 | 7,414 | 7,550 | 7,668 | 7,710 |
| Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P. | 11,375 | 13,293 | 11,111 | 11,928 | 12,423 |

Production in this sub-class of industry includes proprietary medicines, cosmetics, creams and lotions, hair preparations, etc.

Refining of petroleum, the major activity carried on in the mineral oil industry, has become most important in Victoria. Details of the industry for years 1961-62 to 1965-66 are shown below :

VICTORIA—MINERAL OILS (306)

| Particulars | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of Factories | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Number of Persons Employed .. | 1,341 | 1,274 | 1,222 | 1,375 | 1,301 |
| Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000 | 4,088 | 3,986 | 4,158 | 4,847 | 4,711 |
| Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000 | 5,512 | 5,466 | 5,435 | 6,263 | 5,883 |
| Value of Materials Used \$'000 | 101,178 | 111,780 | 106,093 | 103,493 | 96,168 |
| Value of Production .. \$'000 | 31,364 | 39,876 | 34,576 | 38,538 | 39,485 |
| Value of Output .. \$'000 | 138,054 | 157,122 | 146,104 | 148,294 | 141,535 |
| Value of Land and Buildings \$'000 | 10,232 | 9,694 | 8,978 | 8,350 | 7,940 |
| Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000 | 55,764 | 55,172 | 54,786 | 48,922 | 46,061 |
| Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P. | 48,241 | 44,176 | 46,065 | 46,165 | 46,373 |

The growth of this industry can be gauged from the fact that in 1938-39 it gave employment to only 164 persons and the total horse-power of engines used was 817, while 1,301 persons were employed in 1965-66 and the horse-power of engines used totalled 46,373.

Petrochemical Industry in Victoria

The construction during the 1950s of four Australian oil refineries, a major potential source of raw materials for chemical manufacture, led to rapid expansion of Australia's petrochemical industry. Although petrochemical products are similar to those made from other raw materials, petroleum feedstocks have some advantages over alternative sources of organic chemicals, being readily available in large quantities, easily handled, relatively inexpensive, and of uniform quality. Among the wide range of chemicals which can be derived from petroleum are plastics, synthetic films and fibres and rubber, detergents, insecticides, fertilizers, and cosmetics.

Australia's major petrochemical complex, located at Altona, Victoria, is based on feedstock supplied by the 55,300 barrels a day refinery. The key unit of this complex is a plant which steam cracks selected distillates from the refinery to produce ethylene and butadiene, the main "chemical building blocks", which are further processed by the six other companies in the group. The unit is able to produce 46,000 tons a year of ethylene and 21,000 tons a year of butadiene.

Details of the Altona petrochemical complex, which represents a capital investment of more than \$70m are given in the following diagram:

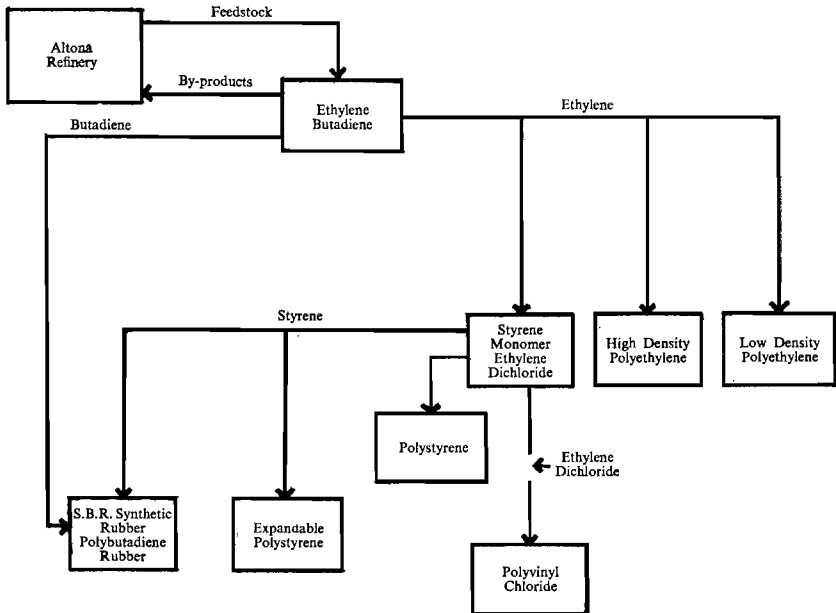


FIGURE 14.—PETROCHEMICAL COMPLEX, ALTONA, VICTORIA

In addition to production by the main complex of plants at Altona four companies manufacture petrochemicals in Victoria. At West Footscray, a company operates synthetic phenol and formaldehyde plants using petroleum feedstock.

In 1959, a plant to produce carbon black from imported petroleum feedstock was completed at Altona. Expansion has brought capacity to 76,000 tons a year. Carbon black is used mainly as a toughening agent in rubber tyres and other rubber and plastic goods, and is also used as a pigment in paints and inks.

Two of Victoria's three oil refineries have petrochemical plants on their sites. One has a unit for production of sulphur with a capacity of 12,000 tons a year at the Altona refinery. The bulk of production is used for manufacture of sulphuric acid.

Another has a refinery at Geelong, where a sulphuric acid plant which now has a capacity of 35,000 tons a year was completed in 1958. Since then plants for the manufacture of detergent alkylate (capacity 7,000 tons a year), hydrocarbon solvents (35,000 tons a year), and a small sulphonic acid plant have been built at the refinery. A polypropylene plastics project is currently under review by the company.

With the exception of plants for production of fertilizers, almost all Australia's petrochemical plants are located either in New South Wales or Victoria. Expansion of petrochemicals manufacture in these States has been a significant feature of Australia's growth in the past and with continued expansion, the industry should manufacture an increasing range of useful products based on petroleum.

Outstanding expansion has taken place in Industrial Metals, Machines, and Conveyances, etc., which is by far the largest of the sixteen classes into which secondary industry is divided. This development was accelerated by the necessity of meeting war requirements. Victoria now produces a wide range of goods including motor vehicles, construction and earth-moving equipment, precision instruments, aircraft, etc., and many other types of manufactures, the production of which was not attempted in earlier years.

As production in some factories in this class is variable, the classification may change from year to year, since each factory is classified according to the predominant item of production. Under these circumstances comparability may be disturbed. This applies to all classes of industry.

The relative importance of the principal sub-classes within this industry is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—CLASS 4 : INDUSTRIAL METALS, MACHINES, AND CONVEYANCES : INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES, 1965-66

| Sub-class | Factories | Persons Employed | Salaries and Wages Paid | Value of— | | | | | | Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use |
|---|-----------|------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|------------|-----------|--------------------|---------------------|--|
| | | | | Power, Fuel and Light | Materials Used | Production | Output | Land and Buildings | Plant and Machinery | |
| | No. | | | (\$'000) | | | | | | |
| 2. Foundries (Ferrous) . . | 80 | 2,361 | 7,044 | 899 | 5,235 | 11,476 | 17,609 | 3,994 | 2,524 | 10,145 |
| 3. Plant, Equipment and Machinery, etc. . . | 1,123 | 35,372 | 99,680 | 3,893 | 167,809 | 159,124 | 330,826 | 83,861 | 50,471 | 131,538 |
| 4. Other Engineering . . | 920 | 12,102 | 32,180 | 1,349 | 41,860 | 52,924 | 96,132 | 29,254 | 19,271 | 52,160 |
| 6. Electrical Machinery, Cables, and Apparatus | 439 | 19,868 | 50,133 | 2,568 | 107,126 | 84,925 | 194,618 | 43,284 | 25,531 | 46,421 |
| 7. Tramcars and Railway Rolling Stock | 22 | 6,690 | 16,843 | 448 | 12,739 | 21,821 | 35,009 | 6,929 | 2,986 | 24,115 |
| 9. Motor Vehicle Construction and Assembly | 19 | 15,356 | 44,765 | 4,019 | 71,267 | 73,927 | 149,214 | 60,416 | 48,962 | 81,782 |
| 10. Motor Repairs . . . | 2,718 | 19,693 | 39,819 | 1,359 | 42,934 | 62,105 | 106,398 | 64,926 | 9,369 | 22,057 |
| 11. Motor Bodies | 637 | 9,728 | 25,504 | 1,116 | 33,765 | 34,243 | 69,124 | 31,568 | 24,960 | 24,795 |
| 13. Motor Accessories | 114 | 9,075 | 22,042 | 1,430 | 39,511 | 32,253 | 73,195 | 18,303 | 19,968 | 39,899 |
| 14. Aircraft . . | 25 | 9,079 | 29,446 | 795 | 21,853 | 34,463 | 57,111 | 14,579 | 10,483 | 21,032 |
| 20. Agricultural Machines and Implements | 183 | 7,078 | 18,795 | 1,014 | 20,448 | 25,217 | 46,679 | 12,490 | 10,078 | 24,180 |
| 22. Non-ferrous Metals—Founding, Casting, etc. | 167 | 4,071 | 10,303 | 781 | 21,485 | 19,072 | 41,338 | 9,405 | 6,261 | 14,958 |
| 24. Sheet Metal Working—Pressing and Stamping . . | 452 | 11,984 | 31,092 | 1,640 | 72,840 | 53,436 | 127,916 | 28,322 | 18,423 | 36,946 |
| 26. Wire and Wire Working (Including Nails) | 84 | 3,087 | 7,715 | 585 | 30,852 | 16,468 | 47,905 | 9,447 | 8,093 | 14,950 |
| 32. Wireless and Amplifying Apparatus | 95 | 3,585 | 8,596 | 206 | 16,473 | 12,921 | 29,600 | 6,479 | 3,405 | 2,176 |
| Other Sub-classes | 392 | 16,871 | 48,121 | 8,542 | 108,728 | 80,451 | 197,721 | 47,473 | 83,990 | 155,738 |
| Total, Class 4 . . | 7,470 | 186,000 | 492,078 | 30,644 | 814,925 | 774,826 | 1,620,395 | 470,730 | 344,775 | 702,892 |

Further particulars of certain of the industries listed in the table above are given on pages 413-5.

The table which follows combines particulars for two sub-classes of manufacture : Electrical Machinery, Cables, etc., and Wireless and Amplifying Apparatus :

VICTORIA—ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, CABLES, AND APPARATUS (406,432)

| Particulars | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of Factories | 461 | 484 | 507 | 525 | 534 |
| Number of Persons Employed .. | 17,950 | 19,699 | 20,816 | 23,242 | 23,453 |
| Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000 | 38,456 | 41,588 | 46,748 | 56,064 | 58,729 |
| Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000 | 1,944 | 2,256 | 2,408 | 2,721 | 2,774 |
| Value of Materials Used \$'000 | 84,916 | 88,824 | 96,508 | 120,927 | 123,599 |
| Value of Production .. \$'000 | 63,780 | 68,216 | 76,724 | 92,074 | 97,846 |
| Value of Output .. \$'000 | 150,640 | 159,296 | 175,640 | 215,721 | 224,218 |
| Value of Land and Buildings \$'000 | 34,056 | 37,992 | 40,636 | 47,203 | 49,763 |
| Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000 | 21,226 | 23,456 | 23,944 | 26,731 | 28,936 |
| Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P. | 42,892 | 45,150 | 44,485 | 49,518 | 48,597 |

The principal items of production in these industries were : electric and telephone cables, electric apparatus and equipment, and domestic appliances such as refrigerators, washing machines, wireless and television sets, and parts for these.

The next table shows the activities of government controlled railways and tramways workshops :

VICTORIA—TRAMCARS AND RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK (407)

| Particulars | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of Factories | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| Number of Persons Employed .. | 7,206 | 7,035 | 6,846 | 6,664 | 6,690 |
| Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000 | 14,650 | 14,232 | 14,568 | 16,181 | 16,843 |
| Value of Power, Fuel, etc. Used \$'000 | 412 | 428 | 428 | 431 | 448 |
| Value of Materials Used \$'000 | 11,996 | 12,020 | 12,426 | 12,518 | 12,739 |
| Value of Production .. \$'000 | 18,948 | 18,428 | 18,820 | 21,582 | 21,821 |
| Value of Output .. \$'000 | 31,356 | 30,876 | 31,674 | 34,531 | 35,009 |
| Value of Land and Buildings \$'000 | 6,892 | 7,006 | 6,776 | 6,827 | 6,929 |
| Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000 | 3,148 | 3,188 | 3,154 | 3,074 | 2,986 |
| Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P. | 23,964 | 24,006 | 24,365 | 24,040 | 24,115 |

The work performed in this sub-class of industry was for the most part in maintenance and replacement of rolling stock.

In the following table the particulars of the motor industry as a whole have been presented by aggregating the following sub-classes : Motor Vehicle Construction and Assembly, Motor Repairs, Motor Bodies, and Motor Accessories. It should be noted, however, that the manufacture of particular parts may be included in other sub-classes of industry.

VICTORIA—MOTOR VEHICLES (409, 410, 411, 413)

| Particulars | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of Factories | 3,200 | 3,282 | 3,314 | 3,445 | 3,488 |
| Number of Persons Employed .. | 43,157 | 48,771 | 51,668 | 54,811 | 53,852 |
| Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000 | 90,276 | 107,552 | 118,768 | 133,054 | 132,130 |
| Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used | | | | | |
| \$'000 | 5,360 | 6,480 | 7,196 | 7,912 | 7,924 |
| Value of Materials Used \$'000 | 124,732 | 155,980 | 179,376 | 198,182 | 187,477 |
| Value of Production .. \$'000 | 144,652 | 168,790 | 188,404 | 199,973 | 202,528 |
| Value of Output .. \$'000 | 274,744 | 331,250 | 374,976 | 406,067 | 397,931 |
| Value of Land and Buildings \$'000 | 118,758 | 133,916 | 145,780 | 167,211 | 175,213 |
| Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000 | 68,984 | 85,296 | 87,318 | 99,489 | 103,259 |
| Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P. | 106,423 | 131,392 | 136,439 | 153,836 | 168,533 |

The relative importance of each sub-class of the motor vehicle industry is shown on page 412.

Agricultural Machinery and Implements are the subject of the next table :

VICTORIA—AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS (420)

| Particulars | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of Factories | 125 | 130 | 141 | 162 | 183 |
| Number of Persons Employed .. | 5,569 | 5,668 | 6,961 | 7,901 | 7,078 |
| Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000 | 11,812 | 13,484 | 18,740 | 21,800 | 18,795 |
| Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used | | | | | |
| \$'000 | 946 | 1,004 | 1,198 | 1,345 | 1,014 |
| Value of Materials Used \$'000 | 21,472 | 21,618 | 28,514 | 29,516 | 20,448 |
| Value of Production .. \$'000 | 17,108 | 19,092 | 25,046 | 28,909 | 25,217 |
| Value of Output .. \$'000 | 39,526 | 41,714 | 54,758 | 59,770 | 46,679 |
| Value of Land and Buildings \$'000 | 9,430 | 9,342 | 10,780 | 12,196 | 12,490 |
| Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000 | 6,186 | 6,604 | 7,622 | 8,760 | 10,078 |
| Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P. | 20,199 | 20,803 | 22,705 | 22,540 | 24,180 |

Particulars relating to founding and casting of non-ferrous metals are shown in the next table :

VICTORIA—NON-FERROUS METALS : FOUNDRY, CASTING, ETC. (422)

| Particulars | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of Factories | 168 | 163 | 160 | 170 | 167 |
| Number of Persons Employed .. | 3,595 | 3,823 | 4,154 | 4,495 | 4,071 |
| Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000 | 7,740 | 8,294 | 9,574 | 11,119 | 10,303 |
| Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000 | 580 | 674 | 748 | 874 | 781 |
| Value of Materials Used \$'000 | 12,998 | 16,968 | 19,438 | 24,200 | 21,485 |
| Value of Production .. \$'000 | 13,462 | 15,078 | 17,584 | 21,388 | 19,072 |
| Value of Output .. \$'000 | 27,040 | 32,720 | 37,770 | 46,462 | 41,338 |
| Value of Land and Buildings \$'000 | 7,452 | 8,146 | 8,478 | 9,830 | 9,405 |
| Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000 | 4,796 | 5,100 | 5,584 | 5,781 | 6,261 |
| Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P. | 11,948 | 12,592 | 14,401 | 14,897 | 14,958 |

Articles produced in this industry include steam, gas and water fittings, aluminium window frames, slide fasteners, and furniture fittings, etc.

Sheet metal working and allied manufacturing activities are the subject of the table which follows :

VICTORIA—SHEET METAL WORKING, PRESSING, AND STAMPING (424)

| Particulars | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of Factories | 436 | 430 | 435 | 449 | 452 |
| Number of Persons Employed .. | 10,532 | 10,754 | 11,122 | 11,468 | 11,984 |
| Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000 | 22,456 | 23,940 | 25,344 | 28,083 | 31,092 |
| Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000 | 1,240 | 1,306 | 1,378 | 1,535 | 1,640 |
| Value of Materials Used \$'000 | 55,470 | 58,360 | 60,710 | 70,647 | 72,840 |
| Value of Production .. \$'000 | 41,882 | 47,174 | 47,848 | 51,595 | 53,436 |
| Value of Output .. \$'000 | 98,592 | 106,840 | 109,936 | 123,777 | 127,916 |
| Value of Land and Buildings \$'000 | 22,748 | 23,754 | 24,796 | 27,115 | 28,322 |
| Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000 | 15,116 | 15,620 | 17,402 | 17,071 | 18,423 |
| Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P. | 30,850 | 32,647 | 33,761 | 34,488 | 36,946 |

Packers' cans, canisters and containers, building fittings, namely, baths, sinks, hot water services, and refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment are amongst the items produced in this sub-class of industry.

Textile Industry

History

Introduction

The production of textile fibre in Victoria—in the form of wool—dates back to the Colony's settlement at the end of 1834, when the Henty family brought about eighty well-bred sheep and other livestock for their settlement at Portland Bay. The output of wool and its associated products was largely responsible for the early economic development of the Colony. By 1850, about six million sheep were being grazed in Victoria. In that year the exports of wool, tallow, and hides reached nearly £1m (which would now be expressed as \$2m in nominal value), the total of all other exports being £81,700 (\$163,400). Gold discoveries in the 1850s added to the Colony's wealth and population but as yields diminished a more permanent source of income had to be obtained.

By 1873 imports were valued at £16·5m (\$33m) and exports were valued at £14·8m (\$29·6m), with wool again accounting for a very large proportion of the export figures. The detailed figures applicable to textiles and textile fibre for 1873 were as follows :

**VICTORIA—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF TEXTILES AND
TEXTILE FIBRE, 1873**
£'000 (\$'000)

| Particulars | Imports | | Exports of Victorian Production | |
|----------------------------------|---------|----------|------------------------------------|----------|
| Apparel and Slops | 292 | (584) | 11 | (22) |
| Bags and Sacks | 219 | (438) | .. | .. |
| Cottons | 638 | (1,276) | .. | .. |
| Haberdashery | 330 | (660) | .. | .. |
| Silks | 293 | (586) | .. | .. |
| Woollens and Woollen Piece Goods | 914 | (1,828) | 9 | (18) |
| Wool | 1,842 | (3,684)* | 4,809 | (9,618) |
| Other Items | 12,007 | (24,014) | 7,148 | (14,296) |
| Total | 16,534 | (33,068) | 11,977 | (23,954) |

* Mainly from New South Wales. Source : Statistics of Victoria, 1873.

During the 1860s three factors combined to change the largely agrarian and mining nature of the Colony to a more balanced economy where both primary and secondary industry were able to develop. The first was the continuous growth in fine wool production, which suggested that some or all of the subsequent manufacturing processes could be carried out locally. The second was the emergence of several large softgoods warehouses, whose managers found it convenient and economic to manufacture finished goods on the spot instead of importing their total requirements. The third factor was the political success of the protectionist movement, which was able to enforce generally higher protective duties than in any other Australian colony against imported goods.

Woollen Mills

By 1886, nine woollen mills had been successfully established (two in Geelong, two in Newtown and Chilwell, and one each in Ballarat East, Castlemaine, Bungaree, Footscray, and Williamstown), the first being the Victorian Woollen Mills in 1868, followed soon afterwards by the Barwon and Albion Mills. About this time softgoods warehouses were established in Flinders Lane. One such covered two acres of floor space spread over a five storey bluestone building. In 1865, the manufacture of apparel and millinery began on an extensive scale, both in factories and in homes.

By 1886, the textile industry in Victoria had developed to the point where it was able to export the following locally manufactured items: Apparel and Slops, £155,358 (\$310,716), Bags and Sacks, £1,925 (\$3,850), Cottons, £2,221 (\$4,442), and Woollens and Woollen Piece Goods, £980 (\$1,960), mostly to the other Australian colonies, and Wool to the value of £3,807,362 (\$7,614,724), overseas. The latter was a drought-depressed figure which rose to £7,165,092 (\$14,330,184) only five years later.

In the same year, the nine woollen mills in Victoria had an annual consumption of 1.8 mill. lb of wool. They produced just on 1.1 mill. yards of tweed, cloth, and flannel, 2,905 pairs of blankets, and 180 shawls. In the same year 152 wool-washing establishments stripped the wool from 2.2 mill. sheepskins and washed 11.5 mill. lb of wool, saving greatly on freight costs to overseas buyers. Another 25 "manufactories" were engaged in making bedding, flock, and upholstery materials.

Hosiery

In 1860, the manufacture of hosiery which was destined to become important in Victorian industry, commenced when many drapers' shops installed small hand-operated circular knitting machines. These units were used to knit coarse socks for men and children, mostly in dark plain colours. In those days most women wore wool cashmere hosiery imported from overseas. At the turn of the century the first machines to knit fine gauge cashmere stockings were installed in a Collingwood factory and local stockings were able to compete with the imported article.

Knitting Mills (Other than Hosiery)

Knitting as a manufacturing industry independent of retail connections can be traced back to the early 1900s, when the knitting of heavy-weight woollen outerwear on hand operated flat knitting machines was undertaken in Carlton. By 1915, there were 49 Hosiery Manufactories in Victoria employing 134 males and 1,095 females, and the hand operated flat knitting machines of the first factory had given way to power-driven 84 and 168 needle machines for outerwear and underwear, as well as several circular knitting machines for half-hose. The company which grew from this factory now occupies 12 acres of land in Coburg. Most of the other large knitting and hosiery companies began in Victoria between the two world wars. Their development was accelerated by wartime shortages of imported hosiery, the availability of rayon, and tariff protection.

Cotton Textiles

The cotton textile industry was established after 1927 by a company at Abbotsford, with the spinning of coarse cotton yarns in counts of 5s to 36s. These yarns were sold to local knitters for underwear and to weavers for making cotton tweeds. This company was taken over by a large Sydney based company in 1939, but meanwhile two new, large local companies began operations at Yarraville. Today, these companies are still the major producers of Victoria's cotton yarn and fabric. In the post-war period, a Belgian company opened a cotton spinning mill at Wonthaggi and a weaving mill at Box Hill, and another company of Australian-Japanese interests opened a cotton spinning mill at Yarragon.

Man-made Fabrics

The next major development in the Victorian textile industry occurred at Bayswater, in 1958, where a British-owned company began the production of nylon and, in 1964, polyester fibre. At the beginning, the target output was 5 mill. lb of nylon yarn a year. Recent extensions to nylon capacity currently being commissioned will bring that target to about 30 mill. lb whilst the polyester process had a capacity of 7 mill. lb a year.

Throughout those years, a large group of user industries has grown up in conjunction with the main fibre producers. These include throwing, bulking, dyeing, spinning, weaving and knitting, garment makers, carpet manufacturers, motor tyre producers, and others.

Rope and Cordage

This section of the textile industry began early in the Colony's history. James Miller, a Scottish sailmaker, established a rope works in Geelong in 1862, and shortly after was the first in Australia to introduce machinery for the preparation and spinning of vegetable fibres and walk-laying of rope. Soon binder twine, hessian, cornsacks, and woolpacks were also being produced in Victoria.

Present-day Pattern of Industry

The important position achieved by the Victorian textile industry over the years is reflected in its statistics. Of the total of 1,360 textile factories in the Commonwealth in 1965-66, more than half (775) are situated in Victoria. Likewise, 58 per cent of the national total of 74,708 persons employed in textile factories, the majority of whom are women, are employed in Victoria. The value of output of textile factories in Victoria is nearly three-fifths of the national total, \$387m out of a total of \$665m.

The most important individual sections of the industry now comprise the following :

(1) *Cotton Spinning and Weaving*.—In 1965-66, Victoria had 29 out of 78 Australian mills which spin cotton yarn and weave cotton fabric. Value of output is over \$37m out of the national total of nearly \$94m. The most popular types of yarns produced range from counts of 2s to 30s. The yarn is used by knitters of underwear, and

weavers of canvas and duck drills, denims, and tweeds for apparel uses. In recent years this section of the industry has been widely modernised. The three biggest producers have installed plant and equipment comparable to that used by the most advanced companies overseas.

(2) *Wool—Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.*—Victoria now has 73 of Australia's 124 woollen and worsted mills. Annual output is \$81m out of national total of \$160m. There is a worldwide trend in textile mills away from specialisation in one fibre to the use of many fibres, and some woollen mills, in particular, which have in the past restricted themselves to British traditional types of production have found it desirable to produce a variety of blended yarns and fabrics. Mills, in both city and country areas, have been re-equipped with new looms and adopted new production techniques.

(3) *Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods.*—More than two-thirds of Australia's knitting industry is located in Victoria, which has 438 of the nation's 592 knitting mills. They produce \$147m of the national total of \$204m worth of knitted goods per year.

(4) *Rayon, Nylon, and Other Man-made Fibres.*—More than half of the textile industry's use of man-made fibres occurs in Victoria, where 22 factories out of a national total of 40 are situated. The Victorian value of output of these factories is \$35m a year out of a national total of \$54m. Victoria's dominance in this field is partly due to the fact that man-made fibres are particularly suited to use in knitwear of which Victoria has 65 per cent of the Australian output in terms of value.

(5) *Rope and Cordage.*—Today, Victoria has only 11 of Australia's 25 rope and cordage works, yet produces over 70 per cent of the nation's output in this field—nearly \$15m out of a total of \$20m. The production of bags and sacks has become a more specialised section of the textile industry. Here Victoria now has one-third of Australia's mills—26 out of 91—and produces over \$4m out of \$10m per year.

(6) *Canvas Goods.*—Although Victoria has always had a high demand for canvas goods, dating back to early settlement and gold rush days, it was not until 1942 under the stimulus of wartime needs that this type of fabric was woven within the State. Today, about 30 per cent of the nation's canvas goods, tents, tarpaulins, etc., originate in Victoria. Thirty-eight out of 153 mills making such goods are located in the State, and they produce \$5m of the nation's output of \$16m per year.

(7) *Textile Dyeing, Printing, and Finishing.*—Annual value of output of this industry is over \$11m out of a national total of \$26m. Most of this production falls into the category of dyeing and finishing, since most of Australia's textile printing is now done in other States. Victoria's high proportion of the national figure is a reflection of her activity in associated textile fields, such as weaving, knitting, and hosiery production.

(8) *Man-made Fibre Industry.*—At Bayswater, 18 miles from Melbourne, is located one of the nation's largest chemical fibre producers. Here, nylon and polyester fibre are produced from imported polymer chip.

(9) *Carpet Industry*.—More than half the value of Australian carpeting manufactured is made in Victoria, where most of the factories are located. Australian production of pile-carpets rose from 2,887,000 sq yd in 1950–51 to 11,384,816 sq yd in 1965–66. Woven carpet made in Australia is Axminster, Wilton, and Brussels—but mainly Axminster. After slow growth from the beginning in 1937, the manufacture of pile-carpet increased greatly during the 1950s. The first woven-pile floor coverings were made in Australia in 1937 on Wilton looms. Manufacture of Axminster on Gripper looms was undertaken in 1938. Production of Wilton and Spool Axminster began in 1947. Manufacture of Axminster and Wilton has been based on traditional British techniques. Until 1956–57 tufted carpet made in Australia was confined to minor output of rugs and mats. Broad tufting of carpet with 12 ft width machines began in 1956, and production of woven sisal carpeting commenced the same year. In 1961, Australia produced her first carpets tufted with man-made fibre filament yarns. (Carpet felt and bonded pile carpet output estimates are included in the above production figures). Australian consumption of woven non-pile carpet is negligible in comparison with pile carpet consumption.

Nearly all fibre materials for carpet making are still imported—very little Australian grown wool is coarse enough for carpet-pile. At present the Australian industry supplies three quarters of the quantity of apparent consumption which in 1965–66 rose to 16·15 mill. sq yd—the highest per capita consumption so far recorded. Exports, too, have increased in recent years, the figures for 1965–66 being 116,646 sq yd.

Overseas investment in carpet manufacture in Australia has increased capacity, widened product range, and increased import replacement. Although British interests in the Australian carpet industry are substantial as subsidiaries or joint-enterprises, overseas interests have not taken over any existing factories. By 1966, twenty firms were engaged in the manufacture of soft floor coverings, fifteen produced underfelt, and nineteen produced carpet yarns. The degree of integration of processes and types of carpet produced varies considerably.

Decentralisation

Much of the textile industry in Victoria has been decentralised in provincial areas ever since the industry's inception. Today there are woollen and worsted spinning, weaving and knitting mills operating successfully at such centres as Geelong, Stawell, Ballarat, Seymour, Shepparton, and Wangaratta. Cotton mills are operated by one large company at Bendigo as well as at Footscray and Abbotsford. Other large cotton producers are located at Yarraville. One major enterprise which employs more than 800 people concentrates on weaving man-made fibre fabrics at Wangaratta. (See also page 808.)

In the hosiery knitting industry, the tendency has been to congregate in Melbourne's northern suburbs, where a number of large mills are located. Several smaller plants are established in other suburbs and country areas.

The early advantage which Victorian manufacturers gained, has been maintained and includes 58 per cent of Australia's volume of output of textile products.

Wool carding, spinning, and weaving is the subject of the next table :

VICTORIA—WOOL CARDING, SPINNING, AND WEAVING
(603)

| Particulars | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of Factories | 79 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 73 |
| Number of Persons Employed .. | 10,441 | 10,816 | 10,183 | 9,934 | 9,221 |
| Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000 | 17,924 | 19,290 | 18,253 | 19,473 | 18,721 |
| Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used | | | | | |
| \$'000 | 1,538 | 1,590 | 1,500 | 1,561 | 1,567 |
| Value of Materials Used \$'000 | 47,568 | 56,660 | 59,175 | 56,729 | 52,757 |
| Value of Production .. \$'000 | 25,862 | 29,050 | 28,212 | 26,657 | 26,594 |
| Value of Output .. \$'000 | 74,968 | 87,300 | 88,887 | 84,948 | 80,919 |
| Value of Land and Buildings \$'000 | 12,820 | 14,030 | 13,799 | 14,186 | 15,139 |
| Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000 | 13,604 | 14,624 | 13,943 | 14,608 | 13,465 |
| Horse-power of Engines Or- dinarily in Use .. H.P. | 40,236 | 40,724 | 40,271 | 37,781 | 33,829 |

Victorian woollen mills are responsible for more than half the total Australian woollen mill production. The full range of activities in these factories is covered from the scouring of greasy wool to the weaving of cloth.

Particulars of the hosiery, etc., industry for the five years to 1965-66 are given below :

VICTORIA—HOSIERY AND OTHER KNITTED GOODS
(604)

| Particulars | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of Factories | 462 | 450 | 441 | 444 | 438 |
| Number of Persons Employed .. | 16,486 | 17,803 | 18,412 | 18,947 | 19,088 |
| Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000 | 26,284 | 29,666 | 31,262 | 34,576 | 36,429 |
| Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used | | | | | |
| \$'000 | 1,154 | 1,194 | 1,268 | 1,359 | 1,442 |
| Value of Materials Used \$'000 | 58,754 | 66,102 | 71,702 | 78,790 | 79,821 |
| Value of Production .. \$'000 | 51,268 | 54,426 | 58,745 | 63,789 | 65,845 |
| Value of Output .. \$'000 | 111,176 | 121,722 | 131,715 | 143,938 | 147,109 |
| Value of Land and Buildings \$'000 | 22,538 | 23,686 | 24,575 | 26,664 | 28,508 |
| Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000 | 15,654 | 17,134 | 18,739 | 20,073 | 23,075 |
| Horse-power of Engines Or- dinarily in Use .. H.P. | 17,003 | 17,201 | 17,670 | 18,868 | 20,557 |

Factories in Victoria contribute more than two-thirds of the total production of knitted goods in Australia. Amongst the more important articles produced are socks and stockings, knitted underwear, cardigans, and pullovers.

Information in the next table deals with industries associated with the manufacture of clothing, except waterproof clothing, knitted goods, and boots and shoes. The figures shown represent for each of the past five years the sum of the statistical sub-classes of industry mentioned below—tailoring and ready-made clothing, dressmaking, millinery, shirts, underclothing, foundation garments, handkerchiefs, ties, scarves, hats and caps, and gloves.

VICTORIA—CLOTHING (DRESS), EXCLUDING WATERPROOF CLOTHING, KNITTED GOODS, AND BOOTS AND SHOES
(801, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809)

| Particulars | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of Factories | 1,308 | 1,317 | 1,308 | 1,283 | 1,285 |
| Number of Persons Employed .. | 27,089 | 28,674 | 28,796 | 29,343 | 30,542 |
| Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000 | 39,278 | 42,750 | 44,527 | 48,517 | 52,477 |
| Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000 | 778 | 828 | 868 | 910 | 1,000 |
| Value of Materials Used \$'000 | 61,882 | 67,200 | 70,963 | 76,281 | 78,485 |
| Value of Production .. \$'000 | 64,214 | 69,310 | 73,746 | 79,022 | 84,044 |
| Value of Output .. \$'000 | 126,874 | 137,338 | 145,577 | 156,214 | 163,529 |
| Value of Land and Buildings \$'000 | 30,106 | 32,082 | 34,185 | 36,413 | 39,771 |
| Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000 | 5,742 | 6,090 | 6,677 | 7,227 | 7,842 |
| Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P. | 10,794 | 11,171 | 11,583 | 12,295 | 13,108 |

In the following table the industries combined in the preceding table are shown in detail for 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—CLOTHING (DRESS), EXCLUDING WATERPROOF CLOTHING, KNITTED GOODS, AND BOOTS AND SHOES :
INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES, 1965-66

| Particulars | Tailoring and Ready-made Clothing 801 | Dress-making 803 | Millinery, Hats and Caps 804, 808 | Shirts, Underclothing 805 | Foundation Garments 806 | Handkerchiefs, Ties, and Gloves 807, 809 | Total |
|---|---------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--|---------|
| Number of Factories | 482 | 559 | 60 | 123 | 33 | 28 | 1,285 |
| Number of Persons Employed .. | 11,038 | 9,859 | 889 | 6,083 | 2,125 | 548 | 30,542 |
| Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000 | 19,749 | 16,741 | 1,467 | 10,379 | 3,251 | 890 | 52,477 |
| Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000 | 394 | 311 | 49 | 164 | 61 | 21 | 1,000 |
| Value of Materials Used \$'000 | 33,015 | 20,635 | 1,643 | 15,959 | 5,139 | 2,094 | 78,485 |
| Value of Production .. \$'000 | 33,044 | 26,202 | 2,295 | 16,070 | 4,959 | 1,474 | 84,044 |
| Value of Output .. \$'000 | 66,453 | 47,148 | 3,987 | 32,193 | 10,159 | 3,590 | 163,529 |
| Value of Land and Buildings \$'000 | 14,042 | 14,202 | 1,942 | 5,488 | 3,192 | 905 | 39,771 |
| Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000 | 3,068 | 2,258 | 173 | 1,495 | 694 | 154 | 7,842 |
| Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use H.P. | 4,473 | 4,013 | 268 | 2,903 | 1,133 | 318 | 13,108 |

In the above table, tailoring and ready-made clothing, and dressmaking together represented 81·0 per cent of the factories, 68·4 per cent of employment, and 64·7 per cent of the horse-power in use ; shirts and underclothing contributed 9·6 per cent, 19·9 per cent, and 22·1 per cent, respectively.

Manufacture of boots and shoes (not rubber) is the subject of the next table :

VICTORIA—BOOTS AND SHOES (NOT RUBBER) (810)

| Particulars | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of Factories | 201 | 198 | 193 | 199 | 203 |
| Number of Persons Employed .. | 11,510 | 11,907 | 12,145 | 12,038 | 11,799 |
| Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000 | 19,388 | 20,630 | 21,250 | 22,782 | 22,197 |
| Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000 | 380 | 384 | 410 | 444 | 466 |
| Value of Materials Used \$'000 | 36,618 | 37,312 | 37,974 | 38,732 | 36,187 |
| Value of Production .. \$'000 | 31,888 | 32,830 | 34,322 | 35,466 | 37,207 |
| Value of Output .. \$'000 | 68,886 | 70,526 | 72,706 | 74,641 | 73,860 |
| Value of Land and Buildings \$'000 | 7,680 | 8,188 | 9,869 | 9,858 | 10,643 |
| Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000 | 7,158 | 7,446 | 8,335 | 9,595 | 9,766 |
| Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P. | 7,624 | 7,811 | 7,852 | 7,950 | 8,426 |

A feature of this industry is the large proportion of females employed. Numbering 7,016, they represented 59.5 per cent of the total number of persons employed in the manufacture of boots and shoes (not rubber) in 1965-66.

The details shown above relate generally to footwear made of leather. They are exclusive of the operation of boot repairers. Footwear is also produced in the rubber and plastic moulding industries.

The second most important industrial class in Victoria is Class 9—Food, Drink, and Tobacco. The relative importance of its principal sub-classes is shown in the following table. Victoria leads other States in the production of butter, condensary products, cheese, canned meat, confectionery, jams and preserved fruit. It also produces a third of Australia's flour and biscuits and a quarter of its bacon and ham.

VICTORIA—CLASS 9 : FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO :
INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES, 1965-66

| Particulars | Factories | Persons Employed | Salaries and Wages Paid | Value of— | | | | | | Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use |
|---|-----------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------|------------|---------|--------------------|---------------------|--|
| | | | | Power, Fuel, and Light | Materials Used | Production | Output | Land and Buildings | Plant and Machinery | |
| | No. | | | | | \$'000 | | | | |
| 1. Flour Milling .. | 25 | 1,368 | 3,562 | 627 | 43,340 | 9,457 | 53,424 | 6,323 | 4,502 | 21,449 |
| 2. Cereal Foods and Starch .. | 26 | 1,251 | 2,802 | 500 | 11,510 | 6,708 | 18,718 | 3,429 | 4,276 | 10,378 |
| 5. Bakeries .. | 1,002 | 6,557 | 12,193 | 1,713 | 33,656 | 24,633 | 60,002 | 22,846 | 10,608 | 11,978 |
| 6. Biscuits .. | 27 | 2,337 | 4,822 | 481 | 10,937 | 7,450 | 18,868 | 4,848 | 3,318 | 5,192 |
| 9. Confectionery .. | 68 | 3,581 | 7,456 | 681 | 19,594 | 14,888 | 35,163 | 8,023 | 8,140 | 17,427 |
| 10. Jam, Fruit and Vegetable Canning .. | 35 | 5,820 | 14,980 | 1,544 | 67,029 | 37,142 | 105,714 | 22,094 | 21,958 | 25,969 |
| 13. Butter Factories | 80 | 3,094 | 8,476 | 2,149 | 92,783 | 19,904 | 114,837 | 10,656 | 14,860 | 31,901 |
| 14. Cheese Factories | 22 | 1,028 | 2,821 | 343 | 25,609 | 7,544 | 33,496 | 6,516 | 4,736 | 6,407 |
| 15. Condensed and Dried Milk Factories .. | 17 | 1,597 | 4,260 | 1,146 | 32,717 | 11,323 | 45,186 | 4,764 | 6,512 | 12,694 |
| 18. Condiments, Coffee, Spices | 60 | 1,374 | 3,109 | 261 | 11,054 | 7,282 | 18,597 | 5,947 | 2,953 | 5,722 |
| 19. Ice and Refrigeration .. | 114 | 1,544 | 3,795 | 1,307 | 1,383 | 7,541 | 10,231 | 10,932 | 5,403 | 31,705 |
| 21. Aerated Waters, Cordials, etc. | 85 | 1,216 | 2,600 | 236 | 9,112 | 7,859 | 17,207 | 4,900 | 3,421 | 3,605 |
| 28. Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Snuff .. | 6 | 2,286 | 5,104 | 306 | 43,789 | 34,419 | 78,514 | 6,052 | 6,912 | 6,411 |
| Other Sub-classes | 351 | 10,530 | 26,127 | 4,090 | 135,463 | 62,380 | 201,934 | 42,493 | 37,901 | 69,871 |
| Total, Class 9 | 1,918 | 43,583 | 102,107 | 15,384 | 537,976 | 258,530 | 811,891 | 159,823 | 135,500 | 260,709 |

Bakeries which make bread, pastry, and cakes, etc., are the subject of the table which follows :

VICTORIA—BAKERIES (INCLUDING CAKES AND PASTRY)
(905)

| Particulars | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of Factories | 1,117 | 1,096 | 1,056 | 1,035 | 1,002 |
| Number of Persons Employed .. | 6,080 | 6,271 | 6,336 | 6,420 | 6,557 |
| Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000 | 9,478 | 9,946 | 10,684 | 11,681 | 12,193 |
| Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000 | 1,532 | 1,580 | 1,622 | 1,688 | 1,713 |
| Value of Materials Used \$'000 | 28,210 | 28,612 | 29,842 | 32,236 | 33,656 |
| Value of Production .. \$'000 | 20,606 | 21,494 | 22,004 | 23,700 | 24,633 |
| Value of Output .. \$'000 | 50,348 | 51,686 | 53,468 | 57,624 | 60,002 |
| Value of Land and Buildings \$'000 | 18,106 | 19,252 | 20,872 | 21,845 | 22,846 |
| Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000 | 10,098 | 11,212 | 10,776 | 10,838 | 10,608 |
| Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P. | 9,969 | 10,727 | 10,936 | 11,707 | 11,978 |

In the following table two sub-classes of industry are combined, namely, Jam, Fruit, and Vegetable Canning ; and Pickles, Sauces, and Vinegar :

VICTORIA—JAM, FRUIT, AND VEGETABLE CANNING ;
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND VINEGAR (910, 911)

| Particulars | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of Factories | 55 | 54 | 54 | 52 | 53 |
| Number of Persons Employed .. | 5,314 | 5,142 | 5,642 | 5,707 | 6,205 |
| Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000 | 10,980 | 11,452 | 12,654 | 13,939 | 15,841 |
| Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000 | 1,138 | 1,142 | 1,298 | 1,447 | 1,639 |
| Value of Materials Used \$'000 | 49,014 | 47,200 | 52,023 | 57,321 | 71,442 |
| Value of Production .. \$'000 | 27,534 | 28,668 | 32,459 | 34,153 | 40,328 |
| Value of Output .. \$'000 | 77,686 | 77,010 | 85,780 | 92,921 | 113,409 |
| Value of Land and Buildings \$'000 | 18,280 | 19,080 | 20,121 | 20,860 | 23,489 |
| Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000 | 14,006 | 15,256 | 18,442 | 19,501 | 22,667 |
| Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P. | 22,197 | 23,454 | 25,120 | 25,470 | 27,950 |

Female employment is strongly represented in the canning industry which, to a great extent, operates in country areas near the orchards and gardens from which fruit and vegetables used for processing are gathered. Seasonal conditions influence greatly the number of persons employed and the quantity of goods produced.

Three sub-classes of industry, namely, butter, cheese, condensed and processed milk have been combined in the figures shown below. Details of these factories, classified according to predominant activity, are shown on page 423. There is a great deal of overlap in articles produced between factories in all these sub-classes, which use liquid whole milk as a raw material.

VICTORIA—BUTTER, CHEESE, CONDENSED AND PROCESSED MILK FACTORIES (913, 914, 915)

| Particulars | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of Factories | 127 | 126 | 123 | 120 | 119 |
| Number of Persons Employed .. | 5,681 | 5,692 | 5,788 | 5,824 | 5,719 |
| Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000 | 13,026 | 13,306 | 14,292 | 15,096 | 15,558 |
| Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000 | 3,134 | 3,252 | 3,318 | 3,569 | 3,638 |
| Value of Materials Used \$'000 | 114,698 | 118,754 | 132,448 | 150,909 | 151,109 |
| Value of Production .. \$'000 | 28,268 | 30,368 | 33,412 | 38,953 | 38,771 |
| Value of Output .. \$'000 | 146,100 | 152,374 | 169,178 | 193,431 | 193,518 |
| Value of Land and Buildings \$'000 | 16,366 | 16,792 | 17,026 | 19,202 | 21,936 |
| Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000 | 19,562 | 20,246 | 21,822 | 22,564 | 26,109 |
| Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P. | 45,501 | 46,438 | 48,570 | 48,295 | 51,002 |

Almost all of this industry is to be found in country areas. The particulars in the above table relate only to factory production. There is also a comparatively small amount of butter and cheese made on farms. Further reference to the Dairying Industry will be found on pages 343-5.

Details of the operation of the following sub-classes of industry are given below, namely, Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes and Cases, Wood Turning and Carving, and Cabinet and Furniture Making :

VICTORIA—SAWMILLS, WOODWORKING, FURNITURE, ETC. (1001, 1004, 1006, 1007, 1101)

| Particulars | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of Factories | 1,758 | 1,760 | 1,761 | 1,759 | 1,758 |
| Number of Persons Employed .. | 17,979 | 18,311 | 18,177 | 18,270 | 18,500 |
| Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000 | 35,444 | 37,098 | 37,755 | 40,524 | 42,211 |
| Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000 | 1,576 | 1,638 | 1,722 | 1,764 | 1,807 |
| Value of Materials Used \$'000 | 70,110 | 71,892 | 77,043 | 82,864 | 83,637 |
| Value of Production .. \$'000 | 57,844 | 61,360 | 65,160 | 70,710 | 71,692 |
| Value of Output .. \$'000 | 129,530 | 134,890 | 143,925 | 155,339 | 157,136 |
| Value of Land and Buildings \$'000 | 30,594 | 32,338 | 34,592 | 38,429 | 41,477 |
| Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000 | 12,912 | 13,196 | 12,974 | 13,441 | 15,363 |
| Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P. | 132,480 | 133,963 | 136,824 | 130,483 | 135,938 |

The following table shows the particulars of the individual industries combined in the preceding table for 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—SAWMILLS, WOODWORKING, FURNITURE,
ETC. : INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES, 1965-66

| Particulars | Sawmills 1001 | Joinery 1004 | Boxes and Cases 1006 | Wood Turning and Wood Carving 1007 | Furniture Making, etc. 1101 | Total |
|--|------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Number of Factories | 446 | 706 | 58 | 90 | 458 | 1,758 |
| Number of Persons Employed | 6,019 | 6,324 | 681 | 826 | 4,650 | 18,500 |
| Salaries and Wages Paid .. \$'000 | 13,849 | 14,808 | 1,439 | 1,796 | 10,319 | 42,211 |
| Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000 | 1,038 | 382 | 50 | 73 | 264 | 1,807 |
| Value of Materials Used .. \$'000 | 34,517 | 25,789 | 2,210 | 2,048 | 19,073 | 83,637 |
| Value of Production \$'000 | 25,357 | 23,058 | 2,190 | 2,948 | 18,139 | 71,692 |
| Value of Output \$'000 | 60,912 | 49,229 | 4,450 | 5,069 | 37,476 | 157,136 |
| Value of Land and Buildings .. \$'000 | 11,642 | 14,536 | 1,260 | 1,586 | 12,453 | 41,477 |
| Value of Plant and Machinery .. \$'000 | 8,419 | 3,782 | 401 | 630 | 2,131 | 15,363 |
| Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use H.P. | 80,954 | 30,717 | 5,150 | 5,331 | 13,786 | 135,938 |

The activities combined in the above table embrace general milling, re-sawing, moulding and planing, turning, the manufacture of floorboards, weatherboards, boxes and cases, tool handles, toys, etc.

The newspaper and periodicals industry is the subject of the following table :

VICTORIA—NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS (1201)

| Particulars | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of Factories | 128 | 123 | 122 | 123 | 123 |
| Number of Persons Employed .. | 3,765 | 3,717 | 3,796 | 4,175 | 4,295 |
| Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000 | 9,126 | 9,532 | 9,991 | 10,965 | 11,520 |
| Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000 | 322 | 342 | 371 | 392 | 430 |
| Value of Materials Used \$'000 | 18,288 | 18,540 | 19,425 | 20,607 | 21,333 |
| Value of Production .. \$'000 | 16,272 | 16,058 | 16,343 | 18,163 | 18,269 |
| Value of Output .. \$'000 | 34,882 | 34,940 | 36,139 | 39,161 | 40,032 |
| Value of Land and Buildings \$'000 | 6,544 | 6,834 | 6,916 | 6,769 | 8,032 |
| Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000 | 7,290 | 8,248 | 9,134 | 9,273 | 9,320 |
| Horse-power of Engines Or- dinarily in Use .. H.P. | 12,152 | 12,331 | 12,550 | 13,151 | 13,798 |

Some "job" printing is included in this industry, but where newspapers, periodicals, etc., are printed for the proprietor by an outside firm, such particulars are included under "Printing, General" below.

General printing (including bookbinding) is the subject of the following table :

VICTORIA—PRINTING, GENERAL (INCLUDING BOOKBINDING) (1203)

| Particulars | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of Factories | 600 | 618 | 659 | 683 | 683 |
| Number of Persons Employed .. | 9,452 | 9,719 | 10,857 | 10,733 | 11,122 |
| Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000 | 19,864 | 21,302 | 23,024 | 25,582 | 27,633 |
| Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used | | | | | |
| \$'000 | 620 | 714 | 780 | 891 | 992 |
| Value of Materials Used \$'000 | 23,860 | 27,402 | 29,904 | 32,967 | 33,919 |
| Value of Production .. \$'000 | 36,434 | 38,862 | 41,936 | 47,021 | 50,791 |
| Value of Output .. \$'000 | 60,914 | 66,978 | 72,620 | 80,879 | 85,702 |
| Value of Land and Buildings \$'000 | 20,048 | 20,640 | 23,009 | 25,148 | 27,097 |
| Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000 | 15,468 | 16,574 | 17,577 | 19,405 | 20,660 |
| Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P. | 15,810 | 16,551 | 17,556 | 18,388 | 18,852 |

The above table does not include particulars of the operations of Government printing establishments.

Particulars relating to the manufacture of cardboard boxes, cartons, and containers are detailed in the next table :

VICTORIA—CARDBOARD BOXES, CARTONS, AND CONTAINERS (1207)

| Particulars | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of Factories | 60 | 60 | 66 | 65 | 66 |
| Number of Persons Employed .. | 3,056 | 3,363 | 3,562 | 3,527 | 3,683 |
| Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000 | 6,236 | 6,906 | 7,737 | 8,473 | 8,730 |
| Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used | | | | | |
| \$'000 | 272 | 294 | 338 | 350 | 365 |
| Value of Materials Used \$'000 | 21,320 | 24,324 | 26,633 | 27,867 | 28,920 |
| Value of Production .. \$'000 | 13,748 | 14,840 | 16,944 | 18,003 | 18,931 |
| Value of Output .. \$'000 | 35,340 | 39,458 | 43,915 | 46,220 | 48,216 |
| Value of Land and Buildings \$'000 | 7,622 | 8,614 | 9,461 | 11,422 | 13,581 |
| Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000 | 5,848 | 7,134 | 7,924 | 8,500 | 8,510 |
| Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P. | 6,602 | 6,980 | 7,535 | 7,760 | 9,280 |

The following table gives particulars of rubber goods manufacture :

VICTORIA—RUBBER GOODS (INCLUDING TYRES MADE)
(1301)

| Particulars | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of Factories | 48 | 51 | 52 | 50 | 51 |
| Number of Persons Employed .. | 6,193 | 6,958 | 7,614 | 7,697 | 7,415 |
| Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000 | 13,758 | 16,474 | 18,397 | 21,001 | 20,274 |
| Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000 | 2,212 | 2,554 | 2,726 | 2,734 | 2,679 |
| Value of Materials Used \$'000 | 34,176 | 38,744 | 42,507 | 46,674 | 43,882 |
| Value of Production .. \$'000 | 27,278 | 32,316 | 33,383 | 32,818 | 32,074 |
| Value of Output .. \$'000 | 63,666 | 73,614 | 78,616 | 82,225 | 78,635 |
| Value of Land and Buildings \$'000 | 10,330 | 10,904 | 15,246 | 15,360 | 17,249 |
| Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000 | 13,878 | 14,510 | 14,445 | 14,542 | 16,863 |
| Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P. | 63,656 | 67,468 | 73,487 | 78,083 | 81,162 |

Tyres and tubes, shoes, soles and heels, hose, toys, belting, sponge and foam rubber are amongst the wide range of articles produced in the above-mentioned industry.

Plastic moulding and products are the subject of the next table :

VICTORIA—PLASTIC MOULDING AND PRODUCTS (1503)

| Particulars | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of Factories | 165 | 168 | 175 | 178 | 186 |
| Number of Persons Employed .. | 5,415 | 6,018 | 6,384 | 7,059 | 7,278 |
| Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000 | 11,022 | 13,042 | 14,658 | 17,763 | 18,510 |
| Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000 | 974 | 1,144 | 1,298 | 1,568 | 1,730 |
| Value of Materials Used \$'000 | 27,556 | 32,560 | 35,648 | 42,127 | 41,935 |
| Value of Production .. \$'000 | 21,802 | 26,548 | 31,434 | 35,921 | 35,348 |
| Value of Output .. \$'000 | 50,332 | 60,252 | 68,380 | 79,615 | 79,013 |
| Value of Land and Buildings \$'000 | 10,938 | 11,940 | 13,171 | 14,859 | 17,986 |
| Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000 | 11,290 | 13,782 | 15,587 | 16,961 | 19,512 |
| Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P. | 25,277 | 31,918 | 32,581 | 36,778 | 41,417 |

Introduced as a new sub-class in 1945-46, plastic moulding now contributes substantially to the secondary production of the State. A wide variety of articles is produced, including plastic film and sheet, household accessories, containers, piping and tubing, toys, etc.

The following table shows particulars of the operations of electricity generating stations :

VICTORIA—ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER (1601, 1602, 1603)

| Particulars | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of Factories | 41 | 35 | 29 | 29 | 22 |
| Number of Persons Employed .. | 3,541 | 3,379 | 3,356 | 3,674 | 3,883 |
| Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000 | 9,582 | 9,482 | 10,180 | 11,808 | 12,841 |
| Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000 | 23,806 | 21,328 | 24,410 | 25,345 | 25,904 |
| Value of Materials Used \$'000 | 1,534 | 1,484 | 1,779 | 2,032 | 3,192 |
| Value of Production .. \$'000 | 36,926 | 42,514 | 44,905 | 54,902 | 60,701 |
| Value of Output .. \$'000 | 62,266 | 65,326 | 71,094 | 82,280 | 89,797 |
| Value of Land and Buildings \$'000 | 47,626 | 45,682 | 44,848 | 48,079 | 46,665 |
| Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000 | 185,426 | 184,798 | 178,450 | 203,249 | 223,477 |
| Total Installed Horse-power of Engines Used to Drive Generators* .. '000 H.P. | 2,243 | 2,221 | 2,213 | 2,521 | 2,903 |

* Excludes engines using electricity generated in own works.

Because of the extension of services by the State Electricity Commission to areas previously served by other authorities or individual suppliers, the number of electric light and power factories has decreased considerably in recent years.

The above particulars refer only to electric light and power generation by central electric stations in Victoria and do not include details of distribution, etc. They are compiled from factory returns submitted in accordance with the Commonwealth Census and Statistics Act.

Included in the above figures are those of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria which supplies practically all of the electricity generated.

State Electricity Commission of Victoria

Introduction

The State Electricity Commission which was constituted by the *Electricity Commissioners Act 1918* is a semi-governmental authority administered since 1921 by a full-time chairman and three part-time commissioners. The principal duty of the Commission is to co-ordinate and extend, on an economic basis, the supply of electricity throughout Victoria.

For this purpose, it is vested with power to erect, own, and operate power stations and other electrical plant and installations, supply electricity retail to individual consumers or in bulk to any corporation or public institution, acquire and operate electricity undertakings, develop, own, and operate brown coal open cuts and briquetting works, and develop the State's hydro-electric resources.

From its own revenues, which it controls, the Commission must meet all expenditure in the operation of its power, fuel and subsidiary undertakings, and all interest and other charges incurred in the service of its loans and other capital commitments.

The Commission is the controlling authority for all electrical undertakings in Victoria. It is responsible for the registration of electrical contractors, the licensing of electrical mechanics, the control of installation methods and material, and the testing and approval of electrical equipment and appliances. Incidental to its main operations, the Commission owns and operates the tramway systems in Ballarat and Bendigo.

For the accommodation of its employees at Yallourn, the Commission owns and administers the town of Yallourn. It also owns large housing estates in the surrounding area, but is progressively selling houses in these estates to Commission employees. In the Kiewa hydro-electric works area, it has built the two townships of Mount Beauty and Bogong, municipal administration of the former now being vested in the Shire of Bright. With construction at Kiewa now complete, many houses at Mount Beauty have been sold for holiday homes.

Electricity Generation

Since it began operating in 1919, the State Electricity Commission has expanded and co-ordinated the production and supply of electricity on a State-wide basis to the point where its system now generates almost all the electricity produced in Victoria and serves 98 per cent of the population.

Development of Victoria's electricity system is based on the utilisation for both power and fuel of Victoria's extensive brown coal resources in the Latrobe Valley in eastern Gippsland, with supplementary development of the hydro-electric potential of north-eastern Victoria. Victoria is entitled to one-third of the electricity from the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme, after the Commonwealth has taken the power it needs for its purposes. Victoria also shares with New South Wales in the electricity generated at Hume Hydro Station on the River Murray.

About 84 per cent of the State Electricity Commission generation is from brown coal, either used in its raw state or manufactured into higher quality fuel in the form of brown coal briquettes. All the brown coal and briquette fuel is supplied by undertakings which the Commission itself owns and operates. Output of brown coal in

1965-66 from the three open cuts at Yallourn, Yallourn North, and Morwell totalled 21,066,991 tons, of which 15,368,426 tons were used in the Commission's own power stations, and 5,035,382 tons were manufactured into 1,882,814 tons of brown coal briquettes, 30 per cent of the briquette output then being used for electricity production in metropolitan and provincial steam power stations. The two functions, generation of electricity and production of fuel, are closely integrated. Apart from the large proportion of brown coal and briquette fuel consumed in the power stations, the process of briquette manufacture results also in the generation of electricity, since the steam needed for processing the raw coal for briquetting is first used to operate turbo-generators.

Electricity Supply

At 30 June 1966, the number of ultimate consumers in Victoria was 1,094,462. Of these, 1,086,879 were served by the State system and 7,583 by the local country undertakings. The State system supplies all the Melbourne Metropolitan Area and over 2,200 other centres of population.

Complete electrification of the State is now within sight. By 30 June 1966, about 921,400 of the 934,000 homes in the State and 64,700 of Victoria's 69,200 rural holdings were supplied with electricity. By 1968-69, allowing for extensions then in progress, only about 3,000 homes and fewer than 1,250 farms in remote areas will be out of reach of public electricity supply, but efforts will be continued to supply as many of these as possible. A "home" in this context, is defined as any dwelling *unit* which could come under the domestic electricity tariff. It includes each individual flat unit in a block of flats. However, it excludes such buildings as hospitals, prisons, religious and educational institutions, police and fire stations, etc., which are classified as dwellings for population census purposes.

The Commission sells electricity retail in all areas except part of the Metropolitan Area, where it sells in bulk to eleven municipal undertakings which operate as local retail supply authorities under franchises granted before the Commission was established. Bulk supply is also being provided at present to several New South Wales municipalities and irrigation settlements bordering the River Murray. The number of consumers served by the State system outside the Melbourne Metropolitan Area is 505,716. Of the new consumers connected to supply each year, more than two-thirds are outside the Metropolitan Area. New farm connections average nearly 3,500 a year.

The Commission's retail consumers numbered 876,462 at 30 June 1966. Retail supply is administered through the metropolitan branch and ten extra-metropolitan branches (Barwon, Eastern Metropolitan, Gippsland, Mallee, Midland, Mid-Western, North-Eastern, Northern, South-Western, and Wimmera). At 30 June 1966, there were branch and district supply offices in Melbourne and 92 other cities and towns in Victoria.

Electricity Production, Transmission, and Distribution

Electricity generated in the State system or purchased by it totalled 10,281 mill. kWh in 1965-66, or more than 99 per cent of all Victoria's electricity for public supply. The system comprises a series of thermal and hydro-electric power stations. Inclusive of generator capacity both within the State and available to the Victorian system from outside the State, the total installed generator capacity at 30 June 1966, was 2,395,000 kW. Power stations are interconnected and feed electricity into a common pool for general supply.

The major power station in this interconnected system is the brown coal burning power station at Yallourn, which alone generates over 40 per cent of Victoria's electricity. Other power stations in the interconnected system comprise two further base load brown coal burning power stations; Morwell and Hazelwood (which now has three of its planned eight 200,000 kW generating sets in service); steam stations in Melbourne (Newport, Richmond, and Spencer Street), Geelong and Ballarat, and also at Red Cliffs, which has, in addition, some internal combustion plant; and hydro-electric stations at Kiewa, at Eildon, on the Rubicon and Royston Rivers near Eildon, and at Cairn Curran. All within Victoria are Commission-owned, except Spencer Street Power Station, which remains the property of the Melbourne City Council, although operated as a unit in the interconnected system.

A 330 kV transmission line links the Victorian system with the Snowy Mountains undertaking, and also provides facilities for interconnection between the Victorian and New South Wales State generating systems. Also linked with the Victorian interconnected system is the hydro station at Hume Dam on the River Murray. This power station is operated by the Electricity Commission of New South Wales. Output and operating costs are shared by Victoria and New South Wales.

In meeting the total demand on the system, which fluctuates throughout the day and from month to month, each group of stations in the interconnected system is assigned a pre-determined function dependent upon the availability of power from each group and the economics of generation. The various stations are utilised in the combination that will meet the system load most economically at a given time.

The electrical transmission and distribution system in the State supply network at 30 June 1966 comprised 49,708 miles of power lines, 21 terminal receiving stations, 98 main transmission sub-stations, and nearly 46,900 distribution sub-stations. Main transmission is by 330 kV, 220 kV, 132 kV and 66 kV power lines which supply the principal distribution centres and also provide interconnection between the power stations. The 330 kV and 220 kV systems total 1,240 miles.

Transmission lines to operate at 500 kV—the first in Australia—are being constructed by the Commission between the Latrobe Valley and Melbourne. The first line, Hazelwood—South Morang, is to be in service by 1968.

Future Development

Major new construction is concentrated on the erection of the large Hazelwood brown coal burning power station which is designed to operate on raw brown coal fuel supplied by belt conveyor direct from the Morwell open cut in the Latrobe Valley. Hazelwood Power Station is the largest project undertaken by the Commission and is designed to have a capacity of 1,600,000 kW in 1971. The State's power resources, including Victoria's share of the output of the Snowy scheme, between 1966 and 1971 will have increased by 63 per cent to 3,894,000 kW.

The first of Hazelwood's eight 200,000 kW turbo-generators was commissioned in October 1964, the second generating set went into service in 1965, and the third generating set in 1966, and five other 200,000 kW sets will follow at yearly intervals. Power generated at Hazelwood Power Station is transmitted at high voltage to Melbourne metropolitan terminal stations for distribution through the State supply network. A new power station—to be known as Yallourn "W"—will be built about half a mile west of the present Yallourn Power Station on the completion of the Hazelwood project. It will also operate on brown coal which will be supplied by conveyors from Yallourn open cut. Yallourn "W" will have two 350,000 kW turbo-generators, the first to be in service in 1972 and the second in 1973.

Local Country Electricity Undertakings

At 30 June 1966, there were six independent electricity undertakings in country centres in Victoria generating and distributing their own local supply. Three of these undertakings were in the west and north-west of the State. Under the State Electricity Commission's rural electrification programme almost all the independent local country undertakings will ultimately be acquired and absorbed into the State system.

For the year 1965-66 the total production of the independent undertakings was 31 mill. kWh. The number of consumers at 30 June 1966, was 7,583. The operation of the independent undertakings is governed by the *Electric Light and Power Act 1958*, which is administered by the State Electricity Commission.

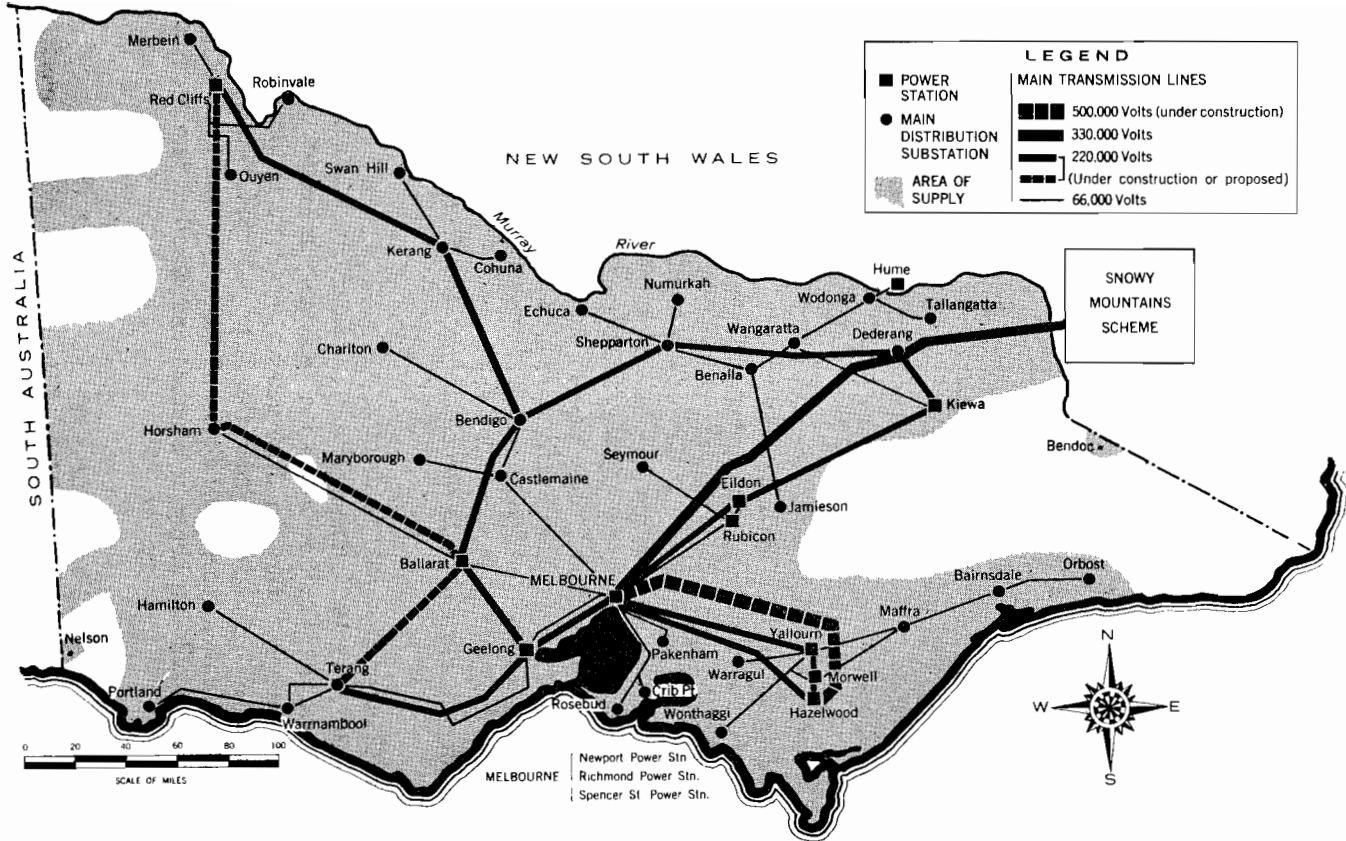


FIGURE 15.—Map of Victoria's main power transmission system.

The following table shows the predominant part taken by the State Electricity Commission in the generation of electric power in Victoria, the amount of power generated by water power and other sources, and the relative importance of the main power stations :

VICTORIA—ELECTRICITY GENERATED, POWER STATIONS,
AND SOURCE OF POWER, 1965-66

| Station | Source T = Thermal* H = Hydro | Production | |
|--|-------------------------------------|------------|----------|
| | | Mill. kWh | Per cent |
| State Electricity Commission— | | | |
| Own Generation— | | | |
| Yallourn Power Station and Briquette Factory | T | 4,423·6 | 41·9 |
| Morwell Power Station | T | 2,280·6 | 21·6 |
| Hazelwood Power Station | T | 1,055·3 | 10·0 |
| Newport Power Station | T | 751·9 | 7·1 |
| Spencer-street Power Station (M.C.C.†) | T | 225·4 | 2·2 |
| Richmond Power Station | T | 49·6 | 0·5 |
| Provincial Thermal Power Stations .. | T | 39·7 | 0·4 |
| Total S.E.C. Thermal Generation .. | T | 8,826·1 | 83·7 |
| Eildon—Rubicon | H | 267·7 | 2·6 |
| Kiewa | H | 244·0 | 2·3 |
| Cairn Curran | H | 1·3 | 0·0 |
| Total S.E.C. Hydro Generation .. | H | 513·0 | 4·9 |
| Net Purchases | T and H | 809·0 | 7·6 |
| Total | T and H | 10,148·1 | 96·2 |
| Other Public Supply | T | 31·4 | 0·3 |
| Total Public Supply | T and H | 10,179·5 | 96·5 |
| Electricity Generated in Factories‡ | T | 369·0 | 3·5 |
| Cumulative Total | T and H | 10,548·5 | 100·0 |

* Includes Internal Combustion.

† Melbourne City Council.

‡ Excluding S.E.C. Briquette Factory.

In the next table particulars relating to gas works are shown :

VICTORIA—GAS WORKS

| Particulars | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of Factories | 26 | 27 | 27 | 30 | 30 |
| Number of Persons Employed | 1,459 | 1,414 | 1,379 | 1,347 | 1,329 |
| Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000 | 3,830 | 3,894 | 3,834 | 3,868 | 4,339 |
| Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000 | 1,122 | 1,182 | 1,296 | 1,279 | 1,183 |
| Value of Materials Used \$'000 | 9,750 | 8,702 | 8,733 | 8,506 | 9,522 |
| Value of Production .. \$'000 | 9,498 | 13,402 | 14,407 | 16,328 | 15,507 |
| Value of Output .. \$'000 | 20,370 | 23,286 | 24,436 | 26,114 | 26,212 |
| Value of Land and Buildings \$'000 | 8,384 | 8,428 | 8,782 | 9,422 | 9,579 |
| Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000 | 28,350 | 27,336 | 28,170 | 30,053 | 32,323 |
| Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P. | 21,826 | 26,955 | 26,291 | 25,916 | 26,998 |

The particulars appearing in the above table are compiled from factory returns received under the authority of the Commonwealth

Census and Statistics Act. They relate to production and exclude distribution costs, revenues, etc.

The following is a brief review of the activities of the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria.

Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria

Formation

The Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria was formed by Act of Parliament in 1950, through the merger of the Metropolitan and Brighton Gas Companies which supplied gas to adjoining areas. The privately held shares of the two companies were exchanged for fully paid up preference shares in the Gas and Fuel Corporation. The State Government of Victoria invested \$8m which was held as ordinary shares in the Corporation. Three directors were appointed by the preference shareholders and the Chairman and three other directors were appointed by the Government. Capital requirements for expansion were to be raised by means of loans on which the Government guaranteed the interest payments and loan redemptions.

Reasons for Formation

The main reason for the formation of the Corporation was to provide finance to make possible the use of the vast resources of brown coal in the Latrobe Valley for towns gas production. It was considered essential, both from an economic and national viewpoint, to change from the conventional method of producing gas from black coal imported from New South Wales to the new Lurgi high pressure gasification of brown coal. The plant was erected between 1951 and 1956 on the brown coal field at Morwell, and came into operation in the spring of 1956, and was officially opened by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh on 5 December of that year. This plant was connected to the metropolitan reticulation by a 103-mile 18-in welded steel pipeline.

Trends in Gas Production

Although the Corporation was initially formed to facilitate production of gas from brown coal, its duties include, among others, encouraging and promoting the use of gas and advising the Government on the steps necessary to secure a safe, economic and effective supply of gas in this State. Changes in raw material availability and parallel development of new gas making processes have led to considerable diversification of methods of gas production over recent years.

The Corporation has been one of the first to introduce gasification processes making use of new feedstocks to minimise production costs. The establishment of a major petroleum refining industry in Australia in the 1950s, with consequent availability of residual refinery products, led to a major shift in raw materials used.

Trends in gas production and the growth which has taken place in the Corporation's business are reflected in the gas issue statistics set out in the following table :

VICTORIA—GAS AND FUEL CORPORATION OF VICTORIA :
GAS MADE AND BLENDED

| Gas | 1954-55 | | 1959-60 | | 1965-66 | |
|----------------------|--------------|----------|--------------|----------|--------------|----------|
| | Mill. Therms | Per cent | Mill. Therms | Per cent | Mill. Therms | Per cent |
| Black Coal Gas | 36.1 | 66.0 | 24.8 | 33.5 | 10.2 | 10.7 |
| Water Gas | 17.6 | 32.1 | 8.0 | 10.8 | 2.7 | 2.9 |
| Oil Gas | 0.2 | 0.4 | .. | .. | 27.3 | 28.9 |
| Lurgi Gas | .. | .. | 20.4 | 27.5 | 27.0 | 28.5 |
| Refinery Gases | 0.8 | 1.5 | 20.9 | 28.2 | 27.5 | 29.0 |
| Total | 54.7 | 100.0 | 74.1 | 100.0 | 94.7 | 100.0 |

Distribution

The Corporation at present supplies gas to some 398,000 consumers in the "Melbourne Area of Supply" and a further 11,000 consumers in the country towns of Bendigo, Castlemaine, Kyneton, Trafalgar, Traralgon, Morwell, and Warragul. The "Melbourne Area of Supply" covers an area of some 190 square miles. Gas is supplied to this area through a network of high and low pressure mains over 4,100 miles in length. Over the last 10 years, some 90,000 new consumers have been added to the system and distribution mains have been extended by approximately 1,500 miles.

Natural Gas

The presence of commercial quantities of natural gas on the Australian mainland and continental shelf has been clearly established. Petroleum exploration, in progress in a number of widely scattered regions of Eastern Australia, is expected to establish the presence of further extensive reserves. Initial supplies of gas for the Melbourne market will come from both the Barracouta and Marlin fields. The Barracouta field has a reserve of 1.5 to 2.0 trillion* (U.S.) cu ft. Future supplies could come from the Gippsland, Otway or Bass Basins, all of which have high petroleum potential or, failing this, from interstate sources. At the present stage it appears probable that Victoria will become an exporter of natural gas.

The Corporation has negotiated to purchase natural gas from the Barracouta field to meet the immediate needs of the Victorian market. It is envisaged that natural gas will be available to metropolitan consumers in 1969. Basic plans for the conversion of Melbourne's gas reticulation system to direct natural gas distribution have been completed.

* Million million.

Tariffs

The Corporation has introduced a system of uniform tariffs which apply in all its areas of supply throughout the State. A new optional domestic two part space heating tariff has also been introduced to promote growth in this market.

Government Factories

In 1938-39, Government factories numbered 127 and employed 12,958 persons. These factories expanded considerably as a result of war activities and reached their peak of employment in 1942-43 when 50,831 persons were working in 158 factories. Comparative particulars for the last five years are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

| Particulars | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of Factories | 285 | 306 | 312 | 321 | 315 |
| Number of Persons Employed .. | 32,290 | 32,178 | 32,074 | 32,672 | 32,941 |
| Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000 | 73,826 | 74,442 | 79,758 | 87,213 | 93,526 |
| Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000 | 28,388 | 26,088 | 29,382 | 30,249 | 30,760 |
| Value of Materials Used \$'000 | 65,360 | 67,004 | 71,204 | 66,459 | 73,290 |
| Value of Production .. \$'000 | 118,664 | 130,832 | 136,458 | 157,827 | 170,886 |
| Value of Output .. \$'000 | 212,412 | 223,924 | 237,044 | 254,535 | 274,936 |
| Value of Land and Buildings \$'000 | 122,858 | 122,326 | 123,822 | 128,012 | 127,764 |
| Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000 | 287,524 | 282,504 | 276,864 | 304,791 | 329,368 |

The above table embraces establishments under the control of the Commonwealth Government in Victoria, State Government, and local government authorities. Such activities as railway and tramway workshops, electric power and gas works, dockyards, printing works, and clothing, aircraft, and munitions factories, etc., are included.

In relation to the whole of Victorian factories during 1965-66, Government factories absorbed 7.5 per cent of employment; expended 8.7 per cent of salaries and wages; and accumulated 8.4 per cent of the value of production.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Cultural and Recreational

State Library of Victoria

Introduction

The Melbourne Public Library was opened in 1856. Later, as the State expanded, it became the Public Library of Victoria and is now the State Library of Victoria.

A branch of the Department of the Chief Secretary, its policy controlled by the Library Council of Victoria, the State Library is the basic research library for Victoria. Its rich collections in many fields of learning were built up painstakingly over the century.

The collection of manuscripts dating from the tenth century, and a wide and deep collection of the works of the early printers are well known. The fields of religion and comparative religion, the social sciences, philology, ships and shipping, botany, literature, art, biography and history in general, and genealogy are all well covered.

The Lending Branch attends to the borrowing needs of citizens throughout the State and contains a collection of nearly 90,000 volumes.

The Library was also the recognised repository for the official and semi-official archives of the State, many of which are now housed in the new La Trobe Library. The Historical Collection contains many thousands of paintings, drawings, prints, etc., as well as objects illustrating the growth and expansion of Victoria.

Public Records in Victoria

Over the years, the State Library of Victoria has received records from Government departments, miscellaneous boards, hospitals, and from private persons. The private records are grouped in the Private Collection and are under the general surveillance of the Library and of the La Trobe Library in particular. The departmental and semi-government records are in the care of the Archives Division of the State Library.

From 1893, when the office books of the Melbourne agency of the Derwent Bank were deposited at the State Library, until 1910, there was desultory collection of source material. The preservation of State department documents was first considered seriously in 1910 when the Premier received a deputation from the Historical Society of Victoria. The idea of an Archives Department together with an Historical Collection was mooted in 1914, and, in 1917, a Royal Commission on the Public Service called attention to the "great space occupied in storage rooms of the Public Offices by obsolete documents". In 1919 a deputation to the Chief Secretary, from the Trustees of the Public Library and the Historical Society of Victoria, requested that certain records be handed over to the Trustees pending the establishment of a Public Records Office; however, with the exception of the Chief Secretary's records from 1836 to 1870, no large accession was made. In 1927, a Board of Inquiry into methods in the Public Service drew attention to the keeping of official records by Departments, and made recommendations relating to uniform methods of registration, records, and correspondence.

In 1928, as a result of agitation against destruction of records, a Premier's Instruction was issued that no records be destroyed without first being offered to the Trustees of the Public Library "for inclusion in their Archives Department". This Instruction was repeated in 1940, 1943, and 1949.

Indiscriminate war-time pulping of historically valuable records led to a request in 1941 by the History School of the University of Melbourne, the Historical Society of Victoria, and the Library Trustees, for the appointment of a full-time archivist. This eventuated in 1948, and in 1955 the Archives Division was created with a staff of four.

Further References, 1961-67; Royal Society of Victoria, 1963; Special and Research Libraries, 1964; Regional Libraries, 1965; Book Publishing, 1965; La Trobe Library, 1966; Manuscript Collection in La Trobe Library, 1967

Library Council of Victoria

In 1963, the Governor in Council appointed a Board of Inquiry to obtain factual information about libraries in Victoria and to make recommendations for their future development.

In August, 1964, the Board of Inquiry presented a comprehensive report on all phases of library work in the State. The report contained a number of recommendations for the improvement and development of libraries, one of which, in particular, was that the State Library of Victoria and the Free Library Service Board should be replaced by a single authority.

In the following year Parliament enacted the Library Council of Victoria Act, the particular object of which was to constitute the Library Council of Victoria consisting of a President and eight members appointed by the Governor in Council. The Act provides that the first President of the Council shall be the Chief Justice of Victoria. The Act also states that of the eight other members six shall meet certain qualifications, namely, one shall be a person holding a senior academic office in a University in Victoria; one shall be a person

distinguished in the field of education; one shall be a person distinguished in the field of commercial or industrial administration; one member will represent municipalities within the metropolis defined under the Act and another the municipalities outside the metropolis; and one of the members shall be a professional librarian appointed from a panel of names submitted by the Victorian Branch of the Library Association of Australia.

The Council was duly constituted on 13 April 1966, the day of its first meeting. On that day the Trustees of the State Library and the members of the Free Library Service Board went out of office.

Board of Inquiry into Library Services, 1966

National Gallery of Victoria

General

The National Gallery of Victoria was founded in May 1861 when the Governor, Sir Henry Barkly, declared open a small room in which were a number of plaster casts of classical sculpture and other objects, which had been purchased a few years earlier in London. Thus, unlike most public galleries, this institution did not start with a collection of paintings, and it was indeed not until 1864 that the first picture gallery was opened.

The Gallery holds various collections of works of art covering all the major fields of the fine and decorative arts. Its most important collections are in European paintings, Oriental porcelain, bronzes and sculpture, prints and drawings, including the Barlow collection of Durer engravings, and 36 drawings by William Blake. Notable among the paintings are three works by Rembrandt, Tiepolo's "Banquet of Cleopatra", Poussin's "Crossing of the Red Sea", Memlinc's "Pieta", notable collections of English 18th century portraiture, Constable landscapes, and a representative collection of Australian art of all periods.

Bequests

Many of the most valuable items of the collections have been provided as a result of generous bequests, the most important of which is the Felton Bequest, which, since 1904, has added works of art to the value of \$3m to the collection. A more recent endowment, the Everard Studley Miller Bequest, is devoted to portraiture and has greatly enriched the departments of painting, sculpture, and prints.

New Acquisitions

The major acquisition during 1965-66 was "Portrait of a Youth", of the North Italian School, dated about 1520. This picture was purchased through the Felton Bequest and is more nearly related to the High Renaissance period than any other work in the collection. The Felton Bequest also provided notable additions to the Mannerist

School in Pieter Candid's "Lamentation over the Dead Christ" and Perino del Vaga's "Holy Family", as well as several paintings by contemporary artists, both Australian and overseas.

The most notable acquisitions in the Print Department are a leaf from a well known early Renaissance sketch-book, the earliest drawing to come into the collection, dating from before 1450, and showing some silverpoint drawings of "Famous Men"; and a fine impression of Mantegna's engraving "The Battle of the Sea Gods".

A French 17th century group of tapestries is a notable contribution to the Department of Decorative Arts as are a group of Dutch glasses (also of the 17th century) and two fine Greek vases of the 4th and 5th centuries B.C.

The Everard Studley Miller Bequest made a contribution to the section of near-eastern antiquity with the "Head of Gudea", as well as the portraits of "Earl Temple" by Allan Ramsay, and of "Abbé Pommyer" by Georges de Latour (1593-1652).

Other additions to the collection include works by local contemporary artists and numerous presentations made by the National Gallery Society.

Arts Centre

The Arts Centre is a major project replacing the existing National Gallery and providing a focal point for cultural activities in Victoria. The concept of the Centre envisages, besides the permanent exhibition of the art collections of the National Gallery, the incorporation of meeting and lecture rooms; an exhibition gallery for the temporary exhibition of *objets d'art*, design, and trade goods; and auditoria and stage facilities for music and drama presentations. The section devoted to the National Gallery was undertaken first and has been planned to display *objets d'art* in settings designed for the best viewing conditions by spectators, and for the protection of the exhibits from damage by light or atmosphere. The present National Gallery building, because of the lack of adequate space, precludes the display of many exhibits which have been held in storage. In the new building, to be formally opened in 1968, those articles which are not on formal exhibit will be set out in "study storage" where they may be seen and studied. The comfort of spectators in the Gallery is to be provided for by adequate seating and by proximity to the restaurant and other facilities. It is intended to provide a full description of the Centre in the Victorian Year Book 1969.

Extension Activities

The National Gallery Society, whose membership exceeds 1,800, offers an extensive programme of lectures and films. The National Gallery provides an educational service with exhibitions visiting country centres, where lectures are given to schools. These exhibitions are also arranged for the Victorian Public Galleries Group, which now has eight member galleries in Ballarat, Bendigo, Castlemaine, Geelong, Hamilton, Mildura, Shepparton, and Warrnambool.

Further References, 1961-67; Drama, 1963; State Film Centre, 1964; Painting in Victoria, 1964; Sculpture in Victoria, 1964; National Museum of Victoria, 1964; Music, 1965

Institute of Applied Science of Victoria

The Institute of Applied Science was founded in 1870 as the Industrial and Technological Museum. The present title, adopted in 1961, removed the limitations of the old designation following the broadening of its activities over the last two decades.

The central activity of the Institute is the science museum, which endeavours to present a broad coverage of scientific applications in display form to visitors to the galleries. The attendance is currently about 400,000 annually. The subjects treated include all aspects of engineering, with special attention to land, sea and air transport, power generation and distribution, electronics, and chemical industries. Economic geology and metallurgy, and the biological sciences, are receiving increasing treatment, and special attention has been given to plant products and plant protection, bacteriology, genetics, preventive medicine and animal husbandry. It is anticipated that the museum display area will be greatly increased when the National Gallery vacates its Swanston Street premises, as the Institute will obtain a substantial share of that space.

Astronomy is one of the sciences now receiving special emphasis. The H. V. McKay Melbourne Planetarium was established on the premises in 1965, and its presentations attracted an attendance of about 50,000 in the first year of operation. The Institute provides a further service in astronomy through night demonstration series at its Domain Observatory. This series, conducted in collaboration with the Astronomical Society of Victoria, attracts about 4,000 persons annually.

Another activity of the Institute is its education service, conducted in conjunction with the Victorian Education Department. The latter seconds a full-time teacher (for the Planetarium) and two part-time teachers to carry out this work. Gallery lessons are currently given to over 8,000 scholars annually, and each year over 13,000 attend the Planetarium in specially organised groups.

The Institute's Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory provides an important service to research workers in anthropology, archaeology, and Quaternary geology by determining the age of carbonaceous samples.

Further Reference, 1966

Drama, Opera, and Ballet

Introduction

The development in Victoria of each of the performing arts—drama, opera, and ballet—has varied in rate and nature since the end of the Second World War.

Drama reflected popular overseas trends, although, by 1960 there was evidence of growth in indigenous drama. There was still a division between commercial theatre, which aimed at reaching a wide market and, therefore, inclined towards repetition of successful overseas formulae, and non-commercial theatre (including amateur groups) which presented plays selected for other than commercial motives.

There was no distinct trend in operatic activity which, during the post-war years, was sporadic. The National Theatre Movement maintained an active opera school and in 1956, the newly formed Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust presented a Mozart Season, a move which culminated some ten years later in the establishment of a permanent opera company, the Elizabethan Trust Opera Company.

Ballet, however, fared somewhat better. Although Australian audiences saw performances by only one overseas ballet company, the Ballet Rambert, between 1940 and 1957, continuity was maintained by Melbourne's Borovansky Ballet which trained Australian dancers and provided an outlet for the appearance of overseas guest artists. In 1960 the company disbanded. From 1958, more visits of overseas companies, including the Bolshoi and the Leningrad Ballets, filled the gap until the formation of the Australian Ballet Foundation in 1961.

Commercial Theatre

The 1960s witnessed significant changes within commercial theatre managements in Victoria. In drama, the accepted presentation of the imported artist supported by a local cast in productions of overseas successes gave way to greater use of Australian artists and material. This trend became apparent when, at one time during 1966, the three commercial theatres in Melbourne, the Comedy, Her Majesty's, and the Princess, were simultaneously staging performances with Australians in leading roles. Recognition by the public of the worth of Australian work enabled theatre managements to engage the local performers.

During the 1960s another trend was evident. There was increasing co-operation between commercial managements and other theatrical organisations, notably the Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust, in presenting both overseas and Australian drama, opera, and ballet. It was apparent that competition from television forced a new flexibility in commercial theatre management.

Non-Commercial Theatre

While commercial theatres were re-assessing policy, the non-commercial theatres, which included the Elizabethan Theatre Trust, as well as the other smaller theatres and amateur groups, were experiencing a period of expansion. This brought with it a demand for more State and Commonwealth support for the performing arts.

Three non-commercial professional companies were active in Melbourne in the 1960s. The youngest of these was the Emerald Hill Theatre. Established in 1961 in a converted church in South Melbourne and seating only 180, it catered for a small, theatre educated public by presenting plays of a highly experimental nature. In addition it provided teaching facilities in a series of theatre workshops.

The St. Martin's Theatre, formerly the Melbourne Little Theatre, was formed as an amateur company in 1931. In 1956, the Company built a new 404 seat theatre and by 1966 was moving towards becoming a fully professional company. It plays monthly seasons in its South Yarra theatre. Its policy tends towards an extension of that of commercial managements in that plays of popular appeal are normally

presented, supplemented occasionally by more unusual works and Australian plays, of which it produces an average of two per year. Audiences are guaranteed by a subscription system.

The Union Theatre Repertory Company, Australia's oldest professional repertory company and the Trust's regional drama company in Melbourne, presents monthly seasons at the Russell Street Theatre. It was formed in 1953 by the University of Melbourne and originally presented plays of a primarily commercial type. It is now devoted to a policy of presenting works by modern and classical playwrights. Since 1964, the need to ensure a regular theatre attendance has led to a system of collective booking for four or five plays.

In the past decade the non-commercial theatres have become increasingly aware of the demand for a theatre for children. They now cater for this demand in various ways ; Emerald Hill frequently presents plays from the school syllabus, a youth theatre of discussion and audience appreciation was established by St. Martin's in 1966, and the U.T.R.C. has presented a form of youth theatre for a number of years. The U.T.R.C.'s youth theatre is presented for some 42 weeks a year to an audience of over 100,000, and includes the productions of the Young Elizabethan Players who tour the State, seasons of One Act Plays which are presented in association with the Children's Theatre of Victoria, and thrice-yearly Theatre Workshops for students.

In amateur drama, the encouragement by the Victorian Drama League, which was founded in 1952 and initially sponsored by the Council of Adult Education, has been responsible for the development of amateur drama throughout Victoria. In 1966, 194 groups of which 80 were in the Metropolitan Area were registered with the League.

Opera

Attempts to establish grand opera in Australia have normally been conducted on a national level. The Elizabethan Theatre Trust has mainly contributed to the development of opera in Victoria, although Victoria has had several groups which have been active, including the National Theatre Movement and the Victorian Light Opera Company. In 1964, J. C. Williamson's and the Trust combined to present a season of operas featuring Joan Sutherland. In 1966, the Trust presented its first "Opera in a Nutshell" series which toured the State and played to over 8,000 school children. It also embarked on a five-week country tour performing *The Barber of Seville*. Further to this was the Melbourne season of three operas which was regarded as the beginning of a permanent opera company to serve the entire Commonwealth.

Ballet

Although the Australian Ballet Company, which presented its first season in 1962, is a national company, it is based in Melbourne. In 1961, J. C. Williamson's and the Trust joined in the formation of the Australian Ballet Foundation from which the company emerged. Its policy has been to present new ballets, such as *Melbourne Cup*, *Jazz Spectrum*, *Yugen*, *The Display*, and *Electra*, as well as classical ballet.

In 1964, Dame Margot Fonteyn and Rudolf Nureyev appeared with the Company as guest artists. Later, in 1965 and 1967, the Company toured Europe, Britain, and North and South America. The Elizabethan Theatre Trust formed the Australian Ballet School in Melbourne in 1964.

Conclusion

In the past decade the performing arts have tended to reach a balance in their development. Drama, opera, and ballet have become integrated elements in the State's cultural activities. This cohesion and the higher standards of performance have encouraged more support by the State Government and local city councils of cultural activities in the State.

Metropolitan Press

Melbourne's three metropolitan daily newspapers, *The Sun News-Pictorial*, *The Age*, and *The Herald*, had a total average daily paid circulation of approximately 1,287,000 copies in 1966. The average circulation of the two morning dailies, *The Sun* and *The Age*, was approximately 620,000 and 182,000, respectively. Melbourne's only evening newspaper, *The Herald*, had a daily average sale of about 485,000.

All three dailies increased their retail price from 4 pence to 4 cents a copy on 14 February 1966, the date decimal currency was introduced. At first the price increase adversely affected the circulation growth of the papers, but improved sales were evident by the end of the year. The highest daily sale for the year was 649,916 copies of *The Sun* on Friday, 21 January 1966. This issue carried the news of the retirement of Australia's Prime Minister, Sir Robert Menzies. Circulation also increased during the visit of the President of the United States, Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson, in October.

Total advertising volume in Melbourne dailies was a little below the previous year and all classifications—national, retail, and classified—were affected. On the retail side, department stores maintained their volume despite trading difficulties experienced by some retailers, and advertising by the retail food chains and voluntary co-operatives was maintained. Amusement advertising showed an increase, and real estate advertising, including estate developers and home builders, was almost the same as for 1965. In the national field, notable decreases occurred in fashion, electrical, and petrol advertising.

Pre-printed colorgravure advertisements featured in *The Sun* and *The Herald* maintained volume. *The Age* proceeded with construction of its new premises on the corner of Spencer and Lonsdale Streets, and planned to commence production there in late 1967.

Country Press, 1967

Suburban Newspapers

The suburban press of Melbourne dates back to the early years of the city. The gold era was a time when some newspapers grew and withered quickly, but others like *The Williamstown Chronicle* (established in 1855 and now incorporated in the *Williamstown Advertiser*), *The Brighton Southern Cross* (now known as the *Southern Cross*), and the *Footscray Advertiser* (both founded in 1859), survived and still exist today.

The restriction on newsprint in the Second World War affected suburban newspapers and in 1942 a group of proprietors formed the Melbourne Suburban Newspapers' Association in an endeavour to secure more newsprint. Since the war, the population increase has resulted in the formation of new suburbs and, as a result some long-established newspaper companies in the suburbs have prospered and new papers have been established to serve new communities.

In 1966, 43 newspapers were affiliated with the Melbourne Suburban Newspapers' Association. Of these, 31 were free distribution papers and twelve were sold. Total production was more than 600,000 weekly. The Association introduced a series of competitions several years ago and annual awards are now presented on their results. Consequently there has been an improvement in the quality of the papers. The Association also organises seminars for its members to discuss new trends and exchange ideas.

Circulation of most of the free papers in the suburbs is checked by the independent Suburban Newspaper Audit Bureau, which ensures reliable weekly delivery to householders. Newspapers affiliated with the Bureau publish the audited circulation figure every week. The delivery of some 483,000 papers weekly in Melbourne is checked in this way. Printing plant has been modernised recently and several firms have installed up-to-date web offset equipment. Others are now using high speed rotary presses.

Concentrating on local news and pictures which the daily press is unable to cover, suburban newspapers have become established in their communities. Circulation of sold papers is matching the growth of outer suburbs and proprietors of free distribution papers are broadening their circulation. The development of large suburban shopping centres (with their own car parks) and the advent of self-contained business centres is changing the buying habits of many housewives. This has tended to increase advertising in the local press. In addition, many papers are now carrying more columns of classified advertising.

Broadcasting

Australian Broadcasting Control Board

The Board is responsible for the planning of the broadcasting and television services. It is constituted under the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942-1967, and operates under the Ministerial jurisdiction of the Postmaster-General.

The Board consists of five members, including two part-time members. Its functions are described on pages 177-178 of the Victorian Year Book 1964.

The Act requires the Board to consult representatives of commercial broadcasting stations and commercial television stations in exercising its powers and functions in relation to those stations.

Australian Broadcasting Commission

The Australian Broadcasting Commission in Victoria broadcasts from 3LO and 3AR Melbourne, 3GI Sale, 3WL Warrnambool, and 3WV Horsham. There are three domestic short wave stations, VLG, VLH and VLR, operating from Lyndhurst and covering northern Australia, and seven short wave transmitters operating from Shepparton for Radio Australia, the A.B.C.'s overseas service. Station VLG is also used for the overseas service.

The A.B.C. radio service operates under the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1966*. A.B.C. programmes cover a wide range, such as news, drama and features, current affairs, rural programmes, plays, operas, and music, including concerts by overseas artists, and orchestral music. Programmes also cater for children, variety entertainment, religion, and sport.

The Rural Department conducts programmes on a regional, State, and Commonwealth basis, many of which are directed to a particular district. In addition, this Department also prepares daily weather and market reports, talks, and interviews, especially for the countryman. In times of emergency, regular weather reports are supplemented by special services giving flood and fire warnings.

Music plays an important part in the operation of the A.B.C. In 1966, the Commission organised 110 public orchestral concerts in Victoria (including 28 free concerts for school children, and eleven free concerts for adults). The Melbourne Symphony Orchestra toured eight country centres giving both adult and school concerts. In June, 1967, it gave two concerts at Expo 67 at Montreal. It also performed in San Francisco, Edmonton, and Honolulu.

In co-operation with various religious denominations, the A.B.C. broadcasts regular religious sessions throughout the week as well as on Sundays. A comprehensive coverage of the Davis Cup, England-Australia Cricket Test Matches, and other international sporting events, as well as national sporting programmes, is included in the A.B.C. sports programmes throughout the year.

Commercial Broadcasting

Commercial broadcasting stations are operated by companies and individuals under licences granted by the Postmaster-General. They rely for their income on the broadcasting of advertisements.

The fee for a licence for a commercial broadcasting station is \$50 plus an amount based on the gross earnings from advertising receipts during the preceding financial year, assessed on a sliding scale varying from 1 per cent for amounts up to \$1m to 4 per cent on amounts over \$4m. In 1966-67, Australian licensees paid \$238,319 in licence-fees, the fees for Victoria being \$66,091 of which \$44,862 was on behalf of metropolitan stations.

At 30 June 1967, there were 111 commercial broadcasting stations in operation in Australia. Twenty of these were in Victoria, six in Melbourne, and fourteen in country districts ; the call signs and locations of these are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION AT 30 JUNE 1967

| Call Sign | Location | Call Sign | Location | Call Sign | Location | Call Sign | Location |
|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 3AK | } Melbourne | 3UZ | Melbourne | 3GL | Geelong | 3SH | Swan Hill |
| 3XY | | 3BA | Ballarat | 3HA | Hamilton | 3SR | Shepparton |
| 3AW | | 3BO | Bendigo | 3LK | Lubeck | 3TR | Sale |
| 3KZ | | 3CS | Colac | 3MA | Mildura | 3UL | Warragul |
| 3DB | | 3CV | Maryborough | 3NE | Wangaratta | 3YB | Warrnambool |

At 30 June 1967, the average weekly hours of operation of Victorian commercial broadcasting stations were : Melbourne, 148 and country, 134.

Educational Broadcasts to Schools

Radio

Specific broadcasts to those interested in education and teaching began with a session which came to be known as the *Education Hour*. The first programme was broadcast on 31 July 1929.

The Australian Broadcasting Company announced the appointment of a director of lectures who would seek the co-operation of the Education Department, and, in August, 1929, a list of programmes was published. The broadcasts had no official sanction at that time and remained part of the services of a private company without real consideration of the curriculum or the special needs of schools.

During the next two years the use of radio as an educational aid remained a possibility rather than a fact. In January, 1931, a conference of representatives of interested bodies was called by the Director of Education, and a representative committee was formed to plan a syllabus and to report on the possibilities of broadcasting as a part of existing educational services. The committee drew up a programme which went on the air on 2 March 1931.

The programme for the first year covered three terms with five half-hour broadcasts each week on successive afternoons, Monday to Friday, over station 3AR. English literature, geography, science, French, and music appreciation were the subjects, but during third term, Intermediate history replaced music and an experimental series in mathematics was tried. Some 2,000 copies of an illustrated booklet to accompany the series were distributed free to schools and private listeners.

On 1 July 1932, the Australian Broadcasting Commission assumed control of the Class A stations. It left the Advisory Committee on Educational Broadcasts free to continue its activities and did everything possible to extend these and to implement recommendations.

The time-tables for the years 1933 to 1935 show a gradual development with an early extension of services to the primary schools. Subjects such as junior social history, human geography, senior English, French, regional geography, health, and morning music for schools were broadcast. By 1935, daily transmissions during the school term had increased to an hour and five minutes.

Between 1936 and 1949, further expansion and a considerable degree of consolidation took place. The Federal Controller of Talks for the A.B.C., in his report in 1935 on school broadcasting in Australia, had pointed out that "the independence of the curricula of the States makes impossible any general scheme of interstate relays of school broadcasts", but "it is probable that from time to time special broadcasts will be featured and relayed throughout the National network, excepting possibly Western Australia, where the time-factor might preclude direct participation".

The appearance of National, as opposed to State broadcasts, marked a step forward so far as radio was concerned and the A.B.C. instituted a Federal Advisory Committee, consisting of representatives of each State committee under the chairmanship of the Federal Controller of Talks. The first meeting took place in Melbourne in December, 1936. The programme series *Adventures in Music* and *Discovering Australia* were put on the National network during the latter part of 1936 as a result of decisions made at an inter-state conference held in Sydney in April 1936 and later ratified by the Victorian Advisory Committee. From then on both National and State programmes have been developed, including such enduring national series as *Let's Have Music*, *Let's Join In*, *French for Schools*, and *Health and Hygiene*.

In 1937, the A.B.C. established a separate Federal Controller of School Broadcasts, later to be known as Director of Education, and in 1940 appointed a school broadcasts officer for Victoria. These appointments laid the foundation for the gradual increase and refinement of a professional educational broadcasting staff responsible for the production and/or direction of programmes for schools. In 1966, Victoria had ten such officers under the control of a Supervisor of Education. By 1949, particular characteristics in the administration and planning of school broadcasting had emerged and the Federal Advisory Committee and State Advisory Committees, with specialist sub-committees planning and advising on broadcasts, had been established.

The programmes themselves had expanded to embrace *Kindergarten of the Air* (1943) a half-hour daily programme, correspondence school sessions, nature studies (with the use of film strips in the class-room), and a variety of other subjects, mainly for the primary school. Broadcasts for the secondary school in German, French, and some other subjects of the senior secondary course had also been included.

In 1966, the range of subjects did not vary much from the original pattern, with the exception of comprehensive programmes in social studies at all primary levels. French and German broadcasts, an extensive series for the senior student in various subjects, programmes in music for primary classes, a series for infants, the correspondence school programme, and the *Health and Hygiene* series represent a maturing and a refinement of programmes, which are kept constantly under review.

Sales of A.B.C. booklets and teachers' notes, 681,289 in Victoria for 1966, when compared with the 2,000 booklets distributed in 1931, underline the rapid growth of the school population during the past fifteen years, the experience gained by teachers, planners, broadcasters, and producers since the inception of the service, and the progressive equipping of schools with receivers.

Television

A programme for pre-school children *Kindergarten Playtime* went on the air in July, 1957, but the first programmes for schools were not broadcast until 1958, when two experimental series, each of ten programmes, were transmitted during first and third terms—one for secondary and the other for primary schools.

At the 1957 meeting of the Federal Advisory Committee, the A.B.C. was asked "to present a report to the next meeting, informing the Committee on evidence of the usefulness of television broadcasts as determined from overseas programmes and local experiments".

In 1959, a working party on Experimental School Television was set up with the Director of Education for the A.B.C. as Chairman. Its first report (a progress report) was made in 1960 to the Federal Advisory Committee and established the principle of planned development of television for schools. In 1963, the Committee recommended an expansion of programmes to include the instructional type in selected areas of mathematics and science.

The period from 1959 to 1963 shows a developmental pattern in Victoria similar to that in other States. Each week from the beginning of 1959 until 1961, two live programmes from Sydney and two from Melbourne together with one overseas programme were transmitted during school terms with daily repetitions of the four locally produced programmes.

In 1962 and 1963, two sessions daily were being transmitted (41 per cent of which were repeated) with an extra "in-school" French series. These programmes, essentially for primary schools, were offered in regular series and related to courses of study. From this pattern, two National series, *All Join In* and *For the Juniors* have emerged.

From May 1964, as a result of the Federal Advisory Committee's recommendation mentioned earlier, programme output in Victoria was doubled, the new programmes all being for secondary classes, mainly in mathematics and science. At the same time, sessions for primary classes were maintained at their earlier level.

The timetables in Victoria for 1965 and 1966 show an increase of transmissions to nine a day (including, in 1966, *Play School*, a programme each morning for the pre-school child) with an additional three transmissions for 1967, giving a programme pattern from 9.05 a.m. to 3.20 p.m. each day during term. Repeat programming has become an important aspect of the service to enable schools, of which 1,427 were equipped in the State in 1966, to provide for parallel classes and for some flexibility in arranging timetables. Of the 60 programmes a week on air in 1967, some 25 were original programmes, produced locally.

These transmissions represent annual series for the first three years' courses of science and mathematics in secondary schools, a selective coverage in English, history, geography, French, music, chemistry, and biology at the same or other levels, together with a comprehensive coverage of different daily programmes for primary schools in social studies, music, mathematics, English, and science.

Programmes for schools—in radio and television—do not attempt to usurp the function of the teacher. They are designed and produced by educationists to give wider significance to classroom instruction and use the characteristics of the two media as imaginatively and as purposefully as possible as an integral part of teaching and learning processes.

History of Radio Broadcasting, 1961 ; Radio Australia, 1966

Television

Australian Broadcasting Control Board

The responsibilities and functions of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board with regard to television are similar to those of broadcasting.

Under the provisions of the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942–1966, the Australian Broadcasting Control Board is responsible for the determination of the sites, operating powers, and frequencies of all television stations, both national and commercial. The Board is also responsible for ensuring that the technical equipment of television stations is in accordance with standards and practices considered by the Board to be appropriate. The Australian Post Office is responsible for the provision and operation of the transmitters for the national broadcasting service whilst the Australian Broadcasting Commission is responsible for the provision and operation of the studios. The establishment of the commercial television stations is the responsibility of the respective commercial licensees, subject to the general requirements of the Board.

At 30 June 1967, television services were provided in Australia by 38 national stations and 41 commercial stations, of which one national station and three commercial stations were in Melbourne, and seven national stations and six commercial stations were in Victorian country areas. A service is now available to over 95 per cent of the population.

Television Translator Stations

A television translator station is a low-powered device designed to receive the signals of a parent station and re-transmit them on a different frequency. It does not originate programmes. The principal use of a translator is to improve service to fringe areas and to areas which, for reasons of topography, do not receive an adequate service from stations in their area.

Details of translator stations in operation in Victoria at 30 June 1967, are as follows :

| Area Served | Parent Station | Channel | Date of Commencement |
|---------------------------|----------------|---------|----------------------|
| COMMERCIAL STATIONS | | | |
| Swan Hill | BCV8 Bendigo | 11 | May, 1967 |
| Warrnambool-Port Fairy .. | BTV6 Ballarat | 9 | June, 1966 |
| NATIONAL STATION | | | |
| Warrnambool-Port Fairy .. | ABRV3 Ballarat | 2 | October, 1966 |

National Television

The A.B.C.'s television service in Victoria includes ABV Channel 2, Melbourne, and seven country stations. Programme material for the Victorian country national television stations is prepared at ABV Channel 2, Melbourne, and transmitted to the country centres by a series of broad-band radio-telephone relay systems.

Details of national television stations in Victoria are as follows :

VICTORIA—NATIONAL TELEVISION STATIONS

| Location | Call Sign | Date of Establishment |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Melbourne | ABV2 | November, 1956 |
| Bendigo | ABEV1 | April, 1963 |
| Ballarat | ABRV3 | May, 1963 |
| Traralgon (Latrobe Valley) | ABLV4 | September, 1963 |
| Shepparton (Goulburn Valley) | ABGV3 | November, 1963 |
| Albury (Upper Murray) | ABAV1 | December, 1964 |
| Swan Hill (Murray Valley) | ABSV2 | July, 1965 |
| Mildura | ABMV4 | November, 1965 |

All national television transmitter and relay facilities are provided and maintained by the Australian Post Office.

A.B.C. television programmes cover a wide range including news, commentaries, talks, music, drama, light entertainment, children's programmes, youth and adult education, religious programmes, and sporting events.

A substantial proportion of A.B.C. television programme material originates and is produced in Australia. This includes drama, music (including public concerts by A.B.C. orchestras, and Australian and overseas artists), variety shows, documentaries, panel discussions, and interview programmes.

The following table, an analysis of the programmes of Sydney station ABN, exemplifies programme allocation on A.B.C. television stations in Australia:

COMPOSITION OF NATIONAL TELEVISION PROGRAMMES, 1966-67

(Percentage of Total Transmission Time Devoted to Each Category)

| Programme Category | Percentage | | | Programme Category | Percentage | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------|
| | Aus- tralian Origin | Overseas Origin | Total | | Aus- tralian Origin | Overseas Origin | Total |
| Drama | 0.98 | 24.09 | 25.07 | Music | 0.95 | 0.43 | 1.38 |
| Light Entertainment | 1.83 | 8.43 | 10.26 | Religious .. | 1.68 | 0.43 | 2.11 |
| Sport | 6.30 | 2.88 | 9.18 | Rural | 1.46 | .. | 1.46 |
| News | 6.25 | .. | 6.25 | Children .. | 5.95 | 8.15 | 14.10 |
| Talks | 7.40 | 4.82 | 12.22 | Miscellaneous .. | 3.32 | 0.55 | 3.87 |
| Education.. .. | 10.26 | 3.84 | 14.10 | Total | 46.38 | 53.62 | 100.00 |

The A.B.C. maintains its own news services in all State capitals and regional centres and its own news bureaux in London, New York, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Djakarta, and Tokyo. It is a member of the British Commonwealth International Newsfilm Agency (BCINA), and with the British Broadcasting Corporation, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Reuters Newsagency, and the J. Arthur Rank Organisation, combines resources to report world news on television.

Commercial Television

The commercial television stations are operated by companies under licences granted by the Postmaster-General. They rely for their income on the televising of advertisements. The fee for a licence for a commercial television station is \$200 plus an amount based on the gross earnings from advertising receipts during the preceding financial year, assessed on a sliding scale varying from 1 per cent for amounts up to \$1m to 4 per cent on amounts over \$4m.

At 30 June 1967, the average weekly hours operated by commercial stations in Victoria were Melbourne, 91, and country, 57.

The following table shows the composition of television programmes on commercial stations in Victoria :

VICTORIA—COMPOSITION OF COMMERCIAL
TELEVISION PROGRAMMES, 1966-67

(Percentage of Total Transmission Time Devoted to Each Category)

| Programme Category | Melbourne Commercial Stations | Country Commercial Stations |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Drama | 47·6 | 53·2 |
| Light Entertainment .. . | 27·1 | 20·9 |
| Sport | 9·5 | 5·3 |
| News | 4·9 | 8·4 |
| Family | 3·2 | 6·8 |
| Information | 0·9 | 2·1 |
| Current Affairs | 3·8 | 3·2 |
| The Arts | 0·2 | 0·1 |
| Education | 2·8 | 0·0 |

Details of commercial television stations in Victoria are as follows :

VICTORIA—COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS IN
OPERATION AT 30 JUNE 1967

| Location | Call Sign | Date of Establishment |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| Melbourne | HSV7 | November, 1956 |
| Melbourne | GTV9 | January, 1957 |
| Melbourne | ATV0 | August, 1964 |
| Bendigo | BCV8 | December, 1961 |
| Ballarat | BTV6 | April, 1962 |
| Latrobe Valley (Traralgon) .. . | GLV10 | December, 1961 |
| Goulburn Valley (Shepparton) .. . | GMV6 | December, 1961 |
| Upper Murray (Albury) | AMV4 | September, 1964 |
| Mildura | STV8 | November, 1965 |

**Broadcasting and Television Programme Standards, 1965 ; Television
Programme Research, 1966 ; Television Technical Planning, 1967**

National Parks

Introduction

Victoria's National Parks have been established by a number of "reservations" of land dating back to 1882. The objects of the "reservations", as set out in the National Parks Act, are generally to protect and preserve indigenous plants and animals and features of special scenic, scientific or historical interest. The parks are managed so as to maintain the existing natural environment while at the same time providing for the education and enjoyment of visitors.

A brief account of the areas and principal features of the first nineteen national parks established in Victoria is given on page 181 of the Victorian Year Book 1966. Most of the national parks have been established as a result of the reservation of Crown lands, but in some cases, land has been purchased or made available by donation for the purpose.

National Parks Authority

The National Parks Authority was established by legislation passed in 1956. The principal function of the Authority is to control and manage national parks for the purposes of the National Parks Act. The Authority appoints Committees of Management to assist it in its responsibilities, but in many cases original Committees antedated the establishment of the Authority, and managed areas under the Land Act.

The Premier of Victoria is the Minister responsible for administering the National Parks Act. The Authority consists of the Chairman, the Minister of State Development, a full-time Director, and nine other members.

Classification of National Parks

The *National Parks Act* 1956 provided "for the establishment and control of national parks, for the protection and preservation of indigenous plant and animal wild life and features of special scenic, scientific or historical interest in national parks, for the maintenance of the existing environment of national parks, for the education and enjoyment of visitors to national parks and for the encouragement and control of such visitors".

The Act also created twelve national parks; this number has since been increased to nineteen. Provision was made in the Act for parks to be classified by the Governor in Council. The categories within national park classification schemes vary throughout the world—there is no universally recognised classification scheme. The Authority's Classification Committee has recommended the following categories for Victoria's national parks:

- (1) *Environment Preservation Areas*.—These areas should be of sufficient size to protect the ecological associations contained within a park. They should be managed in such a way that access and essential visitor facilities do not alter the environment being preserved. This category is basically similar to the present system of management of all Victorian national parks.

- (2) *Primitive Areas*.—These areas would enclose ecological features which are not to be destroyed in any way. Management of these areas would usually involve restriction of public access.
- (3) *Scenic Areas*.—These would include pleasant landscape scenery or good vantage points. Management of these areas would allow visitors to obtain maximum benefit from these features.
- (4) *Recreation and Accommodation Areas*.
- (5) *Special Purpose Areas*.—These would be small areas set aside for preservation of natural features or for protection of interesting historical ethnological features.

Some parks may contain a number of these categories, whereas other parks may be classified entirely in one category.

Expenditure

Since the formation of the National Parks Authority in 1957, amounts totalling \$1,596,521 have been expended on Victoria's national parks, including Government allocations and revenue from services provided for park visitors. Details of the expenditure from 1962 to 1966 are as follows :

VICTORIA—NATIONAL PARKS EXPENDITURE (\$)

| National Park | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
|--|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Wyperfeld | 5,214 | 4,508 | 7,458 | 7,094 | 15,453 |
| Kinglake | 11,340 | 8,776 | 8,234 | 15,036 | 12,469 |
| Fern Tree Gully | 15,146 | 8,712 | 11,078 | 19,144 | 12,784 |
| Wilson's Promontory | 107,362 | 94,422 | 76,146 | 121,812 | 84,214 |
| Mount Buffalo | 17,794 | 35,128 | 46,418 | 21,916 | 46,482 |
| Churchill | 6,708 | 9,496 | 8,242 | 20,896 | 12,271 |
| Fraser | 6,434 | 5,094 | 34,098 | 29,886 | 38,628 |
| Tarra Valley and Bulga | 4,398 | 6,544 | 3,326 | 3,338 | 8,015 |
| Hattah Lakes | 10,274 | 14,150 | 9,656 | 15,596 | 6,619 |
| Mount Eccles | 760 | 3,740 | 3,372 | 2,200 | 1,351 |
| Mount Richmond | 690 | 764 | 580 | 182 | 18 |
| The Lakes | 2,786 | 2,688 | 3,808 | 3,742 | 4,106 |
| Glenaladale | .. | .. | 296 | 1,280 | 1,289 |
| Port Campbell | .. | .. | .. | 3,574 | 14,451 |
| East Gippsland (Alfred, Lind, Malla- coota Inlet, Wingan Inlet) | 318 | 178 | 592 | 3,684 | 10,263 |
| General | 870 | 1,790 | 4,408 | 4,024 | 5,318 |
| Total | 190,094 | 195,990 | 217,712 | 273,404 | 273,731 |

Special Government Grants have been made to the Country Roads Board for roads in or near national parks, \$49,956 being expended in 1963-64, \$74,044 in 1964-65, and \$73,999 in 1965-66.

Further References, 1961-1967; Tourist Development Authority, 1962; Boy Scout Movement, 1964; Sport, 1964; Tourist Attractions in Victoria, 1966

*Education***Education System***Introduction*

The Education Act of 1872 marked the beginning of a new era in the history of education in Victoria. Henceforth, every child of school age in the colony became entitled to a secular, compulsory, and free education. For administrative purposes, the Act was little more than an outline, power being granted to make regulations that would serve to provide the machinery for giving practical effect to its objects, but the principles laid down were most significant and far-reaching in their results.

Within Victoria, primary, secondary, and tertiary education are now provided by a series of State and non-State schools and institutions. Fifteen years is the legal school leaving age. Control of State education is vested in the hands of the Minister of Education, assisted since 1964 by the Assistant Minister of Education. Under these two men are the Director-General of Education, an Assistant Director-General of Education, a clerical division with the Secretary as the permanent head, and the members of the Teaching Service at present divided into the primary, secondary, technical, and professional divisions.

Registration and supervision of non-State primary and secondary schools and the teachers in these schools are provided through the Council of Public Education presided over by the Director-General of Education. These are described in more detail on pages 477 to 480.

Higher education is available through the universities, institutes of technology, technical and agricultural colleges, and the Council of Adult Education. The Education Department is represented on the controlling council of each of these institutions, whose activities are described in greater detail elsewhere in this book.

Although there are many and varied types of schools, they are all directed by the overriding principle that within the resources of schools and teachers available there should be an opportunity for every child to receive to the age of fifteen years at least an education suitable for his age, ability and aptitudes, and that no child should be debarred by mental or physical handicap, or distance from school, from receiving an appropriate education. To make this possible, particularly in remote areas, and to facilitate consolidation, it has been necessary to develop a comprehensive set of bus services throughout the State, and in some cases, to pay conveyance allowances.

In all types of schools, parents are encouraged to take an active interest in education through school committees, advisory councils, and parents' associations. These, and the steady development of parent-teacher relationships as well as the successful organisation of an annual Education Week, have done much to strengthen public interest in education and to create an awareness of local education needs that may not otherwise have developed in a centralised system of administration.

The link between the administration and the teacher in the field is the inspector. All schools are visited regularly by inspectors who report to the administration on the schools visited. During these visits, the inspectors also assess the work of the teachers whose promotion partly depends on the assessment given, and advise teachers on their work and problems.

Types of Schools

Primary

The normal primary school provides seven years of education from Grades I–VI (most pupils spend two years in Grade I) and admits children from the age of 4½ years and upwards, although many would have previously attended kindergarten classes. These schools range in size from small one-teacher schools to very large schools with as many as 1,000 and more pupils in attendance.

The aim of the primary school is to give the pupil the opportunity to live a full and interesting life in a stimulating environment, wherein he can use and develop his natural abilities, widen his horizons, extend his sympathies, learn to appreciate what is fine and beautiful, take part in the social life of a group both inside and outside the classroom, develop desirable habits and character traits, and acquire the knowledge and skills he needs for a healthy and useful life at the moment and as a basis for his further education.

Primary school courses include work in written and spoken English, arithmetic, social studies, elementary science, music, physical education, health, art, and craft.

In certain country districts, consolidated schools have replaced the small scattered schools and they provide the normal Grades I–VI with special four-year post-primary courses added in rural areas.

Secondary

The most numerous of the post-primary schools are the high schools which are well distributed throughout the State and offer six years of secondary education. These schools, to which pupils transfer from primary schools at the age of about eleven years, are usually co-educational and provide a study of English, mathematics, history, geography, science, art, music, physical education, and foreign languages together with practical subjects.

These schools aim, by providing a sound general education, to develop in the pupil right social attitudes, and to develop his intellectual powers so that he may cope successfully with the adult world. The general education is also a preparation for any form of tertiary education, professional or technical (including apprenticeship), or for direct entry into clerical positions, or positions in the business world.

The emergence of the principle of secondary education for all has led to modifications of the normal professional course to provide for pupils whose interests and abilities are beginning to develop along other lines. These modifications, usually beginning after the completion of the second year, include commercial, domestic, and practical subjects. Further subject specialisation according to the future career of the pupil occurs in the fifth and sixth years.

Other types of secondary schools include girls' secondary schools which offer a five-year, and in some cases, a six-year course of general education designed to develop a variety of talents and prepare the pupils for advanced study. In smaller country towns, higher elementary schools provide four and sometimes more years of post-primary education, while central schools in the Metropolitan Area and central classes in rural areas offer two years of post-primary education.

Technical

The aim of technical schools is to continue a general education for at least five years beyond primary school ; to assist pupils through experience in the subjects of the course of study to choose the types of professional, technical, industrial, or commercial work for which they are best suited ; and to prepare them for higher study in a technical college.

