

Appendix A

History of Victoria's Early Statistics and Statisticians

The first statistical survey undertaken by the permanent European settlers of Victoria was that of Edward Henty, held on the shores of Portland Bay on the 19th November, 1834. On that day he had landed in Victoria, after a 34-day passage in the *Thistle* from Launceston, only 350 miles away. In spite of laws and ordinances forbidding unauthorized settlement, Henty had come to Victoria after suffering disappointments in both Western Australia and Tasmania, and when he landed, he made history by being Victoria's first permanent settler.

His first concern on landing was to determine his welfare after his "boisterous passage". The result of his stocktaking disclosed that he had successfully landed 13 heifers, 4 working bullocks, 5 sows, and various items necessary to maintain a small farm. Henty's "Journal", in which he recorded his stocktaking, stated that his friend Camfield and a few workmen had landed with him, and it also gave details of the conditions of the weather and of other items of interest to the settler. In later years the Government was to publish similar information to aid the newcomers and those already settled in the area.

The "Journal" of Edward Henty, the record of Victoria's first statistics, is our only record until June, 1835, when John Batman, an Australian-born citizen, settled on the shores of Port Phillip. Batman's records, with those of Henty, provided Victoria's statistics until the first governmental statistical survey was undertaken.

The first official statistics resulted from the action of His Excellency Sir Richard Bourke, Governor of New South Wales, within whose jurisdiction both Port Phillip and Portland Bay lay. Governor Bourke, realizing that settlement in these two areas was destined to be permanent despite governmental disapproval of unauthorized colonization, took steps to record the progress of such settlement. In 1836 he despatched George Stewart, Esq., a magistrate of Sydney, on the revenue cutter *Royal George* to report on the state of affairs in the infant colony of Port Phillip. Stewart's report stated that the colony comprised a population of 142 males and 35 females, 177 in all, and that in the area there were 26,000 sheep and a number of horses and horned cattle. It is not certain that Stewart's report encompassed the Portland Bay settlement of the Hentys; nevertheless, it provides the first official information concerning the Colony of Victoria as at the 25th May, 1836.

The second census of that area then known as the Port Phillip settlement was carried out on the 8th November, 1836, under orders from Captain Lonsdale who had recently arrived as the first magistrate and government representative for Victoria. The unofficial settlement had, at last, been officially recognized. This census assessed that the population was then only 186 males and 38 females, 224 in all.

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Censuses were conducted at frequent intervals during the following twenty years, and they showed the progress in terms of population growth thus :—

		Males	Females
12th September, 1838	..	3,080	431
2nd March, 1841	8,274	3,464
2nd March, 1846	20,184	12,695
2nd March, 1851	46,202	31,143
26th April, 1854	155,876	80,900
29th March, 1857	264,334	146,432

The latter censuses were conducted by the Office of the Registrar-General of Victoria, an office set up with the establishment of Victoria as an independent Colony, and later, as a self-governing State. These figures show the phenomenal growth of Victoria's population following the discovery of gold—it increased over 300 per cent. in just over three years, and again almost doubled within the following three years.

During this period moves had been made to record the statistics of Victoria. By March, 1853, the registration of births, deaths, and marriages had been legally endorsed, and the practical application of this legislation had followed as from the 1st July in the same year. The basis of the system which was to be used had its beginnings over three centuries earlier in London, when the city, fearing a recurrence of the Great Plague, commenced the compilation of lists of births and deaths in 1528—the vital statistics of the day. The man who was deputed to plan and implement the system for Victoria was William Henry Archer, a most colourful personality, who at the age of 27 had migrated to the new Colony in 1852.

Archer's early life had been spent in an atmosphere of scholarship and culture. Lord Tennyson and two men who were later to reach high office as churchmen, Cardinals Newman and Wiseman, were amongst his personal friends. In England he had practised as an actuary, and had been assistant to the famous Dr. William Farr (1807–1883), the "vital" statistician of England. For some time, too, he had been assistant to Mr. F. G. Neison, possibly the most eminent statistician and actuary of the day.