The junior technical schools for both boys and girls provide a study of English, social studies, music, mathematics, science, art, practical subjects, and physical education. Provision is made for specialisation in the third, fourth, and fifth years before pupils move on to a technical college to study for a diploma or a certificate course. Preparations are now in hand to raise certain of the technical colleges to a degree-granting status.

A technical school education leads to wide employment opportunities in the technical and related professions, and in commerce, industry, and skilled trades, while the successful completion of the third year of the course is the minimum entry standard for most apprenticeships.

Special Services and Schools

Specialised schools and services to meet the demands of modern education are maintained and extended through officers and staffs in such fields as library services, visual aids, music and speech, physical education, art and crafts, forestry, publications, survey and planning, curriculum and research, teachers' welfare and accommodation, psychology and guidance, speech therapy, domestic arts (primary) and Australian Broadcasting Commission liaison. The State Schools' Nursery provides valuable instruction in horticulture for teachers and pupils, and supplies plants to schools. The School Medical Service and the School Dental Service, both controlled by the Department of Health, provide inspection and guidance to pupils throughout the State, while special schools and classes are provided for handicapped children, children in institutions, and children requiring remedial work in certain subjects.

The Correspondence School provides correspondence tuition to certain adults and all children who for geographical or medical reasons are unable to attend normal centres of instruction, or who attend a school whose facilities do not provide the subjects desired. Tuition is available in almost every subject of the primary school course, in a very wide range of subjects at all levels in secondary schools, and in the First or Second Class standard of the Infant Teacher's Certificate, but there is no provision for tuition in technical subjects many of which, however, are available through the Department of External Studies of the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology. In addition to regular school broadcasts to its pupils over the national radio stations, the Correspondence School conducts its own short-wave broadcasting programme for primary and secondary pupils.

Teaching Service

Officers of the Recruitment Branch visit most schools annually to interview prospective applicants for teaching bursaries and to give information concerning the profession. Age and pre-requisites for entry to training vary considerably according to the type and purpose of the course. The majority of successful applicants are admitted to training direct from school where they attained their pre-requisite academic qualifications. They are paid an allowance during training and, in return, are bonded to the Department for a period of three years after completing their course of training, except in the case of women when the period is reduced to one year in the event of marriage after training. An expanding scheme of in-service training makes it possible for teachers to gain further qualifications and to keep abreast of modern thought and development. The establishment of an experimental course in educational administration in 1966 marks a further significant development in this field.

Staffing requirements at any particular school are determined by enrolment, with necessary adjustment for specialist and senior work. Upon these annually reviewed bases, the Committee of Classifiers in each of the Divisions (Primary, Secondary, and Technical), the Teachers' Tribunal, and the Administration are responsible for the staffing of schools, and teachers may secure a permanent or temporary position in a school. Promotion within the Service depends on the qualifications, efficiency and years of service, and is gained by applying for advertised and consequential vacancies. When teachers retire at 60 or 65 years of age, they receive fortnightly payments from a super-annuation fund to which they and the Government have contributed.

Teachers' rights concerning retention of services, promotion, and transfer are safeguarded by the right of appeal to the Teachers' Tribunal, an independent statutory authority to which is also given the power to determine teachers' salaries. Teachers' interests are also protected by professional organisations, the two largest being the Victorian Teachers' Union and the Victorian Secondary Teachers' Association.

Examinations

Although in certain countries there are not the formal examinations such as are accepted in Victoria, it is generally agreed that there must be some form of assessment, subjective or objective, as a measure of the pupil's progress and the efficiency of the school, and also as visible evidence to the outside world of a standard of attainment.

In the primary school, the examination is accepted as one of the means of assessing the pupil's fitness for promotion to the next higher grade. In secondary and technical schools, examinations have an additional purpose, namely that of assessing a pupil's fitness for the award of certificates, the main purposes of which are to facilitate promotion to higher studies and to provide employers with a recognised qualification.

In the primary schools and in the early years of secondary and technical schools, examinations are conducted internally. An increasing number of secondary schools is being approved to hold internal examinations for the Intermediate and Leaving examinations now controlled by the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board. In addition, the Education Department provides its own Intermediate examination for consolidated, technical, and girls' secondary schools, and its own Leaving examination for the latter two types of schools. The Matriculation examination, controlled by the Victorian Universities and Schools Examination Board, is an external examination.

The Education Department also conducts a set of examinations through in-service training courses for practising teachers to qualify them for further promotion.

Scholarships and Bursaries

Many scholarships are available to make it possible for pupils to remain at school; and particularly in the junior secondary and technical forms there is an increasing tendency to award scholarships without a specific examination. Most of these scholarships are provided from State Government funds which provide scholarships for one-third of all pupils but in most schools there are also locally and privately endowed scholarships.

In senior forms bursaries of various types are available to assist pupils financially to prepare for their chosen careers. In 1964, the Commonwealth Government entered this field and awarded, by examination, a large number of valuable scholarships for pupils wishing to remain at school for the fifth and sixth years of study. These supplemented the Commonwealth Government scholarships available on a competitive basis to pupils at the end of the sixth year to enable them to proceed to tertiary education.

Recent Developments

The Commonwealth Government system of grants to both State and non-State schools to improve facilities for the teaching of science and for higher technical education by constructing special science rooms and technical facilities and providing them with modern equipment and teaching aids should lead to a significant improvement in methods and effectiveness of teaching as more schools are assisted.

In the field of educational experimentation the leading part taken in subject and professional associations by departmental teachers is matched by the experimenting with courses and methods being undertaken in the class-room. In primary schools, experiments are being conducted in the teaching of mathematics and reading, and of coping with individual differences in pupils. Both secondary and technical schools are experimenting with syllabuses and with methods of teaching science, reading, mathematics and commercial work as well as other subjects. Teachers showing interest in this work are supported and encouraged by the Curriculum and Research Branch.

The increased demand for in-service training and education, and the rapid expansion of the facilities provided have created some problems in organisation and school administration, and have led to the appointment of a departmental committee to survey the field, report on in-service training and education, and make recommendations for future developments.

Victorian Education Department, 1961 ; State Secondary Education, 1962 ; State Primary Education, 1963 ; Educational Administration, 1964 ; Audio-Visual Education, 1964 ; Technical Education, 1965 ; Teacher Training, 1967

The following table shows the census enrolment of pupils attending each class of State primary and secondary school in Victoria in 1966 :

**VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS :
CLASS OF SCHOOL : CENSUS ENROLMENT :
SEX OF PUPILS, 1966**

| Class of School | Number of Schools | Number of Pupils | | |
|--|-------------------|------------------|---------|---------|
| | | Male | Female | Total |
| Primary Schools | 1,842 | 163,723 | 150,900 | 314,623 |
| Central Schools, Classes, and Post-Primary | 20 | 5,715 | 4,767 | 10,482 |
| Consolidated and Group | 31 | 5,754 | 5,323 | 11,077 |
| Higher Elementary | 8 | 873 | 896 | 1,769 |
| Girls' Secondary | 6 | .. | 2,105 | 2,105 |
| Junior Technical | 82 | 42,426 | 6,900 | 49,326 |
| High Schools | 222 | 56,934 | 74,441 | 131,375 |
| Correspondence | 1 | 330 | 451 | 781 |
| Special Schools | 30 | 1,398 | 850 | 2,248 |
| | 2,242 | 277,153 | 246,633 | 523,786 |

NOTE.—The classification of the schools is in accordance with that used by the Education Department.

Education of Handicapped Children

General

The earliest educational provisions made for handicapped children in Victoria date from 1860 and resulted from the efforts of voluntary bodies supported by government assistance in the form of grants of land and subsidies towards buildings and maintenance. With the introduction of free State education and a growing public awareness of the needs of handicapped children, the State became increasingly involved in special educational provisions for these children.

Power to establish State special schools was given by the *Education Act* 1890 and was further defined by the *Education Act* 1901. Education of handicapped children was made compulsory by the *Education Act* 1910. Under the *Education Act* 1957 (and the subsequent proclamation of the raising of the school leaving age from February, 1964), education of educable handicapped children is generally compulsory from 6 to 15 years (as for all children), and for deaf children from 4½ to 15 years.

Early legislation was first exercised in 1908 with the establishment of the first special State school for handicapped children in the wards of Austin Hospital, followed in 1913 by the establishment of a special State school for mentally handicapped children at Fitzroy. From its beginnings in 1914, correspondence tuition was available for home-bound children and children in hospitals.

Every effort is made to enable a handicapped child to attend normal school wherever possible, and to continue to live at home even when normal school attendance is not possible. Where enrolment in special educational services is necessary, provisions are made outside the ages of compulsory attendance. These range from parent guidance and pre-school services for deaf children or admission of other handicapped children from 4½ years where appropriate (as in normal schools) to varied courses at Matriculation standard.

No fees are payable for educational services provided by the Education Department. In general only nominal charges are made for residential accommodation provided by various agencies. The State Treasury, the Education Department, and many voluntary agencies co-operate in providing transport to schools. The Education Department meets the major cost of daily transport of pupils of special schools and classes by the hire of taxi services, the chartering of buses, the payment of subsidies to voluntary agencies, and the payment of conveyance allowances. In approved cases, the Treasury provides some financial assistance towards special buses and issues free rail passes to enable boarders to return home at weekends and vacations. Voluntary agencies supplement these transport services.

Admissions and Guidance Services

The Psychology and Guidance Branch of the Education Department maintains close contact with other governmental, medical, and welfare agencies. Branch services are not confined to State schools and are available for any child of school age. The Branch in effect controls admissions to Departmental day special schools and services for educable children handicapped mentally or physically, and provides advice (involving pre-vocational guidance) to parents and teachers.

Teacher Training and Staffing

Specialist training for teachers of handicapped children, first introduced by the Education Department as in-service training in 1928, has expanded to include not only one-year extensions of basic teacher training but also free courses of one year's duration on full pay for experienced teachers wishing to qualify as teachers of handicapped children. Free courses of three years' duration are also available for experienced teachers who desire to qualify as speech therapists. Special staffing schedules offer promotion opportunities to staffs of special schools, and special allowances are paid to them in addition to their basic salaries as teachers. About 550 teachers provide for about 7,500 pupils enrolled in special schools and services.

Provision for Backward Children

Special facilities are provided for children who, by reason of limited ability or other conditions resulting in educational retardation, require some specialised form of education such as can be obtained in special schools for mentally handicapped children, opportunity grades, and remedial centres.

Special schools for mentally handicapped children include day special schools, and schools conducted for children who are resident in institutions conducted by the Mental Hygiene Department. Pupils of these schools are mentally retarded to such an extent that though they are unable to profit from instruction in a normal school, they are still considered to be educable. The curriculum of these schools is not simply a modified version of that provided for normal schools. It is designed to provide an education which should enable the pupils to take their places in the community as adults, with acceptable social and emotional standards of behaviour, and communication skills which will vary from verbal to written, depending upon the ability of the child.

Opportunity grades, forming an integral part of a normal school, are established to provide an education for slow learning children who find difficulty in keeping pace with the academic progress of children in their own age groups. The curriculum is based on that of the normal school, but instruction is geared to suit the learning rate of the individual child. These grades include opportunity/remedial grades where slow learning children attend the grade during morning sessions, and afternoon sessions cater for children requiring remedial tuition.

Remedial centres are conducted within normal primary schools to provide remedial instruction in either or both reading and arithmetic to children of normal intelligence who are backward in these subjects. Each centre gives such instruction for children from the home school, and for children within reasonable travelling distance from surrounding schools.

The Education Department does not provide for children whose mental deficiency is such as to render them ineducable though they may be trainable. Development of day centre care for retarded children has been a post-war development, local committees administering each centre and the Department of Health through the Mental Hygiene Branch providing financial support by way of subsidies.

Services for the Socially Handicapped

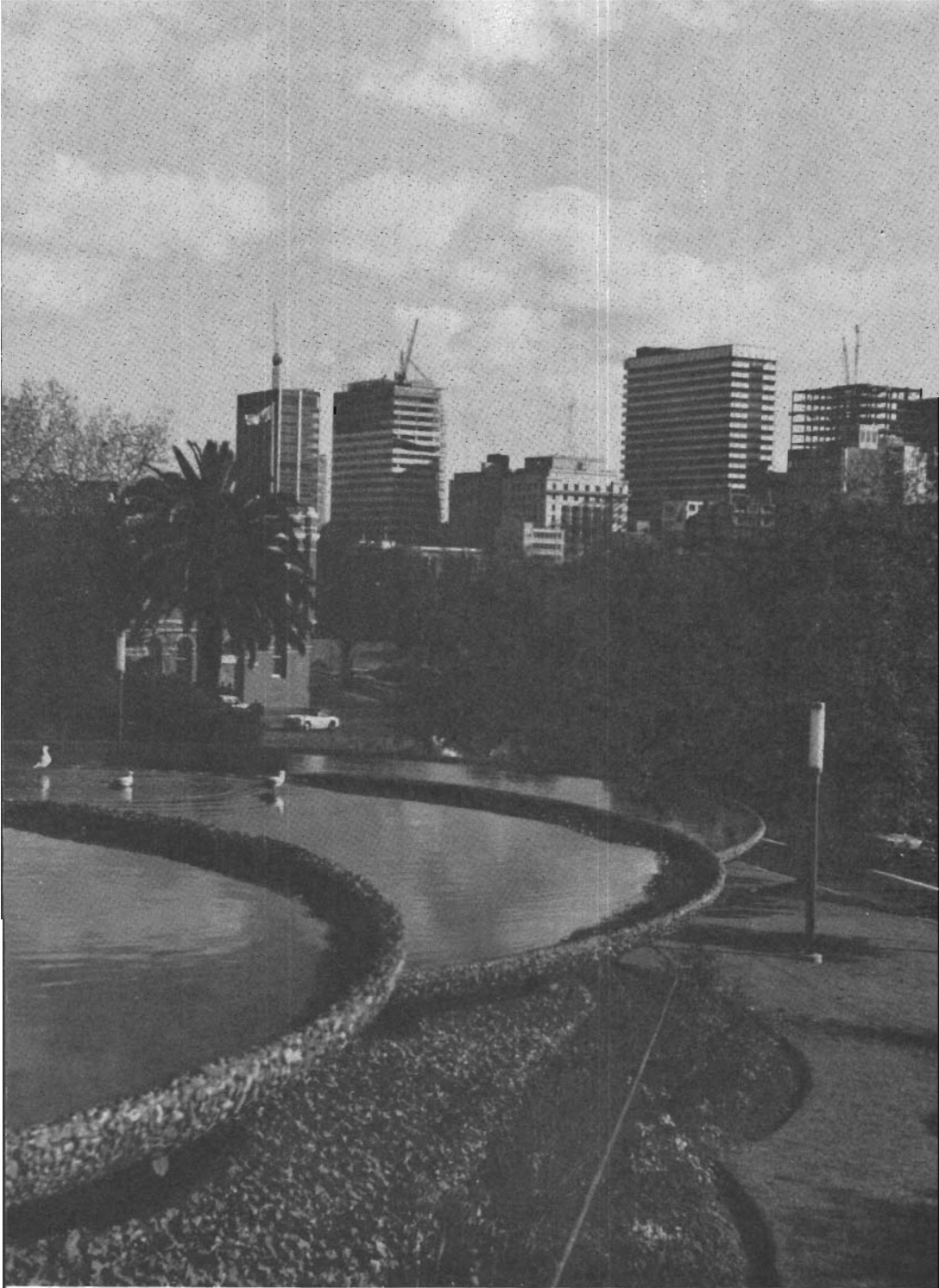
The Education Department provides teachers for those institutions in which individuals may be awaiting court proceedings, on remand, under sentence, or because they are wards of State. These institutions include Social Welfare Department institutions, church institutions, training institutions in prisons, and institutions conducted by voluntary agencies.

Adjustment grades, established in normal primary schools, cater for certain pupils who have been unable, on social or emotional grounds, to adjust to normal school placement.

Provisions for Physically Handicapped Children

The Education Department makes special educational provisions for these children in conjunction with medical treatment given by some other agency, through specialised teaching methods for children handicapped by sensory defects, and by providing individual remedial treatment for children receiving education in normal schools.

Services conducted in conjunction with medical treatment provided by some other agency include hospital schools, day special schools, correspondence tuition, and visiting teacher services. Pupils include those handicapped by cerebral palsy, muscular dystrophy, spina bifida, haemophilia, congenital or post-accident abnormalities, defects of the heart, asthma, epilepsy, bronchiectasis, and nephritis. Some of the pupils are also mentally handicapped. Hospital schools offer teaching services in wards and special classrooms provided by the hospitals. Day special schools enable children to live at home, and to travel daily to school or to reside in adjoining hostels conducted by voluntary agencies. Correspondence tuition and visiting teacher services cater for home-bound children and for certain children in



[Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics

The changing skyline of Melbourne.

Victoria Today



Harvested barley being bagged on a property at Melton, 23 miles west of Melbourne. [Australian News and Information Bureau]

A field day at the Rutherglen Research Station—the centre for cereal research in north-east Victoria.

[Department of Agriculture]





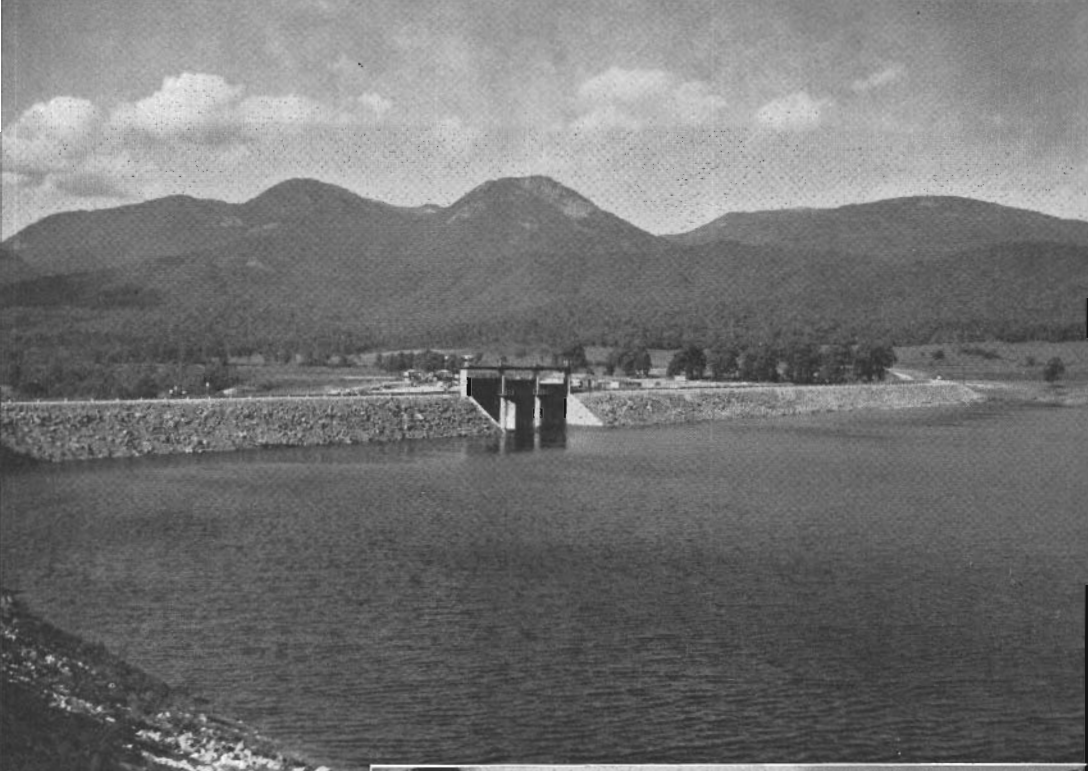
[Department of Agriculture

An extensive area of tobacco at Merriang, near Myrtleford, showing irrigation lines, curing kilns, and sheds.

Snigging a hardwood log for transport to the Porepunkah Mill in north-east Victoria.

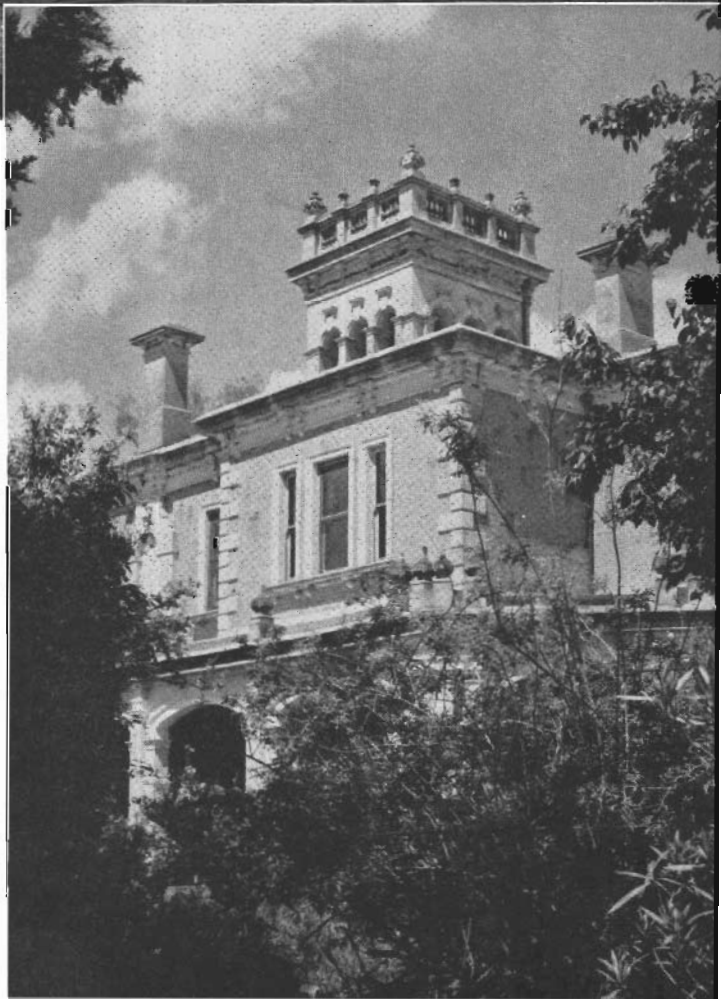
[Education Department





*[State Rivers and Water Supply
Commission*

Lake Buffalo . looking
downstream toward the main
spillway and retaining wall.



Part of the "Bontharambo"
homestead built in the 1850s
near Wangaratta.

*[Commonwealth Bureau of Census
and Statistics*



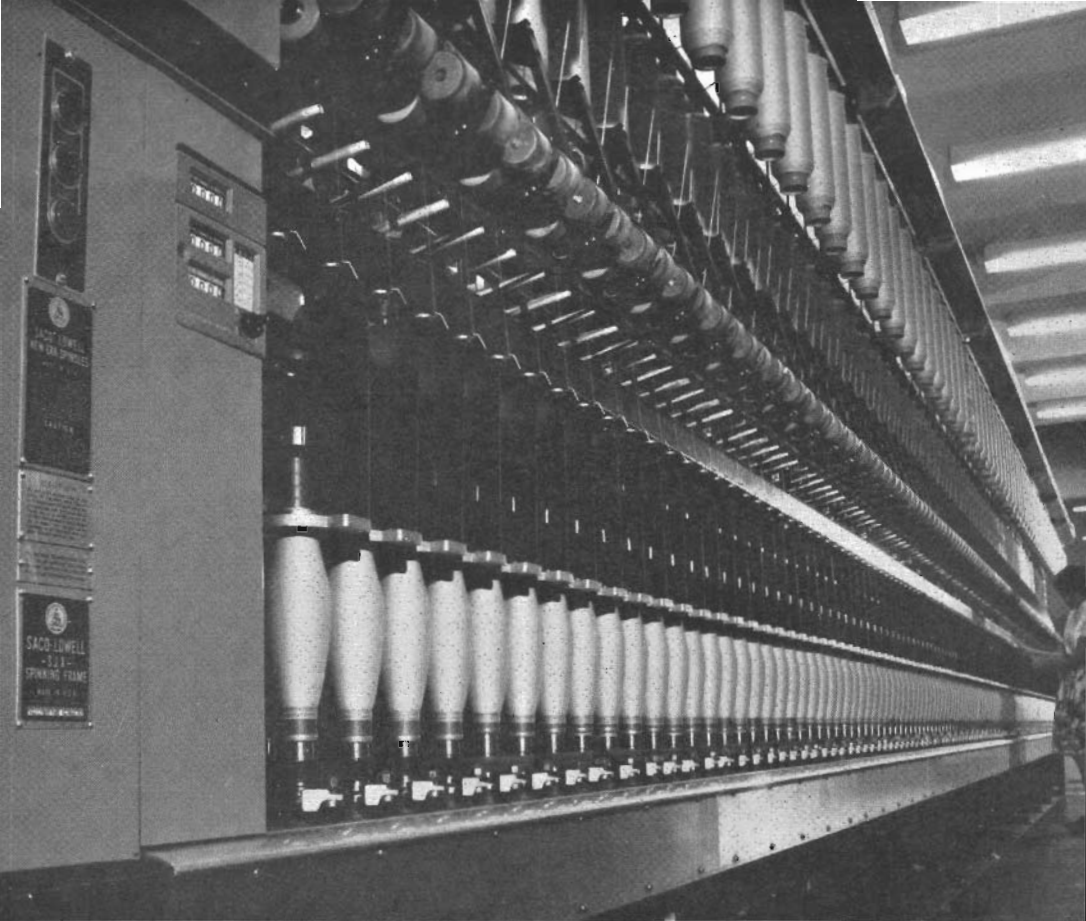
The Town Hall at Wangaratta.

[City of Wangaratta

Part of Wangaratta's shopping centre.

[City of Wangaratta





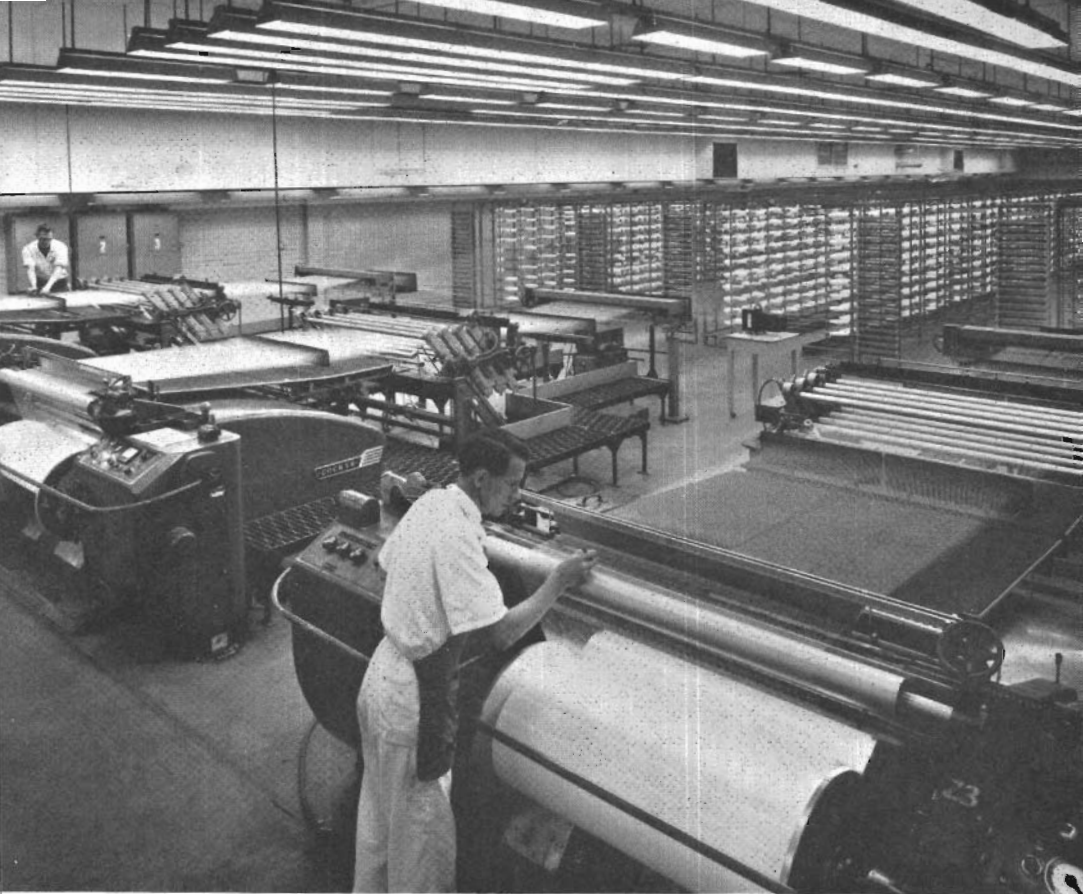
[Wangaratta Woollen Mills Ltd

Latest model high speed American worsted spinning frame used at a Wangaratta mill.

Fabrics are manufactured in this factory under some five acres of roof area situated on a 48 acre site at Wangaratta.

[City of Wangaratta



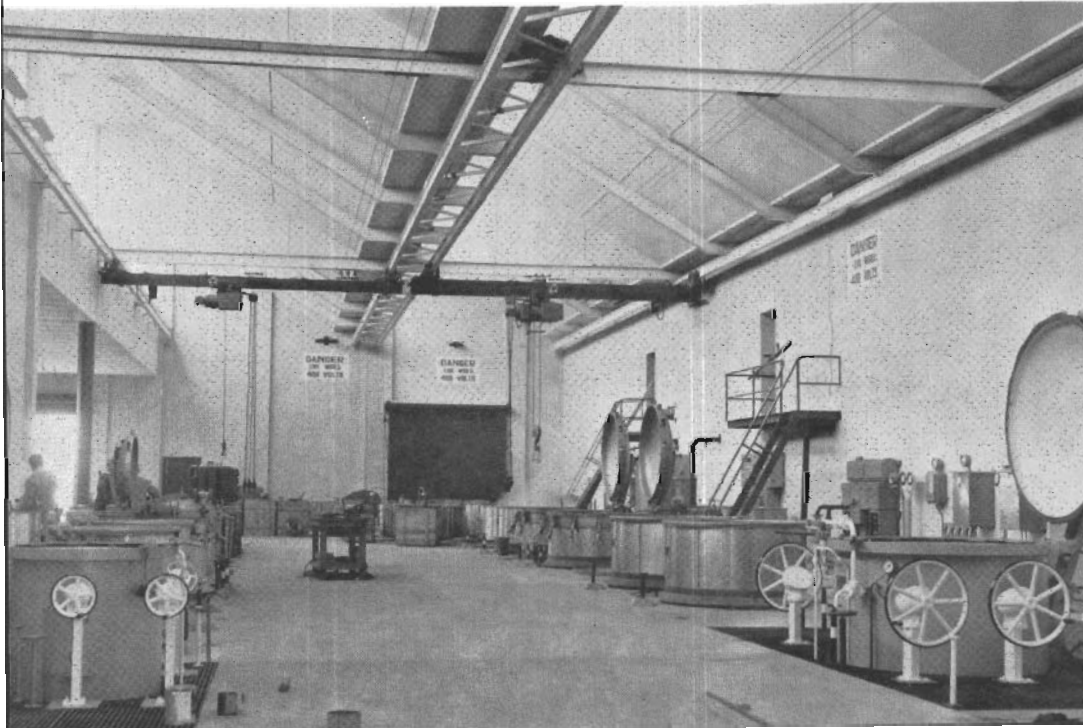


[Fibremakers Ltd

A view of the warping department at a Bayswater factory showing warp knit beaming machines producing 42 inch sections.

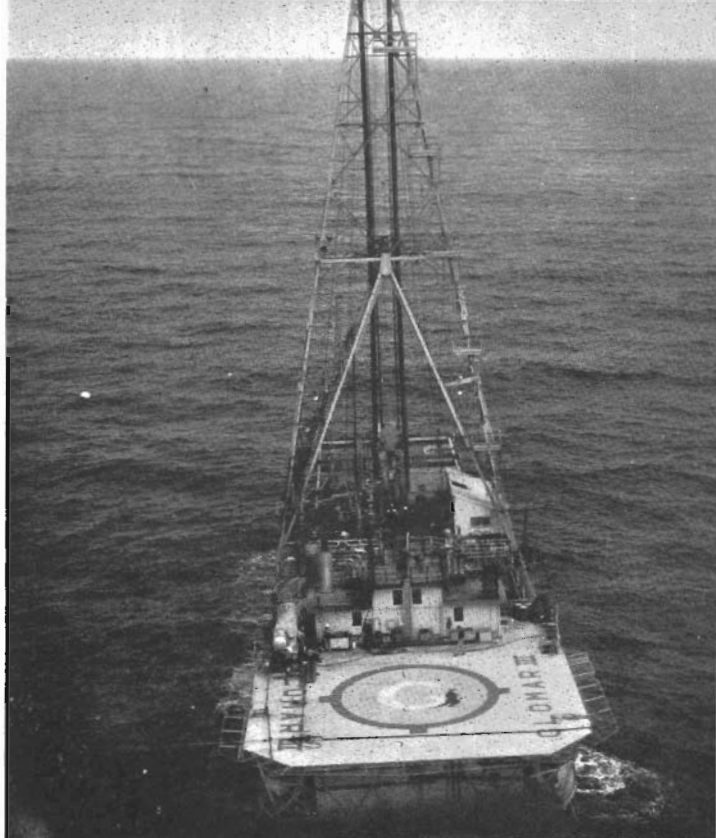
The yarn dyehouse of a Yarraville textile mill which handles dyeing of grey cloth and treatment for shrink resistance, crease resistance, etc.

[Davies Coop and Co. Ltd



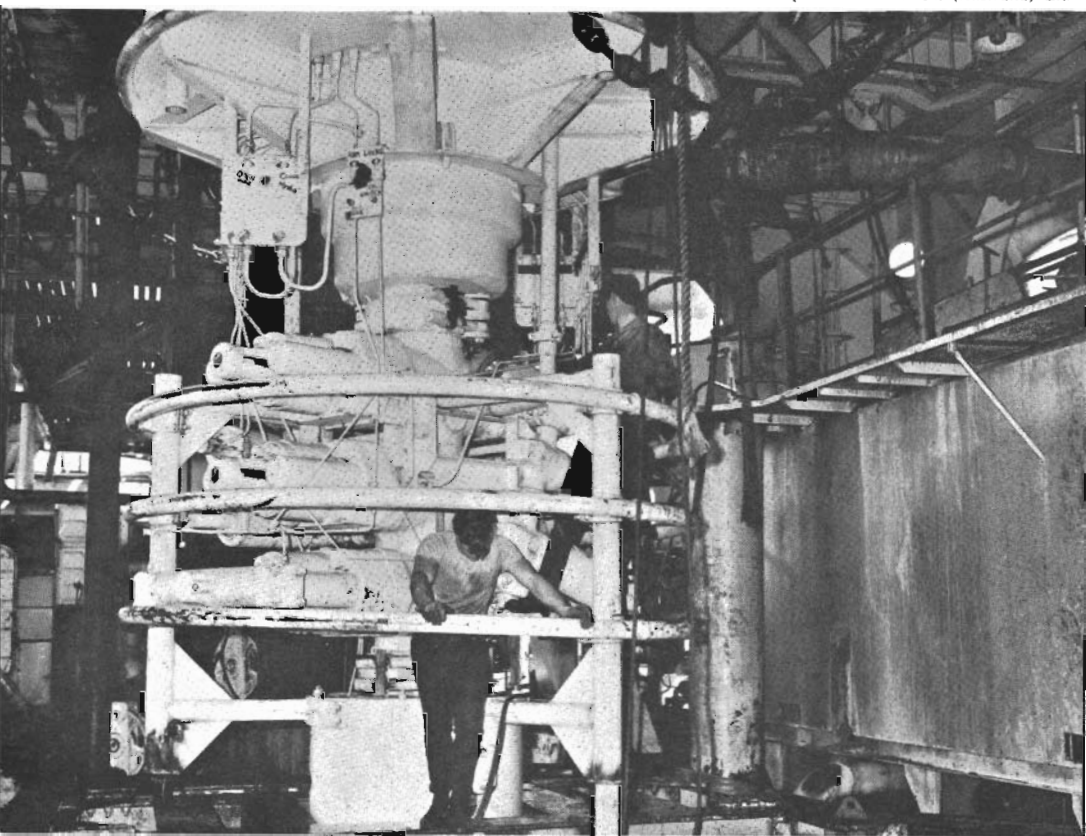
A helicopter view of the Glomar III, drilling for oil and natural gas off the Gippsland coast.

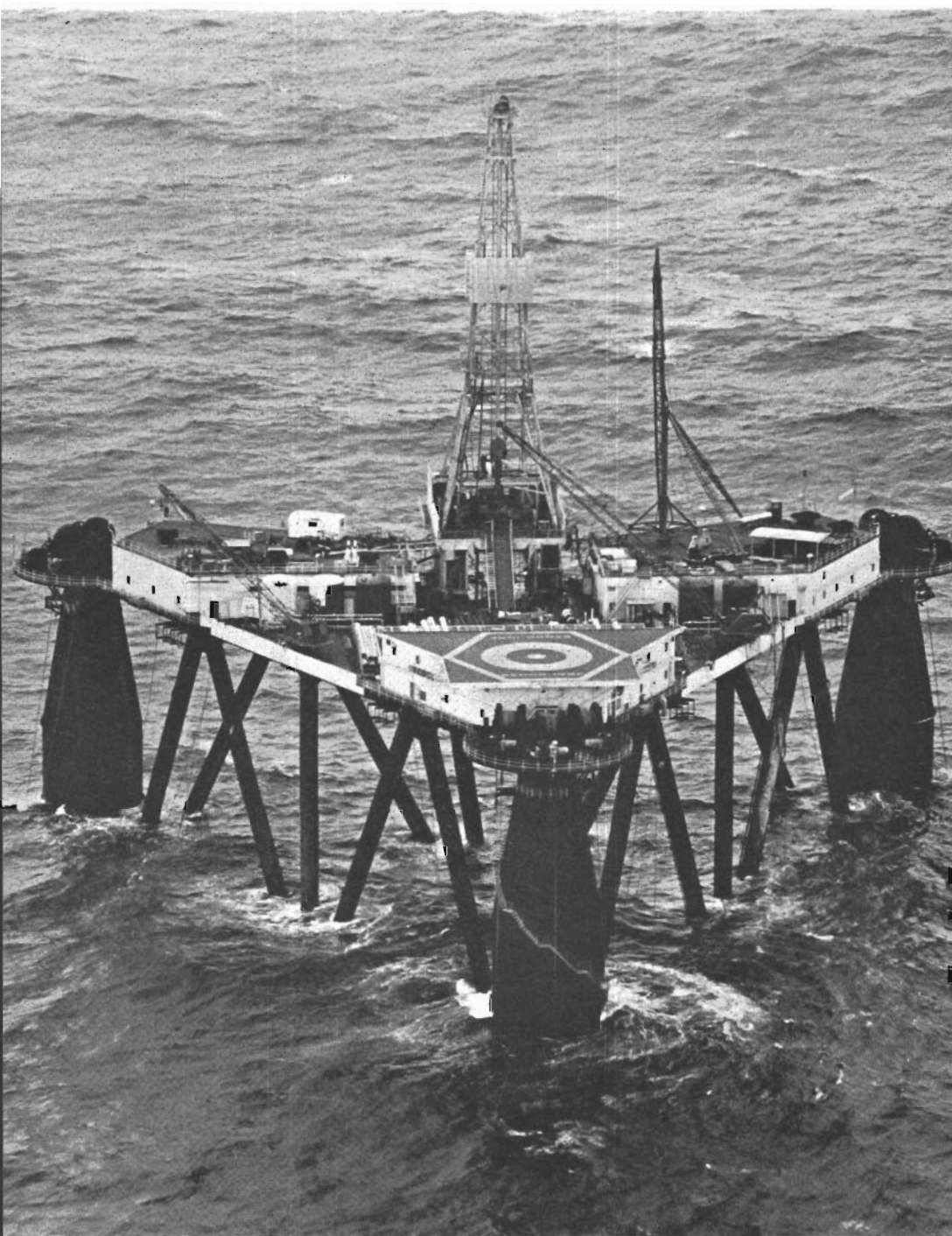
[Esso Standard Oil (Australia) Ltd



A vital safety device in drilling is the blow out prevention stack weighing 30 tons. Its four valves are hydraulically controlled from the rig and are used to seal off any possible blow out of oil or gas caused by excessive pressure.

[Esso Standard Oil (Australia) Ltd





[Shell Development (Aust.) Pty Ltd

The Sedco 135 E semi-submersible offshore rig drilling Nerita No. 1 well near Anglesea.

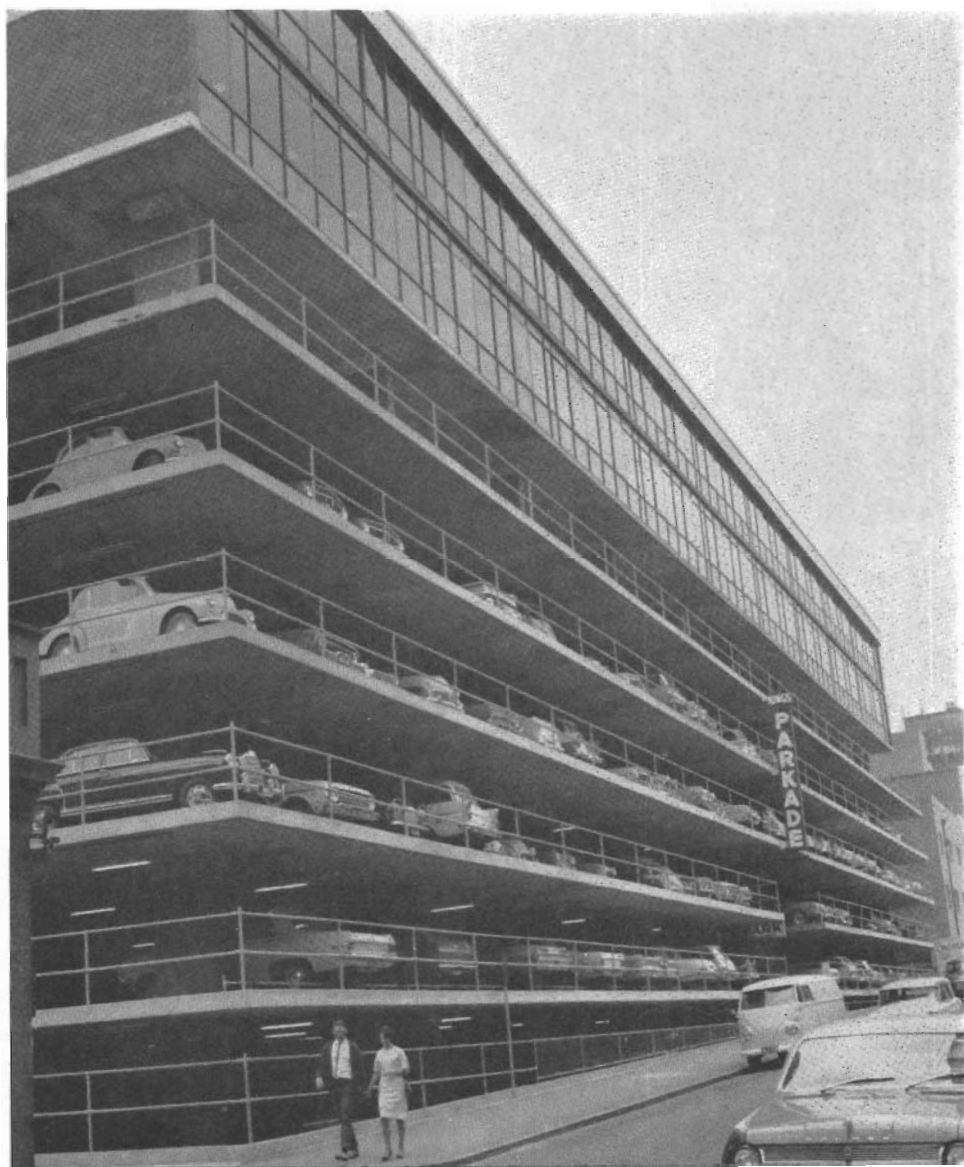


[Victoria Police

An "Amphometer", a speed measuring device, being operated by mobile traffic police.

A modern parking project with offices and facilities for 800 cars.

[Melbourne City Council





The opening of La Trobe University, Victoria's third university, on 8 March 1967. It is at Bundoora, 9 miles north of Melbourne.

[La Trobe University



[La Trobe University]

The Vice Chancellor of La Trobe University addressing the first students attending the University in the hall of Glenn College.



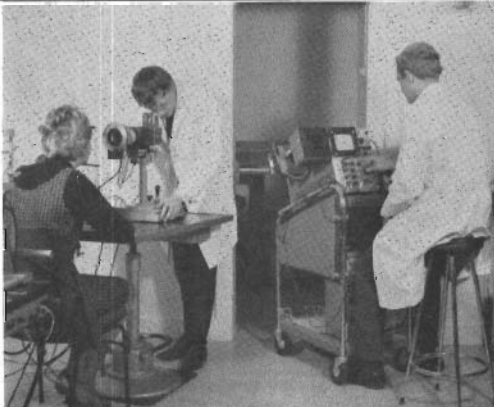
First year biology laboratory at Monash University.

[Wolfgang Sievers]



ABOVE *[Education Department*
Auditory training using group aid techniques at Glendonald, a special school for helping deaf children.

CENTRE *[Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital*
The laboratory of the University of Melbourne's Department of Ophthalmology situated in the Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital.



BELOW
An educational programme "Our northern neighbours Thailand" featured in a broadcast to schools. Programmes of this type are specially designed for use in schools.

[Australian Broadcasting Commission





[The Australian Ballet
A scene from The Australian Ballet's production of Sir Robert Helpmann's "Yugen".

A scene from a Melbourne production in 1966 of Jean Anouilh's "The Cavern".

[St. Martin's Theatre





[The Age

A stage in the construction of Melbourne's Arts Centre : this photograph was taken in September 1966.

An aerial view of further building progress on Melbourne's Arts Centre taken in February 1967.

[The Age





[National Gallery of Victoria

The *Portrait of a Young Man* painted in the first half of the sixteenth century in north Italy.
It was purchased by the National Gallery of Victoria in 1966.

hospitals, special schools, and institutions. Provision is made for both primary and secondary pupils. Enrolments for special correspondence tuition include children who cannot be transported (for example, children in heavy plaster casts), and children temporarily prevented from attending normal schools by recurrent disabilities.

A comprehensive educational system provides for children so handicapped by defects of hearing and sight as to be unable to attend normal schools even with supportive specialised teaching and specialised aids. Specialised teaching methods appropriate to the diverse needs of deaf children are employed in schools conducted by the Education Department and the Catholic Church. Services range from parent guidance and pre-school provisions to pre-vocational training. A similar pattern is followed by the Education Department, the Catholic Church, and voluntary agencies in catering for blind and partially sighted children. Residential accommodation is provided by the various groups to enable country children handicapped by defects of sight and hearing to receive appropriate education.

Those physically handicapped children able to attend normal school may receive assistance from the officers of the Department's Psychology and Guidance Branch, hospital clinics, medical services, specialised visiting teacher services for deaf children, or by provision of specialised teaching aids. Free speech therapy services are provided at the Education Department's speech therapy centres for speech defective children from State and Registered schools, after approval by the School Medical Officer. As part of the services provided by the Physical Education Branch of the Education Department, programmes of exercises designed to correct specific weaknesses are conducted at corrective gymnasiums under the supervision of school medical officers.

Provisions for Children with Multiple Handicaps

Many slow learning or mentally handicapped children with minor physical handicaps receive appropriate special education in opportunity grades or in special schools for mentally handicapped children. Children with severe multiple handicaps are placed within those special provisions where they best fit, as in a "communications group" for deaf cerebral palsied children in a school for physically handicapped children. Selected children who are backward in the basic subjects (for example, due to broken schooling) may be enrolled in remedial centres.

Training and Employment

Problems of training and employment of handicapped young people are kept under review by various Commonwealth and State Government Departments together with the various voluntary agencies engaged in providing for the post-school years through sheltered employment or custodial care.

State Primary and Secondary Schools

Particulars of the number of State schools, teachers, and pupils for the years 1962 to 1966 are shown in the following table. In the tables, which include particulars of the Correspondence School, and Special schools, "primary" pupils have been considered as those up to and including the sixth grade, and "secondary" pupils as those above the sixth grade. Numbers of pupils refer to census date (1 August in the year concerned) and ages of pupils refer to age last birthday at census date.

VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION : NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND PUPILS

| Particulars | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Primary Schools— | | | | | |
| Schools | 1,866 | 1,859* | 1,860* | 1,856* | 1,855* |
| Teachers | † | 10,073 | 10,426 | 10,772 | 10,984 |
| Pupils | 304,371 | 296,139 | 301,851 | 307,893 | 320,009 |
| Primary-Secondary Schools— | | | | | |
| Schools | 33 | 49* | 45* | 48* | 46* |
| Teachers | † | 635 | 845 | 885 | 858 |
| Pupils—Primary Grades .. | } ‡ | 12,708 | 13,858 | 14,046 | 14,103 |
| Secondary Grades | | 4,760 | 5,283 | 4,929 | 4,359 |
| Secondary Schools— | | | | | |
| Schools | 269 | 287 | 297 | 300 | 311 |
| Teachers | † | 8,041 | 9,032 | 9,940 | 10,900 |
| Pupils | 150,536 | 153,735 | 164,171 | 175,083 | 183,067 |
| Special Schools— | | | | | |
| Schools | 27 | 28 | 27 | 28 | 30 |
| Teachers | † | 292 | 291 | 302 | 321 |
| Pupils | 1,712 | 2,498 | 2,029 | 2,169 | 2,248 |
| All Schools— | | | | | |
| Schools | 2,195 | 2,223 | 2,229 | 2,232 | 2,242 |
| Teachers | † | 19,041 | 20,594 | 21,899 | 23,063 |
| Pupils | 456,619 | 469,840 | 487,192 | 504,120 | 523,786 |

NOTE.—In this table a primary school is considered to be one which has primary pupils only, a secondary school one which has secondary pupils only, and those which have both primary and secondary pupils are classified as primary-secondary schools.

* 16 consolidated and 4 group schools previously classified as primary were classified as primary-secondary from 1963.

† Prior to 1963 figures of teachers were not available on a comparable basis.

‡ Prior to 1963 pupils in primary-secondary schools were classified to primary or secondary schools according to the level of education attained.

The following table shows the ages of pupils attending State primary and secondary schools for the five years 1962 to 1966 :

VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS :
AGES OF PUPILS

| Age Last Birthday (Years) | At 1 August— | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Under 6 | 41,926 | 42,738 | 44,318 | 44,436 | 47,605 |
| 6 | 43,813 | 44,858 | 45,966 | 47,733 | 48,699 |
| 7 | 43,287 | 44,307 | 45,011 | 46,230 | 48,305 |
| 8 | 41,858 | 43,207 | 44,470 | 45,359 | 46,849 |
| 9 | 42,448 | 41,757 | 43,492 | 44,932 | 46,049 |
| 10 | 41,270 | 42,722 | 42,173 | 43,883 | 45,519 |
| 11 | 40,773 | 41,729 | 43,074 | 42,560 | 44,653 |
| 12 | 40,115 | 40,609 | 41,261 | 42,801 | 42,671 |
| 13 | 38,828 | 41,279 | 42,227 | 43,113 | 44,744 |
| 14 | 34,516 | 34,640 | 39,114 | 41,802 | 42,749 |
| 15 | 29,352 | 27,923 | 28,537 | 31,974 | 33,614 |
| 16 | 12,680 | 17,014 | 17,423 | 18,218 | 20,647 |
| 17 | 4,535 | 5,595 | 8,138 | 8,337 | 8,781 |
| 18 | 958 | 1,155 | 1,639 | 2,366 | 2,324 |
| 19 and over | 260 | 307 | 349 | 376 | 577 |
| Total | 456,619 | 469,840 | 487,192 | 504,120 | 523,786 |

The following tables show the age and grade of all pupils at the primary and secondary levels of education in State primary and secondary schools for the year 1966 :

VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY EDUCATION : AGE AND
GRADE OF PUPILS, 1966

| Age Last Birthday (Years) (At 1 August 1966) | Grade | | | | | | Ungrad- ed Pupils | Total |
|--|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------------|---------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | | |
| Under 6 | 47,518 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 86 | 47,605 |
| 6 .. | 46,533 | 2,072 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 91 | 48,699 |
| 7 .. | 6,779 | 38,791 | 2,594 | 4 | .. | .. | 137 | 48,305 |
| 8 .. | 411 | 7,221 | 36,178 | 2,869 | 10 | .. | 160 | 46,849 |
| 9 .. | 92 | 481 | 7,484 | 34,657 | 3,144 | 8 | 183 | 46,049 |
| 10 .. | 34 | 78 | 596 | 7,940 | 33,393 | 3,239 | 224 | 45,504 |
| 11 .. | 19 | 50 | 109 | 825 | 8,243 | 31,682 | 222 | 41,150 |
| 12 .. | 12 | 17 | 35 | 100 | 946 | 8,288 | 291 | 9,689 |
| 13 and over | .. | 5 | 22 | 37 | 119 | 1,401 | 854 | 2,438 |
| Total | 101,398 | 48,716 | 47,021 | 46,432 | 45,855 | 44,618 | 2,248 | 336,288 |

VICTORIA—STATE SECONDARY EDUCATION : AGE AND GRADE OF PUPILS, 1966

| Age Last Birthday (Years) (At 1 August 1966) | Form | | | | | | Total |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|---------|
| | I (or Grade 7) | II (or Grade 8) | III | IV | V | VI | |
| Under 12 .. | 3,500 | 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,518 |
| 12 | 29,343 | 3,622 | .. 17 | .. | .. | .. | 32,982 |
| 13 | 10,896 | 28,918 | 3,300 | 20 | .. | .. | 43,134 |
| 14 | 2,145 | 11,317 | 25,895 | 2,876 | 8 | .. | 42,241 |
| 15 | 177 | 1,657 | 10,027 | 19,721 | 1,782 | 3 | 33,367 |
| 16 | 11 | 130 | 1,369 | 7,190 | 11,051 | 823 | 20,574 |
| 17 | .. | 6 | 71 | 866 | 3,948 | 3,890 | 8,781 |
| 18 | .. | 1 | 7 | 54 | 593 | 1,669 | 2,324 |
| 19 and over .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 103 | 469 | 577 |
| Total .. | 46,072 | 45,669 | 40,687 | 30,731 | 17,485 | 6,854 | 187,498 |

Scholarships and Bursaries

Victorian Government Scholarships and Bursaries

The Education Department makes available Junior Scholarships at Form II level. In 1966, their value was \$78, to be spread over four years, plus \$50 a year for fees at registered schools. There are also teaching bursaries of \$100 each to be taken at Leaving or Matriculation (or the equivalent Technical) standard.

Senior scholarships for University or Senior Technical education, varying in value from \$20 to \$80 per annum, and tenable for up to six years, and 60 University free places covering fees for lectures and examinations, together with a living allowance (subject to a means test) of up to \$520 per annum, are also available.

Commonwealth University Scholarship Scheme

The Commonwealth University Scholarship Scheme provides for the award of scholarships tenable at universities. There are 5,880 Open Entrance and 120 Mature Age scholarships awarded each year of which about 1,700 are for students in Victoria. Open Entrance scholarships are awarded to students under 25 years of age on the results of examinations qualifying for University Matriculation. "Mature Age" scholarships are awarded, on the basis of their whole educational record, to persons over 25 years of age. Additional scholarships, Later Years scholarships, are offered to students under 25 years of age who have completed one or more years of an approved course. Open Entrance and Later Years scholarships may be used for approved full-time or part-time courses, but Mature Age awards are for full-time study only.

Commonwealth Advanced Education Scholarship Scheme

As from the beginning of 1966 the Commonwealth Advanced Education Scholarship Scheme provided for the award of scholarships tenable at approved non-university institutions.

One thousand awards are offered each year, of which about 280 are for students in Victoria. Open Entrance and Later Years scholarships are awarded under conditions similar to those in the University Scholarship Scheme, except that under special circumstances Later Years awards may go to students over 25 years of age and there is no provision for Mature Age awards.

The scholarships cover all compulsory fees payable by the holder. A means test applies only in relation to the granting of living allowances, which provide up to \$520 per annum if living with parents, or up to \$793 if living away from home.

Commonwealth Secondary Scholarship Scheme

The Commonwealth Secondary Scholarship Scheme provides assistance to students during the final two years of secondary schooling. Approximately 2,800 awards are made in Victoria each year on the results of a competitive examination set by the Australian Council for Educational Research together with ratings given by the schools.

Benefits comprise a maintenance allowance of \$200, a text book allowance of \$50, and a fees allowance of up to \$150 per year.

Commonwealth Technical Scholarship Scheme

The Commonwealth Technical Scholarship Scheme provides assistance for students during the Leaving Technical year and the first year of an approved Diploma course. Approximately 700 awards are made in Victoria each year on the basis of results gained in the Technical Intermediate examination. Benefits are the same as for Secondary Scholarship holders. Commonwealth Secondary Scholarships and Commonwealth Technical Scholarships are interchangeable.

The following table shows the number of scholarships awarded by both the Victorian Education Department and the Commonwealth Scholarships Board to commence in each year from 1962 to 1966 :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS, FREE PLACES, AND BURSARIES GRANTED

| Particulars | Year of Commencement | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| State Government Scholarships— | | | | | |
| Secondary Education*— | | | | | |
| Free Places | 650 | 650 | .. | .. | .. |
| Junior Scholarships | 1,870 | 2,270 | .. | .. | .. |
| Junior Technical Scholarships | 810 | 810 | .. | .. | .. |
| Junior Scholarships | | | | | |
| (New Scheme) | .. | .. | 17,700 | 18,566 | 19,530 |
| Senior Technical Scholarships .. | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 |
| Teaching Bursaries | 2,150 | 2,400 | 2,400 | 2,400 | 2,400 |
| University Education— | | | | | |
| Senior Scholarships | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Free Places | 80 | 80 | 80 | 60 | 60 |
| Commonwealth Scholarships†— | | | | | |
| Secondary Education— | | | | | |
| Secondary Scholarships— | | | | | |
| One Year Tenure‡ | .. | .. | .. | 2,799 | .. |
| Two Year Tenure | .. | .. | .. | 2,799 | 2,799 |
| Tertiary Education— | | | | | |
| Open Entry | 1,009 | 894 | 1,266 | 1,236 | 1,541 |
| Later Years | 207 | 221 | 492 | 398 | 438 |
| Mature Age | 28 | 27 | 34 | 34 | 29 |

* In 1964, a new scheme of Junior Scholarships replaced the previous system of Free Places, Junior Scholarships, and Junior Technical Scholarships.

† Students who have accepted and are in training.

‡ These were granted only in the initial year of the scheme to enable students taking the final year of secondary education in 1965 to participate in the scheme.

Further Reference, 1964

Technical Education

Many diploma courses at senior technical schools have recently specified Form V or Matriculation as pre-requisites.

In 1964, Form V was introduced generally into the curriculum of junior technical schools. These factors should be taken into account in considering figures of numbers of students in 1964 and later years in the following table, which gives a summary of senior technical education in Victoria for the years 1962 to 1966 :

VICTORIA—TECHNICAL EDUCATION : NUMBER OF SENIOR TECHNICAL SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS

| Particulars | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Number of Schools | 70 | 73 | 73 | 79 | 82 |
| Number of Students— .. | | | | | |
| Full-time | 8,058 | 8,811 | 7,403 | 7,894 | 8,740 |
| Part-time | 53,368 | 54,970 | 58,027 | 58,549 | 58,026 |
| Total | 61,426 | 63,781 | 65,430 | 66,443 | 66,766 |

The following table gives details of students attending senior technical schools in 1966 showing the type of course taken and whether taken as a full-time or part-time student :

VICTORIA—TECHNICAL EDUCATION : COURSES AND STUDENTS, 1966

| Courses | Number of Enrolments | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------|--------|
| | Full-time | Part-time | Total |
| Diploma | 7,053 | 6,112 | 13,165 |
| Certificate | 910 | 8,742 | 9,652 |
| Technician | 160 | 1,652 | 1,812 |
| Trade | .. | 31,206 | 31,206 |
| Other Courses | 617 | 10,314 | 10,931 |
| Total | 8,740 | 58,026 | 66,766 |

Further Reference, 1965

State Expenditure on Education

During 1965-66, \$183,419,966 was spent by and on behalf of the Education Department of Victoria. This amount covers expenditure from both revenue and loan and includes payments made by the Treasury to the universities, except for an amount paid for Bacteriological Laboratory Services. The expenditure shown in the following table differs from the figures on education expenditure shown

on pages 633 and 654-5 of the Year Book, in that the amounts shown in the Finance Section include expenditure on agricultural education, but exclude payments for superannuation and pensions and workers' compensation.

Expenditure on education for each of the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—STATE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION
('\$000)

| Expenditure on— | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
|--|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Primary and Secondary Education— | | | | | |
| Primary (Including Special Subjects) .. | 37,512 | 40,678 | 44,737 | 52,191 | 56,544 |
| Secondary | 20,526 | 23,388 | 27,239 | 33,050 | 37,347 |
| Buildings and Land .. | 15,322 | 16,494 | 15,051 | 16,439 | 17,526 |
| Technical Education— | | | | | |
| Junior and Senior Schools | 14,196 | 16,684 | 19,611 | 23,794 | 26,972 |
| Buildings and Land .. | 5,138 | 4,538 | 5,220 | 4,233 | 4,055 |
| Training of Teachers .. | 8,450 | 10,186 | 11,337 | 12,816 | 14,534 |
| Administration | 1,790 | 1,986 | 2,134 | 2,482 | 2,779 |
| Pensions | 2,040 | 2,186 | 2,421 | 2,645 | 2,968 |
| General Expenditure .. | 2,518 | 2,678 | 3,304 | 3,742 | 5,188 |
| University— | | | | | |
| Special Appropriation, etc. | 8,880 | 8,154 | 11,103 | 14,000 | 15,423 |
| Scholarships and Bursaries, etc. .. | 24 | 28 | 29 | 26 | 25 |
| Pharmacy College | .. | 40 | 115 | 96 | 60 |
| Total | 116,396* | 127,040* | 142,300* | 165,515* | 183,420* |
| Per Head of Population ; (\$) | 39.37 | 42.19 | 46.32 | 52.80 | 57.47 |
| *These Totals Exclude— | | | | | |
| Pay-roll Tax | 1,464 | 1,670 | 1,897 | 1,945 | 2,351 |
| Expenditure on School Medical and Dental Services. | 800 | 798 | 820 | 853 | 915 |

In addition to the expenditure shown in the preceding table, the following fees, donations, etc., were retained and expended by the various technical school councils :

(\$'000)

| 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1,672 | 1,868 | 1,882 | 2,141 | 2,232 |

Of the amount of \$183,420,000 shown in the preceding table as being expended by the State on education in 1965-66, \$15,423,000 was appropriated to the universities and \$60,000 to the Victorian College of Pharmacy ; \$25,000 was spent on university scholarships and bursaries ; \$18,000 was granted to the Victoria Institute of Colleges ; \$169,000 was spent on Adult Education ; \$2,000 was granted to the Postgraduate Committee ; and the remaining \$167,723,000 was expended on education in State schools, as shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN STATE
SCHOOLS, 1965-66
(\$'000)

| Classification | General Expenditure | Primary Education | Secondary Education | Technical Education | Correspondence School | Teachers' Colleges | Total Expenditure |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Cost of Administration .. | 1,627 | 565 | 284 | 270 | 8 | 25 | 2,779 |
| Cost of Co-ordinate Activities* | .. | 70 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 70 |
| Cost of Instruction | 1,365 | 43,675 | 26,599 | 21,639 | 437 | 2,887 | 96,602 |
| Operation of School Plant † | 6 | 2,777 | 1,946 | 427 | 3 | 150 | 5,309 |
| Maintenance of School Plant ‡ | 1 | 2,558 | 877 | 1,012 | ¶ | 193 | 4,641 |
| Auxiliary Costs § .. | 2,531 | 2,134 | 3,400 | 1,401 | 2 | 10,772 | 20,240 |
| Fixed Charges \|\| .. | 4,064 | 5,357 | 4,089 | 2,523 | 2 | 537 | 16,572 |
| Capital Expenditure | .. | 8,457 | 7,999 | 4,025 | .. | 1,029 | 21,510 |
| Total .. | 9,594 | 65,593 | 45,194 | 31,297 | 453 | 15,592 | 167,723 |

* Refers to Attendance Branch.

† Includes cost of cleaning, fuel, water, etc., and wages of caretakers.

‡ Includes cost of repair of buildings, upkeep of grounds, etc.

§ Includes cost of transportation of pupils, hostel expenses, and board allowances for teachers, etc.

|| Includes pensions and superannuation, rent of buildings, workers compensation, and interest on loans.

¶ Less than 500.

Registered Schools of Victoria

The Registered schools of Victoria are those for which the Government takes no responsibility in the matter of their finance, staffing, or organisation. However, some control is exercised in that all such schools must be approved, before registration, by the Council of Public Education as having adequate buildings and trained staff. They are also subject to inspection by inspectors of the Education Department.

Registered schools in Victoria are not permitted to employ teachers who are not registered with the Council of Public Education, and to secure registration a teacher must have had some form of recognised training or hold a Diploma of Education from a university.

Registered schools derive their working income from fees charged, very few having any endowments. About 20 per cent of the schools have accommodation for boarders, the remainder functioning as day schools only. Scholarships are offered by competition by many schools, a full scholarship generally giving a remission of all tuition fees. Many of the schools encourage students to return to school for a second year of 6th Form study, and by providing a wide choice of subjects and cultural pursuits lying outside a set examination syllabus, aim to provide a suitable preparation for university life. Teaching methods within these schools are similar to those employed in the State schools but, in the denominational schools, more emphasis is given to religion.

Of the 579 Registered schools operating at 1 August 1966, 483 were provided by the Catholic Church, a large number of these being primary schools most of which were co-educational.

The remainder of the Registered schools, comprising 78 denominational and 18 undenominational schools, are generally not co-educational. At the secondary level many of them include boys' schools which are members of the Headmasters' Conference of the Independent Schools of Australia, and girls' schools which are members of the Headmistresses' Association of Australia. The ultimate control of each of these schools is vested in an autonomous, and usually incorporated, body independent of both the State and any other school. This body generally takes the form of a council made up of representatives of the church, if the school is denominational, and of interested men and women, who give their services to promoting the well-being of the school. The council appoints the Principal who in turn selects the staff. The training of teachers is mainly in the hands of the State through its training colleges, but the Registered schools other than Catholic have their own training institution at Mercer House, Malvern. Finance for Mercer House comes from donations from the schools and from fees from the students. The courses are of one or three years' duration and, on completion, give the students registration as sub-primary, primary, or junior secondary teachers. One and two-year courses are conducted on a part-time basis for primary, junior secondary, arts, crafts and domestic science teachers.

Mercer House also conducts refresher seminars for practising teachers and has an in-service training course available throughout the year. Such seminars and in-service training concern themselves mainly with new developments in the teaching of mathematics, science, and other subjects.

Member schools of the Headmasters' Conference or the Headmistresses' Association are providing the salary for a Research Officer to be attached to the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board.

During the past decade many Registered schools have made significant additions to their buildings, and these represent substantial increases in the value of their property. Over the past few years schools have been established in the newer suburbs, and some schools have moved from city sites to the outer suburbs, while others have opened new branches of their schools in an outer area. Many have improved, or increased the number of, their science laboratories, and some boys' schools which are members of the Headmasters' Conference have been given financial assistance to do this from the Industrial Fund for the Advancement of Scientific Education in Schools. This Fund has been provided for this specific purpose by donations from large firms throughout Australia. In 1965, the State budget made provision for an interest subsidy on capital loans raised by Registered schools for new school buildings.

In 1964, the Commonwealth Government legislated for \$10m to be spent annually (on a *per capita* basis) for the provision of adequate science laboratories and equipment in schools (both State and Registered) throughout Australia.

Catholic Education

General

Catholic education began in Victoria at the elementary school level. Since then, the system has developed into the secondary and tertiary levels as well, but the importance of elementary education has remained, and the aim of Catholic education has been to provide elementary schooling for every Catholic child in a Catholic school.

Historically, the first phase of primary schooling was mostly in the hands of lay teachers. This was during the period from 1840 to 1872. In 1872, Catholic schools relinquished the Government grant. In that year there were 94 schools, mostly taught by lay teachers with a reinforcement of teachers from religious congregations from 1857. With the cessation of the Government grant, lay teachers could no longer be engaged on account of expense, and the schools became staffed mostly by religious teachers. By 1900, there were 786 teachers from religious orders in the schools of Victoria. The number of lay teachers at the time is not available.

The elementary schools, known as parish primary schools, are attached to each parish and are mostly under the charge of different female religious congregations. Lay teachers have been employed in increasing numbers since the Second World War and now constitute 50 per cent of the teachers in parish schools. The Dioceses of Melbourne and Ballarat have established teachers' colleges to train these teachers.

The Catholic secondary schools are mostly under the control of religious orders, both male and female, who own the buildings, pay the teachers, and arrange enrolments. A new development is the establishment of regional high schools. The plan for these demands

that several parishes provide the money to build a school on land centrally situated within the region, and that they engage a religious teaching congregation to conduct the school, while they pay the stipends of the religious teachers and the salaries of the lay teachers. Five of these have already been established for boys and two for girls. Four more are being planned for boys.

The money to build, conduct, and maintain Catholic schools is provided by contributions and fees of the Catholic laity. An Education Advisory Council, consisting of clergy, religious and laity, was formed in Melbourne in 1963 to advise on education. Attached to this Council is an Academic Committee and a Building, Finance, and Planning Committee.

Teacher Training

With the increasing number of children in the community, resulting both from natural increase and from immigration, the necessity of providing a sufficient number of trained teachers has arisen. Since the early 1950s the religious congregations have been unable to provide sufficient teachers to keep pace with this increase and it was realised that the recruiting and training of more lay teachers was necessary.

A two-year course of teacher training for female lay teachers was instituted in 1955 and training was commenced at three religious establishments. Later attempts to extend the course were prevented by the expense involved. In 1966, the Education Advisory Council instituted a new two-year course at the Ascot Vale teacher training school, and also established a new teachers' college which had its first intake of students in 1967. This college, which is staffed by religious from many different congregations, and by lay teachers, is to supplant the other teacher training establishments. It is also planned to extend the course to three years when the three-year course is introduced by the Education Department in its training colleges.

Further References, 1962-1967

Council of Public Education

Constitution

The *Registration of Teachers and Schools Act* 1905 came into operation on 1 January 1906, and provided for the registration of schools, other than State schools, and of those teaching in them. It continued until the *Education Act* 1910 which provided, *inter alia*, for the appointment of the Council of Public Education to exercise these functions, came into operation.

Registration of Teachers

The Council's chief functions deal with the registration of teachers and schools, ensuring that schools are registered and properly staffed, and that persons employed in them are registered as teachers or have been granted temporary permission to teach. A Register of Schools and Teachers is kept by the Council with a Supplementary Register

prepared each year. Each person applying for registration has to give sufficient information to permit the Registration Committee to determine whether he should be registered as a sub-primary, primary, junior secondary, or secondary teacher, or as a teacher of special subjects.

Registration of Schools

Each school is registered in the Register of Schools as a sub-primary school, primary school, junior secondary school, secondary school, or school of any two or more of such descriptions.

Provision is also made in the *Education Act 1958* for the registration of technical schools and special schools. In addition, the Council can refuse to register any school if it is satisfied that its premises or the instruction to be given in it will not be of a satisfactory standard.

Particulars of Victorian Registered schools (excluding Business and Coaching Colleges) are shown in the following tables. In these tables census enrolments are those at 1 August in the year concerned.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF REGISTERED SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS

| Particulars | Number of Schools | | | | | Number of Teachers* | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Denominational— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Roman Catholic .. | 448 | 457 | 469 | 485 | 483 | 3,091 | 3,686 | 3,941 | 4,215 | 4,482 |
| Church of England .. | 36 | 35 | 34 | 33 | 33 | 821 | 980 | 999 | 1,039 | 1,063 |
| Presbyterian | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 416 | 461 | 485 | 519 | 577 |
| Methodist | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 204 | 250 | 227 | 239 | 259 |
| Other | 24 | 25 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 277 | 339 | 371 | 389 | 409 |
| Undenominational .. | 25 | 22 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 293 | 300 | 307 | 299 | 291 |
| Total .. | 551 | 557 | 568 | 582 | 579 | 5,102 | 6,016 | 6,330 | 6,700 | 7,081 |

* Includes part-time teachers since 1963. These figures were not available for previous years.

VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS : CENSUS ENROLMENTS BY DENOMINATIONS

| At 1 August— | Denomination | | | | | Total Denomi- national | Un- denomi- national | Total Enrol- ments |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Roman Catholic | Church of England | Presby- terian | Meth- odist | Other | | | |
| 1962 | 134,011 | 14,537 | 7,399 | 3,866 | 4,965 | 164,778 | 4,186 | 168,964 |
| 1963 | 138,252 | 14,950 | 7,627 | 3,817 | 5,213 | 169,859 | 3,894 | 173,753 |
| 1964 | 142,559 | 15,137 | 7,827 | 3,880 | 5,434 | 174,837 | 3,813 | 178,650 |
| 1965 | 145,952 | 15,467 | 8,008 | 3,885 | 5,575 | 178,887 | 3,719 | 182,606 |
| 1966 | 145,237 | 15,522 | 8,296 | 4,146 | 5,913 | 179,114 | 3,741 | 182,855 |

VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS : DENOMINATIONS :
CENSUS ENROLMENTS BY AGES, 1966

| Age Last Birthday (At 1 August 1966) (Years) | Denomination | | | | | Total Denomi- national | Un- denomi- national | Total Enrol- ments |
|--|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------|------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Roman Catholic | Church of England | Presby- terian | Meth- odist | Other | | | |
| Under 6 | 12,015 | 525 | 245 | 69 | 342 | 13,196 | 348 | 13,544 |
| 6 | 14,325 | 504 | 282 | 61 | 371 | 15,543 | 234 | 15,777 |
| 7 | 15,168 | 548 | 298 | 77 | 404 | 16,495 | 246 | 16,741 |
| 8 | 14,653 | 605 | 357 | 84 | 424 | 16,123 | 249 | 16,372 |
| 9 | 14,501 | 727 | 357 | 119 | 411 | 16,115 | 222 | 16,337 |
| 10 | 13,949 | 900 | 421 | 168 | 435 | 15,873 | 252 | 16,125 |
| 11 | 13,684 | 1,065 | 558 | 265 | 501 | 16,073 | 271 | 16,344 |
| 12 | 11,609 | 1,677 | 893 | 481 | 609 | 15,269 | 327 | 15,596 |
| 13 | 10,601 | 1,839 | 1,000 | 549 | 578 | 14,567 | 334 | 14,901 |
| 14 | 9,356 | 1,912 | 1,024 | 586 | 542 | 13,420 | 345 | 13,765 |
| 15 | 7,417 | 1,918 | 1,035 | 568 | 474 | 11,412 | 348 | 11,760 |
| 16 | 4,867 | 1,763 | 972 | 567 | 475 | 8,644 | 329 | 8,973 |
| 17 | 2,349 | 1,118 | 632 | 385 | 268 | 4,752 | 200 | 4,952 |
| 18 | 650 | 367 | 206 | 134 | 67 | 1,424 | 31 | 1,455 |
| 19 and over .. | 93 | 54 | 16 | 33 | 12 | 208 | 5 | 213 |
| Total | 145,237 | 15,522 | 8,296 | 4,146 | 5,913 | 179,114 | 3,741 | 182,855 |

VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS : CENSUS
ENROLMENTS : AGES OF PUPILS

| Age Last Birthday (Years) | At 1 August— | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Under 6 | 13,194 | 13,859 | 13,959 | 14,072 | 13,544 |
| 6 | 15,562 | 15,911 | 16,039 | 16,601 | 15,777 |
| 7 | 15,676 | 16,244 | 16,493 | 16,570 | 16,741 |
| 8 | 15,353 | 15,623 | 16,362 | 16,673 | 16,372 |
| 9 | 15,317 | 15,617 | 16,021 | 16,254 | 16,337 |
| 10 | 15,052 | 15,736 | 16,056 | 16,297 | 16,125 |
| 11 | 15,490 | 15,373 | 16,068 | 16,218 | 16,344 |
| 12 | 15,302 | 15,725 | 15,458 | 15,999 | 15,596 |
| 13 | 14,261 | 14,194 | 14,617 | 14,360 | 14,901 |
| 14 | 12,186 | 12,379 | 13,191 | 13,680 | 13,765 |
| 15 | 10,613 | 10,122 | 10,541 | 11,388 | 11,760 |
| 16 | 6,663 | 8,134 | 7,965 | 8,247 | 8,973 |
| 17 | 3,324 | 3,818 | 4,653 | 4,764 | 4,952 |
| 18 | 822 | 858 | 1,060 | 1,301 | 1,455 |
| 19 and over .. | 149 | 160 | 167 | 182 | 213 |
| Total | 168,964 | 173,753 | 178,650 | 182,606 | 182,855 |

A comparison between census enrolments in State schools (excluding senior technical) and Registered schools for the five years 1962 to 1966 is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—STATE AND REGISTERED SCHOOLS : CENSUS ENROLMENTS

| At 1 August— | State Schools | Registered Schools | Total Enrolments |
|--------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1962 | 456,619 | 168,964 | 625,583 |
| 1963 | 469,840 | 173,753 | 643,593 |
| 1964 | 487,192 | 178,650 | 665,842 |
| 1965 | 504,120 | 182,606 | 686,726 |
| 1966 | 523,786 | 182,855 | 706,641 |

The census enrolments and ages of pupils in State schools (excluding senior technical) and Registered schools for the five years 1962 to 1966 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—STATE AND REGISTERED SCHOOLS : CENSUS ENROLMENTS : AGES OF PUPILS

| Age Last Birthday (Years) | At 1 August— | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Under 6 | 55,120 | 56,597 | 58,277 | 58,508 | 61,149 |
| 6 | 59,375 | 60,769 | 62,005 | 64,334 | 64,476 |
| 7 | 58,963 | 60,551 | 61,504 | 62,800 | 65,046 |
| 8 | 57,211 | 58,830 | 60,832 | 62,032 | 63,221 |
| 9 | 57,765 | 57,374 | 59,513 | 61,186 | 62,386 |
| 10 | 56,322 | 58,458 | 58,229 | 60,180 | 61,644 |
| 11 | 56,263 | 57,102 | 59,142 | 58,778 | 60,997 |
| 12 | 55,417 | 56,334 | 56,719 | 58,800 | 58,267 |
| 13 | 53,089 | 55,473 | 56,844 | 57,473 | 59,645 |
| 14 | 46,702 | 47,019 | 52,305 | 55,482 | 56,514 |
| 15 | 39,965 | 38,045 | 39,078 | 43,362 | 45,374 |
| 16 | 19,343 | 25,148 | 25,388 | 26,465 | 29,620 |
| 17 | 7,859 | 9,413 | 12,791 | 13,101 | 13,733 |
| 18 | 1,780 | 2,013 | 2,699 | 3,667 | 3,779 |
| 19 and over | 409 | 467 | 516 | 558 | 790 |
| Total | 625,583 | 643,593 | 665,842 | 686,726 | 706,641 |

Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board

The Joint Matriculation Advisory Committee, appointed by the University of Melbourne and Monash University in July 1960, recommended the establishment of an independent examinations board which would determine and administer university entrance requirements.

Subsequently the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board was established in June 1964, by agreement between the University of Melbourne and Monash University for the purpose of establishing uniformity of university entrance requirements. The constitution and duties of the Board are prescribed by statutes of the constituent universities.

The Board, which is appointed annually, consists of 38 members and includes representatives of the constituent universities, the Department of Education, Registered secondary schools, and commercial and industrial interests.

Standing Committees for the various subjects are appointed by the Board in July each year. Courses of study and details of subjects are submitted to the Board by the Standing Committees which report to the Board, through their examiners, on the examinations, and advise the Board on matters relating to the curriculum.

Whilst the passing of the Board's examinations is one of the conditions of university entrance, each university has reserved the right to prescribe particular faculty requirements and to admit to its courses, as it sees fit, students who have not fulfilled the normal requirements.

Intermediate Examination

The Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board decided to cease the conduct of the Intermediate examination after the end of 1967. Before making this decision it consulted educational authorities of the Education Department and the various Registered schools, and conferred with representatives of business and industry. It found a large measure of agreement that the Intermediate examination was no longer necessary, as children were staying longer at school and as many employers no longer felt the necessity for a certificate at this level of education.

This decision will enable children to follow a general course of education for the first four years of their secondary course without having to face a public examination at the age of about fifteen years. It also means that those students who continue to fifth and sixth forms will not, as at present, have to sit for public examinations for three consecutive years and that in the absence of a public examination, courses will be adapted much more easily to the needs and interests of pupils. As a result there will be more opportunity for a varied type of education between schools and between areas in Victoria. The

Board will continue to administer the Leaving and Matriculation examinations and, for the present, to provide suggested courses of study for the first four years of secondary education. Teachers will, however, be able to provide the type of education best suited to the needs of their own pupils.

Matriculation Examination

The Matriculation qualification for university entrance is gained primarily at the Matriculation examination at the Form VI level of education. The prerequisite to matriculating is the passing in the prescribed manner of certain subjects at the Leaving standard (Form V). Statistics of Matriculation examinations for the years 1962 to 1966 are as follows :

VICTORIA—MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS

| Candidates | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total Entries | 13,597 | 15,315 | 17,992 | 19,511 | 21,446 |
| Number Who Attempted to Pass Fully | 7,951 | 9,072 | 10,801 | 11,474 | 12,296 |
| Number Who Passed Fully | 5,090 | 5,948 | 7,054 | 7,435 | 8,096 |
| Percentage Who Passed Fully .. | 64·0 | 65·6 | 65·3 | 64·8 | 65·8 |

University of Melbourne

General

The University of Melbourne was incorporated and endowed by an Act of the Governor and the Legislative Council of Victoria on 22 January 1853. The University consists of and is governed by a Council of 33 members and a Convocation consisting of all graduates. The University buildings, together with those of the affiliated residential colleges, are situated on 100 acres of land in Parkville.

Chairs

The University of Melbourne maintains Chairs either out of general revenue or from endowments, as follows : Accounting (G. L. Wood Professor), Agriculture, Anatomy, Applied Mathematics, Architecture (*The Age* Professor), Bacteriology, Biochemistry, Botany and Plant Physiology, Chemistry, Child Health, Civil Engineering, Classical Studies, Commerce (Sidney Myer Professor), Commercial Law, Conservative Dentistry, Dental Medicine and Surgery, Dental

Prosthetics, Economics (Truby Williams Professor), Economic History, Education, Electrical Engineering, English Language and Literature, Experimental Neurology, Fine Arts (*The Herald* Professor), French, Geography, Geology and Mineralogy, Germanic Languages, History, History (Ernest Scott Professor), Jurisprudence, Mechanical Engineering, Medicine (James Stewart Professor), Medicine, Metallurgy, Music (Ormond Professor), Obstetrics and Gynæcology, Ophthalmology, Organic Chemistry, Oriental Studies, Pathology, Pharmacology, Philosophy, Physics (Chamber of Manufactures Professor), Physiology, Political Science, Psychiatry, Psychology, Public Law, Pure Mathematics, Semitic Studies, Statistics, Surgery (James Stewart Professor), Veterinary Science, and Zoology. Research chairs have been established in Economics (Ritchie Professor), Experimental Medicine, and Metallurgy.

In addition, other departments (under the charge of an Associate-Professor, senior lecturer-in-charge, or other officer) are Anthropology, Criminology, Forestry, History and Philosophy of Science, Indian, Indonesian and Malayan Studies, Industrial Relations, Journalism, Languages (Science Course), Medical Jurisprudence, Meteorology, Microscopy, Mining, Physical Education, Russian, Social Studies, Surveying, and Town and Regional Planning.

Fees

The annual fees payable to the University by a student in any course do not, in general, exceed \$300.

Fees include a Union fee, payable by all students, who are thereby entitled to share in the corporate and social activities centred around the University Union. The students, through their Students' Representative Council, have a large measure of self-government in all matters concerning the University Union.

Students may obtain financial assistance in many ways. Scholarship schemes based on academic merit are provided by the Commonwealth and State Governments and there is a great variety of scholarships provided by private foundations. In addition, the University makes loans in approved cases out of the Students' Loan Fund. In 1966, 62 per cent of all students were receiving some form of financial assistance. The largest group was that of Commonwealth Scholarship holders (4,589); another 2,153 students held Victorian Education Department Studentships which are granted to students who undertake to enter the teaching service on completion of their courses and to teach for a period of at least three years.

Student Enrolment

The following table shows the number of full-time, part-time, and external students for the five years 1963 to 1967 :

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : STUDENTS
ENROLLED, CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND TYPE OF COURSE

| Year | Full-time | | Part-time | | External | | Total | |
|-----------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|----------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 1963.. .. | 5,962 | 2,314 | 3,102 | 1,141 | 476 | 139 | 9,540 | 3,594 |
| 1964.. .. | 6,275 | 2,569 | 3,167 | 1,242 | 475 | 164 | 9,917 | 3,975 |
| 1965.. .. | 6,435 | 2,661 | 2,862 | 1,158 | 437 | 152 | 9,734 | 3,971 |
| 1966.. .. | 6,488 | 2,897 | 2,861 | 1,114 | 384 | 159 | 9,733 | 4,170 |
| 1967.. .. | 6,760 | 2,947 | 2,803 | 1,220 | 300 | 121 | 9,863 | 4,288 |

Enrolments in the various faculties for the years 1963 to 1967 are shown in the next table :

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : ENROLMENTS
CLASSIFIED BY FACULTIES

| Faculty | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Agricultural Science | 221 | 222 | 241 | 240 | 268 |
| Applied Science | 96 | 111 | 116 | 129 | 153 |
| Architecture | 571 | 606 | 625 | 632 | 646 |
| Arts | 3,704 | 3,865 | 3,666 | 3,754 | 3,693 |
| Commerce | 1,575 | 1,657 | 1,645 | 1,624 | 1,643 |
| Dental Science | 211 | 199 | 197 | 265 | 261 |
| Education | 860 | 938 | 788 | 746 | 697 |
| Engineering | 847 | 868 | 877 | 914 | 958 |
| Journalism | 36 | 29 | 48 | 45 | 53 |
| Law | 1,289 | 1,324 | 1,312 | 1,251 | 1,226 |
| Medicine | 1,007 | 1,038 | 1,033 | 1,008 | 1,114 |
| Music | 230 | 220 | 215 | 243 | 253 |
| Physical Education | 218 | 215 | 203 | 194 | 180 |
| Science | 1,942 | 2,174 | 2,214 | 2,285 | 2,341 |
| Social Studies | 192 | 246 | 286 | 280 | 299 |
| Town and Regional Planning | 83 | 76 | 90 | 100 | 132 |
| Veterinary Science | 52 | 104 | 149 | 193 | 234 |
| Student Total | 13,134 | 13,892 | 13,705 | 13,903 | 14,151 |

Since the war many Asian students have been admitted to Australian educational institutions. Enrolments of Asian students at the University of Melbourne have increased from 100 in 1949 to 423 in 1967 of whom 37 were studying on Colombo Plan Scholarships. All South-East Asian countries are represented as well as India, Ceylon, Hong Kong, the Philippine Islands, and Fiji.

The following table shows the number of degrees conferred in faculties of the University of Melbourne from 1962 to 1966. In addition to degrees shown below, some faculties grant diplomas for certain sub-graduate and postgraduate courses.

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : DEGREES
CONFERRED IN FACULTIES

| Faculty | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Agricultural Science | 37 | 55 | 40 | 37 | 38 |
| Architecture | 37 | 62 | 62 | 69 | 86 |
| Arts | 418 | 500 | 477 | 466 | 551 |
| Commerce | 225 | 231 | 232 | 220 | 258 |
| Dental Science | 35 | 22 | 25 | 27 | 32 |
| Education | 52 | 62 | 64 | 67 | 74 |
| Engineering | 165 | 167 | 159 | 145 | 178 |
| Law | 174 | 133 | 161 | 171 | 183 |
| Medicine | 159 | 159 | 159 | 157 | 173 |
| Music | 24 | 30 | 25 | 23 | 27 |
| Science | 245 | 355 | 348 | 331 | 441 |
| Veterinary Science | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Bachelors' Degrees | 1,455 | 1,621 | 1,616 | 1,540 | 1,852 |
| Higher Degrees | 116 | 155 | 137 | 174 | 190 |
| Total | 1,571 | 1,776 | 1,753 | 1,714 | 2,042 |

Finance

Income and expenditure for the years 1961 to 1965 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : INCOME AND
EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

| Particulars | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| SOURCE OF INCOME | | | | | |
| Commonwealth Government .. | 3,212 | 4,672 | 5,481 | 5,668 | 7,005 |
| State Government | 3,947 | 5,588 | 5,039 | 6,030 | 6,511 |
| Total Government Grant .. | 7,159 | 10,260 | 10,520 | 11,698 | 13,516 |
| Other Sources— | | | | | |
| Donations and Special Grants .. | 1,037 | 1,152 | 1,324 | 1,272 | 1,070 |
| Student Fees | 1,912 | 2,020 | 2,169 | 2,312 | 3,141 |
| Public Examination Fees | 351 | 417 | 517 | 578 | 45 |
| Other Fees | 49 | 53 | 64 | 70 | 61 |
| Endowment Income | 273 | 305 | 332 | 353 | 365 |
| Charges for Services | 124 | 136 | 146 | 252 | 297 |
| Halls of Residence | 74 | 67 | 86 | 119 | 127 |
| Other Income | 217 | 201 | 231 | 255 | 296 |
| Total Other Sources | 4,036 | 4,353 | 4,869 | 5,212 | 5,403 |
| Total Income | 11,195 | 14,613 | 15,389 | 16,911 | 18,918 |

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : INCOME AND
EXPENDITURE—*continued*

(\$'000)

| Particulars | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| NATURE OF EXPENDITURE | | | | | |
| Teaching and Research— | | | | | |
| Salaries and Superannuation .. | 4,919 | 5,489 | 6,200 | 6,924 | 9,555 |
| Equipment and Maintenance .. | 737 | 1,119 | 1,173 | 1,606 | 1,580 |
| Research Scholarships, Fellow- ships, and Study Leave .. | 263 | 348 | 536 | 647 | 755 |
| Other Teaching and Research Expenditure | 539 | 639 | 523 | 585 | 689 |
| Total—Teaching and Research | 6,458 | 7,595 | 8,432 | 9,762 | 12,579 |
| Administration and General Over- head— | | | | | |
| Salaries and Superannuation .. | 396 | 517 | 567 | 613 | 760 |
| Other Administration Expenditure | 306 | 278 | 311 | 297 | 410 |
| Libraries— | | | | | |
| Salaries and Superannuation .. | 196 | 216 | 248 | 284 | 362 |
| Other Expenditure on Libraries | 208 | 234 | 286 | 296 | 400 |
| Buildings, Premises and Grounds— | | | | | |
| New Buildings | 2,361 | 4,050 | 2,798 | 2,910 | 1,737 |
| Repairs and Maintenance—In- cluding Salaries and Superan- nuation | 786 | 884 | 904 | 1,006 | 1,273 |
| Rents, Rates, Power, Lighting, and Heating | 135 | 154 | 203 | 238 | 269 |
| Other Expenditure on Buildings, etc. | 433 | 321 | 203 | 218 | 170 |
| Sundry Auxiliary Expenditure— | | | | | |
| Public Examinations | 287 | 346 | 390 | 444 | 35 |
| Other Expenditure | 565 | 673 | 788 | 840 | 981 |
| Total Expenditure .. | 12,132 | 15,270 | 15,131 | 16,908 | 18,975 |

Enrolment Problems, 1962; University Medical School, 1963; Postgraduate Education, 1964; Baillieu Library, 1964; Affiliated Residential Colleges, 1966

Monash University

General

Monash University was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament on 15 April 1958. The University is named after General Sir John Monash, a distinguished Victorian who became a general in the First World War and who later was Chairman of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria. In June, 1958, an Interim Council was appointed and charged with the duty of taking "all such steps as may be necessary in order that the Council of the University may be duly constituted upon the appointed day".

An early task of the Interim Council was to secure a suitable site. After a close study of a number of possibilities an elevated area of 250 acres was obtained in the suburb of Clayton, 12 miles from the centre of Melbourne. The possession of an undeveloped site gave Monash the opportunity of adopting a master plan for the whole of its physical development. The whole conception is of buildings arranged around three sides of the campus and partly enclosing a pedestrian precinct open to the east.

The Vice-Chancellor, Registrar, and first Professor took up duty early in 1960. Rapid progress with the buildings and the appointment of additional staff leading to the development of the teaching programme enabled the opening of the University in its permanent quarters in March 1961. This was three years earlier than originally envisaged. Teaching began with an enrolment of 363 undergraduates and graduates in the faculties of Arts, Economics and Politics, Engineering, Medicine, and Science.

The Interim Council was replaced by the permanent Council in July 1961. Enrolments rose to 7,442 in 1967; the intention is that the University should grow to a total of 12,000 students. It is hoped that as many full-time students as possible will be housed in the halls of residence, the first of which was opened in 1962.

In the 1967-69 triennium, the following building projects are planned: Additional humanities lecture theatres; library (second stage of main library); education (new building); bio-medical library (second stage); science north building (new building to house mathematics, information science and computer centre); science south building (new building to house botany and laboratories for psychology, physiology, and histology); science lecture theatres; engineering (fourth stage of heavy laboratories); administration (annexe); Great Hall; and Union (extension of catering facilities).

The establishment of clinical and para-clinical facilities in teaching hospitals affiliated with Monash is expected to cost \$4m in addition to grants made by the Hospitals and Charities Commission. The major project, the medical school building at the Alfred Hospital, has been completed to stage I at a total cost of \$1.2m. Stage II, which will add a further three floors and complete the building, will cost a further \$639,000.

In order to provide teaching facilities for Monash medical students, plans have been made in co-operation with the Alfred, Queen Victoria, and Prince Henry's Hospitals for new buildings at these hospitals. There and at the Royal Children's Hospital, Royal Park Psychiatric Hospital, and Fairfield Hospital, clinical teaching will be given at least until Monash's own 1,000 bed teaching hospital becomes available on the south-west corner of the site.

Halls of Residence

Deakin Hall has now been extended to its full size and was opened at the beginning of the 1965 academic year. The building houses 150 students. The second hall of residence, Farrer Hall, was completed at the end of 1965 and accommodation has been provided for approximately 190 students. The third hall of residence, Howitt Hall, was occupied in the latter half of 1966. It is a 12 storied tower block which houses about 185 students.

The central building of the halls of residence complex has been completed and provides facilities for dining halls, serveries, kitchen, administrative centre, and a limited number of staff quarters. The total cost of the current halls of residence programme will be \$2.2m. About 600 persons will be housed in these three halls.

A fourth hall of residence is planned for the 1967–69 triennium.

Faculties

At present there are seven faculties : Arts, Economics and Politics, Education, Engineering, Medicine, Science, and Law. At a later date a Faculty of Architecture will be established.

Chairs

The following Chairs have been established in the University : *Faculty of Arts*—Anthropology and Sociology, Classical Studies, English (2), French, Geography, German, History (3), Indonesian and Malay, Japanese, Linguistics, Music, Philosophy (2), Russian ; *Faculty of Economics and Politics*—Accounting, Agricultural Economics, Economics (4), Economic History, Politics (2) ; *Faculty of Education*—Education (2) ; *Faculty of Engineering*—Applied Mechanics, Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering ; *Faculty of Law*—The Sir John Latham Chair of Law, The Sir Leo Cussen Chair of Law ; *Faculty of Medicine*—Anatomy, Biochemistry (2), Medicine, Microbiology, Obstetrics and Gynæcology, Pædiatrics, Pathology, Physiology (2), Surgery ; *Faculty of Science*—Applied Mathematics (2), Botany, Chemistry, Inorganic Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Mathematical Statistics, Physics, Psychology, Pure Mathematics (3), Theoretical Physics, Zoology and Comparative Physiology, Information Science.

University Entrance

The normal entrance requirement for a student is to satisfy the Matriculation requirements prescribed by the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board. Except in the case of the Faculty of Arts and the Faculty of Medicine there are no special faculty prerequisites, but in certain subjects it is assumed that Matriculation standard has been reached.

Student Enrolment

The following table shows full-time and part-time students at Monash University from 1963 to 1967 :

VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY : STUDENTS ENROLLED

| Year | Full-time | | Part-time | | Total | |
|---------------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 1963 | 966 | 432 | 139 | 50 | 1,105 | 482 |
| 1964 | 1,818 | 754 | 251 | 100 | 2,069 | 854 |
| 1965 | 2,519 | 1,087 | 393 | 200 | 2,912 | 1,287 |
| 1966 | 3,389 | 1,462 | 719 | 364 | 4,108 | 1,826 |
| 1967* | 4,051 | 1,750 | 897 | 419 | 4,948 | 2,169 |

* Provisional figures.

The following table shows undergraduate and postgraduate enrolments in the various faculties in 1966 and 1967 :

VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY : ENROLMENTS BY FACULTIES

| Faculty* | 1966 | | | | 1967 | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|--------|--------------|--------|---------------|--------|--------------|--------|
| | Undergraduate | | Postgraduate | | Undergraduate | | Postgraduate | |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Arts | 1,055 | 1,244 | 68 | 46 | 1,097 | 1,362 | 86 | 40 |
| Economics and Politics | 809 | 117 | 10 | 1 | 1,012 | 141 | 24 | 7 |
| Education | 69 | 16 | 125 | 94 | 63 | 21 | 194 | 165 |
| Engineering | 381 | 3 | 51 | .. | 485 | 5 | 62 | .. |
| Law | 348 | 44 | 3 | 3 | 499 | 68 | 4 | 4 |
| Medicine | 535 | 94 | .. | .. | 623 | 111 | 5 | 4 |
| Science | 550 | 142 | 157 | 27 | 711 | 220 | 185 | 37 |
| | 3,747 | 1,660 | 414 | 171 | 4,490 | 1,928 | 560 | 257 |

*Some students are enrolled in more than one faculty. There were 58 taking combined courses in 1966, and 118 in 1967.

Finance

The University's funds are derived mainly from the State and Commonwealth Governments, and from student fees. The State Government contributes equally with the Commonwealth to the cost of buildings and major items of equipment. With respect to recurrent expenditure, the Commonwealth contributes \$1 for every \$1.85 received by way of State grants and student fees. In the period of nearly six years from the date of incorporation of the University to 31 December 1963, recurrent expenditure totalled \$7.5m and expenditure on site acquisition and development, building funds, research projects, and union development totalled \$20.3m. In respect of the 1964-66 triennium, it is anticipated that recurrent expenditure and expenditure on site acquisition, etc., would be of the order of \$24m and \$12m respectively.

Full-time students pay one composite fee per annum, the amount being the same irrespective of faculty. All students contribute on a per capita basis to the development of the Union and sporting facilities, and fees for higher degree work are low in order to encourage postgraduate study.

Income and expenditure for the years 1961 to 1965 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY : INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
('\$000)

| Particulars | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| SOURCES OF INCOME | | | | | |
| Commonwealth Government .. | 4,500 | 3,634 | 3,459 | 4,606 | 5,071 |
| State Government | 3,406 | 4,535 | 4,265 | 5,733 | 6,528 |
| Total Government Grants .. | 7,906 | 8,169 | 7,724 | 10,339 | 11,599 |
| Other Sources— | | | | | |
| Donations and Special Grants .. | 4 | 137 | 198 | 230 | 756 |
| Student Fees | 70 | 144 | 280 | 509 | 1,025 |
| Other Fees | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| Charges for Services | .. | .. | 3 | 160 | 41 |
| Halls of Residence | .. | 48 | 62 | 71 | 145 |
| Other Income | 18 | 11 | 21 | 26 | 46 |
| Total Other Sources .. | 92 | 340 | 568 | 996 | 2,012 |
| Total Income .. | 7,998 | 8,509 | 8,294 | 11,335 | 13,612 |
| NATURE OF EXPENDITURE | | | | | |
| Teaching and Research— | | | | | |
| Salaries and Superannuation .. | 384 | 803 | 1,394 | 2,297 | 4,093 |
| Equipment and Maintenance .. | 880 | 627 | 935 | 1,571 | 1,426 |
| Research Scholarships, Fellowships, and Study Leave .. | 8 | 39 | 96 | 188 | 251 |
| Other Teaching and Research Expenditure | 52 | 92 | 153 | 186 | 238 |
| Total—Teaching and Research | 1,324 | 1,561 | 2,577 | 4,242 | 6,008 |
| Administration and General Overhead— | | | | | |
| Salaries and Superannuation .. | 114 | 149 | 188 | 294 | 568 |
| Other Administration Expenditure | 132 | 55 | 98 | 220 | 357 |
| Libraries— | | | | | |
| Salaries and Superannuation .. | 50 | 73 | 103 | 181 | 278 |
| Other Expenditure on Libraries | 298 | 87 | 317 | 434 | 295 |
| Buildings, Premises, and Grounds— | | | | | |
| New Buildings | 5,410 | 6,583 | 4,248 | 4,430 | 3,946 |
| Repairs and Maintenance— | | | | | |
| Including Salaries and Superannuation | 180 | 421 | 524 | 572 | 700 |
| Rents, Rates, Power, Lighting, Heating | 14 | 50 | 88 | 170 | 177 |
| Other Expenditure on Buildings, etc. | 292 | 27 | 44 | 53 | 44 |
| Sundry Auxiliary Expenditure .. | 28 | 48 | 67 | 104 | 321 |
| Total Expenditure .. | 7,842 | 9,055 | 8,254 | 10,701 | 12,693 |

La Trobe University

La Trobe University was established by an Act of Parliament in 1964, 125 years after the arrival in Melbourne of Charles Joseph La Trobe from Sydney as Superintendent of the District of Port Phillip. La Trobe remained in Victoria until his resignation as Lieutenant-Governor of the State in 1854. The University is named in his honour.

In its recommendation for the 1964–66 triennium the Australian Universities Commission recommended a capital grant of \$2.2m for planning, site works, installation of services, and the construction of the first stages of accommodation for students. This was subsequently increased by \$1.5m and for recurrent purposes in 1966 a total of \$620,000 in grants was made available by the Commonwealth and State Governments.

The Planning Committee, established in July 1964, recommended a 500 acre site at Bundoora, nine miles north of Melbourne, and the State Government agreed to make the land available. The Interim Council of the University was appointed in December 1964 and replaced by the Council in December 1966.

To cater for an enrolment of about 500 students for 1967, two buildings, Glenn College and the first stage of the Library, were built in 1966. The college building cost \$1.5m and the first stage of the Library \$1m. In addition more than \$1m was spent on site development. Ten colleges are planned in all, each catering for up to 1,000 students and members of staff. Initially there were four schools: Humanities, Social Sciences, Physical Sciences, and Biological Sciences. Courses in Agriculture and Law are expected to follow in the near future, with courses in Education, Medicine, and Engineering being made available later. An area of land has been set aside for a teaching hospital, should it become desirable to establish one.

The Library has been planned to accommodate one million volumes and over 3,000 readers on three floors. When teaching began 45,000 volumes were available, and this number is expected to rise to 275,000 by 1969.

The University's Vice-Chancellor took up his appointment in September 1965. During 1965, the Chief Librarian and the Co-ordinator of Buildings and Services also took up duties. The first advertisements for academic staff were published in June 1965, and the first foundation professors joined the staff in January 1966. Eighteen foundation professors were on the staff for the beginning of the 1967 academic year.

The University was formally opened on 8 March 1967 and the first Chancellor was installed at the same ceremony.

The University is being built around a central area in which all the buildings catering for the principal activities of the students and staff will be placed within a radius of a maximum of five minutes walking distance. There will be no vehicular traffic through this area, which will be circled by a ring road separating it from car parks and sports ovals. In the centre will be the Library and the Agora, or commercial centre, surrounded by academic buildings. The colleges will be located in an arc around this area.

The following table shows enrolments in the various schools at La Trobe University for 1967 :

VICTORIA—LA TROBE UNIVERSITY : SCHOOLS, COURSES AND ENROLMENTS, 1967

| School | Degree Course Pursued | | | Total |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|---------|-------|
| | Arts | Economics | Science | |
| Humanities | 189 | .. | .. | 189 |
| Social Sciences | 110 | 96 | .. | 206 |
| Physical Sciences | .. | .. | 58 | 58 |
| Biological Sciences | .. | .. | 43 | 43 |
| Total | 299 | 96 | 101 | 496* |

* This total comprises 293 male and 203 female enrolments of whom 429 were full-time and 67 were part-time students. In addition, there were 14 male and 14 female enrolments pursuing higher degree courses and 1 male and 6 females pursuing other courses.

Further Reference, 1967 ; Universities in Victoria, 1966

Research in Victorian Universities

In 1946, the University of Melbourne drew up a Regulation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and in 1948 awarded the first Australian Ph.D. Since that time, research in all Australian universities has increased rapidly. At the University of Melbourne alone, 360 Ph.D. degrees have been awarded to 1966. The Ph.D. degree is generally regarded as a training degree involving closely supervised research and indicating that the recipient of the degree has been trained to a point at which he is capable of pursuing independent research. Research in universities is, therefore, of necessity, a vehicle for training young graduates, and whilst many projects may have useful practical consequences for the community, this, in itself, cannot be the only criterion of the validity of university research topics.

The type of research work being done throughout universities varies widely. Basic research, which is undertaken primarily to advance fundamental knowledge and is intellectually stimulating and thought provoking, is carried out in most departments to a varying degree and with different emphases between universities. The physics department at the University of Melbourne, for example, carries out fundamental research in diffraction physics, nuclear physics, and theoretical physics, whereas at Monash the emphasis is more on solid state and theoretical physics. At Melbourne the chemistry department undertakes structural and mechanistic studies in organic and inorganic systems, while Monash, in addition to these studies, has developed a strong school of theoretical chemistry and spectroscopy and some of its organic research projects are closely associated with biological and pharmacological problems. The botany departments at both universities do fundamental work in plant physiology. The zoology department at Melbourne carries out basic research in genetics and physiology whereas Monash does fundamental research in ecology and physiology of aquatic and terrestrial animals. Applied research finds its place in

many departments and derives strength from more basic work proceeding concurrently elsewhere in the department or in the university. The Faculties of Engineering and Medicine at both universities, and the Faculties of Applied Science, Veterinary Science, and Dental Science at Melbourne are perhaps the chief areas in which applied research is pursued. Examples of such applied study are to be found also in the School of Agriculture at Melbourne, which carries out work of an applied nature using funds supplied by the various semi-government primary industry organisations. Much of the research work in physiology carried out in the Howard Florey Laboratories and in immunology carried out in the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute, is also of an "applied" nature.

Research in the humanities is proceeding at both universities. At Melbourne in the department of history alone, there are some 50 different studies under way, many of which are devoted to aspects of Australian history and development. The Faculty of Economics and Commerce has established separate research groups in the Institute of Applied Economic Research where matters of vital community interest, such as the Poverty Survey, are being pursued.

An instance of very close interdepartmental collaboration in research is the Centre of South-east Asian Studies at Monash which co-ordinates postgraduate work in the history, politics, economics, geography, and languages of the area. A further example of interdepartmental co-operation in research is the Centre for Research into Aboriginal Affairs, which concerns itself with such matters as aboriginal health and nutrition, education, employment and vocational training, social security, social change, and demography.

The rapid increase in research being undertaken during the 1960s is shown by the fact that the number of students studying for their Ph.D. at the University of Melbourne has risen from 425 in 1960 to 1133 in 1966. Monash began teaching in 1961; in that year it had 10 Ph.D. students and this number rose to 350 in 1966.

The implementation of the scheme of Commonwealth Postgraduate Awards has been a major factor in stimulating the growth of postgraduate numbers to a point at which approximately 9 per cent of the total student enrolment is now in the postgraduate sector. The University of Melbourne has set a provisional target of 12½ per cent postgraduate students in the total enrolment.

The Commonwealth Government, supported by the State Governments, is gradually placing more emphasis on financial assistance for research, partly through the Australian Universities Commission and partly through the Australian Research Grants Committee, which was set up in 1965 with the express purpose of assisting individual research projects. The role of the Australian Universities Commission, so far as research is concerned, has still to be more clearly defined but will probably involve research training aspects.

Victoria Institute of Colleges

The Institute was founded on 9 June 1965, with the passing of the *Victoria Institute of Colleges Act* 1965. For the first two years the Institute functioned under the direction of an Interim Council.

The Institute is empowered to admit to affiliation senior technical colleges and other tertiary institutions outside the university system whose work is conducted at an acceptable standard. The purpose is to foster in Victoria the development and improvement of non-university tertiary education in technical, agricultural, and other fields of learning. The functions of the Institute include making recommendations to the Victorian and Commonwealth Governments on the financial requirements of the colleges, methods of improving the standards of teaching, and the co-ordination of the activities of the colleges. Further, the Institute is empowered to award degrees, diplomas, and other awards to students of affiliated colleges.

The governing body of the Institute is the Council. It consists of not more than 28 members, and includes members of Parliament and representatives of the Education Department, the principals and teaching staff of the affiliated colleges, the universities, commerce, and industry. Both metropolitan and country areas are represented. The President and Vice-President of the Institute are ex officio members of the Council.

A Board of Studies is responsible to the Council for assessments relating to courses of study, examinations, and the awards of the Institute or its affiliated colleges.

Since the inception of the Institute, eleven colleges have been affiliated. They are : Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, the Swinburne, Caulfield, and Footscray Technical Colleges, the Bendigo Institute of Technology, the School of Mines and Industries, Ballarat, the Gordon Institute of Technology at Geelong, the Victorian College of Pharmacy and the schools of speech therapy, occupational therapy, and physiotherapy. Applications for affiliation have been received from other technical colleges and from schools of domestic economy, nursing, and farm management.

For the triennium 1967–69, grants totalling \$21,529,580 for recurrent expenditure and \$11,124,000 for capital expenditure have been made to the affiliated technical colleges of the Victoria Institute of Colleges from State and Commonwealth sources. The Commonwealth matches State money on the basis of \$1 for \$1 for capital expenditure and \$1 for \$1.85 for recurrent expenditure. The Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Advanced Education has been set up to advise the Commonwealth Government regarding the financial requirements of these and similar tertiary colleges throughout Australia.

Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology

The Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology was founded as the Working Men's College in 1882 as a result of benefactions from the Hon. Francis Ormond (honoured as the College founder) and other citizens of Melbourne. In 1887, when the first permanent building

was opened, over 600 students were enrolled part-time for single subjects of adult and general education or for lectures on technical subjects. Since then, enrolment has grown to 34,000 students (including correspondence students), accommodation from eleven class-rooms to 17 acres of studios, laboratories, workshops, and lecture-rooms, and the standard and diversity of the courses offered have greatly increased. In 1934, the name was legally changed to Melbourne Technical College, and in July 1954, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II conferred the title "Royal" upon the College and authorised the use of the Royal Cypher on its Diplomas. In December 1960, it was re-named the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology.

The Council is a non-profit company consisting of members representing the Government, educational bodies, and business, industrial, and professional interests. It is responsible for control, appointment of staff, and administration of funds. The income of the Institute is derived from Government grants, fees, interest from investments, and various services to industry, Government bodies, and other schools.

In 1965, the Commonwealth Government agreed to provide grants for capital and recurrent expenditures. In 1966 and 1967, Federal grants totalling approximately \$2m matched by a similar amount from the Victorian Government, enabled construction to begin on a twelve storey building on the north-east corner of Swanston Street and Pharmacy Lane for tertiary level courses. When completed in mid-1968, it will provide permanent accommodation for the central library, civil engineering, electrical engineering, production engineering and, for an interim period, temporary quarters for mathematics and commercial practice. A separate building is also being erected on an adjoining site to house a school of foundry technology at a cost of \$496,560.

The Institute operates as two branches : the Professional Courses Branch and the Industrial Courses Branch.

Professional Courses Branch.—Professional courses, requiring school Leaving or Matriculation equivalent standard for entry, lead to associateship diplomas, which are generally recognised by appropriate professional bodies for membership. They are offered in various branches of engineering, applied science, art, architecture, business administration, mathematics, and librarianship.

Courses in engineering and some applied sciences need four years of full-time study, others three ; for most of these a further year leads to a Fellowship, which has been recognised by universities as of first degree status. All courses may be taken by part-time study. Certificate courses reaching a lower standard are also offered.

Industrial Courses Branch.—Part-time courses prescribed by the Apprenticeship Commission lead to competency in a skilled trade or craft. They are of four or five years' duration, and generally require sub-intermediate as the entry standard.

Technician courses reach a standard intermediate between trade and professional qualifications. They usually require several years of part-time study after the completion of apprenticeship.

Details relating to the Institute during the years 1962 to 1966 are shown in the following table :

**VICTORIA—ROYAL MELBOURNE INSTITUTE OF
TECHNOLOGY**

| Particulars | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Individual Students | | | | | |
| Enrolled— | | | | | |
| Males | 18,631 | 19,060 | 19,114 | 19,354 | 19,378 |
| Females | 2,793 | 2,646 | 2,599 | 2,537 | 2,470 |
| Total* .. | 21,424 | 21,706 | 21,713 | 21,891 | 21,848 |
| Course Enrolments— | | | | | |
| Engineering .. | 3,452 | 3,095 | 2,959 | 2,955 | 2,745 |
| Applied Science .. | 1,937 | 1,942 | 1,995 | 2,470 | 2,730 |
| Business Administration | 4,653 | 4,912 | 5,098 | 5,492 | 5,581 |
| Art and Architecture | 3,137 | 2,727 | 2,711 | 2,552 | 2,667 |
| Industrial Trades .. | 8,245 | 9,030 | 8,950 | 8,422 | 8,125 |
| Total* .. | 21,424 | 21,706 | 21,713 | 21,891 | 21,848 |
| Receipts— | | | | | |
| | \$'000 | | | | |
| Government Grants .. | 2,102 | 2,186 | 2,499 | 2,575 | 3,135 |
| Fees | 688 | 726 | 762 | 820 | 846 |
| Sale of Class Material | 28 | 26 | 26 | 24 | 28 |
| Miscellaneous | 92 | 84 | 108 | 109 | 114 |
| Total .. | 2,910 | 3,022 | 3,394 | 3,528 | 4,123 |
| Expenditure— | | | | | |
| | \$'000 | | | | |
| Salaries— | | | | | |
| Instructors | 1,730 | 1,866 | 2,091 | 2,306 | 2,624 |
| Other | 564 | 586 | 616 | 651 | 770 |
| Buildings, Furniture, etc. | 264 | 258 | 271 | 299 | 280 |
| Miscellaneous | 278 | 318 | 339 | 382 | 439 |
| Total .. | 2,836 | 3,028 | 3,317 | 3,638 | 4,112 |

* These totals exclude Correspondence enrolments, which in 1966 were estimated at 12,000.

Gordon Institute of Technology, Geelong

The following table shows details of enrolments, staff, and receipts at the Gordon Institute of Technology, Geelong, for each year from 1962 to 1966 :

VICTORIA—GORDON INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY : ENROLMENTS, STAFF, AND RECEIPTS

| Particulars | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
|-------------------|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| ENROLMENTS | | | | | |
| Full-time— | | | | | |
| Diploma | 558 | 577 | 537 | 546 | 564 |
| Vocational | 161 | 146 | 134 | 120 | 161 |
| Part-time— | | | | | |
| Apprentices | 541 | 608 | 768 | 804 | 895 |
| Other | 1,676 | 1,536 | 1,485 | 1,574 | 1,654 |
| STAFF | | | | | |
| Full-time— | | | | | |
| Teaching | 88 | 96 | 100 | 105 | 127 |
| Other | 37 | 36 | 38 | 41 | 69 |
| Part-time— | | | | | |
| Teaching | 58 | 65 | 64 | 61 | 61 |
| Other | 12 | 11 | 8 | 16 | 20 |
| RECEIPTS | | | | | |
| Government Grant | \$ 439,990 | 516,322 | 546,930 | 596,220 | 667,578 |
| Fees | \$ 63,438 | 66,210 | 69,180 | 67,976 | 72,696 |
| Other Receipts | \$ 48,368 | 68,636 | 63,182 | 66,084 | 66,386 |

Further Reference, 1962 ; Swinburne Technical College, 1963 ; Commonwealth Scholarships, 1963 ; Technical Education, 1965

Victorian College of Pharmacy

General

The Victorian College of Pharmacy is a school owned and operated by the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria which trains students as pharmaceutical chemists. Since 1884 it has taught specifically to a syllabus drawn up by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria and has thus prepared students for examinations conducted and controlled by the Board. In practice much co-operation exists between the Pharmaceutical Society, the Pharmacy Board, and the College of Pharmacy. All examinations are conducted in co-operation with these bodies.

In addition to lecture-rooms, laboratories, and other teaching facilities, the College possesses a large assembly hall, with seating accommodation for 750 people, a cafeteria, a library, and administrative offices. It is a meeting centre for the profession. The members of the profession and the drug industry subscribed \$500,000 towards the present building (completed in 1960), and many people thus have an interest in the College's welfare. The balance of the money for the building was made available from State Government sources.

In July 1966, the Victorian College of Pharmacy became an affiliated institution within the framework of the Victoria Institute of Colleges.

Course

The entrance requirement for the Pharmacy Course is the Matriculation examination. A three year full-time course of instruction is given to all students seeking registration as pharmaceutical chemists. The first year is equivalent to a first year university course in science, for which a block exemption is available. The second and third years are devoted to academic and professional subjects.

Three thousand hours (approximately eighteen months) of practical training are spent in a pharmacy or laboratory approved by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria. At least 2,000 hours (approximately twelve months) of practical training must be served after completion of the three-year academic course. After completing the practical training period students return to the College for a short practical examination prior to registration.

Enrolments and Finance

The number of students attending the College from 1962 to 1966 is shown below :

VICTORIAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY—STUDENTS

| Course | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Pharmacy | 544 | 429 | 434 | 460 | 449 |
| Medical* | 164 | 156 | 142 | 154 | .. |
| Postgraduate (Pharmacy) .. | 21 | 9 | 5 | .. | 2 |
| Total | 729 | 594 | 581 | 614 | 451 |

* Course discontinued after 1965.

The following table gives details of the principal items of receipts and expenditure of the College for the years 1962 to 1966 :

VICTORIAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY—PRINCIPAL ITEMS
OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
(\$)

| Particulars | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| PRINCIPAL RECEIPTS | | | | | |
| Government Grants—Maintenance | 40,000 | 55,000 | 70,000 | 42,000 | 58,000 |
| Capital | .. | .. | 86,000 | .. | 10,000 |
| Lecture Fees | 154,724 | 131,962 | 133,344 | 187,145 | 183,741 |
| Examination Fees* | 1,448 | 152 | 14 | .. | .. |
| Total Principal Receipts .. | 196,172 | 187,114 | 289,358 | 229,145 | 251,741 |
| PRINCIPAL EXPENDITURE | | | | | |
| Salaries and Fees to Lecturers | 119,586 | 120,020 | 128,768 | 132,181 | 158,822 |
| Drugs and Chemicals | 15,568 | 14,902 | 14,450 | 15,149 | 20,307 |
| Administration, etc. | 79,710 | 61,632 | 68,328 | 90,150 | 111,680 |
| Total Principal Expenditure .. | 214,864 | 196,554 | 211,546 | 237,480 | 290,809† |

* Examination fees are now paid to the Pharmacy Board.

† Includes expenditure on new Pharmacology Department.

Science and Technology Careers Bureau, 1964

Council of Adult Education

General

The Council of Adult Education is a statutory body charged with the broad functions of advising, reporting, planning, and administering adult education. Through the Minister of Education, the Council is responsible directly to the State Parliament, to which it reports annually.

Activities

The Council of Adult Education comprises 21 members, five ex officio and the others appointed for three year terms by the Governor in Council. Ex officio representation is from the University of Melbourne, Monash University, the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Education Department, and the Council itself through its Director appointed by Cabinet. Eight of the appointed members are nominated by interested bodies named in the Act, and four by voluntary and other associations. Of the remaining four, two are Governor in Council nominees and two are co-opted on the recommendation of the Council.

Under the Director, four professional adult education officers, a librarian and two executive officers, assisted by full-time clerical officers, administer different sections of the Council's work.

The following table shows details of the Council's activities from 1964 to 1966 :

VICTORIA—ADULT EDUCATION : LECTURE CLASSES AND ENROLMENTS

| Lecture Classes | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 1964 | | 1965 | | 1966 | |
| | Spring Term | Autumn Term | Spring Term | Autumn Term | Spring Term | Autumn Term |
| Courses Offered .. | 77 | 215 | 114 | 250 | 134 | 286 |
| Students Enrolled .. | 3,681 | 8,602 | 4,247 | 9,596 | 4,356 | 9,457 |

VICTORIA—ADULT EDUCATION : GROUP ACTIVITIES

| Particulars | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Discussion Groups— | | | |
| Number of Groups | 401 | 434 | 472 |
| Students Enrolled | 4,292 | 4,824 | 5,169 |
| Performances, etc.— | | | |
| Music | 47 | ..* | ..* |
| Drama | 59 | ..* | ..* |
| Ballet and Dance Recitals | 53 | ..* | ..* |
| Art Exhibitions | 29 | 21 | 26 |

* Country touring activities have been suspended since 1964.

Finance

The following table shows the income and expenditure of the Council for the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—COUNCIL OF ADULT EDUCATION : INCOME AND EXPENDITURE (\$'000)

| Particulars | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
|--|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| INCOME | | | | | |
| Government Grant .. | 126 | 120 | 158 | 161 | 160 |
| Lecture Fees, etc. .. | 44 | 56 | 71 | 83 | 100 |
| Conferences | 11 | 13 | 18 | 14 | 21 |
| Miscellaneous | 44 | 71 | 48 | 14 | 13 |
| Total Income | 225 | 260 | 296 | 272 | 293 |
| EXPENDITURE | | | | | |
| Salaries | 81 | 81 | 87 | 91 | 100 |
| Classes, Library, and Discussion Groups .. | 52 | 61 | 72 | 83 | 93 |
| Administration .. | 20 | 23 | 56 | 60 | 59 |
| Miscellaneous* .. | 72 | 92 | 85 | 38 | 40 |
| Total Expenditure | 225 | 258 | 299 | 272 | 292 |

* Including expenditure for country touring activities in 1962, 1963, and 1964.

Further Reference, 1963

*Health and Medical Research***Health***General*

Responsibility for the health of the community is vested in the Minister of Health. Through the Department of Health the Minister controls all health, hospital, and associated services that are either administered directly or supported financially by the Government. Legislative power to exercise this mandate stems from the *Health Act* 1958, which also charges him with the administration of various Acts governing aspects of today's health services. Most of these Acts are devoted to those parts of the health service that have assumed increased importance. These include hospital (including mental hospital) services, services for the treatment of cancer, control of poisons and drugs, and Acts empowering the registration of members of certain professions and other vocational groups whose work bears directly on public health.

In administering Victoria's health services the Minister is assisted and advised by the permanent head of the Department, the Chief Health Officer, the Chairman of the Hospitals and Charities Commission, and the Chairman of the Mental Health Authority on matters that come within their respective fields of responsibility. As occasion demands, other statutory bodies within the Ministry may be called upon for advice.

The Department of Health includes a central administrative branch, containing the Secretariat and associated service sections, and four branches, the General Health Branch, the Mental Hygiene Branch, the Maternal and Child Welfare Branch, and the Tuberculosis Branch. The General Health Branch is controlled by the Chief Health Officer and the Mental Hygiene Branch by the Mental Health Authority. Each of the remaining two branches is controlled by a medical specialist and an administrator.

Bridging the Department and the community in the public health field is the Commission of Public Health, a body which has been connected with the promotion of public health since 1919. The chairman is the Chief Health Officer; the remaining six members consist of two medical practitioners, three municipal councillors representing local government, and one other member. The Commission administers sections of the Health Act and its responsibilities are to promote the prevention, limitation and suppression of infectious and preventable diseases, to report to the Minister on health matters, to publish reports, information and advice on public health and the prevention of disease, and to educate the public in the preservation of health. It deals with all aspects of environmental health, including such matters of current importance as the prevention of air pollution, the control of food standards and purity, and regulations governing the use and transport of radio-active substances. The executive instrument of the Commission is the General Health Branch, the officers of which either carry out its policies directly or exercise general oversight over execution of these policies by the municipalities.

An important contribution to the maintenance of a high standard of community health is made by the Hospitals and Charities Commission which supervises and co-ordinates hospital and ambulance services throughout the State. Working within the framework of the *Hospitals and Charities Act 1958*, the Commission exercises general supervision over all subsidised charitable institutions (including public hospitals) and benevolent societies. It registers and supervises the operation of private hospitals, ambulance services, and other bodies established for charitable purposes, and recommends allocations from the Hospitals and Charities Fund to these bodies. At a time when the care of the aged is a major problem facing health administrators, the Commission's Geriatric Division supervises, and assists financially, institutions and homes that provide care for old people. It also conducts a placement service in private hospitals for patients awaiting admission to special hospitals for the aged, and, by means of geriatric conferences and training courses, disseminates information on the care and needs of the aged.

Under the guidance of the Mental Health Authority, mental health services have been expanded significantly in recent years to keep pace with the increasing incidence of mental ill-health. Mental hospitals throughout the State provide care, treatment, and rehabilitation for the mentally ill. In an effort to detect and treat mental illness at an early stage in its development, outpatient clinics have been established in Melbourne and various country centres. Cases requiring hospitalisation are treated at special psychiatric hospitals. Residential special schools are maintained for intellectually handicapped children, where diagnostic and training services are provided. Research is being conducted into the causes of mental and emotional illness and new methods of treatment, and programmes of community education aimed at increasing public understanding of the problem of mental ill-health are arranged. A personal emergency service operates 24 hours of every day for the benefit of those with urgent emotional problems.

Other important bodies within the Department are the Anti-Cancer Council, the Cancer Institute, the Fairfield Hospital Board, and the National Fitness Council, together with a number of boards catering for the registration, or in some cases, the registration and training of, doctors, dentists, pharmaceutical chemists, dietitians, opticians, nurses, masseurs, and hairdressers. There exist also consultative councils, bodies of experts appointed under the power of the Health Act to advise the Minister on such special problems as poliomyelitis, maternal mortality, and influenza.

Further References, 1964-67 ; Industrial Hygiene, 1964 ; Poliomyelitis and Allied Diseases, 1964 ; Food Standards and Pure Food Control, 1964 ; Communicable Diseases, 1964 ; Poisons and Deleterious Substances, 1965 ; Inter-departmental Committee on Pesticides, 1965 ; School Dental Service, 1966 ; Epidemics, 1967

Victorian School Medical Service

This Service was founded in 1909 as a branch of the Education Department and is concerned with promoting the health of school-age children in the State. Its functions are carried out through the medical examination of school children and the health promotion through teachers and parents. In 1944, the School Medical Service was incorporated in the Department of Health.

Medical Examination

Before 1967, this aimed at three routine examinations of children during their schooling—in Grades 2 and 5 and Form 3. Teachers also referred for examination any children in whom they suspected ill-health or medical handicap, and those who had previously shown signs of illness were reviewed at a later date.

In 1967, the plan was changed to the routine examination of most children in Grade 1, whilst follow-up examinations and examinations as the result of teacher referrals in higher grades were continued. Parents were sent questionnaires to identify those children needing further medical assessment, and screening procedures to check vision and hearing were instituted in later grades. Routine examinations of Form 3 pupils were continued.

The assessment of children who are unable to keep up with their contemporaries in the schoolroom takes most of the school doctor's time. When the cause is diagnosed, the child is given the necessary treatment. Mentally defective children become the responsibility of the Department of Health, which maintains institutions and day centres where social and handicraft skills are taught. Maladjusted children or those who lack emotional stability are referred to a consultant psychiatrist. Children with impaired hearing or defects of speech, the blind and partially sighted, and physically handicapped children are also able to receive the necessary medical treatment.

In addition to this work, the medical officers and nursing sisters attempt to aid communication between private medical practitioners, parents, and teachers. Familiarity with community facilities and welfare services greatly helps in the management of children and families in need of aid. The school medical officer and the sister who works with him have special skills and knowledge gained from their experience in the school situation. Though they play no part in conventional treatment they can contribute to the better management at school of the child whose health is impaired. Particularly is this so in cases of chronic or recurrent illness or where the child is handicapped by disease. Teachers are often the first to notice illness in a child because of its effect on general behaviour and classroom performance.

The School Medical Service staff aids the referral of sick or handicapped children to their own doctors for treatment. This is usually sought from a general practitioner. Those families who have no general practitioner are helped to find one. Limited use is made of staff specialists to advise on the problems of education of children with difficulties in vision, hearing, and speech.

Close liaison is maintained with the Mental Health Authority and the Psychology Branch of the Education Department, and some survey work is carried out to help in the assessment of health standards and delineation of health problems in school children. This survey work is done in co-operation with the Commonwealth Statistician's Office.

During 1966, there were 129,813 examinations in schools, 2,346 special examinations including referrals to specialists, and 11,700 medical examinations of teachers and student teachers.

Health Promotion

In Victoria, health education of children is mainly carried out by parents and teachers. The School Medical Service seeks to promote child health through school teachers because of their special relationship with children.

The Service advises the Education Department on the health standards of schools and school teachers, and the medical suitability of all applicants for teaching service is assessed.

Some school medical officers work in the teachers' colleges to promote the health of school children through the teachers of the future. This is done by individual and group health education and counselling of students. Also, the doctors help prepare the future teachers to present health as a curriculum subject in the schools.

Tuberculosis Branch

In recent years there have been many changes in the control of tuberculosis, a disease which has been listed amongst the causes of death in State records since the 1880s and as a notifiable infectious disease since early this century. Recorded rates indicate great improvements; the figures for deaths from tuberculosis have declined from 58·24 per 100,000 of population in 1930 to 3·29 in 1965.

Before the introduction of chemotherapy in 1948, patients depended largely on their own capacity to build up resistance to the disease, encouraged by an environment in a sanatorium if, and when, beds were available. With the introduction of streptomycin, P.A.S., and isoniazid, the average patient's stay in a sanatorium has been greatly reduced. The discharged patients continue to take chemotherapy for one to two years under the supervision of chest clinics. This programme is proving very effective and almost all patients are rendered non-infectious and return to good health.

Tuberculosis workers are now able to direct more time and attention to other facets of tuberculosis control, using mass miniature chest X-rays, more extensive contact surveys, tuberculin surveys of school children, B.C.G. vaccination programmes, chemoprophylaxis, and more detailed out-patient supervision.

Compulsory chest X-rays are bringing under treatment people with unsuspected active tuberculosis, and a greater number with evidence of past disease now must attend out-patient clinics regularly so that any variation in their condition can be observed. Records show that about 10 per cent of the active cases of tuberculosis each year come from previously notified cases of tuberculosis, especially those who have not had full courses of chemotherapy. Following tuberculin testing in schools those who show evidence of past tuberculosis infection are also referred to chest clinics for investigation. These groups and their contacts constitute a much greater risk of developing active tuberculosis than other members of the community and it is important that they should remain under prolonged regular supervision.

Such programmes throw the burden of the work on out-patient clinics, records sections, and domiciliary visiting services. A new clinic has recently been opened in Coburg and clinical facilities at Prahran are being used to provide a better service for people living in the south-eastern areas of Melbourne.

The following tables show particulars of the operation of the Tuberculosis Service :

**VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA :
ACCOMMODATION, ETC.**

| Sanatoria | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
|----------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ACCOMMODATION | | | | | |
| Metropolitan .. | 541 | 541 | 526 | 517 | 518 |
| Country .. | 203 | 203 | 203 | 198 | 187 |
| Total .. | 744 | 744 | 729 | 715 | 705 |
| ADMISSIONS | | | | | |
| Metropolitan .. | 735 | 1,045 | 977 | 1,005 | 1,032 |
| Country .. | 215 | 246 | 230 | 234 | 178 |
| Total .. | 950 | 1,291 | 1,207 | 1,239 | 1,210 |
| DISCHARGES | | | | | |
| Metropolitan .. | 709 | 1,024 | 994 | 970 | 919 |
| Country .. | 170 | 208 | 200 | 211 | 170 |
| Total .. | 879 | 1,232 | 1,194 | 1,181 | 1,089 |
| DEATHS | | | | | |
| Metropolitan .. | 60 | 53 | 65 | 62 | 88 |
| Country .. | 17 | 13 | 18 | 21 | 29 |
| Total .. | 77 | 66 | 83 | 83 | 117 |

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS BUREAUX ACTIVITY

| Particulars | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| New Cases Referred for Investigation | 13,475 | 12,015 | 12,757 | 12,665 | 11,944 |
| Re-attendances (Old Cases and New) | 61,324 | 54,870 | 55,975 | 54,391 | 57,149 |
| Visits to Patients' Homes by Nurses | 20,863 | 21,851 | 22,464 | 20,372 | 22,271 |
| X-ray Examination—Films*— | | | | | |
| Large | 39,526 | 38,807 | 37,290 | 37,943 | 39,555 |
| Micro | 11,135 | 13,962 | 14,336 | 12,741 | 15,673 |
| Tuberculin Tests | 11,230 | 11,531 | 10,424 | 10,579 | 13,014 |
| B.C.G. Vaccinations | 3,054 | 3,279 | 3,194 | 3,861 | 5,738 |

* Excludes mass X-ray surveys with mobile units.

Compulsory Chest X-Rays, 1965; Tuberculosis and Mass X-Ray Surveys, 1964-66

Maternal, Infant, and Pre-School Services

The Maternal, Infant, and Pre-School Welfare Division of the Maternal and Child Welfare Branch of the Department of Health is responsible for administering the pre-natal clinics, infant welfare centres, and pre-school services in Victoria.

Infant Welfare Services

The pattern of development has been a decentralised one, the infant welfare centres being established in the municipalities throughout Victoria as a responsibility of the local authorities. The buildings are the property of the local municipal councils, although the State Government pays capital grants (a maximum of \$6,000) towards their erection. The councils employ the infant welfare sisters, but again the State Government pays a maintenance grant of \$1,500 per annum for each full-time sister employed.

The infant welfare service provided for a community varies with its population, composition, and density, and more specifically its number of births per year. It is estimated that for a municipality with 200 births each year, a full-time sister is required.

In the most sparsely populated areas, the shires are not able to meet the cost of providing static infant welfare centres and, in addition, many mothers would have to travel too great a distance to reach them. Consequently the Government provides Mobile Infant Welfare services, pays the infant welfare sisters, and provides specially fitted vans for their use as centres. Several shires may be served by one of these vans and may make contributions towards the cost in proportion to the amount of service received. As townships spring up and develop along these routes, temporary centres are established where the mothers can congregate and so save the sisters' travelling time. When these townships grow more permanent, the shires establish static centres and relieve the State of the heavy cost of providing the mobile services. Five of these mobile services are in operation.

There are some mothers who, because of their situation, are unable to avail themselves of either the static or the mobile services, and for these assistance is provided through the Infant Welfare Correspondence Scheme which is conducted by the Maternal and Infant Welfare Division. These mothers correspond regularly with the sister in charge and receive progress letters throughout their child's development. Many mothers in outback areas have benefited from this scheme.

Infant Welfare Sisters give courses of lectures to secondary school girls on the care of the young child in the home. During 1966, 173 schools were visited and in all 412 courses given; 11,081 students received lectures. Further details are as follows :

VICTORIA—INFANT WELFARE LECTURES

| Particulars | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | Source of Infant Welfare Sisters Giving Lectures in 1966 | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--|-------------------------------|--|
| | | | | Department of Health | Victorian Baby Health Centres | Municipal Infant Welfare Centres (Country) |
| Number of Schools .. | 170 | 177 | 173 | 109 | 37 | 27 |
| Special Groups .. | 5 | 6 | 7 | 5 | .. | 2 |
| Total Schools and Groups .. | 175 | 183 | 180 | 114 | 37 | 29 |
| Number of Courses .. | 369 | 401 | 412 | 283 | 90 | 39 |
| Number of Lectures .. | 3,806 | 4,057 | 4,170 | 2,842 | 900 | 428 |
| Number of Students .. | 10,263 | 10,926 | 11,081 | 7,620 | 2,455 | 1,006 |
| Certificates Issued .. | 9,208 | 9,705 | 9,842 | 6,723 | 2,290 | 829 |

Particulars of Infant Welfare Centres in Victoria for the years 1964 to 1966 are listed below :

VICTORIA—INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

| Particulars | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Municipal Centres | 640 | 652 | 659 |
| Centres on Mobile Circuits | 16 | 16 | 17 |
| Centres in Non-Ratepaying Areas— | | | |
| Migrant Hostels | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Commonwealth Defence Stations | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total All Types | 666 | 678 | 686 |
| Number of Infant Welfare Nurses in Centres .. | 339 | 345 | 353 |
| Number of Birth Notifications Received .. | 64,644 | 63,781 | 63,971 |
| Number of Children Attending Centres .. | 178,641 | 180,327 | 178,390 |
| Total Number of Attendances at Centres .. | 1,350,328 | 1,383,407 | 1,379,027 |
| Infant Welfare Correspondence Scheme— | | | |
| Number of Children Enrolled | 66 | 69 | 65 |

Pre-Natal Service

In all Infant Welfare Centres advice is given by the Infant Welfare Sister on health education, pre-natal care, and mothercraft. At 31 selected Infant Welfare Centres, a Pre-Natal Clinic is conducted by a Medical Officer employed by the Maternal and Child Welfare Branch, Department of Health. These clinics are run in conjunction with public maternity hospitals serving these areas. The extent of the service rendered is listed below :

VICTORIA—PRE-NATAL CLINICS AND ATTENDANCES

| Particulars | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total Number | 30 | 31 | 31 |
| Patients Attending | 8,101 | 7,719 | 7,058 |
| Number of Attendances at Clinics .. | 39,752 | 36,352 | 31,016 |

Pre-School Services

The building of pre-school centres throughout Victoria has been aided in a similar way to infant welfare centres. In this case, however, the building may be owned by the Council, and often it is then combined with the infant welfare centre to reduce cost, or it may be owned by a church body or a voluntary organisation. In these latter cases, the council must be willing to sponsor the project. A similar building grant on a two-to-one basis up to a maximum of \$6,000 is paid towards the erection of these buildings, which, like the infant welfare centres, have to be approved in the planning stage. Further information about these buildings is set out on page 251 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.

Although the most general type of pre-school centre required by a community is that of a kindergarten, in some areas a pre-school play group may be all that can be established at first. This type of pre-school centre is conducted by a pre-school play leader who is a person with less training than a kindergarten teacher. Only fifteen children can be cared for by such a person at any one time and she is not qualified for parent counselling.

In urban areas, a third type of pre-school centre is required for the all-day care of children whose mothers have to work. There are thirteen of these day nurseries, and one crèche providing emergency care, subsidised by the Government of Victoria. They take children from infancy to five years of age and the matron-in-charge must be a State registered nurse with experience in the care of infants and young children.

All children attending pre-school centres have a free medical examination conducted by a medical officer of the Maternal and Child Welfare Branch of the Department of Health, or Municipal Council or, in a few cases, by a private doctor. Of the 694 subsidised pre-school centres in 1966, 488 were examined by Department of Health medical officers, 34 by Municipal Maternal and Child Welfare medical officers, and 24 by private doctors. A total of 21,798 children was examined by Department of Health doctors at subsidised centres.

Since 1964, all unsubsidised pre-school centres and child minding centres have been given the opportunity to arrange free medical examinations for their children. In 1966, 2,640 children were examined. There were 93 centres involved.

In April, 1964, an act to regulate the business of child minding was passed and it is now incumbent upon the proprietors of child minding centres to apply to the Commission of Public Health for annual registration of any house or place where five or more children under the age of six years are received for fee or reward. Approval depends not only on the premises but also on the suitability of the proprietor and of the group leader in charge of each group of children.

Pre-School Maintenance Subsidies

The cost of maintaining this service is substantial and the State subsidises the pre-school centres to the extent of the salary entitlement of the kindergarten teacher, or pre-school play leader. The additional running cost has to be found by the community and may be met by subsidies from local councils, church organisations, voluntary effort, and individual contributions from parents.

The number of subsidised pre-school centres during the years 1964 to 1966 and their particulars are listed below :

VICTORIA—SUBSIDISED PRE-SCHOOL CENTRES AND ENROLMENTS

| Particulars | 1964 | | 1965 | | 1966 | |
|-------------------------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| | Number | Enrolment | Number | Enrolment | Number | Enrolment |
| Kindergartens | 481 | 24,317 | 524 | 26,445 | 569 | 28,760 |
| Play Centres | 111 | 3,348 | 108 | 3,426 | 111 | 3,456 |
| Day Nurseries | 13 | 646 | 13 | 646 | 13 | 656 |
| Crèche (Emergency Care) | 1 | 74 | 1 | 100 | 1 | 100 |
| Total | 606 | 28,385 | 646 | 30,617 | 694 | 32,972 |

NOTE.—Enrolment figures for Day Nurseries and the Crèche show capacity only.

Training Programmes

Infant Welfare Sisters.—Approximately 70 infant welfare sisters are trained each year. Three training schools, subsidised by the Department of Health, conduct the four-month infant welfare training course which can only be taken by double-certificated nurses. Twelve bursaries are awarded by the Department of Health for this training each year.

Mothercraft Nurses.—Nine Mothercraft Training Schools, subsidised by the Department of Health, conduct fifteen-month courses for girls training to become mothercraft nurses. Each year about 150 mothercraft nurses are trained.

Pre-School Mothercraft Nurses.—This six-month training course for registered mothercraft nurses is conducted by the Maternal and Child Welfare Branch of the Department of Health. Ten bursaries are awarded by the Department for this training each year.

Pre-School Kindergarten Teachers.—The Melbourne Kindergarten Teachers' College at Kew conducts a three year Diploma course for girls training to become kindergarten teachers. The Department of Health awarded 30 bursaries for this training during 1966—fifteen to metropolitan students and fifteen to country students.

Pre-School Play Leaders.—The Maternal, Infant, and Pre-School Division of the Department of Health conducts a one year course for students training to become pre-school play leaders, and eight bursaries were awarded in 1966.

Building Grants

The following table shows the number and amounts of capital grants made to infant welfare centres, pre-school centres, and day nurseries during each of the past three years :

VICTORIA—INFANT WELFARE CENTRES, PRE-SCHOOL CENTRES, AND DAY NURSERIES

| Buildings Subsidised | 1964 | | 1965 | | 1966 | |
|---------------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| | No. | Amount (\$'000) | No. | Amount (\$'000) | No. | Amount (\$'000) |
| Infant Welfare Centres .. | 16 | 87 | 14 | 78 | 15 | 84 |
| Pre-School Centres .. | 42 | 243 | 38 | 206 | 29 | 165 |
| Day Nurseries.. | .. | .. | 1 | 20 | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 58 | 330 | 53 | 303 | 44 | 249 |

Expenditure

Expenditure of the Maternal and Infant Welfare Branch in the years 1963-64 to 1965-66 is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON MATERNAL, INFANT, AND PRE-SCHOOL WELFARE (\$'000)

| Particulars | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Salaries | 248 | 264 | 281 |
| Subsidies to Municipalities, etc., towards Cost of Maintaining Infant Welfare Centres .. | 523 | 536 | 540 |
| Subsidies to Organisations towards Cost of Maintaining Pre-School Centres .. | 1,060 | 1,250 | 1,409 |
| Subsidies to Organisations towards Cost of Maintaining Day Nurseries and Crèches .. | 138 | 140 | 151 |
| Subsidies to Training Schools— | | | |
| Infant Welfare | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Mothercraft | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| Scholarships for Infant Welfare and Pre-School Training | 56 | 63 | 73 |
| Other Expenditure | 65 | 67 | 78 |
| Total | 2,124 | 2,354 | 2,565 |

Mental Health Authority

The functions of the Mental Health Authority, defined in the *Mental Health Act 1959*, are to formulate, control, and direct general policy and administration in regard to the treatment and prevention of mental illness and intellectual defectiveness.

In the planning of mental health services in Victoria, six country regions were selected (with about equal population in each). The Authority aims to provide a community mental health service in each region with early treatment centres, residential hospitals, day hospitals, out-patient clinics, and residential hostels. In the Metropolitan Area four early treatment units were planned of which three are now in use. Early treatment units are now established at Larundel, Royal Park, Ballarat, Dandenong, and Traralgon ; further early treatment centres will be established at Shepparton, Geelong, Benalla, and Sunshine.

Training centres and schools for intellectually defective patients are functioning at Kew, Sunbury, Stawell, Bendigo, Janefield, Beechworth, Travancore, and St. Nicholas Hospital, Carlton.

A State-wide service of out-patient clinics has now been provided. These centres are subsidised by the Authority for their maintenance hospitals. They provide a service for the prevention and treatment of mental illness and the follow-up of discharged hospital patients.

Alexandra Parade Clinic, Melbourne, provides a personal emergency service and deals with alcoholism as well as the problems of forensic psychiatry. Some clinics serve many purposes, being concerned with sheltered workshops, children and family problems, counselling services, therapeutic social clubs, a follow-up service for discharged patients, and hostel supervision.

There are 32 Day Training Centres for intellectually handicapped persons functioning throughout the metropolitan and country areas. These centres are subsidised by the Authority for their maintenance and capital costs, while their management is under private committees supervised by the Authority's officers.

A specific function of the Authority is research and investigation into the causation and treatment of mental illness. For this purpose a statistical section and research unit which is now recognised as a training centre within the framework of the Department of Psychiatry, University of Melbourne, has been established at Royal Park.

The following table shows the numbers under the care of the Mental Health Authority for the years 1962 to 1966 :

VICTORIA—MENTAL HEALTH : PERSONS UNDER CARE OF THE MENTAL HEALTH AUTHORITY

| Particulars | At 31 December— | | | | |
|---|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| RESIDENT PATIENTS— | | | | | |
| Recommended Patients | | | | | |
| In State Mental Hospitals .. | 5,327 | 5,237 | 4,842 | 4,594 | 3,682 |
| In Repatriation Mental Hospital | 241 | 262 | 303 | 310 | 299 |
| In Psychiatric Hospitals .. | 117 | 148 | 168 | 141 | 153 |
| Approved Patients | | | | | |
| In Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres | 856 | 798 | 958 | 958 | 1,047 |
| Voluntary Patients | | | | | |
| In State Mental Hospitals .. | 1,349 | 1,359 | 1,322 | 1,455 | 1,937 |
| In Repatriation Mental Hospital | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 7 |
| In Psychiatric Hospitals .. | 374 | 357 | 335 | 381 | 374 |
| In Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres | 504 | 700 | 769 | 766 | 1,095 |
| Informal Patients | | | | | |
| In Informal Hospitals .. | 31 | 47 | 78 | 94 | 112 |
| In Training Schools .. | 501 | 510 | 519 | 533 | 521 |
| Total—Resident Patients .. | 9,303 | 9,419 | 9,296 | 9,234 | 9,227 |
| NON-RESIDENT PATIENTS— | | | | | |
| On Trial Leave, Boarded Out, etc. | 1,807 | 1,928 | 2,214 | 1,905 | 1,537 |
| Total under Care .. | 11,110 | 11,347 | 11,510 | 11,139 | 10,764 |

The following table gives details of the numbers of patients under care of the Mental Health Authority during 1966:

VICTORIA—MENTAL HEALTH : PERSONS UNDER THE CARE OF THE MENTAL HEALTH AUTHORITY, 1966

| Type of Institution | Under Care at 1 January | | | Admitted, Transferred In, etc. | Discharged, Transferred Out, etc. | Died | Under Care at 31 December | | |
|---|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Resident | Non-resident* | Total | | | | Resident | Non-resident* | Total |
| State Mental Hospitals .. | 6,049 | 1,333 | 7,382 | 3,992 | 3,832 | 839 | 5,619 | 1,084 | 6,703 |
| Repatriation Mental Hospital .. | 312 | 71 | 383 | 226 | 178 | 40 | 306 | 85 | 391 |
| Psychiatric Hospitals .. | 522 | 369 | 891 | 6,597 | 6,641 | 77 | 527 | 243 | 770 |
| Informal Hospitals .. | 94 | .. | 94 | 1,147 | 1,126 | 3 | 112 | .. | 112 |
| Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres .. | 1,724 | 132 | 1,856 | 812 | 355 | 53 | 2,142 | 118 | 2,260 |
| Training Schools .. | 533 | .. | 533 | 98 | 100 | 3 | 521 | 7 | 528 |
| Total | 9,234 | 1,905 | 11,139 | 12,872 | 12,232 | 1,015 | 9,227 | 1,537 | 10,764 |

* Non-resident patients are those on trial leave, boarded out, etc.

Further Reference, 1963 ; History of Hospitals in Victoria, 1964

Hospitals and Charities Commission

The *Hospitals and Charities Act* 1948 set up a Hospitals and Charities Commission, consisting of three full time commissioners, a secretary, and administrative staff to assist it. It is directly responsible to the Minister of Health.

Functions

The Commission is the authority under the Minister for the payment of maintenance and capital subsidies to registered hospitals and institutions. It exercises a close scrutiny over hospital budgets and expenditure for capital and maintenance purposes.

One of its most important functions is to co-ordinate hospital activities. It is the authority responsible for determining the site and extent of new hospital construction, and for co-ordinating hospital and institutional activities after these are established. As part of its general administrative responsibility, the Commission may enquire into the administration of institutions and societies. The Commission determines, in consultation with the Victorian Nursing Council, those hospitals which should be used for nurse training, and the standards required of nurses in hospitals. It conducts a continuous recruiting campaign for nurses, provides bursaries to encourage girls to enter the nursing profession, and generally assists hospitals in nursing matters.

The Commission promotes collective buying of standard equipment, furnishings, and supplies. This has led to the establishment of the Victorian Hospitals' Association, which acts as a central purchasing organisation for Victorian hospitals. It is a non-profit company of which the hospitals themselves are the shareholders. By way of encouragement to purchase, the Commission originally offered an inducement of a 33 per cent subsidy upon collective purchases made by hospitals from the Association; the amount of this subsidy has now been decreased to 15 per cent, and the Association operates as an active purchasing organisation handling all types of equipment, drugs, and commodities generally used by hospitals. Total sales by the Victorian Hospitals' Association in the year 1965-66 amounted to \$4.8m.

In the year 1965-66, the Commission distributed a gross amount of \$11m. from loan funds for new buildings, additions or remodelling projects, and furnishings and equipment for hospitals, institutions and ambulance services. It distributed \$35.5m. for maintenance purposes.

The Commission exercises control over State funds :

- (1) For capital works. Commission approval is required at all stages of the building project from the original narrative through the preliminary sketches to documentation, tendering, and supervision of the project.
- (2) For maintenance purposes. Each institution is required to submit for Commission approval a budget covering the succeeding year's operation.

At 30 June 1966, the Commission had on its register 1,508 institutions and societies, which, besides 461 public and private hospitals, included 109 benevolent homes and hostels, 360 organisations for the welfare of boys and girls, 107 crèches, 106 relief organisations, and 365 other institutions or societies.

Charities in Victoria

Historical Development

The first charitable institution in Victoria was a hospital which was set up in the house of John Batman in Melbourne in 1838. As the population increased, especially after the discovery of gold, charitable institutions also developed and in 1857, there were nineteen hospitals, six benevolent asylums, three benevolent asylums and hospitals, and four orphanages. There were also many charitable societies and organisations. Hospitals at this time were maintained partly by private contribution and partly by public funds.

In 1864, the State required, for the first time, charities to be registered and introduced some control over financial assistance to public hospitals. The charitable societies bore most of the responsibility for the provision of "outdoor" relief and aid for destitute persons at this time.

A Royal Commission on charitable institutions, appointed in 1890, recommended ". . . the appointment of a central board of charity to allocate government grants to the various districts and for the control of all charities within the Colony". This recommendation was not implemented until the Charities Board of Victoria was formed under the *Hospitals and Charities Act 1922*. The Board exercised wide responsibilities and powers over the activities of charities seeking voluntary contributions from the public.

In 1923, there were 150 recognised public charities, consisting of 50 public hospitals, 50 benevolent homes, orphanages and other institutions, and 50 societies. There were also many church organisations, some friendly societies, and a few other social welfare organisations. Most of these were formed locally; comparatively few were State-wide in character; fewer still were branches of national or international bodies. The Board's authority over these organisations lay in its right to enquire into the administration (including the keeping of the accounts), management, activities of, and relief afforded by, any registered benevolent society. The growth of youth organisations, clubs, and societies for the welfare of boys and girls led to a re-definition of the term "benevolent society" in the *Hospitals and Charities Act 1941* in order to include these institutions and provide for their registration.

In 1946 an expert committee reported to the Government that “ . . . it is desirable to bring about greater co-ordination of the administration of the government powers in respect of hospitals, charitable institutions and societies”. At this time there were 420 registered charitable institutions and societies; by 1967, registered charitable organisations numbered 1,250.

In 1948, the Government established the Hospitals and Charities Commission, vesting it with the authority formerly exercised by the Charities Board, and some additional powers designed to ensure better co-ordination of public and private hospitals, ambulance services, and charitable organisations. Minor amendments to the Hospitals and Charities Act since that date have varied slightly the Commission's powers.

Link between Charities and Hospitals

An interesting feature is the manner in which charities came to be associated with hospitals under the aegis of the Hospitals and Charities Commission. In the beginning most hospitals and welfare organisations were dissociated in their activities. The hospital cared for the sick and injured but generally ignored the community from which it derived its patients, while the welfare organisations cared for a limited sector of the community, i.e., the blind, the deaf, etc., in isolation. Welfare organisations generally supported themselves, with little Government assistance, but hospitals, almost from their inception, have received Government aid. Several factors have changed this picture. In the first place, there developed in the post-war period an increasing awareness of the close relationship which environment bears to illness and accident; at the same time, society became more aware that prevention was better than cure. Rising hospital costs also gave increasing significance and importance to this maxim, and medical work in general aimed to prevent disease or accident rather than to treat it in hospital, or failing that, to treat the patient in the early stages of his infirmity in the home in preference to the hospital.

These changes meant that the Hospitals and Charities Commission endeavoured to co-ordinate charitable activities at the same time as it brought hospitals themselves closer to the charities in which they were interested.

A typical example of this is the Handicapped Persons Co-ordinating Committee. The Commission found that many charitable organisations interested and engaged in children's welfare were duplicating their activities. The situation was remedied by the setting up of a Committee representative of all interested organisations, including the Commission itself. The Committee introduced co-ordination into the field of children's welfare; and as a representative of all organisations in the field provided valuable advice to the Commission itself.

Often aged persons, though recovered from the immediate cause of hospitalisation still require care which can best be provided by transfer to institutions specialising in the field of geriatrics. Such transfers whilst serving the interests of the patient also release hospital beds for other cases.

Public Hospitals

Since their inception in 1846, Victorian public hospitals have maintained a distinctive pattern. Firstly, they are managed by autonomous committees elected by contributors—following closely the practice applying in the United Kingdom prior to the introduction of the National Health Service. Secondly, they have received financial assistance by way of Government subsidies. With rising costs, this has steadily increased in amount and proportion. At present hospitals in Victoria derive some 58 per cent of their income from Government sources. Thirdly, medical staffing has followed the former traditional British pattern of honorary service. In recent years this has been necessarily supplemented by salaried doctors employed either in university teaching departments or in diagnostic and technical therapeutic fields.

Patients are broadly separated into two groups, according to an income test. Those earning below a determined level of income are eligible for public hospital care at a fee of approximately half the actual cost ; medical care is free through the honorary system. Those patients whose incomes are above the level prescribed, are required to pay intermediate or private hospital accommodation charges at higher rates, but only rarely does the charge cover cost ; they must, in addition, meet medical fees, against which they may insure.

For a moderate premium a public patient can cover himself and his family against the public hospital accommodation charges of \$10.00 a day. The insurance benefit includes an amount of \$2.00 per day derived from Commonwealth hospital benefits. Private and intermediate patients may insure against their higher hospital charges and may, in addition, take a medical benefits cover to help meet the doctor's bill.

Improved medical methods and more effective drugs have shortened the average patient stay in hospital, with an important effect upon the community need for acute hospital beds. In Victoria today, the acute hospital bed need is assessed at fewer than 4 beds per 1,000 of population as compared with 7.5 beds in 1948. The fall is significant, not only in its effect on hospital building costs to provide for an expanding population, but in terms of cost to the patient.

Improved medical and hospital care have shortened bed stay, but they have also increased the length of life expectancy, with a corresponding increase in the numbers of older people in the community. The effects of this trend are being met through energetic efforts by State instrumentalities, in collaboration with the hospitals, and with religious and charitable organisations.

Private Hospitals

The Hospitals and Charities Commission registers and controls the standards of private (or non-public) hospitals through regular inspections. These hospitals have medical, surgical, midwifery, convalescent, and chronic beds.

Bush nursing hospitals are registered with the Commission as private hospitals.

In recent years the bed capacity has increased with the registration of more private hospitals and additional wards to existing private hospitals. They, therefore, constitute an important aspect of the hospital facilities available in Victoria. At 30 June 1966, there were, in the Metropolitan Area, 211 registered private hospitals with 5,423 beds, whilst in country areas there were 96 registered private hospitals with a total of 1,688 beds.

Regional Planning

The Regional Hospital Service was instituted in 1954, when eleven Regions were formed, each centering around a base hospital. Regional Councils were appointed and these meet regularly to co-ordinate activities. Medical, administrative, nursing, engineering, and catering advisory committees also meet at regular intervals to discuss problems and make recommendations to the Regional Councils.

Services which are being set up in each Region as personnel becomes available will include pathology, radiology, blood banks, physiotherapy, speech therapy, and occupational therapy.

Reference libraries for doctors, managers, and nurses have been set up at each base hospital, and reserve equipment is held at these locations for use in emergencies. Group laundries are being established at strategic centres, and each hospital now has access to the services of a regional engineer. The Regional Plan has been the means of patients receiving a higher standard of medical and ancillary care throughout the State.

Nursing

The Commission has various responsibilities for nursing in Victoria. It decides in consultation with the Victorian Nursing Council whether any particular hospital will be made available for use as a training school in any branch of nursing; it determines the establishment of nursing staffs for hospitals; through the provision of bursaries it encourages prospective nurses to improve their general education prior to commencing training; it maintains a continuous nurse recruitment programme throughout Victoria; it produces publicity material including films on nursing; it directs a staff of competent nurses to relieve matrons in country hospitals for their leave and assists when urgent shortages of nursing staff occur; and it assists generally in nursing matters in hospitals.

Nurse Training, 1962; Care of the Aged, 1965; Hospital Architecture, 1966; Hospitals in Medical Education, 1967

Ambulance Services

Under the *Hospitals and Charities Act 1958* the Commission is charged with the responsibility of ambulance services in this State.

For adequate and efficient provision of ambulance services, Victoria has been divided into sixteen regions, each with regional committees elected by contributors, each committee being autonomous and responsible for the provision of service under its own constitution and by-laws. Each regional committee appoints a full-time superintendent/secretary as executive officer.

Strategically placed throughout the regions are branch stations, most of which are manned by full-time officers, the remainder operated by qualified volunteers. The headquarters station is based in the largest town in the region (generally a base hospital town) and provides maintenance facilities for its fleet of vehicles, backing up of service, and co-ordination of ambulance transport.

Common two-way radio communication is established in all the regional services and ensures direct communication throughout the State on all matters relating to persons in need of prompt medical attention.

Funds are provided by the Commission for both maintenance and capital purposes.

Particulars of the ambulance services from 1963-64 to 1965-66 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—AMBULANCE SERVICES

| Particulars | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Vehicles | 253 | 263 | 271 |
| Staff | 499 | 509 | 550 |
| Contributors | 341,572 | 330,649 | 347,416 |
| Patients Carried | 263,997 | 271,835 | 280,052 |
| Mileage Travelled by Ambulances .. | 4,435,487 | 4,242,668 | 4,342,920 |
| Maintenance Grants \$ | 527,994 | 589,724 | 621,414 |
| Capital Grants \$ | 238,528 | 236,216 | 247,093 |

Public Hospitals and Charitable Institutions

Information dealing with the receipts, expenditure, accommodation, and inmates of public hospitals and charitable institutions (subsidised) in Victoria during the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 is contained in the following tables. The numbers of patients refer to the "cases" treated and not to persons. It is considered probable that some persons obtained relief or became inmates at more than one establishment, but there is no information upon which an estimate of the number of these duplications can be based.

**VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS**

| Institution | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
|---|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Hospitals— | | | | | |
| Special Hospitals* | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 |
| General Hospitals— | | | | | |
| Metropolitan | 20 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 22 |
| Country | 109 | 110 | 110 | 111 | 112 |
| Auxiliary Hospitals | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Convalescent Hospitals .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Hospitals for the Aged .. | 2 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| Sanatoria | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Mental Health Institutions— | | | | | |
| Mental Hospitals | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Psychiatric and Informal Hospitals | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 |
| Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres and Schools .. | 6 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Total Hospitals | 167 | 172 | 177 | 181 | 185 |
| Other Institutions and Societies— | | | | | |
| Infants' Homes | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Children's Homes | 34 | 34 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| Maternity Homes | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Institutions for Maternal and Infant Welfare | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Rescue Homes | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Benevolent Homes | 9 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 5 |
| Institutions for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Hostels for the Aged | 12 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 11 |
| Medical Dispensaries | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Total Other Institutions† .. | 82 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 79 |

* Special Hospitals are those that have accommodation for specific cases only or for women and/or children exclusively and in this table include the Cancer Institute.

† In addition to the institutions shown above, there were, in 1966, other institutions numbering 1,276, registered with the Hospitals and Charities Commission, including bush nursing centres, youth clubs, benevolent societies, and church relief organisations. Infant Welfare Centres are also excluded from this table. (See page 510.)

**VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE
INSTITUTIONS: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE**

(\$'000)

| Institutions | Year Ended 30 June—* | | | | |
|--|----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Hospitals— | | | | | |
| Receipts— | | | | | |
| Government | 39,362 | 41,228 | 42,064 | 45,067 | 46,620 |
| Patients§ | 17,738 | 18,794 | 20,392 | 23,338 | 26,137 |
| Other | 6,116 | 6,592 | 6,835 | 6,016 | 7,963 |
| Total | 63,216 | 66,614 | 69,291 | 74,421 | 80,720 |
| Expenditure— | | | | | |
| Salaries and Wages | 27,596 | 29,260 | 32,318 | 42,517 | 47,243 |
| Capital | 12,354 | 12,960 | 10,138 | 10,584 | 11,693 |
| Other | 21,234 | 22,574 | 24,911 | 19,800 | 20,922 |
| Total | 61,184 | 64,794 | 67,367 | 72,900 | 79,859 |
| Sanatoria— | | | | | |
| Receipts** | 1,058 | 1,114 | 1,274 | 1,255 | 1,330 |
| Expenditure— | | | | | |
| Salaries and Wages | 658 | 670 | 777 | 786 | 808 |
| Other | 400 | 444 | 497 | 469 | 522 |
| Total | 1,058 | 1,114 | 1,274 | 1,255 | 1,330 |
| Mental Health Institutions†— | | | | | |
| Receipts** | 17,310 | 17,682 | 19,446 | 20,428 | 22,624 |
| Expenditure— | | | | | |
| Salaries and Wages | 9,792 | 10,186 | 10,905 | 11,748 | 13,074 |
| Capital | 2,102 | 1,980 | 3,522 | 2,300 | 3,337 |
| Other | 5,416 | 5,516 | 5,019 | 6,380 | 6,212 |
| Total | 17,310 | 17,682 | 19,446 | 20,428 | 22,624 |
| Other Charitable Institutions‡— | | | | | |
| Receipts— | | | | | |
| Government\|\| .. .. . | 7,976 | 8,034 | 8,464 | 7,873 | 8,770 |
| Patients§ | 4,214 | 4,882 | 5,520 | 5,805 | 6,768 |
| Other | 5,056 | 6,090 | 5,224 | 6,093 | 5,980 |
| Total | 17,246 | 19,006 | 19,208 | 19,771 | 21,518 |
| Expenditure— | | | | | |
| Salaries and Wages | 6,514 | 8,008 | 8,659 | 9,450 | 10,308 |
| Capital | 3,122 | 3,520 | 3,644 | 3,219 | 3,130 |
| Other | 7,764 | 7,360 | 6,734 | 7,654 | 8,576 |
| Total | 17,400 | 18,888 | 19,039 | 20,323 | 22,014 |
| Total Receipts | 98,830 | 104,416 | 109,220 | 115,876 | 126,192 |
| Total Expenditure | 96,952 | 102,478 | 107,125 | 114,907 | 125,826 |

* Due to a change in accounting methods adopted by hospitals in 1964–65, figures from 1964–65 onwards are not strictly comparable with those for previous years.

** Sanatoria and Mental Health Institutions are financed almost exclusively by Government contributions.

† Includes Mental Hospitals, Psychiatric and Informal Hospitals, and Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres and Schools.

‡ Figures for hospitals for the aged are not available separately. They are included in Other Charitable Institutions. Infant Welfare Centres and Bush Nursing Hospitals and Centres are included in this and the following table.

|| Includes municipal grants and contributions up to and including 1964.

§ Commonwealth Hospital Benefits payments are included in patients' fees.

VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS : DETAILS OF SOURCES OF INCOME AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE

(\$'000)

| Particulars | Year Ended 30 June—* | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| INCOME | | | | | |
| Government Aid | 64,322 | 67,476 | 69,760 | 73,687 | 78,335 |
| Charitable Contributions | 2,662 | 2,756 | 2,729 | 4,931 | 4,968 |
| Fees— | | | | | |
| Out-patients | 1,870 | 1,950 | 2,175 | 2,922 | 3,734 |
| In-patients— | | | | | |
| Public | 12,252 | 13,790 | 15,405 | 16,456 | 17,593 |
| Private and Intermediate | 7,828 | 7,936 | 8,372 | 10,081 | 11,922 |
| Other | 9,896 | 10,508 | 10,778 | 7,799 | 9,640 |
| Total | 98,830 | 104,416 | 109,220 | 115,876 | 126,192 |
| EXPENDITURE | | | | | |
| Salaries and Wages | 44,560 | 48,123 | 52,659 | 64,501 | 71,432 |
| Other Operating Expenses | 33,018 | 33,929 | 35,487 | 31,854 | 34,833 |
| Non-operating Expenses | 1,797 | 1,965 | 1,675 | 2,448 | 1,401 |
| Capital | 17,578 | 18,461 | 17,305 | 16,103 | 18,161 |
| Total | 96,953 | 102,478 | 107,125 | 114,906 | 125,826 |

* See note (*) to previous table.

VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS : ACCOMMODATION AND INMATES, 1966

| Institution | Number of Beds in— | | Daily Average of Occupied Beds in— | | Total Cases Treated in— | | Out-patients (Including Casualties) |
|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Public Section | Inter-mediate and Private Section | Public Section | Inter-mediate and Private Section | Public Section | Inter-mediate and Private Section | Cases Treated |
| Special Hospitals* | 2,062 | 407 | 1,540 | 275 | 50,413 | 11,950 | 203,169 |
| General Hospitals— | | | | | | | |
| Metropolitan | 2,928 | 1,174 | 2,361 | 903 | 69,124 | 47,125 | 314,196 |
| Country | 2,886 | 3,316 | 1,847 | 2,017 | 39,548 | 102,215 | 301,769 |
| Auxiliary Hospitals | 428 | .. | 383 | .. | 2,357 | .. | 32 |
| Convalescent Hospitals | 44 | .. | 35 | .. | 182 | .. | .. |
| Sanatoria | 367 | .. | 205 | .. | 717 | .. | .. |
| Total | 8,715 | 4,897 | 6,371 | 3,195 | 162,341 | 161,290 | 819,166 |

NOTE.—This table excludes Mental Hospitals, Psychiatric and Informal Hospitals, and Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres and Schools, which had 9,434 beds and treated 24,011 cases.

* Special Hospitals include the Cancer Institute.

Victorian Bush Nursing Association

The Victorian Bush Nursing Association provides hospital and nursing facilities in country towns and districts throughout the State. A central council in Melbourne, comprising representatives of medical, nursing and welfare bodies, country members, the Hospitals and Charities Commission, and business and professional men and women, administers the Association.

At 31 March 1966, there were 39 hospitals with a total of 479 beds, and 18 nursing centres, the latter being established at places unable to support a hospital, but able to maintain a trained nurse for consultation or visiting the sick.

During the year ended March, 1966, 20,804 patients were treated in hospital—maternity 2,007, surgical and medical 10,109, and outpatients 8,688. There were no maternal deaths and perinatal mortality was 16·0 per 1,000 live births. A total of 12,143 individual patients was treated in bush nursing centres. The total number of centre treatments was 30,259—19,542 visits by patients to the nursing centres and 10,717 visits by nurses to patients' homes.

The hospitals are registered by the Hospitals and Charities Commission as private hospitals. They are supported locally by patients' fees, membership fees, donations, and proceeds of auxiliaries. Through the Association, hospitals receive government maintenance grants, a total of \$320,000 for 1965–66. The money for approved capital works, such as buildings and new equipment, is initially raised locally, then subsidised by the State Government on a three for one basis. The Government subsidy for capital works during the year 1965–66 was \$230,000.

Each bush nursing hospital elects its own committee of management at an annual meeting of members. Members pay a small annual fee, giving them the right to stand or vote for the committee of management and entitling them also to a rebate on fees should they become patients. The nursing centres are also controlled by a local committee of management and members receive free treatment. The nursing centres receive financial assistance from the State Government through the Hospitals and Charities Commission, and from the Commonwealth Government through a Home Nursing Subsidy Grant.

Details of the receipts and expenditure of bush nursing hospitals and centres for the years ended 31 March 1962 to 1966 are shown in the following table :

**VICTORIA—BUSH NURSING HOSPITALS AND CENTRES :
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)**

| Particulars | Year Ended 31 March— | | | | |
|--|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| RECEIPTS | | | | | |
| Grants— | | | | | |
| Government* and Municipal | 362 | 500 | 509 | 575 | 566 |
| Collections, Donations, etc. | 102 | 128 | 136 | 89 | 69 |
| Proceeds from Entertainments | 8 | 12 | 13 | 18 | 18 |
| Patients' Fees | 484 | 504 | 542 | 611 | 665 |
| Members' Fees | 46 | 48 | 47 | 49 | 49 |
| Interest and Rent | 4 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 10 |
| Miscellaneous | 8 | 6 | 20 | 11 | 24 |
| Total Receipts | 1,014 | 1,202 | 1,274 | 1,360 | 1,401 |
| EXPENDITURE | | | | | |
| Salaries— | | | | | |
| Nurses (Paid to Central Council) | 340 | 378 | 395 | 433 | 506 |
| Other | 224 | 232 | 242 | 276 | 269 |
| Provisions, Fuel, Lighting, etc. | 162 | 166 | 170 | 159 | 148 |
| Surgery and Medicine | 42 | 40 | 41 | 38 | 47 |
| Repairs and Maintenance | 36 | 34 | 36 | 38 | 53 |
| Furniture and Equipment | 46 | 64 | 57 | 28 | 72 |
| Printing, Stationery, etc. | 14 | 16 | 15 | 18 | 19 |
| Interest, Rent, Bank Charges, etc. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Miscellaneous | 24 | 24 | 29 | 56 | 61 |
| Loan and Interest Repayments | 10 | 6 | 17 | 19 | 19 |
| Land and Buildings | 24 | 154 | 72 | 201 | 46 |
| Alterations and Additions | 78 | 32 | 86 | 88 | 25 |
| Total Expenditure | 1,002 | 1,148 | 1,162 | 1,358 | 1,269 |

* Includes \$68,000 received under the Hospital Benefits Scheme for 1962, \$76,000 for 1963, \$34,000 for 1964, \$35,000 for 1965, and \$34,000 for 1966. Since 1963 some hospital benefit payments previously paid direct to hospitals have been paid direct to patients.

Poisons Information Centre

In August, 1962, the Poisons Information Centre was established at the Royal Children's Hospital. This Centre was the first to be established in Australia and was the result of several meetings attended by officers of the Department of Health, medical superintendents of the metropolitan teaching hospitals, and representatives of the medical and pharmaceutical professions. The outcome of these discussions was a recommendation to the Commission of Public Health that a Poisons Information Centre should be established at the Royal Children's Hospital. This recommendation was endorsed by the Commission of Public Health and accepted by the Government of the day.

The Royal Children's Hospital made accommodation available and agreed to medical officers of the Hospital supervising the work in this Centre. The Centre is now staffed and maintained by the Department of Health but the overall supervision is carried out by the Medical Director of the Royal Children's Hospital.

In 1954, a survey showed that in one year between 400 and 500 children attended the Royal Children's Hospital for the treatment of accidental poisoning. Although only a small number of accidental poisoning cases are fatal, the distress caused is considerable particularly as many cases of accidental poisoning in children are preventable.

The Poisons Information Centre handles enquiries from doctors, pharmacists, and from the general public. It also collects and collates statistics and information concerning cases of poisoning; gathers from all available sources the details of substances containing poisonous agents; maintains liaison with other such organisations; and provides educational material to the public in regard to the dangers of accidental poisoning.

Since its establishment in 1962 the number of enquiries at the Centre has increased from 627 to 2,357 in 1965. An analysis of the figures of cases of accidental poisoning shows that approximately 40 per cent are due to swallowing some form of medication and 25 per cent due to swallowing household products such as disinfectants, detergents, etc.

Lord Mayor's Fund

The Lord Mayor's Fund was inaugurated by the Lord Mayor of Melbourne in 1923. The object of the founder was to rationalise and regularise the collection and distribution of voluntary contributions to support the hospitals and charities of Melbourne. There are two methods of operation: the Hospitals and Charities Sunday Committee and the Lord Mayor's Fund. The Hospitals and Charities Sunday Committee raises its funds from an annual "one day" appeal to parishioners (4th Sunday in October) by means of specially printed offertory envelopes supplemented, latterly, by grants from Church budgets.

The Lord Mayor's Fund does not employ collectors nor does it pay commissions. Its appeal is presented to the public as directly as possible by advertising, personal correspondence, or by voluntary speakers addressing groups.

The total annual receipts of the two funds during the period 1961-62 to 1965-66 were as follows :

VICTORIA—LORD MAYOR'S FUND AND HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES SUNDAY FUND : RECEIPTS
(\$'000)

| Year Ended 30 June— | Lord Mayor's Fund | Hospitals and Charities Sunday Fund | Total |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|
| 1962 | 512 | 60 | 572 |
| 1963 | 478 | 66 | 544 |
| 1964 | 486 | 65 | 551 |
| 1965 | 515 | 60 | 575 |
| 1966 | 513 | 57 | 570 |

Further Reference, 1962

Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital

Introduction

The Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital provides for the treatment of eye, ear, nose and throat conditions. Whilst most patients live in Victoria the hospital can and does treat patients living in other States and overseas.

History

Dr. Andrew Sexton Gray, who arrived in Melbourne in 1862, had trained at St. Mark's Ophthalmic and Aural Hospital, Dublin, and had become a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1854. He soon recognised the task before him in this specialised field of surgery and founded "Gray's Institution for Attending to the Eyes and Ears of the Poor" in East Melbourne. For three years he worked single handed, personally financing the treatment of those needing his specialist skills. By 1866, his work was being recognised, as was the need for assistance, and a Committee of Management was established to relieve him of some of his responsibilities.

The Institution was officially renamed the Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital in 1873 following its amalgamation with the Ophthalmic and Orthopaedic Institution founded by Dr. Aubrey Bowen in 1869. It was offered a site at Eastern Hill, and with a government grant of \$2,000 a new building was completed in 1883 at a total cost of \$12,184. This building is part of the present hospital.

The prefix "Royal" was conferred on the hospital in 1960, and in 1963 a Coat of Arms was granted by the College of Arms, London.

Specialised Treatment

The hospital has a capacity of 102 beds. It admits about 4,000 patients, and performs approximately 3,600 eye, ear, nose and throat operations annually, particular emphasis being placed on deafness, glaucoma, retinal detachments, and cataracts. The average stay per patient is 6.5 days. In 1965-66, 27,782 outpatients were treated and the attendances numbered 72,744. The average number of attendances per patient was 2.6.

There are four main departments concerned with outpatient treatment; the Eye Department which is assisted by special units such as the Glaucoma Investigation and Research Unit and the Orthoptic Department; the Ear, Nose and Throat Department, which is assisted by the Deafness Investigation and Research Unit; the Casualty Department, which is staffed by house surgeons who are specialists-in-training who provide emergency treatment; and the General Medical Department, which provides a consultant service in general medicine and surgery for those whose eye, or ear, nose and throat symptoms are due to a general medical or surgical cause, or for those patients who develop other illnesses.

Other specialist departments include the following:

Orthoptic Clinic.—Patients having some defect of the eye muscles, or imperfect co-ordination of the eyes are referred by eye specialists to this clinic where an orthoptist works in close co-operation with the eye specialist to improve the vision, appearance, and co-ordination of the eyes.

Department of Pathology.—The department provides an investigative and diagnostic service for specialists in diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat. Specimens for examinations also come from hospitals and ophthalmologists elsewhere in Australia, and from Asian countries. For this purpose a postal service for histological specimens was begun in 1955.

Clinical Photograph Department.—The staff of the hospital uses photography as an aid to disease control, as a source of material for the hospital's teaching programmes, and as a source for illustrations for medical publications. Photographs included in the patients' history folios provide accurate records, and where a lesion is changing in character, help the specialist in diagnosis and in choice of treatment. In the case of plastic-surgery operations to the nose, photographs taken before the operation are used in planning the operation. Teaching and display material is produced for lectures to undergraduate and postgraduate medical students, factory workers, hospital auxiliaries, and the general public.

X-ray Department.—This department provides a full radiological service for both routine investigations and specialised requirements. Its "Foreign Body Localiser Unit" is frequently used by other hospitals.

Eye Bank.—There are now more than 7,000 prospective donors recorded at the Eye Bank, and approximately fifteen to twenty corneal graft operations are performed annually from this source. The Bank also carries a small stock of processed corneas from overseas for emergency cases.

Physiotherapy.—The employment of a physiotherapist is helpful to patients suffering from multiple injuries or deterioration of muscles or joints.

Medical Reference Library.—The libraries of the Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital and the Ophthalmological Society of Australia together form the major library in Australia in the field of ophthalmology and otorhinolaryngology.

Teaching.—Two recent events have affected the teaching work of this hospital. The first was the arrival in 1965 of the first Professor of Ophthalmology, and the establishment within the hospital of the University of Melbourne Department of Ophthalmology. The second was the establishment of "The William Gibson Lectureships" enabling the extension of the teaching programme in the ear, nose and throat speciality. Other teaching facilities include postgraduate training for house surgeons for higher qualifications in ophthalmology and otolaryngology; lectures in ophthalmology to final year students, and training programmes in anaesthetics and diseases of the eye.

Research into medical problems is closely allied to treatment and it is carried out by the following units :

The Glaucoma Investigations and Research Unit conducts tests which cannot be undertaken in the doctor's consulting room. It examines any unexplained phenomena arising from routine investigation of patients and aims to inform eye specialists and general practitioners of the latest developments in glaucoma so that any new developments are made available to patients at the earliest opportunity. Glaucoma is a major single cause of blindness and some 4 per cent of the population suffer from this disease.

The Jean Littlejohn Deafness Investigation and Research Unit functions primarily to determine a patient's hearing defects and to assist the surgeon in his diagnosis and in the treatment required. Special investigations such as Bekesy audiometry caloric tests and tests for malingering are also carried out. In cases of perceptive deafness further tests are done to aid the evaluation of the patient's suitability for a hearing aid. A special section of the unit is concerned with infant deafness.

The recent appointment of an audiologist meets the increasing demands of hospital otologists for precise hearing assessment in complex cases.

Speech Therapy Department.—A senior speech therapist is in charge of this department to which patients are referred from ear, nose, and throat clinics conducted within the hospital and from the Jean Littlejohn Deafness Investigation and Research Unit. The scope of the work embraces the entire field of speech and language abnormalities and there is specialised help available for the deaf from birth to old age.

A research project directed towards the improvement of techniques used in assisting laryngectomised patients to acquire "new" voices is in progress, and a great deal of work is done on other language disturbances as well as with children whose speech developments has been delayed. Speech Therapy students from the Victorian Training School attend regularly for observation and supervised practice of treatment.

Fairfield Hospital, 1961 ; Geelong Hospital, 1962 ; Royal Melbourne Hospital, 1962 ; Alfred Hospital, 1963 ; Prince Henry's Hospital, 1964 ; Royal Children's Hospital, 1964 ; St. Vincent's Hospital, 1965 ; Dental Hospital, 1965 ; Austin Hospital, 1966 ; Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital, 1967

Cancer Institute Board

General Functions

The Cancer Institute, which was incorporated in 1949, has as its objects the following :

- (1) To provide facilities for research and investigation into the causation, prevention, diagnosis and treatment of cancer and allied conditions ;
- (2) to undertake such research and investigation ;
- (3) to provide, in Victoria or elsewhere, for the special training of persons in this research and investigation ;
- (4) to provide out-patient and in-patient hospital treatment at the Institute ;
- (5) to arrange for the provision, at any hospital within the meaning of the *Hospitals and Charities Act 1958*, of special clinics at which patients may seek relief from conditions for which appropriate treatment is available at the Institute ;
- (6) to provide hostels, or make other arrangements where necessary, for the accommodation of out-patients who are undergoing treatment at the Institute or at any clinic associated with it ;
- (7) to provide at the Institute and, at any clinic established at any hospital, to arrange for the provision of—
 - (i) teaching facilities for medical students ;
 - (ii) postgraduate instruction for medical practitioners ; and
 - (iii) instruction to nurses, technicians and physicists, with regard to cancer and allied conditions, including the diagnosis and treatment of those conditions ; and
- (8) to co-ordinate all activities arising from the objects outlined above.

Developments

Almost every activity of the Institute has been affected in some way by the increasing number of patients, changes in techniques, and more sophisticated diagnostic methods. In addition, the research activities of the Institute are steadily increasing.

To meet this increasing need, a building has been purchased which when reconstructed will provide an additional 24,000 sq ft of floor space. This additional space will accommodate the Technical Services Division which is responsible for the maintenance and development of electronic equipment. The Pathology Department was rebuilt in 1967 to provide a wider range of diagnostic procedures and new techniques.

Following recommendations from the Board's Study Group, the Institute was affiliated with the University of Melbourne and Monash University as a special teaching hospital and can thus provide extended facilities for undergraduate and postgraduate medical education. Collaboration with the metropolitan teaching hospitals continues to expand and recently an agreement was made with the Alfred Hospital to provide a new Radiotherapy Department at that hospital. By arrangement, the Institute now provides the technical staff and allows for interchange of medical staff.

During 1966, the Institute became an accredited body for surgical training and the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons now approves training for Registrars in plastic and general surgery.

Pathology Services

The main function of the Pathology Department is to act as an ancillary service to what is primarily a radiotherapeutic clinic. The laboratory is compact and therefore the departments of morbid histology, biochemistry, haematology, and microbiology are under one control, thus achieving integration of all the relevant pathological data.

During the last three years increased use has been made of biochemical investigations as it is realised that accurate knowledge of the chemical state of the patient can be of vital importance in the long term management of a variety of cancer sufferers. Newly developed techniques are also being constantly adapted to routine use.

Medical Physics

The work of the department has continued to increase as a result of the general expansion of the Institute's activities, more requests for advice and assistance at other hospitals (mainly in the radio-isotope field), and the developing programmes of investigation, research and teaching.

The greater number of patients being treated at the Cancer Institute has meant a corresponding increase in the work of the treatment planning section of the department, which is responsible for the detailed calculations associated with the radiotherapists' radiation prescriptions and the preparation of a comprehensive treatment plan for each patient. In September, 1965, a special Planning Clinic was established.

The physical bases of a number of radiotherapy procedures are being re-evaluated with a view to possible improvements in technique. In the field of radio-isotopes new diagnostic techniques have been

developed and a general study has begun of the wider use of the shorter lived isotopes in tracer investigations. A radio-isotope scanner has been purchased and will open up new fields of study. Assistance has also been given to the Royal Children's Hospital in establishing its radio-isotope unit and similar assistance is being given to the Alfred Hospital.

One aspect of the department's research programme is directed towards improving methods of radiation measurement, and over the past few years the special properties of semi-conductors have been exploited for this purpose. The uptake and turnover of radioactive phosphorus is also being used in the study of tumour activity. Special detectors and associated electronic instruments have been developed to permit the continuous measurement of the radiophosphorus content of tumour tissue.

Central Cancer Library

The Central Cancer Library is the joint library of the Cancer Institute Board and the Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria. It endeavours to provide a comprehensive coverage of cancer literature and an information and research centre for inquiries. The monthly Library Bulletin contains an index of cancer articles selected from the Library's current journals, and also lists new books, journals and reprints received. It is distributed to external organisations and individuals.

During 1965-66, the Institute received 5,328 new patients. There were 50,192 attendances for treatment and 81,129 X-ray therapy fields were treated.

Services in Operation

Metropolitan Hospitals

The Institute continues to collaborate with the metropolitan hospitals and has now extended its field of collaboration to several Departments of the University of Melbourne. These Departments have provided nominees to act as sessional consultants in the following specialties: child health, clinical medicine, dental medicine and surgery, general surgery, obstetrics and gynaecology.

The Institute's specialists are permitted to accept honorary appointments to collaborating hospitals, and physics staff have been made available for advice and collaboration in radio-isotope planning and administration in these hospitals.

Extra-Metropolitan Hospitals

Fourteen clinics are now in operation in country hospitals, and these include the 140 Kv. Superficial Therapy Units at Bendigo, Geelong, Ballarat and Mildura.

Anti-Cancer Council

General

The Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria was established by Act of Parliament in 1936. The Council is responsible for fostering and co-ordinating in Victoria research into the causation, diagnosis, and treatment of cancer. In addition to research, the Council is concerned with education of the public and with assistance to cancer patients.

Funds to finance the Council's activities are obtained solely from public subscriptions. The Council's annual expenditure over the five year period, 1961 to 1965, averaged \$400,000. About 60 per cent of the annual budget is devoted to the support of cancer research. The Council fully maintains three Research Fellows, and makes grants-in-aid to cancer research projects in university departments, hospitals, and research institutes. The Council also maintains the Central Cancer Registry to keep continuous records of all cancer patients admitted to the ten participating hospitals, which include all the teaching hospitals in Melbourne.

Early Diagnosis of Uterine Cancer

Cancer of the uterine cervix is one of the commonest cancers in women. Between 300 and 400 women are treated each year in Victoria for this form of cancer and of these slightly more than 100 die of the disease. By cytological methods this form of cancer can be diagnosed at a very early stage, long before it produces signs or symptoms. If cervical cancer is diagnosed early by cytology (the "cell" or "smear" test) it is practically always curable.

In 1964, the Government agreed to set up the Victorian Cytology (Gynaecological) Service to examine cervical smears free of charge to patient or doctor. The Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria has contributed \$50,000 towards the establishment and maintenance of the Service. The Council is conducting an educational campaign to induce adult women to have this test, with the ultimate objective of eliminating mortality from cervical cancer. There has been a good initial response—in the first eighteen months of operation, the service examined 70,878 smears and diagnosed 213 cervical cancers.

The following table gives revised details of expenditure by the Anti-Cancer Council during the years 1961–62 to 1965–66. Because of a change of classification, the table is not comparable with those published previously.

VICTORIA—ANTI-CANCER COUNCIL : EXPENDITURE (\$)

| Particulars | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
|--|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Research | 235,784 | 262,230 | 248,028 | 241,610 | 148,283 |
| Professional and Public Education | 59,036 | 55,832 | 66,542 | 65,094 | 41,247 |
| Aid to Patients | 136,376* | 30,126 | 38,106 | 55,332 | 41,858 |
| Central Cancer Registry | 19,004 | 18,198 | 23,302 | 16,234 | 14,694 |
| Australian Cancer Society Administration and Public Relations .. | 4,000 | 4,000 | 8,000 | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| | 30,988 | 32,876 | 33,092 | 35,490 | 36,845 |
| Total Expenditure | 485,188 | 403,262 | 417,070 | 421,760 | 290,927 |

* Including a capital grant of \$100,000 to Caritas Christi Hospice.

Baker Medical Research Institute

The Thomas Baker, Alice Baker and Eleanor Shaw Medical Research Institute was founded under the terms of a deed of settlement executed in 1926 between the settlers and the Board of Management of the Alfred Hospital. The Institute was established to provide an efficient hospital laboratory service and facilities for medical research. In the course of time it was found more satisfactory for these routine services to be placed under the control of the hospital staff, and this transfer was completed in 1948. Since then the Institute staff has been entirely concerned with research, with emphasis on the basic medical sciences.

In 1949, a Clinical Research Unit was set up by the Board of Management of the Alfred Hospital to provide facilities for clinical research complementary to those of the Institute. Both functionally and structurally these two research groups have been integrated and are now generally included under the title "Baker Medical Research Institute".

Prior to 1949, the research activities of the Institute were in the fields of bacteriology, serology, and biochemistry, with clinical interests in a variety of subjects. During this period important contributions were made concerning the metabolism of carbohydrates and the related disease *diabetes mellitus*, and the initial studies relating to the introduction of modern techniques of cardiac surgery into this community.

Since 1949, both the basic science and clinical projects have been oriented to studying the diseases of the cardiovascular system. However, the unity of biological science is such that it has been found advantageous to encourage projects in fields other than the cardiovascular system, in order that the techniques and ideas of those fields will be readily available to workers in the cardiovascular field. Current projects deal with the cardiac muscle, hypertension, mechanism of blood coagulation, cardiac surgery, the relationships between disease and blood proteins, and cellular metabolism and genetics. These are being studied from the aspects of physiology, biochemistry, physics, pharmacology, clinical medicine, and surgery.

In 1966 the staff included seventeen graduates (nine medical, eight science).

Royal Children's Hospital Research Foundation

In 1963, the Royal Children's Hospital Research Foundation moved to its new quarters in the new Royal Children's Hospital at Parkville. The incorporation of the laboratories, wards, and personnel of the Research Foundation within the Hospital is the outcome of sound planning, to link its staff with that of the Hospital and the University of Melbourne Department of Pediatrics.

The scientific staff of the Research Foundation has been organised into three main groups of workers engaged in clinical research, surgical research, and gastroenterological research. The work of the Foundation thus covers a wide field in paediatrics.

The Department of Clinical Research has directed its studies in respiratory disease, with emphasis on respiratory disorders in the infant, and asthma in the school child. Studies in the genetic factors concerned in disease have also recently been commenced.

The Department of Surgical Research is engaged in studies in the field of urological disorders which are common problems in sick children. It has also developed work in immunology with the ultimate object of attempting to solve the problems of organ transplant.

Nutritional disorders have always been of particular interest to the paediatric physician, because optimum growth is so often related to optimum nutrition. The Gastroenterological Unit is studying the digestion of various foods, special emphasis being directed to those enzymes in the alimentary tract which are responsible for digestion and absorption.

Other aspects of the work of the Foundation are in the fields of haematology and experimental animal physiology. A trial of the value of chemotherapeutic agents in the treatment of leukaemia is being directed from the Foundation on a national scale with the support of the Australian Cancer Society. The experimental animal laboratory continues to assist in the design and techniques of animal experiments which are necessary and of importance in the work of members of the Research Foundation staff, and also of the medical staff of the Hospital and Department of Pediatrics.

As the staff of the Research Foundation has an intimate association with that of the Royal Children's Hospital, and the Department of Pediatrics, their skills are fully available and are used in advising and consulting on any research problem. The staff are also used in consulting on clinical problems in which they are able to help, and in the teaching of both undergraduate and postgraduate students.

Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research

Introduction

The Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research, which celebrated its 50th jubilee in August, 1965, is an independent medical research institute, affiliated with the Royal Melbourne Hospital and the University of Melbourne.

While the Institute's main function is in basic medical research, it is also a postgraduate training centre by virtue of its affiliation with the University of Melbourne. The Director is Professor of Medical Biology in the University, and the Institute trains many students for the degrees of Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy. Also, numerous young scientists come from the United States, England, Europe, and Asia to gain postgraduate training in research methodology.

Since 1957, the work of the Institute has moved largely into the field of immunology, a study of the body's defences against disease. This is an expanding branch of medicine, as, apart from the obvious importance of vaccination for the control of epidemics, immunology research is also closely linked up with cancer research, the study of organ transplantation, and the field of auto-immune and allergic diseases in man.

Activities

The work of the Institute is divided into five units.

Cellular Immunology Unit

This unit, which is the largest, is devoted to a study of the normal immune process, and of auto-immune diseases in a series of special strains of inbred mice—the New Zealand Black and related strains. Cellular work on normal animals is gaining insight into how the body manufactures antibodies, the protective substances in the bloodstream which guard against disease. Attention is also being given to specific ways of turning the immune response off (inducing immunological tolerance), a procedure which is vital for the successful performance of organ transplantation (such as kidney transplantation).

The New Zealand mice represent a particularly important experimental effort, as these animals spontaneously develop a variety of auto-immune diseases extremely similar to conditions which develop in man, thus affording a valuable opportunity of studying the nature of these diseases, and of experimenting with various forms of treatment.

Cancer Research Unit

This unit is devoted largely to a study of lymphatic leukaemia, a malignant disease of the lymphocytes, one of the blood white cells important to bodily defences. Again, most of the work of this unit is performed in a special strain of mice, genetically pre-disposed to the development of leukaemia. Another facet of this unit's work is devoted to studying defence mechanisms in old mice, in an attempt to understand why ageing individuals are more prone to debilitating infections.

Clinical Research Unit

The Clinical Research Unit is concerned with gaining deeper insight into auto-immune disease in man. Many of the patients in its twenty-six bed ward in the Royal Melbourne Hospital suffer from one of these diseases, including systemic lupus erythematosus, haemolytic anaemia, and certain forms of chronic kidney and liver disease. New methods of treating these conditions with cytotoxic drugs are being investigated. Furthermore, attention is being given to the question of whether certain forms of nervous system disease, including disseminated sclerosis, may fall into the auto-immune category.

Biochemistry and Biophysics Unit

This unit is devoted to a study of the biochemistry of various bodily defence mechanisms, and to an understanding of how vaccines (antigens) really act. The unit also collaborates actively with all the other groups on molecular aspects of their research problems.

Experimental Pathology Unit

This unit, created in 1966, is devoted largely to a study of the thymus gland and its importance in the development of normal immune functions. It has been found that removal of the thymus on the first day of life in the mouse causes a profound disturbance of bodily immune mechanisms, frequently leading to the death of the animal at a young age. This appears to be due, at least in part, to the production of one or more hormones by the thymus gland. Links between thymic deficiency and the development of cancer are being probed. Attention is also being given to the question of whether the thymus performs an equally vital role in adult life.

Conclusion

The research programme of the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute co-ordinates studies into the body's immune defences and the function of lymphocytes. This pattern, of collaborative experimentation in medical research and the teaching role of the Institute, is becoming increasingly important.

The Institute is financed almost entirely through grants from Australian and Victorian governmental sources, private foundations, private individuals, and companies.

Medical Research at the University of Melbourne, 1964; Royal Children's Hospital Research Foundation, 1964; National Heart Foundation of Australia (Victorian Division), 1964; Medical Research at the Royal Women's Hospital, 1965; St. Vincent's School of Medical Research, 1965; Mental Health Research Institute, 1966; Epidemiological Research Unit, Fairfield Hospital, 1966; Medical Research at Monash University, 1966; Melbourne Medical Postgraduate Committee, 1967; Commonwealth Serum Laboratories, 1967

Social Welfare Commonwealth Social Services

Finance

When age and invalid pensions were introduced in 1909 and 1910, respectively, finance was provided from Consolidated Revenue. Maternity allowances, introduced in 1912, child endowment (1941), and widows' pensions (1942) were financed similarly.

A change was made when the National Welfare Fund was established in 1943. At first it was used to finance funeral benefits and maternity allowances, but as time went on, other benefits were made a charge on the Fund. At present, expenditure on all social and health benefits, except repatriation and a few minor benefits, is met from the Fund, but it is not used to finance the cost of administering benefits nor of the capital works associated with them.

Expenditure in Victoria from the National Welfare Fund in the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—NATIONAL WELFARE FUND : EXPENDITURE (\$'000)

| Service | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
|--|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Funeral Benefits | 193 | 216 | 210 | 224 | 282 |
| Age and Invalid Pensions* | 89,365 | 93,728 | 100,236 | 107,408 | 111,019 |
| Widows' Pensions | 7,362 | 7,758 | 10,316 | 11,764 | 12,692 |
| Maternity Allowances | 2,114 | 2,118 | 2,065 | 2,058 | 2,040 |
| Child Endowment† | 36,042 | 36,860 | 46,866 | 48,018 | 49,235 |
| Unemployment and Sickness Benefits | 9,057 | 7,400 | 5,047 | 3,351 | 3,434 |
| Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service | 439 | 415 | 412 | 432 | 427 |
| Medical Benefits | 5,605 | 6,022 | 6,377 | 8,961 | 11,156 |
| Medical Benefits for Pensioners .. | 2,187 | 2,304 | 2,450 | 2,413 | 3,404 |
| Hospital Benefits | 10,984 | 11,303 | 13,094 | 13,267 | 13,349 |
| Pharmaceutical Benefits | 15,479 | 15,677 | 17,680 | 18,556 | 18,951 |
| Pharmaceutical Benefits for Pensioners | 4,164 | 4,594 | 4,819 | 5,165 | 5,674 |
| Nutrition of Children | 2,069 | 1,898 | 2,183 | 2,066 | 2,382 |
| Miscellaneous Health Services .. | 109 | 102 | 138 | 162 | 104 |
| Tuberculosis Benefits | 2,620 | 2,930 | 3,149 | 2,997 | 3,310 |
| Home Savings Grants‡ | .. | .. | .. | 3,536 | 4,184 |
| Total | 187,787 | 193,325 | 215,041 | 230,379 | 241,645 |

* Includes allowances for wives and children of invalid pensioners.

† From 1964 includes student child endowment.

‡ Under the *Home Savings Grant Act 1964*.

Social Security Benefits

The benefits provided under the Social Services Act at 30 June 1966 are outlined below :

Age Pensions

Age pensions, or old age pensions as they were then called, were introduced in 1909 and were the first of the income security services to be introduced on a Commonwealth-wide basis. Though the rates of pension and qualifying conditions, e.g., the means test, have changed considerably since then, fundamentally the provisions have not altered. The main essentials throughout have been that pensions are granted subject to age, nationality, and residence requirements, and to a means test on income and on property. The nationality requirement was repealed in 1966.

On 30 June 1966, there were 636,984 age pensioners in the Commonwealth. Of these, 447,188 or 70 per cent were women and 189,796 or 30 per cent were men.

The proportion of age pensioners in those of pensionable age also shows a long-term increase. At the 1911 Census the percentage was 32·0, and at the 1966 Census the percentage was 48·6.

Invalid Pensions

The original pensions legislation (introduced in 1910) contained provisions for invalid as well as age pensions, and, though some of the qualifying conditions necessarily differ, the two schemes have always had many common characteristics. This applies more particularly to the means test provisions.

As with age pensions, the conditions governing invalid pensions have changed over the years, but there have always been fundamental requirements connected with age, incapacity, residence, nationality, income, and property. The nationality requirement was repealed in 1966.

At 30 June 1966, there were 106,645 invalid pensioners in Australia, comprising 58,440 men and 48,205 women.

The percentage of invalid pensioners in the population at 30 June 1966, was 0·92.

The following table giving data for Victoria illustrates the growth in numbers of and expenditure on age and invalid pensioners during the past five years :

VICTORIA—AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS

| Year Ended 30 June— | Pensioners | | | Total Payments* |
|---------------------|------------|---------|---------|------------------|
| | Age | Invalid | Total | |
| 1962 | 152,533 | 21,519 | 174,052 | \$'000 89,365 |
| 1963 | 156,578 | 22,982 | 179,560 | 93,728 |
| 1964 | 159,658 | 24,962 | 184,620 | 100,236 |
| 1965 | 162,108 | 26,794 | 188,902 | 107,408 |
| 1966† | 163,156 | 25,187 | 188,343 | 111,019 |

* Includes allowances for wives and children of invalid pensioners.

† By statistical adjustment pensions were corrected from Invalid to Age pension in 1966.

Funeral Benefits

A funeral benefit of \$20 is payable to the person who has paid, or is liable to pay, the cost of the funeral of an age or invalid pensioner. The amount of funeral benefit is increased to \$40 where an age, invalid or widow pensioner is responsible for the funeral expenses of a spouse, child, or another pensioner.

Widows' Pensions

These pensions were introduced on a Commonwealth-wide basis in 1942. There have been some changes in conditions but, like age and invalid pensions, widows' pensions have always been subject to residence and nationality qualifications and to a means test on income and property. Widows' pensions are payable to widows and other women in several classes.

On 30 June 1966, there were in Australia altogether 68,606 widow pensioners.

Numbers and expenditure in Victoria during the past five years are shown in the table below :

VICTORIA—WIDOWS' PENSIONS

| Year Ended 30 June— | Number of Widow Pensioners | Total Payments |
|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| | | \$'000 |
| 1962 | 14,251 | 7,362 |
| 1963 | 14,549 | 7,758 |
| 1964 | 15,581 | 10,316 |
| 1965 | 16,426 | 11,764 |
| 1966 | 17,251 | 12,692 |

Maternity Allowances

When these were first introduced in 1912, they were paid to all mothers. During the depression years a means test was imposed, but this was abolished in 1943. The amount of allowance was increased at the same time.

The allowances are paid to mothers to help them with the expenses associated with childbirth and are additional to Commonwealth health benefits.

The number of maternity allowances paid annually increased greatly in the post-war period, reflecting the influence of the immigration programme and the increased number of births. The total number of allowances granted in Australia in 1965-66 was 224,311 and expenditure amounted to \$7,159,315.

Details of allowances paid in Victoria during the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 are set out in the following table :

VICTORIA—MATERNITY ALLOWANCES

| Year Ended 30 June— | Number Granted | Total Payments |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | \$'000 |
| 1962 | 65,847 | 2,114 |
| 1963 | 66,021 | 2,118 |
| 1964 | 64,438 | 2,065 |
| 1965 | 64,424 | 2,058 |
| 1966 | 63,934 | 2,040 |

Child Endowment

Though there had been discussion for many years of a system of family allowances and though a Royal Commission on Child Endowment had been conducted in 1927, no Commonwealth scheme was introduced until 1941. Initially this provided for child endowment to be paid at the rate of \$0.50 a week for each child under sixteen years, other than the first, in a family. The rate was increased on two occasions, and in 1950 the first child was included. In January, 1964, the rate for third and subsequent children under sixteen years in a family was increased. Provision was also made for endowment to be paid for a student child over sixteen years but under 21 years who is in the custody, care, and control of the parent or guardian, is receiving full-time education at a school, college, or university, and is not in employment or engaged in work on his own account.

Child endowment may now be claimed by any resident of Australia who has the custody, care, and control of one or more children. There is no means test.

Usually the mother makes the claim and receives the payments. There are special arrangements to meet cases where families are divided by divorce, separation, or death of parents.

Following demographic trends and migration influences, the number of endowed families and children has increased considerably in recent years. In relation to children under the age of sixteen years the total number of endowed families in the Commonwealth on 30 June 1966 was 1,610,490, and the number of endowed children in families was 3,593,933. There were also 25,287 endowed children under sixteen years and 349 students 16-21 years in institutions. Expenditure for all endowed children for the year 1965-66 was \$176m.

The following table gives details of endowment payments in Victoria since 1962 :

VICTORIA—CHILD ENDOWMENT

| Year Ended 30 June— | Number of Endowed Families | Number of Endowed Children in Families | Number of Endowed Children in Institutions | Total Payments |
|---------------------|----------------------------|--|--|----------------|
| | | | | \$'000 |
| 1962 | 417,482 | 921,582 | 4,627 | 36,042 |
| 1963 | 421,275 | 933,628 | 4,594 | 36,860 |
| 1964† | 428,260 | 951,375 | 5,257 | 46,866* |
| 1965 | 436,359 | 968,879 | 4,909 | 48,018 |
| 1966 | 443,753 | 982,651 | 5,027 | 49,235 |

* There were five twelve-weekly payments made to the credit of bank accounts instead of the usual four during this year.

† The Commonwealth commenced to pay endowment for student children aged 16 but less than 21 years, from 14 January 1964. At 30 June 1964, there were 43,263, at 30 June 1965, 49,806, and at 30 June 1966, 51,366 endowed student children in Victoria. Details of these are excluded from the numbers shown in this table, although payments made on their behalf are included in "Total Payments".

Unemployment, Sickness, and Special Benefits

Legislation for these benefits was enacted in 1944, and the programme came into operation the following year. Rates of benefit were increased in 1952, 1957, 1961, and 1962, and permissible income was raised in 1957. In March, 1962, the additional benefit for one dependent child was extended to all dependent children under the age of sixteen years in the family of the beneficiary.

Unemployment and sickness benefits are essentially short-term benefits. They are available to persons who are unemployed or who are temporarily incapacitated for work and thereby suffer loss of income. There is a means test on income, but none on property. Both benefits are payable subject to a waiting period of seven days. Though qualifying conditions differ to some extent between unemployment and sickness benefits, both benefits have many common characteristics.

The number of unemployment benefits granted varies from one year to another according to the general employment situation and to dislocations in industry caused by industrial stoppages. During 1965-66, a total of 114,497 unemployment benefits were granted, and on 30 June 1966 there were 19,058 persons receiving benefit. Comparable figures for Victoria were 15,833 and 3,450.

The number of sickness benefits shows little variation from year to year. Altogether 69,585 grants of sickness benefits were made in Australia during 1965-66 (15,908 in Victoria), and there were 10,220 persons on benefit at the end of the year (2,478 in Victoria). Total expenditure in the Commonwealth on unemployment, sickness, and special benefits in 1965-66 was \$15,557,000; expenditure in Victoria during the same period was \$3,434,000.

The table which follows gives details of the numbers of persons to whom unemployment, sickness, and special benefits have been granted, and the amount paid in such benefits for each of the five years 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—SOCIAL SERVICES : UNEMPLOYMENT, SICKNESS, AND SPECIAL BENEFITS

| Year Ended 30 June— | Number Admitted to Benefit during Year | | | Number Receiving Benefit at End of Year | | | Amount Paid in Benefits during Year | | |
|------------------------|---|---------------|---------------|--|---------------|---------------|--|---------------|---------------|
| | Un- employ- ment | Sick- ness | Spec- ial* | Un- employ- ment | Sick- ness | Spec- ial* | Un- employ- ment | Sick- ness | Spec- ial† |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | \$'000 | |
| 1962 .. | 72,201 | 14,833 | 4,573 | 14,338 | 2,479 | 1,123 | 7,206 | 1,294 | 557 |
| 1963 .. | 38,892 | 15,820 | 5,439 | 8,548 | 2,569 | 1,190 | 5,195 | 1,648 | 557 |
| 1964 .. | 22,633 | 16,560 | 4,973 | 3,380 | 2,807 | 1,186 | 2,750 | 1,766 | 531 |
| 1965 .. | 11,394 | 15,682 | 4,119 | 1,960 | 2,677 | 1,137 | 1,160 | 1,645 | 546 |
| 1966 .. | 15,833 | 15,908 | 4,740 | 3,450 | 2,478 | 1,156 | 1,216 | 1,667 | 551 |

* Includes migrants in reception and training centres.

† Includes amounts paid to migrants in reception and training centres.

Rehabilitation

The Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service is one of the more recent additions to the social security programme. In 1941, a limited scheme for the vocational training of invalid pensioners was introduced. Following war-time developments in the training of disabled ex-servicemen, a comprehensive civilian rehabilitation service was begun in 1948. Its general aim is to restore disabled men and women to a state of fitness enabling them to earn their own living and to lead independent, useful lives. Rehabilitation may be effected through medical and hospital treatment, physiotherapy, remedial physical training, occupational therapy, vocational training, and employment.

Rehabilitation is provided free to (1) those receiving or eligible for an invalid or widow's pension ; (2) those receiving or eligible for a sickness, unemployment, or special benefit ; (3) those receiving a tuberculosis allowance ; and (4) boys and girls of fourteen or fifteen years who, without treatment or training, would be likely to qualify for an invalid pension at sixteen.

Persons are chosen from these groups if the disability is a substantial handicap for employment but is remediable (except in the case of the blind), and if there are reasonable prospects of the person going to work within three years of starting treatment or training.

Training and living-away-from-home allowances may be paid, and artificial aids and appliances are supplied free.

Disabled persons who cannot qualify for the free service may pay for rehabilitation themselves or may be sponsored by governmental or private organisations.

During 1965–66, 1,434 persons were accepted for rehabilitation, 261 of them being in Victoria; 1,117 were placed in employment, 200 of them being in Victoria. Expenditure on rehabilitation in Victoria during the year was \$426,825.

Reciprocal Agreements

The Social Services Act provides, *inter alia*, for the Commonwealth to enter into reciprocal agreements with the government of any other country in matters concerning pensions and benefits under the Act. Arrangements of this kind have been made with New Zealand and with the United Kingdom.

The general basis of these agreements is that residence in New Zealand or the United Kingdom may be treated as residence in Australia. In return Australians who go to those countries for permanent residence receive concessions enabling them to qualify for equivalent benefits there.

National Health Benefits

Commonwealth expenditure on hospital and nursing home benefits, medical benefits, pharmaceutical benefits and the Pensioner Medical Service is authorised by the *National Health Act* 1953–1966.

Hospital and Nursing Home Benefits

Hospital benefits are available to patients receiving treatment in public and private hospitals approved under the National Health Act.

Insured patients, who are those fulfilling the conditions of eligibility regarding contributing to a hospital benefit fund registered under the National Health Act, or a dependant of any such person, are entitled to a Commonwealth hospital benefit of \$2 a day. The benefit is paid through the contributor's registered benefit organisation. Generally, the Commonwealth hospital benefit is paid direct to the contributor together with the fund benefit to which he is entitled.

The Commonwealth benefit of \$2 a day is paid direct to hospitals who make no charge (for instance, infectious disease hospitals). Where a public hospital does not charge any fees for an eligible pensioner or a dependant of such a person who is a public ward patient, the Commonwealth pays the hospital a benefit of \$5 a day. Eligible pensioners are those who are in possession of a Pensioner Medical Service entitlement card.

For uninsured patients a Commonwealth benefit of \$0.80 a day is paid direct to the hospitals, the same amount being deducted from the patients' accounts.

A Commonwealth nursing home benefit of \$2 a day is paid for a qualified patient who receives nursing home care in a convalescent home, rest home, or similar institution which is approved under the National Health Act. The benefit is paid whether or not the patient is insured. It is paid direct to the hospitals and the same amount is deducted from the patient's account.

The following table shows details of registered organisations, members, and benefits for the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—HOSPITAL AND NURSING HOME BENEFITS

| Particulars | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
|--|---------------------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Number of Registered Organisations .. | 46 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| Number of Members .. | 901,596 | 923,469 | 955,902 | 1,006,780 | 1,024,209 |
| Benefits Paid during Year from Registered Organisations' Funds (\$'000) .. | 7,310 | 8,248 | 8,408 | 10,049 | 13,777 |
| Commonwealth Benefits (\$'000) .. | 9,754 | 10,326 | 12,052 | 12,353 | 12,895 |
| Total Benefits (\$'000) | 17,064 | 18,574 | 20,460 | 22,402 | 26,672 |

Medical Benefits

Commonwealth Medical Benefits are paid in respect of medical expenses incurred by persons who are contributors to registered medical benefits organisations, or by the dependants of such contributors. The benefits are usually paid on a fee-for-service basis for the medical services specified in the National Health Act. However, some registered organisations provide medical services for their members under contract arrangements with doctors.

Payments of Commonwealth medical benefits on a fee-for-service basis are made only to financial contributors to registered medical benefits organisations, which, subject to their rules, also pay a fund benefit equal to or greater than the amount of Commonwealth benefit. Where medical services are provided by contract, the Commonwealth benefit is provided by way of cash reimbursement to the organisation of a proportion not exceeding one half of the payments made to the doctors for services covered by the contract.

The following table shows details of registered organisations, members, and benefits for the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—MEDICAL BENEFITS

| Particulars | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
|--|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Number of Registered Organisations .. | 23 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 20 |
| Number of Members .. | 797,068 | 830,278 | 869,221 | 916,189 | 929,693 |
| Number of Services Received .. | 5,644,558 | 6,059,989 | 6,378,157 | 6,977,006 | 8,000,119 |
| Benefits Paid during Year from Registered Organisations' Funds (\$'000) .. | 6,470 | 7,200 | 7,752 | 8,525 | 10,539 |
| Commonwealth Benefits (\$'000) .. | 5,494 | 5,934 | 6,270 | 8,850 | 11,030 |
| Total Benefits (\$'000) | 11,964 | 13,134 | 14,022 | 17,375 | 21,569 |

Pharmaceutical Benefits

Under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme, all prescriptions written in accordance with the regulations are available to the general public for the payment of a fee of 50 cents. Pensioners who are enrolled in the Pensioner Medical Service, and their eligible dependants, receive these prescriptions free of charge. Pharmaceutical Benefits are supplied by approved pharmaceutical chemists on prescriptions of medical practitioners, but in areas where there is no approved chemist a medical practitioner may be approved to supply pharmaceutical benefits.

Provision is made to approve hospitals for supplying pharmaceutical benefits and most public hospitals are thus approved. A few of the larger private hospitals having diagnostic facilities are similarly approved.

The drugs and medicinal preparations available as pharmaceutical benefits are determined by the Commonwealth Minister of Health on the advice of the Pharmaceutical Benefits Advisory Committee. Within the list of benefits so determined, a doctor may prescribe, subject to any restriction on its use as a benefit, the drug of his choice in the treatment of his patient.

The following table gives details of pharmaceutical benefits granted in Victoria during the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS

| Particulars | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
|---|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Number of Prescriptions | 9,578,615 | 10,540,865 | 11,597,283 | 12,520,493 | 12,947,000 |
| Cost of Prescriptions— | | | | | |
| Commonwealth Contribution— | | | | | |
| Pensioners \$'000 | 4,164 | 4,594 | 4,820 | 5,165 | 5,674 |
| Other Population \$'000 | 12,942 | 13,160 | 13,314 | 14,101 | 14,872 |
| Payments to Hospitals and Miscellaneous Services \$'000 | 2,536 | 3,360 | 4,300 | 4,455 | 4,000 |
| Patients' Contribution \$'000 | 3,508 | 3,858 | 4,246 | 4,652 | 4,767 |

Pensioner Medical Service

The Pensioner Medical Service is a general practitioner medical service provided free of charge to eligible pensioners and their dependants. Under this service the participating doctors provide medical attention of a general practitioner nature, such as ordinarily rendered by a general practitioner in his surgery or at the patient's home, to enrolled pensioners and their dependants.

The service includes treatment of a patient who has undergone a surgical operation from the time of his return home from hospital, but it does not extend to specialist treatment, general anaesthetics, or fractures. Doctors participating in the service are remunerated by the Commonwealth on a concessional fee-for-service basis. In addition to the general practitioner service given to enrolled pensioners, the full range of medicines of the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme is available free of cost from a chemist on presentation of a doctor's prescription. Persons eligible for the Pensioner Medical Service are persons receiving an age, invalid, or widow's pension under the Commonwealth Social Services Act, or a service pension under the Repatriation Act, subject to a means test, and persons receiving a tuberculosis allowance under the Tuberculosis Act. Dependent wives, children under sixteen years of age, and children who have attained the age of sixteen years but who are under the age of twenty-one years and are receiving full-time education at a school, college, or university, of persons who are eligible may also receive the benefits of the Pensioner Medical Service.

The following table shows details of the Pensioner Medical Service for the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—PENSIONER MEDICAL SERVICE

| Particulars | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
|--|---------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Number of Pensioners and Dependants Enrolled | 197,215 | 207,603 | 215,373 | 220,315 | 252,258 |
| Number of Participating Doctors | 1,788 | 1,758 | 1,744 | 1,640 | 1,661 |
| Number of Services— | | | | | |
| Surgery | 921,946 | 967,381 | 1,015,961 | 1,015,942 | 1,074,055 |
| Domiciliary | 880,204 | 872,662 | 882,360 | 836,007 | 817,463 |
| Payments to Participating Doctors for Medical Services (\$'000) .. . | 2,156 | 2,272 | 2,421 | 2,384 | 3,379 |

Social Welfare Department

Introduction

The *Social Welfare Act* 1960 provided for the establishment of a new branch of the Chief Secretary's Department under a Director-General of Social Welfare. All the functions previously exercised by the Children's Welfare Department and the Penal Department have been absorbed by the new branch (the Social Welfare Department) and a number of significant additional functions have been introduced. These have since been re-aligned and re-grouped into divisions.

In addition to a central administration which is primarily responsible for the whole Department there are the following divisions: Family Welfare, Youth Welfare, Prisons, Research and Statistics, Training, and Probation and Parole.

Family Welfare Division

This Division, under the Director of Family Welfare, is responsible for promoting family welfare in the community and for controlling and supervising children and young persons in need of care and protection within the meaning of the *Children's Welfare Act* 1958.

It maintains reception centres and children's homes for the reception and treatment of children under the Department's care. It also supervises the care of wards placed in private foster homes and in approved children's homes conducted by the various voluntary agencies. There are regional offices at Ballarat, Mildura, Geelong, Bendigo, and Morwell, suburban offices at Dandenong and Preston, and reception centres at Melbourne, Ballarat, and Mildura. It is intended to develop further regional centres throughout the State so that local assistance will be readily available when necessary. Other functions of this Division are set out on page 313 of the Victorian Year Book 1964.

Since the Social Welfare Act came into operation in July 1961, preventive work has been developed. The Division has a Family Counselling Section for the benefit of persons with family problems. This section seeks to prevent the disruption of the family unit, since early preventive work is more effective than later remedial measures.

The Division has substantial responsibilities in relation to the adoption of children. Under the *Adoption of Children Act* 1964, which came into operation on 1 January 1966, only the Director-General and approved private adoption agencies may arrange the adoption of children, except that a relative may arrange a child's adoption by a relative. Only charitable organisations, as defined under the Act, may apply for approval as private adoption agencies. There are 22 approved agencies at the present time mainly associated with churches and some of the larger public maternity hospitals.

An adoption can only be arranged when the child's parents or guardians have consented in writing but, in addition, the Court has power to dispense with their consents in certain circumstances. When a parent or guardian signs a consent to an adoption, he has the right to nominate an approved agency or the Director-General to

arrange the adoption. If the principal officer of the nominated agency declines to act or if no agency is nominated, the adoption may be arranged by the Director-General. Pending the making of the adoption order by the Court, the Director-General or the principal officer, as the case may be, is the child's guardian. The person giving a consent to an adoption has a period of 30 days in which to revoke that consent by notice in writing served on the Registrar of the County Court but not otherwise.

On adoption, the child concerned ceases to be the child of his natural parents and becomes the child of his adopting parents just as if he had been born to them in lawful wedlock. Adoption orders made in other States or Territories of the Commonwealth are recognised in Victoria, and there is also provision for the recognition of foreign adoptions.

The following table shows details of the number of children made wards of the State during the years ended 30 June 1965 and 1966 :

VICTORIA—REASONS FOR CHILDREN BEING MADE WARDS OF THE SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

| Type of Admission | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| | 1965 | | | 1966 | | |
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| By Children's Court— | | | | | | |
| For Offences (Pursuant to Section 28, Children's Court Act) | | | | | | |
| Larceny and Stealing | 55 | 3 | 58 | 47 | 1 | 48 |
| Breaking and Entering | 76 | 3 | 79 | 67 | .. | 67 |
| Illegally Using* | 15 | .. | 15 | 18 | .. | 18 |
| Miscellaneous | 17 | 2 | 19 | 25 | 1 | 26 |
| Total | 163 | 8 | 171 | 157 | 2 | 159 |
| Care and Protection Applications (Pursuant to Section 16, Children's Welfare Act) | | | | | | |
| Found Wandering or Abandoned | 16 | 20 | 36 | 14 | 9 | 23 |
| No Means of Support or No Settled Place of Abode Not Provided with Proper Food, Nursing, Clothing, or Medical Aid | 105 | 84 | 189 | 119 | 120 | 239 |
| In Care of Unfit Guardians | 58 | 68 | 126 | 52 | 64 | 116 |
| Lapsing or Likely to Lapse into a Career of Vice or Crime | 183 | 46 | 229 | 134 | 36 | 170 |
| Exposed to Moral Danger | 7 | 121 | 128 | 5 | 116 | 121 |
| Truancy | 2 | 2 | 4 | 15 | 9 | 24 |
| Total | 472 | 436 | 908 | 463 | 444 | 907 |
| Uncontrollable (Pursuant to Section 19, Children's Welfare Act) | 26 | 11 | 37 | 30 | 6 | 36 |
| Total Made Wards by Children's Courts .. | 661 | 455 | 1,116 | 650 | 452 | 1,102 |
| Admissions on Application to Department .. | 88 | 81 | 169 | 115 | 76 | 191 |
| Total Made Wards | 749 | 536 | 1,285 | 765 | 528 | 1,293 |

* E.g., motor vehicles.

The following table gives details of the placement of wards at 30 June 1962 to 1966 :

VICTORIA—PLACEMENT OF WARDS OF SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

| At 30 June— | Boarded Out in Foster Homes | In Foster Homes with a View to Legal Adoption | Placed, without Payment, with Relatives or Foster Parents | In Departmental Institutions | In Non-Departmental Institutions | In Government Subsidised Hostels | Under Employment Agreement | On Parole | Total |
|-------------|-----------------------------|---|---|------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|-------|
| 1962 | 759 | 193 | 1,061 | 540 | 2,168 | 92 | 108 | 17 | 4,938 |
| 1963 | 760 | 191 | 1,063 | 610 | 2,443 | 123 | 132 | 30 | 5,352 |
| 1964 | 824 | 152 | 1,336 | 692 | 2,472 | 136 | 126 | 18 | 5,756 |
| 1965 | 715 | 156 | 1,529 | 792 | 2,598 | 131 | 124 | 15 | 6,060 |
| 1966 | 694 | 134 | 1,912 | 817 | 2,627 | 115 | 100 | 16 | 6,415 |

The following table gives details of family assistance rendered by the Family Welfare Division of the Social Welfare Department during the years ended 30 June 1962 to 1966 :

VICTORIA—FAMILY ASSISTANCE

| Year Ended 30 June— | Number of Applications | | Number of Children Receiving Assistance at End of Period | Cost of Assistance* | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|----------|--|---------------------|-------|-----|
| | Received | Approved | | | | |
| | | | | \$'000 | | |
| 1962 | .. | .. | 3,762 | 2,750 | 7,413 | 818 |
| 1963 | .. | .. | 2,883 | 2,041 | 7,253 | 720 |
| 1964 | .. | .. | 2,538 | 1,806 | 5,626 | 632 |
| 1965 | .. | .. | 2,624 | 1,628 | 6,131 | 596 |
| 1966 | | | 3,035 | 1,662 | 6,209 | 573 |

* Excludes medical and school payments.

The following table gives details of the numbers of families receiving assistance from the Family Welfare Division of the Social Welfare

Department, at 30 June 1964 to 1966, classified according to the reason for the inability of the male parent to support the family :

VICTORIA—FAMILY ASSISTANCE : CLASSIFICATION OF FATHERS

| Particulars | At 30 June— | | | | | |
|--|-------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|---------------------|
| | 1964 | | 1965 | | 1966 | |
| | Number | Percentage of Total | Number | Percentage of Total | Number | Percentage of Total |
| Deceased | 330 | 16·7 | 347 | 16·1 | 324 | 15·1 |
| Deserted | 1,013 | 51·2 | 1,084 | 50·3 | 1,045 | 48·7 |
| Receiving Unemployment Benefit | 79 | 4·0 | 55 | 2·6 | 77 | 3·6 |
| Temporarily or Partially Incapacitated | 127 | 6·4 | 230 | 10·7 | 261 | 12·1 |
| War Service, Invalid, or Age Pensioner | 251 | 12·7 | 243 | 11·3 | 242 | 11·3 |
| In Gaol | 134 | 6·8 | 154 | 7·2 | 152 | 7·1 |
| In Mental Hospital | 15 | 0·7 | 16 | 0·7 | 10 | 0·4 |
| Other | 29 | 1·5 | 24 | 1·1 | 36 | 1·7 |
| Total | 1,978 | 100·0 | 2,153 | 100·0 | 2,147 | 100·0 |

The following is a statement of operations under Part VII of the Children's Welfare Act (Infant Life Protection) for the years ended 30 June 1962 to 1966 :

VICTORIA—CHILDREN UNDER INFANT LIFE PROTECTION PROVISIONS

| Particulars | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
|---|---------------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Children under Supervision at Beginning of Period | 258 | 260 | 227 | 208 | 217 |
| Children Placed during Period | 512 | 521 | 488 | 407 | 398 |
| Children under Supervision at End of Period | 260 | 227 | 208 | 217 | 211 |

Youth Welfare Division

This Division, under the Director of Youth Welfare, is responsible for all functions dealing with the social welfare problems of young persons. In addition to promoting co-operation between the various organisations and individuals interested in youth welfare in the community, it is responsible for administering institutions known as Remand Centres and Youth Training Centres for the detention and treatment of delinquent youths placed in control of the Department by the Children's Court. The Division is also responsible for the supervision of State wards on after-care. The Director is a member of the Youth Advisory Council which advises the Government on youth activities and recommends the allocations of grants from the Youth Organisations' Assistance Fund.

The following tables give details of Youth Training Centres in 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—SENTENCES TO YOUTH TRAINING CENTRES,
1965-66

| Length of Sentence | First Sentence | | Sentences Imposed on Young Persons Previously Sentenced | | Total Sentences | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|-------|---|-------|-----------------|-------|
| | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| Under 14 Days | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. |
| 14 Days and under 1 Month | 8 | .. | 4 | .. | 12 | .. |
| 1 Month and under 2 Months | 21 | .. | 8 | .. | 29 | .. |
| 2 Months and under 3 Months | 9 | .. | 7 | .. | 16 | .. |
| 3 Months and under 6 Months | 31 | 1 | 19 | .. | 50 | 1 |
| 6 Months and under 9 Months | 51 | .. | 27 | 1 | 78 | 1 |
| 9 Months and under 1 Year | 12 | .. | 11 | .. | 23 | .. |
| 1 Year and under 2 Years | 168 | 3 | 57 | .. | 225 | 3 |
| 2 Years and under 3 Years | 33 | .. | 17 | .. | 50 | .. |
| 3 Years and over | 4 | .. | 5 | .. | 9 | .. |
| Total Sentences | 344 | 4 | 155 | 1 | 499 | 5 |

VICTORIA—YOUTH TRAINING CENTRES : OFFENCES FOR
WHICH SENTENCES IMPOSED, 1965-66

| Offence | Boys | Girls | Total |
|--|-------|-------|-------|
| Homicide | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Assault | 21 | .. | 21 |
| Robbery with Violence | 9 | .. | 9 |
| Sex | 36 | .. | 36 |
| Breakings | 422 | 5 | 427 |
| Larceny | 381 | 1 | 382 |
| Motor Vehicles | 440 | 1 | 441 |
| False Pretences | 37 | 1 | 38 |
| Other Offences | 225 | 1 | 226 |
| Total Offences for Which Sentences Imposed | 1,572 | 9 | 1,581 |
| Total Persons Sentenced | 433 | 5 | 438 |

The following table shows the location of sentenced young persons under the control of the Youth Welfare Division at 30 June 1966 :

VICTORIA—LOCATION OF SENTENCED YOUNG PERSONS
UNDER CONTROL OF THE YOUTH WELFARE DIVISION

| Location | At 30 June 1966— | | |
|---|------------------|-------|-------|
| | Non-Wards | Wards | Total |
| Government Youth Training Centres | 129 | 25 | 154 |
| Non-Government Youth Training Centres | 100 | 47 | 147 |
| Prison | 9 | 7 | 16 |
| Escapes | 18 | 6 | 24 |
| Other Locations | 95 | 17 | 112 |
| Total | 351 | 102 | 453 |

NOTE.—In addition to the young persons shown in this table, the Youth Welfare Division had control of 1,085 wards who were not under sentence at 30 June 1966. These, as well as the wards shown above, have been included in the table "Placement of Wards of Social Welfare Department", on page 548.

Prisons Division

This Division is under the Director of Prisons and is responsible for the control of all prisons. Victoria has eleven prisons for males and one for females. In addition, in some country centres police gaols are used for short sentences not exceeding 30 days.

Pentridge is the main central prison, and a classification centre established there enables the classification committee to transfer prisoners to the most appropriate institution. In addition there are separate divisions for trial and remand prisoners, a hospital and psychiatric clinic, a maximum security division, a young offenders' division, a vagrants' division, a long term division and other general divisions. Extensive educational services have been established with teachers provided by the Education Department and trade instructors and voluntary helpers. The Superintendent of Training has developed academic education and vocational training, whilst full-time Chaplains are responsible for spiritual training. Recreational training programmes have been developed by the Director of Prisons and prison staff. The activity programme of all prisons is specifically designed to encourage the fullest participation by inmates, so that every prisoner has the opportunity to leave prison better equipped to live in the community than when he entered.

The following table contains information relating to gaols (excluding police gaols) in Victoria for the year ended 30 June 1966 :

**VICTORIA—GAOL ACCOMMODATION AND PRISONERS,
1965-66**

| Institution | Accommodation | | Number of Prisoners | | | | | |
|---|---------------|---------|---------------------|---------|--|---------|---------------------------------------|---------|
| | | | Daily Average | | Total Received (Including Transfers) | | In Confinement at 30 June 1966* | |
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| Pentridge | 1,235 | .. | 1,115 | .. | 10,151 | .. | 1,117 | .. |
| Beechworth Training Prison | 125 | .. | 105 | .. | 221 | .. | 115 | .. |
| Bendigo Training Prison | 120 | .. | 112 | .. | 166 | .. | 114 | .. |
| Castlemaine | 112 | .. | 99 | .. | 245 | .. | 100 | .. |
| Corriemungle Prison Farm | 60 | .. | 44 | .. | 86 | .. | 53 | .. |
| Dhurringile Rehabilita- tion Centre .. | 50 | .. | 33 | .. | 71 | .. | 45 | .. |
| Geelong Training Prison | 130 | .. | 118 | .. | 653 | .. | 124 | .. |
| Sale | 75 | .. | 59 | .. | 307 | .. | 63 | .. |
| McLeod Prison Farm (French Island) .. | 133 | .. | 124 | .. | 172 | .. | 124 | .. |
| Morwell River Re-fore- station Prison .. | 80 | .. | 63 | .. | 106 | .. | 66 | .. |
| Won Wron Re-fore- station Prison | 32 | .. | 30 | .. | 33 | .. | 31 | .. |
| Fairlea Female Prison .. | .. | 100 | .. | 47 | .. | 642 | .. | 42 |
| Total .. | 2,152 | 100 | 1,902 | 47 | 12,211 | 642 | 1,952 | 42 |

* Including 115 males and 7 females awaiting trial.

The number of prisoners received at and discharged from the gaols (excluding police gaols) in Victoria is given in the following table for the years ended 30 June 1962 to 1966 :

**VICTORIA—PRISONERS RECEIVED AT AND DISCHARGED
FROM GAOLS**
(Exclusive of Police Gaols)

| Particulars | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Number in Confinement at Beginning of Period— | | | | | |
| Convicted | 1,827 | 1,844 | 1,942 | 1,981 | 1,879 |
| Awaiting Trial | 138 | 150 | 102 | 147 | 120 |
| Total | 1,965 | 1,994 | 2,044 | 2,128 | 1,999 |
| Received during Period— | | | | | |
| Convicted of Felony, Misdemeanour, etc. .. | 8,737 | 9,016 | 9,105 | 8,029 | 7,971 |
| Transfer from— | | | | | |
| Other Gaols | 1,528 | 1,594 | 1,778 | 1,987 | 1,574 |
| Hospitals, Asylums, etc. | 98 | 114 | 98 | 115 | 96 |
| For Trial, Not Subsequently Convicted .. | 2,601 | 2,305 | 2,617 | 2,340 | 2,686 |
| For Trial, Released on Bond or Probation .. | 289 | 310 | 93 | 180 | 205 |
| Ex-Commonwealth Immigration Department .. | .. | .. | .. | 77 | 29 |
| Returned on Order | 192 | 340 | 228 | 247 | 292 |
| Total | 13,445 | 13,679 | 13,919 | 12,975 | 12,853 |
| Discharged during Period | 13,416 | 13,629 | 13,835 | 13,104 | 12,858 |
| Number in Confinement at End of Period— | | | | | |
| Convicted | 1,844 | 1,942 | 1,981 | 1,879 | 1,872 |
| Awaiting Trial | 150 | 102 | 147 | 120 | 122 |
| Total | 1,994 | 2,044 | 2,128 | 1,999 | 1,994 |

The following table shows the number of prisoners under sentence from 1962 to 1966 :

VICTORIA—PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE

| Year | At 30 June— | | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------|-------|---------------------------------------|
| | Males | Females | Total | Number per 10,000 of Population |
| 1962 | 1,814 | 30 | 1,844 | 6·16 |
| 1963 | 1,908 | 34 | 1,942 | 6·36 |
| 1964 | 1,949 | 32 | 1,981 | 6·33 |
| 1965 | 1,838 | 41 | 1,879 | 5·86 |
| 1966 | 1,837 | 35 | 1,872 | 5·82 |

Research and Statistics Division

This Division conducts research into social welfare problems. It co-operates in non-governmental research projects and supervises any

investigations made in relation to such projects within the departmental organisation or institutions. It also supervises the preparation of statistics for all divisions and the collation of all material for issue from the Branch.

Training Division

Under Division 5 of the *Social Welfare Act* 1960, a Social Welfare Training Council was established which provides courses with a wide range of subjects for persons engaged in social welfare work in governmental and non-governmental agencies.

In addition, the Division holds seminars for Superintendents and Matrons, arranges for practical training throughout the Department for University social studies students, and arranges programmes of observation and discussion for Colombo Plan and United Nations Fellows.

The Training Division is also responsible for educational programmes in all institutions in the Department and supervises the administration of batteries of tests to determine the suitability for training of those committed to Social Welfare Department institutions. An officer of the Division represents the Superintendent of Training on the Classification Committees for both the Youth Welfare and the Prisons Divisions.

In addition to the usual types of training available the Training Division arranges correspondence courses, for inmates of non-governmental youth training centres as well as for those of governmental institutions; and also for those officers who wish to study for promotion but are unable to attend courses at the Training Division.

In many Social Welfare Department institutions are Victorian Education Department teachers who are in charge of the non-technical training. The Division acts as the liaison authority between the Education Department and the Social Welfare Department in all matters pertaining to the normal schools' programme and controls a central reference library and institutional libraries throughout the Department.

Probation and Parole Division

General

This Division is responsible for all work relating to probation under the *Children's Court Act* 1958 and the *Crimes Act* 1958 and for the supervision of persons on parole from Youth Training Centres and prisons.

The Adult Parole Boards (Male and Female) have power to release on parole any prisoner after the expiration of the minimum term of sentence set by the Court and the Youth Parole Boards (Male and Female) have power to release on parole any trainee from any Youth Training Centre.

A staff of probation and parole officers, male and female; supervises persons released on probation or on parole, and furnishes reports as required by the courts or by the parole boards. The work of supervising probationers, especially in the juvenile field, is shared to a large extent by honorary probation officers.

Adult Probation

Probation is an alternative to imprisonment and offenders may be admitted to probation for a period of between one and five years for any offence for which a term of imprisonment may be imposed. During the period of probation, probationers are required to observe the conditions laid down in the probation order to which they agree as a condition of probation being granted. They are under the supervision of trained probation officers. Further details are set out on page 322 of the 1964 Victorian Year Book.

The probation service prepares pre-sentence reports for Courts if required. For the years ended 30 June 1965 and 1966, the following reports were prepared :

VICTORIA—PRE-SENTENCE REPORTS

| Court | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|
| | 1965 | | | 1966 | | |
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Supreme Court .. | 6 | 2 | 8 | 11 | .. | 11 |
| General Sessions Court.. | 139 | 5 | 144 | 112 | 2 | 114 |
| Petty Sessions Court .. | 220 | 22 | 242 | 249 | 21 | 270 |
| Total .. | 365 | 29 | 394 | 372 | 23 | 395 |

The following table shows the number of persons placed on probation by the various courts in the years ended 30 June 1965 and 1966 :

VICTORIA—PERSONS PLACED ON PROBATION BY COURTS

| Particulars | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| | 1965 | | | 1966 | | |
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Placed on Probation by— | | | | | | |
| Supreme Court .. | 15 | 2 | 17 | 15 | 1 | 16 |
| General Sessions Court | 393 | 11 | 404 | 376 | 12 | 388 |
| Petty Sessions Court .. | 1,035 | 117 | 1,152 | 1,104 | 134 | 1,238 |
| Total .. | 1,443 | 130 | 1,573 | 1,495 | 147 | 1,642 |

The following table shows the ages of persons placed on probation in the years ended 30 June 1965 and 1966 :

VICTORIA—AGES OF PERSONS PLACED ON PROBATION

| Age Group (Years) | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| | 1965 | | | 1966 | | |
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Under 17 | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | 8 |
| 17-20 | 631 | 47 | 678 | 922 | 76 | 998 |
| 21-24 | 342 | 11 | 353 | 263 | 20 | 283 |
| 25-29 | 200 | 8 | 208 | 132 | 10 | 142 |
| 30-34 | 133 | 1 | 134 | 61 | 13 | 74 |
| 35-39 | 106 | 5 | 111 | 50 | 5 | 55 |
| 40 and over | 31 | 11 | 42 | 59 | 12 | 71 |
| Not Known | .. | 47 | 47 | .. | 11 | 11 |
| Total | 1,443 | 130 | 1,573 | 1,495 | 147 | 1,642 |

The following table shows details of persons on probation in the years ended 30 June 1965 and 1966 :

VICTORIA—PERSONS ON PROBATION

| Particulars | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| | 1965 | | | 1966 | | |
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Placed on Probation .. | 1,443 | 130 | 1,573 | 1,495 | 147 | 1,642 |
| Completed Probation .. | 1,254 | 97 | 1,351 | 1,231 | 146 | 1,377 |
| Breached Probation .. | 113 | 8 | 121 | 295 | 13 | 308 |
| On Probation (At 30 June) | 3,256 | 252 | 3,508 | 3,225 | 240 | 3,465 |

Children's Court Probation

Provision for probation for persons under seventeen years charged in the Children's Courts has operated in Victoria since 1906. The duties of supervision were carried out by honorary probation officers.

Children's Court probation was transferred to the control of the Probation and Parole Division of the Social Welfare Branch by the *Social Welfare Act* 1960, Section 55, which amended the relevant sections of the *Children's Court Act* 1958.

In the year ended 30 June 1966, 1,219 boys and 379 girls were placed on probation. Of the boys, 309 were under 14 years of age and 910 were 14-17 years. Of the girls, 94 were under 14 years of age and 285 were 14-17 years.

There were 1,383 boys and 516 girls still under supervision at 30 June 1966.

Adult Parole

The Parole Board's major function is to implement the parole provisions of the Crimes Act. This provides that sentences of two years or more shall have a minimum term fixed by the Court, and for sentences of less than two years but more than one year a minimum term may be fixed.

The Board may release the prisoner at any time at its discretion after the minimum term has been served, and such prisoner is then on parole for the unexpired portion of his sentence. Provision is made for cancellation of parole at the discretion of the Board and for automatic cancellation by imprisonment for any offence committed during the period of parole.

The following table shows details of the Adult Parole Board for the years 1963-64 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—ADULT PAROLE BOARD

| Particulars | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| | 1964 | | 1965 | | 1966 | |
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| Number on Parole at Beginning of Year .. | 749 | 10 | 742 | 15 | 812 | 20 |
| Prisoners Released on Parole | 787 | 18 | 926 | 33 | 598 | 17 |
| Parolees Returned to Gaol— | | | | | | |
| Parole Cancelled by Re-conviction .. | 161 | 2 | 153 | 1 | 145 | 1 |
| Parole Cancelled by Board | 53 | 2 | 88 | 8 | 74 | 8 |
| Successful Completion of Parole during Year | 580 | 9 | 615 | 19 | 554 | 16 |
| Number on Parole at End of Year .. | 742 | 15 | 812 | 20 | 637 | 12 |

Youth Parole

The major function of the Youth Parole section is to implement the provisions relating to the supervision of youth trainees on parole as provided for in the Social Welfare Act. Young persons aged from fifteen to twenty years inclusive who are sentenced to detention in youth training centres, either by children's courts or by the adult courts, come under the jurisdiction of a Youth Parole Board, which may order their release on parole at any time during the currency of the sentence. Contrary to the practice in relation to prison sentences, no minimum terms are set in relation to sentences to youth training centres. Release of trainees on parole is determined by their institutional behaviour and progress and their estimated capacity to rehabilitate themselves.