Early in 1853 Archer, as Acting Registrar-General of the newly established Registrar-General's Office of Victoria, was commissioned by Captain Lonsdale, then in command of the Colony, to initiate a system of registration of births, deaths, and marriages, as required by the Registration Act then recently passed by Parliament. The system Archer set up replaced the parochial and church registers which were, until then, the only records of Victoria's vital statistics. For the earlier years these church records are Victoria's only records, and due to Archer's foresight they are, in the main, preserved. He impounded, or had copied, all church records of births, deaths, and marriages which preceded records made under the Registration Act, so giving a very complete register from 1837, when Victoria was scarcely two years old as a European settlement. Archer's system was basically the existing English system adapted to meet the needs of the Victorian law, and so

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thorough was its design that it was to be the model followed by statisticians of many other of the English colonies. Archer's list of causes of death, far more comprehensive than any previously published, was a worthy contribution in itself and was probably the factor which gained for him Honorary Membership of the Medical Society of Victoria; his methods were widely acclaimed by statisticians; statistically speaking, the system of registration which he designed placed Victoria well to the forefront. For this effort Archer received the commendation of Governor La Trobe—no mean tribute.

Governor La Trobe set in motion, towards the end of 1853, the registration system: he appointed Major Norman Campbell to the position of Registrar-General of Victoria. Protests came concerning Campbell's appointment over the head of Archer, the man who had designed the system and who had given his efforts to ensure that it would function as required. Despite the public concern, the two men worked in unison, Campbell as Registrar-General, and, serving him, Archer as head of the statistical section of the office—later to be known as the Office of the Government Statist.

Despite the energy with which Archer had toiled to ensure the success of the registration programme, many difficulties beset his path. The indifference and dislike of the people to providing information, the crowding on the goldfields, the lack of communications between the scattered population in the other rural areas of the State, the lack of trained full-time staff, and other such impediments made the collection of statistical data a man-sized undertaking. In an endeavour to reduce the difficulties, mainly by reducing the prejudice to providing statistical information, Archer decided to campaign amongst the public and to obtain the services of reliable reporters. He spent two years travelling through Victoria, journeying mostly on horseback. During his travels he enrolled as helpers 76 Deputy Registrars and 51 Assistant Deputy Registrars, and instructed them in his methods. Many of his enlisted helpers were clerks of the Bench in the various police districts through which Victoria was then administered. These men were familiar with the requirements of the type of factual reporting which Archer demanded. This very necessary qualification was to form the basis on which his statistics would stand or fall. On his journey through Victoria he also explained to the clergy of all denominations what were his aims and he endeavoured to help them to appreciate the use and advantages his statistics could bestow on the community.

In the field of vital statistics (that is, those concerning births and deaths), Archer's methods gave Victoria a very substantial boost. The completeness of his original registration proposals is shown by the very few amendments which have been found necessary after more than a century of operation.

Archer's official reports, based on the principles he enunciated, possessed a logic of presentation and a comprehensiveness which were to be used as models for many years in Victoria's statistical reports. Amongst his better known reports is "Archer's Statistical Notes 1835-1860" in which is given Victoria's history, in statistics, from the

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commencement of permanent European settlement until the time when Archer left the statistical section to become Registrar-General of Victoria and Registrar of the Supreme Court. This took place in January, 1859, on the death of Major Campbell.

Mr. Archer, founder of Victoria's statistical system, left the Public Service as a victim of political caprice. On "Black Wednesday", the 9th January, 1878, Graham Berry, Premier of Victoria, involved in a clash between the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament over the payment of members of Parliament, reduced Government expenditure by dismissing, by proclamation, 137 public servants, amongst whom was Archer. After the close of his Public Service career, Archer practised as a barrister and solicitor in Melbourne. He died in 1909 at the age of 84.

In May, 1857, a young man who had arrived in Victoria from England in 1852, joined Archer's statistical staff as a temporary assistant. His name was Henry Heylen Hayter and he was employed as collector of statistics for the Western Victorian Provinces of Ripon, Dundas, Follett, and Normanby, and for the Pastoral District of the Wimmera. Before many years were to pass, he was to make his mark : so renowned became his statistics that he was called before the House of Commons in England to explain his success.

Following the promotion of Archer to the position of Registrar-General, Hayter was appointed to the position of Assistant Registrar-General on the 1st September, 1859. His salary was £300 a year. This appointment, a routine matter in the history of a Government Department, was of great import to Victoria. Hayter, as a statistician, was to win renown far beyond the shores of Australia for his clear thinking, his knowledge of worldly affairs, and for his lucid exposition of the facts about which he wrote.