The following table shows particulars of Youth Parole Board cases for the years 1964-65 and 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—YOUTH PAROLE BOARD

| Details | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|
| | 1965 | | | 1966 | | |
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Trainees Paroled during Year .. | 138 | 6 | 144 | 244 | 5 | 249 |
| Paroles Cancelled by the Board | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3 | .. | 3 |
| Paroles Cancelled by Conviction | 29 | .. | 29 | 42 | 1 | 43 |
| Paroles Successfully Completed | 141 | 5 | 146 | 164 | 6 | 170 |
| On Parole at End of Year .. | 61 | 2 | 63 | 96 | .. | 96 |

The financial operations of the Social Welfare Department for the years ended 30 June 1963 to 1966 are shown below :

VICTORIA—SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT : RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE (\$'000)

| Particulars | Year Ended 30 June— | | | |
|---|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| RECEIPTS | | | | |
| Sale of Manufactured Goods .. | 272 | 346 | 332 | 316 |
| Child Endowment | 22 | 37 | 32 | 57 |
| Maintenance Collections .. | 92 | 105 | 119 | 108 |
| Miscellaneous Receipts .. | 14 | 52 | 11 | 6 |
| Quarters and Rations | 40 | 40 | 42 | 43 |
| Total Receipts .. | 440 | 580 | 536 | 531 |
| EXPENDITURE | | | | |
| Administration, Research, etc. .. | 138 | 158 | 176 | 200 |
| Family Welfare | 2,644 | 2,864 | 3,027 | 3,143 |
| Youth Welfare (Including Youth Organisations Assistance) .. | 946 | 1,119 | 1,341 | 1,655 |
| Prisons | 2,354 | 2,466 | 2,617 | 2,504 |
| Social Welfare Training .. | 52 | 59 | 74 | 95 |
| Probation and Parole Services .. | 182 | 193 | 227 | 255 |
| Total Expenditure .. | 6,316 | 6,858 | 7,462 | 7,852 |
| Net Expenditure .. | 5,876 | 6,279 | 6,926 | 7,321 |

Further References, 1963-67

Voluntary Social Welfare Work for the Physically Handicapped

Introduction

Voluntary agencies to meet the needs of the physically disabled were first formed by a group of private citizens who, in 1918, recognised the need for specialised services for disabled children. In most cases the services are now extended to children and adults up to the statutory retiring age of 60 years for women and 65 years for men; then, geriatric services take over.

The first institution, a small kindergarten called Yooralla which is today a school for crippled children, resulted from co-operation between Government and voluntary agencies. The Yooralla Hospital School for Crippled Children, a voluntary organisation, provides hostel accommodation, nursing, and medical care for the children, all of whom are unable to attend ordinary schools. The Government provides the school and teachers for the 250 children now attending.

Voluntary Agencies

Until 1935, there was little or no after care for children discharged from hospital with residual disabilities. In that year, a group of citizens, including doctors from the Royal Children's Hospital, formed the first agency to concern itself with the social welfare of disabled children. Originally called the Victorian Society for Crippled Children, it is now the largest single organisation in the field and has extended its services to adults. It is now known as the Victorian Society for Crippled Children and Adults. These services include social workers to provide personal counselling throughout the State, specially designed kindergartens, an adult hostel, special workshops, a craft training centre, an ambulance service, a pool of equipment operated in the Melbourne Metropolitan and suburban areas, and a holiday home situated at Yarra Junction. Public education on the nature of disabilities and the needs of the disabled plays a large part in the activities of the Society. The State Health Department in co-operation with the Red Cross Society also provides metropolitan accommodation for country patients in need of after care treatment. Handcraft training is also undertaken by the Red Cross Society for disabled ex-servicemen and women and, in some cases, dependants. The Friendly Hand Agency also provides an advisory service and assistance with some of the problems associated with a disability.

Diagnostic Groups

After the Second World War, there was a world wide movement towards setting up agencies for individual diagnostic groups. In Victoria, the largest and most active of these was the Spastic Children's Society of Victoria which was formed primarily by the parents of children with cerebral palsy. Today the Society conducts several day

centres for children and adults where physiotherapy, occupational therapy, and speech therapy are provided. In co-operation with the Education Department, it also conducts a school for eighty children who do normal lessons. At the adult centre, the emphasis is on more practical craft training which allows some persons to earn an income to supplement their pensions. Day centres are also conducted in some country towns.

In the field of paraplegia, residential accommodation for independent employed, or employable paraplegics is available at a hostel administered by the Austin Hospital, Heidelberg. Other bodies include the Haemophilia Society which provides advice to parents and haemophiliacs about the disability and its management, and promotes research, and the Disabled Motorists Association which was formed by disabled people to provide advice to disabled drivers and help in car purchases. A more recently formed organisation concerned exclusively with multiple sclerosis is the Association Leading to Aid and Research for Multiple Sclerotics, primarily formed from those who have the disease and those closely concerned with the patient.

General facilities are provided by the Christian Service Centre and the Australian Jewish Welfare and Relief Society.

Administration of Voluntary Agencies

All voluntary agencies in this field are registered, under an Act of Parliament, with the Hospitals and Charities Commission. Most receive a subsidy or grant for certain areas of their work and all are concerned with raising the bulk of their finances through voluntary donations. To co-ordinate the services, the Hospitals and Charities Commission has formed the Handicapped Persons Co-ordinating Committee with representation from a wide range of voluntary agencies, who meet with Government officers to discuss the best possible means of serving the disabled in the community. Recently a register of handicapped people under the age of 21 years was established.

Another co-ordinating committee under the aegis of the Victorian Council for Social Services ensures that the needs of the disabled are being continually examined and re-evaluated in the best interests of the individual. In many cases the individual is served through a combination of the services of more than one voluntary agency. The voluntary agencies in Victoria are governed by volunteer councils and committees, but the staff of these agencies are trained professional workers in many fields of activity. The larger organisations implement programmes of public education to gain understanding of the problems of the disabled.

Voluntary social welfare work also plays a prominent part in the help to the blind, deaf and dumb. In the mental deficiency services of the Mental Hygiene Authority, various associations of relatives and friends of the handicapped children are very active as are the committees of the retarded children's centres. The activities of the Education Department in the rehabilitation of physically handicapped children is outlined on pages 466-7 of this Year Book.

Voluntary Social Services, 1965 ; Old People's Welfare Council, 1966 ; Voluntary Child Welfare, 1967

Friendly Societies

The *Friendly Societies Act 1958* regulates the operations of friendly societies in Victoria. The societies eligible for registration are those which provide one or more of the benefits set out in Section 5 of the Act, and those which provide such other benefits as a law officer of the Crown certifies to be of mutual benefit to members and to which the facilities afforded by the Act should be extended. The latter are known as Specially Authorised Societies. Those societies which periodically close their funds, discharge their liabilities, and divide their assets, are known as Dividing Societies.

The benefits referred to include periodical payments during sickness, old age, and infirmity, as well as lump sum payments on death or on the attainment of a specified age (endowment benefits). They also include payments for hospital, medical, medicine, and dental expenses.

The following tables give details of Friendly Society activities in Victoria (excluding Specially Authorised Societies) for the years 1963-64 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : MEMBERSHIP, ETC.

| Particulars | Year Ended 30 June— | | |
|---|---------------------|---------|---------|
| | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| ORDINARY FRIENDLY SOCIETIES * | | | |
| Number of Societies | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Number of Branches | 1,167 | 1,152 | 1,131 |
| Number of Members Contributing for— | | | |
| Sick and Funeral Benefits† | 110,181 | 108,564 | 106,132 |
| Medical Services† | 227,652 | 241,976 | 241,200 |
| Hospital Benefits† | 238,979 | 256,153 | 255,953 |
| Number of Widows Registered for Funeral Benefits .. | 6,155 | 7,219 | 7,624 |
| Number of Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Benefits in Force | 12,087 | 13,755 | 15,433 |
| DIVIDING AND OTHER SOCIETIES | | | |
| Number of Societies | 112 | 109 | 110 |
| Number of Members | 44,924 | 46,049 | 46,811 |
| ALL SOCIETIES | | | |
| Number of Members Who Received Sick Pay .. | 27,224 | 27,468 | 26,009 |
| Number of Weeks for Which Sick Pay Was Allowed .. | 442,963 | 436,304 | 427,048 |
| Number of Deaths of Sick and Funeral Benefit Members | 2,576 | 2,632 | 2,225 |
| Number of Deaths of Wives and Widows | 818 | 870 | 846 |

* Societies which provide the customary benefits, viz., sick pay, funeral, medicine, medical, and hospital benefits.

† A member may contribute for any number or all of these benefits and is entered in this table in each benefit for which he contributes.

**VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : RECEIPTS AND
EXPENDITURE**
(\$'000)

| Particulars | Year Ended 30 June— | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| RECEIPTS | | | |
| Ordinary Societies*— | | | |
| Sick, Funeral and Non-Contributory Endowment Funds | 1,210 | 1,302 | 1,305 |
| Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Funds.. | 463 | 606 | 746 |
| Medical Services Funds | 4,215 | 5,351 | 7,087 |
| Hospital Benefit Funds | 3,757 | 4,546 | 5,622 |
| Medicine, Management, and Other Funds .. | 1,281 | 1,429 | 1,414 |
| Dividing and Other Societies | 448 | 463 | 545 |
| Less Inter-Fund Transfers | 176 | 406 | 208 |
| Total Receipts.. .. . | 11,198 | 13,291 | 16,511 |
| EXPENDITURE | | | |
| Ordinary Societies*— | | | |
| Sick, Funeral and Non-Contributory Endowment Funds | 858 | 1,181 | 945 |
| Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Funds.. | 90 | 111 | 154 |
| Medical Services Funds | 4,291 | 5,357 | 6,377 |
| Hospital Benefit Funds | 3,371 | 3,983 | 5,052 |
| Medicine, Management, and Other Funds .. | 1,162 | 1,243 | 1,148 |
| Dividing and Other Societies | 378 | 399 | 426 |
| Less Inter-Fund Transfers | 176 | 406 | 208 |
| Total Expenditure | 9,974 | 11,868 | 13,894 |
| Excess of Receipts over Expenditure | 1,224 | 1,423 | 2,617 |

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : FUNDS
(\$'000)

| Particulars | At 30 June— | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Ordinary Societies*— | | | |
| Sick, Funeral and Non-Contributory Endowment Funds | 16,594 | 16,709 | 17,136 |
| Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Funds.. | 1,454 | 1,956 | 2,551 |
| Medical Services Funds | 1,473 | 1,471 | 2,153 |
| Hospital Benefit Funds | 2,446 | 3,009 | 3,556 |
| Medicine, Management, and Other Funds .. | 4,991 | 5,172 | 5,420 |
| Dividing and Other Societies | 912 | 977 | 1,096 |
| Total Funds | 27,870 | 29,294 | 31,912 |

* Societies which provide the customary benefits, viz., sick pay, funeral, medicine, medical, and hospital benefits.

The following table shows the amounts disbursed by societies (excluding Specially Authorised Societies) in sick pay, funeral and mortuary benefits, endowments, medical services, medicine, and hospital benefits during the years ended 30 June 1964 to 1966 :

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : AMOUNTS DISBURSED
IN BENEFITS
(\$'000)

| Nature of Benefit | Year Ended 30 June— | | |
|---|---------------------|-------|-------|
| | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Sick Pay | 588 | 561 | 559 |
| Funeral Benefits | 232 | 237 | 235 |
| Non-Contributory Endowment Benefits | 42 | 82 | 157 |
| Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Benefits .. | 56 | 59 | 61 |
| Medical Services— | | | |
| Society Benefit | 2,162 | 2,355 | 2,845 |
| Government Subsidy | 1,695 | 2,426 | 2,867 |
| Hospital Benefits— | | | |
| Society Benefit | 2,061 | 2,522 | 3,417 |
| Government Subsidy | 923 | 1,015 | 1,069 |
| Medicine | 247 | 251 | 242 |

Dispensaries

At the end of 1965–66 there were 35 United Friendly Societies' Dispensaries registered under the Friendly Societies Act as separate friendly societies. The chief object for which the dispensaries are established is to provide the societies with a supply of medicine and medical and surgical appliances for members and for persons claiming through members. The number of members connected with dispensaries at the end of 1965–66 was 80,858. As the receipts and expenditure of the dispensaries are to some extent interwoven with those of the medicine and management funds of ordinary societies, they are not given here. The assets and liabilities of dispensaries at the end of 1965–66 amounted to \$2,739,668 and \$445,327, respectively.

Specially Authorised Societies

At the end of 1965–66 there were 4 societies, registered under the Friendly Societies Act, which did not provide any of the customary benefits of friendly societies. Their registration was specially authorised under Section 6 of the Friendly Societies Act. These four societies are known as Total Abstinence Societies. Their membership at the end of 1965–66 was 79 and their assets amounted to \$213,481.

Co-operative Societies

In December, 1953 the Victorian Parliament passed the Co-operation Act, now the *Co-operation Act* 1958. The Act, which was proclaimed on 2 August 1954, provides for the formation, registration, and management of co-operative societies which are classified into various kinds according to their objects.

The Act permits the Treasurer of Victoria to guarantee the repayment of any loan raised by a society for the implementation of its objects. At 30 June 1966, 209 guarantees were in force, the amount involved being \$2,112,188.

Under the direction of the Treasurer, the Act is administered by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, who is also Registrar of Co-operative Housing Societies. He is assisted by an advisory council constituted under the Act.

The numbers and types of co-operative societies registered under the Co-operation Act at 30 June 1962 to 1966 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—REGISTERED CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

| Type | At 30 June— | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Producer | 44 | 54 | 57 | 60 | 65 |
| Trading | 26 | 32 | 36 | 41 | 45 |
| Community Settlement .. | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Community Advancement | 100 | 128 | 172 | 245 | 316 |
| Credit | 72 | 86 | 105 | 127 | 144 |
| Associations | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 249 | 306 | 377 | 480 | 577 |

Details of Co-operative Societies which submitted returns for the year ended 30 June 1966, are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS OF SOCIETIES WHICH SUBMITTED RETURNS, 1965-66

| Type | Number of Societies | Number of Members | Liabilities | | Assets |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | | Members' Funds | External | |
| | | | | \$'000 | |
| Producers | 62 | 33,924 | 3,377 | 5,363 | 8,740 |
| Trading | 37 | 20,278 | 1,757 | 1,917 | 3,674 |
| Community Settlement | 6 | 484 | 109 | 149 | 258 |
| Community Advancement | 267 | 21,339 | 805 | 1,550 | 2,355 |
| Credit | 132 | 20,756 | 267 | 4,164 | 4,431 |
| Associations | 1 | 82 | 2 | 113 | 115 |
| Total | 505 | 96,863 | 6,317 | 13,256 | 19,573 |

* Further information regarding co-operative organisations is given on pages 689-90 of this Year Book.

Further Reference, 1966

Repatriation Department

Introduction

The Repatriation Department is responsible, subject to the control of the Minister for Repatriation, for the administration of the Repatriation Act and associated legislation designed for the care and welfare of ex-servicemen and women, and the dependants of those who have died as a result of their war service. The main responsibilities of the Department concern pensions and medical treatment; other functions include the education and training of children of certain ex-servicemen, the provision of gift cars for some severely disabled ex-servicemen, the payment of funeral grants for specified classes of ex-servicemen and their dependants, and various other forms of assistance.

War Pensions

War pensions are intended to provide compensation for ex-servicemen and women who have suffered incapacity as a result of their war service, for their eligible dependants, and also for the dependants of those who have died as a result of war service.

Pensions payable for war-caused incapacity fall into three main categories: the special rate, the intermediate rate, and the general rate. A pension at the special rate (normally known as the T.P.I. pension) is payable to an ex-serviceman who is totally and permanently incapacitated as a result of war service, i.e., incapacitated to such an extent that he is prevented from earning other than a negligible percentage of a living wage. The intermediate rate war pension is payable to an ex-serviceman who, because of the severity of his war caused incapacity, can only work part-time or intermittently, and in consequence, is unable to earn a living wage. The rate of this pension is midway between the special rate and general rate war pensions. The general rate war pension is paid to an ex-serviceman whose war caused disabilities do not prevent him from working, although they may reduce his earning capacity. Pensions range from 10 per cent to 100 per cent of the maximum general rate in accordance with the assessed degree of incapacity due to war service.

Pensions are payable to the wife of a disabled war pensioner and for his children under sixteen years of age at appropriate rates according to the ex-serviceman's assessed degree of incapacity.

If an ex-serviceman's death is accepted as being due to his war service, or if, at the time of his death, he was receiving the special rate of war pension, or the equivalent rate payable to certain double amputees, a war widow's pension is paid to his widow, and pensions are also paid for each of his children who are under sixteen years of age. Eligible war widows also receive an additional payment known as a domestic allowance. Excluding 1,243 pensions paid to miscellaneous personnel there were 645,587 war pensions payable to ex-servicemen and their dependants at 30 June 1966, and the annual expenditure on both types of pension was \$170,490,099. Of these pensions, 181,469 war pensions and 160 miscellaneous pensions were payable in Victoria and the annual expenditure was \$49,602,178.

Service Pensions

A service pension is paid to an ex-serviceman who served in a theatre of war, and who has either attained the age of 60 years (55 years in the case of an ex-servicewoman), or who is permanently unemployable. It may also be paid to an ex-serviceman who is suffering from tuberculosis, irrespective of the area in which he served. A service pension is subject to a means test (the same as applies to a social service or invalid pension). The service pensioner is eligible to receive a wide range of medical benefits.

Particulars of war and service pensions in Victoria for the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—WAR AND SERVICE PENSIONS

| Year Ended 30 June— | Members of Forces | Dependants— | | Total | Amount Paid during Year |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------|-------------------------|
| | | Of Incapacitated Members | Of Deceased Members | | |
| | | | | | \$'000 |
| WAR PENSIONS | | | | | |
| 1962.. .. | 62,285 | 114,781 | 15,374 | 192,440 | 36,840 |
| 1963.. .. | 63,005 | 112,187 | 15,757 | 190,949 | 41,816 |
| 1964.. .. | 63,300 | 110,274 | 16,009 | 189,583 | 45,526 |
| 1965.. .. | 63,084 | 106,936 | 16,543 | 186,563 | 45,064 |
| 1966.. .. | 62,626 | 102,125 | 16,718 | 181,469 | 49,526 |
| SERVICE PENSIONS | | | | | |
| 1962.. .. | 10,379 | 3,107 | 531 | 14,017 | 4,244 |
| 1963.. .. | 11,616 | 3,225 | 553 | 15,394 | 4,950 |
| 1964.. .. | 12,160 | 3,147 | 567 | 15,874 | 5,654 |
| 1965.. .. | 12,412 | 3,008 | 591 | 16,011 | 5,974 |
| 1966.. .. | 12,565 | 3,065 | 562 | 16,192 | 6,626 |

Medical Care

A major responsibility of the Department is the medical care of eligible ex-servicemen and women, and the dependants of those who have died as a result of their war service. An extensive range of treatment is provided through general practitioners under the Department's Local Medical Officer Scheme, at the Repatriation out-patient clinics, and by specialists in the various branches of medicine who have been appointed to Departmental panels. There are some 5,600 doctors participating in the Local Medical Officer Scheme, of whom over 1,500 are practising in Victoria.

Treatment for in-patients is available at Repatriation General Hospitals in all States except Tasmania. In-patient treatment may also be provided, under certain conditions, in country hospitals at Departmental expense. For patients requiring long term treatment, Anzac Hostels are maintained in Victoria and Queensland.

In each State of the Commonwealth there is a Repatriation Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre, where artificial limbs and surgical aids are provided for those eligible. The services of these

centres are also extended to other Commonwealth Government Departments and agencies, and, to the extent that production can be made available, to State Government Departments and philanthropic organisations, and to private persons who cannot be fitted satisfactorily elsewhere.

The Department maintains its own pharmacies at Repatriation hospitals and out-patient clinics, and arranges for the dispensing of prescriptions of Local Medical Officers through local chemists. Through its Local Dental Officer Scheme, comprising some 2,800 dentists throughout Australia, and dental units located at its institutions, a full range of dental services is provided for those eligible. A comprehensive rehabilitation and social worker service, under which programmes for the rehabilitation and social care of Departmental patients are carried out, is also available.

Medical treatment is provided for all disabilities which have been accepted as due to war service. In addition, and subject to certain conditions, treatment is provided for disabilities not due to war service.

Institutions

The largest of the Department's institutions in Victoria is the Repatriation General Hospital at Heidelberg. This institution is a recognised postgraduate training centre and teaching seminars are held weekly. Training facilities at the hospital also include schools for student nurses and nursing aides. Training is also given in pathology, radiography, pharmacy, and social work. At 30 June 1966, the number of staff employed full time at the hospital was 1,338 and during 1965-66, 11,276 patients were treated at the hospital with an average stay of 22·3 days per patient.

The other institutions conducted by the Department in Victoria are the Out-patient Clinic, St. Kilda Road, Melbourne; Anzac Hostel, North Road, Brighton; Repatriation Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre, South Melbourne; and Macleod Hospital, Mont Park.

Education and Training

Soldiers' Children Education Scheme

With the assistance of a voluntary Education Board in each State, the Department administers the Soldiers' Children Education Scheme. The object of this Scheme is to encourage and assist eligible children to acquire standards of education compatible with their aptitudes and abilities and to prepare them for suitable vocations in life. Assistance is provided under the scheme for the children of ex-servicemen whose deaths have been accepted as due to war service, or who, as a result of war service, are blinded or totally and permanently incapacitated.

From the commencement of their primary education, until they reach twelve years of age, the Scheme provides eligible children with school requisites and fares. From the age of twelve years, or from the beginning of secondary education, whichever is the earlier,

payment of an education allowance is made until the tertiary stage of education is reached when, in addition, compulsory fees, fares, and the cost of essential books and equipment are paid. Throughout their education, eligible children receive comprehensive guidance and counselling, and where it is considered advisable, they are encouraged to continue with secondary and tertiary education.

Disabled Members' and Widows' Training Scheme

Ex-servicemen who are substantially handicapped through war-caused disabilities, and for whom vocational training is necessary for their satisfactory re-establishment, may be assisted under the Disabled Members' and Widows' Training Scheme. Training is also provided for the widow of an ex-serviceman whose death is due to war service, where it is necessary to enable her to follow a suitable occupation.

Re-establishment Benefits for National Servicemen

Subject to prescribed conditions, special re-establishment benefits are provided for National Servicemen under the Defence (Re-establishment) Act. These benefits apply to all National Servicemen whether they have served on "Special Service" or on any other service, and ensure that servicemen will not be at a disadvantage on their return to civil life. The scheme includes appropriate full or part-time training as a supplement to skills acquired in the Army, refresher training for specialists, and training for those who, for various reasons, may not be able to return to their former employment. The assistance includes payment of tuition fees, other associated fees and fares, and provision of appropriate books and equipment. A training allowance is also provided for trainees undertaking full-time studies.

Re-establishment loans may be granted, subject to certain conditions, to those National Servicemen who prior to call-up were engaged in business, practice, or agricultural occupations, or who, because of their call-up, were prevented from engaging in these occupations, and who are in need of financial assistance for their re-establishment in civil life. The maximum amounts of the loans are : Business and Professional \$3,000 and Agricultural \$6,000.

General Assistance

The Department also provides various other forms of assistance for certain classes of ex-servicemen and their eligible dependants. These benefits include : gift cars and driving devices for some seriously disabled ex-servicemen ; funeral benefits ; immediate assistance ; business re-establishment loans and allowances ; and recreation transport allowance.

Red Cross Society

The Victorian Division of the Australian Red Cross Society is responsible for all the activities of the Society in Victoria.

Red Cross is a voluntary organisation and is maintained by donations and subscriptions. Its primary responsibility is the care of ex-service personnel and dependants, but since the Second World War its civilian activities have been extended to meet various needs of the

community. The principal activities carried out by the Division are listed in the table below, which gives some indication of the nature and scope of the work of the Victorian Red Cross Society :

VICTORIA—RED CROSS SOCIETY

| Particulars | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
|---|---------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Income \$'000 | 955 | 1,002 | 1,048 | 1,118 | 1,197 |
| Expenditure \$'000 | 966 | 1,008 | 1,042 | 1,159 | 1,247 |
| Gross Expenditure over Income.. \$'000 | 11 | 6 | —6 | 41 | 50 |
| Accumulation Account .. \$'000 | 1,291 | 1,340 | 1,320 | 1,372 | 1,391 |
| Expenditure on— | | | | | |
| Blood Transfusion Service .. \$'000 | 380 | 412 | 436 | 490 | 520 |
| Convalescent Homes and Hostels \$'000 | 179 | 173 | 177 | 190 | 214 |
| Handcraft and Curative Training \$'000 | 40 | 42 | 44 | 48 | 52 |
| Social Service and Welfare .. \$'000 | 67 | 73 | 62 | 64 | 68 |
| Service and Repatriation | | | | | |
| Hospitals, including Recreation Centres | \$'000 | 103 | 97 | 93 | 143 |
| Civilian Hospital and Civilian Relief | | | | | |
| Red Cross Branches and Companies No. | 523 | 547 | 553 | 555 | 569 |
| Junior Red Cross Circles .. No. | 298 | 334 | 388 | 416 | 433 |
| Blood Donations No. | 89,795 | 89,249 | 96,825 | 106,075 | 103,164 |
| Blood Distributed half-litres | 57,964 | 58,331 | 66,118 | 71,395 | 70,171 |
| Serum Distributed litres | 836 | 367 | 39 | .. | 166 |
| Volumes in Red Cross Libraries No. | 66,813 | 73,062 | 78,200 | 83,000 | 88,934 |
| Transport Mileage '000 miles | * | 526 | 613 | 712 | 749 |
| Admissions to Convalescent Homes No. | 1,122 | 1,061 | 1,014 | 1,000 | 969 |

* Not available on comparable basis.

Principal Activities

Services to Hospital Patients.—Contact is maintained with 107 hospitals and homes by Red Cross hospital visitors or voluntary aides who undertake a wide range of services including assistance with banking, shopping, arranging transport, caring for the next-of-kin of dangerously ill patients, or meeting trains, planes or ships when necessary.

Libraries.—There are now 123 libraries in hospitals throughout Victoria.

Picture Library.—This service for long term patients covers 32 hospitals, geriatric units, and Red Cross homes. There is a library of 1,822 prints representing all schools of art.

Mental Hospitals.—In addition to routine hospital visiting and the provision of libraries, a special service of “Music in Mental Hospitals” is arranged for 26 hospitals or clinics. From a library of 8,020 titles programmes are made up and annotations provided for music groups. Live artist recitals are arranged and percussion groups are conducted at hospitals near Melbourne.

Transport.—In the year ending 30 June 1966, almost 750,000 miles were recorded in transporting many thousands of people throughout Victoria. Specially trained Red Cross drivers teach paraplegics to drive and since this service commenced in 1961, 76 people have gained their driving licences. This has involved more than 1,250 lessons.

Handcrafts.—An increasing number of requests for occupations for elderly people has meant many additions to this service both in the metropolitan and country areas.

Social Work Service.—With the appointment of welfare representatives in country areas the growth of the service has developed. The main task of the welfare representatives is to build up a knowledge of local community resources and of the statutory benefits available and their application.

Blood Transfusion Service.—The demand for whole blood and blood derivatives continues to increase and in the year ending 30 June 1966 more than 100,000 units of blood were collected. The demand for blood for heart operations is also increasing as these operations become more frequent and more complex. The service operates a Central Blood Bank in Melbourne, and branch banks at the Royal Melbourne, Royal Women's, and Alfred Hospitals. There are 17 Regional Blood Banks and two Mobile Blood Collecting Units.

Service Corps.—An increase of service and active membership has been evident in the wide range of supplementary community services carried out by trained Red Cross personnel. These include transport, work in hospitals, assistance to many civic authorities and other organisations and services to the aged and to handicapped children.

Training.—One of the traditional functions of Red Cross is to provide personnel to assist the statutory authorities in time of emergency or disaster and the training programme of the Division has greatly expanded. Classes for both seniors and juniors have been conducted in first-aid and home nursing, and a total of 16,930 people have been trained in mouth-to-mouth resuscitation techniques.

Further References, 1962, 1963, 1966

Lord Mayor's Children's Camp, Portsea

The Lord Mayor's Children's Camp is situated on the Nepean Highway, Portsea, 59 miles from Melbourne, on high ground overlooking the entrance to Port Phillip Bay. Its object is to give selected children from country and metropolitan areas a holiday; to have each child medically and dentally examined; and to provide the services of qualified optometrists, physiotherapists, audiometrists, and radiographers. Ten camps are held annually, each camp accommodating 150 girls and 150 boys.

Further Reference, 1964

Justice and the Administration of Law

Law in Victoria

Historical

Law is the body of rules, whether proceeding from formal enactment or from custom, which a particular state or community recognises as binding on its members or subjects, and enforceable by judicial means. It has been said that "substantially speaking, the modern world acknowledges only two great original systems of law, the Roman and the English".

English law came to Australia with Governor Phillip in 1788, though for many years in a severely attenuated and autocratic form. Immediately prior to Federation, the law operative in Victoria consisted of the laws enacted by its legislature up to that time; the law of England applicable to the Colony up to 1828; the laws of New South Wales up to 1851; and certain Imperial statutes since 1828 applicable as of paramount force, or adopted by the local legislature since. In addition, the common law applied.

In 1901 the Commonwealth of Australia was established by an Imperial Act under which certain powers were conferred upon the newly created Commonwealth Parliament, and the remaining powers were left to the Parliaments of the six States. Subject to that proviso, State law in Victoria continues as it did prior to Federation; and Victoria, like the other States, retains some sovereign powers.

Legal Profession

Prior to 1891, the legal profession in Victoria was divided into two separate branches, barristers and solicitors—as it still is in England and in New South Wales. Solicitors prepared wills, contracts, mortgages, and transfers of land, and instituted legal proceedings generally. Barristers appeared for litigants and accused persons in court and wrote opinions on legal questions in Chambers. A litigant or accused person could not approach a barrister directly, but only through a solicitor who "instructed" the barrister for him.

In 1891, Parliament amalgamated the two branches, and since then every Victorian lawyer has been admitted to practice as a barrister *and* solicitor, and is entitled to do the work of both. Despite this compulsory legal fusion most lawyers voluntarily continued the segregation of the profession into two separate branches as before, though a few practitioners took advantage of their legal rights. These latter have their successors today, although most Victorian lawyers, on admission to practice, still choose to make their career in one or other of the two branches—not in both.

Legal Departments and Officers

The political head of the Crown Law Department is the Attorney-General, under whose direction and control the department functions. The Solicitor-General, who advises the Government and appears for the Crown in important constitutional, criminal, and civil cases, is a practising barrister, appointed, under the provisions of the Solicitor-General Act, by the Governor in Council, from among Queen's Counsel.

The administrative problems of the Crown Law Department are the responsibility of the Secretary, who is a public servant. Included in the department is the Crown Solicitor, who gives legal advice to government departments, and acts as solicitor for the Crown in all its cases, both criminal and civil. In the former, he is the instructing solicitor to the Prosecutors for the Queen, who appear for the Crown in criminal matters in the Supreme and General Sessions Courts. There are eight such Prosecutors who, like the Solicitor-General, are not public servants, but barristers.

Public Solicitor

The Office of the Public Solicitor is controlled by the Attorney-General's Department through the Public Solicitor, who is appointed under the Poor Persons' Legal Assistance Act. The Act requires that the Public Solicitor shall be a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court of Victoria and he is the person assigned to act for those persons eligible under the Act. Assistance is available in criminal and civil proceedings. A person who is admitted to sue under this Act does so *in forma pauperis*. The effect of this is that he or she has the services of the Public Solicitor without charge both as to disbursements and professional charges. Where required, a barrister is employed at Government expense. In the event of an assisted person succeeding in his or her action the opposing party may be ordered to pay costs at a lower scale than provided by the Rules.

Set out below is a summary of the cases dealt with by the Public Solicitor's Office during the years 1963 to 1966 :

VICTORIA—PUBLIC SOLICITOR'S OFFICE : CASES DEALT WITH

| Type of Case | Number of Cases Dealt With | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Divorces | 268 | 315 | 436 | 472 |
| Custody Applications | 42 | 32 | 55 | 70 |
| Other Matrimonial Causes | 48 | 41 | 85 | 124 |
| Motor Accident Claims | 93 | 90 | 80 | 91 |
| Workers Compensation Claims | 42 | 56 | 35 | 42 |
| Other Claims for Damages | 56 | 34 | 41 | 35 |
| Criminal Matters | 416 | 480 | 537 | 560 |
| Miscellaneous | 983 | 910 | 966 | 915 |
| Total | 1,948 | 1,958 | 2,235 | 2,309 |

Further Reference, 1964

Law Relating to Export Trade*Introduction*

The development of Australia's economy calls for a vigorous export programme. A Victorian manufacturer's decision to enter the international export trade raises legal implications. These implications will differ according to the type of export venture he undertakes. He may simply accept orders from a foreign importer who has seen an advertisement by the manufacturer or who has learned of his goods from an Australian trade commissioner stationed in the foreign country. For convenience, this type of venture may be designated an international sale.

Alternatively, he may carry on business in the foreign country through a branch established there to deal directly with foreign users or consumers. His employees there may carry out some manufacturing, assembling, or packaging functions in relation to the goods. A variant of the branch operation is for the Victorian manufacturer to incorporate a subsidiary company in the foreign country to buy goods from him and to resell them to users and consumers in the foreign country.

There may be further variations. The manufacturer's choice will depend on considerations of business expediency, the operation of taxation law, legal restrictions on transfer of funds, and the foreign country's attitude to investment by outsiders.

This article is concerned primarily with international sales of goods. Such a sale gives rise to several contracts. In addition to the basic contract of sale between the seller and the buyer, there will be contracts between the seller and his bank and between the buyer and his bank, as well as a contract of carriage and a contract of insurance.

All these contracts will necessarily touch foreign countries and there will be questions as to which legal system provides the solution to legal problems arising under them. Most countries have a law governing contracts but these laws differ from country to country. There is no accepted body of international law governing all international contracts, although in recent years attempts have been made to develop a special international code of law on sales. For the most part, the resolution of legal problems arising from an international contract will require a reference to the law of a particular country. In general, it is open to the parties when they make a contract to stipulate the country whose law is to govern their contract and the relative strength of their respective bargaining powers will determine which party's choice prevails. It is also open to the parties to provide that disputes arising under the contract are to be submitted to a tribunal in a particular country.

If the contract does not contain an express choice of a governing law, legal questions are resolved according to the law of the country with which the contract has the most real connection.

Terms of An International Export Contract of Sale

The rights and duties of the buyer and seller may be spelt out in great detail in a standard form of contract framed under the auspices of a particular trade association, or they may largely be left to the determination of the law contained in the Victorian *Goods Act* 1958.

A general description of Victorian law relating to sale of goods was given in the Victorian Year Book 1966, pages 298 to 301. Much of what is stated there is relevant to international sales. The parties in their negotiations will usually say that the contract is on f.o.b. terms or on c.i.f. terms. These symbols refer to the two main codes of terms which commercial usage has developed as standard terms for use whenever the seller is at some distance from the buyer and some third person is to carry the goods from seller to buyer.

Export Contract on f.o.b. Terms

The letters f.o.b. stand for "free on board" and indicate that the seller is obliged to make available at the port of loading and to ship free on board goods answering in all respects the description in the contract of sale. The seller is required to meet all charges arising in connection with the goods up to the time of their passing over the ship's rail. It is up to the buyer to arrange the necessary shipping space and to give the seller notice of the name of the ship and loading berth in time to enable the seller to deliver within the period agreed in the contract. Freight and the insurance of the goods, once they are shipped, are the responsibility of the buyer.

Export Contract on c.i.f. Terms

When the contract is on c.i.f. terms, the price includes cost of goods, insurance, and freight. The seller has to ship the goods, to procure a proper contract with the carrier of the goods for the transport of them to the agreed destination, and to arrange for appropriate insurance of the goods while in transit. The buyer for his part must pay the price when the seller or his agent tenders to the buyer a number of documents, namely, a bill of lading issued by the carrier, an invoice and a policy of insurance. The buyer is not entitled to withhold the price from the seller merely because the goods have not yet arrived at their destination: his obligation is to pay for the goods as soon as the seller tenders to him documents which would give the buyer control over the goods and the entitlement to their insured value if they should be lost in transit.

Although goods in transit are beyond the physical control of the seller or buyer, their ownership can nevertheless be transferred and money can be borrowed on the security of the goods. The fact that those dealings are possible provides a role for banks in the finance of exports. The exporter will not wish to be deprived of capital represented by the goods once he has fulfilled the order and it will be to his advantage if there is a bank to which he can look for prompt payment. The buyer, whose credit is unknown outside his own country, will not wish to be deprived of capital during the period between shipment and resale. In that period, a bank's financial assistance will usually be provided on terms that the bank gets a security interest in the goods and the right to control the goods while the bank's advance is outstanding.

To facilitate the transfer of ownership of goods in transit, and the creation of security interests in such goods, the law provides a system whereby a document, called the bill of lading, is treated as representing the goods so that by dealing with the document the goods themselves can be dealt with.

In addition to being a document of title, the bill of lading which is issued to the shipper by the carrier or its agent, serves as a receipt for the goods. It also provides a memorandum of the contract of carriage which governs the relations between the consignor of the goods and the carrier. When goods are consigned to another country by ship, many of the terms of the contract of sea-carriage are laid down by legislation. Although the contract of carriage is made by the consignor with the shipping company, other persons such as consignees, banks, and insurers who have not taken part in the formation of the contract may later acquire interests in the goods and may be concerned to hold the carrier liable for possible damage to the goods. The need to protect these people brought about legislative regulation of the contract's terms. International co-operation produced the Hague Rules 1921 to which effect has been given by most British Commonwealth countries and a number of other countries. Australia gave effect to the Hague Rules by the *Sea-Carriage of Goods Act* 1924. The Rules impose on the carrier duties to provide a seaworthy ship, to care for the safety of the goods, and to issue a bill of lading in a prescribed form. They impose liability for lack of care on the part of the carrier while affording him certain exceptions from liability which cannot be widened by contractual provision.

In performing a c.i.f. contract, the seller must ship the goods and procure a proper bill of lading which satisfies requirements stipulated by the buyer in the basic contract of sale. Usually the seller is required to obtain a "clean" bill of lading which means that it should contain an acknowledgment by the carrier that the goods have been shipped in apparent good order and condition. By this the buyer is assured by the carrier that the carrier has found no defect in the goods or the packaging. If the contract of carriage is subject to the Hague Rules,

the carrier will be liable to the consignee for damage found on delivery at the port of destination, unless the case falls within any of the exceptions set out in the Rules. From the seller's point of view, a clean bill of lading provides some evidence that he has carried out his duties under the contract of sale. Moreover, when the seller negotiates a clean bill of lading to the buyer, the latter is better enabled to sell the goods afloat by further negotiating the bill of lading.

Under a c.i.f. contract, the seller must insure the goods. The contract of sale may specify the kind of insurance to be procured. If the contract is not explicit on the matter, beyond saying that the contract is c.i.f., the seller's duty is to obtain at his own expense a valid policy of insurance, with reputable insurers, covering the transit contemplated by the contract, on the terms current in the trade, for an amount representing the reasonable value of the goods.

Finance of Exports

The contract of sale will stipulate the mode of payment. The mode usually specified by Australian exporters is payment by documentary letter of credit. A banker's letter of credit is a notification issued by a bank (the issuing bank) authorising the payment of money to a person known as the beneficiary.

In an export transaction, the foreign buyer's bank will be the issuing bank and the seller will be the beneficiary and the terms of the letter of credit will call for the seller to tender a number of documents, the most important of which are the bill of lading, the invoice, and insurance documents. When the exporter tenders the documents to the advising bank, care has to be exercised to ensure that they are in strict accordance with the terms of the letter of credit, because of the risk that a foreign buyer may be given a legal, if not meritorious excuse for not re-imbursing his bank if the market in the goods should fall before he resells. Under the auspices of the International Chamber of Commerce, a code of rules governing documentary letters of credit has been formulated and the banks of many countries, including Australia, have agreed to govern their handling of credits by it.

Criminal Law and its Administration in Victoria, 1963; Law of Torts in Victoria, 1964; Law of Contract in Victoria, 1965; Law of Retail Sales and Hire Purchase in Victoria, 1966; Company Law in Victoria, 1967

Courts in Victoria

The courts of justice are the base upon which administration of the legal system is built. They are graduated in status, according to the gravity of the matters which may be brought before them, and may be conveniently classified into three divisions: the Supreme Court, the County and General Sessions Courts, and Petty Sessions Courts.

Supreme Court

The Supreme Court, as its name implies, and by virtue of the Supreme Court Act, is the supreme court of the State, having jurisdiction over all matters, criminal and civil (including probate and divorce), which have not been excluded by statute. It is the counterpart of the

English Courts of Queen's Bench, Chancery, and Probate, Divorce and Admiralty. The Court consists of a Chief Justice and fourteen puisne* judges, appointed from the ranks of practising barristers of not less than eight years' standing, and retiring at the age of 72.

The Full Court (usually three, and sometimes five judges) hears and determines appeals from single judges of the Supreme Court and from the County Court, and criminal appeals from the Supreme Court and General Sessions Courts.

The main activities of the Supreme Court are at Melbourne, but judges go "on circuit" to Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Hamilton, Horsham, Mildura, Sale, Shepparton, Wangaratta, and Warrnambool.

The officers of the Court are the Masters (three at present), the Taxing Master, the Prothonotary, the Sheriff, and the Registrar of Probates. The Masters deal with various matters entrusted to them by Rules of Court made by the judges, are responsible for the investment of moneys ordered to be paid into court, and are Registrars in divorce. The Taxing Master taxes and settles bills of costs. The Masters and the Taxing Master must be barristers and solicitors of five years' standing, or, in the case of the Taxing Master, of equivalent experience. The Prothonotary is virtually the secretary of the Court. Writs are issued from his office, and he has the custody of documents filed therein. The Sheriff who, like the Prothonotary, is a public servant—the Masters and Taxing Master are not under the Public Service Act—is responsible for the execution of writs, the summoning of juries and the enforcement of judgments. There is a Deputy Prothonotary and a Deputy Sheriff at all Supreme Court circuit towns. The Clerk of Courts acts as such in each instance. The Registrar of Probates and the Assistant Registrar of Probates deal with grants of probate and administration of the estates of deceased persons in accordance with Section 12 of the *Administration and Probate Act 1958*.

Civil proceedings in the Supreme Court are commenced by the plaintiff issuing, through the Prothonotary's Office, a writ (properly called a writ of summons) against the defendant from whom he claims damages or other remedy. The writ is a formal document by which the Queen commands the defendant, if he wishes to dispute the plaintiff's claim, to "enter an appearance" within a specified time, otherwise judgment may be given in his absence. A defendant who desires to defend an action files a "memorandum of appearance" in the Prothonotary's Office.

When the matter comes before the Court, it is desirable that the controversial questions between the two parties should be clearly defined. This clarification is obtained by each side in turn filing documents, stating his own case, and answering that of his opponent. Such statements and answers are called "pleadings", and this method of clarifying the issues has been practised in England from the earliest times, and is as ancient as any part of English procedural law.

* Judges of the Supreme Court other than the Chief Justice are called puisne judges.

Ultimately the action comes to trial, before a judge alone, or a judge and jury. When a judge sits alone he decides questions of both law and fact. If there is a jury, the judge directs them on the law; the jury decides the facts. The judgment of the Court usually provides for payment by the loser of his opponent's legal costs. Normally these are assessed by the Taxing Master. The disappointed party in the action has a right of appeal to the Full Court. If a successful plaintiff fails to obtain from the defendant money which the latter has been ordered to pay, he may issue a writ of *feri facias*, addressed to the Sheriff and directing him to sell sufficient of the defendant's real and personal property to satisfy the judgment.

There is no general right of appeal in civil matters, *on the facts*, from a decision of a Petty Sessions Court. Nevertheless, a dissatisfied party may apply to a Supreme Court judge to review the case, *on the law*.

An appeal lies as of right from decisions of the Supreme Court to the High Court of Australia. An appeal from the Supreme Court or the High Court to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council lies as of right in certain cases, and at the discretion of the Court in other cases.

The following table gives particulars of Supreme Court civil business during the five years 1962 to 1966 :

VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT CIVIL BUSINESS

| Particulars | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Number of Places at Which Sittings Were Held | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Causes Entered— | | | | | |
| For Assessment of Damages | 28 | 26 | 24 | 26 | 28 |
| For Trial | 2,156 | 1,615 | 1,242 | 1,722 | 1,533 |
| Number of Cases Listed for Trial— | | | | | |
| By Juries of Six | 1,247 | 1,577 | 1,045 | 1,314 | 1,155 |
| By a Judge | 387 | 394 | 496 | 509 | 606 |
| Verdicts Returned for— | | | | | |
| Plaintiff | 263 | 287 | 144 | 122 | 123 |
| Defendant | 28 | 36 | 18 | 14 | 6 |
| Amount Awarded .. \$'000 | 1,690 | 1,920 | 1,783 | 1,705 | 795* |
| Writs of Summons Issued .. | 4,978 | 5,647 | 5,542 | 5,816 | 5,804 |
| Other Original Proceedings .. | 174 | 276 | 315 | 347 | 300 |
| Appellate Proceedings (Other than Criminal Appeals Heard and Determined)— | | | | | |
| By Full Court | 73 | 68 | 59 | 57 | 53 |
| By a Judge | 81 | 59 | 83 | 66 | 77 |

* Changes in the civil jurisdiction of the courts since 1964 and an increase in the number of cases being settled out of court have resulted in fluctuations in court business.

County Court

The County Court has jurisdiction in civil matters where the amount claimed does not exceed \$4,000 in ordinary cases and \$8,000 in motor vehicle accident cases. In 1966, there were twenty County Court judges, who were also Chairmen of General Sessions, and one acting Chairman of General Sessions. In General Sessions, all indictable criminal offences (i.e., broadly, those in respect of which the accused will be tried by a jury) are triable save treason, murder, attempted murder, and certain other statutory exceptions. General Sessions also sits, without a jury, as an Appeals Court to hear appeals from Petty Sessions Courts. In theory, justices of the peace may sit with the Chairmen of General Sessions, but in fact they never do. County Court judges (and Chairmen of General Sessions) must be practising barristers of seven years' standing and retire at the age of 72. No judge, either of the Supreme Court or County Court, is, of course, under the Public Service Act. All are appointed by the Governor, on the advice of the Government, and once appointed become independent of the executive.

The County and General Sessions Courts sit continuously at Melbourne, and visit eight circuit towns throughout the State as well as the ten towns also visited by the Supreme Court. The principal officer of the court is the Clerk of the Peace and Registrar of the County Court at Melbourne, who occupies a position parallel to that of the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court. He is a public servant, appointed from among senior clerks of courts. The clerk of courts at each circuit town is also Clerk of the Peace and Registrar of the County Court for his particular bailiwick.

Particulars of County Court cases for the years 1961 to 1966 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—COUNTY COURT CASES

| Year | | | | Number of Cases Tried | Amount Sued for | Amount Awarded* |
|------|----|----|----|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| 1961 | .. | .. | .. | 2,567 | 20,560 | 1,704 |
| 1962 | . | .. | .. | 2,816 | 23,986 | 2,066 |
| 1963 | .. | . | .. | 4,040 | 25,848 | 1,980 |
| 1964 | .. | .. | .. | 3,465 | 22,295 | 1,684 |
| 1965 | .. | .. | .. | 1,916 | 2,944 | 1,967 |
| 1966 | .. | .. | .. | 1,966 | 8,323 | 992† |

* These figures do not include instances where judgment was entered by consent or default.

† See footnote to table on previous page.

The table below shows the number of writs received by the Sheriff in the five years 1962 to 1966 :

VICTORIA—WRITS RECEIVED BY THE SHERIFF

| Year | Sovereign's Writs against Person and Property | Subjects' Writs against— | | Total |
|--------------|--|--------------------------|----------|-------|
| | | The Person | Property | |
| 1962 | 23 | 8 | 635 | 666 |
| 1963 | 12 | 7 | 745 | 764 |
| 1964 | 3 | 14 | 744 | 761 |
| 1965 | 1 | 3 | 807 | 811 |
| 1966 | .. | 8 | 832 | 840 |

Courts of Petty Sessions and Stipendiary Magistrates

Petty Sessions Courts, which sit at Melbourne and suburbs, and at approximately 200 other towns throughout Victoria, are presided over by stipendiary magistrates and justices of the peace, the administrative work being done by a clerk of courts. Stipendiary magistrates are public servants, appointed under the Public Service Act, but independent in the exercise of their judicial functions. They retire at the age of 65. Justices of the peace are citizens of standing in the community—both men and women—who have been granted a Commission of the Peace, and who serve in an honorary capacity, being retired from judicial functions at the age of 72. As well as having practical experience in Petty Sessions Courts, a clerk of courts must pass an examination conducted by the Department. Stipendiary magistrates are, ordinarily, clerks of courts of ten years' standing, who have passed an additional examination, and they attain the Petty Sessions Bench as vacancies occur.

Petty Sessions Courts deal summarily with the less serious criminal cases ; hold preliminary inquiries in indictable criminal offences ; and have a civil jurisdiction where the amount involved does not exceed \$200 in ordinary debt cases, \$600 in cases of contract and, subject to certain exemptions, in cases of tort, and \$1,000 in any action in tort arising out of any accident in which a vehicle is involved. (A tort is a wrong or injury committed by one person against another, or an infringement by one person of another person's right.) Children's Courts deal with juveniles under seventeen years of age, and Coroners' Courts conduct inquiries where the cause of death appears to be violent or unusual.

When an accused person is charged with an indictable criminal offence, a Petty Sessions Court holds a preliminary inquiry to decide, not his guilt or innocence, but whether there is sufficient evidence to justify him being tried at all. If the evidence warrants it, the

magistrates transmit the matter to the appropriate court—Supreme Court or General Sessions. There the accused stands trial before a judge and jury, the prosecution case being conducted by a prosecutor for the Queen. The judge directs the jury on the law, and sentences the prisoner if he is convicted. The jury are the sole judges, on the facts, of the guilt or otherwise of the accused, who is presumed to be innocent until (and unless) they find him guilty. The onus is upon the prosecution to prove such guilt to the satisfaction of the jury, and to prove it beyond reasonable doubt.

In accordance with a cardinal principle of English law, justice in Victoria is administered publicly. In the words of a Lord Chief Justice of England: "It is not merely of some importance, but it is of fundamental importance, that justice should not merely be done, but that it should manifestly and undoubtedly be seen to be done".

Particulars of criminal cases and certain other misdemeanours heard in Courts of Petty Sessions are shown on pages 585–6.

Particulars of cases of a civil nature heard in Courts of Petty Sessions for the years 1962 to 1966 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS: CASES OF A CIVIL NATURE

| Particulars | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Civil Cases— | | | | | |
| Number Heard | 192,656 | 194,502 | 197,073 | 201,095 | 207,727 |
| Debts or Damages— | | | | | |
| Claimed .. \$'000 | 10,640 | 8,876 | 10,220 | 8,849 | 20,146† |
| Awarded .. \$'000 | 8,680 | 7,400 | 8,400 | 7,345 | 15,540† |
| Other Cases— | | | | | |
| Eviction Cases* | 2,858 | 3,156 | 3,043 | 3,254 | 3,551 |
| Fraud Summonses | 12,744 | 14,809 | 12,102 | 11,389 | 9,099 |
| Garnishee Cases | 13,585 | 15,513 | 19,176 | 20,684 | 20,047 |
| Maintenance Cases | 2,309 | 2,461 | 2,502 | 4,852 | 5,460 |
| Show Cause Summonses .. | 29,845 | 34,970 | 36,485 | 35,569 | 32,501 |
| Applications under Landlord and Tenant Acts | 23 | 23 | 11 | 25 | 5 |
| Miscellaneous | 49,117 | 67,259 | 58,217 | 61,200 | 53,703 |
| Licences and Certificates Issued | 20,129 | 19,710 | 19,463 | 21,425 | 22,088 |

* Figures shown represent cases listed before Courts.

† See footnote to table on page 577.

Bankruptcies

A Bankruptcy Act passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in October, 1924, and amended in 1927, was brought into operation on 1 August 1928. It supersedes the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Acts of the States, with the exception of any provisions relating to matters not dealt with in the Commonwealth Act.

The number of sequestrations, etc., in Victoria during the five years 1962 to 1966, under the *Commonwealth Bankruptcy Act* 1924-65, and the amount of liabilities and assets relating to them were as follows :

VICTORIA—BANKRUPTCY BUSINESS

| Year Ended 30 June— | Sequestration Orders and Orders for Administration of Deceased Debtors' Estates | Compositions, Assignments, etc., under Part XI of the Act | Deeds of Arrangement under Part XII of the Act | Total |
|------------------------|--|---|---|-------|
| NUMBER | | | | |
| 1962 | 438 | 16 | 129 | 583 |
| 1963 | 511 | 35 | 79 | 625 |
| 1964 | 546 | 23 | 57 | 626 |
| 1965 | 541 | 21 | 51 | 613 |
| 1966 | 522 | 32 | 40 | 594 |
| LIABILITIES (\$'000) | | | | |
| 1962 | 2,832 | 374 | 1,606 | 4,812 |
| 1963 | 3,360 | 932 | 1,288 | 5,580 |
| 1964 | 4,381 | 575 | 1,038 | 5,994 |
| 1965 | 4,690 | 912 | 741 | 6,343 |
| 1966 | 4,450 | 2,052 | 721 | 7,223 |
| ASSETS (\$'000) | | | | |
| 1962 | 288 | 326 | 1,392 | 2,006 |
| 1963 | 1,244 | 778 | 1,340 | 3,362 |
| 1964 | 1,597 | 242 | 808 | 2,647 |
| 1965 | 1,043 | 407 | 638 | 2,088 |
| 1966 | 1,591 | 2,074 | 460 | 4,125 |

Children's Court*General*

The Children's Court, which began in Victoria in 1906, is held wherever a Court of Petty Sessions sits in the Melbourne Metropolitan Area and in various provincial towns and cities. Beyond the Metropolitan Area the Court is usually held on the same day as the Court of Petty Sessions and presided over by the same Stipendiary Magistrate, but honorary Special Magistrates are appointed for some Courts.

In the Metropolitan Area, two Stipendiary Special Magistrates are appointed and they visit about 30 Courts at regular intervals; all Metropolitan Children's Courts are administered from the Melbourne Children's Court.

Jurisdiction

The Court's jurisdiction is normally restricted to children under seventeen years of age. A child may be brought before the Court for an offence committed before his seventeenth birthday provided the appearance takes place before his nineteenth birthday.

Two types of cases come before the Court, namely, offences and applications under the Children's Welfare Act.

Offences

The Court has no jurisdiction in civil matters, adoption, or civil maintenance.

In dealing with offences the Court follows the practice and procedure of Courts of Petty Sessions. However, it has considerably wider powers than Petty Sessions and may deal with any offence except homicide.

The child (or the parent if the child is under fifteen years of age) must always consent to the Court dealing with an indictable offence in a summary manner, otherwise the matter would be tried by a jury in a higher court. Consent is given in almost all cases.

Applications

The police and certain others may apply to the Court for an order declaring a child "in need of care and protection". The Children's Welfare Act lists the categories which make such an application possible.

Order of the Court

The primary aim of the Children's Court is reformation and rehabilitation of the offender. Punishment is considered for consistent offenders and where attempts at reformation have failed. Indeed, the Court is bound by the *Children's Court Act* 1958 to give primary consideration to reformation. "The Court shall firstly have regard to the welfare of the child."

The most important method of dealing with a child is by releasing him on probation for a period not exceeding three years. Most terms of probation are for twelve months. A Probation Officer is expected to assist and guide the child during that period with reformation and rehabilitation as the goal (see page 555).

Probation Officers also assist the Court by furnishing reports on children's backgrounds. More Stipendiary Probation Officers are now being appointed to supplement the large number of Honorary Probation Officers throughout the State. Some Honorary Probation Officers are employed by the churches.

As a last resort children under fifteen years may be admitted to the care of the Social Welfare Branch and those fifteen or over may be ordered detention in a Youth Training Centre for periods up to two years.

The *Social Welfare Act 1960* has vested in the Youth Parole Board the authority to parole children who are serving periods of detention.

Allied to the Children's Court is the Children's Court Clinic which is staffed by a team of psychiatrists, psychologists, and social workers. The Clinic undertakes detailed investigations of problem cases referred to it by the Court and makes recommendations on its findings. In some cases the Clinic will offer counsel to parents and children after a court appearance.

Court proceedings are closed to the press and general public.

The number of cases prosecuted by the Victoria Police, excluding cases of neglected children and drunkenness, and summarily disposed of by the Children's Courts for the years 1965 and 1966 are given in the following tables :

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS : CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF : NUMBER OF CHARGES AND NATURE OF OFFENCE

| Nature of Offence | 1965 | | | 1966 | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|---------|--------|-------|---------|-------|
| | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| Against the Person .. | 655 | 6 | 661 | 536 | 5 | 541 |
| Against Property .. | 7,657 | 411 | 8,068 | 7,048 | 318 | 7,366 |
| Fraud, Forgery and False Pretences .. | 88 | 7 | 95 | 106 | 9 | 115 |
| Against Good Order .. | 633 | 30 | 663 | 659 | 29 | 688 |
| Driving Offences .. | 441 | 2 | 443 | 437 | 5 | 442 |
| Miscellaneous Offences* | 143 | 15 | 158 | 118 | 6 | 124 |
| Total | 9,617 | 471 | 10,088 | 8,904 | 372 | 9,276 |

* Breaches of Acts of Parliament and by-laws of statutory bodies, escaping from legal custody, breach of bond or probation, etc.

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS : CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF : NUMBER OF CHARGES AND RESULT OF HEARING

| Result of Hearing | 1965 | | | 1966 | | |
|--|-------|---------|--------|-------|---------|-------|
| | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| Fined | 1,062 | 25 | 1,087 | 988 | 18 | 1,006 |
| Placed on Probation .. | 3,185 | 205 | 3,390 | 3,077 | 163 | 3,240 |
| Admitted to Social Welfare Department .. | 1,234 | 46 | 1,280 | 1,077 | 36 | 1,113 |
| Sentenced to Youth Training Centre .. | 1,065 | 8 | 1,073 | 1,228 | 4 | 1,232 |
| Adjourned without Probation | 1,844 | 97 | 1,941 | 1,657 | 92 | 1,749 |
| Other | 730 | 54 | 784 | 403 | 43 | 446 |
| Total Convictions .. | 9,120 | 435 | 9,555 | 8,430 | 356 | 8,786 |
| Dismissed, Withdrawn, Struck Out | 497 | 36 | 533 | 474 | 16 | 490 |
| Total | 9,617 | 471 | 10,088 | 8,904 | 372 | 9,276 |

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS: CASES SUMMARILY
DISPOSED OF: NUMBER OF CHARGES, NATURE OF
OFFENCE AND RESULT OF HEARING, 1966

| Nature of Offence | Result of Hearing | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|--|------------|
| | Dis- missed, With- drawn, etc. | Convicted | | | | |
| | | Fined | Placed on Probation | Social Welfare Branch* | Ad- journed without Probation | Other |
| Against the Person— | | | | | | |
| Attempted Murder | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Assault and Grievous Bodily Harm | 63 | 68 | 62 | 37 | 45 | 16 |
| Sex Offences | 29 | 27 | 93 | 37 | 50 | 13 |
| Total | 92 | 95 | 155 | 75 | 95 | 29 |
| Against Property— | | | | | | |
| Robbery | 12 | 7 | 19 | 18 | 2 | 2 |
| Breaking and Entering | 53 | 48 | 1,032 | 865 | 344 | 49 |
| Larceny (Excluding Motor Vehicles) | 118 | 162 | 1,059 | 579 | 726 | 220 |
| Motor Vehicles (Larceny and Illegal Use) | 55 | 179 | 591 | 511 | 215 | 58 |
| Wilful Damage | 35 | 46 | 62 | 45 | 56 | 14 |
| Other Offences against Property | 15 | 12 | 72 | 28 | 43 | 14 |
| Total | 288 | 454 | 2,835 | 2,046 | 1,386 | 357 |
| Fraud, Forgery and False Pretences | 4 | 6 | 35 | 51 | 18 | 1 |
| Against Good Order— | | | | | | |
| Indecent Behaviour, etc. | 4 | .. | 22 | 1 | 13 | 5 |
| Other Offensive Behaviour | 23 | 78 | 16 | 3 | 25 | 13 |
| Obscene and Insulting Language | 8 | 53 | 8 | 2 | 19 | 5 |
| Firearms | 14 | 56 | 25 | 1 | 50 | 2 |
| Other Offences against Good Order | 35 | 58 | 59 | 24 | 46 | 20 |
| Total | 84 | 245 | 130 | 31 | 153 | 45 |
| Driving Offences | 11 | 189 | 70 | 90 | 73 | 9 |
| Miscellaneous Offences† | 11 | 17 | 15 | 52 | 24 | 5 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 490 | 1,006 | 3,240 | 2,345 | 1,749 | 446 |

* Includes "Admitted to Care" and "Placed in Custody" of the Social Welfare Branch of the Chief Secretary's Department.

† Breaches of Acts of Parliament and by-laws of statutory bodies, escaping from legal custody, breach of bond or probation, etc.

Crime Statistics*Victoria—Courts of Petty Sessions*

In the following tables details are given of the number of cases dealt with in Courts of Petty Sessions, excluding Children's Courts (details of which have been shown under that heading) and cases of a civil nature which are shown on page 580.

If it is desired to compare the figures in these tables with those relating to other States or countries, it is necessary that consideration be given to several points. The first is that the criminal law in the places compared be substantially the same; the second, that it be administered with equal strictness; and the third, that proper allowances be made for differences in the age and sex composition of the population.

Comparison with Victorian figures for earlier years may be affected by changes in the population structure in regard to sex and age, or by changes in the law. An amendment to the Justices Act, operative since February, 1963, enables Courts of Petty Sessions to deal summarily with certain offences nominated in the amendment and previously dealt with by the higher courts. Also, improved methods of statistical collection were commenced in 1963. Accordingly, figures for Courts of Petty Sessions since 1964 are not comparable with those of previous years.

The following tables give details of the number of cases summarily disposed of in Courts of Petty Sessions for the years 1965 and 1966:

**VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS: ARREST CASES
SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF: NUMBER OF CHARGES
AND NATURE OF OFFENCE**

| Nature of Offence | 1965 | | | | 1966 | | | |
|--|-----------|---------|---|---------|-----------|---------|---|---------|
| | Convicted | | Dismissed, Withdrawn, or Struck Out | | Convicted | | Dismissed, Withdrawn, or Struck Out | |
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| Against the Person .. | 1,761 | 43 | 823 | 26 | 1,874 | 77 | 809 | 32 |
| Against Property .. | 8,231 | 657 | 815 | 62 | 9,388 | 842 | 960 | 65 |
| Fraud, Forgery and False Pretences .. | 983 | 100 | 66 | 13 | 998 | 136 | 82 | 10 |
| Against Good Order* .. | 4,430 | 798 | 820 | 98 | 5,041 | 648 | 1,060 | 71 |
| Driving Offences .. | 2,227 | 26 | 1,077 | 10 | 2,627 | 29 | 1,599 | 24 |
| Miscellaneous† .. | 566 | 46 | 73 | 5 | 884 | 42 | 67 | 6 |
| Total .. | 18,198 | 1,670 | 3,674 | 214 | 20,812 | 1,774 | 4,577 | 208 |

* This table excludes arrests for drunkenness. In 1965, 24,275 persons were charged with drunkenness; the corresponding figure for 1966 was 24,774. In most cases the result of hearing was a fine, with the alternative of imprisonment for default.

† Includes escaping from legal custody, offences concerning drugs, bribery, conspiracy breach of bond or probation, etc.

VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS: ARREST CASES
SUMMARILY CONVICTED : NUMBER OF CHARGES AND
RESULT OF HEARING

| Result of Hearing | 1965 | | 1966 | |
|--|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| Fined | 8,003 | 942 | 9,042 | 870 |
| Imprisonment for— | | | | |
| Under 1 month | 1,056 | 56 | 1,128 | 85 |
| 1 Month and under 6 Months | 3,739 | 145 | 4,165 | 192 |
| 6 Months and under 12 Months | 803 | 9 | 826 | 13 |
| 1 Year and over | 267 | 7 | 316 | .. |
| Released on Probation | 1,626 | 157 | 1,769 | 158 |
| Adjourned for a Period without Probation | 613 | 91 | 713 | 116 |
| Released on Bond or Recognizance | 1,893 | 246 | 2,250 | 328 |
| Other | 198 | 17 | 603 | 12 |
| Total | 18,198 | 1,670 | 20,812 | 1,774 |

NOTE.—See footnotes to preceding table.

VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS : SUMMONS CASES
SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF : NUMBER OF CHARGES
AND NATURE OF OFFENCE

| Nature of Offence | 1965 | | 1966 | |
|----------------------------|-----------|---|-----------|---|
| | Convicted | Dismissed, With- drawn, Struck Out | Convicted | Dismissed, With- drawn, Struck Out |
| Against the Person | 803 | 778 | 1,161 | 931 |
| Against Property | 2,785 | 1,082 | 3,401 | 1,181 |
| Against Good Order | 1,829 | 436 | 2,450 | 397 |
| Driving Offences† | 183,615 | 8,312 | 167,759 | 7,655 |
| Miscellaneous* | 53,349 | 6,793 | 49,182 | 6,588 |
| Total | 242,381 | 17,401 | 223,953 | 16,752 |

* Miscellaneous offences are generally breaches of State and Commonwealth Acts of Parliament.
† Since August 1965, certain traffic offences can be disposed of by payment of a prescribed penalty, in lieu of a court prosecution.

NOTE.—Details of the sex of offenders are not available for Courts of Petty Sessions summons cases

Inquests

A coroner has jurisdiction to hold an inquest concerning the manner of death of any person who is slain or drowned or who dies suddenly or in prison or while detained in any mental hospital and whose body is lying dead within the district in which such coroner has jurisdiction.

His duties in relation to this are regulated by the Coroners' Acts and there are special provisions relating to inquests in other Acts, such as the Mines Act, Children's Welfare Act, and Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act. Coroners and deputy-coroners are appointed by the Governor in Council, every stipendiary magistrate being appointed a coroner for the State of Victoria. Deputy-coroners have jurisdiction in the districts for which they have been appointed. In addition, a justice of the peace has jurisdiction, within his bailiwick, to hold an inquest, but only if requested to do so by a police officer in charge of a station, or by a coroner.

In the majority of cases the coroner acts alone in holding an inquest, but in certain cases a jury is empanelled. This is done (a) when the coroner considers it desirable; (b) when in any specified case a law officer so directs; and (c) when it is expressly provided in any Act (as is the case under the Mines Act) that an inquest shall be taken with jurors. Amending legislation in 1953 provided that the viewing of the body is not essential and is necessary only where the coroner or jury deem it advisable.

When a person is arrested and charged before a justice or court with murder or manslaughter, those proceedings are adjourned from time to time pending the holding of the inquest. If the inquest results in a finding against that person of murder or manslaughter, the coroner issues a warrant committing him for trial, the other proceedings being then withdrawn.

The following table shows the number of inquest cases in Victoria during the years 1962 to 1966, and the number of persons subsequently committed for trial:

VICTORIA—INQUEST CASES*

| Year | Inquests into Deaths of— | | | Persons Committed for Trial | | |
|------------|--------------------------|---------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons |
| 1962 | 1,511 | 788 | 2,299 | 43 | 8 | 51 |
| 1963 | 1,549 | 872 | 2,421 | 34 | 1 | 35 |
| 1964 | 1,636 | 846 | 2,482 | 23 | 5 | 28 |
| 1965 | 1,565 | 830 | 2,395 | 33 | 3 | 36 |
| 1966 | 1,510 | 833 | 2,343 | 44 | 3 | 47 |

* The number of inquests shown for the years 1962 to 1964 are of inquests held during the year; those shown for 1965 and 1966 are of inquests of persons whose deaths were registered during the year.

The table below shows the charges on which persons were committed for trial by coroners during the years 1962 to 1966:

VICTORIA—COMMITTALS BY CORONERS

| Year | Murder | | | Manslaughter | | |
|------------|--------|---------|---------|--------------|---------|---------|
| | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons |
| 1962 | 29 | 7 | 36 | 14 | 1 | 15 |
| 1963 | 16 | 1 | 17 | 18 | .. | 18 |
| 1964 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 14 | .. | 14 |
| 1965 | 13 | 3 | 16 | 20 | .. | 20 |
| 1966 | 22 | 1 | 23 | 22 | 2 | 24 |

Higher Courts

The tables which follow relate to distinct persons who have been convicted in the Supreme Court and Courts of General Sessions in Victoria in the years shown. In cases where a person was charged with more than one offence, the principal offence only has been counted.

**VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS : NUMBER OF PERSONS
CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES**

| Offence * | 1965 | | | 1966 | | |
|---|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons |
| Against the Person— | | | | | | |
| Murder | 6 | .. | 6 | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| Attempted Murder | 2 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Manslaughter | 9 | 1 | 10 | 6 | .. | 6 |
| Manslaughter with Motor Vehicle | 5 | .. | 5 | 3 | .. | 3 |
| Assault with Grievous Bodily Harm | 40 | .. | 40 | 42 | 2 | 44 |
| Assault | 31 | .. | 31 | 26 | 1 | 27 |
| Carnal Knowledge (Under 16 Years) | 304 | .. | 304 | 205 | .. | 205 |
| Carnal Knowledge (16 and under 18 Years) | 7 | .. | 7 | 4 | .. | 4 |
| Incest | 15 | 3 | 18 | 8 | 2 | 10 |
| Rape | 25 | .. | 25 | 33 | .. | 33 |
| Indecent Assault on Female | 30 | .. | 30 | 37 | .. | 37 |
| Indecent Assault on Male | 16 | .. | 16 | 28 | .. | 28 |
| Unnatural Offences | 21 | .. | 21 | 25 | 1 | 26 |
| Bigamy | 4 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Other Offences against the Person | 12 | 4 | 16 | 15 | 2 | 17 |
| Total | 527 | 12 | 539 | 444 | 10 | 454 |
| Against Property— | | | | | | |
| Robbery | 38 | .. | 38 | 73 | 2 | 75 |
| Breaking and Entering— | | | | | | |
| Houses | 159 | 11 | 170 | 224 | 6 | 230 |
| Shops | 53 | .. | 53 | 72 | 3 | 75 |
| Other | 37 | 1 | 38 | 54 | .. | 54 |
| Larceny (Excluding Motor Vehicles and Cattle and Sheep) | 81 | 7 | 88 | 85 | 7 | 92 |
| Illegal Use and Larceny of Motor Vehicles | 73 | .. | 73 | 102 | 1 | 103 |
| Cattle and Sheep Stealing | 14 | .. | 14 | 18 | .. | 18 |
| Other Offences against Property | 86 | 1 | 87 | 64 | 3 | 67 |
| Total | 541 | 20 | 561 | 692 | 22 | 714 |
| Fraud, Forgery and False Pretences | 92 | 23 | 115 | 115 | 19 | 134 |
| Other Offences— | | | | | | |
| Driving under the Influence Dangerous, etc., Driving | 44 | .. | 44 | 56 | .. | 56 |
| Miscellaneous Offences† | 123 | 2 | 125 | 109 | 1 | 110 |
| .. .. . | 224 | 10 | 234 | 248 | 9 | 257 |
| Total | 391 | 12 | 403 | 413 | 10 | 423 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 1,551 | 67 | 1,618 | 1,664 | 61 | 1,725 |

* With the exception of Murder, for which separate figures of Attempted Murder are shown, all offences include attempts.

† Includes Breach of Bond, Probation, etc.

**VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS : AGES OF PERSONS
CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES, 1966**

| Offence* | Persons Convicted—Age Group (Years) | | | | | | | Total |
|---|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| | Under 17 | 17-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40 and over | |
| Against the Person— | | | | | | | | |
| Murder | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 4 | 9 |
| Attempted Murder | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Manslaughter | 1 | .. | 2 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 6 |
| Manslaughter with Motor Vehicle | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 3 |
| Assault with Grievous Bodily Harm | .. | 7 | 16 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 44 |
| Assault | .. | 4 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 1 | .. | 27 |
| Carnal Knowledge (Under 16 Years) | 1 | 82 | 91 | 18 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 205 |
| Carnal Knowledge (16 and under 18 Years) | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 4 |
| Incest | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 10 |
| Rape | .. | 10 | 15 | 3 | 1 | .. | 4 | 33 |
| Indecent Assault on Female .. | .. | 5 | 13 | 6 | 3 | .. | 10 | 37 |
| Indecent Assault on Male .. | .. | 2 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 10 | 28 |
| Unnatural Offences | .. | 3 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 26 |
| Bigamy | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 4 |
| Other Offences against the Person | .. | 3 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 17 |
| Total | 3 | 118 | 174 | 54 | 30 | 15 | 60 | 454 |
| Against Property— | | | | | | | | |
| Robbery | .. | 21 | 28 | 14 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 75 |
| Breaking and Entering— | | | | | | | | |
| Houses | 1 | 90 | 76 | 26 | 8 | 9 | 20 | 230 |
| Shops | .. | 11 | 25 | 14 | 10 | 7 | 8 | 75 |
| Other | 1 | 5 | 22 | 12 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 54 |
| Larceny (Excluding Motor Vehicles and Cattle and Sheep) | .. | 9 | 31 | 18 | 13 | 9 | 12 | 92 |
| Illegal Use and Larceny of Motor Vehicles | 1 | 49 | 32 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 103 |
| Cattle and Sheep Stealing .. | .. | 3 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 18 |
| Other Offences against Property | .. | 14 | 15 | 13 | 14 | 4 | 7 | 67 |
| Total | 3 | 202 | 235 | 109 | 65 | 42 | 58 | 714 |
| Fraud, Forgery and False Pretences | .. | 9 | 36 | 18 | 23 | 10 | 38 | 134 |
| Other Offences— | | | | | | | | |
| Driving under the Influence .. | .. | .. | 3 | 5 | 6 | 13 | 29 | 56 |
| Dangerous, etc., Driving .. | .. | 4 | 19 | 13 | 9 | 15 | 50 | 110 |
| Miscellaneous Offences† .. | 1 | 47 | 86 | 32 | 25 | 23 | 43 | 257 |
| Total | 1 | 51 | 108 | 50 | 40 | 51 | 122 | 423 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 7 | 380 | 553 | 231 | 158 | 118 | 278 | 1,725 |

* With the exception of Murder, for which separate figures of Attempted Murder are shown, all offences include attempts.

† Includes Breach of Bond, Probation, etc.

VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS: PERSONS CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES: RESULT OF HEARING, 1966

| Offence* | Result of Hearing | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|--|--|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------------|------------|--------------|
| | Fined | Im- prison- ed Twelve Months and under | Im- prison- ed over Twelve Months | Death Sen- tence ‡ | Sen- tence Sus- pended on Enter- ing a Bond | Placed on Pro- bation | Other | Total |
| Against the Person— | | | | | | | | |
| Murder | .. | .. | 1 | 6 | .. | .. | 2 | 9 |
| Attempted Murder | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Manslaughter | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| Manslaughter with Motor Vehicle | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 |
| Assault with Grievous Bodily Harm | 4 | 2 | 22 | .. | 7 | 5 | 4 | 44 |
| Assault | 3 | 8 | 3 | .. | 11 | 1 | 1 | 27 |
| Carnal Knowledge (Under 16 Years) | .. | 30 | 11 | .. | 94 | 66 | 4 | 205 |
| Carnal Knowledge (16 and under 18 Years) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | 4 |
| Incest | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 6 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| Rape | .. | 1 | 27 | .. | 1 | 3 | 1 | 33 |
| Indecent Assault on Female | .. | 10 | 13 | .. | 10 | 4 | .. | 37 |
| Indecent Assault on Male | .. | 8 | 5 | .. | 9 | 6 | .. | 28 |
| Unnatural Offences | .. | 2 | 8 | .. | 10 | 6 | .. | 26 |
| Bigamy | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 4 |
| Other Offences against the Person | .. | 4 | 6 | .. | 5 | 1 | 1 | 17 |
| Total | 7 | 67 | 105 | 6 | 158 | 95 | 16 | 454 |
| Against Property— | | | | | | | | |
| Robbery | .. | 19 | 23 | .. | 15 | 8 | 10 | 75 |
| Breaking and Entering— | | | | | | | | |
| Houses | 1 | 81 | 25 | .. | 50 | 47 | 26 | 230 |
| Shops | .. | 21 | 25 | .. | 12 | 11 | 6 | 75 |
| Other | 1 | 27 | 10 | .. | 5 | 8 | 3 | 54 |
| Larceny (Excluding Motor Vehicles and Cattle and Sheep) | 4 | 30 | 11 | .. | 36 | 9 | 2 | 92 |
| Illegal Use and Larceny of Motor Vehicles | 1 | 41 | 14 | .. | 19 | 14 | 14 | 103 |
| Cattle and Sheep Stealing | 2 | 4 | 1 | .. | 9 | 2 | .. | 18 |
| Other Offences against Property | 2 | 20 | 10 | .. | 14 | 11 | 10 | 67 |
| Total | 11 | 243 | 119 | .. | 160 | 110 | 71 | 714 |
| Fraud, Forgery and False Pretences | 2 | 48 | 9 | .. | 46 | 21 | 8 | 134 |
| Other Offences— | | | | | | | | |
| Driving under the Influence | 36 | 6 | 3 | .. | 8 | 1 | 2 | 56 |
| Dangerous, etc., Driving | 90 | 3 | 1 | .. | 15 | 1 | .. | 110 |
| Miscellaneous Offences† | 19 | 83 | 25 | .. | 68 | 46 | 16 | 257 |
| Total | 145 | 92 | 29 | .. | 91 | 48 | 18 | 423 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 165 | 450 | 262 | 6 | 455 | 274 | 113 | 1,725 |

* With the exception of Murder, for which separate figures of Attempted Murder are shown, all offences include attempts.

† Includes Breach of Bond, Probation, etc.

‡ The death sentence was not carried out in five cases, terms of imprisonment being substituted. In the sixth case, the convicted person was executed on 3 February 1967.

**VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS : AGES OF PERSONS
CONVICTED**

| Age Group (Years) | 1965 | | | 1966 | | |
|----------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons |
| Under 17 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| 17—19 | 363 | 17 | 380 | 368 | 12 | 380 |
| 20—24 | 453 | 14 | 467 | 536 | 17 | 553 |
| 25—29 | 222 | 5 | 227 | 224 | 7 | 231 |
| 30—34 | 144 | 10 | 154 | 153 | 5 | 158 |
| 35—39 | 141 | 9 | 150 | 111 | 7 | 118 |
| 40—44 | 84 | 4 | 88 | 105 | 5 | 110 |
| 45—49 | 63 | 2 | 65 | 69 | 7 | 76 |
| 50—54 | 40 | 1 | 41 | 50 | .. | 50 |
| 55—59 | 17 | 2 | 19 | 21 | .. | 21 |
| 60 and over | 24 | 3 | 27 | 21 | .. | 21 |
| Total | 1,551 | 67 | 1,618 | 1,664 | 61 | 1,725 |

**VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS : NUMBER OF PERSONS
CONVICTED : RESULT OF HEARING**

| Result of Hearing | 1965 | | | 1966 | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons |
| Fined | 168 | 2 | 170 | 164 | 1 | 165 |
| Imprisoned— | | | | | | |
| Under 3 Months .. | 57 | 3 | 60 | 76 | 2 | 78 |
| 3 Months and under 6 | 102 | 4 | 106 | 95 | .. | 95 |
| 6 Months and under 12 | 171 | 1 | 172 | 138 | 5 | 143 |
| 12 Months .. | 117 | 2 | 119 | 131 | 3 | 134 |
| Over 12 Months and | | | | | | |
| under 2 Years .. | 60 | 1 | 61 | 74 | 1 | 75 |
| 2 Years and over .. | 166 | 2 | 168 | 185 | 2 | 187 |
| Death Sentence* .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Placed on Probation .. | 380 | 22 | 402 | 255 | 19 | 274 |
| Released on Recognizance | | | | | | |
| or Bond | 302 | 29 | 331 | 428 | 27 | 455 |
| Other | 27 | 1 | 28 | 113 | .. | 113 |
| Total | 1,551 | 67 | 1,618 | 1,664 | 61 | 1,725 |

* The death sentence was not carried out in 1965. For 1966, see footnote at foot of table † on page 590.

Licensing Legislation

General

After fifty years of 6 p.m. closing, the *Licensing Act* 1965 extended the hour of closing of hotels to 10 p.m. as from 1 February 1966. This Act was designed to incorporate the recommendations made in the Report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry on Liquor in Victoria.

The Act, besides regulating the hours and conditions of trading for hotels and licensed restaurants, introduced two new types of licence—a Cabaret Licence and a Theatre Licence—and laid down the conditions under which these could be granted. It also provided for patrons to bring their own liquor to “unlicensed premises” for consumption there with a meal.

All fees taken under the Licensing Act are paid into the Licensing Fund and, after payment of all administrative expenses, compensation for licences deprived or surrendered, statutory payments to municipalities, and transfers to the Police Superannuation Fund, the balance is paid into Consolidated Revenue.

Licensing Fund

Revenue and expenditure of the Licensing Fund for the years 1962 to 1966 are shown below :

VICTORIA—LICENSING FUND : REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (\$'000)

| Particulars | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
|--|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| REVENUE | | | | | |
| Licences, Certificates, and Permits .. | 6,728 | 6,950 | 7,005 | 7,525 | 8,031 |
| Interest on Investments .. | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Fees and Fines .. | 64 | 72 | 68 | 65 | 67 |
| Total | 6,812 | 7,042 | 7,093 | 7,610 | 8,118 |
| EXPENDITURE | | | | | |
| Annual Payments to Municipalities .. | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 111 |
| Compensation .. | 8 | 16 | 5 | 4 | 5 |
| Transfer to Police Superannuation Fund | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| Salaries, Office Expenses, etc. .. | 260 | 262 | 289 | 308 | 308 |
| Transfer to Revenue .. | 6,386 | 6,606 | 6,639 | 7,139 | 7,648 |
| Total | 6,812 | 7,042 | 7,093 | 7,610 | 8,118 |

Number of Liquor Licences

The following table gives details of liquor licences of various types in force in Victoria for the years stated :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF LIQUOR LICENCES

| Type of Licence | At 30 June— | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Hotel | 1,577 | 1,572 | 1,567 | 1,552 | 1,548 |
| Registered Club | 246 | 255 | 265 | 275 | 293 |
| Grocer | 424 | 450 | 472 | 494 | 511 |
| Wholesale Spirit Merchant .. | 66 | 66 | 64 | 64 | 65 |
| Australian Wine | 65 | 51 | 36 | 31 | 28 |
| Railway Refreshment Room .. | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 17 |
| Vigneron | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 |
| Brewer | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Restaurant | 33 | 49 | 59 | 79 | 90 |
| Total | 2,448 | 2,480 | 2,500 | 2,532 | 2,568 |

Further References, 1965-67

Racing Legislation

The *Racing Act* 1958 regulates matters dealing with horse, pony, trotting, and dog racing. Under the Act the control of trotting and dog racing is vested in the Trotting Control Board and the Dog Racing Control Board, respectively.

Additional legislation, relating to totalizators and the Totalizator Agency Board, is found in the *Racing (Totalizators Extension) Act* 1960. Also, the *Stamps Act* 1958 contains provisions relating to the registration fees of bookmakers and bookmakers' clerks, and to the duty payable on betting tickets.

The following table gives details of horse race-meetings and trotting meetings conducted during the years ended 31 July 1963 to 1966 :

VICTORIA—RACING AND TROTTING MEETINGS

| Particulars | Year Ended 31 July— | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| RACING | | | | |
| Number of Meetings— | | | | |
| Metropolitan Courses | 66 | 66 | 65 | 65 |
| Other Courses | 322 | 330 | 322 | 342 |
| Number of Events— | | | | |
| Metropolitan Courses | 497 | 497 | 500 | 494 |
| Other Courses | 2,395 | 2,450 | 2,215 | 2,334 |
| Amount of Stakes— | | | | |
| Metropolitan Courses (\$'000) | 1,590 | 1,755 | 1,951 | 1,967 |
| Other Courses (\$'000) | 484 | 788 | 956 | 1,089 |
| TROTTING | | | | |
| Number of Meetings— | | | | |
| Metropolitan Course | 36 | 37 | 36 | 37 |
| Other Courses | 155 | 175 | 183 | 189 |
| Number of Events— | | | | |
| Metropolitan Course | 252 | 259 | 252 | 259 |
| Other Courses | 1,030 | 1,090 | 1,241 | 1,427 |
| Amount of Stakes— | | | | |
| Metropolitan Course (\$'000) | 284 | 377 | 382 | 440 |
| Other Courses (\$'000) | 158 | 236 | 322 | 438 |

Further Reference, 1966

Victoria Police

Introduction

The preservation of law and order is the prime function of the Victoria Police Force. To carry out this function successfully, new methods must be adopted to keep abreast with the growing population and the complexity of social problems.

Recruitment

The actual strength of the Victoria Police at 30 June 1966 was 4,402. There are monthly intakes of recruits, spread over each financial year, to fill vacancies created by retirements, resignations, etc., as well as increases in strength authorised by the Government. Continuous efforts are being made to improve the recruiting rate.

Traffic

The increasing number of vehicles on the road, 1,109,817 being registered at 31 December 1966 (with 1,259,477 drivers' licences current at 30 June 1966) or approximately one vehicle for every three persons, is placing greater demands on members of the Force to control the flow of traffic. Each year an increasing proportion of Police time is taken up with traffic work.

In 1966, there were 479 officers in the Traffic Control Branch. In addition to these members who are specially allocated, all other members of the Force spend some time on traffic supervision.

Several innovations have recently been introduced to assist police in increasing the required supervision. The *Road Traffic (Infringements) Act 1965*, which was proclaimed on 9 August 1965, provides for an Infringement Notice to be served on a person detected committing certain traffic offences of a less serious nature and for the notice to be disposed of by the payment of a prescribed penalty within 28 days. The procedure has considerably reduced the time Police were required to spend at Court and has enabled road patrols to be extended.

In order to improve the movement of traffic, several arterial roads in the Metropolitan Area were proclaimed "Clearways" as from 27 April 1965, to enable key roads to be kept clear of standing vehicles during peak traffic hours, thus allowing an uninterrupted flow of traffic along main carriageways.

In addition, devices known as "Amphometers" have been purchased and these have been used in detecting speeding offences. This device is a portable electrical timing instrument, set in motion by air pressure operated switches, which enables the time taken by a vehicle to pass over two tubes to be registered on a meter in miles per hour. Another relatively new instrument in the forensic field is the "Breathalyzer". This instrument enables Police to detect, within certain known tolerances, the presence of alcohol in the blood stream of a driver by testing a sample of his breath. The sample is obtained by having the driver exhale through a tube into the instrument.

Although every effort is being made to enforce traffic laws, special attention is also being directed to the education of the public, particularly children, in road safety. Approximately 10,000 persons each year attend lectures by Police which are supported by specially selected traffic films exhibited by officers of the State Film Centre. Members of the Force also visit approximately 1,000 schools throughout the State and address 370,000 children on road safety annually.

Information on road traffic accidents and the number of casualties will be found on pages 774-6 of this Year Book.

Forensic Science Laboratory

The laboratory, whose operations have grown over recent years, has now moved to more spacious premises. This move has enabled further up-to-date scientific aids to be introduced in the investigation of crime. New equipment has been installed to examine and identify such substances as drugs, dye-stuffs, fibres, inks, petrol fractions, and rubber, etc., and to make visual examinations of suspected documents, fabrics, close range firearm wounds, etc.

Police Mobility

As part of a comprehensive plan to increase mobility to meet the demand for Police services in the community, a large number of additional vehicles has been purchased for the Police vehicle fleet. Several of these vehicles were made available for the Mobile Traffic Section, the Wireless Patrol, and some were allotted to selected Police Stations. The availability of a departmental vehicle at a Police Station enables ready attention to be given at all times to calls received at that Station.

Motor Registration Branch

There has been a marked increase in Motor Registration Branch business in the post-war years. Transactions dealt with by the Branch were 3,450,000 in 1965-66 and collections amounted to \$56m in the same period. A modern office building costing \$2.7m has been erected.

The following statement gives details of the strength of the Force and the number of inhabitants in Victoria to each Police Officer on the dates shown :

VICTORIA—POLICE FORCE : STRENGTH

| Particulars | At 30 June— | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Authorised Strength | 4,143 | 4,264 | 4,409 | 4,470 | 4,572 |
| Actual Strength* | 4,127 | 4,223 | 4,330 | 4,405 | 4,402 |
| Number of Inhabitants per Active Police Officer.. .. | 723 | 720 | 717 | 718 | 731 |

* Includes Police-women, but excludes Cadets and Police Reservists.

Further References, 1961-67

*Housing and Building***Building Development in the City of Melbourne 1966**

The value stated in applications for building permits during 1966 decreased by \$17m to \$38m although the number of permits issued was only two less than in 1965. Most of the new buildings are being erected by banks, insurance companies, or large corporations who are establishing their headquarters.

A noticeable development during the last two years was the number of shopping arcades that were opened, including the following during 1966 : Hub Arcade, Little Collins Street ; Elizabeth Arcade, with entrances from Elizabeth Street and Little Collins Street ; and the Bank of New South Wales Arcade with entrances from Swanston Street and Collins Street.

Theatres are still tending to group in the Bourke Street–Exhibition Street area. Two cinemas, the Palladium and the Bercy opened in 1965, and now Hoyts Theatres Ltd., are to build a new complex on the site of Paynes Bon Marché in Bourke Street at an estimated cost of \$4m. The project will comprise three theatres seating 840, 960, and 804 persons each, following the change to smaller cinemas showing quality films. The project, to be known as “The Cinema Centre”, is due to be completed in 1968.

Three major buildings completed, or under construction, during 1966 were the Customs House, Reserve Bank, and Stage 2 of the Commonwealth Centre. The Commonwealth Centre now has the largest floor area of offices of any building in Melbourne. However, if the car park area of the National Mutual building is added to its office and shops area, the National Mutual has the greatest area of lettable floor space.

The Melbourne City Council purchased the site of the old Victoria Buildings, on the south-east corner of Collins and Swanston Streets for \$2.75m as the first stage of its plan to create a Civic Square on the area bounded by Collins and Swanston Streets, Flinders Lane, and Regent Place. The Council also paid a premium of \$400,000 for a ninety-eight year lease of the area known as “Princes Plaza” which has now been sealed, landscaped, and developed.

In the industrial and transportation areas, work has commenced on the containerised cargo section of the Port of Melbourne at Appleton Dock. This area, formerly known as the West Melbourne Swamp, or Dudley Flats, is now very close to being fully occupied, mostly by the transport industry.

Major new buildings (of over \$1,000,000 each) completed in 1966 include :

- A.C.I. Operations Pty. Ltd., 546-560 Bourke Street.
- Alfred Hospital, W. S. Phillip Block, Commercial Road.
- Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd., 31-37 Elizabeth Street.
- Bank of New South Wales, 225-231 Collins Street.
- Cobb and Co. Centres Ltd., 374-380 Lonsdale Street.
- Embank House Pty. Ltd., 319-325 Collins Street.
- English Scottish and Australian Bank Ltd., 460 Bourke Street.
- Mutual Underwriting and Development Ltd., (Savoy Project), corner Russell and Little Bourke Streets.
- Northern and Employers Group Assurance Companies, 446-452 Collins Street.
- Princes Gate Development Pty. Ltd., (First Tower), Flinders Street.
- Reserve Bank of Australia, corner Collins and Exhibition Streets.
- State Accident and Motor Car Insurance Offices, 480-490 Collins Street.
- Trans-Australia Airlines, 42-56 Franklin Street.
- United Land Properties Pty. Ltd., 184-190 Queen Street.
- 180 Flats, Housing Commission, Victoria, High Street.
- 180 Flats, Housing Commission, Victoria, Reeves Street.

Major new buildings (of over \$1,000,000 each), in course of erection at the end of 1966 include :

- Alfred Hospital, East Block, Commercial Road.
- Australasian Temperance and General Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd., (McEwan's Corner), 119 Elizabeth Street.
- Australian Gypsum Ltd., 348-358 Latrobe Street.
- Australian Mutual Provident Society, 350 Collins Street.
- Australian Mutual Provident Society, 54-62 Market Street.
- Australian Mutual Provident Society, 111-137 William Street.
- Commonwealth Centre (Second Stage), La Trobe Street.
- Customs House, corner Flinders and William Streets.
- Dalgety and New Zealand Loan Ltd., 457-471 Bourke Street.
- Grand Central Car Park, 196-210 Little Collins Street.
- Hammerson's Property and Investments (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., 97-101 Queen Street.
- Law Courts, corner Lonsdale and William Streets.
- Legal and General Assurance Society Ltd., corner Collins and Queen Streets.
- Lonsdale Telephone Exchange, Lonsdale Street.
- Melbourne Cricket Club Grandstand, Brunton Avenue.

Mercy Maternity Hospital, Clarendon Street.
 Motor Registration Branch and Transport Regulation Board,
 Lygon Street.
 Muirfield Properties Pty. Ltd., 189-203 William Street.
 Princes Gate Development Pty. Ltd., (Second Tower), Flinders
 Street.
 Royal Women's Hospital, Swanston Street.
 S.L.B. Properties Ltd., corner Elizabeth and Bourke Streets.
 Southdown Press Pty. Ltd., 30-36 Walsh Street.
 State Electricity Commission, 15-27 William Street.
 State Government, (Public Offices), Treasury Place.
 Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd.—Stock Exchange, 351
 Collins Street.
 University of Melbourne, (Medical Centre), Royal Parade.
 University of Melbourne, (Union House), Royal Parade.
 180 Flats, Housing Commission, Victoria, Boundary Road.
 152 Flats, Housing Commission, Victoria, High Street.

Further References, 1961-67

Early Building in Victoria

Beginnings

The first buildings at Port Phillip were made of turf sods and were roofed with bark or with a thatch of reeds gathered from the banks of the Yarra. Before long there appeared the more typical pioneers' houses of split timber slabs or of wattle-and-daub—interwoven twigs plastered over with clay—and with roofs of paling or shingle. The slab type with the shingle roof was to become the norm amongst the squatters of the outlying districts. The first houses of sawn timber had been brought from Van Diemen's Land in 1835, and because the timber near Melbourne was Red gum, and difficult to work, it was the practice to import most timber for building purposes until after the gold rushes.

The first land was sold in June, 1837, and between 1837 and 1838 the number of houses in the district rose from 36 to 300. In the following year the first local sawmills and the first quarries for bluestone and freestone were established, while local brickmakers succeeded for the first time in exporting a small amount of their produce. The bluestone which later became a characteristic material in Victorian buildings, was disliked for its appearance and the difficulty of working, so that it was popular only for foundations. The free-stones were generally too soft to withstand normal weathering, as were the bricks, which were so light and moisture absorbent that they rapidly fell to pieces. Moreover, the development of a brick industry was hampered by the repeated flooding of the yards and kilns beside the Yarra.

Between 1838 and 1841 the population of the Port Phillip District increased six times to 20,416, although the Colony was also beginning to feel the effects of an economic recession. The combination of these factors encouraged minute subdivision in inner areas like Fitzroy, and the buildings erected were often of nothing more substantial than sods or canvas. Imports of pre-fabricated wooden houses continued, rising steadily in value to £28,777 (\$57,554) in 1852. With the return of prosperity in the later 1840s the building industry became more stable, and the artisans were able to build themselves decent dwellings with the aid of the newly formed building societies. Much of this progress was to be halted by the gold rushes.

Effects of Gold Discoveries

The first effect of the gold discoveries was to drain the building industry of its labour force and cause a virtual cessation of building activity. Before long the influx of migrants caused a demand for accommodation which could not have been met even if the builders had remained to deal with it. The standard of building declined, the sanitary condition of the city became quite inadequate, and new projects such as the City of Melbourne Gas and Coke Company ceased.

It soon became apparent that substantial buildings could not be provided, and land was opened for sale in North, East, and South Melbourne specifically for the erection of wooden houses. An extensive city of tents known as 'Canvas Town' arose in South Melbourne, and large numbers of pre-fabricated houses began to arrive from overseas while local companies experimented with houses of slate and of papier mâché. In 1853, £111,380 (\$222,760) worth of iron houses were brought from Great Britain, and wooden houses valued at £246,371 (\$492,742) were brought, in roughly equal numbers, from Great Britain and from other colonies, of which Singapore seems to have been the most prominent.

The need for accommodation was even more urgent on the goldfields, with the added complication that most buildings were required to be portable. The commonest type was known as a "framed tent", but frequently had a boarded floor and a brick fireplace and chimney; sometimes parts were clad in weatherboard and a bark or iron roof added, so that by degrees a typical miner's cottage evolved. The miner's cottage consisted of one, two or three gabled units of a size small enough to be manageable, placed with the gables running parallel, an optional verandah along the side of the front one, and a lean-to kitchen against the back.

Consolidation

An economic recession in 1854 had further hindered the recovery of the building industry, and it was not until the period 1856 to 1860

that a recovery from the jerry-building of the gold rushes was effected. Sawmills were re-opened and local timbers came into wide demand, bricks of an acceptable quality were for the first time generally available, and with the now reduced wages of masons and the introduction of machinery, widespread use of bluestone became possible. Symptomatic of the new outlook was the establishment of a building museum to display and test materials and promote workmanship of a better quality than had been seen in Melbourne for some years.

In the 1860s land became open for selection and persons with little capital were able to become landowners and farmers in their own right. For 25 years city and country developed in an atmosphere of confidence and increasing prosperity. In the 1880s the prosperity had become a boom; skyscrapers began to rise in the city following the introduction of hydraulic passenger lifts in 1885; city land values became highly inflated; and speculation was rife. The city burst the limits of Carlton, Collingwood, Fitzroy, Richmond, Prahran, and North and South Melbourne, which had until now housed three-quarters of its population. From the limbs of the new suburban railway system developed whole new subdivisions which were the object of frenzied speculation.

In 1891, it became apparent that the end of the boom was in sight, and the community moved into a depression. In the field of building, recovery was slow and tentative, so that as late as 1910 the terraces and villas of the new Art Nouveau and Queen Anne styles incorporate occasional pieces of cast iron left over from the boom period.

From the 1860s there were few developments which were specifically local, but by far the most interesting and easily identified was the cast-iron lace work which adorned buildings of every type and size. This is Melbourne's unique contribution, and the most characteristic feature to the eyes of a visitor. Multi-story iron-framed buildings appeared in the boom period, and the cavity brick wall became accepted practice in the depression which followed. Between the world wars houses of the "Bungalow" style came to be built on separate allotments covering acres of countryside and creating the suburban environment. This period also saw the acceptance of brick veneer construction, and, shortly before the Second World War, the establishment of the State Housing Commission.

Development of Architecture in Victoria, 1962; Building Trends since 1945, 1963; Developments in Building Methods since 1945, 1964; Building Materials, 1966

Supervision and Control of Building

The *Town and Country Planning Act* 1961 and the *Local Government Act* 1958, provide regulations for the preparation of planning schemes and the uniform control of building operations throughout Victoria. In general, the administration of the provisions of these Acts is carried out by councils of the local government authorities in the areas to which they apply.

Town and Country Planning

Statutory town and country planning was first introduced into Victoria in 1944 by the passing of the *Town and Country Planning Act* 1944. The duties of the Town and Country Planning Board, the procedure to be followed in the preparation of statutory planning schemes by responsible authorities, and other relevant information may be found on page 325 of the Victorian Year Book 1961 and page 370 of the Victorian Year Book 1964.

Of the total of 209 municipalities in Victoria there are now 153 in which approved planning schemes are in operation or in which planning schemes have been commenced. This has meant that approximately 92.5 per cent of the State's population is now living within areas which are subject to some form of planning control.

In 1966, centres subject to the provisions of approved planning schemes are Morwell, Moe, and Traralgon, located in the Latrobe Valley; Bulla, Croydon, Lillydale, and Lara on the fringe of the Metropolitan Area; the Shire of Knox and the Shire of Sherbrooke which include the southern part of the Dandenong Ranges; the Shire of Mornington and the Shire of Flinders on the Mornington Peninsula; while Ararat, Shepparton, Benalla, Numurkah, Cranbourne, Robinvale, Corryong, Cobram, and Warragul are other country towns which have approved schemes in operation. The planning schemes operating in Geelong and Portland, prepared by joint committees of the councils comprising these centres, illustrate the co-operation of municipal councils under the planning legislation.

Since its inception early in 1946, the Town and Country Planning Board has been requested on many occasions to prepare planning schemes to guide and control the development of areas which were considered of State or national importance and vital to the protection of specific resources, as well as other schemes to protect and preserve the scenic beauty of certain areas consistent with their development as holiday resorts. The Board has prepared fifteen planning schemes which have been approved by the Governor in Council and is currently preparing a further twenty-one planning schemes.

Two of the most important schemes prepared by the Board have been the Latrobe Valley Sub-Regional Planning Scheme 1949 and the Ocean Road Planning Scheme 1955.

The Latrobe Valley scheme embraces an area of 334 square miles, 90 per cent of which covers the large brown coal resources of Victoria, and this national asset has been safeguarded through the implementation of the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act. Planning legislation has also preserved the scenic beauty of the Great Ocean Road, where 60 miles along the south-western coastline extending through four municipalities are covered by the scheme.

The Board was also responsible for the preparation of the planning scheme for the new township of Tallangatta which had to be re-sited because of the extension of the Hume Weir. The Eildon Sub-Regional Planning Scheme, the Eildon Reservoir Planning Scheme (Shire of Mansfield), and the French Island Planning Scheme are other examples of the Board's use of planning powers to safeguard land which required protection from speculative subdivision and at the same time needed the advantages of planning schemes to ensure the co-ordinated development of the area. Planning schemes have also been prepared by the Board to control and guide the growth of the townships of Club Terrace, Tyers, and Yallourn North.

Planning Control of Foreshores and Inland Waterways

Following an examination of the need for the protection and proper development of the State's coastline, the Government decided in 1964 that planning schemes should be prepared for the 300 miles of the coastline not then under planning control. In 1965 schemes for the coastal areas from Lake Tyers to Cape Howe in the east (130 miles) and from Apollo Bay to the South Australian border in the western part of the State (170 miles) were commenced by the Board. Thus the whole of the 1,000 miles of Victoria's coastline is now subject to planning control.

It has also been found that tourism from the increasing mobility of the public has not been confined to the coastal areas but that it has spread to inland areas and particularly those which have natural lakes or man-made lakes, the result of water conservation schemes. While the protection of natural lakes and their surroundings generally comes within the scope of planning schemes prepared by local councils, the preparation of planning schemes in connection with the State's major reservoirs has been a task which has been undertaken by the Board. The Board is currently preparing planning schemes for foreshore lands at the Eildon Reservoir (Shire of Alexandra), Lake Buffalo, Lake Bellfield, Lake Glenmaggie, Lake Eppalock, Lake Merrimu, Lake Nillahcootie, and at Tower Hill near Koroit. These are practical examples of the use of planning powers to conserve as far as possible the natural resources and scenic attractions of these areas consistent with their development as water storages, and in the case of Tower Hill, as a game reserve.

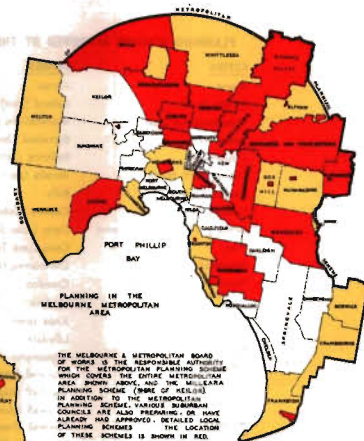
Local Government Act

Under the *Local Government Act* 1958, Uniform Building Regulations provide for the uniform control of building operations in Victoria. Particulars relating to some of the powers and controls provided by these regulations may be found on page 327 of Victorian Year Book 1961.

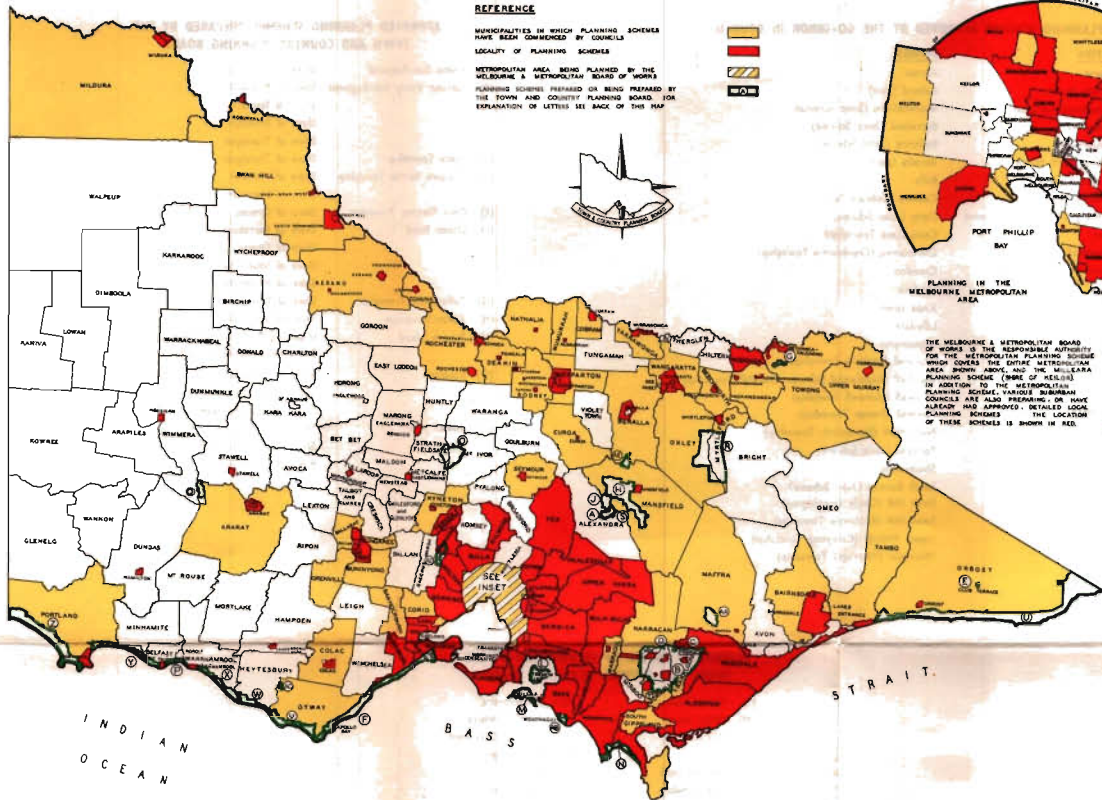
PLANNING IN VICTORIA AT 30 JUNE 1967

REFERENCE

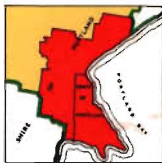
MUNICIPALITIES IN WHICH PLANNING SCHEMES
HAVE BEEN COMMENCED BY COUNCILS
LOCALITY OF PLANNING SCHEMES
METROPOLITAN AREA BEING PLANNED BY THE
WELBOURNE & METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS
PLANNING SCHEMES PREPARED OR BEING PREPARED BY
THE TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING BOARD FOR
EXPLANATION OF LETTERS SEE BACK OF THIS MAP



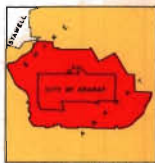
THE MELBOURNE & METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS IS THE RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY FOR THE METROPOLITAN PLANNING SCHEME WHICH COVERS THE ENTIRE METROPOLITAN AREA SHOWN ABOVE, AND THE MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME (SOME OF WHICH) IN ADDITION TO THE METROPOLITAN PLANNING SCHEME. VARIOUS MUNICIPAL COUNCILS ARE ALSO PREPARING OR HAVE ALREADY HAD APPROVED DETAILED LOCAL PLANNING SCHEMES. THE LOCATION OF THESE SCHEMES IS SHOWN IN RED.



PLANNING SCHEMES PREPARED BY JOINT PLANNING COMMITTEES



PORTLAND PLANNING SCHEME



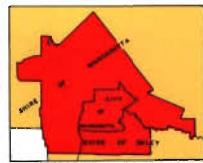
ARARAT & DISTRICT
JOINT PLANNING SCHEME



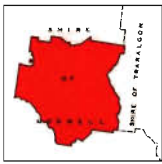
BALLARAT & DISTRICT
JOINT PLANNING SCHEME



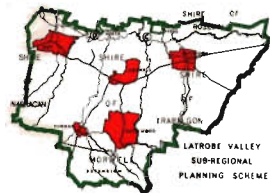
GEELONG PLANNING SCHEME



WARRARATTA SUB-REGIONAL
PLANNING SCHEME



HAZELWOOD JOINT
PLANNING SCHEME



LATROBE VALLEY
SUB-REGIONAL
PLANNING SCHEME

PLANNING SCHEMES APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL

CITIES

Ararat
Benalla (part)
Broadmeadows (part)
Brunswick
Camberwell
Coburg (Bell Street)
Frankston (part)
Geelong (Joint Scheme)
Geelong West (Joint Scheme)
Moe
Moorabbin
Newtown and Chilwell (Joint Scheme)
Nunawading (part)
Ringwood (part)
Sandringham (part)
Shepparton
Traralgon
Williamstown (part)

TOWN

Portland (Joint Scheme)

BOROUGHES

Kyabram (part)

SHIRES

Altona
Ballarat (part)
Bannockburn (Joint Scheme)
Barrabool (Joint Scheme)
Bellarine (Joint Scheme)
Benalla (part)
Bulla
Cobram (Cobram Township)
Corio (Joint Scheme)
Corio (Lara Township)
Cranbourne (Cranbourne Township)
Croydon
Flinders
Knox (part)
Lillydale
Mornington
Morwell (Boolarra Township)
Morwell (Hazelwood Scheme—Churchill Township)
Morwell (Morwell Township)
Morwell (Yinnar Township)
Numurkah (Numurkah Township)
Portland (Joint Scheme)
Sherbrooke
South Barwon (Joint Scheme)
Swan Hill (Castle Donnington)
Swan Hill (Robinvale Township)
Upper Murray (Corryong Township)
Warragul (Warragul Township)

APPROVED PLANNING SCHEMES PREPARED BY THE TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING BOARD

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| (A) Eildon Sub-Regional | Shire of Alexandra |
| (B) Latrobe Valley Sub-Regional | Shire of Morwell |
| | Shire of Narracan |
| | Shire of Rosedale |
| | Shire of Traralgon |
| (C) Tyers Township | Shire of Traralgon |
| (D) Yallourn North Township | Shire of Morwell |
| | Shire of Narracan |
| (E) Club Terrace Township | Shire of Orbost |
| (F) Ocean Road | Shire of Barrabool |
| | Shire of Otway |
| | Shire of South Barwon |
| | Shire of Winchelsea |
| (G) Tallangatta Township | Shire of Towong |
| (H) Eildon Reservoir | Shire of Mansfield |
| (I) French Island | (Outlying District—Town and Country Planning Board Responsible Authority) |
| (O) Eppalock | Shire of Metcalfe |
| | Shire of McIvor |
| | Shire of Strathfieldsaye |
| (P) Tower Hill | Shire of Belfast |
| | Shire of Warrnambool |
| | Borough of Koroit |

SCHEMES IN COURSE OF PREPARATION BY THE TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING BOARD

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| (J) Eildon Reservoir | Shire of Alexandra |
| (M) Phillip Island | Shire of Phillip Island |
| (N) Waratah Bay | Shire of South Gippsland |
| | Shire of Woorayl |
| (Q) Lake Bellfield | Shire of Stawell |
| (R) Lake Buffalo | Shire of Myrtleford |
| | Shire of Oxley |
| (S) Eildon Sub-Regional Extension 'A' | Shire of Alexandra |
| (T) Latrobe Valley Sub-Regional Extension 'A' | Shire of Morwell |
| | Shire of Traralgon |
| (U) Lake Tyers to Cape Howe Coastal | Shire of Orbost |
| (V) South Western Coastal | Shire of Otway |
| (W) South Western Coastal | Shire of Heytesbury |
| (X) South Western Coastal | Shire of Warrnambool |
| (Y) South Western Coastal | Shire of Belfast |
| (Z) South Western Coastal | Shire of Portland |
| (AA) Lake Glenmaggie | Shire of Maffra |
| (AB) Wonthaggi Coastal | Borough of Wonthaggi |
| (AC) Simpson | Shire of Heytesbury |
| | Shire of Otway |
| (AD) Lake Merrimu | Shire of Bacchus Marsh |
| | Shire of Gisborne |
| (AE) Lake Nillahcootie | Shire of Benalla |
| | Shire of Mansfield |

Building Statistics**General**

The statistics in succeeding pages deal only with the construction of buildings, as distinct from other construction such as railways, bridges, earthworks, water storage, etc. Additions of \$10,000 and over to existing buildings (other than houses) are included as new buildings. With the exception of the table relating to building approvals, particulars of alterations and minor additions are excluded, and in all tables particulars of renovations and repairs to buildings are excluded, because of the difficulty in obtaining complete lists of persons who undertake such operations. Figures for houses exclude converted military huts, temporary dwellings, flats, and dwellings attached to other buildings.

Since the September quarter 1945, a quarterly collection of statistics of building operations has been undertaken, comprising the activities of all private contractors and government authorities engaged in the erection of new buildings, and owner-builders who erect buildings without the services of a contractor.

The bases of the collection are building permits issued by local government authorities, and contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-governmental and local government authorities. As a complete list of government authorities and building contractors is maintained, details shown in succeeding tables embrace all local government areas. However, details for building approvals and owner-builders cover only those areas subject to building control by local government authorities, and exclude some rural areas not subject to permit issues.

The following definitions of terms used in the succeeding tables are necessary for an understanding of the data presented :

Building Approvals : These comprise private permits issued by local government authorities together with contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-governmental or local government authorities.

Private or Government : Building is classified as private or government according to ownership at the time of commencement. Thus, building carried out directly by day-labour or for government instrumentalities by private contractors, even though for subsequent purchase, is classed as government. Building carried out by private contractors for private ownership or which is financed or supervised by government instrumentalities but erected for a specified person is classed as private.

Owner-built : A building actually erected or being erected by the owner or under the owner's direction, without the services of a contractor who is responsible for the whole job.

Commenced : A building is regarded as having been commenced when work on foundations has begun. Owing to the difficulty of defining the exact point that this represents in building operations, interpretations made by informants may not be entirely uniform.

Completed : A building is regarded as having been completed when the building contractor has fulfilled the terms of the contract or, in the case of owner-built houses, when the house is either completed or substantially completed and occupied (the value shown in this case is that of the owner-built house as a finished project). As with commencements, the interpretation placed on this definition by informants may not be entirely uniform.

Under Construction (i.e., Unfinished) : Irrespective of when commenced, and regardless of whether or not work has actually proceeded at all times, *once* a building has been commenced it continues to be shown in the tables as under construction (i.e., unfinished) until completed. Buildings on which work has been permanently abandoned are *excluded*.

Numbers : The numbers of houses, flats, and shops with dwellings attached, represent the number of separate dwelling units. Each flat in a block of flats is counted as a separate dwelling unit.

Values : All values shown exclude the value of the land and represent the estimated cost of the buildings on completion.

Building Approvals

The following table shows the value of private and government building approved in Victoria for the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—VALUE OF PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT BUILDING APPROVED

(\$'000)

| Year Ended 30 June— | Houses and Flats | Other New Buildings | Alterations and Additions to Buildings | Total All Buildings |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|--|---------------------|
| 1962 | 150,426 | 128,196 | 36,674 | 315,296 |
| 1963 | 186,268 | 142,074 | 40,548 | 368,890 |
| 1964 | 229,472 | 163,456 | 40,782 | 433,710 |
| 1965 | 240,278 | 197,236 | 47,142 | 484,656 |
| 1966 | 225,170 | 233,438 | 47,922 | 506,530 |

In normal circumstances, information concerning building approvals is a primary indicator of building trends and gives some indication of the effect of varying economic conditions on the building industry. However, a complete comparison of buildings approved cannot be made against buildings commenced, as the relationship is affected by the fact that (a) some intended buildings are never begun, and new building plans may be re-submitted later, (b) estimated values recorded for building approvals may be affected by rising costs owing to delays in the commencement of buildings, and (c) as previously mentioned, building permits do not embrace the whole of the State.

Value of New Buildings Commenced

The following table shows the value of all new buildings commenced in Victoria, according to the type of building, for the years 1961-62 to 1965-66. It should be noted that additions of \$10,000 and over to existing buildings (other than houses) are included and alterations, renovations, repairs and minor additions to buildings are excluded.

VICTORIA—VALUE (WHEN COMPLETED) OF TOTAL NEW BUILDINGS COMMENCED : CLASSIFIED BY TYPE (\$'000)

| Type of Building | Year Ended 30th June— | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Houses | 137,754 | 159,002 | 186,816 | 184,984 | 183,625 |
| Flats | 17,530 | 20,898 | 38,624 | 54,164 | 45,090 |
| Shops | 7,490 | 10,522 | 9,618 | 16,016 | 18,248 |
| Hotels, Guest Houses, etc. .. . | 6,270 | 2,788 | 3,130 | 6,016 | 4,993 |
| Factories | 44,894 | 46,890 | 40,532 | 60,222 | 68,112 |
| Offices | 27,968 | 14,146 | 48,346 | 30,862 | 36,100 |
| Other Business Premises .. . | 9,414 | 11,396 | 17,486 | 15,102 | 18,500 |
| Educational | 24,116 | 21,734 | 18,916 | 24,782 | 30,839 |
| Religious | 5,418 | 3,466 | 3,980 | 3,632 | 3,536 |
| Health | 8,892 | 11,834 | 14,952 | 7,084 | 18,703 |
| Entertainment and Recreation .. | 4,022 | 4,254 | 5,072 | 5,314 | 5,643 |
| Miscellaneous | 10,418 | 9,552 | 7,226 | 11,686 | 17,348 |
| Total | 304,186 | 316,482 | 394,698 | 419,864 | 450,737 |

As with building approvals, increases in the value of buildings commenced are not wholly attributable to increased building activity, but are partly the result of an almost continuous rise in the cost of building. It should also be realised that, in any period, where there are appreciable increases in the value of buildings commenced for industrial, commercial, business, health, etc., purposes, this movement could be misinterpreted to some extent, as these buildings may include the commencement of large scale projects, the completion of which may spread over several years.

Value of New Buildings Completed

The following table shows the value of all new buildings completed in Victoria, according to the type of building, for the years 1961-62 to 1965-66. As with commencements, additions of \$10,000 and over to existing buildings (other than houses) are included and alterations, renovations, repairs and minor additions to buildings are excluded.

**VICTORIA—VALUE OF TOTAL NEW BUILDINGS
COMPLETED : CLASSIFIED BY TYPE
(\$'000)**

| Type of Building | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Houses | 142,536 | 154,358 | 175,846 | 185,692 | 184,060 |
| Flats | 26,686 | 23,184 | 23,734 | 47,564 | 52,663 |
| Shops | 8,604 | 8,326 | 9,456 | 11,518 | 14,629 |
| Hotels, Guest Houses, etc. .. . | 4,894 | 12,894 | 2,754 | 3,398 | 5,982 |
| Factories | 36,094 | 50,444 | 46,212 | 54,612 | 58,876 |
| Offices | 13,108 | 12,486 | 18,042 | 34,082 | 24,590 |
| Other Business Premises .. . | 10,870 | 10,754 | 12,324 | 18,596 | 13,176 |
| Educational | 25,154 | 20,494 | 21,396 | 17,394 | 29,127 |
| Religious | 4,060 | 4,482 | 3,532 | 5,380 | 3,492 |
| Health | 12,308 | 21,032 | 10,054 | 8,848 | 11,149 |
| Entertainment and Recreation .. | 4,396 | 4,498 | 4,620 | 7,858 | 4,668 |
| Miscellaneous | 7,640 | 10,616 | 6,860 | 7,338 | 12,963 |
| Total | 296,350 | 333,568 | 334,830 | 402,280 | 415,375 |

The text to the previous table, regarding the reasons for movements in the value of new buildings over a period of time, also applies to the foregoing table.

Value of New Buildings under Construction (i.e., Unfinished)

The value of all new building work remaining unfinished increased from \$327,310,000 at 30 June 1965 to \$369,747,000 at 30 June 1966.

Value of Work Done during Period

The following table shows the estimated value of work actually carried out during each year 1961-62 to 1965-66. For any building the sum of these values obtained during its construction equals the value of the building on completion. The figures include estimates for the value of work done on owner-built houses. The increases in value of work done over the periods are not necessarily wholly attributable to increased building activity, but are partly the result of increases in the cost of building.

VICTORIA—VALUE OF WORK DONE ON NEW BUILDINGS :
CLASSIFIED BY TYPE
(\$'000)

| Type of Building | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Houses | 140,298 | 155,716 | 180,342 | 186,452 | 183,444 |
| Flats | 21,520 | 22,058 | 28,772 | 53,872 | 49,964 |
| Shops | 7,956 | 8,444 | 10,946 | 12,582 | 19,676 |
| Hotels, Guest Houses, etc. | 10,188 | 5,308 | 2,864 | 4,942 | 5,566 |
| Factories | 41,906 | 45,290 | 48,362 | 51,962 | 65,875 |
| Offices | 14,328 | 16,932 | 28,204 | 31,948 | 44,122 |
| Other Business Premises | 10,316 | 10,786 | 15,320 | 17,106 | 14,956 |
| Educational | 23,618 | 22,332 | 21,660 | 21,558 | 26,735 |
| Religious | 4,658 | 4,224 | 3,680 | 4,732 | 3,837 |
| Health | 11,080 | 10,408 | 9,172 | 10,988 | 11,834 |
| Entertainment and Recreation | 5,096 | 4,534 | 5,190 | 6,382 | 4,198 |
| Miscellaneous | 7,508 | 10,618 | 8,228 | 10,972 | 12,195 |
| Total | 298,472 | 316,650 | 362,740 | 413,496 | 442,402 |

NOTE.—The above table includes partly estimated values for owner-built constructions where actual value of work done during the period was not available.

Number of New Dwellings

The following table shows the number of new houses and individual flat units (excluding conversions to flats) commenced, completed and under construction in the Metropolitan Area and the remainder of the State of Victoria for the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES AND FLATS :
GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

| Year Ended 30 June— | Commenced | | Completed | | Under Construction (i.e., Unfinished) at End of Period | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|--------|-----------|-------|--|-------|
| | Houses | Flats | Houses | Flats | Houses | Flats |
| METROPOLITAN AREA | | | | | | |
| 1962 | 11,990 | 2,885 | 12,395 | 3,954 | 6,389 | 2,145 |
| 1963 | 14,099 | 3,410 | 13,745 | 3,564 | 6,743 | 1,991 |
| 1964 | 16,218 | 6,601 | 15,638 | 3,954 | 7,323 | 4,638 |
| 1965 | 14,071 | 9,362 | 15,170 | 8,077 | 6,224 | 5,923 |
| 1966 | 12,807 | 7,764 | 13,388 | 8,924 | 5,643 | 4,763 |
| REMAINDER OF THE STATE | | | | | | |
| 1962 | 6,549 | 116 | 6,574 | 116 | 5,191 | 97 |
| 1963 | 6,712 | 252 | 6,583 | 208 | 5,320 | 141 |
| 1964 | 7,430 | 488 | 7,161 | 316 | 5,589 | 313 |
| 1965 | 7,696 | 692 | 7,651 | 597 | 5,634 | 408 |
| 1966 | 7,723 | 785 | 7,541 | 582 | 5,816 | 611 |
| STATE TOTAL | | | | | | |
| 1962 | 18,539 | 3,001 | 18,969 | 4,070 | 11,580 | 2,242 |
| 1963 | 20,811 | 3,662 | 20,328 | 3,772 | 12,063 | 2,132 |
| 1964 | 23,648 | 7,089 | 22,799 | 4,270 | 12,912 | 4,951 |
| 1965 | 21,767 | 10,054 | 22,821 | 8,674 | 11,858 | 6,331 |
| 1966 | 20,530 | 8,549 | 20,929 | 9,506 | 11,459 | 5,374 |

The following table shows the number of new houses and individual flat units (excluding conversions to flats) commenced, completed, and under construction in Victoria for government and private ownership for the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES AND FLATS:
CLASSIFIED BY OWNERSHIP

| Year Ended 30 June— | New Houses and Flats Erected for— | | | | Total Houses and Flats |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| | Government Ownership* | Private Ownership* | | | |
| | | By Contractors | By Owner-Builders | Total Private | |
| COMMENCED | | | | | |
| 1962 | 2,648 | 15,645 | 3,247 | 18,892 | 21,540 |
| 1963 | 2,355 | 18,939 | 3,179 | 22,118 | 24,473 |
| 1964 | 3,130 | 24,832 | 2,775 | 27,607 | 30,737 |
| 1965 | 3,150 | 25,804 | 2,867 | 28,671 | 31,821 |
| 1966 | 2,865 | 23,271 | 2,943 | 26,214 | 29,079 |
| COMPLETED | | | | | |
| 1962 | 2,523 | 16,529 | 3,987 | 20,516 | 23,039 |
| 1963 | 2,111 | 18,016 | 3,973 | 21,989 | 24,100 |
| 1964 | 2,425 | 21,203 | 3,441 | 24,644 | 27,069 |
| 1965 | 2,830 | 25,388 | 3,277 | 28,665 | 31,495 |
| 1966 | 2,935 | 24,233 | 3,267 | 27,500 | 30,435 |
| UNDER CONSTRUCTION (i.e., UNFINISHED) AT END OF PERIOD | | | | | |
| 1962 | 960 | 6,245 | 6,617 | 12,862 | 13,822 |
| 1963 | 1,204 | 7,168 | 5,823 | 12,991 | 14,195 |
| 1964 | 1,909 | 10,797 | 5,157 | 15,954 | 17,863 |
| 1965 | 2,229 | 11,213 | 4,747 | 15,960 | 18,189 |
| 1966 | 2,159 | 10,251 | 4,423 | 14,674 | 16,833 |

* See definitions on page 603.

Number of New Houses

Particulars of the number of new houses, classified by the material of outer walls, commenced, completed, and under construction for the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES : CLASSIFIED BY MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS

| Year Ended 30 June— | New Houses | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------|
| | Brick, Concrete, and Stone | Brick Veneer | Wood | Fibro-Cement | Other | Total |
| COMMENCED | | | | | | |
| 1962 | 1,023 | 10,526 | 5,122 | 1,728 | 140 | 18,539 |
| 1963 | 772 | 13,838 | 4,508 | 1,578 | 115 | 20,811 |
| 1964 | 750 | 17,516 | 3,387 | 1,870 | 125 | 23,648 |
| 1965 | 927 | 16,556 | 2,313 | 1,747 | 224 | 21,767 |
| 1966 | 411 | 16,416 | 1,916 | 1,567 | 220 | 20,530 |
| COMPLETED | | | | | | |
| 1962 | 1,339 | 10,058 | 5,751 | 1,673 | 148 | 18,969 |
| 1963 | 865 | 12,555 | 5,203 | 1,574 | 131 | 20,328 |
| 1964 | 929 | 15,998 | 4,020 | 1,728 | 124 | 22,799 |
| 1965 | 910 | 16,925 | 2,901 | 1,854 | 231 | 22,821 |
| 1966 | 650 | 16,232 | 2,233 | 1,678 | 136 | 20,929 |
| UNDER CONSTRUCTION (i.e., UNFINISHED) AT END OF PERIOD | | | | | | |
| 1962 | 993 | 4,883 | 3,744 | 1,842 | 118 | 11,580 |
| 1963 | 900 | 6,166 | 3,049 | 1,846 | 102 | 12,063 |
| 1964 | 721 | 7,684 | 2,416 | 1,988 | 103 | 12,912 |
| 1965 | 738 | 7,315 | 1,828 | 1,881 | 96 | 11,858 |
| 1966 | 499 | 7,499 | 1,511 | 1,770 | 180 | 11,459 |

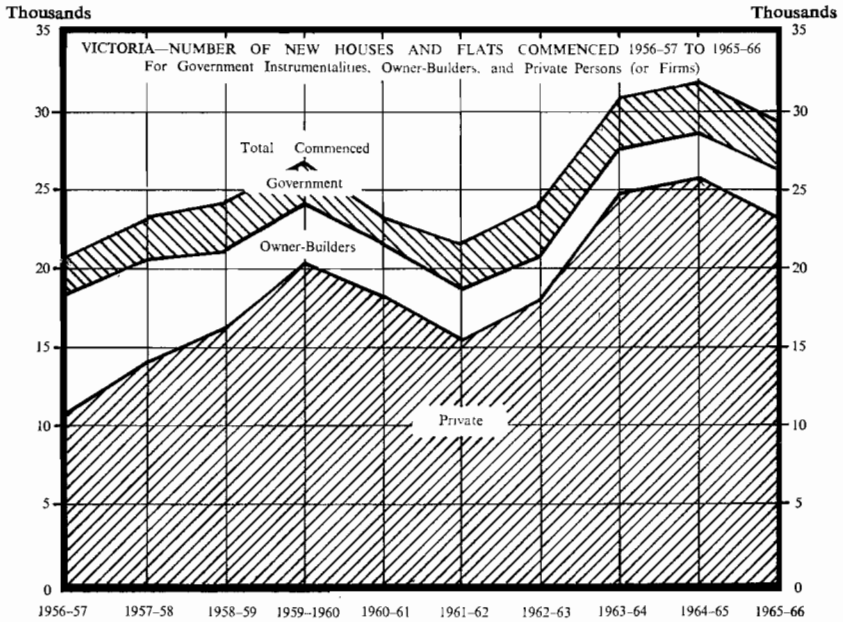


FIGURE 16.—Graph showing number of new houses and flats commenced, classified according to ownership.

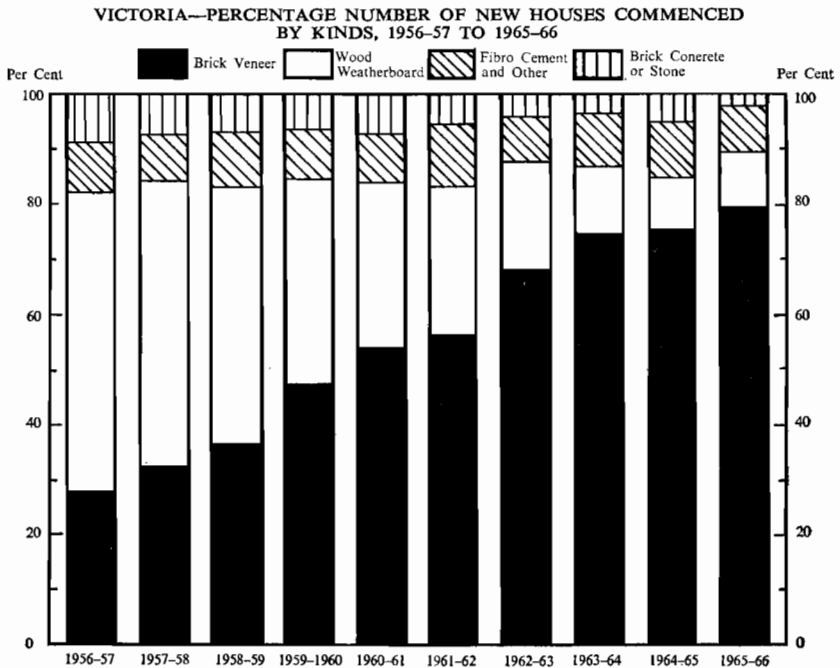


FIGURE 17.—Graph showing percentage number of new houses commenced, classified according to materials of outer walls.

Employment

An indication of the labour resources of the building industry is shown in the following table. The information is obtained from returns collected from private builders and governmental authorities and relates to persons actually working on the jobs of contractors who undertake the erection of new buildings, and on the jobs of government instrumentalities which erect new buildings on their own account. Persons actually engaged on alterations, additions, repairs and maintenance are included when these jobs are undertaken by such contractors and instrumentalities. The figures include working principals and their employees, men working as or for sub-contractors, and men temporarily laid off on account of weather. Contractors and government instrumentalities are asked to give details of the number of persons employed on a specified day, but because of frequent movement between jobs and because some tradesmen (such as electricians, etc.) may work on several jobs which are under construction simultaneously by different contractors, some duplication may occur. The figures exclude persons working on owner-built houses, and employees of builders who undertake only alterations, additions, repairs and maintenance.

**VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING ON JOBS
CARRIED OUT BY BUILDERS OF NEW BUILDINGS**

| Particulars | At 30 June— | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| CLASSIFIED BY STATUS | | | | | |
| Contractors* | 2,882 | 2,910 | 3,239 | 3,365 | 3,416 |
| Sub-contractors* | 5,886 | 6,729 | 8,122 | 9,421 | 9,005 |
| Wage Earners | 25,395 | 27,305 | 28,336 | 30,209 | 29,884 |
| Total Persons Working | 34,163 | 36,944 | 39,697 | 42,995 | 42,305 |
| CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATION | | | | | |
| Carpenters | 12,708 | 14,056 | 14,784 | 15,282 | 15,070 |
| Bricklayers | 3,733 | 4,358 | 4,892 | 5,347 | 5,216 |
| Painters | 3,381 | 3,410 | 3,666 | 3,950 | 3,518 |
| Electricians | 1,715 | 1,897 | 2,103 | 2,462 | 2,370 |
| Plumbers | 3,028 | 3,192 | 3,541 | 3,998 | 3,882 |
| Builders' Labourers | 4,195 | 4,688 | 4,590 | 5,229 | 5,173 |
| Other | 5,403 | 5,343 | 6,121 | 6,727 | 7,076 |
| Total Persons Working | 34,163 | 36,944 | 39,697 | 42,995 | 42,305 |

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING ON JOBS CARRIED OUT
BY BUILDERS OF NEW BUILDINGS—*continued*

| Particulars | At 30 June— | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF BUILDING WORK | | | | | |
| New Buildings— | | | | | |
| Houses and Flats | 16,315 | 18,318 | 21,071 | 21,621 | 20,678 |
| Other Buildings | 12,965 | 13,421 | 13,884 | 16,650 | 16,540 |
| Total | 29,280 | 31,739 | 34,955 | 38,271 | 37,218 |
| Alterations and Additions— | | | | | |
| Houses and Flats | 754 | 1,035 | 1,133 | 1,275 | 1,321 |
| Other Buildings | 2,795 | 2,559 | 2,004 | 2,035 | 2,251 |
| Total | 3,549 | 3,594 | 3,137 | 3,310 | 3,572 |
| Repairs and Maintenance— | | | | | |
| Total | 1,334 | 1,611 | 1,605 | 1,414 | 1,515 |
| Total Persons Working | 34,163 | 36,944 | 39,697 | 42,995 | 42,305 |

* Excludes persons not actually working on jobs.

Government Housing Activities

Commonwealth Authorities

Department of Housing

The principal functions of the Commonwealth Department of Housing include the administration of the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements, the War Service Homes Act, and the Home Savings Grant Scheme.

Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements

Since 1945, the Commonwealth has entered into a series of Housing Agreements with the State of Victoria (and all other States) under which the Commonwealth advances funds to the State for the construction of dwellings primarily for families of low or moderate means. These Agreements were made in 1945, 1956, 1961, and 1966. An important feature of the 1956 and subsequent Housing Agreements has been the emphasis placed on the construction of homes for private ownership. Thus, a significant proportion—at least 30 per cent annually, since the 1958-59 financial year—of the moneys advanced by the Commonwealth to the State each financial year under the Agreements has been allocated to building and co-operative housing societies for lending to private home seekers. The remaining 70 per cent of the advances made by the Commonwealth each financial year is allocated to the State Housing Commission for the erection of dwellings, many of which are purchased by the families to whom they are allocated.

The Commonwealth charges a concessional interest rate on the advances it makes under the current Agreement of 1 per cent per annum less than the long-term Commonwealth bond rate. The present long-term bond rate is 5½ per cent per annum. The amount of advances made

to Victoria by the Commonwealth in 1965-66 (including special advances for housing for serving members of the Defence Forces) was \$33,566,506. The total of advances made to Victoria between 1 July 1945 and 30 June 1966 under the various Housing Agreements was \$427,276,160, which permitted the erection of 69,477 homes in Victoria during that period.

War Service Homes

Under the *War Service Homes Act* 1918-1966, the Commonwealth Government provides assistance in acquiring a home to persons who were members of the Australian Forces and Nursing Services enlisted or appointed for or employed on active service outside Australia or on a ship of war, during the First and Second World Wars, and persons who served in the war-like operations in Korea or Malaya, or who have served on "special service" as defined in the *Repatriation (Special Overseas Service) Act* 1962-1965. Assistance may be granted also to dependent widowed mothers of unmarried eligible persons and to the widows of eligible persons.

The Director of War Service Homes is responsible for the administration of the War Service Homes Act, subject to the directions of the Minister for Housing. The Director may erect homes on land acquired for that purpose or owned by an eligible person; sell homes on a rent-purchase system, and make advances for the erection or purchase of homes and, subject to certain conditions, for the discharge of a mortgage on a home.

The maximum loan which may be made available is \$7,000 and a period of repayment may be granted up to 45 years. In the case of a widow or widowed mother of an Australian ex-serviceman the period may be extended to 50 years. The rate of interest is 3½ per cent per annum.

The following table shows the number of homes provided in Victoria under the War Service Homes Act, the total amount advanced under the Act, the instalments paid and the number of loans repaid in each of the last five years :

| Year Ended 30 June— | Homes Provided during Year | | | | Total Homes Provided from Inception to End of Year | Annual Expenditure | Instalments Paid* | Loans Repaid |
|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------|--|--------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | By Erection | By Purchase | By Discharge of Mortgage | Total | | | | |
| 1962 | 755 | 2,327 | 429 | 3,511 | 66,487 | 19,248 | 13,301 | 882 |
| 1963 | 562 | 1,823 | 443 | 2,828 | 69,315 | 17,922 | 14,360 | 916 |
| 1964 | 499 | 1,752 | 520 | 2,771 | 72,086 | 18,227 | 16,415 | 1,237 |
| 1965 | 360 | 1,780 | 521 | 2,661 | 74,747 | 17,642 | 18,134 | 1,396 |
| 1966 | 373 | 1,956 | 461 | 2,790 | 77,537 | 18,394 | 18,681 | 1,395 |

* Includes excess instalment payments.

Home Savings Grant Scheme

The purpose of the Home Savings Grant Scheme is to assist young married persons, and young widowed persons with dependent children, to purchase or build their own homes. The Scheme is also aimed at increasing the proportion of total private savings available for housing by encouraging young people to save with those institutions that provide the bulk of long-term housing finance.

The Scheme is governed by the *Homes Savings Grant Act 1964-1967*. Amendments made to the Act in May, 1967 have extended the original Scheme, which was introduced in 1964, to young widowed persons with dependent children, raised the limit on the value of a home that may attract a grant from \$14,000 to \$15,000, and have given the Department of Housing wider discretionary powers to deal with certain types of hardship cases under the Scheme. The Act authorises the payment of the grants from the National Welfare Fund.

The Scheme provides for the payment of grants of \$1 for every \$3 saved by eligible persons under 36 years of age for the first home they own after marriage. The savings must be made over a period of at least three years in an approved form. The maximum grant to a married couple, to a husband or wife if only one is eligible, or to a widowed person, is \$500 on savings of \$1,500 or more. Smaller grants, down to a minimum of \$10, are payable on lesser amounts saved.

The grant is payable in respect of existing homes and homes being built. A home unit or own-your-own flat may also qualify. The home, including the land, the house itself and any other improvements, must not cost more than \$15,000 ; or \$14,000 if the contract to buy or build the home was made, or building of the home began, before 28 November 1966. Most homes are eligible, the main exception being homes purchased from State housing authorities that have been built with money advanced by the Commonwealth under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement at concessional rates of interest.

The main forms of saving acceptable under the Scheme are Home Savings Accounts with savings banks, fixed deposits with trading banks designated Home Savings Accounts, and deposits with or shares in registered building or co-operative housing societies.

The following tables prepared by the Home Savings Grant Branch of the Department of Housing show particulars of its activities for the years 1964-65 and 1965-66 :

**VICTORIA—HOME SAVINGS GRANT SCHEME :
OPERATIONS**

| Year | Applications Received | Applications Approved | Grants Approved | Average Grant | Expenditure from National Welfare Fund |
|------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------|--|
| | No. | No. | \$'000 | \$ | \$'000 |
| 1964-65 .. | 10,723 | 7,621 | 3,582 | 470 | 3,536 |
| 1965-66 .. | 9,219 | 9,193 | 4,214 | 458 | 4,184 |

As grants are payable only to eligible persons under the Act, details in the following tables should not be regarded as being applicable to home-owners in general.

**VICTORIA—HOME SAVINGS GRANT SCHEME :
APPLICATIONS APPROVED, MANNER OF ACQUISITION,
AND TOTAL COST OF HOMES**

| Manner of Acquisition | 1964-65 | | 1965-66 | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| | Applications Approved | Total Cost | Applications Approved | Total Cost |
| | No. | \$'000 | No. | \$'000 |
| Purchase of House* | 3,749 | 36,570 | 4,762 | 46,941 |
| Purchase of Flat/Home Unit | 11 | 118 | 18 | 190 |
| Being Built under Contract | 3,466 | 36,434 | 3,862 | 41,782 |
| Being Owner-built | 395 | 4,042† | 551 | 5,525† |
| Total All Homes | 7,621 | 77,164 | 9,193 | 94,438 |

* Includes purchase of occupied and not previously occupied houses.

† Based on the cost of the land and on estimated value of the house.

The average costs of homes in respect of which applications for grants were approved during 1964-65 and 1965-66 were \$10,126 and \$10,273 respectively.

**VICTORIA—HOME SAVINGS GRANT SCHEME :
APPLICATIONS APPROVED, METHOD OF FINANCING, AND
AVERAGE AMOUNT OF MORTGAGE FINANCE**

| Year | First Mortgage Loan Only | First and Second Mortgage Loans | Other* | Total | Average First Mortgage Loan† | Average Second Mortgage Loan |
|------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|-------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | \$ | \$ |
| 1964-65 .. | 5,681 | 1,449 | 491 | 7,621 | 6,734 | 1,092 |
| 1965-66 .. | 7,134 | 1,213 | 846 | 9,193 | 6,729 | 1,455 |

* Homes financed either from the applicant's own resources or with personal or unsecured loans or purchased under a terms contract of sale.

† Includes homes financed with both first and second mortgage loan.

Housing Loans Insurance Corporation

The Housing Loans Insurance Corporation was established by the *Housing Loans Insurance Act* 1965-66 to administer the Commonwealth Government's Housing Loans Insurance Scheme under which approved lenders may be insured against losses arising from the making of housing loans. The Corporation consists of a Chairman (who is also Managing Director) and a Deputy Chairman, who are full time members, and three part-time members, all of whom are appointed by the Governor General.

The main purpose of the Housing Loans Insurance Scheme is to assist people to borrow as a single loan, at a reasonable rate of interest, the money they need and can afford to re-pay to obtain a home suited to their requirements.

To encourage lenders to make high ratio loans, the Corporation may insure a loan, up to 95 per cent of valuation, for a house valued at \$15,000 or less. Where the valuation exceeds \$15,000 the maximum insurable amount may be 95 per cent of the first \$15,000 of valuation plus 70 per cent of the balance, or \$20,000, whichever is the lesser.

A once and for all premium, normally 2 per cent of the amount of the loan, is charged by the Corporation. The premium is payable by the borrower but lenders may agree to add it to the amount of the loan for re-payment by the borrower over the period of the loan. The maximum rate of interest that may be charged on insured loans is 7½ per cent per annum (July, 1967) and the maximum period for re-payment is 35 years. The maximum rate of interest is kept under review and may be varied by the Corporation with the concurrence of the Commonwealth Minister for Housing.

The Corporation will insure a loan made to enable a borrower who is to occupy the dwelling to buy or build a house, to buy a home unit or to discharge an existing mortgage. A loan for a dwelling consisting of two units of accommodation is insurable if one of the units is to be occupied by the borrower. Loans for alterations and extensions and loans to meet expenses of providing or improving lighting, sewerage, drainage, fences, roads etc. are also insurable. An insurable loan normally must be secured by a first mortgage over the property concerned, but a second mortgage may be an acceptable security for a loan for such purposes as minor alterations or improvements to the property.

An insured loan may be made only by an approved lender. Approved lenders are appointed by the Corporation from within approved classes of lenders specified by the Commonwealth Minister for Housing. Approved classes include banks, building societies, co-operative housing and building societies, life insurance companies, and trustee companies.

The Housing Loans Insurance Corporation commenced its insurance operations in November, 1965.

At 30 June 1966, 164 housing loans totalling \$1.2m, including premium amounts advanced, had been insured in Victoria.

State Authorities

Housing Commission, Victoria

The recommendation of a Board of Inquiry in 1936, which investigated housing conditions within the State, resulted in the passing of the *Housing Act* 1937, and the appointment of the Housing Commission in March, 1938, to be the central housing authority of the State.

The main objects of the Commission as now laid down are the improvement of existing housing conditions ; the provision of adequate and suitable housing accommodation for persons displaced from slum reclamation areas or living under unsatisfactory conditions, and for persons of limited means ; the sale of houses to eligible persons and the making of advances to such persons to enable them to own their homes ; the development of land for housing and related purposes ; and the responsibility of maintaining housing standards.

Until the 1945 Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement was completed, the construction of dwellings by the Commission had been financed by loan funds provided by the State and by three specific debenture issues raised by the Commission. Since the signing of the 1945 Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement, finance for the construction of dwellings has been obtained from the Commonwealth Government.

Very few houses were sold by the Commission until 1954, but the added emphasis given to the construction of homes for private ownership by the amendments in the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement in 1955-56 has had the effect of substantially increasing the number of houses sold.

The following tables, which are compiled from annual reports published by the Housing Commission, show its activities for the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION : DWELLING CONSTRUCTION

| Geographical Distribution | Houses and Flat Units | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| COMPLETED | | | | | |
| Metropolitan Area* | 1,452 | 1,351 | 1,382 | 1,475 | 1,279 |
| Remainder of State* | 948 | 671 | 942 | 1,213 | 1,407 |
| State Total | 2,400 | 2,022 | 2,324 | 2,688 | 2,686 |
| UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD (INCLUDES CONTRACTS LET, WORK NOT STARTED) | | | | | |
| Metropolitan Area* | 829 | 1,096 | 1,351 | 1,133 | 924 |
| Remainder of State* | 358 | 766 | 1,127 | 1,465 | 1,251 |
| State Total | 1,187 | 1,862 | 2,478 | 2,598 | 2,175 |

* Figures are according to boundaries defined for statistical purposes on 1 January 1961. Details of these boundary changes are given on page 240.

VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC. (\$'000)

| Particulars | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
|--|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| REVENUE | | | | | |
| Rentals | 11,096 | 11,410 | 12,024 | 12,360 | 12,983 |
| Gross Surplus—House Sales | 2,490 | 2,286 | 2,221 | 2,525 | 2,460 |
| Loan Redemption Written Back less Allowances to House Purchasers | 236 | 248 | 258 | 375 | 329 |
| Interest—House Sales (Net) | 1,382 | 1,540 | 1,672 | 1,756 | 1,762 |
| Sundry | 150 | 144 | 179 | 290 | 161 |
| Miscellaneous | 114 | 80 | 88 | 97 | 126 |
| Total Revenue | 15,468 | 15,708 | 16,442 | 17,404 | 17,822 |

VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE,
ETC.—*continued*
(\$'000)

| Particulars | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
|---|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| EXPENDITURE | | | | | |
| Interest—Less Amounts Capitalised and Applied to House Sales .. | 5,196 | 5,220 | 5,469 | 5,672 | 5,574 |
| Loan Redemption— | | | | | |
| Commonwealth—State Agreement | 1,574 | 1,612 | 1,690 | 1,800 | 1,834 |
| Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Redemption of Debentures and Debenture Loan Sinking Fund Contribution | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 8 |
| Administration—General | 762 | 810 | 883 | 868 | 1,050 |
| House and Land Sales | 406 | 406 | 467 | 574 | 611 |
| Rates—Less Amount Capitalised | 1,804 | 1,962 | 1,990 | 2,026 | 2,057 |
| Provision for Accrued Maintenance | 1,926 | 1,928 | 2,104 | 2,222 | 2,463 |
| Provision for Irrecoverable Rents | 32 | 32 | 15 | 44 | 21 |
| House Purchasers' Death Benefit Fund Appropriation | 464 | 478 | 482 | 479 | 485 |
| Transfer to House Sales Reserve Suspend Account | 1,962 | 1,540 | 1,649 | 1,711 | 1,561 |
| Transfer to House Purchasers' Interest Receivable Reserve | .. | .. | 991 | 1,090 | 992 |
| Appropriation of House Sales Profits for Slum Reclamation Works | .. | .. | .. | 300 | 300 |
| Other | 410 | 422 | 458 | 498 | 615 |
| Total Expenditure | 14,552 | 14,426 | 16,214 | 17,300 | 17,574 |
| Surplus | 916 | 1,282 | 228 | 104 | 247 |
| Fixed Assets at 30 June | 198,930 | 207,382 | 216,646 | 231,762 | 243,762 |
| Loan Indebtedness at 30 June*— | | | | | |
| Government Advances | 253,190 | 270,792 | 288,815 | 313,478 | 335,849 |
| Debenture Issues | 1,012 | 868 | 864 | 600 | 600 |
| Death Benefit Fund Advances | 834 | 1,046 | 871 | 998 | 1,564 |

* Excluding subsidies from State Loan Fund for slum reclamation.

Further Reference, 1965

Aborigines Welfare Board

Under the *Aborigines Act 1958*, as amended by the *Aborigines (Housing) Act 1959*, the Aborigines Welfare Board is empowered to buy houses, or land on which to erect houses, for occupation as dwellings by Aborigines.

At 30 June 1966, 78 houses had been completed and 5 were still under construction. Of these houses, the Housing Commission had completed fifteen.

Rural Finance and Settlement Commission

The Rural Finance and Settlement Commission was constituted in March, 1962, by the passing of the *Rural Finance and Settlement Commission Act* 1961, which provided for the merger of the Rural Finance Corporation and the Soldier Settlement Commission.

The Commission provides for the settlement of eligible discharged servicemen on the land as part of a general scheme of rehabilitation of ex-servicemen. During the year 1965–66, 62 houses were erected. At 30 June 1966, a total of 3,239 houses had been completed since the inception of the Commission in 1945, and 30 were still under construction or not started.

Home Finance Trust

The Home Finance Trust is a corporate body constituted under the *Home Finance Act* 1962. It is authorised to receive money on deposit, the repayment of which is guaranteed by the Government of Victoria, for the purpose of making housing loans on the security of first and second mortgages.

Under the terms of the Act the Trust is precluded from making loans in certain circumstances.

Loans granted by the Trust to 30 June 1966, and subsisting totalled 3,078 on the security of first mortgages and 1,373 on second mortgages, the amounts involved being \$19m and \$1.3m, respectively.

Further Reference, 1967

Approved Housing Institutions

The *Home Finance Act* 1962 empowers the Treasurer of Victoria, *inter alia*, to guarantee, in certain circumstances, the repayment of part of a housing loan made by an approved institution on the security of a first mortgage.

The Treasurer's guarantee covers that portion of a loan which exceeds the institution's loan limit, whether statutory or under the terms of a trust, or where there is no such limit, the guarantee applies to the amount of loan in excess of 60 per cent of the valuation of the security.

Guarantees are available under the Act for loans up to 95 per cent of the value of the security.

At 30 June 1966, there were 21 approved institutions. Guarantees given by the Treasurer and subsisting totalled 244, the amount involved being \$420,144.

Further Reference, 1967

Co-operative Housing Societies

The *Co-operative Housing Societies Act* 1958 empowers societies to raise money on loan for the purposes of making advances to their members to erect houses; to purchase houses (within certain age limits); to meet street-making and sewerage installation charges; to

undertake additional permanent improvements to a dwelling acquired through a society ; to maintain and keep the house in proper repair ; and to purchase a residential flat on the security of a stratum title.

Until 30 June 1956, co-operative housing societies were entirely dependent on institutional finance for their funds, but from 1956 they have received a portion of this State's housing loan allocation under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements.

The following table, compiled from annual reports published by the Registrar of Co-operative Housing Societies, provides particulars relating to the operations of societies at 30 June of each of the five years 1962 to 1966 :

VICTORIA—OPERATIONS OF CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES

| Particulars | Units | As at 30 June— | | | | |
|--|--------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Societies Registered .. | No. | 689 | 740 | 797 | 871 | 902 |
| Members Registered .. | No. | 44,743 | 46,022 | 47,803 | 48,948 | 49,610 |
| Shares Subscribed .. | No. | 2,005,749 | 2,102,446 | 2,249,624 | 2,369,745 | 2,529,821 |
| Nominal Share Capital .. | \$m | 204.1 | 213.5 | 228.1 | 239.9 | 253.1 |
| Advances Approved .. | No. | 37,231 | 39,174 | 41,419 | 42,850 | 43,882 |
| " " " " " | \$m | 179.0 | 192.4 | 210.1 | 223.7 | 231.8 |
| Government Guarantees Executed .. | No. | 480 | 524 | 581 | 617 | 648 |
| " " " " " | \$m | 141.1 | 149.4 | 160.8 | 168.4 | 175.4 |
| Indemnities Given and Subsisting .. | No. | 2,188 | 2,039 | 2,246 | 2,260 | 2,190 |
| Indemnities Subsisting .. | \$'000 | 830.1 | 787.8 | 947.2 | 969 | 965 |
| Housing Loan Funds Paid into Home Builders' Account .. | \$m | 34.7 | 42.4 | 50.4 | 58.5 | 67.8 |
| Dwelling-houses Completed to Date .. | No. | 42,127 | 46,001 | 49,504 | 53,060 | 56,088 |
| Dwelling-houses in Course of Erection .. | No. | 3,937 | 3,101 | 3,123 | 2,651 | 2,111 |

Further Reference, 1967

State Savings Bank of Victoria

The State Savings Bank of Victoria grants loans to enable eligible persons to build, purchase, or improve homes, upon such terms and subject to such covenants and conditions as are prescribed or are fixed by the Commissioners.

Most, but not all, of the loans are made by the Credit Foncier Department of the Bank. Particulars of advances, repayments, etc., for the year ended 30 June 1966, may be found on page 676.

Other State Authorities

State Government Authorities (other than those providing rental housing under Housing Agreements) such as the Public Works Department, State Electricity Commission, Victorian Railways, State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, etc., from time to time provide the necessary land and finance for the erection of dwellings for employees of those departments. The rentals charged are fixed according to the salaries of the officers occupying the dwellings. The dwellings erected by these authorities do not come under the control of the Housing Commission.

Other Lenders

Details of all loans made to home purchasers are not available. However, particulars of the permanent finance made available by the major institutions to persons buying or building new homes in Victoria for their personal use are shown, for each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67, in the following table. The amounts shown are actual payments during the periods indicated, as distinct from loans approved, and do not include loans made to institutions, public authorities, corporate bodies, or to persons building or buying homes for resale or for investment purposes. A new home is regarded as a house or flat not more than twelve months old and permanent finance means finance granted for a term of three years or more.

VICTORIA—HOUSING FINANCE STATISTICS : PERMANENT FINANCE FOR NEW HOMES ONLY : PARTICULARS OF AMOUNTS PAID OVER BY MAJOR INSTITUTIONS IN RESPECT OF LOANS TO PERSONS BUYING OR BUILDING HOMES IN VICTORIA FOR THEIR PERSONAL USE

(\$'000)

| Institution | Payments During Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 |
| Savings Banks and Co-operative Housing Societies | 62,720 | 90,385 | 85,994 | 78,224 | 80,024 |
| Life Insurance Offices.. | 4,032 | 3,920 | 5,822 | 6,562 | 6,694 |
| Friendly Societies .. | 259 | 283 | 472 | 814 | 645 |
| Building Societies .. | 898 | 721 | 2,014 | 2,570 | 3,440 |
| Government Instrumentalities | 22,107 | 24,486 | 22,880 | 20,266 | 20,239 |
| Total .. | 90,015 | 119,796 | 117,182 | 108,436 | 111,043 |

National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

The objective of the National Trust is to preserve the finest of Australia's historic heritage as a basis for educational and cultural purposes and to endeavour to save places and things of natural and historic importance or beauty.

Further Reference, 1962

FINANCE

Introduction of Decimal Currency

A decimal system of currency—dollars and cents—was introduced in Australia on 14 February 1966 (C-day), to replace the £ s. d. system. The relationship between the two currencies is : £1 = \$2, 1s. = 10c and 1d. = $\frac{2}{3}$ c.

New notes of the denominations of \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, and \$20 have replaced the £ s. d. notes. Coins of 50c, 20c, 10c, 5c, 2c, and 1c are replacing the £ s. d. coins.

For the transition period which extended from C-day to 1 August 1967, both the \$c system and the £ s. d. system were legal currencies. The notes and coins of both currencies were legal tender for the payment of amounts of money in either currency.

The *Commonwealth Currency Act* 1965 established the new currency and provided, with other supporting Commonwealth legislation, for the replacement of all amounts of £ s. d. in Commonwealth laws by amounts of \$c. The *Currency Act* 1965 did not extend to references to £ s. d. in State Acts and each State passed complementary legislation.

In Victoria, the following Acts were passed to accomplish the changeover to \$c :

The Decimal Currency Act 1965, No. 7315, provided that references to \$c were substituted for references to £ s. d. in all legislation. Where appropriate, the exact equivalent in \$c was substituted for the £ s. d. amount. Where exact equivalents were not appropriate, new substitutions of \$c were included in schedules to the Act. Provision was also made for the amendment of subordinate legislation—rules, regulations, etc.

The Superannuation Act 1965, No. 7357, provided new schedules of contributions in \$c.

The Land Tax (Rates) Act 1965, No 7352, provided new rates of tax to operate from 14 February 1966.

Prior to C-day, all Victorian Government departments, under the direction of a committee of Treasury officers, and the majority of private firms planned extensively for the changeover. Planning was done against the background of a complete changeover of the banking system on C-day, the concurrent use of both currencies during the transition period, and the progressive conversion of monetary machines.

School curricula were amended to incorporate instruction in the new system of currency.

On C-day, all banks and post offices, the majority of State Government organisations, including the Victorian transport authorities, and many private firms changed to decimal currency. Other firms deferred their changeover to coincide with the conversion of their machines to decimal operation.

The Decimal Currency Board, appointed by the Commonwealth Government, was responsible for the official machine conversion programme. This was done on a regional zone basis. Melbourne city was divided into five zones, the suburban areas into 10 zones, and the country areas into 10 zones. Conversion of machines commenced simultaneously in the first of each of the city, suburban, and country zones.

From 1 August 1967 the decimal system of dollars and cents is the sole legal currency system in Australia.

Public Finance

Economic Importance of Government Financial Activity

Financial Transactions

During the last three or four decades, governments have come to accept new and wider responsibilities for economic stability and growth and for the social welfare of their peoples. They are now in a position where a large proportion of their actions is undertaken to achieve economic and social ends. This applies not only to their regulatory activities but also to their financial transactions. These transactions may be classified in the following ways :

Purchases of Goods and Services

Governments are important purchasers of goods and services which they require to provide current services, e.g., defence services, health and educational facilities ; and capital assets such as office buildings, power installations, and railway track and rolling stock. Expenditure of this kind generates income and, consequently, rises or falls in its level affect the purchasing power of the community. In addition, governmental requirements determine the allocation of national resources and the composition of national capital assets.

Transfers of Income between Sections of the Community

Governments are also agents for the redistribution of incomes throughout the community. Their role of tax-gatherers permits them to do this by compulsorily withdrawing purchasing power from one section of the community and transferring it to another in the form, for example, of social service benefits or subsidies to producers. The receipt and payment of interest are other ways in which governments redistribute income.

Production and Trading

As well as providing a considerable volume of services free (or at nominal charges), governments also engage in trading activities in which they produce and sell goods and services at prices designed substantially to cover costs. These services are usually of the public utility type, e.g., the supply of gas and electricity, transport services, and water supply and sewerage, of which governments are usually the sole providers. Their distinguishing characteristic is that they are, to a certain extent, subject to market forces.

Victorian Governmental Activity

Victorian governmental activity is carried out by :

- (1) The legislative, executive, and judicial organs of the State ;
- (2) semi-governmental bodies being statutory authorities created to carry out specific activities, e.g., the provision of gas, electricity, water supply, and sewerage facilities on behalf of the State Government or bodies in which the State Government has a controlling interest ; and
- (3) local government bodies set up under the Local Government Act to carry out the functions of local government in defined areas (known as municipalities), and which are elected by the residents or property owners or both in the area. This category also includes authorities created or acquired by local government authorities.

Particulars of the activities of semi-governmental and local government authorities are to be found in Part 5 and other appropriate Parts of this Year Book. It is informative, however, in this Part to summarise the public authority activity in the State.

Particulars of Commonwealth and State transactions classified so as to facilitate economic analysis are included in the *Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure*, published by the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra. The following summaries of the transactions of Victorian Public Authorities are on the same basis as to scope and classification as tables of the Current and Capital Accounts of State and Local Government Authorities published in the *Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure*, and in the annual budget paper *National Income and Expenditure*. They are a consolidation (necessarily approximate) of the activities of the major funds and authorities in the State.

Particulars in the summaries were compiled from financial statements published by the authorities concerned which, in some instances, did not contain all the information desired. For this reason, the figures shown must be regarded as estimates only and subject to revision as further investigation proceeds. A large proportion of governmental financial transactions is in the nature of transfers between funds, e.g., transfers from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the Hospitals and Charities Trust Fund, and between authorities, such as transfers from the Loan Fund to the State Electricity Commission of Victoria. Where they could be identified, such transfers have been cancelled out. In some cases, different bases of classification from those used in succeeding sections of this Part were adopted for national income purposes.

VICTORIA—PUBLIC AUTHORITIES' CURRENT ACCOUNT

(\$m)

| Particulars | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| RECEIPTS | | | | | |
| Taxation | 175.1 | 185.3 | 202.8 | 228.0 | 252.8 |
| Interest, etc., Received | 8.7 | 9.7 | 10.5 | 11.8 | 12.5 |
| Public Enterprises' Income | 76.5 | 88.8 | 95.5 | 109.2 | 112.9 |
| Grants from Commonwealth Government Authorities | 161.5 | 172.6 | 183.3 | 187.4 | 209.1 |
| Total Receipts | 421.8 | 456.4 | 492.1 | 536.4 | 587.3 |
| OUTLAY | | | | | |
| Net Current Expenditure on Goods and Services | 224.0 | 240.2 | 261.8 | 283.8 | 320.0 |
| Subsidies | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.3 |
| Interest, etc., Paid | 108.3 | 120.5 | 128.8 | 139.8 | 149.1 |
| Overseas Grants | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Cash Benefits to Persons | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.2 |
| Grants towards Private Capital Expenditure | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Surplus on Current Account | 86.0 | 92.1 | 97.3 | 107.6 | 111.8 |
| Total Outlay | 421.8 | 456.4 | 492.1 | 536.4 | 587.3 |

VICTORIA—PUBLIC AUTHORITIES' CAPITAL ACCOUNT

(\$m)

| Particulars | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| SOURCES OF FUNDS | | | | | |
| Depreciation Allowances | 23.3 | 27.3 | 34.9 | 37.8 | 47.5 |
| Net Sale of Securities— | | | | | |
| Commonwealth Securities— | | | | | |
| Securities Other than Treasury Bills— | | | | | |
| Australia | 65.9 | 55.6 | 77.0 | 87.6 | 100.7 |
| Overseas | 4.9 | 15.1 | 4.8 | —5.1 | —2.2 |
| Local and Semi-Governmental Securities | 63.7 | 64.2 | 62.3 | 66.2 | 73.4 |
| Advances from Commonwealth Government Authorities | 28.1 | 24.3 | 24.8 | 31.5 | 30.9 |
| Grants from Commonwealth Government Authorities | 29.7 | 29.0 | 27.8 | 34.8 | 36.9 |
| Surplus on State and Local Government Authorities Current Account | 86.0 | 92.1 | 97.3 | 107.6 | 111.8 |
| Other Funds Available (Including Errors and Omissions) | 6.9 | 5.0 | 2.4 | 11.7 | 14.4 |
| Increase in Cash and Bank Balances | 0.1 | —13.4 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 5.0 |
| Total Sources of Funds | 308.6 | 299.2 | 333.1 | 373.6 | 418.4 |

VICTORIA—PUBLIC AUTHORITIES' CAPITAL ACCOUNT—*continued*
(\\$m)

| Particulars | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| USES OF FUNDS | | | | | |
| Fixed Capital Expenditure on New Assets | 294.2 | 285.6 | 317.9 | 348.6 | 393.6 |
| Expenditure on Existing Assets .. | — 6.8 | — 5.6 | — 4.7 | —1.4 | —4.0 |
| Increase in Value of Stocks .. | — 0.6 | — 0.3 | — 1.0 | 2.0 | 2.3 |
| Advances to Public Financial Enterprises | 22.7 | 18.5 | 17.9 | 22.7 | 25.4 |
| Net Increase in Financial Assets of Public Financial Enterprises .. | — 0.9 | 1.0 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 1.1 |
| Total Uses of Funds .. | 308.6 | 299.2 | 333.1 | 373.6 | 418.4 |

Financial Relations with the Commonwealth

General

The Federal Constitution enumerates the matters regarding which the Commonwealth Parliament has power to legislate. They include defence, external affairs, trade and commerce with other countries and between the States, customs and excise, posts and telegraphs, navigation, lighthouses, quarantine, census and statistics, currency and banking, insurance, copyright and trade marks, naturalisation, immigration, invalid and old age pensions, social services, industrial relations where disputes extend beyond the boundaries of a State, taxation that does not discriminate between States or parts of States, the taking over by the Commonwealth of the public debts of the States, and the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth for the States. Some of these powers are given exclusively to the Commonwealth, e.g., defence, and customs and excise, but, in the majority of matters, the Commonwealth and State Governments have concurrent powers, Commonwealth law prevailing where there is conflict. Matters other than those enumerated in the Constitution remain the concern of the States. Governmental activity at the State level embraces education, health and welfare services, the development of internal resources, e.g., irrigation and water supply, land settlement, soil conservation, maintenance of law and order, and the provision of public utility services, e.g., roads, electricity and gas, public transport, water supply and sewerage. These activities are carried out by State Departments and by statutory and local governing bodies created by the State Governments. The States have direct access to a small proportion only of moneys required for revenue and capital purposes. This has come about in three ways:

- (1) Through the surrender, under the Constitution, of the right to levy customs and excise duties;
- (2) through the Financial Agreement of 1927, between the Commonwealth and State Governments, under which the Commonwealth became the borrowing agent for the States; and
- (3) through the Commonwealth exercising its right to impose taxation in the field of personal and company income.

The lack of balance between the spending functions and the sources of revenue available to the Commonwealth and the States respectively has given rise to a system of grants from the Federal Government to the States. These grants may be unconditional or may be earmarked for specific purposes such as roads and universities. Important examples of the former are the financial assistance grants payable under the uniform tax system and special grants payable under section 96 of the Constitution, which provide assistance to those States experiencing difficulty in raising revenue or providing services on a comparable level with the other States.

Commonwealth fiscal superiority is supported by present-day acceptance of the role of governments as agents of economic control and providers of social services on a large scale. In order to carry out these functions, the central government must have a substantial measure of control over taxation revenue and the level of public investment.

Financial Agreement between the Commonwealth and the States

The Financial Agreement of 12 December 1927 between the Commonwealth and the States came into being because it was thought desirable to adopt a co-ordinated approach to the loan market instead of independent approaches by the several governments, and because of the necessity of establishing sound sinking fund arrangements. It also provided for the sharing of State debt charges by the Commonwealth. The following is a summary of the main provisions :

(1) Consolidation of Public Debt

On 1 July 1929, the Commonwealth took over the existing public debts of the States and assumed responsibility for the payment of related interest. This interest is reimbursed by the States, less the sum of \$15,169,824 per annum which the Commonwealth agreed to contribute for a period of 58 years. Of this amount, Victoria receives \$4,254,318 annually. This payment is in compensation to the States for relinquishing, after Federation, the right to levy customs and excise duties.

(2) Regulation of Government Borrowing

The Australian Loan Council was set up to co-ordinate the public borrowings of the Commonwealth and the States. It consists of the Prime Minister (or his nominee) as Chairman, and the State Premiers (or their nominees). Each financial year, the Commonwealth and the several States submit to the Loan Council programmes setting out the amounts they desire to raise by loan during the ensuing year. Revenue deficits to be funded are included in the borrowing programmes, but borrowings for "temporary purposes" need not be included. Borrowing by the Commonwealth for defence purposes is outside the Agreement.

If the Loan Council considers that the total amount of the programmes cannot be borrowed at reasonable rates and conditions, it determines what amount shall be borrowed and may, by unanimous decision, allocate such amount between the Commonwealth and the States. In default of a unanimous decision, the allocation is determined by means of a formula written into the Agreement. Subject to the decisions of the Loan Council, the Commonwealth arranges all borrowings including those for conversions, renewals, and redemptions.

However, the Commonwealth or a State may borrow for "temporary purposes" by way of overdraft or fixed deposit, subject to limits fixed by the Loan Council. In addition, the Commonwealth may borrow within the Commonwealth, or a State within its territory, from authorities, bodies, or institutions, or from the public by counter sales of securities, subject to Loan Council approval. Commonwealth securities are issued for moneys borrowed in this way, and amounts so borrowed are treated as part of the borrowing programme for the year.

(3) *Sinking Fund Provisions*

The Financial Agreement also provided for the creation of sinking funds for debt existing at 30 June 1927, or incurred subsequently. Contributions to these are made jointly by the Commonwealth and the States on bases laid down. The sinking funds established under the Agreement are under the control of the National Debt Commission, an Authority constituted under Commonwealth legislation and consisting of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, the Chief Justice of the High Court, the Secretary to the Commonwealth Treasury, the Governor of the Reserve Bank, the Secretary to the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department, and a representative of the States.

Sinking fund moneys are used to redeem unconverted securities at maturity, and to re-purchase securities on the stock market.

(4) *Borrowing by Semi-Governmental Authorities*

Under a "Gentlemen's Agreement", originally entered into by the members of the Loan Council in 1936, the Loan Council approved an aggregate yearly borrowing programme for semi-governmental and local authorities proposing to raise more than \$200,000 in a year. In June, 1967 the Loan Council increased this amount to \$300,000. Individual borrowings by each of these authorities are also subject to Loan Council approval.

Prior to 1962-63, the Loan Council had approved overall borrowing programmes for authorities with individual programmes of \$200,000 or less. Since 1962-63, the Loan Council has placed no overall limits on the programmes of these smaller authorities. In keeping with the decision of June, 1967 noted above, authorities may now borrow up to \$300,000 individually without any limit being placed on their aggregate borrowings.

The terms and conditions on which the Loan Council from time to time approves loan raisings are the same for both the large and small authorities.

(5) *Commonwealth Influence on Supply of Loan Moneys*

The Commonwealth is in a position to control the supply of local loan moneys through the influence of Commonwealth policy on the banking system, indirectly through alterations in rates of taxation (which affect personal savings), and through the money it is prepared to make available from its own trust funds. Although loan raisings for each of the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 were adequate to complete governmental expenditure programmes (including redemptions), Commonwealth support was needed in other years. From 1 July 1951

to 30 June 1966, out of loan programmes amounting to \$7,447m, the Commonwealth has provided \$2,067m from the Australian currency proceeds of overseas loans and from budget surpluses.

Grants to the States

General

The following table shows, for each of the years 1961-62 to 1965-66, particulars of grants paid to Victoria :

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATE* (\$'000)

| Particulars | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Financial Agreement— | | | | | |
| Interest on State Debt .. | 4,254 | 4,254 | 4,254 | 4,254 | 4,254 |
| Sinking Fund on State Debt† .. | 3,131 | 3,390 | 3,700 | 3,938 | 4,225 |
| Financial Assistance Grants .. | 146,029 | 152,268 | 159,482 | 171,750 | 191,922 |
| Additional Assistance Grants .. | 3,600 | 7,454 | 10,280 | .. | .. |
| Commonwealth Aid Roads .. | 20,159 | 21,754 | 22,824 | 25,576 | 27,508 |
| Tuberculosis Hospitals—Reimbursement of Capital Expenditure, etc. | 116 | 110 | 50 | 308 | 169 |
| Mental Institutions—Contribution to Capital Expenditure .. | .. | .. | .. | 712 | 1,567 |
| Coal Mining Industry—Long Service Leave .. | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | 1 | .. |
| Grants to Universities .. | 7,409 | 9,310 | 9,926 | 10,386 | 12,496 |
| Research Grants .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 331 |
| Science Laboratories .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,800 | 2,799 |
| Technical Training .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,826 | 336 |
| Tobacco Industry Extension Services .. | .. | 16 | 16 | .. | .. |
| Dairy Industry Extension Services .. | 130 | 130 | 178 | 178 | .. |
| Expansion of Agricultural Advisory Services .. | 120 | 120 | 120 | 132 | 298\|\| |
| Minor Agricultural Research .. | § | § | 14 | 12 | .. |
| Road Safety Practices .. | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Housekeeper Services .. | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Blood Transfusion Services .. | 106 | 112 | 122 | 128 | 144 |
| Water Resources .. | .. | .. | .. | 90 | 80 |
| Total .. | 185,082 | 198,946 | 210,994 | 223,118 | 246,157 |

* Excludes subsidies and bounties to primary producers and payments for medical research, social services, natural disasters, etc., also payments under the provisions of the *Railway Standardisation (New South Wales and Victoria) Agreement Act 1958*.

† Paid to National Debt Sinking Fund.

‡ Under \$500.

§ Not available.

|| As from 1965-66 known as "Grants for Agricultural Extension Services".

The history of the principal payments to Victoria can be summarised as follows :

Financial Agreements

Commonwealth contributions to interest and sinking fund charges on State debt have been described above.

Financial Assistance Grants

The States were supplanted by the Commonwealth as income taxing authorities during the Second World War when the Commonwealth needed to exploit this field of taxation to the full to meet its wartime

obligations. Under the uniform taxation scheme, the Commonwealth became the sole authority levying taxes upon income. In return for vacating that field of taxation, the States received an annual payment from the Commonwealth as reimbursement for the loss of income tax revenue. A similar arrangement was made for entertainments tax, but this tax is no longer levied by the Commonwealth Government.

Details of the *States Grants (Income Tax Reimbursement) Act* 1942, the *States Grants (Entertainments Tax Reimbursement) Act* 1942 and the *States Grants (Tax Reimbursement) Act* 1946–48, are given in the *Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia*, No. 37, pages 635 to 637 and No. 46, pages 837 and 838. Grants under the provisions of the 1946–48 Act ceased after 1958–59.

The whole question of Commonwealth–State financial relations was reviewed in 1959 and this resulted in the enactment of the *State Grants Act* 1959 (operative until 1964–65—see 1965 Victorian Year Book and previous issues). These arrangements were again reviewed in 1965 and 1967 when certain modifications, which will apply to the period 1965–66 to 1969–70, were made. Under the new arrangements which are embodied in the *States Grants Act* 1965–67, the grant for each State for each financial year during the period is determined by taking that State's grant for the previous year (with the addition of \$2m each year up to 1969–70 in the case of Queensland) and increasing it by the percentage change in the population of that State during the year ending 31 December of the year of payment; the amount so obtained is increased by the percentage increase in average wages for Australia as a whole for the year ended 31 March of year of payment; and this amount is increased by a "betterment factor" of 1.2 per cent. In addition, the grant so determined for Victoria in 1965–66 was increased by \$1.2m and the resulting amount was the amount to which the formula was applied in calculating Victoria's grant for 1966–67.

Western Australia and Tasmania will continue as claimant States under section 96 of the Constitution and it is expected that each of the four existing non-claimant States will remain non-claimant for the period of the new arrangements.

Grants for Road Construction

The Commonwealth has made grants to the States for road purposes for some considerable time. Particulars of Acts (commencing with the *Main Roads Development Act* 1923–25), under which these payments were made, are given in the publication "Commonwealth Payments to or for the States" which is issued annually with the Commonwealth Budget.

Under the provisions of the *Commonwealth Aid Roads Act* 1964, which is to operate for a period of five years as from 1 July 1964, the Commonwealth will make available to the States a total amount of up to \$750m for the construction, reconstruction, maintenance, and repair of roads. Of this amount, \$660m will be payable as basic grants, which will increase from \$124m in 1964–65 to \$140m in 1968–69, and which will be distributed each year among the States on the basis that Tasmania will receive 5 per cent and that, of the remainder, one-third will be shared by the other States in proportion

to their respective populations at the date of the last preceding census, one-third in proportion to their respective areas, and one-third in proportion to the number of motor vehicles registered in those States at 31 December preceding the year of payment.

The balance of \$90m takes the form of matching assistance. The amount available for this purpose will increase from \$6m in 1964-65 to \$30m in 1968-69. Each State may participate in the matching assistance for each year, up to the share of the assistance for which it is eligible. Its share is determined by allocating the amount of matching assistance available each year in the same proportions in which the basic grant for that year is distributed. In 1966-67, Victoria received \$29.4m by way of basic grant and matching assistance.

Grants to Universities

Commonwealth assistance to the States in respect of the recurrent expenditures of universities dates from 1951-52; in 1957-58 assistance was first given in respect of capital expenditures. An outline of assistance prior to 1966 is given in previous issues of the Victorian Year Book.

In its third report the Australian Universities Commission recommended that the Commonwealth make grants of \$199.4m to the States for universities over the three calendar years 1967 to 1969. In the main these recommendations were accepted and incorporated in the *Universities (Financial Assistance) Act* 1966 which provided for payments of \$175.6m to the States during the triennium.

Victoria's share of this assistance for 1966-67 was \$9.2m for recurrent expenditures and \$5.3m for capital expenditures.

Grants for Colleges of Advanced Education

The Report of the Committee on the Future of Tertiary Education in Australia recommended the establishment of a new type of educational institution to supplement universities and to be developed from, and around, segments of existing technical colleges.

In March, 1965, the Commonwealth indicated its willingness to provide financial assistance for capital and recurrent purposes for these new institutions and agreed to provide grants amounting to about \$5m for the remainder of the 1964-66 triennium.

Subsequently the recently established Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Advanced Education submitted proposals for grants for Colleges of Advanced Education in the 1967-69 triennium. These proposals, slightly modified, were embodied in legislation which provides for total grants of \$42.3m for the triennium. Victoria's share in 1966-67 was \$1.3m for recurrent expenditures and \$0.9m for capital expenditures.

Grants for Science Laboratories and Equipment in Secondary Schools

Under the *States Grants (Science Laboratories and Technical Training) Act* 1964, an amount of \$9.9m was made available to the States in 1964-65 for the purpose of improving science teaching in secondary schools. The *States Grants (Science Laboratories) Act* 1965, provides for the continuation of these grants in each of the three financial years 1965-66 to 1967-68.

The grants are applicable to both government and non-government schools. Victoria's share of this assistance for 1966-67 was \$2.8m of which \$2.0m was available for government schools and \$0.8m for non-government schools.

Grants for Technical Training—Buildings and Equipment

The *States Grants (Science Laboratories and Technical Training) Act 1964*, also introduced in 1964-65 grants of \$10m to the States towards the building and equipment cost of technical schools or colleges conducted by the States. Continuation of these grants for the three financial years 1965-66 to 1967-68 was authorised by the *States Grants (Technical Training) Act 1965*. During 1966-67 Victoria received \$3.0m from this grant.

Further information about Commonwealth payments to or for the States is set out on pages 617 to 621 of the Victorian Year Book 1966.

Revenue and Expenditure

General

The financial transactions of the State of Victoria are concerned with (a) Consolidated Revenue, (b) Trust Funds, and (c) Loan Fund. Payments from Consolidated Revenue are made either under the authority of an annual Appropriation Act or by a permanent appropriation under a special Act.

In the following tables, details of Consolidated Revenue and Expenditure are shown for each of the years 1961-62 to 1965-66. The figures are not comparable, in all cases, with those shown in issues of the Year Book prior to 1961 (No. 75), in which the Public Revenue and Expenditure of certain special funds were added to Consolidated Revenue and Expenditure, while recoups by the Treasury to the Victorian Railways for specified purposes were excluded from the figures.

Consolidated Revenue Fund

The following table shows, for each of the years 1961-62 to 1965-66, the Consolidated Revenue and Expenditure of Victoria, the surplus or deficit, and the accumulated deficit at the end of each year :

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, SURPLUS OR DEFICIT, ETC. (\$'000)

| Year Ended 30 June— | Revenue | Expenditure | Surplus(+) or Deficit (—) | Accumulated Deficit at End of Each Year (i.e., 30 June) |
|---------------------|---------|-------------|---------------------------|---|
| 1962 | 392,618 | 392,597 | + 21* | 52,786 |
| 1963 | 414,151 | 414,149 | + 2* | 52,765 |
| 1964 | 444,369 | 444,874 | — 505 | 52,764 |
| 1965 | 480,668 | 480,668 | .. | 53,269 |
| 1966 | 508,554 | 516,689 | — 8,135 | 61,404† |

* Applied towards the reduction of the Consolidated Revenue Accumulated Deficit.

† Of this amount, \$49,372,000 was provided from Loan Fund and \$12,032,000 from the Public Account.

Consolidated Revenue : Details of the principal sources of revenue are shown in the following table for each of the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND : REVENUE
(\$'000)

| Source of Revenue | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
|---|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Taxation* | 86,766 | 90,772 | 101,515 | 115,642 | 123,454 |
| Business Undertakings— | | | | | |
| Railways | 85,966 | 87,128 | 92,376 | 102,027 | 99,673 |
| Harbours, Rivers, and Lights .. | 1,384 | 1,356 | 1,743 | 2,408 | 2,037 |
| Water Supply, Sewerage, Irrigation, and Drainage .. | 9,978 | 10,158 | 11,147 | 11,865 | 13,102 |
| Electricity Supply (Interest and Recoups of Sinking Funds, etc.) | 7,862 | 8,588 | 9,334 | 9,964 | 11,051 |
| State Coal Mine | 504 | 516 | 504 | 461 | 404 |
| Other | 756 | 656 | 610 | 691 | 505 |
| Total | 106,450 | 108,402 | 115,715 | 127,416 | 126,773 |
| Lands— | | | | | |
| Sales | 656 | 672 | 423 | 430 | 526 |
| Rents | 1,142 | 1,200 | 1,302 | 1,416 | 1,609 |
| Forestry | 4,390 | 4,520 | 4,705 | 5,153 | 5,560 |
| Other | 350 | 346 | 468 | 933 | 959 |
| Total | 6,538 | 6,738 | 6,898 | 7,933 | 8,654 |
| Interest, <i>n.e.i.</i> | 14,390 | 15,984 | 17,289 | 19,064 | 20,735 |
| Commonwealth Grants— | | | | | |
| Financial Agreement Act .. | 4,254 | 4,254 | 4,254 | 4,254 | 4,254 |
| Financial Assistance | 146,030 | 152,266 | 159,482 | 171,750 | 191,922 |
| Additional Financial Assistance | 3,600 | 7,454 | 10,280 | .. | .. |
| Total | 153,884 | 163,974 | 174,017 | 176,004 | 196,176 |
| Commonwealth National Welfare Fund Payments— | | | | | |
| Tuberculosis— | | | | | |
| Maintenance Expenditure .. | 2,294 | 2,666 | 2,868 | 2,739 | 3,013 |
| Pharmaceutical Benefits— | | | | | |
| Mental Institutions | 170 | 314 | 132 | 237 | 280 |
| Other | 39 | 37 | 262 | 640 | 710 |
| Total | 2,503 | 3,017 | 3,262 | 3,616 | 4,003 |
| Fees and Fines | 4,746 | 4,840 | 5,639 | 6,998 | 7,754 |
| All Other† | 17,341 | 20,424 | 20,035‡ | 23,995§ | 21,004 |
| Grand Total | 392,618 | 414,151 | 444,369 | 480,668 | 508,554 |

* For details of total taxation collections see page 634.

† Includes repayments of advances by Housing Commission under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements.

‡ Includes \$1,200,000 repaid by State Superannuation Board.

§ Includes \$3,138,000 transferred from Police Pensions Fund.

Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue : The principal items of expenditure during each of the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 are shown in the following table. Public debt charges, pensions and gratuities, and pay-roll tax have not been allotted to the respective heads of expenditure, but are shown as separate items.

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND :
EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

| Particulars | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
|---|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Public Debt Charges— | | | | | |
| Interest | 55,794 | 61,692 | 65,755 | 70,594 | 76,650 |
| Exchange | 1,920 | 2,166 | 2,380 | 2,529 | 2,344 |
| Debt Redemption | 12,452 | 13,476 | 14,364 | 15,564 | 16,514 |
| Other | 366 | 316 | 340 | 371 | 431 |
| | 70,532 | 77,650 | 82,839 | 89,057 | 95,940 |
| Less Chargeable to Railways | .. | .. | .. | 3,186 | 4,031 |
| Total | 70,532 | 77,650 | 82,839 | 85,871 | 91,909 |
| Business Undertakings— | | | | | |
| Railways* | 80,963 | 81,630 | 86,317 | 96,377 | 98,909 |
| Harbours, Rivers, and Lights .. | 1,267 | 1,090 | 1,341 | 1,408 | 1,395 |
| Water Supply, Sewerage, Irrigation, and Drainage | 8,179 | 8,274 | 8,336 | 8,926 | 9,419 |
| State Coal Mine | 1,022 | 924 | 811 | 791 | 711 |
| Other | 512 | 452 | 423 | 449 | 436 |
| Total | 91,943 | 92,370 | 97,228 | 107,951 | 110,870 |
| Social Expenditure— | | | | | |
| Education— | | | | | |
| State Schools | 68,262 | 76,090 | 84,595 | 91,333 | 101,533 |
| Technical Schools | 13,850 | 16,426 | 18,822 | 20,803 | 23,770 |
| Universities | 3,930 | 4,266 | 6,209 | 8,908 | 10,527 |
| Libraries, Art Galleries, etc. .. | 1,814 | 2,014 | 2,106 | 2,200 | 2,412 |
| Agricultural Education, Re- search, etc. | 1,592 | 1,668 | 1,682 | 1,775 | 1,866 |
| Other | 140 | 154 | 190 | 180 | 180 |
| Public Health and Recreation .. | 5,052 | 5,488 | 6,375 | 6,964 | 7,425 |
| Charitable— | | | | | |
| Hospitals— | | | | | |
| General | 33,020 | 33,604 | 34,205 | 36,865 | 40,650 |
| Mental | 15,254 | 15,320 | 15,865 | 16,914 | 18,506 |
| Child Welfare | 3,452 | 3,708 | 4,023 | 4,392 | 4,865 |
| Other | 1,052 | 1,052 | 942 | 966 | 1,030 |
| Law, Order, and Public Safety— | | | | | |
| Justice | 3,946 | 4,120 | 4,567 | 4,752 | 4,956 |
| Police | 16,510 | 17,370 | 19,046 | 20,068 | 21,038 |
| Penal Establishments | 2,578 | 2,736 | 2,811 | 3,003 | 2,916 |
| Public Safety | 44 | 56 | 56 | 62 | 74 |
| Total | 170,496 | 184,072 | 201,495 | 219,184 | 241,748 |
| All Other Expenditure— | | | | | |
| Public Works, <i>n.e.i.</i> | 4,894 | 3,944 | 3,849 | 4,126 | 4,446 |
| Lands and Survey | 3,492 | 3,316 | 3,533 | 3,522 | 3,775 |
| Agriculture | 4,616 | 4,838 | 5,104 | 5,464 | 5,772 |
| Forestry | 4,266 | 4,544 | 4,522 | 5,012 | 5,323 |
| Legislature and General Adminis- tration | 12,662 | 12,750 | 13,657 | 14,519 | 14,750 |
| Pensions and Superannuation .. | 10,334 | 9,486 | 9,773 | 10,338 | 11,294 |
| Pay-roll Tax | 4,334 | 4,506 | 4,883 | 5,197 | 5,592 |
| Miscellaneous† | 15,028 | 16,673 | 17,991 | 19,483 | 21,211 |
| Total | 59,626 | 60,057 | 63,312 | 67,661 | 72,163 |
| Grand Total | 392,597 | 414,149 | 444,874 | 480,668 | 516,689 |

* As from 1 July 1964, interest, exchange and sinking fund payments on Railways loan expenditure incurred since 1 July 1960 are charged against Railways.

† Includes interest and repayments of advances under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements.

Taxation

General

In this section, some particulars are given of the principal taxes collected in Victoria by the State Government and the Commonwealth Government.

As mentioned on page 625 the Commonwealth Government alone exercises the right to impose customs and excise duties, and taxation on personal and company incomes. Sales and pay-roll taxes are other important sources of taxation revenue exploited by the Commonwealth exclusively. For the most part, the field now left to the States comprises motor taxation, stamp duties, liquor, land, lottery, racing, and entertainments taxes. Estate duties are shared between the two Governments.

In Victoria, taxation collections by the State Government are allocated by statute either to Consolidated Revenue or to special funds. One of the principal items of Victorian taxation—motor taxation—was formerly credited entirely to special funds. Since 1958-59, however, a proportion of motor taxation has been paid to Consolidated Revenue. (See page 635 for 1965-66 allocation.)

In the following table, particulars of taxation collected in Victoria by the State Government and the total amounts paid to Consolidated Revenue and to special funds are shown for each of the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—TAXATION COLLECTIONS (\$'000)

| Particulars | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
|--|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Motor— | | | | | |
| Registration Fees and Taxes .. | 19,060 | 20,166 | 21,938 | 26,669 | 39,380 |
| Drivers' Licences | 1,040 | 1,274 | 1,190 | 1,797 | 2,850 |
| Other | 9,764 | 10,730 | 12,155 | 11,582 | 10,711 |
| Total Motor | 29,864 | 32,170 | 35,283 | 40,048 | 52,942 |
| Probate and Succession Duties .. | 25,080 | 24,644 | 29,453 | 31,614 | 32,003 |
| Stamp Duties, <i>n.e.i.</i> | 23,996 | 25,678 | 29,176 | 34,398 | 36,443 |
| Land | 14,812 | 17,090 | 18,265 | 19,725 | 19,881 |
| Income (Arrears) | * | 2 | * | 1 | * |
| Liquor | 6,726 | 6,950 | 7,004 | 7,524 | 8,031 |
| Tattersall Duty | 6,350 | 6,404 | 6,609 | 6,717 | 6,294 |
| Racing | 6,406 | 7,470 | 9,014 | 10,425 | 12,190 |
| Entertainments (Excl. Racing Admission Tax) | 1,692 | 732 | † | † | † |
| Licences, <i>n.e.i.</i> | 712 | 824 | 954 | 1,186 | 1,246 |
| Grand Total | 115,638 | 121,964 | 135,757 | 151,640 | 169,028 |
| Paid to Consolidated Revenue .. | 86,766 | 90,772 | 101,515 | 115,642 | 123,454 |
| Paid to Special Funds | 28,872 | 31,192 | 34,242 | 35,998 | 45,575 |
| Per Head of Population.. .. | \$39.12 | \$40.51 | \$44.19 | \$48.38 | \$52.96 |

* Under \$500.

† As from 29 December 1962, entertainments tax was payable only on admissions to horse racing and trotting.

Motor Taxation

The principal source of motor taxation is the amount collected by the Motor Registration Branch of the Police Department by way of fees for the registration of motor vehicles, the issue of drivers' licences, etc. In addition, the Transport Regulation Board's charges for the issue of licences, etc., and the amount collected under the provisions of the Commercial Goods Vehicles Act, are included in motor taxation.

Further items of motor taxation, which are paid to Consolidated Revenue, are a surcharge of \$2 imposed on each third-party insurance premium under the authority of the *Motor Car (Insurance Surcharge) Act* 1959, and a stamp duty, levied under the authority of the *Stamps (Motor Car) Act* 1964, at the rate of \$1 per \$100 of the market value of motor vehicles, payable when the vehicle is initially registered or when the registration is transferred. This latter Act came into force as from 14 December 1964.

The Motor Car (Hospitals and Charities Contributions) Act 1966, which came into force on 15 November 1966, provided that, from each third party insurance premium paid in respect of a motor car, an amount of \$1.40 shall be deducted and paid to the Hospitals and Charities Fund. The Act also provided that, whenever premium rates are varied in future, the deduction shall be an amount not greater than 5 per cent of the maximum amount of third party insurance premium payable on a motor car used for private purposes. Prior to the commencement of this Act, an amount of 18 cents was deducted from each third party insurance premium and paid to the Motor Car (Hospital Payments) Fund, as provided by the *Motor Car Act* 1958.

As from 1 January 1965, as provided by the *Motor Car (Fines and Drivers' Licence Fees) Act* 1964, the triennial fee for a motor driver's licence was increased from \$3 to \$6. After allowing for cost of collection, one half of the fees collected is payable to Consolidated Revenue with the balance divisible equally between the Country Roads Board Fund and the Municipalities Assistance Fund.

Particulars of the total amount of motor taxation collected and credited to the various funds during 1965-66 were as follows :

| | | |
|--|-------|--------|
| Consolidated Revenue— | | \$'000 |
| Motor Car Third Party Insurance Tax .. | 2,271 | |
| Drivers' Licence Fees (part) .. | 1,421 | |
| Stamp Duty—Motor Vehicles .. | 4,844 | |
| | | 8,536 |

| | \$'000 |
|---|--------|
| Country Roads Board Fund— | |
| Motor Registration Fees | 24,643 |
| Drivers' Licence Fees (part) | 715 |
| Drivers' Test Fees | 188 |
| Examiners' Licences | 8 |
| Additional Registration Fees (part) | 1,505 |
| Road Charges—Commercial Goods Vehicles Act | 6,379 |
| | 33,437 |
| Level Crossings Fund— | |
| Additional Registration Fees (part) | 752 |
| Municipalities Assistance Fund— | |
| Drivers' Licence Fees (part) | 715 |
| Transport Regulation Fund— | |
| Motor Omnibus Registration Fees | 12 |
| Licences, etc. | 818 |
| Permits | 833 |
| | 1,662 |
| Motor Car (Hospital Payments) Fund— | |
| Deductions from Third Party Insurance Premiums | 202 |
| Roads (Special Projects) Fund— | |
| Increase in Registration Fees (Act No. 7283) | 7,637 |
| Total Motor Taxation, 1965-66 | 52,942 |

Probate Duties

The *Probate Duty Act* 1962 (a completely revised Act) fixed the rates of duty payable on the estates of deceased persons leaving property, whether real or personal, in the State of Victoria, and personal property wherever situate if the deceased was domiciled in Victoria at the date of death. The Act provides for discriminatory rates of duty in favour of estates passing to close relatives. Categories of beneficiaries are :

- A. Widow, widower, children under 21 years of age, wholly dependent adult children, or wholly dependent widowed mother.
- B. Children over the age of 21 years not being wholly dependent, or grandchildren.
- C. Brothers, sisters, parents.
- D. Other beneficiaries.

Further amending legislation is contained in the *Probate Duty (Reduction) Act 1962*. Under the provisions of this Act, estates passing to widow, widower, children under 21 years of age, wholly dependent adult children, or wholly dependent widowed mother, are exempted from duty if the final balance of such estates does not exceed \$12,000, while certain reductions were made to the rates of duty payable.

A brief summary, expressed in decimal currency, of the rates of duty payable, as from 17 December 1962, according to the various types of beneficiaries, is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—RATES OF PROBATE DUTY

| On that part of the final balance which— | | | | | The rate of duty per \$1 shall be where the final balance passes to— | | | |
|---|---------|---------------------|-------------|----|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | A | B | C | D |
| | | | \$ | | cents in \$ | | | |
| Exceeds | 1,200 | but does not exceed | 1,200 | .. | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| " | 3,000 | " " " " | 3,000 | .. | Nil | Nil | 5 | 7.5 |
| " | 10,000 | " " " " | 10,000 | .. | Nil | Nil | 10 | 10 |
| " | 12,000 | " " " " | 12,000 | .. | Nil | 10 | 15 | 17.5 |
| " | 13,000 | " " " " | 13,000 | .. | 10 | 10 | 15 | 17.5 |
| " | 20,000 | " " " " | 20,000 | .. | 10 | 15 | 15 | 20 |
| " | 30,000 | " " " " | 30,000 | .. | 10 | 10 | 12.5 | 17.5 |
| " | 48,000 | " " " " | 48,000 | .. | 10 | 12.5 | 17.5 | 20 |
| " | 50,000 | " " " " | 50,000 | .. | 12.5 | 12.5 | 17.5 | 20 |
| " | 60,000 | " " " " | 60,000 | .. | 12.5 | 15 | 20 | 20 |
| " | 70,000 | " " " " | 70,000 | .. | 17.5 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| " | 90,000 | " " " " | 90,000 | .. | 20 | 22.5 | 25 | 25 |
| " | 110,000 | " " " " | 110,000 | .. | 22.5 | 27.5 | 30 | 37.5 |
| " | 120,000 | " " " " | 120,000 | .. | 25 | 30 | 30 | 37.5 |
| " | 130,000 | " " " " | 130,000 | .. | 30 | 30 | 32.5 | 37.5 |
| " | 150,000 | " " " " | 150,000 | .. | 35 | 35 | 37.5 | 37.5 |
| " | 170,000 | " " " " | 170,000 | .. | 37.5 | 37.5 | 40 | 42.5 |
| " | 170,000 | " " " " | 189,334 (a) | .. | 37.5 | .. | .. | .. |
| " | 170,000 | " " " " | 194,332 (b) | .. | .. | 40 | .. | .. |
| " | 170,000 | " " " " | 227,680 (c) | .. | .. | .. | 42.5 | .. |
| " | 170,000 | " " " " | 233,250 (d) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 45 |
| When the final balance exceeds (a), (b), (c), or (d), then the whole of the final balance is subject to a duty of | | | | | \$22.50 per \$100 | \$25.00 per \$100 | \$30.00 per \$100 | \$33.00 per \$100 |

The amount of probate duty assessed in Victoria during each of the five years to 1965-66 was as follows: 1961-62, \$25,015,478; 1962-63, \$27,455,242; 1963-64, \$28,321,264; 1964-65, \$33,179,802; 1965-66, \$32,128,887.

Commonwealth Estate Duty

The Commonwealth Government also levies probate and succession duties. The amount of duty collected throughout Australia during each of the five years to 1965-66 was: 1961-62, \$34,057,922; 1962-63, \$35,699,086; 1963-64, \$39,871,044; 1964-65, \$41,530,722; 1965-66, \$36,124,380.

Land Tax

The *Land Tax Act 1928* provided for a tax on the unimproved value of land in Victoria. For the purpose of this Act, unimproved value is the estimated selling value of the land assuming that improvements, if any, had not been made. This tax is levied on land even if built on or otherwise improved, at a rate declared for each year by Act of Parliament.

The following is a brief summary of the rates of land tax payable in Victoria for the year 1967 under the provisions of the *Land Tax (Rates) Act 1966* :

(a) Land used for primary production purposes—

A tax of 0.4167 cents in the dollar on the unimproved value of land up to \$30,000. On the excess over \$30,000, a progressive rate applies commencing at 0.625 cents in the dollar and reaching 1.875 cents in the dollar on the unimproved value exceeding \$140,000.

(b) Land used for other purposes—

A tax of 0.4167 cents in the dollar on the unimproved value of land up to \$17,500 with a graduated increase in the rate to reach 2.916667 cents in the dollar where the unimproved value exceeds \$170,000.

Land used for primary production purposes is exempted from land tax if the unimproved value of such land is not more than \$10,000, and a partial exemption is allowed up to \$20,000 while the exemption in respect of land used for other purposes is \$6,000, with a partial exemption to \$9,000.

The following table shows particulars, in specified groups of unimproved value of holdings, of land tax assessments for 1965. Tax was assessed on the basis laid down by the *Land Tax (Rates and Appeals) Act 1963*. The raising of the amount of the exemption from land tax is mainly responsible for the decrease in figures shown for 1965 as compared with previous years.

VICTORIA—ANALYSIS OF STATE LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS, 1965

(Based on Unimproved Value at 31 December 1964)

| Unimproved Value of Holdings— | Number of Taxpayers | Total Unimproved Value* | Tax Payable |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| \$ | | \$'000 | |
| 6,001 .. 7,000 | 17,127 | 111,600 | 115 |
| 7,001 .. 8,000 | 11,378 | 83,505 | 203 |
| 8,001 .. 10,000 | 13,866 | 107,785 | 364 |
| 10,001 .. 12,000 | 11,576 | 122,575 | 319 |
| 12,001 .. 14,000 | 7,550 | 96,889 | 251 |
| 14,001 .. 16,000 | 5,573 | 80,316 | 285 |
| 16,001 .. 17,500 | 3,073 | 50,072 | 182 |
| 17,501 .. 20,000 | 4,201 | 75,596 | 305 |
| 20,001 .. 30,000 | 6,626 | 163,754 | 705 |
| 30,001 .. 40,000 | 3,269 | 108,547 | 571 |
| 40,001 .. 50,000 | 1,549 | 67,361 | 401 |
| 50,001 .. 60,000 | 983 | 51,542 | 347 |
| 60,001 .. 70,000 | 604 | 37,937 | 282 |
| 70,001 .. 80,000 | 451 | 32,893 | 282 |
| 80,001 .. 100,000 | 576 | 49,068 | 467 |
| 100,001 .. 150,000 | 610 | 71,058 | 863 |
| 150,001 .. 170,000 | 155 | 24,319 | 359 |
| 170,001 .. 200,000 | 153 | 27,963 | 431 |
| 200,001 .. 300,000 | 235 | 56,958 | 1,203 |
| 300,001 .. 400,000 | 103 | 34,545 | 867 |
| 400,001 and over | 264 | 330,689 | 9,883 |
| Total | 89,922 | 1,784,974 | 18,686 |

* Of land not exempted from land tax.

In the following table, details are shown of the assessments made during each of the years 1961 to 1965 :

VICTORIA—STATE LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS

| Year | Number of Taxpayers | Total Tax Payable | Average Tax Payable per Taxpayer | Total Unimproved Value* |
|------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | \$'000 | \$ | \$'000 |
| 1961 | 149,770 | 14,164 | 94.58 | 1,521,584 |
| 1962 | 151,205 | 14,990 | 99.13 | 1,677,224 |
| 1963 | 138,884 | 15,739 | 113.32 | 1,765,178 |
| 1964 | 185,694 | 19,836 | 106.82 | 2,280,940 |
| 1965 | 89,922 | 18,686 | 207.81 | 1,784,974 |

* Of land not exempted from land tax.

Stamp Duties

Under the provisions of the *Stamps Act* 1958 and subsequent amendments thereto, stamp duty is imposed in Victoria on a wide range of legal and commercial documents.

The rates of duty payable, as from February, 1967, on the principal dutiable classes of documents are shown in the following table :

| Dutiable Class | | Duty Payable |
|---|--|--------------------------|
| RECEIPTS | \$10 and under \$200 | 3c |
| | \$200 and under \$1,000 | 10c |
| | \$1,000 and over | 20c |
| BILLS OF EXCHANGE— | | |
| Payable on demand (cheque, etc.) | .. .. | .. .. 5c |
| Others (including promissory notes) | not above \$50 | 5c |
| | to \$100 | 10c |
| | to \$150 | 15c |
| | to \$200 | 20c |
| | for extra \$100 or part | 10c |
| SHARE TRANSFERS—On sale for full value—Based on consideration | } to \$20 | 8c |
| | } above \$20 | $\frac{3}{8}\%$ |
| TRANSFER OF REAL PROPERTY—Based on consideration | } to \$7,000—for each \$100 | \$1.25 |
| | } above \$7,000—for each \$100 | \$1.50 |
| LEASES AND ASSIGNMENTS OF LEASES OF REAL PROPERTY | Variable scale according to nature | |
| GIFTS AND SETTLEMENTS | up to \$2,000 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}\%$ |
| | over 2,000 to 10,000 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}\%$ |
| | 10,000 " 20,000 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}\%$ |
| | 20,000 " 30,000 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}\%$ |
| | 30,000 " 40,000 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}\%$ |
| | 40,000 " 50,000 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}\%$ |
| | 50,000 " 60,000 | 8 $\frac{1}{2}\%$ |
| | 60,000 " 70,000 | 9 $\frac{1}{2}\%$ |
| | 70,000 " 80,000 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}\%$ |
| | 80,000 " 100,000 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}\%$ |
| | 100,000 " 150,000 | 14 $\frac{1}{2}\%$ |
| | 150,000 " 200,000 | 19 $\frac{1}{2}\%$ |
| | 200,000 .. | 22% |

| Dutiable Class— <i>continued</i> | Duty Payable— <i>continued</i> |
|--|---|
| INSURANCE COMPANIES (OTHER THAN LIFE)—Annual Licences | Each \$200 (or part) of annual premium income .. \$10 |
| LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES—On the sum insured | Up to \$2,000—per \$200 or part .. 10c Over \$2,000—\$1 for first \$2,000 plus per \$200 or part of remainder .. 20c |
| MORTGAGES, BONDS, DEBENTURES AND COVENANTS—On amount secured .. | up to \$8,000 \$4 over \$8,000—\$4 for first \$8,000, plus per \$200 or part of remainder .. 50c |
| POWER OF ATTORNEY OR APPOINTMENT OF AGENT | \$2 |
| INSTALMENT PURCHASE (Including hire purchase) | Purchase price \$20 or more .. 1½% |
| GUARANTEES AND INDEMNITIES | 50c |
| CREDIT AND RENTAL BUSINESS | Based on amount of credit, etc., or rental 1½% |
| OTHER AGREEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS— | |
| Partnerships, sale of business, etc. | } \$3 each |
| Caveats | |
| Licence to use real property, etc. | |
| Transfer or discharge of mortgage | |
| Appointment of trustee | |
| DEEDS—not otherwise chargeable | \$3 |
| MOTOR CAR— | |
| On every application for registration and every notice of acquisition of a motor car or trailer— | |
| For every \$200 and part of \$200 or the market value of such motor car or trailer | \$2 |
| STATEMENT ON SALE OF CATTLE OR SWINE— | |
| (i) Cattle Statement | |
| For every \$5 and part of \$5 | |
| (a) of the amount of the purchase money in respect of one head of cattle sold singly ; or | } 2c |
| (b) of the total amount of the purchase money in respect of any number of cattle sold in one lot | |
| Provided that the stamp duty in respect of the amount of the purchase money of any one head of cattle, whether sold singly or as part of a lot, shall not exceed 20 cents. | |
| (ii) Swine Statement | |
| For every \$2.50 and part of \$2.50 | |
| (a) of the amount of the purchase money in respect of one pig sold singly ; or | } 2c |
| (b) of the total amount of the purchase money in respect of any number of pigs sold in one lot | |
| Provided that the stamp duty in respect of the amount of the purchase money of any one pig, whether sold singly or as part of a lot, shall not exceed 32 cents. | |

Liquor Tax

The Licensing Court controls the issue of liquor licences in Victoria. The principal sources of taxation are the fees received for liquor licences and club certificates. All receipts of the Licensing Court are paid into the Licensing Fund. After payments have been made to municipalities and the Police Superannuation Fund, and costs for compensation, administration, etc., have been met, the excess of receipts is transferred each year from the Licensing Fund to Consolidated Revenue.

The following table shows the amount of liquor tax paid into the Licensing Fund during each of the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—LIQUOR TAX

(\$'000)

| Particulars | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|-------|---------|-------|-------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Licences— | | | | | |
| Victuallers | 5,190 | 5,272 | } 6,568 | 7,048 | 7,522 |
| Spirit Merchants and Grocers .. | 1,088 | 1,198 | | | |
| Australian Wine | 24 | 20 | | | |
| Others | 30 | 38 | | | |
| Club Certificates | 310 | 330 | 335 | 369 | 387 |
| Permits—Extended Hours, etc. .. | 84 | 92 | 100 | 108 | 122 |
| Total | 6,726 | 6,950 | 7,004 | 7,524 | 8,031 |

Lottery (Tattersall) Duty

With the object of providing additional finance for hospitals and other charitable institutions, the trustees of the will and estate of the late George Adams, founder of Tattersall's Consultations, were granted a licence to promote and conduct sweepstakes in Victoria in accordance with the provisions of the *Tattersall Consultations Act 1953*.

The Act provides that, within seven days after the drawing of each consultation, duty equivalent to 31 per cent of the total amount of subscriptions to the consultation shall be paid to Consolidated Revenue. Each year, an equivalent amount is paid out of Consolidated Revenue, in such proportions as the Treasurer determines, into the Hospitals and Charities Fund, and the Mental Hospitals Fund.

In the following table, the amounts subscribed to consultations, the duty paid to Consolidated Revenue, and the amounts allocated to the Hospitals and Charities Fund and the Mental Hospitals Fund, are shown for each of the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—TATTERSALL LOTTERIES :

SUBSCRIPTIONS, ETC.

(\$'000)

| Year Ended 30 June— | Subscriptions to Consultations | Duty Paid to Consolidated Revenue | Allocated to— | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | Hospitals and Charities Fund | Mental Hospitals Fund |
| 1962 | 19,976 | 6,350 | 6,056 | 294 |
| 1963 | 20,684 | 6,404 | 6,104 | 300 |
| 1964 | 21,340 | 6,609 | 6,309 | 300 |
| 1965 | 21,675 | 6,717 | 6,427 | 290 |
| 1966 | 20,396 | 6,294 | 5,994 | 300 |

Racing Taxation

The principal sources of revenue from racing taxation are turnover tax on bookmakers' holdings, the percentage received from investments on the totalizator, stamp duty on betting tickets, and tax on admissions to race meetings.

In Victoria, a deduction of 13 per cent is made from all on-course investments on the totalizator at horse races (including trotting), and at dog races. In the case of city racing clubs, the percentage deducted is divided as follows: doubles and quinella investments, 5 per cent to revenue and 8 per cent to the club; win and place investments, 8 per cent to revenue and 5 per cent to the club. In respect of country race meetings, 3 per cent of the total investments is paid to revenue and 10 per cent to the club.

Under the provisions of the *Racing (Totalizators Extension) Act* 1960, off-course betting is permitted on race-course totalizators. The Totalizator Agency Board, appointed under the Act, conducts the off-course betting scheme which came into operation on 11 March 1961.

The *Racing (Interstate Totalizators) Act* 1964 empowered the Totalizator Agency Board, with the approval of the Minister, to enter into any agreement or arrangement for the provision of off-course totalizator facilities in any other State or Territory of the Commonwealth where such facilities may be provided. On 15 October 1964, an agreement was entered into with the Australian Capital Territory Totalizator Agency Board for off-course betting, by persons in the Australian Capital Territory, on totalizators in Victoria.

From off-course investments the commission deducted—13 per cent—is allocated as follows:

- (a) Commission derived from Victorian investments—
 - (i) To Consolidated Revenue— $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.
 - (ii) to the Totalizator Agency Board Trust Account (held at State Treasury)— $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
 - (iii) to the Totalizator Agency Board—8 per cent.
- (b) Commission derived from Australian Capital Territory investments—
 - (i) to Consolidated Revenue—2 per cent.
 - (ii) to the Australian Capital Territory Totalizator Agency Board—11 per cent.

The abovementioned allocations applied as from 25 October 1966, when the *Racing (Totalizator Percentages) Act* 1966 came into force.

Government receipts from the totalizator, including fractions and unclaimed dividends, are specially appropriated to the Hospitals and Charities Fund.

The following table shows particulars of investments on the totalizator, investments with licensed bookmakers, and the amount of tax collected from racing for each of the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—TOTALIZATOR INVESTMENTS, INVESTMENTS WITH LICENSED BOOKMAKERS, AND TOTAL RACING TAXATION
('\$000)

| Year Ended 30 June— | Totalizator Investments | | Investments with Licensed Book-makers* | Racing Taxation | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|------------|--|-----------------|-----------------------|--------|--------|
| | On-course | Off-course | | Totalizator | Book-makers' Turnover | Other† | Total |
| 1962 | 27,838 | 26,418 | 151,648 | 2,774 | 2,802 | 830 | 6,406 |
| 1963 | 29,122 | 51,136 | 151,082 | 3,926 | 2,758 | 786 | 7,470 |
| 1964 | 31,024 | 78,221 | 154,445 | 5,349 | 2,848 | 817 | 9,014 |
| 1965 | 34,019 | 108,939 | 159,723 | 6,678 | 2,917 | 831 | 10,425 |
| 1966 | 34,828 | 129,109 | 160,453 | 8,460 | 2,921 | 809 | 12,190 |

* Estimated.

† Includes entertainments (admission) tax, stamp duty on betting tickets, and club and bookmakers licences, etc.

Entertainments Tax

A tax payable on admissions to entertainments was levied by the Victorian Government up to 31 August 1943, when legislation was passed making the Commonwealth Government the sole authority for levying the tax. In 1953, the Commonwealth vacated this field of taxation and the Victorian Government re-imposed a tax on entertainments as from 8 October 1953, under the provisions of the *Entertainments Tax Act 1953*.

Under the provisions of the *Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Act 1961*, which came into operation as from 1 January 1962, the tax on live artist entertainments and on amateur sport was abolished, and a separate reduced scale of rates was applied to cinematograph films and dancing.

The *Entertainments (Partial Abolition) Act 1962*, abolished tax on all classes of entertainments, except horse-racing and trotting, as from 29 December 1962.

The amount of entertainments tax collected in Victoria during each of the five years to 1965-66 was as follows: 1961-62, \$2,221,435; 1962-63, \$1,222,549; 1963-64, \$512,241; 1964-65, \$516,226; 1965-66, \$502,000.

Commonwealth Income Tax

Uniform taxation on incomes throughout Australia was adopted in 1942 when the Commonwealth Government became the sole authority levying this tax.

The tax, which is imposed on both individuals and companies, was known as "Income Tax and Social Services Contribution" until December, 1965, when the citation of the Act was altered. Since that date the levy has been referred to as "Income Tax".

Certain types of income are exempt from tax in Australia. These include income from gold mining and uranium mining; war, invalid, age, and widows' pensions; child endowment; and unemployment and sickness benefits. The service pay of members of the defence forces engaged in war service in Borneo and Vietnam is also exempt from tax.

Expenses incurred in earning income and losses incurred in previous years are allowable deductions.

For the income year 1966-67, Income Tax is payable on the incomes of individuals commencing at a taxable income of \$417. However, certain limitations apply to the tax payable by aged persons, over 65 years of age in the case of a male and over 60 years in the case of a female.

Concessional deductions are allowed to taxpayers on account of dependants, certain medical and dental expenses, life insurance premiums, superannuation contributions, medical or hospital benefit fund payments, education expenses, etc., and are deductible from income to calculate taxable income. Dependants include spouse, parents, parents-in-law, children under sixteen years of age, student children under 21 years of age, invalid child, brother or sister over sixteen years of age, or daughter-housekeeper for widow or widower. A concessional deduction may be allowed for a housekeeper having the care of children under sixteen years of age or of an invalid relative where the taxpayer did not contribute to the maintenance of a spouse or daughter-housekeeper. The amount of concessional deduction allowable in respect of each type of dependant and housekeeper is :

| | \$ |
|--|--------------------|
| Spouse | 286 |
| Parent or parent-in-law | 286 |
| Child under sixteen years of age— | |
| One child | 182 |
| Other children | 130 each dependant |
| Student child 16 to 21 years of age .. | 182 each dependant |
| Invalid relative not less than sixteen years of age | 182 each dependant |
| Housekeeper or daughter-housekeeper | 286 |

The following table shows the rates of Income Tax for individuals for the income year 1966-67 :

AUSTRALIA—RATES OF INCOME TAX FOR INDIVIDUALS,
1966-67*

| Total Taxable Income— | | Tax on Amount in Column 1 | Tax on Each \$1 of Balance of Income |
|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Column 1 Exceeding— | Column 2 Not Exceeding— | | |
| \$ | \$ | \$ | cents |
| Nil | 200 | Nil | 0.4 |
| 200 | 300 | 0.80 | 1.2 |
| 300 | 400 | 2.00 | 2.9 |
| 400 | 500 | 4.90 | 4.5 |
| 500 | 600 | 9.40 | 6.1 |
| 600 | 800 | 15.50 | 8.2 |
| 800 | 1,000 | 31.90 | 10.8 |
| 1,000 | 1,200 | 53.50 | 12.5 |
| 1,200 | 1,400 | 78.50 | 14.2 |
| 1,400 | 1,600 | 106.90 | 15.9 |
| 1,600 | 1,800 | 138.70 | 17.6 |
| 1,800 | 2,000 | 173.90 | 19.3 |
| 2,000 | 2,400 | 212.50 | 21.6 |
| 2,400 | 2,800 | 298.90 | 24.6 |
| 2,800 | 3,200 | 397.30 | 27.1 |
| 3,200 | 3,600 | 505.70 | 29.6 |
| 3,600 | 4,000 | 624.10 | 32.1 |
| 4,000 | 4,800 | 752.50 | 35.4 |
| 4,800 | 5,600 | 1,035.70 | 38.3 |
| 5,600 | 6,400 | 1,342.10 | 41.2 |
| 6,400 | 7,200 | 1,671.70 | 43.8 |
| 7,200 | 8,000 | 2,022.10 | 46.3 |
| 8,000 | 8,800 | 2,392.50 | 48.7 |
| 8,800 | 10,000 | 2,782.10 | 51.7 |
| 10,000 | 12,000 | 3,402.50 | 55.0 |
| 12,000 | 16,000 | 4,502.50 | 57.9 |
| 16,000 | 20,000 | 6,818.50 | 60.4 |
| 20,000 | 32,000 | 9,234.50 | 63.3 |
| 32,000 | . | 16,830.50 | 66.7 |

* Additional tax equal to 2½ per cent of the tax at general rates is also payable for the 1966-67 financial year.

Income Tax is payable on the whole of a person's taxable income if that income exceeds \$416.

Special concessional rates apply to incomes of \$417-\$429.

A deduction is available to individuals who reside in certain remote areas of the Commonwealth or its Territories, and to members of the Defence Forces who serve in certain overseas localities.

A system is in operation to assist the majority of taxpayers in the payment of their taxes by means of regular deductions from salaries or wages. The amounts deducted are regulated so that the employee will have paid the approximate amount of his taxation by the end of the income year.

The following table shows the number of taxpayers, taxable income, and Income Tax and Social Services Contribution assessed during the year 1964-65 (based on incomes received during the year 1963-64). The particulars are classified according to grades of actual income and relate only to individuals resident in Victoria.

**VICTORIA—INCOME TAX AND SOCIAL SERVICES
CONTRIBUTION : INDIVIDUALS, 1964-65***

| Grade of Actual Income† | Taxpayers | Taxable Income | | | Net Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Assessed |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|---------|-----------|--|
| | | Salaries and Wages | Other | Total | |
| \$ | No. | \$'000 | | | |
| 417- 599 .. | 40,699 | 16,411 | 3,563 | 19,974 | 357 |
| 600- 799 .. | 54,760 | 29,520 | 6,362 | 35,883 | 1,072 |
| 800- 999 .. | 63,847 | 43,486 | 9,241 | 52,727 | 2,171 |
| 1,000- 1,199 | 73,210 | 58,726 | 13,709 | 72,436 | 3,718 |
| 1,200- 1,399 .. | 83,159 | 80,212 | 16,688 | 96,900 | 5,958 |
| 1,400- 1,599 .. | 84,005 | 92,272 | 19,248 | 111,521 | 7,825 |
| 1,600- 1,799 .. | 78,206 | 93,195 | 21,999 | 115,194 | 8,944 |
| 1,800- 1,999 .. | 86,655 | 113,457 | 23,597 | 137,054 | 11,433 |
| 2,000- 2,199 .. | 94,131 | 134,430 | 25,023 | 159,452 | 14,240 |
| 2,200- 2,399 .. | 92,459 | 140,621 | 25,066 | 165,687 | 15,705 |
| 2,400- 2,599 .. | 85,700 | 140,351 | 25,944 | 166,296 | 16,784 |
| 2,600- 2,799 .. | 76,705 | 132,896 | 24,958 | 157,854 | 16,746 |
| 2,800- 2,999 .. | 63,099 | 115,617 | 23,875 | 139,492 | 15,654 |
| 3,000- 3,999 .. | 178,937 | 363,410 | 103,946 | 467,356 | 59,979 |
| 4,000- 5,999 .. | 96,733 | 222,544 | 136,453 | 358,998 | 59,560 |
| 6,000- 7,999 .. | 26,098 | 63,065 | 82,316 | 145,381 | 31,258 |
| 8,000- 9,999 .. | 10,894 | 28,042 | 53,109 | 81,151 | 21,018 |
| 10,000-19,999 .. | 12,492 | 35,139 | 106,995 | 142,135 | 48,836 |
| 20,000-29,999 .. | 1,551 | 7,810 | 25,317 | 33,127 | 14,801 |
| 30,000-39,999 .. | 409 | 2,503 | 10,055 | 12,558 | 6,196 |
| 40,000-59,999 .. | 249 | 2,065 | 8,719 | 10,784 | 5,724 |
| 60,000-99,999 .. | 82 | 868 | 4,796 | 5,664 | 3,193 |
| 100,000 and over .. | 43 | 261 | 5,732 | 5,993 | 3,531 |
| Total .. | 1,304,123 | 1,916,903 | 776,713 | 2,693,616 | 374,704 |

* Includes 7,253 taxpayers, resident in Victoria, who derived income from more than one State.

† Actual income is defined briefly as "Gross income, including exempt income, less expenses incurred in gaining that income".

Australia—Dividend Withholding Tax

The Income Tax legislation was amended in 1959 to provide for the levying of a flat rate of tax on income derived by non-residents of Australia from dividends paid by Australian companies to non-residents on and after 1 July 1960.

The rate of tax is 30 per cent, except for dividends paid to residents of countries with which an agreement for the relief of double taxation has been completed, i.e., the United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand, and the United States of America, in which case the rate is 15 per cent.

Company Tax

The following table shows the rates of Income Tax payable by companies for the financial year 1966-67 (income year 1965-66):

AUSTRALIA—RATES OF INCOME TAX PAYABLE BY COMPANIES, 1966-67

| Type of Company | Rate per \$1 of Taxable Income— | |
|--|---------------------------------|---------|
| | Up to \$10,000 | Balance |
| | cents | cents |
| Private | 27.5* | 37.5* |
| Non-private— | | |
| Co-operative | 32.5 | 42.5 |
| Life Assurance— | | |
| Mutual | 27.5 | 37.5 |
| Other Life Assurance— | | |
| Resident— | | |
| Mutual Income | 27.5 | 37.5 |
| Other Income | 37.5† | 42.5 |
| Non-resident— | | |
| Mutual Income | 27.5 | 37.5 |
| Dividend Income | 32.5† | 42.5 |
| Other Income | 37.5‡ | 42.5 |
| Non-profit§— | | |
| Friendly Society Dispensary | 32.5 | 32.5 |
| Other | 32.5 | 42.5 |
| Other— | | |
| Resident | 37.5 | 42.5 |
| Non-resident— | | |
| Dividend Income | 32.5 | 42.5 |
| Other Income | 37.5\|\| | 42.5 |
| All Companies— | | |
| Interest¶ (Section 125) Rate per \$1 | | 42.5 |

* Further tax at 50c in the \$1 payable on undistributed amount.

† Maximum income subject to this rate is \$10,000 less mutual income.

‡ Maximum income subject to this rate is \$10,000 less the sum of mutual income and dividend income.

§ Incomes not exceeding \$416 are not liable to tax. Where the taxable income does not exceed \$1,188, the tax payable is limited to one-half of the amount by which the taxable income exceeds \$416, less any rebate or credit to which the company is entitled.

|| Maximum income subject to this rate is \$10,000 less dividend income.

¶ Interest paid to non-residents. If the non-resident is not a company, tax is paid only on interest in excess of \$416 (increased from \$208 from 31 October 1963).

Pensions and Gratuities

The following table shows details of State Government expenditure on pensions, gratuities, etc., during each of the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PENSIONS, GRATUITIES, ETC. (\$'000)

| Particulars | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
|--|---------------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Superannuation Fund— | | | | | |
| Railways | 4,516 | 4,656 | 4,797 | 4,870 | 4,945 |
| Other | 3,793 | 4,178 | 4,575 | 5,061 | 5,618 |
| Total Superannuation Fund .. | 8,309 | 8,834 | 9,372 | 9,931 | 10,562 |
| Police Pensions Fund | 1,739 | 130 | 100 | 100 | 380 |
| Police Superannuation Fund | 136 | 141 | 149 | 148 | 150 |
| Coal Mine Workers Pensions Fund .. | 162 | 160 | 137 | 113 | 136 |
| Parliamentary Contributory Retirement Fund | 71 | 313 | 103 | 108 | 104 |
| Married Women Teachers' Pensions Fund | 39 | 33 | 36 | 38 | 44 |
| Other Pensions, Gratuities, etc. .. | 10 | 11 | 21 | 43 | 63 |
| Grand Total | 10,466 | 9,622 | 9,917 | 10,482 | 11,440 |

Superannuation Fund

This Fund was established under the *Superannuation Act* 1925 to provide superannuation benefits, on a contributory basis, for public servants, teachers, railway employees, and employees of certain statutory bodies. The scope of the Fund was widened by amending legislation in 1963 to include, *inter alia*, members of the Police Force of Victoria (see Police Pensions Fund, page 650), and in 1966 an amending Act considerably increased the range of benefits available.

A summary of the main provisions of the current Superannuation Act is as follows :

- (1) Male and female officers may contribute on the basis of retirement at age 60 or age 65.
- (2) Officers are required to pay fortnightly contributions to the Fund according to the age next birthday at which they become entitled to contribute for each unit of superannuation.
- (3) The amount (units) of pension for which an officer may contribute is regulated by salary.
- (4) A pension, according to the number of units for which contributions were paid, is payable to a "normal" contributor who attains the maximum age for retirement, or who retires on account of ill health.
- (5) A male contributor or pensioner (other than an ill health pensioner) may, within three months prior to his sixty-fifth birthday, elect to convert part of his pension entitlement to a lump sum entitlement. A female

contributor or a widow in receipt of a pension may also, in certain circumstances, convert part of her pension entitlement to a lump sum entitlement.

The widow of a deceased contributor or pensioner is entitled to five-eighths of the rate of the full pension for which the officer was contributing or five-eighths of the full pension which he would have been receiving had he not converted part of his pension.

- (6) A pension of \$156 per annum is payable in respect of each child of a deceased contributor or pensioner until the age of eighteen years, provided that, if both parents are deceased, this amount is increased to \$312.

The following table shows cash transactions of the Superannuation Fund and other particulars for each of the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—SUPERANNUATION FUND

| Particulars | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
|---|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| | \$'000 | | | | |
| Receipts— | | | | | |
| Contributions— | | | | | |
| Officers | 5,800 | 5,952 | 6,638 | 7,639 | 8,332 |
| Consolidated Revenue* | 8,284 | 8,806 | 9,316 | 9,895 | 10,517 |
| Interest | 3,630 | 4,038 | 4,415 | 4,802 | 5,547 |
| Transferred from Police Pensions | | | | | |
| Fund | | | | | 4,719† |
| Other | 36 | 28 | 35 | 145 | 168 |
| Total | 17,750 | 18,824 | 20,404 | 22,480 | 29,283 |
| Disbursements— | | | | | |
| Pension Payments | 10,728 | 11,472 | 12,186 | 13,006 | 13,918 |
| Lump Sum Payments | 4 | 2 | 5 | 14 | 86 |
| Contributions Refunded | 1,648 | 618 | 723 | 885 | 1,062 |
| Other | 38 | 66 | 1,258‡ | § | 6 |
| Total | 12,418 | 12,158 | 14,172 | 13,904 | 15,071 |
| Balance in Fund at 30 June | 77,274 | 83,940 | 90,173 | 98,749 | 112,960 |
| | No. | | | | |
| Contributors at 30 June— | | | | | |
| Males | 37,810 | 39,157 | 43,736 | 43,622 | 44,200 |
| Females | 7,167 | 7,662 | 7,883 | 8,025 | 8,600 |
| Total | 44,977 | 46,819 | 51,619 | 51,647 | 52,800 |
| Pensioners at 30 June— | | | | | |
| Ex-employees— | | | | | |
| Males | 8,224 | 8,197 | 8,151 | 8,293 | 8,415 |
| Females | 1,299 | 1,336 | 1,397 | 1,477 | 1,541 |
| Widows | 6,321 | 6,464 | 6,604 | 6,893 | 7,093 |
| Children | 561 | 796 | 832 | 862 | 889 |
| Total | 16,405 | 16,793 | 16,984 | 17,525 | 17,938 |

* These figures do not agree with those shown on page 648, as the latter include Consolidated Revenue's share of pensions accrued at the end of each year.

† Includes accrued interest \$262,000.

‡ Includes \$1,200,000 advance repaid to State Treasury.

§ Under \$500.

Police Pensions Fund

This Fund was established by the *Police Pensions Act* 1923 which came into operation on 1 January 1924, and applied to all members who joined the Police Force on or after 25 November 1902. This legislation was embodied in the *Police Regulation Act* 1958, consolidating the law dealing with the Police Force in Victoria. A further amending Act was passed in December 1958.

The *Superannuation Act* 1963 amended the *Superannuation Act* 1958 and the *Police Regulation Act* 1958 and provided that all new entrants to the Police Force on and after 1 February 1964 would be required to contribute to the Superannuation Fund, and that existing members at that date could remain as contributors to the Police Pensions Fund or elect to transfer their superannuation rights to the Superannuation Fund. The 1963 Act also provided for an actuarial investigation of the Police Pensions Fund and for the transfer of any surplus disclosed to the Consolidated Revenue.

The receipts of the Police Pensions Fund during 1965-66 amounted to \$1,248,381, comprising deductions from pay, \$55,034 ; special appropriation from Consolidated Revenue, \$380,000 ; interest on investments, \$804,538 ; and other receipts \$8,810. During the year, \$1,462,865 was paid in pensions, \$23,746 in gratuities, \$9,805 represented deductions from pay returned on resignation, \$4,693,457 (securities, accrued interest, etc.) was transferred to the State Superannuation Fund, and \$9,262 was transferred to Consolidated Revenue. The balance in the Fund at 30 June 1966 was \$14,331,168. Of this amount, \$14,290,500 was invested in government and semi-government securities.

The number of contributors to the Fund at 30 June 1966 was 471 males and 7 females.

Police Superannuation Fund

Pensions are payable out of this Fund on account of those who joined the Police Force prior to 25 November 1902.

The Fund is maintained by an annual subsidy of \$4,000 from Consolidated Revenue ; by a moiety of the fines inflicted by the Court of Petty Sessions ; by transfers from the Licensing Fund under the provisions of the Licensing Act ; and, should the foregoing sources prove insufficient, by a further grant in aid from Consolidated Revenue. Police contributions to the Fund ceased in 1940-41.

During the year 1965-66, the total receipts of the Fund from all sources amounted to \$182,563, while pension payments totalled \$26,012. The balance in the Fund at 30 June 1966, was \$1,415,653 of which \$612,250 was invested in Commonwealth Government securities.

Pensions Supplementation Fund

This Fund was established pursuant to the *Pensions Supplementation Act* 1966, to meet the cost of supplementing, as from 1 April 1966, the pensions of officers who retired on or before 1 April 1966 or the widows of such officers or of those officers who died prior to that date.

In terms of the Act, credits to the Fund will consist of :

- (i) transfers of money or assets which will equal in value the amounts debited to the Fund in respect of the supplementation of pensions and which are to be made from any surplus in the Superannuation Fund revealed at the preceding quinquennial actuarial investigation ;
- (ii) payments representing the amount standing at the credit of the Police Superannuation Fund at 30 June 1965 and at 30 June in each succeeding year ; and
- (iii) interest earned on investments made out of the Fund.

At 30 June 1966, no transactions had been recorded in the Fund.

Coal Mine Workers Pensions Fund

This Fund was established under the *Coal Mine Workers Pensions Act* 1942. The *Coal Mines Act* 1958 consolidated the law relating to coal mines and coal mine workers, and, together with the amending Acts of December, 1958, November, 1959, June, and December, 1960, and December, 1963, define contributions and benefits in connection with the Coal Mine Workers Pensions Fund. The annual contribution to the Fund is fixed by the Government Actuary after an actuarial valuation once in every three years. Mine workers contribute to the Fund at the rate of 90 cents weekly. Of the balance of the amount required, one-half is paid by the Treasurer of Victoria and one-half by the mine owners. A pension is payable to a mine worker on attaining the maximum age for retirement (in most cases 60 years), provided certain conditions as to length of service in the mining industry are satisfied. A pension is also payable to those qualified mine workers who are totally or partially incapacitated by an injury arising out of, and in the course of, their employment as mine workers. A widow of a pensioner, or a widow of a mine worker whose death was due to an injury as a mine worker, is entitled to the pension until death or remarriage. Allowances for children under the age of sixteen are also provided under the Act.

During 1965-66, the Government contributed \$65,736 to the Fund, and the State Coal Mine (as owners) \$70,576.

Parliamentary Contributory Retirement Fund

This Fund was established under authority of the *Parliamentary Contributory Retirement Fund Act* 1946 to provide pensions for ex-members of the Victorian Parliament. The legislation affecting this Fund was subsequently embodied in the *Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1958 which was amended by the *Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Act* 1962.

This amendment, effective from 6 January 1963, restricted the application of the Fund to those ex-members of the Victorian Parliament who were entitled to benefits from the Fund on 5 January 1963, to their widows, and to the widows of ex-members who had an entitlement to a widow's pension on that date. In each case, the pension payable is at the rate of the basic wage payable in Melbourne.

As a result of the amending legislation the only credit in this Fund available for meeting benefits payable is that specially provided for the purpose from Consolidated Revenue. The amount so provided in 1965-66 was \$103,878.

Parliamentary Superannuation Fund

This Fund was established under the authority of the *Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Act* 1962 which came into operation on 6 January 1963. Under the Act, the future liability for superannuation benefits of members of the Victorian Parliament at that date was transferred to this Fund from the Parliamentary Contributory Retirement Fund.

As from 6 December 1964, the rate of contribution to, and benefits payable from, the Fund were increased under the Authority of the *Parliamentary Salaries Pensions and Superannuation Act* 1964.

Members now contribute to the Fund at the rate of \$24 per fortnight. Any further sums required to pay pensions, etc., are paid from Consolidated Revenue.

Every person who has ceased to be a member and has served as a member for at least fifteen years, is entitled to be paid out of the Fund a pension at the rate of twice the basic wage payable in Melbourne. However, in certain circumstances, a person who has ceased to be a member and has served at least eight years may also receive a pension of the same amount.

Provision is also made for payments of certain sums to ex-members who do not fulfil the conditions necessary for a pension, and the payment of a pension to the widow of a deceased member or ex-member at the same rate as that paid to ex-members.

During 1965-66, receipts of the Fund totalled \$81,017, made up of members' contributions, \$64,608, and interest on investments \$16,409, while pension payments amounted to \$34,211. The balance in the Fund at 30 June 1966 was \$385,700 of which \$355,992 was invested in government and semi-government securities.

Married Women Teachers' Pensions Fund

This Fund was established under the provisions of the *Teaching Service (Married Women) Act* 1956 and came into operation on 1 July 1957. This Act was repealed in 1958 and included in the *Teaching Service Act* 1958 which consolidated all laws relating to the teaching service in the Education Department.

The Act provides, *inter alia*, for retirement benefits for married women who are permanently employed in the teaching service and are not eligible to contribute to the Superannuation Fund. A deduction of 5 per cent is made from the salary of each contributor and paid into the Fund together with a similar amount from Consolidated Revenue. On reaching the retiring age (60 or 65 at her option), a pension is payable according to the amount accumulated to her credit (including interest).

Receipts for 1965-66 amounted to \$114,888, consisting of teachers' contributions, \$42,189; contribution from Consolidated Revenue, \$44,000; and interest on investments, etc., \$28,699. Payments from the Fund during the year totalled \$20,039. The balance in the Fund at 30 June 1966, was \$628,569 of which \$582,979 was invested in government and semi-government securities.

Commonwealth Superannuation Fund

The Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme established under the provisions of the *Superannuation Act* 1922 provides pensions on retirement for officers and employees of the Commonwealth and certain Authorities of the Commonwealth and for their widows and children. Pensions are on a contributory basis. On retirement, contributors are entitled to \$91 per annum in respect of each unit contributed for and contributions of members provide \$26 of this. Each widow is entitled to a pension equal to a minimum of one-half or a maximum of five-eighths of that for which her husband was contributing or (if a pensioner) receiving. A pension of \$208 per annum is paid in respect of each child under sixteen years or up to 21 years for children undergoing full time education, of a married contributor or pensioner on his death. For orphan children \$520 per annum is paid.

In addition to the pension scheme, a Provident Account, established in 1937, provides a lump sum benefit to employees who for various reasons cannot become contributors for pension benefits. Contributions to the Provident Account are at the rate of five per cent of salary. The benefit payable is the total of the contributions actually paid plus compound interest, multiplied by three, or an amount equal to one-half of annual salary, if greater.

At 30 June 1966, there were 130,300 contributors to the Superannuation Fund and 14,255 to the Provident Account, while the number of pensions in force was 23,511. At the same date, the assets of the Fund (including those applicable to the Provident Account) were \$283.3m.

Trust Funds and Special Accounts

Under the provisions of the Constitution Act, revenues of the State are payable to Consolidated Revenue with the exception of certain revenues which have been set aside by various Acts of Parliament for specific purposes and are payable into special funds or accounts kept at the State Treasury. Numerous funds or accounts consisting of moneys collected for, or held for expenditure on behalf of, the Commonwealth Government, moneys provided for specified purposes by outside bodies, and amounts held in trust for government departments and for other accounts are also included in trust funds. The balances of all funds or accounts are held by way of investment or on general account and the operations of many are regulated by statute.

The transactions recorded annually are numerous and of considerable magnitude. During 1965-66, the debits of all trust funds or accounts amounted to \$494,747,640, while credits totalled \$497,945,516.

At 30 June 1966, the liability of the State on account of all trust funds or accounts amounted to \$114,079,292. Of this total, \$48,378,285 was invested in Commonwealth Stock or other securities, and cash advanced totalled \$16,724,441. The balance—\$48,976,565—was at the credit of the Public Account.

Expenditure from Loan Fund

In addition to the ordinary expenditure from revenue, certain sums are disbursed annually for various purposes from the Loan Fund and on account of loan. Details of such expenditure for each of the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 are shown in the following table. The total expenditure from all sources to 30 June 1966, regardless of whether the loans have been repaid or are still in existence, was \$2,173m.

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE FROM LOAN FUND AND ON ACCOUNT OF LOAN (\$'000)

| Expenditure on— | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Public Works— | | | | | |
| Railways | 15,328 | 15,618 | 15,620 | 15,501 | 16,300 |
| Roads and Bridges | 2,220 | 1,006 | 1,083 | 2,463 | 2,390 |
| Harbours and Rivers | 834 | 610 | 1,180 | 4,408 | 3,453 |
| Water Supply | 15,912 | 16,170 | 17,266 | 17,720 | 17,953 |
| Sewerage | 824 | 820 | 1,210 | 1,410 | 986 |
| Electricity Supply | 14,000 | 17,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 15,000 |
| Gas and Fuel Corporation | 140 | 100 | 60 | 80 | 60 |
| Public Buildings— | | | | | |
| Schools | 28,316 | 27,872 | 30,123 | 30,450 | 31,900 |
| Hospitals, etc. | 12,744 | 12,394 | 13,520 | 16,519 | 16,752 |
| Other | 3,492 | 5,272 | 7,970 | 7,847 | 9,834 |
| Immigration | * | 70 | 23 | * | * |
| Municipalities—Loans, Grants, etc. | 1,330 | 1,906 | 1,711 | 2,234 | 2,044 |
| Housing | 1,420 | 1,680 | 1,639 | 1,675 | 1,803 |
| Other Public Works | 526 | 658 | 594 | 632 | 552 |
| Primary Production— | | | | | |
| Land Settlement | 3,008 | 2,828 | 2,272 | 2,430 | 2,532 |
| Soldier Settlement | 592 | 182 | 185 | 78 | 64 |
| Wire Netting Advances | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | * |

* Under \$500.

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE FROM LOAN FUND AND ON ACCOUNT OF
LOAN—*continued*

(\$'000)

| Expenditure on— | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
|---|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Primary Production (<i>continued</i>)— | | | | | |
| Other Advances to Settlers (Including Drought, Flood, etc., Relief) | 78 | 36 | 240 | 560 | 229 |
| Forestry | 1,830 | 2,020 | 2,025 | 2,092 | 2,077 |
| Mining, <i>n.e.i.</i> | 158 | 134 | 124 | 132 | 218 |
| Cool Stores | 108 | 136 | 176 | 194 | 180 |
| Destruction of Vermin and Noxious Weeds | 1,354 | 1,426 | 1,658 | 1,993 | 1,864 |
| Other Primary Production .. | 694 | 648 | 943 | 1,179 | 1,473 |
| Other Purposes | 1,924 | 2,076 | 2,125 | 2,258 | 3,181 |
| Total | 106,834 | 110,664 | 117,750 | 127,855 | 130,848 |

The figures in the table above do not include discounts and flotation expenses on loans for works and redemption purposes, particulars of which are as follows: 1961–62, \$854,694; 1962–63, \$1,592,534; 1963–64, \$1,000,497; 1964–65, \$610,698; 1965–66, \$1,036,344. The aggregate expenditure to 30 June 1966 was \$36,255,344.

Public Debt

General

The public debt chiefly comprises moneys raised and expended with the object of assisting the development of the resources of the State and is, to a large extent, represented by tangible assets.

Loan moneys have been used in Victoria principally for the construction of railways, roads, water supply and sewerage works, schools, hospitals, and other public buildings, improvements to harbours and rivers, electricity supply, land settlement, and forestry.