Mr. Hayter's first major activity, on his assumption of office, was the re-organization of the statistical office, so that, on occasions when a census would be taken of the people of Victoria, he would have the machinery to carry it out under the very strict and exact statistical conditions which he considered necessary for such an undertaking. His re-organization of the office was perhaps the one act which advanced Victoria's statistics to the standard which was acclaimed by Sir Charles Dilke in his book *Greater Britain*, a personal survey and appraisal of the younger British colonies. Sir Charles, writing of Victoria, commented : "The most economical position which Victoria occupies is easily ascertained, for her statistics are the most perfect in the world. The arrangement is a piece of exquisite mosaic."

In 1870, Hayter was appointed to the Royal Commission which inquired into the Public Service. He carried out his duties as secretary to this very early Victorian Royal Commission alongside his normal daily work as a statistician. The extra duties imposed, together with the enlargement of activities of the statistical branch to cope with the population Census of 1871, were not without effect. In 1872, Hayter, in poor health, was forced to seek leave of absence in order to recuperate from the strain of years of overwork.

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The statistical section of the Registrar-General's Office of Victoria eventually became a separate body. On the 14th May, 1874, Hayter was appointed Government Statist—Victoria's first Government Statist—at a salary of £610 per annum. On the 1st October in that year he published the first *Victorian Year Book*: it referred to the statistics of the previous year, and Hayter announced in its foreword that he intended to honour the name by a yearly digest of statistics. The *Year Book*, as he saw it, was to contain an analysis of, and comments on figures appearing in the Statistical Register. This latter publication had been the principal statistical report until that time; in it the statistics were presented without comment. Hayter was fully aware that people may use the statistics to represent as facts things which did not exist but which suited their own policies. After a few years of publication, the *Year Book* had become so comprehensive in scope that it could be used without reference to its parent, the Statistical Register.

Mr. Hayter nominated a standard of statistical ethics in the preface to the first *Year Book*. He stated his intentions clearly, and his intentions formed the basis upon which the *Year Book* prospered. He wrote, amongst other things:—

“It will be my endeavour in this succession of volumes to record facts with correctness and impartiality; to comment on them only so far as may be necessary to elucidate them properly; to set up no theories except such as may be fairly deducible from the materials before me; and, in drawing inference, to exercise perfect fairness to all sections of the community.”

Hayter's brainchild, the *Year Book*, was to be published for only a very few years before it became known by the title highly complimentary to its founder, of “Hayter”.

The various States, progressing separately, had developed their own systems of keeping statistics, although their statisticians had in 1861 reached some agreement that comparable information was desirable. Due to their different needs, differences in the material presented and in the form of presentation from State to State became so great that a conference of all statisticians was held in Tasmania in 1875. The aim of this conference, at which Mr. Hayter represented Victoria, was to establish a uniform system of statistical reporting throughout Australia, so that comparable statistics for all States would be available. A factor which mitigated against this aim, and one which even today poses certain problems, was the different requirements of the laws of the various States.

By this time Hayter had become somewhat of a legendary figure in the administration of Victoria, and even amongst his fellow statisticians throughout the world. In 1879, when he was in London as secretary to the famous “Berry Embassy”, he was twice examined, at the Bar, by the House of Commons which was intent on learning the secrets of his success, for England's problems demanded an analysis of its statistics as thorough as Hayter's had provided for Victoria.

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The 1881 Census of Victoria was a memorable point in the history of Victoria's statistics. It was the first census of Victoria to be carried out as part of an Australia-wide survey, and, because of the foresight displayed by Hayter and his brother statisticians at their conference in Tasmania, it was one of the first in the world to be successful, where more than one State had participated. Much of its success was due to the efforts of Hayter. In that year, the Social Science Conference, held in Melbourne, also occupied much of Mr. Hayter's time.

The year 1882 brought to Mr. Hayter some worldly recognition. He was created Companion of St. Michael and St. George; by the French he was named an Officer of the Order of Public Instruction. Two years later he was to be honoured by the entitlement to be known as Chevalier of the Order of the Italian Crown.

Mr. Hayter was due to retire from his post as Government Statist at the end of March, 1895—he was 74 years of age and had been granted a pension by a grateful Government, but he was never to receive this recognition of his services. On the 23rd March, one week before he was to retire, he died at his home in Armadale. He had served Victoria well for 35 years as her Statist, and had launched a system of statistical reporting which was then and afterwards to be acclaimed widely.