A notable feature of the public debt of the State is that approximately 90 per cent of indebtedness is now domiciled in Australia. There has been a gradual change from the situation which existed a century ago

when nearly all loans were financed in London. Even at the turn of the century, only 10 per cent of State indebtedness was domiciled in Australia.

In the tables in this section relating to the public debt of Victoria, loans domiciled in overseas countries have been converted to Australian currency at rates of exchange ruling at 30 June in each respective year.

Advances made by the Commonwealth Government to Victoria, under the Commonwealth-State agreements relating to housing and soldier settlement, are not included in the public debt statements in this Year Book. The total of such advances owing at 30 June 1966, was \$406,354,048, of which \$392,806,928 was for housing, and \$13,547,120 for soldier settlement. These liabilities should be taken into account when considering the total debt position of Victoria.

Public Debt Transactions

The following table shows particulars of the loans raised and redeemed during, and the amount outstanding at the end of, each of the years 1961-62 to 1965-66. The variations from year to year in the Australian currency equivalent of overseas loans, resulting from application of the rates of exchange ruling at 30 June in each year, are shown. Separate particulars are shown for loans raised in Australia and London, while loans raised in New York, Canada, Switzerland, and the Netherlands are grouped under one heading.

VICTORIA—STATE PUBLIC DEBT : SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS (\$A'000)

| Particulars | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| DEBT MATURING IN AUSTRALIA | | | | | |
| Debt Outstanding at 1 July | 1,166,110 | 1,246,406 | 1,320,866 | 1,411,589 | 1,518,481 |
| New Debt Incurred— | | | | | |
| Commonwealth Government Loan | | | | | |
| Flotations | 159,494 | 282,244 | 190,960 | 256,472 | 313,629 |
| Domestic Raisings | 2,716 | 1,640 | 2,101 | 4,391 | 2,228 |
| Less Conversion and Redemption Loans | 68,120 | 194,226 | 87,042 | 139,519 | 191,394 |
| Total New Debt Incurred | 94,090 | 89,658 | 106,019 | 121,344 | 124,463 |
| Repurchases and Redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund | 13,794 | 15,198 | 15,297 | 14,452 | 16,043 |
| Net Increase in Debt | 80,296 | 74,460 | 90,722 | 106,892 | 108,420 |
| Debt Outstanding at 30 June | 1,246,406 | 1,320,866 | 1,411,589 | 1,518,481 | 1 626 901 |

VICTORIA—STATE PUBLIC DEBT : SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS—
continued

(\$A'000)

| Particulars | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| DEBT MATURING IN LONDON | | | | | |
| Debt Outstanding at 1 July | 102,924 | 102,762 | 108,848 | 115,151 | 112,201 |
| New Debt Incurred— | | | | | |
| Commonwealth Government Loan Flotations | .. | 6,198 | 7,358 | .. | .. |
| Total New Debt Incurred | .. | 6,198 | 7,358 | .. | .. |
| Repurchases and Redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund | 162 | 112 | 1,054 | 2,950 | 6,696 |
| Net Increase in Debt | -162 | 6,086 | 6,303 | -2,950 | -6,696 |
| Debt Outstanding at 30 June | 102,762 | 108,848 | 115,151 | 112,201 | 105,505 |
| DEBT MATURING IN NEW YORK, CANADA, SWITZERLAND, AND THE NETHERLANDS | | | | | |
| Debt Outstanding at 1 July | 38,478 | 43,372 | 52,546 | 50,981 | 48,657 |
| New Debt Incurred— | | | | | |
| Commonwealth Government Loan Flotations | 8,924 | 10,144 | .. | .. | 3,460 |
| Less Conversion and Redemption Loans | 2,170 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total New Debt Incurred | 6,754 | 10,144 | .. | .. | 3,460 |
| Repurchases and Redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund | 1,670* | 970 | 1,564 | 2,325 | 2,980 |
| Adjustment due to Variation in Rate of Exchange | -190 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Net Increase in Debt | 4,894 | 9,174 | -1,564 | -2,325 | 480 |
| Debt Outstanding at 30 June | 43,372 | 52,546 | 50,981 | 48,657† | 49,138 |
| TOTAL | | | | | |
| Debt Outstanding at 1 July | 1,307,512 | 1,392,540 | 1,482,260 | 1,577,721 | 1,679,338 |
| New Debt Incurred— | | | | | |
| Commonwealth Government Loan Flotations | 168,418 | 298,586 | 198,318 | 256,472 | 317,089 |
| Domestic Raisings | 2,716 | 1,640 | 2,101 | 4,391 | 2,228 |
| Less Conversion and Redemption Loans | 70,290 | 194,226 | 87,042 | 139,519 | 191,394 |
| Total New Debt Incurred | 100,844 | 106,000 | 113,377 | 121,344 | 127,923 |
| Repurchases and Redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund | 15,626 | 16,280 | 17,915 | 19,727 | 25,718 |
| Adjustment due to Variation in Rate of Exchange | -190 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Net Increase in Debt | 85,028 | 89,720 | 95,461 | 101,617 | 102,205 |
| Debt Outstanding at 30 June | 1,392,540 | 1,482,260 | 1,577,721 | 1,679,338 | 1,781,543 |

* Includes \$A39,000 discount expenses on conversion loans met from National Debt Sinking Fund.

† Includes New York, \$A41,407,000; Canada, \$A3,072,000; Switzerland, \$A2,600,000; and The Netherlands, \$A2,059,000.

Particulars concerning the due dates of loans outstanding at 30 June 1966, are given in the following table. Where the Government has the option of redemption during a specified period, the loans have been classified according to the latest date of maturity.

VICTORIA—DUE DATES OF LOANS AT 30 JUNE 1966
(\$A'000)

| Due Date (Financial Year) | Amount Maturing— | | | | Total |
|---------------------------|------------------|-----------|-------------|--------------------|-----------|
| | In Australia | In London | In New York | Elsewhere Overseas | |
| 1966-67 | 169,735 | 10,600 | 3,438 | .. | 183,773 |
| 1967-68 | 175,459 | 20,795 | .. | .. | 196,254 |
| 1968-69 | 136,346 | .. | .. | .. | 136,346 |
| 1969-70 | 100,550 | 19,263 | 1,746 | .. | 121,558 |
| 1970-71 | 66,489 | .. | 821 | .. | 67,311 |
| 1971-72 | 69,240 | .. | 3,133 | .. | 72,374 |
| 1972-73 | 111,433 | 16,103 | 3,554 | .. | 131,090 |
| 1973-74 | 41,694 | .. | .. | .. | 41,694 |
| 1974-75 | 84,179 | .. | .. | .. | 84,179 |
| 1975-76 | 91,911 | 700 | .. | 2,600* | 95,211 |
| 1976-77 | 327 | .. | .. | .. | 327 |
| 1977-78 | 341 | 6,148 | .. | .. | 6,489 |
| 1978-79 | 357 | 23,790 | 3,052 | .. | 27,199 |
| 1979-80 | 51,291 | .. | 3,633 | .. | 54,924 |
| 1980-81 | 41,815 | .. | 3,750 | 3,072† | 48,637 |
| 1981-82 | 55,939 | 7,358 | 5,810 | 2,059‡ | 71,165 |
| 1982-83 | 18,104 | .. | 9,010 | .. | 27,114 |
| 1983-84 | 80,286 | 750 | .. | .. | 81,036 |
| 1984-85 | 117,705 | .. | .. | .. | 117,705 |
| 1985-86 | 72,179 | .. | 3,461 | .. | 75,640 |
| 1986-87 | 38,758 | .. | .. | .. | 38,758 |
| 1987-88 | 98,790 | .. | .. | .. | 98,790 |
| Not Yet Fixed | 3,972 | .. | .. | .. | 3,972 |
| Total | 1,626,901 | 105,505 | 41,407 | 7,730 | 1,781,543 |

* Maturing in Switzerland.

† Maturing in Canada.

‡ Maturing in The Netherlands.

The following table shows details of the amounts of loans outstanding in Australia, London, New York, Canada, Switzerland, and The Netherlands, and the amount of debt per head of population at the end of each of the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—PUBLIC DEBT : LOANS OUTSTANDING IN
AUSTRALIA, LONDON, NEW YORK, CANADA,
SWITZERLAND, AND THE NETHERLANDS

| At 30 June— | Amount of Loans Maturing in— | | | | | | Total Debt | |
|-------------|------------------------------|---------|----------|---------|--------------|------------------|------------|------------------------|
| | Australia | London | New York | Canada | Switzer-land | The Nether-lands | Amount | Per Head of Population |
| | | | | \$A'000 | | | | \$A |
| 1962 .. | 1,246,406 | 102,762 | 35,208 | 3,506 | 2,600 | 2,059 | 1,392,540 | 466.92 |
| 1963 .. | 1,320,866 | 108,848 | 44,404 | 3,484 | 2,600 | 2,059 | 1,482,260 | 487.63 |
| 1964 .. | 1,411,589 | 115,151 | 42,964 | 3,359 | 2,600 | 2,059 | 1,577,721 | 508.30 |
| 1965 .. | 1,518,481 | 112,201 | 40,729 | 3,269 | 2,600 | 2,059 | 1,679,338 | 531.04 |
| 1966 .. | 1,626,901 | 105,505 | 41,407 | 3,072 | 2,600 | 2,059 | 1,781,543 | 553.65 |

The following table shows the rates of interest which were payable on the public debt at 30 June 1966, and the portions of the debt at each rate in Australia, London, New York, and elsewhere overseas, respectively :

**VICTORIA—RATES OF INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT AT
30 JUNE 1966
(\$A'000)**

| Rate of Interest per cent | Amount Maturing— | | | | Total |
|----------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-------------|--------------------|-----------|
| | In Australia | In London | In New York | Elsewhere Overseas | |
| 6.0 | .. | 1,450 | .. | .. | 1,450 |
| 5.75 | .. | .. | 3461 | 3,072* | 6,533 |
| 5.5 | .. | 53,398 | 14,820 | .. | 68,217 |
| 5.375 | 67,305 | .. | .. | .. | 67,305 |
| 5.25 | 203,876 | .. | 7,383 | .. | 211,259 |
| 5.0 | 652,104 | .. | 6,185 | 2,059† | 660,347 |
| 4.75 | 142,309 | .. | 3,554 | .. | 145,863 |
| 4.625 | 14,150 | .. | .. | .. | 14,150 |
| 4.5 | 329,438 | .. | 821 | 2,600‡ | 332,859 |
| 4.25 | 136,754 | .. | .. | .. | 136,754 |
| 4.0 | 17,131 | .. | .. | .. | 17,131 |
| 3.875 | 106 | .. | .. | .. | 106 |
| 3.75 | 54,772 | .. | 1,746 | .. | 56,518 |
| 3.5 | .. | 10,600 | 3,438 | .. | 14,038 |
| 3.4875 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 3.25 | .. | 19,263 | .. | .. | 19,263 |
| 3.1 | 553 | .. | .. | .. | 553 |
| 3.0 | 1,876 | 20,795 | .. | .. | 22,671 |
| 2.7125 | 233 | .. | .. | .. | 233 |
| 2.325 | 1,202 | .. | .. | .. | 1,202 |
| 1.0 | 5,089 | .. | .. | .. | 5,089 |
| Total | 1,626,901 | 105,505 | 41,407 | 7,730 | 1,781,543 |
| Average Rate of Interest | 4.79 | 4.40 | 5.08 | 5.13 | 4.77 |

* Maturing in Canada.

† Maturing in The Netherlands.

‡ Maturing in Switzerland.

In the next table the annual interest liability of the State has been calculated on the basis of the debt outstanding at the end of each of the years 1961–62 to 1965–66. The liability, therefore, represents the amount of interest payable in the ensuing year without regard to new loan raisings and redemptions during that year.

The table shows particulars of the annual interest payable in Australia and in overseas countries, respectively, the total liability per head of population, and the average rate of interest liability.

VICTORIA—ANNUAL INTEREST LIABILITY

| At 30 June— | | Payable in Australia | Payable in Overseas Countries | Total | Per Head of Population | Average Rate |
|-------------|-------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------|------------------------|--------------|
| | | \$A'000 | | | \$A | % |
| 1962 | .. .. | 56,028 | 6,394 | 62,422 | 21.11 | 4.48 |
| 1963 | .. .. | 59,110 | 7,240 | 66,350 | 22.04 | 4.48 |
| 1964 | .. .. | 63,361 | 7,529 | 70,890 | 23.08 | 4.49 |
| 1965 | .. .. | 70,341 | 7,310 | 77,650 | 24.77 | 4.63 |
| 1966 | .. .. | 77,879 | 7,144 | 85,023 | 26.64 | 4.77 |

The interest and expenses associated with the public debt of Victoria, for each of the years 1961–62 to 1965–66 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—INTEREST AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEBT (\$A'000)

| Year Ended 30 June— | Interest Paid on Loans Maturing— | | | | Total Interest | Exchange on Pay- ment of Interest Overseas | Commis- sion on Payment of Interest Overseas, Expenses of Conversion Loans, etc. | Grand Total* | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--|---|-----------------|--------|
| | In Australia | In London | In New York | Elsewhere Overseas | | | | | |
| 1962 | .. | 51,692 | 3,410 | 746 | 146 | 55,994 | 1,920 | 312 | 58,226 |
| 1963 | .. | 57,120 | 3,432 | 924 | 214 | 61,690 | 2,166 | 254 | 64,110 |
| 1964 | .. | 60,729 | 3,782 | 1,029 | 214 | 65,755 | 2,380 | 272 | 68,407 |
| 1965 | .. | 66,189 | 3,963 | 998 | 210 | 71,361 | 2,398 | 300 | 74,059 |
| 1966 | .. | 72,058 | 3,877 | 1,007 | 209† | 77,150 | 2,344 | 353 | 79,847 |

* Includes \$A4,254,000 contributed each year by the Commonwealth Government in accordance with the provisions of the "Financial Agreement" (see page 626), but excludes interest paid on advances received from the Commonwealth Government for housing and soldier settlement.

† Includes Canada, \$A95,000; Switzerland, \$A45,000; and The Netherlands, \$A69,000.

National Debt Sinking Fund

Under the Financial Agreement of 1927 between the Commonwealth and the States, it was arranged that the Commonwealth assume responsibility for the public debt of the States. The securities covering these debts would be redeemed or repurchased by payments from the National Debt Sinking Fund (which had been in existence from 1923) and the Commonwealth and the States were to make annual contributions to the Fund for this purpose.

Details of transactions of the National Debt Sinking Fund in respect of the Public Debt of the State of Victoria, for each of the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 are shown in the following tables. The first table shows particulars of the receipts of the Fund, and the second table shows details of the expenditure on, and face value of, securities repurchased and redeemed.

VICTORIA—NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND : RECEIPTS
(\$'000)

| Particulars | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|---|--------------|---------------|---------|---------------|---------|
| Contributed under Financial Agreement— | | | | | |
| Victoria | 12,350 | 13,392 | 14,275 | 15,333 | 16,437 |
| Commonwealth | 3,130 | 3,390 | 3,700 | 3,937 | 4,225 |
| Total Contributions under Financial Agreement | 15,480 | 16,782 | 17,975 | 19,271 | 20,662 |
| Interest on Investments | <i>Dr.</i> 2 | <i>Dr.</i> 26 | 24 | <i>Dr.</i> 12 | 5 |
| Special Contributions by Victoria | 108 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| Total | 15,586 | 16,858 | 18,101 | 19,361 | 20,769 |
| Total to Date | 174,976 | 191,834 | 209,934 | 229,295 | 250,064 |

VICTORIA—NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND : SECURITIES
REPURCHASED AND REDEEMED
(\$A'000)

| Particulars | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Australia— | | | | | |
| Face Value | 13,794 | 15,198 | 15,297 | 14,452 | 16,043 |
| Net Cost | 13,788 | 15,192 | 15,289 | 14,447 | 16,027 |
| London— | | | | | |
| Face Value | 162 | 112 | 1,054 | 2,950 | 2,820 |
| Net Cost | 148 | 114 | 1,010 | 2,727 | 2,667 |
| New York— | | | | | |
| Face Value | 1,632 | 950 | 1,438 | 2,235 | 2,783 |
| Net Cost | 1,654* | 942 | 1,440 | 2,246 | 2,765 |
| Canada— | | | | | |
| Face Value | .. | 20 | 126 | 90 | 197 |
| Net Cost | .. | 20 | 126 | 90 | 197 |
| Total— | | | | | |
| Face Value | 15,588 | 16,280 | 17,915 | 19,727 | 21,842 |
| Net Cost | 15,590 | 16,268 | 17,866 | 19,511 | 21,656 |
| Total to Date— | | | | | |
| Net Cost | 174,552 | 190,820 | 208,686 | 228,197 | 249,853 |

* Includes \$A39,000 discount on conversion loans in New York.

Further Reference, 1964

*Private Finance***Commonwealth Banking Legislation**

Information about the provisions of Commonwealth banking legislation will be found on pages 648 to 650 of the Victorian Year Book 1966.

Banking during 1966*General*

During 1966, the Reserve Bank eased its constraints on bank lending, which were in force over the previous two years. Although borrowing by companies owned or controlled outside Australia was subject to official guidance, banks had to observe only mild restraint over their lending generally. Also, they were officially encouraged and helped to provide easier credit for drought relief and housing.

The Reserve Bank relaxed its bank lending restraints by making three reductions in the trading banks' Statutory Reserve Deposit Ratio (S.R.D.). The first was on 5 April 1966 when the Ratio was reduced by 2·4 per cent to 10·4 per cent of bank deposits. The next was on 26 April 1966 when it was reduced by 1 per cent to 9·4 per cent. On 6 December 1966, there was a further reduction of 0·5 per cent to 8·9 per cent—the lowest level since introduction of the S.R.D. system. These reductions released about \$200m, a proportion of which was allocated for augmenting the banks' Term Loan Fund (established in April 1962) and for establishing, in April 1966, a Farm Development Loan Fund. The latter was set up because, early in 1966, the Commonwealth Government found it necessary to extend trading bank loan facilities for farm development purposes, including measures for recovery from the severe drought in eastern Australia and for mitigation of future droughts.

The introduction of farm development loans, available for fixed periods up to 15 years with longer periods possible in special cases, at the usual preferential lending rates which are applicable to farmers, was designed to supplement those available from banks on overdraft and term loans. This new rural credit policy represents a net addition to bank lending to the rural sector, and a widening of the range of bank credit in that the loans are for terms longer than existing bank lending.

Trends in Bank Lending

The S.R.D. reductions placed trading banks in a better position than they were in 1965 to meet credit demands, which were fairly strong in late 1966. During 1966, major trading bank advances rose at a faster rate than their deposits. Advances rose by \$291m to \$2,952m. Of this increase, about \$41m was in term loans and \$8m in farm development loans. (In 1965, advances rose by \$275m).

In the second half of 1966, rates of new and increased lending commitments were running well in excess of cancellations and reductions of limits. Thus outstanding overdraft limits rose by over \$200m between June and December. Also, in 1966, the degree to which these limits were utilised by bank customers in actual advances, was somewhat higher than in 1965. As from 1 January 1966, a charge was introduced on the unused portion of some overdraft limits.

Deposits and Interest Rates

On 17 August 1966, the Reserve Bank announced small interest rate reductions in the following categories of trading bank fixed deposits :

| | <i>Current Rate (per cent per annum)</i> | <i>Previous Rate (per cent per annum)</i> |
|---|--|---|
| 30 days and less than 3 months (Amounts of \$100,000 and over) | 4.00 | 4.25 |
| 3 months and less than 12 months | 4.00 | 4.25 |
| 12 months to 18 months | 4.25 | 4.50 |

The Reserve Bank made these reductions because of the need to restore somewhat greater differentiation between rates on various terms of fixed deposits, and for consistency with rates in other sections of the capital market.

During 1966, major trading bank deposits rose by \$319m to \$5,298m. Of this rise, only about \$130m was in fixed deposits, the rest in current deposits. By contrast, in 1965, current deposits had fallen by about \$56m and fixed deposits had risen by \$255m, giving a net of \$200m.

Banking Services

Victoria is provided with a comprehensive range of both trading and savings bank facilities, the most important of which are :

Accounts : Current (cheque) accounts ; Savings accounts (including special purpose accounts) ; Interest-bearing term deposits ; Periodical payments ; Special arrangements for accounts of charitable and non-profit organisations.

Credit : Loans on overdrafts ; Discounting bills and promissory notes ; Loans for fixed periods for special purposes (exports, development, rural, etc.) ; Housing loans ; Personal loans.

Remittances (within Australia) : By drafts, mail transfers, and telegrams.

International Banking : Collection and negotiation of bills of exchange, commercial letters of credit, purchase and sale of overseas exchange, forward exchange.

Safe Custody : Deposit vaults and night safes.

Information : Banking assessment of individuals, firms and companies ; information for immigrants ; introductions ; trade, industrial, and economic enquiries. Publications on economic conditions, trade, and industry are provided by some banks.

Investment Services : Nominee, registrar, and other services, for investors, superannuation funds, and unit trusts.

Travel : Information, accommodation, currency and travel arrangements, including bookings, reservations, itinerary planning, travellers' cheques, letters of credit, baggage insurance, and passports.

History of Banking in Victoria, 1961

Trading Banks

The following table shows the number of branches and agencies in Victoria conducted by individual trading banks at 30 June 1964, 1965, and 1966 :

VICTORIA—TRADING BANKS : NUMBER OF BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

| Bank | At 30 June— | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------|-------|------|------|------|
| | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia | 114 | 127 | 133 | 81 | 79 | 82 |
| Private Trading Banks— | | | | | | |
| Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd | 185 | 190 | 199 | 106 | 123 | 125 |
| The Bank of Adelaide | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| The Bank of New South Wales.. | 158 | 163 | 167 | 20 | 21 | 23 |
| The Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd | 162 | 164 | 166 | 68 | 67 | 67 |
| The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd | 120 | 125 | 129 | 39 | 40 | 40 |
| The English, Scottish, and Australian Bank Ltd | 148 | 150 | 153 | 34 | 33 | 33 |
| The National Bank of Australasia Ltd | 231 | 239 | 243 | 97 | 102 | 91 |
| Total Private Trading Banks | 1,006 | 1,033 | 1,059 | 364 | 386 | 379 |
| Total Trading Banks .. | 1,120 | 1,160 | 1,194 | 445 | 465 | 461 |
| Metropolitan Area | 604 | 656 | 670 | 209 | 229 | 224 |
| Remainder of State | 516 | 504 | 524 | 236 | 236 | 237 |

The following tables show particulars of the averages of deposits with, and advances by, trading banks in Victoria during the month of June, 1966. Comparable figures for the month of June for each of the preceding four years are also shown in the second table. The monthly averages are obtained by recording the amounts of deposits and advances at the close of business on Wednesday of each week.

VICTORIA—TRADING BANKS : AVERAGES OF DEPOSITS
AND ADVANCES, MONTH OF JUNE, 1966

(\$'000)

| Bank | Deposits | | | Loans, Advances, and Bills Discounted |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------|--|
| | Not Bearing Interest | Bearing Interest | Total | |
| Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia | 85,946 | 85,765 | 171,712 | 104,385 |
| Private Trading Banks— Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd | 158,132 | 127,739 | 285,871 | 155,834 |
| The Bank of Adelaide | 2,960 | 6,809 | 9,770 | 4,086 |
| Bank of New South Wales | 103,340 | 85,113 | 188,452 | 109,493 |
| The Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd | 111,794 | 102,221 | 214,015 | 124,901 |
| The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd | 64,460 | 69,928 | 134,388 | 62,246 |
| The English, Scottish, and Australian Bank Ltd | 106,221 | 84,957 | 191,178 | 89,607 |
| The National Bank of Australasia Ltd | 160,966 | 179,776 | 340,743 | 148,087 |
| Total | 793,819 | 742,308 | 1,536,129 | 798,639 |

VICTORIA—TRADING BANKS : AVERAGES OF DEPOSITS
AND ADVANCES

(\$'000)

| Month of June— | Deposits | | | Loans, Advances, and Bills Discounted |
|----------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------|--|
| | Not Bearing Interest | Bearing Interest | Total | |
| 1962 | 741,218 | 431,800 | 1,173,018 | 601,772 |
| 1963 | 738,336 | 473,778 | 1,212,114 | 638,974 |
| 1964 | 813,276 | 574,108 | 1,387,384 | 657,138 |
| 1965 | 795,002 | 669,750 | 1,464,752 | 719,518 |
| 1966 | 793,819 | 742,308 | 1,536,129 | 798,639 |

A classification of persons and authorities in receipt of trading bank advances for each of the years 1961–62 to 1965–66 is given in the following table. Business advances are classified according to the main industry of the borrower.

**VICTORIA—TRADING BANKS : CLASSIFICATION OF
ADVANCES**
(\$m)

| Classification | At End of June— | | | | |
|--|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Resident Borrowers— | | | | | |
| Business Advances— | | | | | |
| Agriculture, Grazing, and Dairying .. | 90.3 | 96.7 | 100.2 | 110.2 | 119.2 |
| Manufacturing | 168.4 | 177.0 | 163.4 | 196.5 | 212.6 |
| Transport, Storage, and Com- munication | 8.3 | 9.9 | 16.2 | 15.4 | 16.6 |
| Finance | 55.1 | 40.6 | 51.8 | 49.1 | 49.4 |
| Commerce | 124.5 | 132.6 | 126.2 | 136.0 | 151.9 |
| Building and Construction | 19.1 | 18.7 | 20.2 | 24.3 | 25.5 |
| Other Businesses | 43.8 | 51.6 | 52.8 | 55.5 | 75.5 |
| Unclassified | 7.2 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 6.8 | 7.3 |
| Total Business Advances | 516.7 | 532.3 | 536.4 | 594.0 | 658.1 |
| Advances to Public Authorities | 7.6 | 7.0 | 10.4 | 10.1 | 14.9 |
| Personal Advances | 88.1 | 98.0 | 106.4 | 110.0 | 119.4 |
| Advances to Non-profit Organisations .. | 9.6 | 10.5 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 12.9 |
| Total Advances to Resident Bor- rowers | 622.0 | 647.8 | 664.0 | 725.1 | 805.4 |
| Non-resident Borrowers | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Grand Total | 622.2 | 648.1 | 664.4 | 725.5 | 805.7 |

A classification of bank deposits is available only on a Commonwealth basis, and is to be found in the *Banking and Currency Bulletin* issued annually by the Commonwealth Statistician.

The following table shows, for each of the years 1956–57 to 1965–66, the average weekly amounts debited by cheque paying banks to customers' accounts. Particulars relate to the operations of trading banks transacting business in Victoria (as set out in the tables on pages 664–5) together with the Bank of New Zealand, and the Banque Nationale de Paris (all of which are cheque paying banks) and, in addition, the Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank and the Commonwealth Development Bank (prior to 14 January 1960, Industrial Finance and Mortgage Bank Departments of the Commonwealth Bank). Debits to Australian Government accounts at city branches are excluded from the table.

**VICTORIA—CHEQUE PAYING BANKS : AVERAGE WEEKLY
DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS**
(\$m)

| Year Ended 30 June— | Average Weekly Debits | Year Ended 30 June— | Average Weekly Debits |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1957 | 390.9 | 1962 | 590.0 |
| 1958 | 414.1 | 1963 | 650.5 |
| 1959 | 449.5 | 1964 | 733.2 |
| 1960 | 529.1 | 1965 | 825.3 |
| 1961 | 565.9 | 1966 | 847.7 |

Reserve Bank of Australia

General

The Reserve Bank is Australia's central bank and acts as banker and financial agent of the Commonwealth. The *Reserve Bank Act* 1959-1966 (which came into operation on 14 January 1960) preserved and continued in existence the original body corporate known as the Commonwealth Bank of Australia under the new name, Reserve Bank of Australia, and also preserved within it the special departments of Note Issue and Rural Credits.

Further information about the functions of the Reserve Bank, including its Note Issue and Rural Credits Departments, is set out on page 655 of the Victorian Year Book 1966.

Financial Statements

The Bank's liabilities and assets, for each of the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 are shown in the following tables, together with net profits and their distribution :

AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA :
CENTRAL BANKING BUSINESS (INCLUDING NOTE ISSUE
DEPARTMENT) : AVERAGE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS
(\$'000)

| Particulars | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Liabilities— | | | | | |
| Capital and Reserve Funds | 52,000 | 57,026 | 60,604 | 65,375 | 70,265 |
| Australian Notes on Issue | 855,006 | 876,524 | 876,721 | 887,073 | 871,614 |
| Statutory Reserve Deposit | | | | | |
| Accounts of Trading Banks | 435,466 | 424,508 | 531,354 | 701,634 | 607,790 |
| Other Deposits of Trading Banks | 62,908 | 119,024 | 82,857 | 62,376 | 66,891 |
| Deposits of Savings Banks | 302,072 | 356,422 | 420,306 | 434,366 | 437,142 |
| Other Liabilities | 363,900 | 257,164 | 278,402 | 284,205 | 274,155 |
| Total | 2,071,352 | 2,090,668 | 2,250,244 | 2,435,029 | 2,327,857 |
| Assets— | | | | | |
| Gold and Foreign Exchange | 1,052,118 | 1,095,658 | 1,399,722 | 1,490,690 | 1,207,571 |
| Australian Notes and Coin | 15,970 | 18,236 | 19,340 | 15,956 | 22,458 |
| Cheques and Bills of Other Banks | 3,580 | 3,860 | 3,694 | 5,644 | 8,077 |
| Australian Government Securities— | | | | | |
| Redeemable in Australia— | | | | | |
| Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes* | 380,228 | 308,788 | 232,486 | 193,028 | 294,949 |
| Other | 471,502 | 515,118 | 428,662 | 534,408 | 539,013 |
| Other Securities | 7,450 | 5,130 | 2,940 | 246 | .. |
| Bills Receivable and Remittances in Transit | 12,540 | 15,316 | 18,256 | 19,388 | 24,033 |
| Loans, Advances and All Other Assets | 127,964 | 128,562 | 145,144 | 175,669 | 231,756 |
| Total | 2,071,352 | 2,090,668 | 2,250,244 | 2,435,029 | 2,327,857 |

* Treasury notes were first issued on 16 July 1962, to replace seasonal securities ; earlier figures include seasonal securities.

**AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA : RURAL
CREDITS DEPARTMENT : AVERAGE LIABILITIES AND
ASSETS
(\$'000)**

| Particulars | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Liabilities (Excluding Capital and Contingencies) | 115,212 | 111,080 | 119,080 | 133,912 | 167,740 |
| Assets— | | | | | |
| Loans, Advances, etc. | 136,958 | 133,362 | 143,712 | 159,626 | 195,820 |
| Other Assets .. | 92 | 1,048 | 286 | 736 | 164 |
| Total Assets .. | 137,050 | 134,410 | 143,998 | 160,362 | 195,984 |

**AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA :
NET PROFITS
(\$'000)**

| Department | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Central Banking .. | 13,346 | 6,702 | 9,966 | 15,293 | 8,713 |
| Note Issue | 31,502 | 25,562 | 26,982 | 30,521 | 31,070 |
| Rural Credits .. | 938 | 888 | 986 | 1,000 | 1,196 |
| Total .. | 45,786 | 33,152 | 37,934 | 46,814 | 40,979 |

**AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA :
DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS
(\$'000)**

| Particulars | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Commonwealth of Australia | 40,474 | 28,912 | 31,965 | 41,021 | 35,783 |
| Reserve Bank Reserve Fund | 4,372 | 3,352 | 4,983 | 4,793 | 4,000 |
| Rural Credits Department— | | | | | |
| Reserve Fund .. | 470 | 444 | 493 | 500 | 598 |
| Development Fund | 470 | 444 | 493 | 500 | 598 |
| Total .. | 45,786 | 33,152 | 37,934 | 46,814 | 40,979 |

Commonwealth Banking Corporation

General

The Commonwealth Banking Corporation, established under the *Commonwealth Banks Act* 1959, came into being on 14 January 1960, and is the controlling body for the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia, the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia, and the Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia.

The Corporation Board consists of three *ex officio* members, viz., the Managing Director and Deputy Managing Director of the Corporation and the Secretary to the Commonwealth Treasury, plus eight members (who include the Chairman and Deputy Chairman) appointed from private enterprise other than the private banking industry.

It is the duty of the Board, within the limits of its powers, to ensure that the policy of the Corporation and the banking policy of the Trading Bank, of the Savings Bank, and of the Development Bank are directed to the greatest advantage of the people of Australia and have due regard to the stability and balanced development of the Australian economy.

Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia

The Commonwealth Trading Bank was established in 1953 when it took over the general banking division of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. (The Commonwealth Bank of Australia commenced general banking activities in January, 1913.)

The Commonwealth Trading Bank is today one of the largest trading banks in Australia. At June, 1966, deposits totalled \$923m, or 18.5 per cent of the total deposits of all major Australian trading banks, advances to customers were \$493m, customers' accounts numbered 938,000, and it had 1,062 branches and agencies throughout Australia.

The Trading Bank has agents and correspondents throughout the world. It has always helped the promotion of Australia's international trade and finances a large volume of export and import business. Its officers have been members of Commonwealth Government trade missions and gather information overseas on economic conditions and market prospects for use by the Bank's Trade Service.

The Bank's Stock and Share Department provides facilities for the conduct of share, stock, note, and debenture registers, on behalf of public companies and local and semi-governmental authorities.

Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia

The Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia was established in July, 1912. It is the largest savings bank in Australia, having total assets in excess of \$2,440m.

At the end of June, 1966, amounts on deposit with the Savings Bank within Australia totalled \$2,318m and it was conducting 6,346,000 active accounts. The Savings Bank's depositors' balances are widely invested in the development of Australia; apart from advances (mainly for housing) of \$640m outstanding in June, 1966, investments in Commonwealth and State Government securities totalled \$1,167m and in local and semi-governmental securities amounted to \$308m.

Between 1946 and June, 1966, \$923m has been provided for housing purposes, assistance having been provided to 203,000 families.

The Commonwealth Savings Bank and the Commonwealth Trading Bank provide special services to facilitate the assimilation of newcomers to Australia through the Australian Financial and Information Service in London, the Migrant Information Service in all capital cities and other major centres, and agencies conducted on migrant vessels and at hostels.

Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia

The Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia commenced operations on 14 January 1960, taking over the assets and liabilities of the Industrial Finance and Mortgage Bank Departments of the former Commonwealth Bank of Australia.

The Development Bank is a source of development finance supplementary to the trading banks and other recognised sources of finance. It provides assistance for primary production and for the establishment or development of industrial undertakings, particularly small undertakings, where the funds sought are not otherwise available on reasonable and suitable terms and conditions, and, in the opinion of the Bank, the provision of finance is desirable.

Rural loans are made for a variety of purposes, e.g., clearing, fencing, pasture improvement, farm water conservation, erection of essential farm buildings, and the stocking of properties. Other aspects of assistance granted include aid to successful applicants in government sponsored rural development schemes and land ballots. Special attention is also given to providing finance to applicants opening up new areas.

Further information on the Development Bank is set out on page 659 of the Victorian Year Book 1966.

The following tables illustrate various activities of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation :

AUSTRALIA—COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK : DEPOSITS, ADVANCES, AND NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS

| At 30 June— | Deposits Repayable in Australia (Average for Month of June) | | | Advances | Number of Accounts |
|-------------|--|-------------------------|-------|----------|-----------------------|
| | Bearing Interest | Not Bearing Interest | Total | | |
| | \$m | | | | '000 |
| 1962.. .. | 232 | 372 | 604 | 324 | 760 |
| 1963.. .. | 246 | 390 | 636 | 360 | 773 |
| 1964.. .. | 319 | 431 | 750 | 380 | 821 |
| 1965.. .. | 403 | 443 | 846 | 440 | 878 |
| 1966.. .. | 469 | 454 | 923 | 493 | 938 |

**AUSTRALIA—COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK : NUMBER
OF ACTIVE ACCOUNTS, AMOUNT AT CREDIT OF
DEPOSITORS, LOANS AND ADVANCES OUTSTANDING,
ETC.**

| At 30 June— | Number of Active Accounts | Amount at Credit of Depositors | Loans and Advances Outstanding | Commonwealth and Other Securities Held |
|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| | '000 | | \$m | |
| 1962 | 5,560 | 1,746 | 328 | 1,220 |
| 1963 | 5,660 | 1,878 | 364 | 1,290 |
| 1964 | 5,860 | 2,063 | 452 | 1,367 |
| 1965 | 6,120 | 2,200 | 546 | 1,442 |
| 1966 | 6,346 | 2,318 | 640 | 1,475 |

Details of financial assistance approved by the Commonwealth Development Bank during the period 14 January 1960 to 27 May 1967 are set out in the following tables :

**AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT
BANK : LOANS APPROVED, 14 JANUARY 1960
TO 27 MAY 1967**

| Particulars | Rural Loans | | Industrial Loans | | Total | |
|--------------|-------------|---------|------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| | No. | Amount | No. | Amount | No. | Amount |
| | | \$'000 | | \$'000 | | \$'000 |
| Australia .. | 16,674 | 175,306 | 1,798 | 54,663 | 18,472 | 229,969 |
| Victoria .. | 2,673 | 26,502 | 423 | 15,334 | 3,096 | 41,836 |

**AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT
BANK : EQUIPMENT FINANCE ON HIRE
PURCHASE TERMS, 14 JANUARY 1960 TO 27 MAY 1967**

| Particulars | Number of Advances | Amount Advanced |
|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| | | \$'000 |
| Australia | 95,363 | 256,118 |
| Victoria | 19,479 | 58,923 |

Advances by the Commonwealth Development Bank to rural and other industries outstanding in Australia at 30 June 1966 were as follows :

AUSTRALIA—COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK OF AUSTRALIA : ADVANCES TO RURAL AND OTHER INDUSTRIES OUTSTANDING AT 30 JUNE 1966

| Rural Industries | | | | Other Industries | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|--|----------------------|----------------------------|--|--|----------------------|--|--------|
| Type of Industry | | | Advances Outstanding | Type of Industry | | | Advances Outstanding | | |
| | | | | \$'000 | | | | | \$'000 |
| Sheep | | | 47,157 | Chemical Products .. | | | 1,780 | | |
| Cattle | | | 10,740 | Electrical Manufacturing.. | | | 788 | | |
| Dairying | | | 10,627 | Food Processing | | | 4,028 | | |
| Wheat and Other Grain | | | | Engineering | | | 5,023 | | |
| Crops | | | 10,751 | Other Manufacturing .. . | | | 6,607 | | |
| Fruit | | | 3,780 | Transport | | | 1,813 | | |
| Poultry | | | 2,579 | Miscellaneous | | | 7,172 | | |
| Miscellaneous | | | 6,600 | | | | | | |
| Total | | | 92,234 | Total | | | 27,211 | | |

State Savings Bank of Victoria

General

The State Savings Bank of Victoria was established in 1841, is constituted under Victorian statutes, and operates branches and agencies throughout Victoria. It is directed by a Government appointed board of seven commissioners, who exercise control through a general manager. The business of the bank is conducted in two Departments. The Savings Bank Department accepts interest-bearing savings (pass-book accounts) and fixed deposit funds and provides cheque account, safe deposit, and other banking facilities. The Credit Foncier Department makes long-term loans to finance the erection and purchase of homes and farms. At 30 June 1966, there were 2·4 million operative accounts at the Bank's 491 branches and 700 agencies and depositors balances aggregated \$894m. Total assets of the Bank were \$973m.

Investment of Funds

The Bank's funds are principally invested in loans to semi-governmental, municipal, and other public authorities within Victoria ; loans on the security of first mortgage over freehold land in Victoria, and in Commonwealth Government Securities. All funds used by the Credit Foncier Department are obtained from the Savings Bank Department and are secured by debentures. Over many years, loans by the Bank have greatly assisted the financing of development projects of semi-governmental and other authorities throughout the State. The

electricity and gas supply, water storage and reticulation, sewerage installations, construction of streets, and the provision of parks and gardens, are but a few examples of public works that have been made possible through loan money provided by the Bank. At 30 June 1966, outstanding loans to semi-governmental and municipal authorities totalled nearly \$298m.

Housing

The State Savings Bank through both its Savings Bank and Credit Foncier Departments, is the largest single lender for housing in Victoria. At 30 June 1966, mortgage loans outstanding totalled \$307.9m made up of \$261.9m advanced to 56,795 home owners; \$13.1m advanced to 1,482 farmers; \$6.6m on loan to 534 churches and social organisations; \$17.6m to Co-operative Housing Societies; and \$8.7m to the Home Finance Trust.

Cheque Accounts

Under a 1957 amendment to the State Savings Bank Act, the Bank is empowered to conduct cheque accounts which, except in the case of non-profit organisations, do not bear interest. The charge for keeping an account is a fee of 5 cents for each cheque and is collected on the issue of a cheque book. At 30 June 1966, the number of cheque accounts was 165,537 with total balances of \$39.9m.

Christmas Club Accounts

In November, 1964, the Bank introduced Christmas Club accounts. In December, 1966, at the end of the second Christmas Club year, the funds of the 86,741 members enrolled amounted to \$5.6m. Members receive a book of 50 coupons in denominations of \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5, or \$10, pre-punched with account and serial numbers. As each deposit is made, a coupon is detached and forwarded for recording in the Bank's data processing centre. The club year encompasses a cycle of about 50 weeks and ends on 30 November. A cheque representing the total of coupons lodged plus interest is posted to the member early in December.

School Banking

Established in 1912, the State Savings Bank's school bank system has given generations of Victorian children an introduction to money management. At 30 June 1966, banks were established at 2,550 schools, and the total balances held on behalf of 422,490 students were \$8m. Since 1957, the Bank has further assisted students by

establishing student-operated banks at many secondary schools. As the name implies, this type of bank is staffed by the students themselves. At 30 June 1966, such banks were operating in 259 Victorian secondary schools.

Industrial Savings Facilities

The original form of banking-at-work, introduced to Australia in 1927 by the State Savings Bank of Victoria, still enables employees to lodge envelopes containing their deposits in strong boxes, which are cleared by the bank staff. Three other forms of banking-at-work operate through State Savings Bank branches. These are National Savings Groups, Pay-Roll Savings Plan, and Employees Savings Groups. In 1965-66, the Bank received \$13.2m in deposits lodged through these schemes now established at 2,120 centres.

Personal Loans

Since November 1963, the Bank has granted personal loans to depositors to meet the cost of urgent personal needs ; to purchase, improve, and maintain real property ; to carry on farming operations and purchase farm equipment ; and to establish, purchase, or carry on small businesses. The loans are repayable by instalments over periods of from one to four years. At 30 June 1966, \$1.3m was owing by 1,788 borrowers.

Bursaries

Since 1939, the Bank has granted bursaries to selected student depositors who have qualified for the Intermediate Certificate or its equivalent. The bursaries are for one year, but may be extended for a further year. In 1966, the Bank awarded 81 new bursaries, valued at \$90 each, and extended 54 existing bursaries.

Other Services

Depositors may arrange for payments from Government Departments (including child endowment, military pay, allotments, and war pensions), dividends on shares, interest on stocks and debentures, and other special credits to be made direct to their accounts. Full facilities are provided at all branches for the acceptance of cash and conversion applications for Commonwealth Government loans and for public loans raised by Victorian semi-governmental authorities. The State Savings Bank accepts payments due to the State Electricity Commission of Victoria, the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria, and several other public utilities. During 1965-66, the Bank accepted

3.4 million such payments totalling \$37m. The total assests of the Bank at 30 June 1966, after the exclusion of inter-departmental items, were \$973m.

Profits accruing from the activities of the Savings Bank Department were : 1961-62, \$447,742 ; 1962-63, \$2,495,008 ; 1963-64, \$4,029,744 ; 1964-65, \$2,843,338 ; 1965-66, \$2,453,078. Reserve Funds totalled \$28.4m at 30 June 1966.

The following table shows the number of accounts open and the amount remaining on deposit for each year from 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—STATE SAVINGS BANK : ACCOUNTS AND DEPOSITS*

| At 30 June— | Passbook and Cheque Accounts | | Deposit Stock Accounts | | School Bank Accounts | |
|----------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Number of Operative Accounts | Amount at Credit of Depositors | Number of Operative Accounts | Amount at Credit of Stockholders | Number of Operative Accounts | Amount at Credit of Depositors |
| | '000 | \$'000 | '000 | \$'000 | '000 | \$'000 |
| 1962 .. | 1,765 | 614,432 | 14 | 42,914 | 371 | 6,324 |
| 1963 .. | 1,774 | 649,520 | 17 | 57,422 | 393 | 6,742 |
| 1964 .. | 1,805 | 704,073 | 20 | 68,644 | 403 | 7,152 |
| 1965 .. | 1,839 | 740,806 | 25 | 89,516 | 415 | 7,671 |
| 1966 .. | 1,860 | 772,914 | 31 | 109,736 | 422 | 8,046 |

* Excluding Christmas Club Accounts. At 30 June 1966, the amount at credit of 82,662 club members was \$2,901,000.

The following table shows the transactions of the Bank for each year from 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—STATE SAVINGS BANK TRANSACTIONS

| Year Ended 30 June— | Number of Accounts— | | | Deposits | Withdrawals | Interest Added | Amount at Credit of Depositors |
|------------------------------|---------------------|--------|--|-----------|-------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Opened | Closed | Operative Accounts Remaining Open at End of Period | | | | |
| | '000 | | | \$'000 | | | |
| 1962 .. | 371 | 311 | 2,150 | 765,782 | 738,056 | 19,332 | 663,670 |
| 1963 .. | 375 | 320 | 2,184 | 877,418 | 847,578 | 20,174 | 713,684 |
| 1964 .. | 368 | 312 | 2,228 | 994,477 | 946,989 | 18,697 | 779,869 |
| 1965 .. | 390 | 323 | 2,279 | 1,170,668 | 1,132,970 | 22,008 | 839,575 |
| 1966 .. | 406 | 337 | 2,314 | 1,357,131 | 1,327,491 | 24,387 | 893,602 |

NOTE.—In the above table increases shown by accounts opened and closed differ from actual increases in operative accounts because of transfers to inoperative accounts.

Details of transactions in the Credit Foncier Department are shown below :

VICTORIA—STATE SAVINGS BANK : CREDIT FONCIER
TRANSACTIONS

| Particulars | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | Total to 30 June 1966 |
|---|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------------------|
| | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | |
| Stock and Debentures— | | | | | |
| Issued \$'000 | 81,000 | 147,500 | 184,500 | 192,000 | 1,438,690* |
| Redeemed \$'000 | 66,000 | 130,000 | 169,500 | 184,000 | 1,250,690 |
| Outstanding at 30 June \$'000 | 147,500 | 165,000 | 180,000 | 188,000 | 188,000 |
| Pastoral or Agricultural Property— | | | | | |
| Advanced \$'000 | 346 | 467 | 302 | 337 | 27,394 |
| Repaid \$'000 | 116 | 172 | 171 | 206 | 25,688 |
| Outstanding at 30 June \$'000 | 1,150 | 1,444 | 1,575 | 1,706 | 1,706 |
| Loans Current, 30 June No. | 432 | 451 | 457 | 460 | 460 |
| Dwelling or Shop Property— | | | | | |
| Advanced \$'000 | 25,952 | 31,838 | 30,751 | 26,122 | 382,183 |
| Repaid \$'000 | 11,162 | 14,877 | 16,583 | 17,185 | 191,159 |
| Outstanding at 30 June \$'000 | 150,958 | 167,919 | 182,087 | 191,024 | 191,024 |
| Loans Current, 30 June No. | 40,021 | 42,005 | 44,139 | 45,225 | 45,225 |
| Housing Advances— | | | | | |
| Advanced \$'000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19,680 |
| Repaid \$'000 | 54 | 42 | 27 | 22 | 19,622 |
| Outstanding at 30 June \$'000 | 148 | 107 | 80 | 58 | 58 |
| Loans Current, 30 June No. | 315 | 233 | 154 | 117 | 117 |
| Country Industries— | | | | | |
| Advanced \$'000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 391 |
| Repaid \$'000 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 391 |
| Outstanding at 30 June \$'000 | 2 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Loans Current, 30 June No. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Total Transactions— | | | | | |
| Advanced \$'000 | 26,298 | 32,305 | 31,052 | 26,459 | 429,648 |
| Repaid \$'000 | 11,332 | 15,091 | 16,782 | 17,414 | 236,860 |
| Outstanding at 30 June \$'000 | 152,258 | 169,472 | 183,743 | 192,788 | 192,788 |
| Loans Current, 30 June No. | 40,769 | 42,690 | 44,751 | 45,802 | 45,802 |

* Including conversion loans, and \$5,275,000 stock inscribed in exchange for debentures.

The net profit of the Credit Foncier Department for the year ended 30 June 1966, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, was \$258,138. This sum was added to General Reserve, which amounted to \$5,250,074 at 30 June 1966. There are provisions for depreciation and long service leave amounting to \$400,000.

History of the State Savings Bank, 1961

Private Savings Banks

Private savings banks in Victoria are part of a nation-wide savings bank network conducted by the wholly owned subsidiaries of each of the seven major private banks operating in Australia which are themselves public companies listed on local stock exchanges. Deposits with the private savings banks are guaranteed by the parent trading bank companies.

Private savings banks have been operating in Victoria since January, 1956, when two of the banks commenced operations in this field. By July, 1962, all seven banks were participating in this business.

The following table shows the total amount of deposits in private savings banks in Victoria at 30 June in each of the years 1962 to 1966, together with the proportion which these deposits bear to the total Victorian savings bank deposits :

VICTORIA—PRIVATE SAVINGS BANKS : DEPOSITS AND PROPORTION OF ALL VICTORIAN SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS

| At 30 June— | | | | | | | Deposits in Victoria | Proportion of Deposits with All Savings Banks in Victoria |
|-------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | \$'000 | per cent |
| 1962 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 193,012 | 16·9 |
| 1963 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 273,134 | 21·0 |
| 1964 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 349,946 | 23·7 |
| 1965 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 401,458 | 24·8 |
| 1966 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 447,865 | 25·7 |

At 30 June 1966, private savings banks had 1,059 branches and 1,054 agencies throughout Victoria.

Total Deposits, etc., in Savings Banks

The next table shows the amount of depositors' balances in each savings bank in Victoria at the end of each of the years 1961-62 to 1965-66. The total amount of deposits per head of population is also shown.

VICTORIA—SAVINGS BANKS : DEPOSITS

| Savings Bank | Depositors' Balances at 30 June— | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| | \$'000 | | | | |
| State Savings Bank of Victoria* | 663,562 | 713,564 | 779,728 | 839,390 | 893,410 |
| Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia | 285,124 | 311,364 | 349,294 | 379,560 | 404,704 |
| Private Savings Banks— | | | | | |
| Australia and New Zealand Savings Bank Ltd .. | 78,046 | 90,800 | 105,988 | 115,634 | 123,859 |
| The Bank of Adelaide Savings Bank Ltd | 54 | 330 | 514 | 580 | 671 |
| Bank of New South Wales Savings Bank Ltd .. | 64,998 | 76,536 | 90,854 | 100,660 | 109,993 |
| The Commercial Savings Bank of Australia Ltd .. | .. | 15,126 | 26,946 | 34,938 | 41,840 |
| C.B.C. Savings Bank Ltd | 33,210 | 39,096 | 46,332 | 50,102 | 53,743 |
| E. S. and A. Savings Bank Ltd | 13,264 | 25,100 | 35,394 | 43,098 | 49,474 |
| The National Bank Savings Bank Ltd | 3,440 | 26,146 | 43,918 | 56,446 | 68,285 |
| Total Deposits .. | 1,141,698 | 1,298,062 | 1,478,968 | 1,620,408 | 1,745,979 |
| | \$ | | | | |
| Deposits per Head of Population | 382.82 | 427.04 | 476.48 | 512.41 | 542.59 |

* Including School Bank and Deposit Stock Accounts, but excluding balances held in London.

Life Insurance

The first purely mutual life office with headquarters in Victoria was established in 1869, although branches of other Australian and overseas insurance offices were operating in the Colony before this time.

In 1965, there were 40 companies transacting life business in Victoria, compared with 20 in 1946, with assets throughout Australia of more than \$3,265m.

Section 51 (xiv) of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act empowers the Commonwealth Parliament to legislate on insurance extending beyond any one State. Control of the activities of life offices in Victoria and the rest of Australia is vested in the Insurance Commissioner under the *Life Insurance Act* 1945–1965. The main categories of life insurance are ordinary, collector (industrial), and superannuation. Under a collector policy, premiums are payable at intervals of less than two months to collectors.

In general, there are five main types of life policy: Whole of life, under which the amount of the policy, plus any bonuses, is payable on death; endowment insurance, which provides for payment of the sum insured, plus any bonuses, when the life insured reaches a specified age or date, or if death occurs before; “pure” endowment, under which the amount of the policy is payable, plus any bonuses, only if the life insured reaches a specified age or date (if death occurs before, all premiums paid are generally returned, plus compound interest); temporary insurance for short terms; and annuities. There are many variations of these five basic types available. Since 1946, the number of ordinary and superannuation life policies in force in Victoria has more than doubled to 1,184,146 at the end of 1965, and the total sum insured increased in the same period almost elevenfold from \$379m to \$4,164m.

The following table gives some indication of the growth and volume of life insurance business conducted in Victoria during the period 1961 to 1965:

**VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE: PREMIUM RECEIPTS AND
POLICY PAYMENTS (INCLUDING ANNUITIES)**

(\$'000)

| Year | Premiums Received (Incl. Single Premiums) | Payments— | | | |
|------------|--|-----------|------------|----------------------------------|--------|
| | | Claims | Surrenders | Annuities and Cash Bonuses | Total |
| 1961 | 99,174 | 31,206 | 17,306 | 1,516 | 50,028 |
| 1962 | 94,024 | 32,064 | 14,260 | 924 | 47,248 |
| 1963 | 104,869 | 33,735 | 14,390 | 1,287 | 49,412 |
| 1964 | 112,783 | 37,435 | 15,403 | 1,646 | 54,484 |
| 1965 | 126,574 | 42,583 | 18,946 | 1,807 | 63,336 |

The following table contains summarised information about new business written by all life insurance companies during each of the five years 1961 to 1965 :

**VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE : NEW POLICIES ISSUED
(EXCLUDING ANNUITIES)**

| Particulars | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Ordinary Business— .. | | | | | |
| Number of Policies .. | 95,616 | 88,217 | 89,156 | 90,853 | 98,464 |
| Sum Insured \$'000 | 350,001 | 358,844 | 383,841 | 434,089 | 509,373 |
| Annual Premiums ,, | 8,248 | 8,310 | 8,719 | 9,292 | 10,986 |
| Superannuation Business— | | | | | |
| Number of Policies .. | 23,076 | 17,598 | 16,119 | 18,045 | 20,125 |
| Sum Insured \$'000 | 203,560 | 177,658 | 189,291 | 253,089 | 312,716 |
| Annual Premiums ,, | 4,469 | 3,477 | 3,706 | 4,975 | 6,204 |
| Industrial Business— | | | | | |
| Number of Policies .. | 48,295 | 43,705 | 36,007 | 34,713 | 34,482 |
| Sum Insured \$'000 | 26,680 | 31,068 | 30,181 | 32,811 | 33,610 |
| Annual Premiums ,, | 1,112 | 1,232 | 1,176 | 1,245 | 1,273 |

Sums insured under new policies issued during 1965 averaged \$5,173 in the Ordinary Department, \$15,539 in the Superannuation Department, and \$975 in the Industrial Department.

The following table gives particulars of the policies which were discontinued or reduced during each of the years 1963 to 1965 :

**VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE : POLICIES DISCONTINUED
OR REDUCED (EXCLUDING ANNUITIES)**

| Cause of Discontinuance | 1963 | | 1964 | | 1965 | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| | Number of Policies | Sum Insured | Number of Policies | Sum Insured | Number of Policies | Sum Insured |
| ORDINARY BUSINESS | | | | | | |
| | | \$'000 | | \$'000 | | \$'000 |
| Death | 4,884 | 7,912 | 5,251 | 8,791 | 5,602 | 10,014 |
| Maturity or Expiry .. | 18,506 | 28,860 | 17,143 | 25,510 | 17,115 | 28,129 |
| Surrender | 22,162 | 50,622 | 22,475 | 53,766 | 30,512 | 119,358 |
| Forfeiture | 18,385 | 62,792 | 16,835 | 62,824 | 15,160 | 60,714 |
| Other * | — 636 | 6,180 | — 963 | 561 | 501 | 4,752 |
| Total | 63,301 | 156,366 | 60,741 | 151,452 | 68,890 | 222,966 |
| SUPERANNUATION BUSINESS | | | | | | |
| | | \$'000 | | \$'000 | | \$'000 |
| Death | 638 | 2,736 | 574 | 3,450 | 597 | 3,921 |
| Maturity or Expiry .. | 2,367 | 36,906 | 2,307 | 21,069 | 2,270 | 21,803 |
| Surrender | 10,453 | 36,196 | 7,488 | 49,203 | 7,178 | 64,914 |
| Forfeiture | 474 | 4,168 | 568 | 3,412 | 445 | 6,440 |
| Other * | 14,095 | 9,630 | 9,133 | 36,184 | 6,723 | 50,637 |
| Total | 28,027 | 89,636 | 20,070 | 113,318 | 17,213 | 147,716 |
| INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS | | | | | | |
| | | \$'000 | | \$'000 | | \$'000 |
| Death | 4,050 | 628 | 4,021 | 664 | 3,930 | 733 |
| Maturity or Expiry .. | 42,901 | 5,014 | 39,822 | 4,860 | 40,483 | 5,168 |
| Surrender | 20,071 | 7,122 | 17,146 | 6,402 | 16,856 | 6,700 |
| Forfeiture | 8,987 | 7,462 | 7,651 | 7,247 | 7,434 | 7,540 |
| Other * | 492 | 124 | 289 | 176 | — 1,116 | — 467 |
| Total | 76,501 | 20,350 | 68,929 | 19,349 | 67,587 | 19,674 |

* Includes net loss or gain resulting from transfers, cancellations of, and alterations to, policies, etc.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) indicates an increase in existing business in the registers concerned due to an excess of transfers from other States or conversions from other classes of business over discontinuances in those registers.

The following table shows, for each of the years 1961 to 1965, particulars of life insurance business in existence in the relevant departments of the companies :

**VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE : BUSINESS IN EXISTENCE
(EXCLUDING ANNUITIES)**

| Particulars | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Ordinary Business— | | | | | |
| Number of Policies .. | 947,452 | 976,756 | 1,002,610 | 1,032,722 | 1,062,297 |
| Sum Insured \$'000 | 1,921,183 | 2,138,607 | 2,366,081 | 2,648,718 | 2,936,951 |
| Annual Premiums ,, | 55,402 | 60,094 | 64,902 | 70,432 | 76,272 |
| Superannuation Business— | | | | | |
| Number of Policies .. | 152,866 | 132,883 | 120,975 | 118,939 | 121,849 |
| Sum Insured \$'000 | 778,746 | 824,381 | 924,037 | 1,063,808 | 1,226,995 |
| Annual Premiums ,, | 18,357 | 19,297 | 20,954 | 23,553 | 26,823 |
| Industrial Business— | | | | | |
| Number of Policies .. | 981,034 | 938,393 | 897,899 | 863,683 | 830,578 |
| Sum Insured \$'000 | 215,702 | 226,932 | 236,763 | 250,225 | 264,161 |
| Annual Premiums ,, | 9,772 | 10,036 | 10,250 | 10,601 | 10,979 |

In 1965, the average amount of policy held in the Ordinary Department was \$2,765, in the Superannuation Department, \$10,070, and in the Industrial Department, \$318.

Further References, 1962, 1964, 1967

Fire, Marine, and General Insurance

Organisation

The insurance industry in Victoria, as in the whole of Australia, follows basic English underwriting principles and procedures which have been adapted over a century to meet local problems and conditions.

Today, in Victoria, over 230 companies, many with overseas affiliations, provide a range of policies and services comparable with those available in other countries. Organisation of the market may be summarised as follows :

- (1) Tariff companies
- (2) Non-tariff companies
- (3) Representatives of brokers at Lloyds
- (4) State Government insurance offices
- (5) Brokers operating in their own right in Australia.
- (6) Local representatives of overseas re-insurance companies.

Types of Insurance Cover Provided

The types of insurance cover issued by underwriters in Victoria are many and varied, including amongst others :

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| All Risks | Motor Vehicle (Physical Damage) |
| Baggage | Motor Vehicle—Third Party |
| Boiler Explosion | (Compulsory) |
| Burglary | Personal Accident |
| Cash in Transit | Plate Glass |
| Crop (Fire and Hail) | Pluvius |
| Fidelity Guarantee | Public Liability |
| Fire and Loss of Profits | Tourists and Travellers Personal |
| Houseowners and House- | Accident |
| holders | Wool (" Sheep's Back to Store ") |
| Live Stock | Workers Compensation (Compul- |
| Marine | sory) |

Compulsory Covers

The Victorian Government, as is the case with other State Governments, legislates as to workers compensation and motor vehicle (third party) insurances. All employers are compelled to insure their employees against death or physical injury during employment and under certain other circumstances. Every owner of a motor vehicle is compelled to insure against any liability for death or injury to others caused by, or arising out of, the use of such vehicle.

Statistics

Selected statistics relating to all classes of fire, marine, and general insurance are collected annually from insurers licensed to operate in Victoria. They refer to all policies issued in this State on Australian risks wherever situated, but do not include data for policies issued in other States to cover Victorian risks.

Returns are for the year ended 30 June or for the immediately preceding accounting periods of the insurers concerned. Since the accounting years of many insurers end on dates other than 30 June the figures are not for a uniform time period.

The statistics have been compiled on the following basis :

- (1) Premiums are the total amounts received and receivable during the year for policies issued and renewed, after deduction of returns of premium and rebates and bonuses paid or credited to policy holders.
- (2) Claims consist of payments during the year plus the estimated amount of claims unsettled at the end of the year, less the estimated amount of claims unsettled at the beginning of the year.
- (3) Contributions to fire brigades, commission and agents' charges, and expenses of management are charges paid during the year.
- (4) Taxation consists of payments during the year for all forms of taxation including stamp duty, licence-fees, and pay-roll tax as well as income tax.

It should be noted that the figures shown for premiums are different from the premium income earned by insurers during the year, as no

adjustment is made for premiums unearned at the beginning and end of the year. When, as in recent years, the premium volume is increasing, the figures in the tables are greater than the premiums earned by insurers and the amount of the difference is often substantial. For this reason, the relationship of claims and other charges to premiums should be used only as a basis of comparison with ratios calculated under similar headings in previous years.

The following tables, which show details of fire, marine, and general insurance business transacted in Victoria during each of the years 1961-62 to 1965-66, should not be construed as "Profit and Loss Statements" or "Revenue Accounts" as they contain selected items of statistics only:

VICTORIA—FIRE, MARINE, AND GENERAL INSURANCE :
TOTAL REVENUE : CLASS OF BUSINESS
(\$'000)

| Class of Business | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
|---|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| PREMIUMS (LESS RETURNS, REBATES AND BONUSES) | | | | | |
| Fire | 21,998 | 22,352 | 23,132 | 24,597 | 25,728 |
| Householders' Comprehensive .. | 8,082 | 9,066 | 9,937 | 10,819 | 11,939 |
| Sprinkler Leakage | 66 | 68 | 69 | 69 | 77 |
| Loss of Profits | 2,580 | 2,768 | 2,797 | 3,293 | 3,555 |
| Hailstone | 664 | 812 | 837 | 945 | 820 |
| Marine | 5,746 | 6,098 | 6,427 | 7,286 | 7,692 |
| Motor Vehicles (Other than Motor Cycles) | 34,674 | 36,540 | 40,350 | 44,944 | 47,797 |
| Motor Cycles | 46 | 36 | 31 | 43 | 39 |
| Compulsory Third Party (Motor Vehicles) | 13,626 | 14,464 | 16,857 | 18,214 | 20,848 |
| Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation * | 28,334 | 28,768 | 30,231 | 35,744 | 49,064 |
| Personal Accident | 4,134 | 4,564 | 4,672 | 5,792 | 6,173 |
| Public Risk, Third Party | 2,170 | 2,312 | 2,593 | 2,864 | 3,049 |
| General Property | 308 | 330 | 337 | 331 | 295 |
| Plate Glass | 550 | 664 | 698 | 871 | 927 |
| Boiler | 64 | 78 | 80 | 128 | 122 |
| Live Stock | 168 | 178 | 216 | 225 | 249 |
| Burglary | 2,148 | 2,172 | 2,251 | 2,719 | 3,005 |
| Guarantee | 306 | 358 | 346 | 330 | 386 |
| Pluvius | 50 | 54 | 51 | 48 | 51 |
| Aviation | 92 | 318 | 224 | 209 | 231 |
| All Risks | 1,048 | 1,132 | 1,297 | 1,475 | 1,793 |
| Television | 1,112 | 532 | 394 | 94 | 55 |
| Others | 1,736 | 1,824 | 2,003 | 2,368 | 2,509 |
| Total | 129,702 | 135,488 | 145,832 | 163,408 | 186,402 |
| INTEREST, DIVIDENDS, RENTS, ETC. (NET OF EXPENSES) | | | | | |
| Investments, etc. | 7,730 | 8,098 | 8,807 | 8,635 | 9,511 |
| TOTAL REVENUE | | | | | |
| Grand Total | 137,432 | 143,586 | 154,639 | 172,043 | 195,913 |

* See references pages 206 to 208.

VICTORIA—FIRE, MARINE, AND GENERAL INSURANCE :
TOTAL EXPENDITURE : CLASS OF BUSINESS

(\$'000)

| Class of Business | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
|---|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| GROSS CLAIMS (LESS AMOUNTS RECOVERABLE) | | | | | |
| Fire | 7,800 | 7,964 | 6,925 | 7,677 | 10,351 |
| Householders' Comprehensive .. | 2,198 | 2,582 | 2,465 | 2,598 | 3,306 |
| Sprinkler Leakage | 16 | 38 | 34 | 71 | 51 |
| Loss of Profits | 568 | 278 | 467 | 716 | 1,292 |
| Hailstone | 300 | 652 | 553 | 701 | 489 |
| Marine | 3,078 | 2,904 | 3,266 | 4,037 | 4,711 |
| Motor Vehicles (Other than Motor Cycles) | 22,162 | 23,300 | 27,458 | 33,148 | 34,681 |
| Motor Cycles | 28 | 24 | 27 | 33 | 27 |
| Compulsory Third Party (Motor Vehicles) | 13,542 | 15,034 | 15,932 | 18,721 | 21,497 |
| Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation | 21,024 | 21,854 | 24,110 | 26,173 | 31,007 |
| Personal Accident | 1,970 | 1,972 | 2,040 | 2,519 | 2,821 |
| Public Risk, Third Party | 1,052 | 1,106 | 1,221 | 1,343 | 1,600 |
| General Property | 198 | 158 | 145 | 171 | 268 |
| Plate Glass | 394 | 428 | 440 | 477 | 479 |
| Boiler | 26 | 6 | 103 | Cr. 12 | 24 |
| Live Stock | 84 | 76 | 72 | 148 | 115 |
| Burglary | 1,176 | 1,392 | 1,559 | 1,742 | 2,096 |
| Guarantee | 154 | 226 | 92 | 50 | 96 |
| Pluvius | 8 | 38 | 29 | 21 | 12 |
| Aviation | 46 | 112 | 116 | 157 | 208 |
| All Risks | 668 | 800 | 902 | 920 | 1,121 |
| Television | 752 | 332 | 227 | 27 | 18 |
| Others | 946 | 974 | 795 | 1,008 | 960 |
| Total | 78,190 | 82,250 | 88,977 | 102,443 | 117,228 |
| OTHER EXPENDITURE | | | | | |
| Contributions to Fire Brigades .. | 3,092 | 3,182 | 3,430 | 3,680 | 4,168 |
| Commission and Agents' Charges .. | 13,134 | 13,850 | 14,731 | 16,870 | 18,232 |
| Expenses of Management | 21,634 | 22,672 | 24,400 | 26,193 | 29,004 |
| Taxation | 4,124 | 4,398 | 3,847 | 3,727 | 4,505 |
| Total | 41,984 | 44,102 | 46,408 | 50,470 | 55,909 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE | | | | | |
| Grand Total | 120,174 | 126,352 | 135,385 | 152,913 | 173,138 |

The percentage of claims to premium income for each of the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 in respect of the various classes of insurance was as follows :

VICTORIA—FIRE, MARINE, AND GENERAL INSURANCE :
PERCENTAGE OF CLAIMS TO PREMIUM INCOME

| Class of Business | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
|---|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Fire | 35.46 | 35.63 | 29.94 | 31.21 | 40.23 |
| Householders' Comprehensive .. | 27.18 | 28.49 | 24.81 | 24.01 | 27.69 |
| Sprinkler Leakage | 23.73 | 54.33 | 49.23 | 102.61 | 66.23 |
| Loss of Profits | 22.04 | 10.08 | 16.70 | 21.74 | 36.34 |
| Hailstone | 45.27 | 80.32 | 66.05 | 74.12 | 59.63 |
| Marine | 53.55 | 47.61 | 50.81 | 55.40 | 61.25 |
| Motor Vehicles (Excl. Motor Cycles) | 63.92 | 63.77 | 68.05 | 73.75 | 72.56 |
| Motor Cycles | 57.94 | 69.14 | 86.29 | 76.44 | 69.23 |
| Compulsory Third Party (Motor Vehicles) | 99.36 | 103.95 | 94.51 | 102.79 | 103.11 |
| Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation | 74.20 | 75.96 | 79.75 | 73.22 | 63.20 |
| Personal Accident | 47.66 | 43.20 | 43.66 | 43.49 | 45.70 |
| Public Risk, Third Party | 48.48 | 47.85 | 47.08 | 46.88 | 52.48 |
| General Property | 64.50 | 47.93 | 43.05 | 51.57 | 90.85 |
| Plate Glass | 71.62 | 64.34 | 63.08 | 54.71 | 51.67 |
| Boiler | 40.68 | 8.95 | 127.69 | .. | 19.67 |
| Live Stock | 49.72 | 42.70 | 33.28 | 65.80 | 46.18 |
| Burglary | 54.71 | 64.16 | 69.24 | 64.08 | 69.75 |
| Guarantee | 50.76 | 62.89 | 26.65 | 15.31 | 24.87 |
| Pluvius | 17.11 | 69.50 | 56.71 | 42.95 | 23.53 |
| Aviation | 50.18 | 35.14 | 49.90 | 75.06 | 90.04 |
| All Risks | 63.67 | 70.57 | 51.84 | 62.36 | 62.52 |
| Television | 67.74 | 62.17 | 57.68 | 28.33 | 32.73 |
| Others | 54.42 | 53.40 | 39.67 | 42.56 | 38.26 |
| All Classes | 60.28 | 60.71 | 61.01 | 62.69 | 62.89 |

Motor Vehicle Insurance (Compulsory Third Party)

The *Motor Car (Third Party Insurance) Act* 1939 which came into force on 22 January 1941, made it compulsory for the owner of a motor vehicle to insure against any liability which may be incurred by him, or any person who drives such motor vehicle, in respect of the death of, or bodily injury to, any person caused by, or arising out of, the use of such motor vehicle.

The number of vehicles insured during each of the years 1961–62 to 1965–66 is shown in the following table :

**VICTORIA—MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE (COMPULSORY
THIRD PARTY) : NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES
INSURED**

| Class of Motor Vehicle | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
|---|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| MOTOR VEHICLES USUALLY GARAGED WITHIN A RADIUS OF 20 MILES OF THE POST OFFICE, ELIZABETH STREET, MELBOURNE | | | | | |
| Private | 390,125 | 409,189 | 445,474 | 477,724 | 497,039 |
| Business | 48,753 | 52,168 | 56,531 | 60,621 | 68,717 |
| Light Goods | 41,878 | 40,964 | 42,914 | 42,397 | 42,890 |
| Heavy Goods | 20,376 | 20,556 | 22,213 | 22,932 | 23,312 |
| Miscellaneous | 10,460 | 10,518 | 12,064 | 12,797 | 13,196 |
| Motor Cycles | 9,696 | 8,485 | 7,777 | 7,293 | 6,970 |
| Visiting Motor Cars | 2,272 | 1,133 | 832 | 267 | 374 |
| Total | 523,560 | 543,013 | 587,805 | 624,031 | 652,498 |

MOTOR VEHICLES USUALLY GARAGED OUTSIDE A RADIUS OF 20 MILES OF THE POST OFFICE, ELIZABETH STREET, MELBOURNE

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Private | 263,285 | 275,368 | 291,126 | 307,325 | 321,319 |
| Business | 11,649 | 13,133 | 14,937 | 16,158 | 20,616 |
| Light Goods | 53,112 | 52,885 | 56,353 | 55,845 | 55,331 |
| Heavy Goods | 34,589 | 34,438 | 37,045 | 37,601 | 37,640 |
| Miscellaneous | 41,316 | 43,649 | 48,099 | 49,844 | 51,469 |
| Motor Cycles | 5,480 | 5,076 | 5,359 | 4,738 | 4,655 |
| Visiting Motor Cars | 98 | 118 | 71 | 537 | 465 |
| Total | 409,529 | 424,667 | 452,990 | 472,048 | 491,495 |
| Grand Total | 933,089 | 967,680 | 1,040,795 | 1,096,079 | 1,143,993 |

State Motor Car Insurance Office

The State Motor Car Insurance Office was established under the *Motor Car (Third Party Insurance) Act 1939* (now embodied in the *Motor Car Act 1958*) for the purpose of enabling owners of motor cars to obtain from the State policies of third party insurance required under that Act, and policies generally in relation to insurance of motor cars. Business commenced on 24 January 1941. The Office is managed and controlled by the Insurance Commissioner, and the policies issued are guaranteed by the Government of Victoria.

The proportion of total Victorian motor insurance business underwritten by the Office for the year 1965–66 represented 7·0 per cent of comprehensive and 37·4 per cent of third party premiums received in Victoria.

The following table shows the trading results for each of the five years 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—STATE MOTOR CAR INSURANCE OFFICE :
PREMIUMS RECEIVED, CLAIMS PAID, ETC.
(\$'000)

| Year Ended 30 June— | Premiums Received Less Reinsurances, Rebates, etc. | Increase in Unearned Premium Provision | Claims Paid and Outstanding | Expenses | Underwriting Profit |
|------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|----------|------------------------|
| 1962 .. | 5,830 | 316 | 5,384 | 378 | 248* |
| 1963 .. | 6,470 | 294 | 5,870 | 468 | 162* |
| 1964 .. | 7,798 | 637 | 6,513 | 548 | 100 |
| 1965 .. | 8,574 | 393 | 8,648 | 643 | 1,111* |
| 1966 .. | 11,154 | 1,428 | 10,195 | 771 | 1,240* |

* Loss.

State Accident Insurance Office

The State Accident Insurance Office was constituted under the *Workers Compensation Act* 1914 for the purpose of enabling employers to obtain from the State policies of insurance indemnifying them against their liability under the Workers Compensation Act, or at common law, or otherwise. The Office is managed and controlled by the Insurance Commissioner, and the policies issued are guaranteed by the Government of Victoria.

The Office is conducted on a mutual basis so that all profits, exclusive of amounts transferred to reserves and to Consolidated Revenue, are refunded as bonuses to policy holders.

The Office has made steady progress during 52 years of operation and, for the year ended 30 June 1966, its premium income represented 18·8 per cent of the total premiums received by all insurance companies in Victoria on account of Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Insurance.

The following table shows the trading results for each of the five years 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—STATE ACCIDENT INSURANCE OFFICE :
PREMIUMS RECEIVED, CLAIMS PAID, ETC.
(\$'000)

| Year Ended 30 June— | Premiums Received Less Reinsurances, Rebates, etc. | Increase in Unearned Premium Provision | Claims Paid and Outstanding | Expenses | Underwriting Profit |
|------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|----------|------------------------|
| 1962 .. | 5,810 | 292 | 4,434 | 384 | 700 |
| 1963 .. | 5,946 | — 64 | 4,310 | 392 | 1,308 |
| 1964 .. | 6,022 | — 156 | 5,114 | 435 | 629 |
| 1965 .. | 6,780 | 164 | 5,372 | 449 | 794 |
| 1966 .. | 9,200 | 694 | 6,949 | 558 | 999 |

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes a reduction in unearned premium provision.

The accumulated funds at 30 June 1966 were : General Reserve, \$6,000,000 ; Building and Other Reserves, \$77,846 ; and Bonus Equalisation Reserve, \$1,519,923.

Building Societies

The provisions of the *Building Societies Act 1874* made it compulsory for building societies to effect registration. Current legislation regulating the activities of these societies is embodied in the *Building Societies Act 1958* and subsequent amending Acts.

Up to 31 December 1966, the number of societies that had been registered was 201 and of these, 40 societies were still operating in 1966.

VICTORIA—BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1966

| Particulars | Permanent Societies | Starr-Bowkett Societies | Total All Societies |
|--|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Number of Societies | 39 | 2 | 40 * |
| „ „ Shareholders | 6,958 | 2,929 | 9,887 † |
| „ „ Borrowers | 15,324 | 903 | 16,227 |
| Transactions during the Year— | \$'000 | | |
| Income— | | | |
| Interest on Mortgage Loans | 3,534 | 102 | 3,636 |
| Other | 316 | 5 | 321 |
| Total | 3,850 | 107 | 3,957 |
| Expenses— | | | |
| Interest Payable | 2,232 | 36 | 2,268 |
| Administration, etc. | 560 | 36 | 597 |
| Total | 2,793 | 72 | 2,865 |
| Loans and Advances— | | | |
| Paid | 12,892 | 434 | 13,326 |
| Repaid | 9,039 | 401 | 9,440 ‡ |
| Deposits— | | | |
| Received | 19,745 | 61 | 19,807 |
| Repaid | 17,163 | 38 | 17,201 |
| Liabilities— | | | |
| Investing Members' Funds— | | | |
| Paid-up Capital | 10,065 | 1,078 | 11,143 |
| Reserves, etc. | 3,659 | 119 | 3,778 |
| Borrowing Members' Funds— | | | |
| Share Subscriptions | 477 | .. | 477 |
| Other | 20 | .. | 20 |
| Deposits | 20,979 | 536 | 21,515 |
| Loans (Including Bank Overdraft) | 17,863 | 130 | 17,994 |
| Other | 1,061 | 113 | 1,174 |
| Total | 54,124 | 1,976 | 56,100 |
| Assets— | | | |
| Loans on Mortgage | 50,971 | 1,933 | 52,904 |
| Land and House Property | 1,298 | .. | 1,298 |
| Other Investments | 775 | 26 | 801 |
| Cash and Deposits | 724 | § | 724 |
| Other | 356 | 17 | 373 |
| Total | 54,124 | 1,976 | 56,100 |

* One society has both a Permanent and a Starr-Bowkett branch.

† Includes 1,053 shareholders holding borrowers' shares.

‡ Includes payments made and interest accrued on borrowers' shares during the year.

§ Under \$500.

Co-operative Organisations

Co-operative organisations operating in Victoria are registered under the provisions of the Companies Act, the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, the Co-operation Act, and the Co-operative Housing Societies Act. They are engaged in a number of activities chief amongst which are the production, marketing, and distribution of goods, and in the provision of finance for home building. In recent years, a number of co-operative credit societies which extend credit facilities to members to enable them to finance the purchase of household durables, or to discharge financial liabilities, etc., have also been registered.

Further information about these organisations is set out on page 677 of the Victorian Year Book 1966.

Particulars of producer and consumer societies for the year 1965-66 are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS: PRODUCER AND CONSUMER SOCIETIES, 1965-66

| Particulars | Societies— | | | Total All Societies |
|--|------------|------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| | Producers' | Consumers' | Producers' and Consumers' | |
| Number of Societies | 102 | 42 | 11 | 155 |
| Number of Members | 66,468 | 32,703 | 13,223 | 112,394 |
| Transactions during the Year— | \$'000 | | | |
| Income— | | | | |
| Sales | 84,744 | 10,147 | 37,212 | 132,103 |
| Other Income | 4,820 | 333 | 184 | 5,337 |
| Total | 89,564 | 10,480 | 37,396 | 137,440 |
| Expenditure— | | | | |
| Purchases | 67,251 | 8,478 | 32,271 | 108,000 |
| Working Expenses, etc. | 19,023 | 1,567 | 4,250 | 24,840 |
| Interest on— | | | | |
| Loan Capital | } 538 | 74 | 73 | 685 |
| Bank Overdraft | | | | |
| Rebates and Bonuses | 550 | 173 | 143 | 866 |
| Total | 87,362 | 10,292 | 36,738 | 134,392 |
| Dividend on Share Capital | 579 | 47 | 236 | 863 |
| Liabilities— | | | | |
| Share Capital | 12,118 | 1,803 | 3,084 | 17,005 |
| Loan Capital | 3,381 | 1,197 | 616 | 5,194 |
| Bank Overdraft | 8,441 | 371 | 982 | 9,793 |
| Accumulated Profits | 1,316 | 513 | 415 | 2,245 |
| Reserve Funds | 11,831 | 791 | 3,327 | 15,949 |
| Sundry Creditors | 11,521 | 737 | 3,964 | 16,223 |
| Other | 2,506 | 360 | 1,040 | 3,905 |
| Total | 51,115 | 5,772 | 13,428 | 70,315 |
| Assets— | | | | |
| Land and Buildings | } 23,572 | 2,239 | 8,270 | 34,081 |
| Fittings, Plant, and Machinery | | | | |
| Stock | 7,753 | 1,361 | 1,918 | 11,032 |
| Sundry Debtors | 13,683 | 985 | 2,848 | 17,515 |
| Cash in Bank, in Hand, or on Deposit | 1,369 | 528 | 202 | 2,099 |
| Profit and Loss Account | 897 | 80 | 38 | 1,016 |
| Other | 3,840 | 580 | 151 | 4,571 |
| Total | 51,115 | 5,772 | 13,428 | 70,315 |

Co-operative Credit Societies

Since the passing of the *Co-operation Act* 1954, co-operative credit societies have made steady progress. The following table illustrates the growth of these societies during the period 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS : CREDIT SOCIETIES

| Particulars | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of Societies | 70 | 85 | 103 | 113 | 133 |
| Number of Members | 10,430 | 12,648 | 15,728 | 18,890 | 22,496 |
| | | | | | |
| Transactions during the Year— | | | \$'000 | | |
| Income— | | | | | |
| Interest | 68 | 105 | 151 | 222 | 318 |
| Other Income | 5 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 16 |
| Total | 73 | 114 | 158 | 231 | 334 |
| | | | | | |
| Expenditure— | | | | | |
| Interest on Deposits | 36 | 56 | 82 | 122 | 177 |
| Working Expenses | 24 | 39 | 49 | 75 | 106 |
| Total | 60 | 95 | 131 | 197 | 283 |
| | | | | | |
| Liabilities— | | | | | |
| Share Capital | 115 | 137 | 167 | 193 | 214 |
| Reserves | 13 | 17 | 29 | 44 | 61 |
| Depositors | 991 | 1,539 | 2,105 | 2,903 | 4,080 |
| Sundry Creditors | 10 | 42 | 48 | 76 | 47 |
| Other | 28 | 38 | 84 | 138 | 188 |
| Total | 1,157 | 1,773 | 2,433 | 3,354 | 4,590 |
| | | | | | |
| Assets— | | | | | |
| Loans to Members | 1,032 | 1,548 | 2,129 | 2,941 | 3,962 |
| Cash in Hand or on Deposit | 97 | 171 | 223 | 306 | 378 |
| Other | 28 | 54 | 81 | 106 | 250 |
| Total | 1,157 | 1,773 | 2,433 | 3,354 | 4,590 |

Public Trustee

The Public Trustee was constituted and incorporated by the *Public Trustee Act* 1939 (which came into operation in 1940) and became the successor in law of the Curator of the Estates of Deceased Persons, and of the Master-in-Equity with respect to the administration of mental patients' property.

He is empowered by the Public Trustee Acts, under the guarantee of the State of Victoria, to act as a trustee, executor, administrator, and attorney, and in certain other capacities, and is required to undertake the protection and management of the property of certified patients in

mental hospitals and of Infirm Persons. An Infirm Person is a person certified by the Public Trustee to be incapable of managing his affairs on account of age or infirmity. Certificates in prescribed form (obtainable from the Public Trustee's Office) must be given by two medical practitioners acting independently of each other, before the Public Trustee may certify.

Any person may name the Public Trustee as his executor in his will, and may deposit such will with him for recording and safe custody. If the original will is not deposited with the Public Trustee, it is highly desirable that a copy of the will be sent to him with the name and address of the person holding the original will. A person may also obtain advice about his will at the Public Trustee's Office if he intends to appoint him his executor.

The Public Trustee Acts enable the person appointed executor of a will to authorise the Public Trustee to act as executor in his place, and the next of kin of any one dying intestate, or any other person entitled to a grant of administration, may also authorise the Public Trustee to act as administrator in his place. In cases where there is no one else entitled and ready to apply for a grant of administration, the Public Trustee is authorised to apply for a grant of administration himself.

Consequent on the passing of the *Public Trustee Act 1948*, the Public Trustee Fund at the State Treasury was abolished and the proceeds of all estates, as from 1 October 1948, were invested in a Common Fund under the control of the Public Trustee. In the following table, particulars of the Common Fund are shown for each of the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—PUBLIC TRUSTEE : COMMON FUND
(\$'000)

| Particulars | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Proceeds of Realisations, Rents, Interest, etc. | 7,840 | 8,044 | 8,876 | 10,392 | 10,558 |
| Investments, Distributions, Claims, etc. | 6,666 | 6,754 | 7,678 | 8,752 | 8,850 |
| Cash Variation | 1,174 | 1,290 | 1,198 | 1,640 | 1,708 |
| Balance at 1 July | 10,624 | 11,798 | 13,088 | 14,286 | 15,926 |
| Balance at 30 June | 11,798 | 13,088 | 14,286 | 15,926 | 17,634 |

The number of applications for probate and letters of administration (including election to administer), etc., made by the Public Trustee for each of the years 1956-57 to 1965-66 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—APPLICATIONS BY PUBLIC TRUSTEE FOR
PROBATE, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, ETC.

| Year | No. | Year | No. |
|---------|-------|---------|-------|
| 1956-57 | 1,135 | 1961-62 | 994 |
| 1957-58 | 1,130 | 1962-63 | 1,005 |
| 1958-59 | 1,066 | 1963-64 | 1,087 |
| 1959-60 | 919 | 1964-65 | 1,098 |
| 1960-61 | 1,084 | 1965-66 | 1,018 |

The number of wills (under which the Public Trustee was appointed executor) lodged for safe custody during each of the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 was as follows: 1961-62, 2,662; 1962-63, 2,836; 1963-64, 2,785; 1964-65, 2,875; 1965-66, 3,145.

Trustee Companies

Statutory Authority

A special Act of Parliament specifically authorises the six Victorian Trustee Companies to act, amongst other things, as executor; it also entitles them to apply for and to obtain probate of the will of a testator or, in appropriate circumstances, to obtain letters of administration, and to act as administrator of the estate of a deceased person.

Business Activities

The value of assets in estates committed to the care of Victorian trustee companies at 30 June 1961 and 1966, was as follows:

**VICTORIA—TRUSTEE COMPANIES: VALUE OF ESTATES
ADMINISTERED**
(\$m)

| Particulars | Value at 30 June 1961 | Value at 30 June 1966 |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Stock and Debentures | 103.42 | 108.45 |
| Advances on Mortgages | 29.29 | 49.59 |
| Property and Livestock | 75.31 | 75.90 |
| Shares | 135.71 | 177.65 |
| Fixed and Other Deposits | 9.93 | 11.04 |
| Cash at Bank | 7.43 | 13.55 |
| Other | 18.38 | 22.82 |
| Total | 379.47 | 459.00 |

The values shown above are probate values or values of assets at the time of their being committed to the care of the Trustee Companies. The figures do not include the very substantial value of debentures and notes where the companies have been appointed to act as trustees for the holders.

Further Reference, 1964

Probate

Under the general words of Section 17 of the *Supreme Court Act* 1958, the Court has power to do everything which is necessary or desirable in connection with the grant of probate or administration.

The *Administration and Probate Act* 1958, Section 6, confers jurisdiction on the Court to grant Probate of the Will or Letters of Administration of the estate of a deceased person leaving property, whether real or personal, within the State of Victoria. Grants are made to the executor of a will, the next of kin of an intestate, or the creditor of an intestate. A person receiving such a grant becomes the legal personal representative of the deceased, and is thus empowered to deal with all his assets and generally administer the estate.

Provision is made in Part III. of the *Administration and Probate Act* 1958, for the sealing by the Supreme Court, of Probates or Letters of Administration which have been granted in Great Britain, Australia

(other than Victoria), New Zealand, or certain British possessions, when the deceased has left real or personal estate in Victoria. The object of this provision is simply to put the executor or administrator under it in the same position as if he were an original executor or administrator.

The *Administration and Probate Act 1958* also gives the Court jurisdiction to grant Probate or Administration of the estate of a person who is presumed to have died, but, in such a case, it prohibits the distribution of the estate without the leave of the Court.

The accompanying table shows the number and value of estates of deceased persons of each sex in connection with which probates or letters of administration, etc., were finally completed during each of the years 1962 to 1966. Particulars of estates administered by the Public Trustee are included. The figures shown for Gross Value of Estates and for Liabilities are not comparable with those shown for years prior to 1962 due to administrative changes in the treatment of certain assets arising from the *Probate Duty Act 1962*. Under this Act, which came into force on 1 July 1962, certain limits have been imposed on the previously unrestricted concessions in respect of superannuation benefits payable to a widow and to other dependants, the deceased's interest in a jointly owned matrimonial home, and payments in lieu of long service leave. To ensure that the respective concessions are not exceeded, the total value of these assets is now included in Gross Value of Estates and the appropriate concessions are included in Liabilities. Particulars of estates are excluded where the liabilities equal, or exceed, the gross value of the estate.

VICTORIA—PROBATES, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, ETC.

| Year | Number of Estates | Gross Value of Estates— | | Liabilities | Net Value of Estates | Average Net Value per Estate |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------------|----------|-------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| | | Real | Personal | | | |
| | | \$'000 | | | | \$ |
| MALES | | | | | | |
| 1962 | .. 9,817 | 51,972 | 93,314 | 9,464 | 135,822 | 13,836 |
| 1963 | .. 10,149 | 59,916 | 102,534 | 14,822 | 147,628 | 14,546 |
| 1964 | .. 10,305 | 55,504 | 105,618 | 16,850 | 144,272 | 14,000 |
| 1965 | .. 11,534 | 77,526 | 123,186 | 23,330 | 177,382 | 15,380 |
| 1966 | .. 10,665 | 71,769 | 109,909 | 20,192 | 161,486 | 15,142 |
| FEMALES | | | | | | |
| 1962 | .. 7,207 | 27,406 | 49,108 | 3,056 | 73,458 | 10,192 |
| 1963 | .. 7,395 | 32,486 | 53,348 | 5,164 | 80,670 | 10,908 |
| 1964 | .. 7,468 | 30,046 | 51,384 | 5,199 | 76,231 | 10,208 |
| 1965 | .. 7,960 | 40,746 | 63,662 | 6,731 | 97,678 | 12,272 |
| 1966 | .. 7,613 | 37,175 | 59,482 | 5,397 | 91,260 | 11,987 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | |
| 1962 | .. 17,024 | 79,378 | 142,422 | 12,520 | 209,280 | 12,294 |
| 1963 | .. 17,544 | 92,402 | 155,882 | 19,986 | 228,298 | 13,012 |
| 1964 | .. 17,773 | 85,550 | 157,002 | 22,049 | 220,503 | 12,407 |
| 1965 | .. 19,494 | 118,273 | 186,848 | 30,061 | 275,060 | 14,110 |
| 1966 | .. 18,278 | 108,944 | 169,391 | 25,590 | 252,746 | 13,828 |

The number and value of estates dealt with in each of the years 1964 to 1966, grouped according to net value and distinguishing the estates of males from those of females, were as follows :

VICTORIA—NUMBER AND NET VALUE OF ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS

| Group | 1964 | | 1965 | | 1966 | |
|----------------------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| | Number | Net Value | Number | Net Value | Number | Net Value |
| | | \$'000 | | \$'000 | | \$'000 |
| \$ MALES | | | | | | |
| Under 200 .. | 443 | 42 | 415 | 44 | 446 | 41 |
| 200 - 599 .. | 819 | 319 | 790 | 305 | 781 | 303 |
| 600 - 999 .. | 640 | 528 | 578 | 479 | 538 | 433 |
| 1,000 - 1,999 .. | 1,151 | 1,675 | 1,181 | 1,735 | 1,117 | 1,625 |
| 2,000 - 3,999 .. | 1,517 | 4,387 | 1,646 | 4,806 | 1,579 | 4,581 |
| 4,000 - 5,999 .. | 1,141 | 5,702 | 1,187 | 5,883 | 1,149 | 5,674 |
| 6,000 - 7,999 .. | 945 | 6,587 | 1,019 | 7,120 | 920 | 6,507 |
| 8,000 - 9,999 .. | 763 | 6,796 | 872 | 7,808 | 827 | 7,377 |
| 10,000 - 19,999 .. | 1,306 | 18,381 | 1,795 | 25,159 | 1,499 | 21,019 |
| 20,000 - 29,999 .. | 494 | 11,996 | 652 | 15,892 | 544 | 13,312 |
| 30,000 - 49,999 .. | 483 | 18,543 | 611 | 23,516 | 561 | 21,710 |
| 50,000 - 99,999 .. | 418 | 26,622 | 530 | 36,482 | 483 | 33,987 |
| 100,000 - 199,999 .. | 128 | 17,241 | 208 | 27,925 | 158 | 21,373 |
| 200,000 and over .. | 57 | 25,452 | 50 | 20,228 | 63 | 23,544 |
| Total Males .. | 10,305 | 144,272 | 11,534 | 177,382 | 10,665 | 161,486 |
| \$ FEMALES | | | | | | |
| Under 200 .. | 232 | 24 | 188 | 18 | 217 | 21 |
| 200 - 599 .. | 569 | 218 | 523 | 206 | 565 | 222 |
| 600 - 999 .. | 434 | 347 | 385 | 303 | 435 | 343 |
| 1,000 - 1,999 .. | 855 | 1,265 | 808 | 1,194 | 840 | 1,253 |
| 2,000 - 3,999 .. | 1,248 | 3,658 | 1,133 | 3,357 | 1,019 | 3,085 |
| 4,000 - 5,999 .. | 906 | 4,498 | 929 | 4,595 | 895 | 4,436 |
| 6,000 - 7,999 .. | 840 | 5,867 | 803 | 5,605 | 788 | 5,518 |
| 8,000 - 9,999 .. | 585 | 5,207 | 699 | 6,247 | 678 | 6,072 |
| 10,000 - 19,999 .. | 985 | 13,654 | 1,350 | 18,848 | 1,142 | 15,749 |
| 20,000 - 29,999 .. | 328 | 7,972 | 443 | 10,750 | 405 | 9,800 |
| 30,000 - 49,999 .. | 262 | 10,115 | 342 | 13,120 | 343 | 13,144 |
| 50,000 - 99,999 .. | 158 | 10,681 | 258 | 17,604 | 200 | 14,307 |
| 100,000 - 199,999 .. | 50 | 6,525 | 84 | 11,322 | 59 | 7,833 |
| 200,000 and over .. | 16 | 6,200 | 15 | 4,509 | 27 | 9,476 |
| Total Females .. | 7,468 | 76,231 | 7,960 | 97,678 | 7,613 | 91,260 |
| Grand Total .. | 17,773 | 220,503 | 19,494 | 275,060 | 18,278 | 252,746 |

Transfer of Land

Transfer of Land Act

The "Torrens System", whereby a person becomes registered as the proprietor of land and is issued with a Certificate of Title, indefeasible and guaranteed by the State, was introduced into Victoria in 1862. The system has simplified procedure in, and reduced the cost of, dealing in real estate, and gives a title to the registered owner free of any latent defect. The original Crown grant, or subsequent Certificate of Title in lieu thereof, issues through the Titles Office. Further information about the Torrens System is set out on page 684 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1966.

In order to bring under the Transfer of Land Act land that was alienated by the Crown prior to 1862 (5,142,321 acres), application must be made to the Registrar of Titles accompanied by the deeds in the chain of title or, if adverse possession is relied upon, strict proof of the applicant's interest in the land. During 1965, 244 such applications were submitted. The land actually brought under the Act as a result of these applications was 3,395 acres valued at \$5,810,104. To the end of 1965, 3,352,457 acres valued at \$186,839,196 had been brought under the Act. The area of land still under the Old Law System at the end of 1965 was 1,789,864 acres. A summary of dealings under the Transfer of Land Act will be found on page 697.

Further Reference, 1966

Assurance Fund

The Transfer of Land Act provides for an Assurance Fund out of which persons sustaining loss or damage (whether by deprivation of land or otherwise) through the operation of the Act may be indemnified. This Fund is built up by contributions levied upon applicants first bringing land under the Act and upon grantees of Crown land at the rate of 1 cent for every \$5 of the value of the land applied for or the price paid to the Crown, and by contributions levied by the Registrar on various other applications where any uncertainty or risk is involved.

During the financial year 1965-66, receipts of the Fund comprised contributions, \$39,996 and interest on stock, \$6,667. Claims of \$561 were met from the Fund during the year. The sum of \$10,189 was paid out in accordance with section 3 of the *Special Funds Act* 1920 to provide for interest on loan moneys expended on University buildings. The balance at the credit of the Assurance Fund at 30 June 1966 was \$389,599. The total amount paid to 30 June 1966, as compensation and for judgments recovered, including costs, was \$29,940 in respect of 110 claims.

Subdivision of Land in Strata and the Issue of Separate Titles to Flats, etc.

The *Strata Titles Act* 1967 which (except as to Part IV. thereof) came into operation on 1 July 1967, introduced into Victoria a further method, additional to existing methods (see page 700 of *Victorian Year Book* 1967), for the subdivision of land in strata. Existing methods can still be used, as registration of a plan under Part II. of the Act is not compulsory.

Part I. of the Act applies to the preparation of plans of strata subdivision and their consideration by local municipal councils. The provisions of this Part apply to plans prepared both for existing systems and for registration under the Strata Titles Act.

Part II. of the Act provides for the registration of plans of strata subdivision. Separate titles will be issued for the strata on a plan so registered or, as they are called, the units. Common property on a registered plan (which corresponds with residual land under existing systems) is vested in the registered proprietors of the units as tenants in common in shares proportional to unit entitlement. No separate title issues for common property, the title to a unit being the title to the undivided share in common property appropriate to that unit. The control and administration of common property is vested in a statutory body corporate which comes into existence automatically on the registration of the plan and to which the provisions of the Companies Act do not apply. The registered proprietors of the units are the members and the only members of the body corporate. The rights and obligations of the members are fixed by scheduled by-laws which can, subject to the Act and to certain limitations, be added to, amended or repealed. Easements for the protection and enjoyment of the units and common property are provided for.

Part III. of the Act regulates re-subdivision of a unit or units on a registered plan and the enlargement of a unit by the addition of part of common property.

Part IV. of the Act provides for the conversion of schemes of strata subdivision established under existing systems to the type of scheme provided for in Part II.

Provision is made for the insurance of buildings and improvements on the land in a registered plan by the body corporate and also for mortgagee insurance by a member. These provisions in no way limit the right of a member to insure his own unit independently.

A registered plan can also be cancelled either upon the application of all registered proprietors or following upon an Order of the Court. Upon cancellation the whole of the land in the subdivision vests in the registered proprietors as tenants in common in shares proportional to their unit entitlement and the body corporate is dissolved. In the event of damage or destruction, where it is not desired to cancel the plan, the Court can settle a scheme for reinstatement in whole or in part.

The Act requires both a schedule of unit entitlement and of unit liability to be endorsed on a registered plan. Each unit has allocated to it a particular entitlement and a particular liability. The entitlement determines the extent of the undivided share in the common property of the registered proprietor of a unit, the quantum of the undivided share in the land in the subdivision which will be vested in a registered proprietor of a unit upon cancellation, and the voting rights of a member when a poll is demanded or a special resolution proposed. Unit liability determines the amount which a member may be called on to pay under certain provisions of the Act.

Titles of Land Issued

The following table shows the number of titles of land issued during each of the years 1962 to 1966. In February, 1961, the Titles Office introduced a new system for the issue of certificates of title in the case of land approved for subdivision. Individual certificates are now issued for each lot in the estate at the time the plan of subdivision is approved. Prior to February, 1961, a separate certificate of title for each lot was not issued until a transfer of ownership in respect of such lot was recorded in the Titles Office. The introduction of this new method is mainly responsible for a large increase in the number of titles issued since 1960, when the number issued was 39,247.

VICTORIA—TITLES OF LAND ISSUED

| Year | Number of— | | | |
|------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Certificates of Title | Crown Grants | Crown Leases | Total Titles |
| 1962 | 54,819 | 1,068 | 469 | 56,356 |
| 1963 | 67,134 | 1,183 | 363 | 68,680 |
| 1964 | 67,908 | 1,434 | 523 | 69,865 |
| 1965 | 69,027 | 1,254 | 397 | 70,678 |
| 1966 | 53,660 | 1,063 | 315 | 55,038 |

Land Transfers, Mortgages, etc.

A summary of dealings lodged at the Titles Office under the Transfer of Land Acts is given in the following table for each of the years 1962 to 1966 :

VICTORIA—DEALINGS LODGED AT THE TITLES OFFICE UNDER THE TRANSFER OF LAND ACTS

| Year | Number of Transfers | Mortgages* | | Number of— | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------|---------|---|-----------------------|---------|----------------|----------------|
| | | Number | Amount | Entries of Executor, Administrator, or Survivor | Plans of Sub-division | Caveats | Other Dealings | Total Dealings |
| 1962 .. | 89,870 | 43,734 | 273,408 | 11,643 | 2,319 | 22,514 | 50,566 | 220,646 |
| 1963 .. | 101,066 | 54,011 | 356,108 | 13,134 | 3,553 | 20,167 | 57,822 | 249,753 |
| 1964 .. | 115,860 | 63,657 | 478,167 | 13,628 | 4,435 | 18,843 | 64,979 | 281,402 |
| 1965 .. | 107,572 | 57,727 | 462,754 | 14,617 | 4,476 | 17,477 | 62,546 | 264,415 |
| 1966 .. | 107,331 | 58,388 | 451,264 | 14,370 | 4,254 | 17,759 | 67,152 | 269,254 |

* Excluding certain mortgages, principally to trading banks to secure overdrafts on current accounts.

Mortgages, reconveyances, and conveyances registered at the Office of the Registrar-General under the *Property Law Act* 1958 are shown for each of the years 1962 to 1966 in the following table :

VICTORIA—DEALINGS UNDER THE PROPERTY LAW ACT

| Year | Mortgages* | | Reconveyances | | Conveyances | |
|--------------|------------|--------|---------------|---------|-------------|--------|
| | No. | Amount | No. | Amount† | No. | Amount |
| | | \$'000 | | \$'000 | | \$'000 |
| 1962 | 965 | 7,572 | 1,163 | 1,932 | 3,204 | 22,778 |
| 1963 | 1,102 | 10,490 | 1,197 | 3,046 | 3,244 | 26,844 |
| 1964 | 1,255 | 12,480 | 1,397 | 4,754 | 3,453 | 27,331 |
| 1965 | 1,235 | 11,136 | 1,312 | 3,268 | 3,067 | 26,900 |
| 1966 | 1,113 | 9,786 | 1,359 | 2,167 | 3,060 | 27,880 |

* Excluding certain mortgages, principally to trading banks to secure overdrafts on current accounts.

† Excluding repayments designated "Principal and Interest".

Mortgages of Real Estate

Details of mortgages lodged for registration under the Transfer of Land Acts and the Property Law Act (mentioned in the two preceding tables) are shown in the following table.

Certain mortgages (principally to trading banks to secure overdrafts on current accounts) have not been included in the figures as only the number of such mortgages, and not the amounts involved, are available.

Particulars of mortgages not lodged for registration are not available.

The number of mortgages and the amount of consideration involved for each of the years 1964 to 1966, classified according to type of mortgagee, are as follows :

VICTORIA—MORTGAGES OF REAL ESTATE LODGED FOR REGISTRATION

| Type of Mortgagee | Mortgages* | | | | | |
|---|------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | 1964 | | 1965 | | 1966 | |
| | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
| | | \$'000 | | \$'000 | | \$'000 |
| Banks | 19,076 | 120,589 | 17,032 | 111,368 | 19,226 | 128,202 |
| Building Societies | 2,025 | 9,402 | 2,014 | 10,704 | 2,324 | 12,957 |
| Co-operative Housing Societies | 4,547 | 25,345 | 3,648 | 20,528 | 3,251 | 18,892 |
| Insurance Companies | 2,787 | 65,680 | 2,769 | 61,402 | 2,479 | 51,014 |
| Government Institutions | 5,890 | 33,305 | 4,987 | 44,960 | 4,457 | 32,991 |
| Trustee Institutions | 580 | 11,573 | 579 | 10,476 | 399 | 6,564 |
| Hire Purchase and Finance Companies, etc. | 6,415 | 57,133 | 6,162 | 60,432 | 6,968 | 56,531 |
| Other Mortgagees | 23,592 | 167,620 | 21,771 | 154,020 | 20,397 | 153,898 |
| Total | 64,912 | 490,647 | 58,962 | 473,890 | 59,501 | 461,050 |

* Excluding certain mortgages, principally to trading banks to secure overdrafts on current accounts.

Stock Mortgages and Liens on Wool and Crops

The number and amount of stock mortgages, liens on wool, and liens on crops registered at the Office of the Registrar-General during each of the years 1962 to 1966 are shown in the following table. Releases of liens are not required to be registered as, after the expiration of twelve months, the registration of all liens is automatically cancelled. Very few mortgagors of stock secure themselves by a registered release.

**VICTORIA—STOCK MORTGAGES AND LIENS ON WOOL
AND CROPS**

| Security | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Stock Mortgages— | | | | | |
| Number | 478 | 422 | 404 | 370 | 301 |
| Amount \$'000 | 998 | 1,080 | 1,127 | 1,064 | 790 |
| Liens on Wool— | | | | | |
| Number | 209 | 148 | 68 | 45 | 31 |
| Amount . . . \$'000 | 954 | 580 | 246 | 220 | 116 |
| Liens on Crops— | | | | | |
| Number | 83 | 80 | 100 | 97 | 87 |
| Amount \$'000 | 94 | 92 | 52 | 296 | 195 |
| Total— | | | | | |
| Number | 770 | 650 | 572 | 512 | 419 |
| Amount \$'000 | 2,046 | 1,752 | 1,425 | 1,580 | 1,101 |

Bills of Sale

The following are the numbers and amounts of bills of sale which have been filed at the Office of the Registrar-General during each of the years 1962 to 1966 :

VICTORIA—BILLS OF SALE

| Security | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Bills of Sale— | | | | | |
| Number | 5,462 | 6,550 | 6,408 | 6,390 | 9,360 |
| Amount \$'000 | 17,502 | 15,830 | 16,469 | 13,338 | 15,679 |

Companies

Company Legislation

In recent years, the Victorian Parliament has given much attention to company legislation and, following the passage of a new Companies Act in Victoria in 1958, company legislation has been passed throughout the Commonwealth in substantially similar form. In Victoria, the current legislation is the *Companies Act 1961* and subsequent amendments.

The Act is administered by the Registrar of Companies and companies may be incorporated either as limited companies, unlimited companies, or no liability companies. The most numerous are limited companies, namely, companies in which the liability of the members is limited (in the case of companies limited by shares) to the amount (if any) unpaid on their shares, or (in the case of companies limited by guarantee), to a specified amount which the members undertake to pay in the event of the company being wound up. Unlimited companies are companies in which the liability of the members is unlimited. No liability companies, which may be formed only for mining purposes, are companies in which members take no liability for calls on their shares. Companies limited by shares may be either public or proprietary (private) companies. All other companies are public companies.

As many companies seek to raise money from the public, the Act requires them to comply with particular conditions where public subscriptions are involved. No form of application for shares or debentures being offered to the public can be issued, circulated, or distributed until a prospectus has been registered.

There must be at least three directors of a public company and at least two directors of a proprietary company. In the case of a public company at least two of the directors, and, in the case of a proprietary company at least one of them, must ordinarily reside in Australia.

A company must hold a meeting of its shareholders at least once in every calendar year and must file an annual return with the Registrar. Except in the case of an exempt proprietary company, a copy of the annual accounts must accompany the annual return.

Corporations incorporated outside Victoria must register as "foreign" companies if they establish a place of business or carry on business within the State.

The following table shows details of companies registered during each of the years 1962 to 1966 :

VICTORIA—COMPANIES REGISTERED, ETC.

| Particulars | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | No. | | | | |
| New Companies Registered— | | | | | |
| Victorian | 2,821 | 2,691 | 2,978 | 3,182 | 3,089 |
| Other | 249 | 255 | 310 | 283 | 285 |
| Total | 3,070 | 2,946 | 3,288 | 3,465 | 3,374 |
| | \$'000 | | | | |
| Nominal Capital of New Companies— | | | | | |
| Victorian | 240,914 | 161,610 | 201,357 | 121,051 | 130,379 |
| Other | 425,686 | 171,056 | 145,562 | 276,477 | 201,363 |
| Total | 666,600 | 332,666 | 346,919 | 397,529 | 331,742 |
| | No. | | | | |
| Existing Companies (At End of Year)— | | | | | |
| Victorian | 36,082 | 38,144 | 40,894 | 42,968 | 44,371 |
| Other | 2,620 | 2,842 | 3,150 | 3,177 | 3,312 |
| Total | 38,702 | 40,986 | 44,044 | 46,145 | 47,683 |
| | \$'000 | | | | |
| Increase in Nominal Capital of Victorian Companies during Year | 387,966 | 240,054 | 214,530 | 278,136 | 210,726 |

Stock Exchange of Melbourne

Introduction

The Stock Exchange of Melbourne was established in 1859. Over the years, there has been continuous growth in share ownership and large amounts of capital have been raised for public works and for the expansion of industry. In these ways, the Stock Exchange has fulfilled its functions in the economic development of the Commonwealth as well as of the State.

Functions

The basic function of the Stock Exchange is to provide the means by which investment securities, stocks, bonds, shares, etc., may be conveniently bought and sold. The type of market has varied over the years from the old "call-room" style of trading to the present post-trading method which is practised in most exchanges throughout the world.

Membership

The Stock Exchange of Melbourne is an association of 166 members. It is governed by a chairman and committee (twelve including the chairman), elected by the members.

Official List

At 30 September 1966, 2,978 separate securities (including options) with a nominal value of \$12,791m and a market value of \$18,384m were quoted on the Exchange. The market value of \$7,358m in Commonwealth loans represents 40 per cent of all securities listed.

In the following table, the number of issues (excluding options) and their nominal value are classified according to class of security. Particulars are shown as at 30 September for each of the years 1963 to 1966.

MELBOURNE STOCK EXCHANGE—ISSUES LISTED* AND NOMINAL VALUE

| Class of Security | Listed at 30 September— | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1963 | | 1964 | | 1965 | | 1966 | |
| | No. of Issues | Nominal Value | No. of Issues | Nominal Value | No. of Issues | Nominal Value | No. of Issues | Nominal Value |
| | \$m | | \$m | | \$m | | \$m | |
| Commonwealth Loans .. | 38 | 6,326 | 44 | 6,662 | 49 | 7,056 | 50 | 7,358 |
| Semi-Government Loans .. | 725 | 790 | 738 | 704 | 784 | 700 | 798 | 783 |
| Foreign Government Loans .. | 10 | 12 | 14 | 18 | 15 | 20 | 14 | 18 |
| Industrial Company Securities— | | | | | | | | |
| Debentures .. | 540 | 514 | 560 | 570 | 552 | 640 | 642 | 729 |
| Unsecured Notes .. | 335 | 282 | 311 | 260 | 294 | 248 | 265 | 216 |
| Preference Shares .. | 294 | 138 | 289 | 144 | 287 | 140 | 279 | 169 |
| Ordinary Shares .. | 785 | 2,638 | 811 | 2,788 | 825 | 3,086 | 815 | 3,248 |
| Mining Company Securities .. | 131 | 206 | 132 | 220 | 130 | 258 | 115 | 270 |
| Total .. | 2,858 | 10,906 | 2,899 | 11,366 | 2,936 | 12,148 | 2,978 | 12,791 |

* Excludes options.

Twelve companies were added to the official list during 1966 and their combined nominal capital was \$20m. In addition, new capital issues made by companies already listed amounted to \$330m. At the close of the year, the official list comprised 880 companies—787 commercial and industrial and 93 mining companies.

Because of take-overs and mergers, 31 companies were removed from the official list during the year.

Turnover

Turnover in all sections of the market except semi-government loans, debentures and unsecured notes increased during the year; sales of Commonwealth loans rose by 111 per cent to \$242m—the highest since 1959. Turnover of share securities rose by 19 per cent to 169.6 million units—the third highest total ever recorded: part of the increase was due to the splitting of shares associated with the conversion to decimal currency.

Sales of mining shares increased by 59 per cent to 46.6 million units reflecting the revived interest by investors in oil, iron ore, and nickel shares.

The following table shows details of the turnover of stocks and shares during each of the years 1961–62 to 1965–66:

**MELBOURNE STOCK EXCHANGE—TURNOVER OF
STOCKS AND SHARES**
(Million Units)

| Class of Security | Year Ended 30 September— | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Commonwealth Loans | 62.6 | 108.6 | 130.0 | 114.4 | 242.0 |
| Semi-Government Loans | 3.8 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 16.0 | 14.7 |
| Company Debentures, Unsecured Notes | 10.8 | 14.6 | 14.8 | 14.2 | 10.4 |
| Total Loan Securities .. | 77.2 | 127.6 | 149.4 | 144.6 | 267.1 |
| Preference Shares | 1.1 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 2.6 |
| Ordinary Shares, Rights, and Options | 109.3 | 144.0 | 153.1 | 111.4 | 120.4 |
| Mining | 33.6 | 28.0 | 33.2 | 29.4 | 46.6 |
| Total Share Securities .. | 144.0 | 173.3 | 188.8 | 142.5 | 169.6 |

NOTE: In the above table turnover of loan securities prior to 14 February 1966 have been converted to units of one dollar.

In the following table the number of transactions and value of turnover of stocks and shares are shown for each of the years 1962–63 to 1965–66:

**MELBOURNE STOCK EXCHANGE—NUMBER OF
TRANSACTIONS AND VALUE OF TURNOVER OF STOCKS
AND SHARES**

| Class of Security | Year Ended 30 September— | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | 1963 | | 1964 | | 1965 | | 1966 | |
| | Trans- actions | Value | Trans- actions | Value | Trans- actions | Value | Trans- actions | Value |
| Commonwealth Loans .. | No. 15,877 | \$m 113.0 | No. 17,677 | \$m 133.7 | No. 15,506 | \$m 98.7 | No. 16,475 | \$m 241.5 |
| Semi-Government Loans .. | 4,622 | 4.6 | 3,703 | 4.2 | 3,433 | 14.3 | 4,339 | 14.7 |
| Debentures, Notes .. | 7,030 | 6.8 | 6,262 | 7.8 | 4,258 | 8.8 | 8,230 | 9.5 |
| Total Loan Securities | 27,529 | 124.4 | 27,642 | 145.7 | 23,197 | 121.8 | 29,044 | 265.7 |
| Preference Shares .. | 4,409 | 2.2 | 4,345 | 4.7 | 3,102 | 2.7 | 3,670 | 4.3 |
| Ordinary Shares, Rights, Options .. | 371,365 | 215.5 | 408,874 | 261.7 | 290,000 | 190.8 | 272,212 | 179.1 |
| Mining Shares .. | 76,528 | 25.1 | 90,913 | 38.1 | 75,094 | 39.5 | 99,513 | 45.0 |
| Total Share Securities | 452,302 | 242.8 | 504,132 | 304.5 | 368,196 | 233.0 | 375,395 | 228.4 |
| Grand Total .. | 479,831 | 367.2 | 531,774 | 450.2 | 391,393 | 354.8 | 404,439 | 494.1 |

Underwriting

Member Firms of the Exchange have played a prominent part in Australia's underwriting activities for many years. During the year ended 30 September 1966, there were 32 semi-government loans of which 24 were underwritten—18 by Member Firms; the amount sought by these 18 loans was \$80m.

New brokerage rates were adopted by all Australian stock exchanges in July, 1965; the objective being to rationalise commission charges and to provide a rate structure compatible with decimal currency. The change embodied the introduction of a flat rate based on consideration as against the price of the security.

Decimal Currency

Decimal currency was introduced on 14 February 1966. New scales were fixed for marketable parcels and market bids. Many companies followed the Stock Exchange recommendation and published their latest accounts in both currencies and a growing number of listed companies announced their intention to convert their shares to one dollar units. At 30 September 1966, 69 companies had converted their shares to a par value of \$1.

New Building

The Stock Exchange is to move to a new 27-storey building in June, 1968. It is being built in partnership with the A.N.Z. Bank and is located at 351 Collins Street with an arcade through to Flinders Lane. The Committee is investigating the installation of a computer-communication system and automatic display boards for share prices in the new building.

New Transfer System

A new share transfer system was introduced in 1967; pilot legislation in the form of the Marketable Securities Act was passed in Victoria in May, 1966. The new system is based on three new concepts :

- (1) The conversion of a transfer signed by the transferor into a valid document, which is achieved by the warranty of the selling broker ;
- (2) the elimination of the transferee's signature ; and
- (3) the elimination from the transfer of adhesive duty stamps, to be replaced by a weekly remittance by brokers.

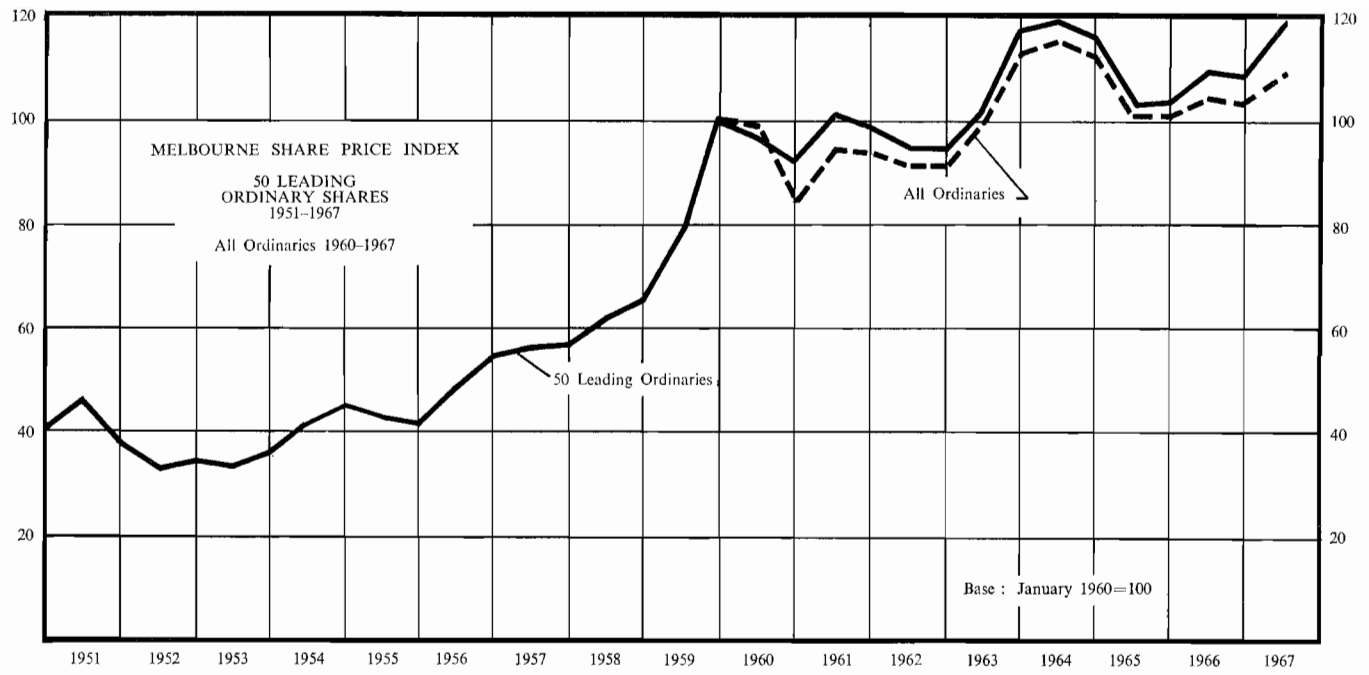


FIGURE 18.

Melbourne Share Price Index

The Melbourne Share Price Index is compiled by the Stock Exchange of Melbourne. (For the method of its compilation, see page 710 of the 1965 Victorian Year Book).

The Index includes an All Ordinaries Index and a 50 Leaders Index, the former commencing in 1960 and the latter in 1948. The coverage of the Melbourne Share Price Index was extended during 1963-64 by the addition of three groups, namely, preference shares, gold, and oil and gas. These are not part of the All Ordinaries Index.