His assistant, James J. Fenton, who was to carry on the administration of the Statist's Office, had been appointed Assistant Government Statist in 1891. As assistant to Hayter he had leant heavily on the older man. His greatest hour, perhaps, was when he represented Victoria at the first Commonwealth Conference of Statisticians held in Hobart in 1902.

The coming of the Commonwealth had brought in its wake new problems for the statistician. Now, more than ever, it was necessary that comparability of the statistics of the various States be obtained so that Australia-wide statistics could be compiled. Before Federation the various States, as far as trade relationships were concerned, were like foreign countries. Customs barriers closed every border. With the introduction of a uniform customs law after Federation, it was not necessary, for customs purposes, to ascertain statistics of interstate trade. The Commonwealth's assumption of the largest source of revenue of the States, the customs and excise revenue, and the transfer of the postal administration to the Commonwealth Government, were two factors which created great changes with which the statistical world of Australia was forced to keep pace.

As a result of invitations from the Premier of Tasmania, who acted on the suggestion of Mr. T. A. Coghlan, Government Statistician of New South Wales, the first Commonwealth Conference of Statisticians was convened in Hobart in January, 1902. Mr. Coghlan had suggested that, as he and Mr. Fenton were in agreement concerning the uniformity of certain statistics, it was possible that a conference would produce some uniformity between all States. At the conference the possibility of uniformity in all branches of statistics in all States was investigated and discussed. In addition, the conference discussed the implications

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of the proposed establishment of a Commonwealth Statistician's Office. In order to avoid duplication of effort the conference decided it would be most economical if the collection of data for both Commonwealth and State use be deputed to the officers of the several existing State bureaux of statistics.

A further article describing the activities of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, and of its Victorian Office, will be published in the Victorian Year Book 1964.

Appendix B

Principal Events from 1st July, 1961 to 30th June, 1962

1961

- July 3* : The Managing Director of the Ford Motor Company of Australia announced an expansion programme expected to cost £15,500,000. The company will spend £10 million on expansion of the Geelong (Vic.) plant, nearly £5 million in Melbourne and £700,000 in Sydney. The headquarters of the Company will be transferred to Broadmeadows in two years.
- July 17* : The Bolte (Liberal-Country Party) Government in Victoria returned with a majority increased by one at the general elections.
- August 3* : Viscount De L'Isle, V.C., sworn in as Governor-General of Australia, at a ceremony in the Senate Chamber at Parliament House. He is Australia's fifteenth Governor-General.
- August 8* : History was made when, for the first time, Melbourne was visited by a Lord Mayor of London (Sir Bernard Waley-Cohen). Historic ceremony marked the special meeting of the City Council to commemorate the visit.
- August 10* : Approval was given by the City Council for the Australia and New Zealand Bank to build a multi-storied sky-scraper on the site between the Town Hall and St. Paul's Cathedral.
- August 28* : Councillor Maurice A. Nathan, C.B.E., elected Lord Mayor of Melbourne, in succession to Councillor Sir Bernard Evans, D.S.O., E.D., who had held the office for two years and did not re-nominate.
- August 30* : It was announced that the National Heart Campaign—a public appeal for funds for a Foundation for research on heart diseases—held in May and June throughout Australia, raised £2,561,863. The Campaign had a target of £1,500,000 and was over-subscribed by 71 per cent.
- October 2* : Death occurred suddenly at his country property near Tallarook (Vic.) of Mr. Essington Lewis, C.H., aged 80, leading Australian industrialist, and for some 30 years General Manager and Chief Executive of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company Ltd.
- October 5* : It was announced that a fortune of £1,640,000 had been bequeathed to charity under the will of the late Mr. Edward Arthur Green, an obscure bachelor of Footscray (Melb.). His gift is one of the largest personal bequests ever made to charity in Australia. Also, the State Government will receive a natural rock formation at Sydenham, near Melbourne, known as the "Organ Pipes".

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- November 2:* Figures issued by the Commonwealth Statistician giving some details of the 30th June Commonwealth Census showed that Australia's population was 10,508,191 at 30th June, 1961—an increase of 1,521,661 during the seven-year intercensal period. Of these, 5,900,884 lived in the capital cities.
- November 6:* A Victorian Supreme Court jury awarded record damages of £38,325 to a twenty-year-old youth who suffered severe brain injuries in a motor accident at Deepdene (a suburb of Melbourne) last year. The amount was the highest ever awarded by a Victorian jury for personal road accident injuries.
- November 7:* A plan for the first and most urgent stage of a £20 million "Life Line" roads programme, involving 350 miles of metropolitan freeways and highways, was released by the Metropolitan Board of Works. The network, made up of 210 miles of existing roads and 140 miles of proposed new roads is designed to meet the needs of the Melbourne Metropolitan Area for the next 20 to 30 years.
- December 7:* Announced that historic Scott's Hotel, Melbourne, had been purchased by the Royal-Globe insurance group for about £150,000, and would be demolished to make way for an office block. Scott's Hotel in Collins-street was built in 1860 (then known as Lamb Inn) on a 126 x 200 feet site which was purchased by a John Smith for £40 in 1837.
- December 8:* A £1 million Roman Catholic College is to be built near Geelong in 1963, on a 300-acre site behind Geelong Grammar School, overlooking Corio Bay. The school will be designed on the American campus style, with separate buildings for various faculties, and separated from the boarding-house.
- December 9:* Australia's first country television station GLV-10 at Traralgon (Vic.) was officially opened and commenced transmissions. It is the first station in Australia to use Australian-made equipment (excepting cameras).
- December 10:* Federal Election held. Final figures issued on 19th December showed that the Government had a majority of two seats, the strength of parties in the House of Representatives being Government 62, Labor Opposition 60.
- December 14:* Plans were announced for the construction of two multi-storied buildings which will further change Melbourne's skyline. One, a fifteen-storied, 220-ft. office block for the Reserve Bank of Australia, will be erected on the corner of Collins and Exhibition streets, and will be completed in 1964. The other will be built in the grounds of the University of Melbourne and will be known as the Howard Florey Laboratory for Experimental Physiology.
- December 14:* The Premier of Victoria (Mr. Bolte) turned the first spadefuls of earth to mark the commencement of construction preparation for the £44 million Aluminium Project of Alcoa Pty. Ltd., at Point Henry near Geelong. Work will begin immediately on levelling the site for the smelting and fabricating plants costing £23 million.
- 1962
- January 3:* The first train (goods train from Sydney) to run on the new Albury-Melbourne Standard Gauge Railway Line, arrived in Melbourne at 11 a.m. today. Its arrival marked the end of 80 years of transfer of goods and passengers at Albury because of the differing rail gauges in New South Wales and Victoria.
- January 4:* Victoria's entire re-forestation programme may have to be reviewed following isolation of a timber-killing wasp in pine trees near Healesville. The insect, a Sirex Wood Wasp, has never before been found in the Australian mainland softwoods, but Forest Commission Officers fear it may have gained a stronghold unnoticed.

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- January 14-17* : Victoria's worst bushfires since 1939 raged for three days in the Dandenong Ranges, east of Melbourne, taking six lives. The fires started at the Basin, and the worst blaze was in the Sassafras-Olinda area. More than 2,000 volunteer and permanent fire-fighters fought the fires which burnt out thousands of acres of timber. Some 470 houses were completely lost, 63 houses damaged together with many outbuildings.
- January 23* : Work began on a £17 million, 3,000 allotment satellite township at Frankston, known as the Karingal Estate. The 600-acre development site is to be completed within five years and will include a high school, already completed, a technical, and three primary schools.
- February 16* : Announced that Victoria is to receive about £6,500,000 as the State's share of the £25 million to be provided in the Federal Government's emergency programme to stimulate the economy and reduce unemployment. The £6.5 million will increase Victoria's total funds to nearly £109 million.
- February 26* : A contract worth £4,300,000 was signed for the initial stage of work on the new National Gallery and Cultural Centre in St. Kilda-road. The first stage will be the excavation of the site and the sinking of 1,300 piles through mud up to 90 feet deep.
- March 29* : The Premier (Mr. Bolte) opened the £5 million Moondarra Reservoir. The Reservoir, which has been built to provide water for the towns and industries in the Latrobe Valley, will add 7,000 million gallons to present supplies.
- April 7* : Announced that the Governor of Victoria (Sir Dallas Brooks), whose record thirteen-year term will expire on 18th October, is retiring soon on medical advice.
- April 9* : The Prime Minister (Mr. Menzies) officially opened the new Coaxial Cable System for trunk telephone services which will revolutionize communications between Canberra, Sydney, and Melbourne. This is the first and major step in the Postmaster-General's Department's aim for a fully automatic subscriber-to-subscriber trunk line service throughout Australia and for instantaneous relay systems for television programmes between towns and cities along the cable route.
- April 12* : The new Sydney-Melbourne Standard Gauge passenger train, the "Southern Aurora", carrying the Governor-General (Viscount De L'Isle, V.C.), the Prime Minister (Mr. Menzies), and other leading citizens, left Sydney at 10.45 p.m. on the inaugural passenger-train run over the new standard gauge.
- May 1* : The Minister of Health (Mr. Mack) opened the new wing of the Peter McCallum Clinic which was built and fitted at a cost of £300,000. Housed in the wing is a new 4 million volt £75,000 X-ray machine for treatment of deep-seated tumors and cancers. The clinic is, at the present time, the only one in the English-speaking world with two machines, the first of which was purchased in 1956.
- May 12* : After a twenty-year search, the foundation stone of Parliament House was located by a former Victorian Government Chief Architect. The stone is part of the fifth column from the north end of the western facade, and was laid by the Governor of the Colony (Sir Henry Brougham Loch) in 1886. It was never marked and had become one of Victoria's lost relics.
- May 31* : The Deputy Premier (Mr. Rylah), at the official opening of the £2 million first stage of the South-eastern Freeway, unveiled a plaque on the freeway near Punt-road in honour of the late Sir Leslie Morshead. The first part of the freeway—an overpass over Punt-road—is named after Sir Leslie. Later the Minister for Local Government (Mr. Porter) officially opened the freeway which will ultimately link Melbourne with the Latrobe Valley.