There has been a close correlation between the Indices for All Ordinaries and 50 Leaders. Based on monthly averages for 1965-66, the disparity at no time exceeded $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The All Ordinaries Index which is published daily is subdivided into fifteen Industrial Groups. To measure short-term trends the 50 Leaders series is published three times daily.

At 30 September 1966, the Aggregate Market Value (A.M.V.) of stocks included in the All Ordinaries Index was \$8,040m or 88 per cent of the A.M.V. of all ordinary shares on the Official List. The 50 Leaders represent approximately 45 per cent of the A.M.V. of the total listed ordinary shares.

The accompanying graph shows the trend of the 50 Leaders Index from 1951 and that of the All Ordinaries Index from 1960. The base period for all groups is January, 1960.

Short-Term Money Market

The short-term money market in Australia in 1966 comprised nine dealer companies whose business is the borrowing of money and its investment in specified types of securities, and trading in those securities.

In February, 1959, the central bank (now the Reserve Bank of Australia) announced that it had agreed to grant a line of credit to several dealer companies which had been established to operate in the short-term money market. Under the line of credit, the Reserve Bank, as lender of last resort, grants loans to dealer companies so that their liquidity can be assured.

The rate of interest at which the Bank is prepared to lend to the market is penal, its function being normally to discourage frequent borrowing by dealers. A perhaps more unattractive feature to the market of the Bank's last resort loans is that they cannot be repaid earlier than seven days from the date of drawing even though money may be readily available from ordinary lenders within a day or so of the drawing.

Because of the responsibilities for the market which the Reserve Bank has assumed, dealer companies are required to observe a number of conditions. Dealers accept loans overnight, at call or for fixed periods, in minimum amounts of \$50,000. The funds so borrowed are used to purchase securities of the type described above. These securities may be lodged with lenders as cover for loans accepted or, as is mostly the case, the securities may be lodged by the dealer with the Reserve Bank for safe custody. The Bank then issues certificates in the dealer's name certifying that it is holding certain stated securities for safe custody on his behalf. These safe custody certificates are lodged by the dealer with the lender as evidence that securities are held against loans accepted; when loans are repaid, the lender returns the certificates to the dealer.

When loans are called, the dealer has three possibilities of obtaining funds to effect repayment. He can try to borrow the amount required from someone else or, alternatively, sell securities from his portfolio and use the proceeds in repayment. Failing either of these two possibilities, he can approach the Reserve Bank as lender of last resort and borrow the amount required against lodgment of security.

The rate of interest paid by dealers for funds may vary from day to day and may indeed change during the day depending on the general supply of funds. The gross return to the dealer is the difference between the rate paid for money and the interest received on his portfolio of securities, together with the margin, if any, between the price paid for securities and the proceeds of sales.

Lenders to the market may be classified into four main groups: major trading banks and other cheque-paying banks, savings banks, public authorities, and private lenders (e.g., large companies). The following tables show dealers' liabilities and assets, interest rates charged, and a classification of liabilities by type of client:

AUSTRALIA—SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET: LIABILITIES, ASSETS AND INTEREST RATES OF AUTHORISED DEALERS

| Month of June— | Liabilities to Clients | Asset Holdings | | | | Interest Rates on Loans Accepted during Month | | Weighted Average Interest Rate on Loans Outstanding* |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|---|-------|--------------------|------------------|---|-------------------|--|
| | | Commonwealth Government Securities (Face Value) | | | Commercial Bills | At Call | For Fixed Periods | |
| | | Treasury Notes | Other | Total | | | | |
| Average of Weekly Figures (\$m) | | | | Per Cent per Annum | | | | |
| 1960 .. | 159.8 | 164.6 | | 164.6 | .. | 2.75-3.50 | 3.00-3.50 | 3.25 |
| 1961 .. | 194.3 | 200.8 | | 200.8 | .. | 2.50-4.88 | 3.50-4.83 | 4.17 |
| 1962 .. | 232.9 | 242.3 | | 242.3 | .. | 2.00-4.00 | 3.00-3.88 | 3.45 |
| 1963 .. | 267.1 | 53.6 | 233.3 | 286.8 | .. | 2.00-4.25 | 3.13-4.25 | 3.75 |
| 1964 .. | 320.8 | 38.2 | 303.0 | 341.2 | .. | 1.50-4.50 | 3.38-4.50 | 3.71 |
| 1965 .. | 312.7 | 8.4 | 335.0 | 343.4 | 7.6 | 1.50-6.00 | 2.00-5.53 | 4.16 |
| 1966 .. | 350.2 | 10.7 | 362.6 | 373.3 | 25.2 | 3.00-6.10 | 4.25-5.80 | 4.73 |

[Source: Reserve Bank of Australia

* From 1960 to 1963 inclusive as at last Wednesday of month of June. For 1964, 1965, and 1966, average of weekly figures for month of June.

AUSTRALIA—SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET : AUTHORISED
DEALERS' LIABILITIES, CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF CLIENT*
(\$m)

| Clients | 30 June 1965 | 30 June 1966 |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| All Cheque-paying Banks | 93.9 | 91.1 |
| Savings Banks | 32.1 | 35.6 |
| Insurance Offices | 6.7 | 12.5 |
| Superannuation, Pension, and Provident Funds .. | 6.7 | 6.2 |
| Hire Purchase and Other Instalment Credit Companies | 4.7 | 6.3 |
| Companies (<i>n.e.i.</i>) | 56.5 | 95.1 |
| Commonwealth and State Governments | 33.6 | 30.4 |
| Local Government and Semi-Governmental Authorities (<i>n.e.i.</i>) | 52.3 | 51.0 |
| All Other Lenders (Including Marketing Boards and Trustee Companies) | 15.7 | 18.4 |
| Total | 302.2 | 346.5 |

[Source : Reserve Bank of Australia

* Compiled from returns supplied by authorised dealers in the short-term money market. Liabilities to Reserve Bank as lender of last resort are excluded.

Further Reference, 1967

Instalment Credit for Retail Sales

All types of Instalment Credit Schemes in which repayments are made by regular, predetermined instalments are included in this collection. These include Hire Purchase, Time Payment, Budget Accounts, and Personal Loan Schemes which relate primarily to the financing of retail sales of goods. The statistics do not cover lay-bys, credit accounts not involving regular predetermined instalments, financing of sales of land and buildings, property improvements, services such as repair work and travel facilities, or rental and leasing schemes.

In addition to businesses which finance the sale of goods by retail, but do not retail goods themselves (called Non-Retail Finance Businesses), information is also collected from retailers who provide their own finance and from retailers' subsidiary companies (called Retail Businesses). Retailers' subsidiary companies are businesses which have been set up by retailers, or by groups mainly engaged in retailing, primarily for the purpose of financing their retail sales.

Figures for retail subsidiary companies are included with Retail Businesses in order to permit compilation of figures on a comparable basis over a period of time even when the retailer sets up a subsidiary company to conduct the financing which was previously done by the retail business itself.

The statistics are classified by type of business according to the nature of the business on whose paper the agreement was written, even if the agreement was subsequently assigned, discounted, or mortgaged with another type of business.

Particulars of total instalment credit transactions of Non-Retail Finance Businesses are collected regularly from all such businesses. However, particulars from Retail Businesses are derived from a sample of these businesses based on the Census of Retail Establishments for 1961-62. Because of this, the figures shown below for Retail Businesses are subject to revision. Revision to data for Non-Retail Finance Businesses also may be necessary from time to time as problems are encountered about coverage and classification. All types of goods sold to final purchasers are included, whether producer goods (such as plant and machinery) or consumer goods.

The following table shows the amounts financed by all businesses during the year ended 30 June 1966, in Australia, classified by States and by groups of commodities financed. It also shows the balances outstanding at 30 June 1966, for each State and Australia.

AUSTRALIA—INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES
(Retail Businesses plus Non-Retail Finance Businesses)
(\$m)

| State | Amount Financed* for Year Ended 30 June 1966 | | | | Balances Outstanding at 30 June 1966 † |
|----------------------|--|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| | Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc. † | Plant and Machinery ‡ | Household and Personal Goods § | Total All Goods | |
| New South Wales ¶ | 201.5 | 25.3 | 147.2 | 374.0 | 559.1 |
| Victoria | 135.5 | 16.1 | 83.2 | 234.8 | 344.5 |
| Queensland .. | 86.7 | 12.2 | 50.1 | 149.1 | 232.3 |
| South Australia ° | 49.6 | 4.9 | 28.8 | 83.3 | 133.3 |
| Western Australia .. | 51.8 | 11.3 | 19.7 | 82.8 | 115.3 |
| Tasmania .. | 18.5 | 2.7 | 8.4 | 29.6 | 45.3 |
| Australia | 543.6 | 72.5 | 337.4 | 953.5 | 1,429.8 |

* Includes amounts financed on both Hire Purchase and Other Instalment Credit Schemes valued at net cash or list price (excluding hiring charges and insurance).

† Includes new and used motor cars, motor cycles, commercial vehicles, tractors, caravans, motor parts and accessories.

‡ Includes farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, aircraft, industrial plant and machinery, business machines and equipment (including commercial refrigeration equipment), etc.

§ Includes furniture and furnishings, domestic refrigerators, electrical goods, television and accessories, radios, musical instruments, bicycles, and other household and personal goods.

¶ Includes hiring charges, interest and insurance.

° Includes Australian Capital Territory.

° Includes Northern Territory.

The following table shows the amounts financed during recent years in Victoria classified according to type of business and groups of commodities financed :

**VICTORIA—INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES :
AMOUNTS FINANCED BY COMMODITY GROUPS***

(\$m)

| Year Ended 30 June— | Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc.† | Plant and Machinery‡ | Household and Personal Goods§ | Total All Goods |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| RETAIL BUSINESSES | | | | |
| 1962 | 4.9 | 0.4 | 73.1 | 78.4 |
| 1963 | 5.7 | 0.7 | 75.7 | 82.2 |
| 1964 | 5.4 | 1.2 | 74.2 | 80.8 |
| 1965 | 5.9 | 1.0 | 77.4 | 84.2 |
| 1966 | 4.8 | 1.0 | 69.9 | 75.7 |
| NON-RETAIL FINANCE BUSINESSES | | | | |
| 1962 | 90.4 | 10.3 | 15.4 | 116.1 |
| 1963 | 113.1 | 11.8 | 15.5 | 140.5 |
| 1964 | 124.6 | 12.9 | 15.7 | 153.0 |
| 1965 | 140.9 | 14.9 | 15.3 | 171.1 |
| 1966 | 130.7 | 15.1 | 13.3 | 159.0 |
| ALL BUSINESSES | | | | |
| 1962 | 95.3 | 10.7 | 88.5 | 194.5 |
| 1963 | 118.9 | 12.5 | 91.3 | 222.6 |
| 1964 | 130.0 | 14.1 | 89.9 | 233.9 |
| 1965 | 146.7 | 15.8 | 92.7 | 255.3 |
| 1966 | 135.5 | 16.1 | 83.2 | 234.8 |

* Includes amounts financed on both Hire Purchase and Other Instalment Credit Schemes valued at net cash or list price (excluding hiring charges and insurance).

† Includes new and used motor cars, motor cycles, commercial vehicles, tractors, caravans, motor parts and accessories.

‡ Includes farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, aircraft, industrial plant and machinery, business machines and equipment (including commercial refrigeration equipment), etc.

§ Includes furniture and furnishings, domestic refrigerators, electrical goods, television and accessories, radios, musical instruments, bicycles, and other household and personal goods.

The following table shows the balances outstanding in Victoria at 30 June 1962 to 1966, and the relationship between Retail and Non-Retail Finance Businesses in this respect :

**VICTORIA—INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES :
BALANCES OUTSTANDING***

(\$m)

| At 30 June— | Retail Businesses | Non-Retail Finance Businesses | Total All Businesses |
|-------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1962 | 117.0 | 185.6 | 302.7 |
| 1963 | 115.0 | 203.3 | 318.3 |
| 1964 | 106.7 | 227.8 | 334.6 |
| 1965 | 101.0 | 253.9 | 354.9 |
| 1966 | 91.0 | 253.5 | 344.5 |

* Includes amounts owing on both Hire Purchase and Other Instalment Credit combined.

At 30 June 1962, of the total balances outstanding in Victoria for all instalment credit (\$302,658,000), Hire Purchase comprised 81·2 per cent and Other Instalment Credit 18·8 per cent. The latter has grown since then and at 30 June 1966, totalled \$156,546,000 or 45·4 per cent of the total instalment credit outstanding balances of \$344,516,000. This increase has continued.

Cross-classifications of the statistics by type of instalment credit (i.e., Hire Purchase or Other Instalment Credit) and type of business (i.e., Retail Businesses or Non-Retail Finance Businesses) are not available for publication.

Retail Hire Purchase Operations

The following table shows the main features of hire purchase operations in Victoria for the years ended 30 June 1962 to 1966.

It should be noted particularly that these statistics cover hire purchase operations by all businesses.

VICTORIA—RETAIL HIRE PURCHASE OPERATIONS

| Class of Goods | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |

NUMBER OF AGREEMENTS MADE

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc.* | 85,024 | 98,529 | 89,502 | 72,360 | 58,330 |
| Plant and Machinery† | 11,376 | 10,836 | 10,941 | 10,570 | 10,551 |
| Household and Personal‡ | 422,149 | 418,114 | 392,776 | 369,494 | 294,145 |
| Total Agreements | 518,549 | 527,479 | 493,219 | 452,424 | 363,026 |

VALUE OF GOODS PURCHASED§

(\$m)

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc.* | 129.5 | 150.4 | 134.0 | 113.9 | 89.9 |
| Plant and Machinery† | 15.6 | 18.2 | 19.7 | 21.3 | 21.6 |
| Household and Personal‡ | 63.5 | 62.4 | 57.9 | 55.9 | 46.2 |
| Total Value | 208.6 | 231.0 | 211.6 | 191.0 | 157.6 |

AMOUNT FINANCED UNDER AGREEMENTS||

(\$m)

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc.* | 84.4 | 99.5 | 88.8 | 75.2 | 60.0 |
| Plant and Machinery† | 10.6 | 12.5 | 13.7 | 14.5 | 14.7 |
| Household and Personal‡ | 53.5 | 52.3 | 48.9 | 46.9 | 38.6 |
| Total Amount Financed | 148.5 | 164.3 | 151.3 | 136.6 | 113.3 |

VICTORIA—RETAIL HIRE PURCHASE OPERATIONS—*continued*

BALANCES OUTSTANDING AT END OF YEAR¶

(\$m)

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| All Classes of Goods | .. | 245.8 | 248.8 | 240.6 | 211.6 | 188.0 |
|----------------------|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

* Includes new and used motor cars, motor cycles commercial vehicles tractors, caravans, motor parts, and accessories.

† Includes farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, aircraft, industrial plant and machinery, business machines and equipment (including commercial refrigeration equipment), etc.

‡ Includes furniture and furnishings, domestic refrigerators, electrical goods, television and accessories, radios, musical instruments, bicycles, and other household and personal goods.

§ Value at net cash or list price (excluding hiring charges and insurance).

|| Excludes hiring charges and insurance.

¶ Includes hiring charges and insurance.

10

TRADE, TRANSPORT, AND COMMUNICATIONS

Retail Trade

Census of Retail Establishments

General

Statistics of retail sales have been compiled for the years 1947–48, 1948–49, 1952–53, 1956–57, and 1961–62 from returns supplied by all retail establishments in Australia.

In general terms, these Censuses have covered the trading activities of establishments which normally sell goods at retail to the general public from shops, rooms, kiosks, and yards. Particulars of retail sales obtained from these Censuses are designed principally to cover sales to the final consumer of new and second-hand goods generally used for household and personal purposes. For this reason, sales of building materials, farm and industrial machinery and equipment, earth-moving equipment, etc., have been excluded from this and previous Censuses. For the same reason, and also because of difficulties in obtaining reliable and complete reporting, sales of builders' hardware and supplies, business machines and equipment, grain, feed, fertilizers and agricultural supplies, and tractors have been excluded from the 1961–62 Census. Retail sales of motor vehicles, parts, etc., are included whether for industrial, commercial, farm, or private use.

In order to make a comparison between the 1956–57 and 1961–62 Retail Census results, it has been necessary to revise some figures for 1956–57 published previously to take account of the changes in scope in the 1961–62 Census mentioned above.

The first table of the two Censuses shows the number of establishments selling goods in each of 30 broad commodity groups, the value of these sales, and the value of sales per head of population. The numbers shown for each commodity group represent the total number of Census returns which recorded sales in that particular commodity group. Some retailers selling small quantities of particular commodities may not show these sales separately in their returns. Therefore, the particulars of number of establishments which sold goods in each commodity group should not be regarded as more than an approximate indication of the pattern of retail outlets for those commodity groups. In general, this factor would not have a significant effect on particulars of the value of sales for each commodity group.

**VICTORIA—CENSUSES OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS :
ESTABLISHMENTS AND SALES BY COMMODITY GROUPS***

| Commodity Group† | Number of Establishments | | Value of Retail Sales of Goods | | | |
|--|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| | | | Total | | Per Head of Population | |
| | 1956-57 | 1961-62 | 1956-57 | 1961-62 | 1956-57 | 1961-62 |
| | | \$'000 | | \$ | | |
| Foodstuffs— | | | | | | |
| Groceries | 8,134 | 8,819 | 180,068 | 232,608 | 68.6 | 78.6 |
| Butchers' Meat .. . | 2,589 | 3,674 | 100,528 | 123,854 | 38.4 | 41.8 |
| Fresh Fruit and Vegetables .. . | 3,683 | 4,429 | 45,726 | 56,748 | 17.4 | 19.2 |
| Bread, Cakes and Pastry .. . | 6,127 | 7,725 | 43,652 | 54,898 | 16.6 | 18.6 |
| Confectionery, Ice Cream, etc. .. . | 8,634 | 10,434 | 55,806 | 75,484 | 21.2 | 25.6 |
| Other Types of Food .. . | 3,952 | 5,606 | 26,850 | 38,418 | 10.2 | 13.0 |
| Beer, Tobacco, etc.— | | | | | | |
| Beer, Wine and Spirits .. . | 2,119 | 2,106 | 126,992 | 151,702 | 48.4 | 51.2 |
| Tobacco and Cigarettes .. . | 13,450 | 16,003 | 58,460 | 73,170 | 22.2 | 24.8 |
| Clothing, Drapery, etc.— | | | | | | |
| Clothing—Men's and Boys' Wear .. . | 2,303 | 2,376 | 66,872 | 78,082 | 25.4 | 26.4 |
| Clothing—Women's, Girls' and Infants' Wear .. . | 3,589 | 3,502 | 110,586 | 126,298 | 42.2 | 42.6 |
| Drapery, Piece Goods, etc. .. . | 1,796 | 2,327 | 41,978 | 54,310 | 16.0 | 18.4 |
| Footwear—Men's and Boys' .. . | 1,509 | 1,724 | 12,518 | 15,774 | 4.8 | 5.4 |
| Footwear—Women's, Girls' and Infants' .. . | 1,306 | 1,453 | 22,352 | 31,328 | 8.6 | 10.6 |
| Hardware‡, Electrical Goods, etc.— | | | | | | |
| Domestic Hardware, etc. .. . | 2,713 | 3,247 | 34,272 | 39,904 | 13.0 | 13.4 |
| Radios, Radiograms, etc. .. . | 1,262 | 1,244 | 10,046 | 8,560 | 3.8 | 2.8 |
| Television and Accessories .. . | 777 | 1,226 | 19,696 | 27,584 | 7.6 | 9.4 |
| Musical Instruments, etc. .. . | 539 | 503 | 5,536 | 5,460 | 2.2 | 1.8 |
| Domestic Refrigerators .. . | 1,160 | 1,175 | 14,242 | 18,828 | 5.4 | 6.4 |
| Other Electrical Goods, etc. .. . | 2,142 | 2,303 | 20,976 | 34,058 | 8.0 | 11.6 |
| Furniture and Floor Coverings— | | | | | | |
| Furniture (Including Mattresses) .. . | 1,002 | 1,076 | 37,782 | 44,700 | 14.4 | 15.0 |
| Floor Coverings .. . | 738 | 827 | 18,906 | 21,452 | 7.2 | 7.2 |
| Other Goods— | | | | | | |
| Chemists' Goods .. . | 2,871 | 3,990 | 42,562 | 73,688 | 16.2 | 24.8 |
| Newspapers, Books and Stationery .. . | 3,026 | 3,524 | 43,002 | 51,708 | 16.4 | 17.4 |
| Sporting Requisites and Travel Goods .. . | 1,197 | 1,275 | 8,584 | 11,140 | 3.2 | 3.8 |
| Jewellery, Watches and Clocks .. . | 1,254 | 1,396 | 15,886 | 17,576 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| Other Goods .. . | 2,997 | 3,500 | 38,554 | 49,828 | 14.6 | 16.8 |
| Total (Excluding Motor Vehicles, etc.) .. . | \$ | \$ | 1,202,432 | 1,517,160 | 458.0 | 512.6 |
| Motor Vehicles, etc.¶— | | | | | | |
| Motor Vehicles (Including Motor Cycles)— | | | | | | |
| New .. . | 847 | 852 | 136,490 | 171,500 | 52.0 | 58.0 |
| Used .. . | 1,068 | 1,130 | 74,198 | 114,990 | 28.2 | 38.8 |
| Motor Parts, Accessories, etc. .. . | 2,763 | 3,795 | 38,890 | 50,696 | 14.8 | 17.2 |
| Petrol, Oils, etc. .. . | 3,536 | 4,262 | 70,212 | 94,046 | 26.8 | 31.8 |
| Total Motor Vehicles .. . | \$ | \$ | 319,790 | 431,232 | 121.8 | 145.8 |
| GRAND TOTAL .. . | 34,754¶ | 37,268¶ | 1,522,222 | 1,948,392 | 579.8 | 658.4 |

* The figures refer to establishments with total retail sales of \$1000 or more.

† Only main commodities descriptive of the particular groupings are shown. For further details see Retail Census Bulletins.

‡ Excludes basic building materials, builders' hardware and supplies (such as tools of trade, paints, etc.).

§ Not available.

¶ Excludes tractors, farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, etc.

¶ Total number of individual establishments. Many establishments showed sales in more than one commodity group. Thus the number of establishments selling goods in each commodity group does not add down to the total number of individual establishments.

The second table shows the number of establishments and the value of retail sales for the years 1956-57 and 1961-62, and the value of stocks on hand at 30 June for each of these years. All establishments were classified according to type of business. For the purposes of such classification, reference was made to the type of goods sold as indicated by the commodity sales recorded on the Census

returns. In the case of some types of business, the descriptions given by the proprietors were also taken into account. For most types of business the procedures used in 1961-62 followed those used in 1956-57. Four types of business which were included in 1956-57 are not applicable in 1961-62 because of the change in scope. The types of business concerned are Builders' Hardware Stores, Grain and Produce Merchants, Business Machine Firms, and Tractor Dealers. In addition, a separate type of business classification has been included for department stores and figures for 1956-57 have been revised to incorporate this change in classification.

VICTORIA—CENSUSES OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS :
ESTABLISHMENTS, SALES, AND STOCKS ACCORDING TO
TYPE OF BUSINESS*

| Type of Business | Number of Retail Establishments | | Value of Retail Sales† | | Value of Retail Stocks at 30 June—‡ | |
|---|---------------------------------|---------|------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| | 1956-57 | 1961-62 | 1956-57 | 1961-62 | 1957 | 1962 |
| | | | \$'000 | | \$'000 | |
| Food Stores, etc.— | | | | | | |
| Grocers | 5,244 | 4,381 | 213,074 | 272,666 | 24,068 | 27,052 |
| Butchers | 2,242 | 2,628 | 100,240 | 122,210 | 1,046 | 986 |
| Fruiterers | 2,038 | 2,135 | 46,580 | 55,272 | 902 | 960 |
| Bakers | 1,371 | 1,350 | 34,032 | 40,904 | 768 | 1,044 |
| Confectioners and Milk Bars | 3,129 | 4,007 | 63,430 | 105,352 | 3,428 | 5,484 |
| Cafés | 693 | 675 | 7,084 | 5,516 | 422 | 444 |
| Fishmongers and Poulterers | 504 | 730 | 7,996 | 11,386 | 72 | 176 |
| Other Food Stores | 467 | 811 | 12,206 | 26,424 | 546 | 1,038 |
| Hotels, Tobacconists, etc.— | | | | | | |
| Hotels, Wine Saloons, etc. | 1,845 | 1,798 | 131,796 | 154,754 | 4,082 | 5,062 |
| Tobacconists | 377 | 414 | 7,492 | 7,074 | 722 | 634 |
| Tobacconists and Hairdressers | 1,133 | 1,125 | 10,488 | 6,714 | 1,018 | 790 |
| Department Stores, Clothiers, Drapers, etc.— | | | | | | |
| Department Stores | 35 | 47 | 117,006 | 164,796 | 20,484 | 25,606 |
| Clothiers and Drapers | 4,162 | 4,123 | 179,234 | 196,686 | 44,454 | 51,376 |
| Footwear Stores | 711 | 818 | 24,610 | 31,638 | 8,544 | 9,874 |
| Hardware, Electrical Goods and Furniture Stores, etc.— | | | | | | |
| Domestic Hardware Stores | 997 | 1,078 | 18,998 | 22,846 | 5,312 | 6,472 |
| Electrical Goods, etc., Stores | 1,057 | 1,108 | 55,876 | 72,988 | 9,950 | 14,190 |
| Furniture, etc., Stores | 710 | 739 | 50,876 | 54,838 | 12,554 | 13,374 |
| Other Goods Stores— | | | | | | |
| Chemists | 1,174 | 1,390 | 35,572 | 62,336 | 6,684 | 10,484 |
| Newsagents and Booksellers | 931 | 922 | 38,400 | 45,292 | 4,660 | 5,762 |
| Sports Goods Stores | 181 | 234 | 6,022 | 7,686 | 1,506 | 1,970 |
| Watchmakers and Jewellers | 561 | 528 | 13,080 | 12,996 | 6,398 | 6,156 |
| Cycle Stores | 208 | 156 | 2,626 | 1,956 | 562 | 434 |
| Florists and Nurserymen | 385 | 437 | 4,608 | 5,970 | 334 | 534 |
| Other Types of Business | 1,205 | 1,259 | 21,982 | 27,486 | 4,744 | 5,526 |
| Total (Excluding Motor Vehicle Dealers) | 31,360 | 32,893 | 1,203,308§ | 1,515,786§ | 163,260 | 195,428 |
| Motor Vehicle Dealers— | | | | | | |
| New Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages and Service Stations | 2,887 | 3,717 | 265,040 | 355,766 | 27,726 | 34,052 |
| Used Motor Vehicle Dealers | 258 | 308 | 39,606 | 58,696 | 4,384 | 6,468 |
| Motor Parts and Tyre Dealers | 249 | 350 | 14,268 | 18,144 | 2,804 | 2,918 |
| Total Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages and Service Stations, etc. | 3,394 | 4,375 | 318,914¶ | 432,606¶ | 34,914 | 43,438 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 34,754 | 37,268 | 1,522,222 | 1,948,392 | 198,174 | 238,866 |

* The figures refer to establishments with total retail sales of \$1,000 or more.

† Total value of all commodities sold by retail.

‡ Total value of all goods held for retail sale (including stocks of materials for use in repairs to customers' goods and foodstuffs for the provision of meals and refreshments).

§ Figures differ from those contained in the table on page 714 in that they include retail sales of motor vehicles, etc., made by establishments whose main type of business is other than motor vehicles, and exclude retail sales of goods, other than motor vehicles, made by establishments whose main type of business is motor vehicles.

¶ See note § above.

The third table shows a comparison of the number of retail establishments and the value of retail sales in Statistical Divisions in Victoria for the years 1956-57 and 1961-62 :

VICTORIA—CENSUSES OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS :
RETAIL SALES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS*

| Statistical Division | No. of Establishments | | Value of Retail Sales | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | 1956-57 | 1961-62 | 1956-57 | 1961-62 |
| | | | \$'000 | |
| Metropolitan | 21,932 | 23,781 | 1,027,448 | 1,339,066 |
| Central | 2,797 | 3,014 | 100,604 | 127,130 |
| North-Central | 1,010 | 1,031 | 28,630 | 32,582 |
| Western | 2,544 | 2,574 | 108,030 | 128,888 |
| Wimmera | 941 | 927 | 32,716 | 37,166 |
| Mallee | 835 | 900 | 35,146 | 44,370 |
| Northern | 2,159 | 2,241 | 79,750 | 102,820 |
| North-Eastern | 976 | 1,038 | 37,080 | 46,574 |
| Gippsland | 1,560 | 1,762 | 72,818 | 89,796 |
| Total | 34,754 | 37,268 | 1,522,222 | 1,948,392 |

NOTE.—For boundaries of Statistical Divisions, see map inside back cover.

* Table refers to establishments with total retail sales of \$1,000 or more.

The table which follows shows, for the year 1961-62, the number of retail establishments and the value of retail sales classified according to total retail sales size :

VICTORIA—CENSUS OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, 1961-62:
SIZE OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS *

| Total Retail Sales Size | Establishments | | Value of Retail Sales | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| | Number | Percentage in Each Group | \$'000 | Percentage in Each Group |
| Under \$2,000 .. | 997 | 2·7 | 1,444 | 0·1 |
| \$2,000 and under \$6,000 .. | 3,834 | 10·3 | 14,676 | 0·7 |
| \$6,000 and under \$10,000 .. | 3,439 | 9·2 | 27,058 | 1·4 |
| Under \$10,000 .. | 8,270 | 22·2 | 43,178 | 2·2 |
| \$10,000 and under \$20,000 | 7,718 | 20·7 | 113,018 | 5·8 |
| Under \$20,000 .. | 15,988 | 42·9 | 156,196 | 8·0 |
| \$20,000 and under \$40,000 | 10,053 | 27·0 | 288,380 | 14·8 |
| Under \$40,000 .. | 26,041 | 69·9 | 444,576 | 22·8 |
| \$40,000 and under \$100,000 | 8,062 | 21·6 | 482,664 | 24·8 |
| Under \$100,000 .. | 34,103 | 91·5 | 927,240 | 47·6 |
| \$100,000 and under \$200,000 | 1,896 | 5·1 | 258,032 | 13·2 |
| Under \$200,000 .. | 35,999 | 96·6 | 1,185,272 | 60·8 |
| \$200,000 and under \$500,000 | 927 | 2·5 | 280,100 | 14·4 |
| Under \$500,000 .. | 36,926 | 99·1 | 1,465,372 | 75·2 |
| \$500,000 and over .. | 342 | 0·9 | 483,020 | 24·8 |
| Total | 37,268 | 100·0 | 1,948,392 | 100·0 |

* Table refers to establishments with total retail sales of \$1,000 or more.

Traders were also asked to supply details of the number of persons working at the establishment on the last pay day in June, 1962. They were requested to provide separate details of persons working mainly on retail activities and others engaged on wholesaling, manufacturing, etc. Persons who were normally working in the business but were absent through sickness or on holidays were included in the figures. The following table shows the number of males, females, and the total number of persons working mainly on retail activities on the last pay day in June, 1962, classified according to the main type of business and category of employment :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING MAINLY ON RETAIL ACTIVITIES ON THE LAST PAY DAY IN JUNE, 1962

| Main Type of Business | Category of Employment | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| | Owners | Members of Family * | Paid Employees † | Total | | Total |
| | | | | Full Time | Part Time | |
| MALES | | | | | | |
| Food Stores— | | | | | | |
| Grocers | 3,223 | 320 | 5,218 | 8,038 | 723 | 8,761 |
| Butchers | 2,103 | 85 | 5,636 | 7,449 | 375 | 7,824 |
| Fruiterers | 2,190 | 163 | 951 | 2,945 | 359 | 3,304 |
| Bakers | 881 | 63 | 2,381 | 3,180 | 145 | 3,325 |
| Confectioners and Milk Bars | 3,082 | 523 | 882 | 3,466 | 1,021 | 4,487 |
| All Other Food Stores .. | 1,984 | 135 | 1,521 | 3,236 | 404 | 3,640 |
| Hotels, etc.— | | | | | | |
| Hotels, Wine Saloons, etc. | 1,314 | 198 | 8,064 | 6,251 | 3,325 | 9,576 |
| Department Stores, Clothiers, Drapers, etc.— | | | | | | |
| Department Stores .. | 2 | .. | 6,004 | 5,913 | 93 | 6,006 |
| Clothiers and Drapers .. | 1,560 | 96 | 4,765 | 5,572 | 849 | 6,421 |
| Footwear Stores .. | 417 | 22 | 869 | 1,197 | 111 | 1,308 |
| Hardware, Electrical Goods, etc.— | | | | | | |
| Domestic Hardware Stores | 579 | 46 | 978 | 1,372 | 231 | 1,603 |
| Electrical Goods, Radio and Musical Instrument Stores | 663 | 40 | 2,925 | 3,434 | 194 | 3,628 |
| Furniture and Floor Coverings Stores .. | 404 | 30 | 2,244 | 2,572 | 106 | 2,678 |
| Other Goods Stores— | | | | | | |
| Newsagents and Booksellers | 766 | 66 | 924 | 1,455 | 301 | 1,756 |
| Chemists | 1,138 | 24 | 1,328 | 1,882 | 608 | 2,490 |
| Other | 3,338 | 197 | 3,259 | 6,052 | 742 | 6,794 |
| Total (Excluding Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages and Service Stations, etc.) | 23,644 | 2,008 | 47,949 | 64,014 | 9,587 | 73,601 |
| Total Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages and Service Stations, etc. | 3,484 | 299 | 18,791 | 20,401 | 2,173 | 22,574 |
| Total | 27,128 | 2,307 | 66,740 | 84,415 | 11,760 | 96,175 |

For footnotes see end of this table on page 719.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING MAINLY ON RETAIL ACTIVITIES ON THE LAST PAY DAY IN JUNE, 1962—*continued*

| Main Type of Business | Category of Employment | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| | Owners | Members of Family * | Paid Employees † | Total | | |
| | | | | Full Time | Part Time | Total |
| FEMALES | | | | | | |
| Food Stores— | | | | | | |
| Grocers | 2,314 | 619 | 5,478 | 6,697 | 1,714 | 8,411 |
| Butchers | 420 | 171 | 1,083 | 1,125 | 549 | 1,674 |
| Fruiterers | 1,072 | 477 | 2,457 | 2,347 | 1,659 | 4,006 |
| Bakers | 708 | 190 | 2,262 | 2,307 | 853 | 3,160 |
| Confectioners and Milk Bars | 3,063 | 813 | 3,586 | 5,097 | 2,365 | 7,462 |
| All Other Food Stores .. | 1,181 | 376 | 4,103 | 3,697 | 1,963 | 5,660 |
| Hotels, etc.— | | | | | | |
| Hotels, Wine Saloons, etc. | 1,022 | 342 | 6,587 | 5,967 | 1,984 | 7,951 |
| Department Stores, Clothiers, Drapers, etc.— | | | | | | |
| Department Stores .. | .. | .. | 8,393 | 7,357 | 1,036 | 8,393 |
| Clothiers and Drapers .. | 2,227 | 297 | 12,660 | 11,158 | 4,026 | 15,184 |
| Footwear Stores .. | 209 | 59 | 1,460 | 1,356 | 372 | 1,728 |
| Hardware, Electrical Goods, etc.— | | | | | | |
| Domestic Hardware Stores | 345 | 85 | 776 | 895 | 311 | 1,206 |
| Electrical Goods, Radio and Musical Instrument Stores | 193 | 79 | 1,419 | 1,450 | 241 | 1,691 |
| Furniture and Floor Coverings Stores .. | 138 | 41 | 970 | 1,009 | 140 | 1,149 |
| Other Goods Stores— | | | | | | |
| Newsagents and Booksellers | 515 | 128 | 1,694 | 1,865 | 472 | 2,337 |
| Chemists | 204 | 99 | 3,410 | 2,848 | 865 | 3,713 |
| Other | 1,215 | 444 | 2,557 | 3,149 | 1,067 | 4,216 |
| Total (Excluding Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages and Service Stations, etc.) | 14,826 | 4,220 | 58,895 | 58,324 | 19,617 | 77,941 |
| Total Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages and Service Stations, etc. | 811 | 363 | 2,819 | 3,315 | 678 | 3,993 |
| Total | 15,637 | 4,583 | 61,714 | 61,639 | 20,295 | 81,934 |
| PERSONS | | | | | | |
| Food Stores— | | | | | | |
| Grocers | 5,537 | 939 | 10,696 | 14,735 | 2,437 | 17,172 |
| Butchers | 2,523 | 256 | 6,719 | 8,574 | 924 | 9,498 |
| Fruiterers | 3,262 | 640 | 3,408 | 5,292 | 2,018 | 7,310 |
| Bakers | 1,589 | 253 | 4,643 | 5,487 | 998 | 6,485 |
| Confectioners and Milk Bars | 6,145 | 1,336 | 4,468 | 8,563 | 3,386 | 11,949 |
| All Other Food Stores .. | 3,165 | 511 | 5,624 | 6,933 | 2,367 | 9,300 |
| Hotels, etc.— | | | | | | |
| Hotels, Wine Saloons, etc. | 2,336 | 540 | 14,651 | 12,218 | 5,309 | 17,527 |
| Department Stores, Clothiers, Drapers, etc.— | | | | | | |
| Department Stores .. | 2 | .. | 14,397 | 13,270 | 1,129 | 14,399 |
| Clothiers and Drapers .. | 3,787 | 393 | 17,425 | 16,730 | 4,875 | 21,605 |
| Footwear Stores .. | 626 | 81 | 2,329 | 2,553 | 483 | 3,036 |

For footnotes see end of this table on page 719.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING MAINLY ON RETAIL ACTIVITIES ON THE LAST PAY DAY IN JUNE, 1962—*continued*

| Main Type of Business | Category of Employment | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| | Owners | Members of Family * | Paid Employees † | Total | | |
| | | | | Full Time | Part Time | Total |
| PERSONS | | | | | | |
| Hardware, Electrical Goods, etc.— | | | | | | |
| Domestic Hardware Stores | 924 | 131 | 1,754 | 2,267 | 542 | 2,809 |
| Electrical Goods, Radio and Musical Instrument Stores | 856 | 119 | 4,344 | 4,884 | 435 | 5,319 |
| Furniture and Floor Coverings Stores .. | 542 | 71 | 3,214 | 3,581 | 246 | 3,827 |
| Other Goods Stores— | | | | | | |
| Newsagents and Booksellers | 1,281 | 194 | 2,618 | 3,320 | 773 | 4,093 |
| Chemists | 1,342 | 123 | 4,738 | 4,730 | 1,473 | 6,203 |
| Other | 4,553 | 641 | 5,816 | 9,201 | 1,809 | 11,010 |
| Total (Excluding Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages and Service Stations, etc.) | 38,470 | 6,228 | 106,844 | 122,338 | 29,204 | 151,542 |
| Total Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages and Service Stations, etc. | 4,295 | 662 | 21,610 | 23,716 | 2,851 | 26,567 |
| Total | 42,765 | 6,890 | 128,454 | 146,054 | 32,055 | 178,109 |

* Includes members of owner's family and friends assisting in the business but not receiving a definite wage for their work.

† Includes friends and relatives who are paid a definite wage.

The next table shows, for each State, particulars of the number of retail establishments and the value of retail sales for the year ended 30 June 1962, together with the value of stocks of goods on hand at 30 June 1962 :

AUSTRALIA—CENSUS OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS* : ESTABLISHMENTS, SALES, AND STOCKS, 1961-62

| State | Number of Retail Establishments | Value of Retail Sales | | | Value of All Retail Stocks at 30 June, 1962 |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|-----------|---|
| | | Excluding Motor Vehicles, etc. | Motor Vehicles, etc. † | Total | |
| \$'000 | | | | | |
| New South Wales .. | 46,209 | 2,060,412 | 623,082 | 2,683,494 | 328,128 |
| Victoria | 37,268 | 1,517,160 | 431,232 | 1,948,392 | 238,866 |
| Queensland | 17,065 | 701,642 | 218,010 | 919,652 | 114,284 |
| South Australia .. | 11,812 | 451,564 | 143,144 | 594,708 | 75,406 |
| Western Australia .. | 8,559 | 360,304 | 133,854 | 494,158 | 61,184 |
| Tasmania | 4,270 | 166,060 | 53,872 | 219,932 | 30,130 |
| Total | 125,183 | 5,257,142 | 1,603,194 | 6,860,336 | 847,998 |

* Table refers to establishments with total retail sales of \$1,000 or more. Excludes Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

† Includes new and used motor vehicles, motor parts and accessories, petrol, lubricating oils, tyres, tubes, etc.

Survey of Retail Establishments

During the period between Censuses, estimates of the value of retail sales are made on the basis of returns received from a representative sample of retail establishments. Sample returns are supplied by retail businesses which account for approximately 45 per cent of all retail sales in Australia. Estimated totals are calculated by methods appropriate to a stratified sample.

The following table shows the value of retail sales of goods in Victoria in each of the commodity groups specified for the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—VALUE OF RETAIL SALES* (\$m)

| Commodity Group | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
|--|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 |
| Groceries | 240.5 | 261.8 | 287.8 | 307.6 | 330.4 |
| Butchers' Meat | 130.6 | 139.7 | 154.6 | 169.8 | 178.2 |
| Other Food† | 237.1 | 244.2 | 257.8 | 264.3 | 282.0 |
| Total Food and Groceries .. | 608.2 | 645.7 | 700.2 | 741.7 | 790.6 |
| Beer, Wine and Spirits†† .. | 158.4 | 166.6 | 177.7 | 196.7 | 215.1 |
| Clothing and Drapery | 268.7 | 291.1 | 312.0 | 318.2 | 326.1 |
| Footwear | 48.1 | 52.2 | 54.7 | 55.2 | 61.1 |
| Domestic Hardware, China, etc.‡ .. | 40.8 | 43.2 | 46.9 | 48.3 | 50.8 |
| Electrical Goods§ | 97.2 | 104.3 | 111.6 | 110.9 | 112.5 |
| Furniture and Floor Coverings .. | 68.7 | 77.5 | 84.8 | 87.1 | 88.7 |
| Chemists' Goods | 80.2 | 84.9 | 91.7 | 97.4 | 102.9 |
| Newspapers, Books and Stationery | 51.7 | 60.4 | 63.4 | 66.3 | 70.4 |
| Other Goods\|\| .. .. . | 163.2 | 168.9 | 179.0 | 192.8 | 200.6 |
| Total (Excluding Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, etc.) | 1,585.2 | 1,694.8 | 1,822.0 | 1,914.6 | 2,018.8 |
| Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, etc.¶ | 525.1 | 575.7 | 629.2 | 625.5 | 637.2 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 2,110.3 | 2,270.5 | 2,451.2 | 2,540.1 | 2,656.0 |

* Compiled on the basis comparable with the 1961-62 Retail Census.

† Includes fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, fish, etc., but excludes some delivered milk and bread.

†† Excludes sales made by licensed clubs, canteens, etc.

‡ Excludes basic building materials, builders' hardware and supplies.

§ Includes radios, television and accessories, musical instruments, domestic refrigerators.

|| Includes tobacco, cigarettes, sporting goods, jewellery, etc.

¶ Excludes tractors, farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, etc.

Overseas and Interstate Trade

Overseas Trade : Legislation and Agreements

General

Of the three components of Victoria's trade, namely, transactions within the State, those with other Australian States, and those with countries outside Australia, the first two are, in practice, free of control or restriction ; trade with overseas countries is subject to the customs laws of the Commonwealth Government.

By the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, the power to make laws about trade and commerce with other countries was conferred on the Federal Parliament, and by the same Act, the collection and control of customs and excise duties passed to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth on 1 January 1901.

The first Commonwealth Customs Tariff was introduced by Resolution on 8 October 1901, from which date uniform duties came into effect throughout Australia. The Australian Customs Tariff has been developed in conformity with the policy of protecting economic and efficient Australian industries, and of granting preferential treatment to certain imports from countries of the Commonwealth. Some goods, generally those of a luxury nature, are subject to duty for revenue purposes. Customs collections are a major source of revenue, and the protective character of the tariff has an important influence on the Australian economy.

The present tariff provides for general and preferential rates of duty, and its structure is based on the "Brussels Nomenclature" which has its origins in the Convention on Nomenclature for the Classification of Goods in Customs Tariffs, signed in Brussels on 15 December 1950. Australia has operated a "Brussels-type" tariff since 1 July 1965.

Preferential rates apply to goods, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, New Zealand, Papua and New Guinea, and certain goods, the produce or manufacture of specified countries, provided that such goods comply with the laws in force at the time affecting the grant of preference.

General rates apply to goods from all countries which do not qualify for preferential rates of duty under a particular tariff classification.

Primage Duty

In addition to duties imposed by the Customs Tariff 1965, *ad valorem* duties at 5 per cent or 10 per cent are charged on some goods according to the type of goods and their origin. Goods, the produce or manufacture of New Zealand, Norfolk Island, Fiji, Cocos Islands, Christmas Island (Indian Ocean), the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, are exempt from primage duty.

Tariff Board

The Tariff Board is set up under the provisions of the Tariff Board Act to advise the Commonwealth Government on matters relating to the protection and encouragement of Australian industry.

Bilateral Trade Agreements

Australia has numerous trade agreements with overseas countries, the principal agreements being outlined below :

| Country | Main Features of Agreement |
|------------------------------|---|
| United Kingdom.. | Dated 1956. Preservation of security for Australian exports in United Kingdom markets. Lowering of obligatory margins of preference which Australia extends to the United Kingdom. |
| Canada .. | Dated 1960. Mutual accord of preferential tariff treatment with certain specified exceptions as for 1931 agreement plus concessions granted in 1932 and 1937. |
| New Zealand .. | Dated 1966. Provides for free trade in certain scheduled goods. Provision is made for addition of items to the schedule. The 1933 Agreement continues in force as part of the 1966 Agreement except as superseded or modified by it. |
| Malaysia .. | Dated 1958. Agreement negotiated with the Federation of Malaya and applies only to that part of Malaysia formerly comprising the Federation. Records exchange of preferential treatment with special protection for Australia's wheat and flour markets in Malayan States, and for Malayan rubber and tin in Australia. |
| Rhodesia, Zambia, and Malawi | Dated 1955. Agreement negotiated with Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Preference for Australian exports (mainly primary produce). Preferential tariff treatment on exports to Australia with an exclusive special tariff on unmanufactured tobacco. Following dissolution of the Federation in December, 1963, the agreement was applied on a provisional basis to each of the constituent territories. On 30 June 1966, Zambia terminated the agreement. Following the unilateral declaration of independence by the Rhodesian Government in November, 1965, tariff preferences to Rhodesia were suspended. Re-negotiation of the agreement with Malawi is at present under consideration. |
| Indonesia .. | Dated 1959. Records desirability of expanding trade between Australia and Indonesia. Gives recognition to importance of flour trade from Australia to Indonesia. |
| Japan | Dated 1963. Mutual exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. Japan to accord preferential treatment to Australian wool and wheat as well as expanded opportunities for imports into Japan of other Australian primary produce and motor vehicles. Australia to consult Japan on temporary protection cases affecting Japanese products. |
| Philippines .. | Dated 1965. Provides for an exchange of non-discriminatory treatment while recognising existing preferences. |
| South Korea .. | Dated 1965. Provides for an exchange of non-discriminatory treatment with allowances for existing preferences. Both Governments undertake to endeavour to increase volume of trade with each other. |
| U.S.S.R. .. | Dated 1965. Provides for an exchange of non-discriminatory treatment and for consultation on request about any matter affecting the operation of the Agreement. |

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (G.A.T.T.)

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, to which Australia was one of the original contracting parties, is an international trade agreement which has been in operation since 1 January 1948. In 1966, 67 countries were full contracting parties to the agreement. They comprise most of the world's larger trading nations. A further thirteen countries participated with less than full contractual obligations.

Five series of tariff negotiations have been conducted, as a result of which Australia has obtained tariff concessions on almost all the principal products of which Australia is an actual or potential exporter to the individual countries concerned.

Excise Tariff

The Excise Tariff applies to certain articles which can only be manufactured under licence and subject to certain conditions. The tariff relates to beer, spirits, amylic alcohol and fusel oil, saccharin, liqueurs, flavoured spirituous liquors, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, snuff, coal, certain petroleum, shale, or coal tar distillates, playing cards, cigarette papers, matches, wine (certain types), wireless valves, and canned fruit.

Customs (Import Licensing) Regulations

Import licensing, introduced at the beginning of the Second World War, was relaxed progressively after the war so that by March, 1952, goods from the non-dollar area (except Japan, to which special conditions applied until 1957) were virtually free from import licensing controls. A fall in the price of wool and a large increase in imports in the year 1951-52 so endangered Australia's external financial position that in March, 1952, the import restrictions were again intensified. The war-time regulations were subsequently replaced by regulations made under the *Customs Act 1901-54*.

Between March, 1952, and February, 1960, import restrictions were varied broadly in line with Australia's balance of trade position.

After the changes made in February, 1960, only about 10 per cent of imports remained subject to control. The remaining restrictions were removed in October, 1962, for all commodities, with the exception of a small group which were retained under control for reasons of association with the protection of the Australian industries concerned.

Export Controls and Incentives

The Customs Act makes provision for the prohibition of exportation of certain goods from Australia either absolutely, or to a certain place, or unless prescribed conditions are complied with. The *Banking Act 1959* contains provisions to ensure that the full proceeds of exports are received into the Australian banking system in the currency and in the manner prescribed by the Reserve Bank of Australia.

The Commonwealth Government provides taxation concessions as financial incentives to export. A special Income Tax allowance, equal and additional to the ordinary allowable deduction in respect of specified expenses, is designed to encourage firms to incur promotion expenditure in advance of export sales. Rebates of payroll tax are also granted to employers whose export sales have increased above their average annual level in a base period.

Australian Trade Missions

During the last decade, trade missions have become an integral part of the Commonwealth Department of Trade and Industry's campaign to develop and expand Australia's export trade. They have proved successful in creating an awareness, especially in new markets, of Australia as a producer of quality primary and secondary commodities, in establishing Australia as a source of supply, in establishing a basis for long-term business, and in producing valuable export business from "on the spot" trading. Trade missions have been directly responsible for substantial and permanent increases in export earnings.

Trade missions may be of the survey or selling type. The general survey mission is designed to carry out a survey of a particular area, obtain market information, and assess the market potential for Australian products. The specialised survey mission undertakes a market survey on behalf of a particular industry or for specific commodities. A survey mission usually comprises about five members. The Government selects suitable specialists and meets the full cost of the project. The mission reports back and recommends appropriate follow-up trade promotional activity.

The general selling mission is a planned "hard sell" overseas visit of a group of businessmen whose products have market prospects in the countries to which the mission will travel. Membership is usually about twenty although numbers have been as high as 40 and as low as seven members. The specialised selling mission is similar to the general selling mission in relation to the responsibilities of members and the facilities provided by the Government but differs in that it is concerned with specific industries, normally is smaller, and sometimes is backed up by small displays at selected centres to give additional impact.

As members of a selling mission, businessmen pay their own fares and accommodation and contribute towards the cost of mission entertainment. The Government meets the costs of a leader and manager, determines the itinerary, makes all necessary arrangements in Australia, and through Trade Commissioners in the countries being visited, organises government and business contacts, press receptions, and supporting advertising and publicity for the mission while it is away. A report on the mission's findings and recommendations is published and distributed.

Since 1954, Australia has sent overseas three general and twelve specialised survey missions, seventeen general, and three specialised selling missions, and five trade ships. The countries visited include Africa and the Rhodesias, South-east Asia, New Zealand, India and Ceylon, North America and Canada, Pacific Islands, the Middle East and Mediterranean, South America and the Caribbean, and Britain and Northern Europe.

Victoria's Pattern of Trade, 1964**Overseas Trade : Recorded Value of Imports and Exports**

The recorded value of goods imported is the actual money price paid plus any special deduction or the current domestic value of the goods, whichever is the higher, plus all charges ordinarily payable for placing the goods free on board (f.o.b.) at the port of export. When

the invoiced value of the imported goods is in a currency other than Australian, the equivalent value in Australian currency is recorded. The recorded value of exports, if sold before export, is equivalent to the f.o.b. value of the goods. If shipped on consignment, the value recorded is the Australian f.o.b. equivalent of the current price offering for similar goods of Australian origin in the principal markets of the country to which the goods are consigned for sale. With regard to wool shipped on consignment, the f.o.b. equivalent of the current price ruling in Australia approximates sufficiently to the f.o.b. equivalent of the price ultimately received. For information about the law relating to exports, see pages 572-5.

Overseas Trade of Victoria

General

Statistics of Australia's overseas trade passing through Victorian ports are compiled from documents obtained under the Customs Act, and are presented in the following series of tables.

The total values of the overseas trade of Victoria for each of the five years 1961-62 to 1965-66 are set out below. Exports do not include the value of stores shipped at Victorian ports on board overseas ships.

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS TRADE: RECORDED VALUES OF IMPORTS INTO AND EXPORTS FROM VICTORIAN PORTS (\$'000 f.o.b.)

| Year Ended 30 June— | Imports | Exports | | | Excess of Imports |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------|---------|-------------------------|
| | | Australian Produce | Re-exports | Total | |
| 1962 .. | 610,584 | 563,432 | 10,168 | 573,600 | 36,984 |
| 1963 .. | 780,058 | 588,210 | 8,670 | 596,880 | 183,178 |
| 1964 .. | 833,847 | 736,388 | 10,252 | 746,640 | 87,207 |
| 1965 .. | 1,026,834 | 708,395 | 14,652 | 723,047 | 303,787 |
| 1966 .. | 1,017,360 | 753,514 | 14,549 | 768,063 | 249,297 |

That portion of the value of Australian trade handled at Victorian ports for each of the five years 1961-62 to 1965-66 is shown in the following table:

VALUE OF AUSTRALIAN TRADE, AND PORTION HANDLED AT VICTORIAN PORTS

| Year Ended 30 June— | Australian Trade | | | Proportion of Australian Trade Handled at Victorian Ports | | |
|------------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------|--|---------|-------|
| | Imports | Exports | Total | Imports | Exports | Total |
| | | \$'000 f.o.b. | | | % | |
| 1962 .. | 1,769,492 | 2,154,568 | 3,924,060 | 34.5 | 26.6 | 30.2 |
| 1963 .. | 2,162,670 | 2,151,812 | 4,314,482 | 36.1 | 27.8 | 32.0 |
| 1964 .. | 2,372,658 | 2,782,460 | 5,155,118 | 35.1 | 26.8 | 30.7 |
| 1965 .. | 2,904,703 | 2,651,449 | 5,556,152 | 35.4 | 27.3 | 31.5 |
| 1966 .. | 2,939,492 | 2,720,953 | 5,660,445 | 34.6 | 28.2 | 31.5 |

Classification of Overseas Imports and Exports

The following table shows value of imports and exports for the years 1963-64 to 1965-66 grouped in 22 statistical classes :

VICTORIA—CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

(\$'000 f.o.b.)

| Classification | Imports* | | Exports | | |
|--|----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
| I. Foodstuffs of Animal Origin .. | 9,112 | 9,116 | 141,330 | 173,000 | 164,433 |
| II. Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin .. | 22,520 | 26,225 | 169,287 | 149,515 | 159,528 |
| III. Spirituous and Alcoholic Liquors .. | 1,367 | 1,503 | 1,446 | 1,217 | 1,313 |
| IV. Tobacco and Preparations thereof .. | 13,695 | 13,058 | 193 | 269 | 257 |
| V. Live Animals .. | 772 | 922 | 328 | 259 | 315 |
| VI. Animal Substances .. | 7,584 | 8,042 | 318,337 | 268,072 | 288,147 |
| VII. Vegetable Substances and Fibres .. | 24,384 | 29,030 | 871 | 1,158 | 1,561 |
| VIII. (a) Yarns and Manufactured Fibres .. | 23,929 | 29,877 | 4,789 | 3,819 | 3,147 |
| (b) Textiles .. | 63,363 | 72,793 | 2,121 | 2,497 | 3,427 |
| (c) Apparel .. | 9,414 | 10,691 | 550 | 675 | 636 |
| IX. Oils, Fats and Waxes .. | 79,053 | 82,171 | 19,134 | 13,203 | 11,188 |
| X. Pigments, Paints and Varnishes .. | 5,567 | 6,356 | 947 | 870 | 1,157 |
| XI. Rocks, Minerals and Hydrocarbons .. | 5,607 | 7,149 | 1,336 | 3,438 | 4,357 |
| XII. (a) Metals and Metal Manufactures (Except Electrical Appliances and Machinery) .. | 166,289 | 226,916 | 26,886 | 37,190 | 49,693 |
| (b) Dynamo Electrical Machinery and Appliances .. | 39,423 | 44,405 | 4,025 | 3,859 | 4,222 |
| (c) Machines and Machinery (Except Dynamo Electrical) .. | 137,214 | 181,231 | 14,037 | 13,900 | 18,114 |
| XIII. (a) Rubber and Rubber Manufactures .. | 20,193 | 24,942 | 1,960 | 2,597 | 2,802 |
| (b) Leather and Leather Manufactures .. | 2,198 | 2,638 | 2,458 | 2,567 | 2,895 |
| XIV. Wood and Wicker .. | 8,105 | 9,830 | 307 | 319 | 383 |
| XV. Earthenware, Cement, China, Glass, etc. .. | 12,594 | 14,627 | 807 | 859 | 958 |
| XVI. (a) Pulp, Paper and Board .. | 29,271 | 32,957 | 1,279 | 1,737 | 1,665 |
| (b) Paper Manufactures and Stationery .. | 16,559 | 17,086 | 2,054 | 1,771 | 1,560 |
| XVII. Sporting Material, Toys, Jewellery, etc. .. | 10,285 | 12,419 | 1,276 | 1,357 | 1,662 |
| XVIII. Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments, etc. .. | 14,559 | 16,506 | 3,233 | 3,004 | 3,278 |
| XIX. Chemicals, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products, etc. .. | 46,464 | 57,198 | 9,379 | 11,707 | 15,998 |
| XX. Miscellaneous .. | 64,207 | 89,050 | 11,908 | 14,942 | 13,885 |
| XXI. Silver .. | 18 | 2 | .. | .. | 14 |
| Total Merchandise .. | 833,746 | 1,026,741 | 739,368 | 713,801 | 756,595 |
| XXII. Gold, Commodities and Transactions of Non-Merchandise Trade .. | 101 | 93 | 7,272 | 9,247 | 11,468 |
| Grand Total .. | 833,847 | 1,026,835 | 746,640 | 723,047 | 768,063 |

* See table below.

Details of imports during 1965-66 under a new classification applying from 1 July 1965 are :

| Classification | Value \$'000 | Classification | Value \$'000 |
|---|--------------|---|--------------|
| 0. Food and Live Animals .. | 38,028 | 8. Manufactured Miscellaneous Articles .. | 77,109 |
| 1. Beverages and Tobacco .. | 14,269 | 9. (a) Commodities and Transactions of Merchandise Trade, Not Elsewhere Classified .. | 35,567 |
| 2. Crude Materials, Inedible except Fuels .. | 67,273 | Total Merchandise .. | 1,011,935 |
| 3. Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Minerals .. | 72,919 | 9. (b) Commodities and Transactions Not Included in Merchandise Trade .. | 5,425 |
| 4. Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats .. | 4,280 | Grand Total .. | 1,017,360 |
| 5. Chemicals .. | 96,696 | | |
| 6. Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly by Material .. | 217,565 | | |
| 7. Machinery and Transport Equipment .. | 388,229 | | |

Victoria's export trade comprises largely agricultural, dairying, and pastoral products which in 1965-66 amounted to 81 per cent of merchandise exports. Wool alone accounted for 31 per cent of total exports, while wheat and flour exports represented a further 11 per cent.

Recorded Values of Principal Articles Imported

The following table shows the recorded values of the principal articles imported into Victorian ports for the years 1963-64 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEAS

| Article and Unit of Quantity | Quantity | | | Value | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|-------------|-----------|
| | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | '000 | | | '000 f.o.b. | |
| Fish lb | 22,804 | 23,281 | * | 6,562 | 6,858 | 8,941 |
| Coffee, Raw and Kiln Dried .. lb | 11,831 | 12,657 | 13,373 | 3,483 | 3,735 | 4,360 |
| Tea lb | 24,254 | 31,166 | 27,428 | 8,970 | 11,603 | 10,432 |
| Tobacco, Unmanufactured .. lb | 17,083 | 17,750 | 15,606 | 12,135 | 11,601 | 11,276 |
| Cotton, Raw lb | 16,377 | 18,817 | 10,326 | 4,304 | 4,870 | 2,580 |
| Wool lb | 5,652 | 6,261 | 6,526 | 3,408 | 3,664 | 3,560 |
| Sisal Fibre cwt | 210 | 250 | 208 | 3,595 | 3,451 | 1,934 |
| Sewing Threads lb | 1,241 | 1,569 | 1,642 | 2,313 | 2,693 | 2,614 |
| Nylon Fibres lb | 2,295 | 4,705 | 2,225 | 3,908 | 6,883 | 3,370 |
| Nylon Yarns lb | 361 | 414 | 109 | 596 | 741 | 163 |
| Nylon Lace doz | 1,158 | 1,134 | 1,061 | 2,189 | 1,646 | 1,911 |
| Bags and Sacks doz | 1,158 | 1,134 | 1,061 | 4,993 | 5,188 | 5,879 |
| Cotton Piecegoods— | | | | | | |
| Grey Unbleached sq yd | 19,526 | 26,063 | 7,709 | 3,019 | 3,589 | 1,205 |
| Bleached, Printed, Dyed, or Coloured sq yd | 66,999 | 70,754 | 24,965 | 17,817 | 18,657 | 6,779 |
| Carpets and Carpeting sq yd | 1,191 | 1,544 | 1,891 | 3,039 | 4,684 | 5,808 |
| Petroleum, Crudes gal | 1,200,755 | 1,290,045 | 1,265,612 | 55,613 | 58,167 | 56,196 |
| Petroleum—Enriched Crudes .. gal | 78,482 | 17,699 | 31,741 | 3,774 | 1,078 | 1,722 |
| Motor Spirit gal | 33,460 | 52,914 | 61,875 | 3,703 | 5,466 | 6,418 |
| Mineral Lubricating Oil gal | 15,595 | 9,417 | 5,032 | 4,351 | 2,512 | 1,545 |
| Dyes, Including Organic Pigment Dyestuffs (n.e.i.) lb | 2,210 | 2,674 | 3,018 | 3,280 | 4,293 | 5,144 |
| Iron and Steel— | | | | | | |
| Bar and Rod cwt | 186 | 409 | 398 | 4,408 | 5,270 | 5,215 |
| Plate and Sheet—Plain cwt | 739 | 1,057 | 807 | 6,574 | 8,867 | 7,555 |
| —Tinned cwt | 55 | 302 | 33 | 507 | 2,884 | 319 |
| Hand Tools | | | | 2,615 | 3,319 | 4,122 |
| Taps and Valves for Gases and Liquids | | | | 2,991 | 3,511 | 3,605 |
| Aircraft | | | | 1,507 | 19,748 | 13,960 |
| Aircraft Parts | | | | 13,464 | 23,415 | 31,970 |
| Motor Vehicles, Chassis, Bodies, and Parts | | | | 98,349 | 109,671 | 90,374 |
| Radio and Television Equipment | | | | 7,469 | 9,667 | 10,645 |
| Tractors—Crawler Type | | | | 6,197 | 8,715 | 6,576 |
| —Wheeled Type | | | | 11,022 | 10,698 | 12,550 |
| Tractor Parts | | | | 9,901 | 12,241 | 6,898 |
| Knitting Machines | | | | 2,773 | 3,324 | 3,775 |
| Bearings, Roller and Ball | | | | 7,054 | 8,822 | 6,856 |
| Crude Rubber (Including Crepe and Latex) lb | 42,031 | 50,091 | 36,271 | 8,746 | 10,602 | 7,450 |
| Synthetic Rubber (Including Latex) lb | 18,139 | 20,274 | 18,681 | 4,597 | 4,906 | 4,357 |
| Timber, Undressed— | | | | | | |
| Douglas Fir (Oregon) sup ft | 30,446 | 29,138 | 30,587 | 2,828 | 2,748 | 2,824 |
| Crockery | | | | 2,320 | 2,626 | 2,765 |
| Plate Glass, Polished and Patent sq ft | 6,288 | 8,281 | 8,782 | 2,503 | 3,063 | 2,769 |
| Pulp for Paper-making ton | 60 | 76 | 72 | 6,030 | 8,166 | 6,481 |
| Newsprinting Paper, Not Glazed etc. ton | 88 | 91 | 96 | 12,510 | 12,311 | 12,765 |
| Transparent Cellulose | | | | 4,134 | 4,845 | 5,429 |
| Books, Magazines, etc. | | | | 10,655 | 10,922 | 11,068 |
| Rock Phosphate ton | 665 | 853 | 994 | 4,509 | 6,320 | 7,641 |
| Polyethylene (Polythene) Resin .. lb | 13,827 | 17,013 | 18,771 | 3,263 | 3,811 | 4,014 |
| Polyamide (Nylon, etc.) Resins | | | | 7,825 | 11,061 | 8,779 |
| Army, Navy, and Air Force Stores and Equipment | | | | 3,002 | 3,721 | 1,191 |
| Outside Packages | | | | 14,101 | 16,518 | 16,450 |
| All Other Articles | | | | 420,941 | 533,684 | 577,120 |
| Total Imports | | | | 833,847 | 1,026,835 | 1,017,360 |

NOTE.—In the above table, separate details are shown of articles for which the value of imports amounted to more than \$2m in any one of the three years.

* Not available.

Recorded Values of Principal Exports

The following table shows the recorded values of the principal articles exported to overseas countries from Victorian ports during each of the years 1963-64 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED OVERSEAS

| Article and Unit of Quantity | Quantity | | | Value | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
| | '000 | | | \$'000 f.o.b. | | |
| Meats Preserved by Cold Process— | | | | | | |
| Beef and Veal lb | 122,323 | 147,631 | 132,764 | 33,637 | 41,434 | 41,026 |
| Lamb lb | 20,877 | 30,290 | 17,960 | 3,658 | 6,029 | 4,332 |
| Mutton lb | 104,409 | 107,178 | 108,353 | 16,591 | 18,969 | 22,661 |
| Rabbits and Hares—Skinned lb | 11,714 | 11,210 | 11,607 | 2,858 | 2,887 | 3,096 |
| Meats, Tinned— | | | | | | |
| Meat Loaf lb | 14,731 | 13,790 | 11,183 | 3,041 | 3,027 | 2,545 |
| Beef or Veal lb | 11,833 | 14,855 | 12,545 | 2,301 | 3,556 | 3,130 |
| Sausage Casings—Natural Bundle | 1,796 | 1,670 | 1,887 | 3,735 | 3,786 | 4,366 |
| Milk— | | | | | | |
| Preserved, Sweetened .. lb | 67,659 | 75,248 | 42,633 | 8,887 | 9,947 | 5,360 |
| Dried or in Powdered Form— | | | | | | |
| Full Cream lb | 9,867 | 12,553 | 14,595 | 2,755 | 3,442 | 3,423 |
| Skim lb | 30,991 | 49,943 | 36,159 | 2,285 | 5,249 | 4,623 |
| Butter lb | 140,568 | 148,389 | 125,222 | 40,751 | 46,841 | 38,112 |
| Cheese lb | 28,451 | 28,393 | 28,428 | 7,299 | 7,526 | 7,857 |
| Wheat ton | 1,572 | 1,223 | 1,406 | 82,200 | 64,179 | 72,644 |
| Rice ton | 19 | 17 | 15 | 2,644 | 2,090 | 1,993 |
| Oats ton | 190 | 213 | 71 | 7,819 | 8,974 | 3,371 |
| White Flour—Plain .. cental | 5,360 | 3,967 | 2,643 | 15,634 | 12,693 | 8,339 |
| Malt lb | 151,712 | 154,775 | 176,036 | 7,258 | 7,471 | 8,737 |
| Fruit, Fresh—Pears .. bush | 1,097 | 1,049 | 1,493 | 3,611 | 4,003 | 5,581 |
| Dried—Sultanas .. lb | 99,657 | 113,899 | 128,539 | 13,413 | 16,137 | 18,038 |
| Canned—Peaches .. lb | 67,609 | 56,575 | 72,836 | 7,805 | 6,586 | 8,366 |
| —Pears .. lb | 119,416 | 85,395 | 106,998 | 14,512 | 10,530 | 13,410 |
| Hides and Skins— | | | | | | |
| Sheep and Lamb Skins with | | | | | | |
| Wool on lb | 83,346 | 82,870 | 92,419 | 33,189 | 26,074 | 29,598 |
| Other | .. | .. | .. | 5,383 | 6,581 | 8,630 |
| Wool— | | | | | | |
| Greasy lb | 383,921 | 375,140 | 394,231 | 246,854 | 206,073 | 217,856 |
| Washed and Scoured .. lb | 21,064 | 22,319 | 25,412 | 16,274 | 15,083 | 16,152 |
| Carbonised lb | 5,870 | 6,076 | 1,916 | 4,423 | 4,044 | 4,531 |
| Tallow, Inedible cwt | 893 | 867 | 570 | 5,167 | 6,894 | 4,716 |
| Petroleum Oils— | | | | | | |
| Diesel Distillate (Incl. Gas Oil) gal | 20,351 | 5,958 | 14,296 | 2,380 | 649 | 1,249 |
| Topped Crude Oil (Incl. Residual Oil) gal | 152,936 | 95,395 | 52,424 | 9,703 | 3,634 | 2,296 |
| Iron and Steel Scrap .. cwt | 2,229 | 3,099 | 2,741 | 2,580 | 4,747 | 4,099 |
| Motor Vehicles and Parts .. | .. | .. | .. | 13,767 | 17,688 | 21,329 |
| Agricultural Machinery and Parts .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,072 | 2,531 | 2,809 |
| Casein cwt | 315 | 314 | 372 | 5,055 | 5,888 | 9,797 |
| All Other Articles | .. | .. | .. | 117,099 | 137,855 | 163,991 |
| Total Exports | .. | .. | .. | 746,640 | 723,047 | 768,063 |

NOTE—In the above table, separate details are shown of articles for which the value of exports amounted to more than \$2m in any one of the three years.

Trade with Countries

The value of trade with overseas countries from 1963-64 to 1965-66 is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS :
COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND CONSIGNMENT
(\$'000 f.o.b.)

| Country | Imports | | | Exports | | |
|--|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
| COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES— | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 247,618 | 282,287 | 283,866 | 139,783 | 148,465 | 130,686 |
| Canada | 33,562 | 42,288 | 34,091 | 13,186 | 14,921 | 19,367 |
| Ceylon | 6,481 | 7,009 | 6,731 | 5,451 | 7,638 | 7,083 |
| Hong Kong | 7,275 | 9,179 | 9,048 | 11,081 | 12,782 | 11,368 |
| India | 10,838 | 13,236 | 10,415 | 13,915 | 22,753 | 9,445 |
| Malaysia | 9,900 | 12,825 | 9,166 | 22,048 | 29,242 | 14,983 |
| New Zealand | 16,495 | 15,949 | 15,179 | 46,850 | 44,020 | 51,087 |
| Pakistan | 4,367 | 4,674 | 5,591 | 2,453 | 5,165 | 4,604 |
| Papua and New Guinea .. | 3,063 | 3,940 | 3,510 | 6,919 | 7,229 | 9,740 |
| Other Commonwealth Countries .. | 20,446 | 21,852 | 15,583 | 20,930 | 25,040 | 24,659 |
| Total Commonwealth Countries .. | 360,045 | 413,240 | 393,180 | 282,616 | 317,254 | 283,022 |
| FOREIGN COUNTRIES— | | | | | | |
| Arabian States— | | | | | | |
| Kuwait | 12,144 | 14,415 | 10,165 | 1,573 | 1,214 | 1,210 |
| Saudi Arabia | 16,519 | 17,263 | 8,184 | 2,112 | 2,165 | 3,649 |
| Qatar | 10,165 | 10,379 | 7,339 | 185 | 150 | 134 |
| Other Arabian States | 3 | 1,935 | 11,643 | 524 | 756 | 727 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 5,700 | 7,087 | 5,977 | 12,516 | 11,454 | 10,484 |
| China, Republic of (Mainland) .. | 5,638 | 7,634 | 7,486 | 51,160 | 27,382 | 37,109 |
| Czechoslovakia | 1,981 | 2,275 | 2,451 | 3,867 | 3,536 | 2,506 |
| France | 18,060 | 30,089 | 53,339 | 52,412 | 42,788 | 47,344 |
| Germany, Federal Republic of .. | 61,558 | 75,214 | 73,844 | 25,486 | 23,096 | 23,658 |
| Indonesia | 8,226 | 10,393 | 7,278 | 2,227 | 2,020 | 1,888 |
| Iran | 8,713 | 3,732 | 6,819 | 1,555 | 2,685 | 2,578 |
| Italy | 12,984 | 17,727 | 17,925 | 30,758 | 24,308 | 33,484 |
| Japan | 53,320 | 81,570 | 94,028 | 106,835 | 96,911 | 105,703 |
| Mexico | 1,442 | 1,173 | 1,590 | 3,978 | 6,474 | 5,450 |
| Netherlands | 8,562 | 9,976 | 14,741 | 4,207 | 5,287 | 6,585 |
| Poland | 614 | 950 | 886 | 4,090 | 4,680 | 5,216 |
| South Africa, Republic of | 6,579 | 5,806 | 5,427 | 7,960 | 10,447 | 9,331 |
| Sweden | 16,225 | 20,236 | 21,754 | 1,685 | 2,565 | 3,202 |
| Switzerland | 10,478 | 11,167 | 13,352 | 316 | 568 | 833 |
| U.S.S.R. | 570 | 672 | 583 | 34,524 | 18,934 | 16,303 |
| United States of America | 175,549 | 241,290 | 209,002 | 59,563 | 57,421 | 85,525 |
| Yugoslavia | 119 | 139 | 230 | 7,419 | 5,182 | 7,101 |
| Other Foreign Countries | 38,533 | 42,377 | 49,782 | 49,055 | 55,754 | 74,936 |
| Total Foreign Countries | 473,683 | 613,500 | 623,825 | 464,008 | 405,776 | 484,956 |
| All Countries (Transfers of Bullion and Specie) | 119 | 95 | 355 | 16 | 17 | 85 |
| Grand Total | 833,847 | 1,026,835 | 1,017,360 | 746,640 | 723,047 | 768,063 |

Interstate Trade

Statistics of trade between Victoria and other Australian States are incomplete and relate mainly to seaborne trade. Although a substantial quantity of freight is carried by road and rail transport between Victoria and neighbouring States, no details of this traffic are available. A small tonnage of freight is carried interstate by air (see page 782).

Interstate Trade by Sea

In relation to quantity, the principal cargoes carried interstate by ship to and from Victorian ports are coal, oils, steel, sugar, and timber. In addition, however, there is a considerable trade in foodstuffs, motor vehicles, and other manufactured goods particularly through the Port of Melbourne.

The following tables show tonnages of the principal commodities of interstate origin or destination handled in the Ports of Melbourne and Geelong, respectively, during the five years 1962 to 1966. Some cargoes, as indicated, are recorded in tons weight, while others are recorded in units of 40 cu ft, which measurement is taken as the equivalent of 1 ton.

VICTORIA—PORT OF MELBOURNE : PRINCIPAL INTERSTATE EXPORTS

('000)

| Commodity and Unit of Quantity | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Ale, Beer and Stout .. 40 cu ft | 11 | 9 | 11 | 8 | 9 |
| Fruit, Fresh and Preserved .. 40 cu ft | 27 | 33 | 32 | 36 | 31 |
| Groceries 40 cu ft | 14 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 16 |
| Malt ton | 6 | 8 | 16 | 22 | 17 |
| Machinery ton | 16 | 19 | 22 | 12 | 16 |
| Motor Vehicles .. 40 cu ft | 93 | 113 | 133 | 131 | 116 |
| Motor Parts and Accessories .. 40 cu ft | 20 | 24 | 18 | 11 | 6 |
| Oils— | | | | | |
| Aviation Spirit (Bulk) .. 40 cu ft | 28 | 14 | 12 | 14 | 12 |
| Aviation Turbine Fuel (Bulk) 40 cu ft | .. | 6 | .. | 3 | 1 |
| Fuel Oil (Bulk) .. 40 cu ft | 248 | 98 | 92 | 9 | 16 |
| Motor Spirit (Bulk) .. 40 cu ft | 70 | 114 | 36 | 83 | 67 |
| Paper and Stationery .. 40 cu ft | 23 | 19 | 17 | 18 | 18 |
| Plaster ton | 8 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| Scrap Metal ton | .. | 1 | 4 | 2 | 11 |
| Steel ton | 5 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 22 |
| Tourists' Cars .. 40 cu ft | 88 | 89 | 75 | 89 | 106 |
| All Other ton or 40 cu ft | 472 | 564 | 538 | 532 | 546 |
| Total | 1,129 | 1,142 | 1,038 | 1,002 | 1,018 |

**VICTORIA—PORT OF MELBOURNE : PRINCIPAL
INTERSTATE IMPORTS**
(’000)

| Commodity and Unit of Quantity | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Barley ton | 48 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 55 |
| Coal ton | 495 | 423 | 453 | 363 | 357 |
| Gypsum ton | 102 | 121 | 127 | 119 | 116 |
| Iron ton | 36 | 43 | 42 | 58 | 31 |
| Molasses ton | 33 | 35 | 31 | 48 | 22 |
| Oils— | | | | | |
| Fuel Oil 40 cu ft | 70 | 253 | 229 | 176 | 169 |
| Kerosine 40 cu ft | 48 | 11 | 37 | 19 | 19 |
| Motor Spirit (Bulk) 40 cu ft | 97 | 281 | 273 | 305 | 123 |
| Paper and Stationery 40 cu ft | 137 | 131 | 131 | 144 | 142 |
| Pyrites ton | 43 | 37 | 62 | 48 | 73 |
| Steel ton | 306 | 237 | 216 | 245 | 189 |
| Sugar ton | 203 | 168 | 217 | 207 | 203 |
| Timber 40 cu ft | 136 | 143 | 126 | 179 | 148 |
| Tourists' Cars 40 cu ft | 80 | 79 | 80 | 69 | 96 |
| All Other ton or 40 cu ft | 404 | 527 | 736 | 802 | 794 |
| Total | 2,238 | 2,505 | 2,775 | 2,797 | 2,537 |

**VICTORIA—PORT OF GEELONG : PRINCIPAL INTERSTATE
EXPORTS AND IMPORTS**
(’000)

| Commodity and Unit of Quantity | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| EXPORTS | | | | | |
| Bitumen ton | .. | 3 | 27 | 44 | 18 |
| Explosives ton | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| Refined Oils 40 cu ft | 890 | 803 | 839 | 760 | 476 |
| Wheat ton | 5 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Wire and Steel ton | .. | 1 | .. | 9 | 11 |
| Other Cargo ton or 40 cu ft | 4 | * | * | 1 | 1 |
| Total Exports | 903 | 814 | 874 | 821 | 515 |
| IMPORTS | | | | | |
| Alumina ton | .. | .. | 38 | 77 | 82 |
| Cement Clinkers ton | 47 | 70 | 74 | 57 | 28 |
| Coal ton | 205 | 215 | 224 | 222 | 206 |
| Oils (Various) 40 cu ft | 216 | 99 | 124 | 102 | 31 |
| Pig Iron and Steel ton | 17 | 64 | 130 | 147 | 126 |
| Sulphate of Ammonia ton | 5 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 14 |
| Superphosphate ton | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 |
| Other Cargo ton or 40 cu ft | 2 | 3 | 1 | * | * |
| Total Imports | 492 | 457 | 598 | 614 | 506 |

*Under 500 tons.

Trade of Victoria with Western Australia and Tasmania

Detailed statistics of the interstate trade between Victoria and other States are available only for trade with Western Australia and Tasmania. The principal items of the trade between Victoria and Western Australia during the years 1963-64 to 1965-66 are given in the next table.

In recent years, the value of exports by Victoria to Western Australia has been above \$130m per annum and has represented about 40 per cent of the total value of goods imported by that State from all States of the Commonwealth. Clothing and accessories, foodstuffs, machinery, and motor vehicles account for more than half of this total.

Exports from Victoria are valued at "landed cost" (i.e., on a c.i.f. basis) at the port of entry. Imports from Western Australia are valued at the f.o.b. equivalent (f.o.r. in the case of the small proportion of goods received by rail) at the port of shipment of the price at which the goods were sold.

INTERSTATE TRADE BETWEEN VICTORIA AND WESTERN AUSTRALIA

| Commodity and Unit of Quantity | Quantity ('000) | | | Value (\$'000) | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
| EXPORTS TO WESTERN AUSTRALIA | | | | | | |
| Clothing and Accessories | .. | .. | .. | 17,114 | 15,915 | 18,807 |
| Foodstuffs— | | | | | | |
| Cheese lb | 3,870 | 3,677 | 3,653 | 1,298 | 1,268 | 1,291 |
| Confectionery lb | 3,423 | 3,017 | 3,113 | 1,441 | 1,182 | 1,257 |
| Milk Products lb | 7,240 | 6,020 | 7,527 | 1,686 | 1,289 | 1,827 |
| Other | .. | .. | .. | 9,714 | 8,862 | 8,595 |
| Footwear | .. | .. | .. | 3,871 | 3,434 | 4,181 |
| Machinery— | | | | | | |
| Agricultural | .. | .. | .. | 5,808 | 4,904 | 6,573 |
| Tractors and Parts | .. | .. | .. | 3,439 | 4,758 | 5,744 |
| Other | .. | .. | .. | 7,183 | 10,029 | 19,360 |
| Medicinal Products | .. | .. | .. | 1,701 | 1,922 | 2,003 |
| Metals, Non-ferrous cwt | 39,746 | 36,432 | 41,341† | 1,189 | 1,016 | 1,871 |
| Paper and Paper Board, etc. | .. | .. | .. | 2,474 | 2,427 | 3,685 |
| Petroleum Oils and Spirits gal | 11,985 | 14,931 | * | 1,243 | 1,816 | 1,027 |
| Piecegoods | .. | .. | .. | 2,948 | 3,393 | 4,391 |
| Plastic Material and Manufactures | .. | .. | .. | 2,639 | 3,548 | 4,280 |
| Radio and T.V. Equipment | .. | .. | .. | 1,512 | 2,178 | 1,611 |
| Soaps | .. | .. | .. | 1,345 | 1,180 | 1,293 |
| Tobacco and Cigarettes lb | 2,833 | 1,974 | * | 6,891 | 6,444 | 7,421 |
| Tyres and Tubes | .. | .. | .. | 4,759 | 3,884 | 4,349 |
| Vehicles and Parts | .. | .. | .. | 26,717 | 22,153 | 27,492 |
| Other Commodities | .. | .. | .. | 34,332 | 35,574 | 35,515 |
| Total | .. | .. | .. | 139,305 | 137,176 | 162,573 |

* Not Recorded.

† Quantity not recorded for exports worth \$324,009.

**INTERSTATE TRADE BETWEEN VICTORIA AND WESTERN AUSTRALIA—
continued**

| Commodity and Unit of Quantity | Quantity ('000) | | | Value (\$'000) | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
| IMPORTS FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA | | | | | | |
| Asbestos Fibre .. cwt | 32 | 25 | 24 | 393 | 239 | 258 |
| Foodstuffs— | | | | | | |
| Confectionery .. lb | 616 | 608 | 600 | 185 | 177 | 172 |
| Fish, Fish Preparations .. lb | 723 | 747 | * | 242 | 280 | 377 |
| Meat .. lb | 897 | 437 | 230 | 346 | 183 | 96 |
| Vegetables, Fresh .. lb | 4,338 | 4,741 | 6,137 | 184 | 232 | 274 |
| Other | .. | .. | .. | 83 | 292 | 146 |
| Hides and Skins .. lb | 1,382 | 1,133 | 1,909 | 156 | 169 | 354 |
| Iron and Steel .. cwt | 1,526 | 1,842 | 1,397 | 6,826 | 8,440 | 6,753 |
| Machines and Machinery (Except Tractors) | .. | .. | .. | 1,232 | 1,681 | 2,480 |
| Petroleum Oils and Spirits gal | 111,678 | 99,478 | * | 10,387 | 9,983 | 9,698 |
| Silver Bullion .. fine oz | 243 | 195 | .. | 284 | 229 | .. |
| Textiles (Except Apparel) | .. | .. | .. | 231 | 271 | 327 |
| Timber .. sup ft | 2,620 | 2,404 | 1,707 | 336 | 319 | 223 |
| Tractors and Parts | .. | .. | .. | 1,510 | 1,586 | 1,224 |
| Wool .. lb | 8,373 | 9,275 | 9,784 | 5,465 | 5,775 | 5,815 |
| Other Commodities | .. | .. | .. | 3,611 | 8,716 | 8,334 |
| Total | .. | .. | .. | 31,471 | 38,572 | 36,531 |

* No quantities recorded.

The next table shows the principal items of the trade by sea between Victoria and Tasmania during the years 1963-64 to 1965-66. Exports and imports are both valued on an f.o.b. basis.

INTERSTATE TRADE BY SEA BETWEEN VICTORIA AND TASMANIA

| Commodity and Unit of Quantity | Quantity ('000) | | | Value (\$'000) | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------|---------|----------------|---------|---------|
| | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
| EXPORTS TO TASMANIA | | | | | | |
| Alcoholic Beverages— | | | | | | |
| Wines and Spirits .. gal | 115 | 162 | 226 | 695 | 856 | 1,215 |
| Other gal | 307 | 264 | 342 | 473 | 426 | 582 |
| Clothing and Accessories | .. | .. | .. | * | * | 4,235 |
| Explosives | .. | .. | .. | * | * | 1,032 |
| Food and Live Animals— | | | | | | |
| Biscuits and Cakes | * | * | 2,102 | * | * | 755 |
| Confectionery .. lb | 1,208 | 1,144 | 1,453 | 674 | 665 | 879 |
| Fruit, Fresh .. bush | 235 | 276 | 244 | 871 | 1,081 | 963 |
| Milk, Processed .. lb | 6,572 | 6,197 | 7,305 | 1,399 | 1,298 | 1,579 |
| Sugar .. ton | 4 | 6 | 7 | 717 | 1,024 | 1,346 |
| Tea .. lb | 1,994 | 1,925 | 2,156 | 1,166 | 1,117 | 1,279 |
| Other | .. | .. | .. | 5,274 | 5,133 | 6,339 |
| Iron and Steel .. cwt | * | * | 553 | * | * | 3,879 |
| Machinery— | | | | | | |
| Electrical | .. | .. | .. | * | * | 5,831 |
| Other | .. | .. | .. | * | * | 9,434 |

INTERSTATE TRADE BY SEA BETWEEN VICTORIA AND TASMANIA—
continued

| Commodity and Unit of Quantity | Quantity ('000) | | | Value (\$'000) | | |
|---|-----------------|---------|---------|----------------|---------|---------|
| | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
| EXPORTS TO TASMANIA—<i>continued</i> | | | | | | |
| Motor Vehicles— | | | | | | |
| Tourist | No. | 21 | 20 | 11 | 36,473 | 34,643 |
| Other | No. | .. | .. | 11 | 4,051 | 4,048 |
| Paper Products | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,051 | 4,048 |
| Petroleum and Oils— | | | | | | |
| Motor Spirit | gal | 22,809 | 36,105 | 37,063 | 2,554 | 4,104 |
| Furnace Oils | gal | * | * | 44,657 | 4,119 | 4,753 |
| Other | .. | .. | .. | .. | * | 1,585 |
| Pigments, Paints, etc. | .. | .. | .. | .. | * | 1,950 |
| Soap | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,092 | 1,221 |
| Tobacco and Cigarettes | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9,774 | 9,440 |
| Tyres and Tubes | .. | .. | .. | .. | * | 2,116 |
| Wool | lb | 4,553 | 4,380 | 3,804 | 3,001 | 2,964 |
| Other Commodities | .. | .. | .. | .. | 39,448 | 42,303 |
| Total | .. | .. | .. | .. | 111,781 | 115,076 |
| | | | | | | 126,580 |

* Included with other commodities.

| IMPORTS FROM TASMANIA | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Foodstuffs— | | | | | | |
| Butter | cwt | 18 | 10 | 10 | 586 | 372 |
| Fish | .. | .. | .. | .. | 307 | 154 |
| Fruit— | | | | | | |
| Fresh | bush | 142 | 53 | 81 | 222 | 94 |
| Dried, Preserved, etc. | lb | 2,010 | 1,426 | 1,858 | 235 | 181 |
| Hops | lb | 668 | 374 | 161 | 425 | 241 |
| Potatoes | ton | 14 | 8 | 54 | 793 | 1,139 |
| Other * | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10,834 | 13,200 |
| Hides | cwt | 14 | 17 | 12 | 203 | 269 |
| Metals and Ores— | | | | | | |
| Zinc Ingots | ton | 15 | 22 | 24 | 3,182 | 5,274 |
| Other | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,573 | 5,911 |
| Metal Manufactures | .. | .. | .. | .. | 704 | 2,164 |
| Motor Vehicles | No. | 11 | 11 | 12 | 17,015 | 16,966 |
| Timber— | | | | | | |
| Dressed | sup ft | 11,835 | 12,665 | 13,225 | 2,579 | 2,932 |
| Undressed | sup ft | 44,119 | 51,279 | 48,738 | 6,040 | 7,214 |
| Wool | lb | 1,966 | 2,344 | 3,980 | 873 | 1,322 |
| Other Commodities† | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27,666 | 28,887 |
| Total | .. | .. | .. | .. | 77,237 | 86,320 |
| | | | | | | 97,393 |

* Includes confectionery—not available for publication.

† Includes calcium carbide, aluminium, hardboard, paper and stationery, and plywood—not available for publication.

Customs and Excise Revenue

The total gross customs duties collected by the Commonwealth in Victoria in each of the three years 1963-64 to 1965-66 was \$88,722,384, \$104,780,390 and \$104,786,642 respectively. Collections include duty received on account of goods transferred to other States for consumption and exclude duty in respect of goods imported into other States but consumed in Victoria.

The principal commodities produced in Victoria on which the Commonwealth imposes excise duty are set out in the table below, together with the gross amount of duty collected on account of each item for each of the three years 1963-64 to 1965-66. As with customs duties, collections include duty levied on goods exported to other States for consumption and exclude duty in respect of goods produced in other States, but consumed in Victoria.

VICTORIA—GROSS EXCISE DUTY COLLECTED ON PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

| Article and Unit of Quantity | Quantity on Which Duty Was Collected | | | Gross Excise Duty Collected | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
| | '000 | | | \$'000 | | |
| Beer* gal | 73,112 | * | * | 71,894 | * | * |
| Spirits (Potable) .. proof gal | 562 | 601 | 561 | 4,411 | 4,074 | 5,059 |
| Tobacco lb | 2,682 | 2,075 | 1,994 | 4,939 | 4,152 | 4,363 |
| Cigars and Cigarettes lb | 17,970 | 18,958 | 19,595 | 57,063 | 68,270 | 79,907 |
| Petrol gal | 452,862 | 467,501 | 487,784 | 44,257 | 45,644 | 57,492 |
| All Other Articles | .. | .. | .. | 5,238 | 79,843 | 95,095 |
| Total | .. | .. | .. | 187,802 | 201,983 | 241,916 |

* Not Available. Excise duty collected on Beer now included under "All Other Articles."

The overseas trade and the gross revenue collected at Victorian ports during the year 1965-66 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS TRADE AND GROSS REVENUE COLLECTED AT VICTORIAN PORTS, 1965-66

(\$'000)

| Particulars | Melbourne* | Geelong | Portland | Total |
|------------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| Overseas Trade— | | | | |
| Imports | 952,250 | 62,196 | 2,914 | 1,017,360 |
| Exports | 658,629 | 89,677 | 19,757 | 768,063 |
| Total | 1,610,879 | 151,873 | 22,671 | 1,785,423 |
| Gross Revenue— | | | | |
| Customs | 102,738 | 1,230 | 819 | 104,787 |
| Excise | 233,367 | 4,882 | 3,667 | 241,916 |
| Total | 336,105 | 6,112 | 4,486 | 346,703 |

* Includes Port of Melbourne, Essendon Airport, and Parcels Post.

AUSTRALIA—VALUE OF OVERSEAS TRADE, GROSS
CUSTOMS, AND EXCISE DUTY COLLECTED BY
STATES, 1965-66
(\$'000)

| State | Imports | Exports | Excess of Exports | Gross Duty Collected | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|----------------------|---------|
| | | | | Customs | Excise |
| New South Wales .. | 1,257,603 | 781,206 | - 476,397 | 134,810 | 288,538 |
| Victoria .. | 1,017,360 | 768,063 | - 249,297 | 104,787 | 241,916 |
| Queensland .. | 240,349 | 462,597 | 222,248 | 22,725 | 88,952 |
| South Australia .. | 198,156 | 296,277 | 98,121 | 16,416 | 62,622 |
| Western Australia .. | 175,690 | 314,403 | 138,713 | 15,251 | 53,536 |
| Tasmania .. | 43,585 | 92,007 | 48,422 | 2,667 | 19,211 |
| Northern Territory .. | 5,596 | 6,398 | 802 | 1,003 | 2,067 |
| Australian Capital Territory .. | 1,153 | 1 | - 1,152 | 52 | 14 |
| Australia .. | 2,939,492 | 2,720,953 | - 218,539 | 297,711 | 756,856 |

NOTE—Minus (-) sign denotes excess of imports.

Transport

Shipping

Coastal Trade

In the post-war years, particularly since 1959, significant changes have taken place in the carriage of goods by sea around the Australian coast. The Port of Melbourne, the principal sea terminal for Victoria which is the centre of the coastal trade routes around the mainland coast and to Tasmania, has been experimenting with new methods of cargo handling and "packaging" and the introduction of new specialised ships. In the years following the Second World War, Australian ship-owners revised their trading practices in the face of vigorous competition from the land based transport operators. As a result the entire coastal trade by sea was transformed, and ships modified to make them more useful as a means of transportation around the coast.

One of the results of this was the expansion of the bulk cargo trade in which more goods (such as sugar and a variety of oils and oil products) began to be carried in bulk. Later, single bags, boxes, packages began to be packed into unit loads and containers which facilitated handling on ship and shore by means of new and improved mechanical cargo handling equipment. These new methods led to the specialised ship, exclusively designed and equipped to meet the requirements of the particular trade. These were the roll-on roll-off stern loading ships for cargo packed on road vehicles which travelled in the vessel, and the container ship designed for containerised cargo and other unit loads. The first roll-on roll-off ship in Australia was introduced in 1959 between Melbourne and Devonport in northern Tasmania.

Australia's first specially designed container ship came into service between Melbourne and Launceston in 1961, and was followed in 1964 by a larger container ship for the Melbourne-Fremantle trade. By then, between 7,000 and 8,000 containers were in transit between all States on these ships as well as on conventional and specially modified ships. These new methods are now well established and are being extended to the ports of Sydney and Brisbane.

Efforts are continuing to improve the handling and carrying of general cargo in addition to bulk cargoes which are most suitably carried by sea. More specialised and larger ships in the bulk trades are also proving valuable.

New packaging and cargo handling methods, as well as new ships, are bringing changes to port facilities, where specially designed wharves, equipment, and port modifications are matching the new concepts in ship and cargo handling around the Australian coast. These new concepts are also being extended to Australia's overseas trade.

Searoad Service between Victoria and Tasmania

The following table gives details of the searoad service operated by the Australian Coastal Shipping Commission between Victoria and Tasmania :

VICTORIA-TASMANIA : SEABOARD SERVICE, 1965-66

| Name of Vessel | Passengers | Accompanied Vehicles | Trade Vehicles* | Commercial Units, etc. † | Mail Vans |
|------------------------------|------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| "Princess of Tasmania" | 88,274 | 21,270 | 2,955 | 8,131 | 320 |
| "Bass Trader" | 1,613 | 733 | 4,509 | 26,648 | 301 |
| "South Esk" | .. | .. | 330 | 8,681 | .. |
| Other A.C.S.C. Vessels .. | .. | .. | 36 | 10,011 | .. |
| Total .. | 89,887 | 22,003 | 7,830 | 53,471 | 621 |

* Motor vehicles available for sale.

† Includes container units, trailers, timber packs, etc., as well as powered commercial vehicles.

Vessels Entered and Cleared

The number of vessels entering Victorian ports, the number cleared from those ports, and their total tonnage in each of the five years 1961-62 to 1965-66 were as follows :

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE SHIPPING

| Particulars | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Entrances No. | 3,545 | 3,581 | 3,717 | 3,690 | 3,753 |
| | '000 net tons | 14,909 | 15,183 | 16,137 | 16,534 | 16,380 |
| Clearances No. | 3,537 | 3,581 | 3,681 | 3,679 | 3,754 |
| | '000 net tons | 14,872 | 15,187 | 15,940 | 16,448 | 16,384 |

Shipping with Various Countries

The principal countries having shipping communication with Victoria are set out in the following table. The table does not include the intra-state activities of overseas or interstate vessels.

Voyages and tonnages of vessels arriving from or departing to particular countries are recorded against the country of origin or destination, notwithstanding that the same vessel on the same voyage may carry cargo or passengers to or from Victoria from or to several countries. Thus, vessels calling at New Zealand on voyages to and from the United States of America or Canada are not shown in shipping communication with New Zealand, and likewise, vessels calling at ports *en route* to and from the United Kingdom are credited to the United Kingdom only.

VICTORIA—SHIPPING WITH VARIOUS COUNTRIES (‘000 Net Tons)

| Country | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| VESSELS ENTERED | | | | | |
| COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES— | | | | | |
| Australian States | 5,548 | 5,291 | 5,735 | 5,869 | 5,733 |
| United Kingdom | 1,513 | 1,535 | 1,474 | 1,506 | 1,522 |
| Nauru | 348 | 338 | 385 | 291 | 198 |
| Canada | 378 | 416 | 359 | 463 | 498 |
| India, Pakistan, and Ceylon | 257 | 170 | 155 | 182 | 166 |
| Malaysia | * | * | * | 356 | 258 |
| New Zealand | 452 | 502 | 411 | 269 | 518 |
| Other Commonwealth Countries | 999 | 834 | 970 | 687 | 564 |
| Total Commonwealth Countries | 9,495 | 9,086 | 9,489 | 9,623 | 9,457 |
| FOREIGN COUNTRIES— | | | | | |
| Arabian States | 1,313 | 1,982 | 1,600 | 2,144 | 2,033 |
| China, Republic of (Mainland) .. | 77 | 36 | 104 | 51 | 105 |
| Germany, Federal Republic of .. | 335 | 367 | 391 | 359 | 492 |
| Indonesia | 308 | 222 | 269 | 266 | 216 |
| Iran | 364 | 339 | 445 | 109 | 166 |
| Italy | 225 | 221 | 228 | 262 | 265 |
| Japan | 838 | 809 | 1,152 | 968 | 1,069 |
| Netherlands | 189 | 136 | 97 | 90 | 56 |
| United States of America | 548 | 652 | 789 | 897 | 868 |
| Other Foreign Countries | 682 | 640 | 957 | 1,001 | 1,026 |
| Total Foreign Countries | 4,879 | 5,404 | 6,032 | 6,145 | 6,296 |
| Grand Total | 14,374 | 14,490 | 15,521 | 15,768 | 15,753 |

* Included under "Other Commonwealth Countries."

VICTORIA—SHIPPING WITH VARIOUS COUNTRIES—*continued*
(‘000 Net Tons)

| Country | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| VESSELS CLEARED | | | | | |
| COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES— | | | | | |
| Australian States | 5,912 | 5,803 | 6,260 | 6,520 | 6,264 |
| United Kingdom | 1,630 | 1,412 | 1,480 | 1,486 | 1,403 |
| Nauru | 195 | 221 | 305 | 162 | 197 |
| Canada | 308 | 322 | 261 | 297 | 324 |
| India, Pakistan, and Ceylon.. | 314 | 219 | 276 | 333 | 248 |
| Malaysia | * | * | * | 397 | 346 |
| New Zealand | 454 | 379 | 441 | 317 | 555 |
| Hong Kong | 268 | 235 | 271 | 321 | 366 |
| Other Commonwealth Countries | 654 | 845 | 697 | 462 | 380 |
| Total Commonwealth Countries | 9,735 | 9,436 | 9,991 | 10,295 | 10,083 |
| FOREIGN COUNTRIES— | | | | | |
| Arabian States | 1,324 | 1,470 | 1,310 | 1,988 | 2,108 |
| China, Republic of (Mainland).. | 259 | 217 | 393 | 210 | 343 |
| Germany, Federal Republic of.. | 248 | 279 | 337 | 280 | 360 |
| Indonesia | 170 | 162 | 205 | 211 | 226 |
| Iran | 240 | 377 | 455 | 285 | 214 |
| Italy | 281 | 265 | 273 | 300 | 268 |
| Japan | 593 | 753 | 894 | 804 | 833 |
| Netherlands | 140 | 180 | 206 | 59 | 79 |
| Poland | 57 | 85 | 63 | 154 | 109 |
| United States of America | 437 | 532 | 379 | 304 | 365 |
| Other Foreign Countries | 791 | 709 | 829 | 823 | 857 |
| Total Foreign Countries | 4,540 | 5,029 | 5,344 | 5,417 | 5,762 |
| Grand Total | 14,275 | 14,465 | 15,335 | 15,712 | 15,845 |

* Included under "Other Commonwealth Countries."

Nationality of Shipping

The countries of registration of vessels which entered or were cleared at Victorian ports during the years 1964–65 and 1965–66 were as follows :

VICTORIA—NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING
(‘000 Net Tons)

| Vessels Registered at Ports in— | Vessels Entered | | Vessels Cleared | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | 1964–65 | 1965–66 | 1964–65 | 1965–66 |
| COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES— | | | | |
| Australia | 2,786 | 3,195 | 2,813 | 3,199 |
| United Kingdom | 6,060 | 5,322 | 5,967 | 5,327 |
| New Zealand.. .. . | 167 | 203 | 162 | 227 |
| Hong Kong | 215 | 233 | 225 | 215 |
| Other Commonwealth Countries | 153 | 160 | 142 | 133 |
| Total Commonwealth Countries | 9,381 | 9,113 | 9,309 | 9,101 |

VICTORIA—NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING—*continued*
(’000 Net Tons)

| Vessels Registered at Ports in— | Vessels Entered | | Vessels Cleared | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| | 1964-65 | 1965-66 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
| FOREIGN COUNTRIES— | | | | |
| Denmark | 255 | 210 | 263 | 206 |
| France | 221 | 341 | 206 | 339 |
| Netherlands | 925 | 843 | 883 | 830 |
| Germany, Federal Republic of .. | 709 | 568 | 735 | 528 |
| Greece | 432 | 549 | 412 | 553 |
| Italy | 828 | 730 | 819 | 732 |
| Japan | 540 | 717 | 535 | 722 |
| Liberia | 918 | 1,059 | 908 | 1,067 |
| Norway | 1,260 | 1,258 | 1,297 | 1,275 |
| Sweden | 587 | 515 | 593 | 554 |
| United States of America .. | 167 | 165 | 171 | 170 |
| Panama | 155 | 189 | 158 | 180 |
| Other Foreign Countries .. | 157 | 122 | 159 | 128 |
| Total Foreign Countries .. | 7,154 | 7,266 | 7,139 | 7,283 |
| Grand Total | 16,534 | 16,380 | 16,448 | 16,384 |

Shipping Entered at Victorian Ports

Particulars of shipping which entered each principal port of Victoria are given in the following table for the years 1964-65 and 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—VESSELS ENTERED AT EACH PORT

| Class of Vessel | Melbourne | | Geelong | | Portland | |
|--------------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|
| | 1964-65 | 1965-66 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
| Number | | | | | | |
| Overseas— | | | | | | |
| Direct | 264 | 221 | 247 | 251 | 9 | 10 |
| Other | 1,602 | 1,574 | 206 | 166 | 81 | 79 |
| Interstate | 1,072 | 1,213 | 196 | 220 | 13 | 19 |
| Total | 2,938 | 3,008 | 649 | 637 | 103 | 108 |
| ’000 Net Tons | | | | | | |
| Overseas— | | | | | | |
| Direct | 1,341 | 983 | 1,957 | 1,969 | 42 | 53 |
| Other | 9,039 | 8,980 | 1,074 | 873 | 340 | 331 |
| Interstate | 2,084 | 2,304 | 582 | 772 | 76 | 115 |
| Total | 12,464 | 12,267 | 3,612 | 3,614 | 458 | 499 |

Cargoes Discharged and Shipped

The following tables show the tonnage of overseas and interstate cargoes discharged and shipped in Victorian ports during 1964-65 and 1965-66, as well as the tonnage of overseas cargoes discharged and shipped during the years 1963-64 to 1965-66 according to the nationalities of the vessels in which the cargoes were carried :

VICTORIA—CARGOES DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED AT EACH PORT

('000 Tons)

| Particulars | Melbourne | | Geelong | | Portland | |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|
| | 1964-65 | 1965-66 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
| DISCHARGED | | | | | | |
| Interstate— | | | | | | |
| Weight | 1,818 | 1,718 | 594 | 558 | 86 | 79 |
| Measure | 681 | 830 | * | 1 | .. | .. |
| Overseas— | | | | | | |
| Weight | 3,657 | 3,220 | 3,581 | 3,867 | * | 23 |
| Measure | 1,521 | 1,550 | 1 | 27 | .. | .. |
| SHIPPED | | | | | | |
| Interstate— | | | | | | |
| Weight | 375 | 440 | 931 | 758 | 19 | 1 |
| Measure | 699 | 702 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. |
| Overseas— | | | | | | |
| Weight | 1,061 | 1,017 | 1,506 | 1,461 | 176 | 69 |
| Measure | 662 | 675 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. |

NOTE—1 ton measurement = 40 cubic feet.

* Less than 500 tons.

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS CARGOES DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED ACCORDING TO NATIONALITIES OF VESSELS

('000 Tons)

| Vessels Registered at Ports in— | 1963-64 | | 1964-65 | | 1965-66 | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Dis-charged | Shipped | Dis-charged | Shipped | Dis-charged | Shipped |
| COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES— | | | | | | |
| Australia | 8 | 44 | 57 | 9 | 3 | 49 |
| United Kingdom .. | 2,896 | 1,291 | 3,252 | 1,091 | 3,039 | 1,110 |
| New Zealand | 92 | 132 | 94 | 124 | 93 | 182 |
| Other Commonwealth | 117 | 159 | 110 | 185 | 181 | 102 |
| Total Commonwealth Countries | 3,113 | 1,626 | 3,513 | 1,410 | 3,316 | 1,443 |

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS CARGOES DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED ACCORDING
TO NATIONALITIES OF VESSELS—*continued*
(’000 Tons)

| Vessels Registered at Ports in— | 1963-64 | | 1964-65 | | 1965-66 | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | Dis- charged | Shipped | Dis- charged | Shipped | Dis- charged | Shipped |
| FOREIGN COUNTRIES— | | | | | | |
| Denmark | 281 | 87 | 237 | 55 | 100 | 40 |
| France | 180 | 10 | 396 | 9 | 647 | 7 |
| Germany, Federal Republic of | 236 | 177 | 607 | 150 | 500 | 128 |
| Greece | 96 | 648 | 70 | 280 | 122 | 322 |
| Italy | 453 | 8 | 432 | 53 | 224 | 4 |
| Japan | 156 | 121 | 209 | 120 | 314 | 134 |
| Liberia | 1,006 | 118 | 1,112 | 82 | 1,277 | 130 |
| Netherlands | 479 | 393 | 498 | 342 | 418 | 244 |
| Norway | 1,217 | 609 | 1,176 | 489 | 1,308 | 437 |
| Panama | 265 | 41 | 97 | 77 | 169 | 69 |
| Sweden | 484 | 154 | 326 | 157 | 231 | 142 |
| United States of America | 63 | 25 | 50 | 34 | 37 | 27 |
| Other Foreign | 42 | 176 | 38 | 149 | 24 | 98 |
| Total Foreign Countries | 4,958 | 2,567 | 5,247 | 1,996 | 5,371 | 1,782 |
| Grand Total .. | 8,071 | 4,193 | 8,760 | 3,406 | 8,687 | 3,225 |

NOTE.—In this table tons measurement have been added to tons weight.

Port Phillip Sea Pilots

Thirty-six former shipmasters are licensed by the Marine Board of Victoria to perform all pilotage duty within Port Phillip Bay. One is in charge of the Williamstown office as Secretary-Treasurer; the others, in turn, take a week in command of the pilot steamer cruising off Point Lonsdale to put pilots aboard incoming ships or take them off departing vessels.

Thirty-four pilots are rostered for the various pilotage duties: from the Heads to Port Melbourne, Williamstown, Geelong, and Westernport; between Geelong and Melbourne; in the Yarra River or Victoria Dock; or elsewhere as required. Pilots for inward ships are organised by the Pilot-in-Charge of the steamer; those for departing ships and ships berthing by the Williamstown office staff.

Tide is the pilot's greatest hazard at the Heads. Flowing over an uneven, rocky bottom at a rate of up to 10 knots, it creates a steep and turbulent sea at the narrowest part of the entrance. These strong tides have scoured out a deep gutter round Point Nepean, and the main stream of the tide following this gutter has the effect of setting ships sideways, towards the dangerous reefs bordering Point Nepean.

Inside the Heads is the 12-mile long South Channel for deep-loaded ships and the shorter and narrower 8-mile long West Channel for ships under 17 ft draught. From the end of these channels, vessels may proceed either to the Port of Geelong or to the Port of Melbourne.

Vacancies in the Pilot Service are filled by shipmasters with a pilotage exemption certificate who have traded regularly to the Port. Each pilot must purchase a share in the pilot vessels and other necessary plant. Pilotage dues are set and collected by the Marine Board. Ten per cent of these are taken out for expenses and contributions to the Pilots Sick and Superannuation Fund, the balance of 90 per cent being paid to the pilots for disbursements, crew and staff wages, and for pilots' remuneration.

The following table shows the number of ships (sailing inwards and outwards) piloted through Port Phillip Heads during the years 1957 to 1966 :

**VICTORIA—NUMBER OF SHIPS PILOTED THROUGH
PORT PHILLIP HEADS**

| Year | | | No. of Ships | Year | | | No. of Ships |
|------|----|----|--------------|--------|----|----|--------------|
| 1957 | .. | .. | 3,054 | 1962.. | .. | .. | 4,177 |
| 1958 | .. | .. | 3,311 | 1963.. | .. | .. | 4,333 |
| 1959 | .. | .. | 3,593 | 1964.. | .. | .. | 4,505 |
| 1960 | .. | .. | 3,768 | 1965.. | .. | .. | 4,738 |
| 1961 | .. | .. | 4,228 | 1966.. | .. | .. | 4,759 |

Further Reference, 1963

Melbourne Harbor Trust

Administration

The Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners are an independent, autonomous, corporate body operating under the provisions of the Melbourne Harbor Trust Act of 1876, and subsequent amendments and variations. The land and waters of the 10½ square mile port area are vested in the six Commissioners who are appointed by the Governor in Council. They comprise a full-time chairman who also is virtually the port's managing director, and five part-time commissioners who, in accordance with the Act, must be associated with various port activities, i.e., shipping, primary production, imports, exports, and port labour.

The Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners are both the Port Authority and the Conservancy Authority of the Port of Melbourne. The Trust maintains, improves, and develops the port, and is empowered under its Act to make regulations for the management and financing of the port subject to the approval of the Governor in Council.

Finance

The Port of Melbourne is self supporting, and does not receive any financial grants from the State Government. The Trust is financed by the users of the port, and it derives its income from a number of charges, principally wharfage rates, levied on each ton of cargo landed, and tonnage rates—levied on the gross registered tonnage of ships and the time they spend in port. Other charges cover rent of sheds, hire of port owned cargo handling equipment, general port services, and rental of land reserved for essential long term port development. Expenditure is on port maintenance, reconstruction, modernisation, and development, with any surplus put back into port development. In 1966, the Trust had more than \$40m invested in assets. Capital

works are financed out of revenue and out of private and public loans which are raised and financed by the Trust itself, and which are guaranteed by the Trust's income from wharfage and tonnage. The Trust is required to pay into the Consolidated Revenue of the State Government approximately one-fifth of its revenue from wharfage and tonnage.

Changing Trends in Port Development

Since 1958, there have been marked changes in the type of facilities required in the Port of Melbourne, Victoria's principal sea terminal, to cater for new and improved methods of cargo handling on ship and shore. Before that there were relatively few changes in the techniques of handling general cargo in and out of ships, although previously major changes had been made in the handling of the cargo on shore.

Containerisation and unitisation are the new methods of handling general cargo both on shore and in specially designed ships, and the Port of Melbourne has been very active in the development and extension of this type of cargo handling on the Australian coast.

By 1966, the development of special ships and the new cargo handling methods resulted in the provision of six special berths with increased adjoining land areas to cater for the new methods in the trade between Melbourne and the ports of Devonport, Burnie, Bell Bay, Launceston, and Hobart in Tasmania; Fremantle in Western Australia; and Currie on King Island in Bass Strait. The busiest specialised berth in 1966 handled a cargo volume of more than 500,000 tons of imports and exports, with a berth utilisation of 50 per cent; a ship turn round time of eight hours; and a cargo clearance from the wharves of about 24 hours.

Expansion of existing specialised shipping services is now planned and the port has estimated its expenditure on additional facilities at \$1.2m for 1967-68. Projects already started are planned for completion by 1968.

The new techniques of cargo handling are now being introduced into the overseas trade through the port, and to meet the requirements of shipping companies who are planning or committed to the new methods with specialised ships, a new dock system is under construction.

The first stage is expected to be in operation by 1968. Construction, started in 1966, includes the widening of the River Yarra navigation channel to a width of 400 ft at an estimated expenditure of \$3m, and dredging, reclamation, and construction of the first specialised overseas berth at an estimated cost of \$5m. Expenditure for 1967-68 is estimated to be \$1.8m. The new berth will guarantee a depth of water for a draught of 35 ft and will comprise a total area of 18 acres for container marshalling and access roads alongside the berth.

The pattern of overseas cargo throughout, turn round, and cargo clearance is expected to be on similar lines as in the existing coastal trade through the port.

A list of port facilities is to be found on page 748 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1967.

Further References, 1961 to 1967

The following table shows particulars of the financial operations of the Melbourne Harbor Trust for the years 1962 to 1966 :

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST : REVENUE,
EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)

| Particulars | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| REVENUE | | | | | |
| Wharfage and Tonnage Rates .. | 4,884 | 5,442 | 7,145 | 7,058 | 6,393 |
| Rent of Sheds | 208 | 326 | 637 | 606 | 572 |
| Special Berth Charges | 362 | 428 | 456 | 431 | 317 |
| Rent of Lands | 610 | 662 | 666 | 725 | 949 |
| Crane Fees | 1,296 | 1,436 | 1,613 | 1,800 | 1,672 |
| Other | 598 | 676 | 796 | 814 | 792 |
| Total Revenue | 7,958 | 8,970 | 11,312 | 11,434 | 10,695 |
| EXPENDITURE AND APPROPRIATIONS | | | | | |
| Administration and General Expenses | 474 | 500 | 710 | 784 | 874 |
| Port Operating Expenses | 1,768 | 1,916 | 2,160 | 2,413 | 2,422 |
| Maintenance— | | | | | |
| Dredging | 822 | 846 | 1,326 | 508 | 265 |
| Harbour | 60 | 90 | 75 | 123 | 110 |
| Wharves | 656 | 494 | 502 | 648 | 638 |
| Approaches | 72 | 78 | 90 | 117 | 125 |
| Railways | 46 | 32 | 44 | 51 | 79 |
| Cargo Handling Equipment | 244 | 288 | 304 | 325 | 342 |
| Other Properties | 44 | 48 | 38 | 62 | 93 |
| Interest | 1,384 | 1,440 | 1,482 | 1,465 | 1,551 |
| Depreciation and Renewals | 882 | 1,386 | 1,647 | 1,486 | 1,584 |
| Insurance | 86 | 160 | 165 | 96 | 99 |
| Sinking Fund | 404 | 458 | 1,150 | 928 | 160 |
| General Reserve | .. | .. | .. | 800 | 900 |
| Payments to Consolidated Revenue | 984 | 1,100 | 1,437 | 1,420 | 1,287 |
| Other | 6 | 20 | * | 1 | 2 |
| Total Expenditure and Appropriations | 7,932 | 8,856 | 11,132 | 11,226 | 10,530 |
| CAPITAL OUTLAY | | | | | |
| Land and Property | 100 | 82 | 253 | 224 | 106 |
| Reclamation | 24 | 56 | 23 | 32 | 312 |
| Deepening Waterways | 536 | 592 | 154 | 786 | 1,239 |
| Wharves and Sheds Construction .. | 878 | 970 | 1,423 | 1,709 | 1,760 |
| Cargo Handling Equipment | 72 | 116 | 294 | 359 | 1,252 |
| Approaches Construction | 214 | 142 | 361 | 464 | 303 |
| Floating Plant | 618 | 152 | 59 | 11 | 95 |
| Other Works, etc. | 176 | 306 | 253 | 768 | 675 |
| Total Capital Outlay | 2,618 | 2,416 | 2,821 | 4,352 | 5,742 |
| Loan Indebtedness at 31 December | 29,750 | 29,836 | 29,773 | 30,473 | 32,247 |

* Under \$500

Geelong Harbor Trust

The Port of Geelong is under the control of the Geelong Harbor Trust which was constituted under an Act of 1905. The Trust consists of three Commissioners appointed by the Governor in Council.

Entrance to the port is by 15 miles of channel dredged to a depth of 36 ft and a width of 400 ft.

There are nineteen effective berths in the port and two berths at the Commonwealth Explosives Pier, Point Wilson—owned and operated

by the Commonwealth. Maximum water depths are 36 ft at eight berths, 32 ft at ten berths (all within the inner harbour), and three outer harbour berths of 30 ft. Special berths are provided for the handling of coal, grain, phosphatic rock and sulphur, oil, frozen meat, and alumina. The bulk grain terminal has a 26 mill. bushel storage capacity, and is capable of loading ships at the rate of 1,600 tons per hour.

Refinery Pier can accommodate simultaneously four oil tankers with maximum drafts of 34 ft. The Harbor Trust cool stores have a storage capacity of 900,000 cu ft. Adequate open coal storage is available. The port has good clearance facilities, with direct rail loading at seven berths and road clearance at all berths.

During 1966 two new berths came into operation—one at Corio Quay South for meat and general cargo, the other, at Point Henry, for bulk discharge of alumina. A modern dry bulk berth equipped with four 7½-ton kangaroo cranes giving an initial discharge rate of 1,000 tons per hour was commenced in 1966, the adjoining Kings Wharf having been strengthened in the meantime to accommodate the cranes which are now in operation.

The Harbor Trust has floating plant which includes seven tugs, six barges, and one diesel-powered floating crane.

Particulars of the financial operations of the Geelong Harbor Trust for the years 1962 to 1966 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—GEELONG HARBOR TRUST : REVENUE,
EXPENDITURE, ETC.

(\$'000)

| Particulars | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| REVENUE | | | | | |
| Wharfage, Tonnage, and Special | | | | | |
| Berth Rates | 1,996 | 2,156 | 2,284 | 2,238 | 2,373 |
| Shipping Services | 444 | 517 | 615 | 722 | 838 |
| Rents, Fees, and Licences | 32 | 36 | 38 | 43 | 45 |
| Freezing Works and Abattoirs | 36 | 44 | 50 | 63 | 64 |
| Other | 70 | 79 | 115 | 159 | 120 |
| Total Revenue | 2,578 | 2,832 | 3,102 | 3,225 | 3,440 |
| EXPENDITURE AND APPROPRIATIONS | | | | | |
| Management Expenses | 242 | 252 | 272 | 344 | 366 |
| Shipping Services | 409 | 464 | 516 | 622 | 647 |
| Maintenance— | | | | | |
| Wharves and Approaches | 42 | 82 | 70 | 77 | 102 |
| Harbour | 74 | 78 | 78 | 85 | 71 |
| Floating Plant | 20 | 10 | 24 | 10 | 13 |
| Other | 16 | 22 | 22 | 18 | 17 |
| Interest on Loans | 310 | 320 | 344 | 390 | 401 |
| Sinking Fund | 62 | 60 | 72 | 77 | 76 |
| Depreciation Provision | 378 | 394 | 414 | 432 | 515 |
| Port Development Fund | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,007 |
| Other | 51 | 54 | 102 | 72 | 62 |
| Total Expenditure and Appropriations | 1,604 | 1,736 | 1,914 | 2,127 | 3,277 |

VICTORIA—GEELONG HARBOR TRUST : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE,
ETC.—*continued*
(\$'000)

| Particulars | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| CAPITAL OUTLAY (NET) | | | | | |
| Floating Plant | 72 | 178 | 592 | 100 | .. |
| Land and Property | 54 | 84 | 104 | 294 | 70 |
| Deepening Waterways | 652 | 636 | 228 | 500 | 69 |
| Wharves and Approaches | 364 | 498 | 898 | 2,332 | 431 |
| Other | 6 | 34 | 30 | 46 | 11 |
| Total Capital Outlay .. | 1,148 | 1,430 | 1,852 | 3,272 | 581 |
| LOAN INDEBTEDNESS AT 31 DECEMBER | | | | | |
| State Government | 234 | 234 | 228 | 193 | 124 |
| Public | 5,900 | 5,878 | 6,958 | 7,490 | 7,404 |
| Total Loan Indebtedness .. | 6,134 | 6,112 | 7,186 | 7,683 | 7,528 |

Portland Harbor Trust

Situated on the south-west coast of Victoria, the Port of Portland has been administered by the Portland Harbor Trust Commissioners since 1951 and serves an area of about 40,000 square miles of western Victoria and the south-east of South Australia. The Port is within a few miles of the main overseas and coastal shipping routes and provides direct access for vessels right up to the entrance of the harbour basin.