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- June 1*: Melbourne's water restrictions were lifted completely by the Metropolitan Board. They were first imposed on December 13, 1961, and tightened on 29th March. The period of water restrictions was the longest since the summer of 1945-46.
- June 4*: The Governor-General (Viscount De L'Isle, V.C.), with Lady De L'Isle and their family, left Australia by air for England, where Lady De L'Isle will undergo special medical treatment following a recent operation in Sydney. They are expected to return at the end of September.
- June 21*: Buckingham Palace and the Acting Prime Minister (Mr. McEwen) simultaneously announced that a Royal Tour of Australia would be made by the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh during February and March, 1963. The main purpose of the visit is to attend the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the National Capital at Canberra.

Appendix C

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 extensively altered or omitted in the current edition to make room for new articles. This list will be revised each year to provide readers with an up-to-date *cumulative* index of special articles.

Contents	Year	Contents	Year
Agriculture, Research in ..	1961	Broadcasting, History of ..	1961
Alfred Hospital Medical Research	1961	Brown Coal Production : State Electricity Commission of Victoria	1962
Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria	1962	Building Development in the City of Melbourne in 1960	1962
Architecture in Victoria, Development of	1962	Bureau of Agricultural Economics	1961
Assurance, Life	1962	By-Pass Roads	1962
Australian Administrative Staff College	1961	Children's Welfare Department, History of	1961
Australian College of Education	1961	Commonwealth .. Banking Corporation	1962
Aviation, Civil	1962	Co-operative Housing Societies	1961
Baker Medical Research Institute	1961	Country Roads Board, History of	1961
Bank of Australia, Reserve ..	1962	"C" Series Retail Price Index	1961
Bank, State Savings of Victoria, History of	1961	Currency, History of	1961
Banking Corporation, Commonwealth	1962	Drama	1961
Banking, History of	1961	Education—	
Banking in Victoria during 1960	1962	Australian College of ..	1961
Banks, Cheque-Paying	1962	History of Catholic ..	1961
Basic Wage Awards, 1956-1959	1961	History of State ..	1961
Basic Wage Inquiry, 1960 ..	1961	in Victoria, 1945-1960,	
Basic Wage Inquiry, 1961 ..	1962	Secondary	1962
Botanic Gardens, Royal ..	1962		

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Contents	Year	Contents	Year
Elderly Citizens Clubs ..	1962	Mountain Regions	1962
Elections, Voting Features at State	1962	Museum, National	1961
Electricity Commission, State, History of	1961	Museum of Applied Science ..	1961
Fairfield Hospital Epidemiological Research Unit ..	1962	Music	1961
Farming, Mechanization of ..	1962	National Museum	1961
Fire Brigades Board, Metropolitan	1961	National Parks	1961
Flora of Victoria	1962	National Trust of Australia (Victoria)	1961
Forestry, Resources, Research, &c.	1961	Nursing, History of	1961
Friendly Societies	1961	Oil Refining Industry	1961
Gardens, Royal Botanic	1962	Pastures, Development of Victoria's	1962
Geelong	1962	Pastures, Legume, in the Wheat Belt	1962
Geography, Physical	1961	Pharmacy, Victorian College of Physical Geography	1962
Geology	1961	Planning Scheme, Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	1962
Gordon Institute of Technology ..	1962	Planning, Regional	1962
Government Instrumentalities, Victorian	1962	Planning, Town and Country ..	1961
Governors, List of	1961	Poliomyelitis	1962
Health, History of Public	1961	Post Office in Victoria, History of	1961
History of Victoria	1961	Press in Victoria	1961
Home Finance Trust	1961	Public Service of Victoria	1961
Hospitals—		Quarrying	1961
Fairfield	1961	Research—	
Geelong	1962	Agriculture	1961
Royal Melbourne	1962	Alfred Hospital Medical ..	1961
Housing, Approved Institutions ..	1961	Scientific and Technical ..	1962
Housing Commission of Victoria	1961	Retailing in Victoria	1962
Industrial Development in the Post-War Period	1962	Roads, By-Pass	1962
Irrigation	1962	Royal Mint, Melbourne, History of	1961
King's Bridge	1962	St. Vincent's School of Medical Research	1962
Land Settlement, History of ..	1961	Soil Conservation Authority ..	1961
Law, Function of	1961	State Electricity Supply, History of	1961
Legislation, Private	1962	State Savings Bank, History of ..	1961
Legume Pastures in the Wheat Belt	1962	Telecommunications, Overseas, History of	1962
Licensing Act	1961	Telephone Services	1962
Life Assurance	1962	Tourist Development Authority ..	1962
Manufacturing, History of	1961	Town and Country Planning ..	1961
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	1961	Traffic Commission	1961
Melbourne, Changing Face of ..	1961	Traffic Engineering Progress, Melbourne City Council ..	1962
Melbourne City Council	1961	Tramways, History of Melbourne	1961
Melbourne Tramways, History of	1961	Victorian Public Service	1961
Meteorology, Developments in Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board	1961	Victorian Railways, History of ..	1961
Mines Department, History of ..	1961	Voting Features at State Elections	1962
Ministers of the Crown, 1851-1855	1961	War Service Homes	1961
Ministries and Premiers, 1855-1955	1961	Wheat Breeding	1962
Motor Vehicle Industry	1962	Wildlife in Relation to Natural Resources	1962

Appendix D

List of Maps in Previous Victorian Year Books

(Commencing with New Series: Volume 75, 1961)

Map	Year	Map	Year
Alpine Regions of Victoria ..	1962	Melbourne and Surrounding Area : Boundary of P.M.G.'s "Extended Local Service Area"	1962
Annual Rainfall Map ..	1962	Regional Planning Boundaries	1962
Chief Physiographic Divisions of Victoria	1961	State Electoral Provinces for Legislative Council ..	1962
Coal Deposits Located in Victoria	1962	State Electoral Districts for Legislative Assembly ..	1962
Counties and Statistical Districts of Victoria	1962	Statistical Divisions of Victoria (Annually)
Geological Features of Victoria	1961	Vegetation Provinces of Victoria	1962
Melbourne and Surrounding Area as Defined by the Greater Melbourne Plan ..	1962	Zones of Natural Occurrence of Principal Forest Types ..	1962

Appendix E

Select Bibliography of Books Published in Victoria

The following list of books published in Victoria during 1961-62 is not intended to be either complete or 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 publishers and the State Library of Victoria, which receives a copy of every item published in Victoria under the Copyright Act.

- ADAMSON, F., and TURNER, D. W.—Third and Fourth Year Arithmetic. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1961. 298 pages.
- AUSTIN, A. G., *ed.*—Melbourne Studies in Education 1959-1960. Melbourne University Press, 1961. 128 pages.
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Appendix F

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

Printed Publications

- Victorian Year Book (Price 15s.; postage 3s. 4d.)
Victorian Pocket Year Book (Price 2s.; postage 5d.)

Mimeographed Publications*

General

Victorian Monthly Statistical Review

Building

- Building Approvals (Monthly)
Building Statistics (Quarterly)
Building Statistics : Number of New Houses and Flats : Preliminary Estimates (Quarterly)
Housing and Associated Demographic Statistics, 1921 to 1960 (Non-recurring)

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

* These publications are issued, free of charge, on application.

APPENDIX F—*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

Rural

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

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