Two breakwaters enclose an area of 250 acres of sheltered water to form the harbour basin, while all cargo berths have rail and road access to main Victorian and interstate traffic routes. While the original construction of the deep water port was designed primarily to handle the maritime trade of a predominantly rural area, current planning embraces the needs of secondary industry, with particular emphasis on those associated with wool, petroleum, timber processing, and the manufacture of fertilizers.

The main factors associated with the recent increase of trade are the volume of petroleum products imported into and distributed from the town, the establishment of Portland as a major wool selling centre, and the export of bulk grain. The importation of coffee beans and paper pulp is also planned.

A capital works programme involving the expenditure of \$950,000 was to be undertaken by the Portland Harbor Trust during 1967-68. Major items of expenditure involve the completion of the new bulk shipping berth, installation of associated services to No. 2 Quay, and

the removal of overburden at Cape Grant quarry to open up new reserves of high quality basalt rock. Provision has also been made for the construction of a spur line from the port railway to service a new fertilizer complex being erected adjacent to the main shipping berths, extension of the Harbor Trust sorting sidings, re-alignment of a section of the harbour canal, and the reclamation of additional industrial land fronting the canal. Extensions to the grain terminal receipt depot, together with provision for the receipt of bulk grain from road transport are due to be completed within 1967-68, and a dredging programme will be commenced along the west side of No. 1 Dock.

Particulars of the financial operations of the Portland Harbor Trust for the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 are set out in the following table :

**VICTORIA—PORTLAND HARBOR TRUST : REVENUE,
EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)**

| Particulars | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| REVENUE | | | | | |
| Wharfage Rates | 98 | 126 | 130 | 117 | 137 |
| Tonnage Rates | 16 | 22 | 22 | 24 | 21 |
| Shipping Services | 36 | 44 | 42 | 84 | 63 |
| State Government Grant | 604 | 498 | 646 | 711 | 576 |
| Grain Terminal | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 82 |
| Other | 54 | 64 | 86 | 53 | 46 |
| Total Revenue | 808 | 754 | 926 | 994 | 925 |
| EXPENDITURE AND APPROPRIATIONS | | | | | |
| Administration | 48 | 64 | 58 | 59 | 68 |
| Maintenance | 94 | 80 | 60 | 67 | 78 |
| Shipping Services | 48 | 70 | 74 | 92 | 61 |
| Depreciation | 14 | 14 | 16 | 12 | 26 |
| Interest on Loans | 512 | 562 | 562 | 622 | 677 |
| Sinking Fund | 44 | 42 | 42 | 47 | 83 |
| Grain Terminal (excl. Depreciation) | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 35 |
| Other | 4 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 4 |
| Total Expenditure and Appropriations | 764 | 834 | 814 | 911 | 1,032 |
| CAPITAL OUTLAY | | | | | |
| Floating Plant | 136 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Reclamation | .. | 2 | 3 | 30 | 315 |
| Grain Terminal | .. | .. | 133 | 1,036 | 111 |
| Deepening Waterways | 50 | 50 | 30 | .. | 51 |
| Wharves and Sheds | 290 | 302 | 68 | 173 | 386 |
| Breakwater Construction | 148 | 160 | 70 | 18 | .. |
| Other | 85 | 46 | 48 | 131 | 185 |
| Total | 709 | 560 | 352 | 1,388 | 1,048 |
| Loan Indebtedness at 30 June— | | | | | |
| State Government | 4,092 | 4,092 | 4,092 | 4,083 | 4,083 |
| Public | 9,794 | 10,274 | 10,952 | 12,310 | 13,027 |
| Total Loan Indebtedness | 13,886 | 14,366 | 15,044 | 16,393 | 17,110 |

Westernport

In June, 1963, the Victorian Government passed the Westernport (Oil Refinery) Act to give effect to an agreement between the State and BP Refinery (Westernport) Pty Ltd for the establishment of a refinery and the development of port facilities to service it in Westernport.

Westernport is eastward of and adjacent to Port Phillip, and is separated from it by the nine-mile wide Mornington Peninsula. The port is sheltered from Bass Strait by Phillip Island at its southerly end, and the waters between the western side of this island and the mainland form the entrance to the port. The entrance to the port contains some extensive sand banks; however, a deep water channel exists close in to the island with depths as great as 17 fathoms, the minimum low water depth being 47 ft. Tidal rises are of the order of 9 to 10 ft springs and 7 ft 6 in neaps.

The depths available in Westernport are sufficient for tankers of 47 ft draught, and, with some dredging in the vicinity of Crib Point, a marine terminal has been established capable of berthing tankers of 100,000 tons deadweight. The main terminal provides two berthing heads, the northern one being capable of taking tankers up to 100,000 tons deadweight, and the southern one 40,000 ton tankers. In the first year of operations some 80 tankers used the port. To facilitate berthing, two ocean-going tugs—each of 1,500 hp and with a bollard pull of 20 tons—are provided. These tugs are fitted with fire-fighting equipment and lifting gear capable of handling the 6-ton navigation buoys in service at the port.

The navigable channel extending from Crib Point to the Western Entrance is $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, the low water depth in the Northern Arm being 47 ft and in the Western Arm 49 ft. This channel is marked by 27 light buoys, spaced at distances not exceeding one nautical mile; at the entrance is situated the fairway buoy and off Flinders the pilot boarding ground buoy. A landfall light—170 ft above sea level—has been established at Grant Point on the western extremity of Phillip Island. This has a range of 19 miles. At McHaffie's Point $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the north-east along the coast of Phillip Island a navigation light, with a range in the white sector of 15 miles at an elevation of 90 ft provides a leading arc as a guide for vessels up to the fairway buoy. The structure has also been constructed to act as a day marker; timber planks forming this are angled to reflect sunlight on to the western or seaward face.

Port maintenance facilities are centred around the existing jetty at Stony Point (2 miles south of Crib Point). At the root of the jetty an area of 4 acres has been reclaimed providing an area for a depot for the servicing of buoys, navigation lights, tugs, and pilot launch. It also includes administrative offices and radio-telephonic equipment. Maritime VHF radio is established at the maintenance depot at Stony Point, with remote control to the Harbour Master's quarters at Crib Point.

A 200 ft extension to Stony Point Jetty provides a berth for the two tugs, and a new parallel jetty is used to berth smaller craft. Pilotage for the port is undertaken by the Port Phillip Sea Pilots. Large tankers

coming from the west generally take on their pilot at the Pilot Boarding Station off Port Phillip Heads; small coastal tankers from the east take on their pilot off Flinders, where a 36 ft pilot launch is provided.

Further Reference, 1967

Railways

Geographical Factors

The Victorian transport system, generally, is centred around Melbourne, the capital of the State. The existence of considerable gaps in the Great Dividing Range has allowed the railway system to fan out to the main agricultural and pastoral areas like the spokes of a wheel.

The line to the north-east and Sydney passes through the Kilmore gap; through the Woodend gap goes the northern line to Bendigo and beyond; the Geelong line crosses the basalt plains to the south-west; and to the east, the Gippsland valley (between the Dividing Range and the Strzelecki Ranges) provides a convenient path for the electrified main line handling the vast brown coal resources of the Latrobe Valley.

In the north-western part of the State—the Mallee region—the railway has stimulated development of what was previously regarded as arid, worthless land into prosperous farm lands. It also links the Metropolis with Mildura, centre of the dried fruit industry.

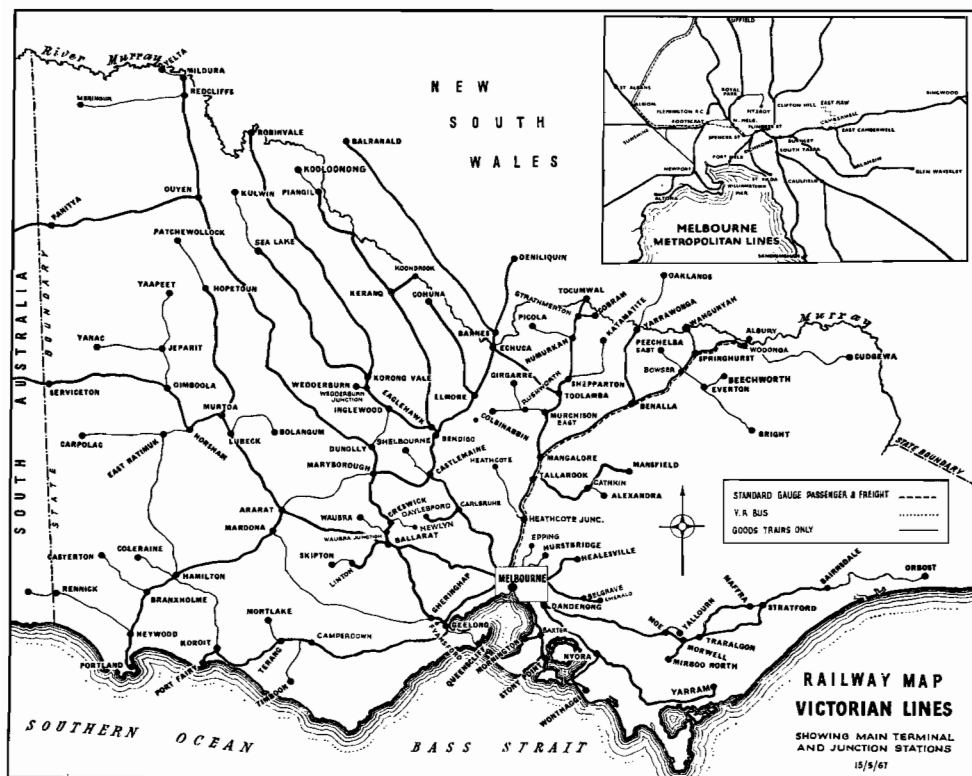


FIGURE 19.

Historical Development

The first proposed railway for Victoria dates back to March, 1839, when Robert Hoddle, Government Surveyor at Port Phillip, marked out a town site at the Beach (Port Melbourne) and planned a line from Melbourne. Seven years later, Geelong residents proposed the construction of a 200-mile line from Geelong to the vicinity of Portland and Hamilton in the Western District. In 1852–53, private railway companies were formed in Victoria and given Government approval to build lines.

Australia's first steam railway was operated between Flinders Street and Sandridge (now Port Melbourne) on 12 September 1854, and was opened by the Hobson's Bay Railway Company for public traffic the following day. The first Victorian country railway—Melbourne to Geelong—was opened on 25 June 1857, and private companies' lines were built from Melbourne to Windsor, Brighton Beach, and Hawthorn between 1859 and 1861.

In 1862, Government lines were opened to Ballarat and Bendigo, and two years later, from Bendigo to Echuca. (The Geelong–Melbourne railway had been purchased by the Government in 1860.)

In less than a decade, Victoria saw fulfilled the promise of building the main trunk railways. Through the 1870s, construction proceeded to the south-west from Geelong and to the south-east from Melbourne. In 1870, contracts were let for building the line from Essendon to Wodonga. The north-eastern railway, opened in sections, reached Wodonga in 1873. Nearly ten years elapsed before junction was made with the New South Wales system at Albury on 14 June 1883. This was the beginning of the break of gauge, which persisted to plague New South Wales and Victoria until 79 years later, when the standard gauge track between Melbourne and Albury was opened for traffic in 1962.

Administration and Functions

The Victorian Railways Department was established on 19 March 1856. It is administered by a Board of three Commissioners, appointed by and responsible to the Government through the Minister of Transport. Each Commissioner gives special attention to particular branches of railway operation. They are also responsible for a number of sections of railway constructed in New South Wales under the Border Railways Agreement. The lines in the Riverina district are extensions of Victorian lines.

Main Locations of Tracks

The main interstate lines are the north-east to Sydney, comprising both broad (5 ft 3 in.) and standard (4 ft 8½ in.) gauge tracks to the border city of Albury (190½ miles), and the north-western broad

gauge line linking Melbourne with Adelaide. The Victorian terminal station on this line is Serviceton (287 miles). The north-east line branches at Mangalore to serve the Goulburn Valley. The north-western line branches at Ballarat (74 miles) to Maryborough (112 miles), thence to Mildura (351 miles—the State's longest country main line), and at Ararat to Portland, the Western District's new port (251½ miles).

The Gippsland line is electrified as far as Traralgon (97½ miles), and thence is diesel operated to Bairnsdale (171 miles). The goods service, also diesel operated, is continued through to Orbost (231 miles). Lines branch from Dandenong to Nyora and from there to Wonthaggi (86 miles) and Yarram (136 miles), in South Gippsland.

Other main lines are Melbourne–Bendigo (101 miles—known as the “main line”) from where lines branch further north; and Melbourne–Geelong (45 miles), continuing to Warrnambool (166 miles) and to Port Fairy (186½ miles).

Main Types of Rolling Stock and Services

Diesel-electric locomotives—the S class and X class (1,800 hp) and B class (1,600 hp)—haul Victorian Railways fast passenger and freight trains. The T class (950 hp) diesel-electric locomotive is mainly a freight train operator, but it also hauls selected passenger trains. The Y class (650 hp) diesel-electric locomotive hauls branch line freight trains and is also used on freight yard work. The W class (650 hp) diesel-hydraulic locomotive and the F class (350 hp) diesel-electric are almost exclusively used on shunting and transfer work. The L class (2,400 hp) electric locomotive hauls passenger and freight trains on the Gippsland line—Victoria's longest electrified track. Country passenger train services are supplemented by 102 hp, 153 hp, and 280 hp diesel, and 260 hp diesel-electric rail-cars. R, J and K class steam locomotives now haul only freight trains. Modern multiple-unit saloon type suburban electric trains are progressively replacing obsolete swing-door compartment type trains on the suburban electric service.

Most carriages on interstate and many on mainline country trains are of steel construction and air-conditioned; but a number of excursion and corridor compartment-type, non air-conditioned carriages of wooden construction are also used for country passenger traffic.

Freight wagons are of the fixed wheel or bogie types. They include many types of wagons and vans, up to 57-ton capacity, and a wide variety of specially designed wagons to carry loads ranging up to 170 tons.

Suburban Tracks

Victoria's first section of 5 ft 3 in gauge suburban line was built from Flinders Street station to Sandridge (now Port Melbourne) in 1854 for Australia's first train. Construction of other lines was as follows : Flinders Street to St. Kilda (1857); Footscray to Williamstown (1859) ; Princes Bridge to Hawthorn, Richmond to Brighton Beach (1859-61) ; Melbourne to Essendon (1860) ; Essendon to Broadmeadows (1872) ; South Yarra to Dandenong (1877-1879) ; Caulfield to Frankston (1881-1882) ; Hawthorn to Lilydale (1882) ; Brighton Beach to Sandringham (1887) ; North Melbourne to Somerton (1884-1889) ; Collingwood to Heidelberg (1888) ; Ringwood to Upper Ferntree Gully, Clifton Hill to Preston (1889) ; Burnley to Darling and Camberwell to Ashburton (1890) ; Princes Bridge to Collingwood (1901) ; Heidelberg to Eltham (1902) ; Eltham to Hurstbridge (1912) ; Darling to Glen Waverley (1929-30) ; Ashburton to Alamein (reconditioned and reopened in 1948) ; Fawkner to Upfield (reopened in 1959) ; Upper Ferntree Gully to Belgrave (converted to broad gauge and electrified in 1962) ; and Lalor to Epping (reopened in 1964).

The line from Essendon to Sandringham was converted from steam to electric traction in 1919, and four years later the electrification of Melbourne suburban railways, as originally planned, was completed. Since then electric traction has been extended to several sections of the outer suburban area. Victoria which was first with the steam train was also first with electric traction in Australia.

Passenger and Goods Traffic, Fares, and Freight Rates

The general conditions under which goods and livestock are carried by rail are published in the Goods Rates Book, and for rating purposes, goods are classified alphabetically into 20 main class rates, whilst special rates are provided for livestock. Relatively low rates are applicable to agricultural produce and concessions are provided for country industries.

Competitive freight contract rates to meet road transport activities operate in the main Victorian country towns, particularly those close to the borders where road competition is intense.

Special rates, under agreement with forwarding agents and manufacturers, provide for the transport of goods in specified wagon-loads between the capital cities and also for the carriage of goods in various containers, including Flexi-Vans.

The bulk of the passenger revenue is derived from the operation of the suburban electrified service ; traffic on this has fallen slightly in recent years. Following elimination of break of gauge at Albury for passenger trains during April, 1962, a significant gain has been recorded

in passenger traffic between Melbourne and Sydney, and interstate passenger business generally has been active. Introduction of air-conditioned carriages on several country lines in recent years has also resulted in improved services.

The ordinary fares are competitive and attractive concessions are available, e.g., to students travelling on vacation, and party travel.

Parcels sent by passenger trains are a large revenue earner.

Standardisation of Gauge in Australian Network

The track mileage of the standard gauge line between Melbourne and Albury, including loops, departmental sidings, and dual gauge, but not including private sidings, is 243 miles.

Linking of Sydney with Perth, by an all standard gauge route when the existing gaps—Broken Hill to Port Pirie and Kalgoorlie to Perth—are filled, will not be to the disadvantage of Victoria. Melbourne consignors have direct access to the Sydney standard gauge line connecting with every station in New South Wales and with Brisbane, and to the broad gauge line to Adelaide, connecting with practically every important centre of population in South Australia. These connections give direct rail access to about three-quarters of the population of Australia.

The development of bogie exchange at Melbourne and Wodonga (Victoria) and Port Pirie (South Australia) has facilitated the interstate railing of freight as far as Kalgoorlie (Western Australia) as it has overcome the disabilities inherent in the transshipment of goods. Bogie exchange has also extended the advantages of standard gauge throughout Victoria for many classes of freight. The volume of standard gauge freight is increasing from year to year.

Developmental Programme

The Victorian Railways are pursuing a policy within the limits of available finance, of modernising the system by purchasing more diesel-electric locomotives, suburban electric trains, and other rolling stock, and are continuing the programme of track relaying and duplication in suburban and country districts.

The current financial programme provides for further work to proceed on the Melbourne Goods Yard re-arrangement project (including an automated shunting hump), additional suburban track work, automatic signalling improvements, etc.

Money has been made available also to eliminate more level crossings by grade separation and protect other crossings with flashing light signals and boom barrier installations.

Additional amounts have been allocated for building vehicles for general merchandise and to handle specialised traffic, such as flexivans, steel sections, motor cars, bulk cement, and freight consignments of unusual length.

Further References, 1961-1967

The succeeding tables relate to the State railways and road motor services under the control of the Victorian Railways Commissioners. Certain border railways in New South Wales are, by agreement between the Victorian and New South Wales Governments, under the control of the Victorian Railways Commissioners. Particulars of these have been included with those of the State railways being operated within the State. Details of the operations of the road motor services are shown on page 762.

Capital Cost of Railways and Equipment

The capital cost of all lines constructed and in course of construction, and of all works, rolling-stock and equipment of the Railways Department as at 30 June of each of the five years 1962 to 1966 is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—TOTAL CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS, ETC., EQUIPMENT AND ROLLING-STOCK (\$'000)

| At 30 June— | Railways | | Road Motor Services | Total Capital Cost* |
|--------------|--------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Lines Opened | Lines in Process of Construction | | |
| 1962 | 291,008 | 1,948 | 20 | 293,264 |
| 1963 | 302,402 | 2,224 | 14 | 304,856 |
| 1964 | 312,512 | 2,478 | 47 | 315,172 |
| 1965 | 322,259 | 2,686 | 38 | 325,053 |
| 1966 | 332,956 | 2,693 | 61 | 335,710 |

* Written down in accordance with *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act 1936*, and allowing for depreciation since 1 July 1937. Particulars are exclusive of the cost of stores and materials on hand and in course of manufacture.

At 30 June 1966 the capital cost of the broad gauge rolling-stock, after being written down in accordance with the *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act 1936*, and allowing for depreciation was \$93.5m ; of the narrow gauge \$0.01m ; and of the uniform gauge \$6.8m.

Loan Liability and Interest

The face value of stock and bonds allocated to the Railways Department, as reduced in accordance with the *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act 1936*, amounted to \$362.8m at 30 June 1966.

After deducting the value of securities purchased from the National Debt Sinking Fund and cancelled (\$47.3m), the net liability on current loans outstanding at that date was \$315.5m.

The total liability of the State for railways construction, etc., at 30 June 1966 (which includes the liability referred to in the previous paragraph) was \$424.5m. Deduction of securities purchased from the National Debt Sinking Fund and cancelled (\$68.2m) together with cash at credit in the Fund (\$0.06m) reduced the amount outstanding at the end of the year to a net liability of \$356.3m.

The *Railways (Funds) Act* 1961 provided that interest and other charges on moneys borrowed for the purposes of the *Railways Act* 1958 should not henceforth be included in the accounts of the Victorian Railways, but would be charged against the revenues of the State. However, the *Railways (Funds) Act* 1964 reimposed on the Railways, with effect from 1 July 1964, the obligation to pay interest and debt charges on moneys borrowed for the purposes of the *Railways Act* 1958 on and after 1 July 1960. The total annual interest payable on the liability of \$356.3m at 30 June 1966, amounted to \$16.7m at an average rate of 4.683 per cent. Of this amount, the Victorian Railways are liable for \$4.5m. In addition, the State is required to pay a contribution of \$3.1m at a rate of 4.50 per cent on cancelled securities.

Additional funds, which amounted to \$50.6m at 30 June 1966, have been provided for railway construction, equipment, stores, etc., out of Consolidated Revenue, the National Recovery Loan, the Uniform Railway Gauge Trust Fund, and other funds. No interest is charged against railway revenue on these amounts with the exception that interest at 5 per cent is payable to the Commonwealth on the repayable principal amount outstanding in respect of expenditure on the uniform gauge. (See page 621 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1966.)

Railways Staff

The number of officers and employees in the Railways Service (including casual labour and butty-gang workers), and the amount of salaries and wages (including travelling and incidental expenses) paid in each of the five financial years 1961-62 to 1965-66 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS STAFF : NUMBERS, SALARIES, ETC.

| Year Ended 30 June— | Number of Employees at End of Year | | | Salaries, Wages, and Travelling Expenses |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|--|
| | Permanent | Supernumerary and Casual | Total | |
| 1962 | 17,624 | 11,356 | 28,980 | \$'000 68,914 |
| 1963 | 18,047 | 11,202 | 29,249 | 66,156 |
| 1964 | 17,848 | 10,349 | 28,197 | 69,087 |
| 1965 | 16,859 | 10,604 | 27,463 | 75,760 |
| 1966 | 16,158 | 11,473 | 27,631 | 77,980 |

Railways Route Mileage

The route mileage of the railways (exclusive of road motor service route mileage) for each of the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 is given in

the following table. The opening of the standard gauge line in January, 1962 resulted in an increase in the mileage of lines with two or more tracks as at June 1962.

It should be noted that the Victorian Railways operate certain services in New South Wales. At 30 June 1964, the total length of these services was 204 route miles. This distance is included in the Single Track Broad Gauge Section of the table.

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS ROUTE MILEAGE (EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)

| Particulars | At 30 June— | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| LINES OPEN FOR TRAFFIC | | | | | |
| | route miles | | | | |
| Single Track—Broad Gauge* .. | 3,756 | 3,756 | 3,700 | 3,694 | 3,671 |
| Narrow Gauge .. | 34 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Double Track—Broad Gauge* .. | 426 | 426 | 425 | 431 | 431 |
| Other Multi-Track—Broad Gauge* | 75 | 75 | 77 | 78 | 78 |
| Total Route Mileage .. | 4,291 | 4,265 | 4,210 | 4,211 | 4,188 |

* Broad gauge refers to 5 ft 3 in gauge track and since 1961 has included 4 ft 8½ in gauge track and dual track.

Railways Rolling Stock

The following table provides a description of the various types of rolling stock in service (exclusive of road motor rolling stock) for each of the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS ROLLING STOCK IN SERVICE (EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)

| Rolling Stock in Service | At 30 June— | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Locomotives— | | | | | |
| Steam | 272 | 258 | 246 | 220 | 181 |
| Electric | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| Diesel Electric | 105 | 105 | 139 | 161 | 185 |
| Other* | 79 | 83 | 84 | 87 | 85 |
| Total | 491 | 481 | 504 | 503 | 486 |
| Passenger Coaches— | | | | | |
| Electric Suburban | 1,068 | 1,080 | 1,074 | 1,080 | 1,089 |
| Other† | 649 | 614 | 614 | 600 | 590 |
| Total | 1,717 | 1,694 | 1,688 | 1,680 | 1,679 |
| Goods Stock ‡ | 21,667 | 21,761 | 21,792 | 21,891 | 21,910 |
| Service Stock | 1,729 | 1,667 | 1,660 | 1,676 | 1,659 |

* Other Locomotives comprise diesel hydraulic locomotives, cranes, rail motor diesel power units, and non-passenger carrying rail tractors.

† Passenger coaches owned jointly with New South Wales and South Australia have been excluded.

‡ All parcels and brake vans are included, and since 1962 standard gauge stock has been included.

Railways Traffic

The traffic of the railways (exclusive of road motor traffic) for each of the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 is shown in the table below :

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS TRAFFIC (EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)

| Traffic | During Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Traffic Train Mileage—Country '000 | 4,720 | 4,829 | 4,835 | 4,836 | 4,738 |
| Suburban '000 | 8,296 | 8,303 | 8,369 | 8,480 | 8,458 |
| Goods '000 | 5,887 | 6,345 | 6,909 | 7,172 | 6,949 |
| Total .. '000 | 18,903 | 19,477 | 20,113 | 20,488 | 20,145 |
| Passenger Journeys—Country '000 | 4,790 | 5,140 | 5,082 | 4,907 | 4,793 |
| Suburban '000 | 147,977 | 147,587 | 148,313 | 144,846 | 144,332 |
| Total .. '000 | 152,767 | 152,727 | 153,396 | 149,753 | 149,125 |
| Goods and Livestock Carried '000 tons | 10,350 | 10,841 | 12,132 | 12,596 | 12,156 |

The tonnage of various classes of goods and the total tonnage of livestock carried by the Victorian Railways for each of the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 are shown in the following table :

**VICTORIA—RAILWAYS GOODS AND LIVESTOCK TRAFFIC
(Excluding Road Motor Goods Services)
('000 Tons)**

| Class of Goods | Quantity Carried | | | | |
|---|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |
| Butter | 80 | 85 | 86 | 90 | 82 |
| Grain— | | | | | |
| Barley | 175 | 177 | 177 | 215 | 210 |
| Wheat | 1,902 | 1,887 | 2,368 | 2,235 | 2,035 |
| Other | 289 | 318 | 307 | 343 | 220 |
| Flour | 179 | 168 | 218 | 197 | 153 |
| Bran, Pollard, and Sharps .. | 75 | 67 | 82 | 76 | 53 |
| Fruit— | | | | | |
| Fresh | 112 | 111 | 109 | 110 | 92 |
| Dried | 64 | 65 | 67 | 71 | 74 |
| Beer | 121 | 119 | 124 | 129 | 134 |
| Briquettes | 1,608 | 1,526 | 1,586 | 1,594 | 1,571 |
| Cement | 473 | 468 | 573 | 731 | 782 |
| Coal— | | | | | |
| Black | 245 | 205 | 219 | 214 | 195 |
| Brown | 422 | 390 | 483 | 389 | 363 |
| Galvanised Iron | 116 | 80 | 111 | 111 | 104 |
| Iron, Steel Bar Rods, etc., Un- prepared | 206 | 404 | 448 | 473 | 424 |
| Manures | 751 | 818 | 951 | 1,077 | 1,154 |
| Motor Cars and Bodies | 94 | 140 | 175 | 192 | 182 |
| Petrol, Benzine, etc. | 205 | 207 | 195 | 155 | 132 |
| Pulpwood | 91 | 97 | 83 | 109 | 124 |
| Pulp and Paper | 138 | 141 | 128 | 129 | 125 |
| Timber | 197 | 234 | 264 | 292 | 272 |
| Wool | 134 | 115 | 132 | 136 | 133 |
| All Other Goods | 2,409 | 2,726 | 2,934 | 3,169 | 3,303 |
| Total Goods | 10,086 | 10,548 | 11,820 | 12,237 | 11,917 |
| Total Livestock | 264 | 293 | 312 | 359 | 239 |
| Grand Total Goods and Livestock | 10,350 | 10,841 | 12,132 | 12,596 | 12,156 |

Railways Revenue and Expenditure

The revenue and expenditure of the Railways Department during each of the five financial years 1961-62 to 1965-66 were as follows :

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

| Particulars | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
|---|---------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| REVENUE | | | | | |
| Passenger, etc., Business— | | | | | |
| Passenger Fares | 25,026 | 25,104 | 25,201 | 27,455 | 27,826 |
| Parcels, Mails, etc. | 2,810 | 2,894 | 3,044 | 3,376 | 3,630 |
| Other | 76 | 80 | 77 | 87 | 163 |
| Goods, etc., Business— | | | | | |
| Goods | 48,724 | 50,470 | 56,121 | 60,488 | 59,276 |
| Livestock | 1,848 | 1,988 | 1,941 | 2,158 | 1,478 |
| Miscellaneous | 900 | 628 | 677 | 722 | 692 |
| Miscellaneous— | | | | | |
| Dining Car and Refreshment Services | 3,056 | 3,004 | 2,964 | 3,058 | 3,345 |
| Rentals | 1,536 | 1,568 | 1,588 | 1,653 | 1,710 |
| Bookstalls | 808 | 828 | 828 | 920 | 1,054 |
| Advertising | 200 | 210 | 219 | 208 | 211 |
| Other | 234 | 206 | 219 | 201 | 234 |
| Total Revenue | 85,218 | 86,980 | 92,878 | 100,326 | 99,619 |
| EXPENDITURE | | | | | |
| Working Expenses— | | | | | |
| Way and Works | 17,008 | 17,068 | 17,633 | 18,851 | 19,633 |
| Rolling Stock | 23,592 | 24,246 | 26,388 | 29,071 | 28,997 |
| Transportation | 27,564 | 27,958 | 28,857 | 31,743 | 32,939 |
| Electrical Engineering Branch | 4,222 | 4,234 | 4,328 | 4,471 | 4,563 |
| Stores Branch | 1,134 | 1,206 | 1,277 | 1,406 | 1,426 |
| Pensions | 4,516 | 4,658 | 4,797 | 4,870 | 4,945 |
| Service Grants and Retiring Gratuities* | 1,550 | 1,520 | 1,566 | 1,343 | 1,173 |
| Contributions to Railway Renewals and Replacement Fund | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 |
| Contributions to Railway Accident and Fire Insurance Fund | 1,008 | 1,100 | 1,163 | 1,533 | 1,315 |
| Pay-roll Tax | 1,670 | 1,586 | 1,647 | 1,803 | 1,744 |
| Long Service Leave | 1,246 | 1,010 | 1,236 | 1,371 | 1,353 |
| Other | 2,048† | 2,142† | 2,344† | 2,606† | 2,664† |
| Total Working Expenses | 85,958 | 87,128 | 91,636 | 99,470 | 101,151 |
| Net Revenue | -740 | -148 | +1,243 | +856 | -1,532 |

For footnotes see next page.

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—*continued*
(\$'000)

| Particulars | Year Ended 30th June— | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-------|------|--------|--------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| EXPENDITURE—<i>continued</i> | | | | | |
| Debt Charges— | | | | | |
| Interest Charges and Expenses† .. | } | } | } | 2,918 \|\| | 3,726 |
| Exchange on Interest Payments and Redemption | | | | 131 \|\| | 176 |
| Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund | | | | 137 \|\| | 129 |
| Net Result for Year .. | .. | .. | .. | -2,330 | -5,563 |
| Per Cent | | | | | |
| Proportion of Working Expenses to Revenue | 100·9 | 100·2 | 98·7 | 99·1 | 101·5 |

* Commenced during 1960-61 as a result of a Commonwealth industrial award.

† Including interest paid to Commonwealth under Railways Standardisation Agreement viz., 1962, \$160,084; 1963, \$216,832; 1964, \$234,692; 1965, \$229,796, and 1966, \$224,898.

‡ Including Loan Conversion Expenses.

§ Under provisions of the *Railways (Funds) Act 1961*, interest and other charges on borrowed moneys were not charged to Railways Accounts during the years 1961-62, 1962-63, and 1963-64.

|| Under the provisions of the *Railways (Funds) Act 1964*, interest and debt charges on moneys borrowed on and after 1 July 1960 became chargeable against Railway Revenue, with effect from 1 July 1964.

Revenue for 1965-66 decreased by \$706,977 compared with 1964-65. Total working expenses increased by \$1,681,391 as compared with the previous year.

Under the provisions of the *Railways (Funds) Act 1961*, an account was created in the Trust Fund and called the "Railway Equalisation Account". The Act provided for the annual appropriation out of the Consolidated Revenue and the payment into the Equalisation Account of any excess of railway income over railway operating expenses for the preceding year. Moneys standing to the credit of the Account were to be available for the purpose of supplementing railway income in the event of its falling short of railway operating expenses. The amounts paid into the Equalisation Account were \$1,840,692 for the year 1960-61, \$7,318 for 1961-62, and \$740,758 for 1963-64. To offset deficits for the years 1962-63 and 1964-65, amounts of \$419,168, and \$2,169,601, respectively, were transferred to Railway Revenue from the Equalisation Account, the latter transfer extinguishing the balance in the Account. The calculation of these amounts was based on Treasury figures (which on the income side are mainly cash records) and not on net revenue shown in the previous table.

The earnings, expenses charged to railway revenue, and gross revenue per average mile of railway worked for each of the five years 1961-62 to 1965-66 were as shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER AVERAGE MILE OPEN (EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)

| Particulars | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
|---|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Average Number of Miles Open for Traffic | 4,291 | 4,265 | 4,242 | 4,211 | 4,189 |
| Gross Revenue per Average Mile Open \$ | 19,842 | 20,376 | 21,878 | 23,807 | 23,765 |
| Working Expenses per Average Mile Open \$ | 19,998 | 20,398 | 21,572 | 23,590 | 24,112 |

Road Motor Services

The following table gives, for each of the five years 1961-62 to 1965-66, particulars of the operations of the road motor services under the control of the Railways Commissioners :

**VICTORIA—ROAD MOTOR SERVICES
(Under the Control of the Railways Commissioners)**

| Particulars | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
|--|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Car Mileage | 326,094 | 321,680 | 341,304 | 329,635 | 314,337 |
| Passenger Journeys .. | 1,308,416 | 1,252,167 | 1,243,820 | 1,154,104 | 1,060,324 |
| Gross Revenue \$ | 74,768 | 73,648 | 72,800 | 73,274 | 68,225 |
| Working Expenses \$ | 146,816 | 128,262 | 122,132 | 133,138 | 145,393 |
| Interest Charges and Exchange \$ | * | * | * | 750† | .. |
| Capital Expenditure at End of Year (Less Depreciation Written Off) .. \$ | 20,410 | 14,452 | 46,962 | 38,156 | 60,859 |

NOTE.—The apparent discrepancy between the amount of working expenses and revenue was brought about by revenue not having received a proportion of combined rail and road services earnings, while working expenses have been charged with road motor operating cost in full.

* Under provisions of the *Railways (Funds) Act 1961*, interest and exchange were not charged to Railways Accounts during the years 1961-62, 1962-63, and 1963-64.

† Under the provisions of the *Railways (Funds) Act 1964* interest and debt charges on moneys borrowed on and after 1 July 1960 become chargeable against Railway Revenue, with effect from 1 July 1964.

Tramway and Omnibus Services

Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act provides for a Board consisting of chairman, deputy chairman, and member appointed by the Governor in Council. Subject to the direction of the Minister, the Board controls, manages, operates, and maintains the tramways of the Metropolitan Area, and a fleet of buses plying on routes permitted by the Transport Regulation Board.

As the community grows and the use of private motor vehicles extends, passengers using public transport become fewer and this causes financial strain. Notwithstanding this, the Board has a policy of expansion and in 1961 acquired a privately owned network of buses in the rapidly developing suburbs of Box Hill, Nunawading, Ringwood, Mitcham, Doncaster, Bulleen, and Warrandyte, and extended some other services.

Details of the revenue and expenditure of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board for the years 1962-63 to 1965-66 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.

(\$'000)

| Particulars | Year Ended 30 June— | | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| REVENUE | | | | |
| Traffic Receipts | 16,770 | 16,474 | 17,580 | 17,421 |
| Miscellaneous Operating Receipts .. | 126 | 166 | 171 | 177 |
| Non-operating Receipts | 476 | 297 | 290 | 356 |
| Total Revenue | 17,372 | 16,937 | 18,041 | 17,954 |
| EXPENDITURE | | | | |
| Traffic Operation Costs | 7,664 | 7,819 | 8,311 | 8,430 |
| Maintenance— | | | | |
| Permanent Way | 772 | 770 | 910 | 924 |
| Tramcars | 2,042 | 2,055 | 2,229 | 2,315 |
| Buses | 754 | 744 | 773 | 774 |
| Electrical Equipment of Lines and Sub-stations | 410 | 433 | 483 | 501 |
| Buildings and Grounds | 246 | 254 | 257 | 229 |
| Electric Traction Energy | 924 | 908 | 889 | 884 |
| Fuel Oil for Buses | 230 | 213 | 200 | 171 |
| Bus Licence and Road Tax Fees .. | 22 | 21 | 25 | 27 |
| General Administration and Stores Department Costs | 904 | 996 | 1,172 | 1,183 |
| Pay-roll Tax | 292 | 297 | 320 | 326 |
| Workers Compensation Payments .. | 318 | 328 | 359 | 338 |
| Depreciation | 886 | 902 | 922 | 1,013 |
| Non-operating Expenses | 54 | 52 | 59 | 63 |
| Provisions— | | | | |
| Long Service Leave | 234 | 225 | 240 | 318 |
| Retiring Gratuities | 412 | 434 | 436 | 587 |
| Accrued Sick Leave | 32 | 36 | 46 | 57 |
| Public Risk Insurance | 206 | 207 | 230 | 234 |
| Interest on Loans | 952 | 945 | 1,035 | 1,129 |
| Obsolescence in Stores Stock .. | 8 | 8 | 6 | 7 |
| Total Expenditure | 17,362 | 17,647 | 18,902 | 19,509 |
| Net Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) .. | +10 | —710 | —861 | —1,555 |
| Capital Outlay | 892 | 1,101 | 2,886 | 1,442 |
| Loan Indebtedness at 30 June .. | 18,324 | 18,497 | 20,950 | 22,396 |

Particulars relating to the tramway systems under the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board are shown for each of the years 1961–62 to 1965–66 in the following table :

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD : TRAMWAYS

| Year Ended 30 June— | Track Open at 30 June— | | Tram Mileage | Passenger Journeys | Operating Receipts | Operating Expenses | At 30 June— | |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------|
| | Double | Single | | | | | Rolling-Stock | Persons Employed |
| | miles | | '000 | | \$'000 | | No. | |
| 1962.. | 138 | 4 | 18,814 | 167,250 | 14,344 | 14,170 | 715 | 4,298 |
| 1963.. | 135 | 4 | 17,708 | 162,692 | 13,860 | 13,764 | 712 | 4,204 |
| 1964.. | 134 | 4 | 17,575 | 160,479 | 13,630 | 14,011 | 712 | 3,968 |
| 1965.. | 134 | 4 | 16,920 | 147,891 | 14,552 | 15,047 | 703 | 3,793 |
| 1966.. | 134 | 4 | 16,609 | 140,556 | 14,727 | 15,636 | 693 | 3,786 |

In the following table, the operations of the motor omnibus systems of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board are shown for each of the years 1961–62 to 1965–66 :

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD : MOTOR OMNIBUS SYSTEMS

| Year Ended 30 June— | Route Miles | Bus Mileage | Passenger Journeys | Operating Receipts | Operating Expenses | At 30 June— | |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------|
| | | | | | | Rolling-Stock | Persons Employed |
| | | | '000 | | \$'000 | | No. |
| 1962 .. | 123 | 6,993 | 31,313 | 2,978 | 3,570 | 238 | 937 |
| 1963 .. | 123 | 7,341 | 32,634 | 3,036 | 3,544 | 238 | 918 |
| 1964 .. | 123 | 7,283 | 32,426 | 3,010 | 3,583 | 232 | 869 |
| 1965 .. | 123 | 7,267 | 29,812 | 3,199 | 3,797 | 223 | 842 |
| 1966 .. | 123 | 6,763 | 25,120 | 2,871 | 3,809 | 231 | 828 |

The following tables give an analysis of operating receipts, operating expenses, etc., for each of the five years 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD : TRAMWAYS : OPERATING RECEIPTS, OPERATING EXPENSES, ETC., PER MILE, ETC.

| Year Ended 30 June— | Operating Receipts | | | Operating Expenses | | Ratio Operating Expenses to Operating Receipts |
|------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|
| | Amount | Per Vehicle Mile | Per Passenger | Amount | Per Vehicle Mile | |
| | \$'000 | cents | cents | \$'000 | cents | % |
| 1962 | 14,344 | 76.239 | 8.576 | 14,170 | 75.316 | 98.787 |
| 1963 | 13,860 | 78.272 | 8.519 | 13,764 | 77.731 | 99.307 |
| 1964 | 13,630 | 77.551 | 8.493 | 14,011 | 79.721 | 102.795 |
| 1965 | 14,552 | 86.005 | 9.840 | 15,047 | 88.931 | 103.402 |
| 1966 | 14,727 | 88.667 | 10.477 | 15,636 | 94.145 | 106.172 |

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD : MOTOR OMNIBUS SYSTEMS : OPERATING RECEIPTS, OPERATING EXPENSES, ETC., PER MILE, ETC.

| Year Ended 30 June— | Operating Receipts | | | Operating Expenses | | Ratio Operating Expenses to Operating Receipts |
|------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|
| | Amount | Per Vehicle Mile | Per Passenger | Amount | Per Vehicle Mile | |
| | \$'000 | cents | cents | \$'000 | cents | % |
| 1962 | 2,978 | 42.590 | 9.511 | 3,570 | 51.045 | 119.879 |
| 1963 | 3,036 | 41.356 | 9.303 | 3,544 | 48.281 | 116.733 |
| 1964 | 3,010 | 41.329 | 9.283 | 3,583 | 49.196 | 119.037 |
| 1965 | 3,199 | 44.021 | 10.731 | 3,797 | 52.242 | 118.693 |
| 1966 | 2,871 | 42.451 | 11.429 | 3,809 | 56.319 | 132.672 |

Metropolitan Private Omnibus Services

A summary of the activities of omnibus systems operated by private enterprise in the Melbourne Statistical Area for the year 1965-66 is given in the following table :

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION :
PRIVATE MOTOR OMNIBUS SERVICES, 1965-66

| Particulars | 1965-66 |
|---|---------|
| Number of Omnibuses at End of Year : | |
| Operating | 725 |
| Substitute | 60 |
| Omnibus Miles Run ('000) | 20,597 |
| Passenger Journeys ('000) | 78,853 |
| Gross Revenue (\$'000) | 6,942 |
| Value of Omnibuses (\$'000) | 2,402 |
| Value of Other Equipment (\$'000) | 72 |
| Number of Drivers Employed | 931 |

Tramways in Extra-Metropolitan Cities

The cities, other than the Metropolis, having electric tramway systems are : Ballarat, with 13.84 miles of lines (2.33 double and 11.51 single track) and Bendigo, with 8.64 miles of lines (2.43 double and 6.21 single track). Both of these systems are operated by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria.

The traffic particulars of these lines for each of the five years 1961-62 to 1965-66 are summarised in the following table :

VICTORIA—TRAMWAYS IN EXTRA-METROPOLITAN CITIES

| Year Ended 30 June— | Track Open | | Tram Mileage | Passenger Journeys | Traffic Receipts | Operating Expenses | Rolling Stock | Persons Employed |
|---------------------|------------|--------|--------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------|
| | Double | Single | | | | | | |
| | miles | | '000 | | \$'000 | | No. | |
| 1962.. | 5 | 18 | 841 | 6,005 | 196 | 568 | 47 | 185 |
| 1963.. | 5 | 18 | 839 | 5,583 | 210 | 558 | 46 | 183 |
| 1964.. | 5 | 18 | 840 | 4,945 | 244 | 605 | 46 | 191 |
| 1965.. | 5 | 18 | 828 | 4,728 | 230 | 661 | 46 | 184 |
| 1966.. | 5 | 18 | 830 | 4,333 | 248 | 720 | 46 | 187 |

Further References, 1961-1963

Motor Vehicles*Registration, Licences, etc.*

Every motor car and motor cycle must be registered with the Chief Commissioner of Police if used on Victorian roads. All trailers (except certain small trailers for private use and agricultural implements), fore-cars, and sidecars drawn by or attached to motor cars or motor cycles must also be registered.

The following is a brief summary of the annual fees applicable at 30 June 1967, in respect of the principal types of registration and for the licensing of drivers and riders :

| Type of Registration or Licence | Annual Rate |
|---|--|
| REGISTRATION— | |
| Motor Cycle (without trailer, etc.) .. | \$3.70 |
| Motor Cycle (with trailer, etc., attached) | \$5.50 |
| Motor Car (private use) | \$0.55 for each power-weight unit* |
| Motor Car (private and business use) .. | \$0.65 for each power-weight unit* |
| Trailer (attached to motor car) .. | From \$2.00 each, according to the unladen weight and the type of tyres |
| Motor Car (Commercial Passenger Vehicle) operating on a stage omnibus service or a temporary school service licence. | \$15.00 |
| Motor Car (used for carrying passengers or goods for hire or in the course of trade). | From \$0.85 to \$1.95 for each power-weight unit* according to the unladen weight and the type of tyres |
| Motor Car (constructed for the carriage of goods owned by primary producers and used solely in connection with their business). | From \$0.30 to \$1.10 for each power-weight unit* according to the number of wheels and the type of tyres. (When more than one motor car is so owned, the rate shall apply to one motor car only.) |
| Mobile Crane, self-propelled (used otherwise than for lifting and towing vehicles). | \$24.45 (Unless a lower fee would otherwise have been payable.) |
| LICENCE— | |
| Driver or Rider Licence | \$6.00 issued for a three year period (An additional fee of \$2.00 is payable by all applicants for new licences.) |
| Instructors' Licences | \$20.00 issued for a three year period |

* The number of power-weight units is that number which is equal to the sum of the horsepower and the weight in hundredweights of a motor car unladen and ready for use.

NOTE.—The minimum annual fee for the registration of any motor vehicle other than a motor cycle is \$11.00.

The following table shows the number of motor vehicles on the register by type at the end of each of the years 1955, 1962 (census years), 1964, 1965, and 1966. Particulars of Commonwealth-owned vehicles with the exception of Defence Service vehicles are included. Tractor-type vehicles, plant, and trailers are excluded.

**VICTORIA—MOTOR VEHICLES ON THE REGISTER
ACCORDING TO TYPE**

| Type of Vehicle | At 31 December— | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 1955 | 1962 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Cars* | 422,543 | 611,496 | 676,890 | 706,067 | 731,647 |
| Station Wagons | 5,690 | 69,528 | 112,437 | 131,128 | 146,032 |
| Utilities | 75,721 | 94,470 | 94,558 | 93,414 | 92,216 |
| Panel Vans | 19,913 | 31,328 | 33,129 | 33,648 | 34,253 |
| Trucks† | 70,362 | 79,482 | 85,661 | 87,870 | 89,713 |
| Omnibuses | 2,580 | 3,409 | 3,815 | 3,979 | 4,145 |
| Total (Excluding Motor Cycles) | 596,809 | 889,713 | 1,006,490 | 1,056,106 | 1,098,006 |
| Motor Cycles‡ | 26,406 | 15,802 | 13,051 | 12,095 | 11,811 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 623,215 | 905,515 | 1,019,541 | 1,068,201 | 1,109,817 |

* Includes ambulances and hearses.

† Includes trucks and truck-type vehicles, but excludes tractors, plant, and trailers.

‡ Includes motor-scooters.

The following tables show, for each of the years 1961–62 to 1965–66, the number of drivers' and riders' licences in force, and the total revenue received at the Motor Registration Branch of the Police Department :

**VICTORIA—DRIVERS' AND RIDERS' LICENCES IN FORCE
AT 30 JUNE**

| Type of Licence | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Drivers' | 1,052,757 | 1,084,931 | 1,133,387 | 1,185,050 | 1,227,990 |
| Riders' | 26,994 | 27,819 | 29,061 | 30,385 | 31,487 |
| Total | 1,079,751 | 1,112,750 | 1,162,448 | 1,215,435 | 1,259,477 |

**VICTORIA—GROSS REVENUE COLLECTED BY MOTOR
REGISTRATION BRANCH
(\$'000)**

| Particulars | 1961–62 | 1962–63 | 1963–64 | 1964–65 | 1965–66 |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Registrations and Tax .. | 22,212 | 23,792 | 26,038 | 29,714 | 41,052 |
| Drivers' Licences | 1,054 | 1,288 | 1,222 | 1,824 | 2,872 |
| Other | 226 | 252 | 356 | 605 | 581 |
| Total | 23,492 | 25,332 | 27,616 | 32,143 | 44,505 |

The following tables, giving new vehicle registrations by types and makes of vehicles, include details of Commonwealth-owned vehicles (other than those of the defence services), and are based on the year ended 31 December. They are not comparable with the first table on page 768.

VICTORIA—REGISTRATIONS OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES ACCORDING TO TYPE

(Includes Commonwealth-owned Vehicles Other than Those of the Defence Services)

| Year | Motor Vehicles (Excluding Motor Cycles) | | | | | | | Motor Cycles § |
|--------|---|----------------|-----------|------------|----------|------------|---------|----------------|
| | Motor Cars * | Station Wagons | Utilities | Panel Vans | Trucks † | Omni-buses | Total | |
| 1962.. | 55,628 | 17,578 | 5,677 | 3,269 | 4,123 | 284 | 86,559 | 712 |
| 1963.. | 62,911 | 20,807 | 6,525 | 3,436 | 5,279 | 321 | 99,279 | 640 |
| 1964.. | 68,083 | 23,418 | 6,747 | 4,179 | 6,311 | 371 | 109,109 | 864 |
| 1965.. | 72,234 | 20,940 | 7,193 | 3,940 | 6,265 | 408 | 110,980 | 1,058 |
| 1966.. | 68,372 | 16,765 | 7,070 | 3,693 | 5,364 | 337 | 101,601 | 1,413 |

* Includes ambulances and hearses.

† Includes trucks and truck-type vehicles, but excludes tractors, plant, and trailers.

§ Includes motor-scooters.

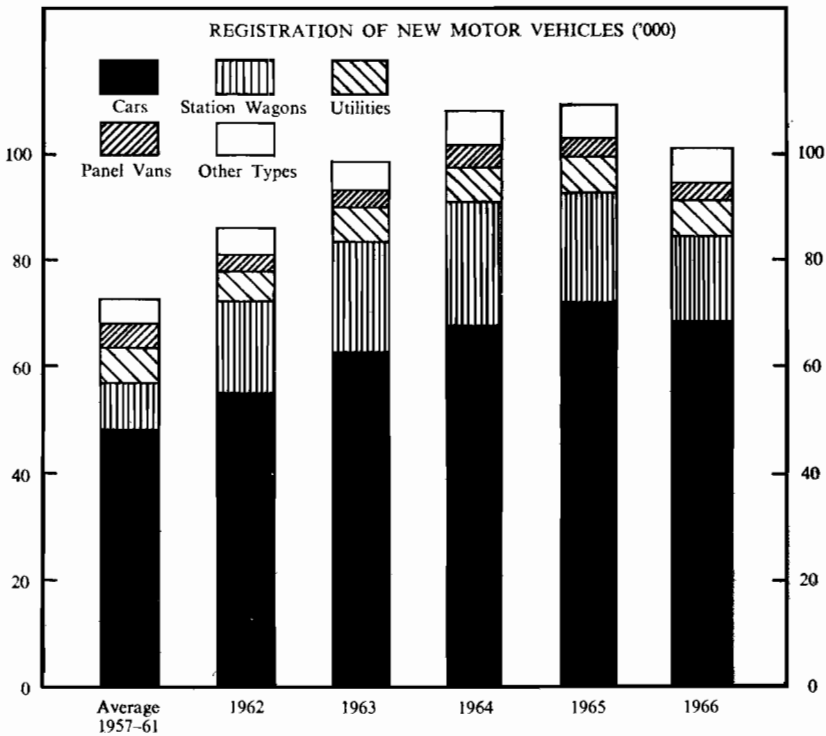


FIGURE 20.—Graph showing new motor vehicle registrations, 1957 to 1966.

VICTORIA—REGISTRATIONS OF NEW MOTOR CARS AND STATION WAGONS ACCORDING TO MAKE

(Includes Commonwealth-owned Vehicles Other than Those of the Defence Services)

| Make | Motor Cars | | | Station Wagons | | |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Austin | 615 | 669 | 2,724 | 304 | 51 | 2 |
| Chevrolet | 675 | 569 | 507 | 17 | 9 | 2 |
| Chrysler | 5,620 | 7,162 | 7,557 | 2,443 | 2,706 | 2,265 |
| Datsun | 536 | 581 | 788 | 176 | 148 | 175 |
| Fiat | 373 | 388 | 238 | 42 | 19 | 6 |
| Ford | 10,665 | 13,108 | 13,928 | 3,296 | 3,278 | 3,527 |
| Hillman | 2,003 | 1,190 | 1,143 | 203 | 171 | 140 |
| Holden | 22,453 | 22,673 | 20,777 | 14,835 | 12,760 | 9,431 |
| Humber | 917 | 1,063 | 432 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Isuzu | 11 | 536 | 382 | .. | .. | .. |
| Mercedes Benz | 390 | 410 | 512 | .. | .. | .. |
| Morris | 9,051 | 8,779 | 5,973 | .. | 6 | 3 |
| Peugeot | 195 | 426 | 347 | 41 | 74 | 45 |
| Rambler | 341 | 407 | 383 | 55 | 46 | 37 |
| Studebaker | 490 | 344 | 411 | 37 | 27 | 44 |
| Toyota | 917 | 2,653 | 3,936 | 387 | 625 | 622 |
| Triumph | 355 | 371 | 291 | .. | .. | .. |
| Vauxhall | 2,057 | 2,091 | 1,546 | 48 | 29 | 27 |
| Volkswagen | 7,305 | 5,952 | 4,048 | 1,063 | 619 | 288 |
| Wolseley | 876 | 540 | 264 | .. | .. | .. |
| Other.. .. | 2,238 | 2,322 | 2,185 | 470 | 371 | 151 |
| Total .. | 68,083 | 72,234 | 68,372 | 23,418 | 20,940 | 16,765 |

VICTORIA—REGISTRATIONS OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES OTHER THAN MOTOR CARS, STATION WAGONS, AND MOTOR CYCLES ACCORDING TO MAKE

(Includes Commonwealth-owned Vehicles Other than Those of the Defence Services)

| Make | 1965 | | | | 1966 | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Utilities | Panel Vans | Other* | Total | Utilities | Panel Vans | Other* | Total |
| Austin | .. | 1 | 387 | 388 | 1 | 2 | 354 | 357 |
| Bedford | 9 | 141 | 2,211 | 2,361 | 8 | 113 | 1,668 | 1,789 |
| Chrysler | 651 | 1 | .. | 652 | 910 | .. | .. | 910 |
| Commer | 18 | 326 | 304 | 648 | 14 | 248 | 213 | 475 |
| Dodge | 118 | 22 | 538 | 678 | 123 | 36 | 514 | 673 |
| Ford | 1,593 | 552 | 742 | 2,887 | 1,424 | 523 | 718 | 2,665 |
| Holden | 3,100 | 1,470 | .. | 4,570 | 3,081 | 1,594 | .. | 4,675 |
| International | 245 | 64 | 1,252 | 1,561 | 183 | 48 | 1,116 | 1,347 |
| Land Rover | 330 | .. | 1 | 331 | 326 | 6 | 2 | 334 |
| Morris | .. | 670 | 114 | 784 | 167 | 608 | 123 | 898 |
| Toyota | 588 | 19 | 336 | 943 | 423 | 24 | 309 | 756 |
| Volkswagen | 96 | 546 | 46 | 688 | 63 | 396 | 54 | 513 |
| Other | 445 | 128 | 742 | 1,315 | 347 | 95 | 630 | 1,072 |
| Total .. | 7,193 | 3,940 | 6,673 | 17,806 | 7,070 | 3,693 | 5,701 | 16,464 |

* Other vehicles include trucks, omnibuses, milk tankers, petrol tankers, etc.

Transport Regulation Board

General

The Transport Regulation Board is a government authority charged with the task of regulating the operation of road transport in Victoria (see page 698 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1961). The Board derives its authority from the *Transport Regulation Act* 1958 and the *Commercial Goods Vehicles Act* 1958.

Any person operating a vehicle for hire or reward, or in the course of any trade, must, in addition to registering the vehicle as a commercial vehicle, have it licensed by the Transport Regulation Board. Licences issued by the Board are designed to meet the requirements of road transport needs. They may be grouped into two broad categories :

- (1) Those licences issued at the discretion of the Board ; and
- (2) those licences issued " as of right ".

All licences issued to owners of commercial passenger vehicles are issued at the discretion of the Board ; the bulk of licences issued to owners of commercial goods vehicles are issued " as of right ". The holder of a discretionary licence must operate the vehicle in a manner set down in the conditions of licence. These conditions of licence are set by the Board. The holder of an " as of right " licence must also operate under the terms of his licence but here the terms of licence are written into legislation.

On 15 May 1967, the Motor Car (Hours of Driving) Act was proclaimed in Victoria. The Act has introduced amendments to hours of driving and rest periods for drivers of vehicles which have a tare weight in excess of two tons. Drivers are required to purchase an authorised log book from the Transport Regulation Board or the Victoria Police and record their driving and rest periods. A reciprocal law has been introduced in New South Wales.

There was an increase in the number of licences issued for commercial goods vehicles during the year ; of the 2,816 additional commercial goods vehicles licences, 2,693 were issued " as of right ".

Costs of operating commercial passenger vehicles increased during the year, primarily on account of rising wage, petrol, and third party insurance costs. In November, 1965, fares for metropolitan taxis and hire cars were increased, as were fares for taxis and hire cars in other areas later in the year. All bus fares rose on the conversion to decimal currency in February, 1966, and metropolitan and urban bus fares again in August, 1966. Fares for services in other areas also followed this trend during the latter part of the year.

The number of permits—temporary authority to operate vehicles outside conditions of licence—issued during the year was 143,347, a decrease of 4,412 from the previous year.

Motor Boats

The Board was appointed, under the *Motor Boating Act* 1961, as the registration authority for motor boats, and at 30 June 1966, 32,689 boats were registered. Registration fees collected by the Board are paid, less cost of collection, to the Tourist Development Authority for use "in the provision of facilities for motor boating in Victorian waters".

Tow Trucks

The Commercial Goods Vehicles (Tow Trucks) Act became effective as from 1 January 1962. Regulations came into force from 1 June 1962, and at 30 June 1966, there were 797 tow trucks specially licensed. During the year, 537 applications were recorded from tow truck drivers wishing to be issued with driving certificates—a number of these were refused because the applicants were under the required minimum age of 21 years or the Board did not consider the applicants "fit and proper" persons within the meaning of the Transport Consolidated Regulation.

The following table shows the number of passenger vehicle licences and the discretionary goods vehicle licences current at the end of each year, the number of goods vehicle licences issued "as of right", and brief details of the financial activities of the Transport Regulation Board during the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—TRANSPORT REGULATION BOARD : LICENCES ISSUED: SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

| Particulars | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
|--|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Temporary Licences— | | | No. | | |
| Commercial Passenger Vehicles | 161 | 172 | 192 | 223 | 221 |
| Commercial Goods Vehicles | 2,621 | 1,187 | 1,224 | 1,502 | 963 |
| Permanent "Discretionary" Licences— | | | | | |
| Commercial Passenger Vehicles | 5,797 | 5,832 | 5,871 | 6,101 | 6,269 |
| Commercial Goods Vehicles | 7,226 | 8,044 | 8,516 | 10,333 | 10,995 |
| Licences Issued "As of Right"— | | | | | |
| To operate for hire or reward within 25 miles of the G.P.O. or P.O.— | | | | | |
| Melbourne | 12,772 | 13,140 | 13,466 | 14,067 | 14,798 |
| Ballarat | } 1,439 | 1,527 | 1,594 | 1,618 | 1,537 |
| Bendigo | | | | | |
| Geelong | | | | | |
| Within 20 miles of place of business of the owner ; generally outside the radius of 25 miles from the G.P.O. or P.O. Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong | | | | | |
| Primary Producers (vehicles over 2 tons capacity) | 15,428 | 15,857 | 16,680 | 17,086 | 17,080 |
| Commercial Goods Vehicles owned by butter and cheese factories | 824 | 915 | 787 | 758 | 708 |
| Commercial Goods Vehicles authorised to carry goods in connection with the owner's business (50 miles radius—vehicles up to 80 cwt capacity) | 38,499 | 40,756 | 42,108 | 45,756 | 47,218 |
| Commercial Goods Vehicles being used as— | | | | | |
| Carriers of all "Third Schedule" goods .. | } 8,139 | 9,930 | 10,857 | 11,434 | 12,203 |
| Racehorse Floats | | | | | |
| Tank Waggons for carriage of petroleum products | | | | | |
| Commercial Travellers' Cars | | | | | |
| Commercial Goods Vehicles operated by authorised decentralised industries | .. | .. | 223* | 507 | 679 |
| Additional Licences to Commercial Goods Vehicles to carry passengers | 79 | 72 | 64 | 56 | 52 |
| Total Licences Issued | 100,244 | 104,498 | 108,753 | 116,459 | 119,437 |

For footnote see next page.

VICTORIA—TRANSPORT REGULATION BOARD: LICENCES ISSUED:
SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS—*continued*

| Particulars | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
|--|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| | \$'000 | | | | |
| Financial Transactions— | | | | | |
| Revenue | 1,444 | 1,542 | 1,680 | 1,749 | 2,025† |
| Expenditure (including payments to local authorities for road maintenance, comfort stations, and bus shelters) | 1,302 | 1,296 | 1,390 | 1,475 | 1,636 |
| Balance | 142 | 246 | 290 | 274 | 389 |
| Road charges collected and transferred direct to Country Roads Board | 4,526 | 4,924 | 5,630 | 5,927 | 6,378 |
| Motor Boat registration fees collected and paid to Tourist Fund‡ | 88 | 110 | 134 | 163 | 179 |

* Amendment to Commercial Goods Vehicles Act, December, 1963.

† Includes amount recouped from Country Roads Board for road charges collected.

‡ Registration of motor boats commenced January, 1962.

Traffic Commission

General

The Traffic Commission was constituted by the provisions of the *Road Traffic Act* 1958 and consists of three members—one member nominated by the Police Department, one by the Country Roads Board, and one by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. The function of the Commission is to advise the Governor in Council on any matter for the improvement of traffic conditions and control of traffic, and to make such inquiries as it thinks fit on that behalf.

The Commission draws up the Road Traffic Regulations and recommends them to the Governor in Council. These Regulations not only prescribe rules to be observed by persons using roads, but also require highway authorities to obtain the Commission's approval before erecting major traffic control items such as traffic signals, stop signs, etc.

The Commission advises municipal councils of the standards required by traffic control items and on matters relating to the control of traffic. The principal traffic control items in use in Victoria at 30 November 1966 were :

- 384 stop-go traffic signals at intersections ;
- 251 pedestrian-operated stop-go signals not controlling an intersection ;
- 301 pedestrian crossings ; and
- 1,159 school crossings.

Metropolitan Route Marking Scheme

Following complaints that existing direction signs on metropolitan roads were inadequate and should be improved, the Traffic Commission called a meeting of representatives of organisations interested in road transportation in the Metropolitan Area. At several meetings, these representatives agreed that sufficient through roads in the

Metropolitan Area should be signed and marked as "metropolitan routes" to permit convenient travel between any two areas in Melbourne. Following examination of the metropolitan road system, 580 miles of road were selected to form a "metropolitan route" system.

Each route in this system was allocated a two-figure number, odd numbers being used for north-south routes and even numbers for east-west routes, with numbers increasing in magnitude from south to north and from east to west. Routes selected were signed with distinctive shields showing the route number and direction boards displaying the road or street name. These were erected on all principal intersections on metropolitan routes, and advance markers showing the number and direction of the route ahead or crossing were erected before all important intersections along the route. Reassurance markers bearing the route number were also erected after the more important intersections.

The signs were erected by the municipalities concerned. The Country Roads Board agreed to provide a half subsidy for all signs and markers erected on councils' roads, and to bear the full cost of erecting markers and shields on declared Board's roads as a charge against Main Road or Highway Maintenance as appropriate. The cost of the scheme totalled approximately \$100,000.

Road Traffic Accidents

The following tables include particulars of all road traffic accidents reported by the Victoria Police during the periods specified, which satisfied the following conditions :

- (1) That the accident occurred on any road, street, lane, thoroughfare, footpath or place open to or used by the public by right or custom, at the time of the accident ;
- (2) that it involved :
 - (i) any road vehicle which, at the time of the accident, was in motion ; or
 - (ii) any animal which, at the time of the accident, was in motion and was being used for the purpose of transportation or travel ; or
 - (iii) any train passing over a level crossing for the time being open to the public ; and
- (3) that the accident resulted in :
 - (i) death of any person within a period of 30 days after the accident ; or
 - (ii) bodily injury to any person to an extent requiring surgical or medical treatment.

The tables do not include figures of accidents on railway lines (except at level crossings), or on private property. For these and other reasons, the total number of deaths shown in these tables is not comparable with those shown on page 165.

VICTORIA—ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES : NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED

| Year Ended 30 June— | Accidents Involving Casualties | Persons Killed | Persons Injured |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| METROPOLITAN AREA | | | |
| 1962 | 7,646 | 398 | 9,972 |
| 1963 | 8,180 | 397 | 10,763 |
| 1964 | 8,790 | 422 | 11,676 |
| 1965 | 9,672 | 422 | 13,082 |
| 1966 | 9,390 | 466 | 12,916 |
| REMAINDER OF STATE | | | |
| 1962 | 3,993 | 420 | 6,102 |
| 1963 | 4,150 | 406 | 6,386 |
| 1964 | 4,277 | 416 | 6,725 |
| 1965 | 4,760 | 485 | 7,400 |
| 1966 | 4,720 | 467 | 7,361 |
| VICTORIA | | | |
| 1962 | 11,639 | 818 | 16,074 |
| 1963 | 12,330 | 803 | 17,149 |
| 1964 | 13,067 | 838 | 18,401 |
| 1965 | 14,432 | 907 | 20,482 |
| 1966 | 14,110 | 933 | 20,277 |

The table which follows provides a description of types of road users killed or injured in road traffic accidents occurring during the years 1963-64 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES : DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED

| Description | 1963-64 | | 1964-65 | | 1965-66 | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Killed | Injured | Killed | Injured | Killed | Injured |
| Pedestrian | 270 | 2,617 | 234 | 2,757 | 246 | 2,543 |
| Driver of Motor Vehicle Other than Motor Cycle | 279 | 6,590 | 349 | 7,722 | 356 | 8,005 |
| Motor Cyclist | 12 | 437 | 10 | 423 | 16 | 356 |
| Passenger (Any Type) .. | 217 | 7,561 | 253 | 8,386 | 274 | 8,314 |
| Pedal Cyclist | 56 | 1,101 | 52 | 1,105 | 39 | 985 |
| Other.. .. . | 4 | 95 | 9 | 89 | 2 | 74 |
| Total | 838 | 18,401 | 907 | 20,482 | 933 | 20,277 |

Particulars of victims of road traffic accidents during the years 1963-64 to 1965-66 are shown according to age in the following table :

VICTORIA—ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES : AGE OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED

| Age Group (Years) | 1963-64 | | 1964-65 | | 1965-66 | |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Killed | Injured | Killed | Injured | Killed | Injured |
| Under 5 | 31 | 644 | 25 | 780 | 26 | 725 |
| 5 and under 7 .. | 17 | 428 | 12 | 434 | 12 | 392 |
| 7 and under 17 .. | 76 | 2,412 | 66 | 2,497 | 72 | 2,371 |
| 17 and under 21 .. | 95 | 3,460 | 133 | 3,911 | 154 | 4,182 |
| 21 and under 30 .. | 123 | 3,905 | 141 | 4,422 | 165 | 4,397 |
| 30 and under 40 .. | 112 | 2,458 | 104 | 2,670 | 99 | 2,590 |
| 40 and under 50 .. | 97 | 1,914 | 99 | 2,180 | 109 | 2,201 |
| 50 and under 60 .. | 103 | 1,493 | 122 | 1,640 | 93 | 1,587 |
| 60 and over | 177 | 1,396 | 196 | 1,621 | 203 | 1,510 |
| Not Stated | 7 | 291 | 9 | 327 | .. | 322 |
| Total | 838 | 18,401 | 907 | 20,482 | 933 | 20,277 |

Australian Road Safety Council, 1966

Metropolitan Transportation Committee

General

The Metropolitan Transportation Committee was established by the provisions of *The Metropolitan Transportation Committee Act* 1963. The members of this Committee are the Minister of Transport (chairman); the Minister for Local Government; the chairmen of the Victorian Railways Commissioners, Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board, Transport Regulation Board, Country Roads Board, Traffic Commission, and Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works; a councillor nominated by the Melbourne City Council; the Chief Planner of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works; the Director of Finance; and the Co-ordinator of Transport.

The functions of the Committee are to advise the Governor in Council on any matter relating to the planning, development, and improvement of transport services within the Metropolitan Area, and the supervision, co-ordination, and control of the activities of the bodies concerned, and to make such inquiries as it thinks fit in that behalf. The Act requires that no body represented on the Committee shall proceed with any major project or plan which may affect public transport provided by any other such body in the Metropolitan Area unless it has first been submitted to and considered by the Committee. The provision does not apply to the granting of licences or permits for public transport services.

Melbourne Metropolitan Transportation Study

In September, 1963, the Committee commenced a comprehensive transportation study within the Metropolitan Area. The study comprises four phases—surveys, analysis, projection, and planning. The surveys conducted in 1964 recorded the movement of people and goods by road and rail, and provided an inventory of travel, land-use and transport facilities within the Area. The main surveys were the home interview, truck and external cordon surveys supplemented by a parking survey in the central business district, and a public transport survey. The analysis phase comprised the development of formulae to relate the amount of travel to land use development, the transportation system, and social characteristics of the population. The formulae developed from the surveys were used to estimate future travel based on projected land use development and population characteristics.

At present a Planning Group of engineers drawn from the bodies represented on the Transportation Committee are preparing a comprehensive plan of roads and public transport which will be needed to carry the traffic projected for the year 1985.

The results of the study were published in *Travel in Melbourne : A Summary of the Consultant's Report*, (1966) : Government Printer, Melbourne.

Some Survey Results

The population within the 583 square miles of the survey area in 1964 was estimated to be 2,012,000 of whom 833,900 were workers. The number of cars garaged at home totalled 464,000 and 37 per cent of the households had no cars available for use. Residents of the area made 3,300,000 trips per day—a trip being defined as the one-way travel between one place and another by public or private transport. Approximately 38 per cent of the daily trips were made by public transport and 62 per cent by car. The Central Business District, which is 0·8 square miles in area, attracted nearly 20 per cent of all trips made in the survey area. About 72 per cent of the central area trips were by public transport—27 per cent train, 39 per cent tram and 6 per cent bus—and the remaining 28 per cent were by car.

Almost one-third of all vehicular trips undertaken in the survey area were made by commercial vehicles—544,000 by truck and 106,000 by taxi. Each day 310,000 tons of goods were moved to, from, within or through the survey area. Three-quarters of the total were moved wholly within the survey area (99·6 per cent by road), 23 per cent to and from (60 per cent by road) and 2 per cent through (20 per cent by road). The Railways Department carried 35,000 tons of goods daily in the survey area—28,000 tons to and from, 6,000 tons through, and 1,000 tons within.

Civil Aviation*Control of Aviation*

The *Victorian State Air Navigation Act 1958* prescribes that control of aviation within the State shall be vested in the Commonwealth. The Air Navigation Act and Regulations in Victoria are consequently administered by the Department of Civil Aviation through its Regional Director in Melbourne.

The functions performed by the Department include the following :

- (1) The registration and marking of aircraft ;
- (2) the determination and enforcement of airworthiness requirements for aircraft and the issue of certificates of airworthiness, certificates of type approval, and supervision of aircraft design ;
- (3) the licensing of pilots, navigators, aircraft radio operators, flight engineers, and aircraft maintenance engineers ;
- (4) the licensing of airline, aerial work, and charter operators, and supervision of their activities ;
- (5) the provision and maintenance of aeronautical communications, navigation aids, aerodromes, and landing grounds ;
- (6) the establishment and operation of Air Traffic Control, Aeronautical Information, and Search and Rescue Services ; and
- (7) the investigation of aircraft accidents, incidents, and defects.

Aerodromes

Victoria is served by Commonwealth Government owned aerodromes at Melbourne (Essendon and Moorabbin), Avalon, Bacchus Marsh, Benalla, Echuca, Mallacoota, Mangalore, and Sale, and by licensed aerodromes at Ararat, Ballarat, Bairnsdale, Corryong, Grovedale, Hamilton, Horsham, Kerang, Latrobe Valley, Mildura, Nhill, Shepparton, Swan Hill, Warracknabeal, Warrnambool, Yarram, Portland, Birchip, Orbost, and Stawell.

Construction of a new \$40m airport for Melbourne to accommodate international and domestic aircraft is under way at Tullamarine. This is now officially titled Melbourne Airport.

All the licensed aerodromes, except the Grovedale aerodrome, are licensed to the local government authority. Under the Aerodrome Local Ownership Plan assistance is given to local authorities to maintain licensed aerodromes on a \$1 for \$1 basis. Similar assistance is given the local authority to develop and maintain aerodromes which are or will be served by a regular public transport service. Local authorities which have received developmental assistance include Corryong, Horsham, Mildura, Portland, Warracknabeal, and Warrnambool. The assistance authorised by the Commonwealth to

Victorian local authorities for aerodrome works in the year ending 30 June 1968, amounts to \$54,730 for development and \$46,937 for maintenance works.

In addition to these main aerodromes, there are hundreds of authorised landing grounds which serve the needs of the growing numbers of light aircraft users throughout the State.

Private Operations

In this category, aircraft are used for the personal purposes of the owner. The extent of this activity within the State may be gauged from the fact that there are 184 aircraft registered in the private category and approximately 1,930 licensed private aeroplane pilots in Victoria.

Aerial Work Operations

Aerial survey, spotting, agricultural operations, advertising, flying training, aerial ambulance operations, and flying for government purposes are examples of the operations included in this category. In terms of hours flown, the most significant operations are agricultural (see page 782) and flying training. In 1966, 70,000 training hours were flown by training organisations in Victoria. In the interests of encouraging flying for defence and commercial purposes, training organisations receive financial assistance from the Commonwealth. They receive direct assistance in the form of subsidy payments and provision of facilities and indirect assistance through the Australian Flying Scholarship Scheme under which, in 1965-66, 60 Victorian resident pilots commenced flying training.

Charter Operations

These consist of flights for the carriage of passengers or cargo for hire or reward, but which may not be notified to the general public as being operated between fixed terminals or to fixed schedules, or for the carriage of passengers or cargo between fixed terminals to fixed schedules in circumstances in which the accommodation in the aircraft is not available to members of the public. During the 1950s most charter operations were conducted in single engine aircraft, but there is now an increasing use of the modern small twin engine "executive" aircraft. There are now 67 Victorian based operators licensed to conduct charter operations and flying hours have increased, over a seven-year period, from 1,825 in 1959 to 24,400 in 1966.

Regular Public Transport

For geographical reasons, Melbourne is the centre of Australia's domestic airline network which covers 100,000 miles of air routes throughout the Commonwealth and the Australian sector of Papua/New Guinea. Most of the major air routes radiate from Melbourne—west to Adelaide and Perth, north to Canberra, Sydney and Brisbane, and south to Launceston and Hobart. This makes Melbourne the centre of the domestic network and the home-base of Australia's two major airlines—Trans Australia Airlines and Ansett/A.N.A. Both have established their administrative, operational, and maintenance headquarters in Melbourne with decentralised offices in the other State capitals and major centres.

Regular jet and turbo-prop services operate from Melbourne daily giving fast and frequent connections with all major centres throughout Australia. During 1966, Australia's domestic airlines carried over 4.3 million passengers.

In 1964, T.A.A. and Ansett/A.N.A. introduced 600 m.p.h. Boeing jets on the main trunk services out of Melbourne and these were followed, in early 1967, by Douglas DC9-30 twin jets. These jet aircraft will provide the main domestic services into the 1970s, backed up where necessary by turbo-prop Electras and Viscounts, although these latter types are being progressively phased out of service. Feeder route services are mainly provided by pressurised turbo-prop Fokker Friendships which, in the period from 1959, progressively replaced the DC3.

Services within Victoria—between Melbourne and the State's major country centres—are limited. Several airlines have operated intra-state services since the Second World War—but they have proved uneconomic, largely because of low traffic volume and competition from efficient surface transport. Only short distances are usually involved (about 130 to 170 miles) and this has been a further retarding influence. There was some activity in 1957-58 when Southern Airlines and Ansett/A.N.A. operated competitive services on a number of Victorian intrastate routes. These operations proved uneconomic and Southern Airlines, which operated 15 passenger Heron and 8 passenger Dove aircraft, finally ceased commercial operations in November, 1958. In a bid to improve the economics of Victorian intrastate services and stimulate traffic, Ansett/A.N.A. introduced special "coach services". These were operated by high-density seating DC3 aircraft with a "no-luxury" cabin service. Fares were set deliberately low to be competitive with surface transport. However, apart from one or two routes, the service failed to win sufficient support.

Most Victorian services are now operated by Fokker Friendship aircraft with fares set at the level charged by most intrastate airlines throughout Australia. (In late 1966, this was approximately 6.5 cents per passenger mile.) Services have tended to concentrate in the western, south-western and northern areas of the State (Mildura, Warrnambool, Portland, Horsham, Warracknabeal, Hamilton, and Swan Hill). The Gippsland area east of Melbourne has, as yet, seen few, if any, airline services. This has been largely due to the factors mentioned earlier, and, in particular, the very short distances between the major Gippsland towns and Melbourne. However, the rapid industrial expansion of the area, particularly in the Latrobe Valley, shows some long-term promise of stimulating the demand for feeder air services probably with small 8-10 passenger twin-engined aircraft.

A major aviation development affecting Victoria is the transfer of airline operations from Melbourne's existing airport at Essendon to the new airport now under construction at Tullamarine. The Federal Government is spending over \$40m at Tullamarine which is

scheduled to be in use for international services in late 1968 and for domestic services in late 1969. The new airport will replace Essendon which is incapable of extension because of topography and surrounding residential development.

The Tullamarine project involves the construction of an entirely new airport on 5,300 acres of land about 12 miles from the city centre. The new airport will have two runways of 8,500 ft and 7,500 ft and a combined international-domestic terminal supported by the latest air safety aids and long range radar. There will be emphasis on domestic operations because of Melbourne's position as the centre of Australia's domestic airline network, but there will be adequate provision for international operations. International services into Melbourne during the past few years have been limited mainly to turbo-prop Electra services across the Tasman to New Zealand. This is because the airport's runways (5,500 ft and 6,100 ft) cannot accommodate commercial operations by large jet transport aircraft of the Boeing 707 and Douglas DC8 type. This situation will be remedied by the change to the new airport at Tullamarine.

Passenger movements which represent the total number of passengers embarking on and disembarking from regular public transport services are given below for 1966 for each Victorian aerodrome to which a regular public transport service operates :

VICTORIA—PASSENGER MOVEMENTS, 1966

| Airport | Passenger Movements | Airport | Passenger Movements |
|------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Essendon— | | Mallacoota .. | 273 |
| Domestic .. | 1,788,536 | Mildura .. | 19,092 |
| International .. | 42,784 | Portland .. | 5,026 |
| Bairnsdale .. | 389 | Sale .. | 95 |
| Corryong .. | 5,776 | Swan Hill .. | 670 |
| Hamilton .. | 7,968 | Warracknabeal .. | 3,555 |
| Horsham .. | 5,741 | Warrnambool .. | 7,644 |
| Kerang .. | 65 | | |

Essendon Airport continues to be unique in having the only regular public transport helicopter service between a capital city airport and the city area.

Gliding Clubs

Gliding is carried out mainly by clubs which operate at Bacchus Marsh, Benalla, Colac, Horsham, and Mildura. A Commonwealth subsidy is granted to clubs through the Gliding Federation of Australia.

Air Traffic Control

Control of air traffic is maintained by the Department of Civil Aviation through its Air Traffic Control organisation. This embraces the closely co-ordinated sections of Operational Control which concerns each individual flight ; Airport Control which applies to all movements on or within 20 miles of an aerodrome ; and Area Control which

controls aircraft along the main air routes to ensure collision avoidance. In conjunction with Air Traffic Control, the Department maintains a wide range of Air Navigation Aids and a comprehensive Search and Rescue Organisation. This is described in detail on pages 773-775 of the Victorian Year Book 1965.

Aircraft Parts and Materials

There are about 220 organisations in Victoria which have been approved by the Department of Civil Aviation to distribute aircraft parts, materials, and fuel.

Aerial Agricultural Operations

As shown in the following table, aircraft are being increasingly used for appropriate agricultural operations. These include the spreading of fertilizer, seed, and insecticides. The table shows Victorian statistics for the period 1962 to 1966.

VICTORIA—AERIAL AGRICULTURE

| Particulars | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
|---------------------------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Superphosphate ('000 acres) .. | 585 | 817 | 1,232 | 1,510 | 1,690 |
| Seed Sown ('000 acres) | 77 | 19 | 148 | 55 | 17 |
| Insecticides, Herbicides ('000 acres) | 198 | 291 | 359 | 717 | 386 |
| Other Treatment ('000 acres) .. | 68 | 63 | 75 | 130 | 106 |
| Total Area ('000 acres) .. | 928 | 1,190 | 1,814 | 2,412 | 2,199 |
| Aircraft Hours Flown | 7,240 | 10,400 | 12,490 | 18,797 | 18,020 |

Civil Aviation Statistics

The following table shows particulars for 1966 of regular interstate and intrastate air services terminating in Victoria :

VICTORIA—REGULAR INTERSTATE AND INTRASTATE AIR SERVICES TERMINATING IN VICTORIA, 1966

| Particulars | Interstate | Intrastate | Total |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|---------|
| Miles Flown '000 | 20,021 | 309 | 20,330 |
| Paying Passengers '000 | 1,978 | 27 | 2,005 |
| Passenger Miles '000 | 780,299 | 4,581 | 784,880 |
| Freight— | | | |
| Short Tons '000 | 43,038 | 46 | 43,084 |
| Ton Miles '000 | 17,863 | 8 | 17,871 |
| Mail— | | | |
| Short Tons '000 | 4,391 | 22 | 4,413 |
| Ton Miles '000 | 1,980 | 4 | 1,984 |

The first of the following tables deals with aircraft registered and licences issued by the Department of Civil Aviation in Victoria, and the second with details of Essendon Airport activities :

VICTORIA—CIVIL AVIATION

| Particulars | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
|--|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Registered Aircraft Owners .. | 149 | 210 | 238 | 236 | 332 |
| Registered Aircraft | 307 | 387 | 395 | 510 | 630 |
| Student Pilot Licences | 852 | 1,005 | 1,500 | 1,726 | 2,574 |
| Private Pilot Licences | 757 | 866 | 1,210 | 1,271 | 1,927 |
| Commercial Pilot Licences .. | 187 | 214 | 266 | 259 | 481 |
| Airline Pilot Licences | 341 | 591 | 506 | 510 | 501 |
| Aircraft Maintenance Engineers Licences | 681 | 651 | 662 | 728 | 757 |

VICTORIA—ESSENDON AIRPORT

| Particulars | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Domestic Aircraft Movements .. | 39,928 | 46,918 | 47,938 | 48,243 |
| Domestic Passengers Embarked .. | 632,768 | 743,352 | 856,536 | 890,043 |
| Domestic Passengers Disembarked .. | 644,669 | 753,155 | 849,203 | 898,493 |
| International Aircraft Movements .. | 844 | 1,085 | 1,201 | 1,120 |
| Passengers Arriving/Departing Overseas | 28,831 | 37,929 | 43,306 | 42,784 |

History of Civil Aviation, 1962 ; Classification of Flying Activities, 1964 ; Radio Aids to Air Navigation in Victoria, 1965 ; Aerial Agricultural Operations, 1966 ; Flying Training in Victoria, 1967.

Communications

Posts, Telegraphs, Telephones, Radio, and Television

History

With the formation of the Port Phillip Settlement in 1835, mail to or from the Settlement was deposited or collected at the home of John Batman. By 1837, the rapidly growing community required the services of a full-time postmaster, and accordingly, E. J. Foster, Clerk to the Bench, was officially appointed to the position. In August, 1841, the first official post office was erected on the site of the present General Post Office. The postmaster was provided with a regular salary, in place of the percentage of postal business transacted that he had previously received, and he had a clerk and a letter carrier to assist him. Mail deliveries, therefore, began with the opening

of this office. Victoria's second post office was opened at Geelong in May, 1840, followed by one at Portland in November of the same year. By 1845, fourteen post offices were operating in the State, and by 1852, this number had grown to 46.

On 1 January 1850, an Act to establish a uniform rate of postage came into force. The weight of a single letter was fixed at one half ounce. Postage on Inland letters was two pence, and on Town letters one penny. Under this Act, the Governor-General was authorised to permit the placing of a contract for the printing of the Colony's first adhesive postage stamps. This contract was awarded to Thomas Ham, a local engraver, and the stamps became available to the public on 3 January 1850.

The Post Office has continued to improve its facilities. The first telegraph circuit was installed between Melbourne and Williamstown in 1854; a Money Order service was provided in 1858; Post Office Savings Banks were introduced in 1865; and the General Post Office was rebuilt, and the new building (still in use today), was opened on 1 July 1867. Australia's first telephone service, established at Melbourne in 1880 by a private company, The Victorian Telephone Exchange Co. Ltd., was taken over by the Postmaster-General's Department in September, 1887. The Post Office became a Commonwealth Department on 1 March 1901, but postage rates were not standardised until 1911, and the first issue of uniform postage stamps was made throughout the Commonwealth on 2 January 1913.

General

Postal, telegraphic, and telephone services are under the control of the Postmaster-General of the Commonwealth of Australia who also makes available transmitting and other technical facilities to the national broadcasting and television services. The general supervision of broadcasting stations and television stations, however, is vested in the Australian Broadcasting Control Board under the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942-56, while, under the same Act, the Australian Broadcasting Commission controls the activities of the National Broadcasting Service and the National Television Service.

At 30 June 1966, the Postmaster-General's Department employed in Victoria a staff of 29,155 persons, who provided and operated its systems of communications. Post Office facilities were available throughout Victoria at 330 official and 1,775 non-official post offices. In addition to normal postal services, many of these offices transact business on behalf of the Commonwealth Savings Bank and several Commonwealth Government Departments.

Postal and Mail Services

Steady development with the establishment of additional industries and the continued residential expansion has been maintained throughout the Metropolitan Area. To meet the extended development here and the normal steady growth in other parts of the State additional facilities, comprising letter receivers, new and extended mail services, and letter and telegram delivery services have been provided, while a number of new post offices have also been established.

The Melbourne Mail Exchange Branch is virtually the clearing house in this State for all classes of mail matter. The direction of the Branch is under the control of the Superintendent assisted by three Assistant Superintendents, and field supervision is performed by twenty-three Supervisors and eighty-three Overseers. The operatives are designated Mail Officers, and special duties above that level are performed by a Senior Mail Officer group of ninety-eight officers.

The Branch consists of five main traffic sections, and these, together with their functions, are as follows :

Inland and Receiving Section.—Treatment of inward mails received from all sources, and despatch of outward mails to all post offices within Victoria.

Interstate and Overseas Section.—Treatment of air and surface mail (except parcels) posted in Victoria for despatch to interstate and overseas destinations.

Chief Parcels Office.—Treatment of parcels traffic received from all sources, and despatched to offices of destination both within and beyond the Commonwealth. The Chief Parcels Office operates in conjunction with the Customs Department to facilitate examination of parcels received from overseas countries in accordance with the provisions of the Customs Act.

Registration Section.—This section is responsible for the treatment of registered mails received from all sources, and despatch of mails to places within and beyond the Commonwealth.

City Section.—Sorting and delivery of mail to addressees within the Melbourne City area and to approximately 3,500 box-holders.

In addition there is an Administrative Section, a Mail Officers Training School, and sub-sections, namely, Bulk Postage ; Dead Letter Office ; Waybills Office ; Canvas Workshops ; and Printing Office.

The average quantities of postal articles dealt with each day are : letters, 2,300,000 (including 700,000 received from city and suburban pillar boxes), packets, newspapers, etc., 553,000, registered articles, 14,000, parcels, 19,000. The number of bags of mail handled daily are : inward 6,800, outward 6,900. Air mail articles despatched to and received from overseas countries averaged daily 84,000 and 120,000, respectively.

At Christmas time the daily traffic load is trebled. Last year more than seventy million letters, packets, etc., circulated the Branch during the fortnight preceding Christmas Day. To handle this additional load an extra 1,560 persons were employed, and a percentage of these were trained for sorting duties. The normal staff totals 2,442 and operations are continuous, excepting between 6 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. on Sundays.

Transport Branch

The functions of the Transport Branch are broadly divided between the organisation and management of non-engineering transport within the State and arrangement of the most efficient and economical means of transporting mail whether by road, rail, sea, or air. The Departmental transport operations involve the management of a fleet of vehicles and the oversight of staff engaged in the delivery of mails and the movement of stores and equipment. A significant aspect of the Branch responsibilities for mail services conducted by non-departmental means is reflected in the financial delegations afforded the Superintendent for establishing road services under contract or portorage conditions. Conveyance of mails by private individuals provides an important supplement to the use of Departmental vehicles in carrying out the work of the Post Office.

Telecommunication Services

Two divisions of the Postmaster-General's Department are broadly responsible for telecommunication services ; the Engineering Division provides and maintains the technical facilities for telephone and telegraph services and for the national radio and television networks, and the Telecommunications Division operates the telephone and telegraph services, allots frequencies, monitors transmissions, and issues licences for privately operated radio services.

Telephone Services

The system of communications in Victoria is part of the Australia wide Community Telephone Plan which was drawn up in 1960 and makes provision for the next 50 years. The plan has as its ultimate objective subscriber to subscriber dialling through Victoria and also on a nationwide basis for local and trunk calls.

Subscriber Trunk Dialling (S.T.D.).—S.T.D. was first introduced in Victoria in December, 1960, when Geelong and Bendigo subscribers were given direct dialling access to the Melbourne telephone network. Since 1961, rapid development of S.T.D. facilities has occurred in both the Melbourne Metropolitan Area and in many Victorian provincial centres. S.T.D. is operating on a reciprocal basis between Melbourne, Morwell, Yallourn, and Traralgon in the Latrobe Valley, as well as Benalla, Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong. Many Melbourne and metropolitan subscribers already have direct access to Sydney, Canberra, Albury, and to more than 160 centres in New South Wales, the Australian Capital Territory, and Victoria. A steady growth in the development of S.T.D. availability from Victorian subscribers' services is assured in conformity with the Community Telephone Plan.

Modern Telephone Switching System.—New automatic equipment of modern design is also being installed progressively in metropolitan exchanges and at many provincial centres throughout Victoria. The new equipment has many technical advantages including notably greater reliability and flexibility for inter-working with modern switching systems both in the local and trunk networks.

Broadband Network.—The major trunk line routes of telecommunications are being enlarged. This development is occurring throughout Victoria and other States. These new trunk systems (some are co-axial cable and others micro-wave radio) are marked only by repeater (booster) station buildings throughout the country and towers and aerials for terminal stations in the city. These facilities form the Broadband Network. The main spine reaches from Cairns through Brisbane, Sydney, Canberra, and Melbourne down to Hobart and from Melbourne across to Adelaide and Port Augusta. Spurs are leading out to and between virtually every major centre of population in Victoria. They will carry previously very large volumes of telecommunications traffic. As well as telephone and telegraph traffic most will also relay radio programmes and quite a number will provide relay facilities for television programmes. One of the prime benefits to come from the Broadband Network is that it will establish subscriber trunk dialling between subscribers in separate cities and towns in Victoria and throughout Australia. Among these already established are a co-axial cable system between Melbourne, Dandenong and Morwell, and micro-wave systems between Melbourne-Ballarat and Melbourne-Bendigo. An increasing number of these systems is being introduced progressively throughout Victoria.

Telegraph Services

An automatic telegraph switching system called TRESS (Teleprinter Reperforator Switching System) which enables telegrams to circulate automatically through major centres without manual intervention is operating at some 180 Post Offices throughout Victoria. A telegram transmitted by teleprinter from the originating office to

the switching centre is reproduced on perforated tape and re-transmitted over the appropriate circuit to the office of destination. The switching equipment is similar to that employed in directing automatic telephone calls. TRESS is available to more than 700 Post Offices in Australia, providing speedier transmission service, greater accuracy, and lower handling costs than the former Morse telegraph system.

The Telex service is similar in most respects to the telephone subscribers' service, except that the printed and not the spoken word is communicated. Automatic Telex was introduced to Victoria and throughout Australia in June 1966, thus giving Telex subscribers the facility of calling each other direct without the assistance of a Post Office operator. The service provides speedier connection and cheaper rates similar to subscriber trunk dialling (S.T.D.) by telephone.

Victorian Telex subscribers already have access to more than 2,400 services in Australia and, to some 81 overseas countries. The Australian Post Office publishes a Telex Directory annually with an Alphabetical List of Subscribers in all States showing name and address, teleprinter exchange number, and answer back code. Telex subscribers are able to transmit messages for onward transmission as telegrams. Inland and overseas telegrams addressed to a subscriber will be transmitted by teleprinter to the premises of the subscriber unless he has requested otherwise.

Telecommunications Facilities for Data Transmission

In view of the increasing demand for facilities to enable digital data for computers to be transmitted over telephone and teleprinter lines, the Australian Post Office has adopted the name "DATEL Service" to identify communications services catering for data transmission which may be achieved by use of the telephone network on local and trunk calls, the Telex Network, private lines (telephone or teleprinter) according to the customer's particular requirements.

Radio Communications

Civil radio communication stations are licensed and controlled by the Radio Branch of the Telecommunications Division. Technical standards for equipment, design, and performance have been set and these are rigidly enforced by regular inspection, by monitoring, and by frequent transmission checks. The Australian Post Office, as a member of the International Telecommunications Union, observes and checks all radio transmissions received in Australia. Results of these observations are forwarded to the International Frequency Registration Board in Geneva, Switzerland. Complaints by broadcast listeners and television viewers of interference to reception are also investigated. Radio inspectors of the Radio Branch, on behalf of the Department of Shipping and Transport, inspect the radio installations aboard vessels in the ports of Melbourne and Geelong.

Melbourne-Sydney Co-axial Cable, 1964 ; Victorian National Television Network, 1965

Post Office Statistics

Revenue and Expenditure

Particulars concerning the revenue and expenditure of the Postmaster-General's Department in Victoria for each of the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 are contained in the following table :

**VICTORIA—POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT :
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)**

| Particulars | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
|---|---------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1962 | 1963† | 1964† | 1965† | 1966† |
| REVENUE | | | | | |
| Postage | 25,324 | 26,050 | 27,838 | 29,549 | 30,293 |
| Money Order Commission | 598 | 628 | 654 | 672 | 695 |
| Postal Note Poundage, Postal Order Fees } | 134 | 138 | 144 | 152 | 158 |
| Private Boxes and Bags | | | | | |
| Total Postal | 26,056 | 26,816 | 28,636 | 30,373 | 31,146 |
| Telegraph | 3,812 | 3,574 | 3,900 | 4,129 | 4,292 |
| Telephone | 49,960 | 52,706 | 58,735 | 68,027 | 75,800 |
| Miscellaneous* | 34 | 144 | 221 | 209 | 123 |
| Total Revenue | 79,862 | 83,240 | 91,492 | 102,737 | 111,361 |
| EXPENDITURE | | | | | |
| Salaries and Contingencies— | | | | | |
| Salaries and Payments in the Nature of Salary | 27,390 | 27,762 | 29,302 | 32,209 | 34,720 |
| Administrative Expenses | 3,424 | 3,440 | 4,135 | 4,785 | 5,543 |
| Stores and Material | 1,206 | 888 | 936 | 953 | 1,341 |
| Mail Services | 1,962 | 1,994 | 2,098 | 2,214 | 2,535 |
| Engineering Services (Other than New Works) | 23,350 | 19,280 | 20,499 | 23,409 | 24,857 |
| Rents, Repairs and Maintenance | 1,050 | 1,150 | 1,539 | 1,971 | 2,166 |
| Proportion of Audit Expenses | 36 | § | § | § | § |
| Furniture and Fittings | † | † | † | † | 194 |
| New Works— | | | | | |
| Telegraphs, Telephones, and Wireless | 23,706 | 31,524 | 34,273 | 39,612 | 43,895 |
| New Buildings, etc. | 2,944 | 2,808 | 3,371 | 3,260 | 3,760 |
| Total Expenditure | 85,068 | 88,846 | 96,153 | 108,413 | 119,012 |

*In respect of the years 1961-62 to 1963-64, amounts formerly classified as Miscellaneous revenue have been allocated to Telegraph and Telephone revenue.

†As from 1962-63, certain items of Victorian Post Office revenue have been credited to Central Office.

§Now included with Administrative Expenses.

‡Previously included under New Works.

Activities

The number of post offices and telephone offices and the number of persons employed by the Postmaster-General's Department in each of the five years 1961-62 to 1965-66 were as follows :

**VICTORIA—POST OFFICES, TELEPHONE OFFICES,
PERSONS EMPLOYED**

| At 30 June— | No. of Post Offices | No. of Telephone Offices | Persons Employed | | | | | Total |
|-------------|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---|------------------|--------|--------|
| | | | Permanent | Temporary and Exempt | Semi- and Non-Official Postmasters and Staffs | Mail Contractors | Other* | |
| 1962 | 2,219 | 167 | 16,154 | 8,148 | 2,495 | 1,071 | 727 | 28,595 |
| 1963 | 2,197 | 159 | 16,405 | 8,121 | 2,545 | 1,097 | 723 | 28,891 |
| 1964 | 2,174 | 141 | 16,462 | 8,467 | 2,489 | 1,096 | 705 | 29,219 |
| 1965 | 2,136 | 129 | 16,385 | 9,007 | 2,427 | 998 | 783 | 29,600 |
| 1966 | 2,094 | 109 | 16,160 | 9,555 | 2,387 | 942 | 813 | 29,857 |

* Includes telephone office-keepers and part-time employees.

Particulars relating to the number of letters, etc., posted and received within Victoria during the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 were as follows :

VICTORIA—LETTERS, ETC., POSTED AND RECEIVED
('000)

| Year Ended 30 June— | Letters, Postcards, etc. | Registered Articles (Except Parcels) | Newspapers and Packets | Parcels (Including Those Registered) |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| POSTED FOR DELIVERY WITHIN THE COMMONWEALTH | | | | |
| 1962 | 489,436 | 2,953 | 74,364 | 4,486 |
| 1963 | 519,132 | 2,961 | 78,411 | 4,773 |
| 1964 | 555,636 | 2,498 | 84,536 | 4,789 |
| 1965 | 542,554 | 2,313 | 89,312 | 5,183 |
| 1966 | 577,379 | 2,414 | 99,611 | 4,943 |
| DISPATCHED TO AND RECEIVED FROM PLACES BEYOND THE COMMONWEALTH | | | | |
| 1962 | 40,530 | 787 | 12,743 | 441 |
| 1963 | 56,794 | 932 | 13,415 | 448 |
| 1964 | 62,816 | 982 | 14,379 | 477 |
| 1965 | 71,489 | 1,059 | 16,348 | 544 |
| 1966 | 76,393 | 1,062 | 16,102 | 625 |
| TOTAL POSTED AND RECEIVED | | | | |
| 1962 | 529,966 | 3,740 | 87,107 | 4,927 |
| 1963 | 575,926 | 3,893 | 91,826 | 5,221 |
| 1964 | 618,452 | 3,480 | 98,915 | 5,266 |
| 1965 | 614,042 | 3,372 | 105,660 | 5,726 |
| 1966 | 653,773 | 3,476 | 115,714 | 5,568 |

The following table shows the total number and value of money orders and postal notes issued and paid in each of the five years 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL NOTES‡

| Year Ended 30 June— | Money Orders | | | | Postal Orders | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|---------|--------|---------|---------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Issued | | Paid | | Issued | | Paid | |
| | No. | Value | No. | Value | No. | Value | No. | Value |
| | '000 | \$'000 | '000 | \$'000 | '000 | \$'000 | '000 | \$'000 |
| 1962.. .. | 2,526* | 47,420 | 2,622* | 47,762 | 3,959 | 3,998 | 5,443 | 4,948 |
| 1963.. .. | 2,829* | 82,430 | 2,721† | 82,324 | 4,145 | 4,218 | 5,730 | 5,282 |
| 1964.. .. | 2,943† | 89,614 | 2,800† | 90,068 | 4,029 | 4,167 | 5,589 | 5,256 |
| 1965.. .. | 3,031† | 100,446 | 2,922† | 99,174 | 3,818 | 4,019 | 5,334 | 5,056 |
| 1966.. .. | 3,230 | 107,608 | 2,980 | 107,197 | 3,846‡ | 3,863‡ | 4,918‡ | 4,747‡ |

* Estimated.

† Includes official money orders.

‡ From 1 June 1966 Postal Notes were replaced by Postal Orders.

Of the money orders issued in 1965-66, 3,100,373 for \$106,710,183 were payable in the Commonwealth of Australia and 129,541 for \$897,481 in other countries. The orders paid included 2,931,705 for \$106,392,147 issued in the Commonwealth, and 48,951 for \$804,563 in other countries.

Information relating to the telephone service is given below for the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—TELEPHONE SERVICES

| Particulars | Year Ended 30 June— | | | | |
|--|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Telephone Exchanges | 1,744 | 1,723 | 1,680 | 1,625 | .. |
| Public Telephones | 6,498 | 6,829 | 7,121 | 7,279 | 7,292 |
| Services in Operation | 536,229 | 568,946 | 601,714 | 631,950 | 660,974 |
| Instruments Connected | 728,704 | 772,565 | 819,037 | 860,438 | 404,925 |
| Instruments per 1,000 of Population .. | 243.9 | 252.8 | 261.6 | 268.2 | 281.2 |

The number of radio communication stations authorised in Victoria at 30 June in each of the years 1963 to 1966 is shown in the following table. Figures relate to radio communication (radio-telegraph and radio-telephone) stations only.

VICTORIA—RADIO COMMUNICATION STATIONS AUTHORISED

| Class of Station | At 30 June— | | | |
|--|-------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Transmitting and Receiving— | | | | |
| Fixed Stations*— | | | | |
| Aeronautical | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Services with Other Countries .. | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| Other | 186 | 221 | 222 | 241 |
| Land Stations†— | | | | |
| Aeronautical | 27 | 16 | 20 | 23 |
| Base Stations— | | | | |
| Land Mobile Services .. | 947 | 1,061 | 1,158 | 1,279 |
| Harbour Mobile Services .. | 17 | 18 | 24 | 22 |
| Coast‡ | 14 | 14 | 15 | 15 |
| Special Experimental .. | 114 | 135 | 135 | 150 |
| Mobile Stations§— | | | | |
| Aeronautical | 229 | 274 | 316 | 362 |
| Land Mobile Services .. | 9,658 | 11,049 | 13,128 | 14,655 |
| Harbour Mobile Services .. | 120 | 142 | 162 | 150 |
| Ships | 328 | 370 | 407 | 473 |
| Amateur Stations | 1,414 | 1,454 | 1,511 | 1,567 |
| Total Transmitting and Receiving | 13,073 | 14,771 | 17,115 | 18,954 |
| Receiving Only— | | | | |
| Fixed Stations* | 178 | 177 | 193 | 198 |
| Mobile Stations§ | 43 | .. | .. | .. |
| Total Receiving Only .. | 221 | 177 | 193 | 198 |
| Grand Total .. | 13,294 | 14,948 | 17,308 | 19,152 |

* Stations established at fixed locations for communication with other stations similarly established.
 † Stations established at fixed locations for communication with mobile stations.
 ‡ Land stations for communication with ocean going vessels.
 § Equipment installed in motor vehicles and harbour vessels.

Broadcast and Television Licences in Force

The number of stations licensed for broadcasting and television, and the number of holders of Broadcast Listeners' and Television Viewers' Licences in Victoria at the end of each of the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 are shown below :

**VICTORIA—NUMBER OF BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION
LICENCES IN FORCE**

| Class of Licence | At 30 June— | | | | |
|--|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Broadcasting Stations* .. | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Television Stations† .. | 6 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 9 |
| Broadcast Receiver.. .. | 585,752 | 607,036 | 622,663 | 512,205 | 141,639 |
| Television Receiver .. | 460,558 | 530,256 | 581,286 | 488,583 | 87,640 |
| Combined Broadcast and Television Receiver‡ .. | .. | .. | .. | 132,413 | 574,955 |
| Amateur | 1,351 | 1,414 | 1,454 | 1,511 | 1,567 |

* Exclusive of eight broadcasting stations (including three shortwave), operated by the National Broadcasting Service.

† Exclusive of eight television stations operated by the National Television Service.

‡ Combined Licences were introduced on 1 April 1965.

Overseas Telecommunications Commission

General

The Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) is the authority responsible for Australia's external telecommunication services by cable and radio.

The Commission was established in August, 1946 under the Overseas Telecommunications Act. This Act implemented, in Australia, a recommendation of the 1945 Commonwealth Telecommunications Conference for national ownership of the external telecommunication services of the British Commonwealth countries concerned and for establishment of a representative advisory board, the Commonwealth Telecommunications Board, to co-ordinate their development.

The Commission provides telegraph, telex, phototelegraph and, in conjunction with the Postmaster-General's Department, telephone services with overseas countries and Australian territories. Leased one

and two-way circuits are also provided for large commercial users. In addition, it operates the Australian coastal radio services for communication with ships at sea in Australian waters and high frequency radio services in communication with ships in any part of the world. The Commission's coastal radio stations also provide certain services to a number of remote stations within Australia and its territories.

To meet Australia's increasing demand for overseas communication channels, and because of limitations to performance and capacity inherent in current forms of telegraph cables and high frequency radio systems, the Commission, in partnership with the overseas telecommunications authorities of Britain, Canada, and New Zealand, has installed a large capacity co-axial cable across the Pacific Ocean connecting Australia, New Zealand, and Canada via Suva and Honolulu.

Work was commenced in August, 1960, and the cable (COMPAC) was opened in December, 1963. This cable forms part of a British Commonwealth round-the-world large capacity cable scheme in which a complementary cable between Britain and Canada was opened late in 1961. The Commonwealth cable system feeds into the United States of America network at Hawaii and into the European network at London.

The next stage of the system, the South-East Asia cable project (SEACOM), extends the large capacity telephone cable from Sydney to Singapore and Kuala Lumpur via Cairns, Madang, Guam, Hong Kong, and Jesselton. The Singapore-Jesselton section was opened for service on 15 January 1965, the Jesselton-Hong Kong section on 31 March 1965, and the final section, Hong Kong-Sydney, on 30 March 1967. Separate management committees, comprising representatives of the overseas telecommunication authorities and the partner governments administered COMPAC and SEACOM projects up to November, 1965 when these committees were amalgamated into the Commonwealth Cable Management Committee.

Two years of international discussion and negotiations were climaxed by the signing in August, 1964, by a number of countries, including Australia, of agreements to establish the first global commercial communications satellite system, of which the "space segment" is estimated to cost \$U.S.200m. "Space segment" is a broad description of the communications satellites and the tracking, control, command and related facilities required to support operation of the satellites. Australian ground stations, owned and operated by the Overseas Telecommunications Commission, have been built at Carnarvon, Western Australia and Moree, New South Wales at a cost of almost \$7m. These stations now operate into communications satellite INTELSAT II launched in January, 1967 and positioned in geostationary orbit 22,300 miles above the equator at longitude 175° E.

The following tables give statistics of Australia's overseas radio-telephone services, and overseas cable and radio telegraph services over a five-year period. Statistics of services with the Australian Territories are not included.

**AUSTRALIA—OVERSEAS TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION : OVERSEAS RADIOTELEPHONE SERVICES :
NUMBER OF PAID MINUTES
(‘000)**

| Particulars | Year Ended 31 March— | | | | |
|--|----------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| British Commonwealth Countries— | | | | | |
| From Australia | 176 | 260 | 431 | 774 | 935 |
| To Australia | 198 | 338 | 557 | 893 | 1,114 |
| Total | 374 | 598 | 988 | 1,667 | 2,048 |
| Non-British Countries— | | | | | |
| From Australia | 110 | 131 | 184 | 371 | 503 |
| To Australia | 122 | 135 | 204 | 350 | 468 |
| Total | 232 | 266 | 387 | 722 | 972 |
| All Countries— | | | | | |
| From Australia | 286 | 391 | 615 | 1,146 | 1,438 |
| To Australia | 320 | 473 | 761 | 1,243 | 1,582 |
| Total | 606 | 864 | 1,376 | 2,389 | 3,020 |

**AUSTRALIA—OVERSEAS TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION : INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH SERVICES (CABLE AND RADIO) : NUMBER OF WORDS TRANSMITTED
(‘000)**

| Particulars | Year Ended 31 March— | | | | |
|--|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
| British Commonwealth Countries— | | | | | |
| From Australia | 22,099 | 25,588 | 23,978 | 24,370 | 27,948 |
| To Australia | 30,106 | 26,723 | 27,039 | 29,706 | 26,870 |
| Total | 52,205 | 52,311 | 51,016 | 54,076 | 54,817 |
| Non-British Countries— | | | | | |
| From Australia | 13,403 | 14,789 | 16,191 | 17,671 | 19,434 |
| To Australia | 11,288 | 12,844 | 13,830 | 15,724 | 17,259 |
| Total | 24,691 | 27,633 | 30,021 | 33,395 | 36,693 |
| All Countries— | | | | | |
| From Australia | 35,502 | 40,377 | 40,168 | 42,041 | 47,382 |
| To Australia | 41,394 | 39,567 | 40,869 | 45,430 | 44,128 |
| Total | 76,896 | 79,944 | 81,037 | 87,471 | 91,510 |

**Further References, 1962
Commonwealth Year Book, 1946**

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 peneplain 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.

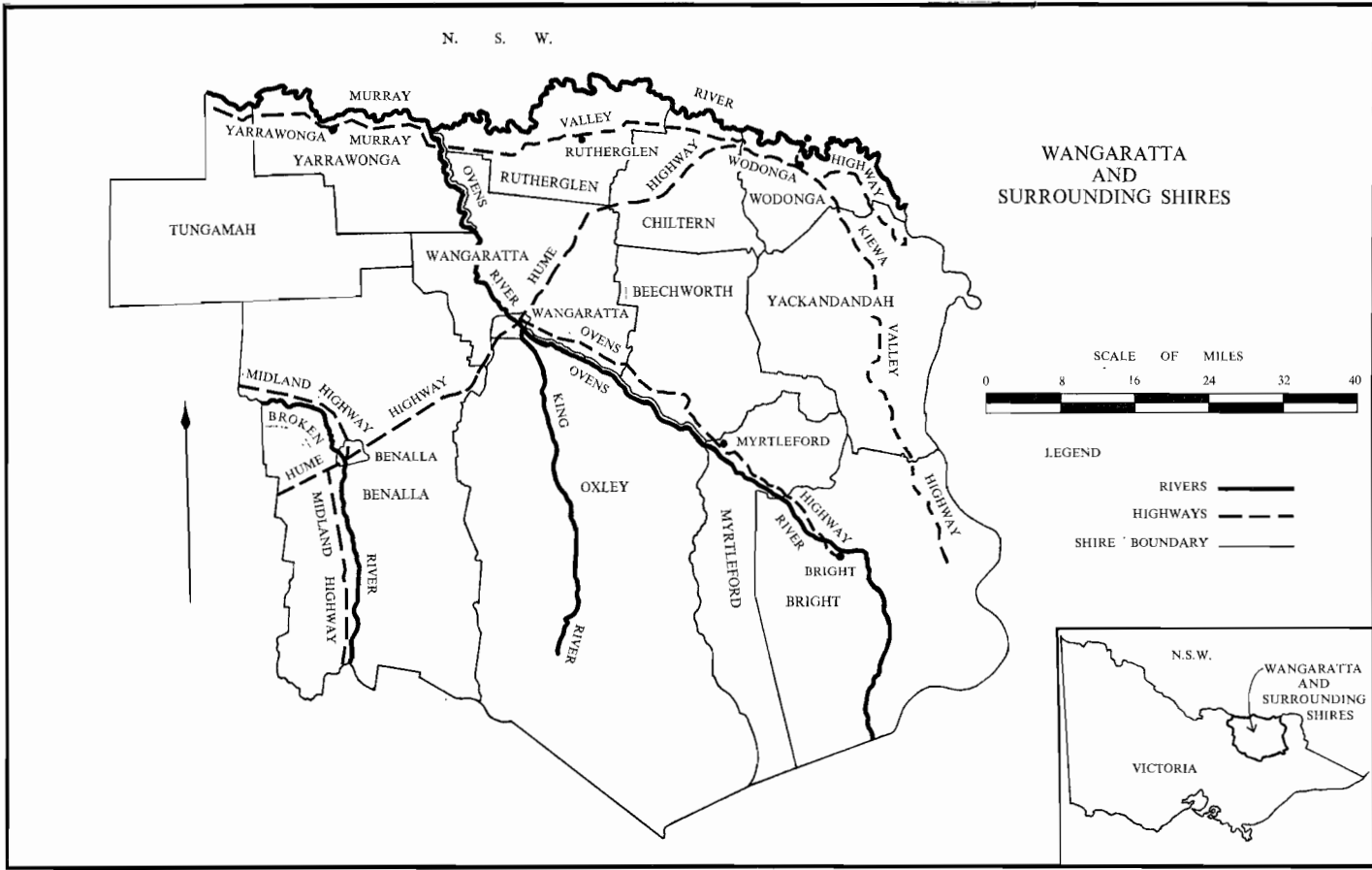


FIGURE 21.

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> |
| | mannum 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)
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 Grain and Seed Headers and Harvesters on Rural Holdings (Triennial)
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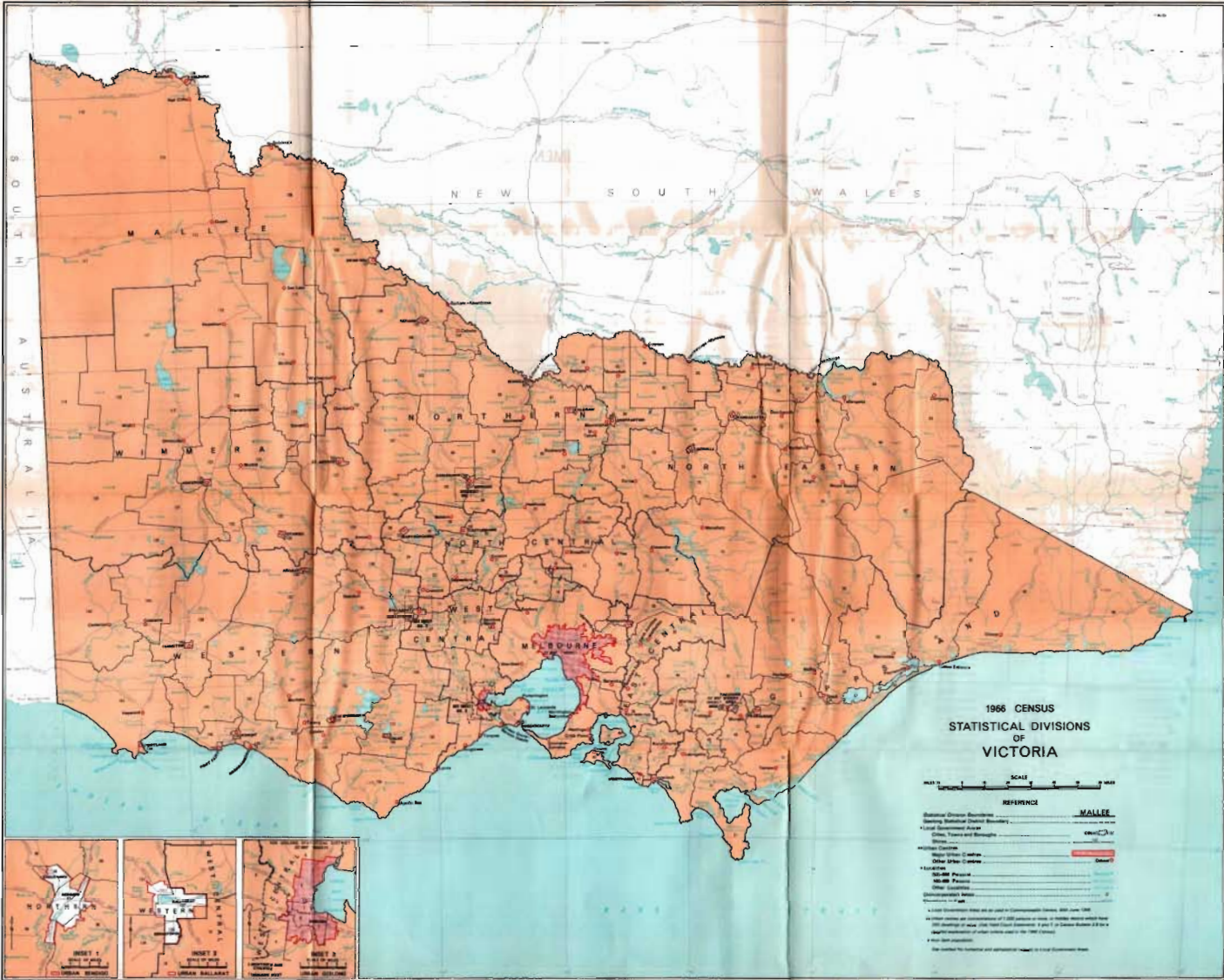
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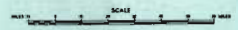
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1966 CENSUS
STATISTICAL DIVISIONS
OF
VICTORIA



- REFERENCE
- Statistical Division Boundaries
 - County Statistical Division Boundaries
 - Local Government Areas
 - Cities, Towns and Boroughs
 - Other
 - Water Courses
 - Other Urban Centers
 - Population
 - 60,000 or more
 - 30,000 to 59,999
 - Other
 - Unincorporated Areas
 - Population
 - 10,000 or more
 - 5,000 to 9,999
 - Other
1. Cities and Towns are shown in red.

2. Other urban centers are shown in orange.

3. Other urban centers are shown in light orange.

4. Other urban centers are shown in light orange.

5. Other urban centers are shown in light orange.

6. Other urban centers are shown in light orange.

7. Other urban centers are shown in light orange.

8. Other urban centers are shown in light orange.

9. Other urban centers are shown in light orange.

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| 35 | WISCONSIN S. |
| 36 | WISCONSIN S. |
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EAST CENTRAL

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| 70 | WISCONSIN S. |

GIPPLELAND

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| 71 | WISCONSIN S. |
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| 90 | WISCONSIN S. |

NORTH EASTERN

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| 91 | WISCONSIN S. |
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| 130 | WISCONSIN S. |

NORTHERN

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| 131 | WISCONSIN S. |
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MALLEE

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| 161 | WISCONSIN S. |
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| 180 | WISCONSIN S. |

WIMMERA

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| 181 | WISCONSIN S. |
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WESTERN

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ALBERTON S.

